

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK,

1913-14,

BY

A. M. LAUGHTON,

F.I.A., F.F.A., F.S.S.,

GOVERNMENT STATIST.

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PREFACE.

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

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

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

The information in all parts has been brought up to the latest possible date—in many instances to the middle of the year 1914. The Appendix contains the names of the members of the Federal Parliament elected on 5th September, and of the State Parliament elected on 26th November, 1914.

The sections dealing with many important subjects have been remodelled and amplified, especially in the part relating to "Production." Numerous alterations have been made in the text in this and other parts and much fresh matter has been added with a view to meeting the requirements of the public.

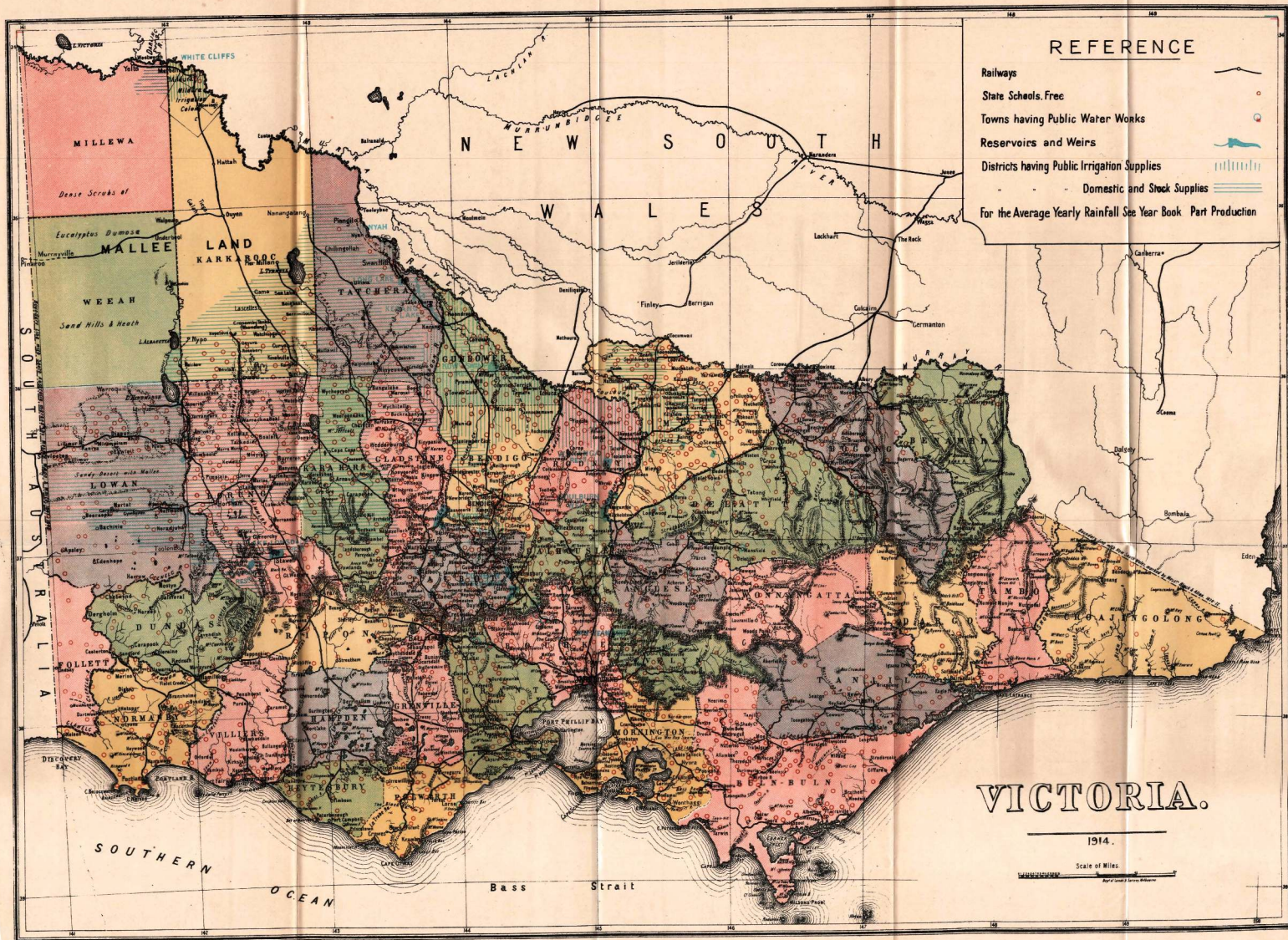
An epitome is given of the main provisions of the Workers' Compensation Act passed this year. Additional information relating to Closer Settlement is given, more especially, as regards its progress in irrigation areas, and its effect on production generally.

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, 10th December, 1914.



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.

1914.

Scale of Miles

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK, 1913-14.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

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

Frobisher.

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

De Quiros.

De Quiros, a Portuguese in the service of Spain, made strenuous efforts to reach the Great South Land, as he was convinced that the rumours concerning its existence were true. In December, 1605, he set sail to discover it, with Torres as captain of the second vessel of his small fleet, 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 head-quarters at Batavia, whence ten years later Jansen was sent on a voyage of discovery, when he surveyed the south coast of New Guinea, and the east coast of Cape York peninsula, without, however, discovering the passage between the two.

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

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

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

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

Cook. That our continent ever became a portion of the British Empire is due to the enterprise, skill, and courage of Captain James Cook. In 1768 the British Government sent a scientific expedition, under his command, to Tahiti, with permission to undertake exploration in the South Seas. Cook first landed in New Zealand at Poverty Bay, on 8th October, 1769. After coasting round the North Island, and the South and Stewart Islands—mistaking the latter for part of the South Island—he took his departure from Cape Farewell on the 31st March, 1770, for Australia, and on the 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 **Phillip.** in 1787 the British Government despatched Captain Arthur Phillip, in charge of a squadron of eleven vessels, to found a penal colony in Australia. Finding Botany Bay, which he entered on the 20th January following, unsuitable for settlement, he sailed northward to Port Jackson, 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 **Clarke.** a vessel wrecked on Furneaux Island, in Bass Strait. Mr. Clarke, the super-cargo, and two sailors, out of a total of seventeen, reached Sydney overland, and these were probably the first white men who landed on Victorian shores.

Notable discoveries by sea were afterwards made by **Flinders, Bass, Flinders, Bass, Grant, Murray, and others,** the first of whom sailed through the strait separating Australia from

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

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

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

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

**Westernport
Settlement.**

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

**Sturt and
Macleay on
the Murray.**

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*.

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

**Portland
Settlement.**

Dutton.

Henty.

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.

Port Phillip Settlement.**Batman.****Geelong.****The Yarra.****Melbourne.****Fawkner.**

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.

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.

The Capital.

Thus arose the present capital of the State, which, under the name of Greater Melbourne, now comprises the cities of Melbourne, South Melbourne, St. Kilda, Footscray, Fitzroy,

Collingwood, Hawthorn, Richmond, Prahran, Brunswick, Essendon, Caulfield, Malvern, Northcote, and Camberwell; the towns of Brighton, Port Melbourne, Williamstown, Kew, Coburg; the borough of Oakleigh; the shire of Preston; and parts of the shires of Moorabbin, Mulgrave, Nunawading, Doncaster, Templestowe, Heidelberg, Whittlesea, Epping, Broadmeadows, Keilor, Braybrook, Wyndham, and Eltham. The total area of Greater Melbourne is 163,480 acres, of which 5,604 acres are reserved as parks and gardens. At the census of 1901 there was 97,653 dwellings, containing 538,569 rooms, and housing 494,167 persons, which had increased to 132,000 dwellings, with a population of 651,000 at the end of 1913.

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 1913 was 73,515,268 ounces, valued at £293,550,928, this being about one-half the quantity recorded for the whole of Australia.

WOOL PRODUCTION.**Wool.**

Important as was the discovery of gold in aiding the early development of the Colony, wool production has been hardly less notable. It is to the Tasmanian flocks of sheep that the best Victorian stock owes its origin. The original Henty flock was formed at Sussex, England, towards the close of the eighteenth century, and brought by members of the family to Tasmania, whence it was transferred to Portland, at the time Edward Henty settled there. Good Merinoes were also overlanded from the Camden flock, established in New South Wales by Captain Macarthur in 1797, with Merinoes imported from England. This strain has been preserved pure in Victoria. The first official return of sheep in this State was in 1836, when the number was 41,332. At the end of 1842 the number recorded for the Port Phillip district was 1,404,333. The herds increased year by year, until at the census of 1891 the number was 12,692,843, but, owing to dry and unfavorable seasons between that year and 1901, it was then reduced to 10,841,790. The number had increased in 1907-8 to 14,146,734, but a partial drought experienced in that year was mainly responsible for a reduction to 12,545,742 in 1908-9. Since that time the numbers have varied, but had fallen to 11,892,224 in 1913.

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 1912-13, the wool production was 88,762,612 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 1913.

	1842.	1850.	1855.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1912-13.
Population, 31st December ..	23,799	76,162	364,324	541,800	747,412	879,886	1,157,678	1,210,882	1,412,119
Revenue £	87,296	259,433	2,728,656	2,592,101	3,734,422	5,186,011	8,343,588	7,712,099	10,287,285
Expenditure from Revenue ..	124,631	196,440	2,612,807	3,092,021	3,659,534	5,108,642	9,123,699	7,672,780	10,289,076
Public Funded Debt .. .. £	..	..	480,000	6,345,060	11,994,800	22,426,502	43,638,897	49,546,275	62,776,724
Gold produced oz.	..	..	2,793,065	1,967,453	1,355,477	858,850	576,400	789,562	467,052
Wool produced lbs.	2,752,330	16,345,468	22,470,443	22,640,745	37,177,646	45,970,500	76,503,635	73,235,158	88,762,012
Butter produced .. .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,703,786	46,857,572	67,655,834
Agriculture—									
Land in cultivation acres	8,124	52,341	115,060	427,241	793,918	1,582,998	2,512,593	3,647,459	5,706,579
Wheat bushels	55,360	556,167	1,148,011	3,607,727	4,500,795	8,714,377	13,079,268	12,127,382	26,223,104
Oats "	66,100	99,535	614,814	2,136,430	3,299,889	3,612,111	4,455,551	6,724,900	8,323,639
Wine gallons	..	4,621	9,372	47,568	713,589	539,191	1,554,130	1,981,475	1,206,111
Live Stock—Horses No.	4,065	21,219	33,430	84,057	181,643	278,195	440,696	392,237	530,494
" Cattle "	100,792	378,806	534,113	628,092	799,509	1,236,677	1,812,104	1,602,384	1,608,089
" 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	11,892,224
" Pigs "	..	9,260	20,686	43,480	177,447	239,926	286,780	350,370	240,072
Total Imports—Value £	277,427	744,925	12,007,939	13,532,452	12,341,995	16,718,521	21,711,608	18,927,340	28,150,198*
" Exports—Value £	198,783	1,041,796	13,493,338	13,828,006	14,557,820	16,252,103	16,006,743	18,646,097	29,896,275*
Imports, Oversea—Value .. .. £	..	..	..	10,991,377	9,201,942	11,481,567	13,802,598	12,686,880	24,449,495
Exports .. .. "	..	..	..	12,209,794	12,843,451	12,318,128	11,403,922	13,075,259	17,819,110
Shipping tonnage	78,025	195,117	1,133,283	1,090,002	1,355,025	2,411,902	4,715,109	6,715,491	10,836,947
Railways open miles	..	..	..	214	276	1,247	2,764	3,238	3,652
Telegraph wire .. .. "	..	..	..	2,586	3,472	6,626	13,989	15,356	18,649
Postal business—Letters No.	97,490	381,651	2,990,992	6,109,929	11,716,166	26,308,347	62,526,448	83,978,499	175,588,805
" Newspapers "	147,160	381,158	2,349,656	4,277,179	5,172,970	11,440,732	22,729,005	27,104,344	37,826,929
Savings Bank Deposits £	..	52,697	173,090	582,796	1,117,761	2,569,438	5,715,637	9,662,006	22,920,327
Factories—									
Number of .. ..	..	..	278	531	1,740	2,488	3,141	3,249	5,263
Hands employed .. ..	..	..	..	..	19,468	43,209	52,225	66,529	116,108
Value of machinery, plant, land and buildings .. .. £	..	..	..	..	..	3,626,340	8,068,101	16,472,859	12,298,500
Value of articles produced .. .. £	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,370,836	22,390,251	19,478,780
State Education—									
Number of Primary schools .. ..	..	61	870	671	988	1,757	2,233	1,967	2,127
Expenditure on Education .. .. £	..	..	115,099	162,547	274,384	546,285	726,711	701,034	1,251,251
Total value of rateable property in municipalities .. .. £	..	..	..	29,635,091	50,166,078	87,642,459	203,351,360	185,101,993	287,872,484
Friendly Societies—									
Number of Members .. ..	..	..	1,698	7,166	35,706	47,908	89,269	101,045	151,262
Total funds .. .. £	..	..	..	..	213,004	475,954	961,933	1,370,692	2,361,461

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

* These figures relate to the calendar year 1909. Owing to the Commonwealth authorities having discontinued the keeping of records of inter-State trade, the value of the total imports and exports of the State are not available for a later year.

The population of the State at the end of 1842 was 23,799; and at the end of 1913 it had increased to 1,412,119. During the period 1842-1913 the revenue steadily increased from £87,296 to £10,287,000. There was no public debt until after separation. In 1855 the State indebtedness was £480,000, in 1913 the funded debt had reached £62,776,724, which has been spent on revenue-yielding and other works of a permanent character. The land in cultivation in 1842 was slightly over 8,000 acres; it now amounts to 5,706,000 acres; in the number of horses, cattle, and pigs increases are generally shown. The value of imports in 1842 was £277,427; in 1909, the last year for which figures are available, it was over £28,000,000. Exports amounted to £198,783 in 1842; and in 1909 to nearly £30,000,000. No railways or telegraphs were in existence up to the end of 1855; in 1861 there were 214 miles of railway open, in 1913 there were 3,652 miles; 2,586 miles of telegraph wires had been erected up to 1861, and 18,649 miles up to the end of 1912. Postal business in letters and newspapers has expanded rapidly during the period covered by the table, and there has also been a large increase in Savings Bank deposits which rose from £52,697 in 1850 to £22,920,327 in 1913.

The expenditure on State education amounted to £115,000 in 1855, and had increased to £1,251,251 in 1912-13, the amount spent since the introduction of the present Act in 1873 being £30,127,803. Members of friendly societies numbered 1,698 in 1856, and 151,262 in 1912—the funds amounting to £213,000 in 1871 and £2,361,464 in 1912. Hands employed in factories rose from 19,468 in 1871 to 116,108 in 1912. The total value of rateable property in municipalities, which was £29,600,000 in 1861, aggregated £287,872,434 in 1912-13.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION, AREA, AND CLIMATE.

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

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

Climate. From its geographical position, Victoria enjoys a climate more suitable to the European constitution than any other State upon the Continent of Australia. In the fifty-seven years ended with 1913 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-seven years ended with 1913, 29·93 inches; the average number of days on which rain fell was 134, and the average yearly rainfall was 25·46 inches.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, AND FAUNA OF VICTORIA.

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

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

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

There are thus constituted two main drainage areas. A series of rivers flows northwards from the highlands, forming the Murray and its southern tributaries, while another series flows southwards to the sea. At the western end the Glenelg taps streams which arise both on the northern and the southern slopes. The water-parting between the north and the south flowing streams is spoken of as the Main Dividing Range, and along its course are some of the highest mountains of the State, as Mount Cobboras, 6,030 feet, Mount

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

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

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

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

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

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

As regards the streams to the south of the Dividing Range, the south-westerly drift bars the mouths of all which debouch into the open sea, and long continued action has built up a ridge off the

Gippsland coast behind which the rivers spread out to form large shallow lakes. The volcanic plains of the west are dotted with lakes and swamps owing to the imperfect drainage of the almost level expanse, to the low barriers formed by the irregular flows of lava, and to the distribution of the sheets of volcanic ash. Some of these lakes have been ascribed to sinking of the surface as a subsequent result of the volcanic outburst, while others, several of which are very deep, occupy the sites of volcanic vents. Many of the western lakes have no outlet, and are salt, while those with a permanent or occasional overflow are fresh.

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

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

open by the tidal scour. Western Port and Mallacoota Inlet are also due to subsidence. The estuaries of the Curdie, Gellibrand, Aire, Barwon, and other smaller streams were formerly inlets of a similar nature, but are now more or less filled with river-borne material.

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

GEOLOGY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

and molluscs abound in them. A series of much-folded shales and quartzites of apparently the same age, judging by the fossils, is to be seen at Tabberabbera and Cobannah. In places overlying these highly-inclined, middle devonian beds are found nearly horizontal strata. These, as at Iguana Creek, yield plant remains, and are regarded as upper devonian. The Grampian sandstones, which form a bold range with an abrupt south-easterly facing scarp over 2,000 feet in height, are provisionally regarded as upper palæozoic. Fossils, as yet undetermined, have only recently been found. The Cathedral Range, near Marysville, belongs probably to the same series.

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

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

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

Tertiary. The rocks hitherto spoken of are confined in the main to the highlands previously described. The lowlands are for the most part occupied by tertiary rocks of volcanic and marine origin, with, over large tracts, a cover of fluvial 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 fluvial or the aeolian deposits, overlies auriferous bedrock, the buried river channels usually contain gold. In other places lignite beds or brown coals, sometimes of considerable extent and thickness, are formed, as at Dean Marsh, Altona Bay, Lal Lal, and several localities in South Gippsland. Both these types of deposit, the gold and lignite bearing, are of various ages, from oldest tertiary upwards.

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

Barwonian (? Eocene).—Sands, clays, and limestones composing beds of this age are widely spread, occurring about the Gippsland Lakes, and along the southern coast from Flinders to the Glenelg. Inland they underlie the western plains from Geelong to Hamilton, and have been proved in bores from Stawell to beyond the Murray northwards. East of this line they appear to be bounded by a ridge of palæozoic rocks, extending northwards from the Divide and only thinly mantled by non-marine beds. The fauna of the marine beds is extremely rich and varied, all types being represented, and in number of species and excellence of preservation is scarcely anywhere surpassed. Associated with the marine beds is a series of basalts and tuffs, which are found more especially in the central and eastern parts of the State. Under certain climatic conditions these volcanic rocks have decomposed to form a valuable agricultural soil.

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

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

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

FAUNA.

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the native cat family we have three of the spotted species, the large tiger cat (*Dasyurus maculatus*) and the common native cat (*Dasyurus viverrinus*), which occur south of the Dividing Range, and dwell also in Tasmania. The third species (*Dasyurus geoffroyi*) occurs only to the north of the Divide. The Tasmanian devil (*Sarcophilus*), long believed to be extinct on the mainland, probably still exists as a specimen was recently captured in the forests to the north of Kilmore. The weasels (*Phascogale*) and the pouched mice (*Sminthopsis*) are numerous in species and fairly common. Some are arboreal, others terrestrial. The pouched mice are fierce little cannibals, and a few

years ago about fifty were sent down alive in a case to the University. Two days after there were two living, while a few rags of fur represented the other four dozen. The survivors engaged in mortal combat in the glass jar in which they were put to be chloroformed. Examples of these small forms and of their skeletons are desiderata in the National Museum. The jumping pouched mouse (*Antechinomys laniger*), which hops like a diminutive kangaroo, comes south only into North-western Victoria, and is not well known with us.

The bandicoot family is a small one, though three species of bandicoot (*Perameles*) are found in the State. They live in grass land. The rabbit-bandicoot, or bilbie (*Peragale*) and the pig-footed bandicoot (*Choeropus ecaudatus*) occur in the north-west, the latter being a rare animal.

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

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

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

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

As regards birds, we have only some two or three species practically confined to the State, the Victorian lyre-bird (*Menura superba*) being the best known. The emu is still common in the north-west. Wild fowl are plentiful, and occasionally great incursions are made from the north. Our most striking birds are the lorries and honey-eaters, which gather "the harvest of the honey-gums." Quail are common at times, and pigeons of various kinds occur. The mound-building lowan, or mallee-hen (*Leipoa ocellata*), and the bower birds (*Ptilonorhynchus violaceus* and *Chlamydodera maculata*) are remarkable for their

habits, so often described, while the mutton bird (*Puffinus brevicaudus*) is of great economic value for its eggs, which are gathered, together with its young, in countless numbers. Field naturalists have investigated our birds more thoroughly than any other group of our fauna, and are now busy collecting data for the study of their migrations, an almost untouched subject here.

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

As regards lizards, the most remarkable are the so-called legless forms of the family Pygopidae. They have no front legs, while the hind ones are represented by two scaly flaps usually fitting into grooves on the side of the body, and so escaping casual examination. They are the main source of the stories of snakes with legs, which occasionally fill our newspapers. The large "goanna" (*Varanus varius*) derives its name from *Iguana*, a genus not found in Australia. It is common north of the Divide, and reaches a length of five or six feet. A smaller species (*Varanus gouldi*) ranges as far south as Gippsland, and as it frequents streams is dignified by the name of the Gippsland crocodile. Our other lizards are small and harmless, though some have such terrifying names as "bloodsucker" (*Amphibolurus*), and so on. Altogether we have some fifty species of lizards in the State.

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

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

In fresh-water fish we are not rich, owing mainly to our poor river development. There is a marked distinction between the forms found to the north of the Divide, and those to the south. In the Murray basin we have the Murray cod (*Oligorus macquariensis*), which occasionally reaches the weight of 100 lbs. This fish, together with the cat-fish

(*Copidoglanis tandanus*), the bony bream (*Chaetoessus richardsoni*), and a few others are absent from the southern waters. The blackfish (*Gadopsis mamoratus*) occurs throughout the Murray basin, even in the Queensland head-waters, in Southern Victoria, and in Northern Tasmania. The eel (*Anguilla australis*) occurs in the southern streams only. The voracious little mountain trout (*Galaxias truttaceus*), which rarely reaches a quarter of a pound in weight, has a similar southern distribution, while the minnow (*Galaxias attenuatus*), common in the south, is said to range into the Murray waters, though we need specimens in the Museum to settle the point. Most of our other southern river-fish occur in the sea as well, and only pass up into the rivers for a longer or a shorter distance. Lampreys are found in most of our streams, but are not often caught.

Want of space prevents any discussion of the marine fish, which are of considerable economic value, though fish-preserving is a very small industry with us. The 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 a black-shelled snail (*Paryphanta atramentaria*), about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter in our southern fern-gullies, and another snail (*Panda atomata*) about the same size in Eastern Gippsland. Most of the other species are small, and attract the eye of the naturalist only. One water-dwelling form (*Isidora tenuistriata*), which has its shell coiled in the opposite way to the ordinary—a left-handed screw—is believed to be the temporary host of the liver-fluke of the sheep, and this is the reason why wet ground is “fluky country.”

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

Among insects, the beetles, butterflies, and moths alone have been examined with anything like thoroughness. Many of our striking beetles, while in the larval stage, are injurious to vegetation, such as

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS.

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

**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.

high; it is known, moreover, that there are many peaks rising to upwards of 4,000 feet above the level of the sea whose actual heights have not yet been determined:—

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS IN VICTORIA.

Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.	Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.
		feet.			feet.
Abrupt ..	Dundas, Ripon and Villiers	2,721	Baringhup ..	Talbot ..	785
Acland (See Donna Buang)	Evelyn ..	4,080	Barker ..	Talbot and Bendigo	—
Acland ..	Polwarth ..	—	Bass Range ..	Mornington	857
Aitken ..	Bourke ..	1,683	Battery ..	Delatite ..	—
Aitken's Hill	Bourke ..	1,606	Baw Baw ..	Buln-Buln and Tanjil	5,062
Alexander ..	Talbot ..	2,435	Bealiba ..	Gladstone ..	—
Alexander's Head or Brock's Monument	Bourke ..	1,925	Bear's Hill ..	Bendigo ..	—
Alexander's Crown (See Camel's Hump)	Bourke and Dalhousie	3,295	Beckworth ..	Talbot ..	2,087
Alexina ..	Anglesey ..	1,526	Bellarine ..	Grant ..	430
Almond Peak	Ripon ..	—	Bell's Hill ..	Grenville ..	1,611
Anakie ..	Grant ..	1,350	Bemm or Mt. Cann	Croajingolong	1,754
Anderson Peak	Delatite ..	5,010	Benambra ..	Benambra ..	4,843
Angus ..	Tanjil ..	—	Ben Cairn ..	Evelyn ..	3,400
Anne ..	Delatite ..	1,417	Ben Cruachan	Tanjil ..	2,766
Arapiles ..	Lowan ..	1,176	Bendock ..	Croajingolong	—
Ararat ..	Ripon and Borung	2,020	Ben Nevis ..	Kara Kara	2,876
Ararat ..	Mornington	—	Bernard ..	Delatite ..	1,611
Arnold ..	Evelyn and Wonnangatta	4,300	Bindi ..	Tambo ..	—
Arthur's Seat	Mornington	1,031	Big Hill ..	Borung ..	895
Atkinson ..	Bourke ..	461	Big Hill ..	Bourke ..	—
Avoca ..	Kara Kara	2,461	Big Hill ..	Evelyn ..	1,000
Bainbridge ..	Dundas ..	—	Birch's Bald Hill	Talbot ..	—
Bald Cone ..	Anglesey ..	1,300	Bismarck ..	Anglesey ..	—
Bald Head ..	Dargo ..	4,502	Black Hill ..	Grant ..	2,310
Bald Hill ..	Delatite ..	5,020	Black Hill ..	Grenville ..	1,685
Bald Hill ..	Mornington	680	Black Range	Anglesey ..	—
Bald Hill ..	Ripon ..	1,117	Black Range	Borung ..	1,903
Bald Hill ..	Talbot ..	1,956	Black Range	Polwarth ..	—
Balmattum Range	Delatite ..	—	Black Range	Lowan ..	—
Bankin's Hill	Ripon and Talbot	1,504	Blackwood or Myrningong	Bourke ..	2,432
Barambogie Ranges	Bogong ..	1,220	Bland ..	Bourke ..	—
Barranhet ..	Delatite ..	—	Blowhard ..	Ripon ..	1,664
			Blue Mountain	Bourke ..	—
			Blue Range ..	Delatite ..	—
			Bogong ..	Bogong ..	6,509
			Boiler Plain ..	Dargo ..	5,150
			Bolangum ..	Kara Kara ..	1,220
			Bolga ..	Benambra ..	2,770
			Bolton East ..	Talbot ..	1,921
			Bolton West	Talbot ..	2,055

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS—continued.

Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.	Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.
		feet.			feet.
Boon or Bowen	Croajingolong	4,500	Cathcart Hill	Ripon	1,021
Boswell ..	Ripon ..	1,748	Cathedral ..	Anglesey ..	2,120
Boulder ..	Buln Buln ..	1,511	Cavendish ..	Dundas ..	—
Boulder Range	Buln Buln ..	1,010	Cavern ..	Talbot and	1,588
Boundary Hill	Anglesey ..	—		Ripon	—
Breach Peak	Anglesey ..	1,634	Chalamber ..	Ripon ..	1,549
Brenanah ..	Gladstone ..	—	Chalicum ..	Ripon ..	1,594
Brigg's Bluff	Borong ..	—	Charlton Hill	Dargo ..	2,090
Brook's Hill	Bourke ..	—	Chaucer ..	Normanby ..	—
Broom Hill ..	Gladstone ..	1,220	Christmas Hills	Evelyn ..	—
Brown's Hill	Heytesbury	—	Clare Peak or	Delatite ..	4,986
Brown's Hill	Ripon and	1,594	Mt. Dunn		—
	Talbot	—	Clarke's Hill	Grenville and	2,380
Bryarty's Hill	Evelyn ..	—		Talbot	—
Buangor ..	Kara Kara	3,247	Clay ..	Normanby ..	622
Buckle ..	Croajingolong	1,461	Cobbler ..	Delatite ..	5,349
Buckrabanyule	Gladstone ..	—	Cobboras No. 1	Tambo	6,030
Budd ..	Anglesey ..	1,970	Cobboras No. 2	Tambo and	—
Budgee Budgee	Tanjil and	—		Benambra	—
	Wonnangatta	—	Coghill's Hill	Talbot and	1,639
Buffalo (The	Delatite ..	5,645		Ripon	—
Horn)		—	Cole ..	Ripon ..	—
Buffalo (The	Delatite ..	5,221	Colite ..	Grant ..	—
Hump)		—	Commissioner's	Kara Kara	1,408
Bulla Bulla ..	Croajingolong	—	or Reserve		—
Bullancrook	Bourke ..	2,306	Hill		—
Bullarook Hill	Talbot ..	2,092	Concogella Hill	Borong ..	1,376
Buller ..	Wonnangatta	5,935	Concord ..	Anglesey ..	1,500
Bullioh ..	Benambra ..	2,360	Conical Hill ..	Evelyn ..	—
Buninyong ..	Grant ..	2,443	Consultation ..	Talbot ..	—
Burramboot	Rodney ..	—	Coopragambra	Croajingolong	—
Burrowa ..	Benambra ..	4,181	Cooyatong ..	Benambra ..	3,270
Burrunbeet Hill	Ripon ..	—	Cope ..	Bogong ..	6,027
Burts Hill ..	Evelyn ..	640	Corn Hill ..	Wonnangatta	4,395
Bute ..	Grenville ..	—	Corranwarrabul	Evelyn and	2,077
Byron ..	Lowan ..	—	or Mt. Dan-	Mornington	—
Callender ..	Ripon ..	—	denong		—
Camel ..	Rodney ..	—	Cotteril ..	Bourke ..	679
Camel's Hump	Bourke and	3,295	Crinoline (Li-	Wonnangatta	4,500
(or Alexander's Crown)	Dalhousie	—	gar)		—
Cameron ..	Talbot ..	—	Cromwell's Nob	Wonnangatta	5,300
Camp Hill ..	Ripon ..	1,389	Cunningham ..	Anglesey ..	1,920
Cann or Mt.	Croajingolong	1,754			—
Bemm		—	Dandenong ..	Evelyn and	2,077
Cannibal Hill	Mornington	—		Mornington	—
Cardinal, The	Ripon ..	—	Dargo Hill ..	Dargo ..	—
Carlyle ..	Croajingolong	1,185	Darriweel ..	Grant ..	—
Castle Hill ..	Borong ..	—	Davidson's	Borong ..	891
Castle Hill ..	Wonnangatta	4,860	Rocks		—
		—	Dawson ..	Tambo ..	—

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.
Deddick ..	Croajingolong	—	Flinders Peak	Grant ..	1,154
Delegete Hill	Croajingolong	4,307	(late Station Peak)		
Delusion ..	Benambra and Dargo	4,507	Flint Hill ..	Ripon ..	1,059
Despair ..	Anglesey ..	—	Forest Hill ..	Tambo and Benambra on the N.S.W. frontier	5,000
Diamond Hill	Bendigo ..	1,104			
Difficult ..	Borong ..	2,656			
Dingle Range	Bogong ..	—			
Diogenes ..	Dalhousie ..	—	Forest Hill ..	Talbot ..	—
Direction ..	Kara Kara ..	—	Franklin ..	Talbot ..	2,092
Disappointment	Bourke and Anglesey	2,631	Franklin Range	Bogong ..	—
			Friday ..	Dargo ..	2,700
Djoandah ..	Wonnangatta	2,000	Fullerton's	Wonnangatta	5,400
Doboobetic ..	Kara Kara ..	—	Spring Hill		
Dom Dom ..	Anglesey ..	2,500	Fyans ..	Hampden ..	957
Donkey Hill	Kara Kara ..	1,280			
Donna Buang (Acland)	Evelyn ..	4,080	Gap ..	Talbot ..	—
Dorchap ..	Bogong ..	3,590	Gaspard ..	Talbot ..	—
Doughboy ..	Tanjil ..	2,500	Gellibrand ..	Grenville ..	871
Drummond ..	Borong ..	—	Genoa Peak	Croajingolong	1,607
Dryden ..	Borong ..	—	Gibbo ..	Benambra ..	5,763
Dundas ..	Dundas ..	1,538	Glasgow ..	Talbot ..	—
Duneeed ..	Grant ..	340	Glenrowen ..	Moirs ..	1,680
			Good Morning Bill	Ripon ..	1,716
Easton ..	Tanjil ..	3,250	Gorong ..	Grant ..	1,814
Eccles ..	Normanby ..	584	Gowar ..	Gladstone ..	—
Eckersley ..	Normanby ..	537	Graham ..	Evelyn ..	—
Egbert ..	Gladstone ..	—	Granyah ..	Benambra ..	2,970
Egerton ..	Grant ..	—	Green Hill ..	Dalhousie ..	—
Elephant ..	Hampden ..	1,294	Green Hill ..	Delatite ..	1,330
Eliza ..	Mornington	526	Green Hill ..	Grenville ..	2,050
Ellery ..	Croajingolong	4,251	Greenock ..	Talbot ..	—
Ellery E. Bump	Croajingolong	3,908	Gregory ..	Evelyn ..	4,000
Emu ..	Ripon ..	1,681	Hamilton ..	Hampden ..	1,047
Emu, Gnargoein or Ewan's Hill	Hampden ..	893	Happy Hill ..	Tanjil ..	1,900
Emu Hill ..	Grenville ..	1,010	Hardie's Hill	Grenville ..	—
Enterprise ..	Wonnangatta	1,600	Hat Hill ..	Delatite ..	2,544
Erioa ..	Tanjil ..	4,800	Haunted Hill	Buln Buln ..	600
Erip ..	Grenville ..	1,539	Heath Point ..	Normanby ..	627
Everard ..	Croajingolong	1,200	Helen ..	Anglesey ..	1,902
Everett ..	Delatite ..	5,100	Hermit, The	Bogong ..	—
Ewing Hill ..	Anglesey ..	893	Hesse ..	Grenville ..	—
			Higinbotham Heights	Bogong and Dargo	5,800
Fainter ..	Bogong ..	6,160	Hoad ..	Dargo ..	2,160
Fainting Range	Tambo ..	—	Hoddle Range	Buln Buln ..	—
Fatigue ..	Buln Buln ..	2,110	Holden ..	Bourke ..	1,452
Feathertop ..	Bogong ..	6,306	Holland's Nob	Bogong ..	5,840
Ferguson's Hill	Heytesbury	708	Hollowback ..	Talbot and Ripon	1,842

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.
Hollowback or Rock Hill	Kara Kara	1,687	Landsborough Hill	Kara Kara	1,901
Hooghly ..	Gladstone ..	1,190	Langi Ghiran	Ripon ..	3,122
Hope ..	Gunbower ..	613	La Trobe ..	Buln Buln ..	2,366
Hope ..	Benambra ..	4,505	La Trobe's Range	Polwarth ..	—
Hore's Hill ..	Benambra ..	2,580	Lawaluk ..	Grenville ..	—
Hotspur ..	Villiers ..	213	Leading Hill	Mornington ..	—
Hotham ..	Bogong and Dargo	6,100	Leinster ..	Dargo and Benambra	—
Howe Hill ..	Croajingolong	1,288	Leonard ..	Buln Buln ..	1,860
Howitt ..	Wonnangatta	5,718	Leura ..	Hampden ..	1,027
Hume Range	Bourke, Anglesey, and Evelyn	—	Lianiduk ..	Karkarooc ..	—
Hunter ..	Buln Buln ..	1,136	Little Dick ..	Dargo ..	3,154
Ida ..	Dalhousie and Rodney	1,537	Livingstone ..	Bogong ..	4,007
Indigo Hill ..	Bogong ..	970	Liptrap ..	Buln Buln ..	551
Jeffcott ..	Kara Kara	—	Loch ..	Bogong ..	5,900
Jenkins ..	Weeah ..	339	Loinman ..	Karkarooc ..	—
Jess ..	Weeah ..	300	Longwood Hill	Delatite ..	1,255
Jim ..	Bogong ..	5,900	Lookout ..	Tanjil ..	3,500
Johnson's Hill	Tanjil and Wonnangatta	3,682	Lookout ..	Tanjil ..	1,400
Juliet ..	Evelyn ..	3,631	Lyall ..	Mornington	—
Kangaroo Range	Normanby ..	—	Macedon ..	Bourke and Dalhousie	3,325
Kay ..	Croajingolong	3,284	Mackenzie or Mt. Tallarook	Anglesey ..	2,652
Kent ..	Wonnangatta	5,129	Mackersey ..	Dundas ..	—
Kerang ..	Gladstone ..	—	Magdala ..	Wonnangatta	—
Kerang ..	Gunbower ..	—	Maindample	Delatite ..	—
Kerange Moorah	Polwarth ..	—	Major ..	Moirs ..	1,251
Kernot ..	Tanjil ..	4,675	Malleson's	Evelyn ..	1,400
Kersop Peak	Buln Buln ..	636	Look-out		
Killawarra ..	Moirs ..	—	Mannibadar ..	Grenville ..	1,540
Kincaid ..	Normanby ..	664	Maramingo Hill	Croajingolong	1,271
Kinross ..	Grenville ..	908	Marm's Point	Bogong ..	5,860
Kirk's Hill ..	Ripon ..	—	Martha ..	Mornington	545
Koala ..	Dalhousie ..	—	Martin ..	Bogong ..	—
Koang ..	Hampden ..	894	Matlock ..	Wonnangatta	4,544
Koorooyugh or Smeaton Hill	Talbot ..	—	Maxwell ..	Anglesey ..	740
Kooyoorra ..	Gladstone ..	—	Melbourne Hill	Bourke ..	1,975
Korong ..	Gladstone ..	1,400	Meningorot ..	Hampden ..	766
Kororoit ..	Bourke ..	—	Mercer ..	Grenville ..	—
Kurtweeton ..	Hampden ..	—	Merril, Mount	Gladstone ..	1,190
Lady Franklin	Bogong ..	1,789	Meuron ..	Polwarth ..	713
Lady Mount ..	Ripon ..	—	Misery ..	Ripon ..	1,355
Lake Mountain	Anglesey and Wonnangatta	4,800	Misery ..	Mornington	766
Langdale Pike	Polwarth ..	—	Mitchell ..	Talbot ..	—
			Moliagul ..	Gladstone ..	1,251
			Monmot ..	Ripon ..	—
			Monda ..	Evelyn and Anglesey	2,974

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.
Monk, The ..	Talbot ..	1,511	Pisgar (or Petit)	Ripon and Talbot	1,771
Monument Hill or Upton Hill	Delatite ..	1,750	Pleasant ..	Rodney ..	—
Moolort ..	Talbot ..	—	Pollock ..	Grant ..	650
Moornbool ..	Dalhousie ..	—	Porepunkah ..	Bogong ..	1,368
Moorkyle ..	Talbot ..	—	Porndon ..	Heytesbury	949
Moornamboolor	Ripon ..	—	Powlet's Hill	Talbot ..	1,288
Good Morning Bill			Pretty Boy ..	Tanjil and Wonnangatta	1,587
Moorul ..	Talbot ..	—	Prospect ..	Anglesey ..	1,025
Moriac ..	Grant ..	839	Puckapunyal	Dalhousie ..	1,368
Morton's Hill	Ripon ..	1,615	Puzzle Range	Anglesey ..	—
Mueller ..	Tanjil ..	4,900	Pyramid Hill	Gunbower ..	—
Murrindal ..	Tambo ..	—	Quoin Hill, The	Talbot and Ripon	—
Murramurrang-bong	Bogong ..	—	Raven's Hill	Kara Kara	—
Myrtoon ..	Hampden ..	713	Ravenscroft Hill	Ripon and Talbot	—
McKay ..	Bogong ..	6,030	Raymond ..	Croajingolong	975
McLean's Hill	Ripon ..	1,529	Razorback ..	Benambra ..	3,350
McLeod ..	Tambo ..	5,057	Red Hill ..	Buln Buln ..	—
Nanimia ..	Ripon ..	—	Red Hill (Mount Weejort)	Ripon ..	1,211
Napier ..	Normanby ..	1,453	Red Hill ..	Grant ..	1,390
Navarre Hill	Kara Kara	1,355	Red Hill ..	Mornington	740
Nelson ..	Bogong ..	6,170	Reynard ..	Wonnangatta	5,700
Nibo ..	Anglesey ..	—	Richmond ..	Normanby ..	766
Noorat ..	Hampden ..	1,026	Riddell ..	Evelyn ..	2,750
Northwood Hill	Dalhousie ..	654	Rock Hill or Mt. Hollow-back	Kara Kara	1,687
Norgate ..	Buln Buln ..	1,390	Rocky Peak	Polwarth ..	2,380
Notch Hill ..	Dargo ..	4,507	Ross ..	Ripon ..	—
Nowa Nowa	Tambo ..	—	Rouse ..	Villiers ..	1,213
Oberon ..	Buln Buln ..	1,968	Sabine ..	Polwarth ..	1,911
Ochertyre ..	Bogong ..	—	Saddleback Hill	Ripon ..	1,548
One-Mile Hill	Talbot ..	1,596	Samaria ..	Delatite ..	3,138
One-tree Hill	Evelyn ..	—	Sargent ..	Talbot ..	—
One-tree Hill	Kara Kara	1,590	Scallan's Hill	Borong ..	885
One-tree Hill	Mornington	1,523	Scobie ..	Rodney ..	—
One-tree Hill	Normanby ..	—	Selwyn ..	Wonnangatta and Delatite	—
One-tree Hill	Ripon ..	1,680	Separation ..	Delatite ..	—
Paradox ..	Anglesey ..	—	Serra Range	Dundas and Ripon	—
Patrick Point	Kara Kara	2,323	Seymour Hill	Dalhousie ..	751
Peter's Hill ..	Polwarth ..	1,280	Shadwell ..	Hampden ..	965
Phipps ..	Bogong and Dargo	4,600	Sherwin's Range	Evelyn ..	—
Pierrepoint ..	Normanby ..	891			
Pigeon Hill ..	Talbot ..	1,300			
Pilot Range ..	Bogong ..	—			
Pine ..	Benambra ..	—			
Pinnibar ..	Benambra ..	4,100			
Piper ..	Dalhousie ..	—			

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.
Shillinglaw ..	Wonnangatta	—	Tanjil Hill ..	Tanjil	1,300
Singapore ..	Buln Buln ..	451	Tara ..	Tambo	2,009
Singleton ..	Wonnangatta and Tanjil	4,350	Tarrengower	Talbot	1,868
Sister Rises, The	Hampden ..	—	Tawanga ..	Bogong	4,151
Sisters ..	Anglesey ..	—	Taylor ..	Dargo	1,571
Skene ..	Wonnangatta	—	Telegraph Hill	Ripon	1,854
Smeaton Hill	Talbot ..	—	Templar ..	Tatchera ..	—
Smith's Hill	Ripon ..	1,572	Tennyson ..	Croajingolong	3,422
Snake Hill ..	Dargo ..	4,260	Terrick Terrick	Gunbower ..	—
Snake's Ridge	Buln Buln ..	—	Thackeray ..	Dundas ..	—
Snodgrass ..	Anglesey ..	—	The Bluff ..	Wonnangatta	4,850
Spion Kop ..	Bogong ..	5,950	The Brothers	Benambra ..	4,667
Spring Hill ..	Gladstone ..	—	The Monolith	Delatite ..	4,686
Spring Hill ..	Ripon ..	—	(Buffalo Mts.)		
Spring Hill ..	Talbot ..	2,270	The Peaks ..	Tambo ..	5,300
Square Mount	Dargo ..	5,210	The Sisters ..	Benambra and Dargo	4,038
Stanley ..	Bogong ..	3,444	Thorn ..	Delatite and Wonnangatta	5,000
Stavely ..	Villiers ..	1,071	Tikatory Hill	Delatite ..	2,002
Steel's Hill ..	Evelyn ..	—	Timbertop, or Warrambat	Wonnangatta	—
Steiglitz ..	Bourke ..	—	Tinga Ringy ..	Croajingolong	4,771
Stewart ..	Anglesey ..	2,016	Tom's Cap ..	Buln Buln ..	1,258
St. Bernard ..	Bogong and Dargo	5,060	Tongio ..	Tambo ..	—
St. George ..	Polwarth ..	1,000	Tooborac Hills	Dalhousie ..	—
St. Gwinear ..	Tanjil ..	4,950	Toole-be-wong	Evelyn ..	2,600
St. Leonard's	Evelyn and Anglesey	3,304	Torbreck ..	Anglesey and Wonnangatta	5,001
St. Mary's ..	Ripon ..	—	Tower Hill ..	Villiers ..	323
St. Shillack ..	Tanjil ..	5,140	Traawoul ..	Anglesey ..	1,187
Stirling ..	Delatite and Wonnangatta	5,700	Trig Hill ..	Delatite ..	5,040
Strathbogie Ranges	Delatite ..	—	Tucker's Hill	Borong ..	1,200
Strickland ..	Anglesey and Evelyn	4,000	Tulgarna ..	Benambra ..	2,101
Sturgeon ..	Dundas and Villiers	1,946	Twins, The ..	Delatite and Wonnangatta	5,582
Sugarloaf (Boar's)	Evelyn ..	—	Tyers ..	Tanjil ..	4,660
Suggan Buggan	Tambo ..	—	Ulrich Peak ..	Delatite ..	5,050
Survey Peak	Anglesey ..	—	Upton or Monument Hill	Delatite ..	1,750
Table Top ..	Delatite ..	4,900	Useful ..	Wonnangatta and Tanjil	4,720
Talbot ..	Lowan ..	1,072	Valentia ..	Wonnangatta	—
Talbot Peak	Tanjil ..	—	Vandyke ..	Normanby ..	—
Tallarook or Mackenzie	Anglesey ..	2,652	Vaughan's Hill	Talbot ..	1,760
Tambo ..	Benambra and Dargo	4,707	Vereker ..	Buln Buln ..	2,092
Tamboritha ..	Wonnangatta	5,381	Victoria Range	Dundas ..	—
			View Hill ..	Bendigo ..	1,182
			Vite Vite ..	Hampden ..	—
			Wagra ..	Benambra ..	2,638

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.
Wallace ..	Grant ..	1,583	Western Hill	Tanjil ..	1,825
Walterson ..	Tambo ..	—	Wheeler's Hill	Delatite ..	1,857
Warrambat or Timbertop	Wonnangatta	—	Wheeler's Hill	Talbot ..	2,380
Warrenheip ..	Grant ..	2,463	White Hill ..	Delatite ..	5,025
Warrior Hill, Gt.	Grenville ..	922	Whitelaw ..	Tanjil ..	4,875
Warnambool	Hampden ..	712	Whittaker's ..	Croajingolong	—
Watershed Hill	Ripon ..	—	Widderin ..	Hampden ..	1,132
Waverly ..	Wonnangatta	3,346	Wild Boar ..	Benambra ..	5,250
Weatherboard Hill	Ripon ..	1,826	William ..	Ripon and Borung	3,829
Weejort, Ripon	(See Red Hill)	1,211	William ..	Bourke and Dalhousie	2,689
Wellington ..	Mornington	314	Wills ..	Bogong ..	5,758
Wellington Trig	Wonnangatta and Tanjil	5,355	Wilson ..	Buln Buln ..	2,350
Wellington	Tanjil ..	5,269	Wilson ..	Bourke ..	—
(Nap-Nap-Marra)			Wiridgil ..	Hampden ..	—
Wermatong Hill	Benambra ..	—	Wombat ..	Delatite ..	2,659
			Wombat Hill	Talbot ..	2,250
			Yandoit Hill	Talbot ..	—
			Zero ..	Borung ..	—

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

* From the source of its longest tributary, the Darling, to the Murray mouth, the total length of this river is 2,845 miles.

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	Angelsey. Falls into Goulburn	35
Agnes	Buln Buln. Falls into Corner Inlet	23
Aire	Polwarth. Falls into sea, 6 miles W. of Cape Otway	25
Albert	Buln Buln. Falls into Port Albert	25
Avoca	Tatchera, and western boundary of Gladstone	170
Avon, or Dunlop	Tanjil. Flows into Lake Wellington	84
Avon	Kara Kara. Source about a mile N. of Navarre. Flows into Lake Buloke	75
Axe Creek	Bendigo. Tributary of Campaspe	30
Back Creek	Moir. Falls into Broken Creek	45
Back Creek	Villiers. Falls into Moyne	20
Baillie's Creek	Ripon. Falls into Mount Emu Creek	20
Barkly	Wonnangatta. Falls into Macallister	24
Barr Creek	Gunbower. Falls into Murrabit	20
Barwon	Grant and Polwarth. Runs into Lake Connewarre	95
Bass	Mornington. Falls into Western Port near East Head	35
Bemm	Croajingolong. Falls into sea at Sydenham Inlet	60
Benambra Creek	Benambra. Near Lake Omeo	45
Bet Bet Creek	Between Talbot and Gladstone. Falls into Loddon	53
Big	Wonnangatta. Joins Goulburn, 16 miles S.W. of Mansfield	32
Birregurra Creek	Polwarth and Grenville. Falls into Barwon	20
Black	Wonnangatta. Falls into Goulburn	24
Boggy Creek	Tambo. Falls into Lake Tyers	27
Bradford Creek	Talbot and Bendigo. Joins Loddon	24
Branket Creek	Delatite. Falls into Delatite	30
Bream Creek	Grant. Falls into the sea W. of Barwon Heads	30
Brodrigg	Croajingolong. Falls into Snowy River near its mouth	70
Broken	Delatite and Moira. Joins Goulburn, near Shepparton	110
Broken Creek	Moir, affluent 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

RIVERS—continued.

Name of River.	Position.	Approximate Length.
		Miles.
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
Cherry-tree Creek ..	Kara Kara. Falls into Avoca	20
Chetwynd ..	Dundas. Falls into Glenelg	25
Cobungra Creek ..	Bogong. Falls into Victoria	26
Cochrane's Creek ..	Gladstone. Falls into Avoca	20
Coliban ..	Boundary between counties of Talbot and Dalhousie. Flows into Campaspe	60
Concongella Creek ..	Borong. Falls into Wimmera	25
Cornella Creek ..	Rodney. Falls into Lake Cooper	40
Corryong Creek ..	Benambra. Falls into Murray, 3 miles N. of Towong	55
Crawford ..	Normanby. Joins Glenelg at Dartmoor	50
Creighton's Creek ..	Delatite and Moira. Falls into Pranjip	25
Cudgee Creek ..	Heytesbury. Falls into Hopkins	20
Cudgewa Creek ..	Benambra. Falls into Murray, 8 miles N. of Towong	40
Curdie's River ..	Heytesbury. Flows from Lake Purrumbete. Falls into sea, 28 miles S.E. from Warrnambool	50
Dabyminga Creek ..	Anglesey, western boundary. Falls into Goulburn	25
Dandenong Creek ..	Mornington, part of western boundary. Falls into Port Phillip Bay	30
Dargo ..	Dargo. Joins Mitchell River	68
Darlot's Creek ..	Normanby. Falls into Fitzroy	20
Dart ..	Benambra. Falls into Mitta Mitta	20
Delatite, or Devil's River	Boundary between Delatite and Wonnangatta. Joins the Goulburn, 6 miles below Darlingford	55
Deegay Ponds, or Major's Creek	Dalhousie. Falls into Goulburn	30
Delegeto ..	Croajingolong. Joins Snowy River in New South Wales	22*
Diamond Creek ..	Evelyn. Falls into Yarra Yarra	24
Doma Mungi ..	Bogong. Falls into Murray	40
Drysdale Creek ..	Villiers. Falls into Merri	20
Dunmunkle Creek ..	Borong. Effluent of Wimmera	57
Dwyer's Main Creek	Dundas. Falls into 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

* Length in Victoria only.

RIVERS—continued.

Name of River.	Position.	Approximate Length.
		Miles.
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 Gow-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
Kiewa ..	Bogong. Falls into Murray, 8 miles below confluence of Mitta Mitta with Murray	85
King ..	Delatite. Joins Ovens at Wangaratta ..	80
King Parrot Creek ..	Anglesey. Falls into Narranganong ..	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

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

RIVERS—continued.

Name of River.	Position.	Approximate Length.
		Miles.
La Trobe	Buln Buln. Falls into Lake Wellington. Boundary between Tanjil and Buln Buln	145
Leigh (<i>see</i> Yarrowee).		
Lerderberg	Bourke. Falls into Werribee at Bacchus Marsh	32
Lindsay	Millewa. Falls into Murray	30
Little	Grant. Falls into Port Phillip Bay	40
Little Woody Yaloak	Grenville. Falls into the Woody Yaloak	20
Livingstone Creek ..	Benambra and Bogong. Falls into Mitta Mitta	32
Loddon	Talbot, and western boundary of Bendigo and Gunbower. Falls into Murray	210
Macallister	Tanjil and Wonnangatta. Falls into Thomson	100
Maribyrnong	Bourke. Falls into Yarra	23
Marraboer	Tatchera. Falls into Murray	35
Mather's Creek	Dundas. Falls into Glenelg	20
Merri	Villiers. Falls into sea at Warrnambool	44
Merri Merri Creek ..	Bourke. Falls into Yarra Yarra	45
Merriman's Creek ..	Buln Buln. Falls into sea at Ninety-mile Beach	60
Middle Creek	Talbot. Falls into Joyce's Creek	28
Mitchell	Boundary between Dargo and Tanjil. Falls into Lake King	80
Mitta Mitta	Benambra and Bogong. Joins Murray	167
McKenzie	Borong. Falls into Wimmera, 4 miles W. of Horsham	36
Moorarbool	Grant. Joins Barwon at Fyansford, near Geelong	90
Moroka	Wonnangatta. Joins Wonnangatta, 12 miles N. of Mount Wellington	25
Morwell	Buln Buln. Tributary of La Trobe	30
Mountain Creek	Croajingolong. Falls into Snowy	25
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
Moynes	Villiers. Falls into sea at Belfast	40
Muckleford Creek ..	Talbot. Falls into Loddon	20
Muddy or Pranjip Creek	Delatite and Moira. Falls into Goulburn	35
Murray	Northern boundary of State of Victoria	1,200*
Murrabit	Gunbower. Falls into Loddon	35
Murraboer	Tatchera. Falls into Loddon	35
Murrindal	Tambo. Falls into Buchan	35
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

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

RIVERS—continued.

Name of River.	Position.	Approximate Length.
		Miles.
Norton Creek ..	Lowan, part of eastern boundary. Falls into Wimmera	29
Outlet Creek ..	Weeah. Flows from Lake Hindmarsh into Lake Albacutya; thence north to Pine Plains	80
Ovens ..	Boundary between Bogong, Delatite, and Moira. Joins Murray below Wangaratta	132
Perry ..	Tanjil. Falls into Avon near Lake Wellington	35
Plenty ..	Bourke. East boundary of county. Falls into Yarra Yarra	32
Powlett ..	Mornington. Falls into sea	21
Pyramid Creek ..	Talbot, Bendigo and Gunbower. Falls into Loddon at Kerang	140
Reedy Creek ..	Bogong. Falls into Ovens	43
Richardson ..	Kara Kara. Joins Avon at Banyena	35
Rose ..	Delatite. Falls into Buffalo	30
Ryan's Creek ..	Delatite. Falls into Holland's Creek	30
Salt Creek ..	Hampden, outlet of Lake Bolac. Falls into Hopkins	35
Saltwater ..	Bourke. Joins the Maribyrnong	92
Serpentine Creek ..	Bendigo and Gunbower. Effluent of Loddon	35
Seven Creeks ..	Delatite and Moira. Falls into Goulburn	60
Shaw ..	Villiers. Falls into Lake Yambuk	32
Snowy ..	Tambo and Croajingolong. Rises in New South Wales. Falls into sea near Point Ricardo	103*
Snowy Creek ..	Bogong. Falls into Mitta Mitta	26
Spring Creek ..	Villiers. Falls into Merri	30
Stokes, or Emu Creek	Normanby. Joins the Glenelg, 5 miles N. of Dartmoor	30
Sugarloaf Creek ..	Dalhousie. Falls into Sunday Creek	30
Sunday Creek ..	Dalhousie. Falls into Goulburn	32
Surrey ..	Normanby. Falls into Portland Bay	23
Sutherland Creek ..	Grant. Falls into Moorarbool	20
Tallangatta Creek ..	Benambra. Falls into Mitta Mitta	34
Tambo ..	Boundary between Tambo and Dargo. Falls into Lake King	120
Tanjil ..	Buln Buln and Tanjil. Falls into La Trobe	45
Tarago ..	Buln Buln. Falls into Bunyip	22
Tarra ..	Buln Buln. Falls into Shoal Inlet, near Tarraville	27
Tarwin ..	Buln Buln. Falls into sea at Anderson's Inlet	55
Thomson ..	Tanjil. Falls into La Trobe	110
Thowgla Creek ..	Benambra. Falls into Corryong Creek	24
Thurra ..	Croajingolong. Falls into sea at Cape Everard	55
Timbarra ..	Tambo. Falls into Tambo	36
Toonginbooka ..	Tambo. Joins Snowy River	28
Tom's Creek ..	Tanjil. Falls into Lake Victoria	20
Trawalla Creek ..	Ripon. Falls into Mount Emu Creek	20
Tsheea Creek ..	Moira. Falls into Murray	25
Tullaroop Creek ..	Talbot. Falls into Loddon near Eddington, with Creswick's and Adekate Creeks	65
Tyers ..	Tanjil. Tributary of La Trobe	30

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

RIVERS—continued.

Name of River.	Position.	Approximate Length.
		Miles.
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
Wallipolla 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.

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 Connnewarre, 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
Beeac ..	Grenville, 10 miles N. of Colac (<i>s</i>) ..	1,500
Birdebush ..	Hampden, 8 miles N.W. of Camperdown (<i>b</i>) ..	64
Bitterang ..	Karkaroc, 45 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell (<i>f</i>) ..	180
Boga ..	Tatchera, 8 miles S.E. of Castle Donnington (<i>f</i>) ..	2,120
Bolac ..	Ripon, 6 miles E. of Wickliffe (<i>f</i>) ..	3,500
Bookaar ..	Hampden, 6 miles N.W. of Camperdown (<i>b</i>) ..	1,075
Booroopki ..	Lowan, 14 miles E. of South Australian boundary line (<i>f</i>) ..	1,030
Boort ..	Gladstone, fed by overflow of Loddon (<i>f</i>) ..	1,127
Bringalbert ..	Lowan, 10 miles N.E. of Apsley (<i>f</i>) ..	250
Bullen Merri ..	Hampden, 1 mile S.W. of Camperdown (<i>b</i>) ..	1,330
Buloke ..	Borong, 4 miles N. of Donald (<i>occasionally dry for a series of years</i>) (<i>f</i>) ..	400
Bunga ..	Tambo, 3 miles S.W. of Lake Tyers (<i>f</i>) ..	300
Bungaa ..	Tanjil, 90-mile beach (<i>b</i>) ..	1,000
Buninjon ..	Ripon, 6 miles S.W. of Ararat (<i>f</i>) ..	430
Burn ..	Grenville, 10 miles N.E. of Colac (<i>s</i>) ..	130
Burrunbeet ..	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
Connnewarre ..	Grant, 5 miles S.E. of Geelong (<i>tidal</i>) ..	3,880
Cooper ..	Rodney, 9 miles E. of Runnymede (<i>f</i>) ..	2,400
Coorong ..	Karkaroc, fed by Yarriambiack Creek (<i>f</i>) ..	2,000
Cope Cope ..	Kara Kara, 16 miles N.W. of St. Arnaud (<i>f</i>) ..	400

LAKES—continued.

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

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

LAKES—continued.

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

Name of Lake.	Position.	Approximate Area.
		Acres.
Linlithgow ..	Villiers, 8 miles N.W. of Penshurst (<i>b</i>) ..	2,450
Little ..	Tatchera, 10 miles S.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ..	80
Lockie ..	Karkaroc, 42 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell (<i>f</i>)..	350
Long ..	Tatchera, 8 miles S.E. of Castle Donnington (<i>f</i>) ..	500
Lonsdale ..	Borong, 7 miles S.W. of Glenorchy (<i>f</i>) ..	6,000
Lookout ..	Tatchera, 14 miles W. of Kerang ..	130
Mallacoota ..	Croajingolong, 12 miles W. of Cape Howe (<i>tidal</i>) ..	1,700
Malmsbury ..	Dalhousie and Ta'bot, 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 Wieklife (<i>s</i>) ..	160
Pelican ..	Tatchera, 2 miles W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ..	94
Pertobe ..	Villiers, town of Warrnambool (<i>tidal</i>) ..	50
Pine ..	Borong, 8 miles S.E. of Horsham (<i>f</i>) ..	360
Pine Hut ..	Lowan, 22 miles N.W. of Mostyn ..	200
Pink Lakes ..	Weeah, 8 miles N. of Linga ..	1,000
Powell ..	Karkaroc, 36 miles N. of Lake Tyrrell (<i>f</i>) ..	322
Punpundhal ..	Hampden, W. of Lake Corangamite (<i>s</i>) ..	60
Purgagoolah ..	Croajingolong, 18 miles W. of Cape Howe (<i>tidal</i>) ..	30
Purumbete ..	Heytesbury, 4 miles S.E. of Camperdown (<i>f</i>)..	1,450
Racecourse ..	Tatchera, 10 miles N.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ..	196
Reedy ..	Tatchera, 3 miles N. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ..	550
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	Karkarooc (<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
Teham	Tatchera, near Birchip (<i>f</i>)	260
Terang	Hampden, 12 miles W. of Camperdown (<i>f</i>) ..	300
Terang Pom	Hampden, 11 miles N.E. of Camperdown (<i>s</i>) ..	500
Timboon	(See Colongulac.)	
Tobacco	Tatchera, 10 miles S.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ..	25
Tooliorook	Hampden, 4 miles S.E. of Lismore (<i>b</i>) ..	850
Tower Hill	Villiers, 7 miles N.E. of Belfast (<i>f</i>) ..	850
Turang-moroke	Ripon, 9 miles E. of Wickliffe (<i>s</i>) ..	250
Tyers	Tambo, 22 miles west of mouth of Snowy River (<i>tidal</i>) ..	3,950
Tyrrell	Karkarooc, 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	Karkarooc, 44 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell (<i>f</i>) ..	200
Yerang	Karkarooc, 44 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell (<i>f</i>) ..	160

THE FLORA OF VICTORIA.

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

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

The factors which influence a flora and determine its 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 and annual temperature, and extremes of heat and cold.
 - (b) Average annual rainfall, and its distribution throughout the year.
 - (c) Character and depth of the soil.
 - (d) Prevailing winds and their intensity and direction, including the influence of drift sand, &c.

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

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

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

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

In Victoria, owing to its warmer climate, a higher rainfall is required to reach the limit at which it becomes detrimental to agriculture, and at which bog, humus, and hygrophilous floras prevail. Although this limit is reached in parts of South Gippsland, the Otways, and on some of the higher mountain ranges, it is only over limited areas, which represent a relatively small portion of the total surface of Victoria. The conditions are, therefore, very different to those prevailing on the west coasts of Ireland or Tasmania, where, owing to the high rainfall, enormous tracts of land are quite unsuited for the ordinary

practice of agriculture, though, naturally, not entirely useless. Even in Victoria, however, if the curves for rainfall and temperature coincided instead of being opposed—i.e., if the rains of the south fell on the northern areas—the climate, flora, and agricultural possibilities of the State would be enormously improved, and irrigation would be largely unnecessary.

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

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

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

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

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

In addition, many herbaceous perennials in dry seasons or situations develop as annuals, surviving the dry period in the form of seed. The seeds of many Leguminosæ (*Acacias*, *Jacksonias*, *Viminaria denudata*, &c.) have impermeable cuticularized seed-coats when fully ripened, so that they may remain dormant in the soil for long periods of years, germinating when brought to the surface and the coats softened by heat, by the alkaline ash of bush fires, or by mechanical abrasion.

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

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

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

In spite of its close connexion with the rest of Australia, the barriers to migration in the past have sufficed to enable Victoria to retain a fairly large number of endemic species, at least 46, although possibly some of the latest-described plants may prove to be merely varieties or

hybrids of species with a wider range. This appears especially to be the case with the genus *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* (4 species), *Stipa* (4 species), *Glyceria dives*, *Lepidosperma tortuosum*, and many others. There is, however, a smaller percentage of endemic species in Victoria than in any other State of Australia, owing to the greater range of conditions within its boundaries and to the close connexion with neighbouring States, the northern and western boundaries of Victoria being political rather than geographical or botanical.

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

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

The chief factors tending to the disadvantage of the native flora are—the progress of deforestation, the drainage of swamps and swampy localities, sheep pasturing and the spread of rabbits, the increase of the area under cultivation or irrigation, and the introduction of hordes of alien weeds and garden escapes, many of which are not merely more or less aggressive weeds of cultivation—*Senecio*, *Carduus*, *Centaurea*, *Anagallis arvensis* (Pimpernel), *Sonchus* (Sow Thistle), and *Tares* (*Vicia*), &c.—but also establish themselves on pastures and virgin ground, largely ousting the native flora. Such plants are the Gorse, *Ulex europæus*, Perennial Thistle, *Carduus arvensis*, Onion Grass, *Romulea cruciata*, Blackberry Bramble, *Rubus fruticosus*, Briar, *Rosa rubiginosa*, Ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa*, St. John's Wort, *Hypericum perforatum*, Stinkwort, *Inula graveolens*, Boxthorn, *Lycium horridum*, Prickly Pear, *Opuntia monacantha*, and many others. The list of proclaimed plants of Victoria now includes no less than 44 species, of which only the Nut Grass, *Cyperus rotundus*, Cotton Fireweed, *Erechtites quadridentata*, D.C., Chinese Scrub, *Cassinia arcuata*, the Mistletoes, *Loranthus celastroides* and *L. pendulus*, and the Prickly Acacia, *Acacia armata*, are native plants.

One striking peculiarity is to be noted—namely, that the introduced Pimpernel is ousting the two native Pimpernels, and the same applies in other cases also. Thus the native *Hypericum* is not particularly abundant, whereas the introduced *Hypericum*, or St. John's Wort, is spreading rapidly. The introduced Dodder, *Cuscuta epithymum*, L., seems to be more dangerous, especially to lucerne, than the native

Dodders ; while the parasite *Cassytha* (Lauracæ), sometimes mistaken for Dodder, hitherto has confined its attacks to native vegetation and left cultivated plants untouched.

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

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

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

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

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

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

LEADING EVENTS IN VICTORIAN HISTORY.

**Principal
events.**

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

1770. 19th April.—Victorian land first discovered by Capt. James Cook, R.N., in command of His Majesty's ship *Endeavour*.
—("Point Hicks," believed to be the present Cape Everard in Gippsland.)
1793. 4th June.—Western Port first entered by Surgeon George Bass, R.N.
- „ Nov. and Dec.—Discovery of Bass Strait, Midshipman Matthew Flinders, R.N., accompanied by Bass, having sailed round Tasmania in the sloop *Norfolk*.

1800. 4th to 9th Dec.—Lieutenant James Grant, R.N., in H.M.S. *Lady Nelson*, a gun brig of sixty tons burthen, bound from England to Port Jackson, first sailed through Bass Strait from the west. During the voyage Grant discovered and named Capes Bridgewater, Nelson, and Sir William Grant; Portland Bay; the Lawrence and Lady Julia Percy Islands; Capes Otway, Patton, Liptrap, &c.
1802. 5th January.—Entrance to Port Phillip Bay discovered by Acting-Lieutenant John Murray, R.N., in the *Lady Nelson*. The launch entered the Heads on 2nd, and the vessel on 15th February.
- „ 26th April.—Port Phillip Bay entered and examined by Flinders, who had been promoted to the rank of Commander. He was not aware that the Bay had been previously discovered by Murray.
1803. Jan. and Feb.—Port Phillip Bay surveyed, and the Yarra and Saltwater Rivers discovered, by Charles Grimes, Surveyor-General of New South Wales.
- „ 7th October.—Attempt made to colonize Port Phillip by Colonel David Collins, in charge of a party of convicts.
1804. 27th January.—Port Phillip abandoned by Collins as unfit for settlement.
1824. 16th December.—Hume and Hovell arrived at Corio Bay, having travelled overland from Sydney.
1826. 11th December.—An attempt to colonize Western Port, on its eastern side, near the site of the present township of Corinella, was made by Captain S. Wright, of H.M. 3rd Regiment, in charge of a party of convicts. The locality being sterile and scrubby, the establishment was withdrawn early in 1828.
1834. 19th November.—Permanent settlement founded at Portland Bay by Edward Henty.
1835. 29th May.—John Batman arrived in Port Phillip and made a treaty with the natives, by which they granted him 600,000 acres of land. The Imperial Government, however, refused to ratify the treaty.
- „ 28th August.—John Pascoe Fawkner's party sailed up the Yarra in the *Enterprise*, and founded Melbourne on the site previously selected by Batman. (Fawkner followed shortly after, and landed on the 18th October.)
- „ „ „ Proclamation by Sir Richard Bourke, claiming Port Phillip as part of New South Wales.
1836. April to Oct.—Major (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel Sir) Thomas Livingstone Mitchell made extensive explorations in the Port Phillip District, the western portion of which he named Australia Felix.
- „ 29th September.—Regular Government established under Captain William Lonsdale, who was sent from Sydney to act as Resident Magistrate of the Port Phillip District.
1837. „ „ „ First post office established in Melbourne.
- „ 2nd March.—Governor Sir Richard Bourke arrived from Sydney and gave the name, Melbourne, to the principal town in the new settlement.
- „ 1st June.—First sale of Crown lands in Melbourne. Average price of half-acre town lots, £35.
1838. „ „ „ First Presbyterian minister, Rev. J. Forbes, arrived at Melbourne.
- „ 1st January.—*The Melbourne Advertiser* first published.
- „ 12th September.—First census of the colony. Population enumerated, 3,511, viz., 3,080 males and 431 females.

1839. 6th May.—Death of John Batman, one of the founders of Melbourne, aged 36 years.
- „ 30th September.—Mr. Charles Joseph La Trobe arrived from Sydney and took charge of the Port Phillip District under the title of Superintendent.
1840. 19th September.—Discontinuance of transportation to New South Wales announced.
1841. 8th February.—The first resident Judge appointed for Port Phillip.
- „ 1st September.—Savings Banks established in Melbourne.
1842. 12th August.—Melbourne incorporated as a Town by Act of the Legislature of New South Wales 6 Vict. No. 7.
1843. 13th September.—Subdivision of Port Phillip into four squatting districts.
1844. 24th December.—Petition for separation sent from Port Phillip to England.
1845. 4th December.—First steam vessel arrived at Western Australia.
1846. 11th February.—Great tornado in Melbourne.
1847. 26th June.—Royal Letters Patent, proclaiming Melbourne a City, were signed.
1848. 23rd January.—Dr. Perry, first Anglican Bishop of Melbourne, arrived in Port Phillip.
- „ 29th & 30th May.—Great rains and heavy floods in Melbourne.
1849. 12th October.—Geelong incorporated as a Town by Act of the Legislature of New South Wales 13 Vict. No. 40.
1850. 3rd July.—Construction of first Australian railway commenced at Sydney.
- „ 5th August.—Passing of the Separation Act.
1851. 6th February.—“Black Thursday.”—A day of tremendous heat and destructive fire, whereby a large tract of country was devastated. Several lives were lost, numbers of sheep, cattle, and horses perished, and a vast amount of property was destroyed.
- „ 1st July.—Port Phillip separated from New South Wales and created an independent colony, named Victoria, in honour of the Queen.
- „ July and Aug.—Discovery of gold in Victoria.
1852. 10th February.—Supreme Court of Victoria established.
- „ „ Great rush of immigrants to Victoria.
1853. 3rd January.—Bank of Victoria opened.
- „ 8th February.—Road districts (the origin of the present shires) established by Act 16 Vict. No. 40.
1854. 3rd July.—Foundation stone of Melbourne University laid.
- „ Nov. and Dec.—Riots on Ballarat gold-field. (Eureka stockade taken on the 3rd December.)
- „ 29th December.—Municipal institutions established by Act 18 Vict. No. 15.
1855. 12th March.—Electric telegraph first used.
- „ 23rd November.—Constitution proclaimed in Victoria.
1856. 11th February.—Opening of Melbourne Public Library.
- „ 19th March.—The ballot as a means of electing members of both Houses of Parliament prescribed by Act 19 Vict. No. 12.
- „ 21st November.—Meeting of first Parliament under responsible government.
1857. 27th August.—Property qualification of members of the Legislative Assembly abolished by Act 21 Vict. No. 12.
- „ 24th November.—Universal manhood suffrage for electors of the Legislative Assembly made law by Act 21 Vict. No. 33.
1858. 17th December.—Number of members of the Legislative Assembly increased to 78, to be returned for 49 Electoral Districts.
1859. 10th December.—Separation of Queensland from New South Wales.

1860. 21st August.—Burke and Wills started from Melbourne on their ill-starred expedition across Australia, to die at Cooper's Creek on their return journey in the following June.
- 1861 Anti-Chinese riots at gold-fields in New South Wales.
- Burke and Wills perish at Cooper's Creek, near Innamincka, South Australia.
1862. September.—Council of Education appointed.
- .. 20th October.—Bendigo railway opened.
1863. 6th July.—Northern Territory added to South Australia.
1864. 9th September.—First manufacture of sugar in Queensland.
1865. 25th July.—Dead-lock in Victorian Parliament, owing to the Legislative Assembly tacking a Tariff Bill to the Appropriation Bill, which was laid aside by the Legislative Council.
- 1866 Maori War in New Zealand concluded; peace declared.
1867. 6th February.—Customs Tariff imposing import duties on a number of articles, with a view of affording protection to native industries, came into operation under Act 31 Vict. No. 306.
- .. 14th August.—Beginning of the Lady Darling grant dead-lock. During the eleven months it continued, all Government accounts remained unpaid.
1868. 10th June.—Transportation to Australasia ceased.
1869. 1st January.—Property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council reduced by Act 32 Vict. No. 334.
- .. 4th September.—Death of John Pascoe Fawcner, one of the founders of Melbourne, aged 77 years.
1870. 29th December.—Payment of members of Parliament provided for.
- .. June-July.—Federal Conference was held at Melbourne.
1871. 17th May.—Import duties on many articles increased, with the view of affording further protection to native industry.
1872. 12th June.—Branch of Royal Mint opened in Melbourne.
1873. 1st January.—A system of free, secular, and compulsory education introduced.
1874. 27th September.—Sir John and Alex. Forrest arrived at Overland Telegraph line from Murchison, Western Australia.
1875. 31st December.—State aid to religion withdrawn in Victoria.
1876. 2nd November.—Number of members of the Legislative Assembly increased to 86, and boundaries of Electoral Districts altered so as to increase the number to 55, by Act 40 Vict. No. 548.
1877. 11th January.—Installation of Rev. Dr. Moorhouse as Anglican Bishop of Melbourne.
1878. 8th January.—"Black Wednesday." Wholesale dismissal of public servants.
- .. 27th March.—Payment of Members Bill passed by Legislative Council, after a long conflict between the two Houses.
- .. 1st July.—Purchase of Melbourne and Hobson's Bay railway by Government.
1879. The first artesian bore in Australia sunk in New South Wales.
1880. 6th February.—Fortnightly mail contract service between Victoria and England commenced.
- .. 22nd March.—Women admitted to Melbourne University.
- .. 13th April.—Foundation stone of the new Anglican Cathedral laid.
- .. 1st October.—First Victorian International Exhibition opened in Melbourne.
- .. 23rd November.—Death of Sir Redmond Barry.
- Australian frozen meat first delivered in London.

1880. Nov.-Dec.—Federal Conference, Melbourne, decided on Chinese restriction.
1881. 28th November.—Property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council further reduced, number of provinces increased to 14, of members to 42, and tenure of seats fixed at 6 instead of 10 years.
1882. 15th February.—Frozen meat first shipped from New Zealand to London.
1883. 1st November.—Public Service Act passed.
- „ 14th June.—Railway, Melbourne to Sydney, completed.
1884. 1st February.—Victorian railways placed under the control and management of three Commissioners, under Act 47 Vict. No. 767.
1885. 9th December.—Imperial Act constituting a Federal Council of Australasia brought into operation in respect to Victoria by Act 49 Vict. No. 843.
1886. 25th January.—Federal Council initiated, first session being at Hobart.
1887. December.—Gold discovered at Yilgarn, Western Australia.
1888. 1st February.—Weekly mail contract service between Australia and England commenced by vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient services running alternately.
- „ 1st August.—Second Victorian International Exhibition opened in Melbourne.
- „ 22nd December.—Number of members of the Legislative Council increased to 48, and number of members of the Legislative Assembly to 95; Electoral Districts altered from 55 to 84, nearly all of them being single electorates.
1889. 2nd May.—Direct railway communication established between Brisbane and Adelaide.
1890. 21st October.—Responsible government proclaimed in Western Australia.
1891. 2nd March.—Federal Conference at Sydney.
1892. 17th March.—Railway Commissioners suspended by the Government.
1893. April and May.—Financial panic. Four banks and a number of other financial institutions stopped payment.
1894. „ „ Central Federation League established in Melbourne.
1895. January.—Conference at Hobart of the Premiers of Australia, when it was decided to commit the duty of framing a Federal Constitution to a convention chosen by the electors.
1896. March.—Federal Enabling Acts passed by all the States except Queensland.
1897. 2nd March.—Australian Federal Convention opened in Adelaide.
1898. 3rd June.—Federal Referendum Bill submitted to the electors of Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland. The reference to the other States was made at a subsequent date.
1899. 28th January.—Conference of Premiers of all the Australian Colonies and Tasmania held in Melbourne, to consider the amendments suggested in the Draft Commonwealth Bill by the Parliament of New South Wales, at which a compromise was arrived at.
- „ 27th July.—Amended Commonwealth Bill approved at referendum in Victoria by 152,653 votes against 9,805.
- „ 28th October.—First Victorian troops left for South African war.
1900. 9th July.—Queen assented to Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900.
- „ 25th December.—Mr. Barton formed first Federal Ministry.
1901. 1st January.—Official proclamation of Commonwealth of Australia.
- „ 18th January.—Old-age pensions came into force in Victoria.

1901. 22nd January.—Death of Queen Victoria. Accession of King Edward VII. His Majesty's coronation took place on 9th August, 1902.
- „ 9th May.—Duke of Cornwall and York opened first Federal Parliament.
- „ 8th October.—Inter-State free-trade established by the introduction of a provisional Tariff by resolution of the Commonwealth House of Representatives.
1902. 1st January.—Methodist churches formed into one united body.
- „ 1st June.—Peace of South Africa announced.
- „ .. Last year of severe drought in Australia, which had extended over several years.
1903. .. Break up of drought followed by a record harvest.
- „ 5th October.—Sir Samuel Griffith (Chief Justice), Sir E. Barton, and Mr. R. E. O'Connor appointed Judges of first High Court of Australia.
1904. 15th December.—Assent given to Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.
1905. 25th April.—Royal Letters Patent for the Constitution of the Transvaal Colony issued.
- „ 29th August.—Peace arranged between Japan and Russia.
1906. 1st September.—Papua taken over by the Commonwealth of Australia.
- „ 12th October.—Messrs. I. A. Isaacs and H. B. Higgins appointed to the High Court Bench.
1907. 14th January.—Earthquake in Jamaica, with terrible loss of life.
- „ 8th August.—New Tariff introduced into the Federal Parliament, providing generally for large protective increases in Customs duties.
1908. 20th April.—Railway accident at Sunshine. Forty-four persons were killed and 412 injured.
- „ 22nd July.—Tercentenary of Canada.
- „ 29th August.—Visit of the American Fleet, consisting of sixteen battle ships, to Melbourne.
- „ 8th October.—Yass-Canberra selected as the site of Federal Capital.
- „ 6th November.—Selection of Federal Capital site confirmed by Senate.
- „ 28th December.—Disastrous earthquake in Sicily, the coasts of Calabria and Eastern Sicily being devastated, and the City of Messina and other towns almost obliterated. The deaths numbered 77,283 persons.
1909. 1st January.—Old-age Pensions Act came into force in the United Kingdom.
- „ 4th February.—South African Constitution, providing for the federation of the various South African colonies, drafted by the National Convention.
- „ 25th March.—The *Nimrod* returned to New Zealand from Antarctic regions. Sir Ernest Shackleton and three members of his party reached a point within 112 miles of the South Pole.
- „ 27th April.—Insurrection in Turkey. Deposition of the Sultan, Abdul Hamid, and appointment of his successor, Mahommed V.
- „ 13th August.—Financial agreement between the Commonwealth and States arrived at by Premiers, the principal clause providing that the States receive annually 25s. per head of population from the Customs revenue.
1910. 4th January.—Wreck of s.s. *Waikare* off the coast of New Zealand.
- „ 26th January.—Severe floods in Paris, causing extensive damage, and rendering thousands of people homeless.
- „ 27th January.—Conference between Premiers of Victoria and South Australia *re* border railways.

1910. 23rd February.—Completion of the railway line to the Powlett River coal-field.
- „ 28th February.—Arrival in London of Right Hon. Sir G. H. Reid, P.C., K.C.M.G., to take up the position of High Commissioner for the Commonwealth.
- „ 14th March.—The Victorian Commission, appointed to inquire into the Murray waters question, presented its report, strongly expressing the view that navigation interests should be secondary to those of irrigation.
- „ 18th March.—First aeroplane flight in Victoria made by Mr. Harry Houdini, who reached a height of 100 feet.
- „ 31st March.—S.S. *Pericles*, bound for London, struck on an uncharted rock off Cape Leeuwin, W.A., and sank. No lives were lost.
- „ 13th April.—General election for the Federal Parliament.
- „ 20th April.—Resignation of the Deakin-Cook Ministry. Mr. A. Fisher, leader of the Labour party, commissioned to form a Cabinet.
- „ 29th April.—Labour Ministry sworn in.
- „ 6th May.—Death of King Edward VII.
- „ 9th May.—Proclamation of King George V.
- „ 9th May.—Eclipse of the sun, partial in Victoria, total in Southern Tasmania.
- „ 20th May.—Funeral of the late King Edward VII. An imposing memorial service, attended by 100,000 people, was held in Melbourne.
- „ 30th May.—Opening of the Prahran-Malvern electric tramway.
- „ 31st May.—Commencement of the South African Union.
- „ 1st July.—Opening of the fourth Parliament of the Commonwealth.
- „ 18th July.—Railway accident at the Richmond station. A train running express on the Brighton line crashed into the rear of a stationary train, telescoping two carriages, killing nine people, and injuring more than 400 other passengers.
- „ 5th August.—Amended award of Mr. Justice Higgins in the boot trade dispute, increasing total wages in Australia by £70,000 per annum, and benefiting 5,000 adult workmen.
- „ 9th August.—Nugget weighing 224 ozs., valued at about £900, found at the Poseidon gold-field.
- „ 14th August.—Death of Florence Nightingale, the famous organizer of army nursing, aged 90 years.
- „ 1st September.—Toll system for telephones made universal throughout Australia.
- „ 6th September.—Arrival of Admiral Sir Reginald F. H. Henderson, K.C.B., to advise on the naval defence of Australia.
- „ 7th September.—Opening of the Victorian Training Ship *John Murray*.
- „ „ „ Heavy floods in country. Goulburn River 30 feet above summer-level.
- „ 15th September.—Wreck of the ship *Carnarvon Bay* off King Island. All hands were saved.
- „ 24th September.—Gift of £10,000 made by the trustees of the Edward Wilson estate to the re-building fund of the Children's Hospital.
- „ 3rd October.—Revolution in Portugal, flight of King Manoel, and the establishment of republican form of government.
- „ 5th October.—Departure of the Prime Minister, Hon. A. Fisher, to represent the Commonwealth at the opening of the South African Union Parliament.
- „ 12th October.—Arrival in Hobson's Bay of the *Terra Nova*, en route for the Antarctic regions.

1910. 18th October.—Printing of Commonwealth bank notes started.
- „ 4th November.—Opening of the first Parliament of the South African Union by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
- „ 16th November.—The first vessels of the Australian Navy—H.M.A.S. *Yarra* and *Parramatta*—arrived in Australian waters.
- „ 19th November.—Cyclone at Broome, W.A., destroying a large number of houses and business premises, and scattering the pearling fleet. Three white and many coloured men were drowned, and the damage to property exceeded £40,000.
1911. 3rd January.—Anarchist Club attacked by police and military in London. Desperate defence by besieged. Detective shot. Building accidentally fired. Two dead bodies found in ruins.
- „ 9th January.—Congress of Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science opened in Sydney, under the presidency of Professor O. Masson, of the Melbourne University.
- „ 19th January.—Representatives of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia met in Melbourne to discuss the Murray River water question.
- „ 20th January.—The steamer *British Transport* reached Western Australia with the crew of the missing ship *Parisiana* (which was destroyed by fire on the voyage from New York to Melbourne) on board. Crew found on St. Paul's Island. Cargo valued at £200,000 destroyed.
- „ 13th February.—The steamer *New Guinea* wrecked in Disaster Bay, near Eden, New South Wales. The crew were saved.
- „ 20th February.—The State boundary case, *South Australia v. Victoria*, opened in the High Court.
- „ 3rd March.—Commonwealth Naval Board appointed.
- „ 13th March.—Report on the naval defence of Australia by Admiral Sir Reginald F. H. Henderson, K.C.B., published, in which he recommended that the Australian Navy should consist of 52 vessels, to be constructed in 22 years. The total cost was estimated at £40,000,000.
- „ 24th March.—The steam-ship *Yongala* wrecked off the Queensland coast, with a loss of all on board, numbering 141 persons.
- „ 4th April.—The destroyer *Warrego* launched at New South Wales dock-yards.
- „ 26th April.—Referenda proposals of the Fisher Ministry rejected by a large majority of the Commonwealth electors.
- „ 1st May.—Penny postage came into force with other portions of the Commonwealth and with all other British Dominions.
- „ 22nd May.—Disputed boundary case, *South Australia v. Victoria*, decided by judgment of the Federal High Court. Victoria to retain territory in dispute.
- „ 23rd May.—Imperial Conference opened in London.
- „ 31st May.—Federal Land Tax test case of *Osborne v. Commonwealth Government* decided in favour of the latter.
- „ 22nd June.—The Commonwealth officially represented at the Coronation of King George V. by the Right Honorable the Prime Minister (Mr. A. Fisher).
- „ 1st July.—Compulsory military training of all boys between 14 and 18 years of age introduced throughout Australia.
- „ 31st July.—Arrival and swearing in of Lord Denman as Governor-General of the Commonwealth.
- „ 16th August.—Death of Cardinal Moran, at Sydney.

1911. 5th September.—Federal Parliament opened after recess.
 „ 14th September.—M. Stolypin, Russian Premier, assassinated.
 „ 25th September.—Railway accident on the Yea-Alexandra line. Sixteen persons were injured.
 „ 25th September.—Explosion on the French battle-ship *La Liberté*. 143 persons were killed or were missing, and 91 were seriously injured.
 „ 28th September.—Professor Baldwin Spencer, of the Melbourne University, appointed to organize the supervision and protection of aborigines in the Northern Territory.
 „ 30th September.—Italy declared war against Turkey. Italian Fleet bombarded Tripoli.
 „ October.—Rising in China against the Manchu dynasty.
 „ 9th November.—Resignation of Mr. Balfour from leadership of the Unionist party in the British House of Commons.
 „ 16th November.—Elections held for the State Legislative Assembly.
 „ 17th November.—Strike of the miners at the Mount Lyell mine, Tasmania, terminated.
 „ 20th November.—The Mawson Antarctic expedition left Melbourne.
 „ 25th November.—General increase in seamen's wages in Australia, and eight hours' day granted under decision of Mr. Justice Higgins.
 „ 30th November.—Tariff Bill introduced in the Federal Parliament.
 „ 5th December.—Opening of the State Parliament.
 „ 21st December.—Prorogation of the Federal Parliament.
 1912. 17th January.—Opening of State Premiers' Conference in Melbourne.
 „ 30th January.—Heat wave throughout large portion of Australia during end of January and beginning of February, temperatures ranging as high as 110 degrees in shade.
 „ 2nd February.—The estate of the late Mr. W. R. Hall, of Sydney, valued at £2,311,837.
 „ 9th February.—First wireless message sent from Melbourne (Domain Station).
 „ 10th February.—Death of Lord Lister, discoverer of antiseptic surgery.
 „ 12th February.—China declared a constitutional republic under the presidency of Tuan-Chi-Kai.
 „ 6th March.—Brisbane general strike declared off.
 „ 7th March.—Captain Amundsen reached Hobart in the *Fram*, announced that on 14th December, 1911, he had reached the South Pole.
 „ 20th March.—Destructive typhoon on north-west coast of Western Australia—72 men lost their lives. The steamer *Koombara* wrecked with 50 souls aboard, who were all lost.
 „ 23rd March.—Foundation stone of Melbourne Hospital laid by His Excellency the Governor.
 „ 2nd April.—Victorian loan of £1,500,000 issued.
 „ 11th April.—Irish Home Rule Bill introduced in the House of Commons.
 „ 14th April.—Wreck of *Titanic*, with loss of 1,635 lives, by collision with an iceberg off Cape Race.
 „ 14th May.—Sudden death of King of Denmark.
 „ 21st-24th May.—Dockers' strike, followed by strike of transport workers—150,000 men affected. Australian shipments delayed.
 „ 24th May.—First prize (£1,750) granted to Mr. W. B. Griffin, Chicago, U.S.A., for Federal Capital design.
 „ 24th May.—Mrs. W. R. Hall, Sydney, donated £1,000,000 to charity, educational, and religious advancement—half the income to be spent in New South Wales, one-fourth in Victoria, and one-fourth in Queensland—as a memorial to her late husband.

1912. 12th July.—Right Honorable James Bryce, British Ambassador at Washington, U.S.A., entertained by Federal Government at Parliament House.
- „ 13th July.—Official opening of Murrumbidgee Irrigation scheme (Burrinjuck Dam).
- „ 15th July.—Savings Bank branch of Commonwealth Government Bank began business in Victoria.
- „ 29th July.—Death of the Mikado of Japan.
- „ 4th September.—Railway collision at Dudley-street, West Melbourne. Two persons were killed and many injured.
- „ 14th September.—Turning first sod of Transcontinental Railway Line to Western Australia (Port Augusta to Kalgoorlie).
- „ 8th October.—Declaration of War by Montenegro against Turkey. Beginning of Balkan War.
- „ 10th October.—Maternity allowance (of £5 for each birth) came into force throughout Australia.
- „ 12th October.—Disaster at North Lyell mine, Tasmania, owing to an outbreak of fire. Forty one miners were killed.
- „ 15th October.—Treaty of peace signed by Italy and Turkey.
- „ 22nd October.—Authorizing motion moved by Mr. Watt, in Assembly, for electrification of Victorian railways. Cost estimated at £2,349,437.
- „ 9th November.—Dr. Woodrow Wilson elected President of United States.
- „ 16th November.—Cable from Sydney to New Zealand laid by Pacific Cable Board.
- „ 24th December.—Viceroy of India wounded by a bomb thrown from a house top in Delhi—two attendants were killed.
1913. 1st January.—Mr. G. T. Allen, Secretary to the Commonwealth Treasury, and Captain W. Clarkson, third member of the Commonwealth Naval Board, received the distinctions of I.S.O. and C.M.G. respectively in the distribution of New Year honours.
- „ 3rd January.—Death of Mr. Garnet Walch, dramatist and author.
- „ 7th January.—Congress of Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science met in Melbourne.
- „ 10th January.—Hon. P. McBride, Minister for Mines and Railways, appointed Agent-General for Victoria.
- „ 17th January.—M. Poincare elected President of France.
- „ 19th January.—Opening of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia.
- „ 22nd January.—Great fire at timber yards, St. Kilda. Three acres of timber destroyed.
- „ 27th January.—Arrival of Japanese training cruisers *Soya* and *Adzuma* in Hobson's Bay.
- „ 6th February.—Mr. F. G. Duffy, K.C., appointed to the High Court Bench.
- „ 10th February.—The *Terra Nova* reached Oamaru, New Zealand, and announced that Captain Scott, Lieutenant Bower, and Dr. Wilson died on 21st March, 1912, and Captain Oates and Petty Officer Evans a few days previously. The catastrophe occurred on the return journey from the South Pole, which was reached on 18th January, 1912.
- „ 11th February.—Departure of Mr. Watt, Premier, for England, to convert a loan of £4,000,000, and float another of £2,000,000 for public works.
- „ 12th February.—Turning of the first sod of the Transcontinental Railway at Kalgoorlie.
- „ 13th February.—Mr. Chas. Powers appointed a Judge of the High Court.
- „ 17th February.—The British Empire Trade Commission visited Melbourne.

1913. 18th February.—Louis Becke, the well-known novelist, died.
- „ 25th February.—Death of Lieutenant Ninnis and Dr. Mertz reported by wireless telegraphy from Dr. Mawson's Antarctic Expedition. Lieutenant Ninnis died on 4th December, 1912, and Dr. Mertz on 17th January, 1913.
- „ 26th February.—Conference of State Premiers at Melbourne.
- „ 7th March.—Mr. A. G. Sainsbury appointed Chief Commissioner of Police.
- „ 9th March.—Sir Harry Barron left Tasmania to take the position of Governor of Western Australia.
- „ 10th March.—H.M.A.S. *Melbourne*, of the Australian Navy, arrived at Fremantle.
- „ 11th March.—Mr. G. T. Milne, new Commissioner for British Board of Trade in Australia, landed at Fremantle.
- „ 11th March.—The Chinese Consul-General at Melbourne shot and wounded by his ex-secretary.
- „ 12th March.—Foundation stone of Federal Capital at Canberra laid by Lord Denman.
- „ 19th March.—Federal Government contribute £2,000 towards Scott Memorial Fund.
- „ 23rd March.—Dr. Mannix, newly-appointed Roman Catholic Coadjutor Archbishop of Melbourne, arrived in Melbourne.
- „ 31st March.—Death of Pierpont Morgan, an American millionaire.
- „ 1st April.—Mr. Justice Rich, of New South Wales, appointed to the High Court Bench.
- „ 9th April.—Death of Sir Henry Wrixon, author and statesman.
- „ 18th April.—Mr. William Drummond presented £7,000 to the Austin Hospital, for the erection of a nurse's home, to be known as the "Marion Drummond Wing," in memory of his wife.
- „ 1st May.—First Commonwealth bank note issued.
- „ 6th May.—Australian rifle team left Melbourne for Bisley.
- „ 14th May.—Record price (1,600 guineas) paid in Melbourne for an Australian-bred ram
- „ 14th May.—Foundation stone of Commonwealth Bank laid in Sydney.
- „ 28th May.—The appeal of the Commonwealth Government to the Privy Council against the decision by the High Court in favour of the Coal Vend was dismissed with costs.
- „ 30th May.—The Malvern-Hawthorn Electric Tramway opened.
- „ 31st May.—General election for the Federal Parliament.
- „ 3rd June.—Death of Ambrose Dyson, black and white artist.
- „ 4th June.—King's Birthday honours announced. Mr. E. Carlile, ex-Parliamentary Draftsman, received the recognition of C.M.G., and Messrs. Pethebridge, Secretary for Defence, and D. Miller, Secretary for Home Affairs, that of I.S.O.
- „ 11th June.—Hon. F. Hagelthorn appointed Minister for Public Works and Health.
- „ 17th June.—A new hippopotamus, which cost £600, arrived at the Zoological Gardens, Melbourne.
- „ 24th June.—Hon. J. Cook formed a new Federal Ministry.
- „ 24th June.—H. C. Winneke, B.A., LL.B., appointed County Court Judge.
- „ 29th June.—Death in England of Sir Samuel Gillott, first Lord Mayor of Melbourne.
- „ 2nd July.—Opening of State Parliament.
- „ 4th July.—Dr. J. H. L. Cumpston appointed Director of Federal Quarantine.

1913. 7th July.—Death announced in Paris of Mr. J. C. Williamson, theatrical entrepreneur.
- „ 16th July.—Small-pox case in Melbourne on board the *Karoola*.
- „ „ „ Rear-Admiral George E. Patey knighted by His Majesty the King.
- „ 17th July.—Death of Mr. Armes Beaumont, famous tenor singer.
- „ 22nd July.—New Melbourne Hospital opened by Mrs. Grice, wife of the president.
- „ 2nd August.—Death of Mr. E. J. White, formerly astronomical scientist at Melbourne Observatory, aged 81 years.
- „ 3rd August.—Death of Sir William Lyne, member of the House of Representatives.
- „ 6th August.—Inter-State Commission appointed, consisting of Mr. A. B. Piddington, K.C. (chairman), Messrs. G. Swinburne, M.L.A., and N. C. Lockyer, Comptroller of Customs, members.
- „ 6th August.—Opening of the Edward Wilson pavilion, Children's Hospital, by the Governor-General, Lord Denman.
- „ 12th August.—Opening of Federal Parliament.
- „ 24th August.—Death of Hon. James Balfour, M.L.C., who for 39 years was continuously a member of the Legislative Council.
- „ 26th August.—Death of Mr. Wm. Knox, mining magnate, Broken Hill, and formerly a member of the House of Representatives.
- „ 14th September.—Visit to Melbourne of parliamentarians from Great Britain.
- „ 19th September.—The *Australia*, first Commonwealth flagship, and *Sydney*, second Commonwealth cruiser, reached Albany.
- „ 24th September.—Sir Maurice Fitzmaurice selected as naval expert to advise Federal Government with regard to naval bases.
- „ 24th September.—A loss of £46,636 shown on year's working of the Commonwealth Bank.
- „ 9th October.—Fire on steamer *Volturno* (bound from Rotterdam to New York), with a loss of 200 persons burnt or drowned.
- „ 14th October.—Sir George Reid arrived at Fremantle, on a visit to Australia.
- „ 25th October.—Death of Mr. J. A. Panton, veteran police magistrate, aged 82 years.
- „ 14th November.—New Public Library, Melbourne, opened by Lord Denman.
- „ 25th November.—Death of Mr. C. E. Frazer, member of the House of Representatives, and ex-Postmaster-General.
- „ 26th November.—Announced that £250,000 will eventually be distributed among the hospitals and public institutions of Melbourne from the estate of the late Sir Samuel Gillott.
- „ „ „ Resignation of Sir John Fuller, Governor of Victoria.
- „ 29th November.—Hon. A. L. Stanley appointed Governor of Victoria.
- „ 2nd December.—Mr. E. A. Roberts, member of the House of Representatives, died suddenly in Federal Parliament House.
- „ 4th December.—Defeat of the Watt Ministry in the Legislative Assembly.
- „ 8th December.—Reinstatement and compensation of Mr. Henry Chinn, railway engineer, Western Australia, recommended by Select Committee.
- „ 9th December.—Labour Ministry take office, under Mr. Elmslie, as Premier.
- „ „ „ New King's head stamp made available for general sale in all States.
- „ 16th December.—Defeat of the newly-formed Labour Government in the Legislative Assembly.
- „ 17th December.—The will of Sir Samuel Gillott lodged for probate, the estate being valued at £291,864.

1913. 19th December.—Decision of the Privy Council announced that the Commission inquiring into the condition of the Australian sugar industry is unable to compel answers to be given to its questions.
- „ 20th December.—Federal Parliament prorogued.
- „ 22nd December.—Fire at Chelsea, seaside watering place, near Melbourne. Damage estimated at £30,000.
- „ 23rd December.—New Watt Ministry formed.
- „ „ „ Sir Samuel Griffith, Chief Justice of the High Court of Australia, reached Fremantle on return from England.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

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

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

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

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

On 1st July, 1851, the Governor-General of the Australian possessions issued writs for the election of members to the newly constituted Victorian Council, and proclaimed the District of Port Phillip to be separated from New South Wales, and to have been created a separate colony, designated the Colony of Victoria. Mr. C. J. La Trobe, the superintendent, was promoted to the position of Governor of the new colony. The qualifications for electors were : (1) ownership of a freehold of the clear value of £100 ; (2) house-holding resident occupation of dwelling-house of the value of £10 per annum ; (3) holding of a pasturing licence ; (4) ownership of a leasehold estate in possession, with three years to run, of the value of £10 per annum.

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

THE CONSTITUTION OF 1855.

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

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

The qualifications for members of the Council were, having attained the age of 30 years, being natural-born subjects of Her Majesty, and possessing freehold estate in the colony to the value of £5,000, or £500 annual value ; for members of the Assembly, having attained the age of 21 years, being

Steps leading
up to
responsible
government.

Responsible
government.

Qualifications
of members.

natural-born, or naturalized for five years, having resided in Victoria for two years previous to the election, and possessing freehold estate in the colony to the value of £2,000, or £200 annual value.

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

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

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

CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION.

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

five years, or an occupying tenancy of the rateable annual value of £25, in the case of an elector. By the same Act the number of members of the Council was increased from 30 to 42, and the number of provinces from six to fourteen, whilst the tenure was reduced to six years. The final increase in the number of members was made on 22nd December, 1888, when the number for the Council was increased to 48, and that for the Assembly to 95 for 84 districts.

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

Voting by post at elections. To facilitate the exercise of the franchise in sparsely-populated districts, the *Voting by Post Act* 1900 was passed on 17th October, 1900. This measure enabled any elector who was resident, or was likely to be staying, on the polling day, more than five miles from the nearest polling booth, or who was prevented by reason of sickness or infirmity from voting personally, to obtain a ballot paper entitling him to vote by post for any candidate in his district standing for either House of Parliament. This Act came into force on 1st December, 1900, and continued in force for three years, and thence until the end of the next session of Parliament. Subsequent Acts continued the measure to 31st December, 1910. The *Electoral Act* 1910 makes permanent provision for voting by post at elections for either House. If an elector satisfies the returning officer that he resides five miles or, in the case of a mountainous division, at least three miles from the nearest polling booth, or has reason to believe that he will not be within five miles of the nearest polling booth or that on account of ill-health or infirmity he will be prevented from voting personally, a postal ballot-paper may be issued to such elector. At the State elections held on 29th December, 1908, 3,790 persons voted by post, representing $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the total votes recorded, and at the elections held on 16th November, 1911, 12,362 persons voted similarly, or 3·13 per cent. of the total votes polled. Voting by post, which was in operation at four Commonwealth elections, was abolished by the *Commonwealth Electoral Act* 1911, and consequently no votes were recorded in this manner at the fifth election held on 31st May, 1913.

Constitutional difficulties experienced. The first difficulty in the working of the Constitution of 1855 occurred in 1865, when the Government of Mr. McCulloch was anxious to pass a protective Tariff. It was certain that a majority of the Council would resist such a Tariff, that body having (unlike the House of Lords in the Imperial Parliament) power to reject Money Bills. The Assembly, fearing such a course, passed the Tariff, and tacked it to the Appropriation Bill. The Council laid aside the double Bill, and Parliament was prorogued without having passed supply. The Ministry, having no money,

applied to the Governor, Sir Charles Darling, who sanctioned a levy of the new duties as passed by the Assembly, and performed the necessary executive acts to enable Ministers to negotiate loans with a bank to provide for 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 dead-lock which had occurred as would justify him in asking them to become Ministers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION.

**Reform Act
1903.**

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

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

The Governor.

The Governor acts under the authority of Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, and according to Royal instructions issued by the Colonial Office. He is the official head of the Legislature, and assents in the name of the Crown to all Acts passed by the Parliament, reserving for the Royal

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

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

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

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

the Council, who keeps a formal record of its proceedings and deliberations, which are frequently published, with the names of its members prefixed. Here the decisions of the Cabinet are put into official form.

**Responsible
Ministers.**

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

**The
Parliament.**

The Parliament consists of two Chambers, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The general power of legislation is conferred upon "His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the said Council and Assembly." By Section 56 of The Constitution Act it was provided that—"All Bills for appropriating any part of the revenue of Victoria, and for imposing any duty, rate, tax, rent, or impost shall originate in the Assembly, and may be rejected, but not altered by the Council." There was great difference of opinion as to the interpretation of this section, it being held by many that the words "all Bills for appropriating" (revenue) "and for imposing" (taxes) signified Bills having for their principal object the authorizing of payments or the granting of supply; it was also contended that legislation which merely incidentally or consequentially authorized the collection of money or the payment of officials could be dealt with as ordinary legislation by the Council. This matter 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 Act that Appropriation Bills must have been first recommended by a message of the Governor to the Assembly before they can be introduced. The Governor, of course, acts in this matter on the advice of the Ministry.

**The
Legislative
Council.**

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

**The
Legislative
Assembly.**

The Assembly, commonly called the Popular or Lower House, now consists of 65 members. For the whole of the seats single electorates are now provided. Each Assembly expires by effluxion of time at the end of three years from its first meeting, but may be sooner dissolved by the Governor. To be qualified for election to the Assembly, a candidate must be a natural-born subject or a person who has been naturalized for five years and resident in Victoria for two years. The following persons are ineligible:—Judges, ministers of religion, Government contractors, uncertificated insolvents, holders of offices of profit under the Crown (except Ministers), and persons who have been attainted of treason, or convicted of felony or infamous offence in the British dominions. Moreover, a member vacates his seat if he resigns; is absent for a whole session without permission of the House; takes any oath or declaration of allegiance or adherence to a foreign power, or becomes a subject of a foreign State; becomes bankrupt, insolvent, or a public defaulter; is attainted of treason, or convicted of felony, &c.; becomes *non compos mentis*; or enters into a Government contract. Universal suffrage is in force for the Assembly, all persons over the age of 21 years, natural-born or naturalized, untainted by crime, being allowed

a vote, if their names are on a general roll and if they have been resident in the State six months and in the district one month. An Act (*Electoral Act* 1910, No. 2288) to amend the law relating to Parliamentary elections was passed on 4th January, 1911. Provision is made for the general roll for the Legislative Assembly to be compiled by an electoral canvass of each district, during which canvass particulars are to be obtained from each householder concerning persons resident in the house aged 21 years and upwards. Persons enrolled in respect of residence may be enrolled in another district on the general roll for lands or tenements where situated. No person is entitled to have his name on more than two general rolls, and a person cannot vote more than once at an Assembly election. The franchise was extended to women by the Adult Suffrage Act, No. 2185. A member of the Assembly receives reimbursement of his expenses in relation to his attendance at the rate of £300 per annum. The Assembly is presided over by a Speaker, who is elected at the first meeting after every general election, and vacates his seat by expiry or dissolution of the House, and by death, resignation, or a removing vote of the House. When the Assembly resolves itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider the details of any measure, it is presided over by a Chairman of Committees. The Assembly cannot proceed to business unless twenty members, exclusive of the Speaker, are present; and the Speaker has a casting but no substantive vote.

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

COMMONWEALTH ELECTIONS, 1913.

The fifth Commonwealth elections were held on 31st May, 1913.

Franchise. All persons not under 21 years of age, male or female, who have lived in Australia for six months continuously, who are natural-born or naturalized subjects, and whose names are on the roll for any division, are entitled to vote at the election of members of the Senate and the House of Representatives. No person of unsound mind, or attainted of treason, or convicted and under sentence or subject to be under sentence for any offence punishable by imprisonment for one year or longer, is entitled

to vote. No aboriginal native of Australia, Asia, Africa, or the Islands of the Pacific, except New Zealand, can be enrolled, unless he is entitled to vote for the more numerous House of the Parliament of a State. No person is allowed to vote more than once at the same election. The following is a statement of the number of electors and votes polled, and of the percentage of the latter to the former at the last election for the Senate and the House of Representatives :—

ELECTORS ENROLLED AND VOTES POLLED, 1913.

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	830,391	830,391	626,861	626,861	75.49	75.49
New South Wales ..	1,036,187	1,036,187	717,855	717,855	69.28	69.28
Queensland	363,082	363,082	280,525	280,525	77.26	77.26
South Australia ..	244,026	175,313	195,468	140,020	80.10	77.87
Western Australia ..	179,784	149,658	132,149	110,064	73.50	78.93
Tasmania	106,746	106,746	80,398	80,398	75.32	75.32
Australia	2,760,216	2,661,377	2,033,251	1,955,723	73.66	78.49

This table shows that the greatest proportion of votes was recorded in South Australia, where about four-fifths of the electors went to the poll. Queensland, Victoria, and Tasmania come next in order, in each of which a percentage of about three-fourths of the electors exercised the franchise. In every State a greatly increased number of electors recorded their votes at the 1913 election as compared with previous elections. The percentage of votes polled in the contests for the House of Representatives in Western Australia—73.93—is remarkable when contrasted with the percentage recorded at the first three elections, when only about a third of the electors voted.

The following are statements of the male and female electors enrolled, votes recorded, and percentage of votes to electors at the Senate and House of Representatives elections of May, 1913 :—

SENATE ELECTIONS, 1913.—MALE AND FEMALE ELECTORS, AND VOTES RECORDED.

State.	Electors Enrolled.		Electors to whom Ballot-papers were Issued.		Percentage of Voters to Electors Enrolled.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Victoria	407,852	422,539	326,856	300,005	80.14	71.00
New South Wales ..	554,028	482,159	405,152	312,703	73.13	64.85
Queensland	206,727	156,355	163,380	117,145	79.03	74.92
South Australia ..	124,222	119,804	103,739	91,724	83.51	76.56
Western Australia ..	106,264	73,520	80,011	52,138	75.29	70.92
Tasmania	54,856	51,890	43,589	36,859	79.37	71.03
Australia	1,453,949	1,306,267	1,122,677	910,574	77.22	69.71

ELECTIONS FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1913.— 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 ..	407,852	422,539	407,852	422,539	326,856	300,005	80·14	71·00
New South Wales ..	554,028	482,159	554,028	482,159	406,152	312,703	73·13	64·85
Queensland ..	206,727	156,355	206,727	156,355	163,380	117,145	79·03	74·92
South Australia ..	124,222	119,804	90,009	85,304	74,316	65,704	82·57	77·02
Western Australia ..	106,264	73,520	87,570	62,088	65,754	44,310	75·09	71·37
Tasmania ..	54,856	51,890	54,856	51,890	43,539	36,859	79·37	71·03
Australia ..	1,453,949	1,306,267	1,401,042	1,260,335	1,078,997	876,726	77·01	69·56

Females exercised their right to vote to a greater extent in South Australia than elsewhere, the State having the next best record in this respect being Queensland. In each of these States about three out of every four women whose names were on the rolls attended the polling booths. For the whole Commonwealth 77 men and 69 women in every 100 of each sex recorded their votes.

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

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ELECTORS WHO VOTED.

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

PERCENTAGE OF MALE AND FEMALE ELECTORS WHO VOTED.

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

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

State.	House of Representatives.								
	Male.					Female.			
	1901.	1903.	1906.	1910.	1913.	1903.	1906.	1910.	1913.
Victoria ..	56.04	59.08	62.30	70.99	80.14	48.70	51.16	62.32	71.00
New South Wales ..	66.38	54.12	59.43	68.11	73.13	43.08	44.87	54.71	64.85
Queensland ..	60.35	64.64	53.01	66.00	79.03	47.17	37.12	54.78	74.92
South Australia ..	40.76	51.95	47.19	62.42	82.57	29.97	32.84	43.47	77.02
Western Australia ..	36.95	40.54	40.44	66.30	75.09	15.57	29.12	55.92	71.37
Tasmania ..	46.99	54.53	62.87	64.83	79.37	34.28	47.19	51.51	71.03
Australia ..	55.69	56.47	57.35	68.12	77.01	43.50	44.81	56.93	69.56

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

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

INFORMAL BALLOT-PAPERS, ELECTIONS 1903, 1906, 1910, AND 1913.

State.	Senate.							
	1903.		1906.		1910.		1913.	
	Number.	Percentage Recorded.	Number.	Percentage Recorded.	Number.	Percentage Recorded.	Number.	Percentage Recorded.
Victoria ..	7,003	2.23	23,481	6.16	21,414	4.57	27,896	4.45
New South Wales ..	15,796	4.87	28,016	7.35	24,213	4.72	48,195	6.71
Queensland ..	4,612	3.70	7,344	5.90	8,854	5.19	14,403	5.13
South Australia ..	1,203	2.20	2,735	3.88	3,675	3.33	11,204	5.73
Western Australia ..	2,001	6.03	3,550	6.73	4,554	5.43	8,251	6.24
Tasmania ..	1,441	3.89	2,192	4.48	1,893	3.29	4,998	6.22
Australia ..	32,061	3.61	67,318	6.36	64,603	4.60	114,947	5.65

State.	House of Representatives.							
	1903.		1906.		1910.		1913.	
	Number.	Percentage Recorded.	Number.	Percentage Recorded.	Number.	Percentage Recorded.	Number.	Percentage Recorded.
Victoria ..	4,818	1.83	14,515	3.81	7,411	1.58	12,677	2.02
New South Wales ..	7,834	2.77	11,705	3.28	8,002	1.59	22,262	3.10
Queensland ..	3,057	2.64	5,212	4.19	5,069	2.97	7,635	2.74
South Australia ..	542	2.69	1,623	4.99	3,356	5.01	6,734	4.81
Western Australia ..	1,251	5.89	2,223	4.23	1,759	2.10	3,445	3.13
Tasmania ..	1,164	3.15	1,583	3.94	1,447	2.51	2,551	3.17
Australia ..	18,666	2.52	36,865	3.73	27,044	2.00	55,354	2.83

It will be seen that there was an increase in the percentage of informal ballot-papers recorded for both the Senate and the House of Representatives in 1913 as compared with the previous election.

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 two preceding elections, as will be seen from the following :—

**PERCENTAGE OF VOTERS WHO RECORDED THEIR VOTES
IN FAVOUR OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES TO TOTAL
NUMBER OF ELECTORS ENROLLED, 1906, 1910, AND 1913.**

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

In the Senate the percentage ranged from 33·73 for the lowest successful candidate in New South Wales to 40·07 for the highest successful candidate in Queensland.

FEDERAL REFERENDA.

Proposals to alter the provisions of the Federal Constitution, relating to the control of industrial matters, corporations, trusts, &c., were submitted to the electors at the date of the general election, with the following result :—

**REFERENDA ON PROPOSED ALTERATIONS OF THE CON-
STITUTION, HELD ON 31ST MAY, 1913.**

State.	Number of Votes.		Majority in Favour (+) Against (-).	Ballot papers Rejected	Number of Votes.		Majority in Favour (+) Against (-).	Ballot-papers Rejected
	In Favour.	Against.			In Favour.	Against.		
TRADE AND COMMERCE.					CORPORATIONS.			
Victoria ..	297,290	307,975	- 10,685	21,268	298,479	308,915	- 10,436	19,139
New South Wales	317,848	359,418	- 41,570	39,333	317,668	361,255	- 43,587	37,676
Queensland ..	146,187	122,813	+ 23,374	11,304	146,936	123,632	+ 23,304	9,736
South Australia ..	96,085	91,144	+ 4,941	8,017	96,309	91,273	+ 5,036	7,664
Western Australia	66,349	59,181	+ 7,168	6,286	66,595	59,445	+ 7,150	5,776
Tasmania ..	84,660	42,084	- 7,424	3,528	34,724	42,304	- 7,580	3,244
Australia ..	958,419	982,615	- 24,196	89,736	960,711	986,824	- 26,113	83,235

REFERENDA ON PROPOSED ALTERATIONS, ETC.—*continued.*

State.	Number of Votes.		Majority in Favour (+) Against (-).	Ballot-papers Rejected.	Number of Votes.		Majority in Favour (+) Against (-).	Ballot-papers Rejected.
	In Favour.	Against.			In Favour.	Against.		
INDUSTRIAL MATTERS.								
RAILWAY DISPUTES.								
Victoria ..	297,892	309,804	- 11,912	18,837	296,255	310,921	- 14,666	19,357
New South Wales	318,622	361,044	- 42,422	36,933	316,928	361,743	- 44,815	37,928
Queensland ..	147,171	123,554	+ 23,617	9,579	146,521	123,859	+ 22,662	9,924
South Australia ..	96,626	91,361	+ 5,265	7,259	96,072	91,262	+ 4,810	7,912
Western Australia	66,451	59,612	+ 6,839	5,753	65,957	59,965	+ 5,992	5,894
Tasmania ..	34,839	42,236	- 7,397	3,197	34,625	42,296	- 7,671	3,351
Australia ..	961,601	987,611	- 26,010	81,558	956,358	990,046	- 33,688	84,366
TRUSTS.								
NATIONALIZATION OF MONOPOLIES.								
Victoria ..	301,729	305,268	- 3,539	19,536	287,379	298,326	- 10,947	40,828
New South Wales	319,150	358,155	- 39,005	39,294	301,192	341,724	- 40,532	73,683
Queensland ..	147,871	122,088	+ 25,783	10,345	139,019	117,609	+ 21,410	23,676
South Australia ..	96,400	90,185	+ 6,215	8,661	91,411	86,915	+ 4,496	16,920
Western Australia	67,342	58,312	+ 9,030	6,162	64,988	57,184	+ 7,804	9,644
Tasmania ..	34,839	41,935	- 7,096	3,498	33,176	40,189	- 7,013	6,907
Australia ..	967,331	975,943	- 8,612	87,496	917,165	941,947	- 24,782	171,658

These figures show that the proposed alterations were rejected by Australia as a whole, although in three States, viz., Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia, there were majorities in favour. 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.

ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1913.

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

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

Provinces.	Number of Electors. on Rolls.	Number of Electors who Voted.			Informal Votes.	Number who Voted by Post.	Proportion of Electors who Voted.
		Rate-payers.	Non-Rate-payers.	Total.			
East Yarra ..	23,970	10,672	25	10,697	95	143	Per cent. 44·63
Melbourne ..	18,454			Uncontested.			
" East ..	17,332						
" North ..	23,499	12,145	8	12,153	87	132	51·72
" South ..	21,460			Uncontested.			
" West ..	21,460	10,640	3	10,643	94	44	49·59
Bendigo ..	11,069			Uncontested.			
Gippsland ..	12,866			"			
Nelson ..	10,780			"			
Northern ..	12,225	6,004	11	6,015	39	67	49·20
North-Eastern ..	12,439			Uncontested.			
" Western ..	15,224			"			
Southern ..	13,033			"			
South-Eastern ..	18,492	8,205	6	8,211	93	359	44·40
" Western ..	14,593			Uncontested.			
Wellington ..	10,276			"			
Western ..	13,003			"			
	270,175	..	..	..	..	..	..
Less uncontested provinces (12) ..	170,529	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	99,646	47,666	53	47,719	408	745	47·89

ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1911.

Elections. Legislative Assembly. At the elections for the Legislative Assembly held on 16th November, 1911, there were contests in 56 of the 65 constituencies, each returning one member. Women exercised the franchise for the first time in State elections. The number of electors on the rolls was 701,451—341,027 males and 360,424 females—and in contested districts 63·61 per cent. of the number entitled recorded their votes, the proportion for males being

68·43 per cent. and for females 59·12 per cent. The following table shows the number of electors, the votes polled, and the percentage of the latter to the former in the different electoral districts:—

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

Electoral Districts.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election.			Electors who Voted.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Num- ber on the Roll.			
							Males.	Females.	Total.	
Abbotsford ..	5,887	6,693	12,580	3,897	3,561	7,458	66·19	53·20	59·28	
Albert Park ..	8,029	10,000	18,029	5,028	5,066	10,094	62·62	50·66	55·98	
Allandale ..	3,156	3,553	6,709	2,355	2,521	4,876	74·61	70·95	72·67	
Ballaarat East ..	4,490	5,782	10,272	3,404	4,016	7,420	75·81	69·45	72·23	
Ballaarat West ..	4,176	6,008	10,184	3,189	4,121	7,310	76·36	68·59	71·77	
Barwon ..	5,032	5,341	10,373	3,753	3,458	7,211	74·58	64·74	69·51	
Benalla ..	3,958	3,736	7,694	2,689	2,090	4,779	67·93	55·94	62·11	
Benambra ..	3,633	2,977	6,610	2,660	1,911	4,571	73·21	64·19	69·15	
Bendigo East ..	4,297	5,137	9,434	2,950	2,850	5,800	68·65	55·48	61·47	
Bendigo West ..	4,732	5,560	10,292	3,326	3,358	6,684	70·28	60·39	64·94	
Boroondara ..	8,447	10,974	19,421	4,761	5,388	10,149	56·36	49·09	52·25	
Borong ..	4,159	3,267	7,426	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brighton ..	5,975	7,482	13,457	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick ..	8,249	9,122	17,371	5,257	4,857	10,114	63·72	53·24	58·22	
Bulla ..	5,002	4,512	9,514	3,308	2,533	5,841	66·13	56·13	61·39	
Carlton ..	5,803	6,482	12,285	3,384	3,308	6,692	58·31	51·03	54·47	
Castlemaine and Maldon ..	3,347	3,818	7,165	2,726	2,838	5,564	81·44	74·33	77·65	
Collingwood ..	6,274	7,104	13,378	4,019	3,960	7,979	64·05	55·74	59·64	
Dalhousie ..	3,740	3,902	7,642	2,972	2,967	5,939	79·46	76·03	77·71	
Dandenong ..	5,839	5,389	11,228	..	..	..	..	..	..
Daylesford ..	3,811	3,594	7,405	3,100	2,704	5,804	81·34	75·23	78·37	
Dundas ..	4,009	3,815	7,824	3,064	2,658	5,722	76·42	69·67	73·13	
Eaglehawk ..	4,092	4,039	8,131	3,165	2,634	5,799	77·34	65·21	71·31	
East Melbourne ..	5,071	5,955	11,026	2,905	3,249	6,154	57·28	54·55	55·81	
Essendon ..	8,445	10,049	18,494	5,951	6,295	12,246	70·55	62·64	66·21	
Evelyn ..	4,693	3,999	8,692	2,744	2,195	4,939	58·47	54·88	56·82	
Fitzroy ..	6,203	7,502	13,705	3,613	3,535	7,148	58·24	47·12	52·15	
Flemington ..	8,056	8,074	16,130	5,040	3,980	9,020	62·56	49·29	55·92	
Geelong ..	5,215	6,300	11,515	4,070	4,439	8,509	78·04	70·46	73·89	
Gippsland East ..	3,686	2,660	6,346	2,630	1,750	4,380	71·35	65·78	69·02	
Gippsland North ..	4,346	3,901	8,247	3,170	2,691	5,861	73·19	68·98	71·06	
Gippsland South ..	5,033	3,958	8,991	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gippsland West ..	4,500	3,646	8,146	2,899	2,080	4,979	64·42	57·04	61·12	
Glenelg ..	4,227	4,227	8,454	3,261	3,064	6,325	77·14	72·48	74·81	
Goulburn Valley ..	4,430	4,077	8,507	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grenville ..	3,494	3,414	6,908	2,677	2,300	4,977	76·61	67·36	72·04	
Gunbower ..	4,667	3,178	7,845	3,298	2,534	5,832	70·66	79·73	74·34	
Hampton ..	5,845	5,163	11,008	4,062	3,314	7,376	69·49	64·18	67·00	
Hawthorn ..	8,420	12,190	20,610	6,037	7,336	13,373	71·69	60·18	64·88	

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

Electoral Districts.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election.			Electors who Voted.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Num- ber on the Roll.		
							Males.	Females.	Total.
Jika Jika ..	8,665	9,688	18,353	6,085	6,010	12,095	70·22	62·03	65·90
Kara Kara ..	3,925	3,522	7,447	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korong ..	3,633	3,052	6,685	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lowan ..	4,835	4,224	9,059	3,263	2,630	5,893	67·48	62·26	65·05
Maryborough ..	3,884	4,061	7,945	2,954	2,916	5,870	76·05	71·80	73·88
Melbourne ..	4,166	3,560	7,726	2,412	1,967	4,379	57·89	55·25	56·67
Mornington ..	6,215	6,693	12,908	4,795	3,080	7,875	77·15	46·01	61·00
North Melbourne	6,937	8,071	15,008	4,795	4,927	9,722	69·12	61·04	64·77
Ovens ..	3,508	3,447	6,955	2,435	2,035	4,470	69·41	59·03	64·27
Polwarth ..	5,763	4,804	10,567	4,488	3,633	8,121	77·87	75·62	76·85
Port Fairy ..	3,990	3,634	7,624	3,194	2,654	5,848	80·05	73·03	76·70
Port Melbourne	7,781	7,614	15,395	4,487	3,298	7,785	57·66	43·31	50·56
Prahran ..	7,365	10,478	17,843	4,363	5,050	9,413	59·23	48·19	52·75
Richmond ..	6,806	7,676	14,482	4,284	3,715	7,999	62·94	48·39	55·23
Rodney ..	4,634	4,243	8,877	3,508	3,066	6,574	75·70	72·26	74·05
St. Kilda ..	7,947	11,393	19,340	4,475	5,281	9,756	56·31	46·35	50·44
Stawell and Ararat	4,032	4,014	8,096	3,178	2,960	6,138	77·85	73·74	75·81
Swan Hill ..	6,256	3,722	9,978	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toorak ..	7,216	11,360	18,576	4,852	6,786	11,638	67·23	59·73	62·65
Upper Goulburn	4,193	3,593	7,786	3,003	2,176	5,179	71·61	60·56	66·51
Walhalla ..	3,349	2,602	5,951	1,976	1,333	3,309	59·00	51·22	55·60
Wangaratta ..	4,196	3,892	8,088	..	..	..	..	..	..
Waranga ..	3,882	3,294	7,176	3,084	2,647	5,731	79·44	80·35	79·86
Warrenheip ..	3,019	2,774	5,793	2,031	1,627	3,658	67·27	58·65	63·14
Warrnambool	4,352	4,316	8,668	3,234	3,020	6,254	74·31	69·97	72·15
Williamstown	7,960	8,117	16,077	5,401	4,156	9,557	67·85	51·20	59·44
Total ..	341,027	360,424	701,451	..	..	..	..	..	..
Less nine uncon- tested districts	43,446	38,361	81,807	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total contested districts	297,581	322,063	619,644	203,661	190,528	394,189	68·43	59·12	63·61

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

Preferential
Voting.

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

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

The following are the proportions of electors who voted

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

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

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

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

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

The twenty-third Parliament was opened for a short session on 5th December, 1911, and prorogued on 4th January, 1912, the second session on 3rd July of the same year and prorogued on 3rd January, 1913, and the third session on 2nd July, 1913, and prorogued on 20th February, 1914.

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 1914.

Number of Parliament	Period.	Duration of Parliament.	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
12th	1883-6	1,088	543	49·9
13th	1886-9	1,091	653	59·9
14th	1889-92	1,093	636	58·2
15th	1892-4	845	524	62·0
16th	1894-7	1,089	684	62·8
17th	1897-00	1,088	586	53·9
18th	1900-02	671	358	53·4
19th	1902-3	436	300	68·8
20th	1904-7	968	509	52·6
21st	1907-8	518	327	63·1
22nd	1909-11	1,021	548	53·7
23rd (1st, 2nd, and 3rd Sessions)	1911-14	..	450	..

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 1913.

The following is a short synopsis of the Acts passed by the State Parliament during 1913 and the early part of 1914:—

Act No.	Date.	
2450 ..	10th July	.. This Act applies £1,649,366 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1913-14.
2451 ..	2nd September	.. The <i>Royal Agricultural Show Day Act</i> 1913 alters the date of Show Day as a public and bank holiday.
2452 ..	"	.. This Act applies £283,671 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1912-13.
2453 ..	"	.. The <i>Sheep Dipping Act</i> 1913 amends the Act of 1909.
2454 ..	9th September	.. The <i>Ballaarat Land Act</i> 1913 enables the municipality of the City of Ballaarat to transfer to the Crown certain lands in the parish of Dowling Forest, reserved as a site for a public park.
2455 ..	"	.. The <i>Willaura Land Act</i> 1913 revokes the permanent reservation of certain land in the parish of Willaura.
2456 ..	"	.. This Act applies £1,827,952 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1913-14.
2457 ..	23rd September	.. The <i>Wire Netting Act</i> 1913 amends the Act of 1909 by reducing the price of wire netting for fences adjoining Crown lands.
2458 ..	"	.. The <i>Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act</i> 1913, to be read with the Act of 1890, gives power to the Governor in Council to validate irregular registration of births and deaths.
2459 ..	"	.. The <i>Marriage Act</i> 1913 extends the scope of the Act of 1900 in relation to persons allowed to be present in court at the hearing of pre-maternity cases.
2460 ..	7th October	.. The <i>Oaths Act</i> 1913 provides alternative methods of administering the oath in courts of justice.
2461 ..	14th October	.. The <i>Municipalities Powers Extension Act</i> 1913 gives power to municipal councils to contribute towards district high schools and higher elementary schools.
2462 ..	"	.. The <i>Geelong Harbor Trust Act</i> 1913, to be read with the Act of 1905 and amending Acts, increases the borrowing power of the Trust from £400,000 to £500,000, and provides that the payment of one-fifth of certain moneys into the Consolidated Revenue cease after 31st March, 1913, until otherwise provided.
2463 ..	"	.. The <i>Spirit Merchants' Licences Act</i> 1913, to be read with the <i>Licensing Act</i> 1890, enables a spirit merchant's licence to be granted to a body corporate, and also subjects such body to the same penalties for any offence against the Act as if it were a private person.
2464 ..	21st October	.. The <i>University Act</i> 1913, to be read with the Act of 1890, amends the constitution of the Council and Senate so that females as well as males are eligible for membership of these bodies.
2465 ..	"	.. The <i>Fruit and Vegetable Packing and Sale Act</i> 1913, to come into operation on 1st July, 1914, regulates the method of packing and selling fruit and vegetables. It is an offence if the shown surface of

Act No.	Date.	
		the fruit or vegetables is so arranged that it is not a true indication of the fair average quality of the whole of the fruit or vegetables, and also if these contain any foreign substance in a greater proportion than is indicated in the outer layer or shown surface. A vendor is exempt from the penalty on conviction of the actual offender; and, likewise, an agent not concerned in the packing or re-packing, who sells on commission.
2466 ..	25th November ..	The <i>Cressy Land Act</i> 1913 revokes the permanent reservation of certain land in the township of Cressy.
2467 ..	..	.. The <i>Dunolly Land Act</i> 1913 provides for the sale of certain Crown land at Dunolly, and for other purposes.
2468 ..	..	.. The <i>Wonthaggi Land Act</i> 1913 varies the conditions defined in the Act of 1912 relating to revision of rent and payment of purchase money for certain allotments of land at Wonthaggi.
2469 ..	4th December	.. This Act applies £669,055 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1913-14.
2470 ..	5th December	.. The <i>Administration and Probate Duties Act</i> 1913 amends the Act of 1890 relating to the duties payable on the estates of deceased persons.
2471 ..	..	.. The <i>Land Tax Act</i> 1913, to be read with the Act of 1910, continues for the year 1914 the tax of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £1 on the unimproved value of land where such value exceeds £250.
2472 ..	..	.. The <i>Public Account Advances Amendment Act</i> 1913 repeals the provision in the Act of 1910 which limits the amount remaining unpaid to the Public Account to £100,000 on 30th June each year.
2473 ..	..	.. The <i>Savings Banks Act</i> 1913 limits the amount of mortgage bonds and debentures unredeemed to £6,000,000, and raises the rate of interest that may be paid from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 per cent. per annum. The limit of the currency of debentures is extended from 20 to 25 years. Power is given to use repayments to make new advances on farm houses or shops. The rate of interest that may be charged on advances is increased from 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. Other sections relate to the repayment of advances, audit of stock ledgers, Government guarantee, and freedom from income tax of debentures issued under the Act.
2474 ..	..	.. The <i>Victorian Loans (Rates of Interest) Act</i> 1913 relates to the rates of interest payable on certain Victorian Government loans.
2475 ..	..	.. The <i>Municipal Endowment Act</i> 1913 amends the Act of 1907 by extending to 30th June, 1914, the annual endowment of £100,000 payable to municipalities.
2476 ..	31st December	.. The <i>Income Tax Act</i> 1913, to be read with the Act of 1895 and amending Act, fixes the rates of income tax for the year 1914, payable on incomes earned in 1913. Incomes of £200 or under are not taxable. On incomes from £201 to £500 there is an exemption of £150, which, however,

Act No. Date.

- does not apply to companies. Incomes from personal exertion are taxed 3d. in the £1 up to £500 ; 4d. from £500 to £1,000 ; 5d. from £1,000 to £1,500 ; and 6d. over £1,500. Taxes on incomes from property are double these rates. Companies other than life insurance companies are taxed at the rate of 7d., and life insurance companies at the rate of 8d. in the £1. The Income Tax Acts are to continue in force until the 31st December, 1916.
- 2477 .. 31st December .. This Act applies £1,302,815 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1913-14.
- 1914.
- 2478 .. 3rd February .. The *Rating on Unimproved Values Act* 1914 provides for the optional rating by municipalities on the basis of the unimproved values of rateable property.
- 2479 The *Workers' Dwellings Act* 1914 enables municipal councils to provide homes for working people, and to borrow money for such purpose.
- 2480 The *Victorian Government Loan Act* 1914 authorizes the raising of £2,500,000, to be expended on the construction of railways and rolling-stock.
- 2481 The *Victorian Loan Act* 1914 gives authority to raise £1,500,000, to be expended on railways and tramways, irrigation and water supply works, drainage and flood protection works, the purchase of wire netting for supply to municipalities, the erection of State schools, and on any other public works directed by Parliament.
- 2482 The *Geelong Land Act* 1914 revokes the permanent reservation and Crown grant of portion of certain land in the City of Geelong as a site for Botanical Gardens.
- 2483 The *South Melbourne Lands Act* 1914 provides for the exchange of certain allotments of private lands in the City of South Melbourne for certain allotments of Crown land in the said city, and for other purposes.
- 2484 .. 17th February .. The *Brunswick and Coburg Tramways Act* 1914 provides for the construction and management of certain electric tramways in the municipal districts of Brunswick and Coburg, and for other purposes.
- 2485 The *Mining Development Act* 1914, to be read with the Act of 1896 and all amending Acts, appropriates the sum of £100,000 to be expended in the development of mining, and in prospecting for gold, coal, and other minerals.
- 2486 The *Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act* 1914 increases the borrowing power of the Geelong Municipal Waterworks Trust from £350,000 to £425,000.
- 2487 The *Rushworth to Colbinabbin Railway Construction Amendment Act* 1914 authorizes an extension of the railway from Rushworth to Colbinabbin, and increases the amount that may be expended on the construction.

Act No.	Date.	
2488 ..	17th February	.. The <i>Melbourne to Burwood Tramways Act 1914</i> provides for the construction and management of certain electric tramways in the municipal districts of Melbourne, Richmond, Hawthorn, and Camberwell, the acquisition of the Hawthorn horse tramway, and for other purposes.
2489 The <i>Mines Act 1914</i> , to be read with the Act of 1890 and amending Acts, makes comprehensive alterations in the law relating to mining, provides for the constitution of drainage boards and drainage areas, and abolishes mining boards.
2490 The <i>Mildura Crown Grants Act 1914</i> authorizes the issue of Crown grants of certain lands at Mildura.
2491 The <i>Kew Tramway Act 1914</i> provides for the construction and management of an electric tramway in the municipal district of Kew and certain adjoining municipalities, the acquisition of the Kew horse tramway, and for other purposes.
2492 The <i>Railway Loan Application Act 1914</i> sanctions the issue and application of £3,861,000 out of loan funds for railways (including electrification), tramways, and other works.
2493 The <i>Infectious Diseases Hospital Act 1914</i> relates to the management of the Queen's Memorial Hospital at Fairfield. The board of management is to consist of twelve members—six of whom are to be appointed by the Governor in Council, one by the Melbourne City Council, and five by the suburban municipalities, which are divided into five groups for this purpose. The expenditure of the institution is to be defrayed in equal portions by the Government and the municipalities concerned, the amount of the contribution of each municipality being determined by the value of the rateable property in the district.
2494 The <i>Melbourne Tramways Trust Act 1914</i> amends the Act of 1903 in regard to the method of dealing with debentures.
2495 The <i>Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board Loan Act 1914</i> authorizes the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board to borrow a further sum of £100,000 for twelve years, at a rate of interest not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. A sinking fund, to be invested in Government securities, is to be established for the purpose of paying off the loan when it matures.
2496 ..	20th February	.. The <i>Workers' Compensation Act 1914</i> provides for compensation to workers for injuries which occur in the course of their employment. A digest of this measure appears in Part "Social Condition."
2497 The <i>South Melbourne Tramways Act 1914</i> authorizes the construction and management of certain electric tramways in the City of South Melbourne.
2498 The <i>Country Roads Act 1914</i> makes several minor amendments in the Act of 1912.
2499 The <i>Registration of Teachers and Schools Act 1914</i> amends the Act of 1905 dealing with the registration of schools and teachers.

Act No.	Date.	
2500 ..	20th February	.. The <i>Prahran and Malvern Tramways Trust Act 1914</i> increases the borrowing power of the Trust from £500,000 to £675,000, and provides that the consent of the Governor in Council must be obtained before moneys are borrowed.
2501 The <i>Railways Advances Act 1914</i> apportions the instalments and extends the time for the repayments into "The Public Account" of certain moneys advanced or to be advanced under the Acts of 1910 and 1912.
2502 The <i>Cavendish to Toolondo Railway Construction Act 1914</i> authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Cavendish to Toolondo.
2503 The <i>Water Supply Loans Application Act 1914</i> sanctions the issue and application of £398,024 available under Loan Acts for irrigation works, water supply works, drainage and flood protection works in country districts.
2504 The <i>Neerim South to Toorongo River Railway Construction Act 1914</i> authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Neerim South to Toorongo River.
2505 The <i>Crimes Act 1914</i> , to be read with the Act of 1890, enacts that it is an offence, punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, for any person of or above the age of 21 years to carnally know any unmarried female aged 16 and under 18 years of age.
2506 The <i>Income Tax Acts Amendment Act 1914</i> , to be read with the Act of 1895 and amending Acts, provides that the Commonwealth land tax paid, from 1st January, 1913, on land in Victoria be deducted from the gross amount of income of taxpayers, but this deduction is not allowed for tax due before 1st January, 1914, unless objection to the assessment has been made prior to that date.
2507 This Act applies £2,065,191 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1913-14, and appropriates supplies granted during the session, amounting to £7,798,050, to the service of the Government.

OFFICIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY.

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

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—continued.

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

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

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

Ministers of
the Crown
1851 to 1855.

MINISTERS PRIOR TO RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

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

Ministries
1855 to 1914.

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

MINISTRIES SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

Number of Ministry and Name of Premier.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.	Duration of Office.
			Days.
1. William Clark Haines...	28th November, 1855	11th March, 1857 ...	469
2. John O'Shanassy ...	11th March, 1857 ...	29th April, 1857 ...	49
3. William Clark Haines...	29th April, 1857 ...	10th March, 1858 ...	315
4. John O'Shanassy ...	10th March, 1858 ...	27th October, 1859 ...	596
5. William Nicholson ...	27th October, 1859...	26th November, 1860 ...	396
6. Richard Heales ...	26th November, 1860	14th November, 1861 ...	353
7. John O'Shanassy ...	14th November, 1861	27th June, 1863 ...	590
8. James McCulloch ...	27th June, 1863 ...	6th May, 1868 ...	1,775
9. Charles Sladen ...	6th May, 1868 ...	11th July, 1868 ...	66
10. James McCulloch ...	11th July, 1868 ...	20th September, 1869 ...	436
11. John Alexander Mac- Pherson	20th September, 1869	9th April, 1870 ...	201
12. James McCulloch ...	9th April, 1870 ...	19th June, 1871 ...	436
13. Charles Gavan Duffy...	19th June, 1871 ...	10th June, 1872 ...	357
14. James Goodall Francis	10th June, 1872 ...	31st July, 1874 ...	781
15. George Briscoe Kerferd	31st July, 1874 ...	7th August, 1875 ...	372
16. Graham Berry ...	7th August, 1875 ...	20th October, 1875 ...	74
17. Sir James McCulloch	20th October, 1875...	21st May, 1877 ...	579
18. Graham Berry ...	21st May, 1877 ...	5th March, 1880 ...	1,019
19. James Service ...	5th March, 1880 ...	3rd August, 1880 ...	151
20. Graham Berry ...	3rd August, 1880 ...	9th July, 1881 ...	340
21. Sir Bryan O'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	18th May, 1912 ...	1,226
34. William Alexander Watt	18th May, 1912 ...	9th December, 1913 ...	205
35. George Alexander Elmslie	9th December, 1913	22nd December, 1913 ...	13
36. William Alexander Watt	22nd December, 1913	In office	

On 9th December, 1913, the Hon. William Alexander Watt placed the resignation of his Ministers in the hands of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., who intrusted the formation of a Government to

Elmslie
Ministry.

Mr. George Alexander Elmslie. The following are the names and offices of the Elmslie Ministry :—

ELMSLIE MINISTRY.

Name.	Office.
Elmslie, George Alexander ..	Premier and Treasurer.
Prendergast, George Michael ..	Chief Secretary.
Evans, William John, M.L.C. ..	Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and Minister of Public Health.
Lemmon, John	Minister of Public Instruction and Minister of Labour.
Plain, William	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, Minister of Water Supply, and Minister of Agriculture.
Outtrim, Alfred Richard ..	Minister of Mines, Minister of Forests, and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Billson, John William ..	Minister of Railways and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
McLellan, Adam, M.L.C. ..	Commissioner of Public Works and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Jones, John Percy, M.L.C. ..	Honorary Minister.
Fielding, William Harris, M.L.C. ..	Honorary Minister.
Smith, David	Honorary Minister.
Hannah, Martin	Honorary Minister.

The Ministry formed by Hon. George Alexander Elmslie remained in office only from 9th December to 22nd December, 1913, when the Lieutenant-Governor again requested Hon. W. A. Watt to construct an Administration. The names of the Ministers in May, 1914, are as follow:—

Second
Watt
Ministry.

SECOND WATT MINISTRY.

Name.	Office.
Watt, William Alexander	Premier and Treasurer.
Murray, John	Chief Secretary.
Peacock, Sir Alexander James, K.C.M.G. ..	Minister of Public Instruction and Minister of Labour.
Mackinnon, Donald	Attorney-General, Solicitor General, Minister of Railways, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Brown, James Drysdale, M.L.C. ..	Minister of Mines, Minister of Forests, Minister of Public Health, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Hagelthorn, Frederick William, M.L.C. ..	Commissioner of Public Works and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Lawson, Harry Sutherland Wightman ..	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey.
Hutchinson, William	Minister of Water Supply and Minister of Agriculture.
Baillieu, William Lawrence, M.L.C. ..	Honorary Minister.
Adamson, William Addison, M.L.C. ..	Honorary Minister.
Livingston, Thomas	Honorary Minister.
Gray, John	Honorary Minister.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1914.**THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**

President: The Hon. J. M. Davies.

Name of Province.	Name of Member.	Date of Retirement.
Bendigo ..	Hon. A. Hicks	1919
	Hon. J. Sternberg	1916
East Yarra ..	Hon. R. Beckett	1919
	Hon. J. K. Merritt	1916
Gippsland ..	Hon. W. Pearson	1919
	Hon. E. J. Crooke	1916
Melbourne ..	Hon. J. M. Davies (President)	1919
	Hon. J. McWhae	1916
Melbourne East ..	Hon. A. McLellan	1919
	Hon. J. P. Jones	1916
Melbourne North	Hon. W. J. Evans	1919
	Hon. D. Melville	1916
Melbourne South..	Hon. A. Robinson	1919
	Hon. T. H. Payne	1916
Melbourne West ..	Hon. W. H. Fielding	1919
	Hon. J. G. Aikman	1916
Nelson	Hon. J. D. Brown (Minister of Mines, Forests, and Public Health)	1919
	Hon. T. Beggs	1916
Northern	Hon. F. G. Clarke	1919
	Hon. W. L. Baillieu (Honorary Minister)	1916
North-Eastern ..	Hon. W. Little	1919
	Hon. A. O. Sachse	1916
North-Western ..	Hon. F. Hagelthorn (Commissioner of Public Works)	1919
	Hon. R. B. Rees	1916
Southern	Hon. W. L. R. Clarke	1919
	Hon. W. C. Angliss	1916
South-Eastern ..	Hon. D. E. McBryde	1919
	Hon. W. A. Adamson (Honorary Minister)	1916
South-Western ..	Hon. A. A. Austin	1919
	Hon. H. F. Richardson	1916
Wellington ..	Hon. J. Y. McDonald	1919
	Hon. F. W. Brawn	1916
Western	Hon. E. J. White	1919
	Hon. W. S. Manifold	1916

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

Clerk Assistant: H. H. Pearson.

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

Clerk of the Papers: P. T. Pook.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker : Hon. Sir Frank Madden.

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Abbotsford ..	G. C. Webber.
Albert Park ..	Hon. Geo. A. Elmslie.
Allandale ..	Hon. Sir A. J. Peacock, K.C.M.G. (Minister of Public Instruction and Minister of Labour).
Ballaarat East ..	Hon. R. McGregor.
Ballaarat West ..	M. Baird.
Barwon ..	J. F. Farrer.
Benalla ..	J. J. Carlisle.
Benambra ..	J. W. Leckie.
Bendigo East ..	A. J. Hampson.
Bendigo West ..	Hon. D. Smith.
Boroondara ..	Hon. Sir Frank Madden (Speaker).
Borung ..	Hon. W. Hutchinson (Minister of Water Supply and Minister of Agriculture).
Brighton ..	O. R. Snowball.
Brunswick ..	J. R. Jewell.
Bulla ..	Hon. A. R. Robertson.
Carlton ..	R. H. Solly.
Castlemaine and Maldon ..	Hon. H. S. W. Lawson (Minister of Lands).
Collingwood ..	Hon. M. Hannah.
Dalhousie ..	R. I. Argyle.
Dandenong ..	W. S. Keast.
Daylesford ..	Hon. D. McLeod.
Dundas ..	Hon. J. Thomson.
Eaglehawk ..	T. Tunnecliffe.
East Melbourne ..	A. A. Farthing.
Essendon ..	Hon. W. A. Watt (Premier and Treasurer).
Evelyn ..	Hon. E. H. Cameron.
Fitzroy ..	Hon. J. W. Billson.
Flemington ..	E. C. Warde.
Geelong ..	Hon. W. Plain.
Gippsland East ..	Hon. J. Cameron.
Gippsland North ..	J. W. McLachlan.
Gippsland South ..	Hon. T. Livingston (Honorary Minister).
Gippsland West ..	Hon. J. E. Mackey.
Glenelg ..	H. J. M. Campbell.
Goulburn Valley ..	Hon. George Graham.
Grenville ..	J. Chatham.
Gunbower ..	H. Angus.
Hampden ..	D. S. Oman.
Hawthorn ..	W. M. McPherson.
Jika Jika ..	J. G. Membrey.
Kara Kara ..	J. W. Pennington.
Korong ..	Hon. Thos. Langdon (Chairman of Committees).
Lowan ..	J. Menzies.
Maryborough ..	Hon. A. R. Outtrim.
Melbourne ..	A. Rogers.
Mornington ..	Hon. A. Downward.
North Melbourne ..	Hon. G. M. Prendergast.
Ovens ..	Hon. A. A. Billson.
Polwarth ..	J. G. Johnstone.
Port Fairy ..	J. F. Duffus.
Port Melbourne ..	G. Sangster.
Prahran ..	Hon. D. Mackinnon (Attorney-General and Solicitor-General).
Richmond ..	E. J. Cotter.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1914—continued.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—continued.

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Rodney	Hon. H. McKenzie.
St. Kilda	R. G. McCutcheon.
Stawell and Ararat	R. F. Toutcher.
Swan Hill	Hon. J. Gray (Honorary Minister).
Toorak	N. Bayles.
Upper Goulburn	M. K. McKenzie.
Walhalla	S. Barnes.
Wangaratta	Hon. J. Bowser.
Waranga	J. Gordon.
Warrenheip	E. J. Hogan.
Warrnambool	Hon. John Murray (Chief Secretary).
Williamstown	Hon. J. Lemmon.

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOREIGN CONSULS.

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

CONSULS-GENERAL.

Country.	Names.
Argentine Republic	Tillock, James T.
Austria-Hungary	Freyesleben, Dr. F.
Belgium	Lauwers, E.
Brazil	Dunn, E. W. T.
China	Ah Ket, Wm. (Acting).
Colombia	Lyle, M.
Denmark	Were, F. W., K.D.
Ecuador	Gundelach, M. S.
France	Chayet, M.
Germany	Kiliani, Richard.
Greece	Love, James R.
Honduras	Walsh, Frederic.
Italy	Eles, Cav. E.
Japan	Shimizu, S.
Netherlands	Bosschart, W. L.
Norway	Römecke, Otto.
Paraguay	Royle, F. A.
Peru	Paxton, J. M.
Russia	D'Abaza, A. N.
Turkey	Ryan, Dr. Charles.
United States	Bray, J. P.

FOREIGN CONSULS—continued.

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

VICE-CONSULS.

Argentine Republic	..	..	..	Gollin, A.
Brazil, United States of	..	..	..	Sheppard, H. A.
Denmark	..	..	..	Holdenson, P. J.
"	..	..	..	Belcher, E. N.
Germany	..	..	..	Amschel, J.
Norway	..	..	..	Fay, H. H. T.
"	..	..	..	Martin, G.
Russia	..	..	..	Sleigh, H. C.
Sweden	..	..	..	Bechervaise, E.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS.

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

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

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

Office.	Name.
County Court Judges	W. E. Johnston. J. G. Eagleson. J. B. Box. W. H. Moule. J. S. Wasley. H. C. Winneke. T. P. Webb, K.C.
Master-in-Equity and Lunacy and Commissioner of Taxes	
Commissioner of Titles	W. C. Guest, K.C., M.A., LL.B.
Public Service Commissioner ..	G. C. Morrison.
Inspector-General of the Insane ..	Dr. W. E. Jones.
Agent-General, London	Hon. P. McBride.
Auditor-General	F. H. Bruford.
Chairman of the Board of Public Health and Medical Inspector	Dr. E. Robertson, M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Chief Commissioner of Police ..	A. G. Sainsbury.
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons	J. W. Stranger.
Prosecutor for the King at Mel- bourne	C. J. Z. Woinarski, K.C.
Chief Clerk, Supreme Court ..	G. H. Neighbour, K.C.
Government Botanist	Dr. A. J. Ewart.
State Rivers and Water Supply Commissioners—	
Chairman	Elwood Mead, C.E.
Commissioner	W. Cattanach.
Commissioner	J. S. Dethridge, C.E.
Lands Purchase and Management Board—	
Chairman	Thos. Kennedy.
Member	Thos. Hastie.
Member	F. E. Lee.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Under Secretary	W. A. Callaway.
Chief Clerk	H. E. Macdowell.
Chief Electoral Inspector	J. Molloy.
Audit Office	Chief Clerk, H. C. H. Agg.
Explosives	Chief Inspector, R. J. Lewis.
Government Shorthand Writer ..	F. B. Lincoln.
Government Medical Officer ..	Dr. J. A. O'Brien.
Government Statist	A. M. Loughton, F.S.S.
Hospitals for Insane	Chief Clerk, &c., H. S. Lynch.
Inspection of Factories	Chief Inspector, H. M. Murphy.
Inspection of Stores	Inspector, A. B. Stanhope.
Marine Board	Secretary, J. G. McKie.
Mercantile Marine	Superintendent (Vacant).
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	Secretary, T. Smith.
Observatory	Government Astronomer, P. Baracchi.
Penal and Gaols	Inspector-General (Vacant).
Police	Chief Clerk, F. Hemmy.
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. Merson.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

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

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Director of Education	..	..	Frank Tate, M.A., I.S.O.
Chief Inspector	..	..	A. Fussell, M.A.
Assistant Chief Inspector	..	..	T. W. Bothroyd, M.A.
Training College	..	..	Principal, Dr. John Smyth.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Secretary	..	..	W. R. Anderson, P.M.
Parliamentary Draftsman	..	..	J. T. Collins, M.A., LL.M.
Crown Solicitor	..	..	E. J. D. Guinness, I.S.O.
Police Magistrates	..	..	P. J. Dwyer and 19 others.
Coroner, &c.	..	..	Dr. R. H. Cole.
Chief Clerk	..	..	A. T. Lewis
Master-in-Equity's Office	..	..	Registrar of Probates, J. Carter.
Prothonotary	..	..	J. W. O'Halloran.
Sheriff	..	..	I. Martin.
Registrar of County Courts, &c.	..	..	D. F. McGrath.
Comptroller of Stamps, &c.	..	..	H. F. Metzner.
Registrar-General, &c.	..	..	H. A. Templeton.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND SURVEY.

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

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Secretary for Public Works	..	..	E. T. Drake.
Chief Clerk and Accountant	..	..	G. Clowser.
Chief Architect	..	..	G. W. Watson.
Chief Engineer	..	..	C. Catani, C.E.
Engineer, Ports and Harbors	..	..	G. Kermode.
Electric Inspector and Electrician	..	..	F. W. Chambers.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

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

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Secretary	..	..	T. W. H. Holmes.
Assistant Medical Inspector..	..	..	Dr. J. Johnston.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Office.	Name.
Secretary for Agriculture	Dr. S. S. Cameron.
Government Analytical Chemist	P. R. Scott.
Entomologist	C. French.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

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

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS.

Commissioners	W. F. J. Fitzpatrick, C.M.G. (Chairman), C. E. Norman, L. J. McClelland.
Acting Secretary	E. B. Jones.
Secretary to the Minister	J. R. Paterson.
Chief Clerk	J. S. Rees.
General Superintendent of Transportation	C. Macaw.
Superintendent Passenger Train Service	T. B. Molomby.
Superintendent Goods Train Service	E. C. Blazey.
Deputy General Passenger and Freight Agent	W. E. N. Keast.
Chief Accountant	Lt.-Col. J. W. Hacker, V.D.
Assistant Accountant	T. F. Brennan.
Auditor of Receipts	W. G. Ritchie.
Chief Mechanical Engineer	W. M. Shannon.
Assistant Chief Mechanical Engineer	A. E. Smith.
Workshops Manager	R. Ferguson.
Chief Engineer of Way and Works	J. H. Fraser.
Engineer of Works	W. R. Rennick.
Engineer of Way	E. H. Ballard.
Chief Electrical Engineer	W. Stone.
Telegraph Superintendent	W. A. Holmes.
Chief Storekeeper	G. H. Sutton.
Superintendent of Printing	A. Valentine.
Chief Engineer for Railway Construction	M. E. Kernot.

ROYAL MINT (UNDER IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT).

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

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.

Return of the Professors, Lecturers, and Demonstrators of the Melbourne University during the year 1913:—

PROFESSORS.

Office.	Name.
Mathematics	Nanson, E. J., M.A.
Anatomy and Pathology	Allen, Sir H. B., M.D., B.S., LL.D.
Engineering	Payne, H., M. Inst. C.E., M.I. Mech. E.
Classical Philology	Tucker, T. G., M.A., Litt.D.
Mental and Moral Philosophy	Gibson, W. R. B., M.A., D.Sc.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY—continued.

PROFESSORS—continued.

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

LECTURERS.

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

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY—continued.
LECTURERS AND DEMONSTRATORS.

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

DEMONSTRATORS.

Anatomy	..	..	Downes, R. M., M.D., M.S.
"	..	..	Stephens, H. D., M.D., M.S.
Chemistry	..	..	Green, Miss Leila, M.Sc.
Pathology	..	..	Embelton, D. M., M.B., B.S.
"	..	..	Campbell, S. J., M.B., B.S.
Surveying	..	..	Lupson, J. T.
Engineering, Design, and Drawing	..	..	Kernot, W. N., B.C.E.
Petrology	..	..	Grayson, H. J.
Natural Philosophy	..	..	Rossiter, A. L., M.S.
Bacteriology	..	..	Thomas, Miss Elsie L., M.B., B.S.
"	..	..	Gross, Miss Rachel H., M.B., B.S.
Biology	..	..	Raff, Miss J. W., M.S.

OFFICE STAFF.

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

THE MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

	Office.		Name.
Chairman..	W. J. C. Riddell.

Commissioners—

Sir A. Snowden, W. Strong, J.P., H. C. Elliott, Hon. J. G. Aikman, J.P., M.L.C., J. H. Gardiner, A. L. Crichton, W. W. Cabena, Jacob Marks, J.P., Frank Stapley, representing the City of Melbourne.
 J. Baragwanath, J.P., John Cockbill, J.P., John Sloss, W. O. Strangward, J.P., representing the City of South Melbourne.
 E. Naylor, J.P., J. R. G. Nicholson, J.P., J. J. W. Flintoft, J.P., representing the City of Prahran.
 J. Gahan, J.P., W. Rain, J.P., representing the City of Collingwood.
 A. Renfrew, J.P., A. Wheeler, M.B., J.P., representing the City of Fitzroy.
 A. F. Fear, H. H. Bell, representing the City of Richmond.
 S. Jacoby, J.P., H. B. Gibbs, representing the City of St. Kilda.
 F. E. Shillabeer, J.P., representing the City of Footscray.
 H. Henningsen, J.P., representing the City of Hawthorn.
 J. W. Fleming, J.P., representing the City of Brunswick.
 W. J. Mountain, representing the City of Essendon.
 T. Carroll, representing the City of Malvern.
 P. St. John Hall, representing the City of Caulfield.
 Robert Beckett, J.P., representing the City of Camberwell.
 A. E. Woolhouse, representing the City of Northcote.
 E. A. Atkyns, representing the Town of Kew.

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS—*continued.*

Commissioners—*continued.*

T. Wilson, J.P., representing the Town of Brighton.
 Geo. S. Walter, representing the Town of Port Melbourne.
 W. H. Treganowan, J.P., representing the Town of Williamstown.
 Alex. G. Campbell, J.P., representing the Town of Coburg.
 J. S. White, J.P., representing the Shire of Heidelberg.
 C. T. Crispe, J.P., representing the Shire of Preston.

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

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.

	Office.	Name.
Commissioners—		
Chairman	G. F. Holden.
Representative of shipping interests	W. T. Appleton.
Representative of exporters	J. A. Boyd.
Representative of importers	W. M. McPherson.
Representative of primary producers	D. McLennan.
Secretary	R. P. Rudd.
Treasurer	J. H. McCutchan.
Engineer	A. C. Mackenzie.
Harbor Master	W. G. Vincent.
Superintendent of Dredging	D. Kerr.

GEELONG HARBOR TRUST.

	Office.	Name.
Commissioners	J. Hill (Chairman); E. J. Bechervaise, R. McGregor, M.L.A.
Secretary	J. Dudley.
Engineer	R. T. Williams.
Inspecting Engineer	Geo. S. Richardson.
Harbor Master, Geelong	Captain George A. Molland.

BOARD OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

	Office.	Name.
Chairman and Medical Inspector	E. Robertson, F.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Members	F. G. Wood, J.P., appointed by Governor in Council. Alderman W. Burton, J.P., City of Mel- bourne. Councillor William Henry Treganowan, North Yarra Group. Councillor J. Baragwanath, South Yarra Group. Councillor J. H. Curnow, J.P., Eastern Country Boroughs. Councillor J. J. Brokenshire, Western Country Boroughs. Councillor A. H. Smith, J.P., Eastern Shires. Councillor H. A. Austin, J.P., Western Shires.

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS—continued.

Office.	Name.
Secretary	T. W. H. Holmes, J.P., F.I.A.A.
Senior Clerk	A. P. Kane.
Inspectors and Engineers ..	J. T. Oliver and F. E. T. Cobb.
Assistant Medical Inspectors ..	J. Johnston, M.D., and J. H. Jones, M.R.C.S.
Analyst	A. E. Cresswell.
Analyst—Medico-Legal ..	C. A. E. Price.

MARINE BOARD, MELBOURNE.

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

COURT OF MARINE INQUIRY.

Office.	Name.
President	Senior Police Magistrate presiding.
Skilled Members	J. A. Roberts, W. McFarlane, V. E. E. Gotch, E. Smith, A. McCowan, J. Sloss, J. Tozer, W. H. Panter, H. Press, R. Wills.

LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD.

Office.	Name.
Chairman.. ..	Robert Barr.
Members	Thomas F. Cumming. James Lock.
Acting Secretary and Accountant ..	W. H. Banks.

INDETERMINATE SENTENCES BOARD.

Office.	Name.
Chairman.. ..	Hon. S. Mauger.
Members	W. R. Anderson, P.M. Rev. J. H. Ingham.

COUNTRY ROADS BOARD.

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

THE COMMONWEALTH.

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

AREA OF STATES.

	Sq. Miles.
Victoria	87,884
New South Wales	309,472
Queensland	670,500
South Australia	380,070
Western Australia	975,920
Tasmania	26,215
Territories—	
Northern	523,620
Federal	900
Total Australia	2,974,581

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

POSITION OF STATES' CAPITAL CITIES.

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

FEDERAL CAPITAL.

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

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

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

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

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

THE CONSTITUTION.

Leading features of the Commonwealth Constitution.

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

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

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

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

House of Representatives. House of Representatives shall have twice the number of members of the Senate, and the number of members for each State shall be in proportion to population, but not less than five for any State. Members are elected for three years. Qualification of electors to be that of the more numerous House in each State. The *Commonwealth Franchise Act 1902* provides that all persons not under 21 years of age who have lived in Australia for six months continuously, who are natural born or naturalized subjects, are entitled to vote at elections for the Federal Parliament. Each elector to vote only once. Qualifications of a member—(a) 21 years of age, (b) to be an elector or entitled so to be, (c) resident three years, (d) natural born or naturalized five years.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Of the net revenue from Customs and Excise not more than one-fourth to be applied by Commonwealth towards its expenditure. This provision, which was in force for ten years, has been succeeded by a payment annually by the Commonwealth to the States of 2s. per head of the population for ten years as from 1st July, 1910, together with a special payment to Western Australia of £250,000 the first year, diminishing by £10,000 each subsequent year, one-half of the amounts of these payments to be debited to all the States (including Western Australia) in proportion to their population. A special grant of £500,000 to the State of Tasmania is provided for by Act No. 13 of the Federal Parliament assented to on 6th November, 1912. The payments are to extend over ten years, commencing with £95,000 in 1912-13, decreasing by £10,000 a year until 1921-22, when a final payment of £5,000 will be made. A further grant of £400,000 was made to the same State by Act No. 22 assented to 19th December, 1913. The first payment under this Act is £5,000 in 1913-14, £15,000 in 1914-15, increasing by £10,000 in each subsequent year, until 1921-22, when a final amount of £80,000 will be payable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The representation of the States in the Federal House of Representatives in each Parliament is shown hereunder:—

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

OPENING OF FIRST PARLIAMENT.

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

COMMONWEALTH ACTS PASSED, 1913.

The following is a brief summary of the Acts passed by the Commonwealth Parliament during 1913 :—

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| No. 1 .. 10th July | .. The <i>Supply Act</i> (No. 1) 1913-14 grants and applies £1,687,967 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1913-14. |
| No. 2 .. 29th August | .. The <i>Supply Act</i> (No. 2) 1913-14 grants and applies £964,596 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1913-14. |
| No. 3 .. 29th September | .. The <i>Supply Act</i> (No. 3) 1913-14 grants and applies £1,121,979 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1913-14. |
| No. 4 .. 24th October | .. The <i>Navigation Act</i> 1912, to come into force on a date to be fixed by proclamation, outlines the law regarding navigation and shipping from and to the Commonwealth. The Act is to be read subject to the Constitution, and so as not to exceed the legislative power of the Commonwealth in dealing with this matter. |
| No. 5 .. 30th October | .. The <i>Supply Act</i> (No. 4) 1913-14 grants and applies £812,622 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1913-14. |
| No. 6 .. ,, | .. The <i>Excise Tariff Act</i> 1913, to come into operation on a date to be fixed by proclamation, imposes an excise duty of 4s. per cwt. on sugar produced from cane delivered for manufacture after 1st May and before 26th July, 1913, and all other sugar produced in Australia which was subject to the control of the Customs on 25th July, 1913. |
| No. 7 .. ,, | .. The <i>Sugar Bounty Act</i> 1913, to come into operation on a date to be fixed by proclamation, provides for the payment of a bounty of 2s. 2d. per ton, from 1st May to 26th July, 1913, in respect of cane, and 2s. per ton from 1st January to 26th July, 1913, in respect of beet sugar. The bounty is payable to growers who employ white labour only. |

- No. 8 .. 6th November .. The *Appropriation (Works and Buildings) Act* 1913-14 grants and applies out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of £3,266,569 for the service of the year 1913-14 for the purposes of additions, new works, buildings, &c.
- No. 9 .. 28th November .. The *Supply Act* (No. 5) 1913-14 grants and applies £767,143 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1913-14.
- No. 10 .. 19th December .. The *Supplementary Appropriation (Works and Buildings) Act* 1911-12 appropriates a sum of £46,876 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1911-12 for the purposes of additions, new works, buildings, &c.
- No. 11 .. " .. The *Supplementary Appropriation (Works and Buildings) Act* 1912-13 appropriates a sum of £62,689 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1912-13 for the purposes of additions, new works, buildings, &c.
- No. 12 .. " .. The *Supplementary Appropriation Act* 1911-12 appropriates £247,761 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1911-12.
- No. 13 .. " .. The *Supplementary Appropriation Act* 1912-13 appropriates £378,239 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1912-13.
- No. 14 .. " .. The *Appropriation Act* 1913-14 grants and applies £5,475,545 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1913-14, and appropriates the supplies granted for such year, amounting to £10,829,852, to the service of the Government.
- No. 15 .. " .. The *Norfolk Island Act* 1913 provides for the acceptance of Norfolk Island as a Territory under the authority of the Commonwealth, and for the Government thereof.
- No. 16 .. " .. The *Commonwealth Inscribed Stock Act* 1913 amends the Act of 1911-12, by making provision for the payment of any sum of money that is adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction in the United Kingdom to be payable in respect of any Commonwealth stock.
- No. 17 .. " .. The *Commonwealth Public Service Act* 1913 alters the provisions of the Act of 1902-1911 in relation to the eligibility for appointment to the Public Service of the Commonwealth by reason of State service.
- No. 18 .. " .. The *Defence Lands Purchase Act* 1913 grants and applies £300,000 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the purchase of land for defence purposes.
- No. 19 .. " .. The *Committee of Public Accounts Act* 1913 provides for the appointment of a joint Parliamentary Committee of Public Accounts, consisting of three members of the Senate and six of the House of Representatives. The duties of the committee are to examine the accounts of receipts and expenditure of the Commonwealth, and to report to Parliament any items in those accounts or any circumstance connected with them to which they think that attention should be directed; to report on any alteration in the form of public accounts or the method of keeping them, or in the mode of receipt, control, issue, or payment of public moneys, and any other questions in connexion with these matters that may be referred to it.

- No. 20 .. 19th December .. The *Commonwealth Public Works Committee Act* 1913 provides for the establishment of a Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, consisting of three members of the Senate and six of the House of Representatives.
- No. 21 The *Pine Creek to Katherine River Railway Act* 1913 authorizes the construction of a railway in the Northern Territory from Pine Creek to the Katherine River, the appointment of officers, the making of charges, and the appropriation of money in connexion with the railway.
- No. 22 The *Tasmania Grant Act* 1913 applies a further sum of £400,000 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the purpose of financial assistance to the State of Tasmania. The payments are to extend over nine years, commencing with £5,000 in 1913-14, £15,000 in 1914-15, increasing by £10,000 in each subsequent year, until 1921-22, when a final payment of £80,000 will be made.
- No. 23 The *Post and Telegraph Act* 1913 amends the Act of 1901-1912, and the *Post and Telegraph Rates Act* 1902-1911, in relation to the conditions of receipt, transmission, and delivery of letter telegrams.
- No. 24 The *Loan Act* 1913 authorizes the raising and expending of the sum of £2,780,000 for the following services:—Transcontinental Railway, £1,400,000; railway, Pine Creek to the Katherine River, Northern Territory, £400,000; railway and construction of wharves, New Guinea, £60,000; post and telegraphs, £595,000; machinery and construction of wharves, Cockatoo Island, New South Wales, £175,000; and the erection of Commonwealth Offices, London, £150,000.

OFFICIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY.

Governor-General and Proclamation of Commonwealth.

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

the Right Hon. Lord Denman, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. Lord Denman retired on 18th May, 1914, and was succeeded by the Right Hon. Sir Ronald Munro Ferguson, G.C.M.G.

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

GOVERNORS OF AUSTRALASIAN STATES.

	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
Victoria	Sir Arthur Lyulph Stanley, K.C.M.G. The Hon. Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D. (Lieutenant-Governor)	23 Feb., 1914 29 April, 1899
New South Wales ...	Sir Gerald Strickland, Count della Catena, K.C.M.G.	14 March, 1913
Queensland	Sir William MacGregor, G.C.M.G., C.B.	2 Dec., 1909
South Australia ...	Sir Henry Lionel Galway, K.C.M.G. The Right Honorable Sir Samuel J. Way, Bart., P.C. (Lieutenant- Governor)	18 April, 1914 29 Oct., 1900
Western Australia ...	Major-Gen. Sir Harry Barron, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.	17 March, 1913
Tasmania	Sir William Grey Ellison Macartney, P.C., K.C.M.G.	6 June, 1913
New Zealand	Lord Islington, K.C.M.G.	22 June, 1910
Fiji	Sir Bickham Sweet-Escott, K.C.M.G.	25 July, 1912
Papua	The Honorable J. H. P. Murray	23 Nov., 1908
Northern Territory ...	Professor John Anderson Gilruth	16 April, 1912
Federal Territory ...	Colonel David Miller, V.D., I.S.O. (Acting)	1913

COMMONWEALTH MINISTRIES.

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

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

Attorney-General : The Hon. Alfred Deakin.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMMONWEALTH MINISTRIES, 1901 TO 1914.

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

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

MEMBERS OF THE NINTH COMMONWEALTH MINISTRY, 1914.

Prime Minister and Minister for Home Affairs: THE HON. J. COOK.
Treasurer: THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN FORREST, P.C., G.C.M.G.
Attorney-General: THE HON. W. H. IRVINE, K.C.
Minister for Defence: THE HON. E. D. MILLEN.
Minister for External Affairs: THE HON. P. McM. GLYNN, K.C.
Minister for Trade and Customs: THE HON. L. E. GROOM.
Postmaster-General: THE HON. A. WYNNE.
Vice-President of the Executive Council: THE HON. J. H. MCCOLL.
Honorary Minister: THE HON. W. H. KELLY.
Honorary Minister: THE HON. J. S. CLEMONS.

MEMBERS OF THE FIFTH COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT, 1914.

THE SENATE.

President THE HON. T. GIVENS.
Chairman of Committees .. THE HON. D. J. O'KEEFE.

Victoria.

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

South Australia.

*Guthrie, R. S.
 *McGregor, Hon. G.
 Newland, J.
 O'Loughlin, J. V.
 Senior, W.
 *Story, W. H.

MEMBERS OF THE FIFTH COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT, 1914—
continued.

THE SENATE—*continued.*

New South Wales.

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

Queensland.

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

Western Australia.

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

Tasmania.

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

* These senators retire on 30th June, 1916; the remaining members on 30th June, 1919.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker THE HON. W. E. JOHNSON.
Chairman of Committees .. THE HON. J. M. FOWLER.

VICTORIA.

Member.					District.
Ahern, C. J.	..	..	..	..	Indi
Anstey, F.	..	..	..	..	Bourke
Arthur, J. A.	..	..	..	..	Bendigo
Bennett, J.	..	..	..	..	Gippsland
Best, Hon. Sir R. W., K.C.M.G.	..	..	..	..	Kooyong
Boyd, Hon. J. A.	..	..	..	..	Henty
Brennan, F.	..	..	..	..	Batman
Fenton, J. E.	..	..	..	..	Maribyrnong
Hannan, J. F.	..	..	..	..	Fawkner
Irvine, Hans W. H.	..	..	..	..	Grampians
Irvine, Hon. W. H., K.C.	..	..	..	..	Flinders
Kendell, W.	..	..	..	..	Corio
Maloney, W. R. N.	..	..	..	..	Melbourne
Manifold, Hon. J. C.	..	..	..	..	Corangamite
Mathews, J.	..	..	..	..	Melbourne Ports
McGrath, D. C.	..	..	..	..	Ballaarat
Palmer, A. C.	..	..	..	..	Echuca
Rodgers, A. S.	..	..	..	..	Wannon
Sampson, S.	..	..	..	..	Wimmera
Tudor, Hon. F. G.	..	..	..	..	Yarra
Wynne, Hon. A.	..	..	..	..	Balaclava

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Member.					District.
Abbott, P. P.	..	..	..	..	New England
Burns, G. M.	..	..	..	..	Illawarra
Carr, E. S.	..	..	..	..	Macquarie
Catts, J. H.	..	..	..	..	Cook
Chapman, Hon. A.	..	..	..	..	Eden-Monaro

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

Member.	District.
Charlton, M.	Hunter
Conroy, Hon. A. H. B.	Werriwa
Cook, Hon. J.	Parramatta
Falkiner, F. B. S.	Riverina
Fleming, W. M.	Robertson
Greene, W. M.	Richmond
Howe, R.	Dalley
Hughes, Hon. W. M.	West Sydney
Johnson, Hon. W. E.	Lang
Kelly, Hon. W. H.	Wentworth
Orchard, R. B.	Nepean
Patten, R.	Hume
Pigott, H. R. M.	Calare
Riley, E.	South Sydney
Ryrie, Colonel G. de Laune	North Sydney
Smith, Hon. B., K.C.	Parkes
Spence, Hon. W. G.	Darling
Thomas, Hon. J.	Barrier
Thomson, J.	Cowper
Watkins, Hon. D.	Newcastle
Webster, W.	Gwydir
West, J. E.	East Sydney

QUEENSLAND.

Member.	District.
Bamford, Hon. F. W.	Herbert
Finlayson, W. F.	Brisbane
Fisher, Right Hon. A., P.C.	Wide Bay
Groom, Hon. L. E.	Darling Downs
Higgs, Hon. W. G.	Capricornia
McDonald, Hon. C.	Kennedy
Page, Hon. J.	Maranoa
Sharpe, J. B.	Oxley
Sinclair, H.	Moreton
Stumm, J.	Lilley

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Member.	District.
Archibald, W. O.	Hindmarsh
Dankel, G.	Boothby
Foster, Hon. R. W.	Wakefield
Glynn, Hon. P. McM.	Angas
Livingstone, J.	Barker
Poynton, Hon. A.	Grey
Yates, G. E.*	Adelaide

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

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

* Elected 10th January, 1914, in place of Hon. E. A. Roberts, deceased.

† Elected 22nd December, 1913, in place of Hon. C. E. Frazer, deceased.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*continued.*

TASMANIA.

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

PARLIAMENTARY OFFICERS.

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

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS.

JUDICIARY—HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA.

Chief Justice	..	..	..	The Right Hon. Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, P.C., G.C.M.G.
Justice	..	..	..	The Right Hon. Sir Edmund Barton, P.C., G.C.M.G.
"	..	..	..	The Hon. Isaac Alfred Isaacs, K.C.
"	..	..	..	The Hon. Henry Bourne Higgins, K.C.
"	..	..	..	Frank Gavan Duffy, K.C.
"	..	..	..	Charles Powers.
"	..	..	..	The Hon. George Edward Rich.
Associate to Chief Justice	..	..	..	N. McGhie.
"	"	"	Justice Barton	E. L. Best.
"	"	"	Isaacs	Miss Nancy Isaacs.
"	"	"	Higgins	F. K. Officer.
"	"	"	Duffy	J. L. G. Duffy.
"	"	"	Powers	R. T. Powers.
"	"	"	Rich	A. L. Campbell.
Principal Registrar	..	..	..	Vacant.
Marshal	..	..	..	Walter David Bingle.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION.

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

DEPUTY POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

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

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—*continued.*

STAFF OFFICERS, VICTORIA.

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

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND CUSTOMS.

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION.

Comptroller-General	..	..	S. Mills.
Chief Clerk	..	..	Vacant.
Chief Surveyor	..	..	G. E. Hudson.
Director of Quarantine	..	..	J. H. L. Cumpston.
Analyst	..	..	W. P. Wilkinson.
Director of Fisheries	..	..	H. C. Dannevig.

STATE COLLECTORS.

Victoria	..	..	P. Whitton.
New South Wales	..	..	W. H. Barkley.
Queensland	..	..	O. S. Maddocks.
South Australia	..	..	T. N. Stephens.
Western Australia	..	..	R. McK. Oakley.
Tasmania	..	..	W. J. Bain.

STAFF OFFICERS, VICTORIA.

Inspector and Sub-Collector	..	..	S. H. Rowe.
Accountant	..	..	A. R. Fenton.
Inspector of Excise	..	..	C. H. Green.
Inspector, 1st Class	..	..	S. Symons.

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Secretary	..	..	M. L. Shepherd.
Auditor-General	..	..	J. W. Israel, I.S.O.
Secretary, Auditor-General's Office	..	..	G. H. Gatehouse.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

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

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

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

DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS.

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

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—continued.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Public Service Commissioner	..	D. C. McLachlan, C.M.G., I.S.O.
Inspector for Victoria	..	W. B. Edwards.
Inspector (Central Staff)	..	W. J. Skowes.
Secretary	..	W. J. Clemens.
Registrar	..	H. McTaggart.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.

Secretary (also acts as Commissioner of Pensions)	G. T. Allen, I.S.O.
Assistant Secretary (also acts as Assistant Commissioner of Pensions)	J. R. Collins.
Accountant	C. J. Cerutti.
Deputy Commissioner of Pensions for Victoria	A. B. Weire.
Official Secretary to the Governor-General*	Major G. C. T. Steward, C.M.G.

LAND TAX OFFICE.

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

PATENTS OFFICE.

Commissioner of Patents	..	G. Townsend.
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INTER-STATE COMMISSION.

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

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE.

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION.

Secretary for Defence	..	Com. S. A. Pethebridge, C.M.G.
Chief Clerk	..	T. Trumble.
Chief Accountant	..	J. B. Laing, J.P.
Senior Clerk	..	M. M. Maguire.

MEMBERS OF THE MILITARY BOARD AND DIRECTORS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Chief of the General Staff	..	Brig.-Gen. J. M. Gordon, C.B.
Adjutant-General	..	Col. H. G. Chauvel, C.M.G.
Quartermaster-General	..	Col. V. C. M. Sellheim, C.B.
Chief of Ordnance	..	Col. R. Wallace, O.C., R.A.A.
Finance Member	..	J. B. Laing, J.P.
Commonwealth Representative on the Imperial General Staff (Dominion Section)	..	Lieut.-Col. J. G. Legge, C.M.G. (G.S.O., 1st Grade).
Director of Military Operations	..	Major C. B. B. White, P.S.C., R.A.G.A.
Director-General of Medical Services	..	Col. and Hon. Surgeon-Gen. W. D. C. Williams, C.B.
Assistant Adjutant-General and Director of Personnel	..	Major T. H. Dodds, D.S.O.

* Also acts as Secretary to the Executive Council.

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—*continued.*MEMBERS OF THE MILITARY BOARD AND DIRECTORS OF DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

Director of Military Training	..	Major D. J. Glasfurd, P.S.C.
Director of Army Signals	..	Capt. H. L. Mackworth, D.S.O., R.E.
G.S.O., 2nd Grade	..	Major E. H. Reynolds, P.S.C., R.A.G.A.
General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade	..	Capt. (temp.) W. J. Foster (temp.).
Director of Equipment	..	Major J. K. Forsyth (temp.).
Director of Ordnance Services	..	Major J. G. Austin, A.O.D.
Director of Supply and Transport and Chief Instructor of Army Service Corps Training		Capt. J. T. Marsh, A.S.C. (Imp.).
Director of Remounts	..	Qr. and Hon. Major W. St. L. Robertson.
Director of Artillery	..	Major W. A. Coxen, R.A.G.A.
Director of Engineers	..	Capt. H. O. Clogstoun, R.E. (Acting).
Director of Works	..	Capt. T. Murdoch, R.A.E.
Inspecting Ordnance Officer	..	Major H. B. L. Gipps, R.A.G.A.
Director Rifle Associations and Clubs	..	Capt. W. H. Osborne, Engrs.
Director of Physical Training	..	Hon. Lieut.-Col. H. C. Bjelke Petersen.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL AND STAFF.

Inspector-General	..	Vacant.
Staff Officer to Inspector-General	..	Lieut.-Col. W. G. Patterson.
Attached	..	Capt. (temp.) J. L. Whitham.

DISTRICT STAFF, 3RD MILITARY DISTRICT (VICTORIA).

Military Commandant	..	Col. J. W. Parnell, R.A.E., <i>A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor-General.</i>
Assistant Adjutant-General	..	Lieut.-Col. J. C. Hawker.
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General	..	Major R. Dowse.
General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade	..	Capt. E. F. Harrison, P.S.C., R.A.G.A.
G.S.O., 3rd Grade (temp.)	..	Lieut. D. V. J. Blake.
Staff Officer for Field Artillery	..	Major S. S. Ryrie, R.A.F.A.
Staff Officer for Garrison Artillery	..	Lieut.-Col. A. H. Sandford, R.A.G.A.
Staff Officer for Engineers	..	Capt. O. W. E. Robson, R.A.E.
Principal Medical Officer (Militia)	..	Col. C. S. Ryan, V.D., A.M.C.
Principal Veterinary Officer (Militia)	..	Lieut.-Col. E. A. Kendall, A.V.C.
Paymaster	..	T. J. Thomas.
Senior Ordnance Officer	..	J. J. F. Lahiff.

DISTRICT COMMANDANTS.

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

COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE.

The principal defence councils are as follows :—

COUNCIL OF DEFENCE.

PRESIDENT.

The Minister of State for Defence.

COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE—continued.

COUNCIL OF DEFENCE—continued.

MEMBERS.

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

SECRETARY.

The Secretary for Defence.

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

BOARD OF MILITARY ADMINISTRATION.

REGULAR MEMBERS.

PRESIDENT.

The Minister of State for Defence.

MEMBERS.

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

SECRETARY.

Hon. Captain T. Griffiths.

NAVAL BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION.

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

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

Director of Naval Works	..	..	H. Herbert Fanstone, C.E.
Director of Navy Accounts	..	..	Hon. Fleet Paymaster Albert Martin.
Director of Naval Stores, Victualling, and Contracts			Fleet Paymaster Alfred M. Treacey.
Senior Clerk	..	..	Hon. Paymaster George L. Macandie.

CITIZEN NAVAL FORCES.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF NAVAL RESERVES.

Director of Naval Reserves	..	Captain Frederick Tickell, C.M.G., <i>Naval Aide-de-Camp to H.E. the Governor- General.</i>
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COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE—*continued.*CITIZEN NAVAL FORCES—*continued.*

SYDNEY DISTRICT.

District Naval Officer Captain Frederick H. C. Brownlow,
*Naval Aide-de-Camp to H.E. the
Governor-General (Sydney).*

MELBOURNE DISTRICT.

District Naval Officer Captain John Tracy Richardson (Wil-
liamstown).

BRISBANE DISTRICT.

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

PORT ADELAIDE DISTRICT.

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

FREMANTLE DISTRICT.

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

HOBART DISTRICT.

District Naval Officer Commander Alfred C. Dunn (Hobart).

DEFENCES.

UNIVERSAL TRAINING IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Bearing in mind the smallness of the population—
Compulsory Training. $4\frac{3}{4}$ millions—when compared with the vast extent of the
Australian continent, which covers an area of 2,948,366
square miles, and possesses a coastline of 12,210 miles, combined with
the advent of new naval powers in the Pacific—it is obvious that any
voluntary system of service would be inadequate for the defence of the
continent. To provide for an efficient defence, nothing short of a
universal system of training would suffice, and such a system has been
adopted by Australia.

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

JUNIOR CADETS.

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

SENIOR CADETS.

During January of the year in which boys reach the age of fourteen
years, they are required to be registered for military training. After
registration, the boys, if residing in an area in which training is carried

out, are medically examined, and, if passed as "fit for training," are required to undergo sixty-four hours' instruction each year, which is divided into whole-day, half-day, and night drills, parades being held as far as possible to suit the convenience of the lads in the locality. There is no continuous training required from the boys, and the whole of the work is carried out in the locality of their homes.

Senior Cadets are organized in companies and battalions. Uniform is provided, but they are not liable to be called out to fight. No payment is made to Senior Cadets for attendance at drills. Service in the Senior Cadets lasts until the 30th June in each year in which the boys reach the age of eighteen years. Boys liable for training, who reside in a sparsely-populated district, *i.e.*, in a district which, on account of the difficulties of providing efficient instruction owing to the scattered nature of the population, has been proclaimed an exempt area, are required to register, but are granted a certificate exempting them from attendance whilst residing in the area.

CITIZEN FORCES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The remarks under the heading of Senior Cadets regarding exemption from training from those who live in sparsely-populated districts apply equally to the Citizen Forces.

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

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

The establishment of the year 1913-1914 is—

Permanent .. .. .	..	..	3,456
Militia (Citizen Forces)	..	..	54,310
Unattached List and Reserve of Officers	..	..	1,589
			<hr/> 59,355
In addition, there are members of Rifle Clubs	..	..	49,802
Senior Cadets	..	..	88,941

The Militia (Citizen Forces) will be increased, some 20,000 each year (consequent on the transfer of Senior Cadets on reaching their eighteenth year, to the Citizen Forces) until 1920, when the maximum establishment will be reached; thereafter, although the usual quota of trainees will join, there will be a corresponding decrease due to time-expired men.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

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

MILITARY FACTORIES.

Military Factories.

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

- (a) The manufacture of cordite,
- (b) The manufacture of rifles, small arms,
- (c) The manufacture of harness, saddlery, and all kinds of leather equipment,
- (d) The manufacture of clothing,

and a factory for the manufacture of cloth is about to be established.

Universal Training— Registrations of Cadets.

The registrations for training in the Senior Cadets and Citizen Forces, the number medically examined, the exemptions granted in training areas, and the number of cadets liable for and actually in training in the various military districts of the Commonwealth to the end of December, 1913, are shown hereunder :—

SUMMARY OF REGISTRATIONS, MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, AND EXEMPTIONS TO THE 31st DECEMBER, 1913. SENIOR CADETS.

Military District.	Total Registrations in Training Areas.					Total Medically Examined.	Number Medically Fit.	Percentage Medically Examined who are Fit.	Number Temporarily Unfit.	Percentage Medically Examined who are Temporarily Unfit.	Number Unfit.	Percentage Medically Examined who are Unfit.	Total Exemptions Granted in Training Areas.	Number remaining to be Medically Examined or Exempt.	Total Number liable for Training.	Total Number actually in Training.
	Quota, 1896.	Quota, 1897.	Quota, 1898.	Quota, 1899.	Total.											
1st (Qld.)	6,288	6,469	5,530	5,138	23,425	13,670	11,967	87·5	556	4·1	1,147	8·4	11,328	130	11,967	11,810
2nd (N.S.W.)	13,522	13,963	11,723	11,506	50,714	35,917	32,766	91·2	1,132	3·2	2,019	5·6	17,745	203	32,766	31,780
3rd (Vic.)	11,884	11,891	10,563	10,037	44,375	31,334	28,218	90·0	853	2·8	2,263	7·2	15,938	219	28,218	27,762
4th (S.A.)	3,786	3,635	3,173	3,340	13,934	9,866	8,914	90·3	222	2·3	780	7·4	4,026	94	8,914	8,787
5th (W.A.)	1,857	1,889	1,953	1,983	7,682	5,179	4,650	89·8	144	2·8	385	7·4	2,958	74	4,650	4,604
6th (Tas.)	1,648	1,805	1,455	1,399	6,307	3,496	3,078	88·0	49	1·4	369	10·6	2,987	242	3,078	2,910
Total	38,985	39,652	34,397	33,403	146,437	99,462	89,593	90·0	2,956	3·0	6,913	7·0	55,882	962	89,593	87,653

MILITIA FORCES.**SUMMARY OF REGISTRATIONS, EXEMPTIONS, ETC., TO
31st JANUARY, 1914.**

Military District.	Total Registrations in Training Areas.			Exemptions Granted.			Number liable for Training.
	Quota, 1894.	Quota, 1895.	Total.	Quota, 1894.	Quota, 1895.	Total.	
1st (Qld.)	5,682	6,371	12,053	3,417	3,955	7,372	4,681
2nd (N.S.W.)	12,220	13,091	25,311	5,784	6,486	12,270	13,041
3rd (Vic.)	10,625	11,631	22,256	5,265	5,970	11,235	11,021
4th (S.A.)	2,824	3,314	6,138	1,339	1,564	2,903	3,235
5th (W.A.)	1,655	1,720	3,375	802	879	1,681	1,694
6th (Tas.)	1,400	1,532	2,932	739	835	1,574	1,358
Total	34,406	37,659	72,065	17,346	19,689	37,035	35,030

Medical
examinations
of Junior
Cadets.

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

JUNIOR CADETS.**SUMMARY OF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS TO THE
31st DECEMBER, 1913.**

Military District.	Total Number Medically Examined.			Number Medically Fit.	Percentage Medically Examined who are Fit.	Number Unfit and Temporarily Unfit.	Percentage Medically Examined who are Unfit and Temporarily Unfit.
	Quota, 1900.	Quota, 1901.	Total.				
1st (Qld.) ..	3,630	3,016	6,646	6,452	97·1	194	2·9
2nd (N.S.W.)	9,113	11,360	20,473	19,858	97·0	615	3·0
3rd (Vic.) ..	8,022	7,320	15,342	15,153	98·8	189	1·2
4th (S.A.) ..	1,978	1,822	3,800	3,685	97·0	115	3·0
5th (W.A.) ..	1,502	1,302	2,804	2,727	97·8	77	2·7
6th (Tas.) ..	855	590	1,445	1,416	98·0	29	2·0
Total ..	25,100	25,410	50,510	49,291	97·6	1,219	2·4

Common-
wealth
Military
Forces in
Victoria
1913-14.

The following statement shows the establishment of the various corps constituting the Commonwealth Military Forces in Victoria for the year 1913-14:—

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH MILITARY FORCES OF VICTORIA, 1913-14.

Corps.	Officers.	Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	Total.
PERMANENT.			
District Head-Quarters Staff ...	7	27	34
„ Pay Department—Civilians... ..	...	15	15
Australian Field Artillery, No. 2 Battery	7	109	116
Ordnance Department ... ..	...	84	84
Instructional Staff	20	171	191
Provost Staff	1	6	7
Physical Training Staff	3	1	4
Rifle Range Staff ... ..	...	13	13
Armament Artificers	1	13	14
Royal Australian Garrison Artillery ...	10	202	212
Royal Australian Engineers	11	81	92
Army Medical Corps	1	13	14
Army Veterinary Corps	1	1	2
Rifle Clubs Staff ... ..	...	8	8
Army Service Corps	1	57	58
Crew, Launch <i>Mars</i> ... ..	...	5	5
Total (Permanent)	63	806	869
MILITIA.			
Port Phillip Defences	1	...	1
Light Horse—			
5th Light Horse Brigade	70	1,144	1,214
7th „ „	91	1,491	1,582
Field Artillery	39	845	884
Garrison Artillery	14	208	222
Engineers	29	610	639
Infantry	619	10,876	11,495
Australian Intelligence Corps	15	...	15
Army Service Corps	24	274	298
Army Medical Corps	69	491	560
Army Veterinary Corps	13	...	13
Area Officers	65	...	65
Total (Militia)	1,049	15,939	16,988
VOLUNTEERS.			
Army Nursing Service ... ..	...	26	26
Engineer and Railway Staff Corps ...	10	...	10
Volunteer Automobile Corps	8	...	8
Total (Volunteers)	18	26	44
Grand Total (Permanent, Militia, and Volunteers)	1,130	16,771	17,901

Rifle Clubs. Under the Defence Act Rifle Clubs form portion of the Reserve of the Military Forces of the Commonwealth. There is a larger number of Rifle Clubs in the 3rd Military District (Victoria) than in any other. On the 16th December, 1913, there were 325 clubs. The "efficient" members for the year 1912-13 for the whole Commonwealth totalled 71 per cent.

RIFLE CLUBS IN AUSTRALIA, 1913.

District.	Number of Rifle Clubs.	Number of Members.	Number of State Rifle Associations.	Number of District Rifle Club Unions.
1st Military District (Queensland)	217	9,951	2	15
2nd Military District (New South Wales)	302	14,060	1	11
3rd Military District (Victoria)	325	14,972	1	18
4th Military District (South Australia)	123	5,032	1	8
5th Military District (Western Australia)	130	4,014	1	7
6th Military District (Tasmania)	46	1,773	1	5
Commonwealth	1,143	49,802	7	64

NAVAL DEFENCE.

Naval Defence. The Fleet Unit which Australia, at the Imperial Defence Conference of 1909, undertook to provide, is nearing its final stages, as, of the twelve vessels composing it, eight are already in active commission, and the others, with the exception of the light cruiser *Brisbane*, are expected to be ready in 1914.

The 1909 Agreement provided for three Fleet Units, one being the Australian Unit, whilst the others, to be known as the China and East India Units, were to be provided by the Imperial Government. The Australian Fleet Unit is, however, the only part of the decisions of the 1909 Conference which has been realized, the British Government not yet having commenced the construction of the other units. With a view to arriving at a satisfactory solution of matters arising out of the unfulfilled portion of the 1909 Agreement, the Commonwealth Government during 1913 put forward proposals for a further Conference, but have not yet succeeded in obtaining the acquiescence of the Imperial authorities thereto.

The outstanding event of importance during 1913 so far as the Royal Australian Navy was concerned, was the arrival in Australian waters of the battle-cruiser *Australia*, under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir G. E. Patey, K.C.V.O., who holds appointment as the first admiral in command of the Royal Australian Navy.

On 1st July, 1913, the Commonwealth Government took over from the Admiralty the Imperial Naval Establishments at Sydney. In the early part of the year, the Commonwealth authorities assumed control of the dockyard and building slips at Cockatoo Island,

Sydney, from the New South Wales Government, and at this dock-yard the construction of the cruiser *Brisbane* and the destroyers *Torrens*, *Swan*, and *Derwent* is being proceeded with.

Orders for an oil supply steamer and a submarine dépôt ship—auxiliaries to the Fleet Unit—have yet to be placed. Particulars of the vessels of the Royal Australian Navy are as follows :—

Battle-cruiser *Australia*, 19,200 tons; 44,000 S.H.P.; turbine engines; speed, 26 knots; length, 578 feet; beam, 79 ft. 6 in.; draught, 28 feet; coal capacity, 1,000–2,500 tons; oil, 500 tons; armament, eight 12-in. guns (50 calibres) in pairs in turrets, one forward, one aft, two diagonal amidships; sixteen 4-in. guns, two 21-in. torpedo tubes, submerged broadside; armour complete belt, 7 inches amidships; complement, 900; keel laid, 23rd June, 1910; launched, 25th October, 1911; date of trials, January, 1913; date of arrival in Australian waters, 19th September, 1913.

Light Cruiser *Melbourne*, 5,600 tons; 22,000 S.H.P.; turbine engines, speed, 26 knots; length, 430 feet; beam, 48 ft. 6 in.; draught, 15 feet; coal capacity, 1,000 tons; armament, eight 6-in. guns (50 calibres) in shields, four 3-pounder, two torpedo tubes, 21-in., submerged broadside; armour, deck, 2 inches; complement, 376; keel laid, 4th August, 1911; launched 30th May, 1912; steam trials, September, 1912; arrived in Melbourne, 10th March, 1913.

Light Cruiser *Sydney*, sister ship to the *Melbourne*, keel laid, 11th February, 1911, launched 29th August, 1912; date of arrival in Australian waters, 19th September, 1913.

Light Cruiser *Brisbane* (builders, Commonwealth Dockyard, Cockatoo Island, Sydney), sister ship to the *Melbourne*; date of laying keel, 25th January, 1913; anticipated date of delivery, February, 1915.

Light Cruiser *Encounter* (lent by the Admiralty for training purposes), 5,880 tons; I.H.P., 12,500; speed, 18 knots; length, 355 feet; beam, 56 feet; draught, 21 feet; coal capacity, 500–1,225 tons; armament, eleven 6-in. guns (45 calibres) in shields, nine 12-pounder, two 18-in. torpedo tubes, submerged broadside; armour, deck 3 inches; complement, 400.

TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYER FLOTILLA.

Ocean-going Torpedo Boat Destroyer *Parramatta*, 700 tons; S.H.P., 13,000; turbine engines, three screws; speed, 26 knots; length, 245 feet; beam, 24 ft. 3 in.; draught, 8 ft. 9 in.; armament, one 4-in. gun, three 12-pounder, three 18-in. torpedo tubes; complement, 72.

Yarra and *Warrego*, sister ships to the *Parramatta*.

Derwent, *Swan*, and *Torrens*, all of similar dimensions, &c., to the *Parramatta*, are being built at the Commonwealth Dockyard.

SUBMARINES.

A.E.1 (builders, Vickers Ltd., Barrow), 800 tons; length, 176 feet; beam, 22 feet; speed above, 17 knots; below, 10 knots; armament, three torpedo tubes; complement, 15; keel laid 14th November, 1911; launched 22nd May, 1913; anticipated date of arrival in Australian waters, May, 1914.

A.E.2 (builders, Vickers Ltd., Barrow), sister submarine to above; keel laid, 10th February, 1912; launched 18th June, 1913; anticipated date of arrival in Australian waters, May, 1914.

NAVAL RESERVE TRAINING SHIPS.

Pioneer, Light Cruiser, 2,130 tons; I.H.P., 7,000; speed, 16 knots; armament, eight 4-in., eight 4-pounder, 2 maxims, 2 torpedo tubes; complement, 224.

Gayundah, 360 tons; I.H.P., 400; speed, 10 knots; armament, one 6-in. B.L., one 4.7 Q.F., two 12-pounder Q.F.; complement, 42.

Gunnery School Tender, *Protector*, 920 tons; I.H.P., 1,600; speed, 14 knots; armament, four 6-in. guns, four 3-pounder.

Boys' Training Ship, *Tingira*, 1,800 tons; moored in Rose Bay, Port Jackson; establishment provides for complement of 100 ranks and ratings, and 300 boys.

Torpedo Boats *Countess of Hopetoun* and *Childers*.

In addition to the shipbuilding programme, many of the recommendations laid down in Admiral Sir R. Henderson's report are being given effect to. As regards the important question of the manning of the Fleet Unit, the Commonwealth was allowed two years in which to provide 878 ranks and ratings out of a total of 2,501 required. This task has been accomplished with a very satisfactory margin, and the success attending recruiting speaks eloquently for the popularity of the Naval Service.

The actual expenditure on the construction of the Fleet Unit up to the end of the 1913 financial year, was £2,811,830, and the total cost is estimated at £4,250,000. The maintenance of the fleet in 1912-1913 amounted to £659,378, whilst in 1913-1914, with the complete unit in commission, the cost of maintenance, including reserves, instructional staff, cadets, material, and repairs, but exclusive of depreciation, is estimated at £1,085,404.

The *Tingira* has been acquired and fitted up as a Boys' Training Ship, and from the boys trained in this school-ship will be drawn the fleet's future seamen, petty officers, and warrant officers, and under the scheme which is being perfected to facilitate promotion from the lower deck, a certain number of commissions will be available for the most capable and deserving of the warrant officers.

The site of the Royal Australian Naval College has been fixed at Jervis Bay, New South Wales; until it is ready for occupation the college is located at Osborne House, Geelong. It is anticipated the transfer to Jervis Bay will be made early in 1915. There are now 59 cadet-midshipmen undergoing training. [No charges are made to parents of cadets.

Satisfactory progress was made in connexion with the establishment of a Naval Base at Flinders (Port Western). Doubt having arisen as to the best location at Cockburn Sound, at which place it is intended to establish a Fleet Primary Base—to be called the Henderson Base, a tribute to the valuable services rendered by the distinguished Admiral of that name to the Naval policy of the Commonwealth—the Government engaged Sir Maurice Fitzmaurice, an eminent English authority on harbor and dock construction, to report upon Cockburn Sound, and other naval works contemplated, and his report is at present under consideration.

The total strength of the Naval Forces of the Commonwealth (including Permanent Forces, Reserves, and Cadets) on the 31st December, 1913, was as follows:—

Permanent Naval Forces (Sea-going)	..	..	..	..	3,500
Reserve (M)	..	..	..	..	534
Senior Cadets	..	..	..	..	3,144
Adult Section	..	..	..	..	1,195
R.A.N.R. (Sea-going)	..	..	..	..	187
Total	..	..	..	..	<u>8,560</u>

CHRONOLOGY.

- 13th March, 1909 .. Construction of torpedo boat destroyers *Yarra*, *Parramatta*, and *Warrego* taken in hand; last-named to be sent out from Britain in parts, and re-erected in Australia.
- 28th July, 1909 .. Conference held in London between the Admiralty and representatives of Dominion Governments, at which Australia agreed to provide and maintain a Fleet Unit.
- 15th November, 1910 .. H.M.A. torpedo boat destroyers *Yarra* and *Parramatta* arrived in Australian waters.
- 4th April, 1911 .. H.M.A. torpedo boat destroyer *Warrego* launched at Cockatoo Island works.
- 1st June, 1912 .. H.M.A. torpedo boat destroyer *Warrego* commissioned.
- 1st July, 1912.. .. H.M.S. *Encounter* lent by the Admiralty, and commissioned as H.M.A.S. *Encounter* for service until the cruiser *Brisbane* is completed.
- 25th January, 1913 .. Keels of cruiser *Brisbane* and destroyers *Torrens* and *Derwent* laid, and building of destroyer *Swan* commenced at Cockatoo Island works, Sydney.
- 1st March, 1913 .. H.M.S. *Pioneer* presented by the Admiralty to the Royal Australian Navy.

- 10th March, 1913 .. H.M.A.S. *Melbourne* arrived in Australian waters.
- 22nd May, 1913 .. Submarine *A.E. 1* launched at Barrow.
- 18th June, 1913 .. Submarine *A.E. 2* launched at Barrow.
- 19th September, 1913 .. H.M.A.S. *Australia* and *Sydney* arrived in Australian waters.
- 4th October, 1913 .. H.M.A.S. *Australia*, flying the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir George E. Patey, K.C.V.O., accompanied by H.M.A. ships *Melbourne*, *Encounter*, *Sydney*, *Warrego*, *Parramatta*, and *Yarra*, entered Port Jackson.
- May, 1914 .. Submarines *A.E. 1* and *A.E. 2* arrived in Australian waters.
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FINANCE.

Under the terms of the Act establishing a constitution **State Finance.** in and for Victoria, all taxes, imposts, rates, and duties, and all territorial, casual, and other revenues of the Crown, from whatever source arising within the State, are to form one consolidated revenue, to be appropriated by the Legislature for the public service of the State. The summary of these transactions for the financial year 1912-13 is as follows :—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT OF VICTORIA
1912-13.

	£
Revenue	10,287,285
Expenditure	10,258,081
Surplus for the year	29,204
Revenue deficit at 30th June, 1912	294,175
Revenue deficit at 30th June, 1913	264,971

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

Since the year 1895-6 the revenue of the State has been more than sufficient to meet the demands of ordinary expenditure, and it has been possible to devote considerable sums out of ordinary revenue

to paying off the liabilities of former years, and to the formation of sinking funds to meet outstanding loans. Such appropriations for the past ten years are shown in the succeeding statement.

**REVENUE DEVOTED TO PAYING OFF OLD LIABILITIES,
ETC., 1903-4 TO 1912-13.**

Year ended 30th June.	ORDINARY REVENUE APPROPRIATED.				Total.
	In reduction of the accumulated revenue de- ficiency of former years.	To Land Sales by Auction Fund.	In redemption of loan raised in anticipation of revenue (Act No. 145L.)	Towards Redemption Funds to meet out- standing loans.*	
	£	£	£	£	£
1904 ...	175,000	33,020	25,000	81,277	314,297
1905 ...	172,000	29,693	25,000	122,835	349,528
1906 ...	550,000	41,114	25,000	139,671	755,785
1907 ...	666,391	38,346	25,000	163,864	893,601
1908 ...	452,234	39,163	25,000	163,296	679,693
1909 ...	7,507	45,216	25,000	145,716	223,439
1910 ...	18,012	43,319	25,000	165,527	251,858
1911 ...	10,346	41,643	25,000	166,864	243,853
1912 ...	10,454	14,988	25,000	190,909	241,351
1913 ...	29,204	...	25,000	212,269	266,473
Totals (10 years)	2,091,148	326,502	250,000	1,552,228	4,219,878

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

In addition to the above appropriations there were in the financial years 1903-4, 1904-5, 1905-6, 1906-7, 1908-9, and 1911-12, large surpluses, which were applied specially to works or purposes of a public nature.

**State Revenue
and
Expenditure.**

The following table shows the receipts and expenditure from general revenue during the year ended 30th June, 1913. On 1st July, 1912, the total revenue deficiency was £294,174 10s. 10d., and in the course of the year it was

reduced by £29,203 10s., leaving the accumulated revenue deficiency at the end of the financial year 1912-13 at £264,971 0s. 10d., the whole of which amount was covered by advances from the trust funds.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1912-13.

Revenue.		Amount.		Expenditure.		Amount.	
		£	s. d.			£	s. d.
Excise and Inland ...	1,317,079	13	5	Consolidated Revenue deficiency, 30/6/12	294,174	10	10
Territorial ...	267,493	2	6	Special Appropriations	3,010,165	1	6
Public Works ...	5,654,615	7	2	Chief Secretary ...	883,322	18	2
Ports and Harbors...	129,959	3	4	Minister of Public Instruction	966,925	1	10
Fees ...	358,046	17	10	Attorney-General...	86,572	13	11
Fines ...	14,299	6	11	Solicitor-General ...	65,249	6	8
Mallee Land Account	84,203	13	10	Treasurer ...	339,874	1	2
Miscellaneous ...	769,754	3	4	Commissioner of Crown Lands	293,227	14	11
Federal Government	1,691,833	2	3	Commissioner of Public Works	485,359	8	6
Consolidated Revenue deficiency, 30/6/13	264,971	0	10	Minister of Mines	62,531	3	7
				Minister of Forests	53,322	13	4
				Minister of Water Supply	102,748	0	10
				Minister of Agriculture	154,857	12	3
				Minister of Health	42,210	15	8
				Minister of Railways	3,627,510	14	5
				Mallee Land Account	84,203	15	10
Total ...	10,552,255	11	5	Total ..	10,552,255	11	5

The accumulated revenue deficiency at 30th June, 1913, was, as shown in the above statement, £264,971. This deficiency had its beginning in the year 1890-91, when it amounted to £206,843, and in the course of the next five years it was added to year by year, until it reached its greatest magnitude (£2,711,436) on 30th June, 1896, since which date it has been steadily reduced year by year, with one or two exceptions, to its present amount.

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

STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE : 1903-4 TO 1912-13.

Year ended 30th June.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1904	7,319,949	7,339,608
1905	7,515,742	7,343,742
1906	7,811,475	7,261,475
1907	8,345,534	7,679,143
1908	8,314,480	7,862,246
1909	8,247,684	8,240,177
1910	8,597,992	8,579,980
1911	9,204,503	9,194,157
1912	10,009,796	9,999,342
1913	10,287,285	10,258,081

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 1912-13 are as follows :—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
Total according to Treasurer's Finance Statement ...	10,203,081	10,184,676
<i>Add—</i>		
Mallee Land Account—appropriated to Loan Redemption purposes ...	84,204	84,204
<i>Deduct—</i>		
Appropriation to reduction of deficit ...	...	10,799
Total	10,287,285	10,258,081

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

HEADS OF STATE REVENUE, 1908-9 TO 1912-13.

Heads of Revenue.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
	£	£	£	£	£
Federal Government...	1,929,542	1,922,278	1,617,572	1,667,657	1,691,833
State Taxation—					
Probate and Succession Duties	418,418	358,173	433,104	448,283	443,682
Income Tax ...	304,464	338,585	395,998	443,248	542,236
Land Tax ...	85,559	114,357	210,640	293,823	308,275
Stamp Duties ...	220,693	233,016	257,199	276,836	249,485
Other ...	43,094	44,222	47,632	39,506	34,200
Public Works and Services—					
Railways ...	4,189,501	4,450,782	4,887,560	5,237,466	5,250,599
Water Supply ...	225,911	234,698	263,711	255,081	304,679
Harbor Trusts, Wharfrage, &c. ...	98,709	100,890	115,981	123,196	122,257
State Coal Mine ...	...	22,249	166,174	199,267	240,240
Interest on properties transferred to Commonwealth	...	...	...	138,941	105,701
Other ...	5,222	4,577	4,977	16,508	22,945
Land—					
Sales ...	224,232	216,902	219,789	211,952	238,290
Rents ...	130,851	131,806	129,547	144,267	144,841
Interest, &c. ...	56,549	65,871	79,363	125,807	138,696
Other Sources ...	314,939	359,586	375,256	387,958	449,326
Total ...	8,247,684	8,597,992	9,204,503	10,009,796	10,287,285
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Per Head of Population	6 9 10	6 13 3	7 0 10	7 9 8	7 9 0

The revenue for 1912-13 represents an increase of £277,489 over that for the previous year, and of this amount £98,988 was contributed by the Income Tax. The payments to the State by the Federal Government in the last three years are founded on the basis of a fixed payment of 25s. per head of population in the State, whereas in preceding years the Federal Government paid over to the State at least three-fourths of the net revenue from Customs and Excise duties. The revenue of the Railway Department maintains the high standard of recent years, the receipts for 1912-13 exceeding those of any previous year.

FEDERAL AND STATE FINANCE.

Federal and State Finance.

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

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

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

By the *Tasmania Grant Act* 1912 the sum of £500,000 has been granted out of the Consolidated Revenue of the Commonwealth for the purposes of financial assistance to the State of Tasmania. Payments

of this sum are to extend over a period of ten years, and having commenced in 1912-13 with the amount of £95,000, are thereafter to successively diminish by £10,000 each year, so that in 1921-22 the final payment will be £5,000.

INCOME TAX.

Income Tax.

An income tax was first imposed in Victoria in 1895, and although originally fixed for a period of three years, it has, with certain amendments and alterations, been retained and continued from year to year until the present time. Incomes assessed for tax in any year are those earned, derived, or received in Victoria in the preceding calendar year, and are divided into two classes, viz. :— (1) those derived from personal exertion, and (2) those derived from property. The former consist of salaries, wages, stipends, fees, commissions, bonuses, pensions, superannuation or retiring allowances earned in or derived from Victoria, and all incomes arising or accruing from any profession, trade, or business carried on in Victoria; whilst the latter comprise incomes from all other sources. In computing the taxable income certain deductions are allowed from the gross income, the principal of which are outgoings and losses incurred in the production of the income, life assurance premiums not exceeding £50, and calls or contributions actually paid into any mining company or company in liquidation.

In the years shown in the succeeding tables incomes up to £200 were exempt from taxation except in the cases of companies and absentees, and those between £201 and £500 were allowed an exemption of £150 except in the cases of companies and absentees. The rates of tax in these years on incomes from personal exertion were 3d. on every £1 of the taxable amount up to £500; thence up to £1,000, 4d.; thence up to £1,500, 5d.; and over £1,500, 6d. in the £1. The rates on incomes from property were respectively double the rates on incomes from personal exertion. In the case of life insurance companies the tax was 8d. in the £1 on 30 per cent. of the premium income from ordinary business and on 15 per cent. of that from industrial business. In the case of mining companies the tax was 7d. in the £1 on the total amount of dividends declared and debenture interest paid. In the case of other companies liable to tax the rate was 7d. in the £1 on the net income. In the years 1909 and 1910 there was allowed, in addition to the exemption, a rebate of 20 per cent. on assessments to all taxpayers except companies.

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

INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS, 1913—BASED ON INCOMES OF 1912.

Taxable Income.	Rate of Tax in £1.				Number of Assessments.			
	Personal Exertion.	Pro-property.	Companies.		Personal Exertion.	Property.	Combined Personal Exertion and Property.	Companies.
			Insur- ance.	Other.				
Up to £500 ..	3	6	8	7	26,585	3,430	852	604
£501 to £1,000	4	8			2,995	961	2,651	199
£1,001 to £1,500	5	10			687	211	774	104
Over £1,500 ..	6	12			564	264	1,002	516
Total ..	..	..	..	..	30,831	4,866	5,279	1,423

Taxable Income.	Taxable Incomes.				Tax Payable.			
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Combined Personal Exertion and Property.	Com- panies.	Per- sonal Exertion.	Pro- perty.	Combined Personal Exertion and Property.	Com- panies.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Up to £500 ..	3,852,514	550,217	177,382	103,520	48,261	13,606	3,126	2,990
£501 to £1,000	2,044,208	653,259	1,829,017	146,486	27,661	17,461	28,238	4,258
£1,001 to £1,500	837,178	254,247	934,482	129,314	13,035	7,850	16,059	3,756
Over £1,500	1,695,024	779,963	3,425,131	5,287,639	35,163	32,271	82,679	155,784
Total ..	8,428,924	2,237,686	6,366,012	5,666,959	124,120	71,188	130,102	166,788

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

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

INCOME TAX : 1909 TO 1913.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Number of Assessments :					
Personal exertion ..	..	..	..	..	30,831
Property ..	..	..	..	..	4,866
Combined personal exertion and property ..	..	..	..	..	5,279
Companies ..	..	..	..	..	1,423
Total, Distinct Taxpayers ..	35,902	39,532	37,618	40,527	42,399
Taxable Incomes of previous year :					
Personal exertion ..	£ 13,178,528	£ 15,333,062	£ 15,863,382	£ 17,669,083	£ 8,428,924
Property ..	2,952,756	3,184,689	3,487,610	3,871,739	2,237,686
Combined personal exertion and property ..	*	*	*	*	6,366,012
Companies ..	*	*	*	*	5,666,959
Total ..	16,131,284	18,517,751	19,350,992	21,540,822	22,699,581
Tax payable :					
Personal exertion ..	212,597	256,539	303,099	349,323	124,120
Property ..	77,670	83,840	111,222	116,862	71,188
Combined personal exertion and property ..	*	*	*	*	130,102
Companies ..	*	*	*	*	166,788
Total ..	290,267	340,379	414,321	466,185	492,198
Per taxpayer ..	£ s. d. 8 1 8	£ s. d. 8 12 2	£ s. d. 11 0 3	£ s. d. 11 10 1	£ s. d. 11 12 2
Average tax payable in the £1 on taxable incomes derived from—	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Personal exertion ..	3·87	4·01	4·59	4·74	3·53
Property ..	6·31	6·32	7·65	7·24	7·63
Combined Personal exertion and property ..	*	*	*	*	4·91
Companies ..	*	*	*	*	7·06

* Included in the Items Personal Exertion and Property.

In a comparison of the particulars contained in this table, it must be remembered that, although the rates of tax, the amount of the minimum taxable income, and the amount of exemption allowed were the same for each year, yet that for the years 1909 and 1910 a rebate of 20 per cent. on assessments to all taxpayers except companies was allowed. It must also be borne in mind that since 1910 land-owners have been exempted from income tax on all income from live stock, wool, meat, milk, dairy produce, fruit, grain, fodder, and other crops arising or accruing to them from any land the unimproved value of which does not exceed £5,000; and that they have been allowed a reduction in the rate of tax on incomes similarly earned from land with unimproved values ranging from £5,000 to £9,000.

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

OCCUPATIONS OF INCOME TAXPAYERS SUMMARIZED, 1913.

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	7,730	18·23	17·64	35,027	8,613	43,640	8·36	5	12 11
2. Domestic ...	2,012	4·75	3·24	11,892	2,386	14,278	2·90	7	1 11
3. Commercial	12,938	30·51	14·12	85,806	15,963	101,769	20·68	7	17 4
4. Transport...	1,935	4·56	4·93	5,130	464	5,594	1·14	2	17 10
5. Industrial...	6,975	16·45	3·71	39,507	5,533	45,040	9·15	6	9 2
6. Primary producers ...	4,164	9·82	2·88	29,804	16,923	46,727	9·49	11	4 5
7. Indefinite...	5,222	12·32	64·84	2,229	66,133	68,362	13·89	13	1 10
8. Companies	1,423	3·36	...	153,308	13,480	166,788	33·89	117	4 2
Total ...	42,399	100·00	...	362,703	129,495	492,198	100·00	11	12 2

An examination of this table reveals the relative wealth of the various classes. Thus the commercial class, which forms 30½ per cent. of the taxpayers, has the proportion of only 16 per cent. of the total bread-winners in the population, whilst primary producers, amongst whom are included those following agricultural, pastoral, and mining pursuits, make up less than 10 per cent. of the taxpayers, but

25 per cent. of the bread-winners; the next great class—the industrial—contributes $16\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to the taxpayers, and forms $32\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the bread-winners; whilst the professional class, contributing $18\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. to the taxpayers, forms only $7\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $17\frac{3}{8}$ per cent.; the commercial comes next, with over 14 per cent.; then transport, with nearly 5 per cent.; and last of all primary producers, with less than 3 per cent. Of the amount paid as tax, companies yielded nearly 34 per cent. of the total; whilst the indefinite class, forming $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the taxpayers, yielded nearly 14 per cent. of the tax. The commercial class, forming $30\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the taxpayers, gave $20\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of the tax; primary producers, forming less than 10 per cent. of the taxpayers, gave $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the tax; the industrial class, forming $16\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the taxpayers, gave 9 and one-seventh per cent of the tax; and the professional class, forming $18\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the taxpayers, gave less than 9 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 1913.

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	1,194	...	66	1,260	3,553	211	3,764	2 19 9
Clergymen ...	578	3	29	610	1,468	125	1,593	2 12 3
Legal Practitioners ...	591	4	195	790	7,642	2,505	10,147	12 16 11
Medical Practitioners ...	531	13	201	745	7,792	2,392	10,184	13 13 5
Police ...	314	...	9	323	470	31	501	1 11 0
Teachers ...	1,454	...	43	1,497	3,019	128	3,147	2 2 0
Various ...	2,196	19	290	2,505	11,083	3,221	14,304	5 14 2
	6,858	39	833	7,730	35,027	8,613	43,640	5 12 11

SOURCES OF INCOMES AND OCCUPATIONS OF TAXPAYERS, 1913—
continued.

Occupations.	Number of Taxpayers.				Amount of Tax.			
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Personal Exertion and Property combined.	Total.	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Total.	Average to each Taxpayer.
<i>2. Domestic.</i>					£	£	£	£ s. d.
Hotelkeepers...	1,295	18	336	1,649	10,341	2,190	12,531	7 12 0
Various ...	318	1	44	363	1,551	196	1,747	4 16 3
	1,613	19	380	2,012	11,892	2,386	14,278	7 1 11
<i>3. Commercial.</i>								
Agents ...	736	7	203	946	5,729	1,480	7,209	7 12 5
Brokers ...	184	...	45	229	4,066	343	4,409	19 5 1
Butchers ...	308	3	54	365	1,328	679	2,007	5 10 0
Clerks ...	3,764	6	319	4,089	14,685	2,093	16,778	4 2 1
Drapers ...	367	1	74	442	5,092	1,342	6,434	14 11 1
Grocers ...	332	2	52	386	1,595	329	1,924	4 19 8
Merchants ...	1,100	10	403	1,513	30,838	5,298	36,136	23 17 8
Salesmen ...	2,529	5	207	2,741	9,701	1,249	10,950	3 19 11
Storekeepers...	492	2	103	597	3,037	576	3,613	6 1 0
Various ...	1,320	31	279	1,630	9,735	2,574	12,309	7 11 0
	11,132	67	1,739	12,938	85,806	15,963	101,769	7 17 4
<i>4. Transport.</i>								
Carriers ...	243	1	48	292	1,334	208	1,542	5 5 7
Engaged in Postal Service	304	...	7	311	540	19	559	1 15 11
Engaged in Railways	1,069	...	20	1,089	1,839	27	1,866	1 14 3
Engaged in Shipping	204	...	39	243	1,417	210	1,627	6 13 11
	1,820	1	114	1,935	5,130	464	5,594	2 17 10
<i>5. Industrial.</i>								
Carpenters ...	531	12	147	690	4,128	708	4,836	7 0 2
Engine-drivers	68	...	10	78	175	44	219	2 16 2
Engineers ...	506	1	54	561	3,549	1,188	4,737	8 8 11
Managers ...	525	1	49	575	1,961	263	2,224	3 17 4
Manufacturers	709	7	237	953	14,764	1,921	16,685	17 10 2
Printers ...	584	1	39	624	2,544	105	2,649	4 4 11
Various ...	3,181	6	307	3,494	12,386	1,304	13,690	3 18 4
	6,104	28	843	6,975	39,507	5,533	45,040	6 9 2

SOURCES OF INCOMES AND OCCUPATIONS OF TAXPAYERS, 1913—
continued.

Occupations.	Number of Taxpayers.				Amount of Tax.			
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Personal Exertion and Property combined.	Total.	Personal Exertion	Property.	Total.	Average to each Taxpayer.
6. Primary Producers.								
Engaged in Agriculture, &c.—					£	£	£	£ s. d.
Dairy Farmers	287	14	43	344	1,071	165	1,236	3 11 10
Farmers ...	1,412	148	466	2,026	9,716	4,262	13,978	6 18 0
Graziers ...	433	134	445	1,012	15,408	11,709	27,117	26 15 11
Various ...	339	25	69	433	1,720	617	2,337	5 7 11
	2,471	321	1,023	3,815	27,915	16,753	44,668	11 14 2
Engaged in Mining—								
Legal Managers	34	...	5	39	180	19	199	5 2 1
Miners ...	56	...	3	59	348	61	409	6 18 8
Mining Managers ...	98	...	6	104	270	5	275	2 12 11
Various ...	132	...	15	147	1,091	85	1,176	8 0 0
	320	...	29	349	1,889	170	2,059	5 18 0
	2,791	321	1,052	4,164	29,804	16,923	46,727	11 4 5
7. Indefinite.	513	4,391	318	5,222	2,229	56,133	68,362	13 1 10
8. Companies.								
Life Assurance	...	21	...	21	...	13,480	13,480	641 18 1
Mining ...	59	...	...	59	6,267	...	6,267	106 4 5
Other ...	1,343	...	...	1,343	147,041	...	147,041	109 9 9
	1,402	21	...	1,423	153,308	13,480	166,788	117 4 2
Total ...	32,233	4,887	5,279	42,399	362,703	129,495	492,198	11 12 2

Of the total taxpayers, 76 per cent. gained their incomes from personal exertion, 11.5 per cent. from property, and 12.5 per cent. from personal exertion combined with property. The proportion of taxpayers of definite occupations deriving incomes from personal exertion ranged from 67 per cent. in the case of primary producers engaged in agriculture to 94 per cent. in the case of those engaged in transport. Personal exertion combined with property was the source of income in a proportion ranging from 6 per cent. of those engaged

in transport to 27 per cent. of primary producers engaged in agriculture. The indefinite class, comprising persons of independent means and of no occupation, and pensioners, has 10 per cent. gaining incomes from personal exertion, 84 per cent. from property, and 6 per cent. from personal exertion combined with property. Of companies 98½ per cent. obtained their incomes from personal exertion, and 1½ per cent. from property. Seventy-three and two-thirds per cent. of the total tax was yielded by incomes obtained from personal exertion, the percentage being as low as 3¼ for indefinite occupations, and for the other classes ranging from 62½ for primary producers engaged in agriculture to 91½ in the cases of those engaged in transport and in mining, and 92 in the case of companies.

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

TAXABLE INCOMES AND OCCUPATIONS OF TAXPAYERS, 1913.

Occupations.	Number of Taxpayers.				Amount of Tax.			
	With taxable incomes between—			Total.	On taxable incomes between—			Total.
	£51 and £500.	£501 and £1,000.	£1,001 and over.		£51 and £500.	£501 and £1,000.	£1,001 and over.	
1. Professional.					£	£	£	£
Civil Servants ...	1,100	144	16	1,260	2,076	1,342	346	3,764
Clergymen ...	564	41	5	610	975	393	225	1,593
Legal Practitioners ...	422	209	159	790	929	2,177	7,041	10,147
Medical Practitioners	290	268	187	745	738	2,846	6,600	10,184
Police ...	311	11	1	323	392	93	16	501
Teachers ...	1,411	75	11	1,497	2,193	698	256	3,147
Various ...	1,922	436	147	2,505	3,853	4,395	6,056	14,304
	6,020	1,184	526	7,730	11,156	11,944	20,540	43,640
2. Domestic.								
Hotelkeepers ...	1,009	471	169	1,649	2,377	4,704	5,450	12,531
Various ...	278	62	23	363	502	609	636	1,747
	1,287	533	192	2,012	2,879	5,313	6,086	14,278
3. Commercial.								
Agents ...	663	189	94	946	1,420	1,976	3,813	7,209
Brokers ...	99	74	56	229	229	738	3,442	4,409
Butchers ...	293	56	16	365	562	521	924	2,007
Clerks ...	3,452	429	298	4,089	6,090	4,180	6,508	16,778
Drapers ...	310	77	55	442	621	748	5,065	6,434
Grocers ...	312	57	17	386	611	579	734	1,924
Merchants ...	721	349	443	1,513	1,478	3,503	31,155	36,136
Salesmen ...	2,334	311	96	2,741	4,203	3,016	3,731	10,950
Storekeepers ...	410	140	47	597	863	1,324	1,426	3,613
Various ...	1,188	295	147	1,630	2,414	2,944	6,951	12,309
	9,782	1,977	1,179	12,938	18,491	19,529	63,749	101,769

TAXABLE INCOMES AND OCCUPATIONS OF TAXPAYERS, 1913—
continued.

Occupations.	Number of Taxpayers.				Amount of Tax.			
	With taxable incomes between—			Total.	On taxable incomes between—			Total.
	£51 and £500.	£501 and £1,000.	£1,001 and over.		£51 and £500.	£501 and £1,000.	£1,001 and over.	
4. Transport.					£	£	£	£
Carriers ...	224	50	18	292	479	486	577	1,542
Engaged in Postal Service	299	11	1	311	452	90	17	559
Engaged in Railways	1,052	33	4	1,089	1,459	281	126	1,866
Engaged in Shipping	158	70	15	243	241	779	607	1,627
	1,733	164	38	1,935	2,631	1,636	1,327	5,594
5. Industrial.								
Carpenters ...	504	112	74	690	1,023	1,114	2,699	4,836
Engine-drivers ...	72	4	2	78	92	61	66	219
Engineers ...	453	67	41	561	715	638	3,384	4,737
Managers ...	481	76	18	575	923	751	550	2,224
Manufacturers ...	520	223	210	953	1,127	2,344	13,214	16,685
Printers ...	543	48	33	624	908	475	1,266	2,649
Various ...	2,990	369	135	3,494	5,004	3,597	5,089	13,690
	5,563	899	513	6,975	9,792	8,980	26,268	45,040
6. Primary Producers.								
Engaged in Agriculture, &c.—								
Dairy Farmers ...	287	45	12	344	581	390	265	1,236
Farmers ...	1,395	447	184	2,026	3,295	4,334	6,349	13,978
Graziers ...	442	251	319	1,012	1,196	2,981	22,940	27,117
Various ...	340	66	27	433	692	683	962	2,337
	2,464	809	542	3,815	5,764	8,388	30,516	44,668
Engaged in Mining—								
Legal Managers ...	27	10	2	39	55	92	52	199
Miners ...	50	4	5	59	85	34	290	409
Mining Managers ...	91	12	1	104	156	104	15	275
Various ...	109	20	18	147	190	197	789	1,176
	277	46	26	349	486	427	1,146	2,059
	2,741	855	568	4,164	6,250	8,815	31,662	46,727
7. Indefinite.	3,741	995	486	5,222	13,794	17,143	37,425	68,362
8. Companies.								
Life Assurance ...	5	3	13	21	35	66	13,379	13,480
Mining ...	10	15	34	59	54	328	5,885	6,267
Other ...	589	181	573	1,343	2,901	3,864	140,276	147,041
	604	199	620	1,423	2,990	4,258	159,540	166,788
Total	31,471	6,806	4,122	42,399	67,983	77,618	346,597	492,198

Of the number of taxable incomes assessed, 74·2 per cent. were under £500, 16·1 per cent. between £501 and £1,000, and 9·7 per cent. over £1,000; but the tax levied on these incomes formed 13·8, 15·8, and 70·4 per cent. respectively of the total. Of the definite occupations, that contributing the largest amount of tax was the commercial class, in which 1,513 merchants were responsible for £36,136, of which £31,155 came from 443 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 about four-ninths of that of the merchants, although in number the clerks were as 2·7 to one merchant. Next to that from the commercial class the largest amount of tax came from the primary producers, the principal of whom were graziers and farmers. The graziers' contribution amounted to £27,117 from 1,012 persons, of whom 319 had incomes exceeding £1,000 each during 1912, and were taxed to the extent of £22,940.

LAND TAX.

Land Tax. The State Land Tax Act of 1910 provides for a tax on the unimproved value of land and for the assessment of land and other purposes. Unimproved value for the purposes of this Act means the sum which might be expected to be realized at the time of valuation if the land were offered for sale on such terms as a seller might in ordinary circumstances be expected to require, and assuming that the improvements (if any) had not been made. The nature of the taxation is a duty upon land for every pound sterling of the unimproved value thereof, as assessed under the Act at a rate declared for each year by Act of Parliament. The rate of tax for 1911, 1912, and 1913 was one halfpenny on every pound sterling of the unimproved value of all land having an unimproved value exceeding £250, and the same rate has been imposed for 1914. No tax is chargeable when the unimproved value does not exceed £250. Where the assessed unimproved value exceeds the amount of exemption (£250) the exemption diminishes at the rate of £1 for every £1 of such excess, so as to leave no exemption when the unimproved value amounts to, or exceeds, £500. The new land tax is a complete departure from the principles of the former land tax, under which only the lands of estates over 640 acres in extent and over £2,500 in value were taxed, and such lands were valued on a purely pastoral basis, varying from £1 to £4 per acre according to their sheep-carrying capacity, irrespective of whatever value might have attached to them for dairying or agricultural purposes.

The Assessment Roll at 31st December, 1913, showed the following particulars:—

Assessment.			Taxpayers.			Net Assessment of Tax.
1911	...	...	75,280	...	...	£280,686
1912	...	...	76,169	...	...	£280,055
1913	...	...	77,071	...	...	£279,827

The assessments for all years are being adjusted on the basis of the official valuations now in course of completion, but the figures respecting them will not be ready for publication until the whole are adjusted.

In the succeeding statement further details of the 1911 assessment revised only to 30th June, 1912, are given :—

STATE LAND TAX ASSESSMENT FOR THE YEAR 1911.

Progressive Unimproved Values.		Number of Tax-payers.	Total or Capital Value.	Unimproved Value.	Exemptions.	Mortgage rebate of Tax.	Amount of Tax.
£	Under £		£	£	£	£	£
251	to 300	1,147	1,654,240	138,280	3,924	13	267
301	to 450	6,795	5,910,208	2,006,168	1,453,400	88	1,064
451	to 500	13,424	14,744,578	5,002,550	1,691,468	540	6,358
501	to 750	3,581	4,821,009	1,695,726	82,230	207	3,155
751	to 1,000	11,309	18,742,319	6,911,798	..	828	13,578
		7,646	16,240,476	6,613,506	..	757	13,024
1,001	to 1,250	5,201	13,530,245	5,757,082	..	602	11,395
1,251	to 1,500	3,943	11,976,631	5,351,853	..	461	10,691
1,501	to 2,000	5,462	19,996,748	9,347,878	..	549	18,929
2,001	to 2,500	3,595	15,987,160	7,937,856	..	162	16,378
2,501	to 3,000	2,744	14,732,568	7,473,836	..	50	15,521
3,001	to 3,500	1,502	9,142,219	4,807,647	..	..	10,017
3,501	to 5,000	3,075	23,611,794	12,627,030	..	..	26,308
5,001	to 7,500	1,980	21,579,825	11,809,377	..	..	24,604
7,501	to 10,000	778	11,654,617	6,609,320	..	..	13,770
10,001	to 12,500	405	7,905,610	4,461,724	..	..	9,295
12,501	to 15,000	236	5,681,566	3,192,844	..	..	6,652
15,001	to 17,500	181	5,237,718	2,855,673	..	..	5,949
17,501	to 20,000	110	3,652,181	2,010,090	..	..	4,188
20,001	to 22,500	80	3,241,059	1,660,356	..	..	3,459
22,501	to 25,000	58	2,396,793	1,361,900	..	..	2,838
25,001	to 30,000	107	4,865,101	2,887,002	..	..	6,015
30,001	to 35,000	65	3,643,201	2,045,127	..	..	4,261
35,001	to 40,000	50	2,946,838	1,868,736	..	..	3,893
40,001	to 45,000	36	2,654,790	1,528,761	..	..	3,185
45,001	to 50,000	27	1,908,358	1,267,767	..	..	2,641
50,001	to 60,000	46	3,727,845	2,456,979	..	..	5,119
60,001	to 70,000	41	4,183,034	2,644,868	..	..	5,510
70,001	to 80,000	20	2,542,313	1,402,268	..	..	2,921
80,001	to 90,000	18	2,408,000	1,518,805	..	..	3,164
90,001	to 100,000	16	2,384,390	1,520,114	..	..	3,167
100,001	to 125,000	14	2,929,757	1,454,505	..	..	3,030
125,001	to 150,000	16	3,880,730	2,116,845	..	..	4,410
150,001	to 200,000	10	2,527,420	1,604,938	..	..	3,344
Over	200,000	12	5,250,335	3,922,477	..	..	8,172
—		73,730	278,291,676	137,871,741	3,231,022	4,257	276,272

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

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

FEDERAL LAND TAX.

Commonwealth Land Tax Act 1910. The Federal Land Tax is a graduated progressive tax levied on the unimproved values of all lands within the Commonwealth save those which are exempt from taxation under the Act. The Act provides that the tax shall be levied in and for the financial year beginning on the 1st day of July, 1910, and each financial year thereafter. The tax when the owner is not an absentee, after allowing for an exemption of £5,000, is 1d. on the first £1 sterling of taxable value, and increases at a uniform rate, so that the tax is equal to an average rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £1 on an estate having a taxable value of £15,001, 2d. in the £1 on an estate having a taxable value of £30,001, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £1 on an estate having a taxable value of £45,001, 3d. in the £1 on an estate having a taxable value of £60,001, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £1 on an estate having a taxable value of £75,001. For every £1 sterling of taxable value in excess of £75,000 the rate of tax is 6d. in the £1.

When the owner is an absentee no exemption is allowed, and the tax is 1d. in the £1 on the first £5,000, and 2d. on the first £1 above £5,000, after which it increases at a uniform rate, so that the tax is equal to an average rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £1 on the excess over £5,000 for an estate having a taxable value of £20,001, 3d. in the £1 on the excess over £5,000 for an estate having a taxable value of £35,001, $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £1 on the excess over £5,000 for an estate having a taxable value of £50,001, 4d. in the £1 on the excess over £5,000 for an estate having a taxable value of £65,001, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £1 on the excess over £5,000 for an estate having a taxable value of £80,001. For every £1 sterling of taxable value in excess of £80,000 the rate of tax is 7d. in the £1. The definition of unimproved value is the capital sum which the fee-simple of the land might be expected to realize if offered for sale on such reasonable terms and conditions as a *bonâ fide* seller would require, assuming that the improvements (if any) thereon or appertaining thereto, and made or acquired by the owner or his predecessor in title had not been made.

The following particulars of land tax assessment for Victoria for the financial year 1912-13 have been furnished by the Federal Commissioner of Land Tax. The estates assessed numbered 5,054, of which 4,287 belonged to resident, and 767 to absentee taxpayers. The unimproved value of these estates, as ascertained by the Department, was £50,183,838. The taxable value, after all statutory deductions from the unimproved value, was £33,819,814, on which the tax payable was £268,862. In addition there were 854 central office taxpayers who held an unimproved value of £8,748,888 representing their Victorian interests, on which the tax payable was £102,382.

RAILWAY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

**Victorian
Railways,
financial
results.**

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

RAILWAY BALANCES: 1908-9 TO 1912-13.

—	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
	£	£	£	£	£
Gross Receipts ...	4,189,065	4,455,748	4,909,062	5,233,979	5,222,271
Working Expenses ...	2,418,514	2,721,405	3,001,492	3,323,767	3,492,765
Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	105,415	106,330	107,831	131,319	112,236
Net Receipts ...	1,665,136	1,628,013	1,799,739	1,778,893	1,617,270
Interest on Cost of Construction	1,430,093	1,472,916	1,516,764	1,513,102	1,595,020
Deficit (-) Surplus (+)	+ 235,043	+ 155,097	+ 282,975	+ 265,791	+ 22,250

The decrease in the surplus of 1912-13 as compared with preceding years is due to concessions in freight charges, to the improved train facilities provided, to the higher cost of materials, &c., and to the improved scale of payment and better working conditions provided for the staff.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AND FIRE INSURANCE FUND.

The establishment of a permanent fund to be kept at the Treasury, and called the Railway Accident and Fire Insurance Fund, was effected by provisions in the *Railways Act* 1907. These provisions require the Railway Commissioners to pay into such fund the sum of 10s. for every £100 sterling of the revenue of the Victorian Railways until the fund amounts to £100,000, at which amount it is to be maintained. During the year ended 30th June, 1913, the receipts of the fund comprised £26,111 on account of the above provisions, and a special payment of £26,111, which is included in the ordinary railway working expenses of the year; whilst the payments made from the fund were £62,024 for compensation, damages, costs, &c., to persons other than employes injured; £4,670 as compensation on account of injuries to or death of employes; and £10,631 as compensation for goods or parcels lost, and for damages caused by fire, &c.

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

AMOUNTS PAID IN DAMAGES, CLAIMS, ETC., AND PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED ON
• VICTORIAN RAILWAYS: 1903-4 TO 1912-13.

Year ended 30th June.	Amount Paid on Account of Compensation, Damages, Claims, Costs, &c.	Passengers.				Employés whilst in the execution of their duty.				Employés proceeding to or from duty; Persons at Cross- ings; Trespassers, and Others.		Total.	
		Due to Causes beyond their own Control.		Due wholly or partly to their own Action or Negligence.		Due to Causes beyond their own Control.		Due wholly or partly to their own Action or Negligence.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.				
	£												
1904 ...	2,269	...	34	2	190	...	43	5	245	20	29	27	541
1905 ...	2,544	...	8	4	165	...	35	5	214	16	24	25	446
1906* ...	24,060	...	162	5	139	...	43	8	262	35	24	48	630
1907 ...	7,810	...	14	6	165	...	32	8	252	32	35	46	498
1908† ...	9,509	45	434	2	203	...	29	6	263	26	41	79	970
1909 ...	128,154†	...	9	5	155	...	12	10	232	30	43	45	451
1910 ...	8,528	...	11	2	101	...	7	6	205	13	29	21	353
1911‡ ...	146,135	10	526	8	99	...	31	5	148	26	25	49	829
1912 ...	23,100	...	13	9	117	...	44	23	146	35	42	67	362
1913§ ...	66,694	2	441	5	131	1	15	5	100	23	36	36	723
Yearly Average ...	41,880	5·7	165·2	4·8	146·5	·1	29·1	8·1	206·7	25·6	32·8	44·3	580·3

* Including Belgrave accident.

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

‡ Including Richmond accident.

§ Including West Melbourne accident.

With regard to payments referred to in the table, it must be pointed out that for the five years ended 30th June, 1908, they only cover cases of passengers where the accidents causing death or injury were "due to causes beyond their own control"; but that for the remaining five years they include compensation paid on account of injuries sustained by employes whilst on duty, such payments being £2,685 in 1908-9, £4,669 in 1909-10, £7,021 in 1910-11, £9,178 in 1911-12, and £4,670 in 1912-13.

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

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

Country.	Average Annual Number of Passengers in 10 years.		Average per Ten Million Passengers carried.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Austria	15·6	344·4	·76	16·82
Belgium	11·7	449·3	·69	26·34
France	22·3	385·6	·49	8·46
Germany	100·5	505·0	·86	4·30
Norway	1·1	1·4	1·00	1·27
Victoria	10·5	311·7	1·31	38·96
New South Wales	4·9	113·0	·96	22·06
Holland (The Netherlands)	3·2	20·3	·81	5·13
Switzerland	11·4	85·1	1·33	9·95
Sweden	7·9	12·0	1·76	2·68
Japan	24·0	279·9	1·86	21·71
Hungary	23·9	106·7	2·30	10·27
United States	381·2	8,927·0	5·13	120·04
Spain	19·6	92·4	4·62	21·77
Canada (Steam Railways)	40·1	301·9	12·85	96·75
Russia in Europe	156·9	825·8	12·47	65·65

STATE EXPENDITURE.

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

**SUMMARY OF STATE EXPENDITURE FROM CONSOLIDATED
REVENUE: 1908-9 TO 1912-3.**

Heads of Expenditure.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
<i>General Government.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Governor	9,644	10,372	9,158	11,519	9,877
Parliament and Ministry	77,470	83,354	79,944	80,291	74,740
Civil Establishment ...	219,539	215,413	234,787	264,289	300,687
Pensions and Gratuities	345,346	345,489	349,777	372,533	342,965

SUMMARY OF STATE EXPENDITURE FROM CONSOLIDATED REVENUE :
1908-9 TO 1912-13—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
<i>Law, Order, and Protection.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Judicial and Legal ...	155,051	160,507	181,497	182,271	201,931
Police ...	292,161	304,294	320,663	329,312	357,396
Penal Establishments and Gaols	50,733	52,008	50,397	50,814	53,189
<i>Education, &c.</i>					
State Schools, &c. ...	799,391	835,504	876,204	986,633	987,212
Technical Schools ...	24,827	29,463	37,693	36,871	36,153
University ...	29,582	33,484	38,357	43,223	34,900
Libraries, &c. ...	35,749	56,314	55,794	53,343	39,531
Art and Science ...	10,531	9,124	9,828	15,345	11,220
<i>Recreation and Health.</i>					
Parks, Gardens, and Public Resorts	36,277	34,613	32,469	30,731	29,227
Public Health ...	29,504	29,738	37,799	45,513	47,582
Charitable Institutions, &c.	391,833	412,017	454,455	470,588	483,427
<i>Crown Lands, &c.</i>					
Crown Lands ...	104,205	138,357	127,220	189,906	210,866
Agriculture and Stock	125,914	153,453	171,258	195,576	176,074
Mining ...	79,524	144,075	247,882	268,779	290,242
<i>Public Works.</i>					
Railways ...	2,353,844	2,788,646	3,031,431	3,356,714	3,459,832
Water Supply ...	80,646	82,545	87,801	105,905	117,632
Harbors, Rivers, and Lights	70,331	79,240	90,343	89,741	113,694
Roads and Bridges ...	19,172	30,382	18,248	12,780	15,108
Municipal Endowment, &c.	157,289	159,792	132,845	131,554	137,608
Surplus Revenue appropriated to "Revenue Services"	146,823	...	...	91,662	...
Land Sales by Auction Fund	45,216	43,319	41,643	14,988	...
Works and Buildings, n.e.i.	85,359	71,072	110,255	82,645	65,130
Interest and Expenses of Public Debt	1,873,609	1,964,021	2,027,232	2,096,198	2,178,055
Interest on Advances from Savings Banks	48,221	32,771	24,373	23,849	21,395
Redemption Funds, &c.	170,716	190,527	191,864	215,909	237,269
<i>Other Expenditure.</i>					
Mint Subsidy ...	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Fire Brigades ...	21,712	22,100	23,170	24,875	26,688
Old-age Pensions ...	270,827	4,364	1,395	...	...
Immigration ...	1,200	2,971	40,341	68,183	122,901
Miscellaneous ...	57,931	40,651	38,034	36,802	55,550
Total ...	8,240,177	8,579,980	9,194,157	9,999,342	10,258,081
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Per Head of Population	6 9 8	6 13 0	7 0 8	7 9 6	7 8 7

Compared with the previous year the ordinary expenditure of the State for 1912-13 shows an increase of £258,739. The heads of expenditure showing the largest increases are—Railways, £103,118; Interest and Expenses of Public Debt, £81,857; and Immigration, £54,718. The most important decreases are—Pensions and Gratuities, £29,568; and Agriculture and Stock, £19,502.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

Pensions and gratuities to Government servants.

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

During the year 1912-13, 3,066 pensions, amounting to £314,828, were paid to ex-public servants not including police, viz., 2,871 under special appropriations, amounting to £304,695; and 195 from annual votes, amounting to £10,133. Fifty-five compensations and gratuities were also paid, the amount being £11,137; and £17,000 was paid as a subsidy to the Police Superannuation Fund. The following statement summarizes the number and amount of payments made in the last financial year:—

PENSIONS, SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES, AND GRATUITIES, ETC., PAID : 1912-13.

Division of Service.	Special Appropriations.		Annual Votes.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£		£		£
Education Department ...	1,020	95,052	22	1,132	1,042	96,184
Railways ...	1,164	95,764	148	8,053	1,312	103,817
Defence... ..	11	709	...	...	11	709
Lunacy	52	4,729	...	...	52	4,729
Under Constitution Act ...	2	3,000	...	...	2	3,000
County Court Judges ...	2	1,349	...	...	2	1,349
Commissioners of Audit ...	1	667	...	...	1	667
Officers of Parliament ...	5	747	...	...	5	747
Public Service Board ...	1	775	...	...	1	775
Under Act 1898	1	283	...	...	1	283
Under Civil Service Act 160	332	63,268	...	...	332	63,268
„ Public Service Act 773	134	20,754	...	...	134	20,754
Commonwealth Service— Officers of transferred Departments	146	17,598	...	...	146	17,598
Various allowances ...	...	...	25	948	25	948
Total Pensions and Superannuation Al- lowances	2,871	304,695	195	10,133	3,066	314,828
Compensations and Gra- tuities	11	1,447	44	9,690	55	11,137
Subsidy to Police Super- annuation Fund	...	2,000	...	15,000	...	17,000
Total amount paid ...	...	308,142	...	34,823	...	342,965

In 1912-13 the payments out of the Police Superannuation Fund were as follows:—335 pensions, amounting to £44,198, and 21 gratuities, amounting to £9,670. The Police Superannuation Fund is maintained by an annual subsidy of £2,000 from the consolidated revenue; by a moiety of the fines inflicted by the Courts of Petty Sessions; by a deduction, not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from the pay of the members of the force entitled to pensions; by transfers from the Licensing Fund under the provisions of Act No. 2068; and should the foregoing sources prove insufficient, by a further grant in aid from the consolidated revenue. The annual subsidy and the grant from the consolidated revenue amounted to £17,000 in 1912-13.

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

In the year 1912-13, 30 pensions amounting to £3,003, and £11 sick allowances, were paid out of the Port Phillip Pilot Sick and Superannuation Fund, towards which, however, the Government does not contribute, the fund being maintained by deductions from pilots' earnings and the annual income from investments belonging to the fund.

No expenditure was incurred by the State in 1912-13 on account of old-age pensions, as the responsibility in connexion therewith has been undertaken by the Commonwealth. Full particulars regarding old-age and invalid pensions are given in part "Social Condition" of this work.

Pensions to members and relatives of members of the South African war contingents amounted to £720 in 1912-13.

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION.

During the year 1912-13 the State expended on education generally the sum of £1,291,035. This amount includes the interest payable on loan moneys expended on buildings and expenditure in connexion with pensions and gratuities. The expenditure for the five years 1908-9 to 1912-13 is as follows:—

STATE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION: 1908-9 TO 1912-13.

Expenditure on—	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
	£	£	£	£	£
Education—Primary ..	649,804	711,367	756,450	692,950	762,692
Intermediate ..				39,832	55,747
and secondary ..				20,056	20,536
Special Subjects ..				20,867	21,372
Training of Teachers ..	162,932	118,556	117,048	45,999	45,915
Administration ..				167,657	158,028
Buildings ..				42,541	49,139
Technical Schools (including Building Grants)	27,039	32,216	41,030		
University (including Building Grants)	32,876	36,953	41,886	46,902	38,460
Interest on Loan Money expended on Buildings	39,784	39,784	39,784	39,784	39,784
Miscellaneous ..	90,965	92,548	96,004	95,905	99,362
Total ..	1,003,400	1,031,424	1,092,202	1,212,493	1,291,035

The foregoing statement deals with the expenditure by the State on education generally, and includes expenditure connected with the University and technical schools, but the following statement relates to expenditure incurred in connexion with the State schools of Victoria, primary and secondary, of which the details as arranged are only available for the last two years :—

**EXPENDITURE ON STATE EDUCATION SYSTEM: 1911-12
AND 1912-13.**

Items.	1911-12.	1912-13.
	£	£
Education, Primary—Day Schools	691,711	760,966
Night Schools	239	67
Schools for Deaf Mutes, Blind and Feeble-minded Children	..	659
	691,950	761,692
Intermediate—Higher Elementary Schools ..	3,222	10,420
Evening Continuation Classes	617	903
Secondary—High Schools	14,202	22,024
Agricultural High Schools ..	18,200	18,698
	36,241	52,045
Special Subjects—Cookery	6,780	6,582
Manual Training	11,145	11,542
Physical Training	510	764
Medical Inspection	1,621	1,648
	20,056	20,536
Training of Teachers—Training College	8,209	9,149
University Practising School ..	2,547	2,626
Miscellaneous	10,111	9,597
	20,867	21,372
Administration	45,999	45,915
Buildings—Primary Schools	135,387	119,301
Primary Schools (expended by School Com- mittees)	12,191	12,693
Rent	5,100	5,098
Higher Elementary Schools	1,510	13,075
High Schools	469	1,097
Agricultural High Schools	13,000	6,764
	167,657	158,028
Interest on Loan Money expended on Buildings ..	39,700	39,700
Miscellaneous—Pensions and Gratuities	95,770	97,361
Grant to State Schools Decoration and Equipment Society	..	2,000
Total	1,118,240	1,198,649

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

**COST OF INSTRUCTION IN VICTORIAN STATE SCHOOLS :
1903-4 TO 1912-13.**

Year.	Expenditure by the State.	Revenue of the Education Department..	Net Expenditure.	Number of Scholars— Average Attendance.	Cost per Scholar to the State.
	£	£	£		£ s. d.
1903-4 ..	736,356	11,212	725,144	145,500	4 19 8
1904-5 ..	742,332	11,432	730,900	143,362	5 1 11
1905-6 ..	750,249	12,843	737,406	142,216	5 3 8
1906-7 ..	794,627	14,277	780,350	147,270	5 6 0
1907-8 ..	850,646	17,003	833,643	143,551	5 16 2
1908-9 ..	941,029	17,849	923,180	146,106	6 6 4
1909-10 ..	959,160	19,138	940,022	145,968	6 8 10
1910-11 ..	1,002,415	20,707	981,708	146,464	6 14 1
1911-12 ..	1,118,240	24,540	1,093,700	154,807	7 1 4
1912-13 ..	1,198,649	28,646	1,170,003	156,965	7 9 1

This table has been revised since last issue, and now includes the amount payable each year as interest on loan moneys expended on school buildings. Expenditure connected with State High or Continuation Schools first occurred in 1904-5, with Agricultural High Schools in 1906-7.

TRUST FUNDS.

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

TRUST FUNDS: 1909 TO 1913.

Accounts.	Credit Balance on 30th June.				
	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£
Deposits in Savings Banks	963,052	845,040	740,040	640,040	261,365
Deposits in Savings Banks Security Account	2,269,532	3,376,962	3,309,962	3,477,319	3,389,819

TRUST FUNDS : 1909 TO 1913—*continued.*

Accounts.	Credit Balance on 30th June.				
	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£
Victorian Loans Redemption Fund	236,072	279,748	289,418	330,090	369,079
Victorian Government Consolidated Inscribed Stock Redemption Fund	450,338	541,548	634,459	733,858	786,680
Railway Stores Suspense Account	119,503	146,815	153,746	203,658	123,162
Railway Accident and Fire Insurance Fund	65	79,452	6,141	27,885	2,939
Railway Rolling-stock Replacement Fund	13,467	126,579	132,968	46,291	59,499
Licensing Act 1906 Compensation Fund	42,894	45,129	40,386	43,217	47,462
Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board	53,043	55,227	55,740	68,024	73,211
Port Phillip Pilot Sick and Superannuation Fund	58,119	58,212	58,155	57,941	57,946
Unused Roads and Water Frontages Fund	45,075	49,564	55,155	58,781	35,477
Municipal Sinking Funds	666,492	680,408	711,950	712,805	719,600
Assurance Fund (Land Titles)	240,918	250,275	183,046	192,371	168,384
Intestate Estates ...	93,098	80,895	73,952	78,504	79,979
Lunatic Patients' Estates	41,406	41,859	41,684	47,140	34,040
Trustee and Assurance Companies	114,950	119,950	126,390	131,390	126,390
Closer Settlement Fund	34,475	19,408	79,633	38,098	15,220
Mallee Land Account	6,136	10,381	14,351	29,484	55,688
Country Roads Board Fund	...	...	...	...	43,766
Developmental Railways Account	...	...	...	...	62,120
Other Funds ...	452,984	468,726	648,367	1,484,769	1,711,289
Total ...	5,901,619	7,276,178	7,355,548	8,401,665	8,223,115
How Invested :—					
In State Debentures and Stock	2,454,562	2,466,520	2,599,128	2,853,954	2,967,456
In Bank Deposit Receipts, Cash, and Advances to Revenue, &c.	3,447,057	4,809,658	4,756,420	5,547,711	5,255,659

The accumulated revenue deficiency on 30th June, 1913, £264,971, has been met from the last item in the above return.

The Municipalities' Loans Extension Act was passed in 1898 to relieve any municipality which desired relief from further contributions to its loan sinking fund. The amount already to the credit of the sinking fund of any municipality which takes advantage of the Act is allowed to accumulate with interest, and at the maturity of the loan the Government will, by the sale of inscribed stock, pay the difference between the amount at credit of the fund and the amount of the loan to be redeemed, the municipality repaying to the Government, in half-yearly instalments, the amount so paid. The amount of stock inscribed under the Municipalities' Loans Extension Act, which was not sold on 30th June, 1913, was £1,066,912. The amount of money to the credit of the municipal sinking funds, which has not materially altered during recent years, was, on 30th June, 1913, £719,600.

COMMONWEALTH FINANCE IN VICTORIA.

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

COMMONWEALTH REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN THE STATE OF VICTORIA: 1908-9 to 1912-13.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11. (Estimated.)	1911-12. (Estimated.)	1912-13. (Estimated.)
REVENUE.	£	£	£	£	£
Customs Duties ...	2,204,638	2,366,701	3,191,787	3,566,891	4,091,761
Excise Duties ...	657,330	682,310	831,976	892,929	655,558
Post, Telegraph, &c. ...	856,632	937,820	977,032	1,049,362	1,119,417
Land Tax ...	...	...	366,543	357,279	393,664
Miscellaneous ...	31,561	67,930	113,662	153,539	132,609
Total ...	3,750,161	4,054,761	5,481,000	6,020,000	6,393,000
EXPENDITURE.					
Trade and Customs ...	75,127	70,582	72,030	74,994	83,179
Postmaster-General ...	904,578	965,484	1,077,260	1,208,848	1,384,295
Defence ...	325,764	457,526	2,438,138	2,893,501	3,042,693
New Expenditure ...	455,784	531,094			
Miscellaneous ...	1,473	5,162			
Payment to the State Government ...	1,929,542	1,922,278	1,617,572	1,667,657	1,691,833
Total ...	3,692,268	4,002,126	5,205,000	5,845,000	6,202,000

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

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

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 figures relating to the principal items are given in the following table, those for the last three years being subject to the qualification mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF COMMONWEALTH AND STATE COMBINED: 1908-9 TO 1912-13.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11	1911-12.	1912-13.
REVENUE.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Customs and Excise ...	2,861,968	3,049,011	4,023,763	4,459,820	4,747,319
Post, Telegraph, &c. ...	856,632	937,820	977,032	1,049,362	1,119,417
Railways ...	4,189,501	4,450,782	4,887,560	5,237,466	5,250,599
State Taxation ...	1,072,228	1,088,353	1,344,573	1,501,696	1,577,878
Other sources ...	1,087,974	1,204,509	1,835,003	2,113,795	2,293,239
Total Revenue ...	10,068,303	10,730,475	13,067,931	14,362,139	14,988,452
EXPENDITURE.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Customs and Excise ...	75,127	70,582	72,030	74,994	83,179
Post, Telegraph, &c. ...	904,578	965,484	1,077,260	1,208,848	1,384,295
Railways ...	2,353,844	2,788,646	3,031,431	3,356,714	3,459,832
Public Instruction* ...	853,800	898,451	952,254	1,066,727	1,058,265
Public Debt (Victoria)—					
Interest and Expenses	1,873,609	1,964,021	2,027,232	2,096,198	2,178,055
Redemption ...	170,716	190,527	191,864	215,909	237,269
Other Expenditure ...	3,771,229	3,782,117	5,429,514	6,157,295	6,367,353
Total Expenditure	10,002,903	10,659,828	12,781,585	14,176,685	14,768,248

* Primary and Technical Schools, and University.

In 1900-1901, when the State Tariff was in force, the Customs and Excise revenue was £2,558,290, and under the Commonwealth Tariff this was not exceeded until 1906-7, when an increase of £161,141 was shown. The revenue from this source in 1900-1901 was exceeded by £653,848 in 1907-8, by £303,678 in 1908-9, and by £490,721 in

1909-10. The figures for 1910-11, 1911-12, and 1912-13 are somewhat overstated for reasons mentioned on pages 152 and 153, and show when compared with 1900-1 increases of £1,465,473, £1,901,530, and £2,189,029 respectively, which probably are in excess of the actual increases to the extent of one-half.

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

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

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE: 1909 TO 1913.

	Financial Year ended in—				
	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
<i>Revenue.</i>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Government—					
Federal ..	3,750,161	4,054,761	5,481,000	6,020,000	6,393,000
State ..	6,252,932	6,610,842	7,522,061	8,277,269	8,530,582
Municipal ..	1,496,215	1,582,291	1,661,287	1,784,003	1,938,700
Harbor Trusts ..	230,489	320,714	326,840	307,776	314,519
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works ..	522,183	543,768	565,287	613,345	652,229
Fire Brigades Boards	26,331	28,251	29,687	33,418	36,994
Total ..	12,278,311	13,140,627	15,586,162	17,035,811	17,866,024
<i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i>					
Government—					
Federal ..	3,692,268	4,002,126	5,205,000	5,845,000	6,202,000
State ..	6,245,425	6,592,830	7,511,715	8,266,815	8,501,378
Municipal ..	1,503,159	1,598,293	1,713,325	1,889,593	1,931,115
Harbor Trusts* ..	290,264	262,736	312,059	444,847	491,773
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works ..	499,903	508,861	525,164	575,266	594,425
Fire Brigades Boards	26,941	26,378	30,762	38,393	32,111
Total ..	12,257,960	12,991,224	15,298,025	17,059,914	17,752,802

* Including expenditure from loans.

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE :
1909 TO 1913—*continued.*

	Financial Year ended in—				
	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
<i>Loan Expenditure.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Government—					
Federal .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	193,446	346,507
State	1,098,360	1,209,505	2,657,271	2,974,149	2,202,697
Municipal	153,985	155,607	190,574	311,956	407,477
Melbourne and Metro-					
politan Board of					
Works	593,930	387,877	413,404	420,091	647,441
Fire Brigades Boards	3,203	155	72	418	14,796
Total	1,849,478	1,753,144	3,261,321	3,900,060	3,618,918
<i>Expenditure—Grand</i>					
<i> Total</i>	14,107,438	14,744,368	18,559,346	20,959,974	21,371,720
Per Head of Popula-					
tion—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Revenue	9 13 3	10 3 8	11 18 4	12 14 9	12 18 10
Ordinary Expen-					
diture	9 12 11	10 1 3	11 13 11	12 14 9	12 17 2
Loan Expenditure	1 9 1	1 7 2	2 9 10	2 18 4	2 12 5

The loan expenditure of the Federal Government for 1912-13 amounted to £1,188,027, and the proportion of this amount shown in the table above as being chargeable to Victoria, has been calculated on a population basis.

The total revenues in Victoria of the Federal and State Governments, the municipalities, and other corporations amounted to nearly eighteen millions sterling in the financial year 1913, exceeding the revenues of the previous year by £830,213, or 5 per cent. The ordinary expenditure in 1913 exceeded that of 1912 by £692,888,

or 4 per cent., whilst the expenditure of loan moneys in 1913 was less than that in 1912 by £281,142, or 7 per cent. The increase in the revenue represents 4s. 1d., and that in the ordinary expenditure 2s. 5d., whilst the reduction in the expenditure of loan moneys represents 5s. 11d. *per capita*.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The following statement shows the result of loan transactions including Treasury Bonds in aid of revenue to 30th June, 1913, 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, 1913.

	£	s.	d.
Cash received	102,789,305	19	0
Discount and expenses after deducting pre- miums received	1,988,409	9	1
Securities issued	104,777,715	8	1
Securities redeemed	42,101,991	9	11
Loans outstanding	62,675,723	18	2*

* There are, in addition to this amount, the overdue debentures for £1,000 and an advance of £100,000 by the Queensland Government, which are referred to further on.

It will be seen that upon the transactions to date for cash, amounting to £102,789,306, securities representing £104,777,715 were issued, which is equivalent to the State receiving £98 2s. 1d. 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 £70,418,376 after conversion operations. The amount paid off by means of new loans was £31,045,307, and by means of appropriations from revenue, &c., £1,678,898, while £412,593 was transferred to the Melbourne register, leaving a balance due in London on 30th June, 1913, of £37,281,578, consisting of debentures amounting to £236,600, and inscribed stock £37,044,978. The following statement gives particulars respecting the various loans which have been raised in London since 1859, together

**Loans Floated
in London.**

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 1913.

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	<i>Debentures.</i> 1,000,000	6	105 1 11½	103 18 11½	5 14 0
"	"	"	750,000	6	107 17 7½	106 14 7½	5 9 10
1860	"	23	1,837,500	6	104 17 10½	103 14 10½	5 14 1
"	1884	"	812,500		103 1 6½	101 18 6½	5 17 0
1861	1885	24	1,000,000	6	102 19 7	101 16 7	5 17 2
1862	"	23	1,600,000	6	100 8 11½	99 5 11½	6 1 1
1866	1891	25	850,000	5	98 4 2½	97 1 2½	5 4 3
1869	1894	"	588,600	5	100 17 6½	99 14 6½	5 0 5
1870	"	24	1,518,400	5	90 2 7	88 19 7	4 15 5
1874	1899	25	1,500,000	4	94 16 10½	93 18 11½	4 8 1
1876	1901	"	500,000	4	"	"	"
"	"	"	2,500,000		97 17 5½	96 19 2½	4 14 0
1878	1904	26	457,000	4½	103 3 8½	102 5 11	4 6 11
1879	"	25	3,000,000	4½	"	"	"
1880	"	24	2,000,000	4½	"	"	"
			<i>Stock.</i> 4,000,000	4	98 16 8½	97 13 7½	4 3 0
1883	1907	"	2,000,000	4	97 14 1½	96 10 11½	4 4 6
"	1913	29	1,957,500	4	98 5 7	97 2 8½	4 3 3
1884	1918-22	34	2,042,500		98 18 6½	97 15 9½	4 2 5
1885	1919	34	3,180,620	4	105 12 3½	104 9 0	3 15 5
1886	1920	"	819,380	4	102 5 6½	101 2 9	3 18 9
1887	"	33	1,500,000	4	108 1 1½	106 18 0½	3 12 9
1888	"	32	1,500,000	4	102 14 10	101 11 11½	3 8 5
1889	1923	34	3,000,000	3½	100 2 4	98 19 6	3 11 1
1890	"	33	4,000,000	3½	"	"	"
1891	1921-6	30-35	850,000	3½	96 3 7	95 0 10	3 15 6
"	"	29-34	2,150,000		91 13 7	90 10 8	4 1 5
1892	"	29-34	2,000,000	3½	94 7 5	93 4 8	4 11 7
1893	1911-26	17-32	2,107,000	4	94 7 1	93 4 2	3 7 3
1899	1929-49	30-50	1,600,000	3	92 2 1	89 14 5	3 11 10
1901	"	23-48	3,000,000	3	95 16 6½	93 8 3½	3 7 6
1902	"	27-47	1,000,000	3	91 14 9½	89 8 0	4 3 8
1903	"	26-46	3,148,176	3½	"	"	"
1906	"	23-43	587,808		100 0 0	98 19 1	3 11 5
1907	"	22-42	702,140	3½	97 3 11½	94 15 8½	3 17 7
1909	"	20-40	1,500,000	3½	99 2 6	97 10 0	3 13 8
1910	"	19-39	538,352	3½	"	"	"
			<i>Treasury-bonds</i> 1,000,000	4½	99 3 11	99 1 5	5 0 0
1892	1893	1	1,000,000	4½	100 0 0	100 0 0	3 15 0
1898	1900	2	500,000	3½	99 10 8½	96 18 10	5 2 7
1903	1906	3	2,254,800	4	"	"	"
Total	..	..	69,852,276				
Paid off	..	..	32,158,105				
Transferred to Melbourne register	..	..	412,593				
Outstanding	..	..	37,281,578				

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

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

**Loans
Floated in
Melbourne.**

Excluding Treasury bonds in aid of revenue and Victorian debentures for £63,000 taken over with the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway, of which £62,000 have since been paid off, the total amount of loans floated in Melbourne after conversion operations was £30,294,728. Of this amount £2,729,343 was redeemed by loans, and £2,583,832 by revenue, &c., leaving due a balance of £24,981,553 on 30th June, 1913, consisting of debentures, £12,374,007, inscribed stock, £5,873,686, and Treasury bonds, £6,733,860. In addition, inscribed stock for £412,593 has been transferred from London to the Melbourne register, and £100,000 has been temporarily advanced by the Government of Queensland, so that of the debt outstanding the total amount payable in Melbourne is £25,494,146. The outstanding balance of loans payable in Melbourne amounted to £2,994,088 on 30th June, 1898, but during the last fourteen years the local debt has been increased by $22\frac{1}{2}$ 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, &c.

The following is a statement of these loans, showing the amounts originally raised, the amounts converted or paid off, and the amounts outstanding on 30th June, 1913:—

LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE TO 30TH JUNE, 1913.

Authorization.		Loans.			Amounts.		Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1913.
Act No.	Year.	Rate of Interest.	When due.	Amount.	Converted into Stock or Debentures.	Paid off.	
		Per cent.		£	£	£	£
					<i>Debentures.</i>		
13 & 23	1854	6	1855-75	735,000	...	735,000	...
40	1855	6	1857-72	299,100	...	299,100	...
15	1856	6	1872-4	2,900	...	2,900	...
36	1857	6	1883-5-8	1,000,000	52,780	947,220	...
150	1862	6	1889	300,000	23,900	276,100	...
332	1868	5	1894	610,000	297,100	312,900	...
371	1870	5	...	100,000	100,000	...	...
1296	1893	4	1913-23	746,795	...	40	746,755
1440	1896	3	1913-22	63,000	...	...	63,000
1659	1900	3	1921-30	1,000,000	14,162	12,988	972,850
1753	1901	3	1923-32	498,200	3,948	104,052	390,200
1816	1903	3½	1907-8	93,869	...	93,869	...
1901	1904	3	1934-54	457,000	...	333,126	123,874
		3½	1913	18,000	...	...	18,000
		3½	1914-23	50,000	...	...	50,000
		3½	1918	18,000	...	...	18,000
		3½	1921	447,980	...	...	447,980
		3½	1922	366,660	...	...	366,660
		3½	1923	70,000	...	...	70,000
		3½	1926-42	186,300	...	20,300	166,000
		3½	1925-40	60,000	...	...	60,000
1962	1904	3½	1926-40	160,000	...	...	160,000
		3½	1927-32	72,100	...	...	72,100
		3½	1927	150,000	...	...	150,000
		3½	1928	77,000	...	...	77,000
		3½	1929	162,650	...	...	162,650
		3½	1930	182,000	...	...	182,000
		3½	1931	1,000,000	...	...	1,000,000
		3½	1931-46	15,400	...	...	15,400
		4	1936	300,000	...	...	300,000
		3½	1926-41	285,880	...	...	285,880
1990	1905	3½	1926	100,000	...	...	100,000
		3½	1927-42	500	...	...	500
		3½	1927	52,000	...	...	52,000
		3½	1926-41	9,000	...	...	9,000
		3½	1927-42	380,000	...	...	380,000
		3½	1928	400,000	...	...	400,000
2026	1906	3½	1930	500,000	...	...	500,000
		3½	1931	61,648	...	...	61,648
		3½	1931-46	150,500	...	...	150,500
		3½	1932-46	51,500	...	...	51,500
2041	1906	3½	1928-43	3,600	...	...	3,600
		3½	1929	16,000	...	...	16,000
		3½	1930	100,000	...	...	100,000
2053	1906	3½	1928	75,500	...	...	75,500
		3½	1929	40,000	...	...	40,000

LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE TO 30TH JUNE, 1913—continued.

Authorization.		Loans.			Amounts.		Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1913.
Act No.	Year.	Rate of Interest.	When due.	Amount.	Converted into Stock or Debentures.	Paid off.	
		Per cent.		£	£	£	£
<i>Debentures—continued.</i>							
2116	1907	3½	{ 1928	345,000	...	...	345,000
			{ 1929	154,000	...	...	154,000
			{ 1913-20	250,000	...	75,000	175,000
2163	1909	3½	{ 1919	130,650	...	...	130,650
			{ 1929	4,850	...	...	4,850
			{ 1929-44	400	...	...	400
2286	1911	3½	{ 1921	1,788,220	...	...	1,788,220
2323	1911	3½	{ 1922	1,307,100	...	...	1,307,100
			{ 1932	514,350	...	...	514,350
2429	1912	3½	{ 1922	59,590	...	...	59,590
			{ 1923	56,250	...	...	56,250
<i>Inscribed Stock.</i>							
428	1872	4	1897	1,113,000	} 2,659,613	...	...
439	1872	4	"	86,780			
			"	13,102			
741	1882	4	"	167,600			
963	1887	4	"	130,000			
1015	1889	4	"	750,000	} ...	541,574	2,798,604
1341	1893	4	"	150,000			
1369	1895	4	"	249,131			
1468	1896	3	1917*	2,290,482			
1564	1898	3	"	500,000			
1623	1899	3	"	500,000	} ...	24,947	186,188
1552	1898	3	"	49,696			
1602	1898	3	"	211,135			
1749	1898	3	"	14,162			
1659	1900	3	"	3,948			
1753	1901	3	"	326,406	...	...	326,406
1962	1904	3½	{ 1919	351,697	...	...	351,697
1990	1905	3½	{ 1917*	113,735	...	5,000	108,735
2026	1906	3½	"	530,385	...	...	530,385
2041	1906	3½	"	152,177	...	2,550	149,627
2053	1906	3½	"	46,026	...	...	46,026
2116	1907	3½	"	1,000	...	...	1,000
2161	1909	3	"	273,102	...	...	273,102
2163	1909	3½	"	80,000	...	19,309	60,691
2218	1910	3½	"	29,750	...	...	29,750
2240	1910	3½	"	150,000	...	7,050	142,950
			{ 1917*	11,800	...	...	11,800
2286	1911	3½	{ 1919	70,707	...	...	70,707
			{ 1922	30,000	...	...	30,000
2308	1911	4	1931†	328,512	...	150	328,362

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

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

LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE TO 30TH JUNE, 1913—continued.

Authorization.		Loans.			Amounts.		Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1913.
Act No.	Year.	Rate of Interest.	When due.	Amount.	Converted into Stock or Debentures.	Paid off.	
		Percent.		£	£	£	£
<i>Inscribed Stock—continued.</i>							
2323	1911	3½	{ 1917*	28,550	...	...	28 550
			{ 1919	77,778	...	...	77,778
		3¾	{ 1915-18	10,000	...	...	10,000
		3	{ 1917*	5,400	...	...	5,400
2429	1912	3½	{ "	6,000	...	...	6,000
		3½	{ 1919	181,818	...	...	181,818
		3½	{ 1922	35,000	...	...	35,000
		3½	{ 1923	65,000	...	...	65,000
<i>Treasury Bonds.</i>							
1574	1898	3½	{ 1901	500,000	...	500,000	...
1800	1902	3½	{ 1907	1,000,000	...	1,000,000	...
			{ 1915	500,000	...	...	500,000
			{ 1916	2,767,000	...	...	2,767,000
1982	1905	3½	{ 1917	3,014,860	...	...	3,014,860
			{ 1921	352,000	...	...	352,000
			{ 1922	100,000	...	...	100,000
Overdue debentures ...				1,000	...	...	1,000
Total, floated in Melbourne				33,447,231	3,151,503	5,313,175	24,982,553
Transferred from London Register ...				...	...	...	412,593
Advance by Government of Queensland ...				...	...	...	100,000
Total, payable in Melbourne				...	...	...	25,495,146

* 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 (£30,399,231) was at rates varying from 3 to 4 per cent. Of the total Melbourne loans outstanding on 30th June, 1913, £100,000 is bearing interest at 4½ per cent., £1,473,617 at 4 per cent., £248,000 at 3¾ per cent., £18,590,318 at 3½ per cent., and £5,082,211 at 3 per cent.

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

LOAN EXPENDITURE : 1908-9 TO 1912-13.

Works.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
	£	£	£	£	£
Railways	544,433	657,666	1,230,381	1,703,453	1,231,113
Water Supply ..	313,616	286,823	311,709	259,281	256,724
Closer Settlement and Small Holdings ..	189,473	198,946	956,900	889,000	569,473
Wire Netting ..	45,850	10,734	43,648	21,116	54,061
State Coal Mine ..	..	35,906	65,278	48,369	446
Construction of Roads, &c. ..	237	50	183	..	..
Other Public Works ..	4,751	19,380	49,172	52,930	90,880
Total ..	1,098,360	1,209,505	2,657,271	2,974,149	2,202,697
Per Head of Population ..	s. d. 17 3	s. d. 18 9	£ s. d. 2 0 8	£ s. d. 2 4 6	£ s. d. 1 12 0

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

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF LOAN EXPENDITURE PER ANNUM.

	£
10 years ended 30th June, 1891	2,270,128
10 years ended 30th June, 1901	755,194
10 years ended 30th June, 1911	976,497
Year ended 30th June, 1912	2,974,149
Year ended 30th June, 1913	2,202,697

Purposes for
which Loans
were raised.

The amount of the loans raised to 30th June, 1913, exclusive of temporary Treasury bonds in aid of revenue, but inclusive of Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures taken over and £100,000 temporarily advanced by the Government of Queensland, was £101,264,204; but a total of £38,487,480 (exclusive of conversion loans) having been repaid, viz., £4,262,730 out of the general revenue, and £34,224,750 out of the proceeds of redemption loans, the balance on 30th June, 1913, was reduced to £62,776,724. 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, 1913.	Annual Interest Payable.
REVENUE-YIELDING WORKS.	£	£
Railways and Tramways	45,427,519	1,621,258
Waterworks—Melbourne	1,688,663	61,040
" Country	7,515,029	261,411
Harbours	190,000	6,650
Graving Dock	316,062	10,770
Agriculture and Advances to Farmers, &c. ...	90,564	2,732
Closer Settlement	4,341,607	153,121
Development of Mining	249,430	8,342
Total Revenue-yielding Works	59,818,874	2,125,324
OTHER WORKS OF A PERMANENT CHARACTER.		
Public Offices, Law Courts, and Parliament Houses	636,492	21,679
Defence Works	151,469	5,044
State Schools, Technical Schools, and University	1,219,904	39,783
Other	949,985	32,097
Total other Permanent Works	2,957,850	98,603
Net Borrowings	62,776,724	2,223,927

Out of the proceeds of these loans outstanding on 30th June, 1913, sums not yet expended amount in the aggregate to £43,441, of which £11,379 is for railways, £6,417 for country water supply, and £25,645 for different other services. Of the amount of the loans outstanding, 95 per cent. has been allotted to revenue-yielding works, as detailed above.

Due dates of
Loans.

The total amount of loans outstanding on 30th June, 1913, exclusive of an advance of £100,000 by the Government of Queensland and of debentures for £1,000 overdue since 1897, was £62,675,724, and of this sum £12,610,607 was in the form of debentures; £37,044,978 of inscribed stock (London Register); £6,286,279 of inscribed stock (Melbourne Register); and £6,733,860 of Treasury bonds. The following are the dates on which these loans

are repayable, those repayable in Melbourne and London being indicated :—

TOTAL LOANS OUTSTANDING, 30TH JUNE, 1913, AND DATES WHEN REPAYABLE.

Under Act No.	When Repayable.	Rate of Interest per cent.	Amount Repayable.		
			In Melbourne.	In London.	Total.
	<i>Debentures.</i>		£	£	£
1296	1st April, 1913-23 ...	4	746,755	...	746,755
1440	" 1913-22 ...	3	63,000	...	63,000
1659	1st July, 1921-30 ...	3	972,850	...	972,850
1753	1st Jan., 1923-32 ...	3	390,200	...	390,200
1901	" 1934-54 ...	3	123,874	...	123,874
	7th Oct., 1913 ...	3½	18,000	...	18,000
	15th April, 1914-2 ...	3½	50,000	...	50,000
	1st March, 1918 ...	3½	18,000	...	18,000
	1st April, 1921 ...	3½	447,980	...	447,980
	" 1922 ...	3½	300,000	...	300,000
	1st July, 1922 ...	3½	66,660	...	66,660
	" 1923 ...	3½	70,000	...	70,000
	24th May, 1926 ...	3½	3,000	...	3,000
	2nd April, 1926-29th Nov., 1940	3½	28,900	...	28,900
	December, 1926-1941 ...	3½	29,500	...	29,500
	1st Feb., 1927-1942 ...	3½	104,600	...	104,600
	April, 1927 ...	3½	150,000	...	150,000
	29th Nov., 1925-40 ...	3½	60,000	...	60,000
1962	27th Feb., 1926, to 29th Nov., 1940 ...	3½	160,000	...	160,000
	1st Nov., 1927-32 ...	3½	41,400	...	41,400
	2nd Dec., 1927-32 ...	3½	30,700	...	30,700
	1st July, 1928 ...	3½	77,000	...	77,000
	1st Jan., 1929 ...	3½	60,000	...	60,000
	30th June, 1929 ...	3½	2,650	...	2,650
	31st Dec., 1929 ...	3½	100,000	...	100,000
	1st July, 1930 ...	3½	82,000	...	82,000
	1st Oct., 1930 ...	3½	100,000	...	100,000
	1st March, 1931-46 ...	3½	15,400	...	15,400
	1st April, 1931 ...	3½	800,000	...	800,000
	1st Oct., 1931 ...	3½	200,000	...	200,000
	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 July, 1927 ...	3½	6,000	...	6,000
	1st October, 1927 ...	3½	46,000	...	46,000
	1st Oct., 1926-41 ...	3½	9,000	...	9,000
	16th April, 1927-42 ...	3½	280,000	...	280,000
	1st July, 1927-42 ...	3½	100,000	...	100,000
	" 1928 ...	3½	400,000	...	400,000
	1st Oct., 1930 ...	3½	500,000	...	500,000
	1st Jan., 1931 ...	3½	61,648	...	61,648
2026	24th October, 1931-1946	3½	100,000	...	100,000
	29th Dec., 1931, to 24th Oct., 1946 ...	3½	50,500	...	50,500
	7th Feb., 1932, to 24th Oct., 1946 ...	3½	50,500	...	50,500
	1st May, 1932, to 24th Oct., 1946 ...	3½	1,000	...	1,000

**TOTAL LOANS OUTSTANDING, 30TH JUNE, 1913, AND DATES WHEN
REPAYABLE—continued.**

Under Act No.	When Repayable.	Rate of Interest per cent.	Amount Repayable.		
			In Melbourne.	In London.	Total.
	<i>Debentures—continued.</i>		£	£	£
2041	1st Jan., 1928-43 ...	3½	3,600	...	3,600
	„ 1929 ...	3½	16,000	...	16,000
	1st Oct., 1930 ...	3½	100,000	...	100,000
2053	1st July, 1928 ...	3½	75,500	...	75,500
	1st Jan., 1929 ...	3½	40,000	...	40,000
2116	1st July, 1928 ...	3½	345,000	...	345,000
	1st Jan., 1929 ...	3½	154,000	...	154,000
2163	1st Aug., 1913, to 1st Feb., 1920 ...	3½	175,000	...	175,000
	1st April, 1919 ...	3½	130,650	...	130,650
	30th June, 1929 ...	3½	4,850	...	4,850
2286	1st Oct., 1929-44 ...	3½	400	...	400
	1st April, 1921... ..	3½	788,220	...	788,220
	1st May, 1921 ...	3½	1,000,000	...	1,000,000
2323	1st April, 1922 ...	3½	1,307,100	...	1,307,100
	„ 1932 ...	3½	514,350	...	514,350
2429	1st July, 1922... ..	3½	59,590	...	59,590
	„ 1923... ..	3½	56,250	...	56,250
	<i>Inscribed Stock (London).</i>				
760	1st Oct., 1913 ...	4	32,000*	1,925,500	1,957,500†
	„ 1918-22 ...	4	...	2,042,500	2,042,500
805	„ 1919 ...	4	28,000*	3,972,000	4,000,000
845	„ 1920 ...	4	38,500*	5,961,500	6,000,000
989	„ 1923 ...	3½	19,800*	6,980,200	7,000,000
1032					
1196					
1217	1st Jan., 1921-26 ...	3½	13,250*	4,986,750	5,000,000
1560	„ 1929-49 ...	3	250,883*	4,211,331	4,462,214
	1st October 1929-49 ...	3½	30,160*	4,701,797	4,731,957
1562	1st Jan., 1929-49 ...	3	...	1,000,000	1,000,000
2167	1st Oct., 1929-49 ...	3½	...	1,500,000	1,500,000
	<i>Inscribed Stock (Melbourne).</i>				
1468					
1552					
1564	29th Sept., 1917, or after	3	2,798,604	...	2,798,604
1623					
1602					
1749	„ „ „	3	186,188	...	186,188
1659	„ „ „	3	14,162	...	14,162
1753	„ „ „	3	3,948	...	3,948
1962	„ „ „	3½	326,406	...	326,406
	1st April, 1919 ...	3½	351,697	...	351,697
1990	29th Sept., 1917, or after	3½	108,735	...	108,735
2026	„ „ „	3½	530,385	...	530,385
2041	„ „ „	3½	149,627	...	149,627
2053	„ „ „	3½	46,026	...	46,026
2116	„ „ „	3½	1,000	...	1,000

* Transferred from London to Melbourne register.

† Debentures convertible into inscribed stock at option of holder. The amount so converted to 30th June, 1913, was £1,720,900.

TOTAL LOANS OUTSTANDING, 30TH JUNE, 1913, AND DATES WHEN REPAYABLE—*continued.*

Under Act No.	When Repayable.	Rate of Interest per cent.	Amount Repayable.		
			In Melbourne.	In London.	Total.
	<i>Inscribed Stock (Melbourne)</i> —continued,		£	£	£
2161	29th Sept., 1917, or after	3	273,102	...	273,102
2163	" " "	3½	60,691	...	60,691
2218	" " "	3½	29,750	...	29,750
2240	" " "	3½	142,950	...	142,950
	" " "	3½	11,800	...	11,800
2286 {	1st April, 1919 ...	3½	70,707	...	70,707
	1st June, 1922 ...	3½	30,000	...	30,000
2308	1st June, 1931, or after	4	328,362	...	328,362
2323 {	29th Sept., 1917, or after	3½	28,550	...	28,550
	1st April, 1919 ...	3½	77,778	...	77,778
	17th Feb., 1915-18 ...	3½	10,000	...	10,000
	29th Sept., 1917, or after	3	5,400	...	5,400
2429 {	" " " "	3½	6,000	...	6,000
	1st April, 1919 ...	3½	181,818	...	181,818
	1st June, 1922 ...	3½	35,000	...	35,000
	" 1923 ...	3½	65,000	...	65,000
	<i>Treasury Bonds.</i>				
	1st July, 1915 ...	3½	500,000	...	500,000
	" 1916 ...	3½	2,767,000	...	2,767,000
1982 {	" 1917 ...	3½	3,014,860	...	3,014,860
	" 1921 ...	3½	352,000	...	352,000
	1st April, 1922... ..	3½	100,000	...	100,000
	<i>Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures.</i>				
617	(Overdue since 1897) ...	...	1,000	...	1,000
	Total ... ..	...	25,395,146	37,281,578	62,676,724
	<i>Temporary Advance by Government of Queensland.</i>				
...	Date not fixed	4½	100,000	...	100,000
	Total ... ..	...	25,495,146	37,281,578	62,776,724

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, 1913.

When Payable.	Amount Payable, assuming that—		
	3 per cent. loans are redeemed at latest, and all others at earliest date of option.	Loans at 3½ per cent. and under are redeemed at latest, and all others at earliest date of option.	All loans are redeemed at latest date of option.
	£	£	£
Overdue and Unclaimed	1,000	1,000	1,000
1913	2,734,755	2,734,755	1,988,000
1914	30,000	30,000	30,000
1915	540,000	540,000	530,000
1916	2,797,000	2,797,000	2,797,000
1917	4,486,780	3,044,860	3,044,860
1918	2,090,500	2,090,500	58,000
1919	4,842,650	4,842,650	4,842,650
1920	6,017,500	6,017,500	6,017,500
1921	7,593,200	2,593,200	2,593,200
1922	1,966,350	1,966,350	4,008,805
1923	7,196,250	7,196,250	7,943,005
1925	60,000	60,000	...
1926	616,280	5,263,000	5,103,000
1927	759,200	202,000	202,000
1928	901,100	897,500	897,500
1929	6,609,857	377,500	377,500
1930	1,754,850	1,754,850	1,754,850
1931	1,555,910	1,390,010	1,061,648
1932	956,050	976,650	976,650
1936	300,000	300,000	300,000
1940 ... ..	...	28,900	248,900
1941 ... ..	...	324,380	324,380
1942 ... ..	...	485,100	485,100
1943 ... ..	...	3,600	3,600
1944 ... ..	...	400	400
1946 ... ..	...	217,400	217,400
1949	5,462,214	11,694,171	11,694,171
1954	123,874	123,874	123,874
Indefinite ...	3,281,404	4,723,324	5,051,686
Date not yet fixed ...	100,000	100,000	100,000
To end of 1925 ...	40,355,985	33,914,065	33,854,065
After 1925	22,320,739	28,762,659	28,822,659
Date not yet fixed ...	100,000	100,000	100,000
Total	62,776,724	62,776,724	62,776,724

In connexion with the replacing of London loans as they fall due by local issues, and the practice which, except in one or two instances, has been followed of late years of borrowing money in the State instead of going to London for it, the following particulars are of interest :—

PUBLIC DEBT AND INTEREST PAYABLE THEREON IN LONDON AND MELBOURNE : 30TH JUNE, 1900, AND 1906 TO 1913.

(Including Treasury Bonds in aid of Revenue.)

On 30th June.	Amount of Loans Payable in—		Annual Interest Payable in—	
	London.	Melbourne.	London.	Melbourne.
	£	£	£	£
1900	44,655,579	4,669,306	1,735,307	152,046
1906	43,178,681	9,901,119	1,594,490	326,696
1907	39,629,869	13,475,120	1,450,950	450,952
1908	37,533,136	15,772,351	1,367,800	531,616
1909	38,592,431	16,074,766	1,404,875	543,219
1910	39,012,436	16,564,289	1,419,579	560,520
1911	37,417,128	20,566,636	1,353,208	701,154
1912	37,392,128	23,345,088	1,352,333	799,227
1913	37,281,578	25,495,146	1,348,306	875,621

An important point in relation to the London loans is that certain expenses occur each year in connexion with the payment of interest on them which are not common to local issues. In the last financial year the amount was £5,611, which was paid as commission; the corresponding totals in the immediately preceding years were :—£25,402 in 1903-4, £15,297 in 1904-5, £12,272 in 1905-6, £11,845 in 1906-7, £11,980 in 1907-8, £6,895 in 1908-9, £6,310 in 1909-10, £6,079 in 1910-11, and £5,625 in 1911-12.

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 four years, illustrates this fact :—

AMOUNT OF OUTSTANDING LOANS AT EACH RATE OF INTEREST : 1900 AND 1910 TO 1913.

(Including Treasury Bonds in aid of Revenue.)

Rates of Interest per cent	Nominal amount outstanding on 30th June—				
	1900.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£
4½ ...	5,000,000	...	...	...	...
4¼ ...	...	...	...	...	100,000
4 ...	27,060,795	17,153,795	15,144,131	15,325,525	15,375,117
3½ ...	...	220,000	220,000	220,000	248,000
3¼ ...	12,250,000	27,890,521	32,332,709	34,901,241	36,759,065
3½ ...	300,000	75,000	50,000	25,000	...
3 ...	4,714,090	10,236,409	10,235,924	10,264,450	10,293,542
Overdue*	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	49,324,885	55,576,725	57,983,764	60,737,216	62,776,724

* Not bearing interest.

The difference between the interest in 1900 and in 1913 represents a saving of £178,143 per annum on the debt of £62,776,724 at 30th June, 1913.

The loans authorized, but not raised, on 30th June, 1913, amounted to £4,774,989, which sum represents the unfloatd balance of loans authorized since 1895. The following return gives the particulars of these loans :—

LOANS AUTHORIZED, BUT NOT RAISED : 30TH JUNE, 1913.

Under Loan Act No.	Total.		
	Authorized.	Raised to 30th June, 1913.	Balance not raised.
	£	£	£
1440	100,000	63,000	37,000
1552	1,116,808	49,696	1,066,912
1753	500,000	498,200	1,800
1816	100,000	93,869	6,131
2041	1,250,000	271,777	978,223
2161	500,000	273,102	226,898
2163	500,000	465,900	34,100
2286	2,000,000	1,900,727	99,273
2308	2,000,000	328,512	1,671,488
2323	2,000,000	1,927,778	72,222
2429	1,000,000	419,058	580,942
Total	11,066,808	6,291,619	4,774,989

The nominal rate of interest on the amount unissued is 3 per cent. on £1,332,610, 3½ per cent. on £1,770,891, and 4 per cent. on £1,671,488.

The following return shows the growth of the funded debt and interest since the date of the establishment of responsible government in 1855. The average rate of interest payable on the indebtedness has steadily declined from 6 per cent. in 1855 to 3·54 per cent. in the last three years. In relation to population, however, the annual interest per head

Growth of
Funded Debt.

substantially increased from 1855 to 1900, but since the latter year the increase has been only slight.

GROWTH OF FUNDED DEBT AND INTEREST: 1855 TO 1913.

End of Financial Year in—	Loans Outstanding.			Amount per head of population.					
	Amount.	Annual Interest Payable.		Debt.			Annual Interest.		
		Total.	Average rate per cent.						
	£	£		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1855	480,000	28,800	6·00	1	6	4	0	1	7
1860	5,118,100	306,405	5·99	9	10	4	0	11	5
1870	11,924,800	688,740	5·78	16	8	3	0	19	0
1880	20,056,600	1,004,436	5·01	23	11	9	1	3	7
1890	41,377,693	1,649,465	3·99	36	19	11	1	9	6
1900	48,774,885	1,867,604	3·83	40	17	4	1	11	3
1901	49,546,275	1,861,547	3·76	41	2	5	1	10	11
1902	50,408,957	1,887,877	3·74	41	10	4	1	11	1
1903	51,097,900	1,904,514	3·73	42	0	10	1	11	4
1904	51,519,962	1,876,011	3·64	42	6	11	1	10	10
1905	51,513,767	1,875,249	3·64	42	2	0	1	10	8
1906	52,904,800	1,915,499	3·62	42	15	9	1	11	0
1907	52,954,989	1,897,027	3·58	42	5	10	1	10	4
1908	53,180,487	1,895,354	3·56	42	0	6	1	10	0
1909	54,567,197	1,944,844	3·56	42	12	3	1	10	5
1910	55,501,725	1,977,662	3·56	42	14	6	1	10	5
1911	57,933,764	2,052,737	3·54	43	17	9	1	11	1
1912	60,712,216	2,150,748	3·54	44	17	7	1	11	10
1913	62,776,724	2,223,927	3·54	45	3	0	1	12	0

The total amount of loans outstanding on 30th June, 1913, was £62,776,724, upon which the amount of interest and expenses (paid in 1912-13) was £2,178,055. In 1912-13 the net receipts from works constructed out of loan moneys and the interest received on advances to local bodies, &c., amounted to £2,138,247, which was equal to the full interest and expenses on £61,629,363, or over 98 per cent. of the total debt.

SINKING FUNDS.

Sinking Funds
of Australian
States and
the Common-
wealth.

On 30th June, 1913, the sinking funds in Australia were as follows:—

SINKING FUNDS IN AUSTRALIA: 30TH JUNE, 1913.

Held in—	Sinking Funds in Connexion with—	
	Funded Debts.	Municipal and Other Debts.*
	£	£
Victoria	1,226,667	1,022,984
New South Wales	381,393	387,118
Queensland	51,347	..
South Australia	299,567	21,462
Western Australia	3,309,346	380,288
Tasmania	496,031	135,836
The Commonwealth	40,676	..
Total	5,805,027	1,947,688

* Figures for 1912.

The following table shows for Victoria the various funds having balances to their credit on 30th June, 1913:—

	Balance at Credit.
Mallee Land Account	£55,688
Closer Settlement Fund	15,220
Victorian Loans Redemption Fund	369,079
Victorian Government Consolidated Inscribed Stock Redem- tion Fund	786,680
Total	£1,226,667

By Act No. 1428 of 1896, the moneys accruing from licensing, leasing, or selling of land in the Mallee country, or Mallee border, are to be paid into the Treasury and placed to the credit of a separate account, to be called the "Mallee Land Account." The sums standing at credit of this account are available solely for the repurchase, redemption, or paying off of any Victorian stock or debentures. The amount in hand on 30th June, 1912, was £29,485; and during 1912-13 the receipts amounted to £84,203, and the expenditure to £58,000, so that the balance in this fund on 30th June, 1913, was £55,688.

Mallee Land
Account.

**Closer
Settlement
Fund.**

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

**Consolidated
Inscribed
Stock
Redemption
Fund.**

By Act No. 1561 of 1898, it was enacted that a "Victorian Government Consolidated Inscribed Stock Redemption Fund" should be kept in the Treasury, and should be applied to the purchase or repurchase, and ultimately to the redemption of consolidated stock—that is, stock on the London Register—and to the payment of expenses and costs of such purchase or redemption. The fund is made up of money derived from special appropriations from revenue, from repayments by Water Trusts, and from the Mallee Land Account, &c. During 1912-13 receipts amounted to £120,767, and expenditure, due to the repurchase of £71,700 stock, amounted to £67,945. Transactions in this fund to 30th June, 1913, were as follows:—

**THE VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT CONSOLIDATED INSCRIBED
STOCK REDEMPTION FUND: 30TH JUNE, 1913.**

Transactions.					To 30th June, 1913.
RECEIPTS.					£
Waterworks Trusts	...	...	...	...	209,144
Mallee Land Account	...	...	...	...	458,000
Revenue	...	...	...	...	299,525
Interest on Investments	...	...	...	...	89,372
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	91,566
Total receipts	...	...	...	...	1,147,607
EXPENDITURE.					
Purchase of Stock	...	...	...	...	359,736
Commission, &c.	...	...	...	...	1,191
Total expenditure	...	...	...	...	360,927
Balance in the Fund	...	...	...	...	786,680
Amount of stock repurchased and cancelled	...	...	...	...	382,305

The miscellaneous receipts include £62,827, surplus after redemption of loans, Acts 531 and 608. Of the balance in the fund, £727,333 was invested in Victorian Government debentures and stock, and £59,347 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 Victorian Government stock and debentures payable at Melbourne, and for the payment of expenses, costs, &c., incurred. This fund is derived from special appropriations from revenue, repayments on account of resumption of land in the Mallee district, and sundry loans made by the Government to municipalities, &c. During 1912-13 receipts amounted to £154,379, and £115,390 was expended on the purchase for cancellation of £115,802 stock and debentures, of which £80,762 bore interest at 3 per cent., £34,850 at 3½ per cent., and £190 at 4 per cent. Transactions in this fund to 30th June, 1913, were as follows:—

THE VICTORIAN LOANS REDEMPTION FUND: 30TH JUNE, 1913.

Transactions.	To 30th June, 1913.
RECEIPTS.	
	£
From Revenue	919,055
Resumption of land in Mallee Districts and valuation of improvements	23,169
Payments by Municipalities	19,661
Geelong Municipal Waterworks Trust	265,000
Interest on Investments	44,347
Repayment of Loans—	
Bush fires relief	22,095
Floods relief	1,453
Seed advances	91,672
New pilot steamer	7,179
Yarrowee Channel	11,425
Wire Netting	111,926
Difference between cash invested and face value of securities	472
Total receipts	1,517,454
EXPENDITURE.	
Purchase of stock and debentures	1,148,375
Balance in the fund	369,079
Amount of stock and debentures repurchased and cancelled	1,162,291

The balance in the fund was represented by the face value of Victorian Government debentures and stock which amounted to £313,785, and by £55,294 held in cash.

DEBTS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Funded debts
of Australia
and New
Zealand.

The following is a summary of the funded debts of the Australian States, the Commonwealth, and New Zealand on 30th June, 1913, showing the amounts, the amounts per head of population, the total interest payable, the average rate per cent., and the rate *per capita*. The amounts are exclusive of Treasury bonds or bills issued for revenue purposes :—

FUNDED DEBTS OF THE AUSTRALIAN STATES, THE COMMONWEALTH, AND NEW ZEALAND, 30TH JUNE, 1913.

	Funded Debt.		Interest Payable.		
	Amount.	Per Head of Population.	Amount	Per Head of Population.	Average Rate per cent.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	
Victoria ..	62,776,724	45 3 0	2,223,927	1 12 0	3·54
New South Wales	106,170,747	58 14 10	3,786,843	2 1 11	3·57
Queensland ..	50,392,136	76 15 10	1,868,974	2 17 0	3·71
South Australia ..	30,147,883	69 10 4	1,095,400	2 10 6	3·63
Western Australia	30,276,436	96 8 10	1,069,311	3 8 1	3·53
Tasmania ..	11,421,353	58 14 4	422,910	2 3 6	3·70
The Commonwealth	7,430,949	1 11 0	278,101	0 1 2	3·74
Total ..	298,616,228	62 3 8	10,745,466	2 4 9	3·60
New Zealand (31.3.13)	90,060,763	84 16 6	3,325,552	3 2 8	3·69

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 : 1909 TO 1913.

	At 30th June—				
	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria ..	42 12 3	42 14 6	43 17 9	44 17 7	45 3 0
New South Wales	55 4 8	55 6 7	57 7 5	57 15 6	58 14 10
Queensland ..	73 4 11	70 10 1	68 9 10	69 18 2	76 15 10
South Australia	71 8 6	73 18 11	81 5 2	69 19 3	69 10 4
Western Australia	79 15 4	82 8 4	82 4 5	86 18 8	96 8 10
Tasmania ..	54 18 0	57 12 10	57 6 9	59 1 8	58 14 4
New Zealand (31.3.13)	73 3 8	75 15 7	80 7 11	81 15 7	84 16 6

The reduction in the indebtedness *per capita* in the State of South Australia in 1912 is consequent upon the Commonwealth Government having taken over the liabilities in connexion with loans raised in respect of The Northern Territory and of the Port Augusta railway line.

The following is a statement of the total indebtedness of the Australian States and the Commonwealth in 1913 :—

FUNDED AND UNFUNDED DEBTS OF AUSTRALIA : 1913.

	State and Federal Debts.		Municipal and Corporation Debts (exclusive of Loans from Government).	Grand Total.	
	Funded.	Unfunded.		Amount.	Per Head of Population.
	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
Victoria ..	62,776,724	264,971	16,249,968	79,291,663	57 0 7
New South Wales	106,170,747	4,047,302	6,463,696	116,681,745	64 11 2
Queensland*	50,392,136	1,087,050	1,029,093	52,508,279	80 0 4
South Australia ..	30,147,883	..	223,233	30,371,116	70 0 7
Western Australia	30,276,436	311,515	2,183,054	32,771,005	104 7 9
Tasmania ..	11,421,353	74,610	745,739	12,241,702	62 18 8
The Commonwealth	7,430,949	..	..	7,430,949	1 10 11
Total ..	298,616,228	5,785,448	26,894,783	331,296,459	68 19 9

* Excluding Government Savings Bank Stock and Debentures, £1,653,840.

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

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

The State debts are those for the year ended in 1913, the municipal and corporation debts are for the year ended in 1912, figures for 1913 for other States than Victoria not being available. The complete figures for Victoria for 1913 appear in the following statement:—

STATE AND LOCAL DEBTS: 1913.

State Debts (Funded)—					£	£
London Register	..	..	..	..	37,281,578	
Melbourne Register	..	..	..	..	25,494,146	
State Debts (Unfunded)	..	..	..	..	264,971	
Overdue Debentures, late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway—unpresented	..	..	..	..	1,000	
Total State Debts						63,041,695
Municipal..					5,083,163	
Harbor Trusts					2,118,600	
Fire Brigades Board					130,000	
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works					9,603,500	
Total Debts of Municipalities and Corporations ..						16,935,263
Total Debts..						79,976,958

This sum (£79,976,958) is equal to a debt of £57 10s. 5d. per head of the population on 30th June, 1913.

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 3s. 6d.), which is three-fifths of that of Victoria. The next highest is the liability of Belgium (£21 4s. 2d.), then follows the liability of the South African Union (£19 4s. 11d.), after which come the debts of Austria (£17 13s. 10d.), the United Kingdom (£15 12s. 5d.), the German States and Empire (£15 7s.), and Italy (£15 0s. 11d.). After Italy there is shown a rapid diminution of indebtedness to £1 4s. 10d. per head in British India. It must be remembered, however, that the large indebtedness of the Australian States is the result of expenditure on railways, roads, irrigation, and water supply works, harbors, and other public works, required for the speedy

development of an entirely new country, whilst in the older countries of the world much of this class of work is left to private enterprise :—

GOVERNMENT DEBTS PER HEAD OF POPULATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Public Debt.	
		Total Amount.	Amount per Head of Population.
		£	£ s. d.
United Kingdom	1913	716,288,400	15 12 5
South African Union	1912	117,260,500	19 4 11
Canada	1913	99,331,100	12 16 1
British India	1913	303,680,800	1 4 10
France	1912	1,076,104,000	27 3 6
Belgium	1910	157,436,800	21 4 2
Austria	1911	510,028,000	17 13 10
Hungary	1910	261,680,000	12 10 7
German States	1911	762,134,000	11 13 0
German Empire (Imperial)	1912	241,980,300	3 14 0
Italy	1911	521,657,000	15 0 11
Norway	1911	20,425,000	8 10 1
United States of America (Federal)	1911	208,730,000	2 4 6
United States of America (States, Territories, &c.)	1902	383,228,000	4 17 6
Sweden	1911	33,672,000	6 1 1
Russia	1911	945,483,000	5 13 2
Japan	1912	260,691,000	5 1 2

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL TAXATION.

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

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL TAXATION, 1908-9 TO 1912-13.

Heads of Taxation.	Amount Received.				
	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
	£	£	£	£	£
Federal—					
Customs Duties... ..	2,204,638	2,366,701	3,191,787	3,566,891	4,091,761
Excise Duties	657,330	682,310	831,976	892,929	655,558
Land Tax ... ..	...	...	366,543	357,279	393,664
Total Federal Taxation	2,861,968	3,049,011	4,390,306	4,817,099	5,140,983
State—					
Licences	20,334	20,927	21,982	22,403	21,751
Probate & Succession Duties	418,418	358,173	433,104	448,283	443,682
Duties on Bank Notes	16,988	17,342	18,115	8,376	2,922
Stamp Duties	220,693	233,016	257,199	276,836	249,485
Land Tax	85,559	114,357	210,640	293,823	308,275
Income Tax	304,464	338,585	395,998	443,248	542,236
Race Clubs' percentage	5,772	5,953	7,535	8,727	9,527
Total State Taxation ...	1,072,228	1,088,353	1,344,573	1,501,696	1,577,878
Municipal Taxation ...	1,067,389	1,121,161	1,167,621	1,225,945	1,324,885
Total Taxation ...	5,001,585	5,258,525	6,902,500	7,544,740	8,043,746

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

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

**COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL TAXATION PER
HEAD OF POPULATION: 1908-9 TO 1912-13,**

Division.	Taxation per Head of Population in—				
	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Federal	2 5 0	2 7 3	3 7 1	3 12 0	3 14 6
State	0 16 11	0 16 10	1 0 7	1 2 6	1 2 10
Local	0 17 10	0 18 5	0 18 10	0 19 5	0 19 2
Total	3 19 9	4 2 6	5 6 6	5 13 11	5 16 6

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

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

	Amount of Taxation.	Rate per Head of Population.
	£	£ s. d.
Victoria	7,944,806	5 15 1
New South Wales	10,517,159	5 18 4
Queensland	3,092,848	4 17 2
South Australia	2,193,731	5 1 2
The Northern Territory		
Western Australia	1,741,010	5 13 9
Tasmania	775,414	3 18 8
Total	26,264,968	5 11 0
United Kingdom	230,034,000	5 0 4

In these figures the Commonwealth and the State taxation have been taken for the year 1912-13, and the local taxation for the year 1911-12, and it appears that the total taxation for Australia is £26,264,968, or an average of £5 11s. 0d. per head per annum. The

lowest rate, £3 18s. 8d. per head, prevails in Tasmania; Queensland and South Australia (combined with The Northern Territory owing to difficulty in separating some of the Federal items) are next, the former with £4 17s. 2d., and the latter with £5 1s. 2d. per head; then follow Western Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales, with £5 13s. 9d., £5 15s. 1d., and £5 18s. 4d. per head respectively. In the United Kingdom, the taxation is 10s. 8d. per head less than in Australia, and is lower than in four of the Australian States. No adjustments on account of inter-state transfers of dutiable goods have been made in the Customs figures used in this table, and consequently the taxation given for a State such as Victoria, which has a considerable trade in imported goods with the other States, is an exaggeration, whilst in the case of a State such as Tasmania, which receives large quantities of dutiable goods through Victoria, the taxation as shown above is without doubt less than the real amount. No other figures are available, however, and although those given are correct for Australia as a whole, yet they should be regarded as being only fairly accurate for the individual States.

LICENCES.

The following is a statement showing, as far as practicable, the number of licences issued for various purposes in 1913, 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: 1913.

Description of Licence.	Number of Licences Granted.	Amount of Fees Collected.
<i>Excise.</i>		
Distilling—		£ s. d.
General Distillers	4	200 0 0
Wine Distillers	6	130 5 0
Vignerons	20	100 0 0
Test Stills	37	4 14 0
Brewers	26	650 0 0
Manufacturing Tobacco, Cigars, Cigar-ettes, and Snuff	35	1,084 10 4
Sugar refining (Cane)	1	5 0 0
„ (Beet)	1	13 0 0
Glucose manufacturing	1	5 0 0
<i>Licensing.</i>		
Victuallers*	4,726	75,185 0 0
Railway Refreshment Rooms	33	825 0 0
Australian Wine	291	1,455 0 0
Clubs	130	260 0 0
Packet (passenger boat)	14	280 0 0
Grocers (single bottle)	292	2,920 0 0

* Including temporary licences, which numbered 1,840, on which the fees collected amounted to £3,680.

LICENCES—NUMBER AND REVENUE: 1913—*continued.*

Description of Licence.	Number of Licences Granted.	Amount of Fees Collected.		
<i>Licensing—continued.</i>		£	s.	d.
Wine and Spirit Merchants (two gallon) ..	390	9,750	0	0
Brewers	37	37	0	0
Vignerons	22	110	0	0
Billiard Tables	163	1,170	0	0
<i>Customs.</i>				
Carriage	1,109	276	2	6
Lighter and Boat	36	9	0	0
Custom House Agents	70	337	10	0
Bond	44	4,111	15	0
<i>Explosives.</i>				
Importation	192	692	10	0
Manufacture of Rackarock and Lithyte ..	23	5	15	0
Manufacture of other Explosives	8	11	10	0
Magazine	261	170	0	0
Fireworks, Sale of	781	39	1	0
Other than Fireworks, Sale of	1,522	380	10	0
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
Auctioneers—General*	2,099	18,433	19	1
Gold-buyers and Assayers	785	385	19	2

* Including 1,453 temporary licences, on which the fees collected were £2,906.

In addition to the preceding there are other licences, particulars of which cannot be obtained for the calendar year 1913; the fees collected in respect of these during the financial year 1912-13 were as follows:—

Description of Licence.	Amount of Fees collected.		
	£	s.	d.
Insurance	17,349	0	0
Sale of Tobacco, &c.	1,787	19	2
Pawnbrokers	940	0	0
Hawkers	1,142	5	0
Carriers	57	8	0
Stage Carriage	169	15	0
Marine Store	167	4	0
Forwarding Agents	140	0	0
Permits to Fish	2	12	6
Race Clubs	492	0	0

POPULATION.

Population of
Victoria, 1836
to 1913.

According to manuscript notes made by Captain Lonsdale (afterwards the first Colonial Secretary of Victoria), the first enumeration of the people of this State, was made within a year after the arrival of Batman (29th May, 1835) by an officer from Sydney, George Stewart, Esq., who came in the revenue cutter *Prince George*, with orders from His Excellency Sir Richard Bourke to report upon the state of things in the new district. It was then found (25th May, 1836) that the band of first arrivals consisted of 142 males and 35 females, or, in all, 177 residents of European origin. This was the first official census of what was at that time known as Port Phillip. The settlers came from Tasmania and New South Wales. The second enumeration was made on the 8th November of the same year (1836) by order of Captain Lonsdale, who on the 29th of the previous September arrived in H.M.S. *Rattlesnake* (Captain Hobson), which anchored in that part of the port now called Hobson's Bay. Captain Lonsdale had been appointed police magistrate, with instructions to take general charge of the district. On the 5th October the *Stirlingshire* (brig) arrived with the remainder of the Government establishment, consisting of a detachment of Captain Lonsdale's regiment (the 4th), a principal officer of Customs, three surveyors, an officer in charge of commissariat stores, a small number of Crown prisoners for public service, and three constables. Notwithstanding these additions to the population, the census of the following month showed an increase of 47 persons only—making a total of 224 persons (186 males and 38 females). The third census was taken nearly two years after, in September, 1838, when it was ascertained that the number of inhabitants had increased to 3,511, and at the end of 1840 it was estimated that the Port Phillip district contained 10,291 persons. During each of the years 1840 and 1841 the population doubled itself owing principally to the number of assisted immigrants who arrived in the district, and good progress continued to be made to the end of 1850, when the community numbered 76,162 persons. The discovery of gold in 1851, however, was the greatest factor in populating Victoria. When the discoveries were announced diggers came in thousands from New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania, and later on crowds of emigrants from the United Kingdom and other European countries joined in the rush. America contributed its quota, too, even Californians leaving their own gold-bearing country to try their fortunes in Australia. Some idea of this influx may be gathered from the official figures, which show that the population numbered 463,135 at the end of 1857, or more than six times that of 1850. During the decade 1861

to 1870, the population increased by 188,752, all but 39,000 of which was due to the excess of births over deaths. In the next decennial period, 1871 to 1880, there was an increase of 133,468, but this would have been nearly 13,000 greater if the arrivals in had equalled the departures from the colony. Between 1881 and 1890 an addition of 273,000 was made to the population, about 112,000 being due to immigration. The latter portion of this decennium is known as the "boom period," when land values were highly inflated, wages and prices were exceptionally high, and expenditure by the Government and the people generally, was conducted in a most lavish manner. The inevitable reaction followed, and this is reflected in the records, the net migration from the State during the ten years following 1890 amounting to 109,000 persons, the increase of 64,000 in the total population being accounted for by the fact that the births exceeded the deaths by 173,000. Most of these emigrants left for Western Australia, where gold had been discovered in large quantities. In 1902-3 a year of unexampled drought was experienced, which was felt severely by this as well as all the other Eastern States. Since then good seasons have followed one another, with the result that employment has been plentiful, and that the State has not only been able to retain its own people but also to attract others from outside in increasing numbers. The subjoined table gives a statement of the population in various years from 1836 to 1913:—

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 1836 TO 1913.

Year.	Estimated Population, 31st December.			Estimated Mean Population.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1836 (25th May) ...	142	35	177	200
1836 (St. Novr.) ...	186	38	224	
1840 ...	7,254	3,037	10,291	
1850 ...	45,495	30,667	76,162	71,191
1855 ...	234,450	129,874	364,324	338,315
1860 ...	328,251	209,596	537,847	534,055
1870 ...	398,755	327,844	726,599	713,195
1880 ...	451,456	408,611	860,067	850,343
1890 ...	596,064	537,202	1,133,266	1,118,500
1900 ...	602,487	594,719	1,197,206	1,193,338
1901 ...	610,005	602,608	1,212,613	1,204,909
1902 ...	609,246	606,594	1,215,840	1,214,226
1903 ...	607,092	608,110	1,215,202	1,215,521
1904 ...	607,285	611,323	1,218,608	1,216,905
1905 ...	612,488	616,497	1,228,985	1,223,796
1906 ...	620,125	624,349	1,244,474	1,236,729
1907 ...	627,631	632,837	1,260,468	1,252,471
1908 ...	633,104	637,993	1,271,097	1,265,782
1909 ...	643,642	647,377	1,291,019	1,281,058
1910 ...	652,285	655,826	1,308,111	1,299,565
1911 ...	668,759	670,343	1,339,102	1,320,374
1912 ...	689,825	690,736	1,380,561	1,356,387
1913 ...	706,948	705,171	1,412,119	1,393,180

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

The increase in the population in 1913, viz., 31,558, was smaller than in the preceding year, but larger than in any year since 1888. The rates of increase in different years are given on page 209.

Population,
1913.

The elements of increase in the population of Victoria during 1913 are shown in the following table :—

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 31st DECEMBER, 1913.

	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Estimated Population, 31st December, 1912 .. ..	..	..	689,825	690,736	1,380,561
Births, 1913	18,434	17,536			
Deaths, 1913	8,495	6,979			
Natural Increase .. ..	..	..	9,939	10,557	20,496
Migration by Sea, 1913 (as adjusted)—					
Arrivals	68,592	45,994			
Departures	63,090	40,408			
Gain Seawards .. ..	..	..	5,502	5,586	11,088
Migration by Land, 1913 (as adjusted)—					
Arrivals	132,718	53,778			
Departures	131,036	55,486			
Loss Overland .. ..	..	..	1,682*	1,708	26
Estimated Population, 31st December, 1913 .. ..	..	..	706,948	705,171	1,412,119
Full-blooded aborigines at the date of the 1911 Census not included in the estimate .. ..	..	..	103	93	196

*Gain.

Increase of
Population,
1891-1913.

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 1913.

Year.	Natural Increase (i.e., Excess of Births over Deaths).	Loss by Emigration.	Net Increase.
1891 (from 5th April, Census) ..	15,859	+ 1,414	17,273
1892	21,980	11,058	10,922
1893	20,044	12,484	7,560
1894	18,828	12,698	6,130
1895	18,070	14,410	3,660
1896	16,464	22,134	- 5,670
1897	16,184	13,754	2,430
1898	11,477	11,127	350
1899	14,430	8,020	6,410
1900	15,564	7,828	7,736
1901 (to 31st March, Census) ..	3,613	+ 251	3,864
Total Intercensal period (10 years) ..	172,513	111,848	60,665
1901 (from 1st April)	11,491	+ 52	11,543
1902	14,284	11,057	3,227
1903	13,974	14,612	- 638
1904	15,370	11,964	3,406
1905	15,431	5,054	10,377
1906	15,607	118	15,489
1907	16,827	833	15,994
1908	15,334	4,705	10,629
1909	17,113	+ 2,809	19,922
1910	16,701	+ 391	17,092
1911 (to 2nd April, Census) ..	4,689	+ 2,751	7,440
Total Intercensal period (10 years) ..	156,821	42,340	114,481
1911 (from 3rd April)	13,121	+ 10,430	23,551
1912	19,207	+ 22,252	41,459
1913	20,496	+ 11,062	31,558
Total (22½ years)	382,158	110,444	271,714

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

It will be seen that Victoria has since 1891 suffered a serious loss by emigration. Naturally, Western Australia has been by far the greatest gainer. The following table shows to what a large extent that State gained from Victoria from 1891 (the year when gold was first discovered there in large quantities) to the close of 1913. The total gain recorded to the Western State is 85,541.

**RECORDED MIGRATION TO AND FROM WESTERN
AUSTRALIA, 1891 TO 1913.**

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
1910	8,256	8,553	297
1911	9,956	9,844	- 112
1912	10,326	9,134	- 1,192
1913	9,176	9,263	87
Total	215,355	300,896	85,541

The arrivals and departures cannot all be taken to represent Victorians, as passengers from the Eastern States calling at Victorian ports on the way to the Western State were, up to 31st December, 1902, included. A very large number of Victorians must, however, have emigrated to Western Australia, as the census returns of that State on 2nd April, 1911, disclosed the fact that there were then no fewer than 54,613 natives of Victoria living there. Victoria had a greater gold-mining population to draw upon than any of the other States, and it so happened that the mining industry in this State was dull at the very time when that of Western Australia was flourishing. There was some compensation to Victoria for this exodus to Western Australia, as the fathers and sons who went there, and earned good wages, remitted considerable sums of money for the support of their dependents in Victoria.

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

The following table shows the total migration by sea to and from Victoria during the three years 1911 to 1913 :—

RECORDED IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION BY SEA,
1911 TO 1913.

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of Immigrants.
1911	106,349	93,246	13,103
1912	124,527	99,933	24,594
1913	114,586	101,718	12,868

Arrivals and
departures by
rail, 1911 to
1913.

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 three years is shown in the following return :—

RECORDED MIGRATION BY RAIL, 1911 TO 1913.

Year.	Arrivals.			Departures.			Excess of Arrivals.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1911 ..	97,955	47,027	144,982	90,935	45,160	136,095	7,020	1,867	8,887
1912 ..	100,153	52,036	152,189	100,326	52,042	152,368	- 173	- 6	- 179
1913 ..	132,718	53,778	186,496	130,536	55,486	186,022	2,182	- 1,708	474
Total	330,826	152,841	483,667	321,797	152,688	474,485	9,029	153	9,182

In 1913 Victoria gained by rail 296 persons from New South Wales, and 178 from South Australia.

Gain by
immigration
from various
countries and
vice versa.

The net result of the recorded immigration and emigration by sea between Victoria and the neighbouring States, the United Kingdom, and foreign countries during each of the three years ended 1913 is shown in the following table. Where a minus sign (—) appears, it indicates that the

emigrants exceeded the immigrants by the number against which it is placed:—

RECORDED NET IMMIGRATION TO VICTORIA BY SEA, 1911 TO 1913.

Year.	Excess of Immigration over Emigration between Victoria and—										Net Immigration.	
	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	South Africa.	United Kingdom.	Other British Dominions.	United States.		Other Foreign Ports.
1911	- 1,462	- 469	- 714	112	5,431	595	- 432	8,516	304	68	1,154	13,103
1912	- 765	- 535	- 420	1,192	2,587	287	- 68	19,549	193	85	2,489	24,594
1913	- 1,962	- 1,506	205	- 87	605	- 791	321	14,453	570	59	1,001	12,868
Total	- 4,189	- 2,510	- 929	1,217	8,623	91	- 179	42,518	1,067	212	4,644	50,565

The net result of the seaward migration for the three years has been an increase to Victoria of 50,565 persons, the principal gains being from the United Kingdom, Tasmania, Foreign Ports and Western Australia; New South Wales and Queensland, on the other hand, have attracted persons from this State during the same period.

There is at the present time a very general demand throughout Australia for increased population, and the question of attracting immigrants is now receiving considerable attention. The number of persons who have been assisted to come to Victoria from the foundation of the State to the end of 1913, will be found in the following table:—

STATE-ASSISTED IMMIGRATION TO VICTORIA TO THE END OF 1913.

Period.						Number of State-assisted Immigrants.
1838-50	...	...	...	...	...	28,632
1851-60	...	...	...	...	...	87,963
1861-70	...	...	...	...	...	46,594
1871-80	...	...	...	...	...	5,545
1881-90	...	...	...	...	...	2
1891-00	...	...	...	...	...	...
1901	...	...	...	...	...	...
1902	...	...	...	...	...	...
1903	...	...	...	...	...	...
1904	...	...	...	...	...	...
1905	...	...	...	...	...	...
1906	...	...	...	...	...	...
1907	...	...	...	...	...	127
1908	...	...	...	...	...	360
1909	...	...	...	...	...	652
1910	...	...	...	...	...	1,690
1911	...	...	...	...	...	6,776
1912	...	...	...	...	...	15,119
1913	...	...	...	...	...	12,144
Total						205,606

In 1913 the nominated immigrants numbered 5,007, and the assisted 7,139. Of the former 1,632, and of the latter 1,452, were married persons. The sex distribution of the State-assisted immigrants was—males 7,269, and females 4,877.

On making application to the Superintendent of Immigration in the office of the Agent-General for Victoria in London, approved persons may obtain reduced third-class passages to Victoria as follows:—Domestic servants, £3; experienced farm labourers, £8; British lads for farm training, £7; inexperienced farm labourers (limited number), £10; other approved persons, £14, per adult fare. Assisted passages at £14 are granted to persons who have been nominated by friends or relatives in Victoria. Where the nominees in the latter class of passages are the wife and children of the nominator, the net fare payable by a nominator is £4 per adult for females and £8 per adult for males—children under twelve, male or female, £2 each. In cases where the nominated passengers are not so related to the nominator, the net fare payable by nominator is £10 per adult and a proportionate amount for children.

SETTLERS FOR IRRIGATION DISTRICTS.

The Government of Victoria has for some time been endeavouring to induce settlers to take up blocks in the irrigation districts served by the works belonging to the State. Seeing that a large deficit was accruing annually from these irrigation works, and in view of the fact that no proper agricultural development was taking place in the irrigation districts, the State Government resolved that an organized effort should be made to obtain settlers from abroad, who would be prepared to occupy and develop to its utmost possibility the land in these areas. The encouragement of immigration from the United Kingdom and America has aided in the settlement of the areas by oversea people, and has greatly stimulated the demand by Victorians for irrigation farms.

In May, 1910, the Hon. Hugh McKenzie, Minister of Lands, and Mr. Elwood Mead, Chairman of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, left Melbourne as a Government delegation to Europe

and America, there to endeavour to turn the attention of intense cultivators to the opportunities existing for competent men in the irrigation lands of this State. Their efforts were entirely successful, and since their return the results of the mission have been evidenced in the relatively very large increase in the number of persons coming from other countries to make their homes in Victoria.

From America there has been an increasing—though at first small—number of immigrants who have been attracted chiefly by the opportunities for settlement in the irrigation areas of the State. To further enlighten American and Canadian home-seekers, an officer has been appointed and stationed in America by the Government. The appointee, Mr. F. T. A. Fricke, took over his duties in July, 1912, when he left Australia for Vancouver, and his head office is now at 687 Market-street, San Francisco. As Land Settlement Agent in America for Victoria, Mr. Fricke corresponds with and interviews inquirers in America and Canada with a view of authoritatively informing them regarding this State. In Vancouver, B.C., Mr. Fricke has appointed a resident agent in Mr. B. J. Hansen, with offices at 442 Richards-street, Vancouver, B.C. More recently the Government, realizing the immense task imposed on one officer to cover the area controlled by Mr. Fricke, appointed a lecturer for a term of seven months in America. Mr. J. W. Arthur Kelly, of Echuca, accordingly left Victoria on the 8th March, 1913, to take up his appointment in those parts. Mr. Kelly returned to Victoria in December, 1913, and a number of land-seekers took advantage of the special excursion which was at that time arranged to visit the various irrigation settlements of the State. Several families settled on blocks, and others are expected to follow as settlers in the irrigation areas. A steady and increasing flow of immigration from America is expected as a result of this policy.

The object of these delegations has in a large measure already been attained. The northern irrigation areas now present a spectacle of busy settlement, and the complete development of these lands appears to be a matter of only a very short time. This development means that, not only will the actually settled country benefit, but the cities and towns will feel the pulse of prosperity beating throughout the State, and the increased production and trade will amply justify the action of the Government.

Though the settlement of what has hitherto been only partially used lands has been the mainspring of the assisted immigration movement, other minor channels for helping those desirous of immigrating hither have been opened. The immigration of lads from the United Kingdom for farm training is encouraged by the Government, and during the calendar year 1913 such lads, to the number of 2,300, were placed in suitable farming homes throughout the State. This movement has proved most satisfactory—farmers having indicated their appreciation of these lads in unmistakable terms. Farm labourers and domestic servants may obtain reduced rates for their passages to Victoria, whilst workmen in any trades where there is an evident shortage of skilled labour are also given the benefit of reduced fares from the United Kingdom.

The system of nomination by persons resident in Victoria of their oversea friends and relatives has been extended, so that intended immigrants may now be nominated for passages from America, and reduced fares have been arranged for these.

The total expenditure on assisted immigration during 1912-13 amounted to £159,677. Of this amount the Government contributed £122,901, and the balance consisted of fares which were paid by immigrants or, in the case of nominated passengers, by their friends. The disbursements under various headings during the past three years are as under:—

EXPENDITURE ON ASSISTED IMMIGRATION, 1910-11 TO 1912-13.

	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
	£	£	£
Advertising	1,375	2,498	4,237
Office Staff	2,029	2,188	3,296
Shipping Companies	28,655	102,928	117,020
Other	12,809	24,271	25,997
Refunds	149	1,319	9,126
Total	45,017	133,204	159,677
Expenditure by the Government	40,341	68,183	122,901
Amounts paid by Immigrants	4,676	65,021	36,776

CENSUS OF 1911.

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

POPULATION OF COUNTIES IN VICTORIA, 1901 AND 1911.

County.	Enumerated Population in—						Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1911 compared with 1901.			
	1901.			1911.			Males.	Females.	Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.				
Anglesey ..	4,783	4,249	9,032	4,772	4,180	8,952	—	11	—	80
Benambra ..	4,006	3,068	7,074	3,625	2,957	6,582	—	381	—	492
Bendigo ..	28,896	29,164	58,060	26,771	27,729	54,500	—	2,125	—	3,560
Bogong ..	17,019	13,466	30,485	14,681	13,224	27,905	—	2,338	—	2,580
Borong ..	15,864	14,856	30,720	16,289	14,562	30,851	+	425	—	131
Bourke ..	248,387	274,546	522,933	295,309	327,502	622,811	+	46,922	+	99,878
Buln Buln ..	18,608	15,122	33,730	22,283	18,774	41,057	+	3,675	+	7,327
Croajingo- long ..	1,271	876	2,147	1,510	1,190	2,700	+	239	+	553
Dalhousie ..	10,552	9,826	20,378	8,917	8,724	17,641	—	1,635	—	2,737
Dargo ..	3,445	2,434	5,879	3,077	2,441	5,518	—	368	—	361
Delatite ..	10,957	9,587	20,544	11,491	10,574	22,065	+	534	+	1,521
Dundas ..	4,450	4,381	8,831	5,298	5,152	10,450	+	848	+	1,619
Evelyn ..	7,443	6,075	13,518	9,026	8,265	17,291	+	1,583	+	3,773
Follett ..	1,359	1,356	2,715	1,372	1,339	2,711	+	13	—	4
Gladstone ..	9,538	8,415	17,953	8,752	7,961	16,713	—	786	—	1,240
Grant ..	34,877	36,157	71,034	34,991	36,486	71,477	+	114	+	443
Grenville ..	23,730	24,416	48,146	20,503	22,567	43,070	—	3,227	—	5,076
Gunbower ..	4,333	3,834	8,167	5,083	4,181	9,264	+	750	+	1,097
Hampden ..	5,375	4,949	10,324	6,707	6,188	12,895	+	1,332	+	2,571
Heytesbury ..	3,413	3,045	6,458	3,705	3,261	6,966	+	292	+	216
Kara Kara ..	8,673	7,758	16,431	8,265	7,274	15,539	—	408	—	508
Karkaroc ..	5,551	3,852	9,403	9,618	6,562	16,180	+	4,067	+	8,92
Lowan ..	7,327	6,863	14,190	7,082	6,231	13,313	—	245	—	6,777
Millewa ..	68	44	112	56	28	84	—	12	—	28
Moir ..	18,515	16,148	34,663	16,814	15,028	31,842	—	1,701	—	2,821
Mornington ..	14,174	12,385	26,559	19,034	16,279	35,313	+	4,860	+	8,754
Normanby ..	6,031	5,837	11,868	5,900	6,007	11,907	+	131	+	39
Polwarth ..	5,932	4,733	10,665	7,367	6,533	13,900	+	1,435	+	2,235
Ripon ..	6,941	5,748	12,689	7,464	6,448	13,912	+	523	+	1,325
Rodney ..	10,315	8,825	19,140	10,399	9,089	19,488	+	84	+	348
Talbot ..	29,390	28,008	57,398	23,567	24,364	47,931	—	5,823	—	9,467
Tambo ..	1,523	1,125	2,648	1,650	1,329	2,979	+	127	+	331
Tanjil ..	10,484	9,626	20,110	10,130	9,562	19,692	—	354	—	418
Tatchera ..	4,883	3,692	8,575	6,318	4,510	10,837	+	1,435	+	2,262
Villiers ..	11,032	10,993	22,025	11,430	11,297	22,727	+	398	+	702
Weeah ..	219	141	360	1,255	697	1,952	+	1,036	+	1,592
Wonnangatta ..	1,356	915	2,271	998	733	1,731	—	358	—	540
Migratory (County not speci- fied) ..	1,096	729	1,825	..	..	..	—	1,096	—	1,825
Outside Counties ..	2,067	214	2,281	4,082	723	4,805	+	2,015	+	2,524
Shipping ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	603,883	597,458	1,201,341	655,591	659,960	1,315,551	+	51,708	+	114,210

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

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

Ages of the people.

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

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

Age Group (Years).	1891.		1901.		1911.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0-5 ..	75,229	73,505	66,807	65,179	73,061	70,417
5-10 ..	64,989	63,251	72,052	70,493	65,615	63,904
10-15 ..	58,536	57,528	67,389	66,640	63,586	62,523
15-20 ..	56,889	57,560	58,896	59,717	67,804	67,719
20-25 ..	63,356	62,185	50,593	57,632	61,895	65,217
25-30 ..	62,910	54,999	45,469	52,832	51,955	55,651
30-35 ..	47,632	39,667	46,635	48,156	44,928	48,694
35-40 ..	31,672	26,398	46,723	43,390	41,308	44,549
40-45 ..	23,924	21,332	37,118	33,551	42,512	42,480
45-50 ..	22,007	19,567	24,137	21,810	41,015	38,477
50-55 ..	22,676	19,290	18,348	17,601	31,866	29,420
55-60 ..	22,135	16,132	15,351	15,157	19,486	18,457
60-65 ..	20,091	12,847	14,979	14,292	13,834	14,316
65-70 ..	11,075	7,140	16,080	13,843	11,432	12,603
70-75 ..	7,194	4,775	11,781	8,360	9,415	9,972
75-80 ..	3,191	2,253	5,733	4,231	7,275	6,934
80-85 ..	1,378	1,006	2,453	2,065	3,903	3,387
85-90 ..	459	356	603	587	1,133	1,129
90-100 ..	168	124	160	152	301	321
100 and over ..	5	5	12	11	8	10
Unspecified ..	2,898	2,071	2,564	1,759	3,259	3,780
Total ..	598,414	541,991	603,883	597,458	655,591	659,960

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

Age Group (Years).	1891.		1901.		1911.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
PROPORTIONS PER CENT.						
0-5 ..	12·63	13·61	11·11	10·94	11·20	10·73
5-10 ..	10·91	11·72	11·98	11·83	10·06	9·74
10-15 ..	9·83	10·65	11·21	11·19	9·74	9·53
15-20 ..	9·55	10·66	9·80	10·03	10·40	10·32
20-25 ..	10·64	11·52	8·41	9·68	9·48	9·94
25-30 ..	10·56	10·19	7·56	8·87	7·93	8·48
30-35 ..	8·00	7·35	7·76	8·08	6·89	7·42
35-40 ..	5·32	4·89	7·77	7·28	6·33	6·79
40-45 ..	4·02	3·95	6·17	5·63	6·52	6·47
45-50 ..	3·70	3·62	4·02	3·66	6·29	5·87
50-55 ..	3·81	3·57	3·05	2·96	4·89	4·48
55-60 ..	3·72	2·99	2·55	2·54	2·99	2·81
60-65 ..	3·37	2·38	2·49	2·40	2·12	2·18
65-70 ..	1·86	1·32	2·67	2·32	1·75	1·92
70-75 ..	1·21	·88	1·96	1·40	1·44	1·52
75-80 ..	·53	·42	·95	·71	1·11	1·06
80-85 ..	·23	·19	·41	·35	·60	·52
85-90 ..	·08	·07	·10	·10	·18	·17
90 and over ..	·03	·02	·03	·03	·05	·05
Specified Ages	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Persons at
dependent
and
supporting
ages.

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

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

Census Year.	Number of Persons at—							
	Dependent Ages (Under 15 years).		Supporting Ages.				Old Age (65 years and wards).	
			15 to 45 years.		45 to 65 years.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1891	198,754	194,284	286,383	262,141	86,909	67,836	23,470	15,659
1901	206,248	202,312	285,434	295,278	72,815	68,860	36,822	29,249
1911	202,262	196,844	310,402	324,310	106,201	100,670	33,467	34,356
Proportions per cent.								
1891	33·37	35·98	48·09	48·56	14·60	12·56	3·94	2·90
1901	34·30	33·96	47·47	49·57	12·11	11·56	6·12	4·91
1911	31·00	30·00	47·59	49·42	16·28	15·34	5·13	5·24

The features which are most noticeable in the age distribution of the population in 1911, as compared with that of ten years previously, are the decrease in the proportion of dependents (*i.e.*, persons under the age of 15 years), and the increase in the proportionate number at the supporting ages from 45 to 65 years. The proportion of old persons in the community was slightly less in 1911 than in 1901.

Australian
born
and other
population
in State.

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

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

(Exclusive of Full-blooded Aborigines.)

Length of Residence in Australia in Years.	Melbourne and Suburbs.			Remainder of State.			The Whole State.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
0-5 ..	7,308	4,847	12,155	6,190	2,285	8,475	13,498	7,132	20,630
5-10 ..	2,031	1,496	3,527	1,435	681	2,116	3,466	2,177	5,643
10-15 ..	2,775	1,393	4,168	1,692	625	2,317	4,467	2,018	6,485
15-20 ..	2,633	2,141	4,774	2,007	1,117	3,124	4,640	3,258	7,898
20-25 ..	9,151	7,031	16,182	5,763	2,956	8,719	14,914	9,987	24,901
25-30 ..	7,868	5,343	13,211	4,557	2,139	6,696	12,425	7,482	19,907
30-35 ..	4,267	2,976	7,243	3,250	1,548	4,798	7,517	4,524	12,041
35-40 ..	2,532	2,281	4,813	2,153	1,427	3,580	4,665	3,708	8,393
40-45 ..	2,816	3,463	6,279	3,447	2,868	6,315	6,263	6,331	12,594
45-50 ..	2,958	3,879	6,837	4,643	4,406	9,049	7,601	8,285	15,886
50-55 ..	3,482	4,905	8,387	6,040	5,485	11,525	9,522	10,390	19,912
55-60 ..	4,812	6,347	11,159	8,428	7,611	16,039	13,240	13,958	27,198
60-65 ..	898	1,274	2,172	1,654	1,590	3,244	2,552	2,864	5,416
65-70 ..	133	261	394	373	355	728	506	616	1,122
70-75 ..	100	167	267	246	223	469	346	390	736
75-80 ..	14	31	45	36	34	70	50	65	115
80-85 ..	3	5	8	11	13	24	14	18	32
85-90 ..	1	3	4	2	3	5	3	6	9
90-95 ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
95-100 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100 and upwards ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified ..	2,855	4,826	7,681	5,367	4,639	10,006	8,222	9,465	17,687
Australian born ..	221,319	258,346	479,665	320,340	308,940	629,280	541,659	567,286	1,108,945
Total ..	277,956	311,015	588,971	377,635	348,945	726,580	655,591	659,960	1,315,551

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

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

Occupation.	1901.	1911.
Breadwinners—		
Professional	35,224	43,819
Domestic	66,815	62,175
Commercial	79,048	91,611
Transport and Communication	31,516	39,238
Industrial	146,233	187,773
Primary Producers	165,147	144,384
Indefinite	10,066	8,053
Total Breadwinners	534,049	577,053
Dependents	662,355	721,137
Occupation not stated	4,937	17,361
Total Population	1,201,341	1,315,551

Conjugal condition, 1901 and 1911. The conjugal condition of the people of Victoria at various periods of life (exclusive of full-blooded Aborigines) was returned as follows at the last two censuses:—

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, 1901 AND 1911.

(Exclusive of Full-blooded Aborigines.)

Ages.		MALES.					
		Total Number.		Never Married.		Married.	
		1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.
Under 15 years	..	206,713	202,262	206,713	202,261	..	1
15 to 20 years	..	58,882	67,804	58,791	67,590	89	214
20 " 25 "	..	50,579	61,895	46,179	55,140	4,162	6,592
25 " 30 "	..	45,458	51,955	30,061	31,498	14,987	20,069
30 " 35 "	..	46,628	44,928	19,881	17,720	25,872	26,557
35 " 40 "	..	46,715	41,308	13,259	12,285	32,088	28,022
40 " 45 "	..	37,111	42,512	8,363	10,070	27,127	31,054
45 " 50 "	..	24,126	41,015	4,803	7,897	17,864	31,120
50 " 55 "	..	18,337	31,866	3,404	5,430	13,240	24,182
55 " 60 "	..	15,337	19,486	2,579	3,182	11,014	14,455
60 " 65 "	..	14,972	13,834	3,054	2,204	9,605	9,779
65 " 70 "	..	16,077	11,432	3,166	1,867	9,597	7,396
70 " 75 "	..	11,777	9,415	2,207	1,696	6,362	5,411
75 " 80 "	..	5,732	7,275	1,011	1,170	2,755	3,684
80 " 85 "	..	2,452	3,903	482	571	930	1,626
85 " 90 "	..	603	1,133	100	165	191	385
90 " 100 "	..	160	301	23	58	35	89
100 years and over	..	12	8	5	..	2	3
Unspecified	..	2,049	3,259	581	1,800	240	1,111
All ages	..	603,720	655,591	404,662	422,604	176,160	211,750
Under 21 years	..	276,024	283,485	275,775	282,916	245	567
21 years and upwards	..	327,696	372,106	128,887	139,688	175,915	211,183

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

Ages.	MALES.					
	Widowed.		Divorced.		Unspecified.	
	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.
Under 15 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 to 20 years ..	2	..	..	..	..	..
20 " 25 " ..	52	62	1	5	185	96
25 " 30 " ..	202	281	15	32	193	75
30 " 35 " ..	636	525	29	63	210	63
35 " 40 " ..	1,142	860	54	69	172	72
40 " 45 " ..	1,432	1,230	52	89	137	69
45 " 50 " ..	1,313	1,827	36	109	110	62
50 " 55 " ..	1,557	2,111	30	82	106	61
55 " 60 " ..	1,854	1,768	25	46	65	35
60 " 65 " ..	2,201	1,790	18	30	94	31
65 " 70 " ..	3,211	2,131	15	14	88	24
70 " 75 " ..	3,140	2,266	6	17	62	25
75 " 80 " ..	1,926	2,396	3	3	37	22
80 " 85 " ..	1,029	1,688	2	7	9	11
85 " 90 " ..	307	580	1	..	4	3
90 " 100 " ..	100	154	..	..	2	..
100 years and over..	5	5	..	..	..	..
Unspecified ..	64	146	2	9	1,162	193
All ages ..	19,973	19,820	289	575	2,636	842
Under 21 years ..	4	2	..	..	..	..
21 years and upwards	19,969	19,818	289	575	2,636	842

Ages.	FEMALES.					
	Total Number.		Never Married.		Married.	
	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.
Under 15 years ..	202,650	196,844	202,650	196,838	..	6
15 to 20 years ..	59,712	67,719	58,665	65,961	1,045	1,712
20 " 25 " ..	57,618	65,217	44,721	49,328	12,641	15,700
25 " 30 " ..	52,822	55,651	26,751	26,521	25,340	28,595
30 " 35 " ..	48,150	48,694	14,799	16,354	31,905	31,290
35 " 40 " ..	43,388	44,549	9,114	12,085	31,869	30,541
40 " 45 " ..	33,546	42,480	5,416	9,214	25,030	30,266
45 " 50 " ..	21,804	38,477	2,772	6,902	15,711	27,318
50 " 55 " ..	17,589	29,420	1,620	4,572	11,774	19,793
55 " 60 " ..	15,156	18,457	1,004	2,391	9,128	11,316
60 " 65 " ..	14,288	14,316	758	1,409	7,538	7,368
65 " 70 " ..	13,842	12,603	631	966	5,928	5,153
70 " 75 " ..	8,359	9,972	353	539	3,048	3,196
75 " 80 " ..	4,231	6,934	206	312	1,129	1,662
80 " 85 " ..	2,065	3,387	121	150	351	578
85 " 90 " ..	587	1,129	22	51	59	120
90 " 100 " ..	152	321	11	9	5	38
100 years and over..	11	10	..	..	..	1
Unspecified ..	1,380	3,780	312	1,255	340	1,812
All ages ..	597,350	659,960	369,926	394,857	182,841	216,465
Under 21 years ..	273,991	278,408	271,737	275,008	2,245	3,309
21 years and upwards	323,359	381,552	98,189	119,849	180,596	213,156

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

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

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

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

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

Married persons.

According to this tabulation there were, on 2nd April, 1911, 428,215 persons, or $32\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the population, in the marriage state. The wives exceeded the husbands by 4,715.

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

Proportion of marriageable females.

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

Married persons under 21 years of age.

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

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

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

Population
in different
dwellings,
1911.

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

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

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

Rental value
of houses.

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

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

Weekly Rental Value.		Number.	Weekly Rental Value.		Number.
Under 1s.	..	641	30s. and under 31s.	..	2,186
1s. and under 2s.	..	4,324	31s. "	32s.	40
2s. "	3s.	8,191	32s. "	33s.	271
3s. "	4s.	7,106	33s. "	34s.	42
4s. "	5s.	9,300	34s. "	35s.	66
5s. "	6s.	24,887	35s. "	36s.	566
6s. "	7s.	16,927	36s. "	37s.	31
7s. "	8s.	19,136	37s. "	38s.	68
8s. "	9s.	17,984	38s. "	39s.	56
9s. "	10s.	9,331	39s. "	40s.	6
10s. "	11s.	30,166	£2 "	£2 5s.	1,044
11s. "	12s.	7,508	£2 5s. "	£2 10s.	160
12s. "	13s.	15,333	£2 10s. "	£2 15s.	323
13s. "	14s.	4,601	£2 15s. "	£3 "	40
14s. "	15s.	4,391	£3 "	£3 5s.	277
15s. "	16s.	11,264	£3 5s. "	£3 10s.	23
16s. "	17s.	3,641	£3 10s. "	£3 15s.	49
17s. "	18s.	3,551	£3 15s. "	£4 "	17
18s. "	19s.	2,079	£4 "	£4 5s.	107
19s. "	20s.	251	£4 5s. "	£4 10s.	4
20s. "	21s.	7,929	£4 10s. "	£4 15s.	12
21s. "	22s.	1,004	£4 15s. "	£5 "	1
22s. "	23s.	1,619	£5 "	£6 "	110
23s. "	24s.	495	£6 "	£7 "	35
24s. "	25s.	146	£7 "	£8 "	17
25s. "	26s.	3,945	£8 "	£9 "	16
26s. "	27s.	187	£9 "	£10 "	1
27s. "	28s.	693	£10 and upwards	..	17
28s. "	29s.	117	Unspecified	..	41,264
29s. "	30s.	38			
			Total	..	263,634

In the following return the persons and dwellings to the square mile, persons and rooms to a dwelling, and persons to a room, are shown for the six census years 1861-1911 :—

DENSITY OF POPULATION.—RETURN FOR SIX CENSUS YEARS.

Year of Census.	Persons to the Square Mile (exclusive of Persons in Ships).	Inhabited Dwellings to the Square Mile.	Persons to the Inhabited Dwelling (exclusive of Persons in Ships).	Rooms to a Dwelling (Inhabited and Uninhabited).	Persons to a Room.
1861 ..	6·126	1·470	4·16	2·96	1·35
1871 ..	8·298	1·714	4·84	3·89	1·18
1881 ..	9·791	1·935	5·06	4·44	1·08
1891 ..	12·948	2·549	5·08	5·10	·92
1901 ..	13·643	2·747	4·97	5·25	·90
1911 ..	14·915	3·112	4·79	..	..

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

Universal obligation to military service is imposed on all males in Australia aged 18 to 60 years, the order of their being called upon to serve being fixed by age and conjugal condition. There are five classes, and the following table shows the number of persons in each of these who were living in Victoria at the date of the last census in 1911, also the number at the preceding census in 1901. The proportions of widowers of military ages with and without children cannot be stated exactly, but it is believed that the numbers which have been allocated to the various age groups approximate closely to the actual facts.

NUMBER OF MALES AGED 18 TO 60 YEARS IN VICTORIA AT
THE CENSUSES OF 1901 AND 1911.

Class.	Age.	Conjugal Condition.	Number of Males enumerated at the Census of—	
			1901.	1911.
I.	18 and under 35 years	Unmarried, or widowers without children	116,909	130,729
II.	35 and under 45 years	Unmarried, or widowers without children	21,248	22,329
III.	18 and under 35 years	Married, or widowers with children	46,035	54,162
IV.	35 and under 45 years	Married, or widowers with children	61,371	60,614
V.	45 and under 60 years	Married or unmarried	56,627	91,521
Total	...	...	302,190	359,355

The number of males in the State at the military ages increased by 57,165, or by nearly 19 per cent., in the decennial period 1901–11, while the general population increased by only about 10 per cent. in the same time. The population thus became stronger from a defence point of view during the period mentioned.

**Birthplaces
of the
people, 1911.**

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

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA, 1911.

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

**Victorian
born.**

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

**Decrease of
natives of
the United
Kingdom.**

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

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

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

Victorians in each Australian State and New Zealand. Persons of Victorian birth living in other Australian States and New Zealand numbered 191,892 at the census of 1911, as compared with 136,638 at the previous census in 1901, thus showing an increase of 55,254.

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

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

Natives of other States and New Zealand living in Victoria. The following table gives the number of Australians other than Victorians who were resident in this State at the 1911 census date:—

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

State.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	13,273	15,419	28,692
Queensland	1,954	2,448	4,402
South Australia	11,400	12,127	23,527
Western Australia	2,244	2,292	4,536
Tasmania	8,615	10,415	19,030
New Zealand	4,968	5,099	10,067
Australasia (State not given)	8,673	9,848	18,521
Total	51,127	57,648	108,775

Comparing these two tables, it is seen that the number of persons of Victorian birth in the other States and New Zealand exceeded the number of persons born in those places who were living in Victoria in 1911 by 83,117.

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

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

Year of Census or Estimate.	Both Sexes.			Males.			Females.		
	Population.	Increase since last Census.		Population.	Increase since last Census.		Population.	Increase since last Census.	
		Numerical.	Centesimal.		Numerical.	Centesimal.		Numerical.	Centesimal.
1861	540,322	129,556	31·54	328,651	64,317	24·33	211,671	65,239	44·55
1871	731,528	191,206	35·39	401,050	72,399	22·03	330,478	118,807	56·13
1881	862,346	130,818	17·88	452,083	51,033	12·72	410,263	79,785	24·14
1891	1,140,405	278,059	32·24	598,414	146,331	32·37	541,991	131,728	32·11
1901	1,201,341	60,936	5·34	603,883	5,469	·91	597,458	55,467	10·23
1911	1,315,747	114,406	9·52	655,694	51,811	8·58	660,053	62,595	10·48

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

Proportions of sexes, Victoria.

The proportions of sexes at the six census enumerations were :—

Year.						Females to 100 Males.
1861	..	..	..	..	..	64·41
1871	..	..	..	..	..	82·40
1881	..	..	..	..	..	90·75
1891	..	..	..	..	..	90·57
1901	..	..	..	..	..	98·41
1911	..	..	..	..	..	100·61

The numbers of the sexes are more on an equality in Victoria than in any of the other States. This will be apparent from the following figures, which show that while in Western Australia there are only 77 females, and in Queensland 85, to every 100 males, in Victoria the proportion is about equal.

PROPORTION OF THE SEXES IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1913.

	Females to 100 Males.		Females to 100 Males.
Victoria	99·75	Western Australia ...	77·42
New South Wales ...	90·40	Tasmania	93·03
Federal Capital Territory ...	81·88		
Queensland	85·12	Australia	92·07
South Australia	98·57	New Zealand	90·58
Northern Territory ...	22·60		

The following table shows the area in acres, the enumerated population, and the number of persons to the acre at the census of 1911; also the estimated population at the end of 1913, of the various municipalities in Greater Melbourne:—

POPULATION, ETC., OF GREATER MELBOURNE, 1913.

Sub-District.	Area in Acres.	Enumerated Population at the Census of 1911.	Persons to the Acre, 1911.	Estimated Population, 31st Decem- ber, 1913.
Melbourne City	7,658	103,593	13·5	106,100
Fitzroy City	923	34,283	37·1	35,700
Collingwood City	1,139	34,190	30·0	36,240
Richmond City	1,430	40,442	28·3	41,770
Brunswick City	2,722	32,215	11·8	36,700
Northcote Town *	2,850	17,519	6·1	21,170
Prahran City	2,320	45,367	19·6	47,710
South Melbourne City	2,311	46,190	20·0	48,000
Port Melbourne Town	2,366	13,515	5·7	13,750
St. Kilda City	2,049	25,334	12·4	28,810
Brighton Town	3,288	12,083	3·7	14,550
Essendon City	4,000	23,749	5·9	23,200
Hawthorn City	2,400	24,450	10·2	27,720
Kew Town	3,553	11,152	3·1	12,350
Footscray City	2,577	23,643	9·2	27,290
Williamstown Town	2,775	15,275	5·5	17,000
Oakleigh Borough	2,178	2,151	1·0	4,100
Caulfield City †	6,080	15,919	2·6	19,380
Malvern City	4,000	15,969	4·0	20,000
Camberwell Town ‡	8,320	12,551	1·5	15,000
Preston Shire	8,800	5,049	·6	6,300
Coburg Town	4,800	9,505	2·0	11,740
Remainder of District	84,941	24,873	·3	28,840
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River ...	...	4,220	...	2,580
Total, including Shipping ...	163,480	593,237	3·6	651,000

* Northcote was declared a city on 30th March, 1914.

† Caulfield was proclaimed a city on 28th May, 1913.

‡ Camberwell declared a city 20th April, 1914.

Density of metropolitan population.

Fitzroy is the most thickly populated municipality, with about 37 persons to the acre; Collingwood has 30; Richmond, 28; Prahran and South Melbourne about 20; and Melbourne City 13 persons. There are large areas devoted to parks, gardens, and other reserves in many of the municipalities, so that the population is really living closer together than these figures indicate. Melbourne City contains 1,994 acres of such reserves; Kew, 634; South Melbourne, 494; Williamstown, 460; St. Kilda, 303; Caulfield, 266; Richmond, 206; and Brighton, 157 acres. There are smaller areas in other districts, but they do not appreciably affect the question of density of population. The total area of all the reserves is 5,604 acres, and if these be excluded, the number of persons to the acre in the places named will be as follows:—Richmond, 33; South Melbourne, 25; Melbourne City, 18; St. Kilda, 15; Williamstown, 7; and Kew, 4; in Brighton and Caulfield the proportions will remain about the same.

Urban and rural population, 1913.

In the following return Victoria is divided into three divisions, the first being the Metropolitan (Greater Melbourne) District, or the area extending in all directions for a distance of 10 miles from the centre of the city; the second, the other urban districts, including the total space embraced in cities, towns, and boroughs (present or former) outside the limits of Greater Melbourne; and the third, rural districts, including the remaining portions of the State. The population of each of those divisions at the end of 1913, the ratio of its population to that of the whole State, and the number of persons to the square mile were as follows:—

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1913.

Divisions.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population, 31st Dec., 1913.		
		Total.	Proportion per cent.	Persons to the Sq. Mile.
Metropolitan	255	651,000	46·10	2,553
Other Urban	376	221,000	15·65	588
Total Urban	631	872,000	61·75	1,383
Rural	87,253	540,119	38·25	6·2
Total State	87,884	1,412,119	100·00	16·1

Proportion of metropolitan population.

The urban is greater than the rural population, and the population of the metropolis alone is equal to 46 per cent. of that of the whole State.

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

Year.	Per cent.	Year.	Per cent.
1909	43·3	1912	45·7
1910	44·4	1913	46·1
1911	45·1		

**Greater Melbourne—
increase of
population.** The next return gives the populations of the municipal districts in Greater Melbourne in 1891, 1901, and 1911, the totals for these three years being 490,896, 496,079, and 593,237 respectively. There was a falling off in the cities of Melbourne, Fitzroy, Collingwood, Richmond, Footscray, and South Melbourne between 1891 and 1901, but a recovery between the latter year and 1911. North Melbourne and Flemington and Kensington were annexed by Melbourne during 1905, and the figures for that city in 1891 and 1901 have been adjusted to include those districts. In Prahran, St. Kilda, Brunswick, Essendon, and Hawthorn, there has been a continued increase. Of the towns, Port Melbourne and Williamstown fell away up to 1901, but slightly recovered between that year and 1911. There has been a continued increase in Northcote, Brighton, Malvern, Caulfield, Camberwell, and Kew. In the borough of Oakleigh the increase has been continuous. The same remark applies to Coburg, which was a shire in 1891 and 1901, but became a borough in 1905 and a town in 1912. In the shire of Preston there has been an increase in each period. In the parts of shires included in the Greater Melbourne area, the population was 14,217 in 1891; 15,445 in 1901; and 24,873 in 1911.

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

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

* Proclaimed a city, 30th May, 1911.

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

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

* Constituted a town, 9th September, 1912.

Outside Melbourne and suburbs, the most important towns in Victoria are Ballarat, comprising three municipalities; Bendigo, two; Geelong, three; Castlemaine, two; Warrnambool, Maryborough, Hamilton, Mildura, and Stawell, one each. The populations of these, with their immediate suburbs, according to the census of 1911 and as estimated in 1913, were as follows:—

POPULATION OF CHIEF TOWNS IN VICTORIA, 1911 AND 1913.

Name of Town.					1911 (Census).	1913 (Estimated).
Ballarat	...	...	...	...	42,403	42,093
Bendigo	...	...	...	...	39,417	38,706
Geelong	...	...	...	...	30,273	33,847
Warrnambool	...	...	...	...	7,010	7,400
Castlemaine	...	...	...	...	7,020	7,337
Maryborough	...	...	...	...	5,675	5,500
Hamilton	...	...	...	...	4,900	5,000
Mildura	...	...	...	...	4,608	4,850
Stawell	...	...	...	...	4,410	4,600

There are many other important towns in Victoria, and the following is a list of those which contained a population of 3,000 persons or over in 1913:—

Town.	Estimated Population in 1913.	Town.	Estimated Population in 1913.
Ararat	4,500	Camperdown	3,500
Colac	4,100	Beechworth	3,450
St. Arnaud	4,035	Bairnsdale	3,450
Daylesford	3,900	Sale	3,420
Echuca	3,750	Kyneton	3,200
Wangaratta	3,600	Shepparton	3,150
Horsham	3,500	Maldon	3,120
Wonthaggi	3,500		

Rates of
increase of
population.

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

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE OF POPULATION IN THE WHOLE STATE, IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, AND IN REMAINDER OF STATE, 1850 TO 1913.

Period.	In Victoria.		In Melbourne and Suburbs.		In Remainder of State.	
	Rate of Natural Increase.	Rate of Total Increase.	Rate of Natural Increase.	Rate of Total Increase.	Rate of Natural Increase.	Rate of Total Increase.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1850-60 ...	2·01	21·59	*	13·62	*	26·67
1860-70 ...	2·46	3·05	1·96†	3·91	2·63†	2·74
1870-80 ...	1·87	1·70	1·33	3·31	2·11	1·01
1880-90 ...	1·66	2·80	1·53	5·56	1·74	1·17
1890-1900 ...	1·47	·55	1·36	·25	1·55	·77
1901 ...	1·26	1·28	·98	1·35	1·46	1·24
1902 ...	1·18	·26	·99	·25	1·31	·26
1903 ...	1·15	-·06	·95	·58	1·29	-·51
1904 ...	1·27	·28	1·05	1·14	1·42	-·34
1905 ...	1·27	·85	1·05	1·64	1·43	·27
1906 ...	1·27	1·26	1·02	2·06	1·46	·67
1907 ...	1·35	1·28	1·14	2·35	1·51	·49
1908 ...	1·22	·84	1·02	2·62	1·37	-·51
1909 ...	1·35	1·56	1·16	2·85	1·49	·56
1910 ...	1·29	1·31	1·07	2·57	1·47	·30
1911 ...	1·36	2·37	1·18	2·07	1·51	2·62
1912 ...	1·44	3·10	1·38	4·71	1·48	1·79
1913 ...	1·49	2·29	1·50	3·59	1·47	1·20

* Not available.

† Average 1862-1870.

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

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

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

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

State.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
Victoria ..	77,345	540,322	731,528	862,346	1,140,405	1,201,070	1,315,551
New South Wales ..	191,099	350,860	503,981	751,468	1,132,234	1,354,846	1,618,448
Queensland ..		30,059	117,960	213,525	393,718	498,129	605,813
South Australia ..	63,700	126,830	185,626	279,865	320,431	363,157	411,868
Western Australia ..	5,886	15,100	25,270	29,708	49,782	184,124	282,114
Tasmania ..	70,130	89,977	101,020	115,705	146,667	172,475	191,211
Australia ..	408,160	1,153,148	1,665,385	2,252,617	3,183,237	3,773,801	4,455,005
New Zealand	22,108	84,536	257,810	489,933	626,658	772,719	1,008,407

In the next table is shown the estimated population of each Australian State (excluding aborigines) at the end of 1913, also the increase of population since the census of 1911, and the number of persons to the square mile.

POPULATION OF EACH AUSTRALIAN STATE AND NEW ZEALAND, 31st DECEMBER, 1913.

State.	Estimated Population, 31st December, 1913.			Increase since Census of 1911. (2nd April.)	Persons to the Square Mile.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Victoria ..	706,948	705,171	1,412,119	96,568	16·07
New South Wales ..	962,053	869,663	1,831,716	184,982	5·92
Queensland ..	356,613	303,545	660,158	54,345	·98
South Australia ..	221,605	218,442	440,047	31,489	1·16
Western Australia ..	180,747	139,937	320,684	38,570	·33
Tasmania ..	104,476	97,199	201,675	10,464	7·69
Territories—					
Northern ..	2,995	677	3,672	362	·01
Federal ..	1,093	895	1,988	274	2·21
Australia ..	2,536,530	2,335,529	4,872,059	417,054	1·64
New Zealand ..	569,102	515,560	1,084,662	76,255	10·44

Australian States—
Increase of
population,
1851 to 1911.

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

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

Period.	Increase by Excess of Immigration over Emigration.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1851-61 (Census period)	400,045	126,314		35,750	6,510	7,709	576,328
1861-71 "	41,789	48,247	68,581	17,060	6,386	- 5,183	176,880
1871-81 "	- 15,322	107,536	58,904	45,032	- 135	- 770	195,245
1881-91 "	116,950	171,061	114,835	- 28,275	12,973	5,993	393,537
1891-01 "	- 111,848	- 4,064	16,693	- 15,568	118,441	- 2,179	1,475
1901-11 "	- 42,340	45,564	19,708	- 5,406	53,723	- 14,592	56,657
Total ..	389,274	494,658	278,721	48,593	197,898	- 9,022	1,400,122
Period.	Natural Increase (i.e., Excess of Births over Deaths).						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1851-61 (Census period)	62,932	63,506		27,380	2,704	12,138	168,660
1861-71 "	149,417	104,874	19,320	41,736	3,784	16,226	335,357
1871-81 "	146,140	139,951	36,661	49,207	4,573	15,455	391,987
1881-91 "	161,109	209,705	65,358	68,841	7,101	24,969	537,083
1891-01 "	172,513	226,676	87,718	58,294	15,901	27,987	589,089
1901-11 "	156,821	248,038	87,976	54,117	44,267	33,328	624,547
Total ..	848,932	992,750	297,033	299,575	78,330	130,103	2,646,723
Period.	Total Increase.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1851-61 (Census period)	462,977	189,820		63,130	9,214	19,847	744,988
1861-71 "	191,206	153,121	87,901	58,796	10,170	11,043	512,237
1871-81 "	130,818	247,487	95,565	94,239	4,438	14,685	587,232
1881-91 "	278,059	380,766	180,193	40,566	20,074	30,962	930,620
1891-01 "	60,665	222,612	104,411	42,726	134,342	25,808	590,564
1901-11 "	114,481	293,602	107,684	48,711	97,990	18,736	681,204
Total ..	1,238,206	1,487,408	575,754	348,168	276,228	121,081	4,046,845

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

South Wales, and Queensland, and decreases through excess of emigration over immigration in the other States, Victoria losing no less than 42,340 persons. Over the whole period of 60 years the excess of births over deaths contributed $65\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to the total increase of population, excess of immigration over emigration being responsible for the remaining $34\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Tasmania is the only State which has suffered a loss of population by migration over the whole period since 1851, the departures since that date having exceeded the arrivals by 9,022 persons.

Effective
strength of
population in
Australasia.

The subjoined tabulation shows, according to the census of 1911, the number of persons at the supporting and dependent ages, in each of the Australian States and in New Zealand, in every 10,000 of the population :—

STRENGTH OF AUSTRALASIAN POPULATION, 1911.

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

Relative
strength of
population of
Australasia.

Leaving out of account the Northern Territory, where the conditions are abnormal, and the Federal Capital Territory, Western Australia stands, as might be expected, far ahead of all the States in the relative strength of its population, and this is undoubtedly due to the development of gold mining there in recent years, and the consequent large immigration of adult males from all the adjoining States. Victoria, which in 1901 had fallen to the fifth place on the list, now occupies the position next to Western Australia. Tasmania has relatively the weakest population of any of the States.

Old persons in
Australasia.

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

Population of Australasian capital cities, 1861-1913.

The enumerated populations of Australasian capital cities during the past 52 years are shown in the following table. Melbourne during that time has made good progress, more especially in the decennial period, 1881-91, when the increase was 73 per cent. Between 1891 and 1901 the population remained almost stationary, but in the intercensal period 1901 to 1911 there was an increase of 97,158. Sydney, which since 1902 has been the most populous city in Australasia, had 725,400 inhabitants in 1913. These two cities contain 28 per cent. of the population of the Commonwealth.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1861 TO 1913.

Capital City (with Suburbs).	Enumerated Population at the Census of—						Estimated Population, 31st Dec., 1913	Persons to the Acre, 1913.
	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.		
Melbourne	139,916	206,780	282,947	490,896	496,079	593,237	651,000	3·98
Sydney ..	95,789	137,776	224,939	383,283	481,830	636,355	725,400	7·62
Brisbane ..	6,051	15,029	31,109	101,554	119,428	140,977	151,272	·77
Adelaide ..	18,303	42,744	103,864	133,252	162,094	191,312	200,917	1·18
Perth ..	*	*	*	*	66,832	109,375	124,300	1·40
Hobart ..	24,773	26,004	27,248	33,450	34,604	40,335	39,943	4·99
Wellington	4,176	7,908	20,563	34,190	49,344	70,729	73,448	4·23

* Not available.

Density of population in capital cities.

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

Populations of principal towns in Australia and New Zealand.

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

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1913.

VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.	
	Population.		Population.
Melbourne and Suburbs (including Shipping) ..	651,000	Sydney and Suburbs (including Shipping) ..	725,400
Ballarat and Suburbs ..	42,093	Newcastle and Suburbs ..	57,650
Bendigo " " ..	38,706	Broken Hill ..	33,800
Geelong " " ..	33,847	Parramatta ..	12,600
Warrnambool ..	7,400	Maitland East and West ..	11,900
Castlemaine and Suburbs ..	7,337	Goulburn ..	10,100
Maryborough ..	5,500	Granville ..	9,400
Hamilton ..	5,000	Lithgow ..	8,700
Mildura ..	4,850	Bathurst ..	8,650
Stawell ..	4,600	Auburn ..	8,500

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND,
1913—*continued.*NEW SOUTH WALES—*continued.*

	Population.
Lismore	8,250
Tamworth	7,600
Orange and East Orange ..	7,100
Grafton and Grafton South ..	6,950
Wagga Wagga	6,900
Albury	6,750
Katoomba	6,000
Rookwood	5,700
Illawarra North	5,350
Armidale	5,220
Illawarra Central	5,100
Cobar	5,100
Inverell	5,050
Wollongong	5,000
Forbes	4,900
Dubbo	4,700
Glen Innes	4,400
Casino	4,250
Wellington	4,200
Bankston	4,200
Prospect and Sherwood ..	4,150
Liverpool	3,950

QUEENSLAND.

(Census 1911.)

Brisbane and Suburbs (including Shipping) ..	140,977
Rockhampton	18,339
Toowoomba	13,119
Townsville	10,636
Maryborough	9,673
Ipswich	9,528
Gympie	8,923
Mount Morgan	8,504
Bundaberg	5,516
Cairns	5,164
Mackay	5,141
Charters Towers	4,262

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Adelaide and Suburbs (including Shipping) ..	200,917
Port Pirie	9,770
Mount Gambier	3,439
Walleroo	3,291
Petersburg	2,364

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

(Census 1911.)

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

TASMANIA.

(Census 1911.)

Hobart and Suburbs (including Shipping)	40,335
Launceston	20,754
Zeehan	5,726
Devonport	4,859

NEW ZEALAND.

Auckland and Suburbs ..	113,334
Christchurch and Suburbs ..	85,946
Wellington and Suburbs ..	74,451
Dunedin and Suburbs ..	68,664
Invercargill	14,353
Wanganui	13,675
Timaru	12,575
Palmerston North	11,971
Napier	11,050
Gisborne	9,609
Nelson	8,505
New Plymouth	7,835
Petone	7,214
Hastings	6,764
Masterton	5,742
Greymouth	5,684
Oamaru	5,478
Waihi	5,475
Westport	5,142
Onehunga	4,990
Lower Hutt	4,790
Lyttelton	4,151
Blenheim	4,010

**Populations
of British
Dominions.**

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

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	1913	36,919,339	633
Scotland	29,796	"	4,733,700	159
Ireland	32,605	"	4,382,531	134
Isle of Man	227	1911 (c)	52,034	229
Channel Islands ..	75	1911 (c)	96,900	1,292
Total United Kingdom	121,027	..	46,184,504	382
Gibraltar	2	1912	18,446	9,223
Malta	117	1913	216,617	1,851
Total	121,146	..	46,419,567	383
ASIATIC.				
British India	1,092,994	1911 (c)	244,221,377	223
Feudatory Native States ..	709,118	1911 (c)	70,864,995	100
British North Borneo ..	31,106	1911 (c)	208,183	7
Brunei	4,000	1912	30,000	8
Ceylon	25,481	1912	4,189,246	164
Cyprus	3,584	1912	282,388	79
Federated Malay States ..	27,506	1912	1,172,500	43
Hong Kong	405	1911 (c)	456,739	1,128
Labuan	28	1912	6,634	237
Sarawak	42,000	1912	500,000	12
Straits Settlements	1,572	1912	722,001	459
Weihaiwei	285	1911 (c)	147,133	516
Others	1,618	1911 (c)	81,662	50
Total	1,939,697	..	322,882,858	166
AFRICAN.				
Basutoland	11,716	1911 (c)	404,507	35
Bechuanaland Protectorate ..	275,000	1911 (c)	125,350	46
British East Africa Protectorate ..	246,800	1913	3,000,000	12
Mauritius and Dependencies	729	1912	378,427	519
Nigeria	336,080	1911 (c)	17,126,983	51
Nyasaland	39,801	1911 (c)	970,430	24
Rhodesia	439,575	1911 (c)	1,593,559	4
Somaliland	68,000	1912	346,809	5
Union of South Africa ..	473,184	1912	6,211,900	13
Uganda Protectorate ..	223,500	1912	2,893,494	13
Zanzibar	1,020	1911	198,914	195
Others	131,289	1912	3,866,760	29
Total	2,246,694	..	37,117,133	17

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

Territory.	Estimated Area, Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Population per Square Mile.
AMERICAN.				
Bermudas	19	1911 (c)	18,994	1,000
British Guiana	90,500	1912	299,044	3
Canada	3,729,665	1913	7,758,000	2·08
Falkland Islands	7,500	1912	3,298	·44
Honduras	8,598	1912	41,003	5
Labrador	120,000	1912	3,965	·03
Newfoundland	42,734	1912	241,172	6
West Indies	12,114	1911 (c)	1,688,608	139
Total	4,011,130	..	10,054,084	2·5
AUSTRALASIAN.				
Australia	2,974,581	1913	4,872,059	1·6
New Zealand	104,751	1913	1,084,662	10·4
Papua	90,540	1912	380,000	4·2
Total	3,169,872	..	6,336,721	2·0
OCEANIC.				
Fiji	7,435	1912	148,891	20
Tonga	390	1912	22,527	58
British Solomon Islands	14,800	1913	150,540	10
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	180	1912	31,133	173
Total	22,805	..	353,091	15
GRAND TOTAL of British Dominions	11,511,344	..	423,163,454	36·8

Population of the world.

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

THE WORLD.—ESTIMATES OF AREA AND POPULATION.

Divisions.	Area in Square Miles (000's omitted).	Estimated Population (000's omitted).	Population per Square Mile.
Europe	3,860,	440,864,	114·2
Asia	17,000,	950,000,	55·9
Africa	11,500,	150,000,	13·0
North America	8,548,	130,000,	15·2
South America	7,342,	47,000,	6·4
Australasia and Polynesia	3,400,	7,400,	2·2
Total	51,650,	1,725,264,	33·4

**Populations of
the principal
cities of the
world.**

The following list contains the latest estimated populations of some of the principal cities of the world. In most cases capital cities have been selected, but, where their importance has warranted it, others have been included. —

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD.

City.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Greater London.. ..	England	1911	7,252,963
New York	United States	1913	5,372,983
Paris	France	1911	2,888,110
Chicago	United States	1913	2,344,018
Tokio	Japan	1909	2,186,079
Vienna	Austria	1913	2,115,254
Berlin	Prussia	1912	2,083,391
St. Petersburg	Russia	1911	1,962,400
Moscow	Russia	1913	1,694,900
Philadelphia	United States	1913	1,631,960
Buenos Aires	Argentine Republic	1912	1,383,663
Osaka	Japan	1909	1,226,590
Calcutta	India	1911	1,222,313
Constantinople	Turkey	1909	1,200,000
Hamburg	Germany	1913	1,030,983
Glasgow	Scotland	1913	1,021,500
Canton	China	1909	1,000,000
Bombay	India	1911	979,445
Rio de Janeiro	Brazil	1913	973,697
Manchester (with Salford)	England	1913	964,825
Buda-Pest	Hungary	1913	930,666
Warsaw	Russia	1911	864,000
Birmingham	England	1913	859,644
Tient-sin	China	1910	800,000
Brussels	Belgium	1913	767,252
Liverpool	England	1913	756,553
Sydney	New South Wales	1913	725,400
Boston	United States	1912	720,031
Cairo	Egypt	1913	715,609
Pekin	China	1911	700,000
Naples.. ..	Italy	1912	692,171
Montreal	Canada	1912	652,533
Melbourne	Victoria	1913	651,000
Munich	Bavaria	1913	638,000
Bangkok	Siam	1909	628,675
Leipzig	Saxony	1913	616,776
Milan	Italy	1912	615,375
Amsterdam	Holland	1913	590,122
Rome	Italy	1913	582,565
Madrid	Spain	1910	571,539
Dresden	Saxony	1913	560,450
Barcelona	Spain	1910	560,000
Copenhagen	Denmark	1911	559,398
Breslau	Prussia	1913	539,067
Madras	India	1911	518,660

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD—*continued.*

City.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Prague	Austria	1913	494,055
Sheffield	England	1913	471,662
Mexico	Mexico	1910	470,659
Leeds	England	1913	457,295
Rotterdam	Holland	1912	441,343
Lisbon	Portugal	1911	435,359
Dublin	Ireland	1913	403,000
Sao Paulo	Brazil	1912	400,000
Belfast	Ireland	1913	396,000
Toronto	Canada	1911	376,538
Stockholm	Sweden	1913	376,171
Washington	United States	1910	331,069
Antwerp	Belgium	1911	320,640
Edinburgh	Scotland	1913	320,300
The Hague	Holland	1912	291,357
Christiania	Norway	1912	247,488
Johannesburg	Transvaal	1911	237,220
Adelaide	South Australia	1913	200,917
Venice	Italy	1912	164,799

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

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

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

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

Chinese first began to arrive in Victoria in 1853, and at the census of 1854, 2,000 were enumerated. In 1857, when the next census was taken, they had increased to 25,424; and at the end of 1859 it was estimated that they numbered no less than 42,000. Soon after this an exodus of Chinese took place, chiefly to New South Wales, it being estimated that besides those who departed

by sea, as many as 11,000 went over the frontier to work at the Lambing Flat diggings in that colony. In consequence of this the census of 1861 showed the number of Chinese remaining in Victoria to be only 24,732, or 692 less than in 1857. Since 1861 there has been a continuous decrease in the Chinese population. At the census of 1901 they reached a total of 7,349, and at the census of 1911 they numbered only 5,601 (including 894 half-castes). The Chinese Immigration Restriction Act passed in December, 1888 (afterwards *Chinese Restriction Act 1890*), was largely instrumental in later years in limiting the number of immigrants. This Act provided that no vessel should enter any portion of the State having on board more than one Chinese to every 500 tons of her burden, and that in the event of any vessel bringing more than this proportion, her owner, master, or charterer would be liable to a penalty of £500 for every one by which it should be exceeded; also that any Chinese who should enter Victoria by land should obtain a permit in writing from an officer duly appointed to grant it, and failing to do so should be liable to a penalty ranging from £5 to £20. Under the Immigration Restriction Act of the Commonwealth, the practice is not to permit the landing of Chinese unless they pass the prescribed dictation test, or hold permits dispensing with that condition.

At the first colonization of Victoria the Aborigines were officially estimated to number about 5,000, but according to other and apparently more reliable estimates they numbered at that time not less than 15,000. When the colony was separated from New South Wales, the number was officially stated to be 2,693. At the 1911 census there were enumerated 643 Aborigines, consisting of 196 of pure blood and 447 half-castes. These figures indicate that the race is gradually but surely dying out, for, although the half-castes increased by 66 between 1901 and 1911, the pure race showed a decrease of 75 in the ten years. From the report of the Aborigines Board, dated 12th November, 1912, 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, 1911-12.

Station.	Area of Reserves.	Total Number under care.
	Acres.	
Coranderrk	2,400	66
Lake Condah	2,050	61
Lake Tyers	4,000	89
Framlingham	548	18
Colac and Lake Moodemere	41	6
Depôts .. .. .	..	29
Total	9,039	269

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

During the year 1911-12 seven deaths occurred—one at Lake Condah, and six at Dépôts. There were seven births—two at Coranderrk, two at Lake Condah, one at Lake Tyers, and two at Dépôts. One marriage took place at Lake Tyers.

The amount expended on the maintenance of Aborigines during the year was £4,020. The following statement contains particulars of the net cost of Aborigines in Victoria (including cost of administration) from 1851 to 1912 :—

Amount expended	£374,704
Revenue from stations paid into the Consolidated Revenue ..	13,152
Net cost	361,552

**Arrivals and
departures of
Chinese.**

During the year 1910 a greater number of Chinese entered than left Victoria, but in the remaining years of the past quinquennium the reverse was the case. The net decrease in the Chinese population in the period mentioned by excess of emigration over immigration was 161. The figures for each year are :—

CHINESE IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1909 TO 1913.

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of— Arrivals (+). Departures (-).
1909	523	556	- 33
1910	424	418	+ 6
1911	435	454	- 19
1912	545	556	- 11
1913	475	579	- 104
Total	2,402	2,563	- 161

**Immigration
and emigration
of coloured
persons,
1901 to 1913.**

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

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

**IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION OF COLOURED PERSONS
(OTHER THAN CHINESE) FROM 1ST APRIL, 1901, TO 31ST
DECEMBER, 1913.**

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of— Arrivals (+) Departures (—).
From 1st April, 1901, to 31st Dec., 1901	609	483	+ 126
1902	307	525	— 218
1903	96	92	+ 4
1904	48	75	— 27
1905	58	136	— 78
1906	71	129	— 58
1907	41	79	— 38
1908	64	62	+ 2
1909	69	69	..
1910	137	156	— 19
1911	104	77	+ 27
1912	133	74	+ 59
1913	117	91	+ 26
Total	1,854	2,048	— 194

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

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

Race.	Males.		Females.*		Total.	
	Full-blood.	Half-caste.	Full-blood.	Half-caste.	Full-blood.	Half-caste.
Asiatic—						
Chinese	4,491	465	216	429	4,707	894
Hindus	720	73	9	32	729	105
Japanese	39	13	8	7	47	20
Syrians	244	11	197	5	441	16
Cingalese	14	1	1	3	15	4
Other	31	8	2	9	33	17
African—						
Negroes	44	27	11	36	55	63
Other	3	..	..	..	3	..
American—						
American Indians ..	3	1	..	1	3	2
Other	3	3	..	4	3	7
Polynesians—						
Maoris	5	2	2	2	7	4
Other	2	..	3	1	5	1
Indefinite	1	2	..	..	1	2
Total	5,600	606	449	529	6,049	1,135

**Coloured
persons in
Australia.**

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

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

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

Under the "Commonwealth Naturalization Act No. 11 of 1903," the right to issue certificates of naturalization was taken from the States, and vested in the Commonwealth. This Act came into force on 1st January, 1904. All persons who, prior to that date, had been granted letters or certificates of naturalization in the various States are to be deemed naturalized. To obtain a certificate a person, not being an aboriginal native of Asia, Africa, or any of the islands of the Pacific (excepting New Zealand), must have resided in Australia continuously for the two years immediately preceding the application, and must produce, in support of his application, a statutory declaration stating his name, age, birthplace, occupation,

and residence, the length of his residence in Australia, and that he intends to settle in the Commonwealth, in addition to a certificate of good character signed by a justice of the peace, postmaster, State school teacher, or police officer. If a person has been naturalized in the United Kingdom, he must produce the certificate, also a declaration that he is the person named in it, that he obtained it without any fraud or misstatement, and that he intends to settle in the Commonwealth. An alien woman who marries a British subject becomes naturalized thereby. Children of naturalized parents, who have at any time resided in Australia with their father or mother, have all the rights, powers, and privileges of naturalized persons, and this provision also applies to the children of an alien mother married to a natural-born British subject, or to a person who has obtained a certificate of naturalization. Under the State Act Chinese were allowed to take out letters of naturalization, but owing to the large increase in such applications, 1,178 of which were granted in 1885, it was decided in 1886 to issue no more "unless a sufficient reason was assigned," with the result that only 173 were issued in 1886, and 16 in 1887. None have been granted since the latter date. The following are the native countries of persons naturalized in Victoria from 1871 to 1913, from which it will be seen that about 32 per cent. of the total were Germans, and 23 per cent. Chinese :—

NATURALIZATION, 1871 TO 1913.

Native Places.	Numbers Naturalized in each Year.					Total Naturalized, 1871 to 1913.
	1909.	1910	1911.	1912.	1913.	
France	7	12	15	17	17	322
Belgium	1	5	1	2	4	54
Austria	13	4	12	13	21	306
Germany	226	128	191	110	173	4,113
Russia	28	34	34	13	38	557
Norway and Sweden ...	70	44	92	29	74	} 4,026
Other European Countries	134	87	124	89	92	
United States	21	15	21	6	13	224
China ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2,969
Other Countries	7	...	1	16	2	177
Total	507	329	491	295	434	12,748

With regard to Australia as a whole, it may here be mentioned that, according to the statistics for the Commonwealth prepared in connexion with the Immigration Restriction Act, the number of persons of coloured races who arrived in Australia in 1913 was 4,222, and of those who departed 4,250, giving a departure balance of 28. Most of the coloured persons who left Australia were Chinese, Japanese, and Malays, and of those who arrived, the greater number were formerly domiciled in the Commonwealth.

Decrease of
aliens in
Australia.

Chinese and
Aborigines in
Australasia.

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

CHINESE AND ABORIGINES IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1911.

States and Territories.	Chinese.		Aborigines.			
	Males.	Females.	Full Blood.		Half-caste.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
States—						
Victoria	4,956	645	103	93	237	210
New South Wales ..	8,500	855	1,152	860	2,335	2,177
Queensland	6,138	576	5,145	3,542	1,361	1,147
South Australia ..	291	68	802	637	346	346
Western Australia ..	1,808	64	3,433	2,936	760	715
Tasmania	450	79	2	1	123	104
Territories—						
Northern Territory ..	1,228	111	743	480	117	127
Federal Capital Territory ..	3	..	5	5	4	4
Australia	23,374	2,398	11,385	8,554	5,283	4,830
New Zealand	2,542	88	24,184	21,479	2,291	1,890

Decrease of
Chinese in
Australia.

There are more Chinese in New South Wales and Queensland than in the other States, but they appear to be steadily diminishing in Australia as a whole. In each State except Western Australia the number enumerated in 1911 was smaller than in 1901—the total decrease in Australia in the decade amounting to 7,785 persons. In Western Australia they increased from 1,569 to 1,872 in the same period.

Aborigines in
Australia.

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

INTERCHANGE. COMMERCE.

Customs and
Excise.

By the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act (section 51) the power to make laws with respect to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States was conferred on the Federal Parliament, and by the same Act (section 86) the collection and control of duties of Customs and Excise passed to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth on 1st January, 1901. The first Commonwealth Customs Tariff was assented to on 16th September, 1902, and was made retrospective to 8th October, 1901. Uniform rates of duty were imposed in all the States, and all restrictions on trade between the States were removed with the exception of the right of Western Australia, under the Commonwealth Constitution Act, to levy duty on goods from other States during the first five years after the imposition of uniform duties. In 1906 certain amendments of the Tariff took place. In 1908 a revision of the Tariff was made retrospective to 8th August, 1907. This Tariff is given in detail on p. 465 of the *Year-Book* for 1908-9. In 1910 amendments of some rates of duty in the Tariff of 1908 came into force, and are given on p. 407 of the *Year-Book* for 1910-11, and further amendments which came into operation on 1st December, 1911, are given on p. 355 of the *Year-Book* for 1911-12.

A consolidation of the duties imposed by the Excise Acts in force on 1st January, 1909, is given on page 509 of the *Year-Book* 1908-9. The only amendment of the schedule as there stated is that the duty on sugar has been repealed.

Up to the end of 1902 each State published statistical information regarding its trade, showing countries from and to which articles were imported and exported. Under this arrangement there occurred material differences in the classification of the goods, making it practically impossible to institute accurate comparisons. Arrangements were accordingly made by the Federal Government for uniform tabulation of trade returns in each State, and the information so tabulated was issued for the first time in 1903, and maintained until 1910. On the 13th September of the latter year the Federal Government abandoned the collecting and recording of Inter-State imports and exports, and consequently the trade particulars since available relate exclusively to overseas imports and exports, *i.e.*, direct imports from and exports to countries outside Australia. A further curtailment of particulars in regard to exports took place in 1911, as the distinction that had previously been made between Victorian produce and Australian produce was not then observed, nor has it been subsequently.

Oversea
imports and
exports.

The total values and the values per head of population of imports from and exports to overseas countries for the thirteen years 1901-1913 are set forth hereunder :—

VALUE OF OVERSEA IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1901 TO 1913.

Year.	Imports Oversea		Exports Oversea.	
	Total.	Per head of population.	Total.	Per head of population.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
1901 ...	12,686,880	10 10 6	13,075,259	10 16 11
1902 ...	12,857,725	10 11 5	10,369,335	8 10 6
1903 ...	12,339,615	10 2 7	11,185,012	9 3 8
1904 ...	12,743,375	10 9 1	16,172,694	13 5 4
1905 ...	12,957,855	10 11 5	14,028,641	11 8 11
1906 ...	14,855,163	12 0 0	18,110,020	14 12 6
1907 ...	17,101,022	13 12 10	17,112,298	13 13 0
1908 ...	16,433,382	12 19 6	15,165,031	11 19 6
1909 ...	16,531,981	12 18 1	17,842,876	13 18 6
1910 ...	20,002,606	15 7 11	18,188,236	14 0 0
1911 ...	21,850,963	16 10 9	18,915,716	14 6 4
1912 ...	25,081,074	18 10 5	19,113,121	14 2 3
1913 ...	24,387,073	17 10 10	17,835,395	12 16 7

The overseas trade of 1913 is considerably less than that of 1912, but during the period covered by the table imports have increased by £11,700,193, and exports by £4,760,136, which represent increases of £7 Os. 4d. and £1 19s. 8d. per head of population respectively.

The values of the combined overseas and inter-state trade, which are not available since 1909, were as follow, in the ten years 1900-1909 :—

Total imports
and exports,
1900-9.

VALUE OF TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1900 TO 1909.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.			
	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Gold.	Merchandise.	Total.	Per Head of Population.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1900 ...	18,301,811	15 6 9	4,132,061	13,290,491	17,422,552	14 12 0
1901 ...	18,927,340	15 14 8	4,298,528	14,347,569	18,646,097	15 10 0
1902 ...	18,270,245	15 2 8	4,305,697	13,904,826	18,210,523	15 1 8
1903 ...	17,859,171	14 15 6	5,420,974	14,286,094	19,707,068	16 6 0
1904 ...	20,096,442	16 12 10	4,444,011	19,960,906	24,404,917	20 4 2
1905 ...	22,337,886	18 8 5	1,999,297	20,759,531	22,758,828	18 15 5
1906 ...	25,234,402	20 11 4	4,910,177	24,007,815	28,917,992	23 11 4
1907 ...	28,198,257	22 12 4	2,660,544	26,074,460	28,735,004	23 0 11
1908 ...	27,197,696	21 10 2	4,363,078	22,833,123	27,196,201	21 10 2
1909 ...	28,150,198	21 18 6	2,846,981	27,049,294	29,896,275	23 5 8

Imports from
and exports to
principal
countries.

The value of Victorian trade with various overseas countries and the surplus of imports or exports in each case during 1913 are as follows:—

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES, 1913.

Country.	Value of Imports into Victoria from each Country.	Value of Ex- ports from Victoria to each Country.	Victorian excess of Imports (+) Exports (-)
	£	£	£
United Kingdom	14,096,121	9,095,329	+ 5,000,792
Canada	289,586	5,383	+ 284,203
Ceylon	378,207	164,455	+ 213,752
Fiji	166,903	44,664	+ 122,239
Hong Kong	133,519	152,632	- 19,113
India (including Burmah)	1,080,851	166,115	+ 914,736
Mauritius	117,314	26,860	+ 90,454
New Zealand	772,194	834,354	- 62,160
Ocean Island	170,735	15,327	+ 155,408
South African Union	43,631	606,945	- 563,314
Straits Settlements	132,642	133,814	- 1,172
Other British Possessions	8,412	9,607	- 1,195
Argentina .. .. .	..	173,048	- 173,048
Asia Minor	22,673	1,362	+ 21,311
Austria-Hungary	38,145	58,652	- 20,507
Belgium	683,083	767,749	- 84,666
Canary Islands .. .. .	..	127,542	- 127,542
Cape Verde Islands .. .. .	..	39,265	- 39,265
Chili	22,281	..	+ 22,281
China	24,808	65,071	- 40,263
East Indies—Borneo (Dutch)	1,848	22,628	- 20,780
Celebes	801	19,116	- 18,315
Java	230,826	135,695	+ 95,131
Sumatra	105,244	15,922	+ 89,322
Egypt	13,027	149,545	- 136,518
France	215,475	2,563,201	- 2,347,726
Germany	1,738,678	1,029,433	+ 709,245
Holland (Netherlands)	96,668	24,406	+ 72,262
Italy	128,951	211,308	- 82,357
Japan	328,127	176,638	+ 151,489
Norway	357,740	729	+ 357,011
Peru	65,130	112,571	- 47,441
Philippine Islands	41,281	102,661	- 61,380
Portuguese East Africa .. .. .	..	99,914	- 99,914
Russia	649	4,044	- 3,395
Siberia	43,036	..	+ 43,036
South Sea Islands	40,525	8,046	+ 32,479
Sweden	191,787	3,336	+ 188,451
United States of America	2,580,362	632,996	+ 1,947,366
Other Foreign Countries	25,813	35,032	- 9,219
Total	24,387,073	17,835,395	+ 6,551,678

The overseas trade in 1913 shows an excess in the value of imports amounting to £6,551,678, and it will be observed that this excess is due principally to the state of the trade with British countries. The excess in favour of imports from these countries was £6,134,630, there

being a balance of imports to the amount of £6,781,584 as regards the United Kingdom, India, Canada, Ceylon, Ocean Island, Fiji, and Mauritius; and a balance of exports amounting to £646,954 in respect of the remaining British countries. As regards foreign countries, the value of the imports from the United States was greater by £1,947,366 than that of exports thereto; while, on the other hand, exports to France showed a surplus over imports of £2,347,726. The value of all goods received from other foreign countries exceeded that of goods sent thereto by the sum of £817,408.

The value of the trade with the leading countries of the world in each of the last five years was as specified hereunder:—

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1909 TO 1913.

Countries.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Imports.					
From—	£	£	£	£	£
Other Australian States	11,618,217	*	*	*	*
New Zealand ...	861,313	925,819	978,677	999,958	772,194
United Kingdom ...	9,946,089	11,648,160	12,502,234	14,631,958	14,096,121
India, Burmah and Ceylon	980,719	1,358,721	1,128,654	1,124,888	1,459,058
South African Union	16,663	26,114	16,454	60,148	43,631
Other British Possessions	452,736	625,927	663,140	749,888	1,019,111
Belgium ...	338,908	418,719	608,891	613,955	683,083
France ...	152,441	184,207	250,411	226,343	215,475
Germany ...	1,205,359	1,338,612	1,631,455	1,878,043	1,738,678
United States of America	1,556,997	2,211,517	2,592,032	2,913,341	2,580,362
Other Foreign Countries	1,020,756	1,264,810	1,479,015	1,882,552	1,779,360
Total ...	28,150,198	20,002,606†	21,850,963†	25,081,074†	24,387,073†
Exports.					
To—	£	£	£	£	£
Other Australian States	12,053,399	*	*	*	*
New Zealand ...	1,117,807	945,019	805,029	781,723	834,354
United Kingdom ...	8,871,161	10,259,719	10,507,025	9,023,343	9,095,329
India, Burmah and Ceylon	548,070	334,936	802,255	2,476,143	330,570
South African Union	643,870	569,055	567,781	434,728	606,945
Other British Possessions	243,136	297,418	369,420	408,186	388,287
Belgium ...	747,510	809,609	755,106	812,674	767,749
France ...	1,954,548	2,441,502	2,407,978	2,136,898	2,563,201
Germany ...	872,461	1,071,391	801,302	1,287,540	1,029,433
United States of America	1,169,762	473,467	412,160	331,259	632,996
Other Foreign Countries	1,674,551	986,120	1,487,660	1,420,627	1,586,531
Total ...	29,896,275	18,188,236†	18,915,716†	19,113,121†	17,835,395†

* No record.

† Exclusive of Inter-State trade.

In 1909, the last year for which such information is available, Victoria's trade with the other Australian States represented 41 per cent. of the total imports and 40 per cent. of the total exports, and the exports to such States exceeded the imports therefrom by £435,182. In each of the last five years exports were of greater value than imports in the trade with South Africa, Belgium, and France; but, in trade with the United Kingdom and the United States of America, the value of imports was greater than that of exports. There was an excess of exports in trade with New Zealand in 1909, 1910, and 1913, and with India, Burmah, and Ceylon in 1912; but in other years there was an excess of imports from those countries.

The principal articles imported from overseas countries into Victoria during the year 1913 are shown in the subjoined statement:—

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED OVERSEA INTO VICTORIA, 1913.

Articles.	Values.	Articles.	Values.
	£		£
Acids	31,471	Electrical Articles and Materials ..	233,513
Ale, Beer, and Porter	122,494	Fancy Goods	119,289
Alkalies	64,654	Feathers, Dressed and Undressed ..	77,406
Animals—Horses	41,204	Fibre—Flax, Hemp, &c.	152,420
Apparel and Attire	993,922	Fish—Fresh and Preserved	204,411
Apparel—Minor articles for	149,499	Floor Coverings, Floor Rugs	251,781
Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives	209,491	Fruits—Dried and Preserved	32,418
Bags and Sacks	600,322	Fresh	145,187
Bags, Purses, N.E.I., Wallets, Baskets, Boxes, Trunks, &c. ..	90,449	Furniture	58,003
Belting—Composition, Leather, and Rubber	30,228	" minor articles for	31,177
Books, printed	260,024	Furs	37,258
Boots, Shoes, and Goloshes, &c. ..	141,287	Gelatine and Glue	19,407
" minor articles for	31,849	Glass and Glassware	181,166
Brass—Pipes and tubes, sheet, plate, &c.	31,454	Gloves	189,809
Brushware	45,992	Gold—Bullion and Specie	338,749
Calcium, Carbide of	30,242	Grain—	
Canvas and Duck	107,129	Rice	108,098
Caramel and Caramel Paste	15,335	Other—Prepared and Unprepared	28,594
Carpets and Carpeting	52,195	Gums, dry	43,723
Cement, Portland	67,788	Hats, Caps, and Bonnets	185,609
China, Porcelain and Earthenware ..	46,706	" minor articles for	61,150
Ware	24,916	Hessians, &c.	117,784
Clocks	94,126	Hops	29,602
Cocoa, Cocoa Beans, and Chocolate	47,447	Insecticides and Disinfectants, &c.	23,173
Coffee and Coffee and Chicory	153,985	Instruments—Musical, and parts thereof—	
Confectionery	118,866	Pianos	128,993
Copper—Pipes and tubes, sheet, plate, wire, &c.	148,046	Other	42,393
Cordage and Twines—	86,015	Instruments—	
Sewing Silks, Twists, Cottons, &c.	157,784	Surgical and Dental	37,595
Other	45,961	Scientific, &c.	16,127
Cosies, Cushions, Drapery for furniture, &c.	35,246	Kinematographs, Bioscopes, &c.	52,978
Cotton—Raw, Waste, &c.	82,015	Talking Machines, &c.	15,933
Curtains and Blinds	155,958	Iron and Steel—	
Cutlery	21,674	Bar, Rod, Angle, and Tee	362,075
Drugs and Chemicals	87,094	Girders, Beams, Joists, &c.	144,049
Dyes		Ingots and Blooms	67,206
Earthenware, Brownware, &c.		Pig	82,323
		Plate and Sheet	644,897
		Other	79,480
		Jewellery and Imitation Jewellery	141,045

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED OVERSEA INTO VICTORIA, 1913—continued.

Articles.	Values.	Articles.	Values.
	£		£
Kapok	35,493	Rails, Fishplates, &c. ..	234,080
Lamps and Lampware ..	61,882	Rubber and Rubber Manufac- tures	616,654
Leather	250,360	Rugs, Lap Dusters, Floor Rugs, &c.	23,230
Leather Manufactures, N.E.I. ..	13,887	Sago and Tapioca	16,875
Leatherware, minor articles for ..	13,298	Sausage Casings	33,456
Machines and Machinery—		Seeds	64,983
Agricultural	265,520	Silver—Bullion and Specie ..	104,091
Electrical and Gas	282,913	Skins and Hides	140,326
Engines	61,792	Soap	45,728
Motive Power	150,472	Spices	36,114
Printing	70,175	Spirits—	
Sewing	83,501	Brandy	45,318
Other	332,711	Gin and Schnapps	40,928
Machines and Machine Tools,		Whisky	174,823
N.E.I.	92,604	Other	47,945
Manures	231,757	Stationery, manufactured, &c. ..	96,074
Matches and Vestas	49,406	Stone, Marble, and Slate ..	40,192
Medicines	70,474	Sugar	350,943
Metals, Manufactures of—		Glucose	22,969
Bolts and Nuts	40,077	Sulphur, Brimstone	56,164
Pipes and Tubes	192,755	Tea	519,046
Wire	198,501	Tiles	20,449
Wire Netting	123,770	Timber—	
Other	564,302	Undressed N.E.I.	511,880
Nuts, Edible	45,510	Dressed, N.E.I.	300,995
Oilmen's Stores	60,270	Logs and Spars in the Rough	76,254
Oils, Bottled and in bulk—		Other	62,166
Benzine	134,513	Tinned Plates and Sheets (plain)	185,775
Kerosene	107,804	Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes	398,751
Linseed	54,599	Tools of Trade (not being ma- chine tools)	198,020
Lubricating	65,625	Trimnings and Ornaments ..	182,576
Other	123,815	Turpentine	26,057
Paints and Colours	143,311	Varnishes	29,343
Paper—		Vehicles and parts thereof—	
Printing	335,588	Motor Bodies and Chassis ..	538,297
Writing and Typing	105,576	Other	252,709
Other, including Millboard, Strawboard, Paperhang- ings	225,086	Vessels (ships)	727,763
Perfumery, &c.	35,186	Watches and Chronometers ..	52,185
Photographic Goods and Access- ories	30,054	Waxes	40,761
Pickles and Sauces	21,807	Wines	60,472
Piece Goods—		Wood, Articles made of	50,735
Cottons and Linens	1,582,594	Yarns	243,753
Silks	446,700	All other Articles	847,192
Velvets and Velvetenees	397,658		
Woollens	723,605		
Other	88,298		
Pipes, Smoking	47,858		
		Total	24,387,073

Principal exports.

The principal articles exported to oversea countries from Victoria during the year 1913 were as shown hereunder:—

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED OVERSEA FROM VICTORIA, 1913.

Articles.	Values.	Articles.	Values.
	£		£
Ammonia, Sulphate	18,858	Fruits—Fresh, Dried, and Pre- served	186,089
Animals—		Gold—Bullion, Ore and Specie ..	624,264
Horses	55,356	Grain, &c.—	
Sheep	34,420	Wheat	2,053,454
Biscuits	42,150	Flour	710,416
Books (Printed), &c.	43,577	Other, Prepared and Un- prepared	57,664
Butter	1,681,987	Hay and Chaff	18,353
Confectionery, &c.	12,729		
Fodder (Compressed)	31,542		

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED OVERSEA FROM VICTORIA, 1913—continued.

Articles.	Values.	Articles.	Values.
	£		£
Jams and Jellies	20,698	Rubber and Rubber Manufac- tures	76,788
Jewellery, Cameos, and Pre- cious Stones	50,925	Sausage Casings	45,965
Lard and Refined Animal Fats ..	68,663	Silver—Bullion, Ore, and Specie	82,809
Leather	227,497	Skins and Hides	1,688,409
Machines and Machinery—		Soap	30,256
Agricultural	194,464	Sugar	13,201
Other	72,990	Tallow—Unrefined	371,316
Manures	50,305	Tea	27,651
Meats—		Timber	11,827
Mutton and Lamb (Frozen) ..	1,296,741	Tin Ingots	232,817
Beef (Frozen)	146,106	Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes	70,859
Rabbits and Hares (Frozen) ..	107,818	Vessels (ships)	345,000
Other	84,141	Wines	87,970
Metals, Manufactures of	22,723	Wool	6,282,291
Milk	53,903	All other Articles	345,413
Oilmen's Stores	24,927		
Oils—Bottled and in bulk	55,137		
Onions	12,253		
Ores other than Gold and Silver			
Ores	62,673	Total	17,835,395

Principal
articles of
trade.

A list of the principal articles of trade between Victoria and oversea countries during the last five years is as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES, 1909 TO 1913.

Articles.	Value in Year.				
	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Imported into Victoria from Oversea Countries.</i>					
Piece Goods	2,904,304	3,267,755	3,388,987	3,525,788	3,238,855
Iron and Steel	781,347	1,064,648	1,177,275	1,294,912	1,380,030
Machines and Machinery	818,657	1,013,723	1,218,516	1,449,019	1,339,688
Metal Manufactures	859,687	970,688	1,145,484	1,398,562	1,119,405
Apparel and Attire	586,574	699,809	797,566	1,049,221	993,922
Timber	616,348	847,139	1,107,317	979,354	951,295
Vehicles and parts	315,332	403,548	530,012	842,840	791,006
Paper, Paperhangings, &c. ..	433,459	524,450	600,535	686,118	666,250
Rubber and Rubber Manufac- tures	305,696	396,419	568,740	543,125	616,654
Tea	420,720	503,152	517,172	527,618	519,046
Oils	379,212	472,160	432,768	602,593	486,356
Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes	261,344	312,699	369,191	424,172	398,751
Gold—Bullion	407,260	411,976	541,268	333,796	238,749
All Other Articles	7,442,041	9,114,435	9,456,132	11,418,961	11,647,066
Total	16,531,981	20,002,606	21,850,963	25,081,074	24,387,073
<i>Exported from Victoria to Oversea Countries.</i>					
Wool	7,004,623	7,190,789	6,255,599	6,990,918	6,282,291
Wheat and Flour	3,440,777	3,701,039	4,221,961	2,436,654	2,763,870
Skins and Hides	1,088,384	1,296,516	1,089,451	1,329,400	1,688,409
Butter	1,100,459	1,780,044	2,361,587	1,545,771	1,681,987
Meat	513,866	912,192	996,388	935,293	1,634,806
Gold—Specie	2,037,927	423,264	1,084,479	3,155,987	611,025
Tallow	214,080	378,924	480,256	324,497	371,316
Tin Ingots	249,669	241,896	338,982	346,118	282,817
Leather	190,909	177,976	151,552	253,914	227,497
All Other Articles	2,002,182	2,080,596	1,935,461	1,794,569	2,291,377
Total	17,842,876	18,188,236	18,915,716	19,113,121	17,835,395

It is worthy of notice that, during the last five years, the larger portion of the oversea trade consisted of imports, also that these were composed mainly of manufactured goods, and contained a greater variety of articles than in the case of exports. The latter were accounted for almost entirely by a small number of agricultural, pastoral, or mineral products. The value of wool exported exceeded that of the four principal items included in the imports, while the value of the three leading articles exported almost equalled that of the thirteen leading articles imported. The varied nature of the imports is shown by the fact that the thirteen principal articles represented only 55 per cent. of the total value; in the case of the exports, on the other hand, 89 per cent. of the value came under nine headings.

Trade with
United
Kingdom. Victorian trade with the United Kingdom has increased from £16,874,668 in 1908 to £23,655,301 in 1912, and amounted to £23,191,450 in 1913. The value of imports exceeded that of exports by £1,816,804 in 1908, by £5,608,615 in 1912, and by £5,000,792 in 1913. The principal articles imported from and exported to the United Kingdom in the last six years were as follows—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1908 TO 1913.

Articles.	Value.					
Imported into Victoria from United Kingdom.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Piece Goods—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cotton and Linen ..	1,064,356	1,248,104	1,424,097	1,511,023	1,517,049	1,478,876
Woolen ..	665,632	643,832	724,447	791,258	826,701	715,566
Velvets, &c. ..	358,984	448,431	459,633	352,376	427,864	346,383
Silk ..	295,572	293,066	323,947	323,193	299,954	292,338
Iron and Steel ..	524,988	606,430	770,696	800,117	885,441	925,224
Apparel and Attire ..	404,917	494,324	581,195	651,798	880,066	827,118
Machines, Tools, and Im- plements ..	451,195	550,399	641,408	688,147	912,090	751,667
Vessels (Ships) ..	460,000	264,000	310,500	10,000	245,210	705,000
Vehicles and Parts ..	197,352	234,833	266,537	306,493	460,073	457,529
Paper, Paperhangings, &c.	260,404	277,096	326,348	339,937	354,795	396,333
Books ..	174,746	205,041	208,635	251,904	267,200	229,853
All other Articles ..	4,427,590	4,680,533	5,610,717	6,475,988	7,555,515	6,970,234
Total ..	9,345,736	9,946,089	11,648,160	12,502,234	14,631,958	14,096,121
Exported from Victoria to United Kingdom.						
Wool ..	3,269,901	2,905,230	3,365,410	3,261,235	3,573,697	2,701,688
Butter ..	868,068	936,675	1,595,268	2,178,650	1,360,978	1,520,499
Meat, Frozen—						
Beef, Mutton and Lamb	407,078	414,443	796,255	815,147	781,126	1,387,961
Rabbits and Hares ..	82,335	80,729	67,921	65,351	55,626	104,723
Wheat and Flour ..	533,332	2,547,669	2,424,848	2,137,643	1,220,403	1,291,836
Hides and Skins ..	407,405	553,529	568,619	442,005	574,036	622,899
Tin Ingots ..	294,358	238,184	219,162	294,363	286,154	186,478
Tallow ..	104,555	174,096	286,850	318,780	190,428	172,547
Leather ..	147,111	130,566	92,704	84,782	169,138	157,068
Gold (Bullion and Specie)	811,160	213,020	34,098	313,372	342,011	58,000
Copper ..	189,991	250,882	285,320	48,299	160	
All other Articles ..	413,638	426,138	523,264	547,448	460,586	891,630
Total ..	7,528,932	8,871,161	10,259,719	10,507,025	9,023,343	9,095,329

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 1913 that, of the imports, piece goods and apparel and attire represent 26 per cent. of the total, also that, of the exports, wool is responsible for 30 per cent., and if to its value be added that of butter, frozen meat, and wheaten flour, 77 per cent. of the total is accounted for.

In 1913 the value of exports to New Zealand was about 8 per cent. more, and that of imports therefrom was nearly 4 per cent. less, than in 1908. In the latter up to 1913 there was an annual increase over the period, whilst in the former a substantial increase was recorded in 1909, the figures for which have not been reached since. The principal articles imported and exported during the last six years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO NEW ZEALAND, 1908 TO 1913.

Articles.	Value.					
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Imported into Victoria from New Zealand.						
Gold—Bullion	£ 342,659	£ 407,215	£ 411,052	£ 541,132	£ 338,500	£ 238,613
Timber	160,142	134,093	151,631	173,828	202,922	160,720
Skins and Hides	105,080	110,146	99,847	68,248	48,516	76,485
Flax and Hemp	53,992	59,750	57,717	17,965	32,116	62,531
Animals (horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs)	14,527	30,522	91,482	71,190	30,908	30,567
Fish	13,646	16,705	17,150	21,679	23,159	17,254
Seeds	16,425	13,952	18,667	9,254	20,526	12,582
Machines, Tools, and Implements	7,224	7,083	6,226	6,220	10,722	4,236
Books	1,952	3,709	3,931	5,390	2,951	3,545
Meat, preserved in tins	4,624	2,618	2,142	1,577	7,421	1,251
All other Articles	82,576	75,520	65,974	62,194	282,218	164,410
Total	802,847	861,313	925,819	978,677	999,958	772,194
Exported from Victoria to New Zealand.						
Gold—Specie	50,000	600,000	306,108	100,000	150,000	250,000
Rubber manufactures	40,833	38,396	60,626	91,181	61,386	71,846
Tobacco, manufactured	65,699	69,435	64,068	65,425	75,291	66,652
Manures	22,687	14,915	19,542	27,798	30,881	42,265
Books	22,802	24,396	26,846	36,964	44,267	33,711
Machinery	34,097	35,692	37,579	31,575	35,728	27,527
Tea	22,194	18,745	38,912	42,860	38,532	27,289
Rice and Rice Meal	14,350	11,119	11,517	19,565	17,876	18,673
Leather	25,429	22,900	26,938	24,375	19,475	15,058
Fruits—Dried	8,925	1,418	4,725	5,321	17,059	7,775
All other Articles	466,541	280,791	348,168	359,975	291,228	273,558
Total	773,557	1,117,807	945,019	805,029	781,723	834,354

In 1913 the imports from New Zealand were less than the exports thereto by $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Leaving gold out of consideration, it will be observed that the articles imported are not very numerous, as, in 1913

the items specified accounted for about 69 per cent. of the total, whilst the varied character of the exports is evidenced by the fact that over the six years the nine leading items made up only 47 per cent. of the total.

Trade with India (including Burmah) and Ceylon, which amounted to 4 per cent. of the Victorian oversea trade in 1913, was greater by £312,774 than in 1908, the value of the imports being more by £549,719, but that of the exports less by £236,945. The principal articles interchanged during the last six years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO INDIA AND CEYLON, 1908 TO 1913.

Articles.	Value.					
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Imported into Victoria from India and Ceylon.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bags and Sacks ..	336,739	414,848	600,472	405,166	264,596	588,270
Tea	313,122	363,165	422,943	400,641	443,239	451,389
Rice	48,761	49,544	55,578	67,854	118,629	89,245
Hessian	53,370	46,159	56,332	50,847	63,476	87,520
Rubber and Rubber Manufactures	5,143	2,336	19,473	10,618	43,539	66,904
Pig Iron	7,288	6,675	13,927	20,229	20,264	24,155
Coffee	10,677	18,886	17,606	22,087	27,227	22,904
Nuts	3,428	6,801	10,589	11,301	12,412	14,609
Cotton (raw) ..	8,458	8,425	21,476	14,563	11,680	9,813
Skins	39,996	25,619	64,126	10,628	20,543	7,506
All other Articles ..	82,357	86,705	127,163	114,720	99,283	96,843
Total	909,339	1,027,163	1,409,685	1,128,654	1,124,888	1,459,058
Exported from Victoria to India and Ceylon.						
Gold (Bullion and Specie) ..	372,889	399,602	162,601	611,792	2,299,703	144,087
Horses	63,156	60,171	80,880	67,764	57,681	37,769
Wool	21,600	15,915	21,693	20,797	16,463	23,886
Wheat and Flour ..	56,019	17,761	9,888	11,683	20,234	19,698
Hay and Chaff ..	4,647	4,562	8,644	10,606	15,003	14,333
Soap	7,562	6,890	7,800	8,969	8,815	11,709
Biscuits	5,097	6,195	6,475	6,179	6,084	6,834
Butter	5,366	4,705	6,307	6,531	7,169	6,396
Oats	2,595	5,392	5,890	5,952	1,309	3,553
Tallow	3,384	2,897	3,367	3,200	2,459	54,401
All other Articles ..	25,200	31,519	30,922	48,782	41,223	
Total	567,515	555,609	344,467	802,255	2,476,143	330,570

The import trade from India and Ceylon is largely made up of jute goods, tea, and rice, whose value in 1913 formed over 83 per cent. of the total. In return gold was the leading item of exchange, outside of which the export trade in horses was the only business of importance, all other exports in 1913 being responsible for only 45 per cent. of the total.

Trade with
Belgium.

Imports from Belgium have increased by 84 per cent. in the last six years, and exports thereto by 53 per cent. in the same period. That country accounted for about 3 per cent. of Victoria's oversea trade in each of the years 1908 and 1913. The principal articles of trade with Belgium in the last six years were as follows :—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO BELGIUM, 1908 TO 1913.

Articles.	Value.					
Imported into Victoria from Belgium.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Iron and Steel	78,287	73,758	121,098	168,073	127,968	205,932
Glass and Glassware	31,845	40,531	39,671	52,672	52,521	54,718
Copper	15,699	11,714	9,748	3,802	21,361	28,872
Cameos and Precious Stones	43,105	35,567	34,858	59,419	31,596	26,947
Vehicles, and parts	8,660	14,452	16,771	30,205	33,854	25,910
Paper, Paperhangings, &c.	22,408	14,807	20,748	24,722	25,290	25,052
Wire and Wire Netting	19,785	21,415	20,868	23,028	24,342	24,272
Confectionery	1,526	621	968	5,359	22,951	22,122
Piece Goods	9,296	9,815	16,506	19,552	20,794	20,700
Wine	15,472	14,819	7,554	20,656	17,178	15,779
All other Articles	124,210	101,409	129,929	201,403	206,100	232,779
Total	370,293	338,908	418,719	608,891	613,955	683,083
Exported from Victoria to Belgium.						
Wool	335,589	458,475	381,183	365,026	442,832	387,793
Hides and Skins	96,999	204,490	241,635	194,814	233,806	280,705
Tallow	1,502	9,040	18,993	55,650	24,358	40,085
Wheat		9,896	105,239	78,800	59,362	30,945
Cameos and Precious Stones	3,087	1,626	1,791	3,132	17,393	9,085
Leather	23,755	22,700	23,397	9,050	11,119	6,010
Ores—Silver, Lead, &c.	35,689	34,936	23,342	22,098	16,370	120
All other Articles	3,386	6,347	14,029	26,536	7,434	13,006
Total	500,007	747,510	809,609	755,106	812,674	767,749

In each of the last six years exports to Belgium exceeded imports therefrom. In exports the principal articles in 1913 were wool and hides and skins, together representing 87 per cent. of the total; if to these be added the other five articles specified in the above table, less than 2 per cent. is unaccounted for.

Trade with
France.

With France, the principal trade is in exports, which in 1913 amounted to £2,563,201, as against imports of £215,475. The increase in the total trade in the last six years was £1,010,617, viz., exports £973,773, and imports £36,844. The principal

articles imported from and exported to France in the years 1908 to 1913 were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO FRANCE, 1908 TO 1913.

Articles.	Value.					
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Imported into Victoria from France.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cream of Tartar ..	48,668	41,778	33,314	50,002	51,323	47,463
Piece Goods ..	10,218	11,443	15,504	28,935	34,867	34,330
Wine ..	6,660	2,957	12,817	11,874	10,588	17,021
Rubber Manufactures ..	1,960	615	2,171	3,554	4,753	15,899
Vehicles, and parts ..	2,860	2,116	22,524	26,117	10,911	9,678
Cameos and Precious Stones	3,953	17,707	3,183	9,774	7,108	5,128
Gelatine, &c. ..	2,100	2,278	6,034	5,589	4,102	4,040
Corks, Cork Mats, &c. ..	7,639	6,090	5,201	6,965	4,698	3,148
Acids ..	14,437	6,162	4,951	9,691	3,562	1,822
All other Articles ..	80,136	61,295	78,508	97,910	94,476	76,946
Total ..	178,631	152,441	184,207	250,411	226,343	215,475
Exported from Victoria to France.						
Wool ..	1,330,715	1,683,732	1,967,053	1,465,492	1,668,081	1,792,625
Hides and Skins ..	246,898	243,352	397,204	390,989	437,967	675,689
Wheat ..	4,103	5,040	49,075	499,428	1,197	43,545
Tallow ..	4,366	10,385	24,074	38,822	24,955	40,122
Horns ..	827	1,093	255	995	272	611
All other Articles ..	2,519	10,946	3,841	12,252	4,426	10,609
Total ..	1,589,428	1,954,548	2,441,502	2,407,978	2,136,898	2,563,201

Imports direct from France, of which more than one-fifth consisted of cream of tartar, did not in 1913 indicate the extent to which articles produced in France were received in Victoria, as it is shown on page 239 that goods of French origin to the extent of £879,718 were imported in that year. The value of exports was practically covered by that of wool and hides and skins, as all other items accounted for less than 4 per cent. of the total.

The trade with Germany amounted to £3,321,138 in 1908, and £2,768,111 in 1913, or to $10\frac{1}{2}$ and $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. respectively of the total with oversea countries. The imports for 1913 were worth £433,076 more, but the exports £986,103 less, than in 1908, though if gold be excluded the exports would show an

increase of £423,897 during the period. The principal articles interchanged with Germany during the last six years were as follows.—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO GERMANY, 1908 TO 1913.

Articles.	Value.					
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Imported into Victoria from Germany.						
Rubber and Rubber Manufactures	£ 57,777	£ 95,373	£ 60,279	£ 110,029	£ 109,123	£ 147,570
Machines, Tools, and Implements	89,810	70,191	84,557	127,718	123,100	127,781
Pianos	78,784	69,753	81,523	119,392	149,602	110,658
Apparel and Attire	46,009	62,059	74,351	82,381	95,703	98,354
Wire and Wire Netting	131,718	112,284	136,739	125,627	97,436	98,080
Piece Goods	68,819	53,956	65,851	60,900	80,851	76,352
Paper, Paperhangings, &c.	110,103	56,024	77,494	91,416	83,719	66,609
Vehicles and parts	27,557	23,777	16,523	24,533	60,922	82,383
Glass and Glassware	34,673	26,758	33,523	39,973	58,259	58,740
Iron and Steel	24,213	31,662	61,167	39,174	78,205	48,267
All other Articles	636,139	603,522	646,605	810,312	950,073	823,844
Total ..	1,305,602	1,205,359	1,338,612	1,631,455	1,878,043	1,738,678
Exported from Victoria to Germany.						
Wool	533,050	792,840	952,760	688,166	934,723	716,127
Tin Ingots	1,250	..	5,542	10,842	33,397	79,659
Apples—Fresh	9,630	17,405	14,080	17,213	28,149	63,544
Wheat .. ..	..	9,003	39,089	11,931	16,873	39,945
Ores	2,958	1,436	3,770	3,072	16,146	36,817
Sausage Casings	11,698	10,596	12,431	13,400	15,170	14,471
Hides and Skins	31,961	17,733	9,908	7,711	4,465	11,468
Tallow	59	940	11,100	15,803	3,282	6,478
Gold—Specie	1,410,000	..	..	..	200,000	..
All other Articles	14,930	22,508	22,711	33,164	35,335	60,924
Total ..	2,015,536	872,461	1,071,391	801,302	1,287,540	1,029,433

The articles imported from Germany 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, 59 per cent. of their value was returned in merchandise in 1913. Of the exports for that year 70 per cent. consisted of wool.

Trade with the United States in 1913 amounted to **Trade with United States.** £3,213,358, of which £2,580,362 represented imports. As compared with the year 1908, this trade had increased by £555,901, there having been a growth of £498,768 in imports and of £57,133 in exports. The exports in 1913 were worth 46 per cent. less than in 1909, but 91 per cent. more than in 1912, the reduction

since 1909 being due principally to a shrinkage in exports of wool. The principal articles included in the trade with the United States in the last six years were as follows :—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO THE UNITED STATES, 1908 TO 1913.

ARTICLES.	Value.					
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Imported into Victoria from the United States.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Machines, Tools, and Implements ..	316,072	275,114	386,178	477,271	494,569	505,743
Timber ..	292,139	141,269	249,808	325,668	326,885	321,429
Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes ..	190,792	140,945	249,345	286,783	220,255	230,504
Oil ..	202,342	226,155	301,867	207,004	335,901	228,976
Iron and Steel ..	58,801	51,422	76,225	115,671	163,042	161,038
Leather ..	50,045	54,319	30,207	50,396	75,927	124,232
Vehicles, and parts ..	31,533	24,166	47,702	85,905	147,943	116,658
Wire and Wire Netting ..	78,440	51,923	52,978	89,781	96,724	74,534
Piece Goods ..	25,445	18,736	27,554	65,981	66,370	36,993
Paper, Paperhangings, &c. ..	96,685	51,054	56,530	43,592	74,393	33,962
Rails, Fishplates, &c. ..	109,368	53,203	129,530	139,686	41,828	2,760
All other Articles ..	629,932	468,691	603,593	704,294	869,504	743,534
Total ..	2,081,594	1,556,997	2,211,517	2,592,032	2,913,341	2,580,362
Exported from Victoria to the United States.						
Wool ..	496,739	1,103,807	391,985	362,072	260,318	500,202
Hides and Skins ..	41,025	57,867	63,719	35,687	60,891	89,530
Eucalyptus Oil ..	1,102	1,747	1,986	3,926	1,060	4,993
Leather ..	1,555	1,762	3,208	3,601	2,064	1,194
Copper in matte ..	21,264	..	535	..	..	..
Silver in matte ..	3,895	..	61	..	..	..
Gold in matte ..	4,138	..	54	..	..	..
All other Articles ..	6,145	4,579	11,919	6,874	6,926	37,077
Total ..	575,863	1,169,762	473,467	412,160	331,259	632,996

The imports from the United States cover a wide range of articles, as after the four leading items, which account for 50 per cent., the next largest seven are responsible for only 21 per cent. of the total, and 29 per cent. of the whole is made up of articles of much smaller value. The exports to that country in 1913 were equivalent to less than one-fourth of the imports, and consisted principally of wool, which accounted for 79 per cent. of the total.

The value of the imports from different countries does not represent the value of the produce of such countries received by Victoria. In the next table the country of shipment is contrasted with the country of origin of the overseas imports for 1913.

OVERSEA IMPORTS, 1913—COUNTRY OF SHIPMENT AND COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.

Country.	Value of Oversea Imports.		Percentage of Oversea Imports.	
	Imported from each Country.	Produced in each Country.	Imported from each Country.	Produced in each Country.
	£	£		
Canada	289,586	338,297	1·187	1·387
Ceylón	378,207	379,405	1·551	1·556
Fiji	166,903	165,788	·684	·680
Hong Kong	133,519	1,860	·548	·008
India (including Burmah)	1,080,851	1,093,371	4·432	4·483
Mauritius	117,314	117,318	·481	·481
New Zealand	772,194	657,264	3·166	2·695
Ocean Island	170,735	170,647	·700	·700
South African Union ...	43,631	41,713	·179	·171
Straits Settlements ...	132,642	142,987	·544	·586
United Kingdom ...	14,096,121	11,592,734	57·802	47·536
Other British Countries	8,412	56,192	·034	·230
Austria-Hungary ...	38,145	127,961	·156	·525
Belgium	683,083	362,951	2·801	1·488
Brazil	400	69,497	·002	·285
China	24,808	163,568	·102	·671
France	215,475	879,718	·884	3·608
Germany	1,738,678	2,498,961	7·129	10·247
Holland (Netherlands) ...	96,668	135,561	·396	·556
Italy	128,951	249,644	·529	1·024
Japan	328,127	331,692	1·345	1·360
Java	230,826	233,751	·947	·958
Norway	357,740	392,635	1·467	1·610
Peru	65,130	88,783	·267	·364
Philippine Islands ...	41,231	44,128	·169	·181
Portugal	5,847	55,510	·024	·228
Russia	649	70,132	·003	·288
Siberia	43,036	43,804	·177	·180
South Sea Islands ...	40,525	40,699	·166	·167
Spain	2,667	37,240	·011	·152
Sumatra	105,244	105,847	·432	·434
Sweden	191,787	229,791	·786	·942
Switzerland	2,680	434,941	·011	1·783
United States	2,580,362	2,854,023	10·581	11·703
Other Foreign Countries	74,849	178,660	·307	·733
Total	24,387,073	24,387,073	100·000	100·000

Australian
produce
exported.

An examination of the various articles of Australian produce exported from Victoria to oversea countries reveals the fact that about 89 per cent. of the total is covered by the eight articles specified below.—

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE EXPORTED
FROM VICTORIA TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES, 1909 TO 1913.

Principal Articles.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£
Gold (Bullion, Ore and Specie)	1,937,829	264,614	638,308	2,880,010	624,264
Butter	1,100,459	1,780,044	2,361,587	1,545,771	1,681,987
Flour	642,508	609,960	629,427	600,267	710,416
Wheat	2,798,269	3,091,079	3,592,534	1,836,387	2,053,454
Meat, Frozen—					
Mutton and Lamb	402,376	760,575	798,508	762,344	1,296,741
Other	100,651	127,426	142,898	126,953	268,320
Skins and Hides	1,088,271	1,296,421	1,089,258	1,328,817	1,685,700
Tallow	214,080	378,924	480,256	324,497	371,316
Wool	7,004,623	7,190,789	6,255,599	6,990,918	6,282,291
All other articles	1,792,923	1,888,876	1,947,642	1,970,128	1,775,789
TOTAL	17,081,989	17,388,708	17,936,017	18,366,092	16,750,278
Per Head of Population	£ s. d. 13 6 9	£ s. d. 13 7 9	£ s. d. 13 11 6	£ s. d. 13 11 3	£ s. d. 12 0 11
Percentage of Total Exports	95·74	95·60	94·82	96·09	93·92

Those articles of Australian produce exported oversea which are not specified in the above table, but are grouped under the heading "All other Articles," represent only 10½ per cent. of the total merchandise in 1909, 11 per cent. in 1910 and in 1911, 10¾ per cent. in 1912, and 11 per cent. in 1913. The most conspicuous variations in 1913, as compared with 1912, occur in the cases of gold, wool, frozen meats, and skins and hides, in the first two of which there are decreases of £2,255,746 and £708,627 respectively, and in the other two, increases of £675,764 and £356,883 respectively.

Distribution of Australian produce. The subjoined table shows the destination under general headings of Australian produce exported from Victoria in each of the past five years :—

EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE, 1909 TO 1913.

Destination.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£
Australian States ...	9,067,782	*	*	*	*
United Kingdom ...	8,800,572	10,092,947	10,222,247	8,864,218	8,606,317
Other British Possessions	1,892,028	1,550,563	1,906,761	3,582,434	1,637,256
Foreign Countries ...	6,389,389	5,745,198	5,807,009	5,919,440	6,506,705
Total ...	26,149,771	17,388,708†	17,936,017†	18,366,092†	16,750,278†

* No record.

† Exclusive of exports to Australian States.

Of the Australian produce exported in 1909, 35 per cent. was sent to the sister States, 34 per cent. to the United Kingdom, 7 per cent. to "Other British Possessions," and 24 per cent. to foreign countries.

Trade between Australian States. The following statement illustrates the development of Inter-State trade in each of the Australian States between the time of Federation and nine years after :—

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	£ 11,613,217	£ 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	5,412,381	—2,345,603	5,594,309	8,982,846	—3,388,537
South Australia ..	4,225,870	4,013,678	+207,192	6,239,257	4,177,986	+2,061,271
Western Australia ..	2,675,156	1,125,031	+1,550,125	3,084,578	2,060,537	+1,024,041
Tasmania	1,372,552	1,071,829	+300,723	2,387,354	3,003,732	—615,928

The Victorian export trade grew from £5,257,188 in 1900 to £12,053,399 in 1909, there being thus an increase in the nine years of £6,796,211, or 129 per cent. In New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, exports showed increases of 58 per cent., 66 per cent., 4 per cent., 83 per cent., and 180 per cent. respectively. The import trade of Victoria increased during the same period by 83 per cent., as compared with increases of 69 per cent. in New South Wales, 82 per cent. in Queensland, 48 per cent. in South Australia, 15 per cent. in Western Australia, and 74 per cent. in Tasmania. The growth of exports exceeded that of imports by £1,542,161 in Victoria, 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.

Net revenue of
Customs
Department.

The following are the net amounts of Customs and Excise duty collected in Victoria in each of the last five years, the principal items being shown separately:—

REVENUE OF CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, 1908-9 TO 1912-13.

Heads of Revenue.	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13
	£	£	£	£	£
Import Duty—					
Alcoholic Liquors ...	552,780	549,828	615,332	647,474	655,313
Narcotics ...	253,229	266,715	440,328	434,913	459,874
Sugar... ..	36,886	47,005	45,351	21,821	397,189
All other Articles ...	1,353,676	1,495,213	2,086,343	2,456,624	2,569,625
Total ...	2,196,571	2,358,761	3,187,354	3,560,902	4,082,001
Excise Duty—					
Spirits	68,486	84,139	101,587	110,171	111,812
Beer	181,303	189,868	208,254	227,398	229,108
Tobacco	169,842	175,156	249,104	260,880	254,869
Sugar... ..	229,409	229,981	270,656	291,960	57,703
Starch	5,748	895	...	...	...
Agricultural machinery ...	Dr. 41	...	...	...	...
Total ...	654,747	680,039	829,601	890,409	653,492
Miscellaneous ...	10,650	10,211	13,215	11,122	14,645
Grand Total ...	2,861,968	3,049,011	4,030,170	4,462,433	4,750,138

These figures have been furnished by the Customs Department, and the discrepancies between the totals for 1910-11, 1911-12, and 1912-13 in the above table and those given in part "Finance" of the *Year-Book* are due to refunds recorded at the Treasury but not at the Customs House. The item "Miscellaneous" in the above table is distributed between Customs and Excise duties in part "Finance."

The amounts given for the first two years are net, after making inter-state adjustments and deducting drawbacks and refunds; but those for the last three years have been reduced by drawbacks and refunds only. No record has been kept since 1st July, 1910, of goods which, being imported into or manufactured in the State, afterwards passed into another State for consumption, and consequently no adjustment of duties paid has been possible between the States concerned. The net debit against Victoria on this account amounted to £564,746 for the financial year 1909-10, so that the total duties shown for each subsequent year may be assumed to be overstated to at least that extent.

Drawback. Drawback is a refund of the duty paid on imported goods which are subsequently exported. It 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. The following are the figures for the last ten years:—

REFUND OF DUTY ON EXPORTS (DRAWBACK), 1904 TO 1913.

Year.							Amount Paid as Drawback.
							£
1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,840
1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,275
1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,962
1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,103
1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,920
1909	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,873
1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,295
1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,955
1912	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,670
1913	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,343

From 1872, when the system of allowing drawback was first introduced, to the end of 1913, the total amount of duty repaid as drawback was £3,094,030. The goods on which drawback is allowed are included in the general exports.

INTER-STATE COMMISSION.

**Inter-state
Commission.**

The Inter-State Commission is a body incorporated under the terms of Act No. 33 of 1912 of the Commonwealth of Australia. The members of the Commission, of whom there are three, were appointed on 5th August, 1913.

The Commission is charged with the duty of investigating all matters which, in the opinion of the Commission, ought, in the public interest, to be investigated affecting—

- (a) the production of, and trade in, commodities;
- (b) the encouragement, improvement, and extension of Australian industries and manufactures;
- (c) markets outside Australia, and the opening up of external trade generally;
- (d) the effect and operation of any Tariff Act or other legislation of the Commonwealth in regard to revenues, Australian manufactures, and industry, and trade generally;
- (e) prices of commodities;
- (f) profits of trade and manufacture;
- (g) wages and social and industrial conditions;
- (h) labour, employment and unemployment;
- (i) bounties paid by foreign countries to encourage shipping or export trade;
- (j) population;
- (k) immigration; and
- (l) other matters referred to the Commission by either House of the Parliament, by resolution, for investigation.

Further, the Commission may investigate all matters affecting—

- (a) the extent of diversions or proposed diversions, or works or proposed works for diversions, from any river and its tributaries, and their effect or probable effect on the navigability of rivers that, by themselves or by their connexion with other waters, constitute highways for Inter-State trade and commerce;
- (b) the maintenance and the improvement of the navigability of such rivers;
- (c) the abridgment by the Commonwealth by any law or regulation of trade or commerce of the rights of any State or the residents therein to the reasonable use of the waters of rivers for conservation or irrigation;
- (d) the violation by any State, or by the people of any State, of the rights of any other State, or the people of any other State, with respect to the waters of rivers.

The Act requires that all rates fixed or made by any common carrier for any service rendered in respect of Inter-State commerce, or which affect Inter-State commerce, shall be reasonable and just, and prohibits all such rates which are unreasonable or unjust, and all undue preferences upon State railways in respect of Inter-State commerce.

SHIPPING.

Victorian shipping as dealt with in the succeeding tables refers to vessels trading with other States and overseas countries. Vessels trading on the Victorian coast and on the River Murray have not been taken into consideration, although in the particulars of the shipping of the port of Melbourne given on page 248 *post*, shipping trading on the Victorian coast is included. The number of vessels entered and cleared, their total tonnage, and the number of men forming their crews in each of the last five years were as follows :—

SHIPPING INWARD AND OUTWARD, 1909 TO 1913.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Vessels Entered—					
Number	2,174	2,308	2,335	2,399	2,481
Tons	4,506,973	4,952,273	5,148,184	5,426,146	5,950,035
● Average tonnage ...	2,073	2,146	2,205	2,262	2,398
Crews	137,128	145,845	153,184	163,055	176,844
Vessels Cleared—					
Number	2,157	2,312	2,347	2,385	2,469
Tons	4,514,298	4,954,773	5,156,952	5,410,801	5,902,277
Average tonnage ...	2,093	2,143	2,197	2,269	2,391
Crews	136,833	145,567	152,683	161,611	175,704

The vessels entered from inter-state and overseas ports during 1913 were greater in number than in any other year except 1853 and 1854. It is to the tonnage, not the number of vessels, however, that we must look for an indication of the increase or decrease in shipping. The aggregate net tonnage for 1913 was greater than that of any previous year, and exceeded that of 1912, the next in volume, by 523,889 tons. The departures to inter-state and overseas ports in 1913 exceeded the departures in any other year except 1854, and represented an increase over the previous year of 84 vessels, and of 491,476 in the aggregate net tonnage. In 1913 steamers numbered 2,308 of the vessels entered, and 2,296 of the vessels cleared, their tonnage aggregating 5,859,198 and 5,813,087 respectively.

The inward shipping of 1913 included 46 vessels in ballast, of an aggregate tonnage of 96,792, whilst the outward shipping included 362 vessels in ballast, having an aggregate tonnage of 515,189.

Shipping with
principal
countries.

The more important of the countries having shipping communication with Victoria in 1913 are set out in the following statement:—

SHIPPING WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1913.

Countries.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Australian States	1,783	3,509,138	1,934	3,897,363
United Kingdom	220	1,154,434	202	1,005,003
New Zealand	93	189,328	103	335,487
Other British	103	251,852	80	182,243
Total British Countries	2,199	5,104,752	2,319	5,420,096
France	15	43,291	21	66,801
Germany	82	297,516	55	206,649
United States	66	200,892	2	6,921
Other Foreign	119	303,584	72	201,810
Total Foreign Countries	282	845,283	150	482,181
Total	2,481	5,950,035	2,469	5,902,277

Nationality of
vessels.

The nationality of vessels entered and cleared at Victorian ports in each of the years 1909 to 1913 was as shown hereunder:—

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1909 TO 1913.

Year.	NUMBER OF VESSELS.				TONNAGE OF VESSELS.			
	Australian.	Other British.	Foreign.	Total.	Australian.	Other British.	Foreign	Total.
Entered.								
1909...	1,249	682	243	2,174	1,679,938	2,156,974	670,061	4,506,973
1910...	1,327	746	235	2,308	1,765,041	2,504,249	682,983	4,952,273
1911...	1,347	724	264	2,335	1,855,341	2,534,846	757,997	5,148,184
1912...	1,372	749	278	2,399	1,880,992	2,713,182	831,972	5,426,146
1913...	1,444	741	296	2,481	2,278,624	2,757,350	914,061	5,950,035
Cleared.								
1909...	1,245	673	239	2,157	1,695,525	2,152,599	666,174	4,514,298
1910...	1,327	752	233	2,312	1,772,253	2,501,349	681,171	4,954,773
1911...	1,351	729	267	2,347	1,852,717	2,544,239	759,996	5,156,952
1912...	1,356	752	277	2,385	1,866,304	2,720,180	824,317	5,410,801
1913...	1,447	731	291	2,469	2,276,338	2,722,324	903,615	5,902,277

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 1909 to 1913 are, Australian vessels, 58, 58, 58, 57, 58 per cent., Australian tonnage, 37, 36, 36, 35, 39 per cent.; other British vessels 31, 32, 31, 31, 30 per cent.; other British tonnage 48, 50, 49, 50, 46 per cent.; foreign vessels, 11, 10, 11, 12, 12 per cent., and foreign tonnage 15, 14, 15, 15, 15 per cent.

In the next table further details of the nationality of the shipping for the year 1913 are given :—

NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING, 1913.

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
British—				
Australian ...	1,444	2,278,624	1,447	2,276,338
United Kingdom ...	560	2,541,834	550	2,508,257
New Zealand...	176	210,446	176	208,997
South African ...	5	5,070	5	5,070
Total British ...	2,185	5,035,974	2,178	4,998,662
Foreign—				
Austro-Hungarian ...	8	16,470	8	16,470
Belgian ...	1	2,074	1	2,074
Danish ...	1	2,159	1	2,159
Dutch ...	13	32,136	13	32,136
French ...	33	93,692	33	94,514
German ...	160	573,258	158	570,937
Italian ...	3	4,838	2	3,082
Japanese ...	25	81,342	24	77,960
Norwegian ...	34	67,438	34	66,524
Russian ...	6	9,962	6	9,744
Swedish ...	12	30,692	11	28,015
Total Foreign ...	296	914,061	291	903,615
Total ...	2,481	5,950,035	2,469	5,902,277

Vessels on
Victorian
register.

The vessels on the Victorian register on 31st December, 1913, were as follows, the ports of registration and net tonnage being distinguished:—

VESSELS ON THE VICTORIAN REGISTER, 1913.

Port of Registration.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Net Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Net Tonnage.
Melbourne	204	117,890	195	31,449	399	149,339
Geelong	3	449	5	360	8	809
Port Fairy	3	621	...	...	3	621
Total	210	118,960	200	31,809	410	150,769

During 1913 there were added to the register 12 steamers with net tonnage of 15,290, and 9 sailing vessels with a tonnage of 1,779; whilst 7 steamers having net tonnage of 16,118, and 26 sailing vessels having a tonnage of 13,381, were taken off the register.

The following statement, compiled by the Marine Underwriters' and Salvage Association of Victoria, shows the number and net tonnage of vessels on the registers of all the Australian States and New Zealand on 30th June, 1913:—

VESSELS OWNED IN AUSTRALASIA, 1913.

States, &c.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Net Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Net Tonnage.
Victoria	192	115,536	209	33,041	401	148,577
New South Wales	548	91,670	592	45,403	1,140	137,073
Queensland	98	14,977	199	8,981	297	23,958
South Australia	116	58,969	214	18,477	330	77,446
Western Australia	44	20,480	405	11,378	449	31,858
Tasmania	59	8,373	159	7,963	218	16,336
Total Australia	1,057	310,005	1,778	125,243	2,835	435,248
Fiji	8	725	6	900	14	1,625
New Guinea ... ..	...	...	3	43	3	43
New Zealand	283	121,857	332	35,331	615	157,188
Total	1,348	432,587	2,119	161,517	3,467	594,104

Compared with 1912, vessels owned in Australia have increased by 17 in number and by 16,279 in tonnage.

PORT OF MELBOURNE.

Port of
Melbourne.

The port of Melbourne is under the control of the Melbourne Harbor Trust, which has 9·19 miles of wharfs, piers, and jetties in the River Yarra, Victoria Dock, and Hobson's Bay. The area of these wharfs is 45 acres 16 perches, of which 16 acres 2 roods are under sheds. According to a return prepared by the

Harbor Master the total number of vessels berthed within the port of Melbourne in 1913 comprised 4,284 steamers, 21 ships, 67 barques, 19 brigs, 179 schooners, 378 ketches, and 636 lighters, with registered tonnage aggregating 7,003,970. The tonnage of imports was 2,725,888, and that of exports 1,369,608. The floating plant of the Trust in commission includes 7 dredges, 1 steam tug, 9 steam hopper barges, 10 iron towing hopper barges, 2 steam launches, 2 motor launches, and 1 Lobnitz rock breaker. The material dredged and disposed of during 1913 amounted to 2,512,640 cubic yards, viz., 1,210,828 cubic yards from Hobson's Bay, and 1,301,812 cubic yards from the river Yarra and Victoria Dock. Since the establishment of the Trust, the river dredgings have amounted to 29,011,003, and the bay dredgings to 16,726,845 cubic yards, making a total of 45,737,848 cubic yards. Of the dredgings, 32,382,208 cubic yards were deposited in deep water, and 13,355,640 were landed and deposited for reclamation work. The average cost of dredging, towing, and depositing in 1913 was 6·29d. per cubic yard.

Some idea of the relative importance of Melbourne and Sydney, in comparison with the principal ports in the world, is obtainable from the following table :—

SHIPPING AT PRINCIPAL PORTS IN THE WORLD, 1912.†

Ports.	Entered.			Cleared.		
	Foreign or Oversea Trade.	Coasting Trade.	Total.	Foreign or Oversea Trade.	Coasting Trade.	Total.
<i>British.</i>	Tonnage.	Tonnage.	Tonnage.	Tonnage.	Tonnage.	Tonnage.
Melbourne ..	2,370,410	3,768,156	6,138,566	*	*	*
Sydney ..	3,265,282	5,228,777	8,494,059	*	*	*
Cardiff ..	6,236,944	4,811,931	11,048,875	9,168,115	2,042,276	11,210,391
Liverpool (including Birkenhead) ..	7,253,016	3,337,275	10,590,291	7,446,873	4,232,074	11,678,947
London ..	10,800,716	5,761,278	16,561,994	8,748,008	7,865,067	16,613,075
Newcastle, and North and South Shields ..	6,421,195	4,259,547	10,680,742	7,632,672	3,285,398	10,918,070
Southampton ..	5,217,992	1,469,857	6,687,849	4,651,179	1,524,371	6,175,550
Colombo ..	7,348,900	*	*	7,347,144	*	*
Singapore ..	8,223,272	*	*	8,220,974	*	*
Victoria (Hong Kong) ..	10,805,536	*	*	10,809,459	*	*
<i>Foreign.</i>						
Antwerp† ..	13,233,677	*	*	13,272,665	*	*
Hamburg ..	11,830,949	*	*	11,945,239	*	*
Marseilles ..	8,051,321	*	*	8,198,874	*	*
Rotterdam ..	10,624,499	*	*	10,609,814	*	*
New York ..	13,428,950	*	*	13,366,893	*	*
Rio de Janeiro ..	5,212,713	*	*	5,198,784	*	*
Monte Video ..	8,244,375	*	*	8,121,453	*	*

* Not available.

† The information for foreign ports relates to the year 1911.

‡ The figures relating to entrances and clearances at Belgian ports are stated in net tonnage, according to the system in force in that country, under which the deduction from the gross tonnage for the space occupied by the propelling power is less than that adopted in the United Kingdom. The recorded net tonnage of steamers is accordingly greater in the Belgian returns than that recorded for the same vessels when entering or clearing at ports in the United Kingdom.

Docks in
Australasia.

The following particulars relating to the dry and floating docks in Australasia have been taken from *Lloyd's Register* :—

DOCKS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Port.	Description of Dock.	Extreme Length. Length on Bottom.	Breadth at Entrance	Height of Sill above Bottom of Dock.	Depth on Sill at High Water, Ordinary Spring Tides.
		ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.
Albany	W.A. Small floating dock ..	{ 130 0 121 0	{ 22 2	3 0	6 10
Brisbane	Q. Government Dry Dock	431 6	53 0	3 2	19 0
Clarence River	N.S.W. Dry dock ..	110 0	42 0	3 0	8 6
Launceston	Tas. Floating dry dock ..	160 0	37 0	0 6	12 6
Melbourne	V. Graving Dock ..	{ 520 0 510 0	{ 70 0 (top) 60 0 (bottom)	{ 4 0	23 6
"	" " " "	{ 430 0 420 0	{ 64 0 (top) 52 0 (bottom)	{ 4 0	23 6
"	" Alfred Graving Dock	{ 470 0 459 0	{ 80 0	2 6	26 0
"	" Floating Dry Dock ..	{ 216 0 200 0	{ 36 0	1 0	12 6
Sydney	N.S.W. Mort's Graving Dock	{ 640 0 640 0	{ 69 0	4 6	18 0
"	" New Graving Dock ..	700 0	83 0 (top)	4 0	28 9
"	" Floating Dock ..	{ 320 0 317 0	{ 44 0	..	..
"	" " " "	{ 109 0 100 0	23 0 extreme	..	..
"	" Pontoon Floating Dock	195 0 (on blocks)	60 6 (inside walls)	..	..
"	" Floating Dock ..	163 0	40 0	..	12 0
"	" Fitzroy Graving Dock	{ 477 0 463 0	{ 59 0	1 4	21 6
"	" Sutherland Dock ..	{ 637 0 630 0	{ 84 0	3 6	32 0
"	" Drake's Floating Dock	{ 150 0 150 0	{ 40 0	5 0	8 0
Auckland	N.Z. Graving Dock ..	{ 312 0 300 0	{ 43 0	1 6	13 6
"	" Calliope Graving Dock	{ 566 0 521 0	{ ..	1 7	33 0
Lyttelton	" Graving Dock ..	{ 481 6 450 0	{ 62 0	2 0	23 0
Port Chalmers	" Dry Dock ..	{ 348 0 328 0	{ 50 0	3 0	19 6
"	" " " "	500 0	70 0	3 0	22 0

LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHTS, 1913.

Where situated.	Description.	Nature.	Power in Lighthouse. (Units of 1,000 Candles.)			Colour.	Distance Visible.	Persons employed	Ordinary Expenditure during the Financial Year 1912-13.	Capital Cost.
			White.	Red.	Green.				£	£
Cape Nelson	Dioptric	Fixed	4½	3½	..	White*	Miles.	3	537	16,178
Auxiliary	Dioptric	"	..	..	..	Red	19	2	353	2,573
Portland	Dioptric	Fixed and Flashing	..	{ 1½ff. }	..	Green	12	2	354	3,857
Port Fairy	"	"	..	..	..	Red	9	2	..	..
Warrnambool (upper light)	"	Fixed	..	..	..	White	14	2	350	7,917
(lower light)	"	"	..	..	..	Red	5	..	..	..
Cape Otway	"	Triple Flashing	24	..	..	White	24	4	673	10,367
Auxiliary	"	Fixed	7½	5½	..	Red	4 to 8	..	..	..
Split Point	Dioptric	"	..	..	..	Red†	18	3	522	11,838
Auxiliary	"	"	..	..	..	White	3	..	..	..
Port Phillip—	Dioptric	Occulting	22	13	..	White and Red	17	3	540	4,113
Point Lonsdale	Catadioptric	Fixed	2½	..	..	White	17	..	..	..
Queenscliff (high)	Dioptric	"	2	1	..	Red and White	10 & 14	3	1,436	19,071
(low)	"	"	2	1	..	"	11	..	..	..
West Channel Pile Light	"	"	2½	2½	..	"	13	4	542	9,456
South Channel (Eastern Light)	"	"	..	10	..	"	10	..	..	..
(pile)	"	"	..	..	..	White	10	..	59	..
Schnapper Point	"	Occulting	2½	1½	..	Red and White	12	3	739	5,005
Gellibrand Point (Pile Light)	Catadioptric	Fixed and Flashing	{ 4½ff. }	..	..	White	23	..	..	..
Cape Schanck	"	"	48½ff.	..	..	Red	3	3	638	19,278
Auxiliary	"	Fixed	189	..	..	White	27	4	1,003	24,433
Wilson's Promontory	Dioptric	Flashing (Group)	4½	..	..	White	15	3	447	13,225
Cliffy Island	"	Flashing	30	12	..	White*	21	3	553	21,785
Cape Everard	Holophotal	Double Flashing	30	7	..	White	20	3	774	22,631
Gabo Island	Catadioptric	Occulting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									9,520	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.

Lighthouses.

The following return contains particulars of the lighthouses and lights on the Victorian coast.—

LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHTS.

Interchange.

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs was transferred to the Federal Government by proclamation on 1st March, 1901.

Rates of postage. The rates of postage in force within the Commonwealth and Papua are as follows :—

Letters ...	...	...	...	...	1d. per half ounce
Letter-cards ...	...	...	...	...	{ Single, 1d. each
					{ Reply, 1d. each half
Post-cards ...	...	...	...	...	{ Single, 1d. each
					{ Reply, 1d. each half
Printed papers (other than newspapers) ...	...	...	...	...	½d. per 2 ounces
Books printed in Australia ...	...	...	...	...	½d. per 8 ounces
Books printed outside Australia ...	...	...	...	...	½d. per 4 ounces
Magazines printed and published in Australia ...	...	...	...	...	each ½d. per 8 ounces
Magazines printed and published outside Australia ...	...	...	...	...	each ½d. per 4 ounces
Commercial papers, patterns, samples, and merchandise as prescribed ...	...	...	...	...	1d. per 2 ounces
Newspapers printed and published in Australia ...	...	...	...	...	½d. per 10 ounces
Newspapers printed and published outside Australia ...	...	...	...	...	½d. per 4 ounces

The rate of postage on letters from the Commonwealth to the United Kingdom and the Oversea Dominions, British colonies and protectorates, is 1d. per half-ounce.

Cable rates. The ordinary rate for cabling to the United Kingdom is 3s. per word, and the deferred rate is 1s. 6d. per word. In January, 1913, the Pacific Cable Board instituted a tariff for week-end cable letters available to and from the United Kingdom with Australia and New Zealand. The rate is 9d. per word, with a minimum charge of 18s., plus inland telegraph charges when incurred. Messages may be lodged up to midnight on Saturday.

Postal returns. The post-offices in the State on 31st December, 1913, numbered 1,749, and in addition there were 883 receiving offices (principally loose-bags), 12 travelling offices, and 1,575 letter boxes. The postal and telegraphic staff numbered 4,486 persons, and there were in addition 4,964 non-official post masters, mail contractors, and casual employes employed part time only in the service. The postal routes in 1913 covered a distance of 15,630 miles, of which 3,608 were by railway, the distance traversed being 8,461,085 miles, including 4,410,788 railway miles. In the following table is shown the business done by the Postal Department in each of the last five years :—

POSTAL RETURNS, 1909 TO 1913.

—	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Posted and Received—					
Letters and Post-cards ...	133,601,053	143,483,191	159,092,001	175,588,805	206,748,316
Newspapers ...	32,294,427	53,058,881	36,125,728	37,826,929	40,950,516
Packets ...	17,568,819		20,951,712	20,631,887	18,292,538
Parcels ...	620,536	682,104	720,245	764,821	893,934
Total ...	184,084,835	197,224,176	216,889,686	234,812,442	266,885,304

Registered letters and articles are included in this statement, and numbered 1,373,605 in 1913. The total number of letters, newspapers, packets, and parcels passing through the post-office in 1913 exceeded the number for 1912 by 14 per cent. A clear idea of the magnitude of the postal matter dealt with will be obtained when it is stated that in 1913 the letters posted and received represented 149 and the newspapers, packets, and parcels, 43 per head of the population.

The next table gives in three groups the destination of letters, newspapers, packets, and parcels posted, whether for delivery inland, in other States, or in countries outside the Commonwealth, and shows whence those received came, whether from other States or from outside countries.

POSTAL SERVICE—INLAND, INTER-STATE AND INTERNATIONAL: 1909 TO 1913.

Service.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
LETTERS AND POSTCARDS.					
Posted for delivery inland	107,177,515	115,297,888	121,078,121	129,610,388	152,736,053
" " in other States ..	9,679,546	9,862,272	13,636,148	15,177,996	15,201,166
" " outside the States ..	3,160,464	3,492,222	5,179,176	6,780,247	7,687,758
Total	120,017,525	128,652,382	139,893,445	151,568,631	175,624,977
Received from other States	9,467,320	10,166,441	13,248,800	15,220,243	16,977,659
" " outside the States ..	4,116,208	4,664,368	5,949,756	8,799,931	14,145,680
Total	13,583,528	14,830,809	19,198,556	24,020,174	31,123,339
NEWSPAPERS.					
Posted for delivery inland	10,868,160	12,881,083	12,658,570	10,894,399	14,980,478
" " in other States ..	12,135,234	11,036,628	11,926,548	13,934,813	14,548,365
" " outside the States ..	2,333,076	2,556,198	3,200,478	3,153,631	3,332,069
Total	25,336,470	26,473,909	27,785,596	27,982,843	32,860,912
Received from other States	3,430,794	3,477,307	3,984,990	4,748,731	4,762,405
" " outside the States ..	3,527,163	5,067,664*	4,355,142	5,095,250	3,327,199
Total [†]	6,957,957		8,340,132	9,844,081	8,089,604
PACKETS.					
Posted for delivery inland	11,111,471	12,214,311	13,577,951	13,084,847	11,725,748
" " in other States ..	2,565,516	2,848,168	2,659,704	2,577,753	3,095,332
" " outside the States ..	980,376	1,194,054	1,213,746	1,400,431	1,149,648
Total	14,657,363	16,256,533	17,451,401	17,063,031	15,970,728
Received from other States	1,735,735	1,753,468	2,048,596	1,870,407	1,511,567
" " outside the States ..	1,175,721	†	1,451,715	1,698,449	810,243
Total [†]	2,911,456		3,500,311	3,568,856	2,321,810
PARCELS.					
Posted for delivery inland	365,228	399,173	410,290	421,342	508,652
" " in other States ..	142,648	156,501	169,352	184,457	213,047
" " outside the States ..	19,245	19,367	18,784	21,248	23,573
Total	527,121	575,041	598,426	627,047	745,272
Received from other States	63,033	74,609	82,678	90,678	96,935
" " outside the States ..	30,382	32,454	39,141	47,096	51,677
Total	93,415	107,063	121,819	137,774	148,612

* Includes packets, no distinction having been made in the post-office between newspapers and packets from outside the Commonwealth for this year.

† Included with newspapers.

Dead letters, &c. Dead letters in 1913 numbered 604,169, of which 34,808 were irregularly posted. These letters contained money amounting to £15,983, as well as other articles of value, and were disposed of as follows :—Returned to writers, 423,434 ; destroyed, 100,745 ; returned to other States or countries as unclaimed, 79,990. There were also 1,032,334 undelivered packets and newspapers, of which 195,417 were returned to the senders, 807,762 were destroyed, and 29,155 were returned to other States and countries. The large number of Electoral Referenda packets returned to the senders (81,000) is partly responsible for the inflation in the number of dead packets and newspapers dealt with in the year 1913.

Money orders and postal notes. There are 534 money order offices in the State, which, in 1913, issued 376,961 orders for £1,673,878. Of these 238,720 for £1,262,684 were inland, 42,171 for £208,004 inter-state, and 96,070 for £203,190 international orders. The orders paid in the same year numbered 408,988, and were for an aggregate amount of £1,922,665, the inland being 243,349 for £1,263,629, the inter-state 117,188 for £517,547, and the international 48,451 for £141,489. Inland postal notes paid totalled 2,272,001 for £849,013, Victorian notes paid in other States 623,704 for £215,334, and the notes of other States paid in Victoria 416,912 for £177,967. The following is a comparative statement of the business done since 1908 :—

MONEY ORDERS AND POSTAL NOTES, 1909 TO 1913.

—	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Money Orders Issued—					
Number ...	245,911	262,925	279,622	316,538	376,961
Amount ... £	1,031,215	1,101,609	1,139,505	1,261,829	1,673,878
Money Orders Paid—					
Number ...	324,240	332,522	338,384	355,540	408,988
Amount ... £	1,363,064	1,418,857	1,437,537	1,506,658	1,922,665
Postal Notes—					
Victorian—Paid in Victoria £	702,642	739,754	770,740	811,606	849,013
Victorian—Paid in Other States £	124,354	138,674	164,301	181,540	215,334
Of Other States—Paid in Victoria £	147,515	151,737	160,462	168,771	177,967

The value of money orders issued has increased year by year, the issues of 1913 exceeding those of 1912 by £412,049, and those of 1909 by £642,663. Of orders paid those of 1913 exceed those of 1912 by £416,007, and those of 1909 by £559,601.

The business in postal notes has increased considerably, the amount of Victorian notes paid within the State during 1913 being £146,371 in excess of the amount paid in 1909. The business with the other States exhibited great improvement during the period embraced in the table, Victorian notes paid in other States during 1913 showing an increase of £90,980 over 1909, and notes of other States paid in Victoria an increase of £30,452 for the same period.

Telegraphs
and
telegrams.

There are 1,648 telegraph offices in the State, 461 of which are attached to the railway service. Of the mileage of line and wire, 4,256 miles of line carrying 14,063 miles of wire are controlled by the Postal Department, and 3,372 miles of line carrying 5,340 miles of wire by the Railway Department. The length of lines and wire open, and the number of telegrams sent from Victorian offices, and of those received from outside the State in each of the last five years, were as follows :—

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEGRAMS, 1909 TO 1913.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Number of Offices ...	1,258	1,374	1,455	1,538	1,648
Miles open—					
Line (poles) ...	7,161	7,182	7,273	7,455	7,628
Wire ...	16,386	16,405	17,403	18,649	19,403
Telegrams despatched—					
Inland ...	1,795,539	1,943,019	2,017,997	1,994,436	1,969,752
Inter-State ...	685,412	733,051	790,403	882,051	902,969
International ...	75,649	81,667	86,264	92,750	98,320
Total ...	2,556,600	2,757,737	2,894,664	2,969,237	2,971,041
Telegrams received—					
Inter-State ...	779,603	842,104	923,911	950,015	1,006,618
International ...	73,645	79,730	84,129	89,709	92,456
Total ...	853,248	921,834	1,008,040	1,039,724	1,099,074

The total telegrams despatched in 1913 exceeded those despatched in the previous year by 1,804, although inland telegrams show a falling off to the extent of 24,684, which is doubtless due to the extension of telephonic facilities. Compared with 1909 the telegrams despatched in 1913 showed an increase of 414,441, of which 174,213 were inland, 217,557 inter-state, and 22,671 international. Telegrams received from outside the State have increased by 245,826 since 1909. In 1913 the value of inland telegrams was £84,277, of inter-state despatched £72,621, of inter-state received £76,525, of international despatched £107,808, and of international received £90,140.

Telephones. The telephone exchanges were worked by a private company until September, 1887, in which month the business, buildings, and plant were purchased by the Government. The following statement shows for the past five years the length of lines

and wire open and the number of subscribers, telephones, and private lines :—

TELEPHONES, 1909 TO 1913.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Miles Open—					
Lines (Poles and under-ground					
Cables)	1,553	1,820	2,071	2,467	2,902
Wire)	56,967	85,725	118,521	153,400	189,193
Subscribers	16,673	20,236	22,859	26,562	30,640
Telephones	23,928	26,627	30,817	35,541	39,968
Private Lines	462	471	525	530	548

The length of wire has increased by 232 per cent., and the number of subscribers by 84 per cent., since 1909. The subscribers given in the table are direct connexions, the actual number of telephones in use having been 39,968 in 1913. This number represents an increase of 12½ per cent. as compared with 1912, and of 67 per cent. as compared with 1909.

The revenue of the Post and Telegraph Department amounted to £1,172,639 in 1913, the items being postage £665,783, commission on money orders and postal notes £31,805, telegrams, cablegrams, &c., £160,877, telephones, &c., £272,964, and various £41,210. In addition, unpaid services rendered to other Departments were valued at £210. It is estimated that the number of stamps and pre-payment forms sold for postal and telegraphic purposes in 1913 was 143,302,289, and the value thereof £795,817. The ordinary expenditure of the Department amounted to £1,157,841 in 1913, whilst capital expenditure on buildings, furniture, &c., telegraph lines, and telephone exchanges amounted to £324,329. The items of ordinary expenditure were :—Salaries, &c., £719,418; inland mail services, £138,425; British and foreign mail services, £52,828; cable subsidies, &c., £4,500; maintenance of buildings, &c., £127,005; and miscellaneous, £115,665. 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, 1909 TO 1913.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	883,682	962,495	1,005,027	1,068,516	1,172,639
Value of unpaid Services ...	5,761	5,761	5,761	5,761	210
Revenue Earned	889,443	968,256	1,010,788	1,074,277	1,172,849
Expenditure (ordinary) ...	766,267	835,920	935,821	1,009,851	1,157,841
Surplus	123,176	132,336	74,967	64,426	15,008
Capital Expenditure	167,031	243,875	315,728	501,740	324,329

RAILWAYS.

Victorian
Railways,
length and
cost.

All railways in Victoria available for general traffic are, with the one exception referred to on page 262, the property of the State, and are under the management of three Commissioners appointed by the Government.

The succeeding tables relate to the State railways, the motive power of which, with the exception of the St. Kilda to Brighton Electric Street Railway, is steam. Parliament has, however, sanctioned the electrification of the Melbourne Suburban Railways, and it is expected that the conversion will be completed in 1917. The gauge of the lines is 5 ft. 3 in., with the exception of 121·9 miles of single lines, of which the gauge is 2 ft. 6 in. The following table shows the length of double and single lines, the cost of construction, and the average cost per mile at the close of each of the last five years :—

RAILWAYS, LENGTH AND COST OF CONSTRUCTION, 30TH JUNE, 1909, TO 30TH JUNE, 1913.

—	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Length of Lines on 30th June—					
Double Lines (miles)	307·51	307·51	321·03	321·03	325·71
Single Lines (miles)	3,155·36	3,236·42	3,255·42	3,354·42	3,374·69
Total ...	3,462·87	3,543·93	3,576·45	3,675·45	3,700·40
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost of Construction	32,987,611	33,332,350	33,784,264	34,258,950	34,732,556
Average Cost per mile	9,497	9,405	9,446	9,321	9,386

In addition to the lines embraced in this table, the following were in course of construction on 30th June, 1913 :—

	5-ft. 3-in. Gauge.	Miles.
White Cliffs to Yelta	9½
Gheringhap to Maroona	100½
Bairnsdale to Orbost	60
Crowland to Navarre	23
Benalla to Tatong	18½
Rushworth to Colbinabbin	12
Chillingollah to Manangatang	18½
		<u>242½</u>

and the following lines had been authorized, but their construction had not been commenced :—

	5-ft. 3-in. Gauge.	Miles
Tallangatta to Cudgewa	42½
Swan Hill to Piangil	27½
Sea Lake towards Pier Millan	17½
Heywood to Mumbannar	39½
Elmore to Cohuna	57½
Hamilton to Cavendish	15½
Rainbow towards Nypo	10½
Linton to Skipton	12½
		<u>224</u>

Cost of
railways and
equipment.

The capital cost of lines opened, works, rolling-stock and equipment at 30th June in each of the last five years was as follows:—

CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS AND EQUIPMENT, 1909 TO 1913.

30th June.	£
1909	42,392,007
1910	43,091,478
1911	44,021,212
1912	45,603,114
1913	47,076,911

The cost given is the actual cost of construction, exclusive of expenses of floating loans, &c. Of the capital expended to 30th June, 1913, £3,890,866 was derived from the general revenue, and the balance (£43,186,045) from loans. The latter liability is represented by debentures and stock outstanding to the nominal amount of £44,566,760, on which the annual interest payable is £1,591,033, or at the average rate of 3·57 per cent. The nominal amount of loans, however, was reduced by £1,380,715—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, 1913, was 3·57 per cent., the real interest on the net proceeds available for railway construction was 3·68 per cent.

The capital expenditure incurred in respect of lines now closed for traffic was approximately £392,741, and for surveys of lines not constructed £374,064.

Railway
traffic.

The mileage and the traffic of the railways since 30th June, 1908, are given in the following table:—

RAILWAYS—MILEAGE AND TRAFFIC, 1908-9 TO 1912-13.

	Year ended 30th June.				
	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Miles Constructed ...	3,462·87	3,543·93	3,576·45	3,675·45	3,700·40
„ Dismantled ...	18·03	18·03	18·03	18·03	18·03
„ Closed to Traffic	29·93	29·93	29·93	29·93	29·93
„ Open for Traffic	3,414·91	3,495·97	3,528·49	3,627·49	3,652·44
Train Mileage ...	11,628,792	12,045,866	13,319,572	14,203,681	14,648,489
Passengers carried ...	82,286,112	86,642,160	95,206,713	105,909,650	113,430,526
Goods and Live Stock Carried (Tons)	4,166,786	4,468,440	4,967,627	5,297,685	5,150,404

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, 1913, was 3,997·42 miles of main tracks, and 680·69 miles of sidings.

The passenger traffic of 1912-13 was the heaviest experienced by the Railway Department, passenger journeys exceeding those of the second heaviest year—1911-12—by 7,520,876, and those of 1910-11,

the next in volume, by 18,223,813. Of the passenger journeys in 1912-13, 104,920,265 were made by metropolitan-suburban, and 8,510,261 by country passengers, these exceeding by 7,082,051 and 438,825 respectively the corresponding numbers of journeys for the previous year. The tonnage of goods and live stock carried in 1912-13 was less than that for 1911-12 by 147,281, but exceeded that for 1910-11, which now stands third in importance, by 182,777. The items of goods carried in 1912-13 showing greatest tonnage were:—Wheat, 609,795 tons; stone, gravel, and sand, 607,866 tons; firewood, 484,336 tons; minerals (including coal, coke, ores, &c.), 390,114 tons; and hay, straw, and chaff, 302,082 tons. Live stock carried in the same year had an aggregate weight of 411,420 tons, and comprised 45,810 horses, 371,217 cattle, 5,497,968 sheep, and 283,198 pigs. Comparing 1912-13 with 1908-9 the passenger traffic had increased by 31,144,414 passengers, or 38 per cent., and the goods and live stock carried by 983,618 tons, or 24 per cent.; whilst the number of train miles run had been increased by 3,019,697 miles, or by 26 per cent.

The receipts and working expenses of the Railway Department during the last five financial years were as follows:—

RAILWAY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1908-9 TO 1912-13.

	Year ended 30th June.				
	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Receipts—	£	£	£	£	£
Passenger Fares ...	1,797,000	1,884,614	2,076,498	2,322,067	2,445,324
Freight on Goods and Live Stock	2,081,378	2,238,895	2,476,563	2,528,380	2,373,978
Sundries ...	308,687	332,239	356,001	383,532	402,969
Total ...	4,189,065	4,455,748	4,909,062	5,233,979	5,222,271
Working Expenses—	£	£	£	£	£
Way and Works...	626,532	645,279	804,810	894,671	933,809
Rolling-stock ...	998,028	1,230,784	1,268,264	1,397,020	1,471,346
Transportation ...	644,660	687,952	770,663	905,805	953,976
General Charges*	254,709	263,720	265,586	257,590	245,870
Total ...	2,523,929	2,827,735	3,109,323	3,455,086	3,605,001
Net Receipts ...	1,665,136	1,628,013	1,799,739	1,778,893	1,617,270
Percentage of Expenses to Receipts	60·25	63·46	63·34	66·01	69·03

* Including pensions and gratuities.

The receipts of the railways in 1912-13 are £11,708 less than in 1911-12, but exceed all other years. Passenger fares show a satisfactory advance, but receipts for the carriage of goods and live stock have fallen off considerably, the most conspicuous decreases being wool, £41,483; firewood, £22,232; timber, £16,693; wheat, £16,290; and live stock, £12,960. Working expenses in 1912-13 exceed those in the previous year by £149,915, or 4 per cent., and this increase is due to the improved train facilities which have been provided in a greater proportion than the increase in traffic, to the higher cost of materials, &c., and to the concessions which have been made to the staff.

**Reduction in
freights.**

During the year 1911-12 reductions in freights representing an estimated annual value of £76,000 were made. The principal commodities which benefited by the reductions are—agricultural produce, flour from country mills for export, manures (including lime), frozen meat from country works, sheep and lambs for freezing works, firewood and mining timber, colonial spirits, beehives and honey, wrought-iron pipes for water works trusts, &c., chicory roots, beet sugar, leather (on the up journey), wattle bark and hides for country tanneries, vehicle wheels (in the rough and unfinished), trees (fruit and shelter), and cuttings.

**Railway
interest
charges
compared
with net
revenue.**

The amount of interest on current loans allocated to railways together with the expenditure incurred by the Treasury in connexion with the payment of such interest is compared with the net revenue of the Department for the last five years in the following statement:—

**RAILWAY INTEREST CHARGES AND EXPENSES AND NET
REVENUE, 1908-9 TO 1912-13.**

Year.				Interest, &c.	Net Revenue.
				£	£
1908-9	...	...	...	1,430,693	1,665,136
1909-10	...	...	...	1,472,917*	1,628,013
1910-11	...	...	...	1,516,764*	1,799,739
1911-12	...	...	...	1,513,102*	1,778,893
1912-13	...	...	...	1,595,020	1,617,270

* After deduction of interest credited on Railway Surplus, &c., viz., £8,052 in 1909-10, £12,126 in 1910-11, and £15,689 in 1911-12.

The excellent position of the railways in recent years is exhibited by this table, the figures showing that in each of the last five years there was a considerable surplus after payment of working expenses, pensions, and gratuities, special expenditure and charges on account of previous years, and interest charges and expenses. The surplus was £235,043 in 1908-9, £155,096 in 1909-10, £282,975 in 1910-11, £265,791 in 1911-12, and £22,250 in 1912-13.

Railway earnings and expenses per mile.

The earnings, expenses, and net profits per mile of railway open for the years ended 30th June, 1909 to 1913 were as follows :—

**RAILWAY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE PER TRAIN
MILE, 1908-9 TO 1912-13.**

	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Average Number of Miles Open for Traffic	3,402	3,446	3,510	3,548	3,644
Gross Earnings per Mile	£ 1,231	£ 1,293	£ 1,399	£ 1,475	£ 1,433
Expenses per Mile ..	742	821	886	974	989
Net Profits per Mile	489	472	513	501	444

This table excludes all consideration of the interest payable on railway loans and expenses of paying the same which are given in the preceding table.

The inventory of the rolling-stock at 30th June, 1913, showed that there were at that time 668 locomotives, 1,399 carriages, 15,868 trucks, and 698 vans and sundry stock, of which 12 locomotives, 25 carriages, 210 trucks, and 2 luggage vans were narrow-gauge stock. The electric railway stock comprised 22 combined cars and trailers. During the year 1912-13, the following new stock (built at the Newport workshops, with the exception of 3 carriages and 716 trucks) was put into service :—46 locomotives, 128 carriages, 1,623 trucks, and 31 vans and sundry stock. The capital cost of the broad-gauge stock was £8,665,401, of the narrow-gauge £74,197, and of the electric railway stock £22,189.

Railway staff. The number of officers and employes in the railway service and the amount of salaries and wages (including travelling and incidental expenses) paid in each of the last five financial years were as set forth below :—

RAILWAY STAFF—NUMBERS, SALARIES, ETC.

Year.	Number of Employes.	Amount of Salaries and Wages Paid.
		£
1908-9	14,639	1,846,754
1909-10	16,839	2,006,433
1910-11	19,927	2,366,873
1911-12	22,504	2,832,398
1912-13	23,808	3,098,657

Figures relating to the Railway Construction Branch are not included in the above statement, but particulars of the staff on the St. Kilda and Brighton Electric Street Railway are included.

The one railway in Victoria not belonging to the State system which is open for general traffic is that between Kerang and Koondrook, and 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 1913 cost £40,110 for construction and equipment. For the year 1913 the gross receipts were £4,714, the working expenses were £2,529, and the amount paid in interest and towards redemption was £1,809. The train mileage for the same year was 20,000.

A statement of freights in respect of commodities affecting rural producers has been supplied by the General Passenger and Freight Agent of the Victorian Railways, and is herewith appended:—

VICTORIAN RAILWAY GOODS RATES.

Commodities.	50 miles.	100 miles.	150 miles.	200 miles.	250 miles.	300 miles.	350 miles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Rate per ton.							
Agricultural Produce, in truck loads of 6 tons*	5 6	8 6	9 4	10 6	11 6	12 4	13 2
Potatoes, in truck loads of 6 tons	4 6	8 6	9 4	10 6	11 6	12 4	13 2
Dairy Produce, consisting of Eggs, Butter, Milk, Cream, Cheese, Hams and Bacon (minimum, 1 ton)†	9 5	17 4	23 7	29 8	33 10	37 11	42 1
Fresh Fruit†	6 2	11 2	14 8	18 1	20 8	23 2	25 10
Fresh Meat, in 5-ton lots; Fencing Wire, in lots of 10 tons and upwards; Woolpacks and Cornsacks, in truck loads of 6 tons	8 3	14 11	19 6	24 1	27 6	30 11	34 5
Poultry†	13 2	24 1	32 9	41 3	47 0	52 9	58 5
Wool†	17 0	33 6	43 0	49 3	55 6	61 9	68 0
Agricultural Machinery and Implements, Binder Twine†	17 3	34 0	50 6	63 0	75 6	84 0	92 3
Fencing Wire, in truck loads of 6 tons	11 0	21 0	31 0	38 5	45 10	49 5	53 0
Wire Netting, in truck loads of 6 tons	4 3	7 6	10 6	12 3	14 2	15 10	17 4
Manures, in 5-ton lots	2 10	4 3	5 4	6 4	7 4	8 5	8 10
Rate per truck.							
Live Stock	38 0	73 6	86 0	113 0	141 0	168 6	196 0

* Agricultural Produce includes Wheat, Oats, Barley, Maize, Beet, Hay, Straw, Flour, Bran, Pollard, Sharps and Malt. Also Wine, Fruit, Jams, Jellies, Sauces, and Pickles, produce of the Commonwealth, consigned direct for export.

† These commodities are subject to the Tariff for "Smalls," and, when consigned in lots up to 3 cwt., the charges are slightly higher than *pro rata* of the tonnage rates.

Fares on
Victorian
Railways.

A summary of passenger fares has also been obtained from the same source.

VICTORIAN RAILWAY PASSENGER FARES.

Distance.	Single.		Return.			
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class Holiday Excursion.	2nd Class Holiday Excursion.
Miles.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
50 ..	7 6	5 0	12 6	8 4	10 1	6 8
100 ..	15 0	10 0	25 0	16 8	20 3	13 8
150 ..	22 6	15 0	37 6	25 0	30 4	20 3
200 ..	30 0	20 0	50 0	33 4	40 3	26 11
250 ..	37 6	25 0	62 6	41 8	50 7	33 7
300 ...	44 6	29 8	74 0	49 6	60 6	40 3
350 ..	51 4	34 2	85 6	57 0	70 6	47 2

Cheap excursion tickets, at the rate of 1½d. per mile for first class return and 1d. per mile for second class return, are issued to and from Melbourne and the various country stations as may be advertised from time to time.

From the 15th November to the 30th April each year return tickets are issued to the various seaside and mountainous district resorts from all stations throughout Victoria at holiday excursion fares, and are available for two months from date of issue.

Oversea freights to London on the undermentioned articles of primary produce have been supplied by the Exports Superintendent :—

OVERSEA FREIGHTS, MELBOURNE TO LONDON, ETC.

Butter	...	...	{ (Per P. and O. steamers), 2s. 6d. per box
			" Orient " 2s. 4d. "
			" Other " 2s. "
Cheese	...	...	½d. per lb. (subject to variation in freight)
Lamb	...	...	½d. "
Mutton	...	...	½d. "
Beef	...	...	½d. "
Veal	...	...	½d. "
Ham and Bacon	...	...	½d. "
Rabbits	...	...	{ 55s. per ton to London, Liverpool, and Hull
			65s. " Manchester
Fruit	...	...	60s. " per Orient steamers
			65s. " other steamers
Wheat	...	...	30s. per ton (subject to variation in freight)
Wool—	...	...
Greasy	...	...	½d. per lb. to London
Scoured	...	...	½d. " "
All case Goods	...	...	{ (Ordinary cargo) 60s. per ton per mail steamers
			" 40s. " other "

TRAMWAYS.

Victorian tramways. The various tramway systems in the State comprise 45·925 miles of cable lines, double track; 49·2735 miles of electric lines, of which 22·402 miles are double, and 26·8715 miles single track; 14·725 miles of horse-lines, of which 6·475 miles are double and 8·25 miles single track; and a steam tramway of 1 mile, double track.

The towns other than the metropolis having tramway systems which are represented in these figures are:—Ballarat, with 13·1 miles of electric lines and 1·75 miles of horse lines; Bendigo, with 8·6625 miles of electric lines; Geelong, with 4·91 miles of electric lines; and Sorrento, with 1 mile of steam tramway.

The electric street railway, St. Kilda to Brighton, under the management of the Victorian Railways Commissioners, is not referred to in this connexion, being included under the heading Railways.

The following table contains a summary of particulars relating to all tramways in Victoria:—

VICTORIAN TRAMWAYS, 1909-10 TO 1912-13.

Financial Year.	Tram Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Traffic Receipts.	Expenditure.	Rolling Stock.	Persons Employed.
			£	£		
1909-10	12,241,747	80,342,341	669,683	556,957*	1,093	2,200*
1910-11	13,069,693	89,168,324	747,065	583,891*	1,098	2,424*
1911-12	14,141,316	101,590,969	846,305	594,081*	1,115	2,472*
1912-13	15,037,261	110,422,624	911,245	659,160*	1,171	2,592*

* Including particulars relating to omnibus lines of the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company.

Melbourne tramways. The tramways worked by the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company are held under lease expiring on 1st

July, 1916, and were constructed by the Melbourne Tramway Trust, under authority of Parliament, Act No. 47 Vict. No. 765. The Trust is composed of representatives of all the municipalities in the streets of which tramways were authorized to be constructed under the Act referred to. On the security of the municipal properties and revenues and of the tramways, the Trust issued debentures, at 4½ per cent., for £1,650,000, for which it received £1,705,794 in cash. The obligations of the company leasing the tramways are to provide its own rolling-stock, keep the tramways in repair, and hand the same over to the Trust at the expiration of the lease, pay the interest on the money borrowed by the Trust, and contribute to a sinking fund for the extinction of the Trust's loan. The sinking fund amounted to £1,591,350 at 1st January, 1914.

The following table has been compiled from information furnished by the secretary of the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company :—

TRAMWAYS OF THE MELBOURNE TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS COMPANY, 1903-4 TO 1913-14.

Year ended 30th June.	Tram Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Traffic Receipts.
			£
1904	8,968,928	49,183,742	444,495
1905	8,932,073	50,297,357	448,740
1906	9,032,523	52,925,654	469,079
1907	9,536,397	59,069,280	506,635
1908	9,810,808	63,954,512	545,269
1909	9,856,345	66,522,463	565,601
1910	10,010,975	68,695,853	581,390
1911	10,636,440	76,295,825	644,187
1912	11,313,212	84,926,712	715,524
1913	11,839,473	89,359,248	751,091
1914	12,056,510	91,438,777	766,426

The length of lines open on 30th June, 1914, comprised 43·675 miles of double track cable tramways, and 4·475 miles of double track horse tramways. The traffic of each of the last ten years has successively eclipsed that of any former year, 1913-14 exceeding 1912-13 by 2,079,529 passengers. The number of tram miles run in 1913-14 shows an increase of 217,037 over the number for 1912-13.

In addition to the lines of the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company, there are within or on the fringe of the metropolitan area 23·601 miles of electric tramways (18·947 miles being double track and 4·654 miles single track), 2½ miles of cable tramways (double track), and 8·5 miles of horse tramways (2 miles being double and 6½ miles single track). Of these, the most recently constructed are the Prahran-Malvern electric tramways, which are controlled by a Trust representing the municipalities of Prahran and Malvern. They are 15·701 miles in length, and have cost £421,141 to construct and equip. The remaining metropolitan tramways and their mileage are the North Melbourne-Essendon electric lines, 7·9 miles; the Northcote-Preston cable line, 2½ miles; the Sandringham-Beaumaris horse line, 7 miles, and the Coburg horse line, 1½ miles. The traffic particulars of these lines are as follow :—

OTHER METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS.

Financial Year.	Miles of Track.	Tram Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Traffic Receipts.
				£
1908-9	17·78	860,000	4,755,000	26,500
1909-10	23·275	1,104,164	6,713,825	42,071
1910-11	23·392	1,306,688	7,997,735	56,940
1911-12	25·879	1,554,482	10,675,443	74,503
1912-13	34·351	1,848,639	14,344,054	96,960

Country tramways. In country towns there were in 1913, 25·6725 miles of electric tramways, 1·75 miles of horse tramway, and 1 mile of steam tramway, of which the traffic particulars for the last five financial years are subjoined.

TRAMWAYS IN COUNTRY TOWNS.

Financial Year.	Miles of Track.	Tram Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Traffic Receipts.
1908-9	23·0	1,166,000	4,700,000	£ 43,623
1909-10	23·2	1,126,608	4,932,663	46,222
1910-11	23·975	1,126,565	4,874,764	45,938
1911-12	26·63	1,273,622	5,988,814	56,278
1912-13	28·4225	1,349,149	6,719,322	63,193

LICENSED VEHICLES.

Licensed vehicles in Melbourne.

The licensing of vehicles plying, kept, or let out for hire within the city of Melbourne or for a distance of 8 miles beyond the city boundaries is controlled by the Melbourne City Council. The appended statement gives details of vehicles and drivers licensed annually during the last five years.

LICENSED VEHICLES IN MELBOURNE, 1909 TO 1913.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
<i>For Passenger Traffic.</i>					
Cabs (4 wheel) ...	547	528	527	527	517
" (Hansoms) ...	238	238	235	251	237
Omnibuses ...	51	40	28	11	9
Tram Cars ...	422	428	429	432	432
" Dummies ...	353	360	359	389	389
Motor Cars ...	...	...	7	29	25
" Omnibuses ..	...	...	...	...	43
Total ...	1,611	1,594	1,585	1,639	1,652
<i>For Conveyance of Goods.</i>					
Drivers licensed ...	1,826	1,732	1,912	2,643	2,534

Motor cars, &c. The use of motor cars and motor cycles in Victoria is regulated by Act No. 2237, under the provisions of which every motor car and motor cycle must be registered with the Chief Commissioner of Police, and the registration renewed annually. On 31st December, 1913, the number of motor cars registered was 6,765, and the number of motor cycles 4,520. No person may drive a motor car or motor cycle upon any public highway without having been licensed for that purpose. On 31st December, 1913, the number of drivers of motor cars and motor cycles licensed by the Chief Commissioner was 13,300.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

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

The laws relating to local government were amended and consolidated by the *Local Government Act* 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 streets,

roads, bridges, ferries, culverts, sewers, drains, water-courses, and jetties within their respective boundaries; and, under proper by-laws, to control the traffic and regulate the markets, pounds, abattoirs, baths, and places of recreation; also to make arrangements for sewerage, lighting, water supply, and carrying on of noxious trades, and to act as local Boards of Health.

Cities, towns, boroughs, and shires. Any portion of Victoria, not exceeding in area nine square miles, and having no point in such area distant more than six miles from any other point therein, which contains at least 500 inhabitant householders, and rateable property capable of yielding £300 per annum upon a rate of one shilling in the pound, may be constituted a borough. Any borough having during the preceding financial year a revenue of £10,000 may 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 61 cities, towns, and boroughs in Victoria, and 147 shires. The Governor in Council may unite any two or more boroughs which form one contiguous area so as to form one borough, notwithstanding that the area would exceed the limits above specified; may unite any number of municipalities, one of which is a shire, which form one contiguous area, so as to form one shire; and may sever any portion of a municipal district and attach it to another, annex an outlying district, subdivide any municipal district into any number of divisions not exceeding eight, alter the boundaries, or abolish the subdivisions.

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

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

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

IN CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.

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

IN SHIRES.

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

No person may be enrolled in respect of property rated under £5 a year, unless there is a house on the property, and he resides there. The occupier and the owner are not to be both enrolled in respect of the same property, the former having the prior right to enrolment. Corporations liable to be rated may nominate not more than three persons to be enrolled in their stead, and joint occupiers and owners, not exceeding three, are each entitled to be enrolled. If there be more than three, then the three standing first on the last rate valuation or return are so entitled. The *Voting by Post Act* 1900 may be made applicable to the elections for any municipality on the petition of the councillors.

Rateable property. All land situated in a municipal district is rateable property except the following:—Crown lands; land used exclusively for commons, mines, public worship, mechanics' institutes, public libraries, cemeteries, primary free schools, and charitable purposes; land vested in or held by or in trust for any municipality, local governing body, or commissioners under the Water Acts; land vested in fee in the Railways Commissioners, Minister of Public Instruction, Board of Land and Works, Harbor Trust Commissioners, and Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. The expression "land" includes, of course, all buildings and improvements thereon. For the purpose of rating the valuation of property is computed at its net annual value, that is to say, at the rent at which the same might reasonably be expected to let from year to year, free of all usual tenants' rates and taxes, and deducting therefrom the probable annual average cost of insurance and other expenses (if any) necessary to maintain the property in a state to command such rent: provided that no rateable property shall be computed

as of an annual value of less than £5 per centum upon the fair capital value of the fee-simple thereof. In the case of certain Crown lands held for pastoral purposes only, the provision that the annual value must not be less than 5 per cent. on the capital value does not apply, but the occupier is rated on the actual net annual value of the property.

Rates—
general,
separate, &c.

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

Improvement charge.

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

Incorporation of Melbourne and Geelong.

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

Municipalities: 1909-10 to 1913-14.

The total number of municipalities throughout the State in which local government was being administered at the end of the year 1913 was 208. Of these, 18 ranked as cities, 7 as towns, 36 as boroughs, and the remainder (147) as shires. The following is a summary of the estimated population, number of ratepayers, estimated number of dwellings (inhabited and

uninhabited), total and annual value of rateable property, and annual revenue of cities, towns, boroughs, and shires in each of the five years ended 1913-14.

MUNICIPALITIES: 1909-10 TO 1913-14.

Year.	Popula- tion.	Number of Rate- payers.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.		Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
			In- habited.	Unin- habited.	Total.	Annual.	
Cities, Towns, and Boroughs—							
1909-10	728,500	183,419	155,382	4,096	£ 108,863,963	£ 6,232,091	£ 1,015,028
1910-11	742,070*	187,562	158,611	3,878	114,113,507	6,508,534	1,056,575
1911-12		194,391	154,083*	4,682*	119,400,893	6,804,697	1,149,044
1912-13	777,696	200,272			127,743,501	7,270,972	1,259,569
1913-14	802,479	203,773	173,646	2,895	137,649,219	7,790,654	..
Shires—							
1909-10	563,500	159,410	122,139	2,600	143,142,655	7,332,397	754,586
1910-11	568,494*	163,916	123,729	3,222	150,970,220	7,716,815	761,853
1911-12		168,229	118,552*	6,549*	155,677,624	7,969,963	796,472
1912-13	583,909	173,271			160,128,933	8,152,473	840,080
1913-14	600,431	175,637	152,654	3,748	164,268,467	8,255,505	..
Total—							
1909-10	1,292,000	342,829	277,521	6,696	252,006,618	13,564,488	1,769,614
1910-11	1,310,564*	351,478	282,340	7,100	265,083,727	14,225,349	1,818,428
1911-12		362,620	272,635*	11,231*	275,078,517	14,774,060	1,945,516
1912-13	1,361,605	373,543			287,872,434	15,423,445	2,099,649
1913-14	1,402,940	379,410	326,300	6,643	301,917,686	16,046,159	..

* Census figures.

Increases in
value of
rateable
properties and
municipal
revenue.

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

INCREASE IN VALUE OF PROPERTIES AND IN MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

				Increase.		
				1913-14 over 1909-10.		1912-13 over 1909-10.
				Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Revenue from all sources.
				Total.	Annual.	
Cities, Towns, and Boroughs				£ 28,785,256	£ 1,558,563	£ 244,541
Shires				21,125,812	923,108	85,494
Total Increase				49,911,068	2,481,671	330,035

The number of ratepayers returned for 1913-14 was 379,410, and the total capital value of rateable property £301,917,686, which is equivalent to about 18½ years' purchase on the basis of the annual value of £16,046,159.

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, 1909-10 TO 1913-14.

Year.	Properties Rated.		
	In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	In Shires.	Total.
1909-10	214,620	208,140	422,760
1910-11	219,723	216,571	436,294
1911-12	227,327	222,348	449,675
1912-13	233,939	231,904	465,843
1913-14	240,077	241,923	482,000

Cities, towns,
and boroughs,
1913-14.

The following is a statement of the estimated population, number of ratepayers, total and annual value of rateable property, annual endowment payable by the Government, total revenue, and amount of rate levied in the £1 in each city, town, and borough in Victoria. The information relates to the municipal year, 1913-14, except as regards the item "revenue," which is for 1912-13:—

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS, 1913-14.

CITIES.							
Name.	Estimated Popula- tion.	Number of Rate- payers	Amount of General Rate levied in the £1.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue 1912-13.	Annual Endow- ment pay- able by the Govern- ment under Act No. 2475.
			s. d.	£	£	£	£
Ballarat ..	21,354	5,452	2 3	2,569,350	171,290	33,415	..
Bendigo ..	27,650	6,307	2 0	2,962,876	211,634	37,626	..
Brunswick ..	36,700	8,443	2 4	4,683,760	234,188	32,463	..
Camberwell ..	15,000	4,480	2 0	3,339,700	166,985	21,276	..
Caulfield ..	19,380	7,500	2 1	4,326,560	216,328	28,736	..
Collingwood ..	36,240	7,923	2 0	4,214,350	252,859	30,558	..
Essendon ..	28,200	8,750	2 0	4,313,920	215,696	28,883	..
Fitzroy ..	35,700	7,688	1 8	4,940,790	329,386	32,470	..
Footscray ..	27,290	6,010	2 4	3,775,900	188,795	32,726	..
Geelong ..	15,400	4,614	2 1	2,760,400	138,020	24,727	..
Hawthorn ..	27,720	6,070	2 0	5,374,780	268,739	35,792	..
Malvern ..	20,000	4,900	2 3	5,003,360	250,168	35,865	..
Melbourne ..	106,100	28,452	1 1	41,360,660	2,068,033	423,849	..
Northcote ..	21,170	6,200	2 3	2,760,560	138,028	23,739	..
Prahran ..	47,710	11,836	1 8	6,847,236	570,603	63,713	..
Richmond ..	41,770	9,567	2 0	5,600,304	311,128	38,845	..
South Melbourne ..	48,000	10,425	2 0	8,741,280	437,064	60,031	..
St. Kilda ..	28,810	6,550	2 0	3,914,196	326,183	37,879	..
TOWNS.							
Ballarat East ..	16,039	3,912	2 0	1,256,970	83,798	13,984	..
Brighton ..	14,550	3,166	2 3	3,086,080	154,304	19,087	..
Coburg ..	11,740	5,924	2 3	1,168,980	77,932	17,869	..
Kew ..	12,350	2,997	2 0	1,800,060	120,004	16,779	..
Port Melbourne ..	13,750	2,920	2 3	1,155,000	96,300	12,060	..
Warrnambool ..	7,400	1,545	2 0	1,132,080	56,604	18,327	..
Williamstown ..	17,000	6,000	2 6	1,501,455	100,097	16,287	..

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGH—continued.

Name.	Estimated Population.	Number of Rate-payers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £1.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue 1912-13.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government under Act No. 2475.
				Total.	Annual.		
BOROUGH.							
Ararat ..	4,500	1,055	s. d. 2 6	£ 257,400	£ 25,740	£ 8,200	£ 50
Browns and Scarsdale ..	900	235	1 0	33,100	2,882	609	25
Buninyong ..	1,090	354	1 6	114,500	5,725	894	50
Carisbrook ..	896	222	1 0	49,650	4,038	544	50
Castlemaine ..	5,500	1,385	1 9	451,350	36,108	5,896	50
Chewton ..	975	297	1 6	40,072	5,009	747	50
Clunes ..	1,900	563	1 6	66,276	9,468	2,118	75
Creswick ..	2,350	625	1 6	86,320	8,632	2,667	75
Daylesford ..	3,900	845	2 3	280,710	18,714	4,191	50
Dunolly ..	1,250	355	1 6	60,920	6,092	1,234	50
Eaglehawk ..	7,766	2,000	2 0	408,696	34,058	7,839	50
Echuca ..	3,750	1,093	2 0	256,883	24,465	7,462	50
Geelong West ..	8,286	1,894	2 0	767,142	45,126	5,382	50
Hamilton ..	5,000	1,120	2 3	717,420	35,871	7,521	50
Horsham ..	3,500	757	2 6	445,893	26,229	5,903	100
Inglewood ..	1,400	330	1 6	78,840	6,570	2,491	50
Koroit ..	2,308	446	2 0	321,580	16,079	3,199	50
Majorca ..	675	188	1 0	24,880	3,110	407	30
Malmesbury ..	800	232	1 6	40,120	4,012	773	50
Maryborough ..	5,500	1,150	1 6	278,000	27,800	4,763	50
Newtown and Chilwell ..	6,500	1,500	2 0	816,000	40,800	5,107	50
Oakleigh ..	4,100	1,369	2 0	636,500	31,825	3,823	100
Portland ..	2,200	572	2 0	226,275	15,085	4,020	50
Port Fairy ..	2,000	500	2 0	238,820	14,441	4,774	50
Queenscliff ..	2,125	539	2 0	243,880	12,194	2,462	100
Raywood ..	500	141	1 6	44,745	2,983	465	20
Rutherglen ..	1,800	453	1 3	126,930	12,693	1,926	80
Sale ..	3,420	870	1 9	369,200	18,460	8,172	50
Sebastopol ..	2,450	602	1 6	94,800	7,900	1,230	80
Smythesdale ..	430	152	1 0	18,390	1,839	273	20
Stawell ..	4,600	992	2 0	198,400	19,840	4,459	50
St. Arnaud ..	4,035	813	1 6	225,540	22,554	3,302	50
Talbot ..	1,050	329	1 0	49,100	4,910	1,322	50
Tarnagulla ..	900	335	1 0	105,120	5,256	612	50
Wangaratta ..	3,600	899	1 9	587,000	29,350	4,686	50
Wonthaggi ..	3,500	930	2 0	247,560	20,630	3,110	..
Total ..	802,479	203,773	..	137,649,219	7,790,654	1,259,569	1,905

Shires,
1913-14.

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

SHIRES, 1913-14.

Name.	Estimated Population.	Number of Rate-payers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £1.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue 1912-13.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government under Act No. 2475.
				Total.	Annual.		
Alberton ..	5 500	1,409	s. d. 1 3	£ 1 767,620	£ 88,381	£ 9,007	£ 1,500
Alexandra ..	2,550	816	1 3	862,560	43,128	6,342	750
Arapiles ..	2,678	754	1 0	826,000	41,300	2,799	304
Ararat ..	7,600	2,030	1 0	3,238,000	161,900	11,264	1,300
Avoca ..	4,000	1,471	1 3	814,180	40,709	3,995	485
Avon ..	2,900	741	1 0	789,180	39,459	3,971	575
Bacchus Marsh ..	3,000	695	1 6	581,182	41,513	4,203	385
Bairnsdale ..	8,400	1,933	1 0	1,844,480	92,224	9,809	1,440
Ballan ..	4 125	950	1 3	730,400	36,520	3,575	575
Ballaarat ..	4,300	924	1 0	1,210,280	60,514	4,848	575
Bannockburn ..	1,900	450	1 6	461,180	23,059	2,119	265
Barrabool ..	2,020	475	1 4	774,180	38,709	3,451	425
Beechworth ..	6,000	1,410	1 3	376,572	31,381	6,516	545
Belfast ..	2,590	690	1 4	1,047,360	52,368	4,723	650

SHIRES—continued.

Name.	Estimated Population.	Number of Rate-payers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £1.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue 1912-13.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government under Act No. 2475.
				Total.	Annual.		
			s. d.	£	£	£	£
Bellarine ..	4,750	1,083	1 3	1,031,380	51,569	4,231	485
Benalla ..	8,100	2,900	1 0	2,426,280	121,314	11,052	1,450
Berwick ..	7,000	2,400	1 6	1,494,500	74,725	8,080	1,000
Bet Bet ..	3,750	867	1 0	508,700	25,435	2,166	375
Birchip ..	2,100	520	1 0	1,045,900	52,295	3,631	400
Borong ..	5,500	1,330	1 0	2,518,800	125,940	9,758	1,080
Braybrook ..	2,770	1,788	1 3	761,500	38,075	3,994	320
Bright ..	5,800	1,315	1 3	622,320	31,116	3,743	750
Broadford ..	2,050	485	1 0	308,600	15,430	1,457	300
Broadmeadows ..	2,157	923	1 3	573,840	28,692	2,685	365
Bulla ..	2,650	470	1 3	551,540	26,577	3,817	350
Buln Buln ..	4,800	1,386	1 3	1,069,380	53,469	6,336	1,250
Bungarce ..	4,400	942	1 9	653,560	32,678	4,262	800
Buninyong ..	5,600	1,730	1 3	1,153,060	57,683	4,996	550
Charlton ..	3,330	825	1 0	1,052,780	52,639	4,510	550
Chiltern ..	2,500	763	1 0	223,830	22,383	1,925	230
Colac ..	14,000	3,075	1 3	5,231,400	261,570	24,511	1,200
Corio ..	3,000	980	1 6	1,025,100	51,255	5,685	700
Cranbourne ..	4,289	1,161	1 6	1,129,520	56,476	5,949	500
Creswick ..	5,000	1,144	1 0	1,116,180	55,809	4,526	775
Dandenong ..	5,750	3,400	1 9	1,336,320	66,816	9,701	525
Deakin ..	3,200	1,120	1 0	1,105,340	55,267	3,260	446
Dimboola ..	6,400	1,290	1 6	1,724,920	86,246	8,071	618
Donald ..	3,250	756	1 6	851,920	42,596	4,303	575
Doncaster ..	1,200	334	1 6	276,380	13,819	1,728	216
Dundas ..	3,550	1,109	1 6	2,030,840	101,542	7,791	1,050
Dunmunkle ..	5,000	1,010	1 0	1,704,400	85,220	6,581	1,200
East Loddon ..	1,700	469	1 3	904,220	45,211	3,788	550
Eltham ..	3,500	1,433	1 6	555,040	27,752	3,575	450
Epping ..	1,315	502	1 3	387,540	19,372	1,777	225
Euroa ..	5,200	1,235	1 6	1,118,380	55,919	5,367	750
Ferntree Gully ..	5,000	1,600	1 9	797,200	39,860	5,472	900
Flinders ..	3,500	2,044	1 3	782,660	39,133	3,877	260
Frankston and Hastings ..	3,200	1,618	1 6	614,380	30,719	4,195	425
Gisborne ..	2,200	705	1 0	400,800	25,050	2,335	340
Glenelg ..	5,950	1,614	1 0	2,421,880	121,093	9,736	1,200
Glenlyon ..	2,500	468	1 3	165,444	16,544	1,950	250
Gordon ..	4,000	865	1 0	1,024,940	51,247	4,896	740
Goulburn ..	2,900	696	1 0	676,000	33,800	3,505	350
Grenville ..	4,750	1,300	1 3	672,660	44,844	4,690	560
Hampden ..	9,800	2,150	1 6	5,477,240	273,862	30,457	750
Healesville ..	1,912	741	2 0	312,720	15,636	3,520	450
Heidelberg ..	10,312	3,700	1 6	1,960,500	98,025	24,147	500
Heytesbury ..	4,620	1,094	1 6	1,671,900	83,595	8,621	1,100
Howqua ..	1,500	331	1 6	81,200	4,060	2,665	200
Huntly ..	3,500	968	1 0	884,740	44,237	3,918	400
Kara Kara ..	4,200	1,387	1 6	1,179,500	58,975	5,833	676
Karkaroc ..	5,500	1,295	1 0	2,318,320	115,916	10,714	950
Keilor ..	1,000	520	1 3	420,400	21,020	1,371	100
Kerang ..	9,000	2,192	1 0	2,988,420	149,421	15,169	1,000
Kilmore ..	2,000	403	1 6	204,750	20,475	2,335	275
Korong ..	6,500	1,350	1 6	1,068,360	53,418	5,672	650
Kowree ..	3,700	1,340	1 0	1,338,656	83,666	5,895	870
Kyneton ..	7,000	1,888	1 0	1,313,780	65,689	9,909	685
Lancefield ..	1,000	343	1 0	260,800	13,040	1,108	151
Lawloit ..	3,300	618	1 3	544,080	36,272	2,797	396
Leigh ..	1,611	613	1 3	1,016,680	50,834	4,609	550
Lexton ..	2,000	653	1 0	780,580	39,029	3,181	400
Lillydale ..	6,400	2,274	1 9	1,160,860	58,043	7,638	800
Lowan ..	3,900	1,302	1 9	820,000	41,000	4,722	600
Maffra ..	4,250	1,086	1 0	1,404,000	70,200	6,244	1,000
Maldon ..	4,500	1,360	1 0	734,560	36,728	3,389	375
Mansfield ..	3,500	984	1 3	1,171,780	58,589	4,818	900
Marong ..	6,676	2,221	1 3	1,747,820	87,391	7,084	900
Melton ..	1,400	336	1 0	431,475	23,765	2,235	236
Meredith ..	1,200	367	1 3	426,360	21,316	2,176	190
Merriang ..	1,050	275	1 6	357,860	17,893	1,205	176
Metcalf ..	2,600	724	1 0	375,345	25,023	2,048	278

SHIRES—continued.

Name.	Estimated Population.	Number of Rate-payers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £1.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue 1912-13.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government under Act No. 2475.
				Total.	Annual		
			s. d.	£	£	£	£
Mildura ..	6,300	1,637	1 9	1,294,160	64,708	8,661	476
Minhamite ..	1,960	596	1 0	1,292,660	64,633	6,144	650
Mirboo ..	1,494	340	1 6	899,020	19,951	3,171	700
Moorabbin ..	14,549	5,900	2 6	2,858,560	142,928	24,934	600
Mornington ..	1,600	485	1 6	353,500	17,675	3,219	230
Mortlake ..	3,163	698	1 3	2,209,900	110,495	8,615	700
Morwell ..	3,465	877	1 3	920,160	46,008	4,927	900
Mount Alexander ..	2,150	540	1 0	124,012	9,921	1,139	126
Mount Franklin ..	2,678	858	1 3	160,110	16,011	1,982	204
Mount Rouse ..	2,450	690	1 0	1,564,480	78,224	6,033	400
Mulgrave ..	2,534	813	2 0	509,980	25,499	3,492	450
Melvior ..	4,148	1,137	1 0	739,380	36,969	2,987	450
Narracan ..	5,570	1,439	1 6	1,232,000	61,600	7,208	1,400
Newham and ..							
Woodend ..	2,490	535	1 3	328,725	21,915	2,748	300
Newstead ..	2,000	586	1 0	342,720	17,136	1,658	210
North Ovens ..	2,600	800	1 0	670,680	33,534	2,626	296
Numurkah ..	6,800	1,710	1 0	2,446,600	122,330	9,956	1,200
Nunawading ..	8,255	3,053	2 0	1,510,840	75,542	10,222	950
Omeo ..	3,740	1,165	1 6	864,740	43,237	6,264	1,700
Orbost ..	3,900	1,205	1 6	817,400	40,870	5,026	1,100
Oxley ..	4,600	1,072	1 0	1,087,460	54,373	4,260	750
Phillip Island and ..							
Woolamai ..	3,867	2,301	1 6	1,133,580	56,679	7,138	1,100
Poowong and Jeetho ..	7,400	1,619	1 3	1,843,360	92,168	11,067	2,000
Portland ..	5,300	1,946	1 3	1,726,160	86,308	7,900	1,000
Preston ..	6,300	2,418	2 0	1,016,220	50,811	7,127	650
Pyalong ..	1,100	350	1 0	335,120	16,756	1,164	229
Ripon ..	4,300	1,350	1 3	1,747,120	87,356	7,769	450
Rochester ..	5,172	1,573	1 0	1,225,000	61,280	5,279	500
Rodney ..	6,718	1,581	1 0	2,021,980	101,099	7,228	875
Romsey ..	1,900	490	1 3	479,620	23,981	2,400	274
Rosedale ..	3,750	1,096	1 0	1,440,000	72,000	5,809	1,000
Rutherglen ..	4,800	1,069	1 0	764,900	38,245	3,485	450
Seymour ..	4,000	1,096	1 0	826,280	41,314	4,389	850
Shepparton ..	6,300	1,695	1 0	1,980,040	99,002	11,774	850
South Barwon ..	2,800	1,212	1 9	535,740	26,787	3,459	277
South Gippsland ..	4,125	1,021	1 6	982,100	49,105	5,581	1,050
Springfield ..	700	167	1 4	269,400	13,470	1,224	189
Stawell ..	3,698	1,225	1 3	1,442,680	72,134	6,203	624
Strathfeldsaye ..	3,810	1,089	1 3	420,200	21,010	2,233	278
Swan Hill ..	6,795	2,320	1 0	2,111,940	105,597	10,181	550
Talbot ..	1,100	402	1 0	382,440	19,122	1,043	221
Tambo ..	2,900	1,024	1 6	657,000	32,850	4,064	895
Templestowe ..	1,000	426	1 3	307,380	15,369	1,884	177
Tewong ..	6,420	1,709	1 0	1,906,860	95,343	9,808	1,800
Traralgon ..	3,200	885	1 3	890,000	44,500	6,518	893
Tullaroop ..	3,042	816	1 0	389,850	25,990	2,248	337
Tungamah ..	5,468	1,562	1 0	1,769,000	83,450	6,457	900
Upper Yarra ..	3,580	824	1 6	404,740	20,237	2,916	450
Violet Town ..	3,000	680	1 0	767,500	38,375	2,770	450
Walhalla ..	2,200	541	2 0	64,880	8,110	1,815	570
Walpeup ..	3,095	1,286	1 0	1,276,000	63,800	2,999	..
Wannoo ..	2,766	788	1 0	1,968,640	98,432	7,473	862
Waranga ..	5,400	1,780	1 0	1,655,760	82,788	6,510	750
Warragul ..	4,454	1,070	1 6	1,100,340	53,359	7,201	1,800
Warrnambool ..	8,700	1,926	1 0	3,895,420	194,771	13,107	1,380
Werribee ..	3,850	3,930	1 6	1,736,540	86,827	5,336	600
Whittlesea ..	2,220	537	1 3	433,120	21,656	2,423	235
Wimmera ..	4,200	1,035	1 0	1,636,080	81,804	5,761	733
Winchelsea ..	4,200	1,345	1 3	1,449,000	72,450	6,515	850
Wodonga ..	2,050	644	1 0	494,940	24,747	2,466	238
Woorayl ..	4,430	1,211	1 9	1,330,840	66,542	10,011	2,000
Wycheproof ..	4,306	1,111	1 0	1,304,960	65,248	5,261	665
Yackandandah ..	4,534	903	1 0	925,000	46,250	4,530	933
Yarrowonga ..	3,310	800	1 0	754,720	37,736	5,219	570
Yea ..	2,620	730	1 3	932,460	46,623	4,449	800
Total ..	600,431	175,637	..	164,268,467	8,255,505	840,080	96,539

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

RATINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1909-10 TO 1913-14.

Amount levied in the £1.	Number of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.					Number of Shires.				
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
s. d.										
0 9	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
1 0	8	8	7	6	6	80	77	72	68	60
1 1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
1 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 3	2	1	2	2	1	33	33	38	38	39
1 4	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	3	2	3
1 6	11	11	13	11	11	20	21	20	26	31
1 7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
1 8	2	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
1 9	12	9	8	6	3	3	5	5	7	8
1 10	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 11	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
2 0	16	18	15	19	22	4	5	5	5	5
2 1	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
2 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
2 3	4	5	8	8	8	..	..	..	..	..
2 4	2	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
2 6	1	..	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	60	60	61	61	61	146	146	146	147	147

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

These figures give an average rating of 1s. 10d. in the £1 in cities, towns, and boroughs, and of 1s. 3d. in shires. The rating in the urban districts is thus shown to be 7d. 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.

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

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

Rateable Values.	Number of Properties in every 100 Rated.								
	In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.			In Shires.			In Victoria.		
	1901-2.	1905-6.	1909-10.	1901-2.	1905-6.	1909-10.	1901-2.	1905-6.	1909-10.
Under £25 ...	72.6	72.9	70.1	63.1	64.6	63.9	67.8	68.8	67.0
£25 to £50 ...	18.3	18.0	20.3	23.4	20.6	18.8	20.9	19.3	19.5
£50 " £75 ...	4.2	4.2	4.9	5.6	6.2	7.3	4.9	5.2	6.1
£75 " £100 ...	1.7	1.8	1.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.6	2.6	2.5
£100 " £200 ...	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.1	3.6	4.6	2.5	2.8	3.3
£200 " £300 ...	.6	.5	.5	.6	.7	1.0	.6	.6	.8
£300 " £400 ...	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.2	.2	.3
£400 " £500 ...	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1
£500 and upwards	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4

Municipal
revenue and
expenditure.

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

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPALITIES, 1911 TO 1913.

Sources of Revenue.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Taxation —	£	£	£
Rates	1,046,943	1,103,210	1,199,874
Licences	100,845	102,297	103,528
Dog Fees	19,833	20,438	21,483
Government Endowment and Grants ...	157,141	161,513	160,949
Contributions for Streets, Footpaths, &c. ...	47,342	64,646	59,172
Market and Weighbridge Dues	63,071	74,029	71,937
Sanitary Charges	66,389	74,058	80,194
Rents	79,263	81,725	78,016
Other Sources	237,601	263,600	324,496
Total	1,818,428	1,945,516	2,099,649
Heads of Expenditure.			
Salaries, &c.	168,303	176,489	187,180
Sanitary Work, Street Cleansing, &c. ...	178,623	198,006	203,757
Lighting	87,341	84,410	87,395
Contributions to Fire Brigades	23,120	25,946	27,101
Public Works—			
Construction	311,065	335,717	339,158
Maintenance	571,254	736,457	753,083
Formation of Private Streets, &c. ...	46,849	66,735	56,600
Redemption of Loans	66,860	61,782	70,506
Interest on Loans	213,752	217,933	224,479
Charities	15,785	18,441	16,429
Other Expenditure	187,514	129,190	126,376
Total	1,870,466	2,051,106	2,092,064

As compared with 1912, the revenue of 1913 increased by £154,133, as follows:—Rates increased by £96,664, sanitary charges by £6,136, dog fees by £1,045, licences by £1,231, and “other sources” by £60,896. The revenue from market and weighbridge dues decreased by £2,092, Government endowment and grants by £564, contributions for streets, footpaths, &c., by £5,474, and rents by £3,709. The expenditure was in excess of the amount for the previous year by £40,958. The following items showed increases:—Salaries, £10,691; sanitary work and street cleaning, £5,751; public works, construction, £3,441; public works, maintenance, £16,626; interest on loans, £6,546; lighting, £2,985; redemption of loans, £8,724; and contributions to Fire Brigades, £1,155. Under the other headings, there were decreases as follows:—Formation of private streets, &c., £10,135; charities, £2,012; and “other expenditure,” £2,814.

Proportion of municipal revenue raised from different sources. Fifty-seven per cent. of municipal revenue in 1913 was derived from rates, 5 per cent. from licences of all kinds, 3 per cent. from market and weighbridge dues, 1 per cent. from dog fees, 8 per cent. from Government endowments and grants, 3 per cent. from contributions for streets, footpaths, &c., 4 per cent from sanitary charges, 4 per cent. from rents, and 15 per cent. from all "other sources."

Salaries. In 1913 the salaries of the municipal officers amounted to £187,180, or 9 per cent. of the entire revenue.

Local charities. A sum of £16,429, or less than 1 per cent. of the revenue, was devoted to the local charities; the greater part of this disbursement was in aid of hospitals, benevolent asylums, and associations, and orphan asylums.

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

MUNICIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1911 TO 1913.

Assets.	1911.	*1912.	1913.
Municipal Fund—	£	£	£
Uncollected Rates	105,241	111,405	108,686
Other Assets	473,054	522,911	582,451
Loan Funds—			
Sinking Funds—			
Amount at Credit	893,528	896,185	924,952
Arrears Due	1,182	1,759	438
Unexpended Balances	264,048	237,202	167,952
Property—			
Halls, Buildings, Markets, &c. ...	3,246,854	3,365,638	3,534,691
Waterworks	207,365	182,815	184,842
Gasworks	72,274	86,872	96,963
Total Assets	5,263,546	5,404,807	5,600,975

Liabilities.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Municipal Fund—	£	£	£
Due on Current Contracts	100,351	73,768	74,770
Arrears due to Sinking Funds	1,182	1,759	438
Overdue Interest	11,997	15,619	18,005
Bank Overdrafts	165,275	234,154	201,142
Other Liabilities	257,371	288,368	364,287
Loan Funds—			
Loans Outstanding	4,831,984	5,011,950	5,259,138
Due on Loan Contracts	92,363	102,135	128,051
Total Liabilities	5,460,523	5,727,753	6,045,831

**Municipal
assets and
liabilities
compared.**

The total assets of municipalities in 1913 amounted to £5,600,975, and the total liabilities to £6,045,831. The aggregate of the current liabilities (Municipal Fund), was £658,642, against which there were assets amounting to £691,137. The gross liability on account of loan expenditure for works completed and in progress was £5,387,189, which, after deducting sinking funds and unexpended balances, was reduced to £4,293,847. If credit were taken for the value of municipal properties in markets, halls, buildings, gasworks, waterworks, &c. (£3,816,496), the net burden on account of loan moneys would be £477,351.

**Endowment of
municipalities.**

Under the *Local Government Act* 1891, £450,000 was provided as an annual endowment for the municipalities. This was the first statutory provision made since 1879, when an endowment of £310,000, authorized under the *Local Government Act* 1874, ceased to be payable. A subsidy, however, in lieu thereof, amounting to £310,000, was voted by Parliament annually, but this vote was gradually increased until £450,000 was reached in 1889-90 and 1890-91. This amount was reduced to £405,000 per annum from 1st January, 1893 : to £310,000 from 1st July, 1893 ; to £100,000 from 1st July, 1894 ; and to £50,000 from 1st July, 1902. Under Act No. 2025 it was increased to £75,000 for the year 1906-7, and from the 1st July, 1907, it was increased under Act No. 2129 to £100,000. Payments were made on the basis of this amount to 30th June, 1914, under the authority of Act No. 2475, assented to on 5th December, 1913. The endowment is payable in equal moieties in March and September of each year, and no city or town is entitled to receive any part of it. The distribution amongst the boroughs and shires is based on the amount of general and extra rates received in the twelve months ended on the last day of September next preceding the financial year 1907-8, according to the following scale :—

To every borough or first-class shire	..	3s. in the £1
„ second-class shire	..	5s. „
„ third-class shire	..	6s. „
„ fourth-class shire	..	8s. „
„ fifth-class shire	..	10s. „
„ sixth-class shire	..	12s. „

RATING ON UNIMPROVED VALUES BY MUNICIPALITIES.

**Rating on
unimproved
values.**

An Act was passed by the State Parliament on 3rd February, 1914, to provide for the optional rating by municipalities on the basis of the unimproved values of rateable property. This measure does not come into operation until proclaimed by the Governor in Council, which proclamation may be made when the values of land made by assessors in the various parts of the State under the *Land Act* 1910 are available for adoption.

Any municipality may adopt the method of rating set forth in the Act, but two months before doing so must publish in the *Government Gazette* and twice in some newspaper circulating in the district a notice of its intention to take such course. If one-tenth of the ratepayers in writing demand a poll the proposal must be submitted by the council to the ratepayers and it shall not be deemed to be carried unless affirmed by a majority of the valid votes recorded, and unless the number of valid votes recorded forms at least one-third of the number of persons on the roll. Where a council of a municipality has not published a notice that it intends to adopt the Act one-tenth of the ratepayers may demand a poll. If a proposal is adopted or rescinded it cannot be again submitted to the ratepayers for three years. Special properties such as railways, tramways, waterworks, hydraulic works, electric light and power works, gas works, and any undertaking extending continuously beyond the boundaries of any municipal district which is subject to more than one separate valuation, although there is no actual separation of the different parts of the property, are not rateable on unimproved values.

WORKERS' DWELLINGS.

Workers' dwellings.

An Act to enable municipal councils to provide workers' dwellings was passed by the State Parliament in February, 1914.

The houses are to be leased to persons who are not owners of dwelling houses in Victoria or elsewhere and who are not in receipt of incomes of more than £200 a year. Sub-letting by tenants is not permitted. In fixing rents of dwelling houses account is to be taken of interest, depreciation, rates, repairs, and insurance. Before constructing new houses plans showing the classes of houses to be built are to be submitted for the approval of the Governor in Council. The amount that may be borrowed for the purposes of the Act by any one municipality is not to exceed £50,000. Power is given to increase the general rate to recoup advances from the municipal fund, but so far as practicable all advances are to be repaid out of the profits accruing from transactions under the Act. Once in every year a balance-sheet has to be prepared showing receipts and expenditure and assets and liabilities relating to all operations undertaken during the previous year.

COUNTRY ROADS BOARD.

Country Roads Board.

With the object of improving the main roads of the State an Act (No. 2415) was passed on 23rd December, 1912, which empowers the Governor in Council to appoint a board to consist of three members. The chairman is to be paid an annual salary not exceeding £800, and each of the other members a salary not exceeding £600.

Duties.

The duties of the board are to ascertain by survey and investigation what roads are main roads; the nature and extent of the resources of Victoria in metals, minerals, and materials.

suitable for the purposes of road-making and maintenance, and the most effective and economical methods of dealing with the same, and of supplying and utilizing the material in any part of Victoria; the most effective methods of road construction and maintenance; what deviations (if any) in existing roads or what new roads should be made so as to facilitate communication and improve the conditions of traffic; and to record, publish, and make available for general information the results of all such surveys and investigations. The duty of furnishing information that may be required is imposed on the municipal authorities.

Finance. The construction of permanent works and the maintenance of main roads are likewise to be carried out by the municipalities to the satisfaction of the board. The total cost of the works, in the first instance, is to be paid by the Treasury, but subsequently half the amount expended on permanent works and maintenance is to be refunded by the municipalities affected.

For the purpose of making permanent works, power is given to the Governor in Council to issue stock or debentures to the amount of £400,000 a year for five years, and the principal and interest are a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue of the State. The money so raised is to be placed to the credit of an account to be called "the Country Roads Board Loan Account," which will be debited with all payments made by the Treasurer towards the cost of permanent works. A sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum on half the amount borrowed is authorized to be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue until half the amount borrowed is redeemed. An annual payment to the Treasurer of 6 per cent. on the amount due by each municipality in respect of permanent works is provided for, and the cost of maintenance, allocated to each municipality, must be paid before the 1st July in each year. A special rate not to exceed 6d. in the £1 on the net annual value of rateable property to meet the cost of permanent works and maintenance may be levied in any ward or riding of a municipality as the council may direct. In the event of default of payment by a municipality, the board may levy a rate to meet the amount owing. All fees and fines paid under the Motor Car Act, all moneys standing to the credit of the Municipal Fees and Fines Trust Fund, all fees paid on the registration or renewal of the registration of traction engines, and all fees received by the Crown after the 30th June, 1912, under the *Unused Roads and Water Frontages Act* 1903, are to be credited to the Country Roads Board Fund.

Since the appointment of the Board in March, 1913, the members have visited many parts of the State, and have inspected the roads in these localities. Plans have been drawn up for proposed works and tenders accepted. In a good many cases permanent works are in progress, and the Board has a large number of important proposals under consideration.

As soon as practicable after the termination of each year the board must present a report to the Minister setting forth its proceedings, the permanent works constructed, the mileage of the roads maintained, and an account of all moneys received and expended under the provisions of the Act.

The rates of fees on registration or renewal of registration of motor cars, motor cycles, and traction engines have been altered. The owners of motor cycles must pay an annual registration fee of 5s.; of traction engines, £3 3s.; and of motor cars, £1 1s. to £6 6s., according to the horse-power of the vehicles.

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditure during 1912-13 of the fund established under sections 38 and 39 of the Country Roads Act:—

COUNTRY ROADS BOARD FUND: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1912-13.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Fees and Fines, Motor Car Act	18,975	0 6	General	1,537	16 5
Fees, Unused Roads and Water Frontages Act	25,084	2 10	Balance	43,765	11 11
Fees, Traction Engines Act	1,244	5 0			
	£45,303	8 4		£45,303	8 4

LICENSING FUND.

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Licensing Fund for the year ended 30th June, 1913:—

LICENSING FUND.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1912-1913.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Licences	91,436	4 2	Expenses of Officers carrying out the Licensing Act ...	7,150	8 4
Fees	3,015	19 0	Equivalent to municipalities (see previous table)	78,910	0 0
Fines	2,449	9 0	Transferred to Police Superannuation Fund under section 108 of Act No. 2068	24,089	0 1
Sale of confiscated liquor	2	13 0			
Club certificates and percentage fees ...	1,401	16 3			
Permits	1,970	0 0			
Expenses of holding extended annual sitting of court ...	18	19 6			
Compensation assessments ...	9,854	7 6			
	£110,149	8 5		£110,149	8 5

Licence fees. In addition to the endowment of £100,000 the municipalities received from the Government in 1912-13 a sum of £78,910 out of the Licensing Fund, under Act No. 2068, Section 108, this being the equivalent for (1) fees for licences; (2) fees for the registration of brewers and spirit merchants; and (3) fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred under *The Licensing Act 1876*. The particulars of this payment are as follows:—

EQUIVALENT FOR LICENCE FEES, ETC., 1912-13.

	£	s.	d.
Paid to Cities	33,739	0	0
„ Towns	5,333	0	0
„ Boroughs	11,338	0	0
„ Shires—			
1st Class	288	0	0
2nd „	12,369	0	0
3rd „	10,753	0	0
4th „	825	0	0
5th „	3,608	0	0
6th „	1,567	0	0
Total	£79,820	0	0
Deduct unpaid accounts of 1912-13	£1,241	0	0
Add payments on account of 1911-12	331	0	0
		910	0 0
Amount paid in 1912-13 ...	£78,910	0	0

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.

Councils may borrow for not more than 40 years upon the credit of the municipality for permanent works or undertakings or to liquidate moneys owing on account of any previous loan.

The amount of money borrowed by any municipality is not to exceed ten times the average income of the municipality for the previous three years from general rates not exceeding 1s. 6d. in the £1. But in addition, loans having a currency of not more than 30 years may be raised

upon the security of certain income and not upon the credit of the municipality by the issue of debentures or by mortgage. These loans are not to exceed five times the average amount of such income.

Municipal indebtedness. The total loan indebtedness of the municipalities at the end of their financial year was £5,259,138, due to the Government and the public respectively as follows:—

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS, 1913.

		Due to the Government.	Due to the Public.
		£	£
Cities, Towns, and Boroughs	...	107,818	4,372,626
Shires	...	68,157	710,537
		175,975	5,083,163
Total	...	5,259,138	

MUNICIPAL LOAN RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1913.

	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£
Receipts during the year	198,236	78,308	276,544
Balance unexpended from previous year	196,408	40,794	237,202
Expenditure during the year	320,616	86,861	407,477
Balance unexpended at the end of 1913	135,711	32,241	167,952

Municipal loan expenditure 1909 to 1913. The municipal expenditure of loan moneys during the year 1913 amounted to £407,477, of which £320,616 was spent by cities, towns, and boroughs, and £86,861 by shires.

This is considerably in excess of the amount spent in each of the preceding four years.

MUNICIPAL LOAN RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE: RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1909	36,653	153,985
1910	396,335	155,607
1911	101,918	191,538
1912	284,234	311,956
1913	276,544	407,477

Loans raised
by municipi-
cipalities,
1913.

The loan receipts for the year amounted to £276,544, all of which was raised from the public. The following are the particulars :—

LOAN RECEIPTS BY MUNICIPALITIES, 1913.

Loans from the Public—				Amount.
Cities, Towns, and Boroughs—				£
Ballarat	..	..	..	25,000
Brunswick	..	..	..	20,000
Daylesford	..	..	..	1,900
Eaglehawk	..	..	..	2,310
Essendon	..	..	..	31,000
Geelong	..	..	..	23,500
Geelong West	..	..	..	15,000
Kew	..	..	..	37,000
Newtown and Chilwell	..	..	..	3,491
Northcote	..	..	..	8,567
Port Fairy	..	..	..	1,302
Port Melbourne	..	..	..	8,000
Prahran	..	..	..	4,874
South Melbourne	..	..	..	9,000
St. Kilda	..	..	..	4,232
Total	..	..	..	198,236
Shires—				
Beechworth	..	..	..	3,000
Benalla	..	..	..	3,500
Birchip	..	..	..	250
Buninyong	..	..	..	1,500
Euroa	..	..	..	1,250
Ferntree Gully	..	..	..	1,069
Huntly	..	..	..	4,723
Keilor	..	..	..	4,000
Maffra	..	..	..	6,500
Mansfield	..	..	..	2,300
Mildura	..	..	..	7,000
Moorabbin	..	..	..	10,400
McIvor	..	..	..	3,000
Nunawading	..	..	..	9,689
Preston	..	..	..	5,000
Shepparton	..	..	..	10,012
Upper Yarra	..	..	..	2,110
Walpeup	..	..	..	3,000
Total	..	..	..	78,308
Grand Total	..	..	..	276,544

Loan moneys
to the credit
of muni-
cipalities,
1913.

At the end of the year 1912-13 the amount of loan money in hand was £167,952—£135,711 to the credit of cities, towns, and boroughs, and £32,241 to the credit of shires.

The following return shows the municipalities having such credits, and the amounts thereof:—

LOANS UNEXPENDED IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1913.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS—				SHIRES—			
			£				£
Ararat .. ..	..	..	746	Beechworth .. ..	..	..	403
Ballarat .. ..	..	..	8,426	Buninyong .. ..	..	..	533
Ballarat East ..	..	..	91	Dandenong .. ..	..	..	904
Brunswick .. ..	..	..	6,878	Euroa .. ..	..	..	433
Camberwell .. ..	..	..	8,441	Ferntree Gully ..	..	..	1,205
Castlemaine .. ..	..	..	552	Healesville .. ..	..	..	234
Caulfield .. ..	..	..	6,897	Heidelberg .. ..	..	..	856
Coburg .. ..	..	..	210	Huntly .. ..	..	..	3,075
Collingwood .. ..	..	..	527	Karkaroc .. ..	..	..	978
Eaglehawk .. ..	..	..	1,124	Keilor .. ..	..	..	377
Essendon .. ..	..	..	29,486	Leigh .. ..	..	..	309
Fitzroy .. ..	..	..	876	Lillydale .. ..	..	..	407
Footscray .. ..	..	..	3,265	Maffra .. ..	..	..	4,903
Geelong .. ..	..	..	858	Mansfield .. ..	..	..	939
Geelong West ..	..	..	6,463	Melton .. ..	..	..	209
Hawthorn .. ..	..	..	4,247	Mildura .. ..	..	..	2,222
Inglewood .. ..	..	..	700	Minhamite .. ..	..	..	98
Kew .. ..	..	..	11,067	Mulgrave .. ..	..	..	74
Koroit .. ..	..	..	120	Numurkah .. ..	..	..	1,164
Malvern .. ..	..	..	11,735	Nunawading .. ..	..	..	6,243
Maryborough ..	..	..	365	Phillip Island and Woolamai	..	..	186
Newtown and Chilwell	..	..	1,414	Preston .. ..	..	..	658
Northcote .. ..	..	..	613	Shepparton .. ..	..	..	2,907
Port Fairy .. ..	..	..	311	South Barwon .. ..	..	..	154
Portland .. ..	..	..	3,002	Upper Yarra .. ..	..	..	1,555
Port Melbourne ..	..	..	4,458	Walpeup .. ..	..	..	161
Prahran .. ..	..	..	12,432	Warrnambool .. ..	..	..	1,054
Queenscliff .. ..	..	..	131				
South Melbourne..	..	..	3,188	Total Shires .. ..	..	..	32,241
St. Kilda .. ..	..	..	6,611				
Williamstown ..	..	..	477				
Total Cities, &c. ..	..	..	<u>135,711</u>	Grand Total .. ..	..	..	<u>167,952</u>

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

Particulars of the receipts and expenditure for 1913 of the City of Melbourne and of the principal cities in the country—Ballarat and Bendigo—are given in the following statements:—

Of the total revenue of the City of Melbourne in 1913, about 33 per cent. was derived from rates, 32 per cent. from the sale of electric light, 12 per cent. from the rental of city property—chiefly markets, and shops—10 per cent. from market and weighbridge fees, 4 per cent. from licences, and 9 per cent. from other sources. For public works maintenance, such as roads and bridges, markets, abattoirs, &c., about 28 per cent. of the total expenditure was incurred; for interest on loans and expenses, 19 per cent.; for payments to sinking funds and repayment of loans, 6 per cent.; for electric supply—depreciation and renewals fund, &c.—23 per cent.; for lighting, 6 per cent.; for street cleansing, 9 per cent.; for salaries, allowances, and commissions, 5 per cent.; and for miscellaneous expenditure, 4 per cent.

City of
Melbourne
revenue and
expenditure
under various
heads.

CITY OF MELBOURNE : REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1913.

Heads of Revenue.							Amount.
Rates—							£
General	..	..	..	..	..	..	113,548
Lighting	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,716
Licences—							
Publicans'—Equivalent for—From Licensing Act	..	..					12,596
Abattoirs—Slaughtering Dues and Meat Supervision Fees	..						3,668
Drays, Hackney Carriages, Trams, and Motors	..	..					1,611
Other Licences	..	..	..	..	..	..	85
Fees under Dog Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	986
City Baths	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,087
Market and Weighbridge Fees	..	..	..	..	..	..	42,646
Lighting—Sale of Electric Current and Rent of Meters, &c.	..						137,027
Fines and Costs	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,624
Rents—							
Abattoirs	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,345
Markets and Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	36,192
Boat Sites and Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	760
Town Hall Premises and Rooms	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,242

CITY OF MELBOURNE: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1913—
continued.

Heads of Revenue.						Amount.
						£
Interest on Fixed Deposits, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	8,171
Miscellaneous—						
Desiccators	..	..	..	..	..	6,643
Public Conveniences, Cleansing Streets, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	4,309
Tree Planting	..	..	..	..	..	179
Fees under Building Act	..	..	..	..	..	1,295
Sundries	..	..	..	..	..	10,119
Total	..	..	..	..	..	423,849

Heads of Expenditure.						Amount.
						£
Salaries (including clerical assistance, expenses of audit, collection of statistics, making valuation, and commissions paid in lieu of salaries, &c.)	..	..	..	..	..	20,404
Allowance to Lord Mayor	..	..	..	..	..	1,500
Closet Cleansing and Sanitary Works	..	..	..	..	..	201
Street Cleansing, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	35,534
Lighting—Electric and Gas	..	..	..	..	..	22,735
Fire Brigades Board—Contribution	..	..	..	..	..	6,310
Public Works—Maintenance—						
Roads and Bridges	..	..	..	..	..	63,823
Markets and Weighbridges	..	..	..	..	..	24,143
Public Buildings (including Abattoirs, Baths, &c.)	..	..	..	..	..	20,675
Parks and Planting Trees in Streets	..	..	..	..	..	10,656
Interest on Loan from the Government	..	..	..	..	..	240
„ „ Loans from the Public	..	..	..	..	..	77,915
Repayment of Public Loans	..	..	..	..	..	10,000
„ „ Government Loan	..	..	..	..	..	210
Sinking Funds—Loans from the Public	..	..	..	..	..	13,736
Electric Supply—Depreciation and Renewal Funds, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	96,011
Expenses of paying Interest on Loans	..	..	..	..	..	365
Interest on Bank Overdrafts	..	..	..	..	..	888
Contributions to Charitable Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	1,300
„ „ Infectious Diseases Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	2,289
Law Costs	..	..	..	..	..	434
Printing, Advertising, and Stationery	..	..	..	..	..	1,658
Miscellaneous—						
Rat Destruction	..	..	..	..	..	652
Gas Conferences	..	..	..	..	..	179
Fees—Dog Act	..	..	..	..	..	507
Insurance and Guarantee Premiums	..	..	..	..	..	1,640
Elections	..	..	..	..	..	208
Analyst's Salary	..	..	..	..	..	188
Sundries	..	..	..	..	..	3,877
Total	..	..	..	..	..	418,278

City of
Ballarat
revenue and
expenditure,
1913.

Of the total revenue received by the City of Ballarat in 1913, about 57 per cent. was obtained from rates, 9 per cent. from licences, 14 per cent. from sanitary rates, 9 per cent. from market and weighbridge dues, 4 per cent. from rents, and 7 per cent. from all other receipts. The expenditure was incurred in connexion with the following services:—41 per cent. for public works, 9 per cent. for interest, sinking funds, and repayment of loans, 15 per cent. for sanitary work, 8 per cent. for lighting, 6 per cent. for salaries and allowances, 8 per cent. for street cleaning, &c., and 13 per cent. for all other items.

CITY OF BALLARAT: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.

Revenue.	Amount. £	Expenditure.	Amount. £
Special Grants—From Government	231	Salaries	1,678
General Rates	19,105	Allowance to Mayor	400
Licences—From Licensing Fund... ..	2,684	Sanitary Expenses	4,744
" Other	171	Street Cleaning, &c.	2,490
Market and Weighbridge Dues	3,039	Lighting	2,575
Contributions for Formation of Private Streets, Roads, Lanes, &c.	82	Fire Brigades Board—Contribution	624
Dog Fees	263	Public Works— { Construction	1,788
Pound Fees	99	Maintenance	11,132
Closet Cleansing and Sanitary Rates and Fees	4,738	Repayments of Loans—	
Rents	1,230	To the Public	608
Interest	140	" Government	395
Botanic Gardens	298	Payment to Sinking Funds—	
Other Sources	1,335	Loans from the Public	255
		Interest—Government Loan	151
		" Loans from the Public	1,465
		" Bank Overdraft	146
		Contributions to Charitable Institutions	399
		Printing, Advertising, and Stationery	440
		Agricultural College	500
		Other Expenditure	2,298
Total	£33,415	Total	£32,088

Revenue and
expenditure
of City of
Bendigo,
1913.

In the City of Bendigo in 1913, the following were the proportions of total revenue obtained under the different headings:—General rates, 50 per cent.; licences, 9 per cent.; sanitary rates and fees, 17 per cent.; market and weighbridge dues, 8 per cent.; rents, 7 per cent.; and other sources, 9 per cent. The proportions of the total expenditure

on various services were:—Public works, construction and maintenance, 42 per cent.; sanitary expenses, 16 per cent.; interest on loans, payments to sinking funds, and repayment of loan, 8 per cent.; salaries and allowances, 6 per cent.; lighting, 8 per cent.; street cleansing, 8 per cent.; and miscellaneous expenditure, 12 per cent.

CITY OF BENDIGO: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.

Revenue.	Amount. £	Expenditure.	Amount. £
Special Grants—From Government	155	Salaries	2,040
General Rates	18,573	Allowance to Mayor	400
Licences—From Licensing Fund	3,288	Sanitary Expenses	6,454
„ Other	277	Street Cleansing	3,307
Market and Weighbridge Dues	3,075	Lighting	3,244
Dog Fees	254	Fire Brigades Board—Contribution	612
Closet Cleansing and Sanitary Rates and Fees	6,509	Public Works—{ Construction	3,228
Rents	2,564	„ { Maintenance	14,199
Interest	204	Repayment of Public Loan	1,000
Sports Ground	327	Payment to Sinking Funds—Loans from the Public	335
Other Sources	2,400	Interest on Loans from the Public	1,656
		Interest on Bank Overdraft	364
		Contributions to Charitable Institutions	377
		Street Trees	487
		Art Gallery	100
		Printing, Advertising, and Stationery	487
		Other Expenditure	2,787
Total	<u>£37,626</u>	Total	<u>£41,077</u>

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. At any time after the fund

**Municipal
Officers'
Guarantee
Fund.**

has reached £3,500 the rates of contribution may be altered, so that it will be maintained at that sum, and in the event of the amount at credit being at any time insufficient to pay all the liabilities and expenses, 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.

More than the required number of municipalities agreed to co-operate, and the fund was inaugurated on 1st January, 1908. Guarantee policies have been applied for and granted to the whole of the municipalities in the State. The premium revenue for the year ending 30th September, 1914, in respect of guarantees amounting to £193,530, is estimated at £1,097. The amount to the credit of the fund on 30th September, 1913 (including amount invested in purchase of debentures and accrued interest, £4,286), was £4,990. The claims paid from the inception of the fund to 30th September, 1913, amounted to £711 17s. 6d.

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.

The Melbourne Harbor Trust is a corporate body, established in 1876 to regulate, manage, and improve the Port of Melbourne and portions of the Yarra and Saltwater Rivers adjacent, for which purpose certain lands and properties are vested in Commissioners. On 31st December, 1912, an Act was passed by the State Parliament which altered the constitution of the Trust. Instead of seventeen Commissioners, of whom six were appointed by the municipalities concerned, three by the owners of ships registered at Melbourne, three by merchants and traders paying wharfage rates, and five by the Governor-in-Council, there are substituted five Commissioners to be appointed by the Governor-in-Council. Other than the chairman, one member is to be an owner of ships registered at some British port and trading at Melbourne, one a person engaged in the business of an exporter by sea of Victorian

Melbourne
Harbor Trust
—receipts and
expenditure.

produce, one an importer by sea of goods into Victoria, and one identified with primary production in Victoria. The chairman's salary is not to exceed £1,500; and the attendance fees of the other Commissioners are fixed at £2 2s. per meeting, not to exceed £250 in any year. The borrowing power of the Trust is increased from £2,000,000 to £3,000,000. The payment to the Consolidated Revenue is not to be greater than £60,000 per annum for five years from 1st January, 1913. The following are particulars of the receipts and expenditure during each of the last five years:—

**MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.—RECEIPTS AND
EXPENDITURE: 1909 TO 1913.**

Receipts from—	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£
Wharfage Rates ..	221,155	273,523	287,711	285,870	275,478
Quayage Rates ..	20,056	23,558	24,905	28,577	36,673
Rents and Licence-fees from Lands and Ferries, &c.	17,434	18,088	19,019	21,722	20,424
Interest ..	90	411	2,039	2,375	665
Miscellaneous ..	3,446	2,633	5,684	7,609	4,418
Less amount paid to Con- solidated Revenue ..	262,181 51,612	318,213 62,604	339,358 65,413	346,153 68,343	337,658 60,960
Total ..	210,569	255,609	273,945	277,810	276,608
Expenditure on—					
Plant ..	11,887	859	21,935	72,078	20,659
Harbor Improvements and Maintenance ..	47,808	48,313	50,009	62,374	75,251
Wharfs, &c.—Construction and Maintenance ..	22,339	34,535	48,749	143,404	205,731
General Management, &c.	15,847	15,334	15,604	19,076	36,098
Interest on Loans and Ex- penses ..	72,517	69,409	69,366	69,158	71,081
Total ..	170,398	168,450	205,663	366,090	408,820

During the 36½ years the Trust has been in existence the net receipts have amounted to £5,935,293, and the expenditure to £7,707,250, or £1,771,957 in excess of the receipts, to meet which loans have been raised amounting to £2,150,000, of which £1,850,000 was outstanding at the end of 1913. Of the expenditure of nearly 7½ millions, £2,300,876 has been incurred in connexion with harbor improvements and maintenance, including dredging, landing, and depositing silt, £1,976,867 in connexion with wharfs and approaches, construction, and maintenance, and £685,830 in connexion with plant.

GEELONG HARBOR TRUST.

Geelong
Harbor Trust
—receipts and
expenditure.

An Act to provide for the construction of works in connexion with the harbor at Geelong was passed on 12th December, 1905. This measure made provision for the constitution of the Geelong Harbor Trust and the appointment of three commissioners, the chairman to receive £400 per annum, and each of the other commissioners £200 per annum. The management of the port and shipping is vested in the commissioners, and one-fifth of the total revenue received by the Trust is paid to the Government. Power is given to the Trust to borrow £400,000 and to issue debentures, which may be made payable in London or Melbourne. The following is a summary of the receipts and expenditure since the constitution of the Trust; the expenditure includes loan moneys, of which £393,600 had been raised to the 31st December, 1913:—

GEELONG HARBOR TRUST: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Net Receipts (exclusive of loans).							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Wharfage Rates* ..	6,880	6,255	7,758	7,274	9,289	8,361	9,307
Quayage Rates* ..	2,217	1,927	1,096	2,333	2,897	3,211	2,433
Licence Fees and Other Charges* ..	49	49	106	210	219	219	203
Leasing and Licensing of Lands ..	941	1,199	1,282	1,634	2,188	2,880	2,415
Interest ..	..	1,464	226	1,199	363	535	534
"Sparrovale" Farm ..	147	750	2,708	2,809	3,328	3,695	4,959
Corio Freezing Works ..	..	..	..	2,336	17,392	10,760	5,312
Miscellaneous ..	746	1,722	1,705	2,125	29,429†	23,234†	4,803
Total ..	10,980	13,366	14,881	19,020	65,105	52,895	29,966
Net Expenditure (including Expenditure from Loans.)							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Floating Plant ..	33,679	8,865	6,034	1,697	362	242	1,923
Harbor Improvements ..	2,093	18,011	7,136	1,445	5,442	10,906	11,322
Corio Quay ..	..	..	528	17,087	3,710	3,396	6,180
Electric Power Station, Corio Quay ..	..	..	..	5,090	5,497	6,131	4,381
Corio Freezing Works ..	..	..	..	48,060	25,425	31,753	14,327
"Sparrovale" Farm ..	333	7,604	15,784	6,489	3,625	6,650	6,972
"Rippleside" Workshops—Machinery and Plant ..	1,712	1,492	4,363	5,811	643	349	637
Excavations for Storage of Log Timber ..	..	..	815	4,672	38	..	..
General Management and Maintenance ..	4,474	6,245	7,424	9,474	10,039	12,609	13,257
Land and House Property and Improvements ..	10,566	6,943	3,470	9,405	8,627	12,272	1,480
Interest and Sinking Fund ..	909	4,567	5,000	4,961	12,030	13,346	14,835
Miscellaneous ..	2,797	772	2,876	5,675	18,848	8,742	3,443
Total ..	56,563	54,499	53,430	119,866	94,236	106,396	78,757

NOTE.—The details of revenue and expenditure under separate headings for the year 1913 were not available when this Part was sent to press. The total revenue for 1913 amounted to £37,821, and the total expenditure (including that from loans) to £82,953.

* The figures for these items represent four-fifths of the total revenue, one-fifth being payable to the consolidated revenue of Victoria.

† Including insurance on account of Natal plant £14,856 in 1910 and £15,000 in 1911, and sale of sundry properties £9,000 in 1910.

THE MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.**Creation and constitution of Board.**

The Board was established by Act of Parliament No. 1197, which came into force on 20th December, 1890, and it entered upon its duties on 18th March, 1891.

It consists of 40 members, of whom one is the Chairman, who is elected every four years by the other members, the retiring Chairman being eligible for re-election. The other members must be also members of the respective councils which they represent, and are elected as follows:—Nine by the Melbourne City Council, four by the South Melbourne Council, three by the Prahran Council, two each by the Fitzroy, Richmond, St. Kilda, and Collingwood Councils, and one each by the other fifteen suburban municipal councils returning a representative, viz., Footscray, Hawthorn, Brunswick, Essendon, Malvern, Brighton, Northcote, Port Melbourne, Williamstown, Caulfield, Camberwell, Kew, Coburg, Heidelberg, and Preston.

Thirteen of the members retire annually in the month of February, but are eligible for re-election if they remain members of their respective councils.

Functions of the Board.

The functions of the Board are to control and manage the Metropolitan water supply system, including watersheds, reservoirs, weirs, aqueducts, pipes, &c.; to provide the metropolis with an efficient system of sewerage and drainage; and to prevent the pollution of the River Yarra and other public streams and water-courses within the metropolis.

Area under Board's control, and population.

The District over which the Board exercises control consists of thirteen cities, seven towns, two shires, and parts of three other municipalities, or twenty-five municipalities in all, embracing a total area of 109,009 acres, and containing an estimated population (including those supplied with water outside the Board's area), on 31st December, 1913, of 639,700.

Board's borrowing powers and liability on loans.

The Board is authorized to borrow £9,750,000 exclusive of loans amounting to £2,389,934, contracted by the Government and taken over by the Board.

The liability for Government loans on 30th June, 1913, was £1,559,786, and for loans raised by the Board, £9,603,570, portion of which has been applied in repayment of Government loans falling due. The Board was then empowered to borrow £976,648 before reaching the limit of its borrowing powers.

WATER SUPPLY FINANCE.**Water supply assessments and rates.**

By Act of Parliament the rate to be paid in respect of any lands and tenements for the supply of water for domestic purposes, otherwise than by measure, is limited to an amount not exceeding 8d. in the £1 on the annual valuation of the lands and tenements served. The water rate levied in the year 1912-13 was 7d. in the £1 on the annual value of property served. Assessments of £17 and under are charged a minimum rate of 10s. per annum. There is a charge of 1s. per 1,000 gallons for water supplied

by meter, with the assessed rate as a minimum. For shipping at Melbourne wharfs the charge is 3s. per 1,000 gallons, and at special berths at Melbourne wharfs, with fixed meters, it is 1s. 6d. per 1,000 gallons.

Water meters. Water meters may be hired from the Board at the following annual rentals, payable quarterly in advance :—
For $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. meter, 5s.; $\frac{3}{4}$ -in., 6s.; 1-in., 8s.; $1\frac{1}{4}$ -in., 10s. 6d.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 14s.

Garden rate. Areas not exceeding 100 square yards (including paths) are supplied with water without meters on payment of a special rate of 10s. per annum each.

Assessed value of property. The total annual value of property assessed for water supply purposes and liable to water rates was £5,670,801 in 1912-13.

Water rate receipts. In 1912-13 the water rate receipts were as follows :—

		£	s.	d.
Water rate (including arrears)	..	141,903	0	1
Meters	..	127,111	9	6
Special rates	..	4,331	18	0
Total	..	273,346	7	7

Revenue and expenditure of water supply system.

The total revenue amounted to £287,342, as against £277,305 in the previous year. The cost in 1912-13 of maintenance and management was £52,151, and of interest £114,440, the total charges being £166,591, compared with a cost in 1911-12 of £50,879, for maintenance and management, and of £111,933 for interest, or a total charge of £162,812. The net profit in 1912-13 was thus £120,751, being equivalent to 2·7 per cent. of the mean capital cost, as compared with £114,493, or 2·76 per cent. in 1911-12.

Cost of the Melbourne and Metropolitan waterworks system.

The total cost of the water supply system up to 30th June, 1913, was as follows :—

Original water supply works, tank pumping station, &c.	..	£84,885
Yan Yean system	..	631,179
Maroondah system	..	778,584
O'Shanassy system	..	297,136
Service reservoirs	..	204,475
Large mains	..	1,091,355
Reticulation	..	1,376,043
Total	..	£4,463,657

SEWERAGE FINANCE.

In 1891 the annual value of rateable property within the area then to be sewered was £6,866,313, of which about £1,000,000 related to vacant lands. The collapse of the land boom was followed by a heavy shrinkage in the value of rateable property. A recovery in values has since taken place, and the total of the sewerage assessments for 1913-14 is £6,475,074 inclusive of assessments on vacant lands.

By Act of Parliament the Board is empowered to levy a general sewerage rate not exceeding 1s. 2d. in the £1 in sewered areas. The present general sewerage rate is 1s. 1d. in the £1 in the sewered area. The total annual value of property assessed for sewerage purposes and liable to the 1s. 1d. rate was, in 1912-13, £5,129,680.

The receipts from the general sewerage rate in 1912-13 amounted to £278,769.

The sewerage revenue for 1912-13 amounted to £303,376, as against £289,724 in the previous year. The cost in 1912-13 of management, working expenses, repairs, and renewals, was £67,874, and of interest £298,964, the total charges being £366,838, compared with a cost in 1911-12 of £63,760 for management, working expenses, repairs, and renewals, and £289,220 for interest, or a total charge of £352,980.

The deficiency in 1912-13 was £63,462, as against £63,256 for the previous year.

Cost of the
Melbourne and
Metropolitan
sewerage
system.

The cost of sewerage works and house connexions up to 30th June, 1913, was £6,798,856, divided as follows:—

Farm purchase and preparation	£489,740
Outfall sewer and rising mains	423,029
Pumping station buildings and engines	211,355
Main and branch sewers	2,016,271
Street reticulation	1,947,396
Reticulation of rights-of-way	871,008
House connexions branches	336,802
Cost of house connexions chargeable to capital	372,671
Cost of sewerage system	£6,668,272
Householders' debts for house connexions	126,298
River improvements	3,656
Total	£6,798,856

DESCRIPTION OF WATER WORKS.

The metropolis is supplied with water from two independent sources—the one known as the Yan Yean system, fed by the watershed of the Plenty River and Jack's Creek, from the southern slopes of the Great Dividing Range, supplemented by the Wallaby and Silver Creeks, tributaries of the Goulburn, whose waters have been diverted over the range by

The Melbourne
and
Metropolitan
waterworks.

means of weirs, aqueducts, and tunnels; the other known as the Maroondah system, whose watershed is in the Healesville district, and which takes in the water of the Maroondah or Watts River, the Graceburn, Donnelly's and Coranderrk Creeks, and other smaller streams.

The total catchment areas of the Yan Yean and Maroondah systems aggregate 69,000 acres, the whole of which is vested in the Board, and free from settlement or grazing.

The work of taking in the water of the O'Shanassy River, a tributary of the Upper Yarra, in the Warburton district, as a third independent system of supply, is in progress.

YAN YEAN SYSTEM.

Yan Yean system. The Yan Yean watershed embraces Wallaby and Jack's creeks, 12,000 acres; Upper Plenty and Silver creeks, 12,000 acres; and the catchment areas of Yan Yean Reservoir, 5,000 acres, totalling 29,000 acres. The water is collected into the Toorourrong Reservoir, and taken thence to the Yan Yean Reservoir, where it is stored. The reservoir is an artificial lake situated 22 miles northerly from the city, and 602 feet above sea-level. It is formed by the construction of an earthen bank 49 chains long, 30 feet high, 20 feet wide on top, with a slope next the water of three to one and an outside slope of two to one. The reservoir when full covers an area of 1,360 acres, or $2\frac{1}{4}$ square miles, with a maximum depth of 26 feet, and an average depth of 18 feet. The maximum depth of water in the reservoir in 1913 was 24 ft. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. on the 13th November, and the minimum depth 18 ft. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. on the 24th March. Its total capacity is 6,400,000,000 gallons, of which, 5,400,000,000 gallons are available for consumption. In the year ended 31st December, 1913, the total intake of the Yan Yean Reservoir was 5,895,980,000 gallons, and the total output was 5,611,681,000 gallons, exclusive of loss by evaporation. The mean evaporation from the surface is about 3 feet during the year. The lowest recorded intake was 3,877,833,000 gallons for the twelve months ended 31st December, 1908.

From this reservoir the water is forwarded to Morang Pipe Head Reservoir through an open aqueduct capable of delivering 33,000,000 gallons a day when full, and thence to Preston Reservoir, or to Melbourne direct, by a series of pipes.

High-level system. There is also a direct main, called the high-level system, from Yan Yean to Surrey Hills Reservoir, for supplying the high levels of the eastern suburbs of Melbourne. It is capable of delivering 9,000,000 gallons a day.

MAROONDAH SYSTEM.

The Maroondah water is taken by means of small weirs from the watershed of 40,000 acres situated above Healesville, and it is thence conveyed to the Preston Service Reservoirs along an aqueduct (about 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles of open channels, tunnels, and syphons), which is capable of delivering 28,000,000 gallons daily.

The Yan Yean and Maroondah systems can thus supply a total of 70,000,000 gallons daily by means of the conduits at present available.

O'SHANASSY SYSTEM.

Upper Yarra
and
O'Shanassy
watershed.

This project involves the construction of an open aqueduct, tunnels, syphons and pipe line, of an aggregate length of about 49½ miles to deliver water to the eastern portion of the metropolis by way of Mitcham and Surrey Hills. The watershed of the O'Shanassy River, which comprises 33,000 acres, has been excised from a permanent forest area, and vested by the Governor in Council in The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. The Board is now acquiring the lands necessary for the construction of the works. Surveys and designs have been prepared. Contracts have been let for nearly the whole of the length of the work, which has been practically completed between Surrey Hills and Warburton, and is in active progress between Warburton and the weir site on the O'Shanassy River—the date of contract for completion of the whole work being November, 1914.

Storage and
service
reservoirs.

There are two storage and thirteen service reservoirs (also four other service reservoirs proposed) as under :—

STORAGE RESERVOIRS.

Description.	Capacity.	Reduced Level at By-wash.
	Gallons.	
Yan Yean	6,400,000,000*	602 feet above L.W.M.
Toorourrong	60,000,000	747 " " "

* Of this quantity 5,400,000,000 gallons are available for consumption.

SERVICE RESERVOIRS.

Description.	Capacity.	Reduced Level at By-wash.
	Gallons.	
Preston No. 1	13,500,000	326·50 feet
" No. 2	24,500,000	326·50 "
" No. 3	26,300,000	326·50 "
Essendon No. 1	1,000,000	209·25 "
" No. 2	4,000,000	209·25 "
Caulfield	10,000,000	166·00 "
Kew	3,600,000	281·50 "
Surrey Hills No. 1	9,000,000	423·50 "
" No. 2	15,000,000	429·50 "
Morang (Pipe Head)	3,000,000	485·00 "
Heidelberg	1,000,000	325·00 "
Notting Hill	10,000,000	332·50 "
Olinda (incomplete)	11,000,000	671·00 "
North Essendon (proposed)	10,000,000	290·00 " (approx.)
Mitcham (proposed provision for three reservoirs of 20 to 25 million gallons each) .. .. .	..	515·00 " "

Aqueducts, &c., mains, and reticulation pipes. The following is the mileage return of aqueducts, &c., mains, and reticulation pipes up to the 30th June, 1913:—

	Miles	Chs.	Miles	Chs.
YAN YEAN SYSTEM—				
Aqueducts, &c., between watersheds and Yan Yeau				
Reservoir	23	42		
Aqueduct—Yan Yeau Reservoir to Morang	6	33½		
Total			29	75½
MAROONDAH SYSTEM—				
Main Maroondah Aqueduct	41	28		
Tributary Aqueducts	6	8		
Scours at Preston Reservoirs	2	52½		
Total			50	8½
O'SHANASSY SYSTEM—				
O'Shanassy Weir to Olinda Pipe Head Reservoir (incomplete)	22	26		
Olinda Pipe Head Reservoir to Surrey Hills Reservoir (36-in. steel main)	14	55		
Scour at Surrey Hills Reservoir	0	49		
Total			*37	50
Grand Total, Aqueducts, &c.			117	53½
Large Mains, 54-in to 12-in. diameter (inclusive)			†220	38½
Reticulation under 12-in. diameter			1,171	19
Grand Total, Aqueducts, Mains, &c., Mains and Reticulation			1,509	31

* Length unfinished, 11 miles 34 chains.

† Exclusive of O'Shanassy Main Pipe line.

Consumption of water in Melbourne and suburbs. The average number of people supplied with water during 1913 was 628,430, and the average daily consumption was 66·27 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 1913:—

TOTAL AND DAILY AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR, 1913.

Month.	Total Consumption of Water.	Daily Average Consumption of Water
	Gallons.	Gallons.
January	1,633,394,000	52,690,129
February	1,476,676,000	52,738,429
March	1,224,739,000	39,507,710
April	1,145,271,000	38,175,700
May	1,068,435,000	34,465,645
June	1,022,625,000	34,087,500
July	1,062,756,000	34,282,452
August	1,067,790,000	34,444,839
September	1,116,255,000	37,208,500
October	1,328,780,000	42,863,871
November	1,307,683,000	43,589,433
December	1,745,264,000	56,298,839
Total for the year	15,199,668,000	...
Daily average for the year ... .. .	...	41,642,926

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 1913.

Year.	Population supplied with Water to 30th June.	Houses supplied with Water to 30th June.	Tenements Connected with Sewerage System to 30th June.	Daily Average of Annual Consumption of Water to 31st December.	No. of Gallons of Water per Head Daily.
				Gallons.	
1891 ...	482,600	99,364	...	25,747,761	53·35
1892 ...	486,620	106,772	...	23,476,780	48·24
1893 ...	469,390	107,125	...	24,290,041	51·75
1894 ...	449,560	107,764	...	27,071,106	60·22
1895 ...	444,340	107,260	...	26,689,683	60·07
1896 ...	452,210	106,486	...	23,837,695	52·71
1897 ...	458,300	105,710	...	24,665,607	53·82
1898 ...	466,895	104,861	3,899	28,253,294	60·51
1899 ...	480,390	103,981	13,593	27,068,465	56·37
1900 ...	489,600	104,050	28,300	28,230,690	57·66
1901 ...	494,905	104,548	38,696	29,427,589	59·46
1902 ...	501,580	105,051	47,172	29,080,027	57·98
1903 ...	502,840	106,176	55,929	28,858,633	57·39
1904 ...	505,760	107,701	64,487	29,523,153	58·37
1905 ...	511,520	109,393	71,689	32,400,286	63·34
1906 ...	519,925	111,494	79,597	33,479,900	64·39
1907 ...	530,655	114,049	87,853	35,212,222	66·36
1908 ...	543,115	116,781	94,067	31,559,830	58·11
1909 ...	557,350	119,650	99,955	33,047,340	59·29
1910 ...	573,255	123,227	105,993	33,272,490	58·04
1911 ...	588,000	128,036	112,293	36,110,115	61·41
1912 ...	604,275	133,122	118,350	38,569,566	63·83
1913 ...	628,430	140,351	125,103	41,642,926	66·27

DESCRIPTION OF SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

Sewerage system.

While the Board took over from the State Government the branch which had the management of the Melbourne

Water Supply, still the chief object of its creation was to carry out the long-called-for and pressing want of an efficient system of sewerage in the Metropolitan area. The plans and estimates of the cost of the Metropolitan sewerage scheme were originally prepared by the late Mr. James Mansergh, an expert civil engineer from England, and were furnished to the Board on its creation. The scheme recommended by the designer and selected by the Board's Engineer-in-Chief (the late Mr. William Thwaites) was estimated to cost £5,030,000, but was modified by Mr. Thwaites, with the concurrence of the Board, so as to reduce the estimated cost to £3,451,000.

The original Act of Parliament contemplated only the construction of sewers in the streets, but this was altered by an Act passed in 1897, which added the duty of constructing sewers in rights-of-way and the branches from the sewers to the building line of each property, and in consequence has added considerably to the original estimate of cost.

Tenements
connected
with the
sewerage
system.

The first tenement was connected in Port Melbourne in August, 1897. On 31st December, 1913, 132,916 tenements had been gazetted as within sewerage areas; and applications received *re* 403 outside gazetted areas; and out of this number 132,861 were provided with sanitary fittings which required to be connected with the sewerage system; 128,318 had been connected, including 403 outside gazetted areas; and 2,067 were in progress of connexion, leaving 4,543 tenements which had not been completely connected, of which 2,476 had not been started.

The following statement shows the progress of house connexions to the 31st December, 1913:—

PROGRESS OF HOUSE CONNEXIONS WITH THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS.

Municipality.				No. of Tenements connected on 31st December, 1913.
Melbourne City ...	...	...	...	25,864
South Melbourne City ...	...	...	...	10,593
Prahran City ...	...	...	...	11,175
Fitzroy City ...	...	...	...	7,665
Richmond City ...	...	...	...	9,871
St. Kilda City ...	...	...	...	5,941
Collingwood City ...	...	...	...	8,071
Footscray City ...	...	...	...	5,319
Hawthorn City ...	...	...	...	5,723
Brunswick City ...	...	...	...	6,809
Essendon City ...	...	...	...	5,765
Malvern City ...	...	...	...	3,832
Caulfield City ...	...	...	...	2,841
Brighton Town ...	...	...	...	2,850
Northcote Town*	...	...	...	3,560
Port Melbourne Town ...	...	...	...	2,939
Williamstown Town ...	...	...	...	2,562
Camberwell Town†	...	...	...	2,415
Kew Town ...	...	...	...	2,069
Coburg Town ...	...	...	...	534
Heidelberg Shire ...	...	...	...	25
Preston Shire ...	...	...	...	593
Moorabbin Shire ...	...	...	...	889
Nunawading Shire ...	...	...	...	10
Total in Gazetted Areas ...				127,915
,, outside Gazetted Areas ...				403
Grand Total ...				128,318

* Declared a city 30th March, 1914.

† Declared a city 20th April, 1914.

PROGRESS REPORT OF SEWERAGE WORK.

On the 31st December, 1913, the sewerage system was practically completed in the following districts, viz.:—Port Melbourne, South Melbourne, Melbourne (except very small portions in Flemington and

Kensington), Richmond, Prahran, Collingwood, Fitzroy, St. Kilda, and Essendon. Nearly the whole of Brighton, Malvern, Williamstown, Brunswick, and Footscray; and the greater portions of Caulfield, Kew, and Hawthorn were dealt with, together with the more thickly populated portions of Coburg, Northcote, Preston, and Moorabbin; besides portions of Heidelberg, and Nunawading.

During the past twelve months considerable progress has been made in the work in Brunswick, Coburg, Malvern, St. Kilda, Nunawading, and a small portion of Heidelberg. Branch sewers have been extended to meet the requirements of new reticulation areas and also the Flemington Race-course.

Reticulation extensions to provide for new buildings or fresh subdivisions have been carried out in various portions of the Metropolitan area, and reticulation contracts and day labour extensions are now being carried out in Coburg, Heidelberg, Moorabbin, Northcote, Malvern, Preston, Brighton, Collingwood, Richmond, and Kew.

The whole system was so far advanced that on the date mentioned the sewage from 133,319 tenements could be collected, including those inside and outside gazetted areas, and 132,861 tenements could be connected. Of these, 128,318 tenements were connected, and work was in progress on 2,067 other premises. The total number of fittings connected with the system was as follows:—52 public conveniences and 76 public urinals, 147,233 water closets, 107,931 baths, 82,848 sinks, 78,915 sets of wash troughs, 37,623 lavatories, 14,521 stables, 8,540 urinals, 6,808 polluted areas and paved yards, 1,874 cellars, 990 slop hoppers, 295 latrines, and 295 dairies, there being also 458 tenements with no fittings to connect. The house connexions pipes join the 9-inch reticulation pipes, which are gradually collected into 12-inch, 15-inch, and 18-inch pipes, and then again into brick and concrete branch sewers, which join the sub-mains and mains. In all 1,255 $\frac{1}{8}$ miles of reticulation and 141 $\frac{5}{8}$ miles of mains and branch sewers have been completed, making a total length of 1,397 miles.

Particulars of the system are as follows:—

The sewage of the metropolis is delivered into two main sewers and a subsidiary main leading to the pumping station at Spotswood.

The two main sewers are—

1. The North Yarra main sewer (North Yarra system), which commences with Heidelberg, and thence takes up East Kew, Preston, Coburg, Northcote, Brunswick, the Clifton Hill part of Collingwood, also Fitzroy, and the North Carlton, North Melbourne, and Flemington and Kensington parts of Melbourne, together with Essendon and Footscray.

2. The Hobson's Bay main sewer (South Yarra system), which starts at Sandringham, picking up Brighton, Caulfield, Malvern, St. Kilda, Camberwell, and a small part of Nunawading, besides the

remaining part of Kew, also Hawthorn, Prahran, South Melbourne, Port Melbourne, Richmond, and the remaining part of Collingwood, with East Melbourne, and other remaining parts of Melbourne.

The subsidiary main, which takes in Williamstown, joins the Hobson's Bay main before it enters the pumping station.

PUMPING STATION, RISING MAINS, AND OUTFALL SEWER.

Pumping station. When collected at Spotswood the two systems are dealt with in separate buildings, and are arranged to be worked either separately or unitedly. The sewage enters the pumping station at a level of 50 feet below low-water mark through straining wells, one of which is established on each system. The wells are 22 feet internal diameter, and each contains two straining cages, one of which is always in position. The solid matter caught in them is transferred to a drier in the building over the wells, where it is subject to steam pressure and consequently to a high temperature, which renders the material innocuous. The material from the drier is of no manurial value and is destroyed in a furnace. The sewage is raised by the pumps 125 feet through two 6-feet and one 4-feet wrought-iron rising mains—the three lengths running side by side, each 2·792 miles long (an aggregate length of $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles)—to the head of the outfall sewer, 75 feet above low-water mark, whence it gravitates to the Metropolitan Sewage Farm at Werribee in a partly-open and partly-closed channel 16 miles long, of 11 feet diameter, and having a grade of 2 feet to the mile. The full capacity of the outfall sewer is 18,000 cubic feet a minute.

METROPOLITAN SEWAGE FARM.

Sewage farm. The purification of the sewage of Melbourne and Suburbs is effected by filtration and aeration through the natural soil of the Sewage Farm, containing 10,217 acres 0 roods $39\frac{1}{4}$ perches of land situated about 24 miles south-west of Melbourne and 4 miles south-west of the township of Werribee in open plain country, enjoying an average annual rainfall of 18·43 inches, and having for its eastern boundary the Werribee River, with a long frontage to Port Phillip Bay on the south, to which the land gradually slopes from the north, the highest point being 44 feet above low-water mark. The sewage is delivered on to the farm 37·25 feet above low-water mark, and to irrigate the area above that level necessitates pumping.

The farm originally comprised 8,847 acres 0 roods $5\frac{1}{2}$ perches of virgin unimproved land, which (together with a strip $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, containing 168½ acres, on which the greater portion of the main outfall sewer from the pumping station to the farm is constructed) cost the Board £159,873 in 1892. In 1911 a further area of 305 acres 3 roods 11 perches of low-lying Crown land along the foreshore of the bay adjoining the sewage farm was acquired from the Government at £2 per acre. An area of 252 acres 3 roods 7 perches of irrigable land

adjoining the sewage farm on the south-west has been acquired by private treaty at £15 per acre, and arrangements have also been made with the Government for the purchase by the Board from the Lands Purchase and Management Board of portion of the Werribee Closer Settlement Estate on the west side of the Werribee River, adjoining the sewage farm on the north-east, containing 811 acres 2 roods 16 perches of good agricultural land, for £25 per acre ; making the total area of the farm at 30th June, 1913, 10,217 acres 0 roods 39½ perches.

An Act of Parliament has been passed authorizing the Crown to sell to the Board at £2 per acre a further area of 815 acres 1 rood 8 perches of foreshore land extending westerly to the mouth of the Little River, giving the Board a frontage to the bay extending from that river to the Werribee River. Negotiations are also in progress for the purchase of a further area of 120 acres 2 roods 23 perches of private land adjoining the farm at the south-west. The acquirement of these areas will increase the size of the Sewage Farm to 11,153 acres 0 roods 30½ perches.

Before being required for sewage disposal the greater portion of the farm was leased by the Board to hay and grain growers, and proved highly productive under wheat, oats, and barley. The rents ranged up to about 30s. per acre, and for a number of years averaged over £1 per acre over the whole area let.

The method followed by the Board was to gradually resume the land from the tenants as it was required for sewage filtration purposes in order to keep pace with the progress of the sewerage house connexion work in the Metropolis. It has now all been resumed, but there is a considerable area yet to be brought under irrigation, preparation for which is carried on continuously.

The process of preparation generally followed is as follows :—After being divided by roads into rectangular blocks of 80 acres the blocks are again subdivided into paddocks of 20 acres (20 chains by 10 chains). The soil is broken up by steam ploughs, the bottom being subsoiled to a depth of about 2 ft. 6 in., and, where necessary, underdrained with agricultural pipes. The blocks are then graded into bays of about half an acre each, and commanded by distributing drains to facilitate rapid flooding—where the natural contour of the country is uneven it is found necessary to grade the blocks in small terraces ; deep drainage channels are cut, the earth from same being thrown up to form embankments to carry the main supply carriers along the boundaries of these 20-acre blocks, which are at the same time securely fenced, and planted with trees for shelter and breakwinds. The main carriers and drains run parallel north to south through the farm each being half a mile apart ; the sub-carriers and drains branching east and west every 10 chains. The available area of the 20-acre block is reduced to about 18 acres by the space occupied by the carriers, drains, roads, and plantations. The prepared blocks are generally sown with lucerne or perennial

grasses (chiefly prairie or rye) or a mixture of lucerne and prairie grass, and in a few months are ready to be flooded with sewage. The resultant growth is very rapid, and (with the exception of a few hundred acres of lucerne reserved for hay) the irrigated lucerne and grasses are pastured with sheep, cattle, and horses; the practice being to keep the stock shifting from block to block (in flocks of about 500 sheep or equivalent number of horses or cattle to each 18 acres) to eat the feed down in front of the sewage water. The filtered sewage is discharged into the bay by a series of main effluent channels running parallel north and south through the farm.

A large proportion of the farm lands will necessarily never be available for irrigation purposes. One hundred and twenty-nine acres have been devoted to sites for townships and manager's and workmen's cottages, of which last there are 55 on the farm. There are at present 419 acres of plantations and reserves, and the private roads and channels account for a further 432 acres; and the area so utilized must of course increase as additional sections of the farm are brought under irrigation. These three items—cottage and township sites (139 acres), plantations and reserves (419 acres), and private roads and channels (432 acres) at present account for 980 acres.

As each acre of properly prepared land under irrigation suffices to deal with the sewage of only 100 persons, and as there are upwards of 6,000 additional tenements connected with the sewerage system each year (in 1912-13 there were 6,753 additional tenements connected), it will be seen that it is only a matter of a few years before all the available land of the original purchase will be under intense irrigation; hence the necessity for the acquirement of the additional areas previously referred to.

The total area available for sewage disposal at 30th June, 1913, was 6,547 acres, and the average quantity of sewage delivered daily on to this area during the year 1912-13 was 31,770,274 gallons = 117 acre-feet per day = 6.53 feet per annum over the whole of the prepared part of the farm.

Of the area under irrigation, 243 acres were sown with maize for grain, and 363 acres of lucerne were cut for hay, leaving 4,979 acres of lucerne and grasses, and small areas of maize, rape, and other fodders (totalling 223 acres) to be depastured with stock.

Notwithstanding the large quantity of sewage water required to be put on the pastures summer and winter alike, the effective filtration of which must be the Board's first consideration, a considerable profit is derived from the farming and grazing operations. The principal sources of revenue are from the fattening of store sheep and cattle and the grazing of horses on agistment. The stock carried in the spring of 1912 was 35,000 sheep, 500 horses, and 1,500 cattle; and in June, 1913, no sheep, 300 horses, and 2,500 cattle, the general practice being to gradually reduce the stock from the spring maximum to the minimum

in winter. The profits from transactions in sheep and cattle for the year 1912-13 were—from sheep (including sales of wool), £10,893; from cattle, £4,539. The receipts from agistment (principally horses) amounted to £2,215. The fat stock from the farm always excite keen competition from butchers and freezers, and command high prices.

In the year ended 30th June, 1913, 220 tons of lucerne hay and chaff were sold for a gross return of £1,063; while from 223 acres of maize an average yield of $37\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of grain per acre was harvested, which brought an average price of 4s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per bushel. Twenty acres of maize were fed off.

Experiments are being carried on to ascertain the varieties of lucerne and maize best suited for growing on the sewage farm, and the varieties of grasses likely to flourish under the largest amount of winter irrigation.

The total capital cost of the farm for purchase and preparation was at 30th June, 1913, £489,740, and after paying interest on this sum and all charges in connexion with the disposal of the sewage the profits resulting from the various farming operations and the receipts from rents of cottages, &c., reduced the net cost of sewage purification for the year 1912-13 to £13,301 for an estimated population served by the sewerage system of 560,148 persons, or 5·70d. per head. The profitableness of the farming and grazing operations is largely influenced by the climatic conditions of the State generally, and the net cost of sewage purification varies accordingly from year to year. The average for the five years 1908-9 to 1912-13 was 6·09d. per head per annum.

The sewage farm is supplied with water for stock and domestic purposes from the metropolitan water supply system.

Statistical details relating to the farm for the year 1912-13 or as at 30th June, 1913, follow:—

	Acres.
Total area of farm	10,217
Area of irrigated pasture available for grazing ..	4,979
„ under lucerne for hay	363
„ „ maize for grain	243
Total area under irrigation	5,585
Area prepared for settling pits	962
Total area available for sewage disposal ..	6,547
Area prepared for irrigation but not sown ..	84
„ under preparation for irrigation	170
„ „ cereal crops	1,144
„ „ fodder crops (other than lucerne or grasses)	223

	Acres.
Area under bare fallow	879
„ of swampy ground reserved for pits	190
Areas reserved for cottage sites (102 acres) and town- ship sites (27 acres)	129
„ „ plantations and reserves	419
„ „ private roads and channels	432
Total area of farm	10,217
Lucerne hay—area cut, acres	363
Total yield of lucerne hay for season, tons ..	1,350
Maize for grain—area harvested, acres	223
Average yield per acre, bushels	37½
Fodder crops (other than lucerne or grasses)—	
Maize	85
Rape	118
Amber cane	20
Total	223
Irrigated pasture available for grazing	4,979
Total area available for stock	5,202
Stock carried—	
Maximum in spring—Sheep	35,000
Horses	500
Cattle	1,500
Minimum in winter—Sheep	Nil
Horses	300
Cattle	2,500
Profits from transactions in live-stock—	
Sheep (including sales of wool)	£10,893
Cattle	4,539
Agistment (principally horses)	2,215
Total	£17,647
Men employed by Board	144
Population resident on farm over 21 years of age ..	156
„ „ „ under 21 years of age	140
Total	296

					Acres.
Houses on farm owned by Board	54
" " " tenant.	1
Working horses hired by Board	35
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Horses owned by Board—					
Draught geldings	32
" brood mares	21
Light horses	14
Foals	12
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Total	79

Progress of Construction Works.

Area steam ploughed for irrigation	6,311
" " " for plantations and reserves	..	..	180
" mole-drained by steam plant	..	..	1,145
" underdrained with pipes	..	..	619

					Miles.	Chains.
Length of main carrier embankments—cement lined	8	10
" " " " unlined	18	33
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Total	26	43

Length of subsidiary carriers—						
C.I. flumes	15	62
C.C. flumes	4	72
Embankments unlined	31	65
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Total	52	39

Length of main drains	27	79
" subsidiary drains	82	49
" pipe drains	27	1
" agricultural pipes	32	49
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Total	170	18

Length of water pipes laid—6-inch	2	25
" " 4-inch	11	7
" " 3-inch	0	7
" " 2-inch	13	46
" " 1½-inch	1	13
" " 1-inch	2	67
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Total	31	5

			Miles.	Chains.
Length of roads formed..	32 34
„ fencing erected	284 0
„ „ wire netted	4 57
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Trees planted	No. 204,000
Average quantity of sewage delivered daily on to farm for year 1912-13 = in gallons	31,770,274
= 117 acre-feet per day = 6·53 feet per annum over the total area available for sewage disposal, viz., 6,547 acres.				
Total capital cost of farm to 30th June, 1913	£489,740
<hr/>				
Net cost of sewage purification for year 1912-13..	£13,301
Population served by sewerage system	560,148
Net cost per head of sewage purification for year 1912-13	5·7d.

FIRE BRIGADES BOARDS.

Constitution of Fire Brigades Boards.

Connected with the water service of the State generally, is the service of water required for fire extinction.

Under the *Fire Brigades Act* 1890, there are constituted a metropolitan fire district, controlled by the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board, and nine country fire districts, controlled by the Country Fire Brigades Board. The supervisors are the chief officers of the respective Boards, who are aided by deputies and other assistants.

The arrangements for fire extinction in the metropolis are closely allied to those for the Melbourne water supply, the service having been provided under the clauses of the *Fire Brigades Act* 1890, and its amendments.

The Metropolitan Fire District embraces the area included in the various municipalities within a radius of ten miles from the General Post Office. The area vested in the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is included in this area, but the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board has jurisdiction over portions of the shires of Wyndham, Braybrook, Keilor, Broadmeadows, Heidelberg, Templestowe, Nunawading, Mulgrave, and Moorabbin within the 10-mile radius, not vested in the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. The Metropolitan Fire District has been extended, and now includes the greater portion of the shire of Moorabbin. It extends in a southerly direction as far as and includes the township of Mordialloc.

The Metropolitan Fire Board is composed of nine members, of whom three are appointed by the Governor in Council, three by the municipal councils, and three by the insurance companies.

Powers of the Board. For the purpose of extinguishing any fire, the chief officers of the fire brigades may in the areas under their respective control “cause water to be shut off from any main or pipe in order to obtain a greater pressure and supply of water for the purpose

of extinguishing any fire, and no person or body having the management of any water supply shall be liable to any penalty or claim by reason of any interruption of the supply of water occasioned by compliance with the provisions of this section."

Another section of the 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 Metropolitan and Metropolitan Board of Works under the *Water Act* 1890 must, upon the request of any municipal council within its boundaries, fix proper fire plugs, in the main and other pipes belonging to the Board at convenient distances, and at such places as the Board may consider proper and convenient for the supply of water for extinguishing any fire which may break out within its limits. The cost of fixing fire plugs and notice boards, together with the cost of their maintenance, must be defrayed by the municipal council within whose limits the fire plug is fixed. The Board may also fix fire plugs for private owners, provided they pay the cost and maintenance.

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works is bound to keep all its pipes, to which fire plugs are affixed, charged with water, unless prevented by unusual drought or other unavoidable cause, or during necessary repairs, and shall allow all persons at all times to take and use such water for extinguishing fires. On 30th June, 1913, the Board had fixed to its 220 miles $38\frac{1}{2}$ chains of leading mains and 1,171 miles 19 chains of reticulation mains, 2,204 pillar hydrants, 124 Tregear patent hydrants, and 14,409 ball fire plugs, viz., 14,387 Bateman and Moore (of which 1,058 are with spring) and 22 Fowler patent—a grand total of 16,737. Except in case of accident, repairs, or cleaning, these mains are kept constantly full of water under pressure.

**Outfit of the
Metropolitan
Fire Brigade.**

The Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board on 31st December, 1913, had under its control the following:—Forty-nine stations, 231 members of permanent staff, 28 members of special service staff, 7 members of clerical staff, 11 men engaged in the workshops, 150 partially paid firemen, 10 steam fire engines, 5 gasoline engines, 1 chemical engine and hose waggon combined, 2 petrol motor fire engines, 1 motor chemical engine and hose waggon combined, 1 motor salvage waggon and chemical engine combined, 1 motor combination appliance, 2 motor hose waggons, 1 motor cycle, 1 Chief Officer's motor car, 39 horse hose reels, 37 hand hose reels, 8 extension ladders and fire escapes, 6 Pompier ladders, 12 exercise and supply carts, 1 salvage van, 1 brake, 75 horses, 104,127 feet of hose, 46 hand pumps, 5 smoke helmets, 2 smoke jackets, and 251 fire alarm circuits having 827 street fire-alarms, of which 755 contained telephones, and the remaining 72 were fire alarms only. There were also 351 auxiliary boxes and 17 automatic systems in public and other buildings, 136 direct telephone lines, 58 of which were acting as fire alarms to buildings, and 25 circuits to sprinkler installations, with 51 sprinkler call transmitting instruments. The total length of wire in use outside stations for fire alarms and telephones is about 556 miles.

During 1913 the cost of maintenance of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade was £75,848, 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 82d. in the £1 over an area wherein the property is valued at £6,389,475, and that of the insurance companies is equal to £5 1s. 8d. for every £100 of premiums on insured property. The premiums received in the Melbourne Fire District in 1912 amounted to £426,537, and the total of the payments made by the companies in 1913 for the maintenance of the fire brigade system was £21,673.

**Country Fire
Brigades
Board.**

The Country Fire Brigades Board consists of nine members. Three are appointed by the Governor in Council, two are elected by the municipal councils of the districts in which there are brigades registered under the Board, two are elected by the fire insurance companies carrying on business in such districts, and two by the registered fire brigades. The Board annually elects one of its members as president. The tenure of the Board members is two years. The Board's revenue in 1913 was £16,358, 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 £15,136. There are 103 municipal councils and 65 insurance companies included in the operation of the Act. The premiums received by the insurance companies in country districts during the year 1912 amounted to £192,574, and the total of their contributions in 1913 for the up-keep of the brigades was £5,353. The total value of rateable property assessed within the Board's district in 1913 was £1,727,493. All brigades

under the control of the Board are volunteer brigades, but in the large towns a few permanent stationkeepers and watchmen are also employed. There are 121 registered brigades, and three more are about to be registered. The number of registered firemen is 2,396, but in many brigades there is, in addition to the registered firemen, a number of "reserve members." The Chief Officer and the Deputy Chief Officer of the Board frequently inspect the brigades, and also pay them "surprise visits." They report monthly to the Board as to the efficiency of the service, and in regard to the equipment necessary to be supplied. In 1913 the chief items of the plant consisted of 5 steam engines, 1 motor engine, 63 manual engines, 11 horse brakes, 61 apparatus carriages, 3 fire escapes, about 280 hose reels, and approximately 170,000 feet of canvas hose.

Particulars of receipts and expenditure of both Boards during the five years ended 30th June, 1913, are as follows:—

**REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF FIRE BRIGADES BOARDS :
RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.**

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
<i>Ordinary Receipts.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Contributions — Govern- ment, Municipal, and Insurance ...	64,347	69,375	69,837	78,206	82,540
Receipts for Services ...	2,908	3,226	3,106	5,172	5,941
Interest and Sundries ...	1,649	2,141	3,039	2,109	3,725
Total ...	68,904	74,742	75,982	85,487	92,206
<i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i>					
Salaries ...	34,521	36,589	40,939	48,798	50,426
Fire Expenses ...	3,107	3,216	3,297	3,183	3,233
Administrative Charges, &c.	12,440	14,653	13,874	16,517	15,584
Plant—Purchase and Re- pairs ...	5,532	6,011	4,185	7,176	4,592
Interest ...	5,781	5,838	5,806	5,995	5,928
Sinking Fund ...	2,250	2,450	2,500	2,550	2,980
Miscellaneous ...	5,975	4,112	6,456	6,243	8,241
Total ...	69,606	72,869	77,057	90,462	90,984
<i>Loan Expenditure.</i>					
Purchase of Land and Erection of Buildings, &c.	3,203	155	72	417	..

VITAL STATISTICS.

Law as to marriages in Victoria. Marriages in Victoria can only be celebrated by a minister of religion whose name is registered in the office of the Government Statist, 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 of full age be present at the ceremony; but there is no residential qualification. To be married by a minister, one of the parties must give him at least three clear days' written notice, or—in cases of emergency—a written permission obtained from any Justice, dispensing with such notice; and the marriage may then be solemnized according to the rites of the religious denomination to which the minister belongs. To be married by a Registrar of Marriages, the parties to the marriage must give written notice, which has to be posted in, and a copy thereof at the outer door of, his office at least three clear days before the marriage. This can only take place in his office, with open doors, and between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. No fee is payable for the celebration of a marriage before a registrar. In the event of a minor (not being a widower or widow), wishing to marry, there must be obtained the written consent of the father or a guardian appointed by him; or, in the case of his absence, death, desertion, judicial separation, or divorce, of the mother, if the minor is under her care; and, in other cases, of a police magistrate, or a guardian of minors appointed by the Chief Justice. If the minor is a ward of the Neglected Children's or Reformatory Schools' Department, the Departmental Secretary's consent is the authority. In order to guard against the celebration of marriages by undesirable persons,

the present law provides that no person shall be registered as a minister of religion unless he ordinarily officiates as such in one of the recognised religious denominations, is nominated by the recognised head of the denomination in Victoria, or, if there be no such head, then by at least two registered ministers; and unless he satisfies the Government Statist that he is a fit and proper person to celebrate marriages. The Governor in Council may prohibit from celebrating marriages any minister who is proved guilty of any offence, misconduct, or impropriety unworthy of his calling, or who makes a business of celebrating marriages for the purpose of profit or gain, irrespective of carrying out the ordinary duties of a minister; and the Government Statist may, at the request of the head of a denomination, cancel the registration of any minister of 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. No marriage shall be invalid by reason of its having been celebrated by an unqualified person if either of the parties shall have believed at the time that such person was qualified, or by reason of any formal defect or irregularity. Marriage with a deceased wife's sister was legalized in Victoria in 1873; but there is no provision to validate the marriage of a woman with a deceased husband's brother.

Marriages of Jews and Quakers are exempted from the foregoing provisions, and are deemed legal and valid if celebrated according to their respective usages.

Registration. The present official system of compulsory registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Victoria has been in force since 1853, and the registers—framed on the best models—are replete with all necessary information bearing on the family history of the people. The statutory duties under the Registration Acts are performed by the Government Statist, who has control over the local registrars of births and deaths, and (so far as regards their registration duties) over the officiating clergymen and registrars of marriages. Copies of entries certified by him or by the Assistant Government Statist are *prima facie* evidence in the Courts of Australia of the facts to which they relate. At the head office in Melbourne there is kept for reference a complete collection of all registrations effected since

1st July, 1853, as well as originals or certified copies of all existing church records relating to earlier periods, as far back as 1837. The indexes in use since the introduction of civil registration in 1853 contained up to the end of 1912 over 3,243,000 names, of which 1,672,000 relate to births, 786,000 to deaths, and 785,000 to marriages. The indexes are at present growing at the rate of 76,000 names per annum. For the registration of births and deaths, the State is divided into about 540 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 five years, which should be at once reported to the Coroner, and can only be registered by him or on his authority. This exception does not apply to wards of the State or infants retained by or received into any approved public charitable institution. In addition to ordinary registration, every birth, or death under the age of five, of an illegitimate child must be notified in writing by the occupier of the house where the event

occurred within three days to the local registrar, if in any city, town, or borough, or within seven days if elsewhere, 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 at any time after the marriage of the parents on the application of the father to the Government Statist or to any Registrar of Births and Deaths, and on the payment of fees varying from 10s. to 20s.—provided that there was at the time of the birth no impediment to the marriage. Applicants for searches or certificates of births, deaths, or marriages should, in applying to the Government Statist, furnish particulars of the date and place of the event; also the names of the parties in the case of a marriage, or the name, age (if a death), and parentage in the case of a birth or death. The fee for a search in the Official Records, or an extract of an entry, is 2s. 6d., and that for a certificate 7s. 6d. (except where the case appears in the records of the current quarter, when 5s. only is charged). For a search in the early church records, prior to 1st July, 1853, the fee is only 1s., or 2s. if a certificate is required.

MARRIAGES.

Marriages. Marriages in Victoria in 1913 numbered 11,324, which was 414 below the total for the preceding year, but 1,390 above the average of the period 1907-11. The figures for each of the last twenty years are as follows:—

MARRIAGES IN EACH YEAR, 1894 TO 1913.

Year.	No. of Marriages.	Year.	No. of Marriages.
1894	7,029	1904	8,210
1895	7,181	1905	8,774
1896	7,625	1906	8,930
1897	7,568	1907	9,575
1898	7,620	1908	9,334
1899	8,140	1909	9,431
1900	8,308	1910	10,240
1901	8,406	1911	11,088
1902	8,477	1912	11,738
1903	7,605	1913	11,324

There was an annual increase in the number of marriages for sixteen of the past twenty years. During the past decade the number of marriages increased by 49 per cent. The substantial nature of the improvement, especially in recent years, is indicated by the fact that after allowing for the increase in population 11,340 more persons were married in the past five years than in the period 1904-8. 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 four years is an indication of the general prosperity of that period.

The ordinary marriage rate—per 1,000 of the total population—like birth and death rates similarly estimated, is somewhat unreliable in comparatively newly settled countries like Australia, especially in earlier 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, 1904 TO 1913.

Year.	Marriage Rate.	Year.	Marriage Rate.
1904 ..	6·73	1909 ..	7·36
1905 ..	7·16	1910 ..	7·83
1906 ..	7·21	1911 ..	8·40
1907 ..	7·64	1912 ..	8·65
1908 ..	7·37	1913 ..	8·13

The marriage rate was considerably lower in 1913 than in the previous year, when it was the highest for fifty-two years, and it was also below the rate prevailing in 1911. Practically the whole of the reduction was due to the marked fall in the marrying rate among metropolitan residents.

The marriages in proportion to the population, to the unmarried men and widowers aged 21 to 55, and to the unmarried women and widows aged 18 to 50 in each census year, 1857 to 1911, are given in the following table:—

MARRIAGES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION AND OF SINGLE MEN AND WOMEN, 1857 TO 1911.

Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.							
Year of Census.	Enumerated Population.	Number of Unmarried and Widowed.		Marriages.	Proportion of Marriages per 1,000 of the—		
		Men (aged 21 to 55).	Women (aged 18 to 50).		Population.	Unmarried and Widowed Men (aged 21 to 55).	Unmarried and Widowed Women (aged 18 to 50).
1857 ..	383,668	88,456	18,128	4,465	11·64	50·48	246·30
1861 ..	513,896	98,665	24,009	4,528	8·81	45·89	188·60
1871 ..	712,263	77,078	40,836	4,715	6·62	61·17	115·46
1881 ..	849,438	77,250	75,098	5,732	6·75	74·20	76·33
1891 ..	1,130,463	133,576	113,276	9,007	7·97	67·43	79·51
1901 ..	1,193,340	123,691	137,267	8,468	7·10	68·46	61·69
1911 ..	1,309,950	132,642	158,556	10,984	8·39	82·81	69·28

NOTE.—The figures in this table relate to the twelve months of which the date of census is the central point.

**Factors
in marriage
rates.**

The marriage rate for men in the last census year was the highest ever recorded, and the marriages in proportion to population were more numerous than in the preceding four census years. An examination of the figures for the seven census periods shows that the crude marriage rate is materially affected by the proportion of marriageable persons in the community. This is evidenced by the fact that the maximum marriage rate (per 1,000 of population), which occurred in 1857, was co-incident with the highest proportion of marriageable persons, while the minimum rate—in 1871—was associated with the lowest proportion of such persons. A further examination of the figures shows that the ordinary marriage rate is more directly affected by the proportion of eligible men than by that of eligible women in the population. Thus, the percentage of single women aged 18 to 50 rose from 4·7 in 1857 to 12·1 in 1911, whilst that of single men aged 21 to 55 fell from 23 to 10 in the same period. After allowing for the more uniform distribution of males and females of marriageable ages in the later years, the decrease in the percentage of marriageable men coincides fairly closely with the decline in the ordinary marriage rate. The female marriage rates show that the chances of a woman marrying are now very much smaller than at any earlier period, except 1901, the proportion entering wedlock each year having fallen from about 1 in 4 in 1857, and nearly 1 in 5 in 1861, to 1 in 16 in 1901, and 1 in 15 in 1911.

**Marriage
rate in
age groups.**

To further investigate this subject, the marriage rates amongst marriageable men and women at different periods of life have been computed for various age groups at each of four census periods, and are shown in the following table:—

**PROPORTION OF MARRIAGES PER 1,000 MARRIAGEABLE
MEN AND WOMEN AT EACH AGE.**

Age Group.	Men.				Women.			
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
15—21 ..	..	..	..	..	24.6	23.6	18.8	23.3
21—25* ..	57.8	44.3	44.6	55.2	118.8	106.0	87.2	105.6
25—30 ..	114.2	85.9	90.5	118.6	105.7	100.5	84.7	112.1
30—35 ..	82.9	75.2	82.1	101.1	73.1	66.4	57.9	66.0
35—40 ..	56.4	51.1	62.6	72.9	53.8	46.4	37.2	43.0
40—45 ..	30.5	33.4	39.9	44.7	32.5	27.7	22.3	20.7
45—50 ..	21.8	25.9	29.8	34.9	22.1	17.8	14.3	15.5
50 and upwards	10.5	9.1	9.1	12.1	4.9	4.2	2.4	2.6

* In the case of men 20-25.

In 1911 the proportion of marriages to marriageable men at each age (except 20-25) was the highest experienced, and the marriages to marriageable women were more numerous at every age except 40-45 than in the preceding census year. The men aged 25-30, 30-35, and 35-40 who entered into wedlock during the year under review represented 119, 101, and 73 per 1,000 respectively of the marriageable males at these ages, as against 90, 82, and 63 in 1901. The numbers of women aged 21-25, 25-30, and 30-35 who contracted marriage in 1911 were equal to 105, 112, and 66 per 1,000 respectively of the single and widowed women, as compared with 87, 85, and 58 for the corresponding ages in 1901. It thus appears that the chances of women aged 21-25 and 25-30 marrying within a year increased by 21 and 32 per cent. in Victoria during the last intercensal period. It will be noted that in 1911 the highest marriage rate among women obtained at the age period 25-30, whilst in each of the three earlier census years the maximum rate occurred between the ages 21 and 25.

Marriage
rates of
bachelors,
widowers,
spinsters,
and widows.

The probabilities of bachelors and spinsters marrying and of widowers and widows re-marrying were obtained by comparing their marriages at specified ages with the respective numbers in the community at these ages at the last census. The marriages per 1,000 of the above-mentioned persons are given in the following table for the year 1911:—

MARRIAGES, PER 1,000, BACHELORS, WIDOWERS, SPINSTERS,
AND WIDOWS, 1911.

Age Group.	Marriages to every 1,000—			
	Bachelors.	Widowers.	Spinsters.	Widows.
15—21 .. ..	..	..	22·3	40·0
21—25*	55·3	64·5	105·3	145·6
25—30	118·8	120·1	111·1	147·6
30—35	99·6	151·2	63·8	80·8
35—40	69·0	113·2	38·9	60·5
40—45	38·1	94·4	16·5	30·7
45—50	27·0	66·8	12·6	17·2
50 and upwards	7·4	16·8	3·7	2·3

* In the case of men, 20-25.

The figures show that the probability of a widower marrying within a year is greater than that of a bachelor of similar age, and, further, that the difference in favour of the former is much greater at ages over 30 than at earlier ages. Comparing the marriage rate for widows

with that for spinsters it is seen that at every age under 50 the chance of a widow marrying is considerably greater than that of a spinster of the same age. As 76 per cent. of the widowers and 78 per cent. of the widows are over 50 years—a period of life when the chance of re-marrying is small—and the great majority of the bachelors and spinsters are under that age—a period when the probability of marrying is much greater—it follows that the rate for each of the two former sections is much lower than that for each of the latter. In proportion to their respective numbers, the marriages of widowers were only slightly more than half as numerous as those of bachelors, and those of widows were only about one-fifth those of spinsters.

**Ages of
bridegrooms
and brides.**

The ages of bridegrooms and brides who were married in 1913 are shown in combination for various groups in the following table:—

AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES IN COMBINATION IN VICTORIA, 1913.

Ages of Bride- grooms.	Ages of Brides.																		Total Bridegrooms.
	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 and over.	
17	2	2	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
18	3	3	3	9	7	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
19	...	1	3	19	29	20	11	18	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
20	...	1	3	15	30	44	40	71	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213
21 to 25	1	3	25	82	189	286	314	1,724	454	44	9	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	3,137
25 to 30	1	2	6	29	92	139	197	1,664	1,519	273	62	16	1	3	1	...	...	...	4,005
30 to 35	1	7	26	27	45	479	672	387	94	16	14	2	...	...	...	...	1,770
35 to 40	...	1	...	1	8	12	16	145	293	258	136	41	14	1	1	...	...	...	927
40 to 45	4	2	3	2	43	94	112	100	73	31	11	1	1	...	...	477
45 to 50	4	3	21	37	48	79	59	34	9	2	1	...	...	297
50 to 55	1	...	...	...	1	5	14	24	27	35	18	6	2	...	...	160
55 to 60	5	9	5	9	17	18	12	9	...	...	85
60 to 65	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	5	5	8	2	6	4	4	40
65 to 70	1	2	3	2	5	2	6	5	4	32
70 to 75	2	...	2	2	2	1	4	3	1	19
75 and over	1	1	4	...	4	2	1	2	15
Total Brides	2	8	44	163	388	545	633	4,181	3,109	1,157	527	263	167	62	40	18	11	6	11,324

The ages of bridegrooms ranged from 17 to 88 years, and those of brides from 14 to 76. Although age inequalities among contracting parties were relatively few, they were striking in degree. Thus a man between

60 and 65 married a girl of 16, while four women between 40 and 45 were married to men who were their juniors by 20 years. The great majority of the parties were, however, of suitable ages. Of every 1,000 men married during the past three years, 704 were older and 188 younger than their brides, and 108 were of the same age as their partners.

Proportion of marriages 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 1901-10, also for the year 1913:—

PROPORTION OF MALES AND FEMALES MARRYING AT DIFFERENT AGES, 1881-90, 1901-10, AND 1913.

Age Group.			Proportion per 1,000 of total.					
			Bridegrooms.			Brides.		
			1881-90.	1901-10.	1913.	1881-90.	1901-10.	1913.
Under 15	...	...	...	...	...	·15	·14	·18
15 to 16	...	...	...	...	...	1·17	1·12	·71
16 to 17	...	...	·03	·09	...	6·53	5·16	3·88
17 to 18	...	...	·29	·34	1·05	20·32	15·58	14·39
18 to 19	...	...	1·46	2·09	2·74	42·94	33·31	34·26
19 to 20	...	...	5·62	7·02	9·18	65·03	48·67	48·13
20 to 21	...	...	15·19	13·67	18·81	73·84	59·41	55·90
21 to 25	...	...	321·02	258·64	277·11	432·34	380·91	369·21
25 to 30	...	...	365·48	357·07	353·59	223·83	267·78	274·55
30 to 35	...	...	134·57	177·13	156·31	62·07	98·54	102·17
35 to 40	...	...	58·29	84·06	81·86	29·53	44·37	46·54
40 to 45	...	...	32·54	40·87	42·13	17·10	21·19	23·23
45 to 50	...	...	24·77	24·05	26·23	12·23	11·00	14·75
50 to 55	...	...	18·40	13·33	14·12	6·74	6·29	5·48
55 to 60	...	...	11·49	8·05	7·51	3·40	3·13	3·53
60 and over	...	...	10·85	13·53	9·36	2·78	3·40	3·09
Total	...	...	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00

The age constitution of brides shows a very marked alteration in recent years. Of every 1,000 women who were married during 1913 527 were under 25 years, and 275 were aged 25-30, as against 642 and 224 at corresponding ages in 1881-1890. As the fertility of married women is considerably less at older than at younger ages, it is evident that owing to the altered age distribution of wives the potential births to every 1,000 marriages in the year under review are fewer than to marriages contracted during 1881-1890.

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 1913 the mean age at marriage of bachelors, 28·44—with that of divorced men and of widowers—40·49 and 46·08 respectively. The average age of spinsters marrying was 25·55, as against 35·04 for divorced women and 41·16 for widows. Although the ratio of re-marriages has declined, the average age of men marrying women under 45 and of their brides is greater than in the period 1880-4. The average age at marriage for certain periods since 1870 is shown in the following table :—

MEAN AGES AT MARRIAGE.

Period.	Average Age of—	
	Brides under 45.	Bridegrooms of Brides under 45.
	Years.	Years.
1870-4	24·13	29·93
1880-4	23·83	28·61
1890-4	24·66	28·66
1900-4	25·44	29·70
1905	25·77	29·76
1906	25·97	29·90
1907	25·82	29·78
1908	25·85	29·77
1909	25·99	29·78
1910	25·88	29·58
1911	25·81	29·46
1912	25·75	29·17
1913	25·66	29·01

The mean age of women under 45 who married in 1913 was below the average of the previous five years, but it was greater by about two years than that of women who married thirty years ago. For Victoria in 1913 the mean marrying age of all brides was 26·37, as compared with 26·80 in England and Wales and 26·39 in New Zealand. The mean ages of all bridegrooms in the same countries were 29·64, 29·03, and 29·95 years respectively.

Marriage rates in Australian States and New Zealand. The marriages in Australia for 1913 numbered 41,605, as against 42,145 in the previous year, 39,458 in 1911, and 36,598 in 1910. Of the total, 11,324 took place in Victoria, 16,311 in New South Wales, 5,662 in Queensland, 4,094 in South Australia, 2,572 in Western Australia, 1,620 in Tasmania, 16 in the Northern Territory, and 6 in the Federal Capital Territory. In the following table are shown the marriage rates per

1,000 of the population in the Australian States and New Zealand for the period 1902-6 and for each of the last seven years :—

MARRIAGE RATES IN THE AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1902-6	6.92	7.33	6.15	6.73	9.02	7.58	7.11	8.26
1907 ..	7.64	7.84	7.58	7.94	8.02	7.91	7.78	8.91
1908 ..	7.37	7.97	7.22	7.84	7.50	7.74	7.64	8.82
1909 ..	7.36	8.21	7.96	8.30	7.54	8.13	7.86	8.33
1910 ..	7.83	8.81	8.05	9.21	7.75	7.98	8.37	8.30
1911 ..	8.40	9.18	8.41	9.82	8.45	7.77	8.78	8.67
1912 ..	8.65	9.53	8.91	9.62	8.37	7.86	9.07	8.85
1913 ..	8.13	9.01	8.68	9.44	8.19	8.27	8.67	8.25
Average 1909-13	8.07	8.96	8.40	9.28	8.06	8.00	8.55	8.48

In all the States, except Tasmania, lower marriage rates prevailed in 1913 than in the previous year. By comparison with 1902-6, the rates in 1909-13 increased by 16.6 per cent. in Victoria, 22.2 in New South Wales, 36.6 in Queensland, 37.9 in South Australia, 5.5 in Tasmania, and 20.3 per cent. in the Commonwealth.

The average marriage rate in Australia—8.55—for the period 1909-13 was higher than in sixteen of the twenty-one countries shown in the following table for the latest five years for which this information is available :—

MARRIAGES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Marriage Rate.	Country.	Marriage Rate.
Ontario, Province of ...	9.9	England and Wales ...	7.6
Servia ...	9.9	Austria ...	7.6
Roumania ...	9.8	Switzerland ...	7.5
Bulgaria ...	9.7	Denmark ...	7.4
Hungary ...	9.2	The Netherlands ...	7.2
Japan ...	8.3	Spain ...	7.1
Russia ...	8.3	Scotland ...	6.7
Belgium ...	7.9	Norway ...	6.1
France ...	7.9	Sweden ...	6.0
German Empire ...	7.9	Ireland ...	5.2
Italy ...	7.9		

For reasons already given, a better and more reliable index of the frequency of marriage in the different States is a comparison of the marriages with the number of marriageable males, aged 21 and upwards. This is shown in

Marriages to marriageable males in Australia.

the following statement for the period 1900-2 and for the year 1911:—

MARRIAGES PER 1,000 MARRIAGEABLE MALES IN AUSTRALASIA.

	1900-2.	1911.	Increase per cent. in 1911.
Victoria	56.0	67.3	20.2
New South Wales...	58.3	68.0	16.6
Queensland	41.6	54.9	32.0
South Australia ...	56.8	81.3	43.1
Western Australia ..	41.9	45.8	9.3
Tasmania	65.7	69.3	5.5
Australia	55.7	64.7	16.0
New Zealand	55.1	58.8	6.7

In each State the proportion of marriageable men who married during the year 1911 was greater than that for the period 1900-2, the excess amounting to 43 per cent. in South Australia, 32 in Queensland, 20 in Victoria, nearly 17 in New South Wales, 9 in Western Australia, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ in Tasmania. The comparatively low marriage rates for men in Western Australia and Queensland were due to the unequal distribution of marriageable men and women. At the 1911 census, to every 1,000 unmarried and widowed women aged 18 to 50, the numbers of bachelors and widowers between 21 and 55 years of age in each State and Australia were as follows:—Victoria, 853; New South Wales, 1,116; Queensland, 1,449; South Australia, 946; Western Australia, 2,265; Tasmania, 950; and Australia, 1,096.

The following table gives the numbers and rates per 1,000 of the population of brides and of bridegrooms—whose usual place of residence (if in Victoria) was in Melbourne and suburbs, other urban districts, or rural districts respectively, or was outside the State—during the year 1913:—

USUAL RESIDENCE OF BRIDES AND BRIDEGROOMS, 1913.

Usual Residence of Bridegrooms.	Usual Residence of Brides.				Total Bride- grooms.	Proportion of Bride- grooms per 1,000 of Popu- lation.
	Metro- politan.	Other Urban.	Rural.	Outside Victoria.		
In Victoria—						
Metropolitan Dis- tricts	5,166	185	334	72	5,757	9.0
Other Urban Dis- tricts	146	1,129	217	23	1,515	6.9
Rural Districts	501	313	2,517	51	3,382	6.3
Outside Victoria ..	287	90	142	151	670	..
Total Brides	6,100	1,717	3,210	297	11,324	..
Proportion of Brides per 1,000 of Popu- lation ..	9.5	7.8	6.0	..	..	..

Of the 519 men residing outside the State who married Victorian women, 259 were residents of New South Wales, 27 of Queensland, 62 of South Australia, 40 of Western Australia, 40 of Tasmania, 26 of New Zealand, 13 of the United Kingdom, 3 of Fiji, 3 of Germany, 5 of the United States, and 7 of other countries, while 34 were seafaring men.

The extent to which the higher crude marriage rates in Greater Melbourne, as compared with the country, are due to variations in age, sex, and conjugal condition may be ascertained by an examination of the results of the last census. The first striking fact disclosed is that, whether the comparison be made for all ages or for marriageable ages only, there is a great preponderance of women over men in the metropolis, whilst the reverse is the case in the remainder of the State. In Greater Melbourne there were 55,347 unmarried men aged 21 to 55, as compared with 84,238 unmarried women aged 18 to 50. In the rest of the State the eligible men and women at the corresponding ages numbered 79,925 and 74,318 respectively. It is thus seen that while there was a surplus of 28,891 marriageable females in the metropolis, there was a deficiency of 5,607 in the country. To obtain definite information regarding the frequency of marriage, the residents of these areas who entered into wedlock were compared with the marriageable population of each sex, and the resulting proportions for the average of the period 1910-12 are shown in the following statement:—

YEARLY MARRIAGES PER 1,000 MARRIAGEABLE PERSONS IN GREATER MELBOURNE AND THE REST OF THE STATE, 1910-12.

District.	Men.	Women.
Melbourne and Suburbs	95·8	66·6
Rest of the State	66·4	68·9

The results show that the chance of marrying within a year is slightly less for a woman residing in Greater Melbourne than for one living outside that area. On the other hand, the chance of a man marrying is 44 per cent. greater for a metropolitan than for a country resident.

Marrying age according to occupation. In order to obtain information regarding the influence of occupation upon the marrying age, the following table has been constructed. This has been based upon 42,764 marriages

for the period 1907-11, in connexion with which the records gave definite occupations:—

AGE AT MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION.

Occupation.	Number Married.	Average Age at Marriage.	Percentage Marrying at Age Group.			
			Under 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 and over.
Hairdresser, Tobacconist	334	27·65	42·81	45·52	9·28	2·39
Ironworker, Foundry Employé, &c. ...	824	27·78	42·72	45·76	7·76	3·76
Carter, Driver, Carrier ...	2,139	28·04	43·43	42·92	9·54	4·11
Blacksmith ...	876	28·37	38·47	47·26	10·50	3·77
Salesman, Storeman ...	1,147	28·86	30·34	56·06	10·81	2·79
Baker, Grocer, Butcher, Fruiterer ...	2,680	29·01	33·62	51·23	10·78	4·37
Jockey, Trainer ...	181	29·12	35·91	46·41	14·36	3·32
Labourer ...	7,172	29·28	35·11	46·79	12·90	5·20
Bootmaker ...	754	29·34	39·39	43·90	9·15	7·56
Coachbuilder ...	342	29·37	30·99	49·42	15·79	3·80
Miner ...	2,269	29·57	35·17	45·53	13·84	5·46
Carpenter, Bricklayer, Mason, &c. ...	2,772	29·64	35·82	44·16	13·31	6·71
Mechanical Engineer, Fitter, Engine-driver ...	1,739	29·79	28·23	54·46	11·79	5·52
Printer, Stationer, News-agent ...	695	29·89	30·06	49·68	15·53	4·73
Railway, Tramway Employé ...	1,331	29·86	27·88	53·12	14·34	4·66
Constable, Warder, Soldier	410	29·82	26·10	54·39	14·39	5·12
Tailor ...	754	29·94	28·91	52·79	11·67	6·63
Clerk ...	2,290	30·24	23·05	57·86	14·50	4·59
Cook, Steward, Waiter ...	352	30·26	30·68	48·86	12·79	7·67
School Teacher ...	339	31·67	15·04	63·72	12·68	8·56
Market Gardener ...	473	31·83	20·51	53·91	16·28	9·30
Civil Servant ...	539	32·11	24·30	43·97	23·19	8·54
Farmer, Dairy-farmer, Grazier, &c. ...	8,370	32·25	15·90	55·77	20·83	7·50
Commercial Traveller, Agent ...	1,316	32·32	14·74	57·68	18·69	8·89
Sailor, Mariner ...	395	32·50	24·30	48·86	17·22	9·62
Professional ...	1,207	32·69	13·67	58·99	17·56	9·78
Builder, Contractor ...	630	33·08	19·20	48·41	20·17	12·22
Brewer, Cordial-maker, Hotel-keeper ...	434	33·10	18·89	47·24	21·43	12·44

An inspection of the table shows that wage-earners marry at an earlier age than persons working on their own account and employers of labour. It should be remembered, however, that the average age of the persons in the community who belong to the two last mentioned classes is higher than that of the wage-earners. It is further shown that some wage-earners, such as ironworkers, foundry employés, &c., carters, drivers, carriers, &c., and labourers, who generally receive

the highest wage of their occupation in comparatively early manhood, marry at an earlier age than those whose highest wage is reached at a later age, of whom clerks, civil servants, school teachers, mechanical engineers, fitters, &c., and railway employes may be taken as examples. This is emphasized by comparing the proportion of labourers marrying under 25 years of age, which was equal to 35·11 per cent., with that of school teachers (15·04), civil servants (24·30), and clerks (23·05) per cent. The group comprising farmers, dairy-farmers, graziers, &c., shows a late marrying age, and has, with three exceptions (professional, commercial travellers, and school teachers) the lowest proportion marrying at the earliest age division. The average age at marriage of this class is greater than that of hairdressers and tobacconists by 4·60 years; of ironworkers and foundry employes by 4·47; of carters, drivers, and carriers, by 4·21; of blacksmiths by 3·88; of grocers, bakers, butchers, &c., by 3·24; of labourers by 2·97; of miners by 2·68; and of carpenters, bricklayers, masons, &c., by 2·61 years. The high marrying age of farmers, dairy-farmers, graziers, &c., accounts to some extent for the low marriage and birth rates in the rural division of the State.

Marriage records show that of the persons married in Victoria during 1913, 87·9 per cent. were born in Australia, 9·6 per cent. were born in the United Kingdom, and only small proportions, amounting to 1·7 per cent. of the bridegrooms and 0·7 per cent. of the brides, were natives of foreign countries. The numbers are shown in the following table for the years 1908 and 1913:—

BIRTHPLACES OF PERSONS MARRIED, 1908 AND 1913.

Where Born.	Bridegrooms.		Brides.	
	1908.	1913.	1908.	1913.
Australia	8,013	9,628	8,709	10,270
New Zealand	173	155	106	82
England and Wales ...	635	972	301	644
Scotland	154	213	68	141
Ireland	141	126	81	83
Other British Possessions ...	31	40	20	24
Germany	56	46	15	19
Russia	7	17	2	3
Italy	15	15	6	12
United States	24	30	6	14
Other Foreign Countries ...	85	82	20	32
Total	9,334	11,324	9,334	11,324

A striking feature of the figures is the relatively large increase in the number of English women and Scotch women entering into wedlock in Victoria. The numbers indicate that the migration of single women to this State is very frequently a preliminary step to early marriage.

Marriages in quarters. The experience of the period 1881-1912 showed that the Autumn quarter was the most frequently selected season for marrying. In 1913, however, a preference for marrying in the Spring was indicated by 26·62 per cent. of the total marriages having taken place in that period as compared with 26·00 in the Autumn, 24·30 in the Summer, and 23·08 in the Winter.

Former condition of persons married. The proportion of re-marriages has shown during the last forty-three years a continuous decline, owing to the decreasing ratio of persons who have become widowed at the younger and probable marrying ages, and also to the later marrying age of bachelors and spinsters in recent as compared with earlier periods. The following statement shows the percentages of persons in each conjugal condition who married in the periods mentioned :—

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRYING, 1871-1913.

Conjugal Condition.	Percentage of total Marriages.				
	1871-80.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1901-10.	1913.
Bachelors and Spinsters	80·59	85·84	87·22	88·46	90·70
Bachelors and Widows	7·10	4·72	4·23	3·66	3·00
Widowers and Spinsters	7·75	6·17	6·07	5·70	4·60
Widowers and Widows	4·56	3·27	2·48	2·18	1·70

Of every 1,000 persons of each sex married in Victoria during last year, 63 were widowers and 47 were widows, as against 94 and 80 respectively during the decade 1881-90.

Divorced persons re-marrying. The number of divorced persons re-married during 1913 was 177, which was considerably below the number for the preceding year. Of the 107,642 persons married during the last five years, divorced persons numbered 802, or 1 in every 134 persons, as compared with 1 in every 783 in England and Wales in 1911. The following are the numbers of divorced persons who have re-married in Victoria since 1908 :—

DIVORCED PERSONS RE-MARRYING, 1909 TO 1913.

Year.		Males.	Females.	Total.
1909	.. ..	49	63	112
1910	.. ..	59	72	131
1911	.. ..	66	105	171
1912	.. ..	91	120	211
1913	.. ..	78	99	177

The divorced persons in the State at the last census numbered 1,240, of whom 575 were men and 665 women. A comparison of the re-marriages of divorced males and females during 1911 with these numbers shows that, according to the experience of that year, 11·5

per cent. of the males and 15·8 per cent. of the females re-marry each year. As these proportions greatly exceed the rates for other sections of the community, it is evident that many divorces are obtained with the view of early re-marriage.

There has been a marked increase during the past six years in the proportion of bridegrooms under 21 years of age. Of every 1,000 men married in 1913, 32 were minors, as against 24 in 1907—an increase of 33 per cent. in the intervening period. The ratio of brides under 21 increased by only 2 per cent. between the years mentioned. The percentages for each State in 1913 were as follows :—

		Percentage under 21 years of age.	
		Bridegrooms.	Brides.
Victoria	..	3·18	15·83
New South Wales	..	4·32	21·54
Queensland	..	3·69	22·62
South Australia	..	4·20	18·73
Western Australia	..	2·45	20·14
Tasmania	..	4·81	25·06
Australia	..	3·80	19·85

In Victoria the proportions of bridegrooms and brides under 21 are below those for the Commonwealth.

The numbers and proportions of marriages solemnized according to the rites of the principal religious denominations and those performed by registrars of marriages for the years 1912 and 1913 are shown in the following table :—

MARRIAGES IN VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Denomination.	1912.		1913.	
	Number.	Percentage of Total Marriages.	Number.	Percentage of Total Marriages.
Church of England ...	3,184	27·13	3,179	28·07
Roman Catholic Church...	1,975	16·83	1,922	16·97
Presbyterian Church ...	2,114	18·01	2,105	18·59
Methodist Church ...	1,735	14·77	1,633	14·42
Congregational Church ...	1,142	9·73	1,014	8·95
Baptist Church...	515	4·39	449	3·97
Lutheran Church ...	78	·67	71	·63
Independent Presbyterian Church	189	1·61	172	1·52
Church of Christ ...	270	2·30	257	2·27
Salvation Army ...	52	·44	47	·42
Jews ...	38	·32	43	·38
Other Sects ...	176	1·50	142	1·25
Registrars of Marriages...	270	2·30	290	2·56
Total ...	11,738	100·00	11,324	100·00

During recent periods there has been a marked increase in the proportion of marriages solemnized according to the rites of the Church of England. Marriages by Anglican clergymen amounted to 28·07 per cent. of the total for 1913 as compared with 25·44 for 1911 and 21·18 for the period 1904-8. Excepting the ratios for the Presbyterian and Methodist churches, there were great disparities between the proportion of marriages celebrated according to the rites of each of the principal denominations and the proportionate number of adherents possessed by it in the community.

In 1913, 2·6 per cent. of the total marriages in Victoria were celebrated by lay registrars, as against 2·3 per cent. in the previous year, 2·6 in 1911, 1·6 per cent. in 1910, 1 per cent. in 1909, and about 7 per cent. in the decade ended 1890. The decrease which occurred between the earlier period and 1909 was due to the competition of matrimonial agencies which sprang up about 1894, and the increase of 160 per cent. shown by the rate for 1913 over that for 1909 was probably due to the provisions of the *Marriage Act* 1909 permitting the removal from the list of registered clergymen of the names of those who were making a business of celebrating marriages. The percentages of civil marriages in the Australian States, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom were as follows :—

CIVIL MARRIAGES.

Country.	Year.	Civil Marriages—per cent. of total.
England and Wales	1911	20·9
New Zealand... ..	1913	17·6
Western Australia	1913	13·4
Scotland	1910	7·1
Queensland	1913	4·5
South Australia	1913	4·3
Victoria	1913	2·6
New South Wales	1913	2·0
Ireland	1912	1·7
Tasmania	1913	1·0

The proportion of civil marriages in Victoria is smaller than in South Australia and Queensland, and only one-fifth of the proportion in Western Australia, about one-seventh of that in New Zealand, and one-eighth of that in England and Wales.

Registered clergymen. The ministers qualified by registration to celebrate marriages in Victoria, numbered 1,443 on 31st December, 1913. The numbers of these in each denomination (excepting

Jews and Quakers) and of the lay registrars of marriages were as follows :—

MINISTERS OF EACH DENOMINATION.

Denomination.	Number of Ministers.	Denomination.	Number of Ministers.
Church of England ..	369	Ballarat Town Mission ..	1
Roman Catholic ..	293	Christian (Unattached)	1
Presbyterian ..	264	Free Christian ..	1
Methodist ..	254	Moravian ..	1
Congregational ..	63	Victorian Free Church	1
Baptist ..	77	New Church ..	1
Church of Christ ..	48	Unitarian ..	1
Lutheran ..	24	Greek Orthodox Church	1
Salvation Army ..	31		
Seventh Day Adventist ..	5	Total clergymen ..	1,443
Latter Day Saints ..	4	Lay Registrars of Marriages ..	21
Catholic Apostolic ..	2		
Australian Church ..	1	Grand Total ..	1,464

BIRTHS.

The number of births registered in Victoria during the year 1913 was 35,978, of which 18,436 were of males and 17,542 of females. This was 161 above the number recorded for the preceding year, and 4,278 higher than the average of the period 1907-11. Still-births, which are excluded from both births and deaths, numbered 1,137, and corresponded to a ratio of 3·2 per 100 infants born alive in 1913. The ratio for the metropolitan area was 3·6, as against 2·8 for the remainder of the State. There were 1,051 male to every 1,000 female births in 1913, as compared with 1,058 to every 1,000 on the average of the preceding five years. The figures for each year since 1893 are as follows :—

BIRTHS IN VICTORIA, 1894 TO 1913.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1894 ..	17,501	16,757	34,258	1904 ..	15,313	14,450	29,763
1895 ..	17,372	16,334	33,706	1905 ..	15,523	14,584	30,107
1896 ..	16,460	15,718	32,178	1906 ..	15,716	15,128	30,844
1897 ..	16,013	15,297	31,310	1907 ..	15,989	15,380	31,369
1898 ..	15,435	14,737	30,172	1908 ..	16,073	15,028	31,101
1899 ..	15,785	15,223	31,008	1909 ..	16,092	15,457	31,549
1900 ..	15,834	14,945	30,779	1910 ..	16,411	15,026	31,437
1901 ..	15,876	15,132	31,008	1911 ..	16,944	16,100	33,044
1902 ..	15,583	14,878	30,461	1912 ..	18,244	17,573	35,817
1903 ..	15,115	14,454	29,569	1913 ..	18,436	17,542	35,978

About two-thirds of the increase for 1912 was due to the fact that, after the Maternity Allowance Act came into force on the 10th October of that year, births were registered much sooner after their occurrence than was customary before the passing of that measure. As a result of the commencement of this practice there were more births registered in 1912 than occurred in that year. Allowing for this fact there were approximately 2,000 more births in 1913 than in the previous year.

Birth rates. In young communities, birth rates calculated per 1,000 of the population are to some extent unreliable and misleading. In the earlier periods when, owing to immigration, the population consists for the most part of men and women at the reproductive period of life, the rates are obviously high. As time proceeds, however, notwithstanding that immigration of reproductive adults may be maintained, the proportion of such adults to the total population must diminish, and with it, of necessity, the birth rate. The following table shows the birth rates in Victoria from 1870 to 1913:—

**BIRTH RATES IN VICTORIA PER 1,000 OF POPULATION,
1870 TO 1913.**

Year.	Birth Rate.	Year.	Birth Rate.	Year.	Birth Rate.
1870 ..	38·07	1896 ..	27·19	1905 ..	24·57
1875 ..	33·94	1897 ..	26·49	1906 ..	24·91
1880 ..	30·75	1898 ..	25·51	1907 ..	25·03
1885 ..	31·33	1899 ..	26·14	1908 ..	24·56
1890 ..	33·60	1900 ..	25·79	1909 ..	24·62
1891 ..	33·57	1901 ..	25·72	1910 ..	24·20
1892 ..	32·51	1902 ..	25·05	1911 ..	25·03
1893 ..	31·18	1903 ..	24·28	1912 ..	26·41
1894 ..	29·05	1904 ..	24·42	1913 ..	25·82
1895 ..	28·46		.		

The birth rate for 1913 was higher than that for 1911 and 1910. It was also higher than the rate for 1912 would have been had an adjustment been made to provide for the disturbing feature mentioned on the previous page. The varying proportions and age distributions of married women at reproductive ages in the population at different periods account in a measure for the reduction in the crude rate in the above table. The effect of these changes is shown on page 335.

The births in Australia for 1913 numbered 135,701, as against 133,270 in the previous year, 122,369 in 1911, 116,894 in 1910, and 114,070 in 1909. Of the total births 35,978 occurred in Victoria, 52,134 in New South Wales, 19,747 in Queensland, 12,627 in South Australia, 9,233 in Western Australia, 5,886 in Tasmania, 52 in the Northern Territory, and 44 in the Federal Capital Territory. The following table gives the birth rates, calculated in the ordinary way, per thousand of the population in the Australian States and New Zealand for 1891, 1901, and each of the last five years:—

BIRTH RATES IN THE AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1891 ..	33·57	34·50	36·35	33·92	34·85	33·37	34·23	29·01
1901 ..	25·78	27·60	28·28	25·09	30·32	28·40	27·05	26·34
1909 ..	24·62	27·55	27·24	25·48	28·68	29·90	26·61	27·29
1910 ..	24·20	28·07	27·31	26·38	27·89	29·87	26·73	26·17
1911 ..	25·03	28·68	27·66	26·89	28·25	28·63	27·23	25·97
1912 ..	26·41	29·90	29·70	28·65	28·86	30·53	28·65	26·48
1913 ..	25·82	28·81	30·26	29·12	29·39	30·03	28·27	26·14
Mean of 1909-13	25·22	28·60	28·43	27·30	28·61	29·79	27·50	26·41

The birth rate was lower in Victoria, New South Wales and Tasmania and higher in the other States in 1913 than in the preceding year. The birth rate of a community is almost wholly dependent upon the proportion of wives at the reproductive period of life and their internal age distribution. As these elements, especially the former, differ widely in certain Australian States, the crude rates of the different States are scarcely comparable. An investigation of the results of the last census shows that to every 1,000 of the population of each State and of the Commonwealth the married women aged 15 to 45 numbered 106·0 in Victoria, 115·4 in New South Wales, 107·2 in Queensland, 109·9 in South Australia, 123·6 in Western Australia, 110·5 in Tasmania, and 111·2 in Australia. In the case of Victoria, the deficiency in the proportion of wives at the ages mentioned is accentuated by their comparatively unfavorable internal age distribution, the proportion at the younger and more fertile ages being smaller than that of any other State. A computation shows that owing to these differences the legitimate births in Victoria to every 1,000 of the population in 1911 were fewer by 3·5 than in New South Wales, by 1·4 than in Queensland, by 1·8 than in South Australia, by 4·2 than in Western Australia, and by 2·5 than in Tasmania, also that they were 2·0 less than in the whole of Australia.

Birth rate in various countries. On the average of the past five years the birth rate in Victoria was lower than in any other State. It was, however, above the rates in Sweden, Belgium, England, and Wales, 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) ...	47·7	New South Wales ...	28·6
Bulgaria ...	42·4	Queensland ...	28·4
Roumania ...	41·4	Denmark ...	27·8
Servia ...	37·6	South Australia ...	27·3
Hungary ...	36·4	Scotland ...	27·0
Spain ...	33·1	Norway ...	26·3
Austria ...	33·0	Switzerland ...	26·0
Italy ...	32·6	Victoria ...	25·2
Japan ...	32·1	Sweden ...	25·1
Prussia ...	31·5	Belgium ...	24·7
German Empire ...	30·8	England and Wales ...	24·6
Tasmania ...	29·8	Ontario, Province of ...	23·8
The Netherlands ...	29·0	Ireland ...	23·3
Western Australia ...	28·6	France ...	19·5

Corrected birth rates per 1,000 wives in Victoria.

An accurate view of the alteration in the fertility of wives is obtained by comparing the ratio of legitimate births to wives at reproductive ages, and allowing for the difference in their age distribution at each period. The following table shows for Victoria the distribution of married women in six five-year groups in the last five census years:—

PROPORTION OF MARRIED WOMEN IN AGE GROUPS TO TOTAL BETWEEN 15 AND 45 IN THE LAST FIVE CENSUS YEARS.

Census Year.	Proportion in each Age Group to Every 1,000 Married Women between 15 and 45.					
	15—20.	20—25.	25—30.	30—35.	35—40.	40—45.
1871 ..	20·3	130·4	211·4	230·7	233·2	174·0
1881 ..	17·3	159·5	204·6	206·0	209·7	202·9
1891 ..	13·5	156·9	275·2	244·1	172·1	138·2
1901 ..	8·1	99·0	198·3	249·6	249·2	195·8
1911 ..	12·4	113·8	206·9	226·6	221·2	219·1

To estimate the effect which the alteration in age distribution had on the birth rate, the proportion in each of the above groups was multiplied by the average natality rate for the group according to a standard table—the standard used for this purpose being the Swedish table of 1891. The sum of the products for each census year represented the number of births which would have occurred in that year per 1,000 married women between 15 and 45 had the fertility of these women remained unaltered, *i.e.*, the potential births. The year 1871 was used

as a basis with which to compare the four subsequent census years, and corrections were applied to the actual births (per 1,000) occurring in those years, so as to make them conform to the age constitution in the first-mentioned year. The correction factors were obtained by taking the number of births per 1,000 married women aged 15-45 which would have occurred in 1871 had the standard natality rates prevailed, and dividing this number by the corresponding numbers of potential births for 1881, 1891, 1901, and 1911. The above method was applied to find what proportion of the alteration in the ratio of births to married women under 45 was due to causes other than varying age constitution. The last mentioned factor has been taken into account in the computation of the birth rates appearing in column 5 of the subjoined table:—

CORRECTED LEGITIMATE BIRTH RATES.

(1) Census Year.	(2) Married Women between 15 and 45 years of age.	(3) Legitimate Births.	(4) Legitimate Births per 1,000 Married Women 15-45.	(5) Corrected Legitimate Births per 1,000 Married Women 15-45.	(6) Factor for Correction of Rate in Column 4.
1871 ..	88,561	26,805	302·67	..	..
1881 ..	84,831	25,675	302·66	303·14	1·0016
1891 ..	120,700	35,853	297·04	281·98	0·9493
1901 ..	127,858	29,279	229·00	238·75	1·0426
1911 ..	139,398	31,080	222·96	231·50	1·0383

An inspection of the rates in column (5) shows that there was a fall of 7 per cent. in 1891 as compared with 1881, a further serious decline of over 15 per cent. in 1901 as compared with 1891, and a decrease of 3 per cent. in 1911 as compared with 1901, which were not due to variations in the age distribution of the married women between 15 and 45 in the community. A further examination of the corrected legitimate birth rates appearing in this column shows that the births in 1911 to every 1,000 married women of reproductive ages were 71 fewer than 30 years ago, 50 fewer than 20 years ago, and 7 fewer than at the preceding census period.

Corrected legitimate birth rate for Victoria.

Legitimate birth rates (per 1,000 of the total population) for widely separated periods do not give a correct indication of the relative fertilities of those periods, unless the number of married women at reproductive ages in proportion to the population and the age constitution of such women, have remained unchanged. In order to allow for the disturbance which may have been introduced through variations in these elements it is necessary that corrections be made in the crude rates. The factor to correct the result of changes in the proportion of married women between 15 and 45 is obtained by comparing the number of such women in the community at the period of observation with the number in a standard population. The method of obtaining the correcting factor for the disturbance due to the second element was explained in a previous paragraph.

The following table shows the crude legitimate birth rates in five census years, the corrections to be applied thereto for the reasons mentioned above, the amended birth rates, and the difference between these and the crude rates. The standard used in the computation of the correction factors was the Victorian population of 1871. Corrected birth rates per 1,000 of the population in the years 1881, 1891, 1901, and 1911 are as follows :—

CORRECTED LEGITIMATE BIRTH RATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.

Year.	Enumerated Population.	Legitimate Births.	Legitimate Births per 1,000 of population (crude rates).	Wives aged 15-45, per 1,000 of population.	Correction factor for variations in—		Corrected Birth Rate.	Difference between crude and corrected rates.
					Proportion of wives aged 15-45.	Age distribution of wives aged 15-45.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1871	731,528	26,805	36·64	121·1				
1881	862,346	25,675	29·77	98·4	1·2307	1·0016	36·69	6·92
1891	1,140,405	35,853	31·44	105·8	1·1446	0·9493	34·39	2·95
1901	1,201,841	29,279	24·37	106·4	1·1382	1·0426	28·77	4·40
1911	1,315,551	31,080	23·63	106·0	1·1425	1·0383	27·89	4·26

An inspection of the crude rates in the fourth column of the above table shows that legitimate births per 1,000 of population apparently declined by 6·87 in 1881, 5·20 in 1891, 12·27 in 1901, and 13·01 in 1911, as compared with the first census date. After making allowance for the disturbing elements known to exist, the apparent decline of 6·87 in 1881 is altered to an increase of ·05 per 1,000, while the decline of 1891 is reduced from 5·20 to 2·25, that of 1901 from 12·27 to 7·87, and that of 1911 from 13·01 to 8·75 per 1,000 as compared with 1871. Between 1891 and 1911 there was a reduction of nearly 19 per cent. in the rate due to other than normal causes.

The following table shows the legitimate births per 1,000 married women under 45 (not allowing for their differing age distribution) in each State and New Zealand in the three census years 1891, 1901, and 1911 :—

LEGITIMATE BIRTHS PER 1,000 MARRIED WOMEN UNDER 45 YEARS OF AGE.

Stats.	Legitimate Births per 1,000 Married Women aged 15 to 45.			Decrease per cent. in 20 years.
	1891.	1901.	1911.	
Victoria.. ..	297·0	229·0	223·0	24·9
New South Wales	298·9	235·6	235·4	21·2
Queensland ..	315·0	251·0	244·8	22·3
South Australia ..	311·1	235·0	235·9	24·2
Western Australia	352·8	244·0	221·8	37·1
Tasmania ..	315·9	254·6	244·8	22·5
New Zealand ..	279·1	246·1	211·7	24·2

It will be seen from these figures that between 1891 and 1911 there was a pronounced decline in the proportion of legitimate births to married women under 45 years of age in the different States and New Zealand varying from 37 per cent. in Western Australia to 25 per cent. in Victoria, 24 per cent. in South Australia and New Zealand, and 21 per cent. in New South Wales. Slightly more than one-fourth of the total decline in Victoria during the past twenty years was due to the altered age distribution of married women under 45 years of age, and it is probable that this cause was also responsible for a portion of the decrease in each of the other States and New Zealand.

Births to wives in European countries. A reduction in the proportion of births to married women is not limited to Australia. Investigations made by the Registrar-General of England show that there were decreases in the ratios of births to wives of reproductive ages in nearly all of the undermentioned European countries during the twenty years ended 1901. The results of his inquiries were given in his Seventy-Second Annual Report, from which the following particulars are copied:—

LEGITIMATE BIRTH RATES.

COUNTRY.	Proportion of Legitimate Births per 1,000 Wives aged 15-45 years.			Increase + or Decrease - per cent. in Fertility during 20 years.
	Approximate Periods.			
	1880-82.	1890-92.	1900-02.	
The Netherlands	347.5	338.8	314.6	-9.5
Norway	314.5	306.8	302.8	-3.7
Prussia	312.6	307.6	290.4	-7.1
Ireland	282.9	287.6	289.4	+2.3
German Empire	310.2	300.9	284.2	-8.4
Austria	281.4	292.4	283.7	+0.8
Scotland	311.5	296.4	271.8	-12.7
Italy	276.2	?	269.4	-2.5
Sweden	293.0	280.0	269.0	-8.2
Switzerland	284.1	274.0	265.9	-6.4
Denmark	287.1	278.1	259.1	-9.8
Spain	257.7	263.9	258.7	+0.4
Belgium	312.7	285.1	250.7	-19.8
England and Wales	286.0	263.8	235.5	-17.7
France	196.2	173.5	157.5	-19.7

The births per 1,000 wives aged 15-45 in Victoria for 1901 and 1911, as given in the preceding table, are below the proportionate numbers in all of the above countries except France.

Birthplaces of parents of legitimate children. The birth records for 1913 show that 83 out of every 100 children were born to Australian parents, and 95 out of every 100 to one or both parents born in Australia. Of the total fathers, 78.49 per cent. were born in Victoria; 86.59 in Australia; 1.31 in New Zealand; 7.14 in

England and Wales; 1·65 in Scotland; 1·19 in Ireland; ·38 in other British Possessions; and 1·74 per cent. in foreign countries. The corresponding percentages for mothers were: Victoria, 82·15; Australia, 91·20; New Zealand, 1·22; England and Wales, 4·85; Scotland, 1·14; Ireland, ·65; other British Possessions, ·20; and foreign countries, ·74.

Chinese and half-caste Chinese births. During the past decade the births to Chinese parents numbered 98 or 1 in every 3,087 legitimate births, and the Chinese half-caste births (fathers only Chinese) amounted to 334 or 1 in every 906 legitimate births registered during the same period.

Ages of parents of legitimate children. The average ages of fathers and mothers of legitimate children whose births were recorded in 1913 were 33·84 and 29·86 years respectively, which were 4·83 and 4·20 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, 1913.

Father.		Mother.	
Age Group.	Proportion per 100 Births.	Age Group.	Proportion per 100 Births.
Under 20	·34	Under 20	2·89
20 to 25	10·58	20 to 25	21·64
25 to 30	25·34	25 to 30	30·74
30 to 35	24·33	30 to 35	22·93
35 to 40	18·00	35 to 40	15·14
40 to 45	12·10	40 to 45	6·08
45 to 50	6·32	45 and over	·58
50 and over	2·99		
Total	100·00	Total	100·00

It will be seen that on the experience of 1913, 52·38 per cent. of the mothers were between 20 and 30, and 38·07 per cent. between 30 and 40. The proportions of fathers at corresponding ages were 35·92 and 42·33 per cent. Of every 1,000 legitimate births, about 29 were due to mothers under 20 years, and 6 to mothers aged 45 years and upwards.

Ages of mothers of first births. The proportion of legitimate births recorded as first births was 29·26 per cent. in 1913, as compared with 28·55 in the previous year, 27·42 in 1911, 26·22 in 1910, 26·20 in 1909, 25·43 in 1908, 24·98 in 1907, 24·78 in 1906, and 21·87 per cent. in 1901, being equivalent to an increase of 33·8 per cent. for the period 1901-13. The percentages of mothers of first

births at various ages are shown in the following table for the last five years:—

PERCENTAGE OF MOTHERS OF FIRST-BORN CHILDREN
IN AGE GROUPS.

Ages.	Percentage of Mothers in Age Groups.				
	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Under 20	9.0	8.6	8.4	8.5	8.1
20 to 25	39.5	39.3	39.9	41.1	40.5
25 to 30	31.1	32.6	30.9	32.0	32.7
30 to 35	14.0	13.3	13.7	12.2	12.7
35 to 40	5.2	5.1	5.6	5.0	4.9
40 to 45	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The experience of the period 1909-13 shows that of every 100 mothers of first-born children, 8.5 were under 20 years of age, 48.6 were under 25, 80.4 were under 30, and only 1.2 were aged 40 to 45. These proportions are very similar to the ratios of brides in the same groups during the period dealt with, which show that 10.2 per cent. of the women marrying were under 20, 51.9 per cent. were under 25, 79.1 per cent. were under 30, and only 2.4 per cent. were aged 40 to 45.

The next table shows the number of births per 1,000 of the population in the metropolitan, the other urban, and the rural districts, for 1875 and each subsequent fifth year, also the averages of the years 1901-5 and the rates for each of the last eight years:—

BIRTH RATES IN METROPOLITAN, OTHER URBAN, AND
RURAL DISTRICTS, 1875 TO 1913.

Year.	Births per 1,000 of the Population.			
	Metropolitan District.	Other Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	Victoria.
1875	33.63	38.63	31.54	33.94
1880	31.19	34.21	28.72	30.75
1885	34.94	31.87	28.12	31.33
1890	37.71	34.43	28.93	33.60
1895	29.46	34.03	25.49	28.46
1900	24.54	32.29	24.26	25.79
1901-5	24.03	32.14	23.46	24.81
1906	23.58	32.90	23.40	24.91
1907	23.97	32.70	23.36	25.03
1908	23.68	32.43	22.70	24.56
1909	23.75	32.09	22.65	24.62
1910	22.99	32.21	22.31	24.20
1911	24.51	31.85	22.79	25.03
1912	27.48	33.24	22.46	26.41
1913	27.20	31.77	21.74	25.82

Of the three divisions of the State the metropolitan area is the only one in which the birth rate was higher in 1913 than in the year 1911.

**Birth rates
in country
towns.**

The birth rates in the seven principal country towns are shown in the following table for each of the last five years :—

BIRTH RATES IN THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL COUNTRY TOWNS.

Year.	Births, per 1,000 of the Population.						
	Ballarat and Suburbs.	Bendigo and Suburbs.	Geelong and Suburbs.	Castle-maine and Suburbs.	Mary-borough.	Warrnambool.	Stawell.
1909 ...	24·39	31·61	25·96	27·98	32·80	36·72	41·63
1910 ...	25·19	31·13	26·32	26·24	32·98	40·14	36·46
1911 ...	25·73	32·30	27·54	29·20	30·13	40·00	39·36
1912 ...	26·55	33·99	32·00	29·86	35·18	42·11	38·51
1913 ...	26·53	32·74	28·12	27·00	30·18	38·65	36·52
Average	25·68	32·35	27·99	28·06	32·25	39·52	38·50

On the average of the five years 1909 to 1913, the birth rate in all of the above towns exceeded that of Melbourne and suburbs and that of the State. The highest rate prevailed in Warrnambool, and the lowest in Ballarat and suburbs.

**Birth rates in
metropolitan
municipalities.**

The birth rates in metropolitan municipalities are shown in the following table :—

METROPOLITAN BIRTH RATES 1901, 1911, 1912 AND 1913.

Districts.	Births per 1,000 of the Population.			
	1901.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Footscray City ...	28·21	30·05	37·53	36·40
Northcote City ...	24·40	26·00	32·70	31·87
Oakleigh Borough ...	31·25	33·94	43·04	31·51
Richmond City ...	25·51	25·28	29·33	29·99
Fitzroy City ...	22·58	24·40	28·42	29·39
Brunswick City ...	26·71	24·81	29·47	28·74
Caulfield City ...	18·72	20·15	26·26	27·57
Prahran City ...	22·69	23·77	25·79	26·99
Port Melbourne Town ...	25·26	24·59	26·45	26·38
Preston Shire ...	26·76	24·06	28·23	26·23
Essendon City ...	23·77	21·32	24·78	25·80
Kew Town ...	21·54	23·43	25·65	24·54
Collingwood City ...	26·46	23·36	23·02	24·33
Malvern City ...	21·98	20·25	22·77	24·14
Williamstown Town ...	25·34	24·42	25·23	23·76
South Melbourne City ...	22·10	21·71	23·78	22·83
Melbourne City ...	21·15	19·90	22·68	22·32
St. Kilda City ...	18·59	21·10	23·69	22·23
Brighton Town ...	22·39	22·48	21·61	22·15
Coburg Town ...	20·58	22·75	24·65	20·93
Hawthorn City ...	22·67	20·16	19·86	20·54
Camberwell City ...	19·17	15·24	19·85	19·86
Greater Melbourne :—				
Excluding Births in Institutions	23·03	22·32	25·14	25·12
Including Births in Institutions	24·85	24·51	27·48	27·20

In 1913 there were 2·69 more births to every 1,000 of the population of Greater Melbourne than in 1911. Between the two years mentioned the births per 1,000 of population increased by 7·42 in Caulfield, 6·35 in Footscray, 5·87 in Northcote, 4·99 in Fitzroy, 4·71 in Richmond, 4·62 in Camberwell, and 4·48 in Essendon.

Birth rates
in capital
cities and
suburbs.

The next table shows the mean population, number of births, and birth rate in each Australasian capital city and suburbs for the year 1913:—

BIRTH RATES IN CAPITAL CITIES OF AUSTRALASIA.

Capital City and Suburbs.	Year 1913.		
	Mean Population.	Number of Births.	Births per 1,000 of the Population.
Melbourne	639,700	17,397	27·20
Sydney	710,100	20,535	28·92
Brisbane	148,147	5,092	34·37
Adelaide	198,742	6,346	31·93
Perth	121,000	4,134	34·17
Hobart	38,845	1,324	34·08
Wellington	72,685	1,793	24·67

The average birth rate of the six capitals was 29·53 per 1,000 of the population in 1913, as against 29·66 in the previous year.

Birth rates
in cities.

The birth rates of the Australasian capitals for 1913 and of 28 other cities for 1912 are given below:—

BIRTH RATES IN CITIES.

City.	Births per 1,000 of Population.	City.	Births per 1,000 of Population.
Buenos Ayres ...	35·3	Copenhagen ...	24·9
Brisbane ...	34·4	London ...	24·5
Perth ...	34·2	The Hague ...	23·6
Hobart ...	34·1	Milan ...	23·4
Adelaide ...	31·9	Amsterdam ...	23·3
Trieste ...	29·7	Christiania ...	22·7
Rotterdam ...	29·0	Munich ...	21·9
Moscow ...	28·9	Hamburg ...	21·8
Sydney ...	28·9	Stockholm ...	21·0
Rio de Janeiro ...	28·2	Edinburgh ...	20·9
Glasgow ...	28·1	Berlin ...	20·4
Belfast ...	27·8	Dresden ...	20·2
Dublin ...	27·4	Prague ...	19·9
Melbourne ...	27·2	Vienna ...	19·1
St. Petersburg ...	26·5	Turin ...	17·8
Breslau ...	26·3	Paris ...	16·8
Budapest ...	25·5	Brussels ...	16·6
Wellington ...	24·7		

Twin and triplet births. The numbers of cases of twin and triplet births in Victoria in the past five years were as follows:—

CASES OF TWINS AND TRIPLETS.

Year.	Cases of Twins.	Cases of Triplets.
1909	314	6
1910	318	3
1911	332	3
1912	367	7
1913	394	2

On the average of the five years a mother in every 97 gave birth to twins and 1 in every 7,908 was delivered of three children at a birth. These proportions are almost identical with those for the decennium ended 1912, when the ratios were 1 in every 98 and 1 in every 7,949 respectively.

Children legitimized. Under a section of an Act passed in 1903, an illegitimate child, whose parents subsequently 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. In December, 1912, another Act was passed, which provides that children born out of wedlock may be legitimized at any time after the marriage of the parents, on the application of the father, provided there was no lawful impediment at the time of birth to the marriage of the parents. Up to the end of 1913 advantage was taken of these Acts to legitimate 739 children, of whom 14 were registered in 1903, 19 in 1904, 34 in 1905, 43 in 1906, 58 in 1907, 60 in 1908, 51 in 1909, 71 in 1910, 126 in 1911, 106 in 1912, and 157 in 1913.

Legitimation Acts are in force in all the States and New Zealand, the most recent being that of Western Australia, which was passed in 1909. Of every 100 children born out of wedlock, the numbers legitimized in the various States and New Zealand during 1913 were as follows:—Western Australia, 14·1; Queensland, 14·0; New Zealand, 13·6; New South Wales, 12·0; South Australia, 9·9; Victoria, 7·2; and Tasmania, only 4·1.

Illegitimate births in various countries. The number of illegitimate births in Victoria during the year 1913 was 2,171, which gives a proportion of 6·03 to every 100 births registered, as against 5·72 in the previous year, 5·94 in 1911, 5·59 in 1910, 5·92 in 1909, and 5·76

in 1908. The percentages of the children born out of wedlock in various countries are shown in the following table:—

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK.

Country.	Year.	Percentage Born out of Wedlock.	Country.	Year.	Percentage Born out of Wedlock.
Sweden	1909	14·0	New South Wales	1913	5·4
Austria	1909	12·3	Italy	1910	5·4
Denmark	1910	11·1	Tasmania	1913	5·0
Japan	1909	9·2	Western Australia	1913	4·5
German Empire ..	1910	8·7	New Zealand ..	1912	4·3
Scotland	1911	7·1	England and Wales	1911	4·3
Norway	1910	6·6	South Australia ..	1913	4·2
Belgium	1909	6·1	Ireland	1912	2·8
Queensland	1913	6·1	The Netherlands ..	1910	2·1
Victoria	1913	6·0			

Illegitimate births to unmarried women in Australian States. While the percentage of illegitimate to total births in Victoria increased from 5·36 in 1891 to 5·58 in 1901 and to 5·94 in 1911, the illegitimate births were 100 fewer in 1911 than in 1891. It is thus seen that the increased proportion of infants born out of wedlock in 1911 was not due to greater laxity of morals, but to the smaller number of legitimate births. The morality of the community, as indicated by illegitimacy, is much more satisfactorily expressed by stating the proportion of infants born out of wedlock to the unmarried and widowed women between 15 and 45 years of age. Such proportions for Victoria are shown in the subjoined table for the census years 1891, 1901, and 1911, when the conjugal condition of the population was known:—

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS PER 1,000 SINGLE WOMEN.

Year.	Single Women aged 15 to 45.	Illegitimate Births.	Illegitimate Births per 1,000 Single Women.
1891	142,443	2,064	14·49
1901	167,760	1,729	10·31
1911	187,488	1,964	10·48

Although the proportion of illegitimate births to total births was nearly 11 per cent. higher in 1911 than in 1891, the ratio of infants born out of wedlock per 1,000 unmarried and widowed women fell from 14·49 in 1891 to 10·48 in 1911, which was equal to a decrease of nearly 28 per cent. in the intervening period. The illegitimate births per 1,000 unmarried and widowed women aged 15 to 45 in each State, the Commonwealth, and New Zealand in 1911 were as

follows:—Queensland, 15·5; New South Wales, 14·5; Western Australia, 14·0; Australia, 12·6; Tasmania, 11·9; Victoria, 10·5; New Zealand, 9·2; and South Australia, 8·5.

Illegitimate births to unmarried women in European countries.

The morality of the Australian community, as indicated by the proportion of births to single and widowed women of reproductive ages, compares very favorably with that of ten of the fourteen undermentioned European countries, for which particulars are furnished by the English Registrar-General:—

**ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS PER 1,000 UNMARRIED WOMEN
AGED 15-45 IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.**

Country.	Illegitimate Births per 1,000 Unmarried Women aged 15-45.	
	1890-2.	1900-2.
German Empire	28·7	27·4
Sweden	22·9	24·3
Denmark	24·5	24·2
Prussia	25·1	23·7
Italy ... ..	...	19·4
France	17·7	19·1
Belgium	20·6	17·8
Norway	16·9	17·2
Spain	17·5	15·5
Scotland	17·1	13·4
Switzerland	10·0	9·8
England and Wales	10·5	8·5
The Netherlands	9·0	6·8
Ireland	3·9	3·8

In 1911 there were 10·48 illegitimate births in Victoria to every 1,000 unmarried women aged 15-45. This proportion was lower than that for any other State except South Australia. It was also below the rates for all of the above countries, except Ireland, The Netherlands, England and Wales, and Switzerland, for the latest date for which this information is obtainable.

It will readily be supposed that a larger proportion of illegitimacy prevails in Melbourne and suburbs than in any other district of Victoria, and that the proportion in country districts is the smallest of all. During the year 1913, in the metropolitan area, slightly less than 1 birth in every 11, in other urban districts 1 in 21, and in the rural districts only 1 in 40, was registered as illegitimate. The proportions in 1907-12 were 1 in 11, 1 in 21, and 1 in 42 respectively.

Illegitimacy in town and country.

DEATHS.

Deaths. The following return shows the number of deaths—males and females—also the quarters in which they were registered and the proportion per 1,000 of the population during the years 1909 to 1913:—

DEATHS IN EACH QUARTER, 1909 TO 1913.

Year.	Total Deaths.	Sex.		Quarter of Registration.				Death Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
		Males.	Females.	March.	June.	September.	December.	
1909 ..	14,436	8,070	6,366	3,580	3,453	3,860	3,543	11·27
1910 ..	14,736	8,132	6,604	3,820	3,693	3,661	3,562	11·34
1911 ..	15,217	8,356	6,861	3,519	3,774	4,132	3,792	11·52
1912 ..	16,595	9,677	7,518	4,000	4,199	4,498	3,898	12·23
1913 ..	15,475	8,496	6,979	4,075	3,678	4,137	3,585	11·11
Average	15,292	8,426	6,866	3,799	3,759	4,058	3,676	11·49

The number of deaths in 1913 was 15,475, which was 1,120 below the total for the preceding year. The seasonal mortality showed that the quarter ending 30th September was most fatal, the next being that ending 31st March, and the last quarter being least fatal. This accords with the experience of the period 1908 to 1912. For every 100 female there were 123 male deaths during the past five years, although the sex proportions of the population were practically equal.

Death rates in Australian States and New Zealand. The deaths in Australia for 1913 numbered 51,825, as against 52,209 in the preceding year, 47,901 in 1911, and 45,628 in 1910. Of the total deaths in the year under review 15,475 occurred in Victoria, 19,732 in New South Wales, 6,783 in Queensland, 4,693 in South Australia, 2,936 in Western Australia, 2,131 in Tasmania, 64 in the Northern Territory, and 11 in the Federal Capital Territory. The death rates per 1,000 of the population for each of the Australian States and New Zealand are shown in the following statement for the period 1902-6, and for each of the last seven years:—

DEATH RATES IN THE AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1902-6	12·55	10·84	10·92	10·67	12·17	11·04	11·44	9·81
1907 ..	11·61	10·56	10·35	9·87	11·09	11·22	10·86	10·95
1908 ..	12·45	10·13	10·23	9·84	10·74	11·51	10·91	9·57
1909 ..	11·27	9·97	9·68	9·72	10·21	10·01	10·31	9·22
1910 ..	11·34	9·98	9·70	10·21	10·09	11·31	10·43	9·71
1911 ..	11·52	10·34	10·65	9·82	10·20	10·12	10·67	9·39
1912 ..	12·23	10·86	10·96	10·28	11·07	10·73	11·23	8·87
1913 ..	11·11	10·91	10·39	10·82	9·35	10·87	10·78	9·47
Average 1909-13	11·49	10·41	10·28	10·17	10·18	10·61	10·68	9·33

The death rate in Victoria for 1913 was the lowest recorded and only slightly exceeded that for the Commonwealth. The rate in Victoria, taking the average of the last five years, was higher than in any other State, but this result was chiefly due to the larger proportion of elderly persons, amongst whom the mortality rate is very high. In any comparison of crude death rates of the different States and New Zealand, it is necessary to bear in mind the proportion of persons aged (say) 60 years and upwards in each community. This was accurately known at the 1911 census when Victoria had 735 persons aged 60 years and over per 10,000 of the population, as compared with 629 in New South Wales, 581 in Queensland, 706 in South Australia, 402 in Western Australia, 626 in Tasmania, 647 in Australia, and 705 in New Zealand. Of the persons who died in 1913, 35·5 per cent. were aged 65 years and over in Victoria, 28·1 in New South Wales, 25·6 in Queensland, 32·1 in South Australia, 16·9 in Western Australia, 27·5 in Tasmania, 29·6 in Australia, and 35·0 in New Zealand. It will thus be seen that while Victoria had a higher crude death rate, it had concurrently a larger proportion of elderly persons in the population and a greater percentage of total deaths due to persons aged 65 years and upwards than any other State.

The following are the maximum, minimum, and mean death rates per 1,000 of the population in various countries for the latest five years for which these particulars are available, also the averages of the 25 years ended 1901. In all the countries except Japan, Bulgaria, and Ontario, there has been a noticeable decrease, and in Austria, Hungary, England and Wales, Germany, Prussia, Spain, Denmark, The Netherlands, and Italy, there has been a considerable decrease in the recent five-year period as compared with the average of 25 years. The countries are arranged in order according to the average rate of mortality in the more recent period :—

DEATH RATES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Five Years 1907-1911.			Average of 25 Years. 1877-1901.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	
Russia, European (1901-5)	32·1	29·9	30·9	33·9*
Roumania	27·8	25·2	26·6	28·2
Hungary	25·7	23·6	25·0	31·8
Servia	29·3	21·8	23·9	25·8*
Spain	24·5	23·2	23·8	30·2
Bulgaria (1905-9)	26·6	21·8	23·5	22·1*
Austria	22·9	21·2	22·2	28·4
Italy	22·8	19·9	21·3	26·2
Japan (1905-9)	22·0	19·8	21·1	20·5*
France	20·2	17·8	19·1	21·8
Germany	18·1	16·2	17·4	23·9
Prussia	17·9	16·0	17·2	23·5

* 1881-1901.

DEATH RATES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES—*continued.*

Country.	Five Years, 1907-1911.			Average of 25 Years. 1877-1901.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	
Ireland (1908-12) ..	17·5	16·5	16·9	18·2
Switzerland (1905-10)	16·6	15·1	16·0	20·3
Belgium (1906-10) ..	16·5	15·2	15·9	19·9
Scotland	16·6	15·1	15·9	19·1
United States (registra- tion area)	16·0	14·2	14·9	..
United Kingdom ..	15·5	14·0	14·9	18·8
The Netherlands ..	15·0	13·6	14·3	20·1
Sweden	14·9	13·7	14·2	16·8
Province of Ontario ..	14·6	13·9	14·2	11·3*
England and Wales (1909-13)	14·6	13·3	13·9	18·9
Norway	14·3	13·2	13·7	16·4
Denmark	14·6	12·9	13·7	18·1

* 1881-1901.

Comparing this statement with the previous one, it will be noticed that the death rate in Victoria—the highest in Australasia for the reason previously stated—is considerably lower than in Denmark and Norway—the European countries having the lowest rates. Emigration from the older to the newer countries tends to raise the death rate in the former, and to lower it in the latter. In consequence of this, the crude death rates, calculated on the total population, will naturally be on a lower level in Australasia than in Europe, yet it may be safely affirmed that the true rate of mortality, allowing for differences in the age constitution of the people, is considerably lighter in Australasia than in any country in Europe, except, perhaps, Denmark, Norway, England and Wales, Sweden, and The Netherlands.

Comparisons of the crude death rates of a country for different periods, or of different countries for the same period, are frequently misleading, as they do not allow for variations in the age distributions of the population. In European countries, the proportion of elderly people, among whom the death rate is heavy, is higher than in the Commonwealth and each of the Australian States, and it is greater in Victoria, and lower in Western Australia, than in any of the other States. The proportions living at various age groups at the last census in each division of the Commonwealth and New Zealand and

Age
distribution
and crude
death rates.

those in 1890 in Sweden—a country which fairly represents European conditions—are shown in the following table:—

PROPORTIONS LIVING AT FIVE AGE GROUPS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES, NEW ZEALAND, AND SWEDEN.

Country.	Proportion per 10,000 of Population living at the Age Group—					Total.
	Under 1 year.	1 to 20	20 to 40	40 to 60	60 and over.	
Victoria ..	235	3,837	3,173	2,020	735	10,000
New South Wales ..	274	3,926	3,358	1,813	629	10,000
Queensland ..	269	4,083	3,285	1,782	581	10,000
South Australia ..	256	3,901	3,304	1,833	706	10,000
Western Australia ..	266	3,646	3,682	2,004	402	10,000
Tasmania ..	279	4,243	3,069	1,783	626	10,000
Australia ..	260	3,914	3,297	1,882	647	10,000
New Zealand ..	241	3,763	3,600	1,691	705	10,000
Sweden ..	255	3,980	2,696	1,923	1,146	10,000

The figures show that the characteristic features of Australian populations, as compared with those of European countries, are a large preponderance of persons at the age group 20-40, and a relatively small number at age 60 and over. Among the Australian States, Victoria and Western Australia are conspicuous by having the highest and lowest proportions respectively of persons aged 60 years and upwards—a point which should be kept in view when comparing their crude death rates.

The differences shown in the preceding table in the age constitutions of the populations of the six States and New Zealand have been taken into account in computing their respective indexes of mortality. The results for each are based upon an age distribution corresponding to that of Sweden in 1890, which has been adopted by statisticians as a standard for this purpose. Mortality indexes for each State and New Zealand for the undermentioned years are as follows:—

INDEX OF MORTALITY FOR THE AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND.

Year.	Index of Mortality.							
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.	New Zealand.
1901	15·63	15·33	15·24	14·30	17·89	13·82	15·41	12·42
1911	14·31	13·13	13·52	12·15	13·49	12·90	13·52	11·80
1912	15·17	13·58	14·00	12·74	15·26	13·64	14·06	11·28
1913	13·62	13·68	13·64	13·19	12·60	13·42	13·56	11·90

There was a marked improvement in the index figure for Victoria for last year. The index numbers for the different States exhibited a greater similarity in 1913 than in the two preceding years.

A reliable estimate of the improvement in the health of the community is obtained by comparing the death rates for each age group at different periods. Such rates for Victoria are given in the subjoined table for the decennial periods 1881-1890, 1891-1900, and 1902-1911:—

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGE GROUPS IN VICTORIA.

Age Group.				Deaths per 1,000 at each Age.		
				1881-1890.	1891-1900.	1902-1911.
<i>Males.</i>						
Under 5	...	...	...	44·79	39·29	26·73
5 to 10	...	...	...	4·06	3·36	2·16
10 to 15	...	...	...	2·65	2·20	1·87
15 to 20	...	...	...	4·03	3·28	2·72
20 to 25	...	...	...	6·35	4·79	8·51
25 to 35	...	...	...	7·72	6·60	4·75
35 to 45	...	...	...	11·23	9·03	7·81
45 to 55	...	...	...	19·28	15·32	13·48
55 to 65	...	...	...	33·25	32·90	25·38
65 to 75	...	...	...	61·13	62·99	59·04
75 and upwards	...	...	...	137·18	145·05	157·26
All ages	...	...	...	16·55	15·47	13·30
<i>Females.</i>						
Under 5	...	...	...	39·46	34·09	22·35
5 to 10	...	...	...	3·92	3·12	2·03
10 to 15	...	...	...	2·56	2·06	1·78
15 to 20	...	...	...	4·17	3·43	2·80
20 to 25	...	...	...	5·81	4·81	3·59
25 to 35	...	...	...	7·90	6·89	5·01
35 to 45	...	...	...	10·93	8·68	7·16
45 to 55	...	...	...	14·84	12·12	9·96
55 to 65	...	...	...	23·49	23·64	18·80
65 to 75	...	...	...	50·32	45·87	46·71
75 and upwards	...	...	...	129·00	124·33	131·77
All ages	...	...	...	13·56	12·36	10·66

The figures show that at all ages, excepting 75 and over for males, and 65 and upwards for females, very much lower death rates were experienced during the last decennium than in the preceding one. Compared with 1891-1900, the mortality rate for the period 1902-11 was lower by 33 per cent. at the age group 0-10, by 14 per cent. at 10-15, by 18 per cent. at 15-20, by 26 per cent. at 20-25, by 27 per cent. at 25-35, by 15 per cent. at 35-45 and 45-55, and by 20 per cent. at 55-65. The rates, other than those for very old ages, are comparable, and the marked decrease at successive periods points to a general improvement in hygienic conditions.

Death rates
at various
ages in
Australian
States.

In the next table the annual deaths in Victoria per 1,000 of each sex at various ages are compared with those in the other Australian States, and in the Commonwealth, for the period 1909-11:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATES AT VARIOUS AGES IN EACH AUSTRALIAN STATE, 1909-11.

Age Group.	Annual Deaths per 1,000 of Population.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.
<i>Males.</i>							
0-5 ..	24.04	23.76	21.53	20.31	26.73	24.05	23.40
5-10 ..	2.01	2.03	2.15	1.90	3.09	2.36	2.13
10-15 ..	1.68	1.75	1.92	1.34	1.84	1.49	1.71
15-20 ..	2.53	2.47	3.14	2.46	2.54	2.63	2.58
20-25 ..	3.14	3.22	4.38	3.05	4.42	3.63	3.43
25-30 ..	3.94	3.74	4.94	3.90	5.07	4.11	4.09
30-35 ..	4.72	4.35	5.42	4.79	5.91	4.44	4.76
35-40 ..	6.30	5.63	7.32	6.90	7.20	6.73	6.34
40-45 ..	7.97	8.13	9.30	7.86	10.64	6.86	8.40
45-50 ..	10.89	10.64	13.55	10.77	14.48	9.00	11.35
50-55 ..	14.63	13.28	17.15	14.91	16.12	13.28	14.49
55-60 ..	20.49	20.41	22.65	18.98	23.98	15.70	20.52
60-65 ..	32.04	27.94	29.16	29.95	30.21	23.33	29.28
65-70 ..	50.53	44.50	50.32	40.11	45.43	36.89	46.25
70-75 ..	78.20	70.60	65.82	59.63	78.10	53.49	70.20
75-80 ..	120.16	108.32	98.99	102.64	116.27	99.52	111.19
80-85 ..	171.92	158.63	152.59	155.53	155.88	158.83	163.58
85 and over	269.56	283.16	231.29	250.80	281.66	355.33	273.85
All ages—Males	12.82	11.15	11.46	10.79	11.42	10.84	11.60
<i>Females.</i>							
0-5 ..	18.80	20.05	19.08	16.24	21.66	20.91	19.39
5-10 ..	1.94	1.60	2.11	1.46	3.05	1.91	1.89
10-15 ..	1.51	1.34	1.34	1.47	1.86	1.97	1.46
15-20 ..	2.44	2.04	2.20	2.35	2.10	3.48	2.28
20-25 ..	3.46	3.15	3.44	3.45	3.76	4.23	3.40
25-30 ..	4.33	3.92	4.41	5.02	4.52	4.54	4.28
30-35 ..	4.92	4.40	4.63		5.15		4.69
35-40 ..	6.20	5.79	5.90	6.05	6.22	6.47	6.04
40-45 ..	6.58	6.06	6.94		6.62		6.36
45-50 ..	8.22	7.66	7.79	8.04	7.44	7.43	7.87
50-55 ..	9.90	9.98	10.13	9.60	11.53		9.93
55-60 ..	14.49	14.45	13.51	12.88	13.13	14.19	14.12
60-65 ..	21.62	20.67	21.89	19.19	17.72	18.18	20.73
65-70 ..	35.12	37.10	33.48	32.19	34.43	34.43	35.30
70-75 ..	59.07	54.55	50.18	48.98	55.53	52.95	55.22
75-80 ..	97.13	91.45	88.41	83.86	98.36	86.75	92.80
80-85 ..	133.47	133.49	137.58	128.76	130.53	138.35	133.94
85 and over	239.69	211.64	223.23	228.03	190.19	258.01	229.05
All ages—Females	10.17	8.83	8.34	9.20	8.55	9.71	9.23

A comparison shows that for the period 1909-11, the Victorian death rate for males at every age group between 5 and 50 was below that of the Commonwealth. For men aged 50 to 60 the rates were very similar, but for the five age periods between 60 and 85 they were lower in Australia, as a whole, than in Victoria. Among females,

the mortality rates in the State were lower for four, and higher for fourteen, age periods than those for the corresponding ages in the Commonwealth.

Victorian and English death rates compared. The death rates of each sex at various ages in Victoria and Australia for the period 1909-11, and in England and Wales for 1906-10, are shown in the following table:—

DEATH RATES AT VARIOUS AGES IN VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA, AND ENGLAND.

Age Group.	Annual Deaths per 1,000 of Each Sex.					
	Males.			Females.		
	Victoria. 1909-11.	Australia. 1909-11.	England and Wales. 1906-10.	Victoria. 1909-11.	Australia. 1909-11.	England and Wales. 1906-10.
0-5 ..	24.0	23.4	43.5	18.9	19.4	36.0
5-10 ..	2.0	2.1	3.2	1.9	1.9	3.3
10-15 ..	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.5	2.0
15-20 ..	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.6
20-25 ..	3.1	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.1
25-35 ..	4.3	4.3	5.3	4.6	4.5	4.5
35-45 ..	7.1	7.3	9.2	6.4	6.2	7.6
45-55 ..	12.5	12.8	16.6	8.9	8.8	12.9
55-65 ..	25.3	25.2	33.0	17.6	17.0	25.3
65-75 ..	62.1	56.2	70.9	45.7	43.6	58.7
75-85 ..	138.2	127.8	138.1	109.1	105.8	125.6
85 and up- wards ..	269.6	273.8	312.4	239.7	229.0	291.6
All ages	12.8	11.6	15.6	10.2	9.2	13.8

The low mortality rate at nearly every age in Victoria, by comparison with that in England and Wales, evidences the healthy climate and the favorable social and industrial conditions of the State. A striking feature of the Victorian and Commonwealth mortalities is the light rate among infants and young children. The rate for each sex is lower in Victoria than in England and Wales for all age groups except 20-25 and 25-35 for females and 75-85 for males. The superiority of the Victorian over the English rate is very pronounced for the age groups 0-5 and 5-10, but it is less marked for the next ten years of life. For the age groups 20-25 and 25-35, the rates for males are lower, while those for females are slightly higher, in Victoria than in England. For each age period after 35, except 75-85 for males, the death rates for both sexes in Victoria are lighter, and at some ages considerably lighter, than in England.

Death rates among metropolitan residents. Prior to 1912 two sets of death rates were given for metropolitan municipalites, *i.e.*, the numbers dying (exclusive of those in hospitals) in specified areas in proportion to their respective populations, and the deaths in metropolitan institutions in proportion to the population of Greater Melbourne. On the assumption that the various districts contributed proportionately to population to the deaths in institutions,

the sum of the two rates mentioned was generally accepted as the approximate death rate of a given area. An investigation of the usual place of residence of 9,500 persons who died in public hospitals in Victoria during 1910-12 showed, however, that in many instances facts did not justify the assumption referred to, and that there were striking disparities in the ratios of residents of different centres dying in hospitals. Thus, of the total deaths of persons residing in Fitzroy, Port Melbourne, and Melbourne City, 34 per cent. occurred in hospitals, as compared with only 11 per cent. in the case of deaths of persons resident in Kew, Caulfield, and Camberwell. In consequence of these discrepancies, it was decided to discard the old method of estimating mortality rates for any district, and adopt the system of distributing all hospital deaths to the districts where the deceased had resided, and show the deaths of residents of specified areas in terms of its population. In regard to persons dying in Hospitals for the Insane and Benevolent Asylums, their places of residence before entering these institutions were not available, and the deaths were, therefore, distributed according to population.

The deaths per 1,000 residents of twenty-two metropolitan municipalities are shown in the following table for the period 1910-12 and for 1913:—

**DEATH RATE OF METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITIES,
1910-12 AND 1913.**

Municipality.	Annual Deaths.		Annual Deaths per 1,000 Residents.	
	1910-12.	1913.	1910-12.	1913.
Richmond City ...	594	539	14·71	12·99
Port Melbourne Town ...	196	174	14·56	12·68
Melbourne City ...	1,469	1,430	14·44	13·72
Fitzroy City ...	493	510	14·41	14·36
Collingwood City ...	462	411	13·44	11·46
Brighton Town ...	161	153	13·02	10·83
Oakleigh Borough ...	40	43	12·90	12·32
Prahran City ...	587	586	12·89	12·39
South Melbourne City ...	591	579	12·83	12·16
Williamstown Town ...	198	196	12·80	11·76
St. Kilda City ...	326	327	12·65	11·63
Preston Shire ...	65	58	12·63	9·63
Footscray City ...	290	337	12·15	12·71
Brunswick City ...	383	406	11·75	11·33
Coburg Town ...	111	145	11·49	12·97
Essendon City ...	269	286	11·12	9·68
Hawthorn City ...	265	275	10·64	9·95
Kew Town ...	105	121	10·47	11·08
Camberwell City ...	131	139	10·21	9·62
Caulfield City ...	157	198	9·68	10·62
Malvern City ...	151	180	9·29	9·47
Northcote City ...	165	216	9·22	10·84
Remainder of Metropolis ...	218	223	9·22	8·36
Whole Metropolis ...	7,427	7,512	12·61	11·74
Remainder of State ...	8,089	7,963	10·99	10·57

The outstanding features of the above figures are the high death rates prevailing in some of the old centres of population, of which Melbourne City, Fitzroy, Richmond, and Collingwood are examples, and the low rates in comparatively recently settled areas, such as Northcote, Malvern, Caulfield, Camberwell, and Kew. For the former group the deaths for 1910-12 were 14·33 per 1,000 as against 9·68 for the latter. Slight differences in the age distribution of the populations of the two divisions may exist, but they can account for only a small portion of the great disparity in their mortality rates. It would appear that the standard of health, as indicated by death rates, is much better in outlying and less densely populated suburbs than in the central and more congested areas of the metropolis.

The ages of the people, as disclosed at the last census, enable a comparison to be made between the death rates prevailing in Greater Melbourne and the remainder of the State. On the average of the years 1910 to 1912, the deaths of metropolitan residents were in the ratio of 12·61 per 1,000 of population as against a ratio of 10·99 for residents of the rest of the State. The apparent difference in favour of the country is 1·62, but a computation shows that when allowances are made for the unequal age and sex distribution of the people in these areas, the actual difference is greater—the deaths per 1,000 of population being fewer by 2·55 among country than among metropolitan residents.

In Greater Melbourne in the decade 1904-13 there were 12·94 deaths per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 15·76 in the decennium 1892-1901. The reduction in the rate represents a saving of 16,800 lives in the past ten years. Many factors have contributed to this result, but it is probable that the introduction of the sewerage system, the notification of contagious diseases, the destruction of insanitary dwellings, the improvement in the conditions of labour, the increasing supervision of the manufacture and sale of articles of consumption, the smaller proportion of infants and the greater proportion of females in the community, and the advance of medical science, have been responsible for the decline. That the sanitary conditions of the metropolis have greatly improved is evidenced by a comparison of the death rates from typhoid fever, diphtheria, and tubercular diseases for the period 1904-13 with those for the decennium 1892-1901. The following are the rates:—

Cause of Death.	Deaths per 1,000 of Population.		Total Decrease in 1904-13.
	1892-1901.	1904-1913.	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	1·654	1·084	0·570
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	0·446	0·300	0·146
Typhoid Fever ...	0·293	0·085	0·208
Scarlet Fever ...	0·033	0·014	0·019
Measles ...	0·215	0·038	0·177
Diphtheria ...	0·196	0·134	0·062
Total ...	2·837	1·655	1·182

The figures show that the lower death rates from the six above-mentioned diseases in 1904-13 accounted for nearly 42 per cent. of the total decline. It is impossible to state which municipalities have contributed most to this result, as their mortality rates from the diseases referred to are not available for the earlier period. A comparison, however, of the general death rates in each for the periods under review shows that all divisions of the metropolis have, in varying degrees, shared in the improvement.

Prior to 1912 the death rates given for the chief country towns were based upon the deaths therein in relation to their respective populations. For the reasons mentioned on page 351, that method was discarded and the deaths of residents in proportion to population are now shown instead. Such deaths, per 1,000 of population, are given in the following statement for the period 1910-12 and for the year 1913:—

DEATHS PER 1,000 RESIDENTS IN COUNTRY TOWNS.

Town.	Annual Deaths of Residents.		Annual Deaths of Residents per 1,000 of Population.	
	1910-12.	1913.	1910-12.	1913.
Bendigo and Suburbs	690	645	17·51	16·71
Ballarat " "	639	628	15·07	14·92
Maryborough	76	79	13·39	14·36
Stawell	82	66	18·60	14·35
Warrnambool	95	92	13·55	12·43
Geelong and Suburbs	411	414	13·68	12·23
Castlemaine	92	90	13·11	12·27

For all of the above towns the proportionate deaths of residents exceeded those for the metropolis. On the average of the past four years the death rate in Bendigo was nearly 40 per cent. higher, and that in Ballarat 21 per cent. higher than the rate—12·39—in Greater Melbourne.

An examination of the particulars of residence of persons who died in public hospitals of Victoria during the past four years reveals interesting and definite information regarding the assistance rendered by these institutions to people in different divisions of the State. For twenty-two metropolitan municipalities, the seven principal country towns, and the remainder of the State, the percentage of the total

Residents of different areas dying in hospitals.

deaths of residents thereof which occurred in public hospitals during the period 1910-13 was as follows:—

**PROPORTION OF DEATHS OF RESIDENTS OCCURRING
IN HOSPITALS, 1910-13.**

Area.	Percentage of Deaths of Resi- dents occurring in Hospitals.	Area.	Percentage of Deaths of Resi- dents occurring in Hospitals.
Fitzroy City ...	35·1	Geelong ...	15·6
Port Melbourne Town ...	35·1	Castlemaine ...	14·7
Melbourne City ...	33·9	Ballarat ...	14·1
Collingwood City ...	27·1	Oakleigh Borough ...	13·6
South Melbourne City ...	26·6	Hawthorn City ...	13·4
Richmond City ...	25·3	Malvern City ...	13·2
Northcote City ...	24·6	Williamstown Town ...	13·1
Preston Shire ...	24·3	Kew Town... ..	12·5
Brunswick City ...	23·6	Caulfield City ...	11·7
Footscray City ...	22·7	Camberwell City ...	11·2
Prahran City ...	21·8		
Maryborough ...	21·8	Summary:—	
Warrnambool ...	20·7	Greater Mel-	
St. Kilda City ...	19·1	bourne ...	24·5
Coburg Town ...	17·0	Seven Country	
Bendigo ...	17·0	Towns ...	16·3
Stawell ...	16·9	Remainder of	
Brighton Town ...	16·0	State ...	16·8
Essendon City ...	15·6	Whole State ...	20·4

The disparities in the proportions for different areas are very significant. Of the total cases of fatal illness occurring amongst residents of the districts mentioned, the percentage treated in public hospitals varied from 35·1 for Fitzroy and Port Melbourne, 33·9 for Melbourne City, 27·1 for Collingwood, and 26·6 for South Melbourne, to 11·7 for Caulfield and 11·2 for Camberwell. For the metropolitan area the percentage was 24·5 as compared with 16·7 for the rest of the State. Taking the proportion for fatal cases as an index of all cases dealt with, it would appear that relatively to population the assistance rendered by public hospitals to the residents of Greater Melbourne exceeds by about 46 per cent. that given to country people.

During 1913 the deaths in public institutions in the State numbered 4,135, of which 2,737 occurred in the metropolitan area, and 1,398 in institutions outside the metropolis. As the total deaths in these areas during the same year were 15,475, 7,960, and 7,515 respectively, it follows that slightly more than 1 in every 4 deaths within the State, 1 in every 3 in Greater Melbourne, and slightly less than 1 in every 5 in extra-metropolitan districts, occurred in public

**Deaths in
public
institutions
in Greater
Melbourne.**

institutions. In England and Wales 1 in every 5 deaths took place in public institutions during 1911.

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN GREATER MELBOURNE, 1913.

Institution.	No. of Deaths.	Institution.	No. of Deaths.
Hospitals—		Other Public Institutions—	
Melbourne	895	Victorian Homes for Aged and Infirm ...	69
Alfred	248	Benevolent Asylum ...	172
St. Vincent's	182	Heatherton Sanatorium ...	73
Homœopathic	73	Convent of the Little Sisters of the Poor ...	48
Austin	156	Old Colonists' Home ...	9
Children's	297	Foundling Hospital and Infants Home ...	27
Women's	132	Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows ...	3
Infectious Diseases ...	78	Depôt for Neglected Children ...	21
Queen Victoria	12	Metropolitan Lunatic Asylum ...	145
Eye and Ear	4	Yarra Bend Lunatic Asylum...	67
Williamstown	12	Other Institutions	14
Total Hospitals ...	2,089	Total Hospitals and other Institutions ...	2,737

Of the 2,089 persons who died in public hospitals in Greater Melbourne during 1913, 262 were country residents.

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 1913:—

Deaths and
births in
Australasian
capitals.

DEATHS AND BIRTHS IN CAPITAL CITIES, 1913.

Capital City with Suburbs.	Number of Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Number of Births.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	
				Numerical.	Centesimal.
Melbourne	7,960	12·44	17,397	9,437	119
Sydney	7,938	11·18	20,535	12,597	159
Brisbane	1,943	13·12	5,092	3,149	162
Adelaide	2,794	14·06	6,346	3,552	127
Perth	1,458	12·05	4,134	2,676	184
Hobart	625	16·09	1,324	699	112
Wellington	660	9·08	1,793	1,133	172

The deaths in the capital cities of the six States numbered 22,718, or 43·8 per cent. of the total deaths in Australia, during the year 1913. The centesimal excess of births over deaths for each city shows that for every 100 deaths there were 284 births in Perth, 272 in Wellington, 262 in Brisbane, 259 in Sydney, 227 in Adelaide, 219 in Melbourne, and 212 in Hobart, giving an average of 242 for the metropolitan cities of Australasia.

The death rate of Melbourne for 1913 was 12·44 per 1,000 of population, which was lower than the rates for 1912 in 26 of the 29 undermentioned cities:—

DEATH RATES IN VARIOUS CITIES, 1912.

City.	Death Rate.	City.	Death Rate.
Moscow	24·3	Philadelphia	15·1
St. Petersburg	21·9	Chicago	14·8
Rio de Janeiro	21·3	Berlin	14·4
Trieste	21·1	Stockholm	14·2
Dublin	20·5	Copenhagen	14·1
Budapest	18·5	New York	14·1
Belfast	18·1	London	13·6
Glasgow	17·6	Hamburg	13·6
Buenos Ayres	16·6	Brussels	13·5
Paris	16·3	Christiania	13·4
Boston	16·2	Dresden	13·1
Prague	15·8	Rotterdam	11·3
Milan	15·8	Amsterdam	11·2
Edinburgh	15·7	The Hague	10·9
Vienna	15·4		

In 1913 the death rate of the metropolitan cities of Australia was 12·24 per 1,000 of their combined populations, which was below the proportionate mortality of all of the above cities except Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and The Hague.

Infantile mortality. The mortality of children under one year in proportion to births has been considerably less in recent than in earlier periods, but the necessity for reducing the risks to infant health and life, particularly amongst illegitimate children, is still apparent. The deaths of infants in 1913 numbered 2,538, and as there were 35,978 births, it follows that of every 100 infants born, approximately, 7·05 died within twelve months, as against 7·50 in 1907-12, 9·38 in 1902-6, and 11·11 in 1891-1900.

Infantile deaths in different areas. The deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 100 births in Greater Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, and the rest of the State for each of the past seven years were as follows:—

INFANTILE DEATH RATES IN DIFFERENT DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.

Year.	Deaths Under One Year Per 100 Births.					
	Victoria.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Ballarat and Suburbs.	Bendigo and Suburbs.	Geelong and Suburbs.	Rest of the State.
1907	7·26	8·57	8·69	9·03	8·49	5·80
1908	8·61	9·83	9·52	11·37	10·33	7·12
1909	7·13	8·39	11·31	9·54	8·94	5·40
1910	7·69	9·23	10·19	9·44	6·57	6·01
1911	6·87	7·82	7·70	8·41	6·11	5·82
1912	7·45	9·02	10·04	8·36	6·73	5·53
1913	7·05	7·63	8·95	9·10	7·10	6·09
Average, 1909-13	7·24	8·42	9·64	8·97	7·09	5·77

The prejudicial effect of city surroundings on infant life is evidenced by the mortality being heavier in urban than in country districts. On the average of the past five years the deaths of children under 1 year of age to every 1,000 births were 84 in Melbourne, 96 in Ballarat, 90 in Bendigo, and 71 in Geelong as against 58 in the rest of the State. The infantile death rate for the metropolis in 1913 was the lowest recorded being only 76 per 1,000 births as against 104 in the decennium 1901-10 and 134 in 1891-1900.

Infantile death rates in metropolitan districts. In previous issues of this work the infantile death rate given for each metropolitan municipality was based upon the deaths therein exclusive of those occurring in public hospitals. This method necessarily understated the mortality for each district especially that for the poorer and more congested areas which contribute an undue proportion of the hospital cases. In order to ascertain the actual death rate for each area the deaths in hospitals during four years were allotted to the districts where the deceased had resided and the total deaths for each district were thus ascertained. Taking the

average of the four years 1910 to 1913 the deaths under 1 year per 100 births for each municipality of Greater Melbourne were as follows:—

INFANTILE DEATH RATES FOR METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITIES.

Municipality.	Deaths Under One Year Per 100 Births, 1910-13.	Municipality.	Deaths Under One Year Per 100 Births, 1910-13.
Port Melbourne Town ..	12.41	Williamstown Town ..	7.80
Coburg Town	11.38	Brighton Town ..	7.20
Preston Shire	10.65	Prahan City ..	7.12
Fitzroy City	10.59	St. Kilda City ..	6.51
Richmond City	10.34	Camberwell City ..	5.61
Collingwood City ..	9.93	Hawthorn City ..	5.50
Melbourne City	9.31	Malvern City ..	5.43
South Melbourne City ..	8.90	Essendon City ..	5.39
Brunswick City	8.42	Caulfield City ..	5.18
Footscray City	8.05	Northcote City ..	5.15
Oakleigh Borough ..	7.83	Kew Town	4.55

It is noticeable that the seven centres having the lowest infantile death rates are residential areas which are not so thickly populated as nearly all of the other metropolitan districts. On the average of the past four years Kew had only slightly more than one-third and Northcote, Caulfield, Essendon, Malvern, Hawthorn, and Camberwell had less than one-half of the rate experienced in Port Melbourne.

In 1913 the deaths of infants under one year per 100 births were 7.63 in Melbourne, as compared with 7.83 in Sydney, 8.01 in Brisbane, 7.85 in Adelaide, 8.39 in Perth, 7.63 in Hobart, and 6.02 in Wellington. The rates in Australasian capitals in 1913 and in 25 other cities in 1912 are shown in the following table:—

INFANTILE DEATH RATES IN VARIOUS CITIES.

City.	Deaths under 1 Year per 100 Births.	City.	Deaths under 1 Year per 100 Births.
Moscow	33.3	Edinburgh	11.3
St. Petersburg ...	24.9	Christiania	10.7
Rio de Janeiro ...	18.5	Paris	10.3
Trieste	18.4	Milan	10.2
Breslau	16.3	Buenos Ayres ...	9.6
Vienna	14.9	London	9.1
Berlin	14.2	Perth	8.4
Budapest	14.1	Brisbane	8.0
Dublin	14.0	Rotterdam	7.9
Prague	13.9	Adelaide	7.8
Munich	13.4	Sydney	7.8
Hamburg	13.0	Melbourne	7.6
Belfast	12.9	Hobart	7.6
Glasgow	12.4	The Hague	6.6
Boston	11.9	Amsterdam	6.4
Dresden	11.6	Wellington	6.0

Deaths of
infants at
different
ages.

Of the total mortality of infants under 1 year, slightly more than two-fifths occurs in the first month and three-fifths in the first three months of life. The annual deaths at ages under 1 month, from 1 to 3 months, from 3 to 6 months, and from 6 to 12 months, during the ten years ended with 1900, and the period 1909 to 1913, 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, 1891-1900
AND 1909-13.

Ages.	Average Annual Deaths of Infants under 1 year of Age.					
	Ten Years—1891-1900.			Five Years—1909-13.		
	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	627	45·3	3·64
1 to 3 months	355	17·3	2·07	241	17·4	1·39
3 to 6 "	445	21·7	2·59	227	16·4	1·32
6 to 12 "	600	29·3	3·50	289	20·9	1·68
Total ..	2,050	100·0	11·95	1,384	100·0	8·03
<i>Girls.</i>						
Under 1 month	488	28·7	2·98	441	41·4	2·70
1 to 3 months	301	17·7	1·84	176	16·5	1·08
3 to 6 "	385	22·6	2·35	198	18·6	1·21
6 to 12 "	528	31·0	3·23	250	23·5	1·53
Total ..	1,702	100·0	10·40	1,065	100·0	6·52

The death rate of infants under 1 month remained fairly constant in both periods, but for the age groups 1 to 3 months, 3 to 6 months, and 6 to 12 months reductions amounting to 37, 49, and 51 per cent. respectively occurred in the mortality rates in 1909-13, as compared with 1891-1900. This result may be attributed chiefly to the improved milk supply and the consequent lighter mortality from digestive and diarrhoeal diseases.

The experience of the years 1909-13 shows that of every 20,000 newly-born boys and girls in equal numbers, 803 boys and 652 girls died within twelve months, and 9,197 of the former and 9,348 of the latter, or 18,545 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 780 more survivors in 1909-13 than in 1891-1900, and 1,077 more than in 1881-1890.

Probable
mortality of
infants.

Infantile
death rates
from certain
causes.

Although the infantile death rate in Victoria has fluctuated in recent years, it shows on the whole a tendency to decrease. This tendency was much more marked in the period 1908-13 than in the preceding five years. The rate for last year—7·05 deaths per 100 births—was nearly 37 per cent. below the rate for the decennium 1891-1900. Any investigation of this subject would be incomplete unless the diseases which have proved fatal to infant life in different years were ascertained, and their incidence in each period compared. Information of this nature reveals the causes of high mortalities, and, when a fairly early period is selected for comparison with recent years, it shows in what direction the improvement is tending. A detailed comparison of the mortalities from each disease would be less useful than one giving the main preventable and non-preventable causes of death, grouped under certain headings, such as is shown in the following table for the periods 1891-3, and 1901-10, and for the years 1912 and 1913 :—

**INFANTILE DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES, 1891-3,
1901-10, 1912 AND 1913.**

Causes of Death.	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births in—			
	1891-3.	1901-10.	1912.	1913.
Diarrhoeal Diseases, all forms ...	29·66	24·62	19·32	17·32
Wasting Diseases (Marasmus, Atrophy, &c.)	22·24	12·74	11·31	13·07
Prematurity ...	13·13	14·99	14·18	14·48
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia	11·37	8·13	9·05	6·70
Convulsions ...	6·83	3·10	2·35	1·64
Congenital Defects and Malformations ...	3·45	4·86	5·00	5·16
Violence ...	3·16	2·47	1·54	1·42
Whooping Cough ...	2·60	2·52	2·51	1·83
Other causes ...	24·49	14·46	9·26	8·92
Total all causes ...	116·93	87·89	74·52	70·54

The most striking feature of the infantile mortality figures is the marked tendency towards lower death rates from digestive and wasting diseases, and from complaints of the respiratory system. Of every 1,000 infants born 30 died from diarrhoeal and wasting diseases in 1912-13, as against 37 in 1901-10, and 52 in 1891-3—a decrease of over 42 per cent. in 21 years. In 1912-13 acute bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia and pneumonia were responsible for 7·9 deaths per 1,000 births, as compared with 11·4 in 1891-3—a decline of 31 per cent. between the two periods. A further examination of the foregoing table shows that certain causes, which may be regarded as of a non-preventable nature, such as pre-maturity, congenital defects, and malformations, were responsible for nearly 27 per cent. of the total infantile mortality during the past two years. Of the deaths from preventable causes about 1 in every 3 is due to diarrhoeal

diseases, which are specially prevalent and fatal in hot weather, when milk food, the chief diet of children, undergoes rapid changes and consequently becomes dangerous to infant life. The influence of the seasons on the mortality amongst children under 1 year is vividly shown by the deaths in certain months. The Victorian experience shows a high death rate in December, January, February, and March co-existent with a heavy mortality rate from diarrhoeal diseases, and a low rate in the remaining eight months, concurrent with a very low rate from these complaints. On the average of the last two years, of every 1,000 children born 18 died from diarrhoeal diseases within a year, a proportion which shows the necessity for preventive measures in this direction.

Infantile deaths in seasons from certain causes.

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 nine-year period are shown in the following statement:—

Cause of Death.	Deaths during 1905-13 in the Quarter ended—			
	March.	June.	September.	December.
Diarrhoeal Diseases	1,607	630	205	771
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia	152	278	515	122

The experience of the period 1905-13 shows that the deaths of infants from diarrhoeal diseases during the first three months of the year are practically equal to those in the remaining nine months, and that the infantile deaths in the September quarter from bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia and pneumonia are nearly as numerous as in the other three quarters combined.

Legitimate and illegitimate infantile death rates.

On the average of the past ten years, 1 in every 5 illegitimate infants died within a year, as against 1 in every 14 legitimate children. It is thus seen that the chance of an illegitimate child dying before the age of 1 year is nearly three times that of the legitimate infant. In the year 1913 the mortality rate for legitimate infants was 6·45 per 100 births. The children born out of wedlock during the same year numbered 2,171, and the deaths of illegitimate infants were 357, which correspond to a rate of 16·44 per 100 births. In England and Wales, in 1911, the corresponding mortality rates for legitimate and illegitimate infants were 12·45 and 24·49 respectively. With the view of ascertaining the chief reasons for the marked disproportion in the mortality rates of the two

classes, the following table has been constructed, showing the deaths in Victoria from certain causes per 1,000 legitimate and illegitimate births for the periods 1904-8 and 1909-12 and for the year 1913:—

DEATH RATES OF LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

Cause of Death.	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births.					
	Legitimate.			Illegitimate.		
	1904-8.	1909-12.	1913.	1904-8.	1909-12.	1913.
Diarrhoeal Diseases ...	19·8	17·1	15·3	72·6	66·3	48·8
Prematurity, Congenital Defects, Marasmus, &c.	30·3	28·1	31·7	52·1	61·7	67·2
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia	6·9	6·8	6·4	18·6	14·9	11·5
Other causes ...	18·3	13·6	11·1	58·7	49·2	36·9
Total all causes ...	75·3	65·6	64·5	202·0	192·1	164·4

The rates for 1913 show that of every 1,000 children born out of wedlock 48·8 died from diarrhoeal diseases within a year as compared with 15·3 deaths per 1,000 legitimate infants from the same cause. For 1909-12 the corresponding rates were 66·3 and 17·1 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.

Infantile mortality in Australasia.

The next table gives the proportion of deaths of infants under one year to the total births in each Australian State and New Zealand for each of the last seven years, and the periods 1902-6 and 1891-1900:—

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN AUSTRALASIA.

Period.	Deaths under 1 year per 100 Births.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1891-1900 ..	11·11	11·22	10·34	10·54	14·48	9·58	8·38
1902-6.. ..	9·38	9·27	8·93	8·21	12·21	9·02	7·29
1907	7·26	8·86	7·76	6·50	9·77	8·28	8·88
1908	8·61	7·58	7·07	6·97	8·46	7·52	6·79
1909	7·13	7·43	7·19	6·13	7·80	6·49	6·16
1910	7·69	7·46	6·31	7·06	7·80	10·22	6·77
1911	6·87	6·95	6·55	6·05	7·62	7·35	5·63
1912	7·45	7·13	7·16	6·16	8·21	6·66	5·12
1913	7·05	7·83	6·33	7·01	7·00	7·01	5·92
Average 1909-13..	7·24	7·36	6·71	6·48	7·69	7·55	5·92

**Decrease in
infantile
mortality in
Australasia.**

On the average of the last five years the lowest infantile death rate prevailed in New Zealand, followed by that in South Australia, Queensland, Victoria, New South Wales, and Tasmania, in that order, and the highest in Western Australia. Although the rates show considerable variations in the States during any one year, and in different years in the same State, it is noticeable that the pronounced improvement which commenced in all the divisions of the Commonwealth in 1904 has continued with slight variations up to the latest year. Compared with the infantile death rate in 1902-6, the rate for 1913 showed a percentage decline of nearly 25 in Victoria, 16 in New South Wales, 29 in Queensland, 15 in South Australia, 43 in Western Australia, and 22 in Tasmania. This reduction in infantile mortality rates in all the States in 1913 was equivalent to a saving of 2,860 infant lives, of which 840 were in Victoria.

**Infantile
mortality in
various
countries.**

The following table shows the infantile death rates of various foreign countries on the average of the latest five years for which this information is available, and of the Australian States and New Zealand on the average of the years 1909-13:—

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Deaths under 1 year per 100 Births.	Country.	Deaths under 1 year per 100 Births.
Russia (European) ...	25·4	The Netherlands ...	11·6
Hungary ...	20·4	Switzerland ...	11·5
Austria... ..	20·3	Scotland ...	11·2
German Empire ...	17·6	Denmark ...	10·7
Prussia ...	17·0	Ireland ...	9·4
Spain ...	16·5	Sweden ...	7·8
Bulgaria ...	15·6	Western Australia ...	7·7
Japan ...	15·6	Tasmania ...	7·5
Servia ...	15·4	New South Wales ...	7·4
Italy ...	15·3	Victoria ...	7·2
Belgium ...	14·1	Norway ...	7·0
France ...	12·6	Queensland ...	6·7
Ontario, Province of ...	12·3	South Australia ...	6·5
England and Wales ...	11·6	New Zealand ...	5·9

Of all the countries for which information is available Russia has the highest and New Zealand, South Australia, and Queensland have the lowest infantile mortality. In the former 1 in every 4, and in the three latter, approximately, 1 in every 16 infants dies within its first year.

In 1913 the deaths of male children under 5 years of age numbered 1,839, and the deaths of female children under that age, 1,459—the former being in the proportion of 21·65 per cent., and the latter of 20·91 per cent., to the total number

**Deaths of
children
under 5.**

of deaths of the respective sexes at all ages. Comparing the averages of the four decades ended with 1910, it will be seen that a marked falling off took place, from period to period, in the mortality of children relatively to that of persons of all ages. The next table shows the annual number of such deaths in the State at each year of age, and their proportion to the deaths at all ages in the periods mentioned :—

MORTALITY OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS.

Period.	Years of Age at Death.					Total under 5 Years.	
	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	Number.	Proportion Per 100 Deaths at all Ages.
<i>Males.</i>							
1871-1880.. ..	1,783	508	206	148	119	2,764	39·41
1881-1890.. ..	2,158	464	161	114	92	2,989	34·28
1891-1900.. ..	2,050	432	143	93	76	2,794	30·05
1901-1910.. ..	1,504	249	83	59	41	1,936	22·93
1911	1,309	201	71	58	42	1,681	20·12
1912	1,515	266	96	66	51	1,994	21·97
1913	1,419	241	83	55	41	1,839	21·65
<i>Females.</i>							
1871-1880.. ..	1,482	482	198	139	106	2,407	46·06
1881-1890.. ..	1,805	423	151	105	84	2,568	39·61
1891-1900.. ..	1,702	385	129	82	68	2,366	33·61
1901-1910.. ..	1,192	217	81	51	40	1,581	23·58
1911	961	149	73	50	41	1,274	18·57
1912	1,154	217	76	57	52	1,556	20·70
1913	1,119	191	67	47	35	1,459	20·91

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 thirty years, and that the improvement has been very pronounced since 1903. For the ten-year period 1904-13 a low death rate between 1 and 5 years was coincident with a low mortality in the first year of life, while in the decades 1881-1890 and 1891-1900 the high rates which prevailed under one year were associated with high mortality rates for each of the four following years. It would thus appear that the effects of illness in the first year of life, as indicated by a high death rate, are conducive to a high mortality in each of the four succeeding years. The results disclosed agree with the conclusions of the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board (England), who stated in his 1909-10 report that "the countries having high infant mortalities continue in general to

suffer somewhat excessively throughout the first twenty years of human life, and that countries having low infantile mortalities continue to have relatively low death rates in the first twenty years of life, though the superiority is not so great at the later as at the earlier ages." The following table gives the numbers of survivors at each year of age from 1 to 5 inclusive per 10,000 male and 10,000 female infants born in Victoria taking the averages of the decennia 1881-1890, 1891-1900, and 1904-13:—

SURVIVORS AT EACH YEAR OF AGE, 1 TO 5 INCLUSIVE, PER 10,000 MALES AND 10,000 FEMALES BORN 1881-1890, 1891-1900, AND 1904-13.

Age.	Survivors at each Year of Age 1 to 5 inclusive per 10,000 Births of—					
	Males.			Females.		
	1881-1890.	1891-1900.	1904-1913.	1881-1890.	1891-1900.	1904-1913.
1 year ...	8,652	8,805	9,139	8,816	8,960	9,301
2 years ...	8,351	8,540	8,985	8,529	8,713	9,169
3 " ...	8,252	8,459	8,930	8,430	8,629	9,117
4 " ...	8,180	8,396	8,891	8,361	8,577	9,082
5 " ...	8,121	8,349	8,862	8,305	8,534	9,053

According to the experience of the period 1904-13 of every 10,000 boys and 10,000 girls born in Victoria, 9,139 of the former and 9,301 of the latter may be expected to survive the first year of life, 8,985 boys and 9,169 girls will be alive at the end of the second year, 8,930 and 9,117 at the end of the third year, 8,891 and 9,082 at the end of the fourth year, and 8,862 and 9,053 at the end of the fifth year. Combining the two sexes in equal numbers, the average number of survivors is 8,957 per 10,000 births—a much greater number than either of the proportions deduced from the mortalities in the decennia 1891-1900 and 1881-1890, when the corresponding averages were 8,441 and 8,213 respectively. Of every 10,000 infants born in Victoria there are, on the average, 5,122 boys and 4,878 girls—being in the ratio of 105 of the former to every 100 of the latter. According to the mortality experienced in the period 1904-13 these will be reduced at the end of five years to 4,539 boys and 4,416 girls, and the ratio of the sexes will be altered to slightly less than 103 males for every 100 females. Thus, nearly one-half of the excess of males over females at birth is neutralized in the first five years by the heavier mortality among boys, especially in their first year of life.

Ages at death.

The ages of males and females who died in 1913 and in the two preceding years are shown in the following table :—

AGES AT DEATH IN VICTORIA, 1911-13.

Ages.	1911.			1912.			1913.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 ..	1,309	961	2,270	1,515	1,154	2,669	1,419	1,119	2,538
1 to 2	201	149	350	266	217	483	241	191	432
2 " 3	71	73	144	96	76	172	83	67	150
3 " 4	58	50	108	66	57	123	55	47	102
4 " 5	42	41	83	51	52	103	41	35	76
5 " 10	147	143	290	197	181	378	169	141	310
10 " 15	103	109	212	116	134	250	126	110	236
15 " 20	162	150	312	170	176	346	147	165	312
20 " 25	214	244	458	206	268	474	218	225	443
25 " 30	198	228	426	250	249	499	205	244	449
30 " 35	223	254	477	225	233	458	225	232	457
35 " 40	257	273	530	282	273	555	281	289	570
40 " 45	326	291	617	377	305	682	361	262	623
45 " 50	389	326	715	515	325	840	457	332	789
50 " 55	509	329	838	532	362	894	544	345	889
55 " 60	403	287	690	486	341	827	511	324	835
60 " 65	483	310	793	426	339	765	455	318	773
65 " 70	571	420	991	613	488	1,101	516	428	944
70 " 75	708	617	1,325	704	610	1,314	623	530	1,153
75 " 80	823	737	1,560	831	705	1,536	713	655	1,368
80 " 85	734	494	1,228	693	583	1,276	645	526	1,171
85 " 90	315	255	570	342	274	616	355	286	641
90 " 95	92	90	182	96	95	191	85	83	168
95 ..	4	7	11	10	3	13	8	7	15
96 ..	4	6	10	5	8	13	4	6	10
97 ..	3	3	6	2	3	5	1	5	6
98 ..	..	5	5	3	2	5	3	3	6
99 ..	2	3	5	1	4	5	1	1	2
100 ..	2	2	4	..	..	..	2	2	4
101 ..	2	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	1
102 ..	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	1
103 ..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
105 ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
107 ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1
Total ..	8,356	6,861	15,217	9,077	7,518	16,595	8,496	6,979	15,475

Of the 47,287 persons who died in Victoria during the last three years, 6,180 were aged 80 years and upwards, and 20—ten males and ten females—had attained or passed the age of 100 years. The highest age recorded in 1911-13 was 107 years, which was attained by

only one man and one woman. To every 100 female deaths there were 122 male deaths in 1913, as against 121 in the previous year and 122 in 1911.

Since 1906 the causes of death in Victoria have been arranged according to the International Classification List.

With regard to the selection of the primary cause of death when two or more associated diseases are stated, there is no material difference between this method and the one previously followed in the State, except in the case of a few minor nervous and respiratory complaints of persons dying in Hospitals for the Insane. Many important causes of death are practically unaffected by the new classification, and consequently retain their comparative character. Amongst these are cancer, tubercular diseases, typhoid fever, whooping cough, measles, influenza, scarlet fever, meningitis and encephalitis, diabetes, appendicitis, urinary, liver and puerperal diseases, suicide, old age, &c. In many other instances, as where death was due to diarrhoea and enteritis, diphtheria and croup, hydatids, accidental violence, homicide, &c., re-arrangements of the mortalities have been made which allow comparisons to be instituted with previous years. The health of the community, as reflected in the death rates from the chief diseases arranged on a comparative basis, is shown in the following table for the period 1890-2 and for the last five years:—

DEATHS PER MILLION FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

Cause of Death.	Deaths per Million of the Population.					
	1890-1902.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Typhoid Fever	369	103	107	72	72	68
Scarlet Fever	34	33	22	3	4	4
Measles	2	3	25	56	64	32
Whooping Cough	129	132	50	32	115	71
Diphtheria and Croup	552	69	86	179	190	176
Influenza	381	86	92	114	122	67
Hydatids	51	26	17	24	20	19
Cancer	584	802	832	833	905	839
Phthisis	1,365	848	830	839	803	755
Other Tubercular Diseases	379	192	176	186	154	156
Syphilis	39	44	51	46	57	55
Diabetes	38	102	106	117	113	91
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucæmia	28	90	80	66	85	76
Meningitis and Encephalitis	113	152	116	113	120	131
Infantile Paralysis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4	2
Locomotor Ataxia and other diseases of Spinal Cord	43	75	64	62	70	62
Congestion and Hæmorrhage of the Brain	344	415	439	462	464	429
Epilepsy	74	39	25	33	34	31
Convulsions	353	63	81	66	83	57
Heart Disease (including Endocarditis, Pericarditis, and Angina Pectoris)	962	1,517	1,423	1,434	1,427	1,294
Acute and Chronic Bronchitis	691	321	288	356	399	270

DEATHS PER MILLION FROM CERTAIN CAUSES—*continued*.

Cause of Death.	Deaths per Million of the Population.					
	1890-1892.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Pneumonia and Broncho-pneumonia	853	768	658	818	1,006	767
Pleurisy	96	41	38	52	46	39
Congestion of Lungs and Pulmonary Apoplexy	140	66	49	67	63	55
Asthma and Pulmonary Emphysema	70	60	60	70	52	58
Enteritis, Gastro-enteritis, and Diarrhoeal Diseases	1,342	756	918	679	752	709
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	124	122	120	110	114	92
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted)	175	86	89	104	103	98
Cirrhosis and other diseases of the Liver (Cancer excepted)	329	149	156	152	171	136
Biliary Calculi	11	31	32	26	24	20
Appendicitis and Abscess of the Iliac Fossa .. .. .	..	74	83	83	83	83
Simple Peritonitis (non-puerperal)	106	41	34	23	27	30
Acute and Chronic Nephritis, Uræmia, Bright's Disease	294	518	499	589	658	594
Diseases of the Bladder and Prostate	86	91	89	96	105	80
Calculi of the Urinary System	8	6	5	10	6	9
Old Age	631	988	982	1,038	1,030	973
Suicide	109	92	101	114	112	103
Accidental Violence	811	498	528	469	515	491
Homicide	34	12	31	18	21	18

The most striking feature of the mortality of 1913 as compared with the previous year was the decrease in the rates from practically all important diseases. These and other comparable causes of death are fully dealt with in subsequent paragraphs.

Vaccinations. The efficacy of vaccination in minimizing the risk of infection from small-pox is recognised 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	1907 ..	67
1900 ..	67	1908 ..	67
1901 ..	62	1909 ..	68
1902 ..	53	1910 ..	69
1903 ..	71	1911 ..	62
1904 ..	69	1912 ..	60
1905 ..	67	1913 ..	69
1906 ..	67		

In 1913 the vaccinations of children were equal to 69 per cent. of the births, which was higher than the proportions for the preceding two years, but below the ratio—72 per cent.—in the period 1876-1899. As a result of an outbreak of small-pox in Sydney in 1913, it is estimated by the Public Health Department that about 160,000 adults were re-vaccinated in Victoria during that year.

Statistics of the small-pox outbreak in Sydney in 1913 show the value of recent vaccination as a protection against that disease. Between July and September, 1913, there were approximately 500,000 people vaccinated in Sydney, and none of them contracted small-pox. Of the 261 vaccinated persons employed in the Sydney Quarantine Station not one contracted the disease. The particulars of 1,037 cases of small-pox are as follows :—

	Number.	Per Cent. of Total Cases.
Never vaccinated	928	89·5
Vaccinated successfully within incubation period	56	5·4
Vaccinated successfully more than thirteen years prior to attack	53	5·1
Vaccinated successfully less than thirteen years prior to attack .. .. .	..	..
Total	1,037	100·0

There were no cases of small-pox among persons who had been successfully vaccinated within the preceding thirteen years. Similar particulars are not available for the additional 195 cases reported in New South Wales up to the end of May, 1914, but up to that date only two deaths were recorded out of a total of 1,232 cases.

The following figures, taken from the Report of the English Royal Commission on Vaccination, show the cases of small-pox per 10,000 vaccinated and unvaccinated persons at different ages, and the percentage of cases which ended fatally during the outbreak in Sheffield in 1887-8 :—

SMALL-POX IN SHEFFIELD.

Ages.	Attacks per 10,000 persons.		Deaths per 100 cases.	
	Vaccinated.	Unvaccinated.	Vaccinated.	Unvaccinated.
Under 5 ...	37	466	0·8	51·6
5 to 10 ...	67	2,597	2·2	34·0
10 to 20 ...	269	2,441	1·9	48·6
20 to 30 ...	285	799	5·4	62·2
30 to 40 ...	153	340	9·8	67·7
40 and over ...	63	95	11·7	39·9

As immunity from small-pox diminishes with the lapse of years after vaccination, the rates for children are specially important, as they relate to a period of life when the protection afforded by inoculation is greatest. Among infants under 5 the attacks were 37 per 10,000 of those vaccinated as against 466 per 10,000 of the unvaccinated. For children aged 5 to 10 the proportions for vaccinated and unvaccinated were 67 and 2,597 respectively. Regarding the effect of vaccination in cases of persons subsequently contracting small-pox, the figures quoted in the above table show that of the infants under 5 who contracted the disease slightly less than 1 per cent. of the vaccinated, and 51 per cent. of the unvaccinated, died. Among those aged 5 to 10 the fatality rate was 2 per cent. for the former and 34 per cent. for the latter.

**Small-pox—
danger from
contact.**

The proportions of vaccinated and unvaccinated persons living in infected houses who contracted small-pox are given in the following statement for five English towns:—

ATTACK RATES AMONG VACCINATED AND UNVACCINATED PERSONS LIVING IN INFECTED HOUSES IN ENGLISH TOWNS.

Town.	Attacks per 100 children under 10 living in infected houses.		Attacks per 100 persons over 10 living in infected houses.	
	Vaccinated.	Unvaccinated.	Vaccinated.	Unvaccinated.
Sheffield, 1887-8 ...	7.9	67.6	28.3	53.6
Warrington, 1892-3 ...	4.4	54.5	29.9	57.6
Dewsbury, 1891-2 ...	10.2	50.8	27.7	53.4
Leicester, 1892-3 ...	2.5	35.3	22.2	47.6
Gloucester, 1895-6 ...	8.8	46.3	32.2	50.0

The combined figures show that of every 100 contacts under 10 years of age slightly less than 7 of the vaccinated and 51 of the unvaccinated contracted small-pox. For those over 10 years of age the proportions were 28 and 52 respectively. Among persons over 10 years of age the period elapsing between vaccination and attack was considerably longer, and the protection afforded by inoculation was consequently less, than among those under that age.

**Small-pox—
Deaths from.**

Persons suffering from small-pox have arrived at Victorian ports on many occasions, but as they were at once quarantined, the disease never spread among the people of the State. There were no deaths from this disease during the past three years, but in 1910 three oversea arrivals—1 male and 2 females—died from small-pox in the Victorian Quarantine Station. Since 1853 only 28 deaths have occurred from this cause, and of that number only 5 have taken place in the twenty-nine years ended 1913. 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.
Italy ...	1909-11	58.2	Switzerland ...	1908-10	.6
Japan ...	1907-9	30.5	German Empire ...	1909-11	.5
Ceylon ...	1909-11	16.5	New South Wales	1911-13	.4
Belgium ...	1908-10	6.7	Scotland ...	1908-10	.4
Hungary ...	1909-11	4.9	Sweden ...	1908-10	.1
France ...	1908-10	2.8	The Netherlands...	1909-11	} No Deaths.
United States of			Ireland ...	1909-11	
America ...	1909-11	2.5	Victoria ...	1911-13	
Ontario	1909-11	1.1	Queensland ...	1911-13	
Austria ...	1909-11	.6	South Australia ...	1911-13	
England and Wales	1909-11	.6	Western Australia	1911-13	
Prussia ...	1909-11	.6	Tasmania ...	1911-13	
Roumania ...	1909-11	.6			

Typhoid fever. Typhoid fever was responsible in 1913 for 95 deaths, which represented a mortality rate of 68 per million of population, as against 72 in the years 1912 and 1911, 107 in 1910, 103 in 1909, 137 in 1908, and 369 in 1890-2. The rate for last year was 31 per cent. below the average of the preceding five years, and 82 per cent. lower than that for the period 1890-2. For Greater Melbourne also a rapidly diminishing death rate from this cause is shown in recent years, the rate for 1909-13 being only 7.0 per hundred thousand of the population as compared with 31.8 in the decennium 1891-1900 and 78.4 in 1881-1890. In regard to the prevalence of typhoid fever in different divisions of the State, figures show that the disease is twice as prevalent in the country as in the metropolis, the reported cases per 100,000 of the population being 143 in the former, and 67 in the latter, on the average of the past five years. Comparing the deaths in Greater Melbourne from typhoid fever with the cases reported, the fatality rate was 9.5 per cent. in 1909-13, as compared with 10.3 per cent. in the period 1904-8. The mortality is higher at early adult and middle ages than at other periods of life, and higher among males than females. This is shown in the next table which

gives the death rates in age groups for each sex at the last three census periods :—

DEATH RATES FROM TYPHOID FEVER, 1890-2, 1900-2, AND 1910-12.

Age Group.	Deaths per 10,000 of Each Sex.					
	Males.			Females.		
	1890-2.	1900-2.	1910-12.	1890-2.	1900-2.	1910-12.
0-15	2·26	0·97	0·38	2·85	1·46	0·44
15-20	5·21	2·65	1·76	5·85	2·23	1·22
20-25	9·21	4·39	1·82	4·77	1·84	1·32
25-35	6·48	3·28	1·71	3·87	2·04	0·82
35-45	3·60	2·25	1·26	2·03	1·21	0·68
45-55	2·24	1·95	0·82	1·29	0·93	0·39
55-65	1·74	0·66	0·20	1·04	0·34	0·50
65 and over	0·99	..	0·10	2·13	0·23	0·19
All ages	4·08	1·95	1·00	3·25	1·49	0·69

The experience of the last three census periods shows that the rate for males exceeds that for females by 29 per cent., and that the heaviest mortality occurs between the ages 15 and 35. It is notable that at each census period the deaths of persons under 15 were proportionately fewer among boys than girls.

Typhoid death rates in various countries. The deaths from typhoid fever per 100,000 of the population in various countries for the latest three-year period for which this information is available, are shown in the following table :—

DEATH RATES FROM TYPHOID FEVER IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Period.	Deaths per 100,000 of Population.	Country.	Period.	Deaths per 100,000 of Population.
Servia	1907-9	50·0	Belgium	1908-10	10·3
Ontario, Province of	1909-11	28·8	France	1908-10	10·0
Italy	1909-11	27·4	Ireland	1909-11	7·1
Western Australia	1910-12	27·0	South Australia...	1910-12	7·1
Spain	1909-11	26·0	Victoria	1911-13	7·1
Hungary	1909-11	25·9	Scotland	1908-10	6·0
United States ...	1909-11	21·9	England and Wales	1909-11	6·0
Roumania	1909-11	21·8	New Zealand ...	1910-12	5·7
Queensland	1910-12	17·9	The Netherlands	1909-11	5·3
New South Wales	1910-12	13·9	Prussia	1909-11	5·2
Tasmania	1910-12	13·5	German Empire...	1909-11	4·3
Austria	1909-11	12·3	Switzerland ...	1908-10	3·6
Japan	1907-9	12·0			

Scarlet fever.

During 1913 the deaths from scarlet fever numbered only 6, which corresponded to the low rate of 4 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 4 in the previous year, 3 in 1911, 22 in 1910, 33 in 1909, 17 in 1908, and 34 in 1890-2. The ratio of deaths to notified cases in Greater Melbourne was 15 in every 1,000 for the period 1909-13, as compared with 13 in every 1,000 for 1904-8. Death rates from scarlet fever are considerably lower in the Australian States than in European countries. The deaths from this disease, per 100,000 of the population, in various countries on the average of the latest three years for which this information is available are given in the subjoined table:—

DEATH RATES FROM SCARLET FEVER IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Period.	Deaths per 100,000 of Population.	Country.	Period.	Deaths per 100,000 of Population.
Roumania ...	1909-11	75·3	Ireland ...	1909-11	4·5
Hungary ...	1909-11	56·0	Switzerland ...	1908-10	3·8
Austria ...	1909-11	44·7	France ...	1908-10	3·4
Prussia ...	1909-11	15·9	The Netherlands	1909-11	2·3
Belgium ...	1908-10	15·7	Tasmania ...	1910-12	1·2
German Empire ...	1909-11	12·9	South Australia	1910-12	1·2
Scotland ...	1908-10	10·8	New Zealand ...	1910-12	1·0
United States ...	1909-11	10·6	New South Wales	1910-12	·9
Ontario, Province of	1909-11	10·4	Queensland ...	1910-12	·8
Italy ...	1909-11	7·9	Western Australia	1910-12	·8
Spain ...	1909-11	7·0	Japan ...	1907-9	·4
England and Wales	1909-11	7·0	Victoria ...	1911-13	·4
Sweden ...	1908-10	5·2			

Measles.

The mortality from measles has varied very considerably from period to period, although there have been only two severe epidemic outbreaks during the past three decades, and these did not extend beyond the years—1893 and 1898—in which they occurred. In 1913 there were 45 deaths attributed to this cause, representing a rate of 32 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 64 in the previous year, 56 in 1911, 25 in 1910, 3 in 1909, and 16 in 1908. Of the persons who died during 1913 only 8 were over 10 years of age. 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 ...	1909-11	42·4	New South Wales	1910-12	9·7
Scotland ...	1908-10	39·9	Ontario ...	1909-11	9·1
Spain ...	1909-11	37·5	Switzerland ...	1908-10	8·6
Belgium ...	1908-10	36·8	France ...	1908-10	8·3
Austria... ..	1909-11	34·3	Sweden ...	1908-10	7·8
England and Wales	1909-11	31·7	Japan ...	1907-9	6·3
Italy ...	1909-11	28·6	Queensland ...	1910-12	5·4
Roumania ...	1909-11	19·9	Victoria ...	1911-13	5·1
The Netherlands...	1909-11	19·1	Tasmania ...	1910-12	4·2
Prussia ...	1909-11	16·3	Western Australia	1910-12	2·7
Ireland ...	1909-11	13·1	South Australia	1910-12	2·4
United States ...	1909-11	10·6	New Zealand ...	1910-12	1·9

The average rate for the last three years in Victoria was very much below that experienced in European and other countries.

There were 99 deaths referred to whooping cough in 1913, which equalled a rate of 71 per million of the population at all ages, as compared with rates of 115 in the previous year, 32 in 1911, 50 in 1910, 132 in 1909, 54 in 1908, and 103 in 1907. The infantile death rate is more affected than the general rate by this ailment, as it is practically confined to children. In the year under review 66, or nearly 67 per cent., of the deaths were of infants under 1 year, and, with one exception, all the deaths were of children less than 4 years of age. The incidence of this disease is generally about 20 per cent. higher among girls than boys, but in the year under review the excess amounted to 36 per cent. The deaths from whooping cough per 100,000 of the population for various countries, during the latest three-year period for which this information is available, are given in the following table :—

DEATHS FROM WHOOPING COUGH PER 100,000 OF POPULATION IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

Country.	Period	Deaths per 100,000 of Population.	Country.	Period.	Deaths per 100,000 of Population.
Scotland ...	1908-10	37·9	Spain ...	1909-11	14·5
Austria... ..	1909-11	33·9	Tasmania ...	1910-12	11·6
Belgium ...	1908-10	32·4	United States ...	1909-11	10·8
Hungary ...	1909-11	30·4	Queensland ...	1910-12	9·4
Ireland ...	1909-11	25·0	Ontario, Province of	1909-11	8·8
Prussia ...	1909-11	22·9	New South Wales	1910-12	8·5
England and Wales	1909-11	22·2	Western Australia	1910-12	8·4
Roumania ...	1909-11	20·7	France ...	1908-10	8·2
Switzerland ...	1908-10	18·7	Japan ...	1907-9	7·4
The Netherlands	1909-11	17·8	Victoria ...	1911-13	7·3
Italy ...	1909-11	16·9	New Zealand ...	1910-12	5·9
Sweden ...	1908-10	14·8	South Australia ..	1910-12	5·4

On the average of the past three years the mortality rate from whooping cough in Victoria was only one-third of that in England and Wales. It was also below that in any other Australian State except South Australia.

Diphtheria and croup. The number of deaths from diphtheria and croup during 1913 was 245, which equalled a rate of 176 per million of the population, as against 190 in the previous year, 179 in 1911, 86 in 1910, 69 in 1909, 88 in 1908, and 552 in 1890-2. Like measles, scarlet fever, and whooping cough, it is an ailment chiefly affecting children. Of the 245 deaths attributed to this disease last year, 202 were of children under 10 years of age, of whom 104 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 proportion of deaths to the cases notified to the Board of Health shows that 48 in every 1,000 ended fatally in Greater Melbourne in 1909-13, as against 66 per 1,000 in the period 1904-8. Prior to the employment of the anti-toxin treatment of diphtheria the fatality rate in Melbourne was five and a half times that experienced in the past five years. The deaths from diphtheria and croup per 100,000 of the population for various countries during the latest three-year period for which this information is available are given in the following table:—

DEATH RATES FROM DIPHTHERIA AND CROUP IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Period.	Deaths per 100,000 of Population.	Country.	Period.	Deaths per 100,000 of Population.
Hungary ...	1909-11	42·7	Tasmania ...	1910-12	14·8
Servia ...	1907-9	37·5	Switzerland ...	1908-10	14·4
Austria ...	1909-11	25·8	Queensland ...	1910-12	14·1
Prussia ...	1909-11	24·9	England and Wales	1909-11	13·9
German Empire ...	1909-11	24·0	Italy ...	1909-11	13·9
Spain ...	1909-11	20·8	South Australia	1910-12	13·5
United States ...	1909-11	20·2	Sweden ...	1908-10	13·2
Ontario, Province of	1909-11	18·4	Ireland ...	1909-11	10·9
Scotland ...	1908-10	18·4	Roumania ...	1909-11	9·8
Victoria ...	1911-13	18·2	Japan ...	1907-9	9·8
Western Australia	1910-12	16·2	France ...	1908-10	8·3
Belgium ...	1908-10	15·4	The Netherlands	1909-11	7·2
New South Wales	1910-12	14·9			

Hydatids. The deaths attributed to hydatids in 1913 numbered 26, being equivalent to a rate of 19 per million of the population as compared with rates of 20 in the preceding year, 24 in 1911, 17 in 1910, 26 in 1909, 21 in 1908, and 51 in 1890-2. Of the 140 persons who died from this disease in the last five years 79 were males and 61 females. Hospital returns for the period 1909-13 show that 433 cases of hydatids were treated therein and that 1 in every 10 ended fatally.

**Anæmia,
chlorosis,
leucæmia.**

Anæmia, chlorosis, and leucæmia were responsible for 106 deaths in 1913, which corresponded to a rate of 76 per million of the population as against 85 in the previous year, 66 in 1911, 80 in 1910, 90 in 1909, and 85 in 1908. Of the 24 persons who died from leucæmia in 1913, 9 were under 10 years of age.

Diabetes.

During 1913 diabetes was responsible for 70 male and 57 female deaths, representing a rate of 91 per million of the population as compared with rates of 113 in the preceding year, 117 in 1911, 106 in 1910, 102 in 1909, and 98 in 1908. The deaths from diabetes per 10,000 of each sex in nine age groups for the periods 1890-2, 1900-2, and 1910-12, are shown in the subjoined table:—

DEATHS FROM DIABETES PER 10,000 OF EACH SEX.

Age Group.	Deaths per 10,000 of each Sex.					
	Males			Females.		
	1890-2.	1900-2.	1910-12.	1890-2.	1900-2.	1910-12.
0-10	·02	·09	·10	·02	·05	·15
10-20	·17	·24	·20	·14	·26	·36
20-30	·29	·17	·64	·14	·36	·30
30-40	·21	·32	·58	·30	·51	·53
40-50	·58	·49	1·11	·49	·42	·78
50-60	1·18	1·38	1·80	1·31	1·42	3·18
60-70	1·49	2·67	5·63	2·49	3·19	8·47
70-80	2·87	4·36	7·34	1·88	5·01	11·54
80 and over	1·65	4·11	7·43	4·44	3·54	6·83
All Ages	·40	·56	1·00	·36	·60	1·26

At each age group over 30 the mortality rate from diabetes was considerably higher in 1910-12 than at the previous census period. During 1910-12 the female exceeded the male rate for each age period between 50 and 80, the excess for the twenty years of life 60 to 80 amounting to 54 per cent. For all ages the rate for females was 26 per cent. higher than that for males.

Influenza.

The deaths from influenza in 1913 numbered 94, corresponding to a rate of 67 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 122 in the previous year, 114 in 1911, 92 in 1910, 86 in 1909, 131 in 1908, and 381 in 1890-2. Although this disease has varied in form in different periods it has always proved much more fatal to elderly people than to those of middle or young ages. Fifty-two per cent. of the deaths in 1913 were of persons aged 60 years and upwards. The age incidence of the disease at various periods is shown

in the next table, which gives the average yearly proportion of deaths from influenza per 10,000 of each sex in age groups during the years adjoining five census dates:—

DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA IN VICTORIA PER 10,000 OF EACH SEX.

Age Group.				1870-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.	1910-12.
<i>Males.</i>								
0-15	...	...	...	·69	·34	2·50	1·10	·40
15-20	...	...	...	...	·07	·64	·34	·24
20-25	...	...	...	...	...	1·20	·59	·21
25-35	...	...	...	·05	·07	1·50	·79	·17
35-45	...	...	...	·05	...	3·04	1·31	·59
45-55	...	...	...	·09	·24	5·12	3·20	·73
55-65	...	...	...	·67	·24	12·65	5·25	2·38
65 and upwards	...	...	...	1·09	2·36	27·13	17·02	12·27
All ages	...	...	...	·33	·25	3·94	2·30	1·10
<i>Females.</i>								
0-15	...	...	...	·52	·34	1·86	1·15	·42
15-20	...	...	...	...	...	·92	·83	·34
20-25	...	...	...	...	...	1·28	·69	·35
25-35	...	...	...	·07	·07	2·35	·89	·22
35-45	...	...	...	...	·08	4·11	1·86	·30
45-55	...	...	...	·17	...	5·39	2·02	·68
55-65	...	...	...	·39	·62	11·46	5·53	1·61
65 and upwards	...	...	...	·84	3·18	35·22	16·02	12·80
All ages	...	...	...	·28	·24	3·72	2·13	1·10

The death rate for the last census period shows a substantial decrease as compared with that for each of the two preceding periods, the rate for 1910-12 being 50 per cent. below that for 1900-2, and nearly 71 per cent. lower than the rate for 1890-2. It is notable that the decline in the mortality rate from this disease has been associated with very heavy reductions in the death rates from pulmonary tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases.

In 1913 the deaths from respiratory diseases numbered 1,781, which represented a rate of 1,279 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 1,659 in the previous year, 1,470 in 1911, 1,180 in 1910, 1,316 in 1909, and 1,531 in 1908. Of the deaths from complaints of this nature in the year under review, 110 were referred to acute bronchitis, 266 to chronic bronchitis, 406 to broncho-pneumonia, 663 to pneumonia, and 54 to pleurisy. These five diseases accounted for 84 per cent. of the total respiratory mortality. The seasonal incidence of the maladies is evidenced by the deaths in June, July, August, and September, which represented 43 per cent. of the total for the whole year. Respiratory diseases are much more fatal at the extremes of life than at middle ages, and among males

Respiratory diseases.

than females. This is shown in the next table, which gives the death rates in age groups for each sex at five census periods :—

DEATHS FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES PER 10,000 OF EACH SEX.

Age Group.				1870-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.	1910-12.
<i>Males.</i>								
0-15	...	...	...	22.65	29.02	28.52	16.53	12.94
15-20	...	...	...	3.05	3.30	2.92	2.70	1.66
20-25	...	...	...	5.70	5.34	4.88	4.85	2.35
25-35	...	...	...	5.69	8.31	6.85	5.94	3.86
35-45	...	...	...	10.28	15.80	13.55	9.49	10.50
45-55	...	...	...	20.43	26.59	25.18	18.04	18.25
55-65	...	...	...	41.79	51.65	56.51	38.37	32.68
65 and upwards	...	...	...	108.11	136.54	141.07	112.38	138.87
All ages	...	...	...	17.29	24.48	24.30	18.66	17.17
<i>Females.</i>								
0-15	...	...	...	18.50	24.18	24.13	13.85	10.50
15-20	...	...	...	1.88	2.02	3.52	2.34	1.56
20-25	...	...	...	3.54	4.23	3.05	3.34	2.48
25-35	...	...	...	4.51	5.72	5.65	3.75	3.55
35-45	...	...	...	7.94	12.53	11.55	7.68	5.85
45-55	...	...	...	7.87	13.63	17.01	11.80	8.28
55-65	...	...	...	22.97	29.15	32.10	27.42	16.64
65 and upwards	...	...	...	73.10	116.12	112.38	86.78	99.81
All ages	...	...	...	12.63	17.08	17.62	13.28	11.81

Compared with the census years 1900-2, the mortality from respiratory diseases for the period 1910-12 shows a decline at each age group up to 35 for males and to 65 for females, the reduction for all ages amounting to 8 per cent. in the rate for the former and 11 per cent. in that for the latter. At each census date the male exceeded the female rate, the average excess for the five census periods being nearly 41 per cent.

The average yearly proportion of deaths from influenza and respiratory diseases (combined) per 10,000 males and females respectively living at different ages at five census periods, is shown in the following table :—

DEATH RATES FROM INFLUENZA AND RESPIRATORY DISEASES (COMBINED).

Age Group.				1870-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.	1910-12.
<i>Males.</i>								
0-15	...	...	...	23.34	29.36	31.02	17.63	13.34
15-20	...	...	...	3.05	3.37	3.56	3.04	1.90
20-25	...	...	...	5.70	5.34	6.08	5.44	2.56
25-35	...	...	...	5.74	8.38	8.35	6.73	4.03
35-45	...	...	...	10.33	15.80	16.59	10.80	11.09
45-55	...	...	...	20.52	26.83	30.30	21.24	18.98
55-65	...	...	...	42.46	51.89	69.16	43.62	35.06
65 and upwards	...	...	...	109.20	138.90	168.20	129.40	151.14
All ages	...	...	...	17.62	24.73	28.24	20.96	18.27

**DEATH RATES FROM INFLUENZA AND RESPIRATORY DISEASES
(COMBINED)—continued.**

Age Group.			1870-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.	1910-12.
<i>Females.</i>							
0-15	...	...	19·02	24·52	25·99	15·00	10·92
15-20	...	...	1·88	2·02	4·44	3·17	1·90
20-25	...	...	3·54	4·23	4·33	4·03	2·83
25-35	...	...	4·58	5·79	8·00	4·64	3·77
35-45	...	...	7·94	12·61	15·66	9·54	6·15
45-55	...	...	8·04	13·63	22·40	13·82	8·96
55-65	...	...	23·36	29·77	43·56	32·95	18·25
65 and upwards	...	...	73·94	119·30	147·60	102·80	112·61
All ages	...	...	12·91	17·32	21·34	15·41	12·91

The mortality rates from influenza and respiratory diseases combined showed a decrease for both sexes at the last census period as compared with the preceding one, such decrease amounting to 13 per cent. in the male and 16 per cent. in the female rate. Excepting the age groups 15-20 at the last three census periods, and the group 20-25 in 1910-12, the proportion of deaths of females from these diseases at the different age periods was lower in every instance than that for males. The difference in favour of the former was somewhat small up to the age of 35, but for subsequent ages it was very considerable.

Diseases of the spine. In 1913 locomotor ataxia and other diseases of the spine, excluding infantile paralysis, accounted for 65 male and 21 female deaths, representing a death rate of 62 per million of the population as compared with rates of 70 in the previous year, 62 in 1911, 64 in 1910, 75 in 1909, and 80 in 1908. Of the 22 persons who died from locomotor ataxia 19 were males.

Infantile paralysis. Mortality returns show that infantile paralysis was responsible for the deaths of 2 boys and 1 girl in 1913, as against 4 boys and 2 girls in the previous year. In view of the importance that is now attached to this disease it may be stated

that the 9 deaths therefrom occurred in different districts. Of the children who died, 4 were under 1 year of age, 1 was 2 years old, 1 was 5, 1 was 8, 1 was 10, and 1 was 16 years old. Five of the deaths occurred in the winter season.

During 1913 there were 1,676 deaths ascribed to organic heart disease, 30 to pericarditis, 70 to acute endocarditis, and 26 to angina pectoris. The total—1,802—from the above causes represented a rate of 1,294 per million of the population, as compared with 1,427 in the previous year, 1,434 in 1911, 1,423 in 1910, 1,517 in 1909, 1,404 in 1908, and 1,264 in 1907. Of the 1,802 persons who died from these diseases in 1913, only 49, or 2·7 per cent., were under 15 years of age. On the average of the three years 1910 to 1912 the deaths from all forms of heart disease per 10,000 of each sex in age periods were as follows :—

DEATH RATES FROM HEART DISEASE AT VARIOUS AGES.

Sex.	Deaths per 10,000 Persons aged—									
	0-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-35.	35-45.	45-55.	55-65.	65-75.	75 and upwards.	All Ages.
Males ..	1·25	1·81	2·35	3·01	6·71	15·53	49·57	127·50	243·44	15·19
Females ..	1·25	1·66	2·08	2·88	7·10	15·63	36·22	107·21	238·36	13·58

The figures indicate that the mortality rate from heart disease is a function of age, and that it attains its maximum at the oldest age. Of the deaths of persons aged 75 and upwards, approximately 1 in 6 is due to some form of this disease.

In 1913 there were 890 male and 810 female deaths from digestive ailments, representing a proportion of 1,220 per million of the population, which was considerably below the average of the preceding five years, and only slightly more than one-half of the rate—2,382—experienced in 1890-2. Victorian experience shows that more than half of the mortality from digestive maladies has been ascribed to diseases of a diarrhoeal nature. In 1913 diarrhoeal complaints were responsible for 987 deaths, equivalent to 709 per million, which was 47 per cent. below the ratio—1,342—for 1890-2. In 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, and 1912 the rates per million were 1,061, 756, 918, 679, and 752 respectively. The age incidence of this disease is heaviest at the extremes of life. Of the 987 deaths in the year under review, 757, or 77 per cent., were of children under 2 years of age and 127, or 13 per cent., were of persons over 65 years of age. There were 81 male and 40 female deaths from cirrhosis of the liver, and 50 male and 69 female deaths from other affections of that organ.

Appendicitis.

Of the total deaths attributed to diseases of the digestive system in 1913 nearly 7 per cent. were due to appendicitis. The experience of the past five years shows that this disease is more fatal to males than females, and that the incidence of mortality is greatest between ages 15 and 35. The deaths numbered 116 in 1913, 112 in 1912, 107 in 1911, 108 in 1910, 95 in 1909, and 101 in 1908, and corresponded to rates of 83, 83, 83, 83, 74, and 80 per million of the population respectively. Hospital records show that the fatality rate has steadily diminished. During 1913 there were 1,270 cases treated, and 57, or 4·5 per cent., ended fatally, as compared with a fatality rate of 6 per cent. on the average of the preceding five years.

Diseases of urinary system.

A very marked increase in the crude mortality rate from diseases of the urinary system has taken place in recent periods. For the five years 1909 to 1913 the average annual death rate was 705 per million of the population, as compared with 408 in 1890-2—an increase of 73 per cent. in the intervening years. In 1913 there were 1,008 deaths attributed to these diseases, which corresponded to a rate of 724 per million of the population, as against rates of 803 in the previous year, 727 in 1911, 628 in 1910, 644 in 1909, and 755 in 1908. Bright's disease, uræmia, and acute nephritis were responsible for 828 deaths, or 82 per cent., and complaints of the bladder and prostate for 111 deaths, or 11 per cent. of the total referred to maladies of the urinary system. The deaths per 10,000 of each sex in age groups for the periods 1890-2, 1900-2, and 1910-12 are shown in the following table:—

DEATH RATES FROM DISEASES OF URINARY SYSTEM.

Age Group.		Deaths per 10,000 of each Sex.					
		Males.			Females.		
		1890-2.	1900-2.	1910-12.	1890-2.	1900-2.	1910-12.
0-10	...	1·16	·93	·67	·97	·59	·79
10-20	...	·43	·45	·73	·58	·82	·71
20-30	...	1·45	1·83	1·72	1·82	1·59	1·61
30-40	...	3·05	3·55	3·03	4·72	4·21	3·76
40-50	...	7·36	8·12	9·03	6·63	7·26	7·07
50-60	...	11·90	17·43	18·95	5·91	11·36	13·81
60-70	...	27·42	39·62	46·63	9·62	21·49	24·44
70-80	...	58·98	80·68	96·18	14·62	27·70	38·53
80 and over	...	74·07	128·48	153·04	22·21	27·15	43·70
All Ages	..	5·25	8·05	9·18	2·84	4·28	5·34

The figures for the latest period show that there is scarcely any difference between the rates for males and females under 50 years of age. For older ages, however, the excess of the male over the female rate is very pronounced, especially at ages 70 and upwards. For all ages the rate for males exceeds that for females by 72 per cent.

The ages and sexes of those who died from pulmonary tuberculosis in the decennium ended 1910, and in each of the last three years, are given in the next table :—

DEATHS FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS AT VARIOUS AGES.

Ages.	Males.				Females.			
	Ten years— 1901 to 1910.	Year.			Ten years— 1901 to 1910.	Year.		
		1911.	1912.	1913.		1911.	1912.	1913.
0-10 ...	66	4	10	6	86	9	6	6
10-15 ...	50	4	3	4	142	8	19	7
15-20 ...	323	26	22	26	551	54	52	52
20-25 ...	579	50	55	52	777	87	99	78
25-30 ...	742	56	64	51	863	79	80	83
30-35 ...	761	67	67	61	767	73	51	60
35-40 ...	854	60	63	67	731	55	60	55
40-45 ...	775	88	56	60	478	43	52	47
45-50 ...	674	61	76	71	353	38	36	32
50-55 ...	531	59	63	59	195	19	20	28
55-60 ...	423	43	39	48	170	18	6	12
60-65 ...	397	28	21	22	128	12	12	5
65-70 ...	431	23	15	23	124	7	11	11
70 and over	436	29	17	16	121	8	12	10
Total ...	7,042	598	571	566	5,486	510	516	486

Notwithstanding the great increase in population the deaths from phthisis in 1913 were at nearly every age below the annual average of the decennium 1901-1910. The decreases from period to period are dealt with in subsequent paragraphs.

The deaths from phthisis in 1913 numbered 1,052—566 being* of males and 486 of females—and equalled a rate of 755 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 803 in the previous year, 839 in 1911, 830 in 1910, 848 in 1909, 955 in 1908, 958 in 1907, and 1,365 in 1890-2. The improvement in the death rate from this cause since 1890-2 was equivalent to the saving of 850 lives during 1913. The rates are more fully shown in

the following table, which gives the mortality per 10,000 of the population of each sex, in age groups, at six census periods :—

DEATH RATES IN VICTORIA FROM PHTHISIS IN AGE GROUPS AT THE LAST SIX CENSUS PERIODS.

Age Group.			Annual Mortality from Phthisis per 10,000 of each Sex.					
			1860-2.	1870-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.	1910-12.
<i>Males.</i>								
0 to 15	...	...	2·55	1·22	1·74	·90	·38	·46
15 " 20	...	...	7·72	5·71	6·88	5·41	5·06	3·71
20 " 25	...	...	12·23	18·75	21·19	18·29	14·35	8·45
25 " 35	...	...	16·53	22·21	30·33	23·70	20·31	13·11
35 " 45	...	...	21·63	21·83	25·11	28·28	22·07	15·63
45 " 55	...	...	23·14	22·24	28·65	31·17	25·05	18·07
55 " 65	...	...	25·63	27·86	31·41	36·48	35·75	18·88
65 and upwards	...	...	23·20	19·56	18·08	25·40	31·07	13·55
All Ages	...	...	13·33	12·89	15·33	15·73	13·51	8·98
<i>Females.</i>								
0 to 15	...	...	3·70	·98	1·76	1·43	·93	·97
15 " 20	...	...	14·07	12·37	12·50	9·51	8·18	7·62
20 " 25	...	...	18·95	19·28	21·00	18·49	12·79	12·68
25 " 35	...	...	24·76	22·02	26·56	21·77	18·15	14·03
35 " 45	...	...	25·62	21·65	24·06	22·53	17·74	11·51
45 " 55	...	...	25·01	19·60	20·72	16·13	14·41	8·18
55 " 65	...	...	22·59	10·51	14·26	12·35	12·52	7·47
65 and upwards	...	...	18·03	12·61	13·12	8·25	8·18	5·29
All Ages	...	...	14·46	10·62	12·75	11·51	9·72	7·61

A comparison of the mortalities from pulmonary tuberculosis at the last two census periods shows that, except among boys and girls under 15, lower death rates obtained at each age group during 1910-12 than in 1900-2, and that the improvement was greater among males than females. An analysis of the figures discloses the fact that at certain ages the decrease was very slight in the female rate, while in the male rate it was very considerable. Taking three important periods of life, 15-20, 20-25, and 25-35, it is found that between the last two censuses the rates for males declined by 26, 41, and 35 per cent. respectively, as compared with reductions of only 7, 1, and 22 per cent. in the rates for females. The heavy decline in the death rate

from phthisis among men between 20 and 35 years of age is very striking, especially as it is co-incident with a reduction of 43 per cent. in the mortality rate from other diseases of the respiratory system. By combining the death rates from pulmonary tuberculosis, as shown above, with those from other forms of tubercular disease, given in a subsequent page, it appears that the section of the community represented by females aged 15 to 25 was the only one which experienced no relief from tubercular diseases in 1910-12, as compared with the preceding census period. It is probable that this result is partly due to the increased proportion of females engaged in manufacturing industries. Comparing the numbers of females aged 15 to 25 employed in factories with the total females of similar age in the community, it is found that between the 1901 census and that of 1911 there was an increase of 78 per cent. in the proportion exposed to the greater tubercular infection of factory employment.

**Phthisis in
various
countries.**

Death rates from pulmonary tuberculosis, per 10,000 of the population, in various countries, for the latest year for which this information is available, are given below:—

DEATH RATES FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Deaths per 10,000 of Population.	Country.	Year.	Deaths per 10,000 of Population.
Servia ...	1909	34·4	England and Wales	1911	10·8
France ...	1910	17·9	Belgium ...	1910	9·7
Ireland ..	1912	17·0	Victoria ...	1913	7·6
Japan ...	1909	16·6	South Australia...	1912	7·4
Switzerland ...	1910	16·1	Western Australia	1912	7·1
United States ...	1911	13·8	Tasmania ...	1912	6·0
German Empire ...	1911	13·7	New South Wales	1912	5·9
Spain ...	1911	12·2	Queensland ...	1912	5·2
The Netherlands	1911	11·9	New Zealand ...	1912	5·0
Scotland ...	1911	11·5			

It appears that the deaths attributable to pulmonary tuberculosis are more numerous in proportion to population in Victoria than in the other States and New Zealand, but are less numerous than in the other countries mentioned.

The distribution of tuberculous mortality shows that certain urban centres—particularly Bendigo and suburbs—furnish considerably higher death rates than the rural portions of the State. The tubercular death rate amongst miners is very considerably in excess of that among farmers and graziers, and as mining occupations predominate in Bendigo and suburbs, and farming and grazing occupations in the rural districts, the distribution of callings accounts in a large measure for the

**Tubercular
death rates in
Melbourne,
Ballarat, and
Bendigo.**

disparity in the mortality rates from this cause in the divisions of the State referred to. The rates show that during the past five years 10 more persons in every 10,000 of the population died each year from tubercular diseases in Bendigo than in Melbourne and suburbs, or Ballarat. The rates in these localities from phthisis and other tubercular diseases are given in the following table for the periods 1891-1900 and 1901-5, and for each of the last eight years :—

DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES IN MELBOURNE, BALLARAT, AND BENDIGO, 1891-1913.

Period.	Deaths per 10,000 of the Population.								
	Phthisis.			Other Tubercular Diseases.			All Tubercular Diseases.		
	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Ballarat and Suburbs.	Bendigo and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Ballarat and Suburbs.	Bendigo and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Ballarat and Suburbs.	Bendigo and Suburbs.
1891-1900 ..	16·7	17·1	24·1	4·7	3·5	4·0	21·4	20·6	28·1
1901-1905 ..	13·9	15·3	22·7	4·2	4·0	4·7	18·1	19·3	27·4
1906 ..	11·5	13·2	21·7	3·9	2·3	2·5	15·4	15·5	24·2
1907 ..	11·6	10·5	20·2	3·4	1·8	2·0	15·0	12·3	22·2
1908 ..	11·5	13·3	18·4	2·6	2·1	1·3	14·1	15·4	19·7
1909 ..	9·7	9·4	22·9	2·6	1·9	3·2	12·3	11·3	26·1
1910 ..	9·7	11·0	22·8	2·4	2·5	1·1	12·1	13·5	23·9
1911 ..	9·9	9·4	19·5	2·6	3·3	2·5	12·5	12·7	22·0
1912 ..	10·0	10·0	17·7	2·0	1·7	2·1	12·0	11·7	19·8
1913 ..	8·8	10·9	20·0	2·2	2·8	2·3	11·0	13·7	22·3
Average of 1909-13 ..	9·6	10·1	20·6	2·4	2·5	2·2	12·0	12·6	22·8

In 1913 the death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was higher for Bendigo and Ballarat, and lower for Melbourne than in the preceding year. In each of these areas the proportionate mortality from phthisis shows a substantial reduction as compared with fairly recent periods, the deaths per 10,000 of population having been fewer by 5·1 in Melbourne, 4·4 in Ballarat, and 2·7 in Bendigo during 1913 than in 1901-5.

Particulars of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis occurring in the State were investigated for the first time in 1911. The cases dealt with were those reported to the Board of Health during the two and a half years ended 30th June, 1911, numbering 3,198. Valuable information was obtained from them regarding the prevalence of the disease in various areas, the incidence of attack at different ages for each sex and the time which elapsed from the commencement of the disease to the date on which a medical practitioner was consulted. These and other phases of the disease, including the probability of recovering therefrom, are dealt with in subsequent paragraphs. The persons reported during the two and a half years

Ages and residence of tubercular patients.

referred to as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis are arranged in the subjoined table according to sex, age, and usual place of residence:—

AGE AND RESIDENCE OF REPORTED TUBERCULAR PATIENTS, 1909 TO 30TH JUNE, 1911.

SEX.	AGE.														Total all Ages.
	0-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	60-65	65-70	70 and over.	
GREATER MELBOURNE.															
Males ..	12	17	98	114	130	108	105	98	99	56	45	30	11	14	937
Females ..	12	22	134	211	170	140	110	68	37	29	16	7	10	9	975
Total ..	24	39	232	325	300	248	215	166	136	85	61	37	21	23	1,912
BENDIGO AND SUBURBS.															
Males ..	1	3	10	10	14	14	36	32	40	23	12	13	13	8	229
Females..	3	1	16	23	19	16	8	10	10	3	2	4	1	2	118
Total ..	4	4	26	33	33	30	44	42	50	26	14	17	14	10	347
BALLARAT AND SUBURBS.															
Males ..	2	1	3	7	13	6	6	11	12	8	5	4	1	2	81
Females..	1	2	9	7	11	6	9	4	6	..	..	..	..	1	56
Total ..	3	3	12	14	24	12	15	15	18	8	5	4	1	3	137
GEELONG AND SUBURBS.															
Males ..	..	1	1	5	3	5	4	..	4	1	..	1	..	1	26
Females..	..	1	4	10	11	3	4	4	3	3	1	1	..	..	45
Total ..	..	2	5	15	14	8	8	4	7	4	1	2	..	1	71
REST OF THE STATE.															
Males ...	5	6	26	51	60	50	30	41	44	32	24	19	11	7	406
Females..	2	8	35	58	66	42	46	17	17	14	7	4	6	3	325
Total ..	7	14	61	109	126	92	76	58	61	46	31	23	17	10	731
VICTORIA.															
Males ..	20	28	138	187	220	183	181	132	199	120	86	67	36	32	1,679
Females..	18	34	198	309	277	207	177	103	73	49	26	16	17	15	1,519
Total ..	38	62	336	496	497	390	358	235	272	169	112	83	53	47	3,198

An examination of the ages of the persons in the above areas shows that an undue proportion of the males and females affected in early life resided in the metropolis. During the two and a half years ended June, 1911, there were 545 males and 784 females, aged 15-30, reported, for the whole State, as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, of whom 342 of the former and 515 of the latter were residents of Melbourne. These proportions point to unfavorable conditions in city as compared with country life. An analysis of the figures for Bendigo shows that the incidence of the disease among females was somewhat heavier at most age groups than that for the

metropolitan area, while among males it was considerably heavier, especially at older ages. The result for males corresponds with the mortality from phthisis in Bendigo, where many miners, past middle life, suffering from chronic respiratory diseases, subsequently die from tuberculosis.

The annual attack rate from phthisis per 10,000 of each sex at various ages in Greater Melbourne, and the whole State, and the ratios for the State of female to male cases, the latter being taken as 100 at each age group, were as follows :—

ATTACK RATES FROM PHTHISIS.

Age Group.	Greater Melbourne.		Victoria.		
	Attack Rate per 10,000.		Attack Rate per 10,000.		Ratio of Female to Male Rate, the latter being taken as 100.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
0-10	0·87	0·89	0·58	0·54	93
10-15	2·65	3·39	1·76	2·18	124
15-20	13·58	16·73	8·16	11·71	143
20-25	16·54	25·25	12·14	18·99	156
25-30	22·36	24·13	17·05	19·97	117
30-35	22·22	23·50	16·38	17·09	104
35-40	24·36	20·45	17·59	15·94	91
40-45	21·57	12·97	17·18	9·74	57
45-50	22·03	7·64	19·48	7·62	39
50-55	15·72	7·81	15·10	6·68	44
55-60	20·79	6·85	17·71	5·65	32
60-65	20·10	4·83	19·42	4·49	23
65 and over ..	8·12	4·67	8·07	3·69	46
All ages ..	13·75	12·79	10·36	9·34	90

The figures show that the frequency of the disease is greater among females than males at each age group between 10 and 35, particularly at ages 15-20 and 20-25, where the excess amounts to 43 and 56 per cent. respectively. At the age group 35-40 the excess in the male rate is only about 10 per cent., but at older ages the susceptibility of men greatly exceeds that of women, especially at 55-65, when a man's chance of attack is nearly four times that for a woman. A further analysis of the figures discloses the fact that for both sexes at every age the metropolitan rates are heavier than those for the whole State.

Particulars regarding the time which elapsed between the beginning of pulmonary tuberculosis and the date at which a medical practitioner was consulted, show that of the total patients about 1 in every 8 received advice within three months, and slightly less than 1 in every 3 within six months, while about one-half were medically advised within twelve months of the commencement of the disease. It should, however, be borne in mind that the course of the disease is very irregular, as some cases are not so far advanced in two years as others are in six months. This

Duration of
phthisis
before
diagnosis.

probably accounts, in some measure, for the fact that about one-half of the people who develop phthisis suffer, in some degree, from it for at least one year before receiving medical attention. It is highly probable that if a physician's advice were obtained at an early stage of the disease in a larger proportion of cases the ratio of recoveries would be greater.

Frequency
of phthisis
in various
areas.

The proportion of the residents of any large area which is affected by pulmonary tuberculosis represents fairly closely the degree of infection of that centre. Such proportions have been computed for five divisions of the State on the experience of the two and a half years ended June, 1911. During that period 1,912 residents of Greater Melbourne, 137 of Ballarat and suburbs, 347 of Bendigo and suburbs, 71 of Geelong and suburbs, and 731 of the "rest of the State" contracted the disease. Comparing these numbers with the respective populations it is found that of every 10,000 persons 13·1 in the metropolitan area, 11·6 in Ballarat, 31·6 in Bendigo, 10·2 in Geelong, and 4·9 in the rest of the State contracted tuberculosis of the lungs each year. The rate of Bendigo was higher than that of any other area. It was nearly two and a half times that of Melbourne, and more than six times the rate for country districts. The low rate existing in the latter division does not, however, fully represent the degree of infection therein. This is evidenced by figures given below, which show that in this area the attack rate was lower than the death rate, while in each of the other areas it was higher. The annual notifications of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and the annual deaths therefrom per 10,000 of the population of each of the five divisions referred to and of the whole State are compared in the following table:—

ANNUAL REPORT RATE OF AND DEATH RATE FROM PHTHISIS.

	Per 10,000 of the Population of—					
	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Rest of the State.	The Whole State.
Cases Notified ..	13·1	11·6	31·6	10·2	4·9	9·8
Deaths ..	9·5	9·9	21·8	7·2	6·1	8·3

The report rate exceeded the death rate by 38 per cent. in the Metropolis, by 17 per cent. in Ballarat, by 45 per cent. in Bendigo, by 42 per cent. in Geelong, and by 18 per cent. in the whole State. From the deficiency in the report or notification rate for the "rest of the State" it would appear that numerous cases occurring therein have not been reported to the Board of Health, or that many residents of the metropolis and of the three other large cities referred to, who contract phthisis, leave these areas and reside in country districts, where some of them subsequently die from the disease. The latter is true to some extent, but it accounts for only a portion of the discrepancy mentioned. If all cases occurring in the rural areas were notified, it is probable that the report rate would slightly exceed the death rate.

In a previous paragraph it was stated that the attack rate of tuberculosis for a large area represented the degree of infection of that centre. This may be taken as true when applied to the metropolis as a whole, but it cannot be accepted as correct for each of its parts, as the place of residence of a large proportion of the people differs from their place of work or business. For the two and a half years ended June, 1911, the cases reported annually per 10,000 of the population of the principal metropolitan municipalities were as follows:—

**NOTIFIED TUBERCULAR CASES PER 10,000 OF POPULATION
OF METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITIES.**

Municipality.	Cases per 10,000 of the Population.	Municipality.	Cases per 10,000 of the Population.
Preston Shire ...	20·2	Richmond City ...	12·1
Port Melbourne Town ...	18·7	Brighton Town ...	10·4
Melbourne City ...	18·1	Hawthorn City ...	10·3
Fitzroy City ...	17·3	Northcote City ...	10·0
Brunswick City ...	17·1	Essendon City ...	9·8
Coburg Town ...	15·4	Kew Town ...	9·8
South Melbourne City ...	15·2	Footscray City ...	9·2
Camberwell City ...	14·0	St. Kilda City ...	6·7
Prahran City ...	13·4	Malvern City ...	6·6
Collingwood City ...	12·5	Caulfield City ...	5·2
Williamstown Town...	12·2		

The cases of pulmonary tuberculosis reported during two and a half years furnish data which, in conjunction with the known incidence of tubercular mortality, enable a fairly reliable estimate to be made of the probability of recovering from the disease. In arriving at such an estimate allowances must be made for some old standing cases, which were probably reported prior to 1909, as well as for the deficiency in the notifications for rural areas and certain other disturbing elements of a less important character. Adopting the records of reported cases and the deaths as the basis, and taking into account the disturbing factors mentioned above, a calculation shows that, of the individuals who contract tuberculosis of the lungs in a form sufficiently serious to require medical attention, about 1 in every 6 recovers.

In the case of persons affected with tuberculosis of the lungs who received sanatorium treatment in Victoria no definite information was obtained regarding their health for periods subsequent to their discharge, and, therefore, the full value and effect of the treatment cannot be properly gauged. In view of German experience the after results must be very beneficial. In Germany fairly complete information is obtained as to the health of tubercular patients at the end of each of the five years following their discharge. The medical and economic results of sanatorium treatment of tuberculosis of the lungs by German State Invalidity Insurance Institutions during the thirteen years, 1897 to 1909, are shown by the following figures, which were taken from an article

**Probability of
recovering
from phthisis.**

**Results of
sanatorium
treatment
of phthisis.**

in the Bulletin of the United States Labour Bureau, by Frederick L. Hoffman, on the "Care of Tuberculous Wage Earners in Germany":—
RESULTS OF SANATORIUM TREATMENT OF PHTHISIS IN GERMANY.

Year.	Total Patients		
	Receiving Sanatorium Treatment.	Discharged with restored earning power.	
		Number.	Per cent.
1897	3,334	2,257	67·7
1898	4,910	3,623	73·8
1899	7,698	5,696	74·0
1900	11,094	8,037	72·4
1901	14,656	11,249	76·8
1902	16,489	12,885	78·1
1903	20,148	16,047	79·6
1904	23,477	18,634	79·4
1905	26,621	21,788	81·8
1906	31,022	25,749	83·0
1907	32,074	26,287	82·0
1908	38,725	31,979	82·6
1909	42,232	35,131	83·2

Note.—Restored earning power is taken as being not less than one-third of normal.

The next table gives the proportions of tubercular patients who were discharged from German sanatoria with restored earning capacity, and who retained their earning capacity at the end of each of the five years subsequent to their discharge. The totals dealt with are given in the preceding table:—
POST-DISCHARGE RESULTS OF SANATORIUM TREATMENT IN GERMANY.

Year.	Per cent. Discharged with restored earning power*	Per cent. of persons treated who retained earning power* at the end of the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth year subsequent to their discharge.				
		First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.
1897	67·7	62	44	30	30	27
1898	73·8	68	45	38	33	31
1899	74·0	67	48	40	35	32
1900	72·4	66	49	41	37	31
1901	76·8	70	55	46	40	34
1902	78·1	73	58	50	46	42
1903	79·6	74	60	53	48	45
1904	79·4	74	62	54	50	46
1905	81·8	77	64	56	50	46
1906	83·0	78	65	57	52	...
1907	82·0	78	66	57	...	...
1908	82·6	78	68	...	...	...
1909	83·2	80	...	...	...	...

* See note to previous table.

Taking the cases for the year 1905—the latest for which full post-discharge results are given—the figures show that 81·8 per cent. of the patients were discharged with restored earning capacity. Of the total patients treated 77 per cent. retained their earning power at the end of the first year following their discharge, 64 per cent. at the end of the second, 56 per cent. at the end of the third, 50 per cent. at the end of the fourth, and 46 per cent. at the end of the fifth year. The treatment was provided by Invalidity Insurance Institutions for the purpose of preventing serious illness or incapacity for work, and to save the payment of disability annuities to the persons treated. The fact that 46 per cent. of those treated were, five years after their discharge, earning sufficient to provide in part for their own support shows the beneficial effects of sanatorium treatment of phthisis. It also indicates that the Invalidity Insurance Companies which defrayed the expense of the treatment were probably repaid by the smaller amount paid in disability annuities.

Tubercular diseases (phthisis excepted). In 1913 there were in Victoria 217 deaths from tubercular diseases (excluding phthisis), which corresponded to a rate of 156 per million, as compared with rates of 154 in the previous year, 186 in 1911, 176 in 1910, 192 in 1909, 200 in 1908, 209 in 1907, and 379 in 1890-2. The death rates in various age groups are shown in the following table for five census periods:—

DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES (PHTHISIS EXCEPTED) IN AGE GROUPS.

Age Group.	Deaths per 10,000 of each Sex.				
	1870-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.	1910-12.
<i>Males.</i>					
0-15 ...	7·53	7·98	10·36	5·64	2·75
15-20 ...	·64	·81	1·17	1·12	1·12
20-25 ...	1·80	1·23	·89	1·77	1·23
25-35 ...	·70	·66	·84	1·91	1·71
35-45 ...	·77	·88	·77	1·39	1·38
45-55 ...	·95	·85	·67	1·64	·82
55-65 ...	·88	1·07	·78	2·40	1·29
65 and over	1·09	2·36	·56	1·17	·59
All ages	3·46	3·55	4·02	2·99	1·70
<i>Females.</i>					
0-15 ...	5·89	7·28	8·43	5·33	2·12
15-20 ...	·82	1·30	1·27	1·95	2·34
20-25 ...	·52	·69	1·23	2·09	2·59
25-35 ...	·54	·41	·88	1·98	1·81
35-45 ...	1·04	·70	·42	1·77	1·33
45-55 ...	·17	·67	·34	1·01	·93
55-65 ...	·39	·62	·69	·71	1·11
65 and over	1·69	1·19	·64	·71	·29
All ages	3·10	3·39	3·58	2·91	1·76

As compared with the period 1900-2 the proportion of persons under 15 years of age dying from tubercular diseases (excluding phthisis), during 1910-12 represents a decline of 51 per cent. for males and of 60 per cent. for females. The most important increase occurred in the rate for females aged 15-25.

Tubercular diseases—deaths of recent arrivals from. The experience of recent years shows that the tubercular death rate in Victoria is but slightly affected by the arrival from beyond Australia of persons suffering from tubercular diseases. In 1913 1·3 per cent. of the persons who died were born outside and resident less than one year in Australia, and 3·4 per cent. had resided in the continent for a shorter period than five years.

Cancer—deaths at various ages. The number dying from cancer at different age groups in each of the last three years, and the yearly average at the same ages for the period 1901-10, are given below:—

DEATHS FROM CANCER AT VARIOUS AGE GROUPS.

Age Group.	Males.				Females.			
	Yearly Average, 1901-10.	1911.	1912.	1913.	Yearly Average, 1901-10.	1911.	1912.	1913.
0-15	5	8	8	9	3	4	4	5
15-25	6	5	7	6	4	6	5	1
25-35	9	7	13	11	13	20	15	19
35-45	34	22	26	41	59	57	72	61
45-55	79	119	118	120	90	125	138	139
55-65	107	121	116	133	102	125	142	131
65-75	159	141	176	140	121	128	159	128
75-85	81	98	97	101	60	85	102	95
85 and over ..	12	14	11	11	9	15	16	17
Total	492	535	572	572	461	565	653	596

The widely different social and economic effects produced by the prevalence of and deaths from the two important diseases—cancer and phthisis—are evidenced by the ages of their victims. For the decennial period 1903-12, the average age of those who died from cancer was 62·7 years for males, and 60·0 years for females, whilst the corresponding averages for phthisis were 42·5 years for males and 34·2 years for females. The increase in the death rate from cancer in recent periods is dealt with in subsequent paragraphs.

Cancer—death rates at different ages. Deaths from cancer in 1913 numbered 1,168, and represented a death rate of 839 per million of the whole population as compared with the rates of 905 in the previous year, 833 in 1911, 832 in 1910, 802 in 1909, and 794 in 1908. Cancer rates, computed in relation to the general population in earlier and later periods, are not fairly comparable, owing to the changed age distribution of the people. A more accurate mortality

rate is obtained by comparing the deaths with the persons of the same sex living in age groups, and this has been done for four census periods when the numbers of the people in age groups were accurately known.

DEATH RATES FROM CANCER IN AGE GROUPS.

Age Group.	Deaths from Cancer per 10,000 of each Sex.			
	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.	1910-12.
<i>Males.</i>				
Under 5 ...	·29	·18	·30	·73
5 to 10 ...	·24	·10	·42	·25
10 " 15 ...	·18	·11	·20	·16
15 " 20 ...	·07	·17	·22	·15
20 " 25 ...	·25	·32	·33	·71
25 " 35 ...	·80	·81	1·26	·96
35 " 45 ...	4·12	4·29	3·69	3·16
45 " 55 ...	10·16	14·33	14·14	16·03
55 " 65 ...	22·01	31·92	36·00	36·36
65 " 75 ...	34·55	52·75	59·04	74·15
75 and over	45·12	53·55	74·04	88·40
All ages	4·29	6·16	7·52	8·50
<i>Females.</i>				
Under 5 ...	·12	·09	·26	·19
5 to 10 ...	·12	·10	·04	·10
10 " 15 ...	·06	·06	—	·27
15 " 20 ...	·26	·12	·28	·44
20 " 25 ...	·39	·22	·23	·41
25 " 35 ...	2·65	1·68	1·61	1·39
35 " 45 ...	7·32	7·43	6·05	7·26
45 " 55 ...	15·07	18·00	18·13	17·87
55 " 65 ...	29·35	31·79	33·05	38·03
65 " 75 ...	32·68	53·96	51·18	61·66
75 and over	27·56	49·55	62·70	86·19
All ages	4·27	5·57	6·64	8·76

Deaths from cancer occurred at every age, but the rates in the foregoing table show that it is essentially a disease of later life, increasing rapidly in the groups past middle age, and reaching a maximum mortality rate in the oldest age group. A comparison of the figures for the last two census periods, which would not be appreciably affected by differences in the diagnosis of the disease, shows that for ages under 45 an increase occurred in the rate for females, and a slight reduction in that for males. For the next age group 45-55, the male rate increased by nearly 13 per cent., while the female rate declined very slightly. For the age group 55-65 the mortality rate for men remained almost stationary, but that for women exhibited a very marked increase. Among persons aged 65 and upwards the death rate was considerably heavier in 1910-12 than in 1900-2. From the figures for the two periods mentioned it would appear that there was a slight but definite increase in the death rate from cancer among persons under 65, and a heavy increase among persons over that age, and, further, that on the whole the increase was much greater among females than males.

Seat of
cancer.

The following table shows the seat of cancer in persons who died from this disease in 1913 :—

SEAT OF CANCER.

Seat of Disease.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cancer of the buccal cavity (mouth, &c.) ..	72	8	80
„ the stomach and liver ...	253	208	461
„ the peritoneum, the intestines, and the rectum ...	61	63	124
„ the female genital organs ...	...	117	117
„ the breast ...	...	77	77
„ the skin ...	38	20	58
„ other and unspecified organs ...	148	103	251
Total Deaths ...	572	596	1,168

Nearly two-fifths of the persons who died from cancer were affected in the stomach or liver. Of the total females dying from the disease about one-third were affected in the genital organs or the breast.

Deaths from cancer per 10,000 of the population in various countries, for the latest year for which this information is available, are given in the following table :—

DEATH RATES FROM CANCER IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Deaths per 10,000 of Popu- lation.	Country.	Year.	Deaths per 10,000 of Popu- lation.
Switzerland ...	1910	12·3	United States ...	1911	7·4
The Netherlands ...	1911	10·7	New South Wales ...	1912	7·4
Scotland ...	1911	10·4	Tasmania ...	1912	6·9
England and Wales ...	1911	9·9	Japan ...	1909	6·5
German Empire ...	1911	8·8	Italy ...	1911	6·5
Ireland ...	1912	8·5	Belgium ...	1910	6·3
Victoria ...	1913	8·4	Ontario ...	1911	6·3
Austria ...	1911	8·2	Queensland ...	1912	6·2
France ...	1910	7·9	Western Australia ...	1912	6·0
New Zealand ...	1912	7·8	Spain ...	1911	5·1
South Australia ...	1912	7·7			

Victoria showed a lower death rate from cancer than six of the above countries, but a higher one than any of the other Australian States. The higher crude rate in Victoria, as compared with the other States, is chiefly due to the larger proportion of elderly people in the community amongst whom the mortality is greatest.

During the year 1913, the deaths of 730 men and 625 women aged 65 years and over were ascribed to senile decay. The deaths at these ages from all causes during the year numbered 5,491—2,958 of men and 2,533 of women. It is thus seen that 24·7 per cent. of the deaths of persons aged 65 years and upwards were due to senile decay. The mortality rates of elderly persons in several age groups have been computed taking the average

of the three years 1910-12, when the numbers of persons within those divisions were accurately known. These show that of every 100 persons in the respective groups, there died within a year, from all causes, 4·21 aged 65 to 70, 6·63 aged 70 to 75, 10·71 aged 75 to 80, 16·36 aged 80 to 85, and 27·30 aged 85 and upwards.

Death rates from accidental violence have been lower in later than in earlier periods, a result that is chiefly due to the lighter mortality rate from accidental drowning. In 1913 there were 526 male and 158 female deaths attributed to accidents and negligence, which represented a rate of 490 per million of the population. This proportion was nearly 8 per cent. below the average rate—531—for the previous five years, and about 40 per cent. lower than the ratio—811—for 1890-2. The greatest reduction occurred in the death rate from drowning, which was only 99 per million in 1913 as against 105 for the average of the preceding five years, and 200 in 1890-2. Of the persons drowned during 1913, 111 were males and 27 females. Burns were responsible for 41 male and 42 female deaths, as compared with 36 and 54 respectively in the previous year. Fractures and other accidental injuries accounted for 308 male and 60 female deaths, as against 313 and 43 in 1912. During 1913, there were 20 deaths from motor car accidents, 1 from a motor bus accident, 1 from a motor cycle accident, 6 from bicycle and 6 from tram car accidents. During the year under review 6 male and 5 female deaths occurred through the administration of anæsthetics by medical practitioners. The number of instances in which anæsthetics were used is not available for the purpose of computing a fatality rate. Mortality rates from accidental violence are considerably lower in Greater Melbourne than in country districts, the deaths per million of population for the year 1913 being 408 and 561 respectively. According to the experience of the past five years the mortality rate from accidents is only one-half as great among males aged 15 to 45 as among men over that age. The deaths per 10,000 males at certain ages from drowning, sunstroke, and other accidents for the period 1909-13 were as follows:—

	Accidental Deaths per 10,000 Males Aged—							
	15-20.	20-25.	25-35.	35-45.	45-55.	55-65.	65 and over.	15 and upwards.
Drowning	1·74	1·19	1·15	1·40	1·89	2·57	3·64	1·72
Sunstroke .. ..	..	..	·08	·10	·27	·18	·96	·16
Other Accidents ..	3·68	5·19	4·68	5·90	7·51	10·06	16·54	6·56
Total Accidents..	5·42	6·38	5·91	7·40	9·67	12·81	21·14	8·44

For men aged 20 to 35 the death rate from accidental violence is less than one-third of that for men over age 65 and slightly less than one half of the rate for those aged 55 to 65. The death rates in the above table agree fairly closely with English experience, which shows

that the annual deaths from accidents per 10,000 males were 5·33 at the age group 15-20, 5·71 at 20-25, 6·64 at 25-35, 8·62 at 35-45, 11·12 at 45-55, 13·99 at 55-65, and 18·85 at 65 and upwards.

During the past three years 1,064 males aged seventeen years and upwards died from the results of accidents. The numbers for the different occupations were as follows :—

Occupation.	Deaths from Accidents for Three Years, 1911-13.	Occupation.	Deaths from Accidents for Three Years, 1911-13.
Labourer (undefined) ..	254	Builder, contractor ..	9
Farmer, grazier ..	169	Printer	9
Miner	69	Blacksmith	9
Railway employé (except clerk)	65	Baker	9
No definite occupation..	63	Drover	8
Driver, carter, carrier ..	50	Sawyer, sawmiller ..	7
Old-age pensioner ..	32	Butcher	7
Seamen	22	Steward, waiter ..	6
Carpenter	22	Hotelkeeper	6
Commercial traveller ..	19	Metal worker	6
Clerk	19	Bricklayer	4
Wharf labourer	15	Shearer	4
Horse trainer, jockey, groom	14	Motor-driver	4
Grocer	13	Plumber	4
Painter	12	Dyer	3
Engineer	11	Constable	3
Market gardener	10	Tramway employé ..	3
Cook	10	Quarryman	2
Engine-driver, fireman ..	9	Lineman	2
		Packer	2
		Others	79

Of the 1,064 deaths of males which resulted from accidents during the past three years, 227 were due to drowning. From the descriptions of the other fatalities and the occupations of the deceased it would appear that about 60 per cent. of such deaths were due to occupational risks.

During the year 1913, 101 males and 43 females took their own lives. The deaths represented a rate of 103 per million of the population as compared with rates of 112 in the preceding year, 114 in 1911, 101 in 1910, 92 in 1909 and 1908, and 109 in 1890-2. The rate in the year under review was considerably below that for Australia—140—in the previous year, but it was slightly above that for England and Wales—99—in 1911. A much lower rate from suicide obtains among females than males, the rate for the former being less than one-third of that for the latter on the average of the past three years.

The deaths ascribed to homicide in 1913 numbered 25 of which 14 were of males and 11 of females. These represented a rate of 18 per million of the population as against rates of 21 in the previous year, 18 in 1911, 31 in 1910, 12 in 1909, 15 in 1908, and 34 in 1890-2.

Deaths of
married
women in
childbed.

The experience of the period 1906-13 shows that the death rate of women in childbed varies considerably at different ages, and is less between 20 and 25 years than at younger or older age periods. The number of married mothers, the deaths in childbed, and the death rates for various age groups, are shown for the eight years 1906-13 in the following table:—

DEATH RATES OF MARRIED MOTHERS IN CHILDBED IN AGE GROUPS, 1906-1913.

Age Group.	Married Mothers.		
	Confinements.	Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 Confinements.
Under 20 years	6,640	22	3·31
20 to 25 "	50,179	146	2·91
25 " 30 "	70,258	251	3·57
30 " 35 "	57,142	281	4·92
35 " 40 "	40,600	282	6·95
40 and over	18,384	127	6·91

For the age group 35 years and upwards the deaths of mothers in childbed were 69 per 10,000 as against 33 per 10,000 of those under 30 years of age. During the last eight years the number of deaths per 1,000 married women in first confinements was 5·53, as against an average of 4·20 for subsequent ones.

The death rate of women in childbed is usually ascertained by comparing the number of deaths of parturient women with the total number of births. The proportions which prevailed in the last eight years, and the averages of previous periods back to 1871 are given below:—

DEATHS OF MOTHERS (MARRIED AND SINGLE) TO EVERY 10,000 CHILDREN BORN ALIVE.

Period.	Number of Mothers who Died Annually of—			Deaths of Mothers to every 10,000 Children Born Alive.
	Puerperal Diseases or Accidents. (Excluding Septicæmia.)	Puerperal Septicæmia.	Total.	
1871-1880..	127	46	173	64·38
1881-1890..	121	64	185	59·19
1891-1900..	117	66	183	56·01
1901-1905..	126	58	180	60·92
1906 ..	115	51	166	53·82
1907 ..	119	43	162	51·64
1908 ..	80	48	128	41·16
1909 ..	97	36	133	42·16
1910 ..	94	54	148	47·08
1911 ..	86	62	148	44·79
1912 ..	92	61	153	42·72
1913 ..	112	65	177	49·20

In recent years a marked reduction has taken place in the death rate of women in childbed. The deaths of mothers per 10,000 children born alive were 45·2 in 1909-13, as compared with 60·9 in 1901-5.

Puerperal Septicæmia. In 1913 there were 65 deaths of married and unmarried mothers from puerperal septicæmia, which corresponded to a death rate of 18·1 per 10,000 births, as against 17·0 in the previous year, 18·8 in 1911, 17·2 in 1910, 11·4 in 1909, 15·4 in 1908, and 18·1 in 1901-7.

NATURAL INCREASE.

Natural Increase per 1,000 of population in Australasia. The natural increase, *i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths, per 1,000 of the population, in the various Australian States and New Zealand for the period 1902-6, and for each of the last seven years, 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.
1902-6	12·30	15·76	15·41	13·28	18·04	18·12	14·68	16·94
1907	13·43	16·58	16·52	13·95	18·15	18·46	15·58	16·35
1908	12·11	16·64	16·48	14·75	18·16	18·85	15·29	17·88
1909	13·35	17·58	17·55	15·76	18·47	19·89	16·30	18·07
1910	12·86	18·09	17·61	16·17	17·80	18·56	16·30	16·46
1911	13·49	18·34	17·01	17·07	18·05	18·51	16·60	16·58
1912	14·20	19·04	18·74	18·37	17·79	19·80	17·42	17·61
1913	14·71	17·90	19·87	18·30	20·04	19·16	17·48	16·67
Mean '09-13	13·72	18·19	18·16	17·13	18·43	19·18	16·82	17·08

The mean natural increase in the Australian States for the period 1909-13 was 16·82 per 1,000 of population, which is probably greater than will prevail when the age constitution of the people becomes similar to that of old settled countries. At present the proportion of elderly people is smaller than in those countries, and, partly as a consequence of this, the death rate is lower. It has been shown in a previous paragraph that the Victorian death rates at nearly all periods of life are below those of England and Wales. The Australian annual rate of increase due to excess of births over deaths—16·82—would enable a population to double itself in 41 years, whilst at the Victorian rate of 13·72 per 1,000 of population a period of 51 years would be required.

**Natural
increase
per 1,000 of
population in
various
countries.**

The rate of natural increase in Australia for 1909-13 is higher than that in Japan and all European countries, except Bulgaria, on the average of the latest five years for which this information is available. The rates for various countries are given below :—

**NATURAL INCREASE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION IN
VARIOUS COUNTRIES.**

Country.	Natural Increase per 1,000 of Population.	Country.	Natural Increase per 1,000 of Population.
Tasmania ...	19·2	German Empire ...	13·4
Bulgaria ...	18·9	Norway ...	12·6
Western Australia ...	18·4	Hungary ...	11·4
New South Wales ...	18·2	Italy ...	11·3
Queensland ...	18·2	Scotland ...	11·1
South Australia ...	17·1	Japan ...	11·0
New Zealand ...	17·1	Sweden ...	10·9
Australia ...	16·8	Austria ...	10·8
Russia (European) ...	16·8	England and Wales ...	10·7
Roumania ...	14·8	Switzerland ...	10·0
The Netherlands ...	14·7	Ontario ...	9·9
Prussia ...	14·3	Spain ...	9·3
Denmark ...	14·1	Belgium ...	8·8
Servia ...	13·7	Ireland ...	6·4
Victoria ...	13·7	France ...	·4

The rate of natural increase in Victoria is lower than in the other States and New Zealand, but higher than in fifteen of the countries enumerated in the above table.

The following table shows the excess per cent. of births over deaths in each of the Australian States and New Zealand for the period 1902-6, and for each of the last seven years :—

**EXCESS PER CENT. OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, AUSTRALIAN
STATES AND NEW ZEALAND.**

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1902-6	98	147	144	125	150	165	129	174
1907	116	157	160	141	164	164	144	149
1908	97	164	161	150	169	164	140	187
1909	119	176	181	166	181	199	158	196
1910	113	181	182	158	176	164	156	170
1911	117	178	160	174	177	182	155	177
1912	116	175	171	179	161	185	155	199
1913	132	164	191	169	214	176	162	176
Mean 1909-13	119	175	177	169	182	181	157	184

Taking the average of the period 1909-13, 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 219 births in Victoria, 275 in New South Wales, 277 in Queensland, 269 in South Australia, 282 in Western Australia, 281 in Tasmania, 257 in Australia, and 284 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, Wimmera, and Gippsland districts, where the loss of population through every 100 deaths was replaced by 510, 322, and 315 births respectively, as against 219 births in the Metropolitan, 200 in the North-Eastern, and 190 in the North Central districts. The subjoined table shows the excess per cent. of births over deaths in nine divisions of the State for the period 1905-7 and for each of the last six years :—

EXCESS PER CENT. OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN DISTRICTS.

District.	Excess per cent. of Births over Deaths.						
	1905-7.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Metropolitan...	81	74	94	85	91	96	119
Central ...	121	96	113	112	127	119	133
North Central	87	87	95	99	102	98	90
Western ...	110	101	118	118	120	119	131
Wimmera ..	179	175	210	184	223	182	222
Mallee ..	305	331	336	295	340	313	410
Northern ...	122	113	134	141	133	133	146
North Eastern	133	114	173	161	148	124	100
Gippsland ..	235	205	258	233	208	219	215
State ...	108	97	119	113	117	116	132

The very favorable position of the Mallee, Wimmera, and Gippsland districts in respect of their excess of births over deaths is almost wholly due to their low death rates.

Excess of
births over
deaths in
various
countries.

Although the excess per cent. of births over deaths is lower in Victoria than in the other States and New Zealand, it is higher than in any of the other countries in the following table, on the average of the latest five years for which this information is available :—

EXCESS PER CENT. OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN
AUSTRALASIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

Country.	Excess per cent. Births over Deaths.	Country.	Excess per cent. Births over Deaths.
New Zealand ...	184	Germany ...	77
Western Australia ...	182	Ontario ...	71
Tasmania ...	181	Scotland ...	70
Queensland ...	177	Switzerland ...	63
New South Wales ...	175	Servia ...	57
South Australia ...	169	Roumania ...	56
Australia ...	157	Belgium ...	55
Victoria ...	119	Russia (European) ...	54
The Netherlands ...	103	Italy ...	53
Denmark ...	103	Japan ...	52
Norway ...	92	Austria ...	49
Prussia ...	83	Hungary ...	46
Bulgaria ...	80	Spain ...	39
England and Wales ...	77	Ireland ...	38
Sweden ...	77	France ...	2

The very favorable position of Australasia as regards the excess of births over deaths is wholly due to its low death rate. Very much higher birth rates prevailed in some of the above countries, especially Russia, Bulgaria, Roumania, Servia, Austria, and Spain, than in Australia, but this advantage was more than counterbalanced by their higher death rates. On the average of five years, the loss caused by every 100 deaths was compensated by 257 births in Australia, as compared with 203 in The Netherlands and Denmark, 192 in Norway, 183 in Prussia, 177 in England and Wales and in Germany, 170 in Scotland, 154 in Russia, 152 in Japan, and only 102 in France, which had the lowest excess rate of all the countries shown.

LAW, CRIME, ETC.

THE HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA.

The Commonwealth Constitution Act (section 71) provides that the judicial power of the Commonwealth shall be vested in a Federal Supreme Court, to be called the High Court of Australia, and to consist of a Chief Justice, and at least two other Justices. Power is also given to the Federal Parliament to create other Federal courts, or to invest State courts with Federal jurisdiction. Section 72 provides that the Justices shall be appointed by the Governor-General in Council, and shall not be removed, except on an address from both Houses of Parliament in the same session praying for their removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity; also that the Parliament shall fix the remuneration, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. The High Court is invested by the Constitution with both original and appellate jurisdiction. Section 73 provides that the High Court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from all judgments, decrees, orders, and sentences of any Justice exercising the original jurisdiction of the court, or of any other Federal Court or court exercising Federal jurisdiction, or of the Supreme or any other court of a State, from which there was on 1st January, 1901, an appeal to the Privy Council, or of the Inter-State Commission, but in the last mentioned case as to questions of law only. The Parliament may regulate the mode in which the jurisdiction may be exercised, and may limit the jurisdiction by excluding specified cases, or classes of cases, from it; but no such regulation or exception shall prevent the High Court from hearing and determining any appeal from the Supreme Court of a State in any matter in which, at the establishment of the Constitution—1st January, 1901—an appeal lay to the Privy Council. Section 74 provides that there shall be no appeal to the Privy Council “from a decision of the High Court upon any question, howsoever arising, as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth and those of any State or States, or as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of any two or more States, unless the High Court shall certify that the question is one which ought to be determined by His Majesty in Council.” It is, however, provided that except as above mentioned the “Constitution shall not impair any right which the King may be pleased to exercise by virtue of His Royal prerogative to grant special leave of appeal from the

High Court to His Majesty in Council"; but the Parliament may limit the matters in respect of which leave may be asked, and a Bill containing any such limitation shall be reserved by the Governor-General for the Royal pleasure. Section 73 provides that the judgment of the High Court, in its appellate jurisdiction, shall be final and conclusive; but this (except as regards the particular class of constitutional questions mentioned above) is qualified by the above provision, preserving the prerogative right of the King in Council to grant special leave of appeal from such a judgment. By section 75, the High Court is invested with original jurisdiction in all matters arising under any treaty; affecting consuls or other representatives of other countries; in which the Commonwealth, or a person suing or being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth, is a party; between States, or between residents of different States, or between a State and a resident of another State; or in which a writ of mandamus or prohibition or an injunction is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth. By sections 76, 77, and 78, the Parliament is empowered to confer additional original jurisdiction on the High Court in any matter arising under the Constitution, or involving its interpretation, or under any laws made by the Parliament, also in matters of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, and in those relating to the same subject-matter claimed under the laws of different States; the Parliament is also empowered to define the jurisdiction of any Federal court other than the High Court; to define the extent to which the jurisdiction of any Federal court shall be exclusive of that which belongs to or is invested in the courts of the States; to invest any court of a State with Federal jurisdiction; and to confer "rights to proceed against the Commonwealth or a State in respect of matters within the limits of the judicial power." By section 79 the Parliament may prescribe the number of Judges by whom the Federal jurisdiction of any court may be exercised; and section 80 provides for trial by jury of any indictable offence against any law of the Commonwealth, and for the venue of the trial.

**Common-
wealth
Judiciary Act
1903-1912.**

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution, and within the limits specified therein, the Commonwealth Parliament passed a Judiciary Act, which was assented to on 25th August, 1903, and has been amended by Acts of 1906, 1907, 1910, and 1912. The High Court consists of a Chief Justice and six other Justices; and its principal seat is at the seat of Government, where there shall be the principal registry of the court. A district registry in each other State is also provided for, and peripatetic sittings are to be held when required. Chamber business may be dealt with by a single Justice of the High Court, or (except in matters within the exclusive jurisdiction of the High Court) by a single Judge in Chambers of the Supreme Court of a State. A Full Court, consisting of any two or more Justices of the High Court, sitting together, may hear and determine any case or question referred by, and appeals from judgments of, any such single

Justice or Judge; appeals from judgments of any other court exercising Federal jurisdiction, or of the Inter-State Commission; applications for a new trial; and applications for leave or special leave to appeal to the High Court from a judgment of the Supreme Court of a State, or of any other court of a State from which, at the 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. By section 23 of the Act, as amended in 1912, a Full Court consisting of less than all the Justices cannot decide a constitutional question, unless a majority of all the Justices concur in the decision. Subject to this enactment, when the Full Court is divided in opinion, the question is to be decided by the decision of the majority, if there is a majority; but, if the Court is equally divided, then, if a decision of a Justice of the High Court, or of a Supreme Court of a State, or a Judge thereof, is called in question by appeal or otherwise, the decision appealed from is to be affirmed; but in any other case the opinion of the Chief Justice, or, if he is absent, the opinion of the senior Justice present is to prevail. By section 33 the High Court is empowered to make orders or issue writs of mandamus, prohibition, ouster of office, and *habeas corpus* in certain cases. Part V. of the Act limits and defines the appellate jurisdiction; Part VI., as amended by the Act of 1907, defines the matters in which the jurisdiction of the High Court is exclusive; Part VII., as amended by the same Act, provides for the removal to the High Court of causes arising under the Constitution or involving its interpretation, which are pending in any State Court, and also provides that where in any cause pending in the Supreme Court of a State there arises any question as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth and those of any State or States, or as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of any two or more States, it shall be the duty of the Court to proceed no further in the cause, and the cause is, by virtue of the Act and without any order of the High Court, removed to the High Court; Part VIII. treats of the members and officers of the High Court; Part IX. of suits by and against the Commonwealth and the States; and Part X. of criminal jurisdiction, and Part XI. contains

supplementary provisions, dealing with appearance of parties, applications of laws, venue, and rules of court.

By the *Judiciary Act* 1910, a new Part, viz., Part XII., was added to the Principal Act. This part enables the Governor-General to refer to the High Court any question of law as to the validity of any Act or enactment of the Federal Parliament, and confers on the Court jurisdiction to hear and determine the matter. The matter has to be heard before all the Justices, except in the case of illness or absence from the Commonwealth of any Justice. The States are entitled to be represented, also any persons interested. The decision of the High Court is final, and not subject to any appeal.

By section 49 of the Act it is provided that any person entitled to practise as a barrister or solicitor or both in any State shall have the like right to practise in any Federal Court, upon entry of his name in a Register of Practitioners at the Principal Registry; and by section 86 (*ga*) the Justices of the High Court are empowered to make Rules of Court for the admission of persons to practise as barristers or solicitors in any Federal Court. Rules of Court have been made accordingly (Statutory Rules, 1908, No. 35), which establish a Board, called the Commonwealth Practitioners' Board, and consisting of the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, the Secretary to the Attorney-General's Department, the Principal Registrar of the High Court, and such practising barristers or solicitors as the Chief Justice may from time to time appoint. The Rules further provide for the admission of persons as students-at-law and for their examination and admission as practitioners. By an amending Rule of Court passed during 1913 (Statutory Rules 1913, No. 330) it has been provided that persons qualified to practise as barristers or solicitors of the Superior Courts of the United Kingdom or of any self-governing part of the British Empire may, if the High Court thinks that special and sufficient reason exists, be admitted on motion to practise as barristers or solicitors of any Federal Court.

THE LEGAL SYSTEM IN VICTORIA.

The law of Victoria, in its basic principles and main provisions, is founded on the law of England. All laws in force in England in 1828 were, so far as they should be held to apply to the circumstances of Australia, by Imperial Statute made law in New South Wales (which then included Victoria); and in case of any doubt as to their applicability, the Colonial Legislature was empowered to declare whether or not they did apply, or to establish any modification or limitation of them within the colony. The same Statute established a Legislature within New South Wales with power to make laws for that colony; and Supreme and other courts were constituted. On the separation of Port Phillip from New South Wales in 1851, the new colony of Victoria was invested with similar powers, which were widened on the establishment of responsible government in 1855.

In order, therefore, to ascertain the law of Victoria as to any particular matter or point, considerable research is often involved. The first step is a search of the Victorian Statutes. If the matter is fully dealt with there, the labour is concluded; but, if it has never been dealt with by any Victorian Act, recourse must be had to the Statutes of New South Wales, and the Imperial Statutes specially applicable to New South Wales passed between 1828 and 1851. If no law on the point is obtainable from these sources, the law of England in 1828 must be ascertained, which in most cases is found in the English text-books. Having found the apparent law from one of these sources, it is still necessary to search through series of law reports for decisions which may either modify or interpret the same.

Heirship in Victoria has been since 1864 limited to cases in which probate or letters of administration have been granted, and, by *The Administration and Probate Act 1872* (now 1890), it is provided that the real estate of a deceased person shall be applied as if the same were personalty. The following are the rules by which the property and effects, both real and personal, of persons dying intestate are now by law distributed:—

(a) IF A MAN OR WOMAN DIE INTESTATE—

Leaving—	Proportions taken by Representatives.
No husband, wife, or child	All to next-of-kin of equal degree.
Husband or wife and child or children, and children of a deceased child	One-third to husband or wife, rest to child or children equally; and, if children are dead, then to their lineal descendants; but any child who had estate by settlement of intestate, or was advanced by him in his lifetime, shall bring such estate or advancement into account.
No husband or wife or children, but both father and mother	Half each to father and mother. Prior to passing of Married Woman's Property Act father would take all, one-half being in right of wife.
No husband or wife, but child or children, whether by one or more husbands or wives.	All to him or her or to them equally.
Child and grandchild by a deceased child	Half each.
Father, brothers, and sisters ..	Whole to father.
Mother, brothers, and sisters ..	Equally between them.
Mother, but no husband or wife, or child, father, brother, sister, nephew, or niece	Whole to mother.
Brother or sister, and children of a deceased brother or sister	Half to brother or sister <i>per capita</i> , half to such children <i>per stirpes</i> .
Brother or sister of whole blood, and brother or sister of half-blood	Equally to both.
Uncles' or aunts' children, and brothers' or sisters' grandchildren	Equally to all.

(a) IF A MAN OR WOMAN DIE INTTESTATE—*continued.*

Leaving—	Proportions taken by Representatives.
Grandfather or grandmother, and uncle or aunt	Whole to grandfather or grandmother.
Aunts, nephews, and niece	Equally to all.
Uncle and deceased uncle's child ..	Whole to the uncle.
Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister	Equally <i>per capita</i> .
Nephew by deceased brother, and nephews or nieces by deceased brother or sister	Equally <i>per capita</i> .
Brother or sister, and nephew or niece by deceased brother or sister	Divide equally, nephews or nieces <i>per stirpes</i> .
Brother and grandfather	Whole to brother.
Great grandfather and uncle	Equally.
Brother's grandson and brother's or sister's daughter	Whole to daughter.
Brother and two aunts	Whole to brother.

(b) IF A MAN DIE INTTESTATE—

Wife, no children	If net value of estate £1,000 or under whole to wife; if over £1,000 first £1,000 to wife; residue—half to wife, half to next-of-kin.
Wife only, no next-of-kin	If net estate £1,000 or under, whole to wife; if over £1,000, first £1,000 to wife; residue—half to wife; half to Crown.
Wife and father or mother	First £1,000 to wife as above; residue half each.
Wife, mother, nephews, and nieces ..	First £1,000 to wife as above; residue—one-half to wife, one-fourth to mother, one-fourth to nephews and nieces <i>per stirpes</i> .
Wife, mother, brothers, sisters, nephews, and nieces	First £1,000 to wife as above; residue one-half to wife; residue to others (as to nephews and nieces <i>per stirpes</i>).
Wife, brothers or sisters, and mother..	First £1,000 to wife as above; residue—half to wife, half to others.
Wife and brother	First £1,000 to wife as above; residue, half to each.

(c) IF A WOMAN DIE INTTESTATE—

Husband, no children	Half to husband, half to next-of-kin.
Husband only, no children or next-of-kin	Whole to husband.
Husband and father	Half each.
Husband and mother	Half each.
Husband, mother, nephews, and nieces	Half to husband, one-fourth to mother, other fourth to nephews and nieces <i>per stirpes</i> .
Husband, mother, brothers, sisters, and nephews and nieces	Half to husband; residue to others (as to nephews and nieces <i>per stirpes</i>).
Husband, brothers, or sisters and mother	Half to husband, half to others equally.

**Births, deaths,
marriages, &c.,
transactions
and fees.**

Subjoined is a statement of the number of transactions and fees collected in connexion with the registration of births, deaths, and marriages during the year 1913 :—

GOVERNMENT STATIST'S TRANSACTIONS AND FEES, 1913.

Transactions.	Fees Payable.	Number of Transactions.	Amount.
	<i>s. d.</i>		£
Searches—			
Ordinary	2 6	14,999	1,875
In church records	1 0	287	14
Free—			
On account of applications for old-age pensions ... ..	...	3,838	...
Others ... ..	...	630	...
Certificates—			
Ordinary	5 0	4,099	1,025
Of church records	1 0	37	2
Under Commonwealth Life Assurance Act	2 6	126	16
Under Friendly Societies Act	1 0	1,692	85
Free ... ..	...	290	...
*Correction of entries	2 6	193	24
*Registration of births—			
After 60 days and under 1 year	5 0	149	30
„ 1 year and under 7 years	10 0	20	9
„ 7 years	10 0	21	10
Legitimation cases—			
After 60 days	5 0	157	39
Production of documents ... ..	...	8	7
Total... ..	...	26,546	3,136

* Including cases where fees were remitted as follows :—Registration of Births after 60 days—Ordinary 30; after 1 and under 7 years, 2. Correction of entries, 2.

The amounts received during the previous five years were :—£2,561 in 1908, £3,382 in 1909, £2,917 in 1910, £2,748 in 1911, and £3,459 in 1912.

LITIGATION AND LEGAL BUSINESS.

**Supreme
Court civil
business.**

The Supreme Court of Victoria was first established in 1852, and its constitution and powers remain substantially unaltered by recent legislation, although the procedure has been entirely remoulded by the “Judicature Act of 1883.”

There were in 1913 five Judges, viz., a Chief Justice and four Puisne Judges.

The following is a statement of Supreme Court business during the last year of the four decennial periods ended 1900, and the last five years :—

SUPREME COURT CIVIL CASES, 1870 TO 1913.

Year.	Writs of Summons.		Causes Entered for Trial.	Causes Tried.	Verdicts for—		Amount Awarded.
	Number Issued.	Amount Claimed.			Plaintiff.	Defendant.	
		£					£
1870 ..	5,583	154,296	237	165	133	29	29,298
1880 ..	5,065	185,131	221	161	133	28	47,401
1890 ..	6,619	687,503	535	297	229	65	68,592
1900 ..	825	137,083	161	106	62	31	101,896
1909 ..	774	104,831	114	68	23	15	8,538
1910 ..	743	69,182	129	85	37	16	7,984
1911 ..	640	31,524	107	70	25	19	2,026
1912 ..	745	80,156	108	92	35	26	12,343
1913 ..	637	77,867	116	106	32	11	14,293

Decline in litigation.

There has been a considerable decline in litigation in the Supreme Court since 1890. In 1913, the writs issued were about one-tenth; the amount sued for was about one-ninth; and the causes which actually came to trial were about one-third of the corresponding numbers and amount in 1890. The figures show that a very small proportion of writs result in actual trials, whilst a large number of trials are either abandoned before a verdict is given, postponed to the following year, or settled.

The number of criminal cases tried and of convictions in the superior courts, the Supreme Court and the Court of General Sessions, throughout the State, in the last year of the four decennial periods ended 1900, and in each of the last five years was as follows :—

CRIMINAL CASES—SUPREME COURT AND GENERAL SESSIONS, 1870 TO 1913.

Year.	Total Number of Cases Tried.	Total Number of Convictions.	Proportions of Convictions per 10,000 of Population.
1870 ...	835	573	8·03
1880 ...	567	387	4·55
1890 ..	964	662	5·92
1900 ...	652	451	3·78
1909 ...	680	430	3·36
1910 ...	669	435	3·35
1911 ...	687	477	3·61
1912 ...	753	501	3·70
1913 ...	757	506	3·63

This statement shows that there was a fall in 1913 as compared with 1890 of 21 per cent. in the total number of criminal cases tried in the higher courts, and of 24 per cent. in the number of convictions.

County Courts have a jurisdiction both in equity and common law cases, limited to £500; also in cases remitted by the Supreme Court. The cause of action must have arisen within 100 miles of the court in which proceedings are taken, which court must not be more than ten miles further away from defendant's residence than some other County Court in which the plaintiff might have sued. In 1913, there were 115 sessions lasting 377 days and held in 41 places. Particulars of litigation in the four decennial periods ended 1900, and the last five years, are as follows:—

COUNTY COURT CASES, 1870 TO 1913.

Year.	Number of Cases tried.	Amount sued for.	Amount awarded.	Costs awarded to—	
				Plaintiff.	Defendant.
		£	£	£	£
1870	11,866	277,236	102,822	13,815	4,268
1880	9,498	215,929	99,338	13,765	3,956
1890	12,635	340,028	127,433	15,363	6,072
1900	789	160,676	49,595	5,188	2,782
1909	665	141,443	51,247	5,649	2,593
1910	626	144,550	45,196	5,199	1,992
1911	491	161,720	52,526	5,657	1,986
1912	545	201,472	63,543	6,216	2,555
1913	511	203,273	77,135	7,454	2,419

The number of cases tried continues below the average of ten years ago. The number in 1913 was lower than in any of the preceding four years, except 1911, and only one-twenty-fourth of that in 1890; but the amount sued for and awarded, and the costs awarded, had not fallen off to anything like the same extent. This would seem to indicate that the public is less inclined than formerly to institute legal proceedings for the settlement of disputes; and that the County Court is not resorted to for the recovery of petty and trade debts to the same extent as in former years.

Petty Sessions civil business. Courts of Petty Sessions were held at 253 places in Victoria in 1913 by stipendiary magistrates and honorary justices. Clerks of courts of ten years' standing, who have passed the prescribed examination, and barristers of five years' standing are eligible for appointment as police magistrates;

but there is no legal training or knowledge of the law required as a condition precedent to the appointment of a person as an honorary justice of the peace. The jurisdiction is limited to what may be called ordinary debts, damages for assault, and restitution of goods, where the amount in dispute does not exceed £50. Particulars of such cases heard during a series of years are given hereunder :—

COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS: CIVIL CASES, 1870 TO 1913.

Year.			Cases heard.	Amount claimed.	Amount awarded.
				£	£
1870	..	..	27,722	190,242	105,086
1880	..	..	19,983	75,684	50,764
1890	..	..	30,466	196,917	132,663
1900	..	..	17,577	95,890	80,960
1909	..	..	36,894	200,836	162,393
1910	..	..	29,902	186,538	146,284
1911	..	..	28,575	171,763	129,172
1912	..	..	36,043	251,564	190,485
1913	..	..	39,911	266,165	204,175

In addition to the ordinary cases above mentioned, and to the criminal jurisdiction hereafter mentioned, Courts of Petty Sessions deal with other business of a civil and quasi-criminal nature. During the year 1913, 563 appeals against municipal ratings, 1,126 maintenance cases, 873 fraud summonses against debtors, 70,698 electoral revision cases, 5,527 cases relating to licences and certificates, 577 garnishee cases, 421 ejectment cases, 111 prohibition cases, and 628 miscellaneous cases were heard, and 397 persons alleged to be lunatics were examined.

Hereunder is a statement of the number of writs received by the Sheriff for the four decennial periods ended 1900, and the last five years, from which it will be seen the decrease in later years is very considerable :—

WRITS RECEIVED BY THE SHERIFF, 1870 TO 1913.

Year.			King's Writs against Person and Property.	Subjects' Writs against—		Total.
				The Person.	Property.	
1870	...	...	35	75	2,146	2,256
1880	...	...	35	58	1,944	2,037
1890	...	...	13	21	2,282	2,316
1900	...	...	4	3	199	206
1909	...	...	2	3	232	237
1910	...	...	...	4	166	170
1911	...	...	2	5	143	150
1912	...	...	3	3	205	211
1913	...	...	4	2	201	207

INSOLVENCIES.

Insolvencies, &c. The number of failures and the declared assets and liabilities during the four decennial periods ended 1900 and in each of the last five years were :—

INSOLVENCIES AND PRIVATE ARRANGEMENTS, 1870 TO 1913.

Year.	Insolvencies.			Private Arrangements.		
	Number.	Declared Liabilities.	Declared Assets.	Number.	Declared Liabilities.	Declared Assets.
		£	£		£	£
1870 ..	996	479,491	150,170	*	*	*
1880 ..	768	526,130	298,384	*	*	*
1890 ..	795	2,301,271	2,041,200	*	*	*
1900 ..	344	183,531	88,760	149	168,700	159,771
1909 ..	370	129,627	98,041	185	207,235	167,639
1910 ..	359	132,841	54,381	131	113,597	91,271
1911 ..	306	112,748	55,374	122	151,641	138,502
1912 ..	404	265,046	159,723	172	177,061	168,218
1913 ..	455	440,318	237,868	186	147,023	134,976

* Information not available.

The number of insolvencies in 1913 was higher than in the preceding four years. The average number during the last five years was 379, and the average declared liabilities £216,116, 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.
1909 ...	345	25	370
1910 ...	328	31	359
1911 ...	278	28	306
1912 ...	374	30	404
1913 ...	411	44	455

Occupations of insolvents. In the next return will be found the occupations, in six classes, of those who became insolvent or compromised with their creditors during the last five years, also the number of breadwinners in each class at the census of 1911, and the

proportion of the former to the latter. The total number of insolvents does not include 104 whose occupations were not returned :—

OCCUPATION OF INSOLVENTS, 1909 TO 1913.

Occupation Groups.	Number of Breadwinners, Census, 1911.	Average Number of Insolvents, 1909 to 1913.	Insolvents to every 10,000 Breadwinners.
Professional	43,819	17	3·88
Domestic	62,175	21	3·38
Commercial	91,611	131	14·30
Transport and Communication	39,238	20	5·10
Industrial	187,773	207	11·02
Primary Producers ..	144,384	121	8·38
Total ..	569,000*	517	9·09

* Exclusive of 8,053 persons of independent means.

Fewer breadwinners of the domestic and professional classes became insolvent than those of other classes, in proportion to their numbers in the community, whilst a greater proportion of the commercial than of any other class found it necessary to file their schedules or compound with their creditors.

The following figures show the occupations of insolvents for each of the five years 1909 to 1913 :—

OCCUPATIONS OF INSOLVENTS.

Occupations.	Number of Insolvents during—				
	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
<i>Professional Class.</i>					
Barrister, solicitor.. ..	..	..	1	3	..
Chemist .. ..	..	..	2	..	1
Civil servant	9	2	4	5	1
Dentist .. ..	..	..	3	..	..
Police	5	2	..	2	2
Others	10	6	6	4	18
<i>Domestic Class.</i>					
Boardinghouse keeper	8	2	4	3	4
Hotelkeeper	12	10	8	11	10
Others	5	5	10	6	7
<i>Commercial Class.</i>					
Agent	7	15	6	7	8
Butcher	2	5	10	24	14
Clerk, accountant	8	7	11	6	14
Commercial traveller, salesman, canvasser	9	4	2	8	6
Dealer	12	8	10	12	5
Draper	9	6	7	12	13

OCCUPATIONS OF INSOLVENTS—*continued.*

Occupations.	Number of Insolvents during—				
	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
<i>Commercial Class—continued.</i>					
Grocer	27	26	15	25	29
Hawker	2	2	1	3	3
Merchant, importer	11	7	3	4	7
Storekeeper	26	26	26	29	21
Others	10	15	16	21	34
<i>Transport and Communication Class.</i>					
Carrier, carter, driver	12	10	7	11	13
Railway service	4	4	1	5	15
Tramway service	1	1	4	1	1
Others	4	3	2	1	1
<i>Industrial Class.</i>					
Blacksmith, farrier	4	6	5	6	9
Bootmaker	2	7	5	3	3
Builder, contractor	18	23	17	22	26
Carpenter	7	5	7	10	16
Coachbuilder, painter	6	8	6	6	..
Engineer, engine-driver	4	9	12	6	12
Labourer	88	88	72	91	87
Miller, baker	14	4	5	6	8
Saddler	2	1	1	3	2
Tailor, dressmaker	6	10	6	10	14
Watchmaker	1	2	2	..	3
Others	58	41	36	49	56
<i>Primary Producers.</i>					
Farmer	31	26	45	82	102
Grazier	6	6	2	9	8
Miner	69	53	27	30	21
Others	18	15	9	21	22
<i>Indefinite Class</i>	28	20	12	19	25
Total	555	490	428	576	641

DIVORCE.

Divorce, &c. Under the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act, passed in 1861, a petition might be presented to the Supreme Court (a) by a husband praying that his marriage might be dissolved, on the ground that his wife had, since the celebration thereof, been guilty of adultery; (b) by a wife praying that her marriage might be dissolved on the ground that, since the celebration thereof, her husband had been guilty of incestuous adultery, or of bigamy with adultery, or of rape, sodomy, or bestiality, or of adultery, coupled with cruelty, or of adultery, coupled with desertion without reasonable excuse for two years.

Judicial separation was obtainable either by husband or wife on the ground of adultery, or cruelty, or of desertion, without cause, for a period of two years.

The Divorce Act 1889 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 has 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, 3,233 decrees for dissolution of marriage, and 96 decrees for judicial separation have been granted. Of these, 2,885 and 25 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 125 decrees per annum for dissolution of marriage have been granted, while the decrees for judicial separation have decreased to about one per annum.

**Divorces,
Sex.**

The next table gives the sex of the petitioner, also decrees granted for divorce, judicial separation, and nullity of marriage during the year 1913 :—

DIVORCES, 1913.

	Petitions filed by—			Decrees granted to—		
	Husband.	Wife.	Total.	Husband.	Wife.	Total.
Dissolution of Marriage	110	180	290	80	154	234
Judicial Separation ...	...	4	4	...	2	2
Nullity of Marriage ...	2	3	5	1	2	3
Total ...	112	187	299	81	158	239

**Grounds of
divorce.**

The grounds upon which divorces were granted during the last five years were :—

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913
Adultery ...	32	42	65	76	72
Assaults (violent) ...	...	1	...	...	1
Bigamy ...	...	1	...	1	1
Cruelty, repeated acts of... ..	...	1	1	4	1
Desertion ...	90	76	120	146	137
Desertion and adultery ...	6	9	13	8	5
Drunkenness (habitual) and cruelty	8	11	11	11	16
Sentences for crime ...	2	...	...	1	1
Total ...	138	140	211	247	234

**Divorces in
Australian
States and
New
Zealand.**

The following is a statement of the number of petitions and decrees for dissolution of marriage and judicial separation in the Australian States and the Dominion of New Zealand during the three decennial periods ended 1901, and each of the last five years, also of the proportion of decrees per 100,000 married couples living :—

DIVORCES AND JUDICIAL SEPARATIONS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1881, 1891, 1901, AND 1909 TO 1913.

State.	Year.	Petitions for—		Decrees for—		Divorces and Separations per 100,000 Married Couples Living.
		Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	
Victoria	1881	18	10	9	..	7
	1891	153	1	99	..	57
	1901	148	2	83	..	46
	1909	188	3	138	1	67
	1910	191	1	140	..	67
	1911	262	2	211	..	99
	1912	300	2	247	2	113
	1913	290	4	234	2	104
New South Wales	1881	23	..	15	..	14
	1891	99	17	50	17	40
	1901	353	33	208	20	111
	1909	413	30	287	15	113
	1910	411	23	257	9	98
	1911	426	22	206	12	79
	1912	494	27	343	12	122
	1913	602	24	313	9	107
Queensland	1881	7	1	2	..	7
	1891	12	4	5	1	10
	1901	15	1	14	..	19
	1909	24	2	16	..	18
	1910	33	6	20	..	22
	1911	17	2	27	1	29
	1912	22	5	15	1	16
	1913	38	3	35	1	35
South Australia	1881	7	4	3	1	9
	1891	13	1	5	..	10
	1901	13	1	6	..	11
	1909	16	..	12	..	18
	1910	27	1	3	1	6
	1911	23	..	20	..	29
	1912	11	..	12	..	17
	1913	38	2	27	..	37

DIVORCES AND JUDICIAL SEPARATIONS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND
NEW ZEALAND, 1881, 1891, 1901, AND 1909 TO 1913—*continued.*

State.	Year.	Petitions for—		Decrees for—		Divorces and Separations per 100,000 Married Couples Living.
		Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	
Western Australia	1881	1	..	2	1	73
	1891	3	..	4	..	59
	1901	16	1	12	1	44
	1909	21	1	15	1	36
	1910	39	8	13	1	30
	1911	35	2	25	2	54
	1912	70	2	21	..	41
	1913	87	2	52	..	97
Tasmania	1881	2	..	1	..	6
	1891	4	..	3	..	14
	1901	11	..	11	..	43
	1909	12	1	12	1	41
	1910	5	..	5	..	16
	1911	4	1	3	1	13
	1912	8	..	8	..	25
	1913	12	..	5	..	15
Northern Territory	.. 1913	2	..	1	..	250
Total, Australian States	1881	58	15	32	2	10
	1891	284	23	166	18	39
	1901	556	38	334	21	63
	1909	674	37	480	18	71
	1910	706	39	438	11	62
	1911	767	29	492	16	69
	1912	905	36	646	15	86
	1913	1,069	35	667	12	86
Dominion of New Zealand	1881	*	*	*	*	*
	1891	31	5	20	3	25
	1901	136	1	101	1	86
	1909	219	2	163	..	99
	1910	200	7	154	2	92
	1911	226	4	161	..	94
	1912	274	3	222	2	127
	1913	260	5	223	..	123

* Figures not available.

The grounds of divorce have been extended in New South Wales and New Zealand, and are now substantially the same in Victoria and New South Wales. The extension of the grounds upon which divorce may be obtained has had in New South Wales and New Zealand, as in Victoria, the effect of greatly increasing the number of petitions and decrees.

**Divorces in
various
countries.**

The divorce rate is higher in Australia than in the United Kingdom, but lower than in most of the other principal countries of the world. Japan, the United States, and Switzerland are the countries where the marriage knot is untied most frequently, and in the United States the enormous increase in the number of divorces in recent years has attracted the attention of sociologists. In Ireland, on the other hand, there was only one divorce during the five-year period, 1899-1903. The number of divorces in various countries and their proportions to the populations are shown in the accompanying table :—

DIVORCES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Period.	Population.	Divorces (Annual Average).	
			Number.	Per 100,000 Popu- lation.
Australia	1909-1913	4,516,700	545	12
Austria	1906-1910	27,943,000	342	1
Belgium	1908-1912	7,460,400	1,052	14
Bulgaria	1896-1900	3,744,280	396	11
Denmark	1906-1910	2,669,000	677	25
England and Wales ..	"	35,063,000	639	2
Finland	"	3,005,000	166	6
France.. ..	"	39,376,000	13,119	33
German Empire ..	"	62,863,000	13,460	21
Bavaria	"	6,719,000	833	12
Prussia	"	38,777,000	8,441	22
Saxony	"	4,661,000	1,490	32
Hungary	"	17,908,000	6,082	34
Ireland	1899-1903	4,458,770	*	*
Italy	"	32,475,250	819	3
Japan	1906-1910	49,546,000	61,089	123
Netherlands	1907-1911	5,887,600	805	14
New Zealand	1909-1913	1,017,400	185	18
Norway	1908-1912	2,391,800	386	16
Roumania	1906-1910	6,776,000	2,357	35
Scotland	"	4,679,000	199	4
Servia	"	2,821,000	438	16
Sweden	1907-1911	5,473,600	549	10
Switzerland	1906-1910	3,647,000	1,490	41
United States	1902-1906	81,697,200	66,500	81

* Annual average less than one. Only one divorce granted during the five year period.

CRIME.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE CRIMINAL LAW.

In nearly all cases where the criminal law has been broken, the alleged offender is brought at the very first opportunity before a Court of Petty Sessions, before two honorary justices or a police magistrate, or both, or in some cases a single magistrate, and the court, if the matter is one which comes within its summary jurisdiction, disposes of the case summarily. If the offence is an indictable one, the magistrates hold a preliminary investigation and, if they are satisfied that a *prima facie* case has been made out by the prosecution, the accused is committed for trial to a superior court. There are two superior courts with criminal jurisdiction, viz., the Supreme Court, and a Court of General Sessions, which are held at various places throughout the State. The latter court may deal with all cases of an indictable nature except such as are expressly excluded from its jurisdiction, viz., ten of the most serious crimes. A person may be brought before magistrates by three modes of procedure, viz., by an arrest by a police officer on warrant issued on a sworn information, or in a limited number of cases without warrant if the offence has been witnessed by the arresting constable; or by a summons. If at a coroner's inquest a verdict is returned of murder or manslaughter, the accused person is sent for trial to the Supreme Court without any investigation before magistrates. The Attorney-General or Solicitor-General has also the power of presenting any person for trial before a superior court without the necessity of a preliminary magisterial hearing; and upon the application of any person, properly supported by affidavit, a grand jury may be summoned, on the order of the Full Court, if the affidavit discloses that an indictable offence has been committed by a corporate body; or that such an offence has been committed by any person, and that some justice has refused to commit such person for trial; or in the case of a committal that no presentment has been made at the court at which the trial would in due course have taken place. The grand jury consists of 23 men, who investigate the charge, and if they are of opinion that a *prima facie* ground of action has been made out, the case is sent for trial. The cases which are presented under these latter forms of procedure are, however, very rare.

Indeterminate sentences.

The Indeterminate Sentences Act came into force on 1st July, 1908. Its principal provisions are—

1. The adoption of the indeterminate sentence for (a) habitual criminals, and (b) certain classes of other offenders.
2. The appointment of an Indeterminate Sentences Board.
3. The establishment of reformatory prisons.
4. A system of probation applicable to adults as well as minors.

A Board, consisting of Mr. C. A. Topp, M.A., LL.B. (chairman), Mr. W. R. Anderson, P.M., Secretary to the Crown Law Department, and the Rev. J. H. Ingham, was appointed on 18th August, 1908. Mr. Topp resigned his position on the Board on 24th April, 1912, and the Hon. S. Mauger was appointed by the Governor in Council in his stead on 1st May, 1912. Mr. Mauger was subsequently elected chairman.

The chief functions of the Board are to make visits of inspection monthly to each reformatory prison, to examine the conduct reports of the inmates, and accounts of their earnings, to authorize promotion in grade, to approve of indulgences, and to make careful inquiries as to whether any persons detained in a reformatory prison are sufficiently reformed to be released on probation, and to submit recommendations accordingly to the Governor in Council; also generally to report on the working of the Indeterminate Sentences Act and the regulations. Regulations governing the treatment of declared habitual criminals, and of offenders, not habituals, who are detained under indeterminate sentence in a reformatory prison, are now in operation.

On the 30th June, 1914, there were 34 males and 3 females detained under indeterminate sentence in the portions of the Pentridge Penal Establishment and the Female Penitentiary respectively, set apart as reformatory prisons for habitual criminals. On the same date there were 31 youths under similar detention in the Castlemaine reformatory prison.

Up to 30th June, 1914, there had been released on probation, on the Board's recommendation, 49 inmates from the Castlemaine prison, 47 habitual criminals from the Pentridge prison, and 7 from the Female prison. Of those released from Castlemaine, 14 had satisfactorily completed their probation of two years, 10 had relapsed and were again under sentence, and, as far as could be ascertained, the remaining 25 were doing well. Six habitual criminals had been reconvicted and returned to prison.

Probation officers to supervise first offenders released by the Courts in recognizance under the provisions of the Indeterminate Sentences Act are appointed by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Board. Two hundred and twenty-four such officers have been appointed to date.

OFFENCES HEARD BY MAGISTRATES.

Prior to 1902, information relating to various offences was incomplete on account of there being no returns as to summons cases other than "against the person," "against property," and "other offences." As will be seen below, there is a large proportion of assaults and offences against good order initiated by summons. The following are particulars of the different

Arrests and
summons
for various
offences.

classes of offences in 1913, distinguishing between arrests and summons-cases, multiple charges against the same individual being each counted as an offence :—

ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES, 1913.

Nature of Offence.	Number of Offences for which—		Total Offences.	How disposed of—		
	Arrests were made.	Summonses were issued.		Summarily convicted, held to bail, &c.	Discharged.	Committed for trial.
Against the Person—						
Murder and attempts at	25	...	25	...	5	20
Manslaughter ...	9	...	9	...	...	9
Shooting at, wounding, &c. ...	50	...	50	2	20	28
Assaults ...	521	830	1,351	785	565	1
Others ...	140	119	259	44	123	92
Against Property—						
Robbery, burglary, &c.	402	...	402	101	78	223
Larceny and similar offences ...	1,588	737	2,325	1,576	522	227
Wilful damage ...	200	383	583	385	198	...
Others ...	210	146	356	208	94	54
Forgery and Offences against the Currency	49	...	49	4	13	32
Against Good Order—						
Drunkenness ...	14,726	56	14,782	7,676	7,106	...
Others ...	4,411	6,629	11,040	8,666	2,374	...
Perjury ...	36	...	36	...	...	36
Breaches of Defence Act	66	2,543	2,609	2,420	189	...
„ Education Act	38	7,790	7,828	6,960	868	...
„ Licensing Act	...	1,226	1,226	871	355	...
„ Pure Food Act	...	339	339	272	67	...
Other Offences ...	669	13,706	14,375	10,870	3,480	25
Total ...	23,140	34,504	57,644	40,840	16,057	747

These particulars include the arrests and summonses in Children's Courts detailed in the next table other than arrests of neglected children.

Of the 23,140 offences for which arrests were made, 1,586 were multiple charges, leaving the number of separate arrests 21,554. In 12,349 of these the subjects were summarily convicted, in 8,637 they were discharged, and in 568 they were committed for trial. Of the persons dealt with in the 34,504 summons cases, 27,437 were summarily convicted, 7,024 were discharged, and 43 were committed for trial. Of the total persons dealt with (56,058), the number summarily convicted was 39,786, 15,661 were discharged, and 611 were committed for trial.

**Children's
Courts.**

The table hereunder shows the number of arrests and summonses for various offences in Children's Courts during the year 1913 :—

**CHILDREN'S COURTS: ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES FOR
VARIOUS OFFENCES, 1913.**

Nature of Offence.	Number of Offences for which—		Other (Application to board out, &c).	Total Offences.
	Arrests. were made.	Summonses were issued.		
Against the Person—				
Assaults	6	28	..	34
Others	9	37	..	46
Against Property—				
Larceny, &c.	392	531	..	923
Wilful damage	11	210	..	221
Others	8	19	..	27
Against Good Order—				
Drunkenness	2	..	..	2
Others	64	758	..	822
Breaches of Defence Act ..	2	528	..	530
" Licensing Act ..	..	1	..	1
Other Offences	599	728	1,414	2,741
Total	1,093	2,840	1,414	5,347

The arrests of neglected children, which in 1913 numbered 1,465, viz., 800 males and 665 females, have been included in this table to indicate the business done by Children's Courts, but they are eliminated from all other criminal tabulations.

Of the offenders who were reported as having committed offences during the past five years, 36 per cent. were arrested, 53 per cent. were summoned, and 11 per cent. had not been arrested at the end of the year in which the offence was reported. The great increase in summons cases since 1906 is due principally to the number of prosecutions under the new Licensing, Pure Foods, and Defence Acts, and is also partially accounted for by more parents having been summoned for neglecting to send their children to school than in previous years—the compulsory clauses of the Amending Education Act requiring children to attend a greater number of times than formerly. The particulars for the three decennial

**Offences
reported and
undetected
crimes.**

periods ended with 1901, and for the last five years are shown in the subjoined table :—

ARRESTS, SUMMONSES, AND UNDETECTED CRIMES, 1881 TO 1913.

Year.	Offences in respect to which persons were—			
	Arrested by the Police.	Brought before Magistrates on Summons.	Not Arrested.	Total.
1881	24,195	19,384	4,631	48,210
1891	34,161	24,525	6,584	65,270
1901	29,771	21,130	6,472	57,373
1909	20,964	33,349	4,835	59,148
1910	20,518	32,990	6,129	59,637
1911	20,742	25,128	5,357	51,227
1912	21,270	33,273	8,934	63,477
1913	23,140	34,504	7,603	65,247

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, 95 per cent. were against property, 1 per cent. were against the person, and the balance, 4 per cent., were of a miscellaneous character.

Neglected children arrested. The arrests of neglected children, which are excluded from this and the following tables, numbered 1,049 in 1909, 1,030 in 1910, 926 in 1911, 1,228 in 1912, and 1,465 in 1913.

Offences dealt with by magistrates. The following are particulars of cases brought before magistrates, from which it will be seen that about 74 per cent. of the persons are generally summarily convicted, and 25 per cent. are discharged, whilst 1 per cent. are sent for trial to superior courts :—

ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES DEALT WITH BY MAGISTRATES, 1909 TO 1913.

Number of Persons.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Arrested or summoned	52,658	52,060	44,526	53,087	56,058
Discharged by magistrates	13,277	12,954	12,398	13,870	15,661
Summarily convicted or dealt with	38,801	38,555	31,564	38,646	39,786
Committed for trial	580	551	564	571	611
Persons summarily convicted or committed per 1,000 of population ...	30·7	30·1	24·3	29·0	29·0

In regard to persons arrested included in these figures, minor charges are excluded, and only that charge which throughout the hearing of the case has been most prominent is taken account of; but, in regard to summons cases, the unit is each separate charge or case.

CRIME AND DRUNKENNESS IN AUSTRALASIA.

A proper comparison of crime cannot be made between different States or countries unless several considerations are taken into account. The first point necessary is that the criminal law, in the places compared, should be substantially the same; the second, that it should be administered with equal strictness; and the third, that proper allowances are made for differences in the age and sex constitution of the population. The last consideration is one that must also be taken into account in comparing crime in recent years with that for previous periods when the population was very differently constituted in regard to sex and age. The returns of the States and the Dominion of New Zealand do not afford sufficient data to enable one to allow for these differences; but, in regard to the first two points above mentioned, the basis and main provisions of the criminal law are the same in each State; and it must be presumed, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, that the law is administered with equal strictness in each State. The following table shows, for a series of years, the number of charges against persons arrested or summoned for the only classes of offences for which complete comparisons can be made:—

CRIME IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND, 1890, 1895, 1900, AND 1908 TO 1912.

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
	1908	1,793	3,993	13,102	41,716	60,604
	1909	1,767	3,685	12,436	36,425	54,313
	1910	1,730	3,500	12,719	35,559	53,508
	1911	1,738	3,081	13,603	27,448	45,870
	1912	1,708	3,399	13,524	35,912	54,543
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
	1908	3,629	6,765	27,976	34,794	73,164
	1909	3,471	7,365	27,495	33,987	72,318
	1910	3,608	6,517	27,542	36,293	73,960
	1911	3,725	5,924	29,398	36,067	75,114
	1912	4,197	7,055	32,915	45,784	89,951

Offences and drunkenness in Australia and New Zealand.

Victoria

New South Wales

**CRIME IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND,
1890, 1895, 1900, AND 1908 TO 1912—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
	1908	770	1,638	9,203	8,076	19,687
	1909	859	1,745	9,109	8,111	19,824
	1910	871	1,699	10,870	8,664	22,104
	1911	913	1,613	12,824	10,132	25,482
	1912	782	1,642	14,225	10,674	27,323
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
	1908	328	516	3,063	2,682	6,589
	1909	333	499	3,481	3,019	7,332
	1910	333	449	4,383	3,163	8,328
	1911	320	484	4,673	2,958	8,435
	1912	306	552	5,470	4,357	10,685
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
	1908	586	1,321	3,506	7,272	12,685
	1909	564	1,161	4,007	7,229	12,961
	1910	545	1,083	4,550	7,082	13,260
	1911	454	1,189	4,857	7,362	13,862
	1912	479	1,161	4,908	8,544	15,092
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
	1908	249	570	543	5,686	7,048
	1909	207	543	709	5,372	6,831
	1910	267	600	761	5,451	7,079
	1911	237	549	756	5,055	6,597
	1912	234	545	644	5,661	7,084
Northern Territory	1911	13	...	34	45	92
	1912	25	9	80	105	219
Total Australia	1890	16,907	16,795	48,201	85,325	167,228
	1895	10,450	14,773	38,895	76,207	140,325
	1900	10,319	15,764	52,286	85,799	164,168
	1908	7,355	14,803	57,393	100,226	179,777
	1909	7,201	14,998	57,237	94,143	173,579
	1910	7,354	13,848	60,825	96,212	178,239
	1911	7,400	12,840	66,145	89,067	175,452
	1912	7,731	14,363	71,766	111,037	204,897
Dominion of New Zealand (excluding Maoris)	1890	1,516	2,297	5,830	8,604	18,247
	1895	1,281	2,557	5,104	8,639	17,581
	1900	1,526	2,680	7,319	13,165	24,690
	1908	1,513	3,600	10,689	20,484	36,286
	1909	1,412	3,536	10,762	21,010	36,720
	1910	1,178	3,555	11,695	21,566	37,994
	1911	1,190	3,487	11,495	21,923	38,095
	1912	1,165	3,733	11,627	25,869	42,394

The next table gives the number of charges laid against persons arrested or summoned per 1,000 of the population in the Australian States and New Zealand during a series of years :—

PROPORTION OF VARIOUS OFFENCES TO POPULATION IN EACH AUSTRALIAN STATE AND THE DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND, 1890, 1895, 1900, 1908 TO 1912.

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	<u>1·88</u>	<u>2·97</u>	<u>13·31</u>	<u>24·46</u>
	1908	1·42	3·15	10·35	32·96
	1909	1·38	2·88	9·71	28·43
	1910	1·33	2·69	9·79	27·37
	1911	1·32	2·33	10·30	20·77
	1912	1·28	2·51	9·99	26·52
New South Wales		1·34	2·69	10·03	
	1890	7·92	6·91	16·93	28·21
	1895	3·53	4·87	14·53	28·46
	1900	<u>3·28</u>	<u>4·93</u>	<u>15·51</u>	<u>22·70</u>
	1908	2·32	4·32	17·88	22·22
	1909	2·18	4·63	17·29	21·38
	1910	2·23	4·02	17·00	22·40
	1911	2·24	3·56	17·66	21·67
Queensland	1912	2·42	4·06	18·95	26·36
		2·28	4·12	17·75	
	1890	7·03	6·45	16·41	19·35
	1895	4·58	4·60	11·03	18·82
	1900	<u>3·95</u>	<u>5·21</u>	<u>18·90</u>	<u>21·68</u>
	1908	1·39	2·95	16·58	14·54
	1909	1·50	3·06	15·95	14·20
	1910	1·47	2·87	18·36	14·63
South Australia	1911	1·50	2·64	21·00	16·59
	1912	1·24	2·60	22·52	16·90
		1·42	2·84	18·88	
	1890	1·64	1·60	7·53	11·35
	1895	1·18	1·94	5·06	6·11
	1900	<u>·85</u>	<u>1·60</u>	<u>6·26</u>	<u>7·93</u>
	1908	·85	1·34	7·94	6·95
	1909	·84	1·26	8·81	7·64
Western Australia	1910	·83	1·12	10·93	7·88
	1911	·78	1·17	11·33	7·17
	1912	·72	1·30	12·90	10·27
		·80	1·24	14·38	
	1890	8·28	11·97	26·37	58·09
	1895	7·06	11·66	23·25	48·45
Western Australia	1900	<u>5·86</u>	<u>9·86</u>	<u>17·34</u>	<u>51·45</u>
	1908	2·27	5·12	13·60	28·21
	1909	2·14	4·41	15·22	27·46
	1910	2·01	4·00	16·79	26·13
	1911	1·58	4·15	16·94	25·69
	1912	1·59	3·85	16·28	28·35
		1·92	4·31	15·78	

PROPORTION OF VARIOUS OFFENCES TO POPULATION IN EACH
AUSTRALIAN STATE AND THE DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND, 1890,
1895, 1900, AND 1908 TO 1912—*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
	1908	1.32	3.03	2.89	30.26
	1909	1.09	2.86	3.73	28.25
	1910	1.39	3.12	3.95	28.33
	1911	1.22	2.84	3.90	26.11
	1912	1.20	2.79	3.30	28.98
Northern Territory	1911	3.97	...	10.39	13.74
	1912	7.44	2.68	23.83	31.25
Australia	1890	5.43	5.39	15.48	27.64
	1895	2.98	4.22	11.11	21.99
	1900	2.75	4.21	13.96	20.18
	1908	1.75	3.53	13.66	23.88
	1909	1.68	3.50	13.37	21.99
	1910	1.68	3.17	13.92	22.01
	1911	1.65	2.86	14.73	19.84
	1912	1.66	3.09	15.45	23.91
Dominion of New Zealand	1890	2.44	3.70	9.39	13.86
	1895	1.85	3.71	7.87	12.48
	1900	2.00	3.51	9.58	17.24
	1908	1.60	3.81	11.31	21.67
	1909	1.45	3.64	11.07	21.62
	1910	1.19	3.53	11.78	21.72
	1911	1.17	3.44	11.33	21.60
	1912	1.12	3.59	11.19	24.90

Almost all serious crimes are either offences against the person or offences against property. The only serious crimes included under "Other Offences" are forgery, counterfeiting, conspiracy, and perjury, and these are very few in number, there having been in Victoria in 1912 only 70 of such crimes, out of a total of 35,912 in the category to which they belong. A large proportion of the cases under the heading "Other Offences" are merely breaches of various Acts of Parliament, by-laws, &c., which indicate no degree of criminal instinct or intent on

the part of the person charged. There is also among them a large number of offences against good order, including insulting behaviour, vagrancy, &c. A comparison of the relative proportions in the various States of charges under the heading "Other Offences" is not of much value, on account of the differences in the laws of the States in these matters, and of the large proportion of the offences which are not crimes, but mere breaches of various Acts and by-laws.

Offences against the person. Offences against the person set out in the first column of the preceding table consist mainly of assault, but include murder, manslaughter, shooting, wounding, and all crimes of lust. A glance at the figures shows that since 1890 there has been a very large decline in these crimes in every State in proportion to population. South Australia easily holds the pride of place, then comes New Zealand, closely followed by Tasmania, Queensland, and Victoria, then Western Australia, New South Wales, and Northern Territory, in that order.

Offences against property. A decrease, as compared with 1890, has also occurred in the proportion of offences against property in all the Australian States and New Zealand. The decrease in respect of these offences in Australia is, however, not nearly so marked as that in respect of offences against the person. Offences against property are far less rife in South Australia than in any other State or New Zealand, Victoria coming next, followed by Queensland, Northern Territory, Tasmania, New Zealand, Western Australia, and New South Wales, in that order. Offences against property consist principally of larceny and similar offences; but include burglary, robbery, &c., cattle stealing, and wilful damage to property.

Drunkennes. In three Australian States, viz., Victoria, Western Australia, and Tasmania, there was a decrease in drunkenness cases before magistrates in 1912, as compared with 1890; but there was an increase in New Zealand. This offence is much less frequent in Tasmania than in any other State, Victoria coming next, and New Zealand, South Australia, Western Australia, New South Wales, Queensland, and Northern Territory following in that order. In Victoria, summons cases for drunkenness were not included previous to 1902, but the number of such cases was so small that the comparison is not appreciably affected by their omission.

**Charges
against
persons
arrested, 1871
to 1913.**

Appended is a summary showing the number of charges against persons arrested under each class of offence in the five census years ended with 1911, and in 1913:—

CHARGES AGAINST PERSONS ARRESTED AT FIVE DECENNIAL PERIODS AND IN 1913.

Offences.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1913.
<i>Against the Person—</i>						
Murder and attempts at ...	28	16	44	12	17	25
Manslaughter ...	14	16	9	11	6	9
Shooting at or wounding with intent to do bodily harm, &c. ...	63	82	84	83	44	50
Assaults ...	1,023	1,155	1,317	832	487	521
Rape, and other offences against females ...	88	71	66	116	93	81
Unnatural offence and at- tempts at ...	18	5	14	13	8	11
Suicide, attempted ...	79	81	96	57	45	31
Others ...	11	28	21	18	19	17
<i>Against Property—</i>						
Robbery, burglary, house- breaking, &c. ...	421	367	609	460	324	402
Horse, cattle, and sheep stealing ...	121	89	96	56	37	39
Larceny ...	2,052	2,024	2,384	1,807	1,175	1,423
Embezzlement ...	43	32	70	28	16	22
False pretences and imposing or endeavouring to impose ...	195	206	243	137	142	143
Wilful damage ...	581	547	503	314	146	200
Others ...	413	468	253	157	163	171
Forgery and offences against the currency ...	82	58	109	47	44	49
<i>Against Good Order—</i>						
Drunkenness ...	9,968	11,065	18,057	17,360	13,538	14,726
Indecent, riotous, or offensive conduct, and obscene, threatening, or abusive language ...	1,099	3,997	5,010	4,269	2,698	2,644
Having no visible lawful means of support, begging, and vagrancy (unspecified) ...	886	1,419	2,020	1,033	421	632
Offences against Gambling Suppression Act ...	85	95	177	324	65	234
Others ...	2,825	1,366	1,940	1,988	655	901
<i>Other Offences—</i>						
Perjury ...	32	21	56	33	21	36
Marriage and Matrimonial Causes Act (desertion of family, &c.) ...	174	150	211	188	191	233
Others ...	1,190	837	772	426	387	540
Total ...	21,491	24,195	34,161	29,771	20,742	23,140

Proportion of
arrests for
various
offences, 1871
to 1913.

Subjoined is a statement of the proportions to the population aged 15 years and upwards of those arrested for different offences in the five census years ended with 1911, and in 1913:—

CHARGES AGAINST PERSONS ARRESTED PER 10,000 OF POPULATION, AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER, AT FIVE DECENNIAL PERIODS AND IN 1913.

Offences.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1913.
<i>Against the Person—</i>						
Murder and attempts at ...	·66	·30	·59	·15	·19	·26
Manslaughter ...	·33	·30	·12	·14	·07	·09
Shooting at, or wounding with intent to do bodily harm, &c.	1·49	1·54	1·12	1·05	·48	·52
Assaults ...	24·20	21·70	17·62	10·49	5·31	5·37
Rape and other offences against females ...	2·08	1·34	·88	1·46	1·01	·84
Unnatural offence and attempts at ...	·43	·09	·19	·16	·09	·11
Suicide, attempted ...	1·87	1·52	1·28	·72	·49	·32
Others ...	·26	·53	·28	·23	·21	·18
<i>Against Property—</i>						
Robbery, burglary, house-breaking, &c. ...	9·95	6·90	8·15	5·80	3·54	4·14
Horse, cattle, and sheep stealing ...	2·86	1·67	1·29	·71	·40	·40
Larceny ...	48·54	38·04	31·90	22·79	12·82	14·66
Embezzlement ...	1·02	·60	·94	·35	·18	·23
False pretences and imposing or endeavouring to impose ...	4·61	3·87	3·25	1·73	1·55	1·47
Wilful damage ...	13·74	10·23	6·73	3·96	1·59	2·06
Others ...	9·77	8·80	3·39	1·98	1·78	1·76
Forgery and offences against the currency ...	1·94	1·09	1·46	·59	·48	·51
<i>Against Good Order—</i>						
Drunkenness ...	235·79	207·95	241·61	218·98	147·72	151·74
Indecent, riotous, or offensive conduct, and obscene, threatening, or abusive language ...	26·00	75·12	67·04	53·85	29·44	27·24
Having no visible lawful means of support, begging, and vagrancy (unspecified) ...	20·96	26·67	27·03	13·06	4·59	6·51
Offences against Gambling Suppression Act ...	2·01	1·78	2·37	4·10	·71	2·41
Others ...	66·82	25·67	25·95	25·06	7·15	9·28
<i>Other Offences—</i>						
Perjury ...	·76	·39	·75	·42	·23	·37
Marriage and Matrimonial Causes Act (desertion of family, &c.) ...	4·11	2·82	2·82	2·37	2·08	2·40
Others ...	28·15	15·73	10·33	5·38	4·22	5·57
Total ...	508·35	454·70	457·09	375·53	226·33	238·44

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 1913, were as follows :—

MALES AND FEMALES ARRESTED, 1913.

Disposal.	Arrests.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Summarily Convicted	10,274	2,075	12,349
Discharged by Magistrates	7,240	1,397	8,637
Committed for Trial	525	43	568
Total	18,039	3,515	21,554

SENTENCES PASSED.

Sentences by Magistrates. The results of summary disposal of cases by magistrates during 1913 were as follows :—

SUMMARY DISPOSAL BY MAGISTRATES OF PERSONS ARRESTED, 1913.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fines paid	4,812	471	5,283
Imprisonment for—			
Under 1 month	3,289	1,099	4,388
1 and under 6 months	939	341	1,280
6 and under 12 months	101	54	155
1 to 2 years	56	10	66
2 years	6	...	6
Ordered to find bail or sentence suspended on entering surety ...	334	38	372
Admonished	473	36	509
Sent to Industrial or Reformatory Schools	79	5	84
Otherwise dealt with	185	21	206
Total sentenced	10,274	2,075	12,349
Discharged	7,240	1,397	8,637
Total summarily disposed of ...	17,514	3,472	20,986
Sentenced per 10,000 of population ...	147·7	29·7	88·6

In addition to being sent to gaol, one prisoner was ordered one whipping of ten strokes.

Sentences in
superior
courts.

The following were the sentences of the arrested persons tried and convicted in superior courts during 1913 :—

SENTENCES OF ARRESTED PERSONS TRIED AND CONVICTED, 1913.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fines paid ... ..	...	1	1
Imprisonment for—			
Under 1 month	1	...	1
1 and under 6 months	38	...	38
6 " 12 "	73	8	81
1 " 4 years	125	2	127
4 " 7 " "	6	...	6
7 " 10 " " ... ..	...	2	2
Death recorded	5	1	6
Ordered to find bail or sentence suspended on entering surety	57	11	68
Sent to Reformatory Schools	4	...	4
" " Prison	14	...	14
" Lunatic Asylum	3	1	4
Total convicted	326	26	352
Acquitted	165	14	179
Not prosecuted	8	2	10
Convictions per 10,000 of population...	4·7	·4	2·5

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 four prisoners were ordered one whipping each with a cat-o'-nine tails. Prisoners remaining for trial from the previous year are included in the above statement, but those awaiting trial at the end of the year are excluded.

DECREASE IN CRIME.

To enable a comparison to be made of the relative criminality of the population at different ages, it is necessary to separate the sexes of arrested persons, to divide each sex into age groups, and to show the number of charges laid against the males and females in the different groups between 10 and 60 per 10,000 persons living in each group. The following are the particulars on this basis for the last five census years :—

CHARGES AGAINST PERSONS ARRESTED AT DIFFERENT AGES PER 10,000 OF POPULATION, 1871 TO 1911.

Ages.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
	MALES.				
10 to 15 years	104	111	96	49	26
15 to 20 " 	338	335	305	228	145
20 to 25 " 	773	720	691	593	234
25 to 30 " 	834	823	777	713	393

CHARGES AGAINST PERSONS ARRESTED AT DIFFERENT AGES PER
10,000 OF POPULATION, 1871 TO 1911—*continued.*

Ages.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
	MALES.				
30 to 40 years	771	865	869	702	462
40 to 50 "	726	721	1,054	872	498
50 to 60 "	830	623	756	804	519
60 years and over	756	661	586	430	309
	FEMALES.				
10 to 15 years	37	26	16	15	15
15 to 20 "	80	90	50	28	13
20 to 25 "	141	178	141	117	32
25 to 30 "	232	219	171	173	95
30 to 40 "	303	290	189	168	114
40 to 50 "	272	322	239	171	117
50 to 60 "	245	223	215	119	86
60 years and over	186	166	144	109	45

These figures prove that there has been a great decrease in crime in recent, as compared with former, years. In every age group there has been a considerable falling-off. The spread of education has doubtless had much to do with this result. Religious teaching was struck out of the curriculum of the State schools in 1873, and many attempts have been made to ascertain the effect on the community as revealed by statistics of crime. No definite conclusion can, however, be arrived at by merely examining these statistics for a series of years.

In comparing the criminal records of different periods many factors must be taken into account, some of which have a tendency to increase and others to decrease the numbers of arrests and summonses issued. For example, new laws are constantly being passed the contravention of which will lead to proceedings being taken against the person concerned. During a period of prosperity the earnings of the people are increased, a larger sum than usual is spent on alcoholic liquors, and there may be an increase in the number of arrests for drunkenness. On the other hand, when work is plentiful, the temptation to commit offences against property is less than during periods of depression. The work carried out by reformatory agencies also will tend to reduce the number of arrests of persons who have previously been convicted.

It is not possible from the records of a single community to ascertain the effect of a change in one element of the social economy unless the effect of all other changes is known. An approximate idea of the consequences of a change in one particular may, however, be obtained if a comparison be made between the criminal statistics of two communities during a term of years when the conditions were very similar except in regard to the special element under consideration.

DISTINCT INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED, 1913.

Sex, Birthplace, Age, Religion and Occupation of Persons Arrested.	Number of Arrests.	Number of Distinct Individuals Arrested.	Number of Times on which Distinct Individuals were Arrested.																						
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	25		
SEX.																									
Males	18,039	13,555	11,017	1,650	441	209	105	53	29	16	10	7	7	3	4	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
Females	3,515	1,899	1,321	268	121	58	41	22	17	10	8	6	3	5	5	3	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Total	21,554	15,454	12,338	1,918	562	267	146	75	46	26	18	13	10	8	9	4	4	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
BIRTH-PLACE.																									
Victoria	11,964	8,760	7,074	1,051	304	147	77	35	23	11	9	11	2	4	5	3	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Other Australian States	2,044	1,447	1,161	469	52	22	18	9	4	3	3	1	1	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand ..	345	254	201	34	9	6	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
England and Wales ..	2,685	1,927	1,544	229	73	35	20	10	3	3	2	..	3	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scotland	1,189	773	575	125	34	13	6	4	6	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	2,095	1,310	954	200	66	36	19	13	8	4	..	..	3	1	3	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Other British Possessions	121	108	98	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	56	47	40	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	220	170	142	21	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States ..	41	22	15	3	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
America (so stated) ..	180	132	102	22	5	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China	70	68	66	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Countries ..	544	436	366	50	10	5	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

It has been already stated that in making up the returns a person arrested more than once is counted as a separate individual in respect to each arrest, but it is possible to ascertain approximately the number of distinct persons passing through the hands of the police by making a close comparison of names, ages, birth-places, religions, occupations, &c., of the individuals dealt with. This was done for 1884, so far as sex and birth-place were concerned, and has been done again for the past seven years for sexes, birth-places, ages, religions, and occupations of the persons arrested. The results for 1913 are given in the following table:—

DISTINCT INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED, 1913—continued.

Age and 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		
AGE.																									
Under 10 years	12	11	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 to 15	121	109	99	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 to 20	1,115	1,003	909	80	11	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 to 25	2,336	1,947	1,676	189	48	13	7	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 to 30	2,630	2,075	1,771	202	45	22	17	9	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 to 40	5,211	3,689	2,932	453	144	70	34	17	14	2	7	3	4	1	2	1	2	1	..	2	..	1	..	..
40 to 50	4,973	3,295	2,464	487	166	79	37	19	13	9	4	5	2	3	2	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..
50 to 60	3,216	2,114	1,574	321	92	51	33	14	10	5	3	3	2	1	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
60 to 70	1,528	921	672	134	46	21	11	13	6	6	3	2	2	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
70 to 80	360	258	206	27	10	8	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80 years and over ..	52	32	25	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
RELIGION.																									
Church of England	7,466	5,494	4,476	641	170	87	54	20	15	10	3	4	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	
Presbyterian	2,825	2,063	1,636	273	69	33	13	11	3	5	4	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Methodist	778	606	518	58	16	4	2	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Independent	29	27	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baptist	154	118	95	17	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lutheran	414	314	253	43	9	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salvation Army	17	13	11	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Protestants	51	47	44	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Protestants	11,734	8,672	7,059	1,034	270	131	72	35	20	15	9	5	5	4	3	3	1	1	2	1	..	1	1	..	
Roman Catholics	9,243	6,289	4,839	843	288	133	71	40	26	9	9	8	5	4	6	1	3	..	1	2	1	..	..	..
Jews	49	45	41	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buddhists, Confucians, &c. ..	74	72	70	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mohammedans	10	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Sects	22	18	17	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No Religion	422	348	302	35	4	3	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

DISTINCT INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED, 1913—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				
INDUSTRIAL CLASS.																											
Baker	110	87	70	14	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blacksmith, farrier	146	117	98	14	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boot, shoe maker	221	172	142	18	8	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bricklayer	101	79	63	12	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carpenter	299	229	191	25	6	3	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Compositor, printer	156	107	91	5	6	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dressmaker, milliner	35	26	20	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineer, engine-driver, stoker	244	203	169	29	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fireman	456	317	256	29	14	11	2	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Labourer, road	33	28	25	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" (undefined)	8,176	5,843	4,556	809	226	115	67	34	14	5	7	4	2	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Machinist	43	26	20	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Painter	223	173	142	22	3	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plasterer	39	28	21	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plumber	71	54	42	10	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stonemason	32	23	15	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailor, tailoress	100	76	64	6	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinsmith	77	52	40	6	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	1,197	957	824	86	26	9	3	4	..	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PRIMARY PRODUCERS.																											
Drover, shearer, station employé, wool classer	184	144	122	16	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Farmer	200	177	161	10	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gardener	168	127	105	13	4	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Labourer, farm	745	516	372	96	25	12	10	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miner	361	310	268	38	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	162	119	95	16	5	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
INDEFINITE CASES.																											
Prostitute	651	245	126	39	24	17	14	7	5	1	4	..	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
No occupation, over 15 years	1,675	1,014	744	151	47	23	14	9	7	4	1	3	2	2	2	2	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
" under 15 years	122	109	98	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	17	16	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Of the total number of arrests, 21,554, only 15,454, or 72 per cent., were of distinct individuals. Of these, 12,338 or 80 per cent., were arrested only once; 1,918, or 12 per cent., twice; 562, or 4 per cent., three times; 267, or 2 per cent., four times; and 369, or 2 per cent., five times and over—one of these persons having been arrested nineteen times, one twenty times, and one as many as twenty-five times. The following table gives a comparison of 1913 with 1884, from which it will be seen that there has been a slight decrease in the proportionate number of persons arrested more than once:—

DISTINCT PERSONS ARRESTED, 1884 AND 1913.

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
1913 ...	13,555	1,899	15,454	1,949	272	1,109	80	12	4	2	2

Sexes of those arrested more than once. The tendency of females to be arrested over and over again is much greater than that of males, for, while only 19 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.

Distinct persons arrested more than once for drunkenness. The distinct persons arrested for drunkenness during 1913 numbered 10,158, and, of these, 2,230, or 22 per cent., were arrested more than once, viz., 1,307 twice; 414 thrice; 225 four times; 109 five times; and 175 more than five times, of whom 1 was arrested twenty-five times.

Drunkards charged with other offences. Whilst the number of distinct persons arrested for drunkenness was 10,158, the charges of drunkenness brought against them numbered 14,726; these persons were also charged with 1,577 other offences, so that the total number of charges of all kinds against drunkards was 16,303, as compared with 23,140 charges of all descriptions. Thus 70 per cent. of the offences for which persons were arrested during 1913 were committed by persons who were arrested for drunkenness.

Birthplaces of distinct persons arrested and committed for trial. The table below contains a classification of distinct persons arrested during 1913 according to birthplace, and shows the proportion per 10,000 which the persons in each

class bear to those of the same nationality living in the State at the middle of 1913 :—

BIRTHPLACES OF DISTINCT PERSONS ARRESTED AND COMMITTED FOR TRIAL, 1913.

Birthplace.	Distinct Persons Arrested.				
	Total Number.	Summarily Convicted, Held to Bail, &c.	Discharged by Magistrates.	Committed for Trial.	Convicted after Commitment.
Victoria	8,760	5,235	3,139	386	225
Other Australian States ..	1,447	835	555	57	48
New Zealand	254	132	115	7	4
England and Wales	1,927	970	910	47	31
Scotland	773	393	371	9	7
Ireland	1,310	722	571	17	8
China	68	51	15	2	2
Other Countries.. ..	915	460	423	32	20
Total	15,454	8,798	6,099	557	345
Proportion per 10,000 of Population of same Nationality.					
Victoria	81·88	48·93	29·34	3·61	2·13
Other Australian States ..	138·48	79·91	53·12	5·45	4·59
New Zealand	236·72	123·02	107·18	6·52	3·73
England and Wales	203·70	102·54	96·19	4·97	3·28
Scotland	274·70	139·66	131·84	3·20	2·49
Ireland	298·54	164·54	130·13	3·87	1·82
China	113·52	85·14	25·04	3·34	3·34
Other Countries.. ..	257·67	129·54	119·12	9·01	5·62
Total	110·93	63·15	43·78	4·00	2·48

The proportion of arrests of distinct persons of Victorian birth does not afford a proper comparison with the proportions indicated for natives of other Australian States, Great Britain, and foreign countries. The Victorian born population includes a large number of children of whom, as has been shown, few are arrested, whereas the number of children in the State born in places outside Victoria is very small. Partly for this reason the ratio obtained by comparing the arrests of natives with the corresponding population is less than the ratios relating to the arrests of persons born in other States and countries.

Religions of distinct persons arrested and convicted.

The religions professed by the distinct persons arrested during 1913, and the proportions of persons from each denomination so arrested or dealt with per 10,000

of their numbers in the population of 1913 are shown here-under :—

RELIGIONS OF DISTINCT PERSONS ARRESTED AND COMMITTED FOR TRIAL, 1913.

Religion.	Total Number	Summarily Convicted, Held to Bail, &c.	Discharged by Magistrates.	Committed for Trial.	Convicted after Commitment.
Church of England ...	5,494	3,030	2,210	254	168
Presbyterian ...	2,053	1,169	823	61	35
Methodist ...	606	349	207	50	33
Other Protestants ...	519	266	241	12	10
Total Protestants	8,672	4,814	3,481	377	246
Roman Catholics ...	6,289	3,747	2,331	161	85
Jews ...	45	18	21	6	4
Other Denominations ...	100	72	24	4	2
No Religion...	348	147	192	9	8
Total ...	15,454	8,798	6,099	557	345
Proportion per 10,000 persons connected with each Denomination.					
Church of England ...	115·00	63·43	46·26	5·31	3·52
Presbyterian ...	82·74	47·11	33·17	2·46	1·41
Methodist ...	32·39	18·65	11·07	2·67	1·76
Other Protestants ...	44·61	22·86	20·72	1·03	·86
Total Protestants	84·25	46·77	33·82	3·66	2·39
Roman Catholics ...	207·26	123·48	78·47	5·31	2·80
Jews ...	67·26	26·90	31·39	8·97	5·93
Other Denominations ...	57·87	41·67	13·89	2·31	1·16
No Religion ...	95·34	40·27	52·60	2·47	2·19
Total ...	110·93	63·15	43·78	4·00	2·48

Age and degree of instruction.

The ages of those arrested in 1913, and the degree of instruction possessed by them, are shown in the subjoined table :—

AGE AND DEGREE OF INSTRUCTION OF DISTINCT PERSONS ARRESTED, 1913.

Ages.	Education Superior.	Education Good.	Read Only, or Read and Write.	Illiterate.	Total.
Under 10 years ..	..	..	9	2	11
10 to 15 years ..	..	..	107	2	109
15 to 20 „ ..	..	1	991	11	1,003
20 to 25 „ ..	..	..	1,921	26	1,947
25 to 30 „ ..	..	3	2,046	26	2,075
30 to 40 „ ..	4	5	3,628	52	3,689
40 to 50 „ ..	4	6	3,189	96	3,295
50 to 60 „ ..	7	4	2,047	56	2,114
60 to 70 „ ..	4	2	855	60	921
70 to 80 „ ..	..	..	233	25	258
80 years and over..	..	..	26	6	32
Total ..	19	21	15,052	362	15,454

Education of persons arrested. About 2 per cent. of the distinct individuals arrested in 1913 were entirely illiterate, over 97 per cent. could read only, or read and write, and under 1 per cent. were possessed of superior or good education.

Crime in United Kingdom. The statistics to hand relating to the United Kingdom give the commitments for trial and convictions in the superior courts. The following table shows the number of commitments for trial and convictions, and their respective proportions to the population of each division of the United Kingdom during the last year of each of the three decennial periods ended 1900, and during each of the five years ended 1912 :—

CRIME IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1880, 1890, 1900, AND 1908 TO 1912.

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
	1908	14,554	12,060	4·15	3·44
	1909	14,287	11,865	4·03	3·35
	1910	14,330	11,987	4·00	3·35
	1911	13,643	11,338	3·78	3·14
	1912	14,022	11,665	3·84	3·19
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
	1908	2,559	2,115	5·30	4·38
	1909	1,977	1,618	4·19	3·44
	1910	1,488	1,225	3·14	2·59
	1911	1,401	1,122	2·94	2·36
	1912	1,534	1,190	3·24	2·51
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
	1908	2,242	1,375	5·13	3·15
	1909	2,219	1,507	5·08	3·45
	1910	2,036	1,373	4·66	3·14
	1911	2,114	1,496	4·82	3·41
	1912	2,109	1,443	4·81	3·29
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
	1908	19,355	15,550	4·34	3·49
	1909	18,483	14,990	4·15	3·37
	1910	17,854	14,585	3·98	3·25
	1911	17,158	13,956	3·79	3·09
	1912	17,665	14,298	3·87	3·13

Proportion of commitments for trial and convictions in Australian States, New Zealand, and Britain.

From the next table it will be observed that, in proportion to the population, the commitments in the United Kingdom were above those in Scotland, Tasmania, and South Australia, also that the convictions in Scotland, England, and Ireland exceeded those in South Australia and Tasmania; in all other cases the commitments and convictions in the three portions of the United Kingdom were below those in the Australian States and New Zealand :—

PROPORTION OF COMMITMENTS AND CONVICTIONS TO EVERY 10,000 PERSONS LIVING IN THE AUSTRALIAN STATES, NEW ZEALAND, AND THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1908 TO 1912.

Commitments for Trial to every 10,000 of Population.				Convictions after Commitment to every 10,000 of Population.			
New Zealand	...	...	8.53	Queensland	...	...	4.79
Queensland	...	...	7.55	New Zealand	...	...	4.63
Western Australia	...	...	6.86	Western Australia	...	...	3.79
New South Wales	...	...	6.60	New South Wales	...	...	3.57
Ireland	...	...	4.90	Victoria	...	...	3.56
Victoria	...	...	4.85	Scotland	...	...	3.06
England and Wales	...	...	3.96	England and Wales	...	...	3.29
Scotland	...	...	3.76	Ireland	...	...	3.29
Tasmania	...	...	3.02	South Australia	...	...	2.07
South Australia	...	...	2.67	Tasmania	...	...	1.58

The following figures show that in the five years 1908 to 1912, convictions followed commitment with more certainty in England and Scotland than in any of the Australian States and New Zealand, but South Australia and Victoria, in this respect, stood above Ireland. All the other Australian States and New Zealand occupy positions below these, Tasmania being at the bottom of the list with about 52 convictions to every 100 commitments :—

PROPORTION OF CONVICTIONS TO COMMITMENTS IN THE AUSTRALIAN STATES, NEW ZEALAND, AND THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1908 TO 1912.

Per Cent.				Per Cent.			
England and Wales	...	...	83.08	Queensland	...	...	63.44
Scotland	...	...	81.38	Western Australia	...	...	55.25
South Australia	...	...	77.53	New Zealand	...	...	54.28
Victoria	...	...	73.40	New South Wales	...	...	54.09
Ireland	...	...	67.14	Tasmania	...	...	52.32

The number and proportion per 1,000 of the population of persons arrested or summoned for drunkenness during the last five years are given hereunder:—

PERSONS ARRESTED OR SUMMONED FOR DRUNKENNESS, 1909 TO 1913.

Year.	Number of Persons —			Proportion per 1,000 of Population.
	Arrested.	Summoned.	Total.	
1909 ...	12,386	50	12,436	9·71
1910 ...	12,653	66	12,719	9·79
1911 ...	13,538	65	13,603	10·30
1912 ...	13,481	43	13,524	9·99
1913 ...	14,726	56	14,782	10·61

Drunkenness — Comparison with previous years.

The amount of drunkenness, as evidenced by arrests, being taken as 100 in 1874–8, the numbers for subsequent periods will show the increase or decrease by comparison:—

Period.	Index Number.
1874-8	100
1879-85	88
1886-92	106
1893-97	65
1898-1902	83
1903-7	77
1908-12	68
1913 ..	73

A very considerable decrease in drunkenness is shown during the five years 1893–7, which was a period of general depression. In the five years following an increase occurred, but since that time the arrests for this offence have declined, and during the last five years they have been only slightly above the lowest point of previous years.

The accompanying table shows the number of persons under 20 years of age arrested for drunkenness, also the proportion per 100,000 of the population under that age, from which it will be seen that very few young persons are arrested for this offence:—

ARRESTS OF PERSONS UNDER 20 YEARS OF AGE CHARGED WITH DRUNKENNESS, 1895 TO 1913.

Year.	Number.	Proportion per 100,000 of the Population under 20 years of age.
1895 ...	185	35·60
1900 ...	222	42·38
1909 ...	104	19·94
1910 ...	128	24·19
1911 ...	137	25·46
1912 ...	146	26·48
1913 ...	148	26·09

Religions of
persons
arrested for
drunkenness.

The religions professed by the distinct persons arrested for drunkenness during the past five years are given in the following table :—

RELIGIONS OF DISTINCT PERSONS ARRESTED FOR DRUNKENNESS, 1909 TO 1913.

Religion.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Church of England ...	2,949	2,872	3,031	3,138	3,437
Presbyterian ...	1,227	1,237	1,284	1,328	1,454
Methodist ...	323	344	332	334	313
Other Protestants ...	264	290	306	313	350
Total Protestants	4,763	4,743	4,953	5,113	5,554
Roman Catholics ...	3,871	4,090	4,296	4,275	4,333
Jews ...	12	6	7	11	14
Other Denominations...	20	21	24	25	19
No Religion ...	184	192	174	195	238
Total ...	8,850	9,052	9,454	9,619	10,158
Proportion per 1,000 persons connected with each Denomination.					
Church of England ...	6·39	6·14	6·72	6·76	7·19
Presbyterian ...	6·01	5·97	5·47	5·50	5·86
Methodist ...	1·68	1·76	1·88	1·84	1·67
Other Protestants ...	2·46	2·67	2·79	2·77	3·01
Total Protestants	4·94	4·85	5·10	5·11	5·40
Roman Catholics ...	13·76	14·34	15·00	14·50	14·28
Jews ...	1·91	·94	1·12	1·70	2·09
Other Denominations...	1·80	1·87	1·47	1·49	1·10
No Religion ...	10·53	10·84	5·05	5·50	6·52
Total ...	6·91	6·97	7·19	7·10	7·29

Drunkenness was the cause of arrest of distinct persons connected with the various religious bodies in the following proportions :— Church of England, 63 per cent. of total arrests ; Presbyterian, 71 per cent. ; Methodist, 52 per cent. ; other Protestants, 67 per cent. ; Roman Catholic, 69 per cent. ; Jews, 31 per cent. ; and other denominations, 19 per cent. In the case of those persons who were classified as “ no religion,” the arrests for drunkenness comprised 68 per cent. of the total.

Apparent
leniency of
magistrates in
drunkenness
cases in
Victoria.

The following tabulation shows the number of charges of drunkenness made against persons in each State and in New Zealand during 1912, also the number of convictions and the percentage of the latter to the former :—

PERCENTAGE OF CONVICTIONS FOR DRUNKENNESS IN
AUSTRALIAN STATES AND DOMINION OF NEW
ZEALAND, 1912.

State. <i>Dup of Crim 1912</i>	<i>Per 1912</i>	Charges of Drunkenness.	Convictions.	
			Total.	Percentage of Charges.
Victoria	<i>3.56</i>	13,524	7,446	55.06
New South Wales	<i>9.99</i>	32,915	32,720	99.41
Queensland	<i>18.93</i>	14,225	14,213	99.92
South Australia	<i>22.52</i>	5,470	5,416	99.01
Western Australia	<i>12.90</i>	4,908	4,855	98.92
Tasmania	<i>16.28</i>	644	633	98.29
Northern Territory	<i>3.38</i>	80	80	100.00
Australia	<i>23.52</i>	71,766	65,363	91.08
Dominion of New Zealand	<i>15.45</i>	11,627	11,531	99.17
Australasia	<i>11.19</i>	83,393	76,894	92.21

It will be seen from the last column in the above table that the percentage of convictions in Victoria was much less than in the other States and the Dominion of New Zealand, nearly every case resulting in a conviction in the latter places, as compared with about one out of every two cases in the former. These figures seem to denote a comparative leniency on the part of magistrates in drunkenness cases in Victoria, but investigations show that in that State an offender on his first appearance is generally discharged, and that those who have been arrested on a Saturday and detained in custody until Monday, are similarly dealt with. In some cases also, when an offender has been admitted to bail after arrest, he is discharged on putting a donation in the poor-box. In all these cases no conviction is recorded in Victoria, but in the other States a conviction is entered on the records in nearly every case, whether any punishment is inflicted or not.

CONSUMPTION OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR.

Consumption
of intoxicating
liquor.

The next table shows for a period of five years the average yearly consumption of intoxicating liquors in the principal countries of the world, the information for foreign countries having been compiled from a return prepared to the order of the British House of Commons, dated 21st November, 1910:—

AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS, BEER, AND WINE IN AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, AND THE PRINCIPAL BRITISH POSSESSIONS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Yearly Average Quantity Consumed. 1909 to 1913.			Proportion per Head.		
	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.
	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.
British—						
Commonwealth of Australia ..	3,528,100	56,118,900	1,993,200	·78	12·40	·44
Dominion of New Zealand ..	803,100	9,858,300	147,200	·79	9·69	·14
	1908 to 1912.					
Canada ..	6,964,400	44,799,000	809,800	1·00	6·42	·12
Cape of Good Hope*	1,391,400	3,812,200	4,539,000	·56	1·56	1·84
Natal*	336,000	955,800	51,000	·28	·81	·04
Newfoundland ..	97,000	69,600	9,400	·40	·30	·04
United Kingdom	31,924,000	1,198,912,000	11,562,400	·71	26·72	·26
	1905 to 1909.					
Foreign—						
Austria ..	39,050,000	422,721,000	127,362,000	1·41	15·18	4·52
Belgium ..	7,907,000	355,436,000	7,660,000	1·08	48·58	1·04
Bulgaria ..	449,000	2,622,000	26,721,600	·11	·63	6·42
Denmark ..	6,026,000	53,878,000	72,986,000	2·29	20·50	·
France ..	51,902,000	313,236,000	1,353,823,000	1·33	7·96	34·52
German Empire ..	92,664,000	1,485,004,000	72,986,000	1·48	23·74	1·19
Holland ..	7,955,000	1,989,000	1,989,000	1·39	·	·35
Hungary ..	37,030,000	44,559,000	98,534,000	1·85	2·20	4·74
Italy ..	14,498,000	10,850,000	875,464,000	·43	·32	25·84
Norway ..	1,338,000	9,376,000	·	·57	4·06	·
Portugal ..	·	·	108,574,000	·	·	20·60
Roumania ..	5,130,000	3,507,000	35,468,000	·76	·53	5·36
Russian Empire ..	173,600,000	173,731,000	·	1·15	1·15	·
Servia ..	·	2,020,000	12,241,000	·	·73	4·40
Spain ..	·	·	325,015,000	·	·	17·32
Sweden ..	7,137,000	48,231,000	·	1·33	12·80	·
Switzerland ..	2,698,000	53,095,000	53,174,000	·77	15·22	15·26
United States	105,844,000	1,439,525,000	42,181,000	1·23	16·78	·49

NOTE.—Where blanks occur the information is not available.

* Figures refer to period 1905 to 1909.

Consumption
of drink in
various
countries
compared.

By comparing the figures for Australia in the foregoing table with those of several other countries it will be seen that the consumption of intoxicants was proportionately less in Australia. As regards spirits, whilst the consumption in Australia was three-fourths of a gallon per head per year, in Denmark it amounted to $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons; in Hungary to nearly 2 gallons; in Germany and Austria to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons; in Holland, Sweden, France, Belgium, the Russian Empire,

and the United States to more than a gallon; and in the United Kingdom to nearly three-fourths of a gallon. The greatest beer-producing countries of the world are the German Empire, the United States, and the United Kingdom, in that order; but in consumption per head of the population Belgium, with $48\frac{1}{2}$ gallons; the United Kingdom, with 27 gallons; Germany, with $23\frac{3}{4}$ gallons; and Denmark, with $20\frac{1}{2}$ gallons, are the foremost. The particulars in this table would indicate that Belgium consumes more beer than any other country in the world, but the statistics of the States comprising the German Empire show that Bavaria is entitled to that distinction, with a consumption of $50\frac{1}{2}$ gallons per head. The consumption in Würtemberg and in Baden was also high, reaching 32 gallons per head. The Australian consumption of $12\frac{2}{3}$ gallons does not appear to be large by comparison with those figures. The chief wine-producing countries of the world—France and Italy—are also the greatest consumers, the former averaging $34\frac{1}{2}$ gallons, and the latter 26 gallons per head. Portugal, with $20\frac{1}{2}$ gallons; Spain, with $17\frac{1}{4}$ gallons; and Switzerland, with $15\frac{1}{4}$ gallons, are also large consumers. The inhabitants of the British Empire are small wine-drinkers. At the Cape of Good Hope the consumption is highest, with nearly 2 gallons per head; Australia consumes less than half-a-gallon per head; the United Kingdom about one-quarter of a gallon; and Canada nearly one-eighth 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:—

AUSTRALIAN DRINK BILL.—YEARLY AVERAGE, 1909 TO 1913.

	Expenditure by the People on—					
	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Total.		
				Amount.	Per Head.	Per Adult Individual.
	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Commonwealth of Australia	6,174,200	8,417,800	996,600	15,588,600	3 8 11	6 2 5
Dominion of New Zealand	1,405,400	1,478,700	73,600	2,957,700	2 18 2	4 19 11

These figures show that the average yearly expenditure on drink in Australia during the quinquennium 1909 to 1913, amounted to £15,588,600, and that in New Zealand to £2,957,700. The proportion per head for the Commonwealth was £3 8s. 11d., and for New Zealand £2 18s. 2d. The corresponding proportions for the quinquennium, 1904–8, were £3 4s. 8d., and £2 17s. 9d. per head.

**Average
consumption
of alcoholic
liquors, 1881
to 1885 and
1905 to 1909.**

The subjoined table shows the average quantity and the amount per head of population of alcoholic liquors consumed in Victoria during the five-year periods ended 1885 and 1909. The period immediately preceding 1886 has been selected for comparison because in the year 1885 was passed an important measure—*The Licensing Act 1885*—relating to the obtaining and holding of licences :—

AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS, BEER, AND WINE IN VICTORIA, 1881 TO 1885 AND 1905 TO 1909.

Average of five years ended—	Quantity Consumed.			Amount per head.		
	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.
	gallons	gallons	gallons	gallons	gallons	gallons
1885	1,130,000*	14,110,800	713,500	1·21*	15·45	·78
1909	832,100	14,933,900	600,100	·66	11·92	·48

* Average of three years ended 1885.

After allowing for the increase of population, the fall between the five-year periods ended 1885 and 1909 in the quantities consumed per head represents a reduced consumption in the period ended 1909 of 683,300 gallons of spirits, 4,416,300 gallons of beer, and 376,800 gallons of wine. As the Commonwealth Government has discontinued keeping records of Inter-State trade, it is not possible to obtain the Victorian consumption for a later year than 1909. The consumption per head for the whole of Australia has not varied much during the last five years.

**Licences
Reduction
Board.**

The Licences Reduction Board provided for by the Licensing Act of 1906 was appointed on 21st May, 1907. At the same time, a Compensation Fund was instituted, which is raised by means of a percentage fee of £3 for every £100 of purchases of liquor, the owner of the premises being chargeable with two-thirds and the tenant with one-third of the fee. The amount paid into this fund was £48,233 in 1907, £48,542 in 1908, £49,300 in 1909, £48,875 in 1910, £51,716 in 1911, £55,275 in 1912, £58,947 in 1913, and £60,139 in 1914. The duties of the Board are to close sufficient hotels to absorb the funds in hand, and to re-assess the licence-fees thus lost and distribute them among the remaining houses which the Board thinks will benefit by the closing; also to fix the amount of the compensation that can ever be paid to the owner and occupier of each hotel in the State, no matter when such hotel may be closed. In re-assessing the licence-fees where hotels have been closed, if the Board consider that the trade of a licensed house was so limited as not to warrant the distribution of the whole of the lost fee, or where the trade of any remaining licensed house is so limited that such allotment would be oppressive, or where by reason of distance or sparsity of

population the trade of the licensed houses will not be materially affected in consequence of such closing, the Board is authorized to remit such portion of the licence-fees, not being less than one-half, as appears to be equitable. The maximum compensation is to be based on the results of three years preceding the Act of 1906, the period being 1904-6 in the case of owners and 1903-5 in the case of licensees, the object of taking a past period being to stop the unearned increment to those hotels that remain in consequence of their rivals being closed, and to prevent any inflation of returns. Up to 30th June, 1914, 773 hotels had been closed by the Board, or had surrendered their licences. Compensation has so far been awarded in 713 cases, and the total sum paid has been £345,977, or an average of £485 each. One hundred and ninety-three of these hotels were located in the Greater Melbourne district, and their compensation totalled £168,679, making an average of £874 each; there were 520 in country districts, whose owners and licensees received £177,298, or an average of £341 for each hotel. In the appended table particulars are given regarding the hotels in the various licensing districts dealt with by the Board:—

**OPERATIONS OF THE LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD TO
30TH JUNE, 1914.**

Licensing District.	Licences, 31st December, 1906.			Hotels closed by Board.	Compensation Awarded.	
	Number in Existence.	Statutory Number.	Number in Excess.		Owner.	Licensee.
GREATER MELBOURNE.						
Barkly (Collingwood)	27	12	15	11	£ 4,570†	£ 655†
Beaconsfield	26	20	6	3	2,352	280
Bourke	82	24	58	29	23,029	4,955
Broadmeadows	23	10	13	6	1,796	175
Cardigan	58	19	39	15	10,226	1,597
Collingwood East	22	18	4	3	1,639	262
Darling (Collingwood)	30	16	14	10	3,640*	485*
Eltham	13	10	3	3	635	Nil
Emerald Hill	58	26	32	26	18,409	3,530
Fitzroy Central	22	13	9	4	2,820	350
Fitzroy South	36	15	21	6	5,211	720
Gipps	84	12	72	32	26,020	6,203
Jolimont	12	11	1	2	1,673	325
Latrobe	53	17	36	11	9,603	1,899
Lonsdale	51	29	22	9	8,875	1,421
North Melbourne	33	21	12	4	3,295	670
Port Melbourne	46	23	23	8	4,954	865
Prahran	27	21	6	3	2,157	325
Princes Hill	34	19	15	8	6,371	863
Richmond North	24	21	3	2	1,762	232
Williamstown South	26	14	12	6	3,215	615
Total Greater Melbourne ...	787	371	416	201	142,252	26,427

* Compensation for six hotels.—† Compensation for seven hotels.

OPERATIONS OF THE LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD TO 30TH JUNE,
1914—continued.

Licensing District.	Licences, 31st December, 1908.			Hotels closed by Board.	Compensation Awarded.	
	Number in Existence.	Statutory Number.	Number in Excess.		Owner.	Licensee.
COUNTRY.					£	£
Alexandra	17	9	8	5	1,706	145
Allansford	12	11	1	1	375	60
Ararat	17	6	11	7	170*	35*
Bacchus Marsh	11	6	5	4	1,568	155
Bairnsdale	13	10	3	1	400	100
Ballan	21	12	9	8	1,700	190
Ballarat East	41	39	2	2	750	165
Ballarat West	83	36	47	16	9,267	2,046
Barkly (Bendigo)	34	19	15	8	3,206	555
Beaufort	26	11	15	11	2,587	135
Beechworth	33	12	21	13	3,004	130
Benalla	14	11	3	3	920	195
Boort	5	5	...	1	260	Nil
Branxholme	12	10	2	1	350	Nil
Bridgewater	23	8	15	11	1,914†	315†
Bright	26	10	16	7	1,773	150
Bullarook	8	5	3	2	522	100
Bungaree	21	11	10	7	1,182	260
Buninyong	25	11	14	9	1,833	339
Carisbrook	11	3	8	3	706	92
Castlemaine	49	12	37	27	5,704	1,211
Charlton	20	10	10	4	1,050	185
Chiltern	15	6	9	8	2,270	270
Clunes	36	12	24	17	3,713	403
Creswick	22	10	12	7	1,211	228
Dargo	6	6	...	1	75	Nil
Darling (Bendigo)	71	13	58	24	14,158	1,975
Daylesford	20	6	14	5	1,655	465
Dowling Forest	19	9	10	5	1,285	156
Dunmunkle	19	8	11	4	1,325	135
Dunolly	24	10	14	10	2,049	381
Eaglehawk	42	16	26	16	2,099†	265†
Echuca	22	8	14	5	3,354	540
Franklin	31	11	20	11	1,646	226
Fryers	18	6	12	10	1,858	179
Geelong East	26	21	5	3	1,860	220
Geelong West	31	22	9	3	1,932	300
Gisborne	15	8	7	3	745	72
Glenorchy	10	8	2	1	160	48
Golden Square	57	26	31	17	3,986†	485†
Goulburn	26	12	14	10	3,547	324

* Compensation for one hotel. —† Compensation for seven hotels. —‡ Compensation for eight hotels.

OPERATIONS OF THE LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD TO 30TH JUNE,
1914—continued.

Licensing District.	Licences, 31st December, 1906.			Hotels closed by Board.	Compensation Awarded.	
	Number in Existence.	Statutory Number.	Number in Excess.		Owner.	Licensee.
COUNTRY—continued.					£	£
Healesville	7	4	3	1	210	Nil
Heathcote	24	9	15	13	3,634	381
Horsham	16	10	6	1	115	50
Huntly	21	7	14	9	2,771	520
Inglewood	20	8	12	12	531†	63†
Kangaroo Flat	31	14	17	13	3,193	388
Kerang	20	12	8	1	250	Nil
Kilmore	13	8	5	1	175	Nil
Koroit	15	11	4	2	710	90
Kyneton	31	14	17	14	1,119§	142§
Lancefield	19	7	12	9	660†	55†
Landsborough	8	6	2	2	311	1
Lara	7	7	...	1	200	90
Leigh	6	5	1	1	445	Nil
Lexton	7	3	4	2	465	35
Maldon	23	10	13	13	2,872	510
Mansfield	13	8	5	3	753	82
Melton	26	8	18	11	3,697	490
Meredith	5	4	1	1	275	Nil
Moyston	12	8	4	2	205*	Nil*
Newstead	10	7	3	4	1,067	98
Numurkah	27	13	14	8	4,090	565
Penshurst	8	6	2	1	370	30
Pitfield	15	12	3	4	1,003	20
Port Fairy	14	11	3	2	700	90
Portland	10	7	3	1	374	Nil
Queenscliff	16	13	3	1	300	145
Rochester	13	9	4	2	855	270
Rochester East... ..	7	7	...	1	200	Nil
Rosedale	7	6	1	1	57	3
Runnymede	8	5	3	3	660	115
Rushworth	19	9	10	6	955	61
Rutherglen	19	13	6	5	1,726	380
Sale	17	7	10	6	2,511	440
Sebastopol	22	11	11	4	1,285	161
Serpentine	6	4	2	1	75	30
Seymour	10	8	2	1	450	110
Shepparton	13	9	4	1	No claim	150
St. Arnaud	15	7	8	4	2,610	455
Stawell	28	9	19	13	3,278	649
Strathfieldsaye	17	6	11	6	1,179	149
Talbot	26	12	14	11	2,163	285
Paradale	17	7	10	9	1,658	30

* Compensation for one hotel. —† Compensation for two hotels. —‡ Compensation for four hotels. —§ Compensation for six hotels.

OPERATIONS OF THE LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD TO 30TH JUNE, 1914—continued.

Licensing District.	Licences, 31st December, 1906.			Hotels closed by Board.	Compensation Awarded.	
	Number in Existence.	Statutory Number.	Number in Excess.		Owner.	Licensee.
COUNTRY—continued.						
Timor	25	12	13	10	£ 1,954	£ 181
Towong	21	14	7	7	1,265	148
Trentham	15	7	8	5	1,458	100
Walhalla	22	10	12	12	2,845	500
Wangaratta	24	11	13	6	2,520	200
Warrenheip	12	6	6	2	500	32
Warrnambool	19	12	7	4	2,260	390
Whittlesea	11	8	3	3	1,050	185
Wodonga	9	6	3	2	665	Nil
Woods Point	10	7	3	1	120	Nil
Yackandandah	10	9	1	1	255	No claim
Yarrawonga	23	12	11	1	270	Nil
Total Country	1,901	960	941	572	155,194	22,104
Grand Total	2,688	1,331	1,357	773	297,446	48,531

The return given hereunder shows the number of hotels in Victoria in 1885 and 1914, 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 1914.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Number of Hotels.	Persons to each Hotel.
1885	969,200	4,265	227
1914 (30th June)	1,422,000	2,646	537
Increase	452,800	...	310
Decrease ... ..	...	1,619	...

While the population has increased by 47 per cent., the number of hotels has decreased by 38 per cent., and the number of persons to an hotel is now 137 per cent. more than in 1885. During the period 1885-1914, 217 hotels were closed as the result of local option polls, 773 hotels were deprived of their licences by the Licences Reduction Board, or surrendered their licences to the Board, and 629 closed voluntarily.

The *Lotteries Gaming and Betting Act* 1906 provides that all race-courses must be licensed, for which a fee of £1 per annum is charged. In addition to this fee it is stipulated that there shall be paid annually a sum equal to 3 per cent. of the gross revenue derived from all sources. Where the gross revenue

Race-course
licences and
percentage
fees.

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 eight years were as follows :—

REVENUE FROM RACECOURSE LICENCES AND PERCENTAGE FEES.

Year ended 30th June.			Amount.	Year ended 30th June.			Amount.
			£				£
1907	..	..	4,962	1911	..	..	7,977
1908	..	..	5,818	1912	..	..	9,216
1909	..	..	6,007	1913	..	..	10,019
1910	..	..	6 201	1914	..	..	9,982

GAOLS AND PRISONERS.

There are eight gaols in Victoria, including the Pentridge Penal Establishment, and three reformatory prisons, also seven police gaols which are used as receiving stations, and the figures below show that there is still accommodation in the gaols for about two and a half times the average number of prisoners in confinement. The following statement gives for the year 1913 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, 1913.

Name of Institution.	Number of Prisoners.							
	For whom there is Accommodation.		Daily Average.		Total Received.		In Confinement, 31.12.13.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Pentridge ..	684	..	404	..	503	..	424	..
Pentridge Reformatory Prison ..	116	..	56	..	22	..	59	..
Ballarat ..	62	18	25	2	320	31	20	4
Beechworth ..	66	15	16	..	118	7	18	..
Bendigo ..	116	28	18	1	322	15	18	..
Castlemaine Reformatory Prison ..	92	..	23	..	29	..	26	..
Coburg Female Prison ..	..	324	..	81	..	306	..	79
Jika Reformatory Female Prison ..	..	9	..	4	..	1	..	3
Geelong ..	187	29	67	..	297	11	68	1
Melbourne ..	249	60	155	39	3,324	1,202	109	22
Sale ..	30	5	6	..	91	4	1	..
Police Gaols ..	102	22	6	..	331	6	11	..
Total ..	1,704	510	776	127	5,357	1,583	754	109

Prisoners in
confinement,
1871 to 1913
—decrease.

Hereunder is a statement of the average number of prisoners in detention in the gaols of the State at the end of decennial periods from 1871, and during the past five years, from which it will be seen that the decrease in later years is very considerable. The rate per 10,000 of population, aged fifteen years and over, was, in 1913, 36 per cent. less than in 1901, 63 per cent. less than in 1891, 69 per cent. less than in 1881, and 76 per cent. less than in 1871.

PRISONERS IN CONFINEMENT, 1871 TO 1913.

Year.	Average number of Prisoners in confinement.			Proportion per 10,000 of Population, 15 years and over.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1871 ...	1,345	274	1,619	54·77	15·46	38·30
1881 ...	1,294	304	1,598	45·25	12·35	30·03
1891 ...	1,550	350	1,900	38·78	10·07	25·43
1901 ...	951	200	1,151	23·92	5·06	14·53
1909 ...	769	115	884	17·44	2·55	9·91
1910 ...	765	111	876	17·08	2·43	9·68
1911 ...	713	100	813	15·73	2·16	8·87
1912 ..	726	112	838	15·56	2·35	8·88
1913 ...	776	127	903	16·01	2·61	9·30

Birthplaces,
religions,
and ages of
prisoners.

The birthplaces, religions, and ages of prisoners constantly detained, as deduced from the numbers passing through the gaols, are shown below for the five decennial periods ended with 1911 and for 1913:—

BIRTHPLACES, RELIGIONS, AND AGES OF PRISONERS CONSTANTLY DETAINED, 1871 TO 1913.

	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1913.
Total	1,619	1,598	1,900	1,151	813	903
Birthplace—						
Australia and New Zealand	259	584	845	689	595	645
England and Wales ..	628	401	420	149	87	102
Scotland	129	105	129	56	26	35
Ireland	430	378	336	160	62	70
China	75	27	14	18	4	5
Others	98	103	156	79	39	46

BIRTHPLACES, RELIGIONS, AND AGES OF PRISONERS CONSTANTLY
DETAINED, 1871 TO 1913—*continued.*

	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1913.
Religion—						
Protestants	977	888	1,098	651	476	513
Roman Catholics.. ..	556	671	729	465	317	362
Jews	7	7	14	8	4	4
Buddhists, Confucians, &c.	74	27	14	12	1	1
Others	5	5	45	15	15	23
Age—						
Under 20 years	Information not available.	229	129	75	54	59
20 to 30 years		473	669	316	205	245
30 to 40 years		312	457	337	211	226
40 to 50 years		294	279	234	193	190
50 to 60 years		166	193	102	96	115
60 years and over		124	173	87	54	68

BIRTHPLACES, RELIGIONS, AND AGES OF PRISONERS CONSTANTLY
DETAINED PER 10,000 OF POPULATION, 1871 TO 1913.*

	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1913.
Birthplace—						
Australia and New Zealand	7·23	10·84	10·65	7·25	5·32	5·44
England and Wales	36·75	27·20	25·78	12·72	9·73	10·78
Scotland	22·95	21·81	25·46	15·66	9·78	12·44
Ireland	42·80	43·58	39·39	26·01	14·95	15·95
China	42·00	22·88	16·53	28·89	7·14	8·35
Others	35·22	35·34	39·24	25·80	11·64	12·95
Religion—						
Protestants	18·88	14·36	13·12	7·19	4·90	4·99
Roman Catholics.. ..	32·59	32·98	29·33	17·63	11·07	11·93
Jews	19·60	16·17	21·68	13·54	6·38	5·98
Buddhists, Confucians, &c.	41·63	24·20	20·75	21·95	3·89	3·58
Others	2·27	2·00	10·78	7·03	3·11	4·51
Age—						
Under 20 years	Information not available.	5·30	2·53	1·42	1·01	1·04
20 to 30 years		34·18	27·36	15·30	8·67	9·78
30 to 40 years		34·82	31·30	18·23	11·66	11·80
40 to 50 years		30·95	32·00	20·07	11·64	10·83
50 to 60 years		24·84	23·95	15·35	9·60	10·86
60 years and over		30·88	23·90	8·73	5·58	6·64

* The ratios refer to 10,000 persons in the community whose birthplaces, religions, or ages were as stated above.

Education of prisoners. It will be seen from the following figures that there has been a steady increase during the last 43 years in the proportion of prisoners who are able to read and write, and that there has been a corresponding diminution in the number of those who are entirely illiterate :—

EDUCATION OF PRISONERS, 1871 TO 1913.

Year.	Number of Prisoners in every 100—		
	Able to Read and Write.	Able to Read Only.	Illiterate.
1871	63	23	14
1881	81	7	12
1891	88	3	9
1901	91	1	8
1911	96	...	4
1913	97	...	3

The accompanying table shows the number of prisoners in confinement in the Australian States and New Zealand, also the proportion per 10,000 of the population, on 31st December, in the last year of each of the four decennia ended 1901, and in each of the past five years :—

PRISONERS IN GAOLS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND, 1871 TO 1913.

State.	Number of Prisoners in Confinement on the 31st December.									
	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	
Victoria.. ..	1,623	1,509	1,810	1,150	844	859	797	880	863	
New South Wales ..	1,430	2,075	2,616	1,812	1,430	1,323	1,249	1,363	1,456	
Queensland	231	304	613	574	516	527	514	529	415	
South Australia ..	185	489	278	238	276	269	229	287	288	
Western Australia ..	*	*	*	360	400	372	330	364	311	
Tasmania	*	*	165	117	79	72	65	64	69	
Northern Territory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	12	8	
Australia .. ..	..	..	..	4,251	3,545	3,422	3,186	3,499	3,410	
Dominion of New Zealand (including Maoris) ..	*	698	534	713	949	881	873	866	919	
	Prisoners per 10,000 of Population.									
	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	
Victoria.. ..	21.71	17.15	15.63	9.48	6.54	6.57	5.96	6.40	6.11	
New South Wales ..	27.62	26.53	22.51	13.13	8.91	8.08	7.38	7.67	7.95	
Queensland	18.46	13.70	15.31	11.35	8.93	8.80	8.26	8.31	6.29	
South Australia ..	9.80	17.10	8.56	6.51	6.96	6.56	5.43	6.67	6.54	
Western Australia ..	*	*	*	18.55	15.06	13.44	11.22	11.89	9.70	
Tasmania	*	*	10.92	6.71	4.09	3.72	3.36	3.25	3.42	
Northern Territory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.16	34.53	21.79	
Australia .. ..	..	..	..	11.11	8.01	7.50	6.97	7.39	7.00	
Dominion of New Zealand ..	*	12.81	7.90	8.58	9.21	8.38	8.12	7.86	8.01	

* Information not available.

Convicted
prisoners,
31st
December,
1913.

The total number of prisoners in gaol in Victoria under sentence at the end of the year 1913 was 826, of whom 652, or 79 per cent., were natives of Australia and New Zealand—the number born in Victoria being 521, or 63 per cent.

The entirely illiterate persons convicted and under detention at that date numbered only 19. Particulars are given in the following table:—

AGES, BIRTHPLACES, RELIGIONS, AND EDUCATION OF
PRISONERS IN GAOL IN VICTORIA UNDER SENTENCE
ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1913.

	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 ..	58	261	204	197	70	36	..	720	106	826
<i>Birthplaces.</i>										
Victoria ..	53	158	130	134	39	7	..	455	66	521
Other Australian States ..	3	46	27	24	8	6	..	99	15	114
New Zealand ..	..	9	5	2	1	..	..	14	3	17
England and Wales ..	1	25	21	16	5	10	..	68	10	78
Scotland ..	..	11	8	5	..	2	..	24	2	26
Ireland ..	..	2	4	4	14	4	..	20	8	28
China ..	1	1	1	..	1	2	..	6	..	6
Other Countries ..	..	9	8	12	2	5	..	34	2	36
<i>Religions.</i>										
Church of England ..	35	132	92	86	28	17	..	351	39	390
Presbyterian ..	4	23	23	23	6	2	..	73	13	86
Methodist ..	2	27	22	12	4	2	..	58	11	69
Roman Catholic ..	14	60	60	68	25	10	..	194	43	237
Other Christian Religions ..	2	11	4	4	4	..	..	25	..	25
Hebrew ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
Mahommedan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buddhist ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No Religion ..	1	3	3	4	3	3	..	17	..	17
<i>Education.</i>										
English Language— Read and Write ..	56	255	203	189	67	31	..	697	104	801
Read only ..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	5	1	6
Foreign Language only— Read and Write ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Read only ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cannot Read ..	2	6	1	8	1	1	..	18	1	19

POLICE PROTECTION.**Strength of
police force
in Victoria.**

The table below contains the number and designation of the police force in Victoria on the 31st December, 1913 :—

POLICE IN VICTORIA, 31st DECEMBER, 1913.

Designation.	Number.		
	Metropolitan.	Country.	Total.
<i>Foot.</i>			
Chief Commissioner	1	...	1
Superintendents	2	9	11
Inspectors	2	5	7
Sub-Inspectors	15	4	19
Sergeants, First class	31	17	48
" Second class	25	21	46
Senior Constables	84	83	167
Constables	787	322	1,109
Detectives	39	4	43
Others	4	...	4
Total	990	465	1,455
<i>Mounted.</i>			
Sergeants, First class ... ..	...	1	1
Senior Constables	1	3	4
Constables	9	284	293
Total	10	288	298
Grand Total	1,000	753	1,753

**Strength of
police force
in Australia
and New
Zealand.**

The figures given hereunder show the numerical strength of the police force in Australia and New Zealand, and the proportion of same to population on 31st December, 1913 :—

POLICE IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1913.

State.	Number.			Proportion per 10,000 of Population.
	Metropolitan.	Country.	Total.	
Victoria	1,000	753	1,753	12·41
New South Wales	1,191	1,401	2,592	14·51
Queensland	358	756	1,114	16·87
South Australia	295	205	500	11·36
Western Australia	162	318	480	14·97
Tasmania	90	143	238	11·80
Northern Territory .. ..	..	26	26	70·81
Total Australia	3,096	3,607	6,703	13·76
Dominion of New Zealand	119	737	856	7·89

It will be seen that the Northern Territory and Queensland have the greatest police protection in proportion to population, Western Australia and New South Wales having the next greatest, and New Zealand by far the lowest. Of course, where the population is scattered, it is natural that more police in proportion to population will be required than in a densely populated centre where the area requiring protection is comparatively small.

Expenditure
on police,
gaols, &c.

The following table shows the amounts and the amount per head of population expended in connexion with the police, and the penal establishments and gaols of Victoria, for the year 1871-2, and for subsequent years in decennial intervals until 1901-2 inclusive, also for each of the five years ended with 1912-13 :—

EXPENDITURE ON POLICE AND GAOLS, 1871-2 TO 1912-13.

Year.	Amount Expended (exclusive of Pensions) on—					Amount per Head of Population.
	Maintenance, &c.		Buildings.		Total.	
	Police.	Gaols and Penal Establishments.	Police.	Gaols and Penal Establishments.		
	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.
1871-2 ..	190,711	57,855	5,722	2,133	256,421	6 10
1881-2 ..	201,063	53,032	14,996	3,328	272,419	6 2
1891-2 ..	283,409	65,679	19,113	23,319	391,520	6 9
1901-2 ..	271,561	51,948	7,064	3,613	334,186	5 6
1908-9 ..	282,044	49,025	10,117	1,708	342,894	5 5
1909-10 ..	293,846	49,869	10,448	2,139	356,302	5 6
1910-11 ..	308,676	48,706	11,987	1,691	371,060	5 8
1911-12 ..	316,450	48,514	12,856	2,300	380,126	5 8
1912-13 ..	333,027	50,952	21,369	2,237	410,585	5 11

Expenditure
on police and
gaols in
Australasia.

The following were the amounts expended on police and gaols in the Australian States and New Zealand during the year 1912-13 :—

EXPENDITURE ON POLICE AND GAOLS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1912-13.

State.	Amount Expended (exclusive of Pensions) on—					Amount per Head of Population.
	Maintenance, &c.		Buildings.		Total.	
	Police.	Gaols and Penal Establish- ments.	Police.	Gaols and Penal Establish- ments.		
	£	£	£	£		s. d.
Victoria	333,027	50,952	24,369	2,237	410,585	5 11
New South Wales ..	574,806	99,411	18,136	7,413	699,766	7 10
Queensland	277,861	27,304	24,895	4,496	334,556	10 6
South Australia ..	116,847	17,727	10,939	2,516	148,029	6 11
Western Australia ..	127,179	22,291	13,997	1,306	164,773	10 9
Tasmania	43,260	5,664	..	..	48,924	5 0
Northern Territory ..	9,118	2,068	330	161	11,677	67 2
Australia	1,482,098	225,417	92,666	18,129	1,818,310	7 8
Dominion of New Zealand	213,227	48,670	20,275	6,272	288,444	5 3

Executions.

During the nine years ended with 1913 there were only two executions in Victoria, one of which took place in 1908 and one in 1912. Since the first settlement of Port Phillip in 1835, 170 criminals

have been executed within the State, of whom only four were females. The following table shows the crimes for which they were executed, also their birthplaces and religions:—

OFFENCES FOR WHICH CRIMINALS WERE EXECUTED, ALSO THEIR BIRTHPLACES AND RELIGIONS, 1842 TO 1913.

Offence—

Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	131
Attempt to murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Carnally knowing and abusing a girl under 12 years of age	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unnatural offence on a child	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Robbery with violence	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Burglary and wounding	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Arson	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	170

Birthplace—

Victoria	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Other Australian States and New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
China	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Other Countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	18

Religion—

Protestants	...	...	...	...	...	...	101
Roman Catholics	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Mahommedans, Buddhists, Confucians, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
No religion (Aborigines)	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

Inquests.

The number of inquiries into the causes of deaths of individuals during the last five years is given below:—

INQUESTS, 1909 TO 1913.

Causes of Death found to be due to—				1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
External Causes—								
Accident	..	..	..	373	398	381	420	392
Homicide	..	..	..	6	6	9	14	12
Suicide	..	..	..	92	119	145	133	135
Execution	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Doubtful	..	..	..	69	55	56	68	59
Disease or Natural Causes	..	..	..	612	604	666	736	596
Intemperance	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	9
Unspecified or Doubtful Causes	..	..	..	5	4	7	2	2
Being "Still Born"	..	..	..	5	3	1	1	1
Total	..	..	..	1,162	1,191	1,266	1,377	1,206
Proportion per 10,000 of Population				9.07	9.17	9.58	10.17	8.66

Of the violent deaths during the last five years, 67 per cent. were due to accidental causes, 2 per cent. to homicide, and 21 per cent. to suicide, while in 10 per cent. of the cases the cause or motive of the violence which caused death was doubtful.

SOCIAL CONDITION.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.

The University of Melbourne.

The University of Melbourne was incorporated and endowed by an Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of Victoria, to which the Royal assent was given on 22nd January, 1853. The University buildings, together with those of the affiliated colleges, are situated on 106 acres of land, in the southern part of Carlton. The University consists of a Council and Senate, and is incorporated and made a body politic with perpetual succession. It has power to grant degrees, diplomas, certificates, and licences in all faculties except divinity. The Council consists of twenty members elected by the Senate for a term of five years, together with three members appointed by the Governor in Council. It elects two of its members to be Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor respectively. The Senate consists of all persons who have graduated doctor or master in the University. It elects a Warden annually from its members. Control and management are in the hands of the Council. Council and Senate conjointly make statutes and regulations. There is no religious test for admission. By Royal letters patent of 14th March, 1859, it is declared that the degrees of the University of Melbourne shall be as fully recognised as those of any University in the United Kingdom. Scholarships, exhibitions, and prizes are provided in all the principal subjects, the cost being defrayed partly out of University funds and partly by private bequests. In the matter of endowment by private persons, the Melbourne University does not compare favorably with others. Still, the investments at present held as the result of private benefactions, together with donations which have been expended on buildings and equipment, amount to about £200,000. The Act of 1853 provides for an endowment of £9,000 annually for maintenance and management. Additional grants have been voted annually by Parliament for maintenance, and from time to time for building purposes. Since 1853, the amount received from the Government has been £1,013,781—£217,531 for building and apparatus, £647,500 endowment under "Special Appropriation Act," 16 Vic. 34, and £148,750 additional endowment by annual votes of the Legislature. By Act No. 1926 of 1904 an additional endowment of £11,000 annually is provided for a period of ten years, conditionally on the University undertaking teaching in agriculture and mining, and granting a number of free scholarships to pupils from the primary schools; also £1,000 on condition that Evening Lectures are held at the University. In addition, the Council derives

income from the fees paid by students for lectures, examinations, certificates, and diplomas. These are charged as follows:—

- For the degree of Bachelor of Arts, £12 12s. per annum.
- For the degree of Bachelor of Science, £21 per annum.
- For the degree of Bachelor of Laws, £12 12s. for each of the 1st and 2nd years; and £25 4s. for each of the 3rd and 4th years.
- For the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery, £22 per annum.
- For the degrees of Bachelor of Civil Engineering, Bachelor of Electrical Engineering, Bachelor of Mining Engineering, and Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering, £18 18s. for the 1st year, £21 for the 2nd year, and £25 4s. for each of the 3rd and 4th years.
- For the degree of Bachelor of Music and Diploma in Music, £12 12s. per annum.
- For the degree of Bachelor of Agriculture, £21 per annum.
- For the degree of Bachelor of Veterinary Medicine £22 for the 1st year, £25 for each of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th years, and £20 for the 5th year.
- For the Licence in Veterinary Medicine, £18 for the 1st year, and £25 for each of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th years.
- For the degree of Bachelor of Dental Science, fees are paid to the Australian College of Dentistry.
- For the course for Diploma of Education, £6 6s. per annum for students of the Education Department. For other Students, the fees are those of the course taken during the first two years, and £12 12s. for the 3rd year.
- For the Diploma of Agriculture, £21 per annum.
- For the Diplomas in Mining and in Metallurgy, £18 18s. for the 1st year, £21 for the 2nd year, and £25 4s. for the 3rd year.
- For the Diploma of Architecture, £12 12s. per annum.
- For single subjects, special fees are charged, ranging from £2 2s. each annually to £21, the latter fee being chargeable for Science subjects in which laboratory work plays a great part.
- For admission to degrees, £7 7s. is payable by bachelors (except Dentistry, £3 3s.), and £10 10s., by masters and doctors.
- For any diploma, £3 3s. is the fee.
- For the Licence in Veterinary Science, £5 5s.
- For certificates of matriculation, attendance upon lectures, &c., special small fees are charged.

Examinations. In May, 1906, the last matriculation examination was held, and the 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 1913:—

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY, 1913.

	Number who attempted to Pass fully.	Number who Passed fully.	
		Total.	Percentage.
Examination—			
Primary	130	56	43·1
Junior, Public	2,407	1,181	49·1
„ Commercial	48	23	47·9
Senior, Public	513	255	49·7

No candidate attempted to pass fully in the Senior Commercial examination. The percentage of passes obtained at the Junior Public examination, 49·1, was higher than that generally gained at previous examinations.

Degrees.

The number of degrees taken in 1913 was 263, 260 of which were direct and 3 *ad eundem*, as against a total of 1,011 for the preceding five years, or an average of 202 per annum for that period. During those five years 994 persons obtained direct and 17 *ad eundem* degrees. Of the total number of 5,382 degrees granted since the establishment of the University, 527 have been conferred on women, 521 of which were direct and 6 *ad eundem*. These were apportioned as follows:—227 Bachelor of Arts, 111 Master of Arts, 58 Bachelor of Medicine, 5 Doctor of Medicine, 56 Bachelor of Surgery, 6 Bachelor of Laws, 3 Doctor of Science, 36 Bachelor of Science, 17 Master of Science, 5 Bachelor of Music, and 3 Bachelor of Dental Science. The following table shows the number of degrees conferred at the University between the date of its first opening and the end of 1913—the years 1912 and 1913 being shown separately:—

DEGREES CONFERRED.

Degrees.	Prior to 1912.			During 1912.			During 1913.			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 ...	1011	116	1127	29	...	29	27	1	28	1067	117	1184
Master of Arts ...	562	172	734	18	3	21	14	1	15	594	176	770
Doctor of Letters ...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Bachelor of Medicine ...	929	15	944	22	...	22	52	...	52	1003	15	1018
Doctor of Medicine ...	167	107	274	15	...	15	13	...	13	195	107	302
Bachelor of Surgery ...	854	4	858	23	...	23	55	...	55	932	4	936
Master of Surgery ...	16	...	16	2	...	2	1	...	1	19	...	19
Bachelor of Laws ...	388	9	397	12	2	14	11	...	11	411	11	422
Master of Laws ...	74	3	77	2	...	2	1	...	1	77	3	80
Doctor of Laws ...	16	22	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	22	38
Bachelor of Civil Engineering ...	161	2	163	9	...	9	7	...	7	177	2	179
Bachelor of Mining Engineering ...	22	...	22	2	...	2	1	...	1	25	...	25
Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
Master of Engineering ...	75	...	75	1	...	1	1	...	1	77	...	77
Bachelor of Science ...	99	4	103	18	1	19	12	...	12	129	5	134
Master of Science ...	43	1	44	5	...	5	8	1	9	56	2	58
Doctor of Science ...	10	8	18	3	...	3	4	...	4	17	8	25
Bachelor of Music ...	7	2	9	2	...	2	2	...	2	11	2	13
Doctor of Music ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Bachelor of Dental Science ...	13	...	13	13	...	13	31	...	31	57	...	57
Doctor of Dental Science ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4
Bachelor of Veterinary Science ...	8	...	8	6	...	6	10	...	10	24	...	24
Doctor of Veterinary Science ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Bachelor of Agricultural Science ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	6	...	6	8	...	8
Total ...	4461	468	4929	184	6	190	260	3	263	4905	477	5382

Students attending lectures, and undergraduates admitted.

The number of persons attending lectures has greatly increased during the past ten years, the total in 1913 having been 1,330 as compared with 615 in 1904, thus showing an advance of over 116 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 119 per cent. in the period mentioned.

PERSONS ADMITTED AS UNDERGRADUATES AND STUDENTS ATTENDING LECTURES, 1909 to 1913.

Year.	Number of Persons Matriculated and Admitted as Undergraduates.			Number of Students Attending Lectures.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1909 ...	179	51	230	845	276	1,121
1910 ...	214	73	287	903	334	1,237
1911 ...	239	44	283	944	276	1,220
1912 ...	243	72	315	1,009	310	1,319
1913 ...	205	82	287	1,015	315	1,330

Of the number attending lectures in 1913—1,330—426 were students in Arts and Education, 158 in Laws, 80 in Engineering, 374 in Medicine, 35 in Science, 86 in Music, 85 in Dentistry, 15 in Agriculture, 34 in Veterinary Science, 17 in Architecture, and 1 in Public Health, and 19 were doing Science Research Work.

Prior to 1911, it was the practice to publish under the heading of University Finance the transactions relating to the General Account only, but of late years other funds have become so important that, in order to prevent misleading comparisons, it is thought desirable to show the receipts and expenditure in all departments of the University. This has been done in the subjoined statement:—

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY, 1913.

—	General Account.			Other Accounts.			All Departments.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Receipts—									
Government Grants ..	22,000	0	0	11,648	18	2	33,648	18	2
Lecture, Degree, Examination, and other Fees ..	26,949	15	7	6,459	5	0	33,409	0	7
Other sources ..	1,321	5	2	8,432	1	4	9,753	6	6
Total ..	50,271	0	9	26,540	4	6	76,811	5	3
Expenditure ..	50,814	16	2	23,414	13	11	74,229	10	1

In addition the University received the sum of £805 from private benefactors, to be held in trust for scholarships and other purposes.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

**The
affiliated
colleges.**

The permission accorded by the "University Act of Incorporation" for the establishment of affiliated colleges has been taken advantage of by the clergy and people of the Church of England, and of the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches of Victoria. Large residential colleges have been built upon the sites reserved for this purpose, which are situated in the northern portion of the University grounds, fronting Sydney-road and College-crescent, Carlton. These colleges, which admit students without regard to their religious beliefs, maintain efficient staffs of tutors and lecturers for the teaching of the principal subjects in each of the University courses. They also provide training for the ministers of their respective denominations. The Roman Catholic body has not yet erected a college upon its site in Madeline-street. In 1906, the Australian College of Dentistry was formally affiliated with the University, which obtained certain rights of supervision and control, and in return undertook to recognise the professional teaching of the College in connexion with the Degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery.

**Trinity
College.**

The Anglican Church was the first to avail itself of the right to establish an affiliated college. In 1869, Bishop Perry (then Lord Bishop of Melbourne) assisted by Professor Wilson, Sir William Stawell, Dean Macartney, and others, undertook to raise the funds required for the college buildings. Their efforts were crowned with success, and the building of Trinity was commenced in the following year. Its progress was remarkably rapid, and, in 1877, it was found necessary to increase the accommodation for students. In 1883, the Clarke buildings were erected by Sir W. J. and Mr. Joseph Clarke, and additions have been repeatedly made since that time. In 1886, Trinity College Hostel, for resident women students of the college, was established by the present Warden, and was carried on until 1890 in houses rented by him. In 1890, mainly through the munificence of the late Janet Lady Clarke, the Hostel was supplied with permanent buildings erected within the College precincts, and named "The Janet Clarke Buildings." The Hostel forms an integral part of Trinity College, and the women students of the college consequently enjoy all its educational advantages on equal terms with the men students. The Hostel, like the College itself, is open to students of all religious denominations. The college buildings consist of a chapel, dining hall, chemical and biological laboratories, lecture-rooms, libraries, and students' common-room, in addition to apartments for the Warden, tutors, and students. The warden of the college is Dr. Alex. Leeper, M.A., LL.D., late of Trinity College, Dublin, and of St. John's College, Oxford, who is assisted by a staff of tutors and lecturers. There is a chaplain, and there are two resident medical tutors. The college annually holds, in the month of November, an examination for open scholarships and exhibitions. Prospectuses may be obtained on application to the Warden.

**Ormond
College.**

In 1877, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Victoria appointed a committee to take charge of the site assigned to it. Shortly afterwards it was resolved to raise subscriptions, to obtain the Crown grant for the land, and to proceed with the erection of a college. When £6,000 was subscribed for the purpose, Mr. Francis Ormond offered £10,000, provided that the church obtained £10,000 from other sources, and in less than a year the Council was in a position to receive Mr. Ormond's subscription. The buildings were at once commenced, and the college was opened in March, 1881. It was then announced that Mr. Ormond would bear the whole expense of the structural part of the building, so that the remaining subscriptions could be entirely devoted to payments for fittings, improvements, repairs, &c. In 1883, the buildings were enlarged. In 1887, Mr. Ormond erected the Victoria Wing, in honour of the late Queen's Jubilee. The buildings comprise lecture and reading-rooms, common-room, and master's, tutors', and students' quarters. They form a college of residence for students attending the University of Melbourne in Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, Engineering, Mining, and Agriculture. The college is open to members of all religious denominations. In it are delivered the lectures of the Theological Hall of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria for the training of Ministers of that church. The theological course covers three years after a student has taken his B.A. degree in the University, and the lectures are given by a staff specially set apart for that purpose. Mr. Ormond's benefactions, amounting to £41,780 during his life-time, were increased under his bequest to a sum which will ultimately amount to £100,000. The college bears the name of this generous donor. The master is Dr. J. H. MacFarland, M.A., LL.D.

**Queen's
College.**

The Conference of the Methodist Church in Victoria, in 1878, appointed a committee to arrange for the building of a college. A request for donations met with a generous response, the first donor being Sir William McArthur, who made a gift of £1,000. The work of erecting the college was not, however, commenced until 1887. It was formally opened in March, 1888. The strenuous efforts of the Rev. W. A. Quick, in the establishment of the college, entitle him to the honour of being regarded as its founder. In 1889, large additions were made to the buildings, which now comprise fully equipped lecture-rooms, laboratories, library, reading-rooms, and apartments for the master, tutors, and students. Further additions were made in 1905, and the "coming of age" of the college was celebrated in 1909 by the enlargement of the building so as to provide a larger library and common-room, with the result that the college is

now capable of accommodating about 70 students in residence. Its lectures are open to non-resident, as well as to resident, students. The master is the Rev. E. H. Sugden, M.A., B.Sc.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

**University
extension.**

The system of local lectures and classes, known as University Extension, which has been in vogue in England for nearly 50 years, and has more lately been introduced into other countries of Europe and the United States, was organized in Victoria in 1891, under a Board appointed by the Melbourne University. The system aims at bringing teaching of the scope and standard of that given at the University itself within the reach of the numerous and constantly growing class of people whose position in life prevents them from attending lectures there, but who wish to devote their leisure to systematic reading and study. To these, material assistance is given by formal lectures, illustrated, where the subject requires it, by demonstrations and experiments, by informal classes and discussions, and by the examination and criticism of written essays. By thus systematizing the knowledge of the extension students, guiding their reading, and suggesting new methods and new directions of inquiry, the 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 movement is under the control of the University Extension Board, which consists of eighteen members, of whom not more than five may be non-graduates. This Board acts in conjunction with the local committees of the several centres scattered throughout the suburbs and country towns. The Board supplies a list of suitable courses of lectures by competent and approved lecturers, and the local committee chooses the lecturer and subject. During the year 1913, lectures were delivered at eleven centres in Melbourne, and at Ballarat, Bendigo, Castlemaine, Warragul, Leongatha, Wangaratta, Shepparton, Colac, Beechworth, Donald, St. Arnaud, Maryborough, Kyneton, and Korumburra.

Mr. Albert Mansbridge, M.A., visited Victoria and the other States during the year and organized Workers' Educational Associations in the different States with a view to the establishment of "Tutorial Classes." These have been remarkably successful in Great Britain.

THE STATE EDUCATION SYSTEM.

The
educational
system of
Victoria.

The present system of "free, compulsory, and secular," education came into operation on 1st January, 1873, the Act which introduced it having been passed in the previous year. Subsequently, this Act, and two amending Acts passed in 1876 and 1889, were consolidated in the *Education Act* 1890, which in turn has been amended by Act No. 1777 passed in December, 1901, Act No. 2205 passed in December, 1905, Act No. 2301 passed in December, 1910, and Act No. 2330 passed in October, 1911. Before the inception of the present method, several different systems were tried. Prior to 1848, education was left to private enterprise; but in that year a denominational system was introduced and administered by a Board, a subsidy being granted by the State. Under that system, religious as well as secular instruction was imparted by the teachers—the former being given according to the principles of the denomination to which the school was attached, the clergy of which also exercised control over the instruction imparted. On the separation of Port Phillip district from New South Wales in 1851, a Board of National Education was established in the new Colony of Victoria "for the formation and management 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 in the towns to any appreciable extent. It continued in force, however, for ten years, when it was repealed by the Act of 1872. Under these systems, a fee ranging from 6d. to 2s. 6d. weekly was charged to all children except those whose parents were in destitute circumstances. Under the Act of 1872, education was made free to all willing to accept it; compulsory, in the sense that, whether they attend or do not attend State schools, evidence must be produced that all children are educated up to a certain standard; and secular, no teacher being allowed to give other than secular instruction in any State school building. Facilities are, however, afforded to persons other than State school teachers to give religious instruction, on one or two days each week, to the children of the parents who desire that their children shall receive such instruction. In each school four hours at least are set apart during each school day for secular instruction, two hours of which are to be before, and two hours after, noon.

In December, 1910, an Act of Parliament of a most comprehensive and far-reaching character was passed. It marks a most important epoch in the history of education in Victoria, and lays the foundation of a complete national system from the infant school to the highest educational institutions in the State. Power is given in this Act for the establishment of higher elementary schools, and of secondary and technical schools of various types, the aim being to create a co-ordinated system of public education, leading through elementary schools and evening continuation classes to trade and technical schools on the one hand, or through elementary schools and high schools to the University or to higher technical schools on the other. Provision is also made for evening continuation classes, in which the education of children who have left the day school at fourteen years of age may be continued till they are seventeen years of age. Power is given to make attendance at evening continuation classes compulsory in any district proclaimed for this purpose. Education is made compulsory in the case of deaf and dumb, blind, or physically or mentally defective children between seven and sixteen years of age.

In order to provide for the due co-ordination of all branches of public education a Council of Public Education has been created, representative of the various educational and industrial interests of the State. This body, which consists of 20 members presided over by the Director of Education, reports annually to Parliament on the development of public education in Victoria and elsewhere.

Compulsory clauses. Under the provisions of Act No. 2301, parents and custodians of children not less than six nor more than fourteen years of age are required to cause such children (unless there is a "reasonable excuse") to attend a State school on every school half-day in each week. Non-attendance may be excused for any of the five following reasons:—(1) If the child is receiving efficient instruction in some other manner, and is complying with the prescribed conditions as to regularity of attendance; or (2) has been prevented from attending by sickness, reasonable fear of infection, temporary or permanent infirmity, or any unavoidable cause; or (3) has been excused by a general or particular order of the Minister; or (4) is at least thirteen years of age, and has obtained a certificate of merit as prescribed; or (5) that there is no State school within 1, 2, 2½, or 3 miles in the case of children under seven, between seven and nine, between nine and eleven, and over eleven years of age respectively. Parents and custodians who fail to make a child attend as provided may be summoned and fined not less than 2s., nor more than 10s., for each such offence, or in default, may be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three days; and truant officers are appointed to see that the compulsory provisions are carried out.

Conveyance allowance. In cases where schools are closed through low average attendance, or where, though there is no school, the number of children would warrant the Department in establishing a school, allowances are made by the Department for the conveyance of children to the nearest school. The amount of the allowance is 3d.

per day for children over six and under twelve who reside between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 miles from the nearest school, or 4d. per day for children over six and under fourteen who reside 3 miles or over from the nearest school.

School Committees. Under Act No. 2301 Boards of Advice have been abolished and a School Committee of not more than seven persons for each school or group of schools has been substituted. The members of the School Committee shall be such persons as are nominated for the purpose by the parents of children attending the school or group of schools for which the Committee is to be appointed. The main duties of such Committees are:—(a) to exercise a general oversight over the buildings and grounds, and to report to the Minister on their condition when necessary; (b) to carry out any necessary work referred to the Committee in connexion with maintenance or repair of or additions to buildings; (c) to promote the beautifying and improvement of school grounds, the establishment and maintenance of school gardens and agricultural plots, the decoration of the schoolroom, and the formation of a school library and museum; (d) to provide for the necessary cleansing and for the sanitary services of the school; (e) to visit the school from time to time; and (f) to use every endeavour to induce parents to send their children to school.

Free subjects. The following are the subjects in which instruction is absolutely free:—Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, drill, singing, drawing, elementary science, manual training, gymnastics, and swimming where practicable; lessons on the laws of health and on temperance; needlework, and, where practicable, cookery and domestic economy for girls. Pupils buy their own books and material.

New free subjects. The programme of instruction in force contains provisions to secure a more realistic treatment than formerly of the essential subjects of school education, and a larger share of attention to the training of the hand and eye through manual instruction in various forms. The requirements from teachers of infants are also such as to secure methods of teaching in accord with the principles enunciated by Froebel, the founder of the kindergarten system. Great activity has been displayed in the training of teachers for their work. During the past few years, in addition to the large number of teachers who have taken the course at the Teachers' Training College and the Melbourne University, hundreds have been instructed (especially in those subjects the method of teaching which has undergone modification recently) in special classes held in the evenings and on Saturdays at centres of population, and, on a larger scale still, during the Christmas vacations, at what are called "Summer Schools." Much attention has been given to the beautifying and improvement of school grounds by the planting of trees and shrubs, and by the establishment of school gardens. One day in each year—termed Arbor Day—is specially set apart for tree-planting, and for the giving of lessons on the value of trees. The teaching of elementary agriculture is warmly

encouraged by both the Department of Education and the Department of Agriculture, and the subject is being dealt with in a very practical way.

Drill, swimming, school gardens, &c. There were, on 30th June, 1913, 55 Sloyd centres in operation, having accommodation for about 10,700 boys; and 54 cookery centres, having accommodation for about 6,700 girls. The teaching of swimming is organized where practicable, the children being formed into swimming clubs, which hold annual competitions at various centres. Drill is taught in all schools. During 1912, the new system of physical training approved of by the Commonwealth military authorities was introduced. Swimming is taught in schools that have the necessary facilities. Nearly every State school now has its garden and some of the school gardens are among the beauty spots of their districts.

Special days. In addition to Arbor Day, three other special days—Empire Day, Discovery Day, and Bird Day—call for mention. The observance of the first promotes the growth of an intelligent patriotism, and is world-wide; but nowhere is the day more enthusiastically celebrated than in Victoria. The special lessons given on Discovery Day serve to foster the desire for fuller acquaintance with the history of Australia—a highly desirable result to secure, as Australia is the native land of almost all the children in the elementary schools of Victoria. Bird Day, which was kept for the first time in October, 1909, has for its object the protection of native birds and their eggs. On that day, lessons are given on bird life and, where possible, bird-observing excursions are made. About 50,000 of the older scholars have joined the “Gould League of Bird Lovers,” which has been established under the auspices of the Australasian Ornithologists’ Union and the Bird Observers’ Club, for the protection of bird life.

Medical inspection. The need for the medical inspection of school children has received widespread recognition, and the Victorian Education Department has followed the lead of progressive countries by appointing three medical inspectors. They devote their whole time to investigating the hygienic condition of school premises and the physical and mental condition of the pupils, and to giving instruction to teachers.

Teachers’ remuneration and classification. Under the provisions of Act No. 2330, passed on 20th October, 1911, male teachers are divided into six and female teachers into five classes, there being no female teachers in the first class. The salaries for males, excluding junior teachers, range from £120 to £500, and those for females, excluding junior teachers and sewing mistresses, from £80 to £250. Under certain conditions the fixed salaries may be supplemented by long-service increments ranging up to £20 per annum. In addition to the head and assistant teachers, there are four classes of junior teachers, with salaries ranging from £30 to £60. Sewing mistresses receive £40 yearly.

State
schools,
teachers,
and scholars,
1872 to 1913.

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 twelve years; the reference is to 31st December and the years ended on that date respectively for all previous returns:—

**STATE PRIMARY SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE,
1872 TO 1912-13.**

Year.	Number of Schools at end of year.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Schools.		
			Enrolled during the Year.	In average Attendance.	Distinct Children (estimated).
1872 ...	1,049	2,416	136,055	68,456	113,197
1880 ...	1,810	4,215	229,723	119,520	195,736
1890 ...	2,170	4,708	250,097	133,768	213,886
1900 ...	1,948	4,977	243,667	147,020	218,240
1901-2 ...	2,041	5,066	257,355	150,939	228,241
1902-3 ...	1,988	5,037	251,655	150,268	224,178
1903-4 ...	1,928	4,797	241,145	145,500	214,822
1904-5 ...	1,935	4,689	234,614	143,362	210,200
1905-6 ...	1,953	4,598	229,179	142,216	203,119
1906-7 ...	1,974	4,721	231,759	147,270	203,782
1907-8 ...	2,017	4,665	233,893	143,551	205,541
1908-9 ...	2,035	4,808	233,337	146,106	205,278
1909-10 ...	2,036	4,957	235,042	145,968	206,263
1910-11 ...	2,059	5,087	234,766	146,464	204,086
1911-12 ...	2,093	5,533	238,111	151,247	205,695
1912-13 ...	2,127	5,683*	241,042	152,600	209,172

* In addition to these teachers, 416 were temporarily employed on 30th June, 1913.

Children's
attendance
at school,
1872 and 1913.

In 1872, before attendance at school was free and compulsory, each child on the average attended 58 out of every 100 days the school was open; now each child attends 72 out of every 100 school days.

Ages of State
school scholars.

The following table shows the number and percentage of distinct children attending State schools, below, at, and above the school age (6 and under 14), during the year 1912-13:—

AGES OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS.

Ages.	Distinct Children Attending—					
	Day Schools.		Night Schools.		Total.	
	Number.	Per- centage.	Number.	Per- centage.	Number.	Per- centage.
Under 6 years ...	12,114	5·8	...	...	12,114	5·8
6 to 14 ...	175,273	83·8	...	...	175,273	83·8
14 years and upwards ...	21,660	10·4	125	100·0	21,785	10·4
Total ...	209,047	100·0	125	100·0	209,172	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, 1913, was 213,053, and of these 206,846 were being instructed in State and private schools. The number of children not being instructed in schools was, therefore, 6,207, and if allowance be made for those being taught at home, for others who, having obtained certificates of exemption, have left school, and for those bodily or mentally afflicted, it would appear that the number of children whose education is being wholly neglected is not great.

Net enrolment
in Australia
and New
Zealand.

The following return is a comparative statement of the year 1912, showing, for the various States of the Commonwealth and for New Zealand, the net enrolment of children in State and private schools and the percentage of such enrolment to the population. The percentage in the Commonwealth is 18·02 (14·69 per cent. in State, and 3·33 in private schools), and in New Zealand, 18·50 (16·01 per cent. in State, and 2·49 in private schools). The highest enrolment in proportion to the population in State and private schools is in Victoria, 18·73 per cent., New South Wales coming next with 18·65 per cent.

NET ENROLMENT OF SCHOLARS IN STATE AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1912.

State.	Net Enrolment of Scholars —all Ages.			Percentage of Population.		
	State Primary Schools.	Private Scholars.	Total	State Primary Schools.	Private Schools.	Total
Victoria	205,695	48,391	254,086	15·16	3·57	18·73
New South Wales	259,822	63,986	323,808	14·96	3·69	18·65
Queensland	95,014	14,752	109,766	15·04	2·34	17·38
South Australia	57,414	11,097	68,511	13·62	2·63	16·25
Western Australia	38,667	9,756	48,423	12·83	3·24	16·07
Tasmania	25,368	6,500	31,868	13·24	3·39	16·63
Northern Territory	98	45	143	2·92	1·34	4·26
Federal Territory	297	..	297	14·58	..	14·58
Total Australia	682,375	154,527	836,902	14·69	3·33	18·02
Dominion of New Zealand..	166,264	25,892	192,156	16·01	2·49	18·50

Primary
instruction,
cost per
scholar.

The cost of primary instruction, including the expenditure on buildings, in the Commonwealth and in New Zealand for the year 1912, is set out below. The average cost per scholar in Australia is £7 16s., and in New Zealand, £6 15s. 6d. The cost for 1911 was—Australia, £6 18s. 1d.; New Zealand, £6 17s. 10d.

COST OF PRIMARY INSTRUCTION IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1912.

State.	Scholars in Average Attendance.	State Expenditure—				Per Head of Scholars in Average Attendance.	
		On Admin- istration and Main- tenance.	On Build- ings and Rent.	Total.		Including Buildings and Rent.	Excluding Buildings and Rent.
		£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Victoria	151,247	886,699	153,147	1,039,846	6 17 6	5 17 3	
New South Wales ..	171,028	1,285,409	304,577	1,589,986	9 5 11	7 10 4	
Queensland	76,819	387,723	67,637	455,360	5 18 7	5 0 11	
South Australia ..	40,810	241,097	53,326	294,423	7 4 3	5 18 2	
Western Australia ..	32,959	277,124	71,913	349,037	10 11 10	8 8 2	
Tasmania	19,561	93,074	17,712	110,786	5 13 3	4 15 2	
Northern Territory ..	71	674	2,117	2,791	39 6 2	9 9 10	
Total Australia	492,495	3,171,800	670,429	3,842,229	7 16 0	6 8 10	
Dominion of New Zealand	146,282	806,175	184,985	991,160	6 15 6	5 10 3	

The items taken into consideration in compiling the expenditure are:—Instruction in day and night schools in primary subjects, as defined by Acts of Parliament, cost of training, cost of administration, cost of buildings, rent, and pensions and gratuities.

The number of registered schools, instructors in same, **Registered schools, 1872 to 1912-13.** and individual scholars in attendance in 1872, the year before the adoption of the present secular system, for a number of subsequent years, and for the latest year available, were:—

REGISTERED SCHOOLS AND ATTENDANCE, 1872 TO 1912-13.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Individual Scholars.
1872	888	1,841	24,781
1880	643	1,516	28,134
1890	791	2,037	40,181
1900	884	2,348	48,483
1901-2	872	2,379	43,182
1902-3	798	2,369	42,695
1903-4	787	2,360	42,214
1904-5	771	2,289	43,014
1905-6*	757	2,397	48,732
1906-7	751	2,313	49,803
1907-8	696	2,188	50,058
1908-9	678	2,178	49,145
1909-10	641	2,067	49,964
1910-11	587	1,975	51,495
1911-12	548	1,856	48,391
1912-13	519	1,846	49,549

* In this year the *Registration of Teachers and Schools Act* came into operation.

Scholars attending State and registered schools.

On comparing the number of scholars with the number attending schools, it is seen that 19 per cent. of the scholars during 1912-13 attended registered schools, and the balance, 81 per cent., attended State primary and secondary schools.

REGISTRATION OF TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS.

Registration of teachers and schools.

By Act No. 2013, passed in 1905, all private schools and teachers of private schools had to be registered by the Teachers and Schools Registration Board. This Board consisted of three representatives of the Education Department, four of non-State schools, two of the University, and one of State-aided technical schools. Its chief functions were to see (1) that only qualified persons were employed in private schools; and (2) that private schools met requirements in hygienic matters. Under the provisions of Act No. 2301, passed in December, 1910, the Teachers and Schools Registration Board was abolished and its duties were taken over by the Council of Public Education.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

The Teachers' College.

The majority of the teachers in elementary schools now entering the service of the department are trained as junior teachers in these schools. The junior teacher course extends over two or three years and on passing the prescribed examinations those taking the course become classified teachers and receive appointments as assistants or as head teachers in small schools. Further courses of training are provided at the Teachers' College, which is situated in the corner of the University grounds, Carlton, and a large proportion of the students in training attend University lectures chiefly in Arts, Science, Agriculture, and Education. The chief courses of training are for Kindergarten or Infant teachers, Primary or Elementary teachers, and Secondary teachers. In addition, short courses for elementary school teachers are provided and a portion of the work for teachers of manual arts and of domestic arts is taken in the college. In connexion with the Infant teachers' and Elementary teachers' course, special certificates are issued, and in connexion with the Secondary teachers' course 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 Teachers' College principal, assisted by lecturers, the special staff of the University High School, and the staffs of certain schools which are proclaimed practising schools. The diploma course is for three years, and each of the other courses for two years, and each is the recognised standard for registration under the Council of Education. Lectures and lessons are given in education, kindergarten principles, psychology, English language and literature, British history, Latin, French, mathematics, science, nature-study, music, drawing, manual training, infant school work, domestic economy, voice culture, hygiene,

gymnastics, and swimming. Criticism lessons in connexion with all the courses are held weekly, and full opportunity is given to every student either at the practising or associated schools of gaining experience in the practical work of his profession. The majority of the students attending the Teachers' College have been taught in the State Schools. Most of these have been either classified teachers or junior teachers or ex-high 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, whether residing at home or at the college, receive an allowance of £12 per annum for personal expenses. Holders of State school exhibitions may be granted a studentship for any one, two, or more years during the currency of their exhibition, but without allowance for board and residence (other than that payable to them as exhibitors). Studentships may be granted to persons who have passed the Junior Public examination of the Melbourne University, or an approved equivalent, who are at least eighteen years of age, and who have been classed as meritorious in the competitive examination above mentioned. Such students will be entitled to tuition in the course of instruction at the college free of expense, but without any allowance for board and residence. Every "State" student is required to enter into an agreement, by himself and an approved surety, not to relinquish his course of training without the permission of the Minister, and for four years (three years in the case of women students resigning on account of marriage) after the termination of his studentship to teach in any school to which he may be appointed. Visiting students other than above may, on payment of a fee of £10 10s. per annum to the Accountant, Education Department, be admitted to the course of instruction at the Training College; or, on payment of a fee of £4 4s. per annum, to the course of instruction in education only. The Free Kindergarten Union of Victoria is affiliated with the Education Department, and all persons who desire to take the course for the Kindergarten Certificate must enrol their names with the Secretary of the Union, after which they will be admitted to the full course of instruction at the College on payment of a fee of £10 10s. per annum (half of which goes to the funds of the Union). To enable those teachers who live too far from any of the centres where classes are held to take the full kindergarten course, a correspondence class gives weekly guidance and instruction. The fees for the Diploma of Education are payable to the University. The Teachers' College course and certificates satisfy all the requirements of the Council of Education. All students, who before entering have matriculated, have passed four subjects of the Senior Public examination, and have spent one year in teaching, are allowed to enter the University in their first year. Such students at the end of three years are able to gain the Trained Teacher's Secondary Certificate, and also the University

Diploma of Education. Some 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 Teachers' College. All students, whether attending the University or not, must take education, drawing, manual training, music, and gymnastics at the Teachers' College. Successful State students receive appointments as sixth class teachers, the salary for males being from £140 to £170, and for females from £80 to £130 a year, according as they are appointed assistants or head teachers. Visiting students who are successful in passing the necessary examinations may also be classified and be appointed to sixth class positions with full salary. During 1913, there were in all 343 students in training at the Teachers' College, of whom 152 were taking most of their work at the University. Eighty of the students are in residence.

DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOLS AND AGRICULTURAL HIGH SCHOOLS.

District High Schools.

The Education Act of 1910 authorized the establishment of these schools in order to open a broad highway, at little or no cost to the parents of the pupils, leading from the elementary schools to the technical schools and to the University. A further important function of these institutions is to train teachers for the primary schools. Under the 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 period spent at a district high school to complete their preliminary literary studies and to gain an acquaintance with modern teaching methods. The course of study lasts for four years in the case of pupils who enter from the sixth grade of the elementary school after obtaining the qualifying certificate, or for two or three years in the case of those who enter from the eighth grade after completing the course of the elementary school. At the end of that time they begin their work as teachers. The qualification for entrance to a district high school is the possession of the merit certificate. Winners of Government scholarships are also trained at these schools, but parents are at liberty to select an approved secondary school for the education of their boys and girls. Besides the day classes there are formed at a few of the district high schools evening classes for the instruction of teachers living in the vicinity, and correspondence classes for those residing at a distance. Provision is made at the agricultural high schools also for the education of holders of scholarships and for the training of junior teachers. There are district high schools at Ararat, Bairnsdale, Bendigo, Castlemaine, Echuca, Geelong, Horsham, Kyneton, Maryborough, Melbourne (two), and Stawell, and district high schools, which are also equipped as agricultural high schools, at Ballarat, Colac, Leongatha, Mansfield, Mildura, Sale, Shepparton,

Wangaratta, Warragul, and Warrnambool. During the term ended 30th June, 1913, there were in attendance at these schools 2,987 pupils, of whom 1,543 were boys and 1,444 were girls. Of the 76 classified teachers in these schools 54 were men and 22 were women, and of the total 46 were graduates of the University. Education is free up to the age of fourteen years, after which a fee of £6 per annum is charged. Travelling expenses (up to £5 per annum) are provided for children living beyond 3 miles from the school if the parents' income does not exceed £150 per annum.

HIGHER ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

**Higher
elementary
schools.**

There are now seventeen higher elementary schools— at Beechworth, Benalla, Charlton, Clunes, Coburg, Daylesford, Donald, Essendon, Hamilton, Inglewood, Kerang, Kyabram, Nhill, Orbost, Portland, St. Arnaud, and Warracknabeal. During the term ended 30th June, 1913, there were in attendance at higher elementary schools 1,553 pupils, and of these 873 were boys and 680 were girls. Education in the higher elementary schools is free throughout the course, which extends over four years.

The purpose of the district high school and the higher elementary school is to provide the essentials of a good general education for pupils who have completed the work of the sixth grade in elementary schools, and are likely to profit by a further course of study, and to give them, in the third and fourth years, a specialized training that will help to prepare them for their several careers in life. These schools will thus form a link between the elementary school and technical institutions, or the University, or vocations that may be followed by pupils upon the completion of the course of study.

**University
High School.**

For the practical part of the work of training secondary teachers the University High School was opened in a State building in 1910, and this school was specially staffed by lecturers in methods of teaching, in addition to the teachers of the ordinary form subjects of secondary schools. The practical training in teaching received at this school is part of what is prescribed for the course for the Diploma of Education at the Melbourne University. Opened with 40 boys and 40 girls in 1910, the school has since grown until there is an attendance of 176 pupils taking the full six years' course, which extends from the standard of the sixth grade in the elementary school to that of the Senior Public Honours examination. The number of diploma (University) students admitted for teaching practice during 1913 was 80, and there has been an average total attendance weekly at criticism lessons of 90 students. In its management of the school the Department is aided by an advisory committee from the Faculty of Arts of the University. The University supplements the salaries paid to the method staff by an annual grant for lectures given at the University.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Minister of Public Instruction may annually award scholarships in the manner and on the conditions hereafter mentioned :—

Junior scholarships. One hundred junior scholarships or any less number may be awarded annually in three divisions as follows :—

- (a) Fifty open to pupils in attendance at State elementary schools.
- (b) Thirty open to pupils in attendance at higher elementary schools or district high schools.
- (c) Twenty open to pupils in attendance at registered schools.

The fifty junior scholarships open to State elementary schools are grouped in two divisions :—

1. Those open to pupils attending schools with a monthly average attendance of 150 or over.
2. Those open to pupils attending schools with a monthly average attendance of less than 150.

No junior scholarship will be awarded to any candidate whose age, as attested by a certificate of birth, exceeds $14\frac{1}{2}$ years on the 1st January immediately succeeding the examination. A scholarship is tenable for four years at an approved district high school or approved registered secondary school or alternatively at an approved higher elementary school for two years and thereafter during its currency at an approved district high school or approved registered secondary school. A scholarship holder must obtain satisfactory reports as to attendance, conduct, and progress from the head teacher, and must be recommended annually by an inspector of schools for a continuance of his scholarship.

Senior scholarships. Forty senior scholarships or any less number are to be awarded annually on competitive examination, of which—

- (a) Twenty are open to holders of junior scholarships.
- (b) Twenty are open either to holders of junior scholarships or to pupils of district high schools or registered schools who satisfy the conditions relating to age and educational qualifications.

Candidates for senior scholarships under clause (a) must have been holders of junior scholarships for at least three years and must, previous to the competitive examination, have passed the Junior Public examination of the Melbourne University or an approved equivalent examination. Candidates for senior scholarships under clause (b) must, previous to the competitive examination have passed the Junior Public examination, or an approved equivalent examination, and, for the two years immediately preceding the competitive examination, must have been in regular attendance at a district high school or a registered secondary school. No senior scholarship will be awarded to a candidate whose age exceeds $18\frac{1}{2}$ years on the 1st January immediately

succeeding the examination. Senior scholarships are of the annual value of £40, tenable for four or five (and in special cases for six) years at the Melbourne University.

**Scholarships
for candidate
teachers.**

Sixty scholarships or any less number are to be awarded annually for the preliminary training of candidate teachers intending to enter the service of the Education Department. These scholarships are tenable for three years under conditions relating to schools to be attended and reports as to conduct similar to those which are in force for junior scholarships, also with the provision that the course of study is approved by the Director of Education. No scholarship will be awarded to a candidate less than fourteen years or more than seventeen years of age on the 1st January immediately succeeding the examination. Every holder of a teaching scholarship is required to enter into an agreement by himself and an approved surety not to relinquish his scholarship without the permission of the Minister and for three years after the termination of his scholarship to teach in any school to which he may be appointed.

**Junior
technical
scholarships.**

Fifty junior technical scholarships are to be awarded annually on competitive examination in two divisions, viz. :—

(a) Forty open to pupils in attendance at State schools.

(b) Ten open to pupils in attendance at registered schools.

These scholarships are tenable for two years at a junior technical school, or in the industrial course at a higher elementary school, or a district high school. An allowance of £4 per annum towards expenses of books, workshop and laboratory, and other material will be made. The scholar must obtain at the end of each year a satisfactory report as to attendance, conduct, and progress from the head teacher, and be recommended by the inspector of schools for the continuance of his scholarship. Scholarships are not open to candidates whose age exceeds fourteen years on the 1st January immediately succeeding the examination.

**Senior
technical
scholarships.**

Fifty senior technical scholarships or any less number are to be allotted annually to candidates who have been in regular attendance for at least two years at junior technical schools, technical schools, evening continuation classes, higher elementary schools, district high schools, or registered schools, as under :—

Twenty are open to boys, and tenable for the full length of approved day courses in technical schools, and entitle the holders to free tuition and to an allowance of £30 per annum.

Ten are open to girls, and tenable for the full length of approved courses in domestic arts, and entitle the holders to free tuition and to an allowance of £30 per annum.

Twenty are open to boys in employment, and tenable for the full length of approved evening courses, and entitle the holders to free tuition and to an allowance of £10 per annum.

Applications for senior technical scholarships are to be made before the 1st November each year, and will be dealt with by a Board consisting of the Chief Inspector of Technical Schools, the Art Inspector, and a third person nominated by the Minister. If the Board consider it necessary a competitive examination may be held. No scholarship will be awarded to a candidate whose age exceeds sixteen years on 1st January in the year immediately succeeding the year in which the application is made.

On the recommendation of a Board consisting of the **Travelling scholarships.** Director, the Public Service Commissioner, and a member of the teaching staff of the University, one travelling scholarship, tenable for one year, for the purpose of enabling the holder to pursue such studies and investigations outside Victoria as may be approved by the Minister, will be awarded annually in rotation to the following classes of officers :—

- (a) An inspector of schools.
- (b) A lecturer in the Teachers' College, or a teacher in a technical school.
- (c) A teacher in a higher elementary school, or in a district high school.
- (d) A teacher in an elementary school.

The value of the scholarships is full pay during the absence of the holder from Victoria, and if the salary does not exceed £250 per annum an additional allowance up to £50.

On the recommendation of the Board mentioned above, the following travelling scholarships are also to be awarded :—

To an officer of the Education Department annually for the purpose of allowing him to undertake such studies as may be approved by the Minister. The value of this scholarship is £150 per annum, together with an allowance, and it will be tenable for one or two years as may be determined.

To teachers of modern languages in the service of the Education Department who are also graduates in arts and in education and who have obtained final honours in the School of Modern Languages at the Melbourne University. This scholarship, which is given biennially, is valued at £150, and is tenable in France and in Germany for courses approved by the Minister.

To exit-students or to teachers in technical schools annually to enable the holders to undertake such duties as may be approved by the Minister. This scholarship is tenable for one year, and entitles the holder to an allowance of £150 with an allowance for travelling expenses.

For all travelling scholarships, except the last-mentioned, the holder is required to enter into an agreement by himself and an approved surety not to relinquish his scholarship and for three years after its termination to remain in the service of the Department.

**Nominated
courses in
agricultural,
mining, and
veterinary
science.**

In accordance with the provisions of the University Act No. 1926, twenty nominations or any less number are to be made annually for the purpose of enabling students to proceed to a degree or a diploma in agriculture, mining, or in veterinary science at the Melbourne University.

Applications for nominated courses are to be made before the 1st November each year, and preference will be given to holders of scholarships for proficiency in agriculture, mining, and veterinary subjects, and to applicants qualified for matriculation at the Melbourne University who have undergone a course in agriculture at an agricultural high school or in science at a technical school.

No student will be nominated whose age exceeds 18½ years on 1st January in the year immediately succeeding the year in which the application is made. Every nominated student will be required to enter into an agreement by himself and an approved surety not to transfer to any other course at the University without the approval of the Minister, and also in the event of such approval being granted to repay all fees and allowances the benefits of which he has received as a result of the nomination. If the circumstances warrant it a subsistence allowance of £26 per annum may be granted, but in every case the special circumstances must be specifically set forth.

**General
conditions.**

Where the holder of a junior scholarship or a teaching scholarship attends a higher elementary school or a district high school, he will receive free tuition and an allowance of £4 per annum towards expenses of books and other materials, and where he attends an approved registered secondary school he will be granted an allowance of £12 towards expenses of tuition and of books and other materials.

Where the holder respectively of a junior scholarship, teaching scholarship, or junior technical scholarship does not reside within five miles of a school at which his scholarship is tenable, an allowance up to £5 per annum may be made to cover the cost of transit to and from school; and if it is necessary that he shall reside apart from his parents or guardians he may be given, in lieu of the cost of transit, an allowance of £26 per annum. In special cases the Department has power to make grants in aid of school requisites up to £2 per annum and of the cost of maintenance up to £26 per annum to enable pupils to continue their studies at district high schools and higher elementary schools.

These allowances are not payable if the income of the parent or guardian during the preceding year exceeded a quota of £50 for each member of the family, excluding children earning a wage of 10s. or more weekly. This restriction does not apply where the income of the parents does not exceed £250 per annum.

A scholarship may be cancelled if the prescribed conditions of tenure are not complied with; if the conduct of the scholar has been idle, disorderly, or immoral; or if it is shown on the report of the inspector that the scholar has failed to make satisfactory progress.

STANDARD OF EDUCATION.

Signing with marks. The proportion of either sex who showed their want of elementary education, by signing the marriage register with a mark instead of in writing, is given in the following table for each fifth year from 1875 to 1905, and for the last five years :—

SIGNING THE MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS,
1875 TO 1913.

Year.	Men.	Women.	Mean.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1875	5·48	9·43	7·46
1880	4·18	4·09	4·13
1885	2·56	2·62	2·59
1890	1·50	1·53	1·52
1895	·89	·67	·78
1900	·66	·85	·76
1905	·50	·38	·44
1909	·32	·29	·30
1910	·29	·30	·29
1911	·27	·21	·24
1912	·24	·32	·28
1913	·19	·15	·17

In 1913 the number of marriages celebrated was 11,324, and 21 men and 17 women signed the marriage register with marks. In two marriages both contracting parties were illiterate persons.

Increased numbers signing in writing. It will be observed that in proportion to the total numbers married, a very satisfactory increase took place during the 20 years ended with 1895 in the numbers of both sexes signing the marriage register in writing, in that every fifth year, as compared with its predecessor, showed a smaller proportion of persons signing with marks. From 1895 to 1900 this proportion remained at a somewhat uniform level, but since the latter year the improvement has been marked. It is probable, however, that the irreducible minimum has now been reached, for a certain residuum of the population will remain illiterate even under the compulsory system of education which prevails in Victoria. Evidence on this point is obtained from the results of the census of 1911, which show that the percentage of males aged 20 years and upwards (exclusive of full-blooded aborigines) who could not write was 1·49, and that of females aged 15 years and upwards, 1·11; whereas at the age groups fifteen to twenty, immediately following the school period, the percentage was ·41 for males and ·19 for females. The persons marrying in Victoria at all ages are thus not only far better instructed than the general population, but are quite as well educated as those who have just completed their school life.

Compared with England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, where the proportions per cent. signing with marks were 1·03, 1·31, and 4·71 respectively, the elementary educational standard is very high in this State, which, in this respect, occupies the highest position in Australasia.

A very interesting table appeared in the report of the English Registrar-General for 1909, showing the proportions of men and women who signed the marriage register with marks per 100 marriages celebrated during quinquennial periods from the year 1841. Similar particulars have been tabulated for Victoria, for the period commencing with the year 1853, and these are compared with the English ratios in the following table:—

**PERSONS SIGNING THE MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS
IN ENGLAND AND WALES AND VICTORIA.**

Period.	Number of Persons in every 100 Marriages who Signed the Marriage Register with Marks.			
	Men.		Women.	
	Victoria.	England and Wales.	Victoria.	England and Wales.
1841-45 ...	*	32·6	*	48·9
1846-50 ...	*	31·4	*	46·2
1851-55 ...	12·47†	30·2	26·90†	43·5
1856-60 ...	10·99	27·1	27·85	38·1
1861-65 ...	8·62	23·6	20·59	32·9
1866-70 ...	7·92	20·5	15·39	28·3
1871-75 ...	6·16	18·5	10·28	25·2
1876-80 ...	4·49	14·8	5·68	20·0
1881-85 ...	2·78	12·3	3·22	15·5
1886-90 ...	1·68	8·4	1·72	9·8
1891-95 ...	·99	5·1	1·10	6·0
1896-1900 ...	·77	3·2	·71	3·7
1901-05 ...	·59	2·0	·46	2·4
1906 ...	·43	1·5	·44	1·9
1907 ...	·47	1·4	·29	1·7
1908 ...	·33	1·3	·40	1·5
1909 ...	·32	1·1	·29	1·3
1910 ...	·29	1·1	·30	1·2
1911 ...	·27	1·0	·21	1·2
1912 ...	·24	·9	·32	1·1
1913 ...	·19	*	·15	*

* Not available.

† Average of the period 1853-55.

The progress of education is illustrated in a marked manner by the figures in this tabulation. During the period 1841-45 about 49 women in every 100 who married in England and Wales could not attach their names to the marriage register, but in 1912 the proportion of illiterates was only a little more than 1 in every 100 marriages.

In the case of men the proportions were 33 in every 100 in the early period, and slightly less than 1 in 100 in the later one. In Victoria the improvement is also very striking. During the period 1853-5 about 27 women and 12 men in every 100 marriages signed the marriage register with marks instead of affixing their names, as compared with about 1 in every 539 marriages for men and 1 in 666 marriages for women in 1913. These records seem to indicate that the early arrivals in Victoria from the United Kingdom were better educated than their compatriots who remained in that country.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

Technical schools.

The whole of the Technical Schools in the State, prior to the passing of Act No. 2301 in 1910, were under the control of local Councils. Act 2301 provides for schools being under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction. The Education Department, in all cases, still retains the general direction of technical education. Regulations are issued defining the powers of the Councils, allotting the Government grants, and providing for the instruction and examination of the students.

The former lack of any organized method for preparing pupils for courses in Technical Schools largely neutralized the efforts of the instructors in such institutions. In order to overcome this difficulty, junior or preparatory technical schools have been established in connexion with the higher technical schools at Bendigo, Ballarat, Swinburne Technical College, Geelong, Melbourne, and Collingwood. Six hundred boys between the ages of thirteen and fifteen years attend full day courses, and the attendances are limited only through lack of accommodation. There is an increasing demand for this class of instruction and this type of school.

The aim of the Victorian technical schools is to provide vocational courses of training in industrial subjects. The various branches of Engineering and its subdivisions, Mining, Metallurgy, Technical and Agricultural Chemistry, subjects connected with the building and other trades, applied art, commercial subjects and those connected with household economy are included in its syllabus.

The larger technical schools such as the Working Men's College, and the Ballarat and Bendigo Schools of Mines, have an extensive curriculum embracing the most important industrial subjects. The smaller schools in some country districts have courses for mining, metallurgy, and engineering subjects as well as courses in drawing and applied art work, while in a few schools the subjects taught are mainly drawing and art work. The only technical school for women's industries is the College of Domestic Economy. The senior technical schools opened during the year are situated at Beechworth, Collingwood, and Sunshine.

The fees per term range from 12s. per subject per annum to £35 per course of subjects per annum.

The following is a statement showing the Government expenditure on each technical school during the financial year 1912-13 :—

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON SCHOOLS OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS, 1912-13.

Name.	Amount.
	£
Bairnsdale	913
Ballarat	4,475
Beechworth	1,065
Bendigo	5,447
Castlemaine	816
Collingwood	5,379
Daylesford	416
Echuca	300
Geelong	1,895
Glenferrie	5,062
Horsham	416
Kyneton	271
Maryborough	1,754
Melbourne	11,354
Melbourne Junior Technical School ..	4,391
Nhill	239
Prahran	100
Sale	400
Stawell (with Ararat Branch) ..	910
Sunshine Technical School ..	380
Warrnambool	163
College of Domestic Economy ..	948
Miscellaneous	2,044
Total	49,138

THE AUSTRALIAN COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY.

College of
Dentistry.

The foundation of the Australian College of Dentistry was decided on in the year 1897 by a unanimous vote of dentists assembled at a meeting held to discuss this question on 10th June in that year. The College was opened on the 4th July following for the purpose of providing instruction and training in the art, science, and practice of dentistry, and was affiliated with the Melbourne Dental Hospital, which had been founded and opened in the month of September, 1890.

The curriculum then set forth was further enlarged by the amending Dental Act of 1898, which gave the Dental Board of Victoria plenary powers to frame a full course of study and practice, and also to grant diplomas. The registerable Diploma of Licentiate of Dental Surgery of Victoria (L.D.S., Vic.) signifies the completion of a four years' course of teaching and training.

The old rented building in Lonsdale-street soon proved to be far too small to accommodate the students who were studying the subjects required for the Board's diploma, and when affiliation with

the University of Melbourne was sought for the more complete instruction in the medical and surgical requirements of the curriculum, one of the conditions of affiliation was that more adequate provision should be made for the teaching and training in the dental subjects of the curriculum. To accomplish this result the present Melbourne Dental Hospital and the Australian College of Dentistry was built, and was opened by His Excellency the Governor-General of Australia (Lord Northcote) on the 4th November, 1907.

It is satisfactory that the usefulness of the combined institutions has been demonstrated by the teaching and practice imparted to students as well as by the relief afforded to the poor when suffering from dental troubles and their attendant ailments.

The land is freehold. The building, erected by the Trustees and Council of the College and Hospital, is gradually being freed from liability. The financial obligation was successfully arranged without any appeal whatever to, or aid from, the State Government. The Council, nevertheless, thankfully recognise the contributions given by the Hospital Sunday Fund, the Trustees of the Edward Wilson Estate, the Walter and Eliza Hall Trust, by various municipalities, and by those private and generous donors who have helped the institution.

The Council (elected annually by and from the life governors and subscribers of the institution) claim that they are fulfilling a very important public duty with respect to the care of the teeth; also that more public interest therein has been aroused through their action in this regard.

In 1914 there were 83 students on the College roll going through the prescribed four years' course. The College Council may legitimately claim that the functions, both of college and hospital, are carried out in such a manner as to reflect credit not only on themselves but also on the University of Melbourne, with which they are affiliated.

The receipts of the College of Dentistry for 1913-14 amounted to £2,739, and the expenditure to £2,478, while the Dental Hospital received £2,282, and expended £2,498 during the same period.

MELBOURNE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

Melbourne
College of
Pharmacy.

The Melbourne College of Pharmacy was established in 1881 for the purpose of providing instruction in the subjects prescribed in the compulsory curriculum set out in section 88 of the *Medical Act* 1890, Part III., for a person desiring to qualify as a pharmaceutical chemist in Victoria. In 1882, the old County Court, in Swanston-street, was purchased from the Government, and since then a large amount has been spent in the erection of laboratories, lecture-rooms, library, &c. During the year 1913 additions were made to the buildings costing over £1,000. These comprised new class rooms, an optometry and microscopic room, and pharmaceutical research laboratories. The College is under the control

of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, by which it was established. It is also recognised by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria as a school of pharmacy providing instruction in accordance with the provisions of section 88 of the *Medical Act* 1890. The land upon which the College is erected is a reservation by the Crown for educational purposes, and is vested in the Pharmacy Board and Pharmaceutical Society.

The College of Pharmacy, in addition to providing instruction for pharmaceutical students in chemistry, practical chemistry, materia medica, botany, and practical pharmacy, is affiliated to the Melbourne University, and gives instruction in materia medica and practical pharmacy to third-year medical students and third-year veterinary students. It is represented on the Faculty of Medicine by a member of the teaching staff. The syllabus makes provision for students entering the College at any date, and pursuing an independent course of study, according to the object in view. Dental students undergoing the curriculum prescribed by the Dentists Act receive instruction at the College in theoretical and practical chemistry. In 1906, evening post-graduate classes in bacteriology and urine analysis were established. Provision is made in the laboratory for students desirous of acquiring a knowledge of chemistry in its application to medicine, manufactures, toxicology, brewing, analysis, or original research. In 1912 evening classes were established for the study of optometry, and were largely availed of by students desiring instruction in this subject. At the end of 1913 it was decided to establish evening tutorial classes for students desirous of receiving additional instruction in the pharmaceutical course. 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, 1913:—

Number of Students who have attended the College.

Pharmaceutical students	..	..	..	764
Medical students, Melbourne University	..	..	..	1,071
Dental students	..	..	..	432
Extra Laboratory students	..	..	..	560
Bacteriological students	..	..	..	50
Urine Analysis students	..	..	..	17
Analytical and Applied Chemistry students	..	..	..	58
Veterinary students, Melbourne University	..	..	..	33
Optical students	..	..	..	101
Total	..	..	..	3,086

Number of Candidates Examined.

Preliminary examination	2,900
Intermediate examination	1,606
Modified examination	164
Final qualifying examination	1,169
Medical students	953
Dental students	430
Bacteriological students	22
Urine Analysis	11
Analytical and Applied Chemistry	25
Veterinary students	33
Optical students	74
Total	<u>7,387</u>

Finance.

(1880-1913).

Revenue—	Total.	Per £1 of Revenue.		
	£	£	s.	d.
Grants from Government ..	18,750	..	0	7 7
Fees received from students ..	24,018	..	0	9 9
Aids from Pharmaceutical Society	6,648	..	0	2 8
Total Revenue	<u>49,416</u>	..	<u>1</u>	<u>0 0</u>
Expenditure—				£
On buildings and general maintenance ..		..		<u>49,416</u>

Average yearly expenditure (34 years), £1,453.

THE WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, MELBOURNE.

**Working
Men's
College,
Melbourne.**

The Working Men's College is a technical institution and school of mines, founded in 1887. It is open to all classes and both sexes, and supplies the higher technical instruction.

Its revenue is obtained from students' fees, supplemented by a Government grant. There are both day and evening courses.

Fees.

All fees are payable in advance, and no refund is allowed. Students under 18 years of age, those under 21 in receipt of less wages than 25s. per week, and indentured apprentices, are admitted at reduced fees to many of the evening classes. Examinations are held in July and December, and entrance to these examinations is free to students of the college attending the classes in which they present themselves for examination, provided they have made the necessary attendances.

Fees Payable.

Full Day Courses.					Fee.
Mechanical, Electrical, Marine, and Mining Engineering—Diploma Courses—					
First year ...	...	...	...	...	£5 per term
Second year ...	...	...	...	...	£6 "
Third year ...	...	...	...	...	£8 "
Metallurgy—Diploma Course—					
First year ...	...	...	...	...	£5 "
Second year ...	...	...	...	...	£6 "
Third year ...	...	...	...	...	£8 "
Applied Chemistry—Diploma Course—					
First year ...	...	...	...	...	£5 "
Second year ...	...	...	...	...	£6 "
Third year ...	...	...	...	...	£7 "
Fourth year ...	...	...	...	...	£8 "
Woolsorting ...	...	...	...	...	£5 "
Full Art Course ...	...	...	...	...	£1 ls. "

Evening Classes.

Arithmetic	} Various amounts ranging from 5s. upwards per term.
Algebra ...	...	...	...	...
Practical Geometry ...	...	...	...	...
Full Art Course ...	...	...	...	...
Freehand Drawing ...	...	...	...	...
Painting ...	...	...	...	...
Modelling ...	...	...	...	...
Applied Mechanics ...	...	...	...	...
Applied Electricity ...	...	...	...	...
Architecture ...	...	...	...	...
Building Construction ...	...	...	...	...
Surveying ...	...	...	...	...
Chemistry ...	...	...	...	...
Assaying ...	...	...	...	...
Metallurgy ...	...	...	...	...
Cookery ...	...	...	...	...
Millinery ...	...	...	...	...
Dressmaking ...	...	...	...	...
Mechanical Drawing ...	...	...	...	...
Photography ...	...	...	...	...
Science, Art, Trade, Commercial, and Mining, and numerous other Subjects	...	...	...	...

Special prizes are awarded to students annually. The Magee prize is of the annual value of £3, and is awarded to the student who obtains highest marks at examination in the work of the senior mechanical drawing class. The Sir George Verdon prize is of an annual value equal to the interest on the amount of the donor's endowment of £210, and is awarded for excellence of design and workmanship in the technical or trade subject selected by the Council at the beginning of each year. The Turri prizes, awarded for original inventions of students, consist of two prizes of £5 5s., and four prizes of £1 1s. each. The total receipts from Government, in 1913, amounted to £12,292.

Over 160 classes are held in the following departments:—Commercial, Elocution and Music, Mathematics, Engineering, Architecture, Chemistry, Mining and Metallurgy, Photography, Art and Applied Art, Rural Industries, Household Economy, and Trade Courses. The work is divided into—(1) day courses, and (2) evening courses and classes. In the day school students are prepared for the higher positions of industrial life, in the following complete courses:—(1) Mechanical Engineering, (2) Electrical Engineering, (3) Marine Engineering, (4) Mining Engineering, (5) Metallurgy, and (6) Applied Chemistry. To students who complete any of the above courses, pass the necessary examinations, and produce evidence of having obtained twelve months' approved practical experience, the Diploma of "Associateship" of the College is issued.

In the evening school, the following courses for certificates are in operation:—Assayers, geologists, electricians, municipal engineers, photographers, traction engineers, marine engineers, telephone artificers, mechanical draughtsmen, public analysts, architects, carpenters, printers, signwriters and house decorators, plumbers, coach builders, and motor car body makers. There are also courses for marine engineers, for naval artificers, both fitters and wood workers, and for builders and contractors. The following figures indicate the comparative amount of work done at the college during the years 1909 to 1913:—

STUDENTS AT WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, 1909 TO 1913.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.*	1913.
Students enrolled—					
Average per term	2,423	2,610	2,538	2,209	2,341
Males over 21	434	467	477	477	574
„ under 21—Apprentices ..	625	720	768	690	701
„ „ Others	1,036	1,078	983	741	748
Females	328	345	310	301	318
Fees received during the year £	8,693	8,981	8,289	6,589	7,213
Average fee per student ..	71s. 9d.	68s. 10d.	65s. 5d.	59s. 8d.	61s. 5d.
Number of classes	175	181	185	176	160
„ „ instructors	73	83	95	87	85
Salaries paid instructors £	11,545	11,947	12,235	11,297	12,267

* In 1912 the Lower Technical portion of the school work was taken over by the Education Department and run as a separate institution.

LIBRARIES.**PUBLIC LIBRARY OF VICTORIA.**

**Public
Library of
Victoria.**

The buildings of the Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery of Victoria cost £318,965. 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 £1,443,114 at the end of 1913. At that date the Reference Library contained 223,658 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 1913 by about 390,000 persons. The Library consists of three distinct sections, viz.:—The Reference Library, the Lending Library, and the Country Lending Library. The librarian reports that 4,353 volumes were purchased, 3,275 volumes presented, 345 volumes obtained under the "Copyright Act," and 45,376 newspapers added to the Reference Library during the year. The Lending Branch, which is also free to the public, issued 142,131 volumes during 1913, and the number of persons to whom the books were lent was 8,660. Of these volumes 41·0 per cent. related to fiction, 19·4 to history, 8·8 to general literature, 15·8 to religion, philosophy, natural science, and art, 10·2 to arts and trades, and 4·8 per cent. to social science. The number of volumes in the Lending Library at the end of 1913 was 31,098, of which 1,586 were added during the year.

In 1907 Parliament agreed to place upon the estimates the first instalment of a sum of £75,000 for the erection of a new library building on modern lines for the purposes of reading and store rooms. This structure was completed and opened in November, 1913. The building is octagonal in form, with double walls 15 feet apart, the dome springing from the inner wall at a height of 96 feet. It contains a basement, ground floor, first floor, and three galleries. The basement is a huge room nearly 160 feet in diameter, and is so well lighted that when empty it is an easy matter to read the smallest print in the centre of the room, some 80 feet from the windows. The ground floor is a chamber similar in size to the basement, brilliantly lighted by means of four large windows, 30 feet x 15 feet, and eight smaller ones, about 15 feet x 4 feet. It is divided by a handsome screen in panelled cedar, 12 feet high, one-half of the room being devoted to storage of newspapers, the other portion, in front of the screen, being set apart for the accommodation of readers. Tables are so arranged that they radiate towards a counter in the middle of the screen, and from this central point papers are issued, and the attendant behind the counter can supervise every reader in the room.

The great reading room is an imposing chamber 115 feet in diameter and only one foot less in height from the floor to the centre of the dome. It is surrounded by an annulus 15 feet wide between the double walls of the building, and in this annulus are three galleries containing stack rooms for books. On four sides of the octagon, beyond the outer wall of the annulus, there is provision for four additional stack rooms

several stories in height, but at present only two of these are built, the lower stories of these two containing staircases leading to the reading room, whilst the upper stories are devoted to book stack purposes. The other four sides of the outer wall of the annulus are pierced by a series of long narrow windows for the purpose of lighting the book stacks. In two of the galleries provision is made for the erection of a light dividing floor so that each gallery will contain two rows of stacks, each about 7 ft. 6 in. high. The four sides of the annulus, which have no windows, are lighted from the dome of the building, the inner wall containing a series of large arches through which an excellent light is admitted from the reading room dome. In the reading room itself, the sides of the octagon present alternately a solid wall relieved by narrow balconies, containing book cases at the back, and a wall broken into a series of arches or arcades, behind which are tiers of books, the best possible decoration for a library.

Members of the public are not admitted to the galleries and store rooms, but they have free access to some 30,000 books on the main floor of the reading room. These works are for the most part standard books of reference, which may be withdrawn and replaced from time to time by the latest authorities on any particular subject. Ladders are used in the public reading room, as by their use it was found possible to place a much larger number of volumes within the direct reach of readers. The furniture of the reading room is made of Queensland silky oak. It consists of eight long tables capable of seating thirteen people on each side, with a number of smaller tables between the long tables. All tables radiate towards the centre of the room, and each reader is under supervision by an officer stationed at this point. A screen 2 feet high divides each long table so that no visitor is disturbed by having to sit face to face with another reader. The desk space devoted to each reader is 3 feet x 2 feet, with an adjustable centre piece, covered in leather, which can be raised to any angle to suit the reader's comfort, or laid flat should he wish to write, or prefer to read with his book on a flat surface. In the centre of the reading room is a handsome desk, surrounded by show cases for manuscripts or rarities. Here sit one or two supervising officers whose duty is mainly to watch the readers and generally supervise the room.

A separate inquiry room is provided near the entrance, in which are all necessary catalogues and guides for showing the resources of the Library. A lift and staircase lead from this room directly to the store rooms, and an attendant should be able to get a book from the furthest portion of the building and hand it to a reader within five minutes, at longest, from the time at which he is asked for it. It is estimated that, if the basement be used for book stores in addition to the ordinary stacks, the building will provide accommodation for more than 2,000,000 volumes, and provision for indefinite expansion can be made by using the buildings surrounding the octagon for library purposes.

Following on the establishment of the Melbourne Public Library, libraries were founded in many of the larger towns. The attention of the original trustees of the Melbourne Library was directed to these institutions, and to the vast number of people whom distance prevented from reaching their building. They, therefore, initiated a scheme by which the larger country centres should have the benefit of their collection, and forwarded cases of books on loan for fixed periods. To the country towns of less importance cases were also sent, and in many instances the nucleus of a local library was thus formed. This travelling library system, as it is called, greatly stimulated the library movement in those places where it had begun, and inaugurated it in many places to which it had not previously extended. At the present time loans are made up to 300 volumes at a time to the committees of free libraries and mechanics' institutes, and to the councils of municipalities, for a period of one year, with a further extension of time if required. The books are selected with a view to meeting the special requirements of the district to which they are to be forwarded, publications on mining being sent to mining centres, and those relating to agricultural and pastoral pursuits to the districts where these industries are carried on. Although this scheme is now in operation in many countries, research among library records does not reveal the existence of anything similar prior to its establishment in Melbourne, so that the credit of starting it seems to belong undoubtedly to the original trustees of our library. Many of the local libraries are now in a position to supply all the wants of their patrons without having recourse to these loans.

National Gallery. The National Gallery at the end of 1913 contained 18,221 works of art, viz., 559 oil paintings, 3,728 objects of statuary, &c., and 13,934 water colour drawings, engravings, photographs, &c. It is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily on week days (Christmas Day and Good Friday excepted), and on Sundays from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. The school of painting in connexion with the institution was attended in the year by 11 male and 21 female students, and the school of drawing by 50 male and 64 female students. The students are encouraged to paint original works, by which means it is hoped the foundation will be laid of a school of art dealing with purely Australian subjects. Every three years a Travelling Scholarship is open for competition amongst the students of painting. Its money value is £150 per annum, and it is awarded with the object of enabling promising students to travel and complete their art studies in England and on the Continent. The Trustees also award a prize of £20 for the best painting from life shown at the annual exhibition of students' work, and numerous other prizes (ranging from £15 to £3) for distinction in the different branches of the drawing and painting schools. The average annual income from the Felton bequest amounts to £8,000, which is expended on paintings, statuary, and other works of art.

**Industrial
Museum.**

The Industrial and Technological Museum adjoins the National Gallery, and was opened on 7th September, 1870. At the end of 1913, 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 1913 the expenditure for specimens, furniture, materials, &c., was £500. The payments for salaries and wages during the year amounted to £2,402.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES.**Patent
Office
Library.**

The free library attached to the Commonwealth Department of Patents, Railway Offices, Flinders-street, Melbourne, contains over 10,000 volumes, including the Patents Acts, Rules, and official Gazettes of the principal countries of the world, and the printed specifications of Great Britain, France, Germany, Norway, Denmark, and Japan, also the official gazette of the United States Patent Office and the Canadian Patent Office Record, both of which contain illustrated abridgments of patent specifications. The whole of the classified illustrated abridgments of British specifications for the period 1855 to 1908 have been collated and bound, and by means of these any member of the public may make a quick and accurate search through the whole of the records of inventions published in Great Britain during this period. The value of the books donated by the countries referred to is very great, and additions of several hundred volumes are made annually. The library also contains the principal journals of mechanical science and numerous encyclopædias and scientific text-books, to which frequent additions are made by purchase. A class catalogue, founded on the Dewey system, of publications contained in the library has been printed, and as the library deals mainly with the history of science and manufactures, all books are arranged in chronological order. In October, 1906, the printing *in extenso* of all specifications accepted and open to public inspection was commenced, and it has been completed from No. 1 of 1904 to 20,336 of 1910. A new series of numbers was commenced in 1911, and all accepted cases and specifications open to public inspection have been printed as notified weekly in the official journal. Specifications are printed, and on sale at the Government Printing Office, Melbourne, two weeks after notification of acceptance. The printing of the subject-matter of specifications of letters patent granted under State Patent Acts is in progress, and the first 2,100 have already been completed. Each specification is designed to contain the whole of the

subject-matter of similar applications in other Australian States, the State of Victoria being taken as the basic State. The specifications are arranged in two separate files for free public perusal, one classified chronologically and numerically, the other according to the subjects of the inventions. Complete sets are sent weekly to the branch patent offices in the State capitals, and to other public libraries in various foreign States and countries. A revised edition of the numerical subject list of inventions arranged thematically in groups and classes, with definitions or limitations of their scope, and directions for searching in related classes, has been published for the convenience of the public. The library is open to the public on each week day, except Saturday, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and on Saturday from 9 a.m. until noon.

**Supreme
Court
Library.**

The Supreme Court Library at Melbourne has eighteen branches in the assize towns. It is free to members of the legal profession between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays, when it closes at noon. It is supported by fees paid under Acts of Parliament and rules of court for the admission of barristers and solicitors.

FREE LIBRARIES.

**Free
libraries.**

Most of the suburban and country libraries receive Government aid—the amount granted in 1913 being £6,540. Of these libraries 502 furnished returns in 1913, which show that they possessed 860,288 volumes, and received £65,319 in revenue, that the total expenditure was £61,428—£11,106 on books, &c., and £50,322 on maintenance—and that 2,637,770 visits were paid to the 461 institutions which kept records of the attendances of visitors. As to the class of literature in general use, it appears, from particulars received from a number of the institutions, that works of fiction are in much greater demand than any other class. Next come general literature, history, and travel, in that order.

EXHIBITION BUILDINGS.

**Exhibition
Buildings,
Aquarium,
and Museum.**

The Exhibition Buildings, which are situated in the Carlton Gardens, Melbourne, when first opened, in October, 1880, occupied a total space of 907,400 square feet. The original cost of the permanent structure was £132,951; of the temporary annexes, £83,111; gardens, £18,481; machinery, £5,715; and organ, £5,560; there was also miscellaneous expenditure, £547—making a total of £246,365. After the close of the exhibition, on 30th April, 1881, the annexes were removed, and the permanent building was vested in trustees. Another exhibition was opened in the building on 1st August, 1888, to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the first Australian Colony. On this occasion, a further sum of £125,178 was expended upon the re-erection

of the annexes; £30,986 upon additions to and alterations and decorations of the permanent building; £4,854 upon the gardens; £16,471 upon machinery; £77,128 upon electric lighting; and £8,337 upon gas and gas fittings—making a total of £262,954. At the close of the exhibition, there was realized from the sale of various materials, including temporary annexes, a sum of £56,904. The property again reverted to the trustees, in whose report for the year 1913 it is stated that all the buildings are in good and substantial condition, the gardens well maintained, and the aquarium and insectarium museums extremely useful, both from educational and scientific points of view. An efficient and up-to-date fire service has been provided in the buildings, and the employes are trained in the use of the fire appliances. The receipts for the year amounted to £5,612, consisting of rents, £2,910, and aquarium and other receipts, £2,702. The expenditure totalled £5,402, viz., £1,921 for expenses of the aquarium; and £3,481 for maintenance, improvement of the building and gardens, insurance, and sundry expenses. The deposits and balances in banks to the credit of the trust amount to £3,639.

THE MELBOURNE BOTANIC GARDEN.

Botanic Garden.

The Melbourne Botanic Garden is situated on the south side of the River Yarra, and is at a distance of about a mile and a half from the city. The area of the garden proper, including lawns, groups, &c., is 88 acres, whilst that of the lake, including the added elbow, or bend of the River Yarra, amounts to 12 acres in addition. This now historic garden, together with the Government House grounds (62 acres), and the Domain (150 acres), extends over a total area of 312 acres. The facts as to the commencement and progress of the establishment, compiled from the most reliable sources, are to be found in the profusely illustrated edition of the "Descriptive Guide to the Botanic Gardens," published by the Government Printer in 1908, at a price of 1s., from which the accompanying quotation has been taken:—

"The first site chosen for a Botanic Garden was an area of 60 acres, near to where the Spencer-street railway station is situated, and was selected by Mr. Hoddle, Surveyor-General, in 1842. Afterwards various other localities were proposed, but finally, owing mainly to the discrimination and taste of the Hon. Charles Joseph La Trobe, first Government Superintendent (afterwards Lieutenant-Governor) of the province of Port Phillip, a portion of the present site was decided upon for the purpose. In September, 1845, Dr. Nicholson presented a petition, signed by three or four hundred of the citizens, headed by the Mayor, praying for the immediate establishment of the Botanic Garden, and the sum of £750 was thereupon voted—1845-6—for its maintenance. The first superintendent, or curator (Mr. John Arthur), was appointed 1st March, 1846, and he at once fenced in a 5-acre paddock, that portion of the garden at present known as the Anderson-street Lawn, sloping towards the tea-house on the edge of Lake, in which he made good progress both as to cultivation and planting. Mr. Arthur, however, whose labours were much appreciated at the time, died in January, 1849. Mr. John Dallachy succeeded Mr. Arthur as curator, and insured such good results that, at the end of 1851, a progress report submitted

to the Legislature showed that, in addition to an extension of cultivated ground, many kinds of exotic plants had been added to the collection, and also that the native vegetation had received attention. The various shows of the Horticultural Society were at that time held in the gardens. For several years prior to the retirement of Mr. Dallachy, a scientific arrangement of plants in a part of the garden was undertaken by the then Government Botanist, Dr. Ferdinand Mueller (subsequently Baron Sir F. von Mueller), who had accompanied the Gregory Expedition in search of Leichhardt, the explorer. After the Baron had received the appointment as Director (1857), Mr. Dallachy was re-employed for several years as a collector of seeds and herbarium specimens for the gardens, and discovered many new and beautiful species in Queensland. The Baron held office as Director until 1873, when, with the view of enabling him to give undivided attention to his scientific labours as Government Botanist, he was relieved of control of the Botanic Gardens, and Mr. W. R. Guilfoyle was appointed to the position of Curator. The gardens were entirely remodelled by him and their area extended by more than 40 acres."

Mr. Guilfoyle retired from the Curatorship on 1st December, 1909, and Mr. J. Cronin was subsequently appointed to the position. The present features of the garden are its extensive undulating lawn areas and broad sweeping paths with varied groupings and marginal beds of ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, and useful plants. Large specimens of Australian and exotic trees and other vegetation are effectively disposed about the grounds. At suitable spots, rockeries and mounds have been formed and planted. Along the western and southern boundary fence an interesting plantation of Australian vegetation has been made, which contains many hundreds of representative trees and shrubs of the continent.

A large conservatory which is situated on the eastern side of the grounds contains a numerous and varied collection of tropical plants, including many rare orchids, ferns, palms, and other handsome foliaged and flowering species. The conservatory is open daily, from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

In 1873, about 2,500 species of plants were growing in the Garden, and these, having been constantly added to, it now contains about 15,000 species and varieties of plants. Many of the most valuable additions are large palms in great variety, and arborescent and other ferns, such as are found in and around the rather extensive fern-gully in the centre of the garden. This gully has a thousand feet of winding pathway running through its area. Many hundreds of rare ornamental and utilitarian plants, and a large collection of medicinal herbs, have been added of later years.

An extensive "System or Classification Pavilion" is situated in the south-western part of the garden. The plants, all in large pots, are classified in their natural orders, and, like the various collections in the outer grounds, conservatory, &c., have labels attached—giving both their scientific and common names, their orders, native countries, &c.

The "Museum of Botany and Plant Products" contains many thousands of fully-named herbarium specimens; seeds in their seed vessels (or pods), fibres, and woods; also products of food, medicinal, and other plants. Both the pavilion and the museum are open to the

public on Tuesdays and Fridays from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. and are freely visited by students connected with botanical classes in the various colleges and schools in and around Melbourne.

In addition to the large lake in the centre of the garden, which covers an area of about 10 acres in extent, a Water-lily lake may be found in the valley immediately above the head of the fern gully on the south side of the garden. Over 60 different varieties of *Nymphæas* and white and pink flowering forms of *Nelumbium speciosum* have been planted in the pockets built for them in the form of mounds in the lake. Around the margin of the water, a "shelf" or "shadow" has been raised to within a few inches of the surface, and on this a number of ornamental semi-aquatic plants have been planted. The area directly surrounding the lake has been laid out in gently sloping swards of grass, with mounds and promontories covered with suitable vegetation jutting out at various intervals.

The tea houses, including a "Pavilion," "Kiosk," and "Chalêt," which occupy the site on the south side of the lake where the propagating houses and nurseries were formerly located (since removed to the west side of the grounds), are well maintained, and are largely patronized by visitors, for whose benefit these refreshment rooms were provided.

The grounds are almost encircled by a much-used carriage way, which, having been inter-connected, comprises the Alexandra Avenue and the South Yarra Drive, and now makes one wide promenade of $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length. Adjacent to the two entrances from the Alexandra Avenue, and on one of the highest points, close to Government House, has been erected a large domed structure with ten columns, which is known as the "Temple of the Winds." This was dedicated by the late Curator to the memory of the Hon. Charles Joseph La Trobe, the first Governor of Victoria, who selected the site for the Botanic Garden in 1845-6. The Temple is very attractive to visitors, as from it, very fine views of the Garden, Yarra Improvements, City, Eastern Suburbs, and the Dandenong and Healesville Ranges are to be obtained.

An efficient water supply is obtained from the River Yarra. A pumping station is located near Dight's Falls, at Studley Park, and the water is drawn by powerful pumps from the river and forced into a storage reservoir, situated on the highest point in the Park. The whole of the water required is conducted from this reservoir for a distance of over three miles directly into the garden's water mains. A service of Yan Yean water is provided for drinking purposes for visitors.

The garden may be approached from the City by foot or vehicle along the interesting Alexandra Drive and Avenue from Prince's Bridge, by boat along the Yarra River, or by the South Yarra or Toorak trams, which pass close to one of the main entrances; while visitors from the northern, eastern, or southern suburbs can obtain access by gates on these boundaries of the garden.

The gates are opened daily from April to September (inclusive) at 7.30 a.m., and from October to March (inclusive) at 7 a.m., and closed at sunset.

The Melbourne Botanic Garden has now had an existence of over 70 years, and, as a favorite resort, has become increasingly popular of late years. Many thousands of people, including students, and tourists from various other States and countries, visit the garden during the week days, while on Sundays and holidays large crowds of visitors are attracted to the place.

**Royal
Zoological
and Acclimatisation
Gardens.**

The gardens of the Royal Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria are situated in the centre of Royal Park, on the northern side of the city, nearly 2 miles distant from the Post Office, and can be reached by the tramcars starting every few minutes from the lower end of Elizabeth-street, or by rail. The ground enclosed contains 50 acres, rather more than half of which is laid out as a Zoological garden and the rest in deer paddocks. The Government Fish Hatchery has been established in the garden^s and some trout-rearing ponds formed. The Patron of the Society is His Excellency the State Governor, and the Director is Mr. D. Le Souëf, C.M.Z.S., &c.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA.

The initiation and progress of horticultural interests in this State may justly be considered as due to the efforts of this society, which, as the Horticultural Society of Victoria, was started in the year 1849. Its pioneer members have by this time all passed away, but there remain a few who were members of the society in the early fifties and whose interest in the work of popularizing the growth of plants, flowers, and fruits still manifests itself.

Some few years after its establishment, the society undertook the responsibility of forming and maintaining experimental gardens at Burnley—the park of which they formed a part being known as Survey Paddock—and Mr. Clarson was intrusted with the direction of the work, acting for many years as honorary director. Upon his resignation in 1882, Mr. George Neilson took charge as curator and

remained in that position until his death a few years ago. During all this time, the society was rendering most valued assistance to growers, especially in the establishment of the most complete and reliable type collection of fruits ever seen in Australasia. Horticulturists from all parts of Australia and New Zealand readily availed themselves of this magnificent collection in order to settle disputed questions of nomenclature of fruits, as very great pains were taken to insure absolute correctness of name of every variety planted among the collection. In 1885, Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria issued the warrant for the society to use the name of "Royal," and it has since worked under the full title of "Royal Horticultural Society of Victoria."

The years of depression following the crash of the land boom had their full effect on the society, many of the most liberal donors to its funds being compelled to relinquish the financial support they had in previous years generously accorded to the committee. In 1891, the Government of the day undertook the establishment of a School of Horticulture, and the balance due to debenture-holders on the handsome show pavilion erected in the gardens having been paid by the Government, the estate was handed over to the management of the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Neilson continuing as curator under the direction of a Board of Horticultural Advice to whose *personnel* the Government appointed three, and the society three, with the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture as Chairman. This arrangement worked with the utmost satisfaction until the death of the curator. Some years after that event, the Minister made a new departure by dissolving the board and placing the School of Horticulture under the sole control of the Department.

Conferences on special matters are held from time to time under the society's auspices, at which delegates from the provinces and other States attend, the Daffodil Conference being now an annual fixture.

The members' monthly meeting is held at the Thistle Rooms, 298 Little Flinders-street, at which competitive displays of flowers, &c., are made, and lectures delivered on horticultural matters by leading experts.

Since relinquishing the control of the Gardens, the society has set itself the task of giving instruction by means of lectures and exhibits at monthly meetings of members, and by imposing fruit and floral displays, all of which attract large attendances.

The membership subscription is low enough (10s. per annum) to be within the reach of all lovers of horticulture, and, as a consequence, the list of members is an encouraging evidence of the society's popularity.

The business of the society is vested in a committee, consisting of the president, four vice-presidents (two amateur and two professional), an honorary treasurer, and twenty members (ten amateurs and ten professionals), the administrative work being conducted by the secretary, Mr. C. C. Burton, at the office, 31 Queen-street, Melbourne.

There are 44 other horticultural societies in the State, situated at Ballarat, Bendigo, Castlemaine, Kyneton, Mildura, Terang, Traralgon, and other centres. The Government provided £600 in aid of these associations during the year ended 30th June, 1913.

METROPOLITAN PUBLIC RESERVES.

Public
reserves,
Greater
Melbourne.

Greater Melbourne is amply supplied with public reserves and parks, the total area devoted to such purposes having been 5,604½ acres in 1913. 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, 1913.

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area.
		Acres.
Melbourne City	Royal Park	425
"	Yarra "	155
"	Prince's "	97
"	Fawkner "	102
"	Flinders "	17
"	Alexandra Park	46
"	Park (Model Farm)	28
"	Botanic Garden and Domain	188
"	Queen Victoria Memorial Statue and Garden	10½
"	Zoological Gardens	55
"	Carlton "	63
"	Fitzroy "	64
"	Spring Gardens	21
"	Flagstaff "	18
"	Argyle Square	3½

**AREA OF RESERVES, PARKS, AND GARDENS IN MELBOURNE AND
SUBURBS, 1913—continued.**

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area.
		Acres.
Melbourne City	Curtain Square	3½
"	Darling "	2
"	Lincoln "	3½
"	Macarthur "	1
"	Murchison "	1
"	University "	3½
"	University Grounds	106
"	Amateur Sports and Children's Playground	25
"	Industrial Schools and Board of Health Depot	47
"	Melbourne Cricket Ground	9½
"	East Melbourne "	7
"	Scotch College "	7
"	Richmond Cricket Ground	6
"	Carlton " (old)	5
"	Parliament Reserve	10
"	Ornamental Plantations	26
"	General Cemetery	101
"	Old Cemetery	8½
"	Powlett-street Reserve	5
"	Recreation (Brown's Hill)	7½
"	Recreation (North Melbourne)	9½
"	Race-course (Flemington)	301
"	Recreation (Kensington)	5½
Fitzroy City	Edinburgh Park	34
"	Recreation	7
Collingwood City	Mayor's Park	6
"	Recreation	7
"	Darling Gardens	16
"	Victoria Park	10
"	Park and Recreation (Yarra Bank)	23
"	Ornamental Plantation and Recreation	13
Richmond City	Richmond Park	158
"	Horticultural Gardens	33½
"	Barkly Square	7
"	Municipal Reserve	7½
Northcote City	Jika Park	6
"	Recreation	7
South Melbourne City	Albert Park (part of)	464
"	St. Vincent Gardens	7½
"	Ornamental Plantations	24
"	Cricket and Recreation (Warehousemen's)	8
"	Foreshore Reserve	12
Port Melbourne Town	Cricket Ground	74
"	Park and Garden	58
"	"	2
"	Ornamental Plantations	17
Prahran City	Toorak Park	7
"	Victoria Gardens	4
"	Gardens (Grattan-street)	2
St. Kilda City	St. Kilda Gardens	16
"	Albert Park (part of)	106
"	Recreation (Point Ormond)	54
"	"	1½
"	"	11
"	" (Beach Reserves)	62½
"	" Dandenong Road	22½

**AREA OF RESERVES, PARKS, AND GARDENS IN MELBOURNE AND
SUBURBS, 1913—continued.**

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area.
		Acres.
St. Kilda City	Recreation (Elwood)	10
"	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	33
"	Queen's Park	22
"	Park and Recreation Reserve	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Water Reserve	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hawthorn City	Recreation	15
"	" (Grace Park)	8
Kew Town	Studley Park	203
"	Lunatic Asylum	384
"	Cemetery	31
"	Recreation	16
Footscray City	Public Gardens and Recreation	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Cricket Ground, &c.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Park and Recreation	38
"	Recreation (Yarraville)	5
"	" (Footscray West)	15
"	"	11
Williamstown Town	Park (Newport)	25
"	"	2
"	"	10
"	Recreation	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	Beach Park	20
"	Cemetery	28
"	Rifle Range	332
"	Cricket Ground	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	Public Garden	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Park and Garden (Newport)	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Recreation (Newport)	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	" (Spotswood)	5
Malvern City	Park and Garden	8
"	Recreation	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Park and Garden (Waverley-road)	16
Caulfield City	Race-course	144
"	Park	62
"	Park (East Caulfield)	17
"	Recreation	13
"	" (Glen Huntly)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Brighton Cemetery	29
Oakleigh Borough	Recreation	8
"	Park and Garden	30
"	Park and Recreation	5
"	Cemetery	10
Camberwell City	Gardens	7
"	Norwood Recreation Reserve	4
Coburg Town	Recreation	5
"	"	3
Outside urban municipalities	Yarra Bend Asylum	350
	Williamstown Race-course	190
	Heidelberg Park and Recreation Reserve	26
	Total	5,604 $\frac{1}{2}$

Public
reserves in
country
towns.

Most of the large towns throughout the State also possess public gardens, parks, and reserves for recreation purposes.

The following table contains particulars respecting the most important of these:—

NUMBER AND AREA OF PARKS AND GARDENS IN
COUNTRY TOWNS IN VICTORIA, 1913.

Town.					Number of Reserves.	Area.
						Acres.
Ararat	..	..	..	..	4	36½
Bairnsdale	..	..	..	..	3	150
Ballarat	..	..	..	..	7	1,065
Ballarat East	..	..	..	..	13	188½
Beechworth	..	..	..	..	6	684
Benalla	..	..	..	..	1	22
Bendigo	..	..	..	..	11	176
Buninyong	..	..	..	..	4	114
Burrumbeet	..	..	..	..	1	100
Castlemaine	..	..	..	..	3	109
Clunes ...	..	..	..	..	6	106½
Colac ...	..	..	..	..	3	78
Creswick	..	..	..	..	3	54½
Daylesford	..	..	..	..	5	330
Dromana	..	..	..	..	2	274½
Dunolly	..	..	..	..	4	109
Eaglehawk	..	..	..	..	4	42½
Echuca	..	..	..	..	4	336
Flinders	..	..	..	..	1	25
Geelong	..	..	..	..	6	269
Hamilton	..	..	..	..	5	61
Horsham	..	..	..	..	3	142½
Koroit	..	..	..	..	1	13
Korumburra	..	..	..	..	2	31½
Kyneton	..	..	..	..	1	14
Learmonth	..	..	..	..	4	76
Majorca	..	..	..	..	3	217
Maldon	..	..	..	..	4	156
Maryborough	..	..	..	..	3	142
Mortlake	..	..	..	..	2	65
Newtown and Chilwell	..	..	..	..	1	105
Portland	..	..	..	..	5	103
Port Fairy	..	..	..	..	1	26
Queenscliff	..	..	..	..	2	48
Rutherglen	..	..	..	..	1	60
Sale	..	..	..	..	1	40
Sebastopol	..	..	..	..	1	36
Shepparton	..	..	..	..	4	123½
St. Arnaud	..	..	..	..	2	68
Stawell	..	..	..	..	3	71½
Wangaratta	..	..	..	..	5	157
Warrnambool	..	..	..	..	10	450

Ministers and Churches.

At the end of 1913, there were in the State 2,960 regular churches and chapels, and 2,033 other buildings, where religious services were held—a total of 4,993 places of public worship—and these were attended by 1,933 regular clergymen. The following statement contains particulars of the different denominations :—

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS, 1913.

Denominations.	Number of Clergy, Ministers, &c.	Buildings used for Public Worship.		
		Churches and Chapels.	Other Buildings.	Total.
Protestant Churches—				
Church of England ...	377	672	633	1,305
Presbyterian Church of Victoria ...	268	544	506	1,050
Free Presbyterian ...	2	9	2	11
Methodist ...	259	833	517	1,350
Independent or Congrega- tional ...	70	92	...	92
Baptist ...	71	101	23	124
Lutheran ...	24	49	20	69
Salvation Army ...	471	118	156	274
Church of Christ ...	54	73	20	93
Church for Deaf Mutes ...	1	1	...	1
Other Protestant ...	16	20	22	42
Roman Catholic Church ...	296	431	125	556
New Church (or Sweden- borgian) ...	1	2	...	2
Catholic Apostolic Church ...	2	1	...	1
Spiritualists ...	6	3	6	9
Greek Orthodox Church ...	1	1	...	1
Jews ...	6	7	2	9
Re-organized Church of Latter- Day Saints ...	8	3	1	4
Total ...	1,933	2,960	2,033	4,993

The Sunday Schools of the various religious bodies numbered 2,908 ; the teachers 21,650 ; and the number of scholars on the rolls, 220,429—98,494 males and 121,935 females.

The following table shows the principal religions of the people as ascertained at the census of 1911 :—

**RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA AT THE
AT THE CENSUS OF 1911.**

Religion.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent. of Population.
Protestant Churches—				
Church of England (including Protestant so stated) ..	238,977	236,226	475,203	37.02
Presbyterian	116,653	117,900	234,553	18.27
Methodist	84,376	92,286	176,662	13.76
Independent or Congregational ..	7,624	8,860	16,484	1.28
Baptist	14,134	17,110	31,244	2.43
Lutheran	7,025	4,657	11,682	.91
Salvation Army	3,409	4,390	7,799	.61
Unitarian	314	198	512	.04
Church of Christ	7,356	9,155	16,511	1.29
Seventh Day Adventists	551	892	1,443	.11
Other Protestant Churches ..	3,811	4,243	8,054	.63
Total	484,230	495,917	980,147	76.35
Roman Catholic Church ..	139,174	147,259	286,433	22.31
Other Denominations—				
Greek Orthodox Church ..	385	88	473	.04
Jews	3,214	3,006	6,270	.49
Other Religions	3,081	669	3,750	.29
Sceptics, &c.	4,780	1,907	6,687	.52
Total specified	634,864	648,896	1,283,760	100.00
Unspecified	20,727	11,064	31,791	..
Grand Total	655,591	659,960	1,315,551	..

The accompanying table shows the principal religions of the people per 100 of the population in the last six census years :—

**RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE PER 100 OF THE
POPULATION, 1861 TO 1911.**

Religion.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
Protestant Churches—						
Church of England (including Protestant so stated)	40.60	36.01	36.74	37.33	36.52	37.02
Presbyterian	16.67	15.78	15.65	14.94	16.16	18.27
Methodist	8.90	13.16	13.58	14.14	15.21	13.76
Independent or Congregational ..	2.45	2.54	2.35	1.98	1.45	1.28
Baptist	1.72	2.28	2.40	2.50	2.75	2.43
Lutheran	1.92	1.47	1.32	1.39	1.18	.91
Salvation Army .. .. .	..	..	..	1.21	.74	.61
Church of Christ .. .. .	..	.50	.57	.74	.90	1.29
Other Protestant Churches ..	.59	.51	.37	.66	1.45	.78
Total Protestant Churches ..	72.85	72.25	72.98	74.89	76.36	76.35
Roman Catholic Church ..	21.02	23.83	24.02	22.24	22.26	22.31
Jews .. .. .	.56	.50	.51	.58	.50	.49
Others	5.57	3.42	2.49	2.29	.88	.85
Total specified	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

* Included with "Other Protestant Churches."

**Protestants
and Roman
Catholics.**

The total number of Protestants of all denominations in 1911 was 980,147, as against 904,934 in 1901. In 1911 the Roman Catholics numbered 286,433, and in 1901, 263,710. The rate of increase of each of these bodies, in the ten years was, therefore, about the same as that of the population.

**Protestant
Sects.**

The members of the Church of England and the Presbyterians had improved their positions relatively to the total population between 1901 and 1911, but the Independents had decreased from 17,141 to 16,484, and the adherents of the Salvation Army from 8,830 to 7,799.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.**Legislation.**

Friendly societies seem to have been established in Victoria very soon after the first settlement of the territory, but it was not until after the passing of the 1855 Act that any steps were taken for their registration as institutions recognised by law. That statute consolidated and amended the laws then in force relating to friendly societies, and was the first Act passed in this connexion by the Victorian Legislature after the separation of Victoria from New South Wales in 1851. It was assented to on 12th June, 1855, and provided for the appointment of a registrar, and also a certifying barrister, to whom the rules of a society had to be submitted for examination, and whose certificate, that these rules were in accordance with the law, was necessary before registration could be effected. It also provided that the table of contributions had to be certified to by an actuary of an assurance company, or "some person" appointed by the registrar before the latter could register the rules of the society.

Registration was not, however, made compulsory, and the actuarial certificate given by the actuary appointed by the registrar, under the provisions of the Act, for this purpose, was only of a provisional nature, issued under the condition that the tables were to be submitted to him for approval after a certain period had elapsed. This temporary certificate was given because there were no data then available in Australia on which to calculate the amount necessary to provide the sickness benefits. As there was nothing in the Act to compel a society to apply to the actuary for a renewal of the provisional certificate when the time covered by that certificate had expired, the registration of these institutions was unfortunately permanently effected at what afterwards proved to be, in almost every instance, inadequate rates of contribution. The control exercised over friendly societies as a result of this legislation was very slight.

No further serious attention was given by the Government to friendly societies until 1875, when a Commission was appointed to inquire into "the working of the Friendly Societies Statute, the position and operations of the societies registered under it, and what amendment, if any, is desirable in the existing law." The outcome of this Commission was the 1877 Act, which provided (*inter alia*) for the appointment of a fully qualified barrister as registrar, and also that each society should

furnish returns annually to the Government Statist, and once at least in every five years should either have its assets and liabilities valued by a valuer appointed by the society or send such particulars to the Government Statist as would enable him to have the valuation made. The fees for valuation were purposely fixed at a low rate, and average 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 nearly all the valuations have been made by the Government Actuary. The passing of this Act had the effect of considerably increasing the control exercised by the Government over the operations of friendly societies.

In accordance with its provisions, an actuary was appointed under the Government Statist in 1881, whose chief duty was to make periodical valuations of the assets and liabilities of societies, and the result of these valuations disclosed the fact that, in almost every instance, the rates then being paid by the members were insufficient to provide the benefits which the societies had by their rules agreed to pay. The Act gave no power to enforce payment of adequate rates of contribution, and the actuary could not therefore compel a society to take such steps as would enable it to meet its liabilities, but could only give advice as to the best means to be adopted to secure that end. It is only just to the managing bodies of these institutions, however, to state that most of the principal societies made a serious effort to carry out the suggestions of the actuary. Several of them passed rules requiring future members to pay adequate rates of contribution, and in nearly every case some effort was made to improve the financial position.

It was not until 1907 that registration of societies was made compulsory, and that they were required to adopt adequate rates of contribution in respect of all members, existing as well as new members. An Act which was passed in that year embodied these provisions, the penalty for failure to adopt adequate rates of contribution being cancellation of registration. The operation of the Act, in so far as it related to the scale of contributions payable, was, however, limited to a period of eighteen months. This was a serious defect, as contributions which are sufficient at one time may at a future date become inadequate, owing to fluctuations in interest, sickness, or mortality rates or faulty management. To remedy this defect an amending Act was passed in the year 1911. This Act provides that if a society receives two successive notifications from the Government Statist that its rates are inadequate, it must adopt adequate rates within twelve months of the second notification, otherwise its registration will be cancelled. There must be an interval of at least three years between the two notifications. It is expected that a society on receiving the first notification will take such steps to improve its position as will obviate the necessity of the second being issued.

The legislation which has been referred to has had a very beneficial effect on societies. Of fourteen societies having a membership of over 500 each, eight have assets whose ratio to liabilities exceeds, or closely

approximates, to 20s. in the £1, and only in one case is the ratio less than 17s. in the £1. In Victoria the societies have received no subvention from the State.

Registered societies must not contract to pay more than 40s. per week in sickness, and the practice now obtaining in Victoria is to pay a maximum of only 20s. per week. Central bodies are empowered by statute to appoint auditors to audit and inspect the accounts and securities of branches at such time as the central body may direct. The *Friendly Societies Act* 1907 provides that every trustee, treasurer, secretary, chairman or member of the committee of management who takes any money or valuable thing in consideration of any benefit received or to be received by any member of an unregistered society shall be liable to a penalty of £50. Trade unions are exempted from registration. The investment of funds on leasehold property is now illegal, but the power to invest generally is extended to all trustee securities. All loans on freehold property must be on first mortgage only, and are not to exceed three-fifths of the value as certified by a practical surveyor or valuer. The trustees are prohibited from investing if the fee-simple of the property has been in the possession of a trustee or his wife during the previous five years. An Act passed in 1910 created a new stock for the special benefit of friendly societies. Interest is payable at 4 per cent., and investment is optional, but the societies are taking advantage of it to an increasing extent. The amount invested in the stock at the end of 1913 was £338,779. Prior to the year 1907, it was not lawful for a friendly societies' dispensary to sell patent or other medicines to members of friendly societies or their relatives, but this restriction has been amended so that all benefit members who have paid the full subscription to the dispensary, and the full amount payable to the society for medicines and medical appliances, may now be supplied with medicines for which payment is required.

**Benefits of
friendly
societies.**

The societies perform a function which cannot be carried out with the same success by other means—that of providing for the loss which would otherwise be sustained by the wage-earners of the community and those dependent on them through illness or death. Their organization enables them to keep in touch with their members, to guard against malingering, and to perform satisfactorily a work which, on account of its peculiar nature, could not be attended to satisfactorily by institutions organized on the lines of the ordinary insurance company. Their main objects are to afford relief in sickness, and to provide a sufficient sum to cover funeral expenses on the death of a member or his wife. The usual benefits payable on sickness are 20s. weekly during the first six months, 10s. during the second six months, and 5s. thereafter during life. The member has also the benefit of medical attendance and medicine for himself and his near relatives. A sum of £20 is usually payable on the death of the member, and of £10 on the death of his

wife should she predecease him. The benefits coming under the heading of medical attendance and medicine, extend usually to the whole family, embracing in the general case, member, wife, and children under eighteen years of age, widowed mother of unmarried member, and also widow and family after the death of member if fees continue to be paid.

The funds of the societies are divided into two portions—the sick and funeral fund, out of which are payable the sickness and death benefits, and the medical and management funds, from which are taken the payments for medical attendance, medicines, and management expenses. The weekly contribution to the sick and funeral fund varies with the age at entry, and for the benefits above mentioned usually ranges from 6d. to 1s. per week. The contribution to the other fund generally remains uniform throughout life, the usual charge being from 6d. to 8d. per week. The total sum payable by each member thus ranges from about 1s. to 1s. 8d. per week. There are in addition small initiation fees, and, in some instances, registration fees for second wives.

**Progress of
friendly
societies.**

The growth of Victorian friendly societies in recent years is worthy of note. The total membership increased from 103,105 in 1901, to 157,280 at the close of 1913—an increase during the twelve years of 54,175 members; 6,328 members were added in 1911, 5,318 in 1912, and 3,359 in 1913. The funds increased during the twelve-year period from £1,370,604 to £2,490,957—an addition of £1,120,353. These are well invested, the return from the sick and funeral fund averaging slightly more than 4 per cent. for the year 1913. Female societies have been established in recent years, and at the end of 1913 these had a membership of 12,007, and funds amounting to £41,346.

A table is appended showing the membership, revenue, expenditure, and total funds of friendly societies in Victoria during the years 1909–1913 :—

Year.			Membership.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Funds.
				£	£	£
1909	...	...	136,340	523,871	399,345	2,012,417
1910	...	...	142,275	534,616	424,431	2,122,602
1911	...	...	148,603	559,585	435,791	2,246,396
1912	...	...	153,921	580,371	465,303	2,361,464
1913	...	...	157,280	606,785	477,292	2,490,957

The following is a more detailed statement in regard to the societies for the five years, 1909 to 1913 :—

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, 1909 TO 1913.

(Including Female Societies.)

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Number of societies ...	48	48	48	47	47
Number of branches ...	1,441	1,475	1,498	1,505	1,501
Average number of members	133,194	139,308	145,439	151,262	155,601
Number of members sick	24,394	28,040	28,109	28,656	27,434
Weeks for which aliment was allowed	199,986	215,089	215,696	225,409	220,462
Deaths of members ...	1,198	1,194	1,221	1,288	1,287
Deaths of registered wives	436	437	468	477	464
	£	£	£	£	£
Income of sick and funeral fund	298,829	288,257	308,020	314,848	327,829
Income of incidental fund	216,738	224,943	230,788	238,114	255,445
Other Income ...	8,304	21,416	20,777	27,409	23,511
Total Income ...	523,871	534,616	559,585	580,371	606,785
Expenditure of sick and funeral fund	180,252	186,065	193,060	201,658	196,382
Expenditure of incidental fund	212,266	220,542	224,983	234,450	252,028
Other Expenditure ...	6,827	17,824	17,748	29,195	28,882
Total Expenditure...	399,345	424,431	435,791	465,303	477,292
Amount to credit of sick and funeral fund	1,876,376	1,978,568	2,093,528	2,206,718	2,338,165
Amount to credit of incidental fund	72,724	77,125	82,930	86,594	90,011
Amount invested—sick and funeral fund	1,804,720	1,888,750	2,002,210	2,140,626	2,263,693
Amount invested—incidental fund	59,535	66,348	69,394	75,669	77,859
Amount invested—other funds	57,307	62,714	62,571	60,719	57,989
Total invested ...	1,921,562	2,017,812	2,134,175	2,277,014	2,399,541
„ funds	2,012,417	2,122,602	2,246,396	2,361,464	2,490,957

NOTE.—Returns from juvenile branches were received for the first time in respect of the year 1911, but the information regarding these branches has not been considered of sufficient importance to be included in the above table.

In proportion to the number of effective male members of the societies, the amount of sickness experienced in 1913 by males was less than that of recent years. The days per effective member for which aliment was allowed were equal to an average of 10·5 in each of the five years 1909-1913, which was below the average for the 26 years ended 1908, viz., 11·2. The death rate in 1913 was also below the average—the rate per 1,000 members being 8·69 in 1913, 8·85 in 1912, 8·74 in 1911, 8·92 in 1910, 9·35 in 1909, and 10·06 for the 36 years ended 1913. The female societies experienced a smaller amount of sickness than the male branches—the days per effective member for which aliment was

Sickness and death rates.

allowed averaging only 7·7 yearly during the five years ended 1913. The death rate, too, was considerably lower, being 3·15 per 1,000 members in 1913, which was the lowest rate experienced since 1906. 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.

Secessions. Societies lost over 7 per cent. of their members in 1913 through secession. The vast majority of secessions take place during the first few years, before members have learnt to appreciate the value of their connexion with the societies. In this respect the experience is similar to that which prevails in life assurance companies. Expenses of management absorbed 17 per cent. of the contributions to all funds during 1913. This ratio is very similar to that prevailing in well-managed life assurance companies, and is considerably below the rate in industrial assurance business. When it is remembered that the lodge element is an essential feature of friendly societies, and that a considerable outlay is unavoidable in connexion with the lodges, it would appear that the rate of expense is very moderate.

Sickness and Mortality Experience 1903-7. An investigation was made into the sickness and mortality experience of three of the largest Victorian friendly societies for the period 1903-07. This relates to male lives only. The number of years of life included in the experience was 262,038, the number of weeks' sickness experienced was 442,829, and the deaths numbered 2,451.

In the following table the sickness rate (*i.e.*, the average number of weeks of sickness experienced each year by each member), according to the Victorian Friendly Societies' experience 1903-07, is compared with the corresponding rates obtained from the New South Wales experience 1900-08, the South Australian experience 1895-1904, and the Manchester Unity (England) experience 1893-97 :—

AVERAGE NUMBER OF WEEKS' SICKNESS EXPERIENCED EACH YEAR.

Age.	Victorian. Friendly Societies' Experience, 1903-07.	New South Wales Friendly Societies' Experience, 1900-08.	South Australian Friendly Societies' Experience, 1895-1904.	Manchester Unity, England, 1893-97.
18 ..	·909	·839	·740	·952
23 ..	·860	·761	·772	·900
28 ..	·845	·738	·814	·968
33 ..	·885	·751	·819	1·095
38 ..	·988	·835	·925	1·320
43 ..	1·204	1·020	1·080	1·649
48 ..	1·456	1·306	1·397	2·096
53 ..	2·096	1·831	1·971	2·955
58 ..	3·824	2·912	3·043	4·357
63 ..	6·558	4·623	5·012	7·072

The Victorian rates are considerably below those of the Manchester Unity (England), but they are higher than the rates according to the South Australian and New South Wales experiences. It should be noted that the New South Wales rates which appear in the comparative statement relate to non-mining lodges only.

A relatively high sickness rate at the earliest age in the table is a feature of the latest experiences both in Australia and England. Various suggestions have been made as to the reason of this, but there is at present not sufficient evidence to permit of a definite conclusion being arrived at. It may be that the high sickness rate represents the effect of modern conditions of labour on the human organism before it is fully developed. Another explanation is, that to youths in receipt of low wages without family responsibilities the relatively high rates of sick pay prove attractive, and that in consequence efforts are often made to obtain benefits for minor ailments, and to prolong the period of sickness and receive as large payments as the rules will allow.

It would be of interest to know what rates of sickness are experienced by persons following hazardous occupations. It was not possible, however, to ascertain this from the data available, as in many instances the nature of the occupation was not given. Even if there had been no defects of this nature, the frequent changes of occupation which occur in Victoria would have made an investigation into the sickness and mortality rates prevailing among persons engaged in different occupations of little value as an index of what might be expected to occur in the future.

Investigations which have been made elsewhere have shown that miners are subject to a much higher rate of sickness than that existing in the general community. In the Victorian experience, the miners could not be separated from the other members, but there are certain lodges which are known to include in their membership a large number of persons connected with the mining industry. These were treated as mining lodges, and a separate inquiry was made into the sickness and mortality rates prevailing in the remaining or non-mining lodges.

In the following statement the rates of sickness experienced in the mining and non-mining lodges are compared :—

SICKNESS EXPERIENCED IN MINING AND NON-MINING LODGES.

			Weeks of Sickness.	
			Total.	Annual Rate per Member.
Non-mining experience	..	..	356,821	1·730
Mining experience	..	..	86,008	2·490
All members	..	..	442,829	1·832

The rate for mining exceeds that for non-mining lodges by .760 weeks, *i.e.*, each member in the former group of lodges is sick each year, on the average, for $4\frac{1}{2}$ days more than members in the other group. When it is known that the number of miners in mining lodges is probably less than 40 per cent. of the total membership, it will be seen that the rate of sickness experienced by them is greatly in excess of that prevailing among other sections of the community.

The mortality rates of Victorian Friendly Society members have been shown by the investigation to be, at most ages, much lower than those prevailing in the general community. This favorable feature is specially noticeable at the younger and middle ages. In the following table, the mortality rate, as deduced from the Victorian Friendly Societies' experience, is compared with that obtained from other experiences :—

MORTALITY RATES IN FRIENDLY SOCIETIES IN AUSTRALIA AND ENGLAND (PER 100 MEMBERS AT EACH AGE).

Age.	Victorian Friendly Societies, 1903-07.	New South Wales Friendly Societies, 1900-08.	South Australian Friendly Societies, 1895-1904.	Manchester, Unity, England, 1893-7.
18 ..	.265	.288	.431	.258
23 ..	.343	.303	.385	.390
28 ..	.372	.324	.481	.472
33 ..	.410	.424	.558	.574
38 ..	.521	.529	.616	.743
43 ..	.673	.678	.774	.980
48 ..	1.014	.901	.987	1.266
53 ..	1.439	1.373	1.378	1.829
58 ..	2.485	2.184	2.125	2.591
63 ..	3.649	3.146	2.901	3.950

The foregoing rates relate to persons engaged in both healthy and unhealthy occupations. It will be seen that the Victorian rates differ slightly from those of New South Wales, and are lower than those of South Australia up to age 48, also that, except at age 18, they are below the rates of the Manchester Unity experience (England).

CONDITIONS OF LABOUR IN FACTORIES AND SHOPS.

The earliest attempt at regulating the conditions of labour in Victoria was made by the passing of an Act dated 11th November, 1873, forbidding the employment of any female for more than eight hours in any day in factories. The same Act defined "factory" to be a place where not less than ten persons were working.

This small provision was administered by the Board of Public Health, and was followed, in 1885, by a much larger statute, providing for the registration of factories, their sanitation, fire escape, guarding of

machinery, and regulating the conditions of work generally to a much greater extent, besides providing for the closing of shops at fixed hours. These latter provisions were designed to give some relief to the employés, who could previously be kept at work in shops as long as their employers chose.

From that time onwards, further legislative provisions have been passed at frequent intervals, and gradually the community has come to recognise the necessity of securing the health, comfort, and reasonable ease of the workers. The opposition, which was at first very strong, has gradually disappeared, until now it is safe to say that all sections of the community realize the humanitarian aspects of the movement, and have accepted the principle that the rights of work-people shall be conserved by law.

The interests of the factory worker as regards wages, personal safety, and health now receive a large amount of attention. Government inspectors prosecute employers wherever underpayment is found. They take proceedings also to carry out all the provisions of the factories laws. No one can occupy a factory unless the place is properly lighted, ventilated, has ample means of escape in case of fire, has all its machinery fenced and guarded, and has proper sanitary arrangements provided for both sexes. The closing time of shops is carefully regulated.

Wages Boards. The Wages Board system of fixing wages and settling the conditions of employment had its origin in Victoria. It was introduced into an Act of Parliament in 1895 by Sir Alexander Peacock, the present Premier and Minister of Labour. The principle embodied in the British jury system that a man can only be tried by his peers is the essence of the Victorian Wages Board scheme. The Boards are composed of equal numbers of employers and employés. The representatives are carefully chosen, so that every shade of interest in the trade shall be represented as fully as possible on the Board. The Board thus becomes a jury of trade experts, all of whom are versed in the requirements and intricacies of the trade they are dealing with.

An application for a Board in any trade which has not been brought under the Wages Board system can be made either by a Union or a meeting of employés. Upon receipt of such an application the Minister usually orders the collection of figures to show the rates of wages, the average number of hours worked, the number of persons employed in the trade, and so on. If he finds that there is good reason he introduces into Parliament a resolution in favour of the appointment of a Special Board. After this resolution has been passed by both Houses of Parliament, the Governor in Council may, if he thinks fit, appoint a Special Board and define the scope of its operations. The Board consists of from four to ten members (half elected by employers and half by employés), who are to nominate some outside person as chairman; or if no agreement can be arrived at as to such nomination, then the Governor in Council appoints the chairman. The Board

may fix the rates of payment either by piece-work or wages, or both ; the maximum number of hours per week for which such rates shall be paid ; a higher rate for work done in excess of such maximum number of hours ; the times of beginning and ending work ; a higher rate for work done outside such times ; special rates for work done on Sundays and public holidays ; the number of and also the rates of pay to apprentices and improvers who may be employed.

Resolutions in favour of appointing two new Special Boards were carried in both Houses of the Legislature during 1913.

The new Boards are :—

Paper Board,
Photographers Board.

The powers conferred on the Livery Stable Board were during the year redefined in a new resolution passed by Parliament.

Under the powers conferred by section 133 of Act 2386, the Governor in Council deprived the Engravers and the Fuel and Fodder Boards of certain of their powers, and appointed two additional Boards, viz., the Process Engravers and the Coal and Coke Board, to take over such powers.

On 31st December, 1913, there were 134 Special Boards existent or authorized, affecting about 150,000 employés. Three of these Boards have not been constituted, viz., the Slaughtering for Export Board, Stationery Board, and Felt Hatters Board.

The following is a list of Boards existent or authorized :—

- | | |
|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Aerated Water Trade Board | 18. Bricklayers Board |
| 2. Aerated Water Carters Board | 19. Brick Trade Board |
| 3. Agricultural Implements Board | 20. Brushmakers Board |
| 4. Country Agricultural Implements Board | 21. Builders' Labourers Board |
| 5. Artificial Manure Board | 22. Butchers Board |
| 6. Asphalters Board | 23. Butter Board |
| 7. Bagmakers Board | 24. Candlemakers Board |
| 8. Bedsteadmakers Board | 25. Cardboard Box Trade Board |
| 9. Bill Posters Board | 26. Carpenters Board |
| 10. Biscuit Board | 27. Carriage Board |
| 11. Roiler Makers Board | 28. Carters Board |
| 12. Boot Board | 29. Chaffcutters Board |
| 13. Boot Dealers Board | 30. Cigar Trade Board |
| 14. Brassworkers Board | 31. Clothing Board |
| 15. Bread Board | 32. Coal and Coke Board |
| 16. Bread Carters Board | 33. Coal Miners Board |
| 17. Brewers Board | 34. Commercial Clerks Board |
| | 35. Confectioners Board |
| | 36. Coopers Board |
| | 37. Cordage Board |

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 38. Country Shop Assistants Board | 68. Horsehair Board |
| 39. Cycle Trade Board | 69. Hotel Employés Board |
| 40. Drapers Board | 70. Ice Board |
| 41. Dressmakers Board | 71. Ironmoulders Board |
| 42. Dyers and Clothes Cleaners Board | 72. Jam Trade Board |
| 43. Electrical Installation Board | 73. Jewellers Board |
| 44. Electrical Supply Board | 74. Leather Goods Board |
| 45. Electroplaters Board | 75. Lift Board |
| 46. Engineering Board | 76. Livery Stable Board |
| 47. Engravers Board | 77. Malt Board |
| 48. Factory Engine-drivers Board | 78. Marine Store Board |
| 49. Farriers Board | 79. Meat Preservers Board |
| 50. Fellmongers Board | 80. Men's Clothing Board |
| 51. Felt Hatters Board | 81. Millet Broom Board |
| 52. Fibrous Plasterers Board | 82. Milliners Board |
| 53. Flour Board | 83. Mining Engine-drivers Board |
| 54. Country Flour Board | 84. Motor Drivers Board |
| 55. Fuel and Fodder Board | 85. Nailmakers Board |
| 56. Country Fuel and Fodder Board | 86. Night Watchmen's Board |
| 57. Furniture Board | 87. Office Cleaners Board |
| 58. Furniture Dealers Board | 88. Organ Board |
| 59. Gardeners Board | 89. Ovenmakers Board |
| 60. Gas Meter Board | 90. Painters Board |
| 61. Glass Workers Board | 91. Paper Board |
| 62. Gold Miners Board | 92. Paper Bag Trade Board |
| 63. Grocers Board | 93. Pastrycooks Board |
| 64. Grocers Sundries Board | 94. Photographers Board |
| 65. Hairdressers Board | 95. Picture Frame Board |
| 66. Ham and Bacon Curers Board | 96. Plasterers Board |
| 67. Hardware Board | 97. Plate Glass Board |
| | 98. Plumbers Board |
| | 99. Polish Board |
| | 100. Pottery Trade Board |
| | 101. Printers Board |
| | 102. Country Printers Board |

- | | |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 103. Process Engravers Board | 119. Tentmakers Board |
| 104. Quarry Board | 120. Tiemakers Board |
| 105. Rubber Trade Board | 121. Timber Fellers Board |
| 106. Saddlery Board | 122. Tinsmiths Board |
| 107. Country Saddlery Board | 123. Tramway Board |
| 108. Shirt Board | 124. Tuckpointers Board |
| 109. Slaters and Tilers Board | 125. Underclothing Board |
| 110. Slaughtering for Export Board | 126. Undertakers Board |
| | 127. Watchmakers Board |
| 111. Soap and Soda Board | 128. Waterproof Clothing Board |
| 112. Starch Board | |
| 113. Stationery Board | 129. Wholesale Grocers Board |
| 114. Stone Cutters Board | 130. Wicker Board |
| 115. Storemen, Packers and Sorters Board | 131. Wireworkers Board |
| 116. Straw Hat Board | 132. Woodworkers Board |
| 117. Tanners Board | 133. Country Woodworkers Board |
| 118. Tea Packing Board | 134. Woollen Trade Board |

A Wages Board having been constituted, meets as often as it chooses, usually once a week, at the Factories Office. An officer of the Factories Department acts as secretary. The members of the Board are paid 10s. a sitting, with the addition of necessary out-of-pocket expenses. The Chairman receives £1 per sitting. After a Determination has been arrived at it is sent to the Minister of Labour and gazetted, and it thereupon becomes law. It is then the duty of the officers of the Factories Department to enforce it. Where the Minister considers that any breach of the law is trivial, or has occurred through a mistake, he administers a warning; in more serious cases he orders a prosecution. The prosecutions are carried out by the officers of the Factories Department, without expense to the worker. It is, however, open to any worker who chooses to do so to sue in a civil court for wages due to him.

Appeals.

Provision has been made in the law for the constitution of a Court of Industrial Appeals for deciding all appeals against a Determination of a Special Board, and for dealing with any Determination of a Special Board referred to the Court by the Minister. The Court 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. The assistance of this Court has been sought on thirteen occasions.

Rise in earnings. The Chief Inspector of Factories in his report for the year 1913 stated that determinations, made by 125 Boards appointed under the Act, were in force, and furnished figures showing the increase in average earnings consequent thereon. Some instances of the increases are given below :—

Trade.	Average Weekly Wage Paid to all Employés.		Increase.
	Before Determination was made.	In 1913.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aerated Water	1 6 7	1 17 8	0 11 1
Bedsteadmakers	1 12 2	2 6 5	0 14 3
Boot	1 3 2	1 18 0	0 14 10
Boot Dealers	1 6 11	2 0 7	0 13 8
Bread	1 12 6	2 19 3	1 6 9
Brewers	1 14 4	2 10 8	0 16 4
Brushmakers	1 3 1	2 3 10	1 0 9
Butchers	1 17 8	2 18 5	1 0 9
Candlemakers	1 4 8	2 1 9	0 17 1
Carpenters	2 7 6	3 2 6	0 15 0
Clothing	1 0 0	1 7 0	0 7 0
Commercial Clerks	1 10 7	2 4 10	0 14 3
Engravers	1 16 11	2 11 0	0 14 1
Farriers	1 15 2	2 2 7	0 7 5
Furniture, European (Cabinet making, &c.)	1 9 1	2 5 11	0 16 10
Glassworkers	1 14 11	2 11 3	0 16 4
Grocers	1 7 4	2 1 10	0 14 6
Hairdressers	1 2 9	2 1 7	0 18 10
Ice	2 10 3	3 5 1	0 14 10
Jewellers	1 13 10	2 8 10	0 15 0
Lift Attendants	1 5 0	2 8 6	1 3 6
Marine Store	1 5 7	2 2 8	0 17 1
Men's Clothing	1 18 4	2 15 1	0 16 9
Millet Broom	1 7 11	2 4 3	0 16 4
Milliners	0 10 11	0 16 10	0 5 11
Painters	2 0 9	2 15 7	0 14 10
Plate Glass	1 7 6	2 4 8	0 17 2
Plumbers	1 12 8	2 13 9	1 1 1
Pottery	1 8 1	1 19 8	0 11 7
Slaters and Tilers	2 0 8	3 4 6	1 3 10
Starch	1 0 9	1 16 10	0 16 1
Stonecutters	1 15 11	2 16 0	1 0 1
Tanners	1 11 9	2 7 2	0 15 5
Wicker	1 2 11	2 3 0	1 0 1
Woodworkers	1 13 2	2 11 8	0 18 6

Apprentices. The wages of apprentices in Victoria are fixed by the Wages Boards in each trade. These Boards also prescribe the form of indenture and the term of apprenticeship. Once a boy is indentured, it becomes the duty of the Factories Department, on the

one hand, to see that he is taught his trade properly, and on the other to enforce his proper attendance at his work, and generally to protect both parties and see that they carry out the agreement.

Factory legislation. The Factories and Shops Acts were consolidated during the year 1912 by the *Factories and Shops Act 1912*, No. 2386. No changes were effected in the law by this measure. The eight existing Acts were merely consolidated.

Shortly after the consolidation, the *Factories and Shops Act 1912* (No. 2), No. 2447, was passed, and it came into force on 31st December, 1912.

Shops. Shortly stated, the hours in the Metropolitan District, as defined in the *Factories and Shops Act 1912*, for closing bakers' shops and bird and dog dealers' shops are fixed at 6 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, and 1 p.m. on Wednesday or Saturday, whichever the shopkeeper may prefer. If Wednesday be chosen for the half-holiday, the hour for closing on Saturday is 10 p.m., and if Saturday be chosen the hour for closing on Wednesday is 6 p.m. The closing hour on Friday is 6 p.m. or 10 p.m., according as Wednesday or Saturday is chosen for the half-holiday. Flower shops and hairdressers' shops must be closed on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday at 8 p.m.; and on Wednesday or Saturday at 1 p.m. If the shop be closed on Saturday at 1 p.m., it must be closed on Wednesday at 8 p.m., and may be kept open until 10 p.m. on Friday; if it be closed at 1 p.m. on Wednesday, it may be kept open till 11 p.m. on Saturday. Bicycle shops are now required to close at 8 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, at 10 p.m. on Friday, and at 1 p.m. on Saturday. Butchers' shops are required to close at 5 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, at 8 p.m. on Friday, and at 1 p.m. on Saturday. All other shops (except Fourth Schedule Shops) must be closed at 6 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. On Friday the closing hour is 10 p.m., and on Saturday 1 p.m.

The Fourth Schedule shops are :—

- Chemists' shops.
- Coffee-houses.
- Confectioners.
- Eating-houses.
- Fish and oyster shops.
- Fruit and vegetable shops.
- Restaurants.
- Tobacconists' shops.
- Booksellers' and news agents' shops.

The hours for closing such shops are not fixed by the Act, but may be fixed by regulation; this also applies to cooked meat (other than tinned meat) shops. Under a Regulation chemists' shops have to be closed at 10 p.m. on Friday, and 8 p.m. on other week days.

In country municipalities to which the shops provisions apply the hours for closing are 10 p.m. on Saturday, and 7 p.m. on other week days. This may be varied by Regulation, made on petition, and a marked advance has been made during the year in the number of places which have adopted the Saturday half-holiday.

Under the provisions of the *Factories and Shops Act 1912* the Minister can grant permission to certain shopkeepers, who would ordinarily be required to close their shops at 6 p.m., to keep open till 8 p.m. Such permission can only be granted to widows and old people, or in cases of great hardship, and only applies to the Metropolitan District.

Provision is also made under Act No. 2386 for overtime and tea money for shop employés.

Factories.

A factory is defined to mean any place in which four or more persons other than a Chinese, or in which one or more Chinese are employed in any handicraft, or in preparing articles for trade or sale; or any place in which one or more are employed, if motive power be used in the preparation of such articles, or where furniture is made, or where bread or pastry is made or baked for sale, or in which electricity is generated for the supply of heat or light, or power, or in which coal gas is made; and also any clay pit or quarry worked in connexion with and occupied by the occupier of any pottery or brickyard. The expression "handicraft" includes any work done in a laundry or in dyeworks. Provision is made for the registration of factories, and inspectors are appointed to inspect and examine them in order to insure that the health requirements and other provisions of the Acts are complied with. A record is to be kept in every factory of the names, work, and wages of all employés, and the ages of those under 21. The employment of males under 14 and females under 15 years of age is debarred, but a provision is made by which a girl of 14 can receive permission to work in a factory if it be shown that the parents are poor, and that the best interests of the girl will be served. A strict limitation is placed on the hours of employment of all females and of males under sixteen. There are special provisions to guard against accidents, and persons in charge of engines and boilers must hold certificates of competency of service. The working hours of Chinese are specially restricted, with the view of preventing or lessening unfair competition. Every employé in a factory must be paid at least 2s. 6d. per week. This provision is, of course, intended as a protection for juvenile workers. There were registered in 1886 only 1,949 factories with 39,506 employés, whereas in 1913 the figures were 8,089 factories with 110,487 employés.

GOVERNMENT LABOUR BUREAU.

Government Labour Bureau.

Prior to 1st October, 1900, two labour bureaus were administered by the Railway Department. One registered men in search of work, and distributed all Government work, each Department paying the cost. The other was a Railway Staff Office, regulating and distributing all temporary and

casual railway employment. Both these are now administered by a bureau under the control of the Lands Department, where applicants are registered for temporary or casual employment principally as artisans and labourers on Government works, including railways. Men are supplied, when work is available, according to their order of registration, subject to fitness. This bureau also undertakes to supply workmen for private employment, and advances railway tickets to deserving applicants who may themselves have obtained employment in country districts, which they would be otherwise unable to reach, these advances being subject to orders for repayment out of earnings.

The following is a summary of the operations of the bureau for the year 1913 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.
1913—January	1,448	7,441
February .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,872
March .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,462
April .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,031
May .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,284
June .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,483
July .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,343
August .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,385
September .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,138
October .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,951
November .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,444
December .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,017

In the next table particulars are given of the operations of the bureau over a series of years :—

Year.				Registrations Effected.		Engagements Effected.
				In the City.	In the Country.	
1901	...	...	...	13,865	...	2,705
1902	...	...	...	10,071	...	806
1903	...	...	...	7,629	...	1,203
1904	...	...	...	11,559	...	1,329
1905	...	...	...	12,937	571	1,531
1906	...	...	...	13,232	1,600	2,896
1907	...	...	...	10,119	1,921	2,466
1908	...	...	...	14,444	3,294	4,973
1909	...	...	...	12,134	3,900	4,050
1910	...	...	...	15,279	3,968	6,447
1911	...	...	...	14,043	3,972	7,084
1912	...	...	...	20,230	4,169	7,229
1913	...	...	...	22,858	6,185	7,441

Regarding the number of distinct individuals included in the registrations and engagements effected, the officer in charge of the bureau states that the number of men who are regular applicants at the bureau is very considerable, especially amongst unskilled labourers, and consequently the allowance to be made for duplication of registrations is proportionately great. It would probably be safe to say that the number of distinct individuals applying in any one year would be represented by about half the registrations effected. In connexion with the engagements effected during the year allowance must also be made for the fact that the same applicants may be employed more than once during the year, and this further employment, it is considered, would represent about one-sixth to one-eighth of the engagements made.

During the year 1913, the number of railway tickets advanced was 2,965, valued at £2,760, of which £1,341 has been refunded. During the past thirteen years 15,838 railway tickets have been advanced, of the value of £13,046, of which £8,000 has been refunded.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT 1914.

An Act which was passed in February, 1914, entitled the *Workers' Compensation Act 1914*, provides for compensation being paid by an employer to an employé or his representatives in the event of the employé being killed or personal injury being caused to him by an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment.

A State Accident Insurance Office has been established in connexion with the Act, and it is obligatory for every employer to obtain from this office or from an approved insurance company a policy of accident insurance for the full amount of his liability to pay compensation under the Act.

The following is an epitome of the Act :—

Date of Commencement. The Act is to come into operation on a day to be proclaimed and the proclamation is not to be made until the Insurance Commissioner is prepared to issue accident insurance policies.

Interpretation. The following are the more important definitions :—

“Accident insurance” means insurance against liability in relation to workers' compensation to which employers are subject under this or any other Act or at common law or otherwise.

“Certifying medical practitioner” means a legally qualified medical practitioner—

(a) appointed under the Act by the Governor in Council,
or

(b) appointed or acting as a certifying medical practitioner under the *Factories and Shops Act 1912*.

"Employer" includes any body of persons corporate or unincorporate and the legal personal representative of a deceased employer.

"Insurer" means the Insurance Commissioner or any company approved by the Governor in Council as an insurer for the purposes of the Act.

"Outworker" means a person to whom articles or materials are given out to be made up, cleaned, &c., in his own home or in other premises not under the control or management of the person who gave out the materials or articles.

"Worker" includes all employés with the following exceptions:—

- (a) a person employed otherwise than by way of manual labour whose remuneration exceeds £250 a year ;
- (b) a person whose employment is of a casual nature and who is employed otherwise than for the purposes of the employer's trade or business ;
- (c) a member of the police force appointed before the 25th November, 1902 ;
- (d) an outworker ;
- (e) a member of the employer's family dwelling in his house.

**Government
Departments.**

Any claim against or premium payable by a Government Department may with the authority of the responsible Minister of the Crown administering the Department concerned be paid out of any moneys available for the purpose, or out of any accident or insurance fund established by Act of Parliament and available for the purpose, or out of moneys specially appropriated by Parliament for the purpose.

**Liability of
employer.**

An employer is liable under the Act for a personal injury caused to a worker by an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment. There are certain provisos of which the following are the principal:—

- (a) The employer is not liable unless the incapacity lasts for a week.
- (b) Where the injury was caused by the personal negligence or wilful act of the employer the civil liability of the employer is not affected by the Act. In such case the worker may at his option claim compensation under the Act or take proceedings independently of it, but the employer shall not be liable to pay compensation independently of and also under the Act.
- (c) If it is proved that the injury to a worker is attributable to his serious and wilful misconduct, any compensation claimed shall be disallowed unless the injury results in death or serious and permanent disablement.

- (d) If a claim for compensation has already been made under any law of the United Kingdom, or of the Commonwealth or of any other part of His Majesty's dominions, compensation shall not be allowed. Any person having a claim under such a law must make a statutory declaration that he has not claimed and covenant with the employer that he will not make a claim thereunder, before he can claim under this Act.
- (e) If any question arises as to the liability to pay compensation, or as to the amount of compensation, the question, if not settled by agreement, shall be settled by arbitration in accordance with provisions contained in the Second Schedule.

When an employer is responsible for unreasonable delay in the settlement of compensation interest may be added thereto.

The compensation payable shall in default of agreement be in the discretion of a Judge or Police Magistrate either a lump sum or a weekly payment during the period of incapacity. When a lump sum is awarded it shall be the present value at 5 per cent. compound interest of the aggregate of the weekly payments which would probably become payable.

For certain injuries, such as the loss of eyes, arms, legs, &c., the compensation is according to a scale given in the Fourth Schedule, the amount of compensation varying from 100 per cent. of the full compensation for total incapacity in the case of the loss of two eyes or two hands, and certain other injuries, to 5 per cent. of such compensation in the case of the loss of a toe.

Compensation under the Act is absolutely inalienable.

Proceedings. Notice of an accident must be given as soon as practicable after the happening thereof and before the worker has voluntarily left the employment in which he was injured, and the claim for compensation with respect to such accident must be made within four months from its occurrence, or, in case of death, within four months from the time of death.

The want of a notice or any defect therein shall not be a bar to the maintenance of proceedings for recovery of compensation if there was a reasonable cause therefor, or if the employer was not prejudiced thereby. Failure to make a claim within the specified period shall not be a bar to the maintenance of proceedings if the failure was occasioned by a reasonable cause.

The notice of accident may be served by delivering it to the person on whom it is to be served, or by sending it by post in a registered letter addressed to him at his residence or place of business.

If, within the time mentioned above, an action is brought to recover damages independently of this Act for an injury caused by an accident, and it is determined that the employer is not liable in such action,

but that he would have been liable to pay compensation under the Act, the action shall be dismissed; but the Court shall, unless the plaintiff objects, proceed to assess compensation under the Act.

If it is determined in any proceedings under the Act that the injury is one for which the employer is not liable under the Act, this shall not prevent an action being brought independently of the Act.

Schemes of compensation. If a Judge of County Courts specially appointed by the Governor in Council for the purpose, after taking steps to ascertain the views of the employer and workers, and the Government Statist certifies—

- (a) that any scheme of compensation, benefit, or insurance for the workers of any employer provides scales of compensation not less favorable to these workers and their dependants than the corresponding scales contained in the Act; and
- (b) that where the scheme provides for contributions by the workers it confers benefits at least equivalent to such contributions in addition to the benefits to which the workers would have been entitled under the Act; and
- (c) that a majority (to be ascertained by ballot) of the workers to whom the scheme is applicable are in favour of it—

the employer may, whilst the certificate is in force, contract with any of his workers that the provisions of the scheme shall be substituted for the provisions of the Act.

A Judge of the County Court may give a certificate to expire at the end of a limited period of not less than five years, and may renew it with or without modifications for a further period.

Workers are not to be obliged to join the scheme as a condition of their obtaining employment, and they are to be free to withdraw from it if they wish.

There are provisions for the revocation of a certificate in certain circumstances and for the distribution of any moneys held for the purposes of the scheme when a certificate has been revoked or has expired.

The Treasurer of Victoria may with respect to all or any of the Government Departments cause schemes of compensation to be framed with a view to their being certified by a Judge of County Courts.

Contractors and Sub-contractors. When a contractor in the course of his business arranges that work undertaken by him shall be carried out by a sub-contractor the former is liable to pay any compensation under the Act which he would have been liable to pay if the workers employed in the execution of the work had been immediately employed by him.

When a sub-contractor arranges with some one else to carry out work which he has undertaken, he is liable under the Act to the same extent as if he had not delegated his work. The right to indemnity

of each contractor and sub-contractor includes a right against every sub-contractor standing between him and the sub-contractor by whom the worker was employed at the time when the accident occurred.

When under the section dealing with this matter a contractor or sub-contractor is liable to pay compensation, he is entitled to be indemnified by any person who would have been liable to pay compensation to the worker independently of the section.

The section does not prevent a worker recovering compensation from the sub-contractor instead of from the contractor.

Persons who jointly enter into a contract for work in a gold or coal mine and personally engage in the work shall be deemed not contractors, but workers, and the person with whom they enter into the contract shall be deemed to be an employer within the meaning of the Act.

Insolvency of employer. If an employer who has entered into a contract with an insurer in respect of his liability under the Act becomes insolvent, the rights of the employer against the insurers are transferred to the worker, and upon such transfer the insurers have the same rights and remedies and are subject to the same liabilities as if they were the employer.

Among the debts which are to be paid in priority to all other debts there shall be included an amount not exceeding in any individual case £200 due in respect of any compensation the liability wherefor accrued before the date of the order of sequestration.

The provision with respect to priorities is not to apply where the insolvent has entered into a contract with an insurer in respect of his liability.

Liability of person other than employer. Where there is a legal liability in some person other than the employer to pay damages in respect of an injury, the worker may take proceedings both against that person to recover damages and against any person liable to pay compensation under the Act for such compensation, but he is not entitled to recover both damages and compensation.

A person by whom compensation has been paid under these circumstances is entitled to be indemnified by the person who is liable to pay damages.

Seamen. The Act applies in respect of an accident happening to a seaman employed on a Victorian ship if the accident arises out of and in the course of his employment and happens within the State or within the jurisdiction of the State.

In the Act the term "Victorian ship" means any ship which—

- (a) is registered in the State; or
- (b) is owned by a body corporate established under the laws of the State, or having its principal office or place of business in the State, or is in the possession of any such body corporate by virtue of a charter; or

- (c) is owned by any person or body corporate whose chief office or place of business in respect of the management of such ship is in the State, or is in the possession of any such person or body corporate by virtue of a charter ; or
- (d) is owned by the Crown in respect of the Government of the State, or is in the possession of the Crown in that respect by virtue of a charter.

When the Act is applied to accidents happening to seamen its provisions are subject to certain modifications.

Where—

Industrial diseases.

(1) the certifying medical practitioner for the district in which a worker was employed certifies that the worker is suffering from a disease mentioned the Third Schedule and is thereby disabled from earning full wages at the work at which he was employed ; or

(2) the death of the worker is caused by any such disease,

and the disease is due to the nature of any employment in which the worker was employed within the twelve months previous to the date of the disablement, whether under one or more employers, the worker or his dependants are entitled to compensation under the Act as if the disease were a personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of that employment and the disablement is to be treated as the happening of an accident.

The compensation is to be recoverable from the employer who last employed the worker during the said twelve months in the employment to the nature of which the disease was due, and notice of the death or disablement is to be given to that employer.

There are provisions outlining the procedure to be followed where the disease was contracted by a gradual process and during a period in which the worker was employed by several employers.

Where there is a doubt as to the liability of an employer or as to the extent of his liability the matter is to be settled in the manner defined in the Act.

Six diseases are mentioned in the Third Schedule, including anthrax, lead poisoning, and septic poisoning arising from the handling of meat.

Where a resolution has been passed by both Houses of Parliament declaring that it is expedient to include in the Third Schedule any diseases and manufacturing processes which may cause these diseases other than those mentioned in that Schedule, the Governor in Council may, by order published in the *Government Gazette*, declare that these diseases and processes shall be included in the Schedule in accordance with such resolution.

Returns. Every employer in any industry which may be specified in regulations issued by the Governor in Council must submit annually a return specifying—

- (a) the number of injuries in respect of which compensation has been paid by the employer under the Act during the previous year ;
- (b) the amount of such compensation ; and
- (c) such other particulars as the Minister may direct.

Existing contracts. Existing contracts whereby workers relinquish any rights to compensation from employers for personal injuries arising out of and in the course of their employment are not for the purposes of the Act to be deemed to continue after the time at which the workers' contracts of service would determine if notice of the determination thereof were given at the commencement of the Act.

Insurance policies. These policies are to contain only such provisions as are in accordance with regulations made by the Governor in Council.

This provision is not to apply to any policy issued within six months after the commencement of the Act.

State accident insurance office. A State Accident Insurance Office is to be constituted. The office is to be managed and controlled by an Insurance Commissioner ; and, subject to the Public Service Acts, such agents, officers, clerks, and persons as may be necessary are to be appointed to assist the Commissioner. A Deputy Insurance Commissioner is to be appointed who is to manage and control the office during the absence of the Insurance Commissioner and also during the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of Commissioner. The Insurance Commissioner may, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, delegate any of his statutory powers to the Deputy Commissioner or to any of his assistants.

All moneys received by the Insurance Commissioner are to be paid into an account to be kept in the Treasury to be called the State Accident Insurance Fund and all payments are to be made out of this fund.

Every policy issued by the Insurance Commissioner is to be guaranteed by the Government of Victoria. Any sum paid out of consolidated revenue by reason of this guarantee is to be recouped from the State Accident Insurance Fund when funds are available.

When the Insurance Fund shows in any year a surplus of assets over liabilities such portion as the Insurance Commissioner and Auditor-General may deem advisable is to be carried to a reserve fund which shall be invested in securities of the Government of Victoria. Any balance of the surplus may be dealt with as the Governor in Council may direct.

The Insurance Commissioner is in the month of August in each year to prepare and transmit to the Minister a balance-sheet and statement of accounts for the preceding financial year.

Insurance compulsory. Except where there is a scheme of compensation approved in accordance with the Act it is obligatory for every employer to obtain either from the Insurance Commissioner or from an insurer approved by the Governor in Council a policy of accident insurance for the full amount of his liability under the Act.

This section is not to come into operation until six months after the date of commencement of the Act.

Provision for persons employing principally casual labour. Where an employer has paid not more than £160 in wages in the twelve months preceding the first employment by him of workers in any year he shall, if not already insured, be deemed to have been insured in the State Accident Insurance Office from the commencement of the employment in that year for the full amount of his liability to pay compensation under the Act, provided that—

- (a) within fourteen days after the commencement of the employment and pursuant to regulations he gives notice in writing to the Insurance Commissioner of the fact of his employing workers; and
- (b) he obtains an insurance policy from the Insurance Commissioner as soon as practicable.

The premiums on such a policy will be considered to be due as from the commencement of the employment and they will be recoverable by the Insurance Commissioner in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Regulations. The Governor in Council may make regulations—

- (a) For fixing the rates of premium to be charged in connexion with State accident insurance contracts, for prescribing the conditions to be contained in these contracts, and for defining the nature and extent of the risks to be covered;
- (b) For providing generally for the proper conduct of State Accident Insurance business.
- (c) As to any matters necessary for giving effect to the provisions of the Act.

Malingering. Persons attempting by malingering to obtain any benefit under the Act are guilty of an offence and are liable to a penalty not exceeding £20.

Schedules. There are four schedules attached to the Act.

The first of these gives the scale of compensation and the conditions attaching thereto. The amount of compensation payable under the Act is as follows :—

In Case of Death.			In Case of Total or Partial Disablement.
Where there are Total Dependants.	Where there are only Partial Dependants.	Where there are no Dependants.	
<p>A sum equal to deceased's earnings for three years preceding the injury or £200, whichever is the larger, but not exceeding £500. If not employed three years, then 156 times his average actual weekly earnings is basis of calculation.</p> <p>Aged workers and those suffering from physical or mental infirmity or other incapacity.—If death occurs and there are dependants, not less than £50.</p>	<p>A sum, not exceeding the amount payable to total dependants, as may be agreed upon or determined to be reasonable.</p>	<p>The medical and funeral expenses not exceeding £50.</p>	<p>A weekly payment during incapacity not exceeding half his average weekly earnings during the previous twelve months. Such weekly payments not to exceed 30s. per week, and the total liability of the employer not to exceed £500.</p> <p>Workers under 21 years of age—If under 21 years at date of injury and average weekly earnings are less than £1, the worker is entitled to 100 per cent. of these earnings, the weekly payment not to exceed 10s.</p> <p>Aged workers and those suffering from physical or mental infirmity or other incapacity—A weekly payment during incapacity after the first week of not less than 5s., or a quarter of the average weekly earnings whichever of these is the larger, and a total liability of £50.</p> <p>In fixing the amount of the weekly payment consideration is given to any payment, allowance, or benefit which the worker may receive from the employer during the period of his incapacity.</p> <p>In the case of partial incapacity the weekly payment is not to exceed the difference between the amount of the average weekly earnings of the worker before the accident and the average amount which he can earn in some suitable employment after the accident, but is to bear such relation to the amount of the difference as under the circumstances may seem proper.</p>

Rules are given for the computation of "earnings" and "average weekly earnings."

Where a worker has given notice of an accident he must, if so required by the employer, submit himself for examination by a duly qualified medical practitioner provided and paid by the employer.

Any worker receiving weekly payments under the Act must, if so required by the employer, from time to time submit himself for examination by a duly qualified medical practitioner provided and paid by the employer.

A worker shall not be required to submit himself for examination at more frequent intervals than may be prescribed by regulations made by the Governor in Council.

When the employer and worker cannot agree as to the worker's fitness for employment, the Registrar of a County Court may, on application being made to the court by both parties and on payment of a prescribed fee, not exceeding £2, refer the matter to a medical referee who shall, in accordance with regulations made by the Governor in Council, give a certificate as to the condition of the worker and his fitness for employment, and this certificate shall be conclusive evidence as to the matters certified.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall, subject to any regulations made by the Governor in Council, apply in the case where no agreement can be come to between the employer and the worker as to whether or to what extent the incapacity of the worker is due to the accident.

Any weekly payment may be reviewed at the request either of the employer or of the worker, and on such review may be ended, diminished, or increased subject to the maximum provided in the Act. Where the worker was at the date of the accident under 21 years of age and the review takes place more than twelve months after the accident, the amount of the future weekly payment may be increased, subject to the maximum referred to, to any amount equal to one-half of the weekly sum which the worker would probably have been earning at the date of the review if he had remained uninjured.

Where a weekly payment has been continued for not less than six months, the liability therefor may, on application by the employer, be redeemed by the payment of a lump sum of such amount as may be settled by arbitration under the Act. This will not prevent agreements from being made for the redemption of a weekly payment by a lump sum.

If a worker receiving a weekly payment ceases to reside in Victoria he shall thereupon cease to be entitled to receive any weekly payment, unless the medical referee certifies that the incapacity resulting from the injury is likely to be of a permanent nature.

Where a right to compensation is suspended no compensation shall be payable in respect of the period of suspension.

The second schedule contains a statement of the provisions which are to apply when any matter arising under the Act is to be settled by arbitration.

The third schedule, which has already been referred to, contains a list of diseases, disablement or death from which entitles a worker to compensation in the same way as if an accident had occurred, provided the disease is due to the nature of any employment in which the worker was engaged during the preceding twelve months. The following are the diseases:—

Anthrax

Lead poisoning or its sequelæ

Mercury poisoning or its sequelæ

Phosphorus poisoning or its sequelæ

Arsenic poisoning or its sequelæ

Septic poisoning arising from the handling of meat or meat products or its sequelæ.

The fourth schedule has also been referred to. It contains a list of injuries, such as loss of two eyes, loss of one leg, loss of a finger, &c., which entitle a worker to compensation of a specific amount.

CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

Charitable and reformatory institutions, &c. 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 1913 was 244. The number of these which received aid from the Government was 181. The total receipts of all the institutions were £1,585,453, of which 1,237,701 was contributed by the Government, and £347,752 was received from all other sources. The total expenditure amounted to £1,620,791. The daily average number under care indoors throughout the year was 14,741, and there were no less than 136,843 distinct cases of outdoor relief. With regard to the outdoor relief, it has been ascertained that in some institutions the "distinct cases treated" represent the actual number of persons treated; in others, they represent the actual cases of illness, accident, or disease; in these latter cases, unfortunately, the books of the institutions do not furnish the necessary particulars as to the number of distinct persons. Again, it is considered probable that some obtained relief at more than one establishment, and that some, in the course of the year, became inmates of one or other of the institutions. There is no available information upon which an estimate of the number of these duplications can be based.

In the following table will be found a summary containing full particulars of all these charitable and reformatory institutions, and showing the number in each class, the daily average number of persons under care in the institutions, and the total number of distinct cases receiving outdoor relief, together with the receipts and expenditure :—

**CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS—
INMATES, RECEIPTS, AND EXPENDITURE, 1912-13.**

Name of Institution, &c.	Number of Institutions.	Daily Average Indoors.	Outdoor Relief Distinct Cases.	Receipts.			Expenditure (including Building Expenses for Year).
				From Government.	From Other Sources.	Total.	
HOSPITALS.							
General Hospitals	50	2,171	55,546	£ 60,423	£ 164,786	£ 225,209	£ 247,213
Women's Hospital	1	127	1,579	6,300	10,163	16,463	17,219
Children's Hospital	1	107	13,114	2,500	11,528	14,028	25,709
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	1	25	2,789	425	1,698	2,123	2,302
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	1	72	..	6,032	353	6,385	6,385
Convalescent Homes	2	34	..	425	1,907	2,332	2,476
Deaf and Dumb, Blind, and Eye and Ear Institutions	3	264	7,861	3,310	11,188	14,498	12,157
Hospitals for Insane, Idiot Asylum, and Receiving House	13	5,607	..	224,452	26,902	251,354	251,354
Foundling Hospitals	2	215	..	1,750	3,068	4,818	8,365
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital	1	168	..	6,133	6,640	12,773	16,707
Total	75	8,790	80,889	311,750	238,233	549,983	589,887
BENEVOLENT ASYLUMS AND SOCIETIES.							
Benevolent Asylums	8	2,081	1,019	22,814	20,227	43,041	42,969
Old Colonists' Association	1	78	6	..	4,936	4,936	4,095
Freemasons' Homes	1	17	..	..	1,202	1,202	648
Benevolent Societies	94	..	12,883	5,246	17,796	23,042	23,240
Orphan Asylums	10	1,495	..	4,375	20,655	25,030	25,243
Total	114	3,671	13,908	32,435	64,866	97,301	96,195
REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.							
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	15	448	7,720	119,337	5,300	124,637	124,637
Lara Inebriates' Institution	1	39	..	1,366	1,503	2,869	2,869
Female Refugees	10	680	..	2,405	23,799	26,204	23,534
Salvation Army Rescue Homes	5	150	..	400	4,858	5,258	5,132
Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society	1	..	312	195	519	714	672
Gaols and Penal Establishments ..	18	903	..	53,189	..	53,189	53,189
Total	50	2,220	8,032	176,892	35,979	212,871	210,033
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Old-age and Invalid Pensioners .. ..	..	..	29,352	715,924	..	715,924	715,924
Talbot Colony for Epileptics	1	60	..	600	5,875	6,475	5,863
Night Shelter (Dr. Singleton's) ..	1	..	..	..	4	4	41
Charity Organization Society	1	..	..	..	2,156	2,156	2,127
Free Dispensaries	2	..	4,662	100	639	739	671
Total	5	60	34,014	716,624	8,674	725,298	724,626
Grand Total	244	14,741	136,843	1,237,701	347,752	1,585,453	1,620,791

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, 1913, 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 1913, and in the case of the Infectious Diseases Hospital, where it is for the year ended 30th September, 1913. 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, 1912-13.

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 ...	50	409	4,384,071	3,365	1,303
Women's Hospital ...	1	22	150,735	116	1,299
Children's Hospital ...	1	17	151,855	132	1,150
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	1	13	78,092	84	930
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	1	4	25,720	26	989
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital	1	4	97,597	100	976
Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows)	1	7	47,153	95	496
The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	1	3	15,336	31	495
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	1	13	58,582	100	586
Receiving House for the Insane	1	12	26,783	48	558
Hospitals for the Insane ...	11	1,417	3,623,634	4,719	768
Idiot Asylum ...	1	20	114,288	322	855
Benevolent Asylums ...	8	182	2,738,339	2,669	1,026
Convalescent Homes ...	2	30	68,790	61	1,128
Blind Asylum ...	1	4	75,200	72	1,044
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	1	5	87,604	90	973
Orphan Asylums ...	10	85	812,105	1,551	524
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	15	75	276,134	620	445
Female Refugees ...	10	157	546,075	789	692
Salvation Army Rescue Homes	5	26	124,870	216	578
Lara Inebriates' Institution	1	11	46,796	50	936
Talbot Colony for Epileptics	1	20	70,669	66	1,071
Total ...	125	2,536	13,620,428	15,322	889

Charitable
Institutions
—Inmates
and deaths.

The next statement shows the number of inmates and of deaths in these institutions :—

INMATES AND DEATHS, 1912-13.

Description of Institution.	Number of Inmates.		Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Total Number of Inmates.
	Total during the Year.	Daily Average.		
			•	Per cent.
General Hospitals	29,713	2,171	2,723	9·2
Women's Hospital	3,045	127	45	1·5
Children's Hospital	1,951	107	203	10·4
Eye and Ear Hospital	1,105	58	6	·5
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	327	25	10	3·1
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital	1,901	168	82	4·3
Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows)	181	85	4	2·2
Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	301	130	31	10·3
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	391	72	15	3·8
Receiving House for the Insane	717	24	6	·8
Hospitals for the Insane	6,548	5,243	374	5·7
Idiot Asylum	382	340	23	6·0
Benevolent Asylums	3,706	2,081	481	13·0
Convalescent Homes	888	34	1	·1
Blind Asylum	122	108	...	...
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	106	98	...	...
Orphan Asylums	2,008	1,495	6	·3
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	9,718	8,168	84	·9
Female Refugees	1,117	680	15	1·3
Salvation Army Rescue Homes	1,019	150	1	·1
Old Colonists' Association	87	78	7	8·0
Lara Inebriates' Institution	169	39	...	...
Talbot Colony for Epileptics	83	60	2	2·4
Freemasons' Home	18	17	1	5·6
Total	65,603	21,558	4,120	6·3

In addition to the inmates shown in the above table, there were 101 mothers of infants in the Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home, 130 infants in the Female Refugees, and 147 infants in Salvation Army Homes during the year.

**Charitable
Institutions
—receipts and
expenditure.**

The receipts of all charitable institutions in the year 1912-13 amounted to £816,551, of which £468,588, or 57 per cent., was contributed by Government, and the expenditure amounted to £852,082. Of the Government contribution, £351,187 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, 1912-13.

Description of Institution.	Receipts.			Expenditure.
	From Government.	From other Sources.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£
General Hospitals	60,423	164,786	225,209	247,213
Women's Hospital	6,300	10,163	16,463	17,219
Children's Hospital	2,500	11,528	14,028	25,909
Eye and Ear Hospital	710	4,658	5,368	5,145
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	425	1,698	2,123	2,302
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital	6,133	6,640	12,773	16,707
Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows)	...	1,586	1,586	1,586
The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	1,750	1,482	3,232	6,779
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	6,032	353	6,385	6,385
Receiving House for Insane Hospitals for the Insane } Idiot Asylum	224,452	26,902	251,354	251,354
Benevolent Asylums	22,814	20,227	43,041	42,969
Convalescent Homes	425	1,907	2,332	2,476
Blind Asylum	1,700	3,463	5,163	3,200
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	900	3,067	3,967	3,812
Orphan Asylums	4,375	20,655	25,030	25,243
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	119,337	5,300	124,637	124,637
Female Refuges	2,405	24,010	26,415	23,738
Salvation Army Rescue Homes	400	4,858	5,258	5,182
Old Colonists' Association ... ..	...	4,986	4,986	4,095
Freemasons' Home ... ..	...	1,202	1,202	648
Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society	195	519	714	672
Charity Organization Society ... ..	...	2,156	2,156	2,127
Benevolent Societies	5,246	17,796	23,042	23,240
Free Dispensaries	100	639	739	671
Dr. Singleton's Night Shelter ... ..	...	4	4	41
Lara Inebriates' Institution	1,366	1,503	2,869	2,869
Talbot Colony for Epileptics	600	5,875	6,475	5,863
Total	468,588	347,963	816,551	852,082

**Charities
Receipts and
Expenditure,
1904-1913.**

The expenditure of charitable institutions has considerably increased during the past ten years. In 1904 the amount expended was £471,424, and this had increased to £852,082 in 1913. This is equivalent to an advance of

about 81 per cent. The aid from Government has increased by 73 per cent., and that from other sources by 61 per cent. in the period mentioned.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, 1904 TO 1913.

Year ended 30th June.	Receipts.			Expenditure.			
	Govern- ment aid.	Other.	Total.	Building and extra- ordinary Repairs.	Main- tenance.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904 ..	270,460	215,532	485,992	20,044	446,634	4,746	471,424
1905 ..	268,881	226,237	495,168	36,911	438,749	6,558	482,218
1906 ..	285,227	253,749	538,976	39,561	454,389	2,954	496,904
1907 ..	361,498	250,760	612,258	122,950	474,061	5,884	602,845
1908 ..	333,086	267,264	650,350	118,642	515,038	4,162	637,842
1909 ..	378,164	264,770	642,934	131,066	542,481	3,128	676,875
1910 ..	385,467	295,741	681,208	93,879	564,033	4,465	662,377
1911 ..	436,859	314,665	751,524	147,387	580,488	4,215	732,090
1912 ..	446,332	384,722	831,054	192,712	614,705	3,143	816,560
1913 ..	468,588	347,963	816,551	179,514	668,084	4,484	852,082

Charitable
institutions
—average
cost per
inmate.

The following statement shows the average number of inmates of the respective institutions, the total cost of their maintenance, and the average cost for the year of each inmate:—

COST OF MAINTENANCE, 1912-13.

Description of Institution.	Daily average Number of Inmates.	Total Cost of Maintenance.	Average cost of each Inmate.
		£	£ s. d.
General Hospitals	2,171	161,206	74 5 1
Women's Hospital	127	10,905	85 17 4
Children's Hospital	107	11,759	109 17 11
Eye and Ear Hospital	58	5,044	86 19 4
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	25	2,079	83 3 2
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital	168	14,443	85 19 5
Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows) ...	85	1,034	12 3 4
The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	130	4,019	30 18 4
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	72	5,471	75 19 9
Receiving House for the Insane	5,607	199,091	35 10 2
Hospitals for the Insane			
Idiot Asylum	2,081	39,274	18 17 5
Benevolent Asylums	34	1,689	49 13 6
Convalescent Homes	108	2,907	26 18 4
Blind Asylum	98	3,748	38 4 11
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	1,495	21,714	14 10 6
Orphan Asylums	8,168	119,564	14 12 9
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	680	22,696	33 7 6
Female Refugees	150	5,182	34 10 11
Salvation Army Rescue Homes	78	3,683	47 4 4
Old Colonists' Association	39	2,869	73 11 3
Lara Inebriates' Institution	60	2,311	38 10 4
Talbot Colony for Epileptics	17	648	38 2 4
Freemasons' Home			
Total	21,558	641,336	29 15 0

In calculating the average cost of each inmate, the cost of treating out-patients is necessarily included, as there is no available information showing the cost of in-patients and out-patients separately.

The institutions showing the lowest average cost per inmate are the Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows), the Orphan Asylums, the Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools, and the Benevolent Asylums. As many of the wards of the Neglected Children's and Reformatory Department cost the State nothing—maintaining themselves at service or being supported by relatives—the cost of maintenance per head shown above is not a correct indication of the burden on the public, the true cost per head of those supported by the State being about £16 11s. 5d. The average cost per inmate of the Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home, Female Refuges, and Salvation Army Homes would be reduced if allowance were made for mothers of infants in the first-named institution, and for infants in the two latter groups of institutions.

HOSPITALS.

**Melbourne
Hospital.**

The origin of this institution belongs to the very earliest days of Melbourne. Within five years from the foundation of the city, the great desirability, and even necessity, of providing some establishment for the reception, nursing, and treatment of the sick poor, and for the relief of victims of accidents, was apparent. A public meeting, presided over by the Superintendent of the Province, Mr. Latrobe, and attended by the leading people of the settlement, was held on 1st March, 1841, and resolutions were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted in favour of the foundation of a hospital in which the best medical advice and the most skilful surgical treatment available would be at the service of those who were in indigent circumstances, as well as of those who might be admitted as paying patients. The severity of the struggle for existence in those early days, and the poverty of the people of the settlement, retarded for a time the collection of subscriptions. In a year, only £300 had been received; but urgent requirements were met by the establishment of a dispensary in a small brick cottage rented for the purpose in Little Collins-street. The grant in aid, which had been fully expected, was refused by the Government in Sydney, but the charitable work was not thereby doomed, and private donations enabled larger premises, in Bourke-street west, to be engaged for hospital purposes. It was intimated that no more than £500 could in any event be expected from Sydney, and the indignation and disappointment in Melbourne culminated in a meeting of prominent colonists at the house of Dr. Palmer, afterwards President of the Legislative Council under responsible government. Strong representations were made to the Governor, Sir George Gipps, who promised the memorialists a site for the hospital, and a money grant by way of building fund and endowment. In February, 1845, two sites were offered, namely, the hay and corn market reserve, between Flinders-lane and Flinders-street, where St. Paul's Cathedral now stands, and a block, in a then sequestered corner of

the town, bounded by Lonsdale, Little Lonsdale, Swanston, and Russell streets. The latter was ultimately chosen, and upon it the building of the hospital was commenced.

As an intimation had been received from Sydney that the Government was prepared to advance £1,000 if a like amount was subscribed in Melbourne, immediate steps were taken to fulfil the condition. At a public meeting £265 was subscribed, and a governing body was appointed. The first entertainment raised nearly £60, and was given by some gentlemen amateurs who had formed themselves into a philharmonic society. In January, 1846, tenders were called for the erection of the building. The foundation stone was laid on the same day as that of the original Prince's-bridge. Early in 1848, the building was ready for occupation, and a staff was appointed, and in March of that year two patients were admitted and four out-patients treated. By July, 1848, all the beds, 21 in number, were occupied; even at that early date applications for admission exceeded the available accommodation, and additions had therefore to be made. From that time up to the present day continual additions and alterations have been made in order to meet the growing demands of an increasing population, and equip the institution for the position it has held as the principal general hospital of Victoria, and the chief medical training school for University students. The wards now contain over 300 beds, in which about 6,500 in-patients are treated annually. In the out-patients' department, 24,240 persons were treated last year, including 10,853 casualty cases. The aggregate number of attendances was 97,864.

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 232,035; the out-patients, 977,789.

In 1912-13 the Government grant amounted to £15,250; the revenue derived from municipal grants was £739; private contributions amounted to £21,449; proceeds of entertainments to £34; bequests to £28,023; Hospital Sunday collections to £2,490; payments and contributions by in-door patients to £2,105; and out-patients' fees to £1,336; interest yielded a revenue of £2,586; and £986 was received from all other sources. The receipts for the twelve months reached a total of £74,998. The expenditure was £99,203—£68,087 for buildings, £30,725 for maintenance, and miscellaneous items, £391.

In the year 1907 an offer of £120,000 was made by the trustees of the Edward Wilson estate towards the erection of a new hospital. This was subsequently added to by the trustees of the Sumner estate to the extent of £20,000, and by gifts of £1,000 each from Mrs. Aubrey Bowen and Mr. S. Miller, and a promise of £500 in fittings, and a donation of the machinery necessary to equip the hospital laundry in a thorough up-to-date manner, from Mr. A. T. Danks. The Government, in 1912, promised to contribute £25,000, and by public subscription £36,000 was raised. It was decided to re-build on the present site,

and one of the architects for the committee (Mr. J. J. Clark) made a visit to Great Britain, the Continent, and America, with the object of studying modern hospital architecture before preparing the plans for the new structure. On Mr. Clark's return to Melbourne certain matters of detail had to be arranged, the most important of which had reference to the number of beds. The committee decided to provide 400. The number to be used at once will, however, depend on the amount available for maintenance. The plans were then prepared, and the building operations were commenced on 3rd November, 1910. Considerable progress has been made with the sections now in course of erection. The out-patient department, the casualty department, and some of the wards are now available for use, but the whole of the new buildings, with their necessary furnishings, &c., will not be completed for about two years.

Alfred Hospital. For many years before the establishment of this institution, the necessity for a second general hospital in Melbourne was recognised. It was not, however, until 1868 that it was finally resolved that a charitable institution should be erected as a memorial of the providential escape of H.R.H. Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, from assassination during his visit to Sydney. A site of 13 acres within the municipality of Prahran was secured, and the foundation stone was laid in March, 1869, by His Royal Highness, after whom the hospital was named. In May, 1871, the establishment was opened, and additions were made in 1885. In 1888 a fire occurred, which entirely destroyed a portion of the original buildings. This portion was replaced, and, during the year 1901-2 further additions were made. Extensive alterations and additions, including a new laundry and plant, have recently been completed, and the erection of a new kitchen block is in progress. The hospital is recognised by the Melbourne University as a clinical school for medical students, and, in addition, a training school for nurses was established in 1880, the term of instruction decided upon being one year, which term was subsequently increased to three years. The pupils are of one grade, and pay an entrance fee of £5 5s., receiving a small and progressive salary after six months. For the year ended 30th June, 1913, the daily average number of in-patients was 174. The average stay of in-patients was 25 days. The total number of patients for the year ended 30th June, 1912-13, was 11,032. The total revenue from all sources was £15,086—£5,116 from the Government; £472 municipal grants; £2,269 private contributions; £61 proceeds of entertainments; £1,705 legacies, bequests, &c.; £1,343 Hospital Sunday collections; £1,775 contributions by in-door patients; £1,245 contributions by out-door patients; £774 from interest; and £326 from all other sources. The total expenditure was £19,963, of which £4,506 was spent on buildings, £15,400 on maintenance, and £57 on miscellaneous items. The average cost per occupied bed was £82. As indicating the growth of the hospital, it may be pointed out that ten years ago the expenditure was £8,910.

**Homœopathic
Hospital.**

This institution was first established in 1869 as a dispensary, in Spring-street, Melbourne. In 1876, the buildings were enlarged, and converted into a hospital for the treatment of both in and out-patients. In 1881, owing to annually increasing demands for the treatment of in-patients, it was decided to remove the institution to its present site on St. Kilda-road, and the northern wing and administrative quarters were then erected. In 1890, the southern wing, which is reserved for surgical cases, was added, the cost being met by a gift of £9,000 made by Mr. James S. Hosie, of Melbourne. From the date of the opening of the institution to 30th June, 1913, 207,248 patients received treatment. During the year ended on that date, 12,471 patients were treated, and there were 18,415 visits of out-patients. The average stay of in-patients was 21 days, as against 20 days in the previous year, which is an exceedingly low average; 1,315 operations were performed by the visiting honorary surgeons, and 3,425 casualty cases were attended to. The general death rate for 1912-13 was 4.83 per 100 persons admitted. The establishment has attached to it a school for training nurses, who have to serve a period of three years, and pass prescribed examinations. Visitors are admitted on Sundays and Wednesdays, between the hours of 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. The income for the year was £7,655—made up of £1,350 Government grant; £270 municipal grants; £306 proceeds of entertainments; £1,835 private contributions; £521 legacies, bequests, &c.; £635 Hospital Sunday collections; £769 contributions by in-door, and £793 by out-door patients; £463 visitors' contributions; £271 interest; and £442 from all other sources. The expenditure was £6,304—£216 for buildings; and £6,088 for maintenance.

The institution has accommodation for 102 patients. On 30th June, 1913, there were remaining under care 40 men and 31 women. An operating theatre has been built, and equipped with all the latest modern instruments and appliances, also a separate building in the grounds which contains two large wards and provides accommodation for 28 children. A building for nurses' accommodation, and a laundry containing the latest modern machinery, mortuary buildings, and out-patients' waiting-rooms have also been constructed.

**Austin
Hospital for
Incurables.**

This hospital for incurables, the only one of its kind in Victoria, is situated on a block of 17 acres at Heidelberg. Its origin belongs to the year 1880, when Mrs. Thomas Austin, of Barwon Park, Winchelsea, offered £6,000 for the purposes of the institution. Mrs. Austin died on 2nd September, 1910, aged 89 years, and a colonist of 69 years' standing. Other donations quickly followed that given by her, and the Government of the day granted the present site. The hospital was opened in August, 1882, and provided accommodation for 66 patients. In 1884, a wing, containing sixteen beds for the reception of cancer patients, was opened, and in 1900 another wing was added for consumptives, containing 41 beds. Alterations in 1897 increased by eight the accommodation for cancer

patients. The Nurses' Home, with accommodation for 30 nurses and women servants, was erected and furnished in 1897. This building was enlarged in 1906 so as to increase the accommodation for nurses and women servants to 45 beds. In 1901, the children's wing was erected, and a laundry has since been added. In 1905 an additional wing for consumptives, capable of containing 60 patients, was opened. Of the total cost (about £6,000) of the erection of the building, £5,110 was provided by Mr. Joseph Kronheimer, of Melbourne. At the request of the Government additional accommodation has been provided for cancer and consumptive patients. A new building for the accommodation of nurses, presented by Mr. Wm. Drummond in memory of his deceased wife, will shortly be ready for occupation. The sanitary arrangements of the institution have been entirely remodelled, the whole of the waste material (sewage, &c.) being treated by the septic tank system. Up to 30th June, 1913, 4,067 patients were admitted; of this number 2,877 died in the institution, 976 were discharged, and 214 were at the date mentioned occupying beds in the various wards. The patients treated have been of the one class, *i.e.*, chronic or incurable, many of them reaching the hospital in a dying condition. Amongst the number set out as having been discharged, a fair percentage, say, 45 per cent., have benefited very considerably from the treatment received in the institution, the remaining 55 per cent. having left of their own accord, many of them preferring to die amongst their friends and relatives. Practically no cures have been effected. The patients treated during the year 1912-13 numbered 465, of whom 246 were new admissions, and the daily average was 218. The institution is well supported by the public. Of the total expenditure for 1912-13—£12,479—£881 was spent on buildings, and £11,598 on maintenance and other expenses. The revenue was £18,512, made up of £3,650 Government grant; £270 municipal grants; £3,469 private contributions; £163 proceeds of entertainments; £8,133 legacies and bequests; £1,011 Hospital Sunday collections; £865 contributions from in-door patients; £923 interest; and £28 miscellaneous contributions. The institution now contains 30 dormitories with 230 beds. There were 120 males and 94 females under care on 30th June, 1913.

**St. Vincent's
Hospital,
Melbourne.**

This hospital was founded in 1893, and is conducted by the Sisters of Charity. Though associated with the Roman Catholic Church, the work of the institution is carried on upon entirely unsectarian lines. The present building in Victoria-parade, Fitzroy, forms only the rear portion of the proposed completed structure, and contains 138 beds. That the work of the institution conforms in every way to the most modern requirements is evidenced by the fact that the Faculty of Medicine of the Melbourne University recommended the hospital for recognition as a clinical school, and the University Council accepted the recommendation. The necessary addition to the hospital buildings was made, and fully equipped, and the work of the clinical school has been carried

out with highly satisfactory results. A new X-ray department has been established, and has proved very helpful, and during the ten months it was open in 1912-13 patients to the number of 522 were attended to. During the year ended 30th June, 1913, 2,728 patients were treated in the institution, an increase of 157 upon the previous year; and the number of out-patients who received treatment was 19,152, or 776 more than in 1911-12, the total number of patients for the year being thus 21,880. The number of casualties treated was 5,385, as against 3,953 during the preceding twelve months. The number of surgical operations performed on patients was 2,799; of these patients 53 died, the death rate after operations thus being under 2 per cent. The receipts totalled £19,999, made up of £3,500 Government grant; £262 from municipalities; £1,828 private contributions; £2,019 proceeds of entertainments; £1,113 bequests; £1,060 Hospital Sunday fund; £3,609 patients' contributions; £6,040 Governor-General's appeal; and £568 from other sources. The expenditure was £17,653, of which £2,836 was spent on buildings and repairs, and £14,817 on maintenance, &c.

Women's Hospital.

The necessity for establishing an institution of this kind forced itself upon the attention of the benevolent ladies of Melbourne over fifty years ago. In 1856 it was definitely founded, its original title being the Melbourne Lying-in Hospital and Infirmary for Diseases of Women and Children, and it was the first institution of this special nature erected in Australia. The work was first carried on in Collins-street, Eastern Hill, but a permanent site was eventually granted by the Government in Madeline-street, Carlton, where the hospital was opened in 1858, its title being altered in 1863 to Women's Hospital, the name it now bears. Important and improved additions have since been made, including the Genevieve Ward Wing, constituting the largest portion of the midwifery department, nurses' quarters, and the infirmary and midwifery operating theatres. The management has also caused to be erected an up-to-date pathological block and an eclamptic ward, and the work of building a new out-patients' department, nurses' quarters, infirmary wing, and septic ward is now completed. These buildings are part of a complete scheme for a new Women's Hospital. The institution, early in its career, attained a high reputation for the efficient help it afforded, and the accommodation had to be augmented from time to time to meet increasing demands. It is a special training school in gynæcology and midwifery for medical men and nurses, and the excellent work carried on is fully recognised. Up to 30th June, 1913, the number of patients received into the hospital was 61,539, of whom 44,782 were admitted for confinements, and the attendances of out-patients were 208,806. During the year ended on that date, 1,889 midwifery and 1,062 gynæcological patients were admitted, which, together with 94 remaining at the close of the previous year, gave a total of 3,045 treated. There were also in the same period 4,019 attendances of 1,402 out-patients. There is now accommodation in the institution for 116 in-patients,

each bed having the most liberal allowance of space. It is governed by a committee of 15 ladies and 6 gentlemen, on whom falls the responsibility of the effective working of the whole establishment. The professional work devolves chiefly on an honorary staff. The receipts amounted to £16,463, made up of £6,300 Government grant; £348 municipal grants; £1,554 private contributions; £1,243 entertainments; £1,991 bequests and donations; £932 Hospital Sunday collections; £70 Hospitals League of Mercy; £2,615 from patients; £756 from medical students and pupil nurses; £144 interest; £409 from Druids' Gala and Bazaar; and £101 from other sources. The expenditure on maintenance, &c., was £10,905, on buildings £6,247, and on miscellaneous items, £67—a total of £17,219. Every patient who passes through the wards is seen and spoken to by some lady or ladies of the committee—many before admission, but all before leaving. No patient is discharged without inquiries being made as to her home, &c., and, where possible, the wants of needy patients are supplied. To prevent abuse of the charitable trust, certain ladies each week give much of their time to interviewing applicants for admission, with the view of inquiring into their circumstances.

Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital for Women and Children. In this establishment 23 patients remained under care on 1st July, 1912. During the year 1912-13, 304 were admitted, making a total of 327 treated; 270 were cured or relieved; 16 were discharged at their own request or on other grounds; 6 left incurable; and 10 died, leaving 25 in the hospital on 30th June, 1913. As regards out-patients, the total number of distinct cases treated was 2,789, and the attendances numbered 10,511. The income for 1912-13 was £2,123, made up as follows:—Government grant, £425; municipal grant, £101; private contributions, £268; legacies, bequests, &c., £275; Hospital Sunday collections, £210; out-patients' contributions, £426; in-patients' fees, £265; interest, £26; and miscellaneous receipts, £127. The expenditure was £2,302.

Children's Hospital. The Children's Hospital, Melbourne, was founded in 1870, when a small cottage was rented in Stephen-street, Melbourne. The present buildings cover over two acres of land in Drummond, Pelham, and Rathdown streets, Carlton, and the institution ranks amongst the foremost Children's Hospitals in the world. The honorary medical staff numbers 39, and a Pediatric Society in connexion with the hospital meets monthly, when most interesting cases are shown and diseases peculiar to children are discussed. At the out-patients' department the largest portion of the hospital work is done. During the year ended 30th June, 1913, there were 1,862 patients admitted, which, with 89 in the hospital on 1st July, 1912, made a total of 1,951 in-patients treated during the year, of whom 1,624 were discharged relieved, 203 died, and 124 were in the institution on 30th June, 1913. The total in-door patients treated from the commencement number 36,803. In the out-door patients' department during the year 1912-13, 13,114 children attended

83,112 times, and since the foundation of the hospital there have been 1,735,536 attendances of 330,916 out-patients. The cost of maintenance last year was £11,759, which, with £14,067 expended on the building and £83 miscellaneous items, gave a total expenditure of £25,909. The revenue was £14,028, made up of £2,500 Government grant; £452 municipal grants; £5,419 private contributions; £414 proceeds of entertainments; £1,513 bequests, &c.; £1,779 Hospital Sunday and church collections; £1,253 contributions by patients; £470 interest; and £228 miscellaneous revenue.

**Eye and Ear
Hospital.**

The Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital deals not only with the diseases which, as the name of the institution implies, are peculiar to the eye and ear, but also with diseases in parts adjacent to those organs, viz., the nose, pharynx, naso-pharynx, and larynx. Thus, classes of ailments are treated in the institution which are not only the cause of extreme suffering in themselves, but are also, when unchecked, the means of producing much helplessness and poverty, arising from deafness, blindness, &c., and of entailing a heavy burden on the community. It places within the reach of all persons, without distinction of creed or country, every attainable means for the relief or cure of diseases of the eye and ear, provided they are unable to pay for private treatment. The patients treated are distributed throughout the whole of the Commonwealth, New Zealand also contributing its quota. The in-patients admitted during 1913 numbered 1,045, making with 60 in the institution at the commencement of the year, a total of 1,105 treated. The patients discharged numbered 1,048, of whom 1,033 were stated to be cured or relieved and 4 to be incurable; 5 were discharged at their own request; and 6 died. Besides these there were 7,861 out-patients treated, of whom 102 were from the other States and New Zealand, 173 were from the various charitable institutions in Victoria, and 70 were wards of the State. The total number of attendances was 42,054, and of operations 1,442 (this does not include minor operations in the out-patients' surgery). The hospital buildings are situated on a fine site in Victoria-parade, East Melbourne, and include considerable additions made since their first erection. The increased accommodation thus obtained, whilst affording ample room for the out-patient department which was urgently needed, has also admitted of an increase of 24 beds, thus bringing the total number up to 84, and making the hospital one of the largest of its kind in the British Empire. The total of the receipts for the year 1912-13 from all sources and on all accounts was £5,368, made up of £710 Government grant; £308 from municipalities; £559 private contributions; £723 legacies, bequests, &c.; £1,382, out-patients' fees; £598 in-patient fees; £546 interest from Hospital Sunday and church collections; £378 interest; and £164 from other sources. The total expenditure on maintenance, building account, &c., was £5,145.

Royal
Victorian
Institute for
the Blind.

The Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind occupies a site in St. Kilda-road, Melbourne. The institute is strictly undenominational in its character, and its objects are to give a suitable scholastic and religious education to the young blind of the State, and to teach them trades or professions by means of which they may earn an independent livelihood. It is further intended, as far as the exigencies of trade will permit, to give employment in its industrial department to blind people, who, having completed their term of training, may be unable to get work elsewhere. The institute is not in any sense a benevolent asylum for the indigent blind, who can not only be maintained cheaper, but can also be better cared for in the ordinary institutions for the assistance of the destitute. Its programme of scholastic education is similar to that of the State schools, and it is carried out under the supervision of the State Education Department. Under the Education Act of 1911, the education of blind children between the ages of seven and sixteen years is compulsory, and the institute provides all the necessary facilities for carrying out its provisions. Education is free, but where parents are able to do so, they are required to contribute towards the cost of pupils' maintenance. In cases where this is not possible, the whole cost is borne by the institute. Music is an important part of the education of the blind; those who display exceptional talent are trained for the musical profession, or as piano-tuners. During the earlier period of their trade training, pupils may be admitted to reside at the institute, or, if residing at home, they may be allowed wages based on those fixed by the wages logs of their various trades. Adults receive a minimum wage, and, when they gain skill, they are paid piece wages at a higher rate than the ordinary trade standards, which are also supplemented by bonus additions, married workers receiving special consideration.

Non-resident workers are assisted in times of sickness by "The Blind Workers' Sick Benefit Society," the funds of which are maintained by weekly contributions from its members, subsidized by a grant from the board of management of the institute equal to the amount of the members' contributions. The society is managed by a committee of its members, assisted by the principal of the institution and the accountant, who acts as honorary treasurer.

The institution contains four dormitories with 72 beds. There were under care on the 1st July, 1912, 106 persons; 16 were admitted during 1912-13, and 13 were discharged, leaving 109 under care at the end of the financial year.

The sales of manufactured goods realized £9,743. Other receipts in 1912-13 reached a total of £5,163, comprising £1,700 Government grant; £197 municipal grants; £2,248 private contributions; £90 legacies and bequests; £725 interest; and £203 from all other sources. The total expenditure was £3,200.

**Deaf and
Dumb
Institution.**

The Victorian Deaf and Dumb Institution occupies a site in St. Kilda-road, Melbourne, and is a home and school combined for deaf children from all parts of the State, irrespective of creed or nationality. At the beginning of the year there were 98 pupils on the roll. During the year ended 30th June, 1913, 8 new pupils were admitted, and 12 discharged, leaving 94 on the roll. A total of 554 pupils have been educated at the institution, and the great majority of these are not only able to earn their own living, but are useful members of the community.

The combined oral and manual teaching, which is used in the majority of similar institutions throughout the world, is also used here, with very gratifying results. In addition to the ordinary school subjects, the boys are instructed in carpentering, bootmaking, and gardening, and the girls are taught dressmaking, plain and fancy needlework, and all kinds of domestic duties. Parliament has passed an amending Education Act, which contains clauses making the education of the deaf compulsory, so that a very considerable increase in the number of deaf pupils is certain, as there are many deaf children throughout the State who are not receiving any instruction. The receipts for the year amounted to £3,967, made up of £900, Government grant; £229, municipal grants; £1,515, private contributions; £222, legacies, bequests, &c.; £22, church collections; £385, payments and contributions of in-door patients and their friends; £638, interest; and £56 from other sources. The expenditure was £3,812 for maintenance.

BENEVOLENT ASYLUMS AND SOCIETIES.**Benevolent
asylums.**

In addition to the nine Benevolent Asylums connected with general hospitals, there are eight other of these institutions in the State; two are situated in Ballarat, and one each in Bendigo, Beechworth, and Castlemaine, the remaining three being in Melbourne. The number of inmates on 1st July, 1912, was 2,070; the number admitted during the year was 1,636; and the total number discharged cured, relieved, or otherwise, and died was 1,610, leaving under care on 30th June, 1913, in all the institutions, 2,096. The Government grant in aid for the year 1912-13 was £22,814; from municipalities a sum of £934 was received; private contributions amounted to £3,172; proceeds of entertainments to £769; legacies, bequests, and special donations to £2,440; Hospital Sunday collections to £1,478; and payments by patients to £8,675; interest was £1,558; and from all other sources £1,201 was received, making a total income of £43,041. The expenditure was £42,969, of which £3,428 was spent on buildings.

**Benevolent
societies.**

Ninety-four benevolent or philanthropic societies furnished returns for the year ended 30th June, 1913. 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 12,883; the receipts amounted to £23,042, of which £5,246 was from Government, £1,362 from municipalities, and £16,434 from private sources; the expenditure was £23,240.

ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

Orphan asylums.

There are ten of these establishments in the State, situated at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, and Melbourne. The number of children under care on 1st July, 1912, was 1,528; the number admitted during the twelve months was 480; and the total discharged and died, 486; leaving under care on 30th June, 1913, 1,522. In two of these establishments, the Nazareth Home at Ballarat, and St. Aidan's Orphanage, Bendigo, the particulars respecting cost of maintenance, &c., cannot be furnished. In the other eight institutions, the receipts totalled £25,030—made up of £4,375 Government grant; £398 municipal grants; £6,036 private contributions; £623, proceeds of entertainments; £2,790, legacies and bequests; £297, Hospital Sunday contributions; £3,363, payments on account of orphans maintained; £6,772 interest; and £376, other receipts. The total expenditure was £25,243—£3,214 for buildings, and £22,029 for maintenance and other expenses.

CONSUMPTION SANATORIA.

Greenvale Consumption Sanatorium.

The Greenvale Consumption Sanatorium at Broadmeadows for incipient cases, was opened for the reception of patients on 10th May, 1905. This institution was established by the Government, and is under the control of the permanent head of the Public Health Department. During the year ended 31st December, 1913, 424 patients were treated at the sanatorium, 66 of these being cases admitted during the previous year. Of this number, 238 did very well, 80 were classed as incurable, and 33 were discharged at their own request, or for special reasons (some of these being cases sent in for a short period for educational purposes). Seven deaths occurred during the year. At the end of the period under review, there were 69 patients remaining under care. The benefits of treatment and education that this institution affords to cases of consumption in the early stages have now been received by 2,409 patients. Of these, 1,596 had the disease arrested or their condition much improved; 365 were incurable; 30 died; 352 left of their own accord; and 66 remained at end of 1913. A most important function of the institution is the teaching of patients how to avoid communicating the disease to others. Immediately after the admission of a patient to the sanatorium, the house or room vacated is disinfected under the supervision of the municipal council of the district, a centre of infection being thus removed. There is now accommodation for the treatment of 100 patients.

**Amherst,
Daylesford,
and
Heatherton
Sanatoria.**

The Amherst Sanatorium for incipient cases is maintained by the Government and administered by the local hospital authorities under the direction of the Public Health Department. It is for the treatment of females only. At this institution there is accommodation for 60 patients. During the year 1913, 240 patients were treated, of whom 187 were discharged, their condition being much improved; 12 left, described as incurable; 3 were discharged at their own request; 5 died; and 33 remained under treatment at the end of the year. Sanatorium treatment has now been received by 778 patients; of these, 662 were discharged cured or relieved; 13 left of their own accord; 58 were incurable; 12 died; and 33 remained on 31st December, 1913.

The additional 30 beds recently provided at Amherst have rendered the provision of sanatorium accommodation at Daylesford Hospital unnecessary. This sanatorium, which contained 12 beds, was therefore closed on 2nd November, 1912.

There is a sanatorium for intermediate and advanced cases at Heatherton, near Cheltenham Benevolent Asylum, containing provision for 100 beds.

With regard to other cases of advanced consumption, 125 beds are provided at Austin Hospital, 20 of these being specially set apart for cases nominated by the Honorable the Minister of Health.

OTHER CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

**Convalescent
homes.**

In addition to the hospitals, there are two Convalescent Homes—one for men situated at Cheltenham, and the other for women at Clayton—with accommodation for 61 inmates. The number of inmates at the beginning of the year 1912–13 was 37; 851 were admitted during the year, 851 were discharged, and 37 remained under care on 30th June, 1913. The Government grant in aid of these institutions amounted to £425; and municipal grants to £114; the revenue from private contributions was £256; from legacies, bequests, &c., £818; from Hospital Sunday collections, &c., £341; from relatives, £142; and from interest and other sources, £236—a total of £2,332. The expenditure was £778 on buildings, &c.; and £1,698 on maintenance, &c.—a total of £2,476.

**Free
dispensaries.**

Two free dispensaries furnished returns for 1913—the Collingwood and Fitzroy Free Medical Dispensary, and the Richmond General Dispensary. The individuals treated during the year ended 30th June, 1913, numbered 4,662. The visits to or by these persons numbered 15,985. The receipts amounted to £739, of which £100 was from the Government and £639 from other sources. The total expenditure was £671.

**Broadmeadows
Foundling
Hospital.**

This Hospital was established on 1st April, 1901. The original cost of the buildings was £2,200, and about £3,100 has been expended since its foundation in additions and improvements. The number of inmates on 30th June, 1912, was 80; 101 were admitted during the year, 4 died, 86 were discharged or adopted, and 91 were under care on 30th

June, 1913. The institution contains seven dormitories and 95 beds. It is supported chiefly by donations and collections, and receives neither Government nor municipal aid. 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, if the child is over six months old, must undertake to contribute something towards its support. Young women are received at the institution without charge for three to six months before the birth of the infant, and can remain for six months after they return from the Women's Hospital. Those children who are naturally fed have thus every chance of surviving. While in the institution, the young mothers are trained in domestic and laundry work by an efficient housekeeper, under whose supervision they do most of the work of the Home for the staff and inmates. On their leaving, the matron secures a situation for them, either with or without the child. In the latter case, the child may be left at the Home, the mother contributing towards its support. The boarding-out system is annually on the increase, and, since foster-mothers are paid till the child reaches 14 years of age, it entails a heavy expenditure on the part of the institution. Probationers are trained as baby nurses, their course of training extending over a period of twelve months, after which they receive certificates of efficiency, provided they pass the test examination set at the close of the course. During the year ended 30th June, 1913, 301 children were in the care of the institution. Of these 95 were discharged to friends or relations, 17 were adopted, 127 were boarded out, 31 died, and 31 remained in the institution on 30th June, 1913. During that year 101 adults received treatment. Of these 48 were pre-maternity cases. The number of adults is accounted for as follows:—68 were discharged to friends, 13 went to service, and 20 remained in the home on 30th June, 1913. The ordinary and extraordinary receipts amounted to £3,232, of which £1,750 was received from the Government. The expenditure was £6,779, of which £1,806 was for boarding out, and £2,756 for buildings.

During April a purchase of a property to be utilized for a country home to be worked in connexion with the institution was effected. This property adjoins the Beaconsfield railway station. It consists of a substantially built brick house standing in well laid out grounds, and surrounded by 38 acres of arable and pastoral land, watered by a

running creek. The purchase of the property absorbed all the special funds available. It cost the institution £2,750, of which the Government contributed a special grant of £1,000. This home is now being remodelled and added to for institution purposes. It will be self-supporting in dairy and garden produce, and will furnish these commodities to the central home. To the country home babies will be drafted who, in the city, would probably succumb for lack of fresh air and other health-giving elements obtainable only away from a city.

At the present time these refuges are ten in number, and are all situated in or near large centres of population. The women while under care in the institutions are expected to work to the best of their ability, a suitable share of labour being allotted to each. Laundry work is the chief means of providing employment, whilst sewing, art needlework, embroidery, &c., also provide occupation to a limited extent. During the year ended 30th June, 1913, the Government subsidized the establishments to the extent of £2,405; £21,031 was obtained as the result of the labour of inmates, and £2,979 from other sources, making the total receipts £26,415. The expenditure amounted to £23,738—made up of £765 spent on buildings, and £22,973 on maintenance, &c. The following statement contains particulars of the number of inmates in the separate institutions during the year 1912-13:—

REFUGES FOR WOMEN, 1912-13.

Female Refuges.	Number Admitted.		Born in the Home.	Number Discharged.		Inmates on 30th June, 1913.	
	Women and Girls.	Infants.		Women and Girls.	Infants.	Women and Girls.	Infants.
Ballarat Refuge and Alexandra Infants' Home ...	15	...	11	13	12	19	26
Bendigo Rescue Home ...	12	14	5	12	9	8	6
Carlton Refuge ...	43	45	...	55	52	30	17
Elizabeth Fry Retreat, South Yarra ...	52	...	...	51	...	22	...
Geelong ...	9	1	5	2	2	10	6
House of Mercy, Cheltenham ...	18	...	...	18	...	20	...
Magdalen Asylum, Abbotsford ...	148	...	...	163	...	365	...
Magdalen Asylum, South Melbourne ...	54	...	...	48	...	160	...
South Yarra Home ...	39	...	...	46	...	28	...
Temporary Home, for Friendless and Fallen Women, Collingwood	38	19	...	38	16	9	5
Total ...	428	69	21	446	91	671	60

**Salvation
Army
rescue homes.**

There are five rescue homes controlled by the Salvation Army, at Abbotsford, Ballarat, Brunswick, Fitzroy, and Geelong. The establishments contained 216 beds on 1st July, 1912, when there were under care 136 adults and 19 children. During the year 881 adults and 128 children were admitted; of the adults, 253 were placed at service or restored to friends; 544 were discharged at their own request; 28 were discharged for misconduct or otherwise; 1 died; and 28 were sent to hospitals and other institutions; of the infants, 13 died and 106 went out with their mothers. The Army received £400 from the Government, in aid of the institutions; £153, private contributions; £4,415, the proceeds of the labour of the inmates; and £290 from other sources—a total of £5,258. The total expenditure was £5,182.

Night shelter.

At Dr. Singleton's Night Shelter for Women, Collingwood, 5,354 cases were accommodated during the year 1912-13, viz., 3,618 women, and 1,736 children. The expenses were £41, which were defrayed out of the "General Charity Fund." In addition to the amount obtained from this source, there were numerous contributions in the shape of food.

**Victorian
Discharged
Prisoners'
Aid Society.**

Since 1872 a society has been in existence for the purpose of affording assistance to discharged prisoners, and offering them inducements to return to the paths of honesty and industry. Relief is afforded by gifts of money, clothes, blankets, and other necessaries, railway passes, and various kinds of tools of trade; and those who desire it are supplied for a time with board and lodging in Melbourne, or are provided with means to go into the interior, or to leave the State. The society also takes charge of and distributes the sums earned by the prisoners whilst under detention. The work is aided by honorary correspondents in country centres. Very valuable 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 1912-13 was 312. The receipts amounted to £714, including grants from the Government (£195) and the Penal Department (£300), and contributions from private sources; while the expenditure was £672.

**St. John
Ambulance
Association.**

This association was established in Victoria in 1883. Its objects are to instruct all classes in the preliminary treatment of the sick and injured. Since the inception of the association its influence has been steadily increasing, and the number of people instructed is growing larger every day. The total number who had been trained to 30th April, 1914, was 29,014; the number of persons who are fully qualified is

17,108 ; 6,723 railway employes and 553 members of the police force have been specially educated in the work ; and 17,108 certificates and medallions have been issued. Four motor ambulances and one horse-drawn ambulance waggon are stationed at 463 Swanston-street (Tel. 3264), and one at 33 Grosvenor-street, South Yarra (Tel. Windsor 2246). The waggons attended to 6,953 calls during the year, of which 1,701 were charity cases, the distance travelled being 51,323 miles. First aid is rendered by trained men when necessary. Ashford litters are also provided for the use of the public in cases of accident in the city.

CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

**Charity
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 work ; (6) To establish a loan fund ; (7) To keep records of all cases for the purpose of reference, and to maintain a Central Register of help given by all relieving agencies. All of these objects have been, or are being, achieved to a greater or less extent, but the philanthropic work of the State still provides an extensive field for further efforts towards organization and co-operation. The governing body of the society is an executive committee consisting of the honorary officers and twelve members elected by contributors, which is empowered to make rules and regulations for the conduct of its business. A link with practically all the charities of Melbourne is maintained through nominee members of the society, one of whom is elected by each charity. Nominee members have virtually the same voice in the conduct of the society as have contributing members. The income and outgo for the year ended 30th June, 1913, were—Administration Account (for payment of all general expenses of management as well as all charges connected with the administration of the trust and relief funds)—Receipts, £975 ; expenditure, £1,032 ; Trust Account (being donations for special applicants and objects)—Receipts, £1,032 ; expenditure, £945 ; Emergency Relief Account—Donations and refunds, £149 ; expenditure, £150 ; Woodyard—Receipts, £1,013 ; expenditure, £827. The number of separate cases dealt with during the year was 1,327, of which 778 were new cases investigated. The result of investigation into these 778 cases showed that in 671 instances distress was due to misfortune, and in 82 to misconduct ; while 25 cases come under other headings. The work of the society during the year 1912-13 included (1) the inauguration of a

scheme for the registration with the Charity Organization Society of all applications for assistance from the several metropolitan almsgiving agencies, and (2) the organization of a representative committee to consider the problem of juvenile street trading. Special efforts are made to deal with applicants for alms on street and doorstep. The society claims to have prevented a large amount of imposture, to have relieved subscribers of the annoying feeling that their benevolence was often wasted on unworthy objects, and to an extent to have stimulated and wisely directed the flow of charity. Especially good work has been done in cases where employment has been found for those who, without the society's aid, might have degenerated into permanent burdens on public or private charity. During 1912-13, 908 temporary and 59 permanent positions were found, 130 unemployed persons being thereby substantially benefited. In many cases, also, relatives of indigent persons have been induced to recognise natural claims in a community where no legal obligation is entailed by relationship other than that of husband to wife and of parent to child. The woodyard is a very practical part of the society's work. It affords a test of the sincerity of men who ask help on the ground that they cannot get work, and it gives temporary work to those who really need it. Last year 550 men availed themselves of the facilities provided at the woodyard on 1,601 occasions. The society has consistently advocated the establishment of labour colonies. That at Leongatha was founded by its advice and with its assistance twenty-one years ago. It was also responsible, either alone or in co-operation with others, for the Children's Court Act and the Infant Life Protection Act, and for the inauguration in 1906 of the Victorian Provident Aid Society, and in 1909 of the Provident Loan Society of Victoria Limited. The former society lends money to deserving applicants, on personal security, in amounts not exceeding £25, and charges 6d. for every £1 lent to cover expenses. The latter lends any amount on any approved security, and charges 1 per cent. per month for the accommodation. The objective in both cases is to help people in distress to maintain their independence by removing the stigma popularly associated with charitable relief.

LABOUR COLONY, LEONGATHA.

Labour
Colony,
Leongatha.

The Labour Colony at Leongatha was established by a proclamation of 26th September, 1893, which set apart and appropriated under the *Settlement on Lands Act* 1893, about 800 acres in the township. By a further proclamation of 24th April, 1903, the colony was abolished, and the land resumed by the Lands Department, although the colonists were still maintained on the land.

After the trustees of the old colony had all retired the Minister of Lands instructed the Director of Agriculture, on 13th June, 1903, to take over the farm and manage it as a Labour Establishment, virtually as a Labour Colony for the relief of destitute men in Melbourne who

desired to go there. No order was given that the number admitted to the Establishment was to be reduced, and the destitute were as freely admitted as formerly, but in many instances they were not maintained there so long, orders being issued that when a man had earned £2 he should leave in search of work.

On 14th June, 1904, 462 acres of the old Labour Colony lands, including the homestead, were proclaimed a Labour Colony, and trustees were appointed to act from 1st July, 1904. Subsequently 40 acres were alienated for a gravel reserve, and 40 acres for a High School.

The present trustees are P. J. Carroll, Esq. (chairman and superintendent), J. R. Pescott, Esq., S. Whitehead, Esq., F. Johnston, Esq., and T. Keiley, Esq. Mr. W. H. Crate is the secretary, and the city address is 453 Little Lonsdale-street, Melbourne.

The object sought by its establishment was to afford temporary relief at sustenance wages to able-bodied destitute men. During the first year of its existence 1,013 men were sent to the colony, and up to the present 8,384 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. For the twelve months ended 30th June, 1914, 234 men were admitted, a weekly average of 44 was maintained, 76 left looking for work, 94 left with engagements, 42 left without notice, 5 were discharged for various reasons, 4 were sent to Melbourne for medical treatment, 9 received tickets but did not reach the colony, and 43 were at work on 30th June, 1914. The cost of maintenance, including food, wages, and management, was 8s. 2d. per week per man.

When the accounts were balanced for the financial year ended 30th June, 1914, it was found that there was a credit balance of £126 in trust accounts.

The receipts from sales, &c., amounted to £2,339, as follows:—

	£
Dairy produce	616
Farm produce and garden	392
Dairy Herd	81
Pigs	788
Hides, Bones, &c.	124
Colonists' Board and Lodging	117
Wages of men working off the place	51
Tobacco	59
Stores	10
Boots and Clothes	27
Miscellaneous	74

The following are the amounts of Government grants expended each year since the establishment of the Colony :—

				£	s.	d.
1893-4	...	...	...	4,213	15	2
1894-5	...	...	...	3,203	8	0
1895-6	...	...	...	2,473	13	1
1896-7	...	...	...	2,219	14	4
1897-8	...	...	...	2,729	13	2
1898-9	...	...	...	4,091	8	1
1899-1900	...	...	...	3,884	5	11
1900-1	...	...	...	3,000	0	0
1901-2	...	...	...	2,374	3	6
1902-3	...	...	...	3,627	7	10
1903-4	...	...	...	1,998	18	11
1904-5	...	...	...	999	19	7
1905-6	...	...	...	499	19	9
1906-7	...	...	...	496	9	10
1907-8	...	...	...	449	18	7
1908-9	...	...	...	549	19	9
1909-10	...	...	...	550	0	0
1910-11	...	...	...	550	0	0
1911-12	...	...	...	400	0	0
1912-13	...	...	...	400	0	0
1913-14	...	...	...	100	0	0
Total	...	...	...	38,812	15	6

It will be seen that the Government grant for the past year was only £100, and that the colony is now practically self-supporting.

Although the profits from the farm are reduced owing to the restricted area, there will still be work in clearing and cultivation to enable men to be sent to Leongatha for several years. By the continuation of this colony no man need starve in the city. Every week applications are made by destitute unemployed men to be sent to the institution. A greater number apply in winter than in spring or summer, and without an institution of this kind it is hard to conceive what would become of these destitute individuals. In every large community there is always a great number of human derelicts without criminal tendencies; and provision (other than gaols) where men can get work that is remunerative to the State, must of necessity be made.

AUSTRALIAN HEALTH SOCIETY AND ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

**Health
Society.**

The "Australian Health Society" was established in Melbourne in 1875. It is supported by about 250 members, and is managed by a president, three vice-presidents, a treasurer, secretary, and sixteen members of council, nine of whom are ladies. Its objects are—(1) To create an educated public opinion with regard to sanitary matters in general, by the aid of the platform, the press, and other suitable means; (2) To induce and assist people, by personal influence, example and encouragement, to live in accordance with recognised laws whereby health is maintained and disease is prevented; (3) To seek the removal of all noxious influences deleterious to the public health, and to influence and facilitate legislation in that direction. To effect these objects (its methods being distinctly benevolent), the society prints and distributes freely pamphlets, tracts, and wall sheets bearing upon the preservation of health; maintains a lending library of specially selected works for the use of members; and arranges courses of public health lectures. The ladies' committee of the council organizes series of illustrated "Health Talks for Wives and Daughters" in thickly populated parts of the suburbs, thus reaching many greatly in need of sanitary enlightenment. Admission is in all cases free. In pursuance of the plan of testing the work done in the inculcation of health and temperance lessons in the State schools, an examination is held annually by the society, with the co-operation of the Education Department, of pupils of thirteen years of age and upwards. At the last examination 115 candidates presented themselves, of whom 61 passed (17 with distinction), and were awarded prizes and certificates. In the latter part of 1905 arrangements were completed by which the "Victorian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis" and the "Women's Health Society" were amalgamated with the Australian Health Society, the view being taken that the union would avoid overlapping, tend to further the spread of hygienic knowledge, and generally promote the cause of sanitary progress. The work of educating the community in methods of preventing consumption and its spread goes on unceasingly. The society is supported by donations and subscriptions ranging from 5s. per annum upwards. The office is located in Empire Buildings, Flinders-street.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA.

**Humane
Society.**

The Royal Humane Society of Australasia was established in 1874 under the name of "The Victorian Humane Society." Its objects are as follows:—(1) To bestow awards on all who promptly risk their lives to save those of their fellow-creatures; (2) To provide assistance, as far as it is in the power of the society, in all cases of apparent death occurring in any part of Australasia; (3) To restore the apparently drowned or dead, and to distinguish by awards all who, through skill and perseverance, are

successful; (4) To collect and circulate information regarding the most approved methods and the best apparatus to be used for such purposes. During the year ended 30th June, 1914, 80 applications for awards were investigated, with the result that 27 certificates, 19 bronze medals, and 5 silver medals were granted. The receipts during the year amounted to £481, and the expenditure to £409. The institution has placed and maintains 343 life-buoys at various places on the coast, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs throughout all the Australian States and Fiji. Of the honorary awards distributed in 1913-14, 23 were for deeds of bravery performed in Victoria, 5 in Western Australia, 5 in Tasmania, 10 in Queensland, 7 in South Australia, and 1 in New South Wales. The society has 156 honorary correspondents, residing as follows:—54 in Victoria, 35 in New South Wales, 25 in New Zealand, 28 in Queensland, 8 in Tasmania, 3 in South Australia, and 3 in Western Australia. Owing to the appointment of these gentlemen and as the awards made by the society appear to give complete satisfaction throughout the States, there is no urgency for forming local branches of the society in the other States.

Swimming competitions have been inaugurated in the schools of the Commonwealth, and awards of medals and certificates are made to those pupils who attain proficiency in exercises which have special reference to saving life from drowning. The society is making a special feature of the development of swimming and life saving proficiency.

The following figures show the number of persons accidentally drowned in Victoria during the past twenty years:—

Period.		Males.		Females.		Total.
1894 to 1903	..	1,499	..	286	..	1,785
1904 to 1913	..	1,133	..	262	..	1,395

A large falling off is shown in the last ten years, both in the actual number of persons drowned, and in the proportion to the population, the rate per 100,000 being 11 in the later decennium as against 15 in the earlier one.

Taking the ten years ended 1913, the ages of persons accidentally drowned were as follows:—

AGES OF PERSONS ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED IN VICTORIA, 1904 TO 1913.

Age.				Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 10 years	...	..	...	231	67	298
10 to 20 years	...	...	...	242	41	283
20 to 40 years	...	...	...	276	66	342
40 to 60 years	...	...	...	253	66	319
60 years and over	...	...	...	131	22	153
Total	...	...	...	1,133	262	1,395

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS.

**Society for
the Protection
of Animals.**

The Victorian Society for the Protection of Animals was established on 4th July, 1871. For the first 10½ years of its existence it was known as the Victorian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and in 1895 it was incorporated. By the enforcement of the existing laws, and the procuring of such further legislation as may be deemed expedient, it seeks to prevent wanton and unnecessary cruelty. The creation of a wholesome and enlightened public opinion is also aimed at, since it is recognised that to excite and sustain such opinion regarding man's duty to the lower animals is even of greater importance than the enforcement of the law, particularly in those classes of cases where pain and suffering may actually be caused in ignorance, and where consequently a little more knowledge of animals would result in the diminution of the unconscious practice of cruelty. To this end, papers and leaflets dealing with the proper, humane, and considerate treatment of animals are widely distributed. Honorary agents have been appointed in more than 180 different centres, and these, by disinterested service, under the supervision of and in co-operation with the secretary and inspector in Melbourne, forward the work of the institution in every portion of the State. During the year ended 30th June, 1913, 910 cases were dealt with by the society, of which 574 were connected with cruelty to horses. There were 131 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 £468, and the expenditure to £440.

HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

**Hospital
Saturday and
Sunday.**

In Melbourne and suburbs, the last Saturday and Sunday of October in each year are set apart for making collections in aid of the charitable institutions. The clergy of the various denominations take an active part in the movement, preaching sermons appropriate to the occasion, and otherwise helping it forward. The church collections on this Sunday are almost entirely devoted to the charities. Sunday school superintendents, business firms, their employes, and others lend valuable assistance in making collections. The following are the amounts collected since the movement was inaugurated:—

COLLECTIONS, 1873 TO 1913.

	£		£
1873 to 1898 ...	190,104	1907 ...	8,813
1899 ...	5,853	1908 ...	9,146
1900 ...	5,901	1909 ...	9,398
1901 ...	6,034	1910 ...	10,555
1902 ...	6,669	1911 ...	11,650
1903 ...	7,058	1912 ...	11,806
1904 ...	7,795	1913 ...	12,274
1905 ...	8,235		
1906 ...	8,011	Total ...	£319,302

**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 1912, and for the year 1913, are given below :—

DISTRIBUTION, 1873 TO 1913.

Institution.	Amount Distributed.		
	1873 to 1912.	1913.	Total.
	£	£	£
Melbourne Hospital	84,282	2,459	86,741
Alfred Hospital	37,420	1,341	38,761
Benevolent Asylum	25,141	640	25,781
Women's Hospital	25,015	994	26,009
Children's Hospital	34,924	1,091	36,015
Eye and Ear Hospital	14,598	529	15,127
Homœopathic Hospital	14,392	603	14,995
Victorian Homes for Aged and Infirm	8,454	100	8,554
Richmond Dispensary	1,860	50	1,910
Collingwood Dispensary	1,900	...	1,900
Austin Hospital for Incurables	18,523	937	19,460
Convalescent Home for Women	3,485	125	3,610
Men	2,970	125	3,095
Melbourne District Nursing Society	2,144	200	2,344
St. Vincent's Hospital	8,743	1,141	9,889
Sanatorium for Consumptives, Echuca and Macedon	3,151	...	3,151
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	2,230	201	2,431
Melbourne Dental Hospital	614	50	664
The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	86	...	86
St. John Ambulance Association	703	100	803
Talbot Colony for Epileptics	509	100	609
Total distributed	292,049	10,786	302,835
Total collected	307,028	12,274	319,302

Wattle Day. In August, 1912, a movement was initiated by the ladies of Melbourne to celebrate the flowering of the wattle tree, which heralds the approach of spring, and at the same time to help children's charitable institutions in the metropolis. Ladies, attired in white costumes, sell sprays of wattle blossoms in the streets, Government offices, banking institutions, warehouses, offices, shops, and factories, leaving to the generosity of buyers the amounts placed in the collection boxes. By this means a sum of over £800 was raised in 1912, £1,935 in 1913, and £2,115 in 1914. More than 1,000 ladies annually take part in the campaign. In 1914 a third of the amount collected was devoted to a Patriotic Fund which had been established, and the remainder was allotted to the children's charities. The idea is spreading in the country districts of Victoria and in other States, and Wattle Day will, doubtless, in the near future be generally observed throughout Australia.

INVALID AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

**Federal
Invalid and
Old-age
Pensions Act.**

The Federal Parliament has, by an Act passed in 1908 and amending Acts, made provision for the payment of invalid and old-age pensions throughout Australia, the maximum rate of pension being 10s. per week. The persons to whom pensions may be paid and the principal conditions attaching to their payment are as under :—

OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

This part of the Act came into force on 1st July, 1909.

Persons.—Every man who has attained the age of 65 years, or who, being permanently incapacitated for work, has attained the age of 60 years. Every woman who has attained the age of 60 years.

Conditions.—Residence in Australia when applying for pension, and also continuously for 20 years. Continuous residence in Australia is not to be deemed as interrupted by occasional absences from Australia or a territory under its authority, 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 twelve months or upwards during five years immediately preceding his application, without just cause, deserted his wife, or without just cause failed to provide her with adequate means of maintenance, or neglected to maintain any of his children under 14 years of age; or, if a wife, that she has not for 12 months during the preceding five years, without just cause, deserted her husband or any of her children under the age of 14 years.

Net capital value of property (not including the home in which the pensioner permanently resides) must not exceed £310. From the maximum pension of £26 per annum a deduction of £1 is made for every complete £10 by which the net capital value exceeds £50. Where, however, both husband and wife are pensioners—except where they are living apart pursuant to any decree, judgment, order or deed of separation—the exemption is £25. In that event the net capital value of the property of each is taken to be half the total net capital value of the property of both, except where the Commissioner otherwise decides. Income is similarly divided, though in special cases where husband and wife are not living apart pursuant to any decree, judgment, order or deed of separation, the Commissioner may decide that the provision as to halving the total income of both shall not apply.

Pensioner's income, together with pension, not to be more than £52 per annum. Benefits received from friendly societies, trade unions, and other similar associations, and gifts or allowances from children, step-children, grand-children or adopted children are not considered as income.

The exemption of the pensioner's home from the amount of his property and of payments made by children, &c., from the amount of his income, was provided for in an amending Act assented to on 24th December, 1912.

Any applicant who, in order to qualify for or obtain a pension, has directly or indirectly deprived himself of property or income is not eligible.

The following persons also are not qualified to receive an old-age pension :—

Aliens.

Asiatics (except those born in Australia), or aboriginal natives of Australia, Africa, the Islands of the Pacific, or New Zealand.

INVALID PENSIONS.

This part of the Act came into force by proclamation dated 18th November, 1910. Pensions not exceeding 10s. a week in any case may now be granted to the persons specified below, subject to the conditions mentioned :—

Persons.—Every person above the age of 16 years, who is permanently incapacitated for work by reason of an accident or of his being an invalid or who is permanently blind, and who is not receiving an old-age pension.

Conditions.—Residence in Australia continuously for at least five years, with the further proviso that the applicant must have become permanently incapacitated or permanently blind whilst in Australia.

That the accident or invalid state of health was not self-induced nor in any way brought about with a view to obtaining a pension.

That the applicant has no claim against any employer, company, or other person, or body to adequately maintain or compensate him on account of accident or ill-health.

That his relatives, viz., father, mother, husband, wife, or children, do not either severally or collectively adequately maintain him.

Income or property is not to exceed the limits prescribed for old-age pensions.

Any applicant who, in order to qualify for a pension, has directly or indirectly deprived himself of property or income is not eligible.

Persons disqualified for invalid pensions are :—

Aliens.

Asiatics (except those born in Australia), or aboriginal natives of Australia, Africa, the Islands of the Pacific, or New Zealand.

Old-age pensioners in Australia.

The number of persons in each State of Australia who were receiving old-age pensions in 1913 and in June, 1914, were as follows :—

OLD-AGE PENSIONERS IN AUSTRALIA, 1913 AND 1914.

State.	Number of Pensioners.		Pensions Granted, &c., from Inauguration of Commonwealth System to 30th June, 1914.				Claims in Course, 30th June, 1914.	Number of Old-age Pensioners, 30th June, 1914.
	30th June, 1913.	31st December, 1913.	Granted.	Rejected.	Deaths.	Cancelled and Transferred to other States.		
Victoria ...	25,434	26,558	39,388	3,060	10,834	1,404	275	27,150
New South Wales	30,869	32,023	45,232	3,859	11,415	1,652	222	32,165
Queensland ...	11,221	11,517	15,982	2,249	3,516	708	94	11,758
South Australia ..	7,752	8,173	11,440	720	2,716	328	18	8,396
Western Australia	3,484	3,758	4,992	592	929	154	30	3,909
Tasmania ...	4,183	4,330	6,107	430	1,472	233	74	4,402
Australia ...	82,943	86,359	123,141	10,910	30,882	4,479	713	87,780

Invalid pensioners in Australia.

Invalid pensions were made available in Australia from 15th December, 1910. The numbers granted, &c., since that date are as under :—

INVALID PENSIONERS IN AUSTRALIA, 30TH JUNE, 1914.

State.	From 15th December, 1910, to 30th June, 1914.				Claims in Course, 30th June, 1914.	Number of Invalid Pensioners, 30th June, 1914.
	Granted.	Rejected.	Deaths.	Cancelled and Transferred.		
Victoria ...	6,333	1,589	1,287	202	115	4,844
New South Wales	8,955	1,779	1,519	528	136	6,908
Queensland ...	2,482	748	373	86	25	2,023
South Australia ...	1,521	279	286	56	5	1,179
Western Australia	889	277	86	37	56	766
Tasmania ...	1,451	262	245	61	46	1,145
Australia ...	21,631	4,934	3,796	970	383	16,865

Cost of pensions, 1913-14. During the financial year ended 30th June, 1914, the expenditure for invalid and old-age pensions in Australia amounted to £2,577,965, but the liability on account of the 87,780 old-age and 16,865 invalid pensioners on the registers at 30th June, 1914, is £2,642,848, or an average per individual of £25 5s. 1d. per annum.

Pensioners, 1901 to 1913-14. The State system of old-age pensions came into force on 18th January, 1901, and the highest number of pensioners was reached in November, 1901, when 16,300 were on the register. Alterations in the Act in the direction of compelling relatives, when in a position to do so, to support applicants for pensions had the effect of reducing the number to 10,732 in 1907. On 1st July, 1909, when the Federal Act came into operation, there were 12,368 old-age pensioners in Victoria. Thereafter the number rapidly increased, and on 30th June, 1914, it had reached a total of 27,150 (exclusive of invalid pensioners). The number of old-age and invalid pensioners at the end of each financial year and the amount expended each year are as under:—

OLD-AGE AND INVALID PENSIONERS IN VICTORIA, 1901 TO 1914.

Financial Year.	Number of Pensioners at end of Period.			Actual Amount Paid in Pensions.
	Old-Age.	Invalid.	Total.	
18th January to 30th June, 1901 (under State Act)	16,275	...	16,275	£ 129,338
1901-2	14,570	...	14,570	292,432
1902-3	12,417	...	12,417	215,973
1903-4	11,609	...	11,609	205,150
1904-5	11,209	...	11,209	200,464
1905-6	10,990	...	10,990	189,127
1906-7	10,732	...	10,732	187,793
1907-8	11,288	...	11,288	233,573
1908-9	12,368	...	12,368	270,827
1909-10 (under Federal Act) ...	20,218	...	20,218	470,656
1910-11 " " " ...	23,722	2,272	25,994	573,699
1911-12 " " " ...	24,449	3,162	27,611	672,593
1912-13 " " " ...	25,434	3,918	29,352	715,924
1913-14 " " " ...	27,150	4,844	31,994	795,449

The following table shows the estimated number of persons eligible to receive old-age pensions, viz., women aged 60 years and over and men aged 65 years and upwards, in Australia, the number receiving old-age pensions in 1914, and the proportion of the latter to the former :—

PERSONS ELIGIBLE AND THOSE RECEIVING OLD-AGE PENSIONS IN AUSTRALIA, 1914.

State.	Estimated Number of Persons Eligible to receive Old-age Pensions.			Number of Persons Receiving Old-age Pensions, on 30th June, 1914.	Percentage borne by Pensioners to those Eligible on an Age Basis.
	Women aged 60 Years and over.	Men aged 65 Years and over.	Total.		
Victoria ...	52,000	36,150	88,150	27,150	30·8
New South Wales ...	51,360	40,900	92,260	32,165	34·9
Queensland ...	15,450	14,310	29,760	11,758	39·5
South Australia ...	15,460	9,910	25,370	8,396	33·1
Western Australia ...	5,200	4,350	9,550	3,909	41·0
Tasmania ...	6,100	4,060	10,160	4,402	43·3
Australia ...	145,570	109,380	255,250	87,780	34·4

In proportion to the number of persons eligible to receive old-age pensions, the greatest number is being paid in Tasmania (43 per cent.), and the lowest number in Victoria (31 per cent.). The percentage for the whole Commonwealth is 34.

Nearly 57½ per cent. of the old-age pensioners and 50 per cent. of the invalid pensioners on 30th June, 1914, were women. The numbers in each State are as under :—

SEXES OF OLD-AGE AND INVALID PENSIONERS ON 30TH JUNE, 1914.

State.	Old-age Pensioners.			Invalid Pensioners.			Total Old-age and Invalid Pensioners.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Victoria ...	10,904	16,246	27,150	2,310	2,534	4,844	31,994
New South Wales ...	14,217	17,948	32,165	3,537	3,371	6,908	39,073
Queensland ...	5,559	6,199	11,758	1,113	910	2,023	13,781
South Australia ...	3,232	5,164	8,396	526	653	1,179	9,575
Western Australia ...	1,874	2,035	3,909	435	331	766	4,675
Tasmania ...	1,560	2,842	4,402	533	612	1,145	5,547
Australia ...	37,346	50,434	87,780	8,454	8,411	16,865	104,645

**Cost of
State old-age
pension
schemes.**

Victoria was the first State to provide old-age pensions, the Act making this provision having been passed in 1900, and the system having come into operation on 1st January, 1901. The amount paid in pensions by the State to the 30th June, 1909, was £1,924,677. The New South Wales Old-age Pensions Act operated from 1st August, 1901, and the cost to the State was £3,978,770. In Queensland, the State old-age pensions became payable from 1st July, 1908, a year prior to the enactment of the Commonwealth measure—and the total sum paid was £148,827.

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES.

**Maternity
allowance.**

An Act was passed by the Federal Parliament in October, 1912, providing for the payment, on application, of £5 to the mother of every child born in the Commonwealth on and after 10th October, 1912. No additional sum is paid for twins, but payment is made in respect of still-born children, if they are viable. When the birth of a child is registered the person effecting the registration can obtain the forms of application for maternity benefit. On a claim being made and passed, a money order is sent to the mother, or to the person authorized by her in writing to receive it. No receipt is required by the Treasurer. Application must be made within three months after date of birth. The allowance is payable to women who are inhabitants of the Commonwealth, or who intend to settle therein, but not to Asiatics or aboriginal natives of Australia, Papua, or the islands of the Pacific. The penalty for false representation is a fine of £100, or one year's imprisonment. The following table shows the number of payments made in each State since 10th October, 1912. It appears that the allowance has been claimed in about 93 per cent. of the total confinements in the Commonwealth during the period stated.

MATERNITY ALLOWANCE—CLAIMS GRANTED, REJECTED, ETC., FROM 10TH OCTOBER, 1912, TO 19TH JULY, 1914.

State.	Granted.	Rejected.	Under Consideration.	Total Claims.	Amount Paid.
					£
Victoria ...	58,856	262	381	59,499	294,280
New South Wales ...	82,284	592	628	83,504	411,420
Queensland ...	31,840	175	143	32,158	159,200
South Australia ...	20,355	121	84	20,560	101,775
Western Australia ...	14,575	116	117	14,808	72,875
Tasmania ...	9,644	62	24	9,730	48,220
Australia ...	217,554	1,328	1,377	220,259	1,087,770

PENSIONS IN NEW ZEALAND.

Old-age,
widows', and
military
pensions in
New Zealand.

The Dominion of New Zealand instituted the system of old-age pensions prior to any State of the Commonwealth by an Act of Parliament which was passed on 1st November, 1898, and which provided for the payment of a pension of £18 per annum or 6s. 11d. per week to persons of the age of 65 years and upward who were qualified under the provisions of the Act, without contribution by the beneficiaries. The scope of this measure has been greatly extended by subsequent legislation, the whole of which has now been consolidated in the *Pensions Act* 1913 passed in November of that year.

The pension system of New Zealand may be described under three heads, *i.e.*, Old Age, Widows', and Military Pensions.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

The maximum amount of pension is £26 per annum, or 10s. per week. The applicant, if a male, must have reached the age of 65, or, if a female, the age of 60. A deduction is made of £1 per annum for every £1 of income in excess of £34 per annum, and of £1 for each £10 of property in excess of £340, where such property constitutes a home, or above £50 in every other class of property, also of £1 for every year or part of a year by which the age of the applicant is less than 65 years. For women of age 60 and under 65 the scale of maximum pensions is as follows :—

At age 64	..	..	..	..	£25 per annum.
„ 63	..	..	..	..	£24 „
„ 62	..	..	..	..	£23 „
„ 61	..	..	..	..	£22 „
„ 60	..	..	..	..	£21 „

The pension age has been reduced to 55 for women and to 60 for men where the applicant is the parent of two or more children under the age of fourteen for which he or she is responsible, the pension payable in which case may be any sum not exceeding £13 per annum in addition to the ordinary pension. In the case of a husband and wife, the amount of actual joint income (including pension) is limited to £100, but for the purpose of computing the amount of pension the half of the total incomes of husband and wife is taken to be the income of each. The same method of halving obtains in the case of property.

Applicants must be residents of New Zealand, and must have resided there for the 25 years immediately preceding the date of application, with certain allowances for temporary absences.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

Widows at any age who have children dependent on them under the age of fourteen years are, subject to the provisions of the Act, entitled to pensions as under—

To a widow with one child under 14 years of age	£12 per annum.
To a widow with two children under 14 years of age	£18 ..
To a widow with three children under 14 years of age	£24 ..
To a widow with more than three children under 14 years of age	£30 ..

Step-children and children legally adopted during the lifetime of the applicant's husband are included in the term "children." In the case of children born before the arrival of parents in New Zealand, ten years' residence is required. A child born out of New Zealand during the temporary absence of its mother is not, however, debarred from the benefits of the Act.

MILITARY PENSIONS.

Veterans of the Maori War who have been awarded the New Zealand War Medal for active service in such War are entitled while in New Zealand to a pension of £36 per annum, without regard to property or income. They must, however, have resided in New Zealand for the ten years immediately preceding the date of application, and be of good character.

New Zealand Pension Statistics. The following particulars relate to pensions payable in New Zealand in the year ended 31st March, 1913:—

OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

Number of old-age pensioners (including Maoris) ..	16,509
Annual amount payable	£412,408
Estimated number of persons in the Dominion aged 65 and upwards	48,915
Proportion of those eligible on age basis who are in receipt of pensions	32%

From the initiation of the system in January, 1899, to the 31st March, 1913, the sum of £3,972,240 has been expended on account of old-age pensions.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

Number of widow pensioners (including Maoris) ..	1,313
Annual amount payable	£24,768

MILITARY PENSIONERS.

Number of military pensioners (including Maoris) ..	568
Annual amount payable	£19,026

(This is, however, the result of only four months' operation of the Act passed in November, 1912.)

LUNACY DEPARTMENT.

Lunacy Department. The registers of the Lunacy Department do not show any material diminution in the admission rate into the various institutions. At the end of the last two years the numbers of insane persons known to the Department were as follows :—

INSANE PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS OF THE LUNACY DEPARTMENT, 31st DECEMBER, 1912 AND 1913.

	On 31st December—		Increase (+) Decrease (-)
	1912.	1913.	
In State Hospitals... ..	4,949	5,021	+ 72
On Trial Leave from State Hospitals	377	472	+ 95
Boarded out	144	138	- 6
In Licensed Houses	83	81	- 2
On Trial Leave from Licensed Houses	26	24	- 2
Total Number of Registered Insane ...	5,579	5,736	+ 157
In Receiving Institutions... ..	53	61	+ 8
Total	5,632	5,797	+ 165

From these figures it will be seen that there has been an unusually large increase in those out on trial leave or parole from the State hospitals, the net increase in the institutions being an average one. By comparison with the previous year the numbers in the Hospitals for the Insane have increased by 161, *i.e.*, 30 more than the increment for the previous year, and the total increase of cases known to the Department for the year is 165, as against a total of 147 in 1912.

The admissions to State hospitals have been numerous, as the following figures show :—

Year.	First Admissions.			Re-admissions.			Total Admissions.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1909	391	277	668	64	33	97	765
1910	379	328	707	43	52	95	802
1911	366	315	681	66	70	136	817
1912	411	298	709	45	52	97	806
1913	461	331	792	33	33	66	858

The low rate of re-admissions is directly related to the large increase of those out on trial leave. It is difficult to explain the high rate of admissions, especially when it is remembered that the receiving houses and wards are successfully reducing by one-third the admissions to the State hospitals, for of the 858 cases admitted therein, some 537 cases came on from the receiving institutions. The latter institutions received 831 patients and 249 were discharged recovered after an average residence of less than one month. In addition, 10 other cases improved to such an extent that they were able to be sent out to the care of their friends. This gives a recovery rate for the receiving institutions of 30 per cent. In spite of these good receiving house results, the total number of cases admitted to the institutions of the Lunacy Department was as high as 1,228. There is very little variation year by year in the amount of work undertaken by the private licensed houses; there were 76 admissions in 1913, as against 73 in 1912, and 37 discharges recovered as against 29 in the previous year.

The proportion of insane to the population is now 1 in 246·2. This is a high ratio, equal to that of Scotland and surpassed only by that of Ireland and some of the eastern States of the United States of America.

Patients in
Hospitals for
the Insane in
Australasia.

The number of patients in the Hospitals for the Insane in the different Australian States and New Zealand, and their proportion to the total population of each State on 31st December, 1912, were as follows:—

NUMBER OF INSANE PERSONS IN STATES.

State or Dominion.	Number of Insane on 31st December, 1912.	
	Total.	Per 100,000 of Population.
Victoria	5,523	400
New Zealand	3,871	368
Queensland	2,332	366
New South Wales	6,470	364
Western Australia *	876	286
Tasmania	534	271
South Australia	1,082	252

The high proportion of insane persons in Victoria as compared with other States is accounted for by the much larger proportion of old persons contained in the population, and also by the more extensive use of the trial leave clause, which causes names to be retained much longer on the registers of the asylums than is the case in other parts of Australia.

Recoveries of
insane persons
in Australia,
1912.

The proportionate number of recoveries of patients in the Victorian Hospitals for the Insane in 1912 was below the average of the twenty-two years ended with 1912, the ratio in that year being 3,449 per 10,000 admitted, as compared with an average of 4,268 in the period stated. The proportions in the various Australian States for the year 1912 are as follows :—

RECOVERIES.

—	Recoveries per 10,000 Admissions.	—	Recoveries per 10,000 Admissions.
Tasmania ...	4,524	New Zealand ...	3,611
South Australia ...	4,420	Western Australia ...	3,453
Queensland ...	4,404	Victoria ...	3,449
New South Wales ...	4,007		

The apparent reduction in the Victorian rate in recent years is accounted for in part by the fact that many cases are now treated successfully in the Receiving Houses which were formerly dealt with in the asylums. Also the trial leave system has been extended, and it is not possible to keep an accurate account of the recoveries among patients out on leave.

Deaths of
insane persons
in Australia
and New
Zealand.

The mortality of patients was higher in South Australia in 1912 than in any other State of the Commonwealth or in New Zealand. This will be seen from the following figures :—

DEATHS.

—	Deaths per 10,000 Resident Patients.	—	Deaths per 10,000 Resident Patients.
South Australia ...	1,143	Victoria ...	782
Western Australia ...	1,027	New Zealand ...	757
Queensland ...	825	Tasmania ...	570
New South Wales ...	817		

BLIND AND DEAF AND DUMB PERSONS IN VICTORIA.

Blind and
deaf and
dumb persons
in Victoria.

At the census of 1911 there were 1,102 blind persons (595 males and 507 females) enumerated in the State. This is an increase of 20 as compared with ten years previously. There was 1 blind person in every 1,193 of mixed sexes, or 1 blind male in every 1,102 males, and 1 blind female in every 1,302 females. Deaf mutes numbered 535 (280 males and 255 females) in 1911, compared with 410 in 1901. There was thus 1 deaf mute in every 2,459 of the total population, or 1 in 2,341 of the males and 1 in 2,588 of the females.

NEGLECTED AND REFORMATORY CHILDREN.

Neglected and reformatory children.

There were at the end of 1913 three industrial and nine reformatory schools in the State. Two of these (one industrial and one reformatory school) are wholly maintained and managed by the Government, and are used merely as receiving and distributing depôts, the children being sent as soon as possible after admission thereto to foster homes or situations, or to other institutions for dealing with State wards. The other schools are under private management and receive a capitation allowance from the Government for those inmates who are wards of the Neglected Children's and Reformatory Department. Many of the inmates of the reformatories are either placed with friends or licensed out. The wards of the State on 31st December, 1913, numbered 8,553—8,362 neglected and 191 reformatory children—and there were 36 others free from legal control, who, being incapacitated, were maintained by the State. The following table shows the number of neglected and reformatory children under control at the end of each of the last five years:—

NEGLECTED AND REFORMATORY CHILDREN, 1909 TO 1913.

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.	
1909 ...	4,247	694	728	332	6	6,007
1910 ...	4,875	710	715	343	13	6,656
1911 ...	5,316	694	653	344	8	7,015
1912 ...	5,969	673	613	336	6	7,597
1913 ...	6,786	675	566	328	7	8,362

Year.	NUMBER OF REFORMATORY CHILDREN AT THE END OF THE YEAR.					Total Reformatory Children.
	In Reformatory Schools.	Placed with Relatives.	Maintaining themselves at Service.	In Institutions (including Hospitals).	Visiting Relatives, &c.	
1909 ...	133	37	36	1	7	214
1910 ...	122	27	47	2	6	204
1911 ...	97	29	34	1	5	166
1912 ...	126	22	37	...	2	187
1913 ...	140	17	30	...	4	191

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.

Children
committed to
the care of the
State, 1913.

The circumstances leading to the commitment of children to the care of the Department in 1913 were as follows:—

CHILDREN COMMITTED TO THE CARE OF THE STATE, 1913.

Cases in which Parents were held to be—							Number.
Blamable—							
Father .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	676
Mother .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Both parents ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75
Total							777
Blameless—							
Father dead and mother poor, but of good character ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	691
" " " an invalid .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
" " " a cripple .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
" " " an imbecile .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
" " " an invalid and mother poor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	183
" " " dead .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
" " " in hospital and mother poor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
" " " poor and mother in lunatic asylum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
" " " dead .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
" " " in hospital .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
" " " in England and mother dead ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
" " " in lunatic asylum and mother poor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
Parents in lunatic asylum .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
" poor and of good character .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	78
Both parents dead .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Total							1,084
Total number of children placed under control during the year							1,861

The number of children placed under care in 1913, viz., 1,861, was 209 more than in the previous year, and the largest on record. The great increase in the wards of the State during the last five 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 1913 being 1,231, as compared with 1,040 in the previous year, 747 in 1911, 750 in 1910, and 668 in 1909. The total number of children boarded out with their own mothers at the end of 1913 was 3,696. It is also due in part to the operation of the Infant Life Protection Act, 126 children in 1913 having come directly under the control of the Department through this legislative act, apart from those that are supervised and inspected by the officers of the Neglected Children's Department, but are maintained by their relatives.

The Governmental expenditure for the maintenance of neglected children amounted in 1913 to £107,923, and that for reformatory school children to £4,138; the expenses of administration amounted to £7,503, making a total gross expenditure of £119,564. A sum of £5,210 was received from parents for maintenance, and £90 from other sources, making the net expenditure

Cost of
maintenance
of neglected
and reforma-
tory children.

£114,264. The average number of neglected children under supervision during the year was 8,020; of this total, 6,610 were maintained in foster homes at an average annual cost per head to the State of £15 4s. 7d.; 80 were in Government receiving depôts at £58 10s. 6d. per head, and 65 were in private industrial schools at a cost of £15 8s. 7d. per head; 566 were at service earning their own living, 17 were in hospitals, 7 were on visits to friends, and 675 were with relatives and others at no cost to the State. The average number of reformatory wards under supervision during the year was 191. Of this number 140 were maintained in private schools at an average annual cost per head of £29 11s. 2d., 30 were in service earning their own living, 4 were in gaol, and 17 were with relatives at no cost to the State. The average net cost per head of neglected and reformatory school children who were maintained by the State during the year was £16 11s. 5d.

Neglected children maintained by societies or private persons.

Part VIII. of the *Neglected Children's Act* 1890 deals with the committal of neglected children to the care of private persons or institutions approved by the Governor in Council, and also provides for the wardship of the children, and for their transference if found unfitted for such care to the control of the Department for Neglected Children. The following return shows the societies and persons registered under the provisions of this part of the Act, and gives particulars respecting the children under their care during 1913 :—

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 31.12.12.	Admissions during 1913.			Number of Children under Supervision on 31.12.13.
		Court Commitments.	Transfer of Guardianship.	Voluntary Admissions.	
Burwood Boys' Home	87	5	32	4	86
Church of England Neglected Children's Aid Society	99	4	1	18	92
Clifden Home, Wedderburn ..	75	..	..	..	65
Gordon Institute, Melbourne ..	144	18	19	14	156
Methodist Boys' Training Farm, Burwood East	63	..	1	22	48
Methodist Homes for Children ..	423	14	4	15	422
Mission Rescue and Children's Home, Ballarat East.	29	..	..	..	15
Presbyterian and Scots' Church Neglected Children's Aid Society	238	12	5	21	232
Presbyterian Rescue Home, Elsternwick	27	6	6	..	31
St. Joseph's Home, Surrey Hills	157	..	..	67	104
Try Society, Surrey-road, Hawksburn	32	..	..	46	37
Victorian Neglected Children's Aid Society	297	9	3	56	4,612
Total	1,721	68	71	263	226

Total number
of neglected
and orphan
children.

The number of children who were under the guardianship of the State or maintained in public institutions or by societies on 31st December, 1913, reached the large total of 11,699, viz., 8,553 under the control of the Neglected Children's Department, 1,624 under the supervision of societies registered under Part III. of the Neglected Children's Act, and 1,522 in Orphan Asylums.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION ACT.

Infant Life
Protection
Act.

With a view generally of exercising more efficient supervision over unprotected child life, and of lessening the excessive mortality amongst boarded-out children, the State Legislature passed an Act, No. 2102 (which came into force on 31st December, 1907), to amend the Infant Life Protection Act of 1890. Its principal provisions are as follows:—

The administration of the Act is removed from the Chief Commissioner of Police to the Department for Neglected Children, and power is given to establish maternity homes, infant asylums, and cottage homes. No male person is eligible to be registered as the occupier of a registered house. Male or female inspectors are to be appointed, who may enter and inspect any house registered under the Act, inspect any infant in the house, and examine the registered occupier as to the proper care and maintenance of the infants, and give any necessary advice or directions. The age of children who may be dealt with under the Act is raised from 2 to 5 years. For refusing to admit or obstructing an inspector, or for refusing to answer or answering falsely any questions put by the inspector, a penalty of £10 may be imposed.

Any person who desires to board-out an infant must make application to the Secretary of the Department, stating what amount he or she is prepared to pay weekly for the child's maintenance. The infant must then be examined by a medical man, and if he reports that it is free from syphilis, epilepsy, or any disease of a serious nature, the Secretary, if he is satisfied that the home is suitable, may grant the application.

No infant under the age of 12 months is to be boarded-out for less than 10s. per week, and if over 12 months old for less than 7s. per week, nor in any case for more than 40s. per week. All payments for the maintenance of infants are to be made through the Secretary, who is not to pay any registered person more than two weeks in advance, and no instalment of any payment is to be paid after the death of the infant, except for any arrears at the time of death. If the weekly payments fall into arrear for a period of four weeks, the infant *ipso facto* becomes a ward of the Department for Neglected Children.

The Secretary may cancel the registration, and take charge of children from a registered home, and if they are not removed from his care within a month they become wards of the Department; and

the Secretary shall then determine, by writing, what amount, not exceeding 12s. per week, the parents or guardians are to pay towards each child's maintenance.

A penalty of £100, with or without imprisonment for any term not more than a year, may be levied for receiving or making payment for the maintenance of an infant contrary to the method prescribed in the Act.

Information as to the parentage of infants is to be treated as confidential, and is to be recorded in a book kept by the Secretary to be called the "Private Register."

Any child found to have developed syphilis, epilepsy, or any disease which the Governor in Council may, by Order published in the *Government Gazette*, declare to be of a serious nature, must be removed from a registered home, and taken charge of by the parents or guardians or committed to the care of the Department.

When a child is received in a home, notice must be sent to the Secretary, and every registered person is to keep a roll containing the name, sex, and age of each infant, and the date at which the infant was received in charge. On the removal of an infant from a registered home, the Secretary is to be notified, and entries are to be made on the roll, showing the time of such removal, the name, address, and occupation, of the person removing the infant, and if done by a married woman, the address and occupation of her husband. The penalty for neglecting to produce the roll or to keep it in proper form is a fine not exceeding £25, or imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

All children in registered homes are to be under the care of medical officers appointed by the Government.

Every registered person is compelled within twelve hours after the death of an infant in her care to give notice to the Secretary, and to the police. Unless a medical officer appointed pursuant to the regulations gives a certificate stating that he has personally attended or examined the infant and specifying the cause of death, and unless the coroner is satisfied that there is no cause for inquiry an inquest must be held by the coroner, who has to make a report to the Chief Secretary, with such remarks as to him seem fit.

No child dying under five years of age who at the time of death, or within two months previously, was in charge of a registered person, or, if illegitimate, who has died in the house of such a person, can be buried without the authority of a coroner or justice.

It is unlawful for a registrar of births and deaths to give an undertaker or other person a certificate of the registration of the death of a child under the age of five years, to whom the provisions of this Act apply, unless authorized by a coroner or a justice.

Certain children are exempted from the operation of most of the sections of the Act, viz., wards of the Department for Neglected Children, any infant retained by or received into any charitable institution approved by the Minister, and any child whom the Minister

may exempt on the ground that he is satisfied that the guardian is a relative, or that it is unnecessary or undesirable that these sections should apply to it.

On 31st December, 1913, there were 519 children under supervision in registered homes under the provisions of the Act. The deaths during the year numbered 45. In addition, 126 children became wards of the Neglected Children's Department by the operation of Section 9 of the Act. One hundred and seventy-four cases of adoption of children were notified during the year. Five female inspectors are engaged in the work of inspection.

An examination of the vital statistics of the State shows that there is pressing need for this Act for the repression of criminal negligence in the treatment of infants. In 1913 the illegitimate births numbered 2,171, and the deaths of illegitimate children under one year were 357, being equal to a rate of 16.44 deaths for 100 births as compared with 6.45 for legitimate children under one year of age. The mortality rate of illegitimate infants was thus nearly three times as great as that of children born in wedlock, which proportion coincides with the experience of all recent years.

TRAINING SHIPS.

Training ship
"John
Murray."

The *Loch Ryan*, a barque of 1,207 tons register, was purchased by the Government from the Glasgow Shipping Company for £3,000 in November, 1909, for the purpose of training boys for the Australian Navy, the mercantile marine, and kindred occupations. The name of the ship was altered to *John Murray*. The age at which boys are received is not less than 16 years, and under no circumstances are boys who have been convicted of felony or misdemeanour admitted. The sum of 10s. per week is charged for the maintenance of the boys on the ship, but the charge may be remitted by the committee in the case of parents who are unable to pay that or any lesser amount. Applications are dealt with in the order of their receipt and without regard to any consideration of payment; a parent or guardian must enter into an agreement in writing that the boy remain in the care and under the control of the committee until the expiration of the period specified in the agreement or until he attains the age of seventeen years.

An honorary committee of management numbering seven, with the Hon. J. A. Boyd as Chairman, was appointed on 23rd December, 1909, and continued to act until 3rd October, 1912, during which period 84 meetings were held. The Training Ships Act was assented to on 3rd October, 1912, and the committee of management was appointed the training ships committee, which continues to direct the institution.

The first meeting of the Committee of Management was held on 13th January, 1910, when it was decided to convert the ship from a cargo-carrier into a training ship. Estimates of the cost of conversion amounting to £6,500 were prepared, and the work was immediately proceeded with.

The 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, and table and galley utensils; also the purchase of new and the renovation of old boats. The ship was docked and thoroughly cleaned and painted. After the vessel was placed in commission it was stripped of all running and standing gear and refitted, this work providing instruction for the boys.

The ceremony of declaring the ship open for the training of boys was performed by Lady Gibson-Carmichael on 7th September, 1910. The ship has made several cruises in the bay, and has performed the feat of sailing through the Hopetoun Channel to Geelong and back again without a tug. This has not been done by any other ship, although vessels have sailed through one way. The channel is 2 miles long and about 200 feet wide. The vessel sailed for Sydney on 8th September, 1911, her absence from the home port extending over two months. The passage from Port Phillip Heads to Sydney Heads took four and a half days, and the return journey ten days. The ship behaved well, and thoroughly proved her seaworthiness in a heavy gale experienced off Gabo Island, which lasted twenty hours.

In June, 1912, the *Dart* was purchased from the Imperial Government, to be used as a tender by the *John Murray*, and she arrived in Hobson's Bay in July, having been sailed from Sydney by a crew of trainees and instructors from the *John Murray*, in charge of the captain superintendent.

The total expenditure for the year 1912-13 amounted to £9,979, against which a sum of £1,243 was received from relatives and others for the maintenance of the trainees.

On 30th June, 1914, there were 102 boys on the ship's books. During the year ended on that date 33 boys were admitted and 35 boys discharged. Since the inauguration of the institution 53 of the boys have gone to sea, 14 of whom are now in the Australian Navy.

The *John Murray* has, during the year, been under way on 31 days and the *Dart* on 108 days, Geelong, Port Arthur, Hobart, Dover, Western-port, and Portland having been visited.

RELIEF FUNDS.

VICTORIAN MINING ACCIDENT RELIEF FUND.

Victorian
Mining
Accident
Relief Fund.

In December, 1882, an inrush of water in the New Australasian Company's mine, at Creswick, caused the deaths of 22 miners. Consequent on this disaster 79 persons, comprising 18 widows and 61 children, were left in destitute circumstances. Public subscriptions to the amount of £21,602 were raised throughout Victoria for the relief of the

widows and orphan children of those who lost their lives. A fund was established, out of which the widows and children to a certain age were paid weekly allowances, and on 31st December, 1913, there remained six widows, who were receiving 15s. per week each. At that date the amount at credit was £15,513, of which £12,000 was the estimated value of freehold premises in Queen-street, Melbourne, £3,100 was in Government debentures, £310 in bank deposit receipts, and £103 cash in hand.

VICTORIAN COAL MINERS' ACCIDENTS RELIEF FUND.

Victorian Coal Miners' Accidents Relief Fund. A provision of the *Coal Mines Regulation Act 1909* (No. 2240) related to the constitution of a Fund to be called the Victorian Coal Miners' Accidents Relief Fund, to which every person employed in a coal mine is compelled to contribute 4½d. per week, the mine-owners paying an amount equal to one-half of that deducted from the miners' wages, and the Government of Victoria a sum equal to the payment by the owners. The Board held its first meeting on 4th April, 1910, and decided that the employes' contributions should commence from 2nd April, 1910. Committees were formed at the collieries (numbering 10 in 1913), their principal functions being to collect contributions, and, subject to the approval of the Board, to allot the allowances. During 1913 the contributions from employes amounted to £1,320, and the allowances paid at the mines totalled £612. For the year ended 31st December, 1913, the total revenue was £2,237—remittances from committees at the mines amounting to £726, interest to £185, and the balance coming equally from the mine-owners (£663) and the Government (£663). The expenditure included £228 paid in allowances and £282 cost of administration. The accumulated funds amounted to £6,338—£6,250 invested in 3½ per cent. Government stock, and £88 bank balance. Relief was given in 240 non-fatal cases. In respect to non-fatal accidents there are three persons on the permanently disabled list, the number of children dependent upon such persons being two. Four fatal accidents occurred during the year, and there are six widows, two mothers and ten children receiving aid from the fund as the result of fatalities.

BENDIGO MINERS' ASSOCIATION—THE WATSON FUND.

The Watson Sustainment Fund. About the middle of the year 1889 the idea suggested itself to Mr. J. B. Watson of doing something for the permanently injured miners of the Bendigo District. Immediately after the occurrence of a severe mining accident he sent a letter to the Miners' Association with an offer to contribute £1,500, at the rate of £100 per year unconditionally, or to give £150 per annum for ten years, if the Association would contribute a like amount. His proposal was brought under the notice of the Committee of Management, with the result that a Select Committee was appointed to draw up a report, and at the same time to formulate a scheme.

It was thought that the sum of money was not sufficient to meet the liability that would be likely to occur. It was ultimately decided to recommend the members to accept Mr. Watson's offer of £150 for ten years, and at the same time to cover it with the sum of £200 per year, to be made by levy on all members. This scheme was laid before Mr. Watson and the members, and accepted by both parties, and it was arranged that all gifts and donations that could be procured should be credited to a fund to be known as the Watson Sustentation Fund. It was decided that the collections of 1890 should be reserved strictly for revenue purposes, and that the benefits should not come into full operation until 1891, so as to give the fund a good start, and place it on a sure foundation. Payments were accordingly first made in 1891, at the rate of 5s. per week, and this rate was maintained for about two years, when the sick pay was increased to 7s. 6d. per week. Further changes were afterwards made, as necessity arose. In 1912, the Government subsidized the fund for the first time to the amount of £348, and in 1913 it contributed £457.

The following return shows the receipts and expenditure, from the inception of the fund :—

**PERSONS RELIEVED, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE :
WATSON SUSTENTATION FUND.**

Year.	Relieved during the Year.	On Funds at end of Year.	Deaths during the Year.	Receipts.		
				From the Founder, J. B. Watson.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipts.
				£	£	£
1890 ...	...	..	...	150	1,467	1,617
1891 ...	*	11	*	150	56	206
1892 ...	*	26	*	150	503	653
1893 ...	*	44	*	150	452	602
1894 ...	*	43	*	150	790	940
1895 ...	43	38	5	150	734	884
1896 ...	57	48	9	150	543	693
1897 ...	56	52	4	150	1,680	1,830
1898 ...	57	48	9	150	944	1,094
1899 ...	56	41	15	150	524	674
1900 ...	54	47	7	...	641	641
1901 ...	66	48	18	...	591	591
1902 ...	52	41	11	...	549	549
1903 ...	50	43	7	...	742	742
1904 ...	58	48	10	...	1,049	1,049
1905 ...	60	40	20	...	875	875
1906 ...	76	40	36	...	1,235	1,235
1907 ...	68	35	33	...	1,131	1,131
1908 ...	56	40	16	...	735	735
1909 ...	50	35	15	...	1,065	1,065
1910 ...	66	42	24	...	911	911
1911 ...	80	48	32	...	652	652
1912 ...	67	43	24	...	1,674	1,674
1913 ...	89	51	21	...	1,488†	1,488†
Total ...	...	...	316	1,500	21,031	22,531

* Particulars not available.

† Including £457 from the Government.

PERSONS RELIEVED, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE: WATSON
SUSTENTATION FUND—*continued.*

Expenditure.					
Year.	Sick Pay.	Donations to Members and Wives and Families of Deceased Members.	Administration.	Total Expenditure.	Balance at End of Year.
	£	£	£	£	£
1890 ...	...	...	...	...	1,617
1891 ...	104	87	6	197	1,626
1892 ...	330	150	3	488	1,791
1893 ...	571	116	9	696	1,697
1894 ...	578	64	6	648	1,989
1895 ...	777	98	7	882	1,991
1896 ...	845	107	34	986	1,698
1897 ...	946	121	17	1,084	2,444
1898 ...	917	99	10	1,026	2,512
1899 ...	873	61	7	941	2,245
1900 ...	973	65	11	1,049	1,837
1901 ...	765	140	9	914	1,514
1902 ...	842	28	11	881	1,182
1903 ...	827	39	20	886	1,038
1904 ...	854	114	24	992	1,095
1905 ...	822	80	43	945	1,025
1906 ...	767	97	29	893	1,367
1907 ...	715	96	27	838	1,660
1908 ...	716	135	20	871	1,524
1909 ...	768	129	27	924	1,665
1910 ...	811	80	92	983	1,593
1911 ...	744	32	31	807	1,438
1912 ...	899	98	21	1,018	2,094
1913 ...	1,162	192	31	1,385	2,197
Total ...	17,606	2,228	500	20,334	—

QUEEN'S FUND.

Queen's Fund. This fund was inaugurated in 1887 by Lady Loch to commemorate the Jubilee of the late Queen Victoria. It is for the relief of women in distress, and it is arranged that only the interest on the capital shall be expended yearly. The number of women relieved during 1913-14 was 84, to whom £551 was allotted either by way of grant or loan, and the cost of management was £70. In addition to the ordinary receipts of the fund (£626) an amount of £500 was received from the trustees of the Walter and Elizabeth Hall Trust for distribution to governesses, nurses, and ladies in similar

positions who from age or infirmity were unable to earn their living. A sum of £367 was distributed in this manner, £3 was expended on management, and £130 remained in the bank at the date of balancing. The accumulated fund on 18th June, 1914, was £14,707.

IMMIGRATION, INTELLIGENCE, AND LABOUR BUREAU.

**Intelligence
Bureau.**

The Immigration, Intelligence and Labour Bureau is attached to the Department of Lands and Survey. It deals with the whole matter of immigration and overseas advertising, prepares pamphlets, booklets, posters, guides, and lectures; supplies lantern slides, photographs, &c.; arranges displays at exhibitions; and generally advertises the State and its resources. It is authorized to make arrangements with persons in Victoria to nominate friends and relations in Great Britain for reduced passages costing £10 for each adult, and for children half that amount. In special family cases the fares may be only £4 per adult and proportionately less for children. It principally seeks from Great Britain and other countries agriculturists and rural workers and it assists in finding employment for the latter, as well as in placing British lads on approved farms. Farmers and experienced farm labourers from Great Britain are charged £8 for third-class passages: in the former case a further reduction in the charge of £2 per adult is made in the form of a refund to the settler who takes up land from the Crown within twelve months of arrival in the State. Inexperienced farm labourers obtain passages at a fare of £10. Domestic servants are also being sought, and these are placed in situations by the Bureau on arrival. Third-class passages are granted to domestic servants for £3. Officers of the Intelligence Bureau (including a matron) meet every boat which conveys assisted passengers, and advise new arrivals, in some cases arranging for temporary accommodation and providing facilities for the inspection of lands available for settlement.

In the following steam-ship lines reduced third-class passages are obtainable from the United Kingdom to Melbourne at the rates mentioned below:—

Aberdeen Line, *viâ* the Cape, from London or Plymouth.

P. and O. Branch Service Line, *viâ* the Cape, from London.

Orient Royal Mail Line, *viâ* the Suez Canal, from London (few berths only).

Dominion and Commonwealth Line, *viâ* the Cape, from London.

More than four berths in cabin £14 per adult.

Berth in four-berth cabin, £16 per adult.

Berth in two-berth cabin, £17 per adult.

Should a berth of more than the above values be required, the amount in excess must be paid at the time of application.

In the case of nominated passages from the United Kingdom, the adult passage money is £14, and, except where the nominated passengers are the wife and children of the nominator, a deposit of at least £6 has to be lodged by the nominator. The balance is payable in monthly instalments extending over twelve months. After the immigrant has satisfied the Minister that he or she is a permanent resident of the State, a rebate may be made, which will make the portion of the fare payable by the nominator £10 per adult (children *pro rata*). Where the nominees are the wife and child of the nominator a rebate may be allowed which will make the net fares for adult males £8, adult females £4, and children £2 each (both sexes).

Mr. F. T. A. Fricke, late Officer in Charge of the Lands Department Inquiry Office, Melbourne, has been appointed to represent Victoria as Land Settlement Agent in North America. His address is 687 Market-street, San Francisco, U.S.A. He exercises supervision and control over the American agents who have been appointed in San Francisco, and in Vancouver, British Columbia. Arrangements have also been made for assisted passages between these countries and Victoria, *per* the Union Steam-ship Company of New Zealand and the Oceanic Steam-ship Coy. Ltd. American and Canadian immigrants may be granted an allowance of £6 per adult passage, with proportionate contribution for children, on settling as farmers on the Crown lands or on taking up farming employment in Victoria. Nominated passages may also be obtained from America and Canada under similar *residence* conditions to those which obtain for these passages from the United Kingdom. The deposit necessary is a sum equal to the full fare less the amount of the Government contribution, in these cases £5 per adult fare and a proportionate amount for children.

The rates of passage money from the United States and Canada (without allowing for rebates) are as follows:—

Class of Travel.	From San Francisco or Vancouver to Sydney.		From Sydney to Melbourne.	
	Steamship Fares.		Railway Fares.	
	When paid in America.	When paid in Victoria.		
	\$	£ s. d.	\$	£ s. d.
1st Class ...	200·00	40 0 0	1st Class ... 12·80 ...	2 12 6
2nd Class ...	125·00	25 0 0	2nd Class ... 8·50 ...	1 15 0
3rd Class ...	80·00	16 0 0		

Children over six and not over twelve years—half fare; over two and not over six years—quarter fare. One child under two years is carried free.

Nomination and guarantee forms in all cases must be filled in and returned to the Intelligence Bureau, 555 Flinders-street, Melbourne, with the necessary deposit, after which all arrangements are made by the Bureau for the passages. Communications should be addressed to "The Officer in Charge, Immigration and Labour Bureau, 555 Flinders-street, Melbourne."

ACCUMULATION.

PRIVATE WEALTH.

Wealth of the
people.

The returns of the Probate Office provide a means whereby an estimate may be made of the private wealth of the people. In issues of this work prior to 1911-12, such an estimate had been given, based on the net amount of estates of deceased persons for the years 1898 to 1902 inclusive, and the number of persons living above the age of 21 years according to the 1901 census. It was mentioned that these estimates could be regarded as rough approximations only, and the defects of the method were pointed out.

Material is now available from which it is possible to estimate with much greater accuracy the amount of private wealth, and there is good reason to believe that the statement given below is the most reliable that has yet been published in regard to this State. The procedure adopted was to tabulate according to age at death the net amount of property left by deceased persons during each of the four years 1908 to 1911 inclusive. The totals for the four years were divided by the numbers of deaths occurring in the community at the respective ages, and the results were multiplied by the numbers living at those ages according to the 1911 census. The assumption involved was that persons surviving and persons dying at any age would on the average have the same average amount of wealth. By summarizing the amounts of wealth pertaining to each age obtained in the manner described and making the adjustments referred to below, the total for all persons in the community was arrived at.

The values of estates used in the calculations were the net amounts on which duty was paid, liabilities being deducted. It must be kept in view that the wealth represented by the estimate is the private wealth "in" the State, and not that "of" the State. Probates, &c., of persons dying out of the State, leaving property in the State, are included in the figures quoted; but, on the other hand, many Victorians have large interests, pastoral, mining, and other, in the other States, which are not included.

In dealing with a problem of this nature, there are so many disturbing elements that scientific accuracy is not possible. Of these elements the most obvious is that probates or letters of administration are taken out in respect of about 30 per cent. only of the persons who die each year in Victoria. The amounts left by the remaining 70 per cent., while small in the case of the individual, may in the aggregate amount to a considerable sum. It must be remembered, however, that in comparatively few cases where the amount of the estate

exceeds £100 will it fail to come under the notice of the probate officers, and that the great majority of children, as well as many other persons, leave practically no property. After taking into account these considerations, it would seem that property belonging to the poorer classes of the community will be small in proportion to the total, and that an allowance can easily be made therefor.

The statement has been made from time to time by authorities who have dealt with this subject that results based on probate returns will be defective to some extent through a number of persons having disposed by settlement of the whole or a portion of their wealth before death. According to the law of this State, the payment of duty will not be evaded by a settlement of this nature unless it be absolute, and be made at least twelve months before death. For this and other reasons it is considered that in Victoria the disposal of estates during lifetime will not have a very important effect on the estimate.

The error due to the omission from consideration of the above two items is one of defect. On the other hand, there is an over-estimation of the amount held by life assurance companies on account of their policy-holders. The amount so held is the reserve value of the policies, not the full sum assured, as is implied by the method of computation adopted.

It is probable that the rate of mortality among persons having property is below that prevailing in the general community, and that it will approximate to the rate among assured lives. Calculations have been made with the view of ascertaining to what extent the amount of private wealth owned by males, as estimated from the probate returns and the death rates in the community, would be increased, if it were assumed that the rates of mortality at the different ages were similar to those shown in the published experience of the Australian Mutual Provident Society for the years 1849-1903.

Considerable sums have been lent on mortgage on Victorian property or invested in Victorian enterprises by companies and individuals in Britain and elsewhere. In the majority of cases where an investor does not reside in Victoria, and where on his decease his estate will not be dealt with by the Victorian Probate Office, it is probable that he has no personal interest in the State. In such cases it seems right that the amount of the investment should not be regarded as forming portion of the wealth of the State, the more especially as it is likely to be included in any estimate of wealth which may be prepared for the country in which the investor resides. On the other hand, shares held by Victorians in companies which are registered in Victoria, but whose operations are confined entirely to other States and countries, may fairly be regarded as Victorian assets, and as constituting a portion of the wealth of the community.

An estimate of the wealth of the community based on figures covering the six years 1908 to 1913 is being prepared. If it be assumed that the unadjusted probate returns of the four years 1908

to 1911 afford a suitable basis for the estimation of such wealth, and that the mortality rates amongst property-owners correspond with the rates relating to assured lives as given in the published experience of the Australian Mutual Provident Society, the private wealth in Victoria for the year 1911 is about £282,000,000, or approximately 38 times the average annual amount left by deceased persons.

It has been shown that calculations based on probate returns require adjustment, and that allowance must be made for small estates, as well as for other property which will not come under the notice of the Probate Office. The extent to which the figures will be affected by the necessary alterations and additions cannot be stated exactly, but from the information available it may be assumed that the net result will be to increase the estimate derived from the probate returns by about £28,000,000, and thus to make the amount of private wealth in the State about £310,000,000.

The following statement shows the private wealth existing in Victoria according to the assumptions made. Estimates on a similar basis are given for the other Australian States; but in the absence of detailed information as to the amounts left by deceased persons at different ages it has not been possible to attain the same degree of accuracy in preparing these as in the case of the Victorian wealth.

PRIVATE WEALTH IN AUSTRALIAN STATES, 1911.

State.	Estates of Deceased Persons. Net Amount.*	Adults at Census, 1911.	Private Wealth.	
			Total.	Per Head of Population.
	£		£	£
Victoria ...	29,508,573	752,607	310,000,000	236
New South Wales ...	23,841,924	921,731	424,000,000	257
Queensland ...	4,537,829	329,091	80,000,000	132
South Australia ...	5,543,468	232,625	93,000,000	226
Western Australia ...	2,369,100	166,812	48,000,000	170
Tasmania ...	2,179,782	100,895	35,000,000	183
Total	67,980,676	2,503,761	990,000,000	222

* During four years, 1908 to 1911, in Victoria, but during only three years, 1908 to 1910, in each of the other States.

The above represents private wealth only. There is, in addition, a very large amount of property not owned by persons in their individual capacities, such as Crown lands, Government and municipal property, churches, charitable institutions, club property, &c.

An investigation relating to England based on the Probate Office returns, and on the rates of mortality prevailing in the general community, was made in 1908 by Mr. Bernard Mallet, who found the multiplier to be 24, under the conditions existing in that country. If this multiplier be applied to the value of estates left by deceased persons in England according to the returns for the year 1910-11, the

product will be about £5,539,000,000, or £153 per head of the population. The amount of wealth would probably differ somewhat from this for reasons similar to those mentioned above in connexion with Victoria.

The diffusion of wealth appears to be wider in Victoria and South Australia than in the other States of Australia, according to the proportion of adults who died leaving property in respect of which probate or administration was taken out. The following are the number of persons who died leaving property, as shown by the probate returns, the number of adult deaths, and the proportion of the former to the latter during the four years 1908-1911 :—

**DIFFUSION OF WEALTH IN AUSTRALIAN STATES,
1908-1911.**

	Deaths of Adults.	Estates Proved.	
		Number.	Number per 1,000 Deaths of Adults.
Victoria	44,085	17,156	389
New South Wales	43,775	13,204	302
Queensland	15,932	2,818	177
South Australia	11,534	4,318	374
Western Australia	7,014	1,944	277
Tasmania	5,134	1,481	288

It is thus shown that of the adults who died during the four years 1908-1911 more than one-third in Victoria and South Australia, and more than one-fourth in New South Wales, Tasmania, and Western Australia were possessed of accumulated property in respect of which it was found necessary to obtain probate or letters of administration. An allowance should be made for the number of probates sealed of persons dying out of the State; but it is estimated that 7 per cent. would cover this.

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 1913, also the average amount left by each person whose estate passed through the Probate Office, and by each person dying, and the amount of duty collected on the estates. In addition to providing data for estimating the wealth of the community, the figures in this table disclose some interesting facts. The resident adults who left property at death in 1913 numbered 4,151, the sex distribution being 2,679 males, or 43 per cent. of male deaths over the age of 21 years, and 1,472 females, or 29 per cent of adult female deaths. The average value of estates left by males is more than twice that of estates left by females. It appears that the average wealth of deceased persons in 1913 reached its maximum in the age group 80 to 90 in the case of males and in the age

**Property left
by deceased
persons.**

group 70 to 80 in the case of females. Among females, the ratio of estates to deceased persons is highest for the age group 60 to 70 (39 per cent.), while the ratio for males at each age group over 40 is practically uniform, ranging from 43 to 48 per cent., and is much higher than the ratios for younger ages. In the estates dealt with during 1911 wills were made by a larger proportion of females than of males, while in 1912 and 1913 wills made by males were proportionately more numerous.

ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS IN AGE GROUPS, 1913.

Age at Death.	Estates.		Value of Estates.					Amount of Duty.
	Total Number.	Percent-age Intestate.	Gross.		Net—after deducting Liabilities.			
			Real	Personal.	Real and Personal.	Average to each Estate.	Average to total Deaths in each Age Group.	
MALES.								
Under 15 years..	1	100.0	£	£	£	£	£	£
15 to 21 " ..	6	100.0	278	1,098	1,320	220	7	11
21 to 30 " ..	82	79.3	12,199	22,960	25,043	305	66	521
30 to 40 " ..	172	52.9	81,036	131,304	149,840	871	296	5,410
40 to 50 " ..	383	45.2	253,296	243,762	388,676	1,015	475	12,293
50 to 60 " ..	449	34.5	407,554	486,547	680,195	1,515	645	23,441
60 to 70 " ..	434	32.5	622,189	481,398	918,568	2,116	946	43,787
70 to 80 " ..	642	19.3	1,444,304	1,115,803	2,341,412	3,647	1,753	130,467
80 to 90 " ..	467	11.1	1,022,590	1,157,145	1,963,310	4,204	1,963	139,150
90 years and upwards ..	50	18.0	66,238	68,797	128,765	2,575	1,215	7,400
Absentees ..	201	38.3	21,726	118,268	133,062	662	..	3,552
Total Males	2,887	31.0	3,936,410	3,827,093	6,730,202	2,331	776	370,982
FEMALES.								
Under 15 years..	3	100.0	£	£	£	£	£	£
15 to 21 " ..	9	100.0	..	3,015	2,970	330	14	73
21 to 30 " ..	41	61.0	7,597	5,337	11,777	287	28	283
30 to 40 " ..	92	57.6	27,913	46,906	65,094	708	125	2,740
40 to 50 " ..	175	49.1	60,968	66,854	105,058	600	177	3,045
50 to 60 " ..	209	39.2	122,043	148,645	234,463	1,122	350	10,137
60 to 70 " ..	293	23.5	236,027	141,105	302,730	1,033	406	10,579
70 to 80 " ..	431	22.3	246,207	289,466	503,285	1,168	425	17,491
80 to 90 " ..	211	15.2	128,213	182,310	292,926	1,388	361	14,050
90 years and upwards ..	20	20.0	10,937	18,073	23,399	1,420	263	1,003
Absentees ..	112	36.6	18,845	79,354	90,685	810	..	3,209
Total Females	1,596	31.3	858,750	981,338	1,637,660	1,026	222	62,610
Total Males and Females 1913	4,483	31.1	4,795,160	4,808,431	8,367,862	1,867	526	433,592
1912	4,585	31.4	4,606,715	5,116,530	8,533,502	1,861	469	445,628
1911	4,614	31.1	4,905,399	4,835,480	8,469,163	1,836	524	444,279
1910	4,128	30.6	3,977,173	4,518,071	7,430,949	1,800	477	377,923
1909	4,069	30.0	3,771,483	4,034,100	6,480,376	1,593	449	344,592
1908	4,345	29.7	4,109,944	4,274,422	7,128,085	1,641	452	407,463

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

NUMBER AND VALUE OF ESTATES OF DECEASED
PERSONS, 1910 TO 1913.

Value.	1910.		1911.		1912.		1913.	
	Number.	Net Value.	Number.	Net Value.	Number.	Net Value.	Number.	Net Value.
MALES.								
		£		£		£		£
Under £100 ..	409	18,382	457	20,673	435	19,373	429	20,572
£100 to £300 ..	581	107,620	656	122,066	595	112,267	608	117,343
£300 to £500 ..	373	145,199	361	142,846	400	158,729	381	148,907
£500 to £1,000 ..	424	309,714	450	332,916	438	315,966	445	316,763
£1,000 to £2,000 ..	341	484,039	387	563,239	407	590,836	391	555,510
£2,000 to £3,000 ..	184	446,567	181	443,245	179	441,138	183	446,266
£3,000 to £4,000 ..	100	351,809	102	352,882	117	405,625	100	343,034
£4,000 to £5,000 ..	64	292,219	81	360,466	74	329,860	77	344,448
£5,000 to £10,000 ..	137	953,548	161	1,186,965	164	1,159,999	170	1,183,292
£10,000 to £15,000 ..	43	520,866	41	504,381	56	671,501	54	651,800
£15,000 to £25,000 ..	22	425,312	30	584,090	28	526,139	20	375,081
£25,000 to £50,000 ..	17	600,716	16	512,649	19	616,308	17	585,051
£50,000 to £100,000 ..	9	566,105	13	800,504	11	802,111	6	453,999
Over £100,000 ..	3	562,864	5	899,701	2	410,876	6	1,188,136
Total Males ..	2,707	5,784,960	2,941	6,776,623	2,925	6,560,728	2,887	6,730,202
FEMALES.								
		£		£		£		£
Under £100 ..	261	13,597	258	13,386	247	12,655	242	12,830
£100 to £300 ..	386	73,745	521	97,594	443	81,638	441	84,187
£300 to £500 ..	229	88,513	255	100,044	245	96,214	243	95,122
£500 to £1,000 ..	217	155,677	279	199,191	301	221,532	317	228,438
£1,000 to £2,000 ..	151	209,549	192	273,799	221	311,815	186	266,983
£2,000 to £3,000 ..	65	165,768	59	145,613	84	206,035	62	152,774
£3,000 to £4,000 ..	32	110,935	38	130,586	42	145,279	29	100,100
£4,000 to £5,000 ..	15	65,894	19	84,232	23	102,896	13	58,979
£5,000 to £10,000 ..	48	331,899	38	258,265	36	259,069	43	285,056
£10,000 to £15,000 ..	8	104,083	5	61,561	6	73,364	11	138,790
£15,000 to £25,000 ..	5	94,129	6	116,260	9	177,041	5	90,460
£25,000 to £50,000 ..	2	77,254	2	78,896	2	77,718	4	123,941
£50,000 to £100,000 ..	2	154,946	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over £100,000 ..	..	..	1	183,113	1	207,418	..	..
Total Females ..	1,421	1,645,989	1,673	1,692,540	1,660	1,972,774	1,596	1,637,660
GRAND TOTAL ..	4,128	7,430,949	4,614	8,469,163	4,585	8,533,502	4,483	8,367,862

Compared with the returns for 1912, the figures for 1913 show, in estates of females a decrease in both number and value, while in estates of males, there is also a small decrease in the number, but an increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the value.

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

Period.					Percentage of Adults who died leaving Estates which went through the Probate Office.
					Yearly Average.
1879-83	...	...	...	...	22·6
1884-88	...	...	...	...	25·9
1889-93	...	...	...	...	30·3
1894-98	...	...	...	...	33·3
1899-1903	...	...	...	...	36·7
1904	...	...	...	...	37·3
1905	...	...	...	...	36·8
1906	...	...	...	...	37·4
1907	...	...	...	...	38·6
1908	...	...	...	...	37·2
1909	...	...	...	...	37·1
1910	...	...	...	...	37·1
1911	...	...	...	...	39·3
1912	...	...	...	...	37·2
1913	...	...	...	...	38·7

RATEABLE PROPERTY: TOTAL AND GROUND VALUES.

Rateable property.

The whole of Victoria, with the exception of French Island being divided into municipalities for the purposes of local government, the value of real property, based on the municipal valuations, can be given with some degree of accuracy. Returns are obtained annually from each city, town, borough, and

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 1914.**

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	1898 ...	10,152,500	168,611,906
1881 ...	7,175,289	87,642,459	1899 ...	10,134,108	168,456,523
1882 ...	7,433,812	91,792,547	1900 ...	10,283,500	169,911,900
1883 ...	7,692,706	95,610,959	1901 ...	10,537,497	174,141,754
1884 ...	8,098,814	103,795,832	1902 ...	10,885,087	185,101,993
1885 ...	8,793,490	114,283,570	1903 ...	11,188,932	203,902,919
1886 ...	9,621,135	125,878,748	1904 ...	11,437,830	209,143,730
1887 ...	10,153,771	137,885,701	1905 ...	11,743,270	210,920,174
1888 ...	11,913,473	167,385,210	1906 ...	11,795,143	216,615,624
1889 ...	12,931,526	187,558,511	1907 ...	12,174,325	222,598,941
1890 ...	13,265,543	194,313,646	1908 ...	12,638,900	232,725,666
1891 ...	13,733,770	203,351,860	1909 ...	13,123,958	242,688,771
1892 ...	13,605,990	197,366,940	1910 ...	13,564,488	252,006,618
1893 ...	12,779,600	189,461,350	1911 ...	14,225,309	265,083,727
1894 ...	11,676,079	174,984,851	1912 ...	14,774,660	275,078,517
1895 ...	10,641,200	167,197,780	1913 ...	15,423,445	287,872,434
1896 ...	10,393,000	168,427,700	1914 ...	16,046,159	301,917,686
1897 ...	10,345,535	171,253,984			

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 26 per cent. of them assume the capital value to be much less in proportion to the annual value, some estimating 17, 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 twelve of the metropolitan municipalities, one adopts 18 years', one 17 years', four 15 years', and three 12 years' purchase; whilst of forty country towns, eleven adopt 20 years', two 17 years', five 15 years', one 14 years', one 13 years', six 12 years', eleven 10 years', two 8 years', and one 7 years' purchase as the capital value. Of the 147 shires, 130 adopt a basis of 20 years' purchase, and of the others one adopts 19 years', two 16 years', six 15 years', one 14 years', two 12 years', four 10 years', and one 8 years' purchase.

Landed
property,
capital and
ground values.

The following is an estimate for the last ten 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,
1904-5 to 1913-14.

Year.	Annual Rateable Value.	Capital Value with Improvements.	Unimproved or Ground Value.
Urban.			
	£	£	£
1904-5	5,498,471	94,583,732	47,291,866
1905-6	5,664,425	99,354,665	49,677,332
1906-7	5,779,231	100,801,295	50,400,647
1907-8	5,944,691	103,666,178	51,833,089
1908-9	6,080,447	106,149,960	53,074,980
1909-10	6,232,091	108,863,963	54,431,981
1910-11	6,508,534	114,113,507	57,056,753
1911-12	6,804,697	119,400,893	59,700,446
1912-13	7,270,972	127,743,501	63,871,750
1913-14	7,790,654	137,649,219	68,824,609
Rural.			
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	81,193,431
1907-8	6,694,209	129,059,488	86,089,659
1908-9	7,043,511	136,538,811	91,025,874
1909-10	7,332,397	143,142,655	95,428,437
1910-11	7,716,775	150,970,220	100,646,814
1911-12	7,969,963	155,677,624	103,785,083
1912-13	8,152,473	160,128,933	106,752,622
1913-14	8,255,505	164,268,467	109,512,311
Total.			
1904-5	11,743,270	210,920,174	124,849,494
1905-6	11,795,143	216,615,624	127,851,305
1906-7	12,174,325	222,598,941	131,599,078
1907-8	12,638,900	232,725,666	137,872,748
1908-9	13,123,958	242,688,771	144,100,854
1909-10	13,564,488	252,006,618	149,860,418
1910-11	14,225,309	265,083,727	157,703,567
1911-12	14,774,660	275,078,517	163,485,529
1912-13	15,423,445	287,872,434	170,624,372
1913-14	16,046,159	301,917,686	178,336,920

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 1913. If the Victorian estimate were based upon the New Zealand proportion, without distinguishing urban and rural properties, the ground value in 1913-14 would be about £188,799,000, which is approximate to the above estimate.

ROYAL MINT.

The Melbourne branch of the Royal Mint was established in 1872, the date of opening being the 12th June. In the following table particulars are given, for the period 1872 to 1909 and for each of the last four years, showing the quantity of gold received at the Mint, where the same was raised, and its coining value; also gold coin and bullion issued during the same periods:—

ROYAL MINT RETURNS, 1872 TO 1913.

Gold Received.	1872 to 1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
<i>Gross Weight</i>					
Raised in Victoria ... oz.	24,128,804	620,882	551,997	510,438	481,558
„ New Zealand „	3,349,959	107,839	133,210	85,223	62,960
„ Western Aus- tralia „	2,858,513	15,856	11,865	6,906	6,771
„ elsewhere „	2,452,646	69,248	61,621	54,726	56,166
Total ... „	32,789,922	813,825	758,693	657,293	607,455
Coinage Value ... £	129,182,162	3,176,193	2,963,713	2,555,126	2,358,854
<i>Gold Issued.</i>					
Coin—					
Sovereigns ... No.	118,257,085	3,054,547	2,851,451	2,469,257	2,323,180
Half-Sovereigns ... „	1,767,895	...	...	...	...
Bullion—Quantity ... oz.	2,401,618	29,241	27,378	20,926	9,356
„ Value ... £	10,041,589	121,837	113,429	86,308	37,085
Total value Coin and Bullion ... } £	129,182,621	3,176,384	2,964,880	2,555,565	2,360,265

Since the opening of the Mint 35,627,188 ounces of gold have been received thereat, the coinage value, at £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce standard, being £140,236,048, thus averaging £3 18s. 9d. per ounce gross. Of the total quantity of gold received at the Mint, 26,293,679 ounces were raised in Victoria, 3,739,191 ounces in New Zealand, and 2,899,911 ounces in Western Australia. The average value of Victorian gold received at the Mint during the year 1913 was £3 19s. 3d. per ounce gross, £3 19s. 2d. being the value of the gold and 1d. the value of the silver contained therein. The output of the Mint since its establishment has consisted of 128,955,520 sovereigns, 1,767,895 half-sovereigns, and 2,488,519 ounces of gold bullion; the total value of coin and bullion being £140,239,715.

BANKING.

By Act No. 18 of 1911, the Parliament of the Commonwealth established a Commonwealth Bank, with power

(a) to carry on the general business of banking; (b) to acquire and hold land on any tenure; (c) to receive money on deposit; (d) to make advances by way of loan, overdraft, or otherwise; (e) to discount bills and drafts; (f) to issue bills and drafts, and grant letters of credit; (g) to deal in exchanges, specie, bullion, gold-dust, assayed gold, and precious metals; (h) to borrow money; and (i) to do anything incidental to any of its powers. The appointment of the Governor of the bank dates from 1st June, 1912, and the Act came into operation by proclamation on the 15th of the following month. The Savings Bank department of the bank commenced business on the latter date, and the general banking department on 20th January, 1913.

The institutions engaged in the ordinary business of banking on 30th June, 1914, were sixteen in number.

These are cheque-paying banks, but there are other institutions such as Savings Banks, Deposit and Mortgage Banks, and Building Societies which receive deposits and make advances, but do not come within the scope of the present subject. Of the Deposit and Mortgage Banks no particulars are available, but information regarding Savings Banks and Building Societies will be found elsewhere in this book.

The following return shows the assets and liabilities within Victoria and the capital and profits of the cheque-paying banks at 31st December, in each year 1910 to 1913, and at 30th June, 1914, except that particulars of the Commonwealth Bank, the Ballarat Banking Company, and the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris are included for 1913 and 1914 only. The particulars of the Commonwealth Bank include the balances of the Savings Bank department of that institution, as it issues one general statement only of assets and liabilities.

VICTORIAN BANKING RETURNS, 1910 TO 1914.

	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914. (30th June).
LIABILITIES WITHIN VICTORIA.	£	£	£	£	£
Deposits bearing interest*	27,383,254	29,825,861	30,316,863	31,582,236	33,005,740
Deposits not bearing interest	15,805,721	17,659,739	16,941,185	17,103,885	19,022,084
Notes in circulation ...	934,291	235,492	138,639	117,821	113,668
Other ...	623,175	437,411	439,365	451,274	774,905
Total ...	44,746,441	48,158,503	47,836,052	49,255,216	52,916,397
ASSETS WITHIN VICTORIA.					
Coin, Bullion, &c. ...	8,884,980	7,375,608	7,321,292	8,968,778	9,480,327
Australian Notes ...	101,722	1,385,836	1,011,430	962,659	1,002,227
Debts due to Banks †	35,868,709	38,024,328	38,538,647	37,242,982	36,831,418
Property ...	1,734,998	1,672,923	1,614,084	1,578,383	1,547,207
Other ...	751,022	884,510	1,058,431	1,582,618	1,725,370
Total ...	47,341,431	49,343,205	49,543,884	50,335,420	50,586,549
CAPITAL AND PROFITS.					
Capital stock paid up	13,933,729	14,529,658	14,529,735	23,677,252	25,899,321
Reserved Profits (ex Dividend)	7,007,837	7,701,643	8,472,271	11,582,116	12,165,823
Last Dividend—					
Amount ...	633,855‡	670,119‡	685,017‡	1,360,309§	1,321,787||
Average rate per cent. per annum	8·67	8·67	8·84	8·57	8·07

* Including perpetual inscribed stocks, which in 1914 amounted to £1,047,438.—† Including notes, bills of exchange, and all stock and funded debts of every description, excepting notes, bills, and balances due to the banks from other banks.—‡ Half-yearly dividend in the case of nine banks.—§ Half-yearly dividend in the case of eleven banks.—|| Half-yearly dividend in the case of eleven banks and quarterly dividend in the case of one bank.

The Victorian liabilities of the banks to other than shareholders, at 30th June, 1914, were £3,661,181 in excess of the liabilities at 31st December, 1913, and were in excess of the liabilities at the close of the years 1910, 1911, and 1912 by £8,169,956, £4,757,894, and £5,080,345 respectively. During the interval 1910-1914 the Victorian assets increased by £3,245,118; whilst in the interval between 31st December,

1913, and 30th June, 1914, they increased by £251,129. There have been considerable fluctuations in the excess of assets over liabilities, such excess being in 1910 £2,594,990, in 1911 £1,184,702, in 1912 £1,707,832, and in 1913 £1,080,204, whilst at 30th June, 1914, the assets within Victoria were £2,329,848 less than the liabilities. The dwindling in the excess of assets is due to the fact that an increasingly large proportion of the Victorian deposits held by the banks is invested in the other States. It must be borne in mind that the figures given above represent only the assets and liabilities *within* the State.

Shareholders' capital, which represents the capital of the shareholders without as well as within Victoria, amounted to nearly 26 millions at 30th June, 1914, the great increase shown in 1913 and 1914 being due to the inclusion of the capital of the French bank, viz., £8,000,000. The reserves at 31st December, 1910, amounted to 50 per cent. of the paid up capital, at 30th June, 1914, they represented 47 per cent. of such capital.

The principal item in each case of the liabilities and assets of the banks is shown for a series of years in the next statement. Prior to 1911 the proportion of deposits to liabilities to the public was usually about 96 per cent., but in 1911, 1912, and 1913, owing to the large withdrawal of bank notes from circulation, the proportion of deposits to liabilities was about 99 per cent., and at 30th June, 1914, it was 98 per cent. Advances generally constitute about three-quarters of the banks' assets.

DEPOSITS IN AND ADVANCES BY BANKS, 1904 TO 1914.

(Average of the last quarter of each year.)

Year.	Deposits.			Advances.	Excess of Deposits over Advances.
	Bearing Interest.	Not bearing Interest.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1904	20,896,017	10,778,780	31,674,797	29,293,210	2,381,587
1905	23,055,743	12,068,153	35,123,896	29,918,226	5,205,670
1906	24,232,979	13,390,841	37,623,820	31,495,558	6,128,262
1907	24,615,431	13,631,858	38,247,289	33,238,732	5,008,557
1908	23,975,491	12,659,502	36,634,993	33,711,188	2,923,805
1909	25,677,111	13,983,615	39,660,726	32,915,373	6,745,353
1910	27,383,254	15,805,721	43,188,975	35,868,709	7,320,266
1911	29,825,861	17,659,739	47,485,600	38,024,328	9,461,272
1912	30,316,863	16,941,185	47,258,048	38,538,647	8,719,401
1913	31,582,236	17,103,885	48,686,121	37,242,982	11,443,139
1914 (30th June)	33,005,740	19,022,084	52,027,824	36,831,418	15,196,406

Rates of exchange.

The average rates of exchange for bank bills in 1913 and in the first year of each of the two preceding five-year periods are subjoined. The bills drawn on London are payable at 60 days' sight, and those drawn on Australian States and New Zealand on demand.

RATES OF EXCHANGE, 1903, 1908, AND 1913.

Places on which Bills were Drawn.	Average Rates of Exchange.		
	1903.	1908.	1913.
London	5s. to 15s. per cent. premium	7s. 6d. per cent. premium to 2s. 6d. per cent. discount	12s. 6d. to 13s. 3d. per cent. discount
New South Wales	2s. 6d. to 5s. per cent. premium	5s. per cent. premium	2s. 6d. to 5s. per cent. premium
Queensland ...	5s. to 15s. per cent. premium	10s. per cent. premium	5s. to 10s. per cent. premium
South Australia ...	2s. 6d. to 5s. per cent. premium	5s. per cent. premium	2s. 6d. to 5s. per cent. premium
Western Australia	10s. to 20s. per cent. premium	10s. per cent. premium	5s. to 10s. per cent. premium
Tasmania ...	2s. 6d. to 5s. per cent. premium	5s. per cent. premium	2s. 6d. to 5s. per cent. premium
New Zealand ...	5s. to 10s. per cent. premium	10s. per cent. premium	5s. to 10s. per cent. premium

Rates of discount.

The average rate of discount on local bills at the beginning, the middle, and the end of the decennial period 1903-1913 is given in the next statement and shows but slight variation.

RATES OF DISCOUNT ON LOCAL BILLS, 1903, 1908, AND 1913.

Currency of Bills.				Average Rate of Discount per annum.		
				1903.	1908.	1913.
				per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Under 65 days	...	...	...	4 to 6	4½ to 6½	5 to 6½
65 to 95	„	...	...	4 to 6½	5 to 6½	5 to 6½
95 to 125	„	...	...	4½ to 7	5½ to 7	5½ to 7
Over 125	„	...	...	5 to 7½	5½ to 7	5½ to 7

The succeeding statement shows the range for eleven years of the average rates of interest per annum paid by the different banks to depositors for twelve months :—

Year.					Average rate of Interest per cent.
1903	...	...	...	...	3 to 3½
1904	...	...	...	...	3 to 3½
1905	...	...	...	...	3 to 3½
1906	...	...	...	...	2 to 3
1907	...	...	...	...	3
1908	...	...	...	...	3
1909	...	...	...	...	3 to 3½
1910	...	...	...	...	3
1911	...	...	...	...	2·72 to 3
1912	...	...	...	...	3 to 4
1913	...	...	...	...	3 to 4

**Analysis of
bank returns.**

An analysis of the banks' liabilities and assets *within* the State for the years 1903, 1908, 1913, and 1914 gives the following results :—

The liabilities in proportion to the assets amounted to	{	80·31 per cent. in	...	1903
		87·09 " "	...	1908
		97·85 " "	...	1913
		104·61 " "	...	1914
Coin and bullion* formed	{	16·42 per cent. of the assets in	1903	
		16·84 " "	1908	
		19·73 " "	1913	
		20·72 " "	1914	
Of the moneys deposited	{	62·93 " bore interest in	1903	
		65·44 " "	1908	
		64·87 " "	1913	
		63·44 " "	1914	

* Including Australian notes in 1913 and 1914.

**Banks in
Australia
and New
Zealand.**

There are twenty-five banks in Australasia, many of which do business in several States. Sixteen do business in Victoria, sixteen in New South Wales, twelve in Queensland, nine in South Australia, seven in Western Australia, seven in Tasmania, and six in New Zealand. The liabilities to the public and the assets, together with the principal items thereof in

each State and New Zealand for the quarter ended 30th June, 1914, are as follows:—

AUSTRALASIAN BANKING BUSINESS, 30TH JUNE, 1914.

State, &c.	Deposits.	Total Liabilities to the Public.	Advances, &c.	Total Assets.
	£	£	£	£
Victoria	52,027,824	52,916,397	36,831,418	50,586,540
New South Wales ...	62,927,433	64,727,518	47,681,354	69,034,652
Queensland	24,244,483	24,739,680	17,479,299	24,517,819
South Australia ...	12,248,015	12,649,483	8,326,250	12,539,927
Western Australia ...	6,858,956	7,298,803	8,429,254	12,988,411
Tasmania	5,415,462	5,536,045	4,150,372	5,788,314
Northern Territory ...	132,382	133,743	4,314	36,184
Australia	163,854,555	168,001,699	122,902,261	175,491,856
New Zealand	28,847,156	30,738,097	25,653,812	31,994,241
Australasia	192,701,711	198,739,796	148,556,073	207,486,097

NOTE.—This table includes particulars of the Commonwealth Bank for each State.

As compared with the previous year deposits at 30th June, 1914, had increased by £14,026,987 in Australia as a whole, and by £2,300,702 in New Zealand. The increases in the different States were as follows, viz.:—Victoria, £4,337,696; New South Wales, £5,645,254; Queensland, £2,739,895; South Australia, £533,230; Western Australia, £508,901; Tasmania, £227,188; and the Northern Territory, £34,823. Advances, which include notes, bills of exchange, and all stock and funded debts of every description, except notes, bills, and balances due to the banks from other banks, were at the same date £3,982,998 more for Australia, and £1,341,958 more for New Zealand than at 30th June, 1913, the increases in the different States being, Victoria £470,096, New South Wales £2,533,418, Queensland £442,509, South Australia £314,428, Western Australia £120,653, and Tasmania £99,859. Compared with 1913, the total liabilities to the public had increased by £14,418,832 in the Australian States, and by £2,315,684 in New Zealand; whilst the total assets had increased by £10,936,942 and £1,765,475 in Australia and New Zealand respectively.

**Melbourne
Clearing
House.**

The following table shows the particulars respecting the clearances through the Melbourne Clearing House for the fourteen years 1900-1913:—

**MELBOURNE CLEARING HOUSE TRANSACTIONS,
1900-1913.**

Year.	Clearances.				Average Weekly Clearances.
	By Exchange of Instruments.			By Payments in Coin.	
	Notes.	Cheques, Bills, &c.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1900	10,577,293	149,371,785	159,949,078	19,953,585	3,075,944
1901	11,059,519	159,367,162	170,426,681	21,505,100	3,277,436
1902	10,967,723	159,057,401	170,025,124	21,869,162	3,269,714
1903	10,322,250	156,371,148	166,693,398	21,505,741	3,205,642
1904	9,813,956	164,352,306	174,166,262	21,606,342	3,349,351
1905	9,979,716	177,652,709	187,632,425	24,562,534	3,608,316
1906	11,007,506	209,034,550	220,042,056	27,839,446	4,231,578
1907	11,557,939	225,035,841	236,593,780	29,281,793	4,549,876
1908	11,211,842	210,141,833	221,353,675	26,226,196	4,256,801
1909	11,157,341	228,506,266	239,663,607	30,065,454	4,608,915
1910	11,760,548	249,622,886	261,383,434	30,507,742	5,026,604
1911	4,744,292	285,368,807	290,113,099	35,001,404	5,579,098
1912	15,546	303,447,177	303,462,723	35,201,226	5,835,821
1913	Nil	297,256,200	297,256,200	34,681,472	5,716,465

In this table the two sides of the clearance are considered as one transaction. The particulars tabulated indicate a decline in the business done in 1913 as compared with the preceding year; but 1912 was an exceptional year and represents high-water mark, so far as the Clearing House is concerned, since 1890.

The issue of Australian notes was authorized by the Commonwealth Parliament in its Act No. 11 of 1910, which came into operation on 1st November of that year, and provided that after six months from that date it would not be legal for a bank to issue or circulate notes of a State. This has resulted in the recall of the note issue of Queensland. Under a separate Act (No. 14 of 1910) a tax of 10 per cent. per annum was placed on bank notes issued after 1st July, 1911.

Pending the printing of Australian notes, the forms of various banks, suitably inscribed, were circulated. The new Australian notes are now supplied as required by the banks. In order to facilitate the circulation, the Queensland National Bank was appointed Notes Agent for Queensland, and the Bank of New South Wales was appointed Notes Agent for the other States with the exception of Victoria.

Notice has been given to these banks of the termination of their appointment, as it has been decided that the services of the Commonwealth Bank shall be availed of for this purpose.

The original Act (No. 11 of 1910) required that the reserve of gold coin to be held by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth against the note circulation should be equal to at least one-fourth of the amount of the notes in actual circulation up to £7,000,000, and to the full amount of notes in circulation in excess of that sum; but these conditions expired on 30th June, 1912, as it is prescribed by Act No. 21 of 1911 that the reserve of gold coin shall, from 1st July, 1912, be not less than one-fourth of the amount of Australian notes issued.

To meet a possible emergency the Treasurer is empowered to issue, on the security of the revenue of the Commonwealth, Treasury bills, the proceeds of the sale of which shall be applied towards the redemption of Australian notes.

The notes are legal tender, redeemable in gold at the Commonwealth Treasury at the seat of government.

Australian notes in the hands of the banks and the public on 30th June, 1914, were as follows:—

Denomination.				Number.	Amount.		
					£	s.	d.
10s.	..	..	..	48,319	24,159	10	0
£1	..	..	..	2,973,207	2,973,207	0	0
£5	..	..	..	664,207	3,321,035	0	0
£10	..	..	..	161,183	1,611,830	0	0
£20	..	..	..	16,656	333,120	0	0
£50	..	..	..	16,088	804,400	0	0
£100	..	..	..	5,278	527,800	0	0
Totals				3,884,938	9,595,551	10	0

The amount of gold coin held by the Treasurer on that date was £4,144,581 (about 43·19 per cent. of the note circulation), whilst the investments in State securities amounted to £2,634,000, those in Commonwealth inscribed stock to £3,076,000, and the fixed deposits in bank to £150,000, making a total of £10,004,581.

**Victorian
Savings
Banks.**

The Savings Banks of Victoria comprised the Post Office and Commissioners' Banks up to 30th September, 1897, on which date they were amalgamated and became one institution, now known as the State Savings Bank. On 15th July, 1912, the Savings Bank Department of the Commonwealth Bank commenced operations, but particulars relating thereto are not included in the subjoined table, as they are incorporated with the general banking business of that institution, and appear in the

statement of assets and liabilities of Victorian Banks on page 600. Particulars of depositors and deposits in the Penny Bank Department of the State Savings Bank are also excluded.

VICTORIAN SAVINGS BANKS: DEPOSITORS AND DEPOSITS, 1875 TO 1914.

On 30th June.	Number of Depositors.		Amount remaining on Deposit.			
	Total.	Per 1,000 of Population.	Total.	Average to each Depositor.		
			£	£	s	d.
1875 ...	65,837	81	1,469,849	22	6	6
1880 ...	92,115	108	1,661,409	18	0	9
1885 ...	170,014	174	3,337,018	19	12	7
1890 ...	281,509	252	5,262,105	18	13	10
1895 ...	338,480	286	7,316,129	21	12	3
1900 ...	375,070	314	9,110,793	24	5	9
1901 ...	393,026	327	9,662,006	24	11	8
1902 ...	410,126	340	10,131,604	24	14	1
1903 ...	418,511	347	10,341,857	24	14	3
1904 ...	432,867	358	10,582,808	24	9	0
1905 ...	447,382	369	10,896,741	24	7	2
1906 ...	466,752	380	11,764,179	25	4	1
1907 ...	491,318	394	12,792,590	26	0	9
1908 ...	511,581	404	13,428,676	26	5	0
1909 ...	532,425	415	14,101,710	26	9	9
1910 ...	560,515	429	15,417,887	27	10	2
1911 ...	595,424	451	17,274,423	29	0	3
1912 ...	641,736	474	19,662,465	30	12	9
1913 ...	674,542	485	21,508,125	31	17	8
1914 ...	705,029	496	23,258,775	32	19	10

These returns are good evidence of a growing habit of thrift, as well as of a wide diffusion of wealth amongst the middle and poorer classes in Victoria, as the number of depositors in proportion to population in 1914 represents an increase of 58 per cent. since 1900, and of 97 per cent. since 1890. On 30th June, 1914, fifty persons out of every hundred in the State (including children and infants, who themselves number more than one-third of the population) were depositors with a balance, on the average, of £32 19s. 10d. The figures given in the above table include each year a large number of inoperative accounts, that is to say, of small sums under £1 which the depositors had ceased to operate upon. At 30th June, 1914, these inoperative accounts numbered 161,906, and had £23,052 at credit. The number of active accounts at that date was thus 543,123, with £23,235,723 at credit, the number of depositors per thousand of the population being 382, and the average amount per depositor £42 15s. 8d.

The State Savings Bank at 30th June, 1914, had 718,281 depositors with £23,266,826 to their credit, of whom 13,252 depositors in the Penny Bank Department with £8,051 to their credit have been

excluded from the preceding table. The rate of interest allowed to depositors in this Bank on 30th June, 1914, was $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the first £100 and 3 per cent. on the excess over £100 up to £350. Of the amount on deposit in the State Bank at 30th June, 1914 (£23,258,775), 31 per cent. belonged to depositors with accounts up to £100 each, $52\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. to those with accounts over £100 and up to £350, and $16\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. to those with accounts over £350. The aggregate of the excess over £350—the amount on deposit for which interest was not allowed—was on 30th June, 1914, £657,276.

The next statement shows the assets and liabilities of the State Savings Bank, the former indicating the manner in which deposits are invested or held :—

STATE SAVINGS BANK, ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 30TH JUNE, 1913.

<i>Assets.</i>	£
With Treasurer of Victoria—Certificate representing Post Office Savings Bank Deposits, taken over 30th September, 1897 ..	261,365
Government Debentures	12,045,358
Bank Fixed Deposits Receipts (in name of Treasurer of Victoria) ..	3,389,819
Savings Bank Mortgage Bonds and Debentures (Advance Dept.) ..	1,961,987
Municipal Debentures	273,441
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Debentures	970,853
Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust Debentures	25,000
Government of Victoria, due for Market-street premises	22,500
Mortgage Securities	2,354,245
Mortgage properties foreclosed or in possession	6,611
Melbourne Trust Ltd. Debentures and Shares	3,506
Accrued Interest, &c., on Investments	251,265
Bank premises	300,000
Commercial Bank—Current Accounts	77,477
Cash at various Savings Banks, Agencies, and Trustees' Bankers and in Transit	150,176
Miscellaneous	2,048
Total	<u>22,095,651</u>

<i>Liabilities.</i>	£
Depositors' balances, with Interest to date	21,565,922
Other liabilities	26,563
Surplus Funds allotted as follows :—	
Reserve Fund	£450,000
Depreciation Fund	5,797
Profit and Loss Account	38,292
Fidelity Guarantee Fund	9,077
Total Surplus Funds	<u>503,166</u>
Total	<u>22,095,651</u>

**State Savings
Bank—
Advances
department.**

The "Crédit Foncier" or advances department of the State Savings Bank was established by Act of Parliament in 1896 for the purpose of making advances on farm properties in sums ranging from £50 to £2,000, and in 1910, under the authority of Act No. 2280, the system was extended to house and shop securities in sums of from £50 to £1,000. Funds for the purpose were obtained at the initiation of the system by the sale of mortgage bonds redeemable by half-yearly ballots; but since 1901 by the sale of debentures in denominations of £100 and over, redeemable at fixed dates not more than twenty years from date of issue. The issues up to 30th June, 1913, amounted to £4,514,600, of which £1,554,325 has been redeemed or re-purchased, leaving £2,960,275 outstanding. Of this amount, £931,325 is held by the public, and the balance by the Commissioners themselves in respect of money invested out of Savings Bank funds. The sum advanced during the year 1912-13 was £780,380, making with the amounts previously advanced a total of £4,405,273, of which £1,753,944 has been repaid, leaving outstanding on 30th June, 1913, an amount of £2,651,329, representing 3,350 loans to farmers for £1,511,704, which thus averaged £451, and 4,063 loans to owners of houses or shops for a total of £1,139,625, or an average of £280. As a measure of the safety with which the advances department has been conducted it may be mentioned that the instalments of principal in arrear amounted on 30th June, 1913, to only £39, and the interest in arrear to £56. During the year one property was taken into possession and two properties were sold.

**STATE SAVINGS BANK—TRANSACTIONS IN ADVANCES
DEPARTMENT.**

				At 30th June, 1912.	During 1912-13.	At 30th June, 1913.
Loans raised	...	...	£	3,705,942	808,658	4,514,600
„ repaid	...	...	£	1,383,700	170,625	1,554,325
„ outstanding	...	...	£	2,322,242	...	2,960,275
<i>Pastoral or Agricultural Property.</i>						
Applications received	...	No.		13,988	1,032	15,020
„ „ amount	...	£		6,828,889	736,671	7,565,560
Applications granted	...	No.		8,686	519	9,205*
„ „ amount	...	£		3,869,265	334,950	4,204,215*
Amount advanced	...	£		2,954,618	254,285	3,208,903
„ repaid	...	£		1,611,126	86,073	1,697,199
„ outstanding	...	£		1,343,492	...	1,511,704
<i>House or Shop Property.</i>						
Applications received	...	No.		3,935	2,430	6,365
„ „ amount	...	£		1,232,870	691,570	1,924,440
Applications granted	...	No.		2,846	2,012	4,858†
„ „ amount	...	£		843,465	547,865	1,391,330†
Amount advanced	...	£		670,275	526,095	1,196,370
„ repaid	...	£		15,359	41,386	56,745
„ outstanding	...	£		654,916	...	1,139,625

* Including £690,305 offered to, but not accepted by, 1,280 applicants.

† Including £125,335 offered to, but not accepted by, 440 applicants.

The profit for the year in the advances department was £2,472 9s. 4d. on ordinary funds, and £2,730 12s. 1d. on reserve fund investments, making a total profit of £5,203 1s. 5d. This amount will be transferred to reserve fund, and will make the total of that fund £93,209, which is held in accordance with Act No. 1481, for the purpose of meeting any loss or deficiency which may occur in the department.

In November, 1912, the State Savings Bank established a Penny Bank department in connexion with State and private schools. The system has been adopted in 227 schools, and at 30th June, 1914, there were 13,252 depositors in the department with £8,051 at credit.

As already stated the Savings Bank department of the Commonwealth Bank commenced business in Victoria on 15th July, 1912. At 30th June, 1914, it had 30,371 depositors with £1,151,823 at credit, which amount is included in the general deposits of the bank.

The Savings Banks of Australasia comprise the Commonwealth Bank, which at 30th June, 1913, had branches doing business in all the States; State Banks in Victoria, Queensland, and Western Australia; State and Trustee banks in New South Wales; Trustee banks in South Australia; Joint Stock banks in Tasmania; and Government and private banks in New Zealand. The figures in the subjoined table, which exclude particulars of the Commonwealth Bank for the reason given in the section dealing with the Victorian Savings Banks, relate to the date, 30th June, 1913, except those of the Tasmanian Joint Stock banks and the New Zealand banks. The information in regard to the Tasmanian Joint Stock Banks is given as at the end of February, 1913, and that relating to the New Zealand banks as at 31st December, 1912.

SAVINGS BANKS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1912-13.

State.	Number of Depositors.		Amount remaining on Deposit.	
	Total.	Per 1,000 of the Population.	Total.	Average to each Depositor.
			£	£ s. d.
Victoria ...	674,542	485	21,508,125	31 17 8
New South Wales ...	631,773	350	29,077,696	46 0 6
Queensland ...	154,957	236	8,213,117	53 0 1
South Australia ...	236,165	545	8,626,104	36 10 6
Western Australia ...	101,630	324	4,545,218	44 14 5
Tasmania ...	41,295	212	1,215,769	29 8 10
Australia ...	1,840,362	383	73,186,029	39 15 4
New Zealand ...	503,927	479	18,043,540	35 16 1
Australasia ...	2,344,289	400	91,229,569	38 18 4

The depositors in the Savings Bank department of the Commonwealth Bank in each State and the amounts of their deposits at 30th June, 1913, were as follow, viz. :—

COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK, 30TH JUNE, 1913.

State.	Number of Depositors.	Amount at Credit.
		£
Victoria	17,602	666,275
New South Wales	15,351	490,586
Queensland	13,481	455,167
South Australia	3,544	129,931
Northern Territory	228	13,151
Western Australia	4,114	112,359
Tasmania	29,107	820,442
Australia	83,427	2,687,911

Savings
Banks in
various
countries.

The following table shows the number and proportion to population of depositors, the amount of deposits, and the average to each depositor in Savings Banks in Great Britain and other countries :—

SAVINGS BANKS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Number of Depositors.		Amount remaining on Deposit.	
		Total.	Per 1,000 of the Population.	Total.	Average of each Depositor.
				£	£ s. d.
England and Wales	1912	12,691,602	346	192,583,769	15 3 6
Scotland ...	1912	1,217,002	257	27,868,954	22 18 0
Ireland ...	1912	712,599	163	15,463,740	21 14 0
United Kingdom...	1912	14,621,203	319	235,916,463	16 2 8
Canada ...	1913	180,796	23	11,762,145	65 1 2
Union of S th Africa	1912	257,991	42	6,026,724	23 7 2
Austria ...	1911	6,633,840	230	279,848,813	42 3 8
Belgium ...	1911	2,901,793	387	39,957,719	13 15 5
France ...	1911	14,503,251	366	225,454,232	15 10 11
Italy ...	1911	8,084,614	233	171,867,114	21 5 2
Netherlands ...	1910-11	2,008,697	334	23,486,667	11 13 10
Russia ...	1911	7,979,042	48	158,818,922	19 18 1
Sweden ...	1911	2,197,138	395	50,675,726	23 1 3
Norway ...	1911	1,030,820	427	29,962,354	29 1 4
Denmark ...	1911	1,353,384	488	44,219,999	32 13 6
United States ...	1912	10,010,304	105	914,788,559	91 7 8

**World's
stocks of
money and
coinage.**

The following statements give the approximate stocks of gold, silver, and paper money in the principal countries of the world for 1911, and the world's coinage of gold and silver for 1912. The information in the first statement has been extracted from the Report of the Director of the Mint, Washington, U.S.A., and that in the second from the Report of the Deputy Master and Comptroller of the Royal Mint, London.

APPROXIMATE STOCKS OF MONEY IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD AT THE CLOSE OF 1911.

Country.	Value of—		
	Gold.	Silver.	Uncovered Paper.
	£	£	£
Argentina	51,022,000	1,932,000	142,238,000
Austria-Hungary ...	73,215,000	25,254,000	40,604,000
Belgium	7,500,000	2,281,000	28,563,000
Brazil	23,939,000	5,137,000	16,007,000
British Empire—			
Australasia ...	45,700,000	2,055,000	*
Canada	28,398,000	1,582,000	16,254,000
India	9,165,000	29,261,000	9,329,000
South Africa ...	13,439,000	4,110,000	*
United Kingdom ...	146,060,000	24,001,000	23,672,000
Egypt	37,542,000	2,938,000	1,356,000
France	246,584,000	84,475,000	50,529,000
Germany	42,269,000	52,111,000	56,735,000
Italy	59,283,000	4,952,000	37,460,000
Japan	27,515,000	13,192,000	20,899,000
Mexico	6,411,000	11,507,000	10,521,000
Netherlands	15,535,000	5,959,000	13,295,000
Russia	194,452,000	16,192,000	*
Spain	43,789,000	52,769,000	15,617,000
Turkey	29,261,000	5,425,000	*
United States ...	369,793,000	151,218,000	157,094,000
Other Countries ...	70,010,000	42,270,000	92,900,000
Total	1,540,882,000	538,621,000	733,073,000

* No information.

WORLD'S COINAGE DURING THE YEAR 1912.

Country.	Gold.	Silver.	Nickel, Copper, Bronze, &c.
	£	£	£
United Kingdom	33,430,079	2,610,800	323,402
Australia	9,113,401	...	...
India (a) ... ..	...	1,871,620	235,839
British Colonies and Dependencies (b)	323,834	4,321,308	77,328
Austria-Hungary	1,024,884	2,422,360	90,614
China ... ..	...	6,098,628	550,714
France and French Colonies...	9,047,879	901,423	121,016
Germany and German Colonies	6,823,792	1,752,962	415,861
Holland and Dutch Colonies	2,987,516	899,999	14,584
Italy and Italian Colonies ...	92,938	451,215	172,076
Japan	3,031,795	504,229	...
Morocco ... ..	...	1,415,294	...
Russia ... ..	...	1,362,098	126,649
Switzerland... ..	440,000	80,000	29,600
Turkey	3,573,918	154,946	193,315
United States and Philippines	3,645,526	1,626,353	540,082
Other Countries	483,401	2,658,799	645,685
Total	74,018,963	29,132,034	3,536,765

(a) Financial Year, 1911-12.

(b) Inclusive of coins struck at Calcutta and Bombay (during the Financial Year, 1911-12), at Ottawa, and at the "Mint," Birmingham, Limited.

PRICES, ETC., OF GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Comparative
prices of
Victorian
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 years. These are shown in the following table, together with the equivalent returns to the investor.

PRICES OF VICTORIAN REPRESENTATIVE STOCKS IN LONDON, 1894 TO 1913.

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.
1894	106 $\frac{3}{4}$	99 $\frac{1}{4}$	£ s. d. 3 15 2	£ s. d. 3 10 2
1895	111 $\frac{1}{4}$	105 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 9 0	3 6 1
1896	116 $\frac{1}{8}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 2 7	3 1 6
1897	115	108 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 4 0	3 2 7
1898	113 $\frac{3}{4}$	107 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 5 1	3 3 6
1899	114	107 $\frac{1}{4}$	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 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 5 3	3 4 1
1902	112 $\frac{1}{8}$	104 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 5 3	3 6 0
1903	107 $\frac{1}{8}$	101 $\frac{3}{4}$	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 $\frac{1}{8}$	101 $\frac{1}{8}$	3 13 4	3 10 7
1907	105	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 14 2	3 11 8
1908	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	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
1910	103 $\frac{3}{4}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 15 9	3 14 5
1911	103 $\frac{1}{4}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 15 5	3 14 9
1912	102 $\frac{3}{4}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 17 10	3 19 9
1913	101 $\frac{1}{4}$	94 $\frac{1}{8}$	4 0 10	4 7 8

The minimum return to the investor is calculated after allowing for accrued interest and redemption at par at maturity.

Prices of
Australasian
stocks.

The following are the means between the highest and lowest prices of Australasian stocks in London during a period of twenty years. The stocks selected are the representative issues of 4 and 3½ per cents. :—

MEAN PRICES OF AUSTRALASIAN STOCKS IN LONDON, 1894 TO 1913.

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
1897 ..	113	120½	113½	112½	121½	..	114½
1900 ..	109½	114½	108½	108½	115½	110½	111½
1902 ..	108½	112½	105½	105½	112½	110	111½
1904 ..	104½	107½	102½	101½	107½	105½	106
1905 ..	105½	107½	103½	103½	107½	106½	107½
1906 ..	103½	108½	102½	102½	108½	105½	107½
1907 ..	102½	106½	101½	101½	107½	104½	106
1908 ..	103½	107½	102½	102½	107½	104½	107½
1909 ..	103½	107½	102½	102½	107½	103½	106½
1910 ..	102½	105½	101½	102½	100½	102½	104½
1911 ..	102½	105½	101½	101½	106½	103½	104½
1912 ..	101½	103½	100½	101	104½	101½	102½
1913 ..	99½	100½	99½	99½	99½	98½	99
THREE AND A HALF PER CENTS. REDEEMABLE IN—							
	1923.	1924.	1924.	1939.	1915-35.	1920-40.	1940.
1894 ..	95½	99½	95½	97½	..	96½	99½
1897 ..	106½	109½	106½	111½	..	108½	107½
1900 ..	103½	105	103½	105½	102½	102½	105
1902 ..	102½	103½	101½	103½	100½	103½	105½
1904 ..	96½	97½	96½	98½	95½	98	99½
1905 ..	98½	99½	98½	99	97½	99½	98½
1906 ..	100	100½	99½	100½	99	98½	100½
1907 ..	98½	99½	97½	99	96½	97½	99½
1908 ..	99½	100½	98½	99½	98½	98½	99½
1909 ..	98½	99½	97½	98½	98½	98½	98½
1910 ..	97½	98½	97½	98½	97½	98½	96½
1911 ..	97½	98½	97½	97½	96½	97½	96½
1912 ..	95½	96½	95	95½	93½	93½	94
1913 ..	93½	94½	93½	90½	89½	88½	89½

The year 1897 marked the climax of a series of rapid rises in the prices of all the stocks quoted, but in 1898 prices began to recede and this process continued until 1904. In 1905 and 1906 they hardened generally, but in 1907 a fall took place; in 1908 a partial recovery was made which, however, has not been sustained as during the next three years prices receded gradually, and in 1912 and 1913 they dropped considerably. The figures, as they stand, do not afford an indication of the real values of the stocks concerned; the table simply shows the mean between the highest and lowest prices for the year.

Investors' return from Australasian stocks.

The best method of comparing the values of stocks over a series of years, or of comparing the different values placed upon the stocks of different States by investors, is to show the actual or effective rate of interest the investor is satisfied with, as evidenced by the mean between the highest and lowest quotations during the year. This is done in the following table, allowance being made for an average of three months' accrued interest, which is deducted from the market price before the computation is made. In computing the yield to the investor, the gain or loss incurred by redemption at par at maturity is taken into account:—

INVESTORS' INTEREST RETURN FROM AUSTRALASIAN STOCKS, 1894, 1897, 1900, 1902, AND 1904 TO 1913.

Year	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
FOUR PER CENTS.							
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1894	3 17 2	3 13 7	3 13 10	3 13 9	3 13 0	..	3 13 4
1897	3 5 1	3 2 2	3 2 2	3 4 1	3 1 3	..	3 6 2
1900	3 8 8	3 6 4	3 7 6	3 7 10	3 6 2	3 7 0	3 9 0
1902	3 8 4	3 8 2	3 11 10	3 11 8	3 8 0	3 6 9	3 8 5
1904	3 14 0	3 13 0	3 16 2	3 19 9	3 13 0	3 13 2	3 13 9
1905	3 12 11	3 12 5	3 13 5	3 15 4	3 12 8	3 11 1	3 11 6
1906	3 14 11	3 11 5	3 15 1	3 16 5	3 11 8	3 11 8	3 11 3
1907	3 17 0	3 13 6	3 18 2	3 18 2	3 12 10	3 13 0	3 13 3
1908	3 14 1	3 11 7	3 15 6	3 15 1	3 12 5	3 12 1	3 11 3
1909	3 15 4	3 12 0	3 15 4	3 16 4	3 11 10	3 14 0	3 12 3
1910	3 16 8	3 13 11	3 17 3	3 16 4	3 13 2	3 16 1	3 14 4
1911	3 16 4	3 14 3	3 18 8	3 18 7	3 13 1	3 13 2	3 14 8
1912	3 18 11	3 16 8	4 1 10	4 0 0	3 15 7	3 19 3	3 17 7
1913	4 4 0	4 1 5	4 12 9	4 10 9	4 1 8	4 7 5	4 3 6
THREE AND HALF PER CENTS.							
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1894	3 15 11	3 11 11	3 16 4	3 12 10	..	3 13 11	3 11 0
1897	3 3 11	3 0 6	3 3 7	3 1 0	..	3 3 8	3 3 11
1900	3 6 10	3 5 0	3 6 10	3 5 9	3 8 7	3 8 2	3 6 4
1902	3 7 10	3 6 8	3 9 0	3 7 6	3 10 1	3 7 10	3 5 6
1904	3 16 0	3 14 10	3 16 10	3 12 7	3 15 8	3 12 10	3 11 9
1905	3 14 0	3 11 8	3 13 10	3 11 10	3 14 0	3 11 6	3 12 0
1906	3 11 5	3 10 5	3 12 3	3 10 0	3 12 1	3 12 0	3 10 4
1907	3 14 4	3 12 2	3 15 6	3 11 11	3 15 0	3 13 7	3 11 5
1908	3 12 5	3 10 10	3 13 10	3 11 2	3 13 1	3 12 3	3 11 3
1909	3 14 5	3 13 2	3 15 8	3 12 5	3 13 2	3 12 9	3 12 6
1910	3 16 2	3 14 8	3 15 7	3 13 2	3 14 2	3 12 10	3 14 8
1911	3 16 4	3 14 8	3 16 8	3 13 7	3 15 1	3 14 2	3 14 7
1912	4 2 2	3 19 11	4 2 9	3 16 8	4 0 7	3 19 1	3 18 2
1913	4 9 2	4 4 7	4 7 9	4 3 4	4 6 6	4 5 5	4 4 0

NOTE.—Where the date of redemption is optional, the date adopted for the calculation is the earliest in the case of the 4 per cents., and the latest in the case of the 3½ per cents.

Taking the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. as being the representative stocks, it appears that those of New South Wales, South Australia, and New Zealand are practically alike, and almost without exception yield least to the investor.

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 1913:—

INTEREST ON MEAN PRICES OF BRITISH CONSOLS AND COLONIAL STOCKS, 1900 AND 1913.

Country.	Date of Maturity.	Rate of Interest on Stock.	Return to Investor per cent.		
			1900.	1913.	Increase.
		per cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
United Kingdom ..	Inter-minable	$2\frac{1}{2}^*$	2 10 0	3 8 9	0 18 9
Ceylon	1934	4	3 6 11	3 19 4	0 12 5
Canada	1927	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2 17 1	3 19 6	1 2 5
Cape Colony ..	1929-49	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3 6 2	4 0 3	0 14 1
Natal	1937	4	3 10 1	4 0 4	0 10 3
Newfoundland ..	1935	4	3 11 1	4 1 3	0 10 2
New South Wales ..	1933	4	3 6 4	4 1 5	0 15 1
Jamaica	1934	4	3 10 11	4 1 7	0 10 8
Cape Colony ..	1923	4	3 10 4	4 1 7	0 11 3
Western Australia ..	1934	4	3 6 2	4 1 8	0 15 6
British Guiana ..	1935	4	3 12 3	4 1 11	0 9 8
Canada	1938	3	3 0 0	4 2 2	1 2 2
Hong Kong	1918-43	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3 8 5	4 2 4	0 13 11
British Guiana ..	1923-45	3	3 4 9	4 2 10	0 18 1
South Australia ..	1939	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3 5 9	4 3 4	0 17 7
New Zealand ..	1929	4	3 9 0	4 3 6	0 14 6
Trinidad	1922-44	3	3 4 7	4 3 9	0 19 2
New Zealand ..	1940	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3 6 4	4 4 0	0 17 8
Victoria	1920	4	3 8 8	4 4 0	0 15 4
Natal	1929-49	3	3 3 8	4 4 0	1 0 4
New South Wales ..	1924	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3 5 0	4 4 7	0 19 7
Tasmania	1920-40	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3 8 2	4 5 5	0 17 3
Victoria	1929-49	3	3 3 8	4 6 4	1 2 8
Western Australia ..	1915-35	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3 8 7	4 6 6	0 17 11
New Zealand ..	1945	3	3 3 2	4 6 9	1 3 7
New South Wales ..	1935	3	3 0 11	4 7 0	1 6 1
Tasmania	1920-40	4	3 7 0	4 7 5	1 0 5
Queensland	1922-47	3	3 3 11	4 7 6	1 3 7
Western Australia ..	1916-36	3	3 6 10	4 7 9	1 0 11
Queensland	1924	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3 6 10	4 7 9	1 0 11
Victoria	1923	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3 6 10	4 9 2	1 2 4
Quebec	1937	3	3 10 7	4 9 7	0 19 0
Trinidad	1917-42	4	3 7 8	4 9 8	1 2 0
South Australia ..	1917-36	4	3 7 10	4 10 9	1 2 11
Queensland	1915	4	3 7 6	4 12 9	1 5 3

* Consols carried $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest until 1903; but the rate of interest to a permanent investor in 1900 is reckoned at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. only, which is now the permanent rate.

As in the preceding table, where the date of redemption is optional, the earliest date has been used in the case of the 4 per cents. and the latest date in the cases of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 per cents., because the market rate of interest being about 4 per cent. it is unlikely that the respective Governments will endeavour to redeem their $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 per cent. stocks at the earliest date except under the unlikely condition of a fall in the market rate of interest below these rates.

Prices of
stock and
debentures in
Melbourne.

The amount of Victorian Government stock and debentures, under certain loans repayable in Melbourne which were outstanding on 30th June, the price in January, and the return to the investor per cent. for each year since 1900, are as follows. The market prices are taken from the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record* :—

PRICES OF STOCK AND DEBENTURES IN MELBOURNE :
1901 TO 1914.

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.			
1901	3,146,000	98 $\frac{1}{2}$ —99 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 0 7
1902	3,195,619	99 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 0 4
1903	3,196,933	97	3 1 10
1904	3,120,492	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 4 10
1905	3,155,773	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 7 7
1906	3,153,067	93	3 4 6
1907	3,197,732	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 5 7
1908	3,226,585	89	3 7 5
1909	3,229,429	87	3 9 0
1910	3,224,771	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 10 2
1911	3,229,286	85	3 10 7
1912	3,254,312	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 11 10
1913	3,281,404	74	4 1 1
1914	...	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 0 6
3 % Debentures, due 1921-30.			
1901	532,000	97 $\frac{1}{2}$ —97 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 2 9
1902	1,000,000	95—95 $\frac{3}{8}$	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	972,850	88 $\frac{3}{8}$ —89	3 16 0
1911	972,850	90	3 14 7
1912	972,850	88	3 18 7
1913	972,850	82—83	4 9 9
1914	...	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 11 1

The prices quoted in this table do not include any allowance for accrued interest, the practice on the Melbourne Stock Exchange differing from that on the London Exchange where accrued interest is included in prices quoted.

In computing the returns to investors, the 3 per cent. stock has been regarded as interminable, since it is at the option of the Government whether it be redeemed in 1917, or at any time thereafter; and it is unlikely that redemption will take place at the earliest date. For the 3 per cent. debentures it has been assumed that redemption will be made at the latest optional date, viz., 1930. In each year quoted investors have obtained the higher yield per cent. from debentures. The returns realized from both these investments in 1913 and 1914 were considerably higher than in previous years, and, in the case of the debentures, than those obtained by the investor in Colonial stocks on the British market during 1913.

INSURANCE.

Life Assurance. There are nineteen companies transacting life assurance business in Victoria. Six of these companies have their head offices in Victoria, four in New South Wales, three in America, five in the United Kingdom, and one in New Zealand. The following table shows the number and amount of policies in force in Victoria with companies whose head offices are within, and with those whose head offices are outside Australasia for the years 1900 and 1913:—

LIFE POLICIES IN FORCE IN VICTORIA, 1900 TO 1913.

Year.	Companies with Head Offices in—			Total.
	Australasia.	United Kingdom.	America.	
NUMBER.				
1900	165,848	1,203	5,662	172,713
1901	188,073	1,130	6,833	196,036
1902	202,033	1,052	7,837	210,922
1903	205,302	1,004	8,555	214,861
1904	214,372	950	8,890	224,212
1905	217,225	914	9,029	227,168
1906	226,440	841	7,810	235,091
1907	234,562	805	7,018	242,385
1908	247,820	751	6,146	254,717
1909	265,033	706	5,160	270,899
1910	286,312	815	4,928	292,055
1911	306,201	772	4,722	311,695
1912	326,511	732	4,603	331,846
1913	346,238	680	4,332	351,250

LIFE POLICIES IN FORCE IN VICTORIA, 1900 TO 1913—*continued.*

Year.	Companies with Head Offices in—			Total.
	Australasia.	United Kingdom.	America.	
AMOUNT.				
	£	£	£	£
1900	23,185,797	554,124	2,575,941	26,315,862
1901	25,220,187	523,560	2,821,142	28,564,889
1902	26,408,467	477,934	2,991,761	29,878,162
1903	26,634,510	458,820	3,137,237	30,230,567
1904	27,338,229	434,030	3,208,084	30,980,343
1905	27,944,942	426,840	3,214,742	31,586,524
1906	28,984,315	393,765	2,868,727	32,246,807
1907	30,190,191	377,906	2,544,255	33,112,352
1908	31,511,180	344,859	2,201,808	34,057,847
1909	32,874,409	324,630	1,921,714	35,120,753
1910	34,286,548	378,577	1,830,126	36,495,251
1911	36,097,151	353,108	1,735,600	38,185,859
1912	38,119,403	336,198	1,676,745	40,132,346
1913	39,675,710	312,101	1,559,014	41,546,825

The policies dealt with in the preceding table include simple life assurance, endowment assurance, and pure endowment, in both the ordinary and industrial classes.

The percentage of policies held in Australasian, British, and American offices in Victoria in 1913, and the percentage increase or decrease since 1900, are as follows:—

LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES: PERCENTAGE AND GROWTH OF VICTORIAN BUSINESS IN AUSTRALASIAN AND OTHER OFFICES.

Companies with Head Offices in—	Percentage in 1913 of—		Increase per cent. in 1913 as compared with 1900.	
	Total Policies.	Total Amount Assured.	Number.	Amount.
Australasia	98·58	95·50	108·77	71·12
United Kingdom	·19	·75	—43·47*	—43·68*
America	1·23	3·75	—23·49*	—39·48*
Total	100·00	100·00	103·37	57·88

* The minus sign denotes a decrease.

Thus, while there has been a very large increase in the business of the Australasian offices, there has been a large falling off in the business of the British and American companies, nearly all of which have, however, ceased to accept new business.

It is significant that of the total amount assured (£41,546,825) 95½ per cent. is placed with the Australasian Mutual offices.

**Classification
of assurance
policies.**

The business transacted by the different offices comprises many varieties of assurance, but these may be grouped into three large classes—(1) simple assurance payable only at death; (2) endowment assurance, payable at the end of a specified term or at previous death; (3) endowments payable only should a person named survive a specified term. An endeavour has been made to obtain direct from each office the business under each of these classes; but in the case of three of the offices the separation between simple assurance and endowment assurance could not be effected. The following table shows the available information on the subject for the past five years, distinguishing between ordinary and industrial business:—

**LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES IN FORCE AT 31st DECEMBER,
1909 TO 1913.**

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
<i>Ordinary Business.</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance					
Endowment Assurance ..	140,815	146,591	153,465	162,083	167,991
Pure Endowment	10,619	11,139	11,186	11,590	11,852
Total	151,434	157,730	164,651	173,673	179,843
Amount Assured—					
Assurance	£	£	£	£	£
Endowment Assurance ..	31,744,357	32,736,163	34,108,116	35,701,008	36,779,077
Pure Endowment	969,903	1,039,694	1,058,827	1,121,712	1,140,696
Total	32,714,260	33,775,857	35,166,943	36,822,720	37,919,773
Annual Premiums—					
Assurance	£	£	£	£	£
Endowment Assurance ..	1,089,515	1,119,149	1,161,117	1,214,669	1,253,029
Pure Endowment	40,709	43,347	43,560	45,393	45,969
Total	1,130,224	1,162,496	1,204,677	1,260,062	1,298,998
<i>Industrial Business.</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance					
Endowment Assurance ..	44,847	50,744	53,823	55,497	55,841
Pure Endowment	54,947	62,300	69,283	78,559	93,470
Pure Endowment	19,671	21,281	23,938	24,117	22,096
Total	119,465	134,325	147,044	158,173	171,407
Amount Assured—					
Assurance	£	£	£	£	£
Endowment Assurance ..	818,955	905,431	951,839	974,144	973,516
Pure Endowment	1,252,467	1,456,821	1,653,534	1,903,114	2,243,543
Pure Endowment	335,071	357,142	413,544	432,368	404,993
Total	2,406,493	2,719,394	3,018,917	3,309,626	3,627,052
Annual Premiums—					
Assurance	£	£	£	£	£
Endowment Assurance ..	40,599	46,746	50,132	52,127	52,463
Pure Endowment	66,965	80,921	94,315	111,678	139,552
Pure Endowment	23,233	25,009	28,935	30,302	28,414
Total	130,797	152,676	173,382	194,107	220,429

There has thus been an increase of 6,170 ordinary and 13,234 industrial policies since 1912, the increase in the total sum assured by the ordinary policies being £1,097,053, and in that by the industrial policies £317,426. The average amount of policy in the former category for 1913 was £211, 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 £337·5, and that of the endowment assurance policy £169, the total amounts of the policies in the two forms of assurance being £16,640,091 for simple assurance, and £19,144,948 for endowment assurance. The amount secured under pure endowment policies was £1,140,696, or an average of £96·2 for each policy. In the industrial branch of the business the average amount of policy was £21·1, and there was not much variation in the average policies of the three classes, viz., simple assurance, £17·4; endowment assurance, £24·0; and pure endowment, £18·3. The total amounts of the several classes of policies were £973,516, £2,248,543, and £404,993 respectively. Taking these figures in conjunction with those relating to the ordinary business (with the restriction before mentioned), a preference in favour of endowment assurance is shown. A better test of popularity is furnished by the number of policies in the respective classes. In the ordinary business there were 49,292 simple assurance, and 113,210 endowment assurance policies, and in the industrial business 55,841 and 93,470 policies respectively. Judging by these figures, endowment assurance must be regarded as the popular form.

Annuity policies.

The following are the number and amount of annuity policies in force in Victoria at the end of each of the last fourteen years, distinguishing between those in force in companies whose head offices are inside, and those in companies whose head offices are outside Victoria :—

ANNUITY POLICIES IN FORCE IN VICTORIA, 1900 TO 1913.

Year.	Head Offices in Victoria.		Head Offices outside Victoria.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount per Annum.	Number.	Amount per Annum.	Number.	Amount per Annum.
		£		£		£
1900	65	3,877	189	12,307	254	16,184
1901	81	4,221	229	15,150	310	19,371
1902	85	4,958	269	15,990	354	20,948
1903	91	4,850	294	13,971	385	18,821
1904	101	7,275	308	14,108	409	21,383
1905	117	7,253	308	14,179	425	21,432
1906	137	8,146	320	14,270	457	22,416
1907	144	8,181	336	15,007	480	23,188
1908	157	8,845	324	14,163	481	23,008
1909	181	11,662	334	14,838	515	26,500
1910	159	9,686	388	17,656	547	27,342
1911	154	11,720	422	21,482	576	33,202
1912	158	11,635	419	21,509	577	33,144
1913	173	12,268	427	20,418	600	32,686

The annuities at the close of 1913 exceed those at the close of 1900 by 136 per cent. in number and 102 per cent. in amount.

Of the 427 annuities held in 1913 in companies whose head offices were outside Victoria, 349 for £16,937 per annum were in New South Wales offices, 7 for £220 in English offices, and 71 for £3,261 in American

offices. The figures in this table include industrial annuities, of which there were three in force on 31st December, 1913, for an aggregate amount of £95 per annum.

The preceding tables relate to policies in force on 31st December. In the succeeding table is summarized the amount of new business written by all life assurance companies during the last five years, the annual premium income obtainable therefrom being also given.

LIFE ASSURANCE.—NEW POLICIES ISSUED: 1909 TO 1913.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
<i>Ordinary Business.</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance	2,939	3,121	3,345	3,199	3,053
Endowment Assurance ..	11,733	13,207	13,780	14,735	13,473
Pure Endowment	4,338	3,540	1,973	1,900	1,918
Total	19,010	19,868	19,098	19,834	18,444
Annuities	60	47	51	46	47
Sum Assured—					
Assurance	£ 975,575	£ 996,088	£ 1,199,761	£ 1,119,830	£ 1,109,981
Endowment Assurance ..	1,849,738	2,038,808	2,266,529	2,450,036	2,219,334
Pure Endowment	303,417	288,012	191,537	196,311	178,822
Total	3,130,730	3,322,908	3,657,827	3,766,177	3,508,137
Annuities	4,406	2,243	6,823	2,671	2,360
Single Premiums—					
Assurance	£ 4,605	£ 3,833	£ 4,525	£ 5,001	£ 4,459
Endowment Assurance ..	1,447	1,000	2,500	1,498	889
Pure Endowment	4,197	1,024	281	229	1,056
Total	10,249	5,857	7,306	6,728	6,404
Annuities	33,701	18,953	77,960	27,538	24,887
Annual Premiums—					
Assurance	£ 30,521	£ 32,225	£ 36,211	£ 33,844	£ 34,145
Endowment Assurance ..	71,166	78,628	83,241	90,506	85,626
Pure Endowment	11,883	11,633	7,566	7,507	7,274
Total	113,570	122,486	127,018	131,857	127,045
Annuities	195	76	78	14	28
<i>Industrial Business.</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance	15,066	20,401	12,902	12,164	8,965
Endowment Assurance ..	28,721	33,331	26,389	30,410	35,823
Pure Endowment	5,191	8,492	8,576	6,428	4,108
Total	48,978	62,224	47,867	49,002	48,896
Annuities .. .. .	..	9	..	..	..
Sum Assured—					
Assurance	£ 357,959	£ 462,962	£ 284,867	£ 264,793	£ 193,458
Endowment Assurance ..	764,744	940,399	732,160	829,030	928,357
Pure Endowment	87,072	165,292	174,269	148,351	106,460
Total	1,209,775	1,568,653	1,191,296	1,242,174	1,228,275
Annuities .. .. .	..	230	..	..	..
Annual Premiums—					
Assurance	£ 18,495	£ 24,698	£ 16,229	£ 15,316	£ 10,693
Endowment Assurance ..	43,523	53,094	45,738	52,612	63,019
Pure Endowment	6,273	11,765	12,537	10,565	7,162
Total	68,291	89,557	74,504	78,493	80,874
Annuities .. .. .	..	21	..	..	..

Insurance—
other than
Life.

The following table shows the transactions of insurance companies doing other than life business and operating in Victoria during the period 1905 to 1913 :—

INSURANCE—OTHER THAN LIFE: 1905-1913.

Nature of Insurance.	Year.	Receipts.			Outgo.		
		Premiums.	Other.	Total.	Losses.	Other.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Fire and Marine	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
	1907	496,067	28,484	525,551	227,571	208,076	435,647
	1909	559,100	27,498	586,598	254,098	225,521	479,619
Fire ..	1910	562,157	30,561	592,718	190,555	229,963	420,518
	1911	580,980	32,310	613,290	195,605	255,343	450,948
	1912	591,742	41,317	633,059	296,265	282,591	578,856
	1913	669,571	42,069	711,640	289,682	307,640	597,322
Marine	1907	136,534	6,285	142,819	142,819	44,202	153,676
	1909	115,825	4,603	120,428	67,515	34,978	102,493
	1910	132,439	2,882	135,321	86,555	36,976	123,531
	1911	145,336	3,264	148,600	122,366	38,119	160,485
Accident and Guarantee	1912	137,920	6,534	144,454	49,007	35,148	84,155
	1913	180,694	6,940	187,634	46,707	45,771	92,478
	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
	1910	91,391	3,974	95,365	45,983	47,187	93,170
	1911	83,128	3,834	86,962	40,560	43,165	83,725
Accident (Personal and Other)	1912	102,128	5,310	107,438	39,556	50,720	90,276
	1913	30,567	1,149	31,716	10,595	14,731	25,326
	1913	61,674	2,765	64,439	26,650	28,127	54,777
	1907	11,047	1,710	12,757	2,129	4,953	7,082
Guarantee ..	1909	9,558	1,382	10,940	1,972	4,531	6,503
	1910	10,002	1,453	11,455	1,329	4,462	5,791
	1911	9,683	1,403	11,086	846	5,191	6,037
	1912	10,029	1,830	11,859	1,349	5,140	6,489
Other Live Stock, Burglary, Plate Glass, Motor Car	1913	10,632	1,012	11,644	2,697	5,459	8,156
	1905	9,853	658	10,511	4,477	2,448	6,925
	1906	10,672	737	11,409	6,093	3,330	9,423
Live Stock ..	1907	16,109	465	16,574	9,102	3,549	12,651
	1909	22,313	467	23,285	10,054	5,785	15,839
	1910	39,623	689	40,312	23,672	14,481	38,153
	1911	50,619	916	51,535	23,095	15,640	38,735
Burglary ..	1912	50,779	1,018	51,797	27,087	20,781	47,868
	1913	36,061	885	36,946	20,879	16,064	36,443
	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 ..	1910	3,592	79	3,671	1,095	1,373	2,468
	1911	4,215	82	4,297	759	1,742	2,501
	1912	5,429	84	5,513	903	2,102	3,095
	1913	6,173	127	6,300	1,470	2,542	4,012
Motor Car ..	1907	5,428	532	5,960	1,778	2,808	4,586
	1909	5,698	564	6,262	2,072	2,730	4,802
	1910	7,300	557	7,857	2,369	3,029	5,398
	1911	7,751	538	8,289	2,480	3,556	6,036
Other ..	1912	8,637	395	9,032	3,001	3,921	6,922
	1913	9,571	403	9,974	3,039	4,361	7,400
	1913	27,495	679	28,174	7,135	11,743	18,878
	1909	4,675	662	5,337	1,674	2,281	3,955
Totals	1910	5,445	3	5,448	1,790	2,826	4,616
	1911	15,473	642	16,115	5,613	6,744	12,357
	1912	18,009	1,511	19,520	6,569	7,693	14,262
	1913	14,224	1,551	15,775	5,634	6,658	12,292
Totals	1905	613,530	41,604	655,134	276,932	248,410	525,842
	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
	1910	851,949	40,198	892,147	353,348	340,297	693,645
	1911	897,185	42,089	940,174	391,324	369,500	760,824
	1912	924,673	57,999	982,672	423,737	408,186	831,923
	1913	1,046,662	57,580	1,104,242	413,988	443,096	857,084

The particulars given in this table relate to Victorian risks, that is, to all business written on the Victorian registers of the eighty-five companies represented in the return. The figures are net, and in the case of premiums exclude all re-insurances 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 about £13,500, incurred in Victoria in connexion with the supervision of branches outside the State, as well as the sum expended outside Victoria on the supervision of branches within the State. The amount so expended outside the State is unknown, but it is probably less than the outlay under the former heading.

The total amount at risk is not available, but it is obvious, from the extent of the premiums, that the amount covered must be very large.

The total losses on all classes of insurance for the seven years given in the table represent 44 per cent. of the premiums.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Building Societies. Building societies in Victoria date from an early period in the history of the State, and up to 1892 their business was extensive. Since then it has been comparatively small, but the figures of recent years show that an improvement has taken place. The following table gives particulars of the principal items of business during the last five years:—

BUILDING SOCIETIES: 1908-9 TO 1912-3.

—	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Number of societies ...	27	27	36	32	32
" shareholders	7,413	6,929	8,610	8,518	8,126
" borrowers	8,127	8,653	9,335	10,538	10,087
Transactions during the Year—	£	£	£	£	£
Income from loans and investments	124,501	128,531	130,421	150,379	162,268
Loans granted ...	242,790	291,880	455,288	591,253	372,757
Repayments ...	330,848	412,149	496,748	565,716	491,157
Deposits received	426,627	470,992	495,062	547,344	575,802
Working expenses*	60,574	62,241	61,745	71,281	73,689
Assets—					
Loans on mortgage	1,741,368	1,814,690	1,730,780	2,084,354	2,090,572
Properties in possession or surrendered	602,029	456,588	626,525	623,567	538,322
Other advances ...	5,645	5,602	17,738	15,524	14,720
Cash in hand, &c. }	112,022	49,531	128,345	35,556	71,344
Other assets }				6,985	8,640
Total ...	2,461,064	2,326,411	2,503,388	2,765,986	2,723,598

* Includes interest on deposits, loans, &c.

BUILDING SOCIETIES : 1908-9 TO 1912-13—*continued.*

	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Liabilities—	£	£	£	£	£
To shareholders	1,247,497	1,162,490	1,290,075	1,275,496	1,336,556
" debenture-holders	228,750	129,520	101,580	83,188	52,142
" depositors	714,265	695,037	695,307	829,792	789,309
Bank overdraft	108,408	127,147	201,550	41,564	30,047
Other				239,013	198,000
Total	2,298,920	2,114,194	2,288,512	2,469,053	2,406,054
Reserve Funds	212,116	244,761	228,506	261,368	274,511

Particulars relating to Starr-Bowkett societies are included in the last three years, but as the business transacted by these societies is on a comparatively small scale, it has had no pronounced effect on the items shown in the table. The decrease in the item "Loans granted" in 1912-13 as compared with 1911-12 and the preceding year is due to an all round falling off in the business of the ordinary building societies.

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. In a small proportion of the mortgages the amount of the loan is not stated, and it is considered that the amounts appearing in the following table fall short of the total by about 5 per cent. No account is taken of unregistered or equitable mortgages to financial institutions and individuals, as there is no public record of these dealings; nor are building society mortgages over land held under the Transfer of Land Act included, they being registered as absolute transfers. Besides releases registered as such, some mortgages are released or lapse in other ways, *e.g.*, by a transfer from mortgagor to mortgagee, by sale by mortgagee, or by foreclosure.

LAND MORTGAGES AND RELEASES : 1909 TO 1913.

Transactions Registered.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Mortgages—					
Number	11,759	11,433	12,312	14,798	14,901
Amount	£ 9,853,459	10,323,838	11,650,470	12,713,310	10,649,972
Releases—					
Number	8,286	9,998	10,511	10,256	9,506
Amount	£ 8,002,484	8,029,001	8,418,405	8,030,648	6,891,315

Stock mortgages, liens on wool and crops.

The number and amount of stock mortgages, liens on wool, and liens on crops registered during each of the last five years were as follows. Releases are not shown, as releases of liens are not required to be registered, the latter being removed from the register after the expiration of twelve months; and very few of the mortgagors of stock trouble to secure themselves by a registered release:—

**STOCK MORTGAGES AND LIENS ON WOOL AND CROPS:
1909 TO 1913.**

Security.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Stock Mortgages—					
Number ..	771	667	681	854	935
Amount £	114,009	122,557	238,045	157,560	221,872
Liens on Wool—					
Number ..	149	142	124	133	120
Amount £	87,446	25,616	41,736	57,599	47,398
Liens on Crops—					
Number ..	465	451	374	612	892
Amount £	57,730	71,762	71,056	137,761	176,875
Total—					
Number ..	1,385	1,260	1,179	1,599	1,947
Amount £	259,179	219,935	350,837	352,920	446,145

Bills and contracts of sale.

Two forms of security are taken by lenders over personal chattels, viz., a bill of sale, or a contract of sale for letting and hiring. The former is a simple mortgage of the chattels, whilst the latter purports to be an absolute sale of the chattels to the lender, with an agreement by the lender to hire the goods back to the borrower at a certain rental, which takes the place of interest. The numbers and amounts of bills and contracts of sale which have been filed in each of the last five years are as follows:—

BILLS AND CONTRACTS OF SALE: 1909 TO 1913.

Security.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Bills of Sale—					
Number ..	1,327	1,050	1,172	1,238	1,316
Amount £	180,626	154,287	271,889	362,545	221,734
Contracts of Sale—					
Number ..	131	92	77	88	86
Amount £	6,156	5,362	3,298	6,229	6,282

Before filing a bill of sale, fourteen days' notice of intention to file must be lodged with the Registrar-General, within which period any creditor may lodge a "caveat" to prevent the filing of the bill without the payment by the borrower of his claim. To circumvent this,

a practice arose, in 1877, whereby the borrower purported to sell the chattels to the lender, who hired them back to the borrower, and this became the form of security more generally adopted until 1887, when a decision was given that if there were any tacit understanding that the transaction should be considered as a loan, the security would be void unless registered as a bill of sale. In consequence of this, the number of contracts of sale gradually decreased, until in 1913 the bills of sale were more than fifteen times their number, and the amount secured thirty-five times as great.

Trading
companies
registered.

A statement of the number and nature of the business of trading companies floated and registered in Victoria during the year 1913 is appended :—

TRADING COMPANIES REGISTERED IN VICTORIA, 1913.

Nature of Business.	No. Regis- tered.	Nature of Business.	No. Regis- tered.
MANUFACTURING—		PRIMARY PRODUCTION—	
Tanning	1	Nurserymen and orchardists	1
Bricks, tiles, and pottery	4	Pastoralists	1
Lime burning	1	Ostrich farming	1
Glass	2	Mining and prospecting	2
Monumental stone	1	Fishing	3
Saw-milling	7	Quarrying	3
Engineering, Machinery, &c.	19	Irrigation	1
Oven	1		
Metallurgical	1	TRADING—	
Other Metal Works	3	Warehousemen, merchants, &c.	42
Bacon-curing	1		
Butter and cheese	5	FINANCIAL—	
Meat preserving, &c.	1	Land and property invest-ment	12
Flour milling, &c.	1	Auctioneering	5
Jam, pickle, sauce, &c.	1	Indenting, agency, &c.	11
Confectionery	3	Financing	4
Aerated waters	1		
Malt	1	TRANSPORT—	
Brewing	2	Carriers, &c.	3
Clothing	7	Motor garage, taxi-cab	7
Boots and shoes	2		
Dyeing	1	MISCELLANEOUS—	
Printing and publishing	11	Caterers	2
Ink	1	Pastrycooks	1
Saddle, harness	1	Picture theatres, &c.	13
Motor-building and engineering	3	Weighbridge	2
Furniture	3	Shop fitting	1
Drugs and Chemicals, &c.	6	Aviation	1
Oils, paints and varnishes	3	Butchers	1
Gold, silver, and nickel plating	1	Engineering contractors	2
Electric apparatus	1	Cool storage	1
Electrical engineering	1		
Electric power	2		
Gas	2		
Leatherware	1		
Rubber goods (including tyres)	2		
Lamp	1		
Miscellaneous (Patent rights, &c.)	16		

The figures in the above table refer only to companies registered under the *Companies Act* 1910, and are, therefore, exclusive of ordinary mining companies, of which 93 were registered during 1913 under Part II. of the *Companies Act* 1890. Insurance companies doing life business only, as well as building societies, are also excluded.

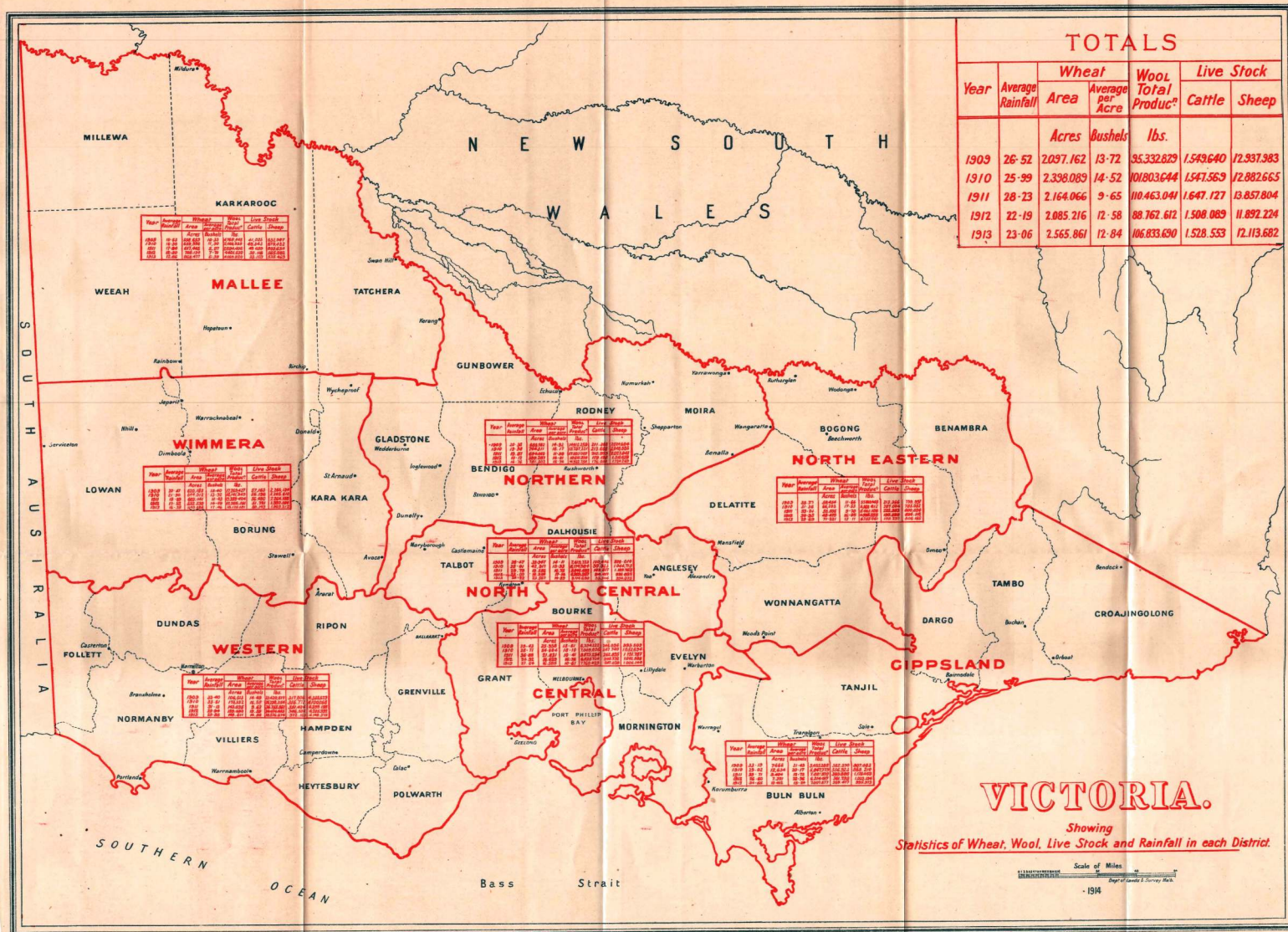
According to records in the Registrar-General's office, there were 2,140 trading companies in 1913 actively engaged in the operations for which they were formed, as against 1,938 in 1912, 1,627 in 1911, 1,472 in 1910, 1,323 in 1909, and 1,303 in 1908. In addition to the above, there were 17 insurance companies doing life business only in 1913, and a large number of mining companies, but how many is not known.

The following table shows particulars for the last four years of societies registered under the Provident Societies Act. The particulars given do not represent complete information as regards co-operative societies, for it is optional whether such societies register as provident societies or as trading companies. As a matter of fact there is a large number of co-operative butter factories and other co-operative societies which are registered as trading companies under the *Companies Act*, and which are not represented in the table here given.

PROVIDENT (CO-OPERATIVE) SOCIETIES, 1910 TO 1913.

	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Number of Societies	39	41	36	36
Number of Shareholders ..	21,682	20,651	20,308	19,450
Total Sales during Year ..	£519,444	£510,616	£626,208	£604,840
Other Revenue ..	£12,794	£16,390	£12,360	£21,573
Wages and Salaries for Year ..	£46,071	£52,007	£56,914	£59,320
Other Working Expenses ..	£39,898	£44,966	£49,200	£61,230
Net Profit ..	£10,685	£7,810	£15,304	£6,892
Liabilities at end of Year—	£	£	£	£
Paid-up Capital	121,865	128,512	131,469	118,030
Reserves ..	11,080	17,356	19,382	21,577
Bank Overdraft	69,931	106,470	83,597	65,003
Sundry Creditors	42,603	37,425	43,054	49,227
Other Liabilities	39,582	40,248	48,685	82,957
Total Liabilities	£285,061	£330,011	£326,187	£336,794
Assets at end of Year—	£	£	£	£
Real Estate ..	93,845	101,884	96,981	91,343
Stock	79,479	98,201	92,367	101,104
Fittings, Plant, and Machinery	32,882	39,036	37,355	38,212
Sundry Debtors	77,066	89,706	95,138	99,419
Cash in Hand and on Deposit ..	8,464	8,210	10,547	12,647
Other Assets ..	5,259	2,859	5,711	3,719
Total Assets ..	£296,995	£339,896	£338,099	£346,444

Of the thirty-six co-operative societies, ten were associations of farmers acting as general merchants and commission agents, six carried on the business of bread-making and the sale of groceries, &c., eight acted as general merchants, and three as fruit-packers, merchants, and salesmen, two were engaged in the manufacture of jams, &c., and one each in supplying coachbuilders' materials, in co-operative credit banking, in fish selling, in printing and publishing, in eucalyptus oil distilling, in fodder and produce selling, and in the erection of buildings.



PRODUCTION.

LAND SETTLEMENT, ETC.

The total area of the State is 56,245,760 acres. This comprises—

	Acres.
Lands alienated in fee simple	24,009,440
Lands in process of alienation	7,137,413
Crown lands	25,098,907
	<hr/>
	56,245,760
	<hr/>

The Crown lands comprise—

Permanent forests	3,064,916
Timber Reserves	752,145
Water Reserves	314,917
Reserves for Agricultural Colleges, &c. ..	85,107
Reserves in the Mallee	397,881
Other Reserves	303,860
Roads	1,717,607
Water frontages, beds of rivers, lakes, &c. }	2,793,777
Unsold land in cities, towns, and boroughs }	
Land in occupation under—	
Grazing Area Leases	2,747,571
Perpetual Leases	406,681
Other Leases	145,356
Temporary Grazing Licences	9,985,392
Unoccupied	2,383,697
	<hr/>
Total	25,098,907
	<hr/>

In the subsequent table are shown the area of Crown lands sold absolutely and conditionally, and the area of such lands alienated in fee simple in each year since 1900. A proportion of the area conditionally sold to selectors each year reverts to the Crown in consequence of the non-fulfilment of conditions by the selectors. The lands alienated each year include lands selected in previous years.

ALIENATION OF CROWN LANDS, 1900 TO 1913.

Year.	Area of Crown Lands Sold.		Crown Lands alienated in Fee Simple.	
	Absolutely, at Auction, &c.	Conditionally to Selectors.	Area.	Purchase Money.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	£
1900	7,685	225,098	494,752	526,650
1901	7,052	516,412	406,145	438,363
1902	7,304	299,502	523,574	555,538
1903	13,223	334,590	510,080	542,011
1904	9,588	253,592	584,010	613,511
1905	8,778	217,419	907,339	934,386
1906	6,642	173,113	344,519	375,296
1907	6,313	191,232	181,050	208,619
1908	6,552	213,883	137,023	176,335
1909	7,393	257,179	150,948	188,017
1910	5,795	248,694	127,993	171,904
1911	4,068	205,708	159,892	136,277
1912	4,120	114,630	128,427	165,854
1913	4,205	171,449	153,051	164,065

From the period of the first settlement of the State to the end of 1913 the amount realized by the sale of Crown lands was £33,147,806, which represents an average of £1 1s. 3d. per acre for all lands alienated or in process of alienation. Payment of a considerable portion of this amount extended over a series of years without interest, upon very easy terms.

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 31st
DECEMBER, 1913.**

Location.		Classification.						Total.
		Agricultural and Grazing.				Auri-ferous.	Pastoral.	
		First.	Second.	Third.	Un-classed.			
County.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Buln Buln	3,507	44,274	45,658	..	4,580	..	98,019	
Croajingolong ..	2,380	4,136	529,800	302,900	14,150	549,000	1,402,366	
Dargo .. ..	..	..	89,280	190,800	77,800	245,600	603,480
Tambo .. ..	..	..	218,680	34,400	3,800	372,450	629,330
Tanjil .. ..	..	..	88,840	2,650	67,000	356,000	514,490
Wonnangatta ..	..	39	128,543	..	..	946,800	1,075,382
Bogong	2,630	12,570	178,980	5,000	118,521	203,692	521,393	
Benambra .. ..	..	292	200,892	..	106,204	294,994	602,382
Delatite	665	22,285	209,732	..	65,638	180,300	478,620	
Molra	25	..	8,947	..	..	..	8,972
Anglesey	26	3,754	70,704	..	7,633	..	82,117	
Bourke .. ..	..	370	100	..	..	..	470
Dalhousie .. ..	..	992	5,814	..	7,632	..	14,438
Evelyn .. ..	..	26,678	..	..	4,953	..	31,631
Mornington .. ..	..	4,913	48,359	..	..	..	53,272
Bendigo .. ..	..	710	9,212	..	11,067	..	21,589
Rodney .. ..	..	480	2,600	..	2,660	..	5,740
Borung	247	536	38,053	..	11,067	..	49,903	
Gladstone	100	1,307	2,657	..	28,686	..	32,750	
Lowan	71	177	38,765	..	..	..	39,013
Kara Kara .. ..	..	371	4,086	..	9,702	..	14,159
Talbot	40	485	536	..	60,708	..	61,769	
Tatchera .. ..	..	70	..	..	..	..	70
Heytesbury .. ..	..	860	159,326	..	..	..	160,186
Polwarth	472	6,804	26,715	..	..	..	33,991
Grant .. ..	..	75	26,086	..	16,880	..	43,041
Grenville .. ..	..	40	..	..	18,405	..	18,445
Ripon .. ..	..	..	15,192	..	8,280	..	23,472
Normanby .. ..	..	569	60,969	..	..	..	61,538
Dundas	425	40	30,796	..	..	..	31,261
Villiers .. ..	..	..	238	..	..	..	238
Follett .. ..	..	..	8,505	..	..	..	8,505
Totals	10,588	132,827	2,248,065	535,750	645,966	3,148,836	6,722,032	
Throughout the State..	Swamp or reclaimed lands						1,225	
	Lands which may be sold by auction						11,591	
The north-western portion of the State	Mallee lands (such as are suitable to be eventually classed 1st, 2nd, or 3rd class for selection)						5,634,241	
Total area remaining for disposal							12,369,069	

Much of the land included in the above statement is temporarily leased under grazing licences.

Pastoral
occupation of
Crown lands.

The particulars of Crown lands leased for pastoral occupation on 31st December, 1913, are as follows:—

Number of Licences and Leases ..	15,597
Area (acres)	13,230,211
Annual Rental	£43,921

These licences and leases are not all on the same footing as regards the term and the privileges of tenure. For instance, grazing area leases are granted for any term of years expiring not later than 29th December, 1920, whilst grazing licences are renewable annually, and are only granted for waste lands of the Crown until required under the principal sections of the Act. The lessee of a grazing area has the privilege of selecting (*i.e.*, of purchasing under the deferred payment system on certain conditions) out of his lease for agricultural or grazing purposes, an area not exceeding 200 acres of first class, 320 acres of second class, or 640 acres of third class land, according to classification; and the lessee of a Mallee allotment has a like privilege of selecting out of his lease 640 acres of first class, 1,000 acres of second class, or 1,280 acres of third class land, according to classification.

For the purposes of administration, the State is divided into seventeen districts, in each of which there is a land office under the management of a land officer. These offices are situated at Melbourne, Ararat, Alexandra, Bairnsdale, Ballarat, Beechworth, Benalla, Bendigo, Geelong, Hamilton, Horsham, Omeo, Sale, Seymour, St. Arnaud, Stawell, and Warracknabeal, and the officers stationed at these centres are in a position to point out the exact localities of available lands to intending selectors. Pamphlets with fuller details are obtainable from the Crown Lands Inquiry Office, Melbourne.

Persons who
may select
land.

Any person of the age of 18 years or upwards is eligible to take up or select under the Land Acts a prescribed area varying according to the classification of the land—less the area of previous selections.

Land Acts.

The present system of disposing of the Crown lands of Victoria dates from the passing of *The Land Act* 1884 and *The Mallee Pastoral Leases Act* 1883, which, with subsequent amendments, were consolidated by the *Land Act* 1890. This Act was in turn amended by the Land Acts 1891, 1898, 1900, and 1900 (No. 2); and by the *Settlement on Lands Act* 1893 and the *Mallee Lands Act* 1896. These Acts were all consolidated into the *Land Act* 1901, which has been amended by the Land Acts of 1903, 1904, 1905, 1909, and 1911. With the *Land Act* 1898 (Part III.) was introduced a system by which the Government was enabled to repurchase private lands for closer settlement. This subject is dealt with on page 641.

Agricultural
and grazing
lands.

The Crown lands termed Agricultural and Grazing lands are arranged in three classes—first, second, and third.

The lands of the first class, comprising 10,588 acres, are situated principally in the counties of Buln Buln, Croajingolong, and Bogong, are heavily timbered, and consist for the most part of good chocolate

soil of volcanic origin, and the grey soil of the coal-bearing country. The second class lands, embracing 132,827 acres, are fairly distributed throughout the State, and comprise silurian and granite ranges, and lower lands of tertiary formation. A large portion of these lands has chiefly a grazing value, though parts, comprising creek flats and gullies, are suitable for cultivation, while large areas are specially suitable for vineyards and orchards. The area of third class lands, which are to be found in almost every county in the State is very extensive, amounting to 2,248,065 acres.

**Grazing area
leases.**

Grazing area leases may be issued for any term of years expiring not later than 29th December, 1920, for areas not exceeding 200, 640, or 1,280 acres of first, second, or third class land, at annual rentals, according to classification and valuation, of not less than 3d., 2d., and 1d. per acre respectively. The areas must be enclosed by a fence within the first three years, or, with approval, otherwise improved to an amount equal to the cost of fencing. A lessee may at any time apply to select from his area, as provided in the lease, under the provisions of sections 47, 50, or 54 of the *Land Act* 1901, and sections 8 to 13 of the *Land Act* 1911. Grazing area leases are transferable with consent obtained through the Department.

**Selection
purchase
leases.**

A person desirous of selecting land and obtaining the freehold thereof may do so by either taking up a grazing area lease and selecting therefrom as described in the preceding paragraph, or by taking up direct a selection purchase lease. Selection purchase leases of agricultural and grazing lands may be acquired under the provisions of the following table, with or without residence condition. The Acts provide for either 20 or 40 years' tenure (at option) with half-yearly payments towards the purchase of areas not exceeding 200, 320, or 640 acres of first, second, or third class land respectively. Specified conditions must be complied with, and improvements effected during the first six years, as indicated in the table (p. 636), after which the Crown grant may be obtained, if desired, upon payment in full of the balance of the purchase money at any time during the currency of the lease. The lease is not negotiable during the first six years, though a lien may be registered upon the improvements effected. After six years, the lease may be operated upon as freely as a Crown grant, if all conditions have been complied with. The selector under residence conditions is required to reside on the land, or within 5 miles thereof, for a minimum of three years and nine months during the first six years, but substituted occupation by a selector's wife, or child over 18 years of age, or parent dependent for support, may be sanctioned.

EXPLANATORY SELECTION TABLE.

Classification of Land.	Maximum Area.		(a) Value per Acre.			(b) Value of Improvements per Acre to be effected by a Licensee before the end of specified Periods.									
	Ordinary Crown Lands.	Mallee Lands.	Total (Minimum).	Annual Rental (payable half-yearly).		Residence Lease (Section 11 of <i>Land Act 1911</i>).				Non-Residence Lease (Section 13 of <i>Land Act 1911</i>).					
				20-Year Period (Residence or Non-Residence).	40-Year Period (Residence only).	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.	6th Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.	5th Year.	6th Year.
	Acres.	Acres.	£ s. d.	per Acre. £ s. d.	per Acre. £ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
1st	200	640	1 0 0	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 3 4	0 6 8	0 10 0	1 0 0	0 6 8	0 13 4	1 0 0	1 6 8	1 13 4	2 0 0
2nd	320	1,000	0 15 0	0 0 9	0 0 4½	0 2 6	0 5 0	0 7 6	0 15 0	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 15 0	..	..	0 15 0
3rd	640	1,280	0 10 0	0 0 6	0 0 3	..	0 5 0	..	0 10 0	0 3 4	0 6 8	0 10 0	..	..	0 10 0

(a) Under Act 1831 the value may be fixed higher if the value of the land is greater than the minimum stated, in which case the half-yearly payments are increased *pro rata*.

(b) Any payment made by an incoming applicant for existing improvements is credited as expenditure, and improvements made in excess for any one year (if maintained) are set off against expenditure required in the next or following years.

**Perpetual
leases.**

Instead of selecting by way of selection purchase lease under which the freehold is obtained, a person may acquire a similar area of agricultural and grazing lands under perpetual lease. The annual rental is 4 per cent. of the unimproved value of the land, which is fixed at £1, 15s., or 10s. per acre for first, second, or third class lands respectively. The rent is subject to revision every ten years, but must not exceed 4 per cent. of the unimproved value of the land. Residence on or within 5 miles of the land for six months during the first year, and for eight months during each of the four following years, is necessary; but if one-fourth of the allotment be cultivated during the first two years, and one-half before the end of the fourth year, the residence covenant will not be enforced.

**Mallee
lands.**

The "mallee country"—so named from the scrub found growing there—occupies about 11,000,000 acres in the north-west portion of the State. The soil is light chocolate and sandy loam, and in its virgin state is covered with mallee scrub, interspersed with plains lightly timbered with box, she-oak and pines. Since the introduction of the "mallee roller" and the "stump-jump" plough, it has been possible to clear off the scrub at a moderate cost. With the extension of railway facilities and irrigation works successful settlement in this part of the country is rapidly extending. There are now 5,634,241 acres included in the general list of unalienated lands, portions of which, as opportunity offers, may become classified as first, second, or third class lands for selection. The terms of purchase by selection purchase lease are similar to those previously described, viz., for first, second, and third class land, not less than £1, 15s., and 10s. per acre respectively, payable during either 20 or 40 years. Larger areas may be held, however, the maximum being 640 acres, 1,000 acres, and 1,280 acres respectively. In the case of Mallee Perpetual Leases the rental must not exceed $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the unimproved value, and if one-fourth of the area be cultivated within four years, and one-half by the end of the sixth year, or improvements be effected to the extent of 10s., 7s. 6d., or 5s. per acre, according to the classification, residence is unnecessary.

**Auriferous
lands.**

The "auriferous lands" unalienated comprise 645,966 acres, and are distributed over twenty counties in various parts of the State. Any portions which are found to be non-auriferous, or which can be alienated without injury to mining interests, may be reclassified as agricultural and grazing lands for selection. These lands are for the most part suitable for fruit culture and grazing. Annual licences are issued for areas of auriferous lands not exceeding 20 acres on payment of a yearly licence-fee of 5s. for areas of 3 acres or under, of 10s. for areas of from 3 to 10 acres, and of 1s. per acre for areas of over 10 acres. The licensee has the right to use the surface of the land only, cannot assign or sublet without permission, and must either reside on the land or within four months

enclose the same with a fence and cultivate one-fifth of the area. He must post notices on the land, indicating that it is auriferous; and miners must be allowed free access to any part of the land not occupied by buildings. If at any time the mining objections be removed a licensee who has complied with conditions may surrender the licence—credit being given for all rent paid, occupation, and improvements effected—and obtain a selection purchase lease which enables the freehold to be obtained. Holders of miners' rights, issued under the Mines Acts 1890 and 1897, are entitled to occupy for the purpose of residence or business a maximum area of 1 acre or less as fixed by local mining by-laws. The fee is £5 per annum for a business licence, and 2s. 6d. for a miner's right, and a habitable dwelling must be erected on the area within four months. After having been in possession for two and a half years, and having erected buildings or other improvements, the holder may apply for leave to purchase his allotment at a price to be determined by the Board of Land and Works.

Special settlement areas. Any area of Crown lands (not being auriferous, nor permanently reserved), on which expenditure has been incurred by the Crown, may be proclaimed a "Special Settlement Area," and surveyed into allotments not exceeding 200 acres. Such allotments may be acquired under Conditional Purchase Lease, with provisions that the land shall at all times be maintained and used for the purpose of residence and agriculture; and, further, that only one such allotment can be held or used by any one person.

Swamp or reclaimed lands. The area of swamp or reclaimed lands unalienated amounts to 1,225 acres. The most important of these are situated at Koo-wee-rup, Moe, and Condah, which have been reclaimed at considerable cost to the Crown. These lands are divided into allotments not exceeding 160 acres. When the value of an allotment has been determined, it may be disposed of in one of four ways, viz., under a 21 years' lease; under perpetual lease, at a rental of 4 per cent. on the value of the land; under a conditional purchase lease, payment extending over 31½ years by 63 half-yearly instalments, including 4½ per cent. interest on the balance of the unpaid purchase money; or by public auction, on terms similar to those explained in the following paragraph.

Lands for sale by auction. Country lands specially classed for sale by auction (not including swamp or reclaimed lands) and remaining unalienated on 31st December, 1913, comprised 11,591 acres. Any unsold land in a city, town, or borough, areas specially classed for sale, isolated pieces not exceeding 50 acres, and sites for church or charitable purposes of not more than 3 acres, may be sold by auction. The terms are cash, or a deposit of one-eighth of the purchase money and the balance in from 6 to 20 half-yearly instalments with interest at 4 per cent. per annum. There are stringent provisions prohibiting agreements which would prevent fair competition.

Pastoral lands. The "pastoral lands" unalienated comprise 3,148,836 acres, and are situated in the counties of Wonnangatta, Croajingolong, Tambo, Tanjil, Benambra, Dargo, Bogong, and Delatite. Generally speaking these lands are difficult of access, and large portions are in high altitudes, where cultivation is impossible and grazing impracticable except during the summer months. Areas which are found suitable may as occasion requires be reclassified Agricultural and Grazing lands for selection.

Annual grazing licences. Annual grazing licences may be issued to enter with cattle, sheep, or other animals upon reserves, "pastoral lands," "Mallee lands," or other Crown lands, not required in the meantime for other purposes. Such licences are renewable for a period not exceeding seven years, subject to cancellation at any time during the period. Any fencing erected by a licensee may be removed by him.

Bee ranges. Annual licences for bee farms may be granted (not exceeding three to one individual) for areas of not more than 10 acres in the whole at a rental of 1s. per acre per annum—for conditions see section 9, *Land Act* 1905. A bee range licence may be secured on payment of one half-penny for every acre of Crown land within a radius of 1 mile of the apiary, and for the purpose all suitable timber may be protected from destruction on any areas, even though held under grazing leases or licences.

Other leases, purchases, &c. Leases up to 21 years at an annual rental of not less than £5, and annual licences at various rates are issued for different purposes, such as sites for residences, gardens, inns, stores, smithies, butter factories, creameries, brickworks, &c. Licensees who have been in possession of land for five years (if the land is outside the boundaries of a city), may purchase at a price to be determined. In such cases any rents previously paid are credited towards purchase money.

Village settlement. An Act (the *Settlement on Lands Act* 1893, No. 1311) was passed on 31st August, 1893, providing for the establishment of three descriptions of rural settlements, viz.:—Village Communities, Homestead Associations, and Labour Colonies, and certain lands were set apart in connexion therewith.

The Homestead Associations were originally combinations of not less than six persons who desired to settle near each other. These Associations, however, proved unsuccessful, and the section of the Act relating to them was repealed in 1904.

The area originally made available for Village Communities and Homestead Associations was 156,020 acres in 85 different localities in the State. A large portion of that area was, however, found to be unsuitable for Village Settlement purposes, and has been withdrawn from the operation of the Act. The area which a settler could acquire, viz., 20 acres, was altered by the *Land Act* 1904 to

such an area as would not exceed £200 in value. The total area now occupied is 24,690 acres, on which there are 1,001 settlers. These figures do not apply to a considerable number of settlers who have surrendered their Village Settlement leases and have become selectors under the *Land Act* 1901.

Monetary aid to the extent of £67,379 has been afforded to settlers in these communities and associations by way of loans, but no advances have been made since 1903. At 31st December, 1913, £40,760 of the amount advanced had been repaid by the settlers.

At the Lands Inquiry Office, in addition to particulars regarding Crown lands, &c., available for settlement, a register is kept of suitable private farms for sale. These are classified according to value and utility. The list is comprehensive and embraces the whole State, and intending purchasers can inspect with confidence any of the properties submitted. No charge is made by the Government for any work done in this connexion.

The "Torrens System," whereby persons acquiring possession of land may receive a clear title, was introduced into Victoria in 1862. The system was originated previously in South Australia by the late Sir R. R. Torrens, and has been the means of simplifying procedure in connexion with the transferring of land. It gives a title to the transferee free of any latent defect and cheapens the cost of dealing in real estate by reason of the simplicity of the procedure. All land parted with by the Crown since 1862 is under the operation of the Transfer of Land Act, and the Crown grant issues through the Titles Office; but, to bring under the Act land that was parted with prior to that year, application must be made accompanied by strict proofs of the applicant's interest in the property. During 1913 there were submitted 603 applications to have brought under the Act land amounting to 22,249 acres in extent, and to £719,688 in value; whilst the land actually brought under the Act during the year by application was 21,965 acres valued at £716,778. Up to the end of 1913 there had been brought under the Act 2,844,727 acres valued at £56,861,314. The number of certificates of title issued in 1913 was 16,541.

When application is made to have land brought under the Transfer of Land Act, a contribution to the assurance fund of ½d. in the £1 on the value of the land is levied on the applicant, to assure and indemnify the Government in granting a clear title against all the world, as some other person may have a latent interest in the property, and it may be necessary for the Government to recompense such person out of the fund for the loss of his interest. The amount at credit of the fund at 1st July, 1912, was £192,371. Receipts during 1912-13 comprised contributions £2,625, interest on stock £2,845, and interest on £75,073 advanced for the purchase of land adjoining the Titles Office £3,003. The expenditure during the year

Official
register of
private farms
for sale.

Transfer of
Land Act.

Assurance
Fund.

comprised claims paid £459, and a sum of £32,000 which was transferred to the Teachers' Residences Fund as required by Act No. 2297. The balance at the credit of the fund on 30th June, 1913 was £168,384. The amount paid up to 30th June, 1913, as compensation and for judgments recovered, including costs, was £7,404, representing 38 claims.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT.

Closer Settlement.

Under the provisions of the Closer Settlement Acts, the Lands Purchase and Management Board is empowered to expend at the rate of £500,000 per annum in the purchase, for the Crown, of privately owned lands throughout the State, for subdivision into suitable allotments according to the class of the land, and for disposal by the Board to eligible applicants, as stated hereafter. Lands well adapted for settlement are thus made available in those portions of the State, in which railways, water supply and markets are provided and in which roads and other facilities are good. The areas purchased comprise ordinary farming lands, in a more or less improved condition, and lands in irrigated districts with plentiful supplies of water for irrigation.

Every application for a Closer Settlement allotment must be accompanied by the registration fee of 5s., a lease fee of £1, and a deposit (equal to 3 per cent. of the capital value of the land) which is deducted from the purchase money. The applicant is required to give evidence of suitability and fitness, &c., to occupy the land. If successful, a permit giving immediate possession is issued (followed by a lease as soon as practicable), and no further payment is required for six months. The deposit, less the 5s. registration fee, is at once returned to any unsuccessful applicant. Only one allotment of the maximum value can be granted to any one person and the principle of residence is a permanent condition in the title.

In addition to the provisions for the purchase of large estates for subdivision, the Closer Settlement Acts provide that any one or more persons, who are eligible to acquire a farm allotment under the Closer Settlement Acts, may enter into a provisional agreement with the owner of a block of private land for the purchase thereof, and acquire it through the Lands Purchase and Management Board. The value of the land must not exceed the maximum allowed under the Act unless two or more eligible persons agree to purchase it. Agreements, with full details, and an application, on the proper forms, must be filled in and lodged with the Board, together with a valuation fee of £4, when an inspection and valuation of the property will be made. The fee may be returned if, after a preliminary inspection, the Board does not approve of the application. Should the Board decide to acquire the land, the purchaser is required to deposit an amount not exceeding four half-yearly instalments, and is otherwise subject to all the provisions of the Closer Settlement Acts with regard to payments, permanent residence, improvements, &c.

Repurchased lands are disposed of as farm allotments, agricultural labourers' allotments, and workmen's home allotments under conditional purchase lease, the terms of which are briefly stated herein, but are more particularly described in each title as issued.

Conditional purchase leases are granted to successful applicants under the Closer Settlement Acts, and are for such a term not exceeding $31\frac{1}{2}$ years as may be agreed upon between the lessee and the Board. The purchase money is payable by 63 or a less number of half-yearly instalments. The deposit lodged with the application is credited as part of the principal, and the balance bears interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Each instalment includes interest upon the balance of purchase money remaining unpaid, and is thus 3 per cent. half-yearly (6 per cent. per annum) of the capital value of the allotment (less the amount of the deposit). Payments in advance may be made at any time, at the option of the lessee, and a proportionate reduction of interest secured thereby.

In special cases, when a lessee is unable to meet the instalments of purchase money as they fall due, the Board has power to suspend such payments up to an amount not exceeding 60 per cent. of the value of the improvements effected by the lessee. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum is charged on the amount in arrears, or on any instalments which may have been suspended.

The lessee must reside on the allotment. Personal residence by the lessee's wife, or child over 18 years of age, or parent dependent for support, may, with the approval of the Board, be considered personal residence by the lessee. A farm lessee cannot transfer, assign, mortgage, or sublet the whole or any part of his allotment within the first six years of the lease. The Crown grant may be issued to the lessee at the end of any half-year after the first twelve years have expired, on payment of the balance of purchase money, and the residence condition may be fulfilled by any one approved by the Governor in Council.

Lands for farm allotments are subdivided into suitable areas not exceeding in value a maximum amount of £2,500; and no lease thereof can issue to a person who at the date of application is directly or indirectly the owner of any other land in Victoria (township land excepted) which, together with the allotment applied for, exceeds such value. Improvements of a permanent and substantial character must be effected by the lessee of a farm allotment to the value of at least two instalments of the purchase money before the end of the first year from the date of the lease, 10 per cent. of the purchase money before the end of the third year, and a further 10 per cent. before the end of the sixth year. Improvements must thus be made to the value of at least 20 per cent. of the total purchase money payable for the allotment; and if they are made in excess of requirements during either of the two earlier periods mentioned the excess is set off against the expenditure necessary by the end of the sixth year.

Agricultural labourers' allotments.

Agricultural labourers' allotments are made available in the vicinity of larger holdings, with the object of providing workmen for the farmer, and of providing small areas for agricultural labourers who in their spare time may work the allotments with the aid of their families. Lands for agricultural labourers' allotments are subdivided into suitable areas not exceeding in value a maximum amount of £350, and no lease thereof can be granted to any person who, at the date of application, is directly or indirectly the owner of any other land in Victoria which, together with the allotment applied for, exceeds such value. Improvements required to be effected by the lessee of an agricultural labourer's allotment are the erection of a substantial dwelling-house of the value of at least £30 within one year from the date of the lease; and the enclosure of the allotment with a substantial fence within two years from the date of the lease. A lessee who has complied with conditions may, at any time, with the Board's consent, transfer, sublet, or mortgage his lease.

Workmen's home allotments.

Workmen's home allotments are made available near centres of population, and, being of fair size comparatively and away from congested areas, provide open surroundings. Only one residence or place of business is permitted to be erected on each allotment. Lands for workmen's home allotments are subdivided into suitable areas not exceeding in value a maximum amount of £250, and no lease thereof can be granted except to a person (a) who is engaged in some form of manual, clerical, or other work for hire or reward, and whose salary is not more than £220 per annum; (b) who at the date of application is not the owner (either directly or indirectly) of any other land in Victoria which exceeds in area one-eighth of an acre if township or suburban, or 50 acres if country land; and (c) whose real and personal estate does not exceed £350. Improvements required to be effected by the lessee of a workman's home allotment are as follows:—The allotment must be fenced, and a substantial dwelling house of the value of at least £50 erected thereon within one year from the date of the lease, and additional improvements of a value of at least £25 made within two years from the date of the lease. A lessee who has complied with conditions may at any time transfer, mortgage, or sublet his allotment, subject to the Board's approval.

Advances to settlers.

The Closer Settlement Acts provide for advances by the Lands Purchase and Management Board to settlers who are—

- (a) Lessees under the *Closer Settlement Act 1904*, &c.
- (b) Licensees of an agricultural or grazing allotment under the *Land Act 1901*.
- (c) Licensees under section 103 of the *Land Act 1901* or corresponding sections of any repealed Act.
- (d) Conditional purchase lessees under the *Land Act 1901*; or

(e) Conditional purchase lessees under the *Murray Settlements Act* 1907.

(f) Selection purchase lessees under the *Land Act* 1911.

(g) Perpetual lessees under the *Land Act* 1901.

Advances of not more than £500, and not exceeding 60 per cent. of the value of improvements effected on the land, may be made during the first six years of the lease for the following purposes :—

1. The erection of dwelling-houses or outbuildings, or the effecting of other improvements.
2. Carrying on farming, grazing, agricultural and horticultural pursuits.

After six years the lessee or grantee may obtain an advance up to £1,000 on a 60 per cent. basis of the value of his improvements and the purchase money paid for the land. The amounts allowed by the Board to lessees under the Closer Settlement Acts towards the cost of erecting dwelling-houses and outbuildings are made on the following bases :—

For a farm allotment.—An amount not exceeding 10 per cent. of the value of the land ; but, where the land is valued at less than £500, a maximum not exceeding £50.

For an agricultural labourer's allotment.—An amount not exceeding £50.

For a workman's home allotment.—An amount not exceeding £50 where the lessee is in intermittent employment, but where in permanent employment the advance may be £150. (In special areas within the Metropolitan district the Board has power to advance up to £250.)

Advances are repayable by equal half-yearly instalments, extending over a period fixed by the Board not exceeding twenty years, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum ; but may be repaid at any time in whole or in part under a duly proportionate rebate of interest.

**Wire netting
advances.**

Advances of wire netting may also be made under the Closer Settlement Acts to owners of land—

- (a) if such land is held as above mentioned ; or,
- (b) if such land immediately adjoins any unoccupied Crown land or is not included in any municipality.

The wire netting supplied is No. 17 gauge, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. mesh, 42 inches wide, weighs 28 cwt. to the mile, and is supplied in rolls of not less than 100 yards. Each advance is limited to a quantity sufficient for 6 miles of vermin-proof fencing, and the price of the wire netting is deemed to be the amount of the advance, which is repayable by a cash payment, or on terms over a period not exceeding ten years with interest at 4 per cent. per annum. No advance is to exceed 60 per cent. of the total value of the improvements on the land, and the maximum amount (inclusive of all other loans and advances, if any) must not exceed £500.

Estates
purchased.

The following is a complete statement of all estates acquired by the Closer Settlement Board for the purpose of closer settlement at 30th June, 1914, 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, 1914.

Estates.	Area.*	Purchase Money including Discount.	Price Paid Per Acre.	No. of Lessees.			Area Vacant and Available.
				Farm Allotments.	Workmen's Homes Allotments.	Agricultural Labourers' Allotments.	
	acres.	£	£ s. d.				acres.
Dry Areas—							
Wando Vale ..	10,446	63,985	6 2 6	66	..	1	..
Walmer ..	13,769	44,751	3 5 0	42	..	2	..
Whitfield ..	4,247	36,096	8 10 0	35	..	2	228
Brunswick ..	91	2,793	29 0 0	..	55	..	1
Eurack ..	5,109	53,640	10 10 0	46	..	..	..
Footscray ..	31	2,486	80 0 0	..	86	..	..
Dal Campbell ..	45	2,358	47 8 0	..	63	..	..
Springvale ..	3,396	25,895	7 12 6	21	..	..	..
Memisic ..	10,028	57,159	5 14 0	43	..	..	..
Richmond Vale ..	1,851	11,000	8 11 6	11	..	1	255
Overnewton ..	11,336	71,492	6 4 6	63	..	5	..
Wyuna ..	23,016	120,876	5 5 0	116	..	13	406
Restdown ..	17,894	60,391	3 7 6	53	..	..	..
Strathkellar ..	10,227	74,150	7 5 0	55	..	6	200
Bona Vista ..	2,060	28,832	14 0 0	19	..	9	663
Cadman's ..	18	844	50 0 0	..	42	..	..
Lara ..	8,329	45,825	5 10 0	33	..	7	..
Tandarra ..	4,558	21,083	4 12 6	18	..	..	..
Exford ..	8,054	64,039	8 0 0	47	..	6	206
Colbinabbin ..	19,164	110,198	5 17 6	85	..	..	..
Pirron Yaloak ..	1,058	23,796	22 7 6	12	..	..	241
Numurkah ..	2,360	18,901	8 0 0	11	..	3	..
Allambee ..	5,023	31,779	6 6 4	14	..	..	2,816
Pender's Grove ..	233	23,327	100 0 0	..	242	..	5
Phoenix ..	23	968	40 0 0	..	47	..	..
Keayang ..	1,494	14,966	10 0 0	7	..	..	685
Werneth ..	6,588	31,043	4 15 0	21	..	..	..
Staughton Vale ..	9,857	66,466	6 15 0	46	..	..	..
Glenhuntly ..	74	7,040	94 0 0	..	158	..	..
The Heart ..	3,793	56,322	14 12 2	43	..	1	..
Mooralla ..	17,199	60,197	3 10 0	24	..	..	2,303
Maribyrnong ..	1,112	10,842	9 15 0	11	..	..	..
Kenilworth ..	18,440	55,321	3 0 0	23	..	14	2,699
Doogalook ..	4,640	29,002	6 5 0	17	..	..	..
Werribee ..	14,972	154,165	13 0 0	21	..	..	4,842
Konongwootong ..	10,181	104,363	10 3 0	61	..	20	13
Cornelia Creek ..	29,567	121,034	4 15 0	66	..	1	2,166
Koyuga ..	789	3,914	.. ..	2	..	..	..
Meadowbank ..	313	9,085	29 0 0	5	..	..	..
Oaklands ..	8,069	26,309	3 5 0	6	..	..	4,129
Hurstwood ..	6,493	31,311	4 15 0	14	..	..	..
Eumeralla ..	10,034	57,570	5 13 7	22	..	6	4,121
Morven ..	8,029	39,533	4 17 6	19	..	..	1,210
Mt. Widderin ..	8,300	48,634	5 15 6	19	..	..	1,411
Tooronga ..	101	17,675	178 4 4	..	211	..	..
Nerrin Nerrin ..	6,806	58,475	8 10 0	11	..	4	3,177
Bellarine ..	204	5,457	26 15 0	4	..	..	88
Daylesford ..	70	2,957	42 5 2	..	..	14	8

* The area given is that to the nearest acre, and in some cases includes Crown lands transferred to the Board without purchases.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT ESTATES AT 30TH JUNE, 1914—continued.

Estates.	Area.*	Purchase Money including Discount.	Price Paid Per Acre.	No. of Lessees.			
				Farm Allotments.	Workmen's Homes Allotments.	Agricultural Labourers' Allotments.	Area Vacant and Available.
	acres.	£	£ s. d.				acres.
Dry Areas—continued.							
Mordialloc ..	480	7,850	17 1 6	..	..	36	34
Thomastown ..	581	11,230	19 5 6	29	..	1	16
Wangaratta ..	796	9,660	12 3 4	18	..	4	321
Warragul ..	98	2,060	21 0 0	2	..	6	..
Belmont ..	113	3,161	28 0 0	..	..	17	..
Highton ..	425	11,032	26 0 0	10	..	..	220
Deepdene ..	2,985	35,742	12 0 0	17	..	..	..
Glenaladale ..	2,109	28,787	13 10 0	17	..	..	..
Cremona ..	1,292	20,140	Various	7	..	1	513
Boisdale ..	2,521	72,174	Various	33	..	..	819
Pannoo ..	15,102	98,455	Various	41	..	1	1,577
Marathon and Willow Grove ..	14,783	58,752	Various	25	..	..	2,355
Dunrobin ..	18,814	119,779	6 6 0	48	..	28	36
Kilmany ..	8,746	106,080	12 0 0	57	..	..	1,809
Westmere ..	934	9,418	10 0 0	..	..	..	..
Waubra ..	47	1,042	22 10 0	..	14	..	..
Nathalia ..	30	362	12 0 0	..	..	5	..
Moyhu ..	2,422	19,581	8 0 0	12	..	..	525
†Coudah ..	157	1,725	10 19 8	..	..	..	..
‡Mackey ..	1,078	20,626	19 2 10	..	..	..	..
Ascot Park ..	488	3,671	Various	3	..	..	..
Nannella ..	738	7,767	Various	3	..	16	..
Cohuna ..	223	2,215	Various	1	..	..	106
Bamawm ..	162	1,391	8 12 0	..	..	..	162
Crown Lands ..	2,902	20,013	Various	11	80	29	..
Sec. 6-11—Purchases ..	49,389	321,325	Various	224	..	49	2,228
Acquired, but not available ..	1,422	18,901	..	..	..	..	..
Irrigable Areas—							
Nannella ..	8,565	78,654	Various	68	..	20	1,651
Bamawm ..	13,365	122,944	Various	143	..	18	1,589
Shepparton ..	9,086	133,670	Various	157	..	77	500
Swan Hill ..	5,409	63,187	Various	58	..	1	1,283
Cohuna ..	11,531	114,856	Various	90	..	10	2,873
Tongala ..	15,228	172,395	Various	145	..	45	3,436
Kyabram ..	993	13,437	13 10 0	12	..	9	406
Koondrook ..	769	5,055	6 0 0	2	..	..	475
Werribee ..	6,977	132,775	..	53	..	22	3,345
Koyuga ..	4,173	36,228	..	34	..	12	617
Echuca ..	2,753	24,845	Various	13	..	..	894
Dingee ..	472	4,160	Various	4	..	10	125
Cornelia Creek ..	2,507	16,501	..	13	..	..	240
Landerdale ..	242	3,086	12 15 0	..	..	..	..
Stanhope ..	716	7,160	10 0 0	..	..	..	..
Bonshaw ..	482	4,820	10 0 0	..	..	..	..
Acquired, but not available ..	26,111	267,191	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	567,687	4,222,248	..	2,579	998	535	60,028

* The area given is that to the nearest acre, and in some cases includes Crown lands transferred to the Board without purchase.

† Disposed of to the Crown Lands Department.

‡ Disposed of for public purposes.

On 30th June, 1914, the Board had 104 properties, with a total area of 567,687, acres of which 60,028 acres were available for allotment, and 27,533 acres had not at that date been made available for occupation. Portions of four estates amounting in the aggregate to 1,928 acres were sold by public competition without any restrictions, and are not under conditional purchase lease.

The extent of the settlement effected by the Board at 30th June in each of the years 1910 to 1914, is summarized in the next statement.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT HOLDINGS 1910-1914.

	At 30th June.				
	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
In occupation—					
Number of Holdings...	1,880	2,708	3,354	3,906	4,112
Area ... acres	235,938	312,794	407,206	438,321	449,791
Resident Population ...	6,360	10,000	13,400	16,000	16,800
Area unallotted ... acres	9,302	54,214	71,367	64,550	60,028

The sum of £1,213,593 had been repaid to the Closer Settlement Fund up to 30th June, 1914. Of this amount £669,833 has been transferred to revenue to meet interest due to stockholders, and £454,543 has been utilized for redemption and cancellation of stock and for capital and working expenditure, the balance to the credit of the fund on 30th June, 1914, being £89,217. The balance of unredeemed stock is now £4,597,195, on which the interest payable amounts to £162,095 per annum. Up to the 30th June, 1914, 4,924 applications for advances aggregating £557,363 had been approved, and that amount was advanced to effect improvements, or upon improvements actually effected by the lessees.

Under the *Closer Settlement Act 1909* (No. 2) the administration of the *Small Improved Holdings Act 1906* was placed in the hands of the Closer Settlement Board, subject to the Minister. The particulars of estates dealt with under the latter Act are shown in the table on page 645, relating to closer settlement estates at 30th June, 1914.

WATERWORKS.

Victorian Waterworks. Victorian Waterworks are all controlled by official bodies, either State or local, and the following table summarizes those waterworks on which the Government has expended or advanced moneys. It is practically a summary of all waterworks in the State, although there are minor works constructed by municipalities out of municipal funds.

WATERWORKS—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND ADVANCES BY STATE TO 30TH JUNE, 1913.

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	1,205,855
Broken River Works	Stock and Domestic	...	14,853
		Acre feet.	
Goulburn-Waranga	Irrigation, &c.	218,090	1,328,986
North-west (Kerang) Lakes	Stock and Domestic	91,830	9,587
Kow Swamp Works	Irrigation, &c.	40,860	185,927
Loddon River Works	" "	14,000	167,315
		Cubic feet.	
Lake Lonsdale Reservoir ...	Stock and Domestic	1,981,000,000	49,054
Lower Wimmera Compensation Works	" "	125,000,000	8,558
Long Lake Pumping Works	" "	160,000,000	27,346
Pyke's Creek and Werribee Scheme	Irrigation, &c.	14,850	93,407
Irrigation and Water Supply Districts (18) ... ..	" " ... ..	...	1,405,243
Waterworks Districts (9) ...	Stock and Domestic	...	877,925
First Mildura Irrigation and Water Supply Trust	Irrigation ... ..	...	82,511
		Gallons.	
Waterworks Trusts (89)	Stock and Domestic	1,099,387,500	1,120,806
Municipal Corporations (28)...	" "	1,718,189,000	695,139
Abolished Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts (8)	Irrigation ... ..	...	31,953
Miscellaneous Expenditure ...	... ..	...	141,527
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	Domestic	6,601,300,000	4,463,657
Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust	"	1,468,157,000	547,185
Total ... ..	... ..	...	12,456,834

Of the expenditure given in the case of the Melbourne waterworks, £3,189,934 represents money borrowed by the State, £1,501,271 of which has been redeemed—£800,000 out of consolidated revenue, and £701,271 by payments from the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, to which body the waterworks were transferred in 1891. Of the balance, £1,559,786 represents the loan liability to the State of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works on 30th June, 1913, £128,877 having been paid into the Treasury in connexion with the redemption of a loan due in October, 1913. Further particulars relating to this Board will be found on page 294, Part V., of this work.

The Geelong Waterworks were sold by the Government to the Geelong Municipal Waterworks Trust on 25th January, 1908, for £265,000, in addition to which amount the expenditure shown in the

above table includes the outstanding State loan liability on account of the works, viz., £190,082, and the capital expenditure by the Trust since acquiring the works, viz., £92,103.

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 Debt, 30th June, 1913.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
State Works	3,090,888	..	2,798*	..	..	3,090,888
Irrigation and Water Supply Districts (18)	1,389,838	..	15,406	575,152	11,896	802,790
First Mildura Irrigation and Water Supply Trust	82,511	..	..	..	521	81,990
Waterworks Districts (9)	831,486	..	46,439	169,927	27,879	633,680
Waterworks Trusts (89)	1,076,520	6,871	37,414	130,989	85,807	866,595
Geelong Water Supply Works	455,082	..	..	..	265,000	190,082
Municipal Corporations (19)	641,617	43,633	..	165,870	103,701	415,679
(9)	9,543	346	..	..	9,889	..
Melbourne and Metropolitan Waterworks System	3,189,934	..	..	..	1,630,148	1,559,786
Abolished Trusts (8)	31,710	..	243	31,680	30	..
Miscellaneous	141,527	..	..	..	..	141,527
Total	10,940,656	50,850	102,300	1,073,618	2,134,871	7,783,017

* Originally grants to Waterworks Trusts, the works on which spent having been taken over by the State.

In addition to the capital written off, as shown above, arrears of interest amounting to £579,786 have also been written off certain liabilities to the State, viz., £342,773 from the liabilities of what were originally Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts, £85,556 from the liabilities of Waterworks Trusts, and £151,457 from the liabilities of Municipal Corporations. Thus the amount actually written off the liabilities of the Trusts (Irrigation and Waterworks) and Corporations is £1,653,404. Interest outstanding at 30th June, 1913, amounted to £33,999, viz., £13,304 against the First Mildura Trust, £12,461 against Waterworks Trusts, and £8,234 against Municipal Corporations.

IRRIGATION.

Prior to 1905 the management of irrigation in Victoria was in the hands of various Irrigation Trusts, which were financed by the State. These Trusts drifted into financial difficulties and the State was compelled to assume control.

In the year mentioned, by the authority of Parliament, the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission was constituted and intrusted with the management of all irrigation works, except those controlled by the first Mildura Trust. This authority is embodied in the Water Acts of 1905 and 1909, of which an epitome has been given in previous

Progress of
Irrigation.

issues of this work. The chief difficulties under which the Irrigation Trusts laboured were sparse settlement, and the absence of powers to make compulsory charges on the properties commanded by the irrigation channels. Since the assumption of control by the Commission, a policy of closer settlement on the lands served by the irrigation channels has been inaugurated and vigorously pushed on, and a system of compulsory rating enforced, together with the allotment of water as a right to properties in channelled areas.

An illustration of the influence of closer settlement and the allotment of water rights in extending irrigation is contained in the following table, showing the progress made since 1909, the year in which these two factors were first put into operation.

PROGRESS OF IRRIGATION IN CLOSER SETTLEMENT AREAS.

District.	Area Irrigated.		Increase.
	1909-10.	1912-13.	
	acres.	acres.	acres.
Shepparton .. .. .	..	4,346	4,346
Rodney	32,356	38,611	6,255
Tongala	2,270	4,955	2,685
Rochester	500	7,769	7,269
Dingee .. .. .	..	92	92
Bacchus Marsh	31	1,858	1,827
Cohuna	19,825	26,884	7,059
Tragowel Plains	20,000	38,103	18,103
Koondrook	5,029	14,405	9,376
Merbein	202	4,993	4,791
Nyah	569	1,569	1,000
Swan Hill	5,410	7,647	2,237
Total	86,192	151,232	65,040

The progress of settlement in irrigated areas since its commencement in 1909 is shown by the subjoined table :—

CLOSER SETTLEMENT IN IRRIGATED AREAS.

Settlement.	Lands purchased and subdivided by the State.		Subdivided into—		No. of families thereon when purchased.	No. of Closer Settlement Blocks occupied.
	Total Area.	No. of Properties.	No. of Closer Settlement Blocks.	Average Area.		
	acres.			acres.		
Shepparton No. 1	3,200	7	104	29	6	102
Shepparton No. 2	6,000	14	144	38	13	111
Kyabram	1,000	1	35	27	3	16
Tongala	15,200	31	240	61	30	182
Bamawm	13,400	28	178	71	21	146
Nanneella	8,600	16	106	78	6	81
Cornelia Creek (including Koyuga)	6,700	1	75	86	..	64

CLOSER SETTLEMENT IN IRRIGATED AREAS—*continued.*

Settlement.	Lands purchased and subdivided by the State.		Subdivided into—		No. of families thereon when purchased.	No. of Closer Settlement Blocks occupied.
	Total Area.	No. of Properties.	No. of Closer Settlement Blocks.	Average Area.		
	Acres.			Acres.		
Cohuna	11,500	27	131	84	8	101
Swan Hill	5,400	18	84	63	10	60
Werribee	6,200	1	152	40	6	40
Nyah .. ..	..	1	100	29	..	71
Merbein	Crown Lands		186	32	..	182
Total .. ..	..	145	1,535	..	103	1,156

This statement shows that the settlements therein specified were supporting eleven times as many families in 1913 as there were on the same areas four years previously. In addition to this, the improvements in cultivation rendered possible by irrigation must be taken into consideration. As examples of such improvements, it may be stated that over 1,000 acres have been planted with orchards, and over 2,000 acres seeded to lucerne in the Shepparton District during a period of three years, while at Bamawm there are now 700 acres of orchard and 6,000 acres of lucerne, where in 1910 there was not an acre of either.

Extension of the irrigable area. The construction work undertaken by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission during 1912-13 was mainly directed towards bringing the surplus water of existing works into use. In the Shepparton District channels to supply 6,000 acres have been completed, and works to supply 9,000 acres are nearing completion. As a result, the area in this district to which water has been allotted has been more than quadrupled, and it will be further increased without the construction of additional works. By the building of a 20-mile canal, starting from the Waranga Main Channel, and reaching to within 2 miles of Echuca, 3,000 acres of State land, and a larger area of privately-owned land, 'exceptionally suited to intense culture, will be watered. The construction of this canal will make the irrigated area continuous from Echuca to the Main Western Channel, and will bring into cultivation a large extent of virgin fertile soil hitherto used almost entirely for grazing. In the Dingee District channels have been built to supply about 5,000 acres. In the Koon-drook District about 3,000 acres have been purchased, and subdivided into small holdings, and in the Rodney District 6,000 acres have been privately subdivided into small allotments. In order to supply these new allotments with water, it has been necessary to build a considerable mileage of distributary channels, and construct a large number of outlets for measuring water. In the Werribee District 5,000 acres have been subdivided, and the channels to irrigate the land built; also water has been supplied to the occupied allotments.

The attached statement contains a list of closer settlement areas which have been transferred to or purchased by the Commission for subdivision and settlement.

IRRIGABLE ESTATES UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE COMMISSION.

	Acrea.
Bamawm	16,600
Nanneella	8,600
Cornelia Creek	2,500
Koyuga	4,200
Tongala	15,200
Kyabram	3,100
Cohuna	11,500
Swan Hill	6,900
Shepparton No. 1	3,200
Shepparton No. 2	6,000
Werribee	8,200
Koondrook	3,400
Dingee	500
Stanhope	20,900
Total	110,800

Of the areas shown, about 60,000 acres are already settled, a further 17,000 acres of the subdivided area are available for settlement, and about 30,000 acres are being surveyed, channelled, and made ready. The lands now available for settlement include 100 allotments, with an area of less than 20 acres each, and 240 allotments, each of which has an area of 20 acres or over. The terms upon which these allotments may be acquired are explained under the heading of Closer Settlement on page 641.

In the succeeding table the total extent of irrigation in the State is summarized for each of the last five years, the area of the principal crops watered being shown in the tabulation:—

IRRIGATION.—AREAS OF CROPS WATERED.

Crops.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Cereals	23,715	37,905	52,002	64,110	74,927
Lucerne	24,124	25,432	37,475	44,470	55,535
Sorghum and other annual fodder crops	8,094	9,527	12,952	16,898	21,374
Pastures	50,541	49,693	84,858	76,704	110,193
Vineyards, orchards, and gardens ..	17,524	17,606	21,069	22,267	26,489
Fallows	4,988	1,854	6,319	4,600	8,536
Miscellaneous ..	785	840	658	1,934	2,233
	129,771	142,857	215,333	230,983	299,287
Details not available (private diversions)..	8,000	11,000	14,500	19,000	18,000
Total	137,771	153,857	229,833	249,983	317,287

The extent of irrigated culture in 1913-14 represents an increase of 67,304 acres on the area irrigated in 1912-13. The proportions of the different crops in 1913-14 to the total area of the detailed crops (299,287 acres) were as follows, viz. :—Cereals, 25 per cent. ; lucerne, 18 per cent. ; vineyards, orchards, and gardens, 9 per cent. ; sorghum and other animal fodder crops, 7 per cent. ; pastures, 37 per cent. ; fallows, 3 per cent. ; and miscellaneous, 1 per cent.

The Mildura Irrigation Settlement, on the Murray River, was established in 1887, under the management of the Chaffey Brothers Limited, and in 1895 was vested in the First Mildura Irrigation Trust. Water is obtained by pumping from the river. The following particulars are an indication of the prosperity of the settlement :—

POPULATION OF MILDURA SHIRE, 1891 TO 1913.

1891	April (Census)	...	2,321	1911	April (Census)	...	6,119
1896	September ...	...	2,000	1913	December ...	...	6,300
1901	March (Census)	...	3,325				

The receipts and payments of the Mildura Irrigation Trust during the year ended 30th June, 1913, were as follows :—

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS OF FIRST MILDURA IRRIGATION TRUST, 1912-13.

Receipts.		£	Payments.		£
Horticultural Rates	..	18,918	Wages, Salaries, &c.	..	5,073
Town Rates (arrears)	..	322	Firewood .. ..	..	10,694
Special Waterings, &c.	..	3,411	Interest and Sinking Fund ..	..	3,764
Miscellaneous ..	..	8,044	Repairs, Renewals, and Depreciation .. ..	..	5,370
			Miscellaneous .. ..	..	7,972
Total .. ..	..	30,695	Total .. ..	..	32,873

The area of land under cultivation in the settlement was 11,900 acres in April, 1909 ; 12,189 acres in April, 1910 ; 12,209 acres in April, 1912 ; and 12,307 acres in September, 1913. The extent of watering done represented 36,909 water acres in 1908-9, 35,475 acres in 1909-10, 40,860 acres in 1911-12, and 36,553 acres in 1912-13.

In the following statement, the principal kinds of fruit, &c., grown are tabulated :—

ACREAGE UNDER CULTIVATION AT MILDURA, SEPTEMBER, 1913.

Vines.				Citrus.		Other Fruit Trees.				Miscellaneous.				Total.
Gordos.	Sultanas.	Currants.	Wine.	Oranges.	Lemons.	Apricots.	Peaches.	Figs.	Unenumerated.	Lucerne.	Crop.	House-garden.	Vacant.	
1,399	4,330	1,882	55	617	200	350	195	48	407	481	615	270	958	12,307

The control of all State waterworks is vested in the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. Such works and their capital debit at 30th June, 1914, are set forth in the following statement:—

WATERWORKS UNDER CONTROL OF STATE RIVERS AND WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION.

						Capital Debit at 30th June, 1914.
(a) <i>Free Head-works.</i>						
						£
Broken River Works .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	14,853
Goulburn River Works .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	734,258
Kerang North-west Lakes Works .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	9,587
Kow Swamp Works .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	187,081
Lake Lonsdale Reservoir .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	49,054
Loddon River Works .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	167,360
Long Lake Pumping Works .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	27,346
Lower Wimmera Compensation Works .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	8,558
Total—Free Head-works						1,198,097

	Total Capital Expenditure.	Capital Written off by Acts 1625 and 1651.	Redem- tion paid to Treasury.	Capital Debit at 30th June, 1914.	
(b) <i>Waterworks Districts.</i>					
	£	£	£	£	
Birchip	186,601	700	1,885	184,016	
Sea Lake					
Tyrrell					
Wycheproof					
Coliban	1,212,774	..	..	1,212,774	
Karkaroc	75,453	..	1,943	73,510	
Kerang North-west Lakes (free head-works excluded)	1,667	..	..	1,667	
Long Lake (free head-works excluded)	40,814	..	421	40,393	
Tyntynder	28,442	..	..	28,442	
Walpeup East	2,988	..	..	2,988	
Walpeup West	1,511	..	..	1,511	
Western Wimmera	245,003	132,835	13,316	98,852	
Wimmera United	179,519	36,392	11,064	132,063	
Wonthaggi	62,279	..	1,000	61,279	
Wimmera Main Channels	69,596	..	..	69,596	
Total	2,106,647	169,927	29,629	1,907,091	1,907,091

Total Capital Expenditure.	Capital Written off by Acts 1625 and 1651.	Redemp- tion paid to Treasury.	Capital Debit at 30th June, 1914.	
£	£	£	£	
186,601	700	1,885	184,016	
1,212,774	..	..	1,212,774	
75,453	..	1,943	73,510	
1,667	..	..	1,667	
40,814	..	421	40,393	
28,442	..	..	28,442	
2,988	..	..	2,988	
1,511	..	..	1,511	
245,003	132,835	13,316	98,852	
179,519	36,392	11,064	132,063	
62,279	..	1,000	61,279	
69,596	..	..	69,596	
2,106,647	169,927	29,629	1,907,091	1,907,091

**WATERWORKS UNDER CONTROL OF STATE RIVERS AND WATER SUPPLY
COMMISSION—continued.**

<i>(c) Irrigation and Water Supply Districts.</i>		Total Capital Expenditure.	Capital Written off by Acts 1625 and 1651.	Redemption paid to Treasury.	Capital Debit at 30th June, 1914.	Capital Debit at 30th June, 1914.
		£	£	£	£	£
Bacchus Marsh .. ..	..	49,207	8,906	493	39,808	
Boort .. ..	..	54,546	35,259	394	18,893	
Campaspe .. ..	..	62,113	52,685	305	9,123	
Cohuna .. ..	..	116,018	49,197	371	66,450	
Deakin .. ..	..	93,639	34,748	2,144	56,747	
Dingee .. ..	..	10,242	..	..	10,242	
Dry Lake .. ..	..	1,704	686	299	719	
Gannawarra .. ..	..	41,834	13,733	75	28,026	
Gannawarra West .. ..	..	34,997	19,446	105	15,446	
Kerang .. ..	..	75,111	35,338	710	39,063	
Koondrook .. ..	..	106,570	30,872	1,475	74,223	
Merbein.. ..	..	51,445	..	..	51,445	
Nyah .. ..	..	21,804	..	..	21,804	
Rocheester .. ..	..	96,572	..	..	96,572	
Rodney .. ..	..	348,049	149,949	5,706	192,394	
Shepparton .. ..	..	41,309	..	..	41,309	
Swan Hill .. ..	..	51,389	19,799	306	31,284	
Tongala .. ..	..	57,165	..	..	57,165	
Tragowel Plains .. ..	..	178,914	124,534	444	53,936	
Total .. ..	..	1,492,628	575,152	12,827	904,649	904,649
<i>(d) Main Supply Works (to be apportioned to Irrigation and Water Supply Districts benefited).</i>						
1. Goulburn Main Channels—						
East Goulburn .. ..	..	..	..	..	129,389	
Waranga Reservoir to Campaspe .. ..	..	..	..	..	241,029	
Campaspe to Serpentine Main Distributary Channels .. ..	..	..	..	..	192,381	
	..	..	..	..	13,591	576,390
2. Pyke's Creek and Werribee Scheme .. ..	..	..	..	..	113,247	113,247
<i>(e) Waterworks Trusts Districts.*</i>						
Avoca Waterworks Trust ..	..	15,028	2,494	750	11,784	
Carrum Waterworks Trust ..	..	25,732	7,732	1,481	16,519	
Loddon United Waterworks Trust .. ..	..	21,234	1,717	1,715	17,802	
Grand Total .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	4,609,474

*In consequence of the undermentioned Trusts having made default in the payment of interest on loans, their districts have been temporarily placed under the Commission's control.

The receipts and disbursements of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission during the year ended 30th June, 1914, were as follows :—

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1913-14.

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	39,066	12,497	907	11,590	27,476	..
Goulburn	239	3,782	..	3,782	..	3,543
Loddon River	7	282	..	282	..	275
Kow Swamp	415	1,763	..	1,763	..	1,348
Broken River	7	266	..	266	..	259
North-West Lakes	360	378	..	378	..	18
Lake Lonsdale	7	515	..	515	..	508
Lower Wimmera .. ..	..	75	..	75	..	75
Irrigation Districts	88,351	44,244	1,267	42,977	45,374	..
Waterworks Districts	59,710	29,602	408	29,194	30,516	..
Licences, Diversions, Pumping, &c.	6,695	2,508	..	2,508	4,187	..
	194,857	95,912	2,582	93,330	101,527	..
<i>Not Earning Revenue.</i>						
River Gaugings, Surveys and Reports, New Projects .. ..	..	4,861	..	4,861	..	4,861
Conference Murray Waters, Scholarships .. ..	..	1,213	..	1,213	..	1,213
Waterworks Trusts— Administration .. ..	..	1,752	..	1,752	..	1,752
Boring for water and Road Clearing, Mallee, and Land Settlement .. ..	..	3,824	..	3,824	..	3,824
Loan Works .. ..	..	2,531	..	2,531	..	2,531
Total	194,857	110,093	2,582	107,511	87,346	..

NOTE.—This table does not take into consideration the question of interest, redemption, and depreciation.

The extent of Government assistance to the Waterworks Trusts which are not under the control of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, and the financial position of such Trusts are exhibited below.

WATERWORKS TRUSTS—CAPITAL INDEBTEDNESS AND INTEREST OUTSTANDING, 30TH JUNE, 1913.

Waterworks Trusts.	Cost of Works at 30th June, 1913. defrayed from—		Capital Indebtedness.				Interest Out- standing at 30th June, 1913.
	Free State Grant.	Loan Advances made by State.	In- creased by Interest Capital- ized.	Reduced by—		At 30th June, 1913.	
				Amounts Written Off.	Payments towards Redemp- tion.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Alexandra .. ..	..	3,800	..	..	239	3,561	..
Avenel .. ..	..	2,383	..	..	228	2,155	..
Avoca*	2,662	11,455	..	2,494	719	8,242	..
Avoca Township .. ..	..	9,500	..	..	..	9,500	420
Bairnsdale .. ..	..	43,508	..	23,439	932	19,137	380
Ballan .. ..	..	1,100	..	..	258	842	17
Benalla .. ..	..	15,579	..	..	3,187	12,392	..
Bet Bet Shire	1,384	5,694	..	..	1,371	4,323	..
Boort	28	1,150	..	150	73	927	..
Bright .. ..	..	2,990	..	..	365	2,625	52
Broadford .. ..	..	11,000	..	..	..	11,000	410
Carisbrook .. ..	..	8,400	..	2,400	318	5,682	142
Carrum* .. ..	..	25,733	..	7,732	1,338	16,663	..
Charlton	4,040	10,461	..	887	192	9,382	280
Cobram .. ..	..	4,500	..	..	311	4,189	84
Colac .. ..	..	43,595	..	..	383	43,212	856
Dandenong .. ..	..	24,772	..	5,128	747	18,897	293
Daylesford Borough .. ..	..	24,206	2,794	3,139	2,071	21,790	433
Donald	3,058	6,944	..	1,166	380	5,398	107
Donald Shire	1,691	4,353	..	..	1,232	3,121	..
Echuca Borough .. ..	..	13,150	..	..	1,353	11,797	347
Elmore .. ..	..	4,130	..	..	447	3,683	72
Euroa .. ..	..	21,557	..	..	1,765	19,792	347
Geelong† .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gisborne .. ..	..	4,668	..	..	972	3,696	74
Glenrowan .. ..	..	1,838	..	..	3	1,835	36
Hamilton .. ..	..	45,300	..	..	2,476	42,824	851
Healesville .. ..	..	4,661	..	..	614	4,047	..
Heathcote .. ..	..	8,480	..	..	619	7,861	156
Horsham Borough .. ..	..	30,713	..	7,712	957	22,044	..
Kara Kara Shire	1,522	9,447	..	..	576	8,871	177
Kerang	88	8,380	..	..	278	8,102	161
Kerang Shire	213	1,200	..	..	82	1,118	..
Killmore .. ..	..	14,223	..	..	2,239	11,984	..
Koroit .. ..	..	5,502	..	2,047	676	2,779	..
Korumburra .. ..	..	11,492	..	..	1,371	10,121	202
Kowree	292	2,707	..	..	404	2,303	..
Kyabram .. ..	..	2,811	..	..	171	2,640	53
Kyneton Shire .. ..	..	31,345	..	..	16,119	15,226	..
Lancefield .. ..	..	7,082	..	..	606	6,476	129
Lawloit	1,302	12,095	..	..	896	11,199	..
Leongatha .. ..	..	8,459	..	..	316	8,143	..
Lillydale .. ..	..	6,688	..	..	258	6,430	123
Loddon United*	4,122	21,334	..	1,717	1,553	18,064	..
Longwood .. ..	..	3,042	..	550	131	2,361	45

(For footnotes, see end of table.)

**WATERWORKS TRUSTS—CAPITAL INDEBTEDNESS AND INTEREST
OUTSTANDING, 30TH JUNE, 1913—continued.**

Waterworks Trusts.	Cost of Works at 30th June, 1913. defrayed from—		Capital Indebtedness.				Interest Out- standing at 30th June, 1913.
			In- creased by Interest Capital- ized.	Reduced by—		At 30th June, 1913.	
				Amounts Written Off.	Payments towards Redemption.		
	Free State Grant.	Loan Advances made by State.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Lowan Shire	1,258	11,680	..	..	863	10,817	..
Macedon .. .. .	..	2,824	..	..	248	2,576	..
Mansfield .. .. .	..	7,931	..	..	987	6,944	51
Maryborough .. .. .	..	76,257	..	9,200	4,868	62,189	..
Meoroopna .. .. .	..	3,781	..	1,400	138	2,243	..
Morwell .. .. .	..	2,994	..	..	..	2,994	20
Murchison .. .. .	..	2,800	..	..	235	2,565	..
Murtoa .. .. .	..	3,235	..	..	52	3,183	..
Nagambie .. .. .	..	3,275	..	..	426	2,849	..
Nhill	799	10,318	..	2,482	562	7,274	57
Numurkah Shire	1,278	23,694	..	1,376	3,591	18,727	372
Omoo .. .. .	..	3,982	..	..	458	3,524	70
Pyramid Hill .. .. .	..	2,137	..	..	57	2,080	41
Riddell's Creek .. .. .	..	4,050	..	497	220	3,333	66
Rochester .. .. .	..	3,075	..	..	181	2,894	56
Romsey .. .. .	..	4,700	..	..	990	3,710	..
Rushworth .. .. .	..	4,500	..	..	242	4,258	..
Rutherglen .. .. .	..	21,735	..	..	1,141	20,594	408
Seymour .. .. .	..	27,959	..	..	2,367	25,592	508
Shepparton Urban	24	19,530	..	2,416	1,996	15,118	302
Shepparton Shire	110	16,603	..	1,376	1,600	13,627	..
St. Arnaud Borough	57	45,076	4,077	15,077	1,813	32,263	1,170
Stawell Shire	545	1,370	..	250	1,120	..	436
Sunbury .. .. .	..	16,497	..	..	203	16,294	..
Swan Hill	231	5,608	..	..	260	5,348	..
Swan Hill Shire†	6,421	36,043	..	36,043	..	..	..
Tallangatta .. .. .	..	4,328	..	..	118	4,210	84
Tatura .. .. .	..	5,531	..	650	344	4,537	87
Traralgon .. .. .	..	14,746	..	..	330	14,416	288
Trentham .. .. .	..	4,998	..	..	2	4,996	180
Tungamah Shire	4,130	17,247	..	..	964	16,283	321
Upper Macedon .. .. .	..	2,290	..	..	361	1,929	..
Violet Town .. .. .	..	5,750	..	..	314	5,436	108
Wangaratta .. .. .	..	9,889	..	..	481	9,408	..
Warracknabeal	262	6,335	..	..	566	5,769	110
Warragul .. .. .	..	15,776	..	..	254	15,522	308
Warrnambool .. .. .	..	38,500	..	..	2,778	35,722	710
West Charlton .. .. .	..	2,822	..	..	85	2,737	..
Winchelsea Shire .. .. .	..	5,689	..	..	323	5,366	106
Wodonga .. .. .	..	7,722	..	..	571	7,151	..
Woodend .. .. .	..	10,563	..	..	2,345	8,218	..
Yarram .. .. .	..	2,306	..	..	82	2,224	..
Yarrowonga Urban	1,897	8,800	..	..	1,553	7,247	144
Yatchaw .. .. .	..	6,262	..	1,661	325	4,276	85
Yea .. .. .	..	3,885	..	..	167	3,718	126
Total	37,414	1,076,520	6,871	130,989	85,807	866,595	12,461

* The property of this Trust has been taken possession of by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, as provided by sections 277 and 278 of the *Water Act* 1905, section 10 of Act No. 1994, and section 36 of Act No. 2226.

† The Geelong Municipal Trust loan was not obtained from the Government.

‡ This trust was abolished under the provisions of the *Water Act* 1905.

The free State grant to Waterworks Trusts for the construction of headworks was originally £100,000, but, owing to the transfer of works, portion of the grant now appears against Irrigation districts and other State works.

The following return contains full particulars of the receipts and expenditure of the Waterworks Trusts during the year ended 31st December, 1913:—

WATERWORKS TRUSTS—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1913.

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 ..	506	10	14	530	16	240	164	26	446
Avenel ..	228	4	..	232	58	43	100	7	208
Avoca*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Avoca Township ..	598	21	8	627	31	93	607	30	761
Bairnsdale ..	1,387	225	125	1,737	567	431	891	132	2,021
Ballan ..	282	7	14	303	153	37	40	14	244
Benalla ..	1,099	673	14	1,786	437	392	583	171	1,583
Bet Bet Shire ..	416	..	1	417	5	33	308	91	437
Boort ..	326	11	24	361	173	43	44	36	296
Bright ..	273	100	7	380	60	47	123	35	265
Broadford ..	812	..	3	815	25	135	637	26	823
Carisbrook ..	345	4	15	364	14	47	261	21	343
Carrum*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Charlton ..	866	..	1	867	380	63	519	10	972
Cobram ..	452	2	4	458	145	45	203	8	401
Colac ..	2,272	413	23	2,708	748	364	1,943	21	3,076
Dandenong ..	1,319	343	4	1,666	627	82	838	13	1,560
Daylesford Borough ..	1,477	1,053	144	2,674	879	214	1,021	39	2,153
Donald ..	690	230	30	950	356	296	247	36	935
Donald Shire ..	316	..	3	319	49	38	148	24	259
Echuca Borough ..	2,290	5	127	2,422	803	723	761	64	2,351
Elmore ..	312	243	57	612	452	167	84	41	744
Euroa ..	1,024	269	10	1,303	464	142	870	26	1,502
Geelong† ..	14,298	6,118	471	20,887	3,139	1,549	13,788	350	18,826
Gisborne ..	342	..	3	345	24	149	173	6	352
Glenrowan ..	87	..	..	87	26	42	67	10	145
Hamilton ..	3,241	1,166	267	4,674	1,312	435	1,994	86	3,827
Healesville ..	387	102	24	513	222	71	190	262	745
Heathcote ..	473	194	5	582	70	87	367	7	581
Horsham Borough ..	1,970	632	88	2,690	1,457	257	1,017	38	2,769
Kara Kara Shire ..	807	..	35	842	194	42	414	2	652
Kerang ..	1,505	8	7	1,520	546	387	372	33	1,338
Kerang Shire† ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kilmore ..	530	512	5	1,047	67	230	843	13	1,153
Koroit ..	390	363	..	753	353	108	131	3	595
Korumburra ..	546	339	88	973	98	204	496	31	829
Kowree ..	299	2	6	307	48	48	167	5	268
Kyabram ..	360	95	2	457	176	183	126	..	485
Kyneton Shire ..	1,265	901	26	2,192	98	285	1,996	17	2,806
Lancefield ..	312	104	3	419	41	45	303	..	389
Lawloit ..	2,404	..	21	2,425	391	369	527	24	1,311
Leongatha ..	576	67	10	653	79	92	391	9	571
Lilydale ..	398	136	1	535	17	130	287	8	442
Loddon United* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Longwood ..	169	..	..	169	20	33	93	3	149
Lowan Shire ..	1,442	..	28	1,470	366	869	508	15	1,258

(For footnotes see end of table.)

WATERWORKS TRUSTS—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1913—*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.
Macedon ..	£ 169	£ ..	£ 1	£ 170	£ 7	£ 37	£ 120	£ 5	£ 169
Mansfield ..	478	163	7	648	160	54	327	..	541
Maryborough ..	2,851	1,033	20	3,904	960	362	2,915	..	4,237
Mooroopna ..	401	90	8	499	225	183	160	3	571
Murchison ..	280	214	16	510	125	161	125	7	418
Murtoa ..	608	272	1	881	220	218	146	14	598
Nagambie ..	360	48	1	409	232	36	133	8	409
Nhill ..	1,020	130	46	1,196	654	69	342	20	1,085
Numurkah Shire ..	115	32	..	147	37	31	44	3	115
Omoo ..	312	26	4	342	105	38	165	6	314
Pyramid Hill ..	190	17	2	209	135	25	113	29	302
Riddell's Creek ..	211	..	2	213	11	41	156	6	214
Rochester ..	724	43	10	777	338	112	123	29	602
Romsey ..	280	..	1	281	74	43	174	..	291
Rushworth ..	597	4	5	606	203	161	100	34	498
Rutherglen ..	1,527	16	58	1,601	664	127	993	7	1,791
Seymour ..	788	861	38	1,687	423	254	1,049	23	1,749
Shepparton Urban ..	1,689	192	17	1,898	1,059	132	728	57	1,976
Shepparton Shire ..	1,183	8	1	1,192	523	252	642	45	1,462
St. Arnaud Borough ..	2,043	260	105	2,408	337	205	1,432	29	2,003
Stawell Shire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sunbury ..	305	598	1	904	13	91	842	17	963
Swan Hill ..	933	..	40	973	384	331	372	2	1,089
Swan Hill Shire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tallangatta ..	414	85	6	505	136	142	195	12	485
Tatura ..	404	161	6	571	102	194	195	14	505
Traralgon ..	783	84	12	879	68	95	664	10	837
Trentham ..	260	10	1	271	88	69	202	8	367
Tungamah Shire ..	1,673	54	16	1,743	243	676	752	7	1,678
Upper Macedon ..	225	42	5	272	35	46	91	7	179
Violet Town ..	396	..	8	404	70	52	380	4	506
Wangaratta ..	1,440	274	10	1,724	613	516	442	8	1,579
Warracknabeal ..	1,113	523	104	1,740	954	181	253	2	1,390
Warragul ..	1,034	455	25	1,514	223	221	1,062	8	1,514
Warrnambool ..	3,047	537	135	3,719	777	1,645	1,678	..	4,100
West Charlton ..	257	..	6	263	50	23	127	1	201
Winchelsea Shire ..	378	..	6	384	52	54	250	..	356
Wodonga ..	444	38	42	524	67	136	336	2	541
Woodend ..	257	300	4	561	74	110	383	9	576
Yarram ..	321	55	1	377	198	20	104	5	327
Yarrawonga Urban ..	776	30	4	810	78	127	340	..	545
Yatchaw ..	384	..	1	385	9	213	200	2	424
Yea ..	407	249	13	669	158	234	259	3	654
Total ..	80,168	21,166	2,507	103,841	26,070	16,507	53,756	2,239	98,572

* The property of this trust has been taken possession of by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission.

† Year ended 30th June, 1913.

‡ This trust is inoperative.

§ This trust was abolished under the provisions of the *Water Act* 1905.

Of the waterworks controlled by Municipalities, the most important are those at Ballarat vested in the Ballarat Municipal Water Commission and having reservoirs with a storage capacity of nearly 851 million gallons. Other important reservoirs in this group are those supplying Beechworth, Clunes, and Talbot, their respective storage capacities being 191, 267, 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, 1913.

JUNE, 1913.		Capital Indebtedness.				
Local Bodies.	Cost of Works to 30th June, 1913, defrayed from Loan Advances made by State.	Increased by Interest capitalized	Reduced by—		At 30th June, 1913.	Interest out-standing at 30th June 1913.
			Amounts written off.	Payments towards Redemp-tion.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Arapiles Shire ..	3,600	..	..	1,282	2,318	..
Ararat Borough ..	49,935	..	18,266	2,399	29,270	..
Ballarat Water Com-mission ..	309,300	41,869	2,111	55,030	294,028	7,227
Beechworth Shire ..	30,426	1,256	5,958	4,614	21,110	..
Bet Bet Shire ..	1,000	..	985	15	..	..
Castle Donnington (Swan Hill) Shire ..	177	..	..	36	141	2
Chiltern Shire ..	4,500	508	508	832	3,668	..
Clunes Borough Water Commission ..	70,195	..	62,395	578	7,222	..
Creswick Borough ..	3,500	..	..	3,500	..	..
Dimboola Shire ..	358	..	..	66	292	5
Dunolly Borough ..	2,190	..	..	851	1,339	..
Inglewood Borough ..	6,131	..	..	1,702	4,429	..
Kerang Shire ..	2,544	..	..	339	2,205	33
Korong Shire ..	1,565	..	..	438	1,127	..
Ripon Shire ..	3,000	..	..	1,354	1,646	..
Stawell Borough ..	108,506	..	61,661	4,114	42,731	967
Talbot Borough ..	15,000	..	13,986	87	927	..
Tarnagulla Borough ..	800	..	..	165	635	..
Wimmera Shire ..	28,890	..	..	26,299	2,591	..
Total ..	641,617	43,633	165,870	103,701	415,679	8,234

The corporations of Echuca Borough and Ballan and Melton Shires also have waterworks, the first purchased from the State, and the other two constructed out of Shire funds.

In addition to the above, £9,889 (including £346 capitalized interest) was paid towards redemption by municipal corporations, whose liabilities to the State have been transferred to Waterworks Trusts, and £4,062 by municipalities whose works have been transferred to the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission.

The following particulars relating to artesian boring Artesian Bores. have been supplied by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission:—

ARTESIAN AND SUB-ARTESIAN BORING.

Number of Bores Sunk.		Total Depth Bored.	
State.	Private.	State.	Private.
		Feet.	Feet.
81	72	32,665	162,000

Sixty-eight of the Government bores were successful in striking fresh water at depths varying from 150 to 1,400 feet, the water rising to within 200 feet of the surface. In three cases the water rises from 4 feet to 17 feet above the surface.

METEOROLOGY.

Particulars in regard to climate and weather conditions have been furnished by the Commonwealth Meteorologist, and are given in the following tables. In the first are shown the rainfall for each of the years 1911, 1912, and 1913, and the average yearly amount of rainfall deduced from all available records to December, 1913, in each of the 26 river basins or districts constituting the State of Victoria:—

RAINFALL—YEARLY RECORDS AND AVERAGES.

Basin or District.	Rainfall.			
	During 1911.	During 1912.	During 1913.	Yearly Average to December, 1913.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Glennelg and Wannon Rivers ..	27.51	24.73	24.20	27.65
Fitzroy, Eumeralla, and Merrie Rivers ..	32.09	27.15	26.52	30.52
Hopkins River and Mt. Emu Creek ..	30.65	22.13	23.46	25.72
Mt. Elephant and Lake Corangamite ..	29.58	21.38	23.66	25.05
Cape Otway Forest ..	43.51	34.91	37.66	38.22
Moorabool and Barwon Rivers ..	28.39	22.35	26.05	25.28
Werribee and Saltwater Rivers ..	33.23	19.92	21.88	24.20
Yarra River and Dandenong Creek ..	44.65	31.47	32.33	35.54
Koo-wee-rup Swamp ..	39.88	29.55	32.38	34.97
South Gippsland ..	41.19	30.68	36.06	39.19
Latrobe and Thomson Rivers ..	43.77	32.18	38.15	36.25
Macallister and Avon Rivers ..	31.92	19.33	26.10	23.66
Mitchell River ..	36.53	22.55	26.56	28.16
Tambo and Nicholson Rivers ..	41.45	23.00	29.47	26.69
Snowy River ..	47.65	28.16	38.75	34.01
Murray River ..	21.97	20.40	18.45	20.24
Mitta Mitta and Kiewa Rivers ..	34.20	34.93	32.19	35.42
Ovens River ..	36.70	35.86	30.10	36.10
Goulburn River ..	27.67	24.60	23.57	26.00
Campaspe River ..	29.03	20.96	21.94	24.33
Loddon River ..	22.60	17.35	18.14	19.03
Avon and Richardson Rivers ..	21.42	16.24	15.95	17.32
Avoca River ..	20.45	16.42	14.53	16.45
Eastern Wimmera ..	25.61	20.26	16.45	21.70
Western Wimmera ..	18.04	18.90	16.63	19.56
Mallee ..	17.36	13.05	12.08	13.89
Weighted Averages..	28.54	21.82	22.96	24.74

The wettest districts of the State are South Gippsland and the Cape Otway Forest. The basins of the Latrobe and Thomson Rivers in Gippsland and of the Ovens in the north-east, have an average fall of over 36 inches. Those of the Yarra in the Central District and the Mitta Mitta in the north-east, have an average of over 35.

inches; and the Koo-wee-rup Swamp in Gippsland and the basin of the Snowy in East Gippsland, have an average of over 34 inches. The driest districts in the State are the Mallee and the Wimmera, in the north-west.

The actual areas of the State in square miles, subject to different degrees of rainfall, are as follows:—

DISTRIBUTION OF AVERAGE RAINFALL.

Rainfall.				Area in Square Miles.	
Under 15 inches	..	..	..	19,912	
From 15 to 20 inches	..	..	..	12,626	
From 20 to 25 inches	..	..	..	14,070	
From 25 to 30 inches	..	..	..	15,247	
From 30 to 40 inches	..	..	..	14,029	
From 40 to 50 inches	..	..	..	7,055	
From 50 to 60 inches	..	..	..	3,343	
Over 60 inches	..	..	..	1,597	

The rainfall recorded for each quarter in 1913, and the quarterly averages up to 1913 deduced from all available records are as follows:—

RAINFALL—QUARTERLY RECORDS AND AVERAGES.

Basin or District.	First Quarter.		Second Quarter.		Third Quarter.		Fourth Quarter.	
	Amount.		Amount.		Amount.		Amount.	
	Pts.	Pts.	Pts.	Pts.	Pts.	Pts.	Pts.	Pts.
Glenelg and Wannon Rivers ..	580	395	394	815	914	936	532	619
Fitzroy, Eumerella, and Merri Rivers ..	530	497	509	912	1,030	1,006	583	637
Hopkins River and Mt. Emu Creek ..	575	454	465	742	815	782	491	594
Mt. Elephant and Lake Corangamite ..	714	472	413	695	739	750	500	583
Cape Otway Forest ..	840	652	771	1,154	1,378	1,212	777	804
Moorabool and Barwon Rivers ..	829	482	545	698	727	727	504	621
Werribee and Saltwater Rivers ..	736	502	610	842	449	644	393	632
Yarra River and Dandenong Creek ..	834	707	833	985	698	938	868	924
Koo-wee-rup Swamp ..	815	680	723	977	791	970	909	870
South Gippsland ..	863	721	981	1,106	880	1,144	882	948
Latrobe and Thomson Rivers ..	903	701	932	951	815	1,024	1,165	949
Macallister and Avon Rivers ..	855	552	874	580	256	560	625	674
Mitchell River ..	844	703	1,012	733	301	670	499	710
Tambo and Nicholson Rivers ..	938	696	1,085	635	317	602	507	736
Snowy River ..	1,116	816	1,432	927	668	841	659	817
Murray River ..	585	400	481	578	423	582	356	464
Mitta Mitta and Kiewa Rivers ..	1,075	652	816	984	857	1,078	671	828
Ovens River ..	887	626	621	1,056	857	1,129	645	799
Goulburn River ..	661	445	689	773	541	788	466	594
Campaspe River ..	578	414	655	718	555	769	406	532
Loddon River ..	500	338	510	573	463	569	341	423
Avon and Richardson Rivers ..	315	275	360	509	450	511	328	350
Avoca River ..	393	283	429	525	442	541	331	383
Eastern Wimmera ..	372	337	333	645	577	724	363	464
Western Wimmera ..	317	252	224	604	731	685	391	415
Mallee ..	360	241	247	432	248	419	353	297
The whole State ..	624	451	569	715	599	738	504	570

N.B.—100 points=1 inch.

The averages of the climatic elements for the seasons in Melbourne deduced from all records of past years are as follows:—

AVERAGES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS IN MELBOURNE.

Meteorological Elements.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Winter.
Mean pressure of air in inches	29·971	29·924	30·081	30·081
Monthly range of pressure of air—Inches	0·895	0·784	0·806	0·983
Mean temperature of air in shade—°Fahr.	57·6	66·4	59·4	49·9
Mean daily range of temperature of air in shade—°Fahr.	18·8	21·3	17·5	14·1
Mean percentage of humidity. Saturation = 100	69	64	73	78
Mean rainfall in inches	7·15	5·84	6·70	5·75
Mean number of days of rain	37	23	32	41
Mean amount of spontaneous evaporation in inches	10·03	17·12	7·67	3·62
Mean daily amount of cloudiness—Scale 0 to 10	6·0	5·2	6·0	6·4
Mean number of days of fog	1	1	5	10

In the subjoined statement are shown the yearly averages of the climatic elements in Melbourne for 1913 and for the past 57 years as well as the extremes between which the yearly average values of such elements have oscillated in the latter period.

METEOROLOGY, 1857 TO 1913.

Meteorological Elements.	Yearly Averages and Extremes.			
	Year 1913.	Average for 57 Years.	Extremes between which the Yearly Average Values have oscillated in 57 years.	
			Highest.	Lowest.
Mean atmospheric pressure (inches) ...	30·029	30·015	...	...
Highest " " " ...	30·602	30·609	30·762	30·081
Lowest " " " ...	29·373	29·252	29·983	28·942
Range (inches) ...	1·229	1·355	1·719	1·169
Mean temperature of air in shade (°Fahr.)	58·5	58·3	59·7	57·3
Mean daily maximum ...	66·8	67·3	69·0	66·0
Mean daily minimum ...	50·2	49·4	51·2	47·2
Absolute maximum ...	105·3	105·3	111·2	96·6
Absolute minimum ...	30·7	30·6	33·9	27·0
Mean daily range ...	16·6	17·9	20·4	15·0
Absolute annual range ...	74·6	74·7	82·6	66·0
Solar Radiation (maximum)...	164·8	161·1	178·5	150·9
Terrestrial Radiation (minimum) ..	25·1	24·8	28·4	20·4
Rainfall (in inches)...	21·17	25·44	36·61	15·61
Number of wet days ...	157	133	171	102
Year's amount of free evaporation (in inches) ...	40·60	38·44	45·66	31·59
Percentage of humidity (saturation=100) ...	64	71	76	64
Cloudiness (scale 10=overcast, 0=clear)	5·9	5·9	6·4	5·4
Number of days of fog ...	16	17	39	5
Horizontal motion (miles) ...	...	81·118	...	...
Mean hourly velocity of wind (miles) ...	...	9·2	...	...

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

**Department of
Agriculture.**

This Department is controlled by a Minister of the Crown, under whom there is a large staff of experts with the Director of Agriculture as permanent head. These officers are actively engaged in supervising all matters relating to the Agricultural, Pastoral, Fruit and Dairying Industries of the State, and in giving instruction to those engaged therein. The Department publishes a monthly journal.

**Government
Experimental
Farming.**

The great expansion in our rural industries during recent years has been largely brought about by the general adoption of better methods of farming, and by the introduction of more prolific wheats, and it is claimed that these improvements have been adopted as the result of the experimental and demonstration work of the Department of Agriculture. For many years the Department carried out research work on a large number of experimental plots on private farms throughout the State, but in 1912 the great majority of these plots were discontinued, and a commencement was made towards a policy of concentration in experimental investigation. In furtherance of this policy a Central Research Farm has been established at Werribee, and it is there that the initiative with regard to all experimental and research work will be undertaken. The State farms at Rutherglen, Longerenong, and Wyuna will be used as district experimental stations for the north-east, the Wimmera, and the Goulburn Valley respectively.

**Central
Research
Farm.**

It is not intended that the Central Research Farm should be a paying concern, but that by means of investigations and trials conducted thereon under practical and accurately recorded conditions it should confer upon agriculture the benefits of modern scientific advances. The problems to be investigated comprise—

- (a) Improvements of wheat and other cereals, grasses and economic plants by selection, stud-breeding, and hybridizing;
- (b) Soil renovation, fertilizing, and tillage methods;
- (c) Rotation of crops, and improved cropping practices;
- (d) Irrigation practices; drainage and aeration of soils;
- (e) Improvement of natural pastures, and trials of artificial grassing with exotic and native grasses;
- (f) The breeding and feeding of live stock, improvement of milk yields, and the production of standard export types of lambs;
- (g) Research concerning soil moisture, temperatures, biological conditions, and nitrification processes, and the nutrition of plants;
- (h) Meteorological observations relating to agriculture.

The farm is within 1 mile of the Werribee railway station and 18 miles of Melbourne, so that it is within close touch of the Department and easy of access by farmers from all parts of the State. It contains dry farming and irrigation areas in proper proportion, and consists of comparatively good and definitely poor land. These are combined advantages that could hardly be secured elsewhere in the State. Much of the soil closely resembles in physical character and chemical constitution that of the Goulburn Valley and Wimmera cereal-growing districts, and the annual rainfall (19·5in.) is practically the same as in those districts.

The area of the farm is 1,167 acres, of which approximately 837 acres is poor to fair (grey-blue pug clay and shallow red stoney loam), and 330 acres fair to good (red volcanic loam, 6 to 7 inches, overlying clay). About 200 acres of the latter land is irrigable, and commanded by the main farm irrigation channel.

The bulk of the land has been cultivated for many years past for growing oaten hay, and is in a worn-out condition. Certain of the best land is known to have grown crops without a rest for 26 years. That the soil is deficient in humus is indicated by the floury character of the soil after dry cultivation and the hard setting on drying after rain.

The principal experiments laid down so far comprise permanent rotation plots, stud cereal, selection and crossbred plots, permanent fertilizer experiments, top-dressing of natural and artificial pastures, cultural and tillage experiments, permanent green manurial and feeding-off tests and tests with irrigated lucerne, comprising top-dressing, soil inoculation, and fertilizer tests, also rate of seeding and variety trials. With the increase in land values in all parts of the State during the past decade and the steadily increasing cost of labour, implements, and machinery, it is imperative that our wheat lands should be made more productive if profits are to be maintained. It is also vitally necessary that this increased production should not be accompanied by depletion of the soil fertility. The experiments at Werribee are designed to test the practicability of various systems of crop rotation for regions of low rainfall, and the most practical and economical mode of restoring the organic matter to the soil.

The State Irrigation Farm at Wyuna is devoted chiefly to the raising, under irrigation, of all kinds of fodder crops, the carrying on of dairying, and the experimental feeding of stock; but experiments are also being conducted with pipe, cigar, and cigarette tobaccos to prove the suitability of varieties and for the purpose of acclimatizing seed for distribution. The average rainfall of the district is about 16 inches, and an abundant supply of water for the farm is derived from the Waranga Basin by means of the channels of the State Rivers Commission, which intersect the property. The farm has an area of 540 acres, of which 150 acres have been cleared, cultivated, and graded, and 130 acres permanently laid down to lucerne and provided with a system of irrigation and drainage channels.

Wyuna
Irrigation
Farm.

A considerable amount of experimental work is carried out at this centre. On the irrigation area permanent irrigation has been established with the object of obtaining exact information as to the manurial requirements of lucerne under irrigation conditions, and the values of different top-dressings. The experiments with lucerne also include variety, cultural and tillage tests. A series of 30 irrigated plots sown with various grasses and clovers has been laid down with the object of finding out the best permanent pastures for grazing on small irrigated dairy holdings on which lucerne is the staple crop. In addition, systematic tests are being carried out with various summer forages. These include millet, amber-cane, sorghum, maize, kaffir corn, and mangolds. Experiments are also being conducted with various winter forages and ensilage crops, including peas, vetches, oats, barley, rye, beans, and beerseem. On the dry-farming area selected seed wheats true to type are grown for distribution among farmers, and variety wheat tests, manurial and cultural, are carried out.

**Rutherglen
Research
Farm.**

The experimental farm for the North-eastern District of the State is established on the Rutherglen Viticultural College Reserve. The farm area consists of 700 acres of land, of which 550 acres have now been cleared and converted into arable land. The greater part of the area consists of poor soil of greyish clay more or less interspersed with buckshot gravel, but it is relieved by occasional patches of reddish brown clay loam. The primary purpose kept in view in developing this farm area has been to carry out a comprehensive plan of continuous experimentation with the object of assisting agricultural practice in the north-east. With this end in view a series of permanent plots has been laid out. The investigations are very similar in character to those already described as being undertaken at Werribee, and comprise the following:—

- (1) Testing the values of various top-dressings as a means of improving the stock-carrying capacity of the natural pastures.
- (2) The improvement of wheat, oats, and barley by systematic selection, crossbreeding, and hybridization.
- (3) Testing the comparative values of twelve different systems of crop rotation, of which only two are at present in vogue in the north-east.
- (4) Permanent fertilizer tests designed for the purpose of determining the immediate and cumulative effect of different kinds of phosphatic, nitrogenous, potassic and green manures, singly and in various combinations.
- (5) Cultural and tillage tests, with the object of determining the value of deep and shallow working, subsoiling, early and late fallowing, &c.
- (6) The raising of selected seed wheat, barley, and oats for distribution among farmers.
- (7) Variety wheat, barley, and oat tests.

- (8) Green manurial and feeding off trials to determine the most profitable, economical, and effective method of soil renovation.
- (9) Pure research work—comprising the movement of soil moisture and nitrates under different cultural treatment, the determination of the water requirements of crops, and the assimilation of the elements of nutrition at different stages of growth.

**Government
Viticultural
Station.**

The Government Viticultural Station is situated near Rutherglen, and has an area of 90 acres planted with vines. The chief work being done at the station is in connexion with the propagation and grafting of the American and Franco-American resistant vines for the reconstitution of phylloxerated vineyards. All American vines are not equally suitable for all soils, nor adapted as graft-bearers for all European varieties, hence the work undertaken at the viticultural station is to discover the most eligible kinds. To test their adaptability to the different soils, sub-stations were founded in each viticultural district of the State, and data carefully collected regarding the growth of each variety in the very diverse soils purposely selected for these tests. To ascertain the grafting affinities of each kind of stock and scion, the principal wine and table varieties are grafted on each kind of resistant stock, after which they are planted out permanently and the results noted. Growers are thus enabled to see readily which stock suits a certain variety best. The grafting of those European vines of wine, table, and drying varieties, that are in greatest demand, on suitable resistant stocks is carried out extensively during the season. A few rootlings are used as stocks, but the majority of the grafts are cuttings. A large number of the cuttings grown at the station are utilized in grafting chosen varieties for vigneron, who may not have the facilities or time to carry out this operation for themselves.

A considerable area of land more suitable for nursery purposes has been taken up on the banks of the Murray, at Wahgunyah. Here a large irrigation plant, grafting and callusing houses, &c., have been erected. The callusing is done in a heated compartment, and the cuttings are packed in boxes with seaweed and sawdust.

To practically prove the efficacy of resistant stocks, grafted vines have been planted on sites previously occupied by phylloxerated vines. These are growing luxuriantly, thus affording striking testimony to their resistant value.

In the vineyards attached to the Rutherglen station, interesting and useful experiments are being conducted in methods of pruning, cultivation, manuring, &c.

In the cellar, wines from the newer varieties of grapes introduced are all made separately, and although manufactured in small quantities and under great difficulties they have won high commendation from experts. The bulk wines made invariably command the highest market value.

As a college for the sons of vine-growers the Viticultural Station did not become popular, but the buildings are now occupied by boys from the Neglected Children's Department, who are being trained in scientific and practical agriculture and viticulture, and are supplying vigneron and farmers with skilled labour of a class 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.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

Agricultural Colleges. An Act for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges was passed towards the close of 1884, and five areas were reserved as sites for colleges and experimental farms, viz.—Dookie, Longerenong, Gunyah Gunyah, Olangolah, and Bullarto. The total area of these reserves is 14,460 acres. Particulars are as follows :—

AREAS OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND EXPERIMENTAL FARM LANDS, 1913.

Name.	Area.	How Used.
	Acres.	
Dookie and Currawa	5,957	College and Experimental Farm
Longerenong (Jung Jung)	2,386	Let for grazing and "cultivation"
Gunyah Gunyah and Jumbuk	2,500	Not in use
Olangolah	2,800	Let for grazing, &c.
Bullarto	817	
Total	14,460	

The Gunyah Gunyah, Olangolah, and Bullarto reserves have not yet been used for the purposes for which they were reserved, and in the meantime Gunyah Gunyah is let for grazing and agriculture, and Bullarto for grazing and forestry. Olangolah has been applied for as a catchment area for the water supply of Colac.

In addition to the college and farm lands, provision was made by the Act of 1884 to permanently reserve from sale an area of not more than 150,000 acres of Crown lands, and to vest it in trustees to be appointed, who should hold it in trust for the benefit of and by way of an endowment for State agricultural colleges and experimental farms. The land so reserved now amounts to 73,694 acres, which are let for grazing and agricultural purposes.

The fees for students in residence at the agricultural colleges are :—Maintenance—first year, £30, second year, £25, third year, £20 ; medical attendance and medicines, £1 5s. ; books and other school materials, £4. Conduct, deposit, and sports fees are also payable. No charge is made for instruction.

Considerable attention is devoted to experimental work in connexion with the raising of new varieties of wheat and other cereals, fodder, and other plants of economic importance.

Various particulars relating to the State Experimental Farms and Agricultural Colleges are embodied in the succeeding statement.

GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTAL FARMS AND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES, 1913.

Particulars.	Central Research Farm, Werribee.	Wyuna Irrigation Farm.	Ruther- glen Farm, &c.	Dookie Agri- cultural College.	Longere- nong Agri- cultural College.	Burnley School of Horti- culture.
Professional Staff .. No.	1	1	1	13	6	2
Hands employed .. "	31	7	33	34	14	3
Students .. "			16	92	37	35
Value of plant and machinery £	1,619	2,000	1,200	5,000	1,496	150
Value of produce for year .. "		1,400	2,885	6,968	3,940	150
Capacity of tanks or dams gals.	10,000,000	..	2,500,000	2,000,000	1,750,000	..
Receipts—						
Fees .. £			2,357	3,268	730	85
Sale of produce, &c. .. "	1,506	798			2,379	67
Other .. "	32	90	21	..	..	19
Total receipts .. "	1,538	888	2,378	3,268	3,109	171
Expenditure—						
Salaries—						
Professional Staff .. "	300	208	318	3,260	1,271	352
General staff .. "	1,764	547	300	2,700	1,024	1,105
Buildings and .. "						
maintenance .. "	4,142	196	5,624	600	200	150
Other .. "	2,668	845		5,640	2,451	372
Total expenditure .. "	8,874	1,796	6,242	12,200	4,946	1,979
Area under—						
Cereals for Grain .. acres	136	100	297	647	300	..
Hay .. "	297	52	45	235	70	..
Fruit trees, &c. .. "	..	1	3	38	17	14
Vines .. "	..		35	34	10	1
Green fodder .. "	166	150	67	10	44	..
Root Crops .. "	..	..	..	60	..	..
Other crops .. "	141	..	..	65	..	1
Total area under crop, .. "	740	303	447	1,089	441	15
Area of land in fallow .. "	50	96	180	460	419	..
Area under artificially .. "						
sown grasses .. "	30	15	..	..	..	9
New ground broken .. "			100	45	..	..
up during season .. "	230	..	..	325	528	..
Area resting .. "						
Total area of arable .. "	1,100	414	727	1,919	1,388	24
land .. "	50	126	346	3,987	998	9
Balance of area .. "						
Total area of farm .. "	1,150	540	1,073	5,006	2,386	33
Live stock—						
Horses .. No.	40	14	22	109	37	1
Dairy cows .. "	40	31	12	45	33	4
All other cattle .. "	50	33	15	46	67	..
Sheep .. "	250	28	260	1,200	1,004	..
Pigs .. "	..	33	32	100	31	..

School of Horticulture.

This school is situated in Richmond Park, Burnley, about 3 miles from Melbourne. The site covers 33 acres of ground, and was originally part of the old police paddock. In 1890 the Government decided to establish on this site an institution for the training of orchardists and small settlers.

Model orchard blocks, gardens, and a students' training ground have been prepared, an entirely new and complete orchard equipment provided, and a large variety of instructive implements got together for use in class and field work. Domestic and farm animals are kept, a poultry run is provided, and an apiary has been established; there are also such other conveniences as will insure a thoroughly practical training for students. The estate includes orchard, grazing and arable land where garden and vegetable crops are largely grown. The collection of fruit trees embraces over 2,000 varieties, and is unequalled anywhere in Australia.

The course for the Certificate of Horticulture covers two years, at the end of which time four successful students may be selected each year for continued training. Two of these will be trained in fruit-growing at Burnley, and two in floriculture and gardening work at the Melbourne Botanic Garden. This continued term will last for two years, the students being paid £40 for the first and £52 for the second year.

The school course includes regular lectures in horticultural science, poultry breeding, bee-keeping, and kindred subjects.

Practical work includes the propagation and management of orchard trees, citrus, table grapes, and bush fruits, the harvesting, storing, packing, marketing, and drying of fruit, vegetable culture, the clearing, grading, and trenching of land, and the management of soils, manures, and drainage. The principal and his assistant carry out this programme by giving lessons daily in class-room and field.

The egg-laying competitions are now carried on here, and 100 competition poultry pens, with manager's house, sheds, &c., have been built. The competition pens are open to public inspection.

Prior to 1903 instruction was free, but a fee of £5 per annum is now charged. There has been a steady advance in the number of students, and there is every indication that the school is doing generally helpful work in the service of the State. The botanic gardens surrounding the principal's residence are noted for their beauty, and the instructional character of the work in progress makes the place well worth a visit at any season.

The orchards, nurseries, and gardens of the State are systematically inspected by the officers of the Vegetation Diseases Branch of the Department of Agriculture. Nurseries are inspected every six months, and certified to by the departmental supervisor if clean and free from disease. Old, worn-out and infected orchards are destroyed.

There has been considerable alteration in the departmental policy with respect to experimental orchards. The small and comparatively valueless demonstration orchards are being replaced by larger areas on which experimental and demonstration work have been concentrated. Two of these orchards have been commenced—one at Bamawm and the other at Creswick.

Experiments are carried out in the treatment of diseases; lectures and demonstrations are given on the various phases of horticulture; and sites are selected on the farms of intending fruit growers, to whom advice is given as to the most suitable varieties to be planted and their after treatment.

Inspection of
Orchards,
Nurseries, &c.

The fear of introducing the fruit-flies *Tephritis tryoni* and *Halterophora capitata* and diseases arising from other causes has necessitated a thorough examination of fruit from Queensland, New South Wales and elsewhere. The fruit-fly question is a very grave one, and, should either of the above named insects obtain a footing in Victoria, a great portion of the large and important fruit industry of our State would be practically ruined.

Plants and cuttings coming from foreign parts are fumigated at the new fumigation building at Melbourne wharf, if a certificate that they have been treated at the port of shipment does not accompany the consignment. Even when they have been thus certified, the Chief Horticultural Officer has the right of examination, and, if necessary, of ordering a second fumigation.

Agricultural High Schools. Agricultural High Schools under the direction of the Department of Public Instruction have been established at Warrnambool, Sale, Shepparton, Wangaratta, Ballarat, Colac, Mansfield, Warragul, Leongatha, and Mildura. During 1912-13 the expenditure on these schools, including buildings, amounted to £25 462. They have been established under condition that—

- (a) At least one-half of the cost of the necessary buildings and equipment shall be contributed by local subscriptions.
- (b) An area of land of not less than 20 acres, situated in a convenient position to the High School, shall be provided and vested in the Minister of Public Instruction.
- (c) At least 50 students paying prescribed fees shall be guaranteed before the proposal to establish an Agricultural High School is entertained.

Pupils for these schools must be at least fourteen years of age, and must have obtained the certificate of merit at the local school, or have passed the primary or some higher examination at the Melbourne University, or they must have satisfied an Inspector of Schools that they are qualified to profit by the course of study.

A local council appointed for each school exercises a general oversight of the work, particularly in regard to the farm operations, and expends the maintenance allowance allotted to the school. It also nominates for free instruction students who possess the required qualifications, subject to the provision that the number of students so nominated shall not, in any one year, exceed 10 per cent. of the total number paying full fees at the school.

Forestry. The State has about 12,000,000 acres of woodland, and of this area 4,160,342 acres are set aside as climatic reserves and for the production of timber. Of the State forest domain, some 3,000,000 acres are situated on the slopes of high mountain ranges, and their protection is essential for the maintenance of streams and springs; over half-a-million acres are situated in the extreme Eastern part of the State, 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 500,000 acres) timber cutting is carried on in various parts. The bulk of the forest revenue is derived from a total area of about 250,000 acres. The trees are felled on the selection system of treatment ; but for the supply of mine-props and fuel large blocks are allotted and worked as coppice, or coppice under standards, thinnings only, light or severe as the circumstances require, being taken out in many districts. The open timber licence system has been abolished in Victoria, and strict control is enforced over the operations of timber-getters.

As is usual in newly-settled countries, little care was formerly exercised in respect to the forests, and, though Victoria is the best-wooded of the Australian States, the fact is due to the extent of its mountain territory and its ample rainfall. In many districts, particularly in the moister portions of the State, re-afforestation by natural process has been going on.

The timbers of commercial value in Victoria number twenty, all species of the eucalyptus family. Alarmist statements to the effect that there is an increasing scarcity of commercial timber here are ill-founded, as large supplies of hardwood are assured for many years to come.

A forest nursery, with provision for an annual output of from four to five million tree plants has been completed at Creswick, the nursery at Macedon has been remodelled, and a large new nursery has been established at Broadford. The plantations at Creswick, Lara, and Mt. Alexander are being gradually extended, and large new plantations have been formed in the Wimmera district, in southern Gippsland, and in coastal areas near Warrnambool and Frankston. In the past, much of this work was experimental, but the experience gained in the propagation and growing of Australian hardwoods, as well as exotic conifers, has proved of great benefit to the community. Transplants are distributed to farmers, municipalities, and State schools. Farmers particularly benefit by planting trees around their homesteads, as the home is thereby protected from wind and weather, and shelter and shade are afforded to live stock, thus insuring healthier flocks and herds and increased returns. In addition to the three nurseries, there are eleven plantation trial stations having a total area of 19,070 acres.

The persons employed in connexion with the State forests and nurseries comprise administrative and professional staff, 21 ; protective and general staff, 76 ; and nursery staff, 40. The revenue from licences and royalties in 1913 amounted to £57,746. The expenditure was £58,007, of which sum about 50 per cent. was devoted to the improvement of the natural forests and the extension of plantations.

A Forests Act, conferring reasonable powers of management and control on the conservancy staff, came into operation on 1st January, 1908, and an amending Act, which remedies certain defects in the principal Act, and gives the conservancy staff greater control over fire-raising and other forest offences, received the approval of Parliament in November, 1910. Under this law working plans regulating

the general fellings and output of timber from the reserves have been put in force, and thus the forests will be maintained in a productive condition.

It is estimated that the quantity of timber produced in the rough in 1913 amounted to 100,000,000 super feet.

The State has rendered substantial assistance to the various branches of the agricultural and pastoral industries during past years. The appended table summarizes for the last five years the items of State expenditure from consolidated revenue in this direction, and shows the amount of revenue received by the Department of Agriculture, which consists chiefly of payments by exporters for packing produce for export:—

**EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE CONNECTED WITH
AGRICULTURE, ETC., 1908-9 TO 1912-13.**

	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
<i>Expenditure.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Department of Agriculture	13,965	12,710	12,790	18,454	21,182
Grants to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, &c.	3,382	3,491	3,535	3,846	4,523
To promote the Agricultural, Dairying, Fruit, and Wine Industries ...	288	365	87	625	16
Development of Export Trade	24,798	37,400	38,699	37,185	32,819
Viticultural Education and Inspection of Vineyards ...	4,666	4,691	4,509	5,000	5,499
Vegetation Diseases ...	8,880	9,043	9,049	...	...
Maffra Beet Sugar Factory ...	347	642	13,019	37,975	28,341
Cool Fruit Stores ...	799	6,806	7,368	2,244	3,183
Technical Agricultural Education, &c. ...	25,148	22,066	22,648	30,588	27,985
Traction Engine, Boring Plant, &c. ...	...	...	10,854	...	—
Veterinary Institute—Works and Buildings ...	1,100	8,785	1,498	...	...
Settlers Stock Fund ...	...	...	1,000	...	...
Publishing Agricultural Reports ...	2,182	3,645	2,841	2,833	2,513
Advances to Settlers on account of Losses by Bush Fires, &c. ...	359	1,217	...	1,839	347
Rabbit and Vermin Extinction ...	22,756	23,005	23,123	29,524	27,309
Stock and Dairy Supervision	16,506	18,939	18,693	22,471	21,957
Scab Prevention and Stock Diseases ...					
Village Settlements ...	98	98	...	...	...
Labour Colonies ...	550	550	545	2,992	395
State Forests and Nurseries	21,003	35,759	40,399	54,061	52,808
Total ...	146,917	189,212	211,657	249,637	228,882
<i>Revenue.</i>					
Department of Agriculture ...	29,594	43,131	50,319	49,932	47,713
State Forests ...	38,802	40,572	41,550	48,585	54,754

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 1912-13 was £569,473 on account of closer settlement, and £54,061 on account of wire netting.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, founded on the principle of voluntary membership, and having for their object the improvement of the agricultural, pastoral, and horticultural industries, have been established throughout the State. One hundred and five agricultural societies furnished returns for the year 1913, in regard to which condensed particulars are set out below:—

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES, 1909 TO 1913.

Societies.	Area of Grounds.	Number of Members.	Government Grant.	Total Receipts (including Government Grant).	Total Expenditure.	Bank Overdraft and Loan Liability.
	Acres.		£	£	£	£
Royal (Melbourne) ...	45	2,478	675	19,495	19,482	11,526
Ballarat ...	11	426	88	1,397	1,565	448
Benalla ...	12	372	44	1,008	1,266	49
Bendigo ...	10	307	126	2,079	2,200	122
Colac ...	13	328	59	1,216	1,326	276
Geelong ...	165	319	56	1,412	1,313	...
Hamilton ...	21	345	77	1,212	1,171	100
Horsham and Wimmera	29	520	55	1,015	1,356	1,265
Korumburra ...	16	229	42	804	663	...
Ovens and Murray ...	39	381	63	1,559	1,409	144
Shepparton ...	23	526	80	4,013	3,205	1,955
Others ...	1,253	13,685	2,131	41,560	43,752	14,473
Total, 1913 ...	1,637	19,916	3,496	76,770	78,708	30,358
Total, 1912 ...	1,774	21,382	2,837	72,214	74,069	28,183
Total, 1911 ...	1,741	20,879	2,708	68,962	68,606	25,865
Total, 1910 ...	1,722	19,517	2,816	63,914	63,933	24,095
Total, 1909 ...	1,649	17,583	2,598	58,246	55,212	24,609

The Horticultural Societies furnishing returns for 1913 numbered 43, their membership being 3,847, the receipts for the year £4,511 (including Government grant £434), the expenditure £4,089, and the liability on account of loans and bank overdraft £1,433.

AGRICULTURE.

Progress of cultivation.

All divisions of the State are suitable for cultivation, but the Wimmera, Mallee, Northern and Western are the principal wheat growing districts and furnish about 95 per cent.

of the total area under this crop. It was however only comparatively recently that the Mallee was devoted to agriculture and that a new, fertile and important wheat area was added to the resources of the State. This result is due to the fact that good and payable wheat returns are obtainable in that area with a rainfall which was at one time considered to be wholly inadequate, to the extension of railway lines and to the great improvements in agricultural machinery. The growing importance of this area is indicated by figures for recent periods which show that of the wheat produced in the State the proportion obtained from the Mallee was nearly 19 per cent. on the average of the past two seasons as against slightly less than 5 per cent. in 1891-2. The area under cultivation in the Mallee last season was 1,356,128 acres, or 22 per cent. of the total for the State.

Statistics show that the increase in agricultural activities has been fairly general throughout the State. The area cultivated in 1913-14 was 6,129,893 acres as against an annual average of 2,648,213 acres for the seasons 1890-95—an increase of 131 per cent. in the intervening years. Notwithstanding this great increase in the area cultivated the dairying and pastoral industries show considerable expansion. The value of butter and cheese exported to oversea countries increased from £537,978 in 1893 to £1,688,247 in 1913, while the value of oversea exports of frozen meat increased from £74,732 to £1,565,061 during the same period.

The increase in cultivation has been associated with new and improved farming methods. The chief of these are the practice of fallowing, the use of fertilizers, the selection of suitable seeds and the increasing attention given to crop rotation. The more general adoption of improved methods in recent years has contributed greatly to the production of the State. The following table shows the progress of cultivation from period to period for the past 59 years:—

ACREAGE CULTIVATED ANNUALLY 1855 to 1914.

Period ended March.				Crop, Annual Average.	Fallow, Annual Average.	Total Cultivation, Annual Average.
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1855-60	..	..	..	233,245	3,444	236,689
1860-65	..	..	..	418,108	20,848	438,956
1865-70	..	..	..	548,952	40,693	589,645
1870-75	..	..	..	699,802	73,855	773,657
1875-80	..	..	..	982,421	103,958	1,086,379
1880-85	..	..	..	1,631,420	171,114	1,802,534
1885-90	..	..	..	1,986,028	312,976	2,299,004
1890-95	..	..	..	2,232,625	415,588	2,648,213
1895-1900	..	..	..	2,838,381	395,734	3,234,115
1900-05	..	..	..	3,207,447	652,661	3,860,108
1905-10	..	..	..	3,375,273	1,029,071	4,404,344
1910-11	..	..	..	3,952,070	1,434,177	5,386,247
1911-12	..	..	..	3,640,241	1,469,608	5,109,849
1912-13	..	..	..	4,079,356	1,627,223	5,706,579
1913-14	..	..	..	4,391,321	1,738,572	6,129,893

The principal crops grown in the State are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes and hay. The annual acreage of these for five-year periods from 1855 to 1910 and for each of the last four seasons are given in the next table:—

ANNUAL ACREAGE OF FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS
1855 to 1914.

Period ended March.	Average Annual Area of—				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1855-60 ..	79,079	50,148	3,723	21,129	70,489
1860-65 ..	153,923	116,444	5,963	27,118	89,746
1865-70 ..	230,505	123,435	16,024	35,460	110,293
1870-75 ..	325,650	135,334	22,501	38,028	124,493
1875-80 ..	537,238	129,317	28,354	38,517	170,777
1880-85 ..	1,014,824	165,369	54,022	39,661	282,774
1885-90 ..	1,140,327	206,962	65,267	46,210	434,175
1890-95 ..	1,332,675	214,840	63,354	49,808	440,000
1895-1900 ..	1,794,131	301,317	61,090	45,669	495,337
1900-05 ..	2,002,429	380,597	44,568	44,817	585,608
1905-10 ..	1,965,320	379,078	56,016	52,897	743,167
1910-11 ..	2,398,089	392,681	52,687	62,904	832,669
1911-12 ..	2,164,066	302,238	53,541	47,692	860,205
1912-13 ..	2,085,246	439,242	71,631	47,575	1,203,728
1913-14 ..	2,565,861	442,060	83,351	74,574	977,684

The annual production of the five principal crops for quinquennial periods from 1855 to 1910 and for each of the last four seasons was as follows:—

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS 1855 to 1914.

Period ended March.	Average Annual Production of—				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	tons.	tons.
1855-60 ..	1,734,895	1,444,018	97,042	61,048	110,220
1860-65 ..	2,662,854	2,693,278	110,108	64,399	113,392
1865-70 ..	4,298,676	2,902,655	352,265	99,490	149,110
1870-75 ..	4,472,952	2,370,839	428,410	124,110	158,594
1875-80 ..	6,547,299	2,688,761	618,456	128,156	219,352
1880-85 ..	10,639,318	3,906,176	981,421	143,073	334,190
1885-90 ..	10,948,554	4,391,916	1,209,948	164,068	504,758
1890-95 ..	13,589,257	4,906,870	1,164,066	177,743	589,427
1895-1900 ..	11,631,934	5,229,188	973,661	133,122	563,809
1900-05 ..	16,432,357	8,069,719	921,499	135,593	782,155
1905-10 ..	22,062,448	8,063,570	1,182,288	149,022	1,006,061
1910-11 ..	34,813,019	9,699,127	1,340,387	163,312	1,292,410
1911-12 ..	20,891,877	4,585,326	1,024,584	119,092	1,032,288
1912-13 ..	26,223,104	8,323,639	1,744,527	191,112	1,572,933
1913-14 ..	32,936,245	8,890,321	1,812,890	176,602	1,350,374

The figures on the whole show a great increase in the production of each of the principal crops except potatoes. Taking the average of the past four seasons 28,716,061 bushels of wheat, 7,874,603 bushels of oats, 1,480,597 bushels of barley, 162,529 tons of potatoes and 1,312,001 tons of hay were produced. The average annual production of wheat, hay and barley for the four seasons mentioned was 147,133, and 52 per cent. respectively greater than the corresponding averages for the five seasons ended March 1900. These and other crops are fully dealt with in subsequent pages.

Principal crops in Districts. 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, 1913-14.

District.	Percentage in each District of Area under—						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Other Crops.	Fallow.
Central ..	·65	9·84	42·65	41·80	22·16	30·79	3·76
North-Central	·92	7·12	7·07	18·46	7·42	3·25	1·19
Western ..	5·79	15·56	18·81	21·17	13·52	8·93	5·81
Wimmera ..	25·08	21·39	1·90	2·99	17·04	2·31	35·54
Mallee ..	33·85	11·73	4·27	·02	8·77	8·71	18·69
Northern ..	30·46	24·69	11·00	·47	20·36	22·79	33·24
North-Eastern	2·77	7·43	1·26	3·75	5·11	6·60	1·51
Gippsland ..	·48	2·24	13·04	12·24	5·62	16·62	·26

NOTE.—For counties contained in each District, see table on page 682.

This statement shows that during last season 89 per cent. of the area under wheat was in the Wimmera, Mallee, and Northern districts; over 46 per cent. of that under oats was in the Wimmera and Northern districts; 42 per cent. of that under barley was in the Central district; and 81 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 nearly one-third of the area under minor crops, principally through a much larger area being used for gardens and orchards and for peas than in other portions of the State. Naturally, the 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, 1913-14.

District.	Percentage of Total Cultivation under—						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Other Crops.	Fallow.
Central ..	3.42	8.96	7.33	6.42	44.65	15.73	13.49
North-Central ..	13.39	17.88	3.35	7.83	41.24	4.57	11.74
Western ..	29.47	13.64	3.11	3.13	26.22	4.38	20.05
Wimmera ..	42.02	6.18	10	10	10.88	37	40.35
Mallee ..	64.04	3.82	27	00	6.32	1.59	23.96
Northern ..	45.08	6.30	53	02	11.48	3.26	33.33
North-Eastern ..	35.53	16.38	52	1.40	24.92	8.16	13.09
Gippsland ..	8.69	6.92	7.60	6.39	38.44	28.82	3.14
Total of Victoria	41.86	7.21	1.36	1.22	15.95	4.04	28.36

NOTE.—For counties contained in each District, see table on page 682.

It is apparent that the area cultivated was confined mainly to wheat in the Wimmera, Mallee, and Northern districts, and to wheat and hay in the Western and North-Eastern districts; largely to hay in the Central and North-Central districts, and to hay and minor crops in the Gippsland district.

The area and produce of the principal crops per head of population are given in the next table for the past fourteen years.

AREA AND PRODUCTION PER HEAD OF POPULATION
OF FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1900-01 to 1913-14.

Year ended March.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
Area per Head of Population.					
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1901 ..	1.69	.30	.05	.03	.42
1902 ..	1.45	.27	.03	.03	.54
1903 ..	1.65	.36	.03	.04	.48
1904 ..	1.62	.36	.04	.04	.61
1905 ..	1.88	.28	.04	.04	.37
1906 ..	1.70	.26	.03	.04	.40
1907 ..	1.66	.31	.04	.04	.51
1908 ..	1.47	.32	.05	.04	.54
1909 ..	1.40	.33	.05	.04	.75
1910 ..	1.63	.30	.05	.05	.67
1911 ..	1.83	.30	.04	.05	.64
1912 ..	1.62	.23	.04	.04	.64
1913 ..	1.54	.32	.05	.03	.89
1914 ..	1.84	.32	.06	.05	.70

**AREA AND PRODUCTION PER HEAD OF POPULATION OF FIVE
PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1900-01 TO 1913-14—continued.**

Year ended March.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	Production per Head of Population.				
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
1901	14·91	8·00	1·02	·10	·57
1902	10·01	5·56	·57	·10	·73
1903	2·12	3·63	·46	·14	·50
1904	23·60	11·11	1·01	·14	1·02
1905	17·47	5·14	·72	·08	·42
1906	19·22	5·94	·87	·10	·71
1907	18·43	7·21	1·02	·14	·72
1908	9·62	4·13	·84	·11	·54
1909	18·33	8·74	1·19	·12	1·11
1910	22·42	6·16	·80	·14	·92
1911	26·63	7·42	1·03	·13	·99
1912	15·62	3·43	·77	·09	·77
1913	19·36	6·15	1·29	·14	1·16
1914	23·64	6·38	1·30	·13	·97

The figures in the table show that the production of wheat exceeded fifteen bushels per head of population for ten of the past eleven seasons. Except in 1896 and 1903 the wheat produced during each of the last 36 years was more than sufficient to supply home consumption.

The next table gives the annual values of the five principal crops, based upon prices realized on farms, for each of the past nine years; also the value of each crop per acre for the average of the past five seasons:—

VALUES OF FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS.

Year.	Annual Value of—				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	£	£	£	£	£
1905	3,366,290	678,040	182,828	597,426	1,641,936
1906	3,109,980	810,851	205,832	333,678	1,681,768
1907	2,443,906	791,162	241,507	383,145	3,023,128
1908	4,405,303	989,844	253,309	411,840	3,256,308
1909	5,501,605	777,547	165,181	517,775	2,432,840
1910	5,512,060	909,295	227,382	534,515	2,455,560
1911	3,547,266	663,916	261,443	614,540	3,200,109
1912	4,343,202	953,750	332,430	678,448	4,010,979
1913	5,352,141	777,903	236,804	573,227	2,565,740
Average annual value per acre 1909-13.	£ s. d. 2 2 11	£ s. d. 2 1 8	£ s. d. 3 16 6	£ s. d. 9 17 9	£ s. d. 3 1 11

On the average of the past five years the value of all cultivated products was £11,387,000 of which £9,429,132 or nearly 83 per cent. was obtained for the five crops mentioned in the above table. According to the experience of the period 1909-13 the annual value of production per acre of wheat was £2 2s. 11d., of oats £2 1s. 8d., of barley £3 16s 6d., of potatoes £9 17s. 9d., and of hay £3 1s. 11d.

According to the experience of the past five seasons the area under wheat for grain represented slightly more than 57 per cent. of the total under crop, and the average annual value of the wheat produced was £4,851,255, or nearly 43 per cent. of the total value of all kinds of crop production. The area harvested for wheat last season was the largest and the production was the second largest recorded and exceeded the area and production for the average of the five years 1895-1900 by 771,730 acres and 21,304,311 bushels. The acreage under wheat for grain, the total production and the yield per acre are given in the next table for quinquennial periods from 1860 to 1905, and for each of the past nine seasons :—

WHEAT PRODUCTION, 1860-1914.

Season ended March.				Wheat.		
				Acres, Annual Average.	Total Production, Annual Average.	Yield per Acre.
					Bushels.	Bushels.
1860-65	..	..	..	158,923	2,662,854	16·76
1865-70	..	..	..	230,505	4,298,676	18·65
1870-75	..	..	..	325,650	4,472,952	13·74
1875-80	..	..	..	537,238	6,547,299	12·19
1880-85	..	..	..	1,014,824	10,639,318	10·48
1885-90	..	..	..	1,140,327	10,948,554	9·60
1890-95	..	..	..	1,332,675	13,589,257	10·20
1895-1900	..	..	..	1,794,131	11,631,934	6·48
1900-1905	..	..	..	2,002,429	16,432,357	8·21
1906	..	..	..	2,070,517	23,417,670	11·31
1907	..	..	..	2,031,993	22,618,043	11·13
1908	..	..	..	1,847,121	12,100,780	6·55
1909	..	..	..	1,779,905	23,345,649	13·12
1910	..	..	..	2,097,162	28,780,100	13·72
1911	..	..	..	2,398,089	34,813,019	14·52
1912	..	..	..	2,164,066	20,891,877	9·65
1913	..	..	..	2,085,216	26,223,104	12·58
1914	..	..	..	2,565,861	32,936,245	12·84

Although a large area in districts of limited rainfall has been brought under cultivation for wheat growing during the past decade the average yield per acre for the State for the past ten seasons compares very favorably with the corresponding averages for periods back to 1875. This satisfactory result is largely due to the use of more prolific varieties of seed and to the more general practice of fallowing and fertilizing.

The principal wheat growing areas are the Wimmera, Mallee, and Northern districts. Last season these districts furnished 89 per cent. of the wheat area harvested and 88 per cent. of the total wheat production of the whole State. Although other districts provided only small proportions of the area and produce, they are not to be regarded as unsuitable for wheat growing, as their average yield per acre was greater than in the areas mentioned. The production of wheat in different counties for each of the past three seasons is shown in the next table:—

WHEAT YIELDS IN COUNTIES FOR THE LAST THREE SEASONS.

Districts and Counties.	Year ended March.								
	Area.			Produce.			Average per Acre.		
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Central—									
Bourke ..	4,022	3,826	5,182	41,555	65,339	54,958	10·33	17·08	10·61
Grant ..	17,565	12,418	10,613	183,982	207,918	110,200	10·47	16·74	10·38
Mornington ..	167	219	727	1,368	3,132	9,669	8·19	14·30	13·30
Evelyn ..	77	166	63	818	2,362	1,085	4·13	14·23	17·22
North-Central—									
Anglesey ..	2,204	1,763	2,960	22,323	31,970	34,709	10·13	18·13	11·73
Dalhousie ..	2,301	2,620	4,337	22,557	51,580	67,314	9·80	19·69	15·52
Talbot ..	14,751	11,973	16,270	162,168	196,709	248,872	10·99	16·43	15·30
Western—									
Grenville ..	43,657	40,443	35,058	516,402	789,824	441,964	11·83	19·53	12·61
Folwarth ..	240	256	267	2,250	4,166	2,700	9·38	16·27	10·11
Heytesbury ..	38	42	38	535	823	800	14·08	19·67	21·05
Hampton ..	20,333	24,045	22,688	195,258	463,289	362,185	9·60	19·02	15·96
Ripon ..	68,162	83,636	78,959	554,715	1,669,259	1,223,912	8·14	19·69	15·50
Villiers ..	1,840	2,113	1,770	16,917	43,027	24,203	9·19	20·36	13·67
Normanby ..	1,915	1,342	970	18,114	24,352	13,590	9·46	18·15	14·01
Dundas ..	6,660	7,509	8,530	70,379	127,283	131,616	10·57	16·95	15·43
Follett ..	190	94	331	1,587	1,662	6,823	8·35	17·68	20·61
Wimmera—									
Lowan ..	160,334	143,314	167,817	1,592,602	1,962,154	2,725,563	9·93	13·69	16·24
Borung ..	315,468	274,956	340,497	3,760,294	4,072,629	6,183,257	11·92	14·61	18·16
Kara Kara ..	127,289	114,260	135,172	1,541,418	1,679,804	2,328,769	12·11	14·70	17·23
Mallee—									
Millewa ..	526	885	1,053	2,574	5,193	3,937	4·89	5·87	3·74
Weeah ..	66,332	91,188	145,333	328,113	914,922	710,359	4·95	10·03	4·89
Karkaroc ..	332,984	376,389	446,108	1,943,436	2,851,867	2,423,352	5·84	7·58	5·44
Tatchera ..	217,603	236,672	276,983	1,410,192	1,664,955	2,398,988	6·48	7·03	8·66
Northern—									
Gunbower ..	38,351	35,888	46,736	380,245	378,181	573,205	9·91	10·54	12·26
Gladstone ..	122,830	100,424	128,797	1,428,613	1,305,523	2,238,428	11·63	13·00	17·33
Bendigo ..	128,601	117,363	154,551	1,571,500	1,686,702	2,410,296	12·22	14·37	15·60
Rodney ..	124,905	115,776	145,756	1,436,022	1,690,814	2,150,101	11·50	14·00	14·75
Moir ..	279,761	229,836	305,662	3,028,612	3,337,746	4,932,209	10·83	14·52	16·14
North-Eastern—									
Delatite ..	12,316	11,986	16,438	123,713	234,018	203,396	10·04	19·52	12·37
Bogong ..	41,714	35,595	54,021	400,242	571,526	719,445	9·59	16·06	13·32
Benambra ..	1,341	808	624	13,451	14,501	9,742	10·03	17·95	15·61
Wonnangatta ..	135	90	138	840	1,743	1,398	6·22	19·37	10·13
Gippsland—									
Croajingolong ..	44	30	12	573	608	171	13·02	20·27	14·25
Tambo ..	307	301	624	5,232	4,957	11,876	17·04	16·47	19·03
Dargo ..	160	187	534	1,584	4,132	8,215	9·90	22·38	15·38
Tanjil ..	7,997	6,426	10,379	103,152	151,532	154,407	13·05	23·56	14·88
Buln Buln ..	986	377	863	9,041	6,847	14,541	9·17	18·19	16·85
Total ..	2,164,066	2,085,216	2,565,861	20,891,877	26,223,104	32,936,245	9·65	12·58	12·84

The area harvested for wheat last season was the greatest recorded whilst the production was only about 5 per cent. below the record return—that for the season 1910–11. In all divisions of the State, excepting the Western district, larger areas were devoted to wheat in 1913–14 than in the preceding season. Of the total yield of 32,936,245 bushels 6,183,257 bushels or nearly one-fifth were obtained from the county of Borung and 4,932,209 bushels or slightly more than one-seventh from the county of Moira.

The next table gives the average yield of wheat per acre in the principal wheat growing counties for each of the last ten years:—

AVERAGE YIELD OF WHEAT PER ACRE IN WHEAT GROWING COUNTIES, 1904-5 TO 1913-14.

District and County.	Average Yield of Wheat per Acre (in Bushels) during Year ended March.									
	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Western District—										
Ripon	16.57	16.59	14.96	15.05	22.09	14.77	15.97	8.14	19.96	15.50
Wimmera District—										
Lewin	11.32	12.43	10.72	9.99	12.46	12.77	9.80	9.93	13.69	16.24
Borong	11.03	13.61	14.02	9.84	17.62	17.06	15.79	11.92	14.81	18.16
Kara Kara ..	12.50	14.59	14.64	10.04	17.20	14.60	14.80	12.11	14.70	17.23
Mallee District—										
Weeah	7.24	7.54	9.21	6.23	12.01	11.66	12.52	4.95	10.03	4.89
Karkareoc ..	3.80	5.77	8.15	2.51	9.11	10.17	11.41	5.84	7.58	5.44
Tatchera ..	3.35	5.33	9.00	1.02	6.57	10.34	12.44	6.48	7.03	8.66
Northern District—										
Gunbower ..	8.77	10.70	10.58	3.67	10.51	12.90	16.12	9.91	10.54	12.26
Gladstone ..	12.36	13.45	14.43	7.64	15.19	14.28	14.15	11.63	13.00	17.38
Bendigo	13.44	15.13	14.54	6.29	15.84	16.71	18.92	12.22	14.37	15.60
Rodney	12.40	15.37	10.38	7.32	15.88	15.21	15.23	11.50	14.60	14.75
Moira	10.87	12.71	8.99	5.61	10.77	14.49	16.25	10.83	14.52	16.14

The weight of an imperial bushel of wheat is 60 lbs., but the actual weight of a bushel of Victorian wheat of the fair average quality standard annually fixed by the Chamber of Commerce was 62½ lbs. on the average of the past ten years. The following statement shows the variation in the f.a.q.

standard weight of a bushel of Victorian wheat for each season since 1898-9 :—

F.A.Q. WHEAT STANDARD, 1900 to 1914.

Season ended March.	Weight of Bushel (f.a.q.)	Season ended March.	Weight of bushel (f.a.q.)
	lbs.		lbs.
1900.. ..	62½	1908.. ..	62½
1901.. ..	62½	1909.. ..	62½
1902.. ..	62½	1910.. ..	62½
1903.. ..	61	1911.. ..	62½
1904.. ..	60½	1912.. ..	61½
1905.. ..	61½	1913.. ..	63
1906.. ..	63	1914.. ..	62½
1907.. ..	62¾		

No information is obtainable as to the wheat imported from or exported to other States, and this makes it difficult to account for the disposal of that harvested in 1913-14. It is estimated, however, that about 9,500,000 bushels are required locally for food and seed, which leaves nearly 23,500,000 bushels of Victorian wheat for export during the year. Information as to the stocks of wheat and flour on hand on 30th June, 1914, has been received from holders, and is as follows :—

WHEAT AND FLOUR ON HAND, 30TH JUNE, 1914.

Where Located.	Quantity in Bushels.		
	Wheat.	Flour (equivalent in Wheat).	Total.
Railway Stations and in transit ...	212,338	61,888	274,226
Sites leased from Railways ...	4,032,000	34,662	4,066,662
Mills and Stores (other than on Railways)	2,863,195	843,588	3,706,783
Farms	894,778	...	894,778
Total	8,002,311	940,138	8,942,449

Wheat
production
of the world.

The wheat production of the world has increased very considerably in recent periods, and reached the record quantity of 4,132,730,000 bushels in 1913, as against 3,759,533,000 bushels in the previous year, 3,540,717,000 bushels in 1911, and 3,182,105,000 bushels in 1908. On the average of the last five years the production was 3,718 million bushels as compared with a yearly average yield of 3,250 million bushels in 1903-7, and 2,884 million bushels in the period 1893-1902. The production for all countries of commercial importance is given in the subjoined table for the year 1913. The information (excepting that for Australasia) is based upon figures appearing in the United States Year Book of Agriculture. The countries are arranged according to their aggregate production:—

WHEAT PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD, 1913.

Country.	Production (Bushels).	Country.	Production (Bushels).
Russia	962,587,000	Belgium	15,042,000
United States	763,380,000	Western Australia	13,331,000
British India	353,388,000	Mexico	10,000,000
France	321,571,000	Servia	8,524,000
Austria-Hungary	234,207,000	Sweden	7,800,000
Canada	231,717,000	Greece	7,000,000
Italy	214,405,000	South African Union	6,034,000
Argentina	198,414,000	Tunis	5,539,000
Germany	171,075,000	Portugal	5,500,000
Spain	112,401,000	Uruguay	5,461,000
Roumania	83,236,000	New Zealand	5,232,000
England and Wales	54,806,000	Netherlands	4,773,000
Bulgaria	45,000,000	Denmark	4,463,000
New South Wales	38,029,000	Switzerland	3,590,000
Algeria	36,848,000	Scotland	2,335,000
Turkey(Asia Minor only)	35,000,000	Queensland	1,769,000
Victoria	32,936,000	Ireland	1,295,000
Egypt	30,900,000	Tasmania	350,000
Japan	27,140,000	Norway	325,000
Chili	21,000,000	Other Countries	2,430,000
Turkey in Europe	18,000,000		
South Australia	16,937,000	Grand Total	4,132,730,000
Persia	16,000,000		

On the average of the past six years the quantity of wheat produced in Australia represented about 2 per cent. of the yield for the world. The return per acre is greatest in highly cultivated European countries. On the average of the five years 1908 to 1912 there were 41 bushels per acre in Denmark, 36 in Belgium, 34 in The Netherlands, nearly 33 in the United Kingdom, and 30 in Germany, as compared with 19 in Canada, 14 in the United States, 11 in Australia, and 10 in Argentina.

Oats. In 1913-14 the area harvested for oats in Victoria was 442,060 acres, from which a yield of 8,890,321 bushels was obtained, giving an average of 20·11 bushels to the acre. The following return shows the harvest results for this crop for each of the past nine seasons and for five-year periods prior thereto back to 1865 :—

OATS GROWN, 1865 TO 1914.

Period ended March.	Area under Crop (Annual Average).	Produce (Annual Average).	Average per Acre.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1865-70	123,435	2,902,655	23·52
1870-75	135,334	2,370,839	17·52
1875-80	129,317	2,688,761	20·79
1880-85	165,369	3,906,176	23·62
1885-90	206,962	4,391,916	21·22
1890-95	214,840	4,906,870	22·84
1895-1900	301,317	5,229,188	17·35
1900-05	380,597	8,069,719	21·20
1906	312,052	7,232,425	23·18
1907	380,493	8,845,654	23·25
1908	398,749	5,201,408	13·04
1909	419,869	11,124,940	26·50
1910	384,226	7,913,423	20·60
1911	392,681	9,699,127	24·70
1912	302,238	4,585,326	15·17
1913	439,242	8,323,639	18·95
1914	442,060	8,890,321	20·11

In addition to the area shown for last season, there were 729,678 acres of oats cut for hay, so that the total area sown with oats in 1913-14 was 1,171,738 acres. In August, 1914, it was estimated that the area under this grain for 1914-15 was 1,198,100 acres, or an increase of 26,362 acres as compared with the previous season. Imports into Victoria from oversea countries during 1913 included 8,925 bushels of oats, as well as 9,956 lbs. of oatmeal, whilst in the same year there were exported from Victoria to these countries 94,848 bushels of oats and 427,534 lbs. of oatmeal.

Barley. The area under barley in 1913-14 was 83,351 acres, of which 44,584 were under malting, and 38,767 under other barley. There is a remarkable fluctuation in the area of land sown with barley, which seems strange, seeing that the average yield of the product and the market for it are uniformly good. The figures

in the table given below show the acreage, production and yield per acre for the last fifteen years :—

CULTIVATION OF BARLEY, 1899-1900 TO 1913-14.

Year ended March.	Area under Crop.		Produce.		Average per Acre.		
	Malting	Other.	Malting.	Other.	Malting.	Other.	Total.
	Acrea.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
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	384,202	26·17	27·11	26·44
1905 ..	30,799	15,290	575,505	298,594	18·69	19·53	18·97
1906 ..	26,279	14,659	645,456	416,683	24·56	28·43	25·95
1907 ..	30,052	22,764	674,043	581,399	22·43	25·54	23·77
1908 ..	41,940	21,134	747,315	311,980	17·82	14·76	16·79
1909 ..	42,882	21,766	1,013,384	497,797	23·63	22·87	23·38
1910 ..	38,762	19,841	658,105	365,279	16·98	18·41	17·46
1911 ..	30,609	22,078	804,893	535,494	26·30	24·25	25·44
1912 ..	36,748	16,793	725,803	298,781	19·75	17·79	19·14
1913 ..	52,311	19,320	1,269,634	474,893	24·27	24·58	24·35
1914 ..	44,584	38,767	971,334	841,556	21·79	21·71	21·75

During 1913, 1,370,735 bushels of barley were used locally in the production of 1,376,618 bushels of malt.

The area planted with potatoes in 1913-14 was a record one, and the production was exceeded only once during the past nineteen years. The greatest yield was 204,155 tons in 1890-1. The return for last season was 176,602 tons, which represented a yield of 2·37 tons per acre as compared with 4·02 tons in the previous season and 2·50 in 1911-12. The following table shows the

Potatoes.

potato returns for the past nine years and for earlier years in five-year periods back to 1860:—

POTATO PRODUCTION, 1860-1914.

Period ended June.				Area under Crop (Annual Average).	Produce (Annual Average).	Average per Acre.
				Acres.	Tons.	Tons.
1860-65	..	..	..	27,118	64,399	2·37
1865-70	..	..	..	35,460	99,490	2·81
1870-75	..	..	..	38,028	124,110	3·26
1875-80	..	..	..	38,517	128,156	3·33
1880-85	..	..	..	39,661	143,073	3·61
1885-90	..	..	..	46,210	164,068	3·55
1890-95	..	..	..	49,808	177,743	3·57
1895-1900	..	..	..	45,669	133,122	2·91
1900-05	..	..	..	44,817	135,593	3·03
1906	..	..	..	44,670	115,352	2·58
1907	..	..	..	55,372	166,839	3·01
1908	..	..	..	54,149	135,110	2·50
1909	..	..	..	47,903	152,840	3·19
1910	..	..	..	62,390	174,970	2·80
1911	..	..	..	62,904	163,312	2·60
1912	..	..	..	47,692	119,092	2·50
1913	..	..	..	47,575	191,112	4·02
1914	..	..	..	74,574	176,602	2·37

Hay. In 1913 the production of hay amounted to 1,350,374 tons. This was the third highest return recorded, having been exceeded only in 1912 and 1908, when 1,572,933 and 1,415,746 tons respectively were harvested. The quantity of straw returned for the season 1913-14 was 96,775 tons as against 87,839 tons for the previous year. The hay returns for five-year periods from 1860 to 1905 and for each of the past nine seasons are shown in the following table:—

HAY PRODUCTION, 1860 TO 1913.

Period.				Area cut for Hay (Annual Average).	Produce (Annual Average).	Average per Acre.
				Acres.	Tons.	Tons.
1860-65	..	..	..	89,746	113,392	1·26
1865-70	..	..	..	110,293	149,110	1·35
1870-75	..	..	..	124,493	158,594	1·27
1875-80	..	..	..	170,777	219,352	1·28
1880-85	..	..	..	282,774	334,190	1·18
1885-90	..	..	..	434,175	504,758	1·16
1890-95	..	..	..	440,000	589,427	1·34
1895-1900	..	..	..	495,337	563,809	1·14
1900-05	..	..	..	585,608	782,155	1·34
1905	..	..	..	591,771	864,177	1·46
1906	..	..	..	621,139	881,276	1·42
1907	..	..	..	682,194	682,370	1·00
1908	..	..	..	956,371	1,415,746	1·48
1909	..	..	..	864,359	1,186,738	1·37
1910	..	..	..	832,669	1,292,410	1·55
1911	..	..	..	860,205	1,032,288	1·20
1912	..	..	..	1,203,728	1,572,933	1·31
1913	..	..	..	977,684	1,350,374	1·38

The hay produced for the period 1909-13 was equal to 1·36 tons per acre, which exceeded the corresponding yield for all quinquennial periods back to 1860. On the average of the past three seasons 70 per cent. of the hay was oaten. Of the total hay produced in 1913, 1,037,174 tons were oaten, 274,981 tons were wheaten, and 38,219 tons were made from lucerne and other crops, and the yields per acre were 1·42, 1·25 and 1·39 tons respectively.

The following return shows the yield of the principal crops in the various Australian States and New Zealand for each of the ten years ended March, 1914:—

YIELD OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN AUSTRALASIA, 1904-5 to 1913-14.

Year ended March.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
WHEAT.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1905 ...	21,092,139	16,464,415	2,149,663	12,023,172	2,013,237	792,956	9,123,673
1906 ...	23,417,670	20,737,200	1,137,321	20,143,798	2,308,305	776,478	6,798,934
1907 ...	22,618,043	21,817,938	1,108,902	17,466,501	2,758,567	651,408	5,605,252
1908 ...	12,100,780	9,155,884	693,527	19,135,557	2,925,690	644,235	5,567,139
1909 ...	23,345,649	15,483,276	1,202,799	19,397,672	2,460,823	700,777	8,772,790
1910 ...	28,780,100	28,532,029	1,571,589	25,133,851	5,602,368	793,660	8,661,100
1911 ...	34,813,019	27,913,547	1,022,373	24,344,740	5,897,540	1,120,744	8,273,926
1912 ...	20,891,877	25,318,092	285,109	20,352,720	4,358,904	659,615	8,290,221
1913 ...	26,223,104	32,475,813	1,975,505	21,496,216	9,168,594	630,315	5,179,626
1914 ...	32,936,245	38,029,082	1,769,432	16,936,988	13,331,350	349,736	5,231,700
OATS.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1905 ...	6,203,429	652,646	15,137	555,696	226,318	1,178,819	14,553,611
1906 ...	7,232,425	883,081	5,858	869,146	283,987	1,200,024	12,707,982
1907 ...	8,845,654	1,404,574	28,884	896,166	457,155	1,979,574	11,201,789
1908 ...	5,201,408	851,776	9,900	874,388	721,753	1,526,002	15,021,861
1909 ...	11,124,940	1,119,558	38,811	1,280,235	739,303	1,946,010	18,906,788
1910 ...	7,913,423	1,966,586	50,018	1,209,131	1,248,162	2,347,548	13,804,000
1911 ...	9,699,127	1,702,706	50,469	1,136,618	776,233	2,063,303	10,093,564
1912 ...	4,585,326	1,155,164	5,783	1,349,480	961,385	1,504,633	10,118,917
1913 ...	8,323,639	1,670,181	82,420	1,673,508	2,105,812	2,257,253	13,583,924
1914 ...	8,890,321	1,834,824	56,236	1,200,740	1,655,681	1,593,664	14,740,946
BARLEY.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1905 ...	874,099	266,781	331,772	346,718	37,332	163,194	1,128,164
1906 ...	1,062,139	111,266	61,816	505,916	49,497	93,664	1,024,045
1907 ...	1,255,442	152,739	158,283	491,246	48,827	141,895	1,035,346
1908 ...	1,059,295	75,148	64,881	566,937	76,205	149,186	1,163,406
1909 ...	1,511,181	166,538	137,667	825,740	74,433	158,645	1,938,452
1910 ...	1,023,384	272,663	193,586	691,424	101,673	153,654	1,304,000
1911 ...	1,340,387	82,005	83,621	544,471	33,566	142,318	920,536
1912 ...	1,024,584	130,998	15,369	702,855	37,011	148,009	927,112
1913 ...	1,744,527	338,179	146,847	1,318,734	93,418	265,908	1,377,610
1914 ...	1,812,890	302,940	115,975	1,332,714	167,915	187,484	1,205,628
POTATONS.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1905 ...	92,872	48,754	19,231	19,521	5,614	110,547	134,608
1906 ...	115,352	49,889	11,308	20,328	6,297	64,606	123,402
1907 ...	166,839	114,856	15,830	22,277	5,028	182,323	169,875
1908 ...	135,110	55,882	13,177	20,263	5,671	145,483	142,999
1909 ...	152,840	71,794	11,550	21,588	6,695	121,605	195,206
1910 ...	174,970	100,143	13,544	18,569	5,948	73,862	180,500
1911 ...	163,312	121,033	15,632	23,920	5,864	70,090	138,025
1912 ...	119,092	75,166	13,087	22,668	9,312	62,164	141,510
1913 ...	191,112	84,232	16,386	33,078	13,558	72,565	147,689
1914 ...	176,602	95,704	16,548	32,950	17,803	80,389	157,194

YIELD OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN AUSTRALASIA, 1904-5 TO 1913-14
—continued.

Year-ended March.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
HAY.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1905 ...	514,316	366,293	80,662	294,252	113,794	73,457	157,632*
1906 ...	864,177	459,182	56,829	435,546	139,380	90,077	161,498*
1907 ...	881,276	621,846	94,343	398,866	158,112	104,797	140,402*
1908 ...	682,370	376,800	77,601	376,170	137,511	98,406	160,870*
1909 ...	1,415,746	730,014	92,947	591,141	170,008	137,518	173,134*
1910 ...	1,186,738	981,201	96,854	574,475	195,182	118,746	†
1911 ...	1,292,410	843,044	151,252	595,064	178,891	115,190	†
1912 ...	1,032,288	728,533	94,553	605,239	299,695	107,684	†
1913 ...	1,572,933	1,089,602	119,867	714,766	255,751	183,079	†
1914 ...	1,350,374	954,592	103,935	571,616	278,555	112,958	†

* Estimated.

† No Information.

The following information regarding prices in February and March, except that relating to potatoes, has been procured direct from the growers. The table gives the average price of each product for the last fifteen years :—

PRICES OF PRODUCE, 1900 TO 1914.

Year.	Average Price In February and March.							
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.		Hay.	Potatoes.		
			Malting.	Other.		Early Crop.	Main Crop (after March).	
	Per bushel.	Per bushel.	Per bushel.	Per bushel.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
1900..	2 5	2 1	3 2½	2 3½	40 9	41 11	26 11	
1901..	2 5½	1 6½	2 10¾	1 11¼	39 4	73 11	55 10	
1902..	2 10½	2 4	3 9½	2 9½	55 5	77 7	84 4	
1903..	6 0	3 2¾	4 5¾	3 8	100 1	91 3	47 1	
1904..	2 8	1 1½	2 10½	1 9½	27 2	52 6	26 1	
1905..	2 11½	1 6	3 2½	2 1	33 6	110 0	84 0	
1906..	2 10½	1 10½	3 11	2 8½	38 0	115 6	101 5	
1907..	2 9	1 10½	4 2	2 2¾	38 2	59 1	37 6	
1908..	4 0½	3 0½	4 11½	3 7	88 7	70 4	54 11	
1909..	3 9½	1 9½	3 9¾	2 5	46 0	80 0	51 0	
1910..	3 9½	1 11½	3 8½	2 4¾	41 0	78 0	57 0	
1911..	3 2	1 10½	4 3½	2 0½	38 0	82 0	63 0	
1912..	3 4¾	2 10¾	5 7	3 11¼	62 0	116 0	101 0	
1913..	3 3¾	2 3½	4 1	3 1	51 0	116 0	66 0	
1914..	3 3	1 9	3 1½	2 0½	38 0	81 0	62 0	

In Melbourne the price of wheat throughout last year was fairly good, ranging from 3s. 5d. to 3s. 10d. per bushel. The latter rate was quoted in the month of May, and the former in November. The

highest and lowest prices in Melbourne during each month in the last three years were as follows :—

PRICES OF WHEAT IN MELBOURNE, 1911, 1912 AND 1913.

Month.	Price per Bushel.					
	1911.		1912.		1913.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
January ..	3 8	3 6½	3 8½	3 7½	3 7	3 6
February ..	3 6	3 4½	3 10½	3 8½	3 7	3 6
March ..	3 3	3 2	3 11	3 8	3 8½	3 7
April ..	3 6	3 3½	4 3	3 11½	3 9½	3 8
May ..	3 7	3 3	4 4½	4 3	3 10	3 9
June ..	3 5	3 4	4 3	4 2	3 9	3 8
July ..	3 5	3 3½	4 2	4 1	3 8½	3 8
August ..	3 8	3 5½	4 4	4 1½	3 9	3 8½
September ..	3 8½	3 6	4 4	4 3½	3 9	3 8
October ..	3 8½	3 6	4 6½	4 3½	3 7½	3 5½
November ..	3 8½	3 6	4 7½	4 2	3 6½	3 5
December ..	3 8	3 7	4 3	3 6½	3 6	3 5½

Other Crops. The area under other than principal crops and the production since March, 1908, are shown in the subjoined table :—

OTHER THAN PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1908-9 TO 1913-14.

Crop.	1908-9.		1909-10.		1910-11.	
	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Maize ..	14,004	650,462	19,112	1,158,031	20,151	982,103
Rye ..	2,024	32,504	2,399	26,070	2,640	32,647
Peas ..	11,153	197,807	9,824	145,742	11,068	223,284
Mangel-wurzel	1,370	15,048	1,119	14,116	1,254	17,654
Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips ..	702	4,541	573	4,215	872	7,481
Onions ..	5,340	24,384	6,434	31,715	6,161	37,484
Green Forage ..	63,066	..	56,586	..	71,826	..
		Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Grass and Clover Seeds ..	1,741	18,161	1,595	13,160	1,295	16,262
		Cwt.		Cwt.		Cwt.
Hops ..	189	1,094	140	882	121	937
Tobacco ..	413	2,647	321	2,704	329	1,090
Vines—Grapes..	24,430	561,679	22,768	548,828	23,412	592,438
Flax ..	190	{ 6 fibre 153 seed }	1,213	{ 676 fibre 1,515 seed }	600	{ 748 fibre 2,457 seed }
Gardens and Orchards ..	64,225	..	66,322	..	65,153	..
Minor Crops ..	4,218	..	3,389	..	5,158	..
Land in Fallow	1,034,422	..	1,175,750	..	1,434,177	..
Artificial Grasses	1,029,711	..	238,671	..	991,195	..

OTHER THAN PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1908-9 TO 1913-14—*continued*.

Crop.	1911-12.		1912-13.		1913-14.	
	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Maize	18,223	792,660	19,986	715,299	17,962	800,529
Rye	1,098	9,981	1,428	17,141	1,779	19,029
Peas	11,535	181,113	11,875	232,856	11,774	206,846
Mangel-wurzel	797	Tons. 9,568	1,121	Tons. 14,615	952	Tons. 15,642
Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips ..	658	4,953	627	5,628	470	3,166
Onions	3,652	20,911	4,977	28,641	6,121	24,755
Green Forage ..	75,177	..	84,460	..	98,963	..
Grass and Clover Seeds ..	1,188	Bushels. 9,503	2,429	Bushels. 23,206	1,452	Bu hels. 16,349
Hops	122	Cwt. 777	131	Cwt. 1,387	117	Cwt. 961
Tobacco	356	3,686	138	661	284	†
Vines—Grapes ..	24,193	683,250	24,579	733,579	22,435	836,493
Flax	443	{ 1,327 fibre 1,958 seed }	648	{ 1,189 fibre 4,536 seed }	1,046	{ 1,096 fibre 3,768 seed }
Gardens and Or- chards ..	70,316	..	73,623	..	77,960	..
Minor Crops ..	4,741	..	5,942	..	6,476*	..
Land in Fallow	1,469,608	..	1,627,223	..	1,738,572	..
Artificial Grasses	1,041,772	..	1,085,346	..	1,094,566	..

* For details see page 701.

† Not available.

Maize. The area under maize for grain in 1913-14 was the smallest since 1908-9, but the production was greater than in the preceding two seasons. The industry is largely confined to the Gippsland and North-Eastern districts. Of the 800,529 bushels harvested last season 209,461 were in Tanjil, 195,840 in Tambo, 177,102 in Dargo, 114,789 in Croajingolong, 28,076 in Delatite, and 21,525 in Bogong. The area, total production and produce per acre are given in the next table for each of the past nine seasons and for five-year periods prior thereto back to 1890:—

MAIZE PRODUCTION, 1890 TO 1914.

Period ended June.				Area under Maize for Grain (Annual Average).	Total Production (Annual Average).	Produce per Acre.
				Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1890-5 .. ..	..	..	..	7,483	376,844	50·36
1895-1900 ..	..	..	..	9,894	528,970	53·46
1900-5 .. ..	..	..	..	10,704	699,630	65·36
1906 .. ..	..	..	..	11,785	641,216	54·41
1907 .. ..	..	..	..	11,559	704,961	60·99
1908 .. ..	..	..	..	10,844	508,761	46·92
1909 .. ..	..	..	..	14,004	650,462	46·45
1910 .. ..	..	..	..	19,112	1,158,031	60·59
1911 .. ..	..	..	..	20,151	982,103	48·74
1912 .. ..	..	..	..	18,223	792,660	43·50
1913 .. ..	..	..	..	19,986	715,299	35·79
1914 .. ..	..	..	..	17,962	800,529	44·57

On the average of the past five seasons the yield per acre was 46.61 bushels as against 65.36 in 1900-5, 53.46 in 1895-1900, and 50.36 in 1890-5. The relatively light yield per acre for the latest five-year period was probably due to the cultivation of new areas which are less fertile than the rich river flats upon which this cereal was grown in earlier periods.

Rye. The area under rye in 1913-14 was 1,779 acres, from which 19,029 bushels of grain were obtained. Acreage and production were greater than in the two preceding years. Last season rye was grown throughout the State, except in the counties of Heytesbury, Millewa, Weeah, and Karkaroc. In Bogong the quantity yielded was 3,266 bushels, in Delatite 3,030 bushels, in Talbot 1,821 bushels, in Benambra 1,488 bushels, in Normanby, 1,168 bushels, and in Grant, 1,000 bushels. In six other counties—Bourke, Anglesey, Polwarth, Lowan, Tanjil, and Buln Buln—the return was between 500 and 900 bushels.

Peas. The area under peas increased from 8,297 acres in 1901-2 to 12,253 acres in 1905-6, and to 13,613 acres in 1907-8; there was a decline in 1909-10 to 9,824 acres, and a partial recovery in 1910-11 to 11,068 acres. In 1913-14 the area was 11,774 acres, and the return was 206,846 bushels, the former being 101 acres and the latter 26,010 bushels less than in the previous year. Peas are generally grown in all the counties except Millewa, Weeah and Tatchera. Those from which the largest returns were obtained last season were Buln Buln with 36,717 bushels, Bourke 33,906 bushels, Grant 26,588 bushels, Tanjil 24,791 bushels, and Mornington with 17,096 bushels. The production of peas in the five counties mentioned was equal to 67 per cent. of the total for the whole State.

Mangel-wurzel. In 1913-14 there were 952 acres under mangel-wurzel as against 1,121 in the previous season, 797 in 1911-12, 1,254 in 1910-11, 1,119 in 1909-10, 1,370 in 1908-9, 1,184 in 1907-8, and 1,360 in 1906-7. The production last year was 15,642 tons as compared with an average of 14,200 tons for the preceding five-year period. Mangolds are grown principally in the counties of Villiers, Heytesbury, Grant, Grenville, Mornington, Buln Buln, and Tanjil. The production for last season in the counties mentioned represented 80 per cent. of the total for the State.

Beet, carrots, parsnips, and turnips. The cultivation of beet, carrots, parsnips, and turnips, exclusive of those grown in market gardens, showed a decrease in area and production, as compared with the previous season. In 1913-14 the land sown was 470 acres as against 627 in the preceding year, 658 in 1911-12, 872 in 1910-11, 573 in 1909-10, 702 in 1908-9, 496 in 1907-8, and 713 in 1906-7. The produce for last year was 3,166 tons, which was 2,198 tons below the average for the previous five-year period.

Onions are grown in nearly every county south of the Dividing Range. In Grenville the yield was 5,636 tons from 1,570 acres; in Bourke 4,014 tons from 1,118 acres; in Villiers 3,483 tons from 609 acres; in Polwarth 3,065 tons from 594 acres; in Mornington 2,407 tons from 547 acres; in Grant 2,405 tons from 740 acres; and in Buln Buln 2,168 tons from 566 acres. The following is a return for the last eighteen years :—

ONION CULTIVATION, 1896-7 TO 1913-14.

Year.	Area.	Produce.	Year.	Area.	Produce.
	Acres.	Tons.		Acres.	Tons.
1896-7 ..	3,755	11,256	1905-6 ..	4,889	25,597
1897-8 ..	3,751	11,217	1906-7 ..	4,705	28,000
1898-9 ..	4,472	17,308	1907-8 ..	4,249	22,649
1899-1900 ..	4,436	19,905	1908-9 ..	5,340	24,384
1900-1 ..	2,815	12,766	1909-10 ..	6,434	31,715
1901-2 ..	4,151	20,859	1910-11 ..	6,161	37,484
1902-3 ..	5,565	27,467	1911-12 ..	3,652	20,911
1903-4 ..	4,176	25,218	1912-13 ..	4,977	28,641
1904-5 ..	2,862	12,969	1913-14 ..	6,121	24,755

The area under onions last season was the third largest recorded, but the yield per acre was 1·4 tons below the average for the preceding five years.

Green forage. The area devoted to green forage has shown a considerable expansion in recent periods, especially during the past seven years, when the yearly average—72,854 acres—was 121 per cent. higher than that for the five years ended 1906-7. In 1913-14, 98,963 acres were utilized for green forage as compared with 84,460 acres in the previous season, 75,177 acres in 1911-12, 71,826 acres in 1910-11, and 56,586 acres in 1909-10.

Ensilage. The preserving of forage in a green state has been practised in Victoria for many years, but up to the present only a small number of farmers have adopted it. It is surprising that this should be so, as ensilage-fed animals at all times present an appearance of health and vigour. In Victoria, where almost every season the rapid drying up of the grass under the excessive heat of the summer sun causes large areas of pasture land to be parched and grassless, and where green food usually disappears from December till Autumn, an artificial method of preserving fodder should be of the utmost possible benefit, as the advantage of the luxuriance of trefoil, grasses, and self-sown crops in the spring would not then be lost. The juicy state in which the silo preserves ensilage fulfils an important requirement of ruminant animals, viz. :—that their food should be presented in a succulent condition. Even in districts where fresh green fodder is available throughout the greater part of the year, the advantage of

being able to secure the crop when it is in its best condition seems so evident, that the silo should soon become an indispensable adjunct to every farm.

The returns for Victoria relating to the years 1905 to 1914 show that in the year 1909-10 there was a substantial increase in the number of farmers who made ensilage, and in the material used, as compared with previous years, but that in the succeeding years there was a considerable decline, the number of farmers who made ensilage in 1913-14 being 248 less, the number of silos 294 less, and the materials used 7,775 tons less than in the year 1909-10.

ENSILAGE RETURNS, 1904-5 TO 1913-14.

Year ended March.				Number of Farms on which made.	Number of Silos (Pits and Stacks).	Weight of Materials used.
						Tons.
1905	..	..	..	300	..	12,779
1906	..	..	..	160	218	7,240
1907	..	..	..	210	278	10,581
1908	..	..	..	203	260	11,031
1909	..	..	..	392	494	18,205
1910	..	..	..	518	656	27,280
1911	..	..	..	460	555	25,969
1912	..	..	..	371	450	20,888
1913	..	..	..	287	385	17,877
1914	..	..	..	270	362	19,505

Grass and clover seed. The area under grass and clover for seed last season was 40 per cent. lower than in 1912-13. The product returned in 1913-14 was 16,349 bushels from 1,452 acres. In the previous season it was 23,206 bushels from 2,429 acres, and in 1911-12 it was 9,503 bushels from 1,188 acres. 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 yielded 15,717 cwt. In 1913-14 there were only 20 growers whose return from 117 acres was 961 cwt. The area cultivated last year was the smallest since 1872-3, and the production was less in only three seasons during the past thirty-nine years. Delatite, Bogong, Dargo, Tanjil, and Villiers were the only counties in which hops were grown last season.

Flax. The growth of flax (*Linum Usitatissimum*) received considerably more attention during the past two seasons than in the two previous years, there being a very large increase in the number of growers and the area sown. The industry is assisted by the Commonwealth Government which gives producers a bounty of 10 per cent. on the market value of the fibre produced. This, together with the satisfactory price obtained, and the fact that a very large market exists for the fibre, should enable the industry to make considerable progress. Practically the whole of last season's produce

came from the counties of Buln Buln and Grant. Particulars of the crop for the last five years are given in the following statement:—

FLAX: 1909-10 TO 1913-14.

Year.			No. of Growers.	Area under Crop.	Seed Produced.	Fibre Produced.	Straw awaiting Treatment.
				Acres.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Tons.
1909-10	..	..	106	1,213	1,515	676	836
1910-11	..	..	33	600	2,457	748	235
1911-12	..	..	29	443	1,958	1,327	75
1912-13	..	..	55	648	4,536	1,189	615
1913-14	..	..	62	1,046	3,768	1,096	652

In 1913, imports into Victoria from countries outside Australia included linseed to the value of £1,829, linseed oil worth £54,599, and fibre worth £135,483.

Tobacco. There are tobacco plantations in the counties of Delatite along the banks of the King River, and in Bogong; last season there were also small areas cultivated in Benambra, Buln Buln, Croajingolong, and Tambo. Particulars relating to the cultivation of tobacco for the last eighteen years are as follows:—

CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO, 1896-7 TO 1913-14.

Year.				Number of Growers.	Area.	Produce.
					Acres.	Cwt. (dry).
1896-7	..	..	..	233	1,264	7,890
1897-8..	..	..	..	77	522	3,419
1898-9..	..	..	..	31	78	190
1899-1900	..	..	..	28	155	1,365
1900-1..	..	..	..	16	109	311
1901-2..	..	..	..	17	103	345
1902-3..	..	..	..	24	171	781
1903-4..	..	..	..	25	129	848
1904-5..	..	..	..	20	106	1,112
1905-6..	..	..	..	31	169	1,405
1906-7..	..	..	..	30	133	603
1907-8..	..	..	..	49	345	2,764
1908-9..	..	..	..	60	413	2,647
1909-10	..	..	..	50	321	2,704
1910-11	..	..	..	57	329	1,090
1911-12	..	..	..	58	356	3,686
1912-13	..	..	..	54	138	661
1913-14	..	..	..	67	284	..

Tobacco production reached its maximum in 1880-1, when 17,333 cwt. of dry leaf was produced. The subsequent sixteen years were marked by great variations in area and produce, and since 1896-7 the industry has fallen to small proportions. The area devoted to tobacco last year was slightly more than double that for the preceding season, but it was below the area for each of the five years 1907 to 1911.

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 22,435 acres in 1913-14. Vineyards are distributed fairly well over the State, but there are certain districts where the principal industries are connected with vine-growing. The Shire of Mildura produced last season 591,384 cwt. of grapes; Rutherglen, 67,481 cwt.; and Yackandandah, 9,098 cwt. In the Goulburn Valley wine-making is a flourishing industry. In the County of Borung there are many vineyards, particularly in the Stawell Shire, where 12,725 cwt. of grapes was produced in 1913-14. At Mildura the crop was principally dried for raisins and currants. The results of fifteen years' operations are as follows:—

VINE PRODUCTION, 1900 TO 1914.

Year ended June.	Number of Growers.	Area.	Produce.			
			Grapes gathered.	Wine Made.	Raisins Made.	Currants Made.
		Acres.	Cwt.	Gallons.	Cwt.	Cwt.
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	752,828	2,044,833	98,127	11,730
1908 ..	1,967	26,465	535,804	1,365,600	68,617	10,440
1909 ..	1,637	24,430	561,679	1,437,106	69,536	11,929
1910 ..	1,606	22,768	548,828	991,941	81,044	27,408
1911 ..	1,652	23,412	692,438	1,362,420	79,318	26,394
1912 ..	1,650	24,193	683,250	983,423	102,924	46,789
1913 ..	1,808	24,579	733,579	1,206,111	109,677	48,337
1914 ..	1,776	22,435	836,493	1,121,491	120,303	62,098

Of the total quantity of grapes gathered in 1914, 161,105 cwt. was used for making wine, 618,412 cwt. for raisins and currants, and 56,976 cwt. for table consumption and export. Of the 120,303 cwt. of raisins made, 79,157 cwt. were sultanas almost entirely from Mildura.

Raisins and currants are 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, about 100,000 cwt. of the production in 1914 is available for export. A year's consumption of currants is about 30,000 cwt., which would enable approximately 32,000 cwt. of last year's production to be exported.

The total number of persons in the State growing fruit for sale was 6,498 in 1913-14, as against 6,285 in the previous season, 5,955 in 1911-12, 5,780 in 1910-11, and 5,647 in 1909-10. The area under orchards in each of these years was 63,058, 59,119, 55,769, 53,325, and 51,578 acres respectively. The orchards are

fairly spread over the whole State. The counties having the largest areas last season were as follows:—Evelyn, 13,036 acres; Bourke, 12,508 acres; Mornington, 10,020 acres; Rodney, 4,606 acres; Talbot, 2,974 acres; Karkaroc (including Mildura), 2,869 acres; Bendigo, 2,315 acres; Moira, 2,049 acres; Borung, 1,822 acres; Grant, 1,655 acres; Bogong, 1,189 acres; and Buln Buln, 1,056 acres.

In the following table will be found a statement of the number of bearing and non-bearing fruit trees and plants for the seasons 1910-11 and 1913-14—the latest years for which this information is available:—

RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FRUIT TREES,
PLANTS, Etc., IN ORCHARDS AND GARDENS WHERE
FRUIT WAS GROWN FOR SALE, 1910-11 AND 1913-14.

Fruit.	Number of Trees, Plants, &c.					
	1910-11.			1913-14.		
	Not Bearing.	Bearing.	Total.	Not Bearing.	Bearing.	Total.
Apples ..	764,890	1,449,381	2,214,271	989,176	1,606,321	2,595,497
Pears ..	268,330	364,638	632,968	398,290	445,276	843,566
Quinces ..	22,820	58,116	80,936	30,010	66,040	96,050
Plums ..	134,129	355,332	489,461	137,246	350,887	488,133
Cherries ..	73,739	242,891	316,630	67,331	250,229	317,560
Peaches ..	179,240	292,054	471,294	321,991	353,134	675,125
Apricots ..	44,641	236,536	281,177	99,985	255,413	355,398
Nectarines ..	2,951	4,279	7,230	6,418	6,266	12,684
Oranges ..	45,403	40,190	85,593	136,657	54,698	191,355
Lemons ..	20,070	47,880	67,950	33,335	38,687	72,022
Loquats ..	1,621	4,926	6,547	1,503	5,060	6,563
Medlars ..	93	361	454	82	153	235
Figs ..	8,965	35,132	44,097	13,213	27,835	41,048
Passion-fruit ..	5,293	9,795	15,088	10,356	8,794	19,150
Guavas ..	323	162	485	538	1,081	1,619
Pomegranates ..	87	117	204	130	87	217
Persimmons ..	242	504	746	243	486	729
Total Large Fruits ..	1,572,837	3,142,294	4,715,131	2,246,504	3,470,447	5,716,951
Raspberries ..	..	663,315	663,315	..	558,288	558,288
Strawberries ..	..	4,018,944	4,018,944	..	3,458,859	3,458,859
Gooseberries ..	..	177,661	177,661	..	227,858	227,858
Mulberries ..	465	1,220	1,685	782	1,037	1,819
Olives ..	3,037	3,473	6,510	3,886	4,198	8,084
Currants (Red, White, and Black) ..	13,572	49,282	62,854	5,470	59,259	64,729
Almonds ..	9,690	21,053	30,743	11,039	19,022	30,061
Walnuts ..	4,252	4,461	8,713	8,988	4,044	13,032
Filberts ..	1,214	3,637	4,851	439	3,800	4,239
Chestnuts ..	498	533	1,031	451	600	1,051
Total Nuts ..	15,654	29,684	45,338	20,917	27,466	48,383

The area under orchards growing fruit for sale increased steadily from 5,800 acres in 1872-3 to 10,048 in 1882-3, 31,370 in 1892-3, 44,502 in 1902-3, 55,769 in 1911-12, 59,119 in 1912-13, and 63,058 acres in 1913-14, which is the largest area recorded. Details of the produce from orchards growing fruit for sale for each of the past ten years are as follows:—

ORCHARDS GROWING FRUIT FOR SALE, 1904-5 TO 1913-14.

Year ended March.	Number of Fruit-growers.	Area under Gardens and Orchards.	LARGE FRUITS GATHERED.			
			Apples.	Pears.	Quinces.	Plums.
		Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1905	5,341	47,205	1,019,816	188,849	90,735	121,725
1906	5,163	47,312	578,700	219,864	56,898	130,917
1907	5,367	49,086	1,010,381	303,647	77,277	237,468
1908	5,241	49,212	618,424	182,609	47,871	157,366
1909	5,586	50,675	1,241,826	373,145	99,608	167,012
1910	5,647	51,578	1,121,702	253,195	50,559	232,657
1911	5,780	53,325	1,667,271	640,436	86,355	325,677
1912	5,955	55,769	1,330,961	239,431	54,425	151,936
1913	6,285	59,119	2,036,756	669,898	90,119	260,830
1914	6,498	63,058	1,653,035	476,430	67,799	292,389

Large Fruits Gathered—continued.

	Cherries.	Peaches.	Apricots.	Oranges.	Lemons.	Figs.	Others.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1905	82,504	230,130	186,360	34,088	81,716	23,500	7,335
1906	116,845	132,870	154,791	21,364	63,904	32,467	12,339
1907	120,496	276,077	258,049	23,431	37,662	29,549	16,817
1908	71,798	290,178	239,735	28,620	46,827	20,460	10,753
1909	95,012	282,040	149,262	22,363	38,548	23,687	17,462
1910	100,054	291,766	292,496	34,027	51,130	22,675	10,566
1911	121,756	317,317	160,884	59,723	71,041	31,054	21,200
1912	96,663	260,258	281,460	48,982	65,833	17,891	10,259
1913	152,257	289,731	138,881	44,039	48,170	25,223	19,496
1914	151,262	361,414	308,307	63,542	57,562	23,764	15,639

	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.
1905	12,480	5,456	13,558	1,805	1,320	80,758	28,306	1,756	4,396
1906	6,821	2,643	9,814	2,113	1,320	81,077	23,131	6,144	4,696
1907	13,816	5,487	12,276	2,054	3,307	69,378	15,863	5,339	3,506
1908	12,466	3,645	8,526	3,705	2,145	62,921	20,266	1,928	5,047
1909	8,640	4,874	6,950	1,278	2,747	91,230	23,100	3,323	3,355
1910	6,143	6,472	5,876	1,428	1,738	81,008	25,368	1,760	5,003
1911	9,231	7,788	6,430	1,334	2,607	126,877	24,242	3,209	8,546
1912	6,658	6,103	4,173	1,429	1,333	100,982	26,329	1,473	8,821
1913	5,207	3,839	3,874	876	1,179	90,317	22,127	1,220	8,305
1914	4,580	4,351	4,912	802	1,233	92,621	21,549	2,143	11,361

The following return shows the average produce per tree for all trees, and for bearing trees, for the years 1910-11 and 1913-14—the latest years for which such particulars are available:—

PRODUCE OF FRUIT TREES, 1910-11 AND 1913-14.

Fruit Trees.	AVERAGE PER TREE.			
	1910-1911.		1913-1914.	
	All Trees.	Bearing Trees.	All Trees.	Bearing Trees.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Apples	·75	1·15	·64	1·03
Pears	1·01	1·76	·56	1·07
Quinces	1·07	1·49	·71	1·03
Plums	·67	·92	·60	·83
Cherries	·38	·50	·48	·80
Peaches	·67	1·09	·54	1·02
Apricots	·57	·63	·87	1·21
Nectarines	·66	1·11	·58	1·18
Oranges	·70	1·49	·33	1·16
Lemons	1·05	1·48	·80	1·49
Loquats	·89	1·19	·18	·24
Medlars	·11	·14	·19	·29
Figs	·70	·88	·58	·85
Passion Vines	·64	·98	·34	·75
Guavas	·05	·14	·02	·02
Pomegranates	·99	1·73	·22	·54
Persimmons	1·01	1·50	·46	·68
Total Large Fruits only	·74	1·11	·61	1·00
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Almonds	4·13	6·03	3·08	4·87
Walnuts	2·78	5·43	1·66	5·35
Filberts	·66	·88	·51	·56
Chestnuts	3·44	6·65	10·81	18·94

This table shows a decrease in the average production of nearly all of the principal large fruits between 1910-11 and 1913-14, whether all trees or only bearing trees be taken into consideration.

In addition to the fruits shown (p. 699), large quantities of melons, rhubarb, and tomatoes were produced in the orchards, the following being the quantities returned for 1913-14—Melons, 10,836 cwt.; rhubarb, 30,596 dozen bundles; and tomatoes, 24,113 cwt. There were also 4,125 acres laid down in private fruit gardens, the value of the produce from which was estimated at about £8,250.

According to prices received by growers the value of fruit which reaches market was estimated to be £345,844 in 1905-6, £451,672 in 1906-7, £386,807 in 1907-8, £373,600 in 1908-9, £423,500 in 1909-10, £524,380 in 1910-11, £558,604 in 1911-12, £629,863 in 1912-13, and £742,900 in 1913-14. This, of

course, does not represent the actual value of all the fruit grown, as large quantities are privately consumed in various ways. No very reliable estimate of the value of such fruit can be prepared, but it may be set down at about £35,000.

Cider-making is now an established industry in the State.

Cider making. The output of the various firms engaged in making the beverage is each season increasing, the quality is good, and the demand improving. Victorian cider can be obtained at most of the leading hotels and cafés.

Market gardens. The area under market gardens for the year 1913-14 was 10,777 acres. As these gardens are generally situated near large centres of population, and the producers are consequently able to dispose of the bulk of their goods with a minimum of loss from waste, &c., an average return of £25 per acre is regarded as a fair estimate. On this basis, the total value of the produce may be given as £269,425. This does not include crops of one acre and over of potatoes, onions, mangel-wurzel, beet, carrots, parsnips, and turnips grown in market gardens, such crops being tabulated under their respective heads in the returns relating to agriculture.

Dried fruit. The quantity of dried fruit (weight after drying) was for the first time collected in 1895-6, when 179,460 lbs. were returned, and it increased to 636,294 lbs. in 1900-1, after which date the quantity, principally by reason of a reduction in apricots, declined to 306,603 lbs. in 1902-3. In 1909-10 the maximum production—811,935 lbs.—was recorded. In 1913-14 the production was 717,524 lbs., which was the third highest return obtained. The details for the last ten seasons are as follows:—

DRIED FRUIT, 1904-5 TO 1913-14.

Year ended June.	Apples.	Prunes.	Peaches.	Apricots.	Figs.	Pears.	Total.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
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	87,333	223,091	13,112	8,077	392,711
1909 ..	69,120	56,183	84,514	170,820	26,796	30,322	437,555
1910 ..	46,767	76,015	109,661	539,910	22,160	17,422	811,935
1911 ..	26,301	80,123	84,211	334,111	9,554	31,819	566,209
1912 ..	21,929	72,400	143,112	492,041	31,027	16,502	777,011
1913 ..	48,853	84,053	56,151	61,465	27,274	38,633	316,429
1914 ..	39,899	155,031	118,187	363,356	33,151	7,900	717,524

The bulk of the above-mentioned dried fruit comes from Mildura, where in 1913-14 there were made also 13,076,896 lbs. of raisins, which quantity represented an increase of 1,203,664 lbs. on the produce of the previous season.

Minor crops. The following is a return of the minor crops for the last two seasons. The items do not in all cases represent the whole of the respective crops grown, but only such as were taken

cognisance of by the collectors. The return therefore indicates the nature of the crops rather than the full extent of their cultivation.

MINOR CROPS, 1912-13 AND 1913-14.

Crop.	1912-13.		1913-14.	
	Area.	Produce.	Area.	Produce.
	Acres.		Acres.	
Beans ... ..	...	...	856	19,718 bushels
Chicory	506	500 tons (dry)	531	360 tons (dry)
Flowers	181	...	182	...
Gherkins	28	121 tons	...	...
Herbs	22	...	18	...
Millet—Broom ... }	474	{ 2,334 cwt. fibre 1,681 cwt. seed }	491	{ 2,495 cwt. fibre 2,085 cwt. seed }
„ Japanese ... ..	...	...	24	290 cwt. seed
Nursery	1,041	...	989	...
Opium poppies	2	17 lbs.	2	18 lbs.
Pumpkins	2,632	24,392 tons	2,233	21,271 tons
Rice ... ..	...	...	5	46 cwt.
Seeds—Agricultural and Garden	67	...	9	...
„ Bird ... ..	...	...	5	6 cwt.
Sugar Beet	934	6,207 tons	1,093	7,431 tons
Sunflowers	55	828 bushels	38	1,190 bushels
Total	5,942	...	6,476	...

Production on Closer Settlement Estates.

Statistics of Closer Settlement Estates in working order have shown in successive years an increasing diversity in production, as well as a great expansion in the area cultivated. A marked feature of the returns for the past two seasons has been the greatly increased area devoted to hay, green forage, market gardens, and orchards, and the large increase in dairy cows, which numbered 24,325 in 1913 and 22,238 in 1912, as compared with 5,005 in 1906. The area under crop on these estates in 1913 was 161,425 acres, or 30 per cent. of the holdings, as compared with an area of 34,167 acres, representing a proportion of 20 per cent., in 1907. The acreage of the principal crops on Closer Settlement Estates in working order is given in the following table for each of the past eight years :—

ACREAGE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS ON CLOSER SETTLEMENT ESTATES.

Crop.	Area of Crop in—							
	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat for grain ..	10,451	16,163	20,398	36,600	44,124	35,806	41,161	67,866
Oats for grain ..	2,948	5,115	7,566	8,987	10,838	8,420	17,510	22,334
Barley for grain ..	561	1,534	1,732	2,528	2,032	2,548	4,246	6,929
Maize for grain ..	40	48	73	38	76	72	480	633
Rye for grain ..	59	18	69	28	49	47	38	36
Peas for grain ..	46	86	52	59	80	120	234	238
Potatoes ..	279	315	304	373	461	498	644	1,569
Onions ..	91	90	115	90	70	56	96	163
Mangel-Wurzel and Beet ..	53	30	54	47	64	407	718	877

ACREAGE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS ON CLOSER SETTLEMENT ESTATES—
continued.

Crop.	Area of Crop in—							
	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Hay, Wheaten ..	1,081	2,642	4,293	2,973	4,701	7,596	10,063	6,943
" Oaten ..	2,429	7,100	12,547	14,338	13,684	18,940	31,206	31,562
" Other ..	180	114	552	423	703	2,960	6,410	7,813
Green Forage ..	608	628	1,070	918	2,417	4,093	8,957	12,424
Market Gardens..	32	14	18	10	44	54	97	167
Orchards and Gar- dens ..	15	56	48	68	191	428	769	1,847
Vines ..	2	2	5	1	14	88	81	108

The next table gives the production of the principal crops on Closer Settlement Estates in working order for each of the last eight years:—

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS ON CLOSER SETTLEMENT
ESTATES.

Crop.	Production in—							
	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Wheat bushels	120,939	139,665	355,722	603,278	764,037	391,671	607,262	982,164
Oats "	88,789	111,105	270,658	228,959	311,941	186,058	476,307	536,764
Barley "	13,872	16,476	37,812	40,316	58,046	38,913	101,334	137,749
Maize "	1,368	1,464	2,007	1,027	3,152	2,180	14,999	21,278
Rye "	786	344	970	405	573	658	740	345
Potatoes, tons	918	905	1,003	1,189	1,493	1,132	2,612	3,233
Onions "	484	399	339	294	319	247	385	590
Mangel-Wurzel and Beet "	1,016	385	563	539	841	2,304	4,498	4,050
Hay, Wheaten "	1,426	2,007	5,852	4,815	6,635	8,950	11,312	7,810
" Oaten "	3,848	6,916	19,605	25,003	22,232	27,021	39,947	43,626
" Other "	237	149	673	519	920	2,691	6,316	8,753

On Closer Settlement Estates the wheat yield was 14·65 bushels, and the oat yield 25·43 bushels per acre, on the average of the last two seasons, the former being 15 per cent. and the latter 30 per cent. above the average for the State.

Land in
fallow.

While the fallowing of land in Victoria commenced in 1858, and increased in popularity in later years, it was only within the past ten years that this method of cultivation became fairly general throughout the State. The area fallowed in 1913-14 was 1,738,572 acres, as compared with 853,829 acres in 1904-5, and 399,535 acres in 1897-8. The acreage so treated in each of the last seventeen years was as follows:—

LAND IN FALLOW.

Year ended March.	Acres.	Year ended March.	Acres.
1898	399,535	1907	990,967
1899	517,242	1908	894,300
1900	509,244	1909	1,034,422
1901	602,870	1910	1,175,750
1902	681,778	1911	1,434,177
1903	492,305	1912	1,469,608
1904	632,521	1913	1,627,233
1905	853,829	1914	1,738,572
1906	1,049,915		

Nearly all of the fallowed area is devoted to wheat production. Of the 1,738,572 acres in fallow last season 617,847 acres were in the Wimmera, 577,870 in the Northern District, and 324,926 in the Mallee. The area for these three districts represented 87 per cent. of the total for the State.

The yearly increase in the proportion of farmers using manure indicates the popularity and the value of this method of treating the soil. Last year the number of farmers who used manure was 30,610 as compared with 21,586 in 1905, and 7,318 in 1898. The following table shows the number of farmers using manure, and the quantity used in each of the past thirteen years :—

MANURE USED FOR FERTILIZATION, 1901 TO 1913.

Year.	Farmers using.	Area used on.	Manure used—	
			Natural.	Artificial.
		Acres.	Tons.	Tons.
1901 ...	11,439	556,777	153,611	23,535
1902 ...	18,537	1,099,686	206,676	36,630
1903 ...	19,921	1,205,443	207,817	41,639
1904 ...	20,167	1,521,946	190,903	45,940
1905 ...	21,586	1,791,537	210,507	54,674
1906 ...	23,072	1,985,148	205,906	60,871
1907 ...	23,733	2,018,079	232,394	62,337
1908 ...	24,437	2,053,987	235,492	64,715
1909 ...	26,690	2,407,331	197,446	77,579
1910 ...	27,845	2,714,854	203,884	86,316
1911 ...	26,159	2,676,408	205,739	82,581
1912 ...	29,524	3,029,418	222,253	94,010
1913 ...	30,610	3,401,013	219,423	105,612

The area on which manure was used represented only 7 per cent. of that under crop in 1898, but since then the proportion manured has rapidly increased. In 1901, it was 19 per cent. ; in 1903, 36 per cent. ; in 1904, 46 per cent. ; in 1905, 56 per cent. ; in 1909, 66 per cent. ; in 1911 and 1912, 74 per cent. ; and in 1913, 77 per cent. During 1913 the quantity of manure imported into Victoria from oversea countries was 87,536 tons, and its value £231,757. Seventy-seven per cent. of the quantity, representing 74 per cent. of the value, consisted of rock phosphates imported from Ocean Island.

The soils of Victoria vary widely in their physical and chemical conditions. Colour alone is not always an index to productivity, yet to the average mind a darkish colour in soils is generally accepted as indicating a higher potential fertility than exists in lighter coloured soils. There is some logic in 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

Characteristics
of Victorian
soils.

composition, size, and nature of the soil particles, and, in this particular, many farmers do not sufficiently appreciate the far-reaching effects of cultivation as the most economical manner in which the latent wealth of the soil may be made available to the needs of crops. Porosity, or natural drainage, controls the temperature of the soil, especially during the period when growth is most abundant, viz., the Spring, hence it is that many soils, whose drainage is imperfect, remain cold at that season, and the crops grown upon them are restricted in yield. Capillarity, or the power of the soil to transfer moisture from the subsoil to the upper cultivated portion, wherein the roots of crops develop is exemplified in the case of the two extreme types of sand and clay. In the former case, the surface dries rapidly during summer, although there may be an abundant supply of moisture a few feet down; in the latter case, owing to the facility with which moisture rises from the subsoil to the surface and is lost by evaporation, the soil becomes hard and dry. It is usually regarded that the true measure of fertility is the amount of the mineral elements of plant food in the soil. Without food no plant can thrive, but without an adequate supply of moisture no seed can even germinate, much less produce a mature plant. Hence it is that the chemical condition of a soil is subordinate in importance to its physical composition.

During the past eighteen years some thousands of chemical analyses of Victorian soils have been made by the Chemical Branch of the Department of Agriculture, and the tabulation of the figures has given a general knowledge of the characteristics of soils in every district of the State.

To divide the State into three broad divisions of coastal plain, northern plain, and hill country, is sufficient classification for the general statement that the soils of each locality are somewhat below the standard for phosphoric acid, hence the universal suitability of manures containing that ingredient. In the extensive areas stretching from the coast to the hills throughout Gippsland and the Western District field experiments have indicated the necessity for a supplementary application of manures containing nitrogen. The greater rainfall of these southern districts permits a more luxuriant growth of vegetation, and, as the function of nitrogen is to build up the framework of the plant, it is logical enough that the soils should require feeding in that direction. As regards potash, there is evidence that the majority of Victorian soils, particularly those of the clay type, are well furnished, and at all events for some time, except it may be for special crops, there would appear to be little necessity for manures supplying this element. It must not be forgotten, however, that plant foods produce their best results when in correct proportions to one another, and on sandy soils, when root crops and legumes are grown, potash fertilization may be found necessary.

The percentage of lime present forms a distinct feature in soils of the northern plain, but in the south, with the exception of certain places where the geological formation is of limestone, this most essential element is lacking. It is not too much to say that many thousands of

acres in Southern Victoria stand in more need of drainage and liming than of manures. As a corrector of soil acidity, and as a base, where-with other plant foods may combine and be held in such a manner as to become gradually available for the needs of plants, lime will be found of great service. For the breaking down of adhesive clay soils so as to render the passage of implements easier, lime well repays the application of from 5 to 10 cwt. per acre once every two or three years.

Useful as the work of soil analysis has been, its value will be made more manifest when the agriculturist has standards of fertility with which to meet the requirements of different soil types under varying climatic conditions.

A better appreciation on the part of the farmer of the powerful influence that soil treatment exerts on the production of crops, and a clearer conception of the rational principles of fertilization will gradually lead to a higher standard of farming, and an all round increase in the average yields of all crops grown within the State.

The occupations of persons settled on the land are collected in full detail in the census years only. In 1901 the number of persons engaged in pastoral and dairying pursuits was 30,920, and in 1911 it was 29,260. The full particulars for the 1911 census are as follows :—

RETURN OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN PASTORAL AND DAIRYING PURSUITS, 1911.

Persons following Pastoral and Dairying Pursuits.	Employers of Labour.		In Business on their own account, but not employing labour.		Receiving Salary or Wages.		Relatives Assisting.		Indefinite.		Not at work for more than a week prior to Census.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Grazier, pastoralist, stock breeder, and relative assisting	3,663	254	1,256	77	..	..	336	19	504	25	..	..
Station manager, overseer, clerk .. ..	..	..	..	..	639	8	..	..	21	..	35	..
Stock rider, drover, shearer, shepherd, pastoral labourer	42	..	69	..	5,622	6	6	1	87	..	196	..
Dairy farmer, and relative assisting	3,848	564	3,203	343	..	..	1,387	671	657	70	..	..
Dairy assistant, milker, labourer .. ..	..	..	..	..	4,576	163	..	..	14	..	45	1
Poultry farmer	45	15	231	73	52	3	6	8	52	18	..	..
Pig farmer	7	2	14	1	16	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
Wool classer, sorter	1	..	4	..	130	..	2	..	23	..	59	..
Stock and brands department officer .. ..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	8	..	15	..	27	..	..	..	11	..	8	..
Total	7,614	835	4,792	494	11,079	180	1,739	699	1,371	113	343	1

Total Males 26,938

Total Females 2,322

Grand Total 29,260

Occupations of persons on Agricultural holdings (Census). In 1901 the number of persons engaged in agricultural pursuits was 95,920, and in 1911 it had fallen to 86,134. The following return gives particulars of persons mainly engaged in agricultural pursuits when the census of 1911 was taken.

RETURN OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS, 1911.

Persons following Agricultural Pursuits.	Employers of Labour.		In Business on their own account, but not employing labour.		Receiving Salary or Wages.		Relatives Assisting.		Indefinite.		Not at work for more than a week prior to Census.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Farmer and relative assisting	18,670	1,269	8,849	414	..	..	9,751	595	5,842	240	..	..
Farm manager, overseer ..	..	..	..	..	384	2	..	..	..	..	6	..
Farm servant, agricultural labourer ..	..	..	..	..	25,975	27	..	..	295	..	836	2
Market gardener ..	878	13	949	4	1,686	..	177	3	360	43	32	..
Fruit grower, orchardist ..	1,274	73	799	43	2,129	26	313	26	213	2	49	..
Hop, cotton, tea, coffee grower ..	2	..	2	2	6	..	1	..	3	1	..	..
Tobacco grower ..	11	..	41	..	29	1	..	..	5	..	..	..
Vine grower, vigneron ..	121	10	13	3	644	1	16	2	33	1	2	..
Sugar planter ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
Horticulturist, nurseryman, gardener ..	211	14	298	3	1,246	14	40	5	382	..	121	..
Agricultural department officer ..	..	..	..	..	170	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others ..	72	..	31	..	70	..	..	..	375	13	4	..
Total	21,240	1,379	10,982	469	32,240	72	10,298	631	7,509	260	1,052	2

Total Males 83,321
Total Females 2,813

Grand Total 86,134

Information is obtained by the collectors of agricultural statistics each year as to the number of persons ordinarily employed upon the land occupied. For the last ten years the numbers were as follows:—

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED UPON FARMING, DAIRYING, AND PASTORAL HOLDINGS, 1904 TO 1913.

Year.		Males.	Females.	Total.
1904	...	90,396	51,933	142,329
1905	...	91,336	50,982	142,318
1906	...	92,652	51,993	144,645
1907	...	93,981	51,905	145,886
1908	...	94,990	52,410	147,400
1909	...	96,873	52,782	149,655
1910	...	99,948	54,083	154,031
1911	...	100,689	55,040	155,729
1912	...	100,665	52,868	153,533
1913	...	101,353	51,837	153,190

The number of persons ordinarily employed on any holding includes the occupier or manager, and those members of his family who actually worked on it; but persons absent from their farms for the greater portion of the year following other occupations, as well as temporary hands engaged in harvesting, &c., are not included, neither are domestic servants nor cooks. It is difficult to arrive at an estimate of the extent of the temporary labour employed upon farms and pastoral holdings. In 1905 the collectors were asked to supply some information on the subject, and from the knowledge gained in this way and particulars available from other sources it is believed that such labour may be set down as approximately equal to about 24,000 men employed continuously throughout the year.

Wages—
agricultural
and
pastoral.

In the following return will be found particulars of the rates of wages paid (with rations) upon farms and pastoral holdings during 1913-14. The information has been furnished by the occupiers of holdings:—

WAGES, AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL, 1913-14.

Occupations.	Range.	Prevailing Rate.
Ploughmen	20s. to 30s. per week	25s. per week
Farm labourers	20s. to 30s. „	22s. 6d. „
Threshing machine hands ..	8d. to 1s. per hour	10d. per hour
Harvest hands	6s. to 8s. per day	7s. per day
Milkers	15s. to 25s. per week	20s. per week
Maize pickers (without rations) ..	4½d. to 7d. per bag	6d. per bag
Hop pickers „ „ ..	3d. to 4d. per bushel	3½d. per bushel
Married couples	30s. to 50s. per week	35s. per week
Female servants	10s. to 20s. „	15s. „
Men cooks	20s. to 40s. „	27s. 6d. „
Stockmen	£52 to £78 per annum	£65 per annum
Shepherds	£39 to £65 „	£45 „
Hut keepers	£30 to £65 „	£40 „
Generally useful men	20s. to 30s. per week	20s. per week
Sheep washers	20s. to 35s. „	30s. „
Shearers, hand*	20s. to 25s. per 100 sheep	24s. per 100 sheep
„ machine*	20s. to 25s. „	24s. „
Bush carpenters	30s. to 60s. per week	40s. per week
Gardeners, market	20s. to 40s. „	27s. 6d. „
„ orchard	20s. to 40s. „	27s. 6d. „
Vineyard hands	20s. to 30s. „	22s. 6d. „

* It is believed that in cases of some of the highest rates rations are not found.

The numbers of engines, horse-works, machines, and other implements on agricultural, dairying, and pastoral holdings in March, 1914, were as follows:—

MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS ON FARMS AND PASTORAL HOLDINGS IN EACH DISTRICT, 1914.

District.	Number of —													
	Engines.		Horse-works.	Harvesters.	Threshing Machines.	Winnowing Machines.	Reapers and Binders.	Strippers.	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Cultivators.	Grain Drills.	Chaff- cutters.	Cream Separators.
	Steam.	Oil.												
1914.														
Central ..	461	1,176	1,749	338	78	267	4,218	2	18,903	12,747	6,854	3,031	5,967	6,284
North-Central	284	327	909	269	42	277	2,070	60	5,728	3,976	1,519	1,356	2,030	3,340
Western ..	249	1,587	1,618	1,804	97	216	3,579	106	11,346	7,760	2,558	2,713	3,655	5,777
Wimmera ..	123	1,410	2,284	3,555	90	1,681	3,595	2,576	9,051	6,192	4,482	4,209	4,000	3,440
Mallee ..	127	486	1,021	1,588	32	1,490	1,693	3,435	5,575	2,874	3,173	2,939	1,595	1,630
Northern ..	650	722	1,611	5,671	109	2,162	5,481	1,706	14,696	9,215	7,672	5,653	2,926	6,509
North-Eastern	370	209	781	496	47	327	1,777	342	5,721	3,703	1,357	1,105	1,515	2,619
Gippsland ..	445	669	625	156	79	133	1,288	20	9,177	6,409	2,832	1,122	2,362	5,134
Total, 1914	2,709	6,586	10,598	13,427	574	6,553	23,701	8,287	80,197	52,876	30,447	22,128	24,050	34,783
.. 1913	2,664	5,274	10,904	12,575	515	6,825	23,088	8,556	77,847	52,196	28,274	20,962	23,754	32,561
.. 1912	2,373	4,271	11,376	12,027	475	6,870	21,973	8,621	75,368	50,208	26,752	19,865	23,172	30,891
.. 1911	2,701	2,918	11,556	10,727	453	7,132	21,739	8,938	72,396	49,092	24,837	18,568	22,521	27,307
.. 1910	2,637	2,057	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, 1914, showed that there were also in use 1,643 milking machine plants, 4,268 shearing machines, 3,930 wool presses, and 1,784 grain graders.

Compared with 1913, there are noticeable decreases in 1914 in the numbers of horse-works, winnowing machines, and strippers, and substantial increases in the numbers of engines, harvesters, reapers and binders, ploughs, grain drills, and cream separators.

PASTORAL AND DAIRYING INDUSTRIES.

The pastoral and dairying industries have always been important sources of wealth to the State, and their increasing value in recent years, despite the larger areas devoted to cultivation, indicates that both pastures and stock are, on the whole, steadily improving. The progress of stock breeding for 50 years is shown in the next table, which gives the numbers of horses, milch cows, other cattle, sheep,

and pigs, and their numbers per head of population and per square mile in each of the last six census years.

LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA AT SIX CENSUS PERIODS.

	Horses (including foals).	Cattle—		Sheep.	Pigs.
		Milch Cows.	Other.		
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
1861	76,536	197,332	525,000	5,780,896	61,259
1871	209,025	212,193	564,534	10,477,976	180,109
1881	275,516	329,198	957,069	10,360,285	241,936
1891	436,469	395,192	1,387,689	12,692,843	282,457
1901	392,237	521,612	1,080,772	10,841,790	350,370
1911	472,080	668,777	878,792	12,882,665	333,281
<i>Per Head of Population.</i>					
1861	·14	·37	·97	10·70	·11
1871	·29	·29	·77	14·32	·25
1881	·32	·38	1·11	12·01	·28
1891	·38	·35	1·22	11·13	·25
1901	·33	·43	·90	9·03	·29
1911	·36	·51	·67	9·79	·25
<i>Per Square Mile.</i>					
1861	·87	2·25	5·97	65·78	·70
1871	2·38	2·41	6·42	119·22	2·05
1881	3·14	3·75	10·89	117·88	2·75
1891	4·97	4·50	15·79	144·43	3·21
1901	4·46	5·94	12·30	123·36	4·00
1911	5·37	7·61	10·00	146·59	3·79

There were more horses and milch cows and fewer sheep per head of population in 1911 than in 1891. The great increase in milch cows since 1891 indicates the growth of the dairying industry which followed the regular and successful transport of Victorian butter to England. By reducing horses and cattle to an equivalent in sheep on the assumption that one of the former will eat as much as ten, and one of the latter as much as six sheep, interesting comparisons of the carrying capacity of the land at different periods may be instituted. Calculations made on this basis show that each square mile carried an equivalent of 306 sheep in 1911 as against 237 in 1881—an increase of 29 per cent. in the carrying capacity of the land in 30 years.

Size of
holdings,
showing areas
cultivated
and grazed.

Information relating to land occupied and cultivation and live stock thereon was collected in March, 1913. The land privately owned was summarized according to different-sized holdings, and in the instances where Crown lands were held in conjunction therewith these were, regardless of size, scheduled with the holdings to which they were attached. The particulars are given in the two succeeding tables:—

SIZE OF HOLDINGS SHOWING AREAS UNDER CULTIVATION AND PASTURE, MARCH, 1913.

Privately-owned Land.			Crown Land held in conjunction with that privately owned.	Total Area Occupied.	Area under—	
Size of Holdings. (In Acres.)	Number of Holdings.	Area Occupied.			Cultiva- tion.	Pasture, &c.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1 to 5	4,158	12,627	44,966	57,593	3,458	54,135
6 " 15	5,052	51,293	13,442	64,735	16,894	47,841
16 " 30	5,259	117,141	58,577	175,718	36,188	139,530
31 " 50	4,238	175,898	111,784	287,682	50,606	237,076
51 " 100	7,356	558,534	145,742	704,276	138,352	565,924
101 " 200	9,891	1,477,244	334,088	1,811,332	329,657	1,481,675
201 " 300	5,698	1,428,071	428,597	1,856,668	311,947	1,544,721
301 " 320	2,894	914,365	454,144	1,368,509	233,921	1,134,588
321 " 400	3,179	1,149,040	351,048	1,500,088	263,975	1,236,113
401 " 500	3,073	1,390,510	233,553	1,674,063	363,700	1,310,363
501 " 600	2,451	1,352,613	402,941	1,755,554	362,674	1,392,880
601 " 640	2,509	1,583,779	154,348	1,738,127	433,671	1,304,456
641 " 700	1,267	851,436	334,013	1,185,499	207,262	978,237
701 " 800	1,608	1,210,856	278,910	1,489,766	302,622	1,187,144
801 " 900	1,135	966,221	224,076	1,190,297	245,126	945,171
901 " 1,000	1,211	1,158,447	404,663	1,563,115	319,990	1,243,125
1,001 " 1,500	2,784	3,417,332	1,074,623	4,491,960	875,165	3,616,795
1,501 " 2,000	1,208	2,091,974	293,421	2,385,395	457,373	1,928,022
2,001 " 2,500	552	1,239,679	454,480	1,724,159	214,073	1,510,086
2,501 " 3,000	305	840,565	714,723	1,555,288	119,619	1,435,669
3,001 " 4,000	348	1,208,523	148,751	1,357,274	163,726	1,193,548
4,001 " 5,000	167	754,331	222,295	976,626	68,913	907,713
5,001 " 7,500	135	1,125,383	253,977	1,379,360	71,262	1,308,098
7,501 " 10,000	82	700,479	88,871	789,350	40,648	748,702
10,001 " 15,000	78	963,016	391,783	1,354,799	21,926	1,332,873
15,001 " 20,000	38	646,029	7,460	653,439	7,084	646,405
20,001 " 30,000	20	494,237	396	494,633	8,747	485,886
30,001 " 40,000	11	362,726	3,839	366,565	1,023	365,542
40,001 " 50,000	3	135,558	1,232	136,790	596	136,194
50,001 and up- wards ..	1	51,400	..	51,400	230	51,170
Total ..	66,811	28,429,357	7,710,753	36,140,110	5,670,428	30,469,682

Size of
holdings and
live stock
thereon.

The last table showed the areas devoted to cultivation and grazing on different-sized holdings in March, 1913, whilst the next table, which is a supplementary one, gives the numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs on these holdings on the same date :—

SIZE OF HOLDINGS AND LIVE STOCK THEREON,
MARCH, 1913.

Size of Holdings. (In Acres.)	Live Stock on Land Occupied.				
	Horses.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Pigs.
		Dairy Cows.	Other Cattle.		
1 to 5	4,633	5,480	4,039	2,808	1,684
6 " 15	7,343	10,182	6,813	4,424	4,250
16 " 30	10,500	14,825	10,766	12,697	6,643
31 " 50	10,831	19,056	13,923	17,652	8,662
51 " 100	25,605	55,362	32,211	68,230	23,325
101 " 200	48,133	119,585	87,462	228,752	48,909
201 " 300	38,494	83,342	70,488	302,428	31,535
301 " 320	22,265	35,668	35,541	197,667	12,345
321 " 400	27,441	47,801	48,253	303,947	17,085
401 " 500	30,435	42,224	49,042	395,625	14,109
501 " 600	25,791	32,923	41,697	392,867	9,716
601 " 640	22,835	16,848	26,125	292,312	5,480
641 " 700	12,719	13,015	20,996	237,750	4,289
701 " 800	19,358	16,147	27,360	387,856	5,118
801 " 900	15,935	13,715	25,960	358,213	5,228
901 " 1,000	18,099	14,164	26,848	436,856	4,198
1,001 " 1,500	47,940	33,438	77,594	1,427,735	10,206
1,501 " 2,000	24,208	12,998	38,953	977,380	3,751
2,001 " 2,500	12,519	6,983	28,304	649,203	2,261
2,501 " 3,000	9,616	4,332	16,699	515,414	1,351
3,001 " 4,000	5,411	5,411	19,939	726,481	1,355
4,001 " 5,000	4,750	2,872	13,590	473,833	507
5,001 " 7,500	6,776	3,952	29,987	831,290	1,495
7,501 " 10,000	3,933	1,583	13,187	504,726	258
10,001 " 15,000	3,611	1,512	17,905	761,201	457
15,001 " 20,000	1,918	777	8,344	504,279	104
20,001 " 30,000	1,398	544	4,748	334,753	104
30,001 " 40,000	1,069	180	5,794	269,172	35
40,001 " 50,000	278	74	820	116,723	61
50,001 and upwards	220	12	250	41,650	3
Total ..	465,636	615,520	805,618	11,773,924	224,582

The figures in the last two tables are exclusive of live stock travelling, and those in cities, towns, &c.; also of 1,892 holdings containing 1,078,688 acres of Crown lands not held in conjunction with any private land, on which there were 36,151 acres of cultivation, 5,277 horses, 20,882 cattle, 84,737 sheep, and 3,901 pigs. The position disclosed was that 61,029 persons holding up to 1,000 acres each of private land occupied in the aggregate 14,398,125 acres of such land, as well as

4,024,897 acres of Crown land—a total of 18,423,022 acres, or 51 per cent. of the total area in occupation. These occupiers, however, controlled 64 per cent. of the total cultivation, and 49 per cent. of the pasture, and possessed 73 per cent. of the horses, 88 per cent. of the dairy cows, 66 per cent. of the other cattle, 90 per cent. of the pigs, and 31 per cent. of the sheep.

Size of holdings
in 1910 and
1913.

Particulars of land occupied and cultivation thereon are given in the following table for the years 1910 and 1913:—

SIZE OF HOLDINGS AND CULTIVATION THEREON.

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 ..	1910	23,805	236,826	442,413	1,279,239	228,227	1,051,012
	1913	26,113	915,498	374,511	1,290,004	245,498	1,044,506
101 „ 320 .	1910	17,583	3,686,498	1,209,060	4,895,558	839,664	4,056,494
	1913	18,483	3,819,680	1,216,329	5,036,009	875,525	4,160,984
321 „ 640 .	1910	9,076	4,623,830	1,900,068	6,523,897	1,132,254	5,391,643
	1913	11,212	5,475,942	1,191,890	6,667,832	1,424,020	5,243,812
641 „ 1,000 ..	1910	4,354	3,553,261	1,800,551	5,353,812	863,080	4,490,732
	1913	5,221	4,187,010	1,241,667	5,428,677	1,075,000	4,353,677
1,001 „ 2,500 ..	1910	4,169	6,178,744	2,464,185	8,642,929	1,254,392	7,388,487
	1913	4,544	6,743,985	1,852,529	8,601,514	1,546,611	7,054,908
2,501 „ 5,000 ..	1910	749	2,571,444	1,348,979	3,920,423	298,146	3,622,277
	1913	820	2,803,419	1,085,709	3,889,188	352,258	3,536,930
5,001 „ 10,000 ..	1910	239	1,661,079	1,367,984	3,029,063	85,379	2,943,684
	1913	267	1,825,862	342,348	2,168,210	111,910	2,056,300
10,001 and upwards	1910	175	3,208,227	145,420	3,443,647	45,770	3,397,877
	1913	151	2,652,966	404,710	3,057,676	39,606	3,018,070
Total ..	1910	60,240	26,400,813	10,709,200	37,110,013	4,796,912	32,313,106
	1913	66,811	28,429,357	7,710,753	36,140,110	5,670,423	30,469,682

The influence of recent legislation and the growing demand for land are evidenced by the steady decline from year to year in the number and the aggregate acreage of the largest sized privately owned holdings. The number of holdings of over 10,000 acres was 195 in 1906, 175 in 1910, and 151 in 1913, and the aggregate areas comprised therein were 4,134,067 acres, 3,298,227 acres, and 2,652,966 acres in the corresponding years. The reduction was equivalent to 22·6 per cent. in the number and 35·8 per cent. in the acreage of such estates during the seven years ended March, 1913. In all other holdings of the sizes mentioned in the above table there have been increases in both numbers and acreage in the seven years referred to.

Size of holdings and how they were utilized 1910 and 1913.

To illustrate the uses to which the land was applied in 1910 and 1913, various percentages relating to holdings of different sizes are given for those years in the succeeding table, which also shows the live stock carried by the holdings, reduced to their equivalent in sheep :—

SIZE OF HOLDINGS AND HOW UTILIZED, 1910 AND 1913.

Size of Holdings of Private Land, (In Acres.)	Year.	Percentage in each Division to Total of—				Live Stock Grazed reduced to equivalent in Sheep.	
		Area Occupied.	Area under Cultivation.	Area used for Pasture, &c.	Equivalent in Sheep Grazed.	Total.	Per Acre used for Grazing, &c.
1 to 100	1910	3.45	4.76	3.25	6.28	1,586,653	1.51
	1913	3.57	4.33	3.43	7.08	1,766,873	1.69
101 „ 320	1910	13.19	17.50	12.55	17.50	4,415,168	1.09
	1913	13.94	15.44	13.66	17.67	4,410,283	1.06
321 „ 640	1910	17.58	24.65	16.53	17.00	4,290,653	.80
	1913	18.45	25.12	17.21	17.14	4,278,079	.82
641 „ 1,000	1910	14.42	17.99	13.90	12.18	3,075,406	.68
	1913	15.02	18.95	14.29	12.15	3,031,015	.70
1,001 „ 2,500	1910	23.29	26.15	22.87	20.10	5,074,837	.69
	1913	23.80	27.27	23.15	20.34	5,076,868	.72
2,501 „ 5,000	1910	10.57	6.22	11.21	8.81	2,224,312	.61
	1913	10.76	6.22	11.61	9.22	2,300,276	.65
5,001 „ 10,000	1910	8.22	1.78	9.17	6.29	1,589,021	.54
	1913	6.00	1.98	6.75	6.95	1,735,240	.84
10,001 and upwards	1910	9.28	.95	10.52	11.84	2,989,460	.88
	1913	8.46	.69	9.90	9.45	2,358,478	.78
Total	1910	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	25,245,510	.78
	1913	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	24,957,112	.82

Horses and cattle have been reduced to an equivalent in sheep on the assumption that one head of the former will eat as much as ten, and one of the latter as much as six sheep. From this return it will be seen that in 1913, 51 per cent. of the land occupied was in areas not exceeding 1,000 acres, and, after supplying 64 per cent. of the cultivation and nearly 49 per cent. of the total area under pasture, contained 54 per cent. of the grazing stock. As many of the large areas are situated in the rich Western District, which is favoured with a good annual rainfall, it requires only the introduction of labour to utilize the 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 double the number of sheep that there were in 1913. Dairying is principally carried on in the small holdings, nearly 56 per cent. of the number of dairy cows being on holdings of a less area than 320 acres. Naturally, pigs are most numerous where dairying prevails, the proportion found on holdings of the acreage mentioned being about 61 per cent. of the total in the State. Compared with 1910, the sheep-

carrying capacity per acre of the total grazing area in 1913 shows a slight increase. The proportionate decrease of pastoral areas in estates of from 5,001 to 10,000 acres is very prominent, especially as it is accompanied by an increase in the number of live stock grazed.

The following tables show the land in occupation in March, 1914, in districts, and the uses to which the land was applied :—

LAND IN OCCUPATION IN EACH DISTRICT OF VICTORIA, MARCH, 1914.

(Areas of 1 acre and upwards.)

(Areas of Pasture 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 ...	16,352	485,153	175,171	2,087,469	56,405	2,804,198
North-Central ...	5,920	175,975	23,733	1,783,932	86,263	2,069,903
Western ...	11,631	504,349	187,087	5,770,029	212,302	6,673,767
Wimmera ...	6,093	1,531,378	18,123	4,338,413	176,343	6,064,257
Mallee ...	5,125	1,356,128	5,023	3,524,707	879,030	5,764,893
Northern ...	11,581	1,733,563	12,087	3,465,052	33,894	5,244,596
North-Eastern ...	5,171	200,458	10,489	3,658,641	578,718	4,448,306
Gippsland ...	8,662	142,889	662,848	3,263,045	688,954	4,757,736
Total ...	70,535	6,129,893	1,094,566	27,891,288	2,711,909	37,827,656
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OCCUPIED IN EACH DISTRICT.						
Central ...	...	17·30	6·25	74·44	2·01	100·00
North-Central ...	...	8·50	1·15	86·18	4·17	100·00
Western ...	...	7·56	2·80	86·46	3·18	100·00
Wimmera ...	...	25·25	·30	71·54	2·91	100·00
Mallee ...	...	23·52	·09	61·14	15·25	100·00
Northern ...	...	33·05	·23	66·07	·65	100·00
North-Eastern ...	...	4·51	·23	82·25	13·01	100·00
Gippsland ...	...	3·00	13·93	68·59	14·48	100·00
Total ...	...	16·21	2·89	73·73	7·17	100·00
PERCENTAGE IN EACH DISTRICT OF TOTAL IN STATE.						
Central ...	23·18	7·92	16·00	7·48	2·08	7·41
North-Central ...	8·39	2·87	2·17	6·40	3·18	5·47
Western ...	16·49	8·23	17·09	20·69	7·83	17·64
Wimmera ...	8·64	24·98	1·66	15·55	6·50	16·03
Mallee ...	7·27	22·12	·46	12·61	32·41	15·24
Northern ...	16·42	28·28	1·10	12·42	1·25	13·87
North-Eastern ...	7·33	3·27	·96	13·12	21·34	11·76
Gippsland ...	12·28	2·33	60·56	11·70	25·41	12·58
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

It will be seen from these tables that in the Northern, Wimmera, and Mallee districts, the greatest area under cultivation and the greatest proportion of cultivation to land occupied are found. About 33 per

cent. of the land occupied in the Northern, and about 25 per cent. of that occupied in the Wimmera district are devoted to agriculture, and these divisions supplied 53 per cent. of the cultivation in Victoria. In the North-Central, Western, and North-Eastern districts the land occupied is largely devoted to grazing; and in Gippsland considerable attention has been given to the cultivation of grasses, 60 per cent. of all the sown grasses in the State being found in that division.

In the next table the distribution of horses, cattle, and sheep on agricultural and pastoral lands in March, 1914, is given.

Areas occupied and stock thereon, in districts.

AREA OCCUPIED AND STOCK THEREON, 1914.

District.	Acres Occupied for—		Number of—		
	Agriculture.	Pasture.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.
Central ...	435,153	2,262,640	112,423	247,028	1,006,144
North-Central ...	175,975	1,807,665	32,968	95,544	994,075
Western ...	504,349	5,967,116	83,775	372,103	4,148,376
Wimmera ...	1,531,378	4,356,536	76,023	50,143	1,903,212
Mallee ...	1,356,128	3,529,785	47,353	33,903	535,469
Northern ...	1,733,563	3,477,139	111,546	176,058	1,724,269
North-Eastern ...	200,458	3,669,130	43,412	195,297	806,165
Gippsland ...	142,889	3,925,893	54,831	358,477	995,973
Total ...	6,129,893	28,985,854	562,331	1,528,553	12,113,682

The area occupied does not include 2,711,909 acres which are mostly in an unproductive state. Compared with 1913, horses increased by 31,837, or 6 per cent., cattle by 20,464, or 1·4 per cent., and sheep by 221,458, or 1·9 per cent.

The following return shows the live stock in Victoria each of the last five years. Tables showing the stock classified in conjunction with holdings and sheep further classified in different sized flocks in March, 1913, are given on pages 712 and 725 :—

LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA, 1910 TO 1914.

Live Stock.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Horses (including foals) ...	442,829	472,080	507,813	530,494	562,331
Cattle—					
Dairy Cows ...	625,063	668,777	699,555	655,939	656,080
Other (including calves) ...	924,577	878,792	947,572	852,150	872,473
Sheep ...	12,937,983	12,882,665	13,857,804	11,892,224	12,113,682
Pigs ...	217,921	333,281	348,069	240,072	221,277

All classes of live stock, except pigs, were more numerous in March, 1914, than in the preceding year.

In the following table will be found a statement of the average and the range of prices ruling in Melbourne during the years 1912 and 1913 for live stock. The information has been extracted from the Melbourne *Stock and Station Journal* :—

PRICES IN MELBOURNE OF LIVE STOCK, 1912 AND 1913.

Stock.	Prices in 1912.						Prices in 1913.					
	Average.			Range.			Average.			Range.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Horses.												
Extra heavy draught ..	50	17	6	49	0	0	52	0	0	49	0	0
Medium draught ..	41	17	6	39	0	0	43	0	0	35	17	6
Delivery Cart ..	30	12	6	25	0	0	33	0	0	26	0	0
Indian Remounts ..	22	17	6	21	10	0	26	0	0	23	0	0
Saddle and Harness ..	12	15	0	9	10	0	14	5	0	12	15	0
Ponies ..	22	5	0	20	10	0	24	0	0	21	15	0
Fat Cattle.												
Bullocks—												
Extra Prime ..	14	13	0	10	11	0	23	0	0	13	9	0
Prime ..	12	10	0	8	17	0	18	10	0	11	12	0
Good ..	10	12	0	7	15	0	15	5	0	9	17	0
Good Light and Handy												
Weights ..	9	2	0	6	10	0	13	5	0	8	8	0
Second ..	7	6	0	4	16	0	10	0	0	7	2	0
Cows—												
Best ..	8	14	0	6	5	0	12	10	0	8	2	0
Others ..	6	7	0	4	10	0	8	10	0	6	11	0
Young Cattle.												
Prime Steers and Heifers	5	8	0	4	5	0	7	5	0	5	8	0
Calves, prime ..	3	0	0	2	7	0	4	2	0	3	0	0
„ good ..	2	3	0	1	10	0	3	0	0	2	3	0
Dairy Cattle.												
Best Milkers ..	9	13	0	8	11	0	10	13	0	9	18	0
Good ..	8	2	0	6	0	0	9	5	0	7	9	0
Inferior ..	5	8	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	7	..	..
Springers, best ..	7	6	0	5	10	0	9	0	0	7	4	0
Heifers, best Springers	6	4	0	5	0	0	7	10	0	6	2	0
Dry Cows ..	4	6	0	3	10	0	5	15	0	..	..	..
Stores ..	2	19	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	..	..	..
Fat Sheep.												
Wethers (cross)—												
Extra Prime ..	1	3	6	0	15	8	1	15	0	1	2	4
Prime ..	1	0	4	0	14	0	1	8	6	0	19	9
Good ..	0	17	4	0	12	6	1	4	0	0	17	7
Ewes (cross)—												
Extra Prime ..	0	19	11	0	12	10	1	11	3	0	19	10
Prime ..	0	16	10	0	11	0	1	5	0	0	17	3
Good ..	0	13	9	0	9	3	0	19	6	0	14	11
Wethers (merino)—												
Prime ..	0	18	3	0	13	0	1	6	7	0	18	9
Good ..	0	15	1	0	11	4	1	1	0	0	16	1
Ewes (merino) best ..	0	12	6	0	7	2	1	0	0	0	13	0
Fat Lambs.												
Extra Prime ..	0	16	6	0	11	7	1	2	1	0	17	3
Prime ..	0	13	10	0	10	4	0	17	6	0	15	1
Good ..	0	11	10	0	8	6	0	15	3	0	13	2
Second ..	0	9	1	0	6	4	0	12	0	0	11	4
Pigs.												
Back Fattens—												
Extra Heavy Prime ..	4	14	0	2	14	0	7	11	0	5	15	0
Extra Prime and												
Weighty ..	3	4	0	2	0	0	7	0	0	3	15	0
Baconers—												
Extra Prime ..	3	8	0	2	2	0	5	0	0	3	7	0
Prime ..	3	0	0	1	16	0	4	5	0	2	19	0
Porkers ..	1	12	0	0	17	0	2	7	0	2	1	0
Stores ..	1	0	0	0	10	0	1	18	0	1	10	0
Slips and Suckers	0	9	0	0	4	0	0	19	0	0	16	0

The average prices of fat lambs and back fatters were higher and those of horses and fat cattle were lower in 1913 than in the previous year. The range of prices indicates fluctuations in value during each year as well as unevenness in the quality of all classes of stock.

The following is a statement of the stock slaughtered on farms and stations, as well as in municipal abattoirs, during each of the last ten years :—

STOCK SLAUGHTERED: 1904 TO 1913.

Year.			Number Slaughtered.		
			Sheep and Lambs.	Cattle.	Pigs.
1904	..	..	2,305,729	243,937	191,311
1905	..	..	2,576,316	249,454	248,568
1906	..	..	2,826,144	261,034	274,391
1907	..	..	3,226,141	289,709	257,695
1908	..	..	3,309,865	279,710	225,162
1909	..	..	3,708,512	287,548	210,613
1910	..	..	4,245,881	319,665	257,287
1911	..	..	4,348,363	347,926	345,547
1912	..	..	4,153,269	368,512	331,364
1913	..	..	4,742,231	410,694	286,931

The purposes for which the slaughtered animals were used were as follows :—

PURPOSES FOR WHICH STOCK WERE SLAUGHTERED: 1904 TO 1913.

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.
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
1910	2,592,514	302,282	91,850	1,573,516	13,009	1,557	41,420	3,624	163,844	38,431	750	36
1911	2,678,517	321,251	134,546	1,578,132	17,354	1,609	69,486	7,640	209,177	22,228	1,681	215
1912	2,610,665	344,706	148,394	1,409,243	10,793	3,120	104,472	10,129	179,717	28,889	2,884	133
1913	2,587,895	355,868	107,089	2,107,180	36,692	..	41,034	15,383	179,710	6,122	2,751	132

The striking increase in the number of sheep—a large proportion of which were lambs—slaughtered for freezing in recent periods shows the growing importance of the frozen meat trade of the State. Of the 4,742,231 sheep and lambs slaughtered in Victoria last year 2,107,180, or 44 per cent., were frozen, as compared with 459,963, or 20 per cent.,

in 1904. In 1913 the oversea exports included 34,751,112 lbs. of lamb and 48,019,621 lbs. of mutton, valued at £639,310 and £657,431 respectively, all of which, excepting about $1\frac{2}{3}$ per cent., was sent to the United Kingdom.

The dairying industry is one of the principal sources of **Dairying.** the wealth of the community, and, judging by the steadily increasing number of dairy farmers, it is becoming more general throughout the State. The following table shows the numbers of cowkeepers and cows, the total production of butter and cheese, and the number of cream separators in use for each of the last ten years :—

DAIRYING, 1904 TO 1913.

Year.	Number of Cow-keepers.	Number of Dairy Cows at end of Year.	Butter Made.	Cheese Made.	Number of Cream Separators in use.
			lbs.	lbs.	
1904 ..	42,931	632,493	61,002,841	4,747,851	13,408
1905 ..	46,757	649,100	57,606,821	4,297,359	15,710
1906 ..	47,741	701,309	68,088,168	4,877,593	19,446
1907 ..	49,406	709,279	63,746,354	4,397,909	20,599
1908 ..	49,158	609,166	48,461,398	4,328,644	22,395
1909 ..	50,870	625,063	55,166,555	5,025,834	24,358
1910 ..	52,610	668,777	70,603,787	4,530,893	27,307
1911 ..	53,319	699,555	86,500,474	4,549,843	30,891
1912 ..	54,447	655,939	67,655,834	4,176,778	32,561
1913 ..	55,423	656,080	73,381,567	4,856,321	34,733

Butter and cheese made on farms.

The next table shows the quantities of butter and cheese made on farms for each of the past ten years :—

BUTTER AND CHEESE MADE ON FARMS.

Year.					Butter.	Cheese.
					lbs.	lbs.
1904 ..	..	..	..	..	5,944,450	2,148,408
1905 ..	..	..	..	..	5,332,182	1,849,412
1906 ..	..	..	..	..	4,856,946	2,024,906
1907 ..	..	..	..	..	4,696,123	1,705,952
1908 ..	..	..	..	..	4,078,230	1,854,962
1909 ..	..	..	..	..	5,611,927	1,857,879
1910 ..	..	..	..	..	5,540,271	1,823,263
1911 ..	..	..	..	..	5,233,355	1,502,582
1912 ..	..	..	..	..	5,428,690	2,004,865
1913 ..	..	..	..	..	5,679,670	2,008,370

**Butter and
cheese made
in factories.**

Of the total butter and cheese produced in 1913, 92 per cent. of the former and nearly 59 per cent. of the latter were made in butter and cheese factories. The quantities of butter, cheese, and concentrated, condensed, &c., milk made, and of cream sold, in these factories during each of the last ten years were as follows :—

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC., MADE IN FACTORIES.

Year.	Butter Made.	Cream Sold.	Cheese Made.	Concentrated, Condensed, &c., Milk Made.
	lbs.	gallons.	lbs.	lbs.
1904 ...	55,058,391	7,242	2,599,443	2,721,720
1905 ...	52,274,639	16,513	2,447,938	2,787,720
1906 ...	63,231,222	20,332	2,852,687	3,709,656
1907 ...	59,050,231	25,442	2,691,957	4,684,656
1908 ...	44,383,168	17,527	2,473,682	3,781,548
1909 ...	49,554,628	19,417	3,167,955	3,894,859
1910 ..	65,063,516	29,910	2,707,630	3,004,842
1911 ...	81,267,119	34,028	3,047,261	13,697,691
1912 ...	62,227,144	41,952	2,171,913	18,456,094
1913 ...	67,701,897	45,762	2,847,951	21,479,263

The quantity of milk received at factories and creameries was 137,866,515 gallons in 1907, 104,980,863 gallons in 1908, 116,034,058 gallons in 1909, 149,490,103 gallons in 1910, 191,128,362 gallons in 1911, 150,079,730 gallons in 1912, and 166,339,178 gallons in 1913.

**Exports of
butter and
cheese.**

In 1913 there were exported to countries outside Australia 31,462,989 lbs. of butter, valued at £1,681,987, all of which was Australian produce. Of this export, a quantity representing 90 per cent. of the value was sent to the United Kingdom. The quantity of cheese exported to oversea countries was 230,040 lbs., and the value thereof £6,260.

Wool production. In the last nine years the information relating to the wool 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 of the State was estimated from the Customs returns for the calendar year, but it is considered that under the present method the production of each particular season can be better distinguished.

VICTORIAN WOOL CLIP AND ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCTION FOR THE SEASON, 1913-14.

Districts.		Wool Clip, 1913-14.			
		Sheep	Lambs.	Total.	
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
Central	...	5,381,379	432,851	5,814,230	
North-Central	...	6,220,532	607,515	6,828,047	
Western	...	26,925,601	1,971,040	28,896,641	
Wimmera	...	12,734,462	843,069	13,577,531	
Mallee	...	3,186,627	235,850	3,422,477	
Northern	...	10,383,026	794,781	11,177,807	
North-Eastern	...	4,566,757	494,097	5,060,854	
Gippsland	...	4,759,548	489,485	5,249,033	
Total Clip		1913-14	74,157,932	5,868,688	80,026,620
		1912-13	65,666,190	4,170,780	69,836,970
		1911-12	81,902,229	6,504,990	88,407,219
		1910-11	73,959,226	6,115,044	80,074,270
		1909-10	71,006,003	5,673,606	76,679,609
		1908-9	65,289,108	3,641,093	68,930,201
		1907-8	72,542,779	6,577,194	79,119,973
		1906-7	67,943,734	6,739,416	74,683,200
		1905-6	58,919,314	5,258,557	64,177,871
		1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Wool clip	...	80,074,270	88,407,219	69,836,970	80,026,620
Wool stripped from Victorian skins (estimated)		7,450,158	7,520,490	} 18,925,642	26,807,070
Wool on Victorian skins exported (estimated)		14,279,216	14,535,332		
Total production	...	101,803,644	110,463,041	88,762,612	106,833,690
Total value	...	£4,318,100	£4,142,747	£3,751,083	£4,032,954

The wool produced last season was 20 per cent. more than in the previous season. This result was almost wholly due to a higher average clip.

Weight of
a Fleece.

The next table shows the production of wool per sheep and per lamb shorn for each of the last six years :—

WEIGHT OF A FLEECE.

Year.				Weight of a Fleece.		
				Sheep.	Lambs.	Sheep and Lambs combined.
				lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1908	..	..	..	5·98	2·11	5·45
1909	..	..	..	6·70	2·29	5·86
1910	..	..	..	6·99	2·50	6·15
1911	..	..	..	7·28	2·33	6·29
1912	..	..	..	6·31	2·20	5·68
1913	..	..	..	7·50	2·35	6·46

The average wool clips for sheep and lambs in 1913 were very satisfactory, and exceeded by 1·19 lbs. and ·15 lb. respectively the averages for the previous year.

The production of wool in Victoria, the quantity and value of that used locally for manufacturing purposes, and the balance available for export in each of the last seven years were as follows :—

WOOL PRODUCTION: HOME CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTABLE BALANCE.

Year.	Production.		Used in Manufactures.		Available for Export.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
1907	93,082,341	3,878,431	5,600,873	199,403	87,481,468	3,679,028
1908	87,536,450	3,556,168	5,470,740	190,197	82,065,710	3,365,971
1909	95,332,829	4,044,755	5,239,806	180,036	90,093,023	3,864,719
1910	101,803,644	4,318,100	5,309,730	186,648	96,493,914	4,131,452
1911	110,463,041	4,142,747	5,774,870	228,920	104,688,171	3,913,827
1912	88,762,612	3,751,083	5,535,483	247,943	83,227,129	3,503,140
1913	106,833,690	4,032,954	5,917,410	240,395	100,916,280	3,792,559

Wool
production—
Australian
States.

The value of wool produced in the various Australian States in 1911 and 1912 was as follows :—

			Value, 1911. £		Value, 1912. £
Victoria	..	..	4,142,747	..	3,751,083
New South Wales	..	..	13,264,000	..	12,823,000
Queensland	..	..	5,580,000	..	5,589,200
South Australia	..	..	2,119,000	..	2,047,600
Western Australia	..	..	1,117,000	..	1,018,100
Tasmania	..	..	469,100	..	574,200

Prices
of wool.

The following information as to the average prices of wool per lb. prevailing during the past three seasons has been extracted from Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort, and Co.'s annual

review :—

PRICES OF WOOL, 1911-12 TO 1913-14.

Class of Wool.	Average Value per lb. in—		
	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
GREASY MERINO.			
Extra Super (Western District)...	15d. to 18½d.	15d. to 19½d.	15d. to 20½d.
Super	13½d. to 14½d.	14d. to 14½d.	14d. to 14½d.
Good	11½d. to 12½d.	12½d. to 13½d.	12½d. to 13½d.
Average	11d. to 12d.	12d. to 13d.	12d. to 13d.
Wasty and Inferior	6½d. to 7½d.	8d. to 9d.	8d. to 9d.
Extra Super Lambs	17½d. to 20½d.	20d. to 23d.	24d. to 29½d.
Super Lambs	14d. to 16d.	16d. to 18½d.	20d. to 24d.
Good Lambs	11d. to 13d.	12d. to 15d.	15d. to 18d.
Average Lambs	8d. to 9d.	9d. to 11d.	10d. to 12d.
Inferior Lambs	3d. to 4d.	4d. to 6d.	5d. to 7d.
GREASY CROSSBRED.			
Extra Super Comebacks	13½d. to 14½d.	14½d. to 16d.	14d. to 15½d.
Super Comebacks	12d. to 13d.	13½d. to 14½d.	13d. to 14½d.
Fine Crossbred	10½d. to 11½d.	12d. to 13d.	12d. to 13d.
Medium Crossbred	8d. to 9d.	10d. to 11½d.	9½d. to 10½d.
Coarse Crossbred and Lincoln	6½d. to 7½d.	8½d. to 9½d.	8d. to 9d.
Super Fine Crossbred Lambs	11½d. to 13d.	13d. to 15d.	13d. to 15d.
Good Crossbred Lambs	10d. to 11½d.	11½d. to 13d.	11d. to 13d.
Coarse and Lincoln Lambs	7½d. to 8½d.	9½d. to 10½d.	10d. to 11d.
SCOURED.			
Extra Super Fleece	22d. to 24½d.	24d. to 26½d.	23d. to 25d.
Super Fleece	20d. to 21d.	22d. to 23½d.	21d. to 22½d.
Good Fleece	18d. to 19d.	20d. to 21½d.	19d. to 20½d.
Average Fleece	16d. to 17½d.	18d. to 19d.	18d. to 19d.
RECORD PRICES FOR THE SEASON.			
Greasy Merino Fleece	18½d.	19½d.	20½d.
" Comeback Fleece	14½d.	16d.	15½d.
" Merino Lambs	20½d.	23d.	29½d.
" Comeback Lambs	13d.	15d.	15d.
Scoured Fleece	24½d.	26½d.	25d.

Flocks
of sheep.

Returns which were collected in March, 1913, gave full information in regard to the flocks of sheep in Victoria. The numbers of flocks and of sheep at that time in the different districts were as follows :—

NUMBERS OF FLOCKS AND OF SHEEP IN DISTRICTS, 1913.

District.	Number of—		Average Number of Sheep to a Flock.	Percentage of—	
	Flocks.	Sheep.		Flocks.	Sheep.
Central	2,489	1,027,426	413	10·02	8·66
North-Central ..	2,077	925,271	445	8·36	7·80
Western	5,574	4,201,708	754	22·45	35·43
Wimmera	4,031	1,927,837	478	16·23	16·26
Mallee	1,358	565,135	416	5·47	4·77
Northern	4,724	1,512,729	320	19·02	12·76
North-Eastern ..	2,148	693,881	323	8·65	5·85
Gippsland	2,433	1,004,674	413	9·80	8·47
Total	24,834	11,858,661	478	100·00	100·00

* The figures do not include 33,563 sheep which were travelling on roads, or were located in cities and towns. There were some very large-sized flocks in the Western District, and, as a consequence, it contained $35\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total sheep in the State, though it possessed only $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total flocks. In the Central, North-Eastern, and Gippsland districts, which contained $28\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the flocks, but only 23 per cent. of the sheep, there was a much better distribution, and also evidence that the raising of lambs and the production of wool were combined more with cultivation than in other districts of the State. The average number of sheep to a flock was 478 in 1913, as compared with 531 in 1910, 642 in 1908, and 706 in 1906. The number of flocks increased from 16,067 in 1906 to 24,834 in 1913, there being a larger number in each division of the State. During the seven years the flocks increased by 871 in the Central, 740 in the North-Central, 2,011 in the Western, 764 in the Wimmera, 807 in the Mallee, 1,504 in the Northern, 882 in the North-Eastern, and 1,188 in the Gippsland District. In that period the total number of sheep increased by 518,529, the principal increases being in the Gippsland and Mallee Districts. The decrease in the average size of flocks, combined with the increase in the number of sheep is evidence of the growing popularity of sheep-farming.

Sizes
of Flocks.

Excluding sheep travelling and those in cities and towns, the following table contains a classification for the whole State of sheep according to size of flocks:—

SHEEP ACCORDING TO SIZES OF FLOCKS, 1913.

Size of Flocks.	Number of—		Percentage of—	
	Flocks.	Sheep.	Flocks.	Sheep.
Under 500	19,582	2,692,122	78·85	22·70
500 to 1,000	3,016	2,098,348	12·14	17·70
1,001 „ 2,000	1,302	1,844,901	5·24	15·56
2,001 „ 3,000	358	890,989	1·44	7·51
3,001 „ 5,000	270	1,057,673	1·09	8·92
5,001 „ 7,000	102	608,199	·41	5·13
7,001 „ 10,000	89	747,315	·36	6·30
10,001 „ 15,000	61	753,801	·25	6·36
15,001 „ 20,000	29	497,143	·12	4·19
Over 20,000	25	668,170	·10	5·63
Total	24,834	11,858,661	100·00	100·00

A comparison of the above figures with those for comparatively recent years shows that the number of large sheep-owners has substantially declined, while the number of those owning the smallest-sized flocks has very greatly increased. Flocks of 20,000 and over numbered 25 in 1913, as against 37 in 1910, 52 in 1908, and 56 in 1906. Flocks of 15,000 to 20,000 numbered 29 in 1913, 35 in 1910, 39 in 1908, and 50 in 1906. Flocks of less than 500 were 19,582 in 1913, as compared with 18,589 in 1910, 15,797 in 1908, and 11,647 in 1906. From these figures it will be seen that, while flocks of over 15,000 decreased by 48 per cent., those of less than 500 increased by 68 per cent. during the seven years 1906 to 1913. Owners of more than 15,000 sheep possessed 10·8 per cent. of the sheep in the State in 1913, as against 22·5 in 1906. On the other hand, owners of less than 500 sheep possessed 22·7 per cent. of the total sheep in 1913, as compared with 15·1 per cent. in 1906. Twenty of the 25 largest and 23 of the 29 second largest flocks in 1913 were in the Western District.

Breed
of sheep.

The numbers of sheep of different breeds in Victoria in March, 1914, have been estimated as follows:—

SHEEP ACCORDING TO BREED, MARCH, 1914.

Breed of Sheep.					Number.
Merino	...	...	...	...	4,361,000
Comeback	...	...	...	...	2,786,000
Crossbred, coarse	...	...	...	...	1,575,000
„ Shropshire and Southdown	...	...	...	...	1,454,000
Lincoln	...	...	...	...	848,000
Shropshire	...	...	...	...	485,000
Other	...	...	...	...	604,682
Total	...	...	...	...	12,113,682

Lamb raising.

The export trade in frozen lamb is now recognised as one of the principal industries of the State. In 1892, 11,794 centals of beef and mutton, and in 1894, 111,715 centals of mutton, or some 250,000 carcasses, were exported, and thus in two years the trade had increased tenfold. 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, and the trade in lambs has since grown to such an extent that even the most sanguine prophecies concerning it seem likely to be more than realized. In 1909, 941,309 carcasses—760,308 of lamb and 181,001 of mutton; in 1910, 1,573,516 carcasses—1,087,179 of lamb and 486,337 of mutton; in 1911, 1,578,132 carcasses—953,192 of lamb and 624,940 of mutton; in 1912, 1,409,243 carcasses—842,702 of lamb and 566,541 of mutton; and in 1913, 2,107,180 carcasses—1,159,018 of lamb and 948,162 of mutton—were frozen for export.

The soil and climate of Victoria are well suited to the economical production of both lamb and mutton, and properly selected breeds of sheep are profitable, not only as meat, but also as wool producers. The climate permits of flocks being kept on open pasture all the year round, and there are certain districts where, in consequence of the exceptionally mild conditions prevailing, the industry can be carried on with absolute success.

The demand in Europe and America for mutton and wool is constantly increasing, while the supplies of these commodities are relatively decreasing in consequence of the continuous growth and spread of population. 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 extensive grazing areas are available and where sheep will flourish. The possibilities for settlers in Victoria who may embark in the industry of raising lambs for export are unbounded. The industry is now well established, and it may be profitably combined with wheat-growing, as sheep keep fields free from weeds in addition to causing an enrichment of the soil.

The carrying capacity of a farm is increased by growing special fodder crops, but at the present time such crops are very limited, and stock are reared almost entirely on the natural pastures. If systematic efforts were made to grow fodder crops more extensively, stock-owners would not only materially augment their own incomes, but would also increase the resources and prosperity of the State. When the irrigation schemes of the Northern areas are completed, lucerne, rape, kale and turnips, which are the best fattening fodders for sheep, will, no doubt, be extensively grown in these areas, and a great impetus will thereby be given to the lamb raising industry.

There is no limit to the demand for meat in Europe, and the only real rival we have in oversea markets is the Argentine Republic, for there the seasons correspond with our own. Victoria is a State

peculiarly free from diseases that decimate flocks, and in this respect is in a much more fortunate position than the Argentine, where State assistance towards promoting prosperity and checking ravages of disease is not rendered to the same extent as in Victoria.

The possibilities, then, for farmers engaging in the trade of raising lambs in this State for export are very great, as the number of sheep all the world over is not keeping pace with the increase in population. Europe is now finding that it must largely depend on oversea countries for its meat supplies.

Raising lambs is a calling in which some knowledge of farm practice and the management of flocks is necessary to secure the best result, but settlers who take up this work will experience little difficulty, as the State officers are always prepared to give advice on any difficulties that may arise.

Pork. The breeding of pigs for export, either in the form of pork or bacon, if conducted on systematic lines, should prove a remunerative business. As an adjunct to dairying and general farm operations pig-breeding should be considered an inseparable factor. Pigs are the best agents to profitably use up the waste products of a farm, and separated milk and damaged grain can profitably be converted into pork. Too much stress cannot be put on the necessity of skim-milk being sterilized before being fed to pigs. Experiments, which have been confirmed by bacteriological examination, have clearly demonstrated the probability of the prevalence of tuberculosis in pigs in dairying districts being due to the feeding of pigs on slimes and unsterilized separated milk. Notwithstanding the incessant demand for pig products, farmers regard with some indifference this important branch of agriculture. There are only 221,277 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 are 157,000,000 pigs. During 1912 only 3,120 carcasses of pork were exported from Victoria, and in 1913 none were exported.

Beef and Veal. The rearing of milk herds is an important business in Victoria, for the production of milk is one of the staple industries, but the raising of beesves for export is not as yet a great undertaking in the State, although this industry is capable of being established in districts where water is plentiful and where special fodder crops can be advantageously grown. It is estimated that there are about 454,429,000 cattle in the civilized countries of the world, but the number being raised is not keeping pace with the increase of population, and therefore short supplies of beef in thickly-populated countries must inevitably occur. During 1913, there were exported from Victoria 7,287 carcasses of beef, and 5,050 carcasses of veal.

Live stock in Australia and New Zealand. In the following statement are given the total number and the number per square mile of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs in the various Australian States and New Zealand, according to returns dated March, 1914, in the cases of Victoria and Tasmania, and December, 1913, in the cases of New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia. The returns for the Northern Territory are for December, 1912, and those for New Zealand sheep relate to April, 1914, but other stock were not enumerated so recently, and the figures given relate to April, 1911.

LIVE STOCK IN AUSTRALASIA, 1913.

State, etc.	Horses.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Pigs.
		Milch Cows.	Other.		
Total Number.					
Victoria	562,331	656,080	872,473	12,113,682	221,277
New South Wales ..	746,377	833,303	2,003,408	39,842,518	288,162
Queensland	707,265	391,439	4,930,594	21,786,600	140,045
South Australia ..	283,641	107,879	245,026	5,073,057	64,119
The Northern Territory ..	18,382	..	405,552*	75,808	1,500
Western Australia..	156,636	30,680	803,585	4,421,375	47,966
Tasmania	43,941	59,380	146,363	1,745,356	37,990
New Zealand	404,284	633,733	1,386,438	24,798,763	348,754
Number per Square Mile.					
Victoria	6·40	7·47	9·93	137·84	2·52
New South Wales ..	2·41	2·69	6·47	128·75	·93
Queensland	1·05	·58	7·35	32·49	·21
South Australia ..	·75	·28	·64	13·35	·17
The Northern Territory ..	·04	..	·77*	·15	·003
Western Australia..	·16	·03	·82	4·53	·05
Tasmania	1·68	2·27	5·58	66·58	1·45
New Zealand	3·87	6·07	13·29	239·41	3·34

* Including milch cows.

In 1913, as compared with the preceding year, the number of horses had increased in each State, except Tasmania; cattle had increased in Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania; sheep had increased in Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland; and pigs had decreased in each of the States, except Western Australia. Live stock, in proportion to area, are most numerous in New Zealand, which possesses horses, cattle, and sheep equal to about 394 sheep to the square mile; Victoria comes next with 306; then follow New South Wales with 208; Tasmania with 130; Queensland with 91; South Australia with 26; and Western Australia with 11; after which comes the Northern Territory with stock equivalent to 5 sheep to the square mile.

World's
supply of
sheep.

The following is a statement of the number of sheep in the world at the latest dates for which information is available. The figures, except those for Australia and New Zealand, are taken from the *Year-Book*, United States Department of Agriculture :—

NUMBER OF SHEEP IN THE WORLD, 1913.

				No. of Sheep.
United Kingdom	...	...	...	27,824,000
Other European countries	...	...	...	162,908,000
Total Europe	...	...	...	190,732,000
Australia and New Zealand	...	...	...	109,857,000
Asia	...	...	...	109,477,000
Africa	...	...	...	53,054,000
North America...	...	...	...	56,008,000
South America...	...	...	...	114,171,000
Total	...	...	...	633,299,000

BEE FARMING.

The returns for 1913-14 show that there were in that year 5,643 bee-keepers, who owned 40,698 frame and 14,867 box hives, producing 1,706,022 lbs. and 255,724 lbs. of honey respectively, and 37,323 lbs. of beeswax. In 1912-13, there were 4,796 bee-keepers who owned 39,626 frame and 13,097 box hives, producing 3,087,506 lbs. and 190,084 lbs. of honey respectively, and 45,354 lbs. of beeswax. The more important particulars of the industry for the past ten years are as follows :—

BEE-FARMING, 1904-5 to 1913-14.

Season ended May.			Number of Bee-farmers.	Number of Hives.	Honey produced.	Beeswax produced.
					lbs.	lbs.
1905	..	..	6,494	49,120	1,906,188	28,653
1906	..	..	5,300	41,780	1,209,144	21,844
1907	..	..	4,974	48,005	2,965,299	46,780
1908	..	..	4,745	43,212	1,138,992	24,521
1909	..	..	4,303	40,595	2,373,628	38,674
1910	..	..	3,976	42,632	1,611,284	22,369
1911	..	..	4,043	52,762	2,308,405	34,695
1912	..	..	3,787	53,711	1,635,260	28,405
1913	..	..	4,796	52,723	3,277,590	45,354
1914	..	..	5,643	55,565	1,961,746	37,323

A curious feature of this industry is the regularity with which the good and "off" seasons alternate, the cause being that the particular variety of eucalyptus from which the supplies of honey are chiefly drawn flowers only every other year. In the Wimmera, which is the

chief honey-producing district, the production of honey fell from 1,704,646 lbs. in 1912-13 to 691,263 lbs. in 1913-14, although the number of hives had increased from 17,073 to 17,789 in the same interval.

POULTRY FARMING.

The numbers of the various kinds of poultry in the State, in March, 1911, were as follows:—

Fowls	3,855,538
Ducks	288,413
Geese	59,851
Turkeys	190,077

Taking the above figures as a basis, it is estimated that the gross value of poultry and egg production for the year 1913 was £1,706,700.

The following table shows the numbers of poultry and poultry-owners as ascertained in each of the last four census years:—

POULTRY AND POULTRY-OWNERS: 1881, 1891, 1901, AND 1911.

Census.	Poultry-owners.	Fowls.	Ducks.	Geese.	Turkeys.
1881	97,152	2,332,529	181,698	92,654	153,078
1891	142,797	3,487,989	303,520	89,145	216,440
1901	132,419	3,619,938	257,204	76,853	209,823
1911	144,162	3,855,538	288,413	59,851	190,077

It appears from the above that there was an increase in the number of poultry-owners between 1901 and 1911, and, although geese and turkeys showed a slight decrease, there was an increase in fowls and ducks. The United Kingdom in the five years ended December, 1913, imported annually £8,096,552 worth of eggs, of which 46 per cent. was received from Russia, 24 per cent. from Denmark, $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. from Austria-Hungary, nearly 5 per cent. from Italy, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from France, $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. from Germany, $11\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. from other foreign countries, and only about $\frac{1}{10}$ per cent. from British countries. It also imported in those years an annual average of £899,643 worth of poultry, 99 per cent. of which was from foreign countries.

RABBITS, HARES, AND WILD-FOWL.

State expenditure on rabbit destruction. Active operations for the destruction of rabbits, &c., on Crown lands were first undertaken by the Government in 1880, and from that date to 30th June, 1913, sums amounting to £624,612 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	1905-6	16,477
1889-90 to 1898-9	208,638	1906-7	16,513
1899-1900	14,801	1907-8	17,585
1900-1	15,817	1908-9	22,756
1901-2	17,250	1909-10	23,005
1902-3	16,489	1910-11	23,123
1903-4	15,759	1911-12	29,524
1904-5	16,603	1912-13	27,309

In addition to the expenditure of £624,612 referred to above, a loan of £150,000 for the purchase of wire-netting to be advanced to land-holders was allocated to shires in 1890, and one of £50,000 in 1896, both of which have been repaid. Further sums amounting to £45,850 in 1908-9, £10,734 in 1909-10, £43,648 in 1910-11, £21,116 in 1911-12, and £54,061 in 1912-13 were advanced from loans for the purchase of wire-netting for supply to municipalities and land-owners. A complete system, administered by an officer called the Chief Inspector under the Vermin Destruction Act, exists for effectually keeping the rabbits under control.

Rabbits, &c., sold, Melbourne Fish Market. The quantity of rabbits, hares, and wild-fowl sold at the Melbourne Fish Market during each of the past ten years was as shown in the following statement :—

RABBITS, HARES, AND WILD-FOWL SOLD AT THE MELBOURNE FISH MARKET, 1904 TO 1913.

Year.	Rabbits.	Hares.	Wild-fowl.
	pairs.	brace.	brace.
1904	402,944	1,466	49,556
1905	364,066	903	47,348
1906	275,166	535	28,610
1907	298,024	260	58,210
1908	231,216	148	20,634
1909	235,548	163	42,240
1910	245,208	130	34,180
1911	320,292	222	24,420
1912	480,192	363	29,562
1913	605,724	93	23,598

Large quantities of frozen rabbits and hares and of rabbit and hare skins have been exported to the United Kingdom and other oversea countries during recent years, the numbers and values for the last ten years being as follows:—

RABBITS AND HARES AND RABBIT AND HARE SKINS EXPORTED OVERSEA.

Year.	Frozen Rabbits and Hares.		Rabbit and Hare Skins.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	pairs.	£	lbs.	£
1904	4,045,036	125,038	2,402,575	74,063
1905	5,093,952	219,665	2,756,185	98,521
1906	4,622,307	221,064	3,215,125	128,442
1907	3,251,231	154,789	3,418,315	125,294
1908	1,743,466	84,835	3,545,687	139,388
1909	1,675,578	82,182	3,293,652	161,156
1910	1,372,087	68,469	3,395,883	199,562
1911	1,373,501	69,426	3,435,928	156,877
1912	1,111,902	57,233	3,904,379	221,614
1913	2,044,501	107,818	4,182,044	271,463

The value of the skins exported in 1913 represents an increase of 266 per cent. on the value of the exports in 1904.

FISHERIES.

In the following table is given information relating to the fishing industry in Victoria, details being shown in respect of the various fishing stations on the coast, and on the Murray and Goulburn Rivers.

VICTORIAN FISHERIES—MEN AND BOATS EMPLOYED, 1913.

Fishing Stations.	Number of Men.	Boats.		Value of Nets and other Plant.
		Number.	Value.	
			£	£
Anderson's Inlet	6	5	74	95
Barwon Heads and Ocean Grove	8	5	615	74
Brighton	7	6	113	78
Corner Inlet, Welshpool, and Toora	45	43	1,942	538
Dromana	22	17	489	143
Echuca	4	4	11	36
Frankston	13	16	494	123
Geelong	60	34	1,454	654
Gippsland Lakes	208	192	10,580	5,615
Kerang	7	7	38	39
Lorne	4	2	34	22
Mentone	12	10	94	98

VICTORIAN FISHERIES—MEN AND BOATS EMPLOYED, 1913—
continued.

Fishing Stations.	Number of Men.	Boats.		Value of Nets and other Plant.
		Number.	Value.	
			£	£
Mordialloc	19	16	359	211
Mornington	25	23	937	446
Nathalia	1	1	3	..
Portarlington and St. Leonards ..	46	29	806	416
Portland	45	27	2,343	455
Port Albert	43	28	1,895	600
Port Fairy	38	24	2,518	453
Port Melbourne	38	23	997	574
Queenscliff	130	65	6,475	87
Sandringham	15	13	625	153
Sorrento, Portsea, and Rye ..	14	9	770	501
St. Kilda	10	5	60	117
Swan Hill	1	4	20	36
Warrnambool	4	3	130	70
Western Port (Cowes, Hastings, Grantville, Flinders, San Remo, and Tooradin)	115	89	4,553	1,146
Williamstown	23	17	634	139
Total	968	717	39,063	12,919

Melbourne Fish Market.

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,
1912 AND 1913.

		1912.		1913.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			£		£
Fresh Fish (Victorian)	lbs.	9,289,826	73,544	10,115,912	84,299
Crayfish (Victorian)	doz.	35,714	10,714	33,995	10,623
Imported Fish (fresh or frozen) ..	lbs.	2,359,270	43,253	2,040,720	36,053
Oysters ..	bags	16,934	26,489	16,261	25,408
Total .. ..	..	..	154,000	..	156,383

In addition to the above, 4,866 cwt. of smoked fish, and 281 baskets of prawns were sold in this market in 1913.

**Victorian
Fish sold.**

The quantity and value of fish caught in Victorian waters and sold in the Melbourne and Ballarat markets and elsewhere in 1913 were as follows :—

VICTORIAN FISH SOLD IN 1913.

Markets.	Quantity.		Value.	
	Fish.	Crayfish.	Fish.	Crayfish.
	lbs.	doz.	£	£
Melbourne	10,115,912	33,995	84,299	10,623
Ballarat	490,784	2,196	3,127	584
Other	178,954	1,164	1,492	364
Total	10,785,650	37,355	88,918	11,571

**Fish
Imported.**

In connexion with this subject, the quantities and values of the different classes of fish imported are of interest. The available figures for 1909 and 1913 are appended :—

FISH IMPORTED, 1909 AND 1913.

	1909.—Interstate.		1909.—Oversea.		1913.—Oversea.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Fish—		£		£		£
Fresh or Frozen lbs.	1,772,999	22,720	758,545	11,076	1,243,056	21,979
Smoked	127,016	662	99,793	3,322	71,817	2,359
Fresh Oysters cwt.	16,941	8,529	7,935	4,145	7,759	4,803
Potted, &c. ..	..	41	..	4,559	..	7,176
Preserved in tins, &c. .. lbs.	117,177	3,266	4,823,366	116,931	5,555,436	159,509
N.E.I. .. cwt.	214	356	5,815	9,434	4,737	8,585
Total .. ..	..	35,574	..	149,467	..	204,411

The most important item in this table is fish preserved in tins and other air-tight vessels, of which 4,599,872 lbs., or 83 per cent. of the imports from oversea countries, came from the United Kingdom, the United States, and Canada in 1913.

**Imports by
United
Kingdom
of staple
articles
produced
in Victoria.** In Victoria the natural conditions are eminently suitable for agricultural and pastoral pursuits, and there is room for considerable expansion in these avenues of production. There is little need to fear over-production, as the United Kingdom offers an almost unlimited market for the consumption of many articles which could be supplied from this State and would give very profitable employment. The magnitude of the importations by the United Kingdom of certain

articles that can be profitably produced here is revealed by the particulars given in the table which follows. The figures, which are taken from the United Kingdom Board of Trade returns, represent the trade in 1912 and 1913 and the average annual imports for each of the five-year periods 1902 to 1906 and 1907 to 1911.

**AVERAGE ANNUAL IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM,
1902-6, 1907-11, 1912, AND 1913.**

Articles.	Period.	Annual Value of Imports into United Kingdom from—			
		Australia.	Other British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	All Countries.
		£	£	£	£
Butter..	1902-6	1,712,956	2,472,530	17,312,389	21,497,875
	1907-11	3,097,212	1,765,365	18,740,997	23,603,574
	1912	3,225,886	2,153,504	18,974,803	24,354,193
	1913	3,210,733	1,360,122	19,512,803	24,083,658
Cheese..	1902-6	..	4,978,094	1,673,493	6,651,587
	1907-11	12,448	5,595,337	1,266,113	6,873,898
	1912	4,903	6,230,681	1,178,507	7,414,091
	1913	24,568	5,724,099	1,286,372	7,035,039
Eggs ..	1902-6	..	157,774	6,555,769	6,713,543
	1907-11	..	20,600	7,342,655	7,363,255
	1912	..	2,724	8,391,800	8,394,524
	1913	..	1,949	9,588,653	9,590,602
Meats ..	1902-6	1,429,209	6,863,373	30,711,627	39,004,209
	1907-11	3,471,839	6,607,903	32,736,164	42,815,906
	1912	4,317,329	6,689,969	36,130,514	47,137,812
	1913	7,086,337	6,832,634	41,390,387	55,309,358
Poultry and Game	1902-6	3,166	29,041	1,060,502	1,092,709
	1907-11	9,553	11,660	994,356	1,015,569
	1912	..	16,669	918,327	934,969
	1913	..	7,422	1,104,568	1,111,099
Fruit — Fresh, Dried, and Pre- served	1902-6	266,617	1,252,458	11,902,119	13,421,194
	1907-11	384,980	1,434,343	12,611,445	14,430,768
	1912	500,341	1,339,238	13,604,752	15,444,331
	1913	340,525	1,355,129	13,870,325	15,565,979
Sugar ...	1902-6	..	965,979	16,076,546	17,042,525
	1907-11	2,608	1,604,791	20,786,705	22,394,104
	1912	13,167	1,595,519	23,540,975	25,149,661
	1913	..	930,933	22,135,688	23,066,621
Flax and Hemp..	1902-6	..	1,002,294	6,434,494	7,436,788
	1907-11	..	805,505	6,402,596	7,208,101
	1912	..	802,982	8,202,693	9,005,675
	1913	..	1,235,737	8,251,204	9,486,941
Maize ...	1902-6	..	702,006	10,784,652	11,486,658
	1907-11	..	676,792	10,947,788	11,624,580
	1912	..	774,181	12,819,035	13,593,216
	1913	..	175,455	13,594,338	13,769,793
Wheat	1902-6	2,373,506	9,055,721	20,419,283	31,848,510
	1907-11	4,343,622	12,772,819	23,680,500	40,796,941
	1912	5,334,878	19,913,847	21,196,507	46,445,232
	1913	4,426,629	16,825,711	22,596,833	43,849,173

AVERAGE ANNUAL IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM,
1902-6, 1907-11, 1912, AND 1913—*continued.*

Articles.	Period.	Annual Value of Imports into United Kingdom from—			
		Australia.	Other British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	All Countries.
		£	£	£	£
Wheatmeal and Flour ..	1902-6	230,520	945,335	6,578,130	7,753,985
	1907-11	191,694	1,220,634	4,773,220	6,185,548
	1912	368,648	2,223,124	2,926,732	5,518,504
	1913	188,218	2,262,408	3,897,145	6,347,771
Wine ..	1902-6	117,010	19,185	4,213,525	4,349,720
	1907-11	134,364	24,883	3,774,371	3,933,618
	1912	113,282	38,525	4,135,619	4,287,426
	1913	106,617	40,588	3,930,938	4,078,143
Leather ..	1902-6	401,190	2,515,675	5,473,448	8,390,313
	1907-11	402,231	2,904,885	6,152,809	9,459,925
	1912	435,741	3,336,277	7,953,668	11,725,686
	1913	417,000	3,381,045	6,774,055	10,572,100
Skins, Furs, and Hides ..	1902-6	935,298	2,877,271	4,998,422	8,810,991
	1907-11	1,766,625	3,685,330	7,746,724	13,198,679
	1912	2,161,812	4,789,606	8,230,703	15,182,121
	1913	2,505,443	5,522,271	8,601,019	16,628,733
Tallow and Stearine ..	1902-6	667,477	550,351	1,204,424	2,422,252
	1907-11	1,306,817	717,578	1,544,062	3,568,457
	1912	1,374,541	744,118	1,461,445	3,580,104
	1913	1,557,338	746,713	1,071,021	3,375,072
Wool (Sheep and Lambs) ..	1902-6	10,061,820	8,603,913	3,710,411	22,376,153
	1907-11	14,091,340	12,482,592	5,299,274	31,873,206
	1912	12,589,003	14,019,416	6,626,596	33,235,015
	1913	12,301,380	15,163,831	6,760,892	34,226,103

The requirements of the United Kingdom as regards the sixteen articles specified were met by foreign countries to the extent of 71 per cent. during 1902-6, of 67 per cent. during 1907-11, of 65 per cent. in 1912, and of 66 per cent. in 1913. Only 9 per cent. of such requirements during the period 1902-6, 12 per cent. during the period 1907-11, and about 11 per cent. in 1912 and in 1913 were provided by Australia, where bountiful soils and a salubrious climate, especially in Victoria, give an opportunity of doing much more in the supply of butter, meats, fruits, breadstuffs, &c. That it requires only increased population to enormously swell the output of primary products is apparent if a comparison be made with Great Britain, which is of equal size and less favoured generally by climate.

The figures for 1913 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, 1913.

					Victoria.	Great Britain.
Area	..	..	..	acres	56,245,760	56,208,959
Wheat produced	..	..	..	bushels	32,936,245	55,401,144
Oats produced	..	..	..	"	8,890,321	111,043,648
Barley produced	..	..	..	"	1,812,890	57,948,520
Peas produced	..	..	..	"	206,846	3,379,024
Potatoes produced	..	..	..	tons	176,602	3,865,458
Turnips and swedes produced	..	..	..	"	3,166*	20,130,225
Mangolds produced	..	..	..	"	15,642	7,647,615
Hay produced	..	..	..	"	1,350,374	9,999,379
Horses	..	..	..	No.	562,331	1,606,587
Cattle	..	..	..	"	1,528,553	6,963,854
Sheep	..	..	..	"	12,113,682	23,931,412
Pigs	..	..	..	"	221,277	2,233,855

* Includes beet, carrots, and parsnips.

It should be possible in Victoria to have as great a production from agriculture and to maintain as many live stock as in Great Britain.

MINING.

The supervision of mining and the inspection of mines are regulated by Act of Parliament. Authority for all mining operations, whether on Crown or private lands, must be obtained in the prescribed manner, and mining leases giving the right to enter on private land for mining purposes may be issued to another than the owner.

The taking out of a "miner's right" entitles the holder **Miners' Rights.** to prospect for gold on Crown lands. The right may be had on payment of a sum at the rate of 5s. per annum and remains in force for any number of years not exceeding fifteen. It confers the privilege to take possession for mining purposes of a defined parcel of Crown lands, which is called a "claim." The revenue in 1913-14 from miners' rights was £2,979.

Leases for the purposes of mining for gold or other metals **Mining Leases.** or minerals on Crown lands are also granted for a term not exceeding fifteen years at a yearly rental of 5s. per acre. The revenue from this source in 1913-14 was £10,080.

Area occupied for mining. The area of Crown and private lands under occupation for mining purposes at 31st December, 1913, was 123,320 acres. The succeeding table shows the area being worked for different minerals :—

**AREA UNDER OCCUPATION FOR MINING PURPOSES,
31ST DECEMBER, 1913 (CROWN LANDS AND PRIVATE
LAND).**

Nature of Mineral, &c.						Area.
						Acres.
Gold	..	..	..	..	..	103,978
Coal (ordinary)	..	..	..	..	..	5,483
Coal (brown)	..	..	..	..	..	2,685
Antimony	..	..	..	..	..	170
Clay Slum	..	..	..	..	..	181
Copper	..	..	..	..	..	215
Gypsum	..	..	..	..	..	588
Infusorial Earth	..	..	..	..	..	50
Iron	..	..	..	..	..	1,255
Kaolin	..	..	..	..	..	65
Lime	..	..	..	..	..	40
Magnesite	..	..	..	..	..	114
Manganese	..	..	..	..	..	2,152
Marble	..	..	..	..	..	127
Oil	..	..	..	..	..	22
Pigments and Clay	..	..	..	..	..	33
Pigments and Limestone	..	..	..	..	..	89
Pigments and Oil	..	..	..	..	..	133
Porphyry	..	..	..	..	..	12
Quicksilver	..	..	..	..	..	55
Silicate of Alumina	..	..	..	..	..	50
Silver, Bismuth, Wolfram, and Phosphates	..	..	..	..	..	79
Slate	..	..	..	..	..	14
Tin	..	..	..	..	..	4,156
Water-right Licences	..	..	..	..	..	1,574
Total						123,320

Mining development. The mining industry has been well fostered by the Government, not only in the way of financial assistance but also by means of geological surveys and boring. Apart from the annual expenditure of the Mining Department from Consolidated Revenue, of which a statement is appended, loan moneys

amounting to £421,021 (including £149,999 expended on the State Coal Mine), and the surplus revenues of past years amounting to £82,340, have been expended or advanced for developmental purposes since 1st July, 1904.

STATE EXPENDITURE ON MINING: 1908-9 TO 1912-13.

	1908-9.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Mining Department	24,910	25,795	25,738	25,980	25,272
State Coal Mine ... ..	...	46,695	152,573	189,049	170,884
Coal Mines Regulation—Sinking Fund and Depreciation Fund ...	...	...	15,575	6,046	40,918
Victorian coal—Allowance to Railway Department on carriage of Diamond drills for prospecting ...	7,419	11,093	7,098	10,018	11,503
Testing plants	11,805	15,978	17,124	16,938	15,756
Geological and underground surveys of mines	2,203	3,846	3,793	3,374	3,368
Mining Development—	5,628	6,014	5,941	6,354	6,357
Advances to companies, &c., boring for gold, coal, &c. ...	19,465	24,641	15,421	6,850	12,608
Miscellaneous	8,094	10,013	4,619	4,170	3,576
	79,524	144,075	247,882	268,779	290,242
Expenditure from Surplus Revenue.					
Mining Development—					
Advances to companies, &c., boring for gold, coal, &c. ...	19,357	5,001	2,095	737	830
Expenditure from Loan Moneys.					
State Coal Mine ... ..	...	35,906	65,278	48,369	446
Total	98,881	184,982	315,255	317,885	291,518

Yearly grants are also made to Schools of Mines, particulars of which will be found on page 488 of this work. Since 1st July, 1896, £421,021 has been apportioned from loan receipts and expended on mining development, details of which expenditure appear in the next statement:—

LOAN MONEY EXPENDED ON MINING DEVELOPMENT.

	£
Advances to companies—Development of mining ..	62,740
" " Boring for gold and coal, &c. ..	62,532
Construction of roads and tracks for mining ..	57,579
Plant for testing metalliferous material ..	12,357
Construction of races and dams ..	8,260

LOAN MONEY EXPENDED ON MINING DEVELOPMENT—*continued.*

	£
Advances to miners for prospecting	27,839
Purchase of cyanide process patent rights	20,000
Equipping Schools of Mines with mining appliances ..	9,975
State Coal Mine	149,999
Miscellaneous	9,740
Total	421,021

The advances from loan moneys and revenue to mining companies to 30th June, 1913, for the development of mining totalled £155,414, of which sum £21,837 had up to that date been repaid, £26,519 realized, and £67,755 written off, leaving £39,303 outstanding. Interest received during 1912-13 amounted to £415 and interest outstanding on 30th June, 1913, to £1,447. Advances to miners for prospecting amounted to £58,764 at 30th June, 1913, of which sum only £2,455 had been repaid at that date.

The mineral production of the State is summarized in the succeeding statement, which contains particulars of the recorded production of all metals and minerals up to the end of the year 1913.

TOTAL MINERAL PRODUCTION TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1913.

Metals and Minerals.	Recorded prior to 1913.		Recorded during 1913.		Total Recorded to end of 1913.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Fine. ozs.	£	Fine. ozs.	£	Fine. ozs.	£
Gold ..	68,672,868	291,703,453	434,932	1,847,475	69,107,800	293,550,928
Silver ..	1,860,252	206,359	16,152*	2,010	1,376,404*	208,369
	30,053	7,316	519	64	30,577	7,380
Platinum ..	184	989	127	682	311	1,671
	tons		tons		tons	
Coal, black ..	4,667,052	2,436,017	593,912	274,371	5,260,964	2,710,388
" brown ..	73,185	26,374	2,984	569	76,169	26,943
Ore—copper ..	18,694	215,761	36	2,829	18,730	218,590
" tin ..	15,715	782,680	57	6,959	15,772	789,639
" antimony ..	37,896	240,874	6,151	31,424	44,047	272,298
" silver-lead ..	793	5,760	..	..	793	5,760
" iron ..	5,434	12,540	..	..	5,434	12,540
" manganese ..	45	212	..	..	45	212
Wolfram ..	65	5,659	..	60	65†	5,719
Diamonds ..	..	128	..	..	..	128
Sapphires, &c. ..	..	630	..	..	..	630
Gypsum ..	21,198	14,473	1,676	2,363	22,874	16,836
Magnetite ..	383	1,143	104	866	487	1,509
Kaolin ..	5,535	11,366	1,518	1,730	7,053	13,096
Diatomaceous earth ..	4,743	19,352	150	575	4,893	19,927
Pigment clays ..	81	106	..	..	81	106
Bluestone, Freestone, Granite, &c.† ..	..	4,167,057	..	173,267	..	4,340,324
Limestone, &c.† ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	299,858,749	..	2,344,744	..	302,203,493

* Extracted from gold at the Melbourne Mint.

† From 1866 only.

‡ Record from 1900.

Gold was first found in Victoria in 1849 in the Pyrenees Ranges, but it was not until 1851 that the first discovery of any importance took place. In the latter part of that year the Clunes, Anderson's Creek, Ballarat, and Bendigo fields were successively discovered and over 200,000 ounces of gold were produced. Next year the gold rush took place, and it is estimated that, in 1852, 40,000 men were camped at Ballarat, 25,000 at Castlemaine and 40,000 at Bendigo. The production of gold in 1852 amounted to 2,286,535 ounces and in the ten years 1852-1861 it totalled over 25,000,000 ounces; the maximum production for any one year being 3,053,744 ounces in 1856. The value of the output for the ten years 1852-1861 averaged over £10,000,000 sterling. The estimated value of gold produced from 1851 to 1913 is, as shown in the preceding statement, £293,550,928. This sum is based on the average value of Victorian gold received at the Melbourne Mint, which in 1913 averaged £3 19s. 3d. per ounce.

The production of gold in Australasia dates from 1851. The following table shows the quantity recorded as having been raised in the respective States and New Zealand at different periods. Prior to 1898, Victoria was almost invariably the leading gold-producing State of the group, but since then Western Australia has taken first place:—

GOLD RAISED IN AUSTRALASIA, 1851 to 1913.

Period.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	The Northern Territory.	New Zealand.
	gross ozs.	gross ozs.	gross ozs.	gross ozs.	gross ozs.	gross ozs.	gross ozs.	gross ozs.
1851-60	23,334,263	3,280,963	75,000	..	..	..	..	35,845
1861-70	16,276,566	3,542,912	250,000	..	..	3,504	..	5,607,004
1871-80	10,186,297	2,251,666	3,187,865	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	•	2,758,398
1851-00	64,344,612	13,198,238	14,796,604	649,076	5,917,629	1,187,184	*	14,606,208
	fine ozs.	fine ozs.	fine ozs.	fine ozs.	fine ozs.	fine ozs.	fine ozs.	fine ozs.
1901 ..	730,453	216,368	598,382	4,918	1,703,416	69,491	17,028	412,876
1902 ..	720,866	254,435	640,463	7,331	1,871,037	70,996	15,182	459,406
1903 ..	767,297	254,260	668,546	8,650	2,064,801	59,891	12,597	461,648
1904 ..	765,600	269,317	639,151	17,897	1,983,230	65,921	938	467,897
1905 ..	747,166	274,267	592,620	10,933	1,955,816	73,540	7,103	492,955
1906 ..	772,290	253,987	544,636	8,037	1,794,647	60,023	11,085	534,617
1907 ..	695,576	247,363	466,476	4,834	1,697,553	65,354	4,389	477,312
1908 ..	671,208	224,792	465,085	2,898	1,647,911	57,085	5,624	471,968
1909 ..	654,232	204,709	455,576	7,111	1,595,269	44,777	5,685	472,465
1910 ..	570,353	188,357	441,400	6,603	1,470,632	37,048	5,109	446,434
1911 ..	564,000	181,121	386,164	3,537	1,370,868	31,101	7,277	427,385
1912 ..	480,131	165,295	347,046	6,592	1,232,658	37,973	7,811	310,963
1913 ..	434,932	149,657	265,735	6,545	1,314,043	33,400	3,119	343,595

* Included with South Australia.

The total production of Australasia from 1851 to 1900 inclusive was 114½ million ounces (gross), of which more than one-half was produced in Victoria. During the thirteen years 1901-1913, the Australasian production amounted to over 46½ million ounces (fine) to which Western Australia contributed 21½ million ounces. The Victorian yield in the same period amounted to 8½ million ounces and it has been on the down grade since 1907, the yield for 1913 being the lowest for the State since 1851.

World's
production of
gold, 1912.

The production of gold in the principal countries of the world in 1912 is estimated to have been as follows :—

PRINCIPAL GOLD-PRODUCING COUNTRIES : 1912.

Country.	Gold.	
	Ounces— Fine.	Value.
		£
Africa	10,248,800	43,532,400
Australasia	2,639,400	11,200,900
Austria-Hungary	98,800	419,800
British India	534,800	2,271,800
Canada	611,900	2,599,200
Germany	3,800	16,000
Japan	216,100	917,900
Mexico	1,185,200	5,034,400
Peru	23,800	101,100
Russia	1,073,900	4,561,600
United States	4,520,700	19,203,000
Other Countries	1,395,100	5,926,600
Total	22,551,800	95,784,700

World's
production
of gold
and silver
since 1860.

The total production of gold and silver in the world since 1860, as compiled by the Director of the Mint, Washington, U.S.A., from information furnished by foreign Governments, is as follows :—

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER SINCE 1860.

Year.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Ounces— Fine.	Value.	Ounces— Fine.	Value— Commercial.
		£		£
1860 to 1869	61,314,500	260,450,800	378,311,600	103,714,600
1870 to 1879	52,764,400	224,131,700	628,717,300	159,639,000
1880 to 1889	51,405,100	218,357,900	921,103,100	197,783,000
1890 to 1899	95,081,700	403,886,400	1,568,876,900	235,663,700
1900	12,315,100	52,312,000	173,591,400	22,115,800
1901	12,625,500	53,630,500	173,011,300	21,330,900
1902	14,354,700	60,975,600	162,763,500	17,726,200
1903	15,852,600	67,338,500	167,689,300	18,607,200
1904	16,804,400	71,381,300	164,195,300	19,569,200
1905	18,396,500	78,144,200	172,317,700	21,599,400
1906	19,471,100	82,708,900	165,054,500	22,957,200
1907	19,977,300	84,859,000	184,207,000	24,982,500
1908	21,422,200	90,923,000	203,131,400	22,327,200
1909	21,965,100	93,303,000	212,149,000	22,678,400
1910	22,022,200	93,545,500	221,715,700	24,602,300
1911	22,348,800	94,922,400	226,192,900	25,098,900
1912	22,551,800	95,784,700	224,310,700	28,333,300

Mining
district
gold yields.

The yield of gold for the past two years in each mining district of the State, as estimated by the mining registrars, is shown in the following table. The figures are gross ounces and for the year 1912 fall short of the total production of the State by 10,936 ounces; for 1913 they exceed the total output by 4,232 ounces.

**DISTRICT YIELDS OF GOLD, ALLUVIAL AND QUARTZ,
1912 AND 1913.**

Mining District.	1912.			1913.		
	Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.	Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.
	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.	OZS.
Ararat and Stawell ...	11,438	8,104	19,542	28,574	6,999	35,573
Ballarat ...	11,034	53,315	64,349	10,293	46,307	56,600
Beechworth ...	70,493	15,252	85,745	58,439	15,279	73,718
Bendigo ...	2,812	169,204	172,016	3,310	161,963	165,273
Castlemaine ...	11,268	61,278	72,546	12,666	60,581	73,247
Gippsland ...	6,497	16,418	22,915	6,312	13,977	20,289
Maryborough ...	42,486	25,720	68,206	30,305	16,279	46,584
Total ...	156,028	349,291	505,319	149,899	321,385	471,284

Gold-mining
dividends.

The amount of dividends declared in each of the last five years by gold-mining companies operating in each mining district of the State was as follows:—

**DIVIDENDS PAID BY GOLD MINING COMPANIES IN EACH
MINING DISTRICT, 1909 to 1913.**

Mining District.	Amount Distributed.				
	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£
Ararat and Stawell ...	5,275	22,519	19,781	2,637	40,550
Ballarat ...	47,863	32,217	22,896	6,850	19,767
Beechworth ...	54,114	46,551	43,187	38,627	27,324
Bendigo ...	159,273	99,421	123,158	113,189	133,744
Castlemaine ...	48,225	55,619	53,462	41,937	46,414
Gippsland ...	6,960	6,600	2,250	675	650
Maryborough ...	17,500	15,000	20,950	12,867	5,750
Total ...	339,210	277,927	285,684	216,782	274,199

By comparison with 1912 the amount declared in 1913 shows an increase of 26 per cent.

Depth of
gold mines.

On 31st December, 1913, there were 15 mines on the Bendigo gold-field with shafts over 3,000 feet deep, namely, Victoria Reef Quartz, 4,614 feet; New Chum Railway, 4,318 feet; Lazarus New Chum, 3,682 feet; New Chum and Victoria, 3,579 feet; North Johnson's, 3,498 feet; Great Extended Hustler's, 3,493 feet; Carlisle, 3,460 feet; Lansell's 180, 3,365 feet; Clarence, 3,310 feet; Ironbark, 3,250 feet; Victoria Consols, 3,114 feet; New Chum Consolidated, 3,099 feet; Eureka Extended, 3,060 feet; Princess Dagmar, 3,020 feet; and Johnson's Reef No. 2, 3,020 feet. The total number of shafts over 2,000 feet in depth at Bendigo is 53.

The following are the deepest mines on other gold-fields:—Long Tunnel, Walhalla, 4,051 feet incline and 600 feet vertical, equal to 3,625 feet vertical; Magdala, Stawell, 2,425 feet; Lord Nelson, St. Arnaud, 2,405 feet; South German, Maldon, 2,225 feet; and Jubilee, Scarsdale, 2,014 feet.

The average number of men employed in mining is estimated annually by the Mines Department. The figures for the ten years ended with 1913 are appended:—

NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED IN GOLD MINING, 1904 to 1913.

Year.	Alluvial Miners.	Quartz Miners.	Total.
1904	10,405	13,926	24,331
1905	11,403	13,986	25,369
1906	10,951	14,353	25,304
1907	10,390	12,901	23,291
1908	8,673	12,180	20,853
1909	7,925	10,746	18,671
1910	6,638	9,915	16,553
1911	5,144	8,871	14,015
1912	4,156	7,700	11,856
1913	4,223	7,709	11,931

The number of men employed in each mining district in 1913 was as follows:—Ararat and Stawell, 812; Ballarat, 1,697; Bendigo, 3,342; Beechworth, 2,210; Castlemaine, 1,756; Gippsland, 648; and Maryborough, 1,466.

The value of the mining plants employed in alluvial and quartz mining during the last five years is as shown hereunder:—

VALUE OF MACHINERY ON GOLD-FIELDS, 1909 TO 1913.

Year.	Approximate Value of Machinery Employed in—		
	Alluvial Mining.	Quartz Mining.	Total.
	£	£	£
1909	850,311	1,643,072	2,493,383
1910	803,636	1,621,972	2,425,608
1911	604,925	1,475,418	2,080,343
1912	552,856	1,208,798	1,761,654
1913	538,279	1,129,513	1,667,792

Of the machinery used in connexion with alluvial mining in 1913, dredging plants were valued at £365,240, and hydraulic sluicing plants at £20,925.

A feature of alluvial mining in Victoria for the last fourteen years has been the treatment in bulk of low-grade auriferous alluvial deposits, and their overburden by bucket dredges and by pump hydraulic sluicing plants on barges. The following table shows the total area of agricultural and of pastoral lands, of river and creek beds, and of old mining ground treated by dredge mining and sluicing operations since the commencement of the year 1900:—

LANDS WORKED BY GOLD-DREDGING PLANTS.

Year.	Class and Area of Land Worked.			
	Agricultural Land.	Pastoral Land.	River and Creek Beds and Old Worked Ground.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1900-1902	*	*	*	455
1903-1908	59	536	2,680	3,275
1909	12	175	566	753
1910	31	136	537	704
1911	48	181	477	706
1912	20	159	497	676
1913	29	140·6	395	564·6
Total	199	1,327·6	5,152	7,133·6

* No record.

The Government has appointed a Sludge Abatement Board, whose duty it is to regulate the disposal of mining sludge and to prevent the silting of streams and injury to lands by battery sand and infertile *débris*.

The number of bucket dredges at work in 1913 was 51, and the number of pump hydraulic sluices 26, in addition to which fifteen jet elevators and five gravitation hydraulic sluices were operating in that year. Particulars relating to these dredging and sluicing plants for the past five years are as follows :—

DREDGING AND SLUICING.

Year.	Number of Plants.	Area Worked.	Quantity of Material Treated.	Gold Obtained.	Tin Obtained.
		Acres.	cub. yds.	ozs.	tons.
1909	123	745	20,173,018	88,969	70
1910	113	704	20,004,967	88,319	20
1911	103	706	20,144,347	81,594	6
1912	99	676	19,722,227	73,781	21
1913	97	565	16,796,585	65,433	32

These plants employed 1,130 men in 1913, and paid £124,927 in wages. The yield of gold per cubic yard of material was 1·9 grains in 1913 as against 1·8 grains in the previous year.

The alluvial gold-fields of Victoria have been prolific in nuggets. The five largest nuggets found are—

Name.	Locality.	Gross Weight.	Depth at which found.
		ozs.	
The Welcome Stranger	Moliagul	2,520	1 inch
The Welcome	Ballarat	2,217	180 feet
The Blanche Barkly	Kingower	1,743	13 "
The Precious	Rheola	1,717	12 "
The Canadian	Ballarat	1,619	60 "

Of the nuggets recorded, twelve exceeded 1,000 ounces each, 53 exceeded 500 ounces each, and 412 were over 100 ounces each. Many have been found close to the surface, and others were mined at depths down to 400 feet in the deep leads. Some have been solid lumps of gold, while others were associated with ferruginous material and quartz.

Cyanidation. The treatment of tailings during the past five years at old lode and alluvial mines by the cyanide process, and the yield of gold therefrom, are shown in the succeeding table :—

CYANIDATION.

Year.				Number of Plants.	Quantity of Tailings Treated.	Yield of Gold.	Value of Yield.
					tons.	ozs.	£
1909	..	..	..	311	1,257,338	75,429	267,431
1910	..	..	..	305	1,177,232	68,583	250,398
1911	..	..	..	248	1,102,956	59,986	215,411
1912	..	..	..	209	881,306	55,470	200,277
1913	..	..	..	207	692,256	45,397	163,371

Records show that the total amount of tailings which have been treated by the cyanide and other processes is 14,500,000 tons, and that the gold that has been won thereby amounts to 1,166,000 ounces, which is equal to an average yield of 1 dwt. 15 grs. per ton.

Government batteries. Batteries for testing small quantities of ore for prospectors have been erected by the Government in various mining districts. The number of these plants and their operations in the last five years were as follows :—

GOVERNMENT BATTERIES.

Year.				Number of Batteries.	Quantity of Ore Treated.	Yield of Gold.	Net Cost of Batteries to Mines Department.
					tons.	ozs.	£
1909	..	..	..	23	3,068	1,566	1,706
1910	..	..	..	23	2,827	2,349	2,141
1911	..	..	..	24	2,723	2,013	3,036
1912	..	..	..	25	2,887	2,491	2,418
1913	..	..	..	26	2,742	2,127	2,503

Since 1897, the year in which the first battery was erected, 44,426 tons of ore have been crushed for 28,943 ounces.

Coal mining. Bituminous coal is found in three main areas in the southern portion of the State, viz., the Wannon, the Otway, and South Gippsland. The Wannon area is comparatively unprospected, owing to almost the whole of the land having been sold. In the Otway area, bores have been sunk without disclosing seams of payable thickness. The South Gippsland area occupies about 2,000 square miles, and coal mining is being carried on at Wonthaggi, Kilcunda, Outtrim, Jumbunna, and Korumburra.

Brown coal. The brown coal beds of Victoria have an approximate area of 1,200 square miles, and are reputed to be the thickest known. At Morwell, 780 feet of coal were passed through in a bore 1,010 feet deep. It is estimated that the average thickness

of the coal in the deposits at Morwell, Alberton, and Altona is 50 feet, and that the total deposits in the State amount to 30,000,000,000 tons. These deposits are practically untouched, as the output of brown coal in 1913 was only 3,000 tons, and the total output for all years has been only 76,000 tons.

The State coal mine is at Wonthaggi, on the Powlett River Coalfield, the development of which was undertaken in November, 1909. In June, 1911, the control of the mine was transferred to the Railways Commissioners. The area reserved for mining is about 17 square miles, and boring has proved that about 28,000,000 tons of coal exist in the central area of 5 square miles. The output of coal for the year 1913 was 462,558 tons, valued at £208,186. The average number of men employed at the mine throughout the year ended 30th June, 1913, was 939, and comprised 468 coal miners, 90 wheelers, 160 others below ground, and 221 surface men. The mine worked 260 days during the year, and the earnings of the miners averaged 13s. 5½d. per day after deducting the cost of explosives and lights. The net profit from the working of the mine to the date 30th June, 1913, after making provision for working expenses, interest charges, and the full estimated amount of depreciation, was £11,006. This profit has been arrived at after repaying to the Consolidated Revenue the amount of £21,834—the extra cost of the emergency work at the commencement of the mine.

The quantity of coal raised in Victoria in each year or group of years since its first production is set forth in the following statement:—

COAL RAISED IN VICTORIA TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1913.

Year.	Tons.
Prior to 1876	9,640
From 1876 to 31st December, 1890	64,625
From 1891 to 31st December, 1900	1,719,778
1901	209,479
1902	225,164
1903	69,861
1904	121,742
1905	155,186
1906	160,631
1907	138,634
1908	113,962
1909	128,673
1910	369,709
1911	659,998
1912	593,155
1913	596,896
Total	5,337,133

These particulars include brown coal and lignite, amounting in the aggregate to 76,169 tons.

Coal
produced in
Australasia.

The quantity of coal raised in the various States and in New Zealand from the date of the earliest records is given below. There is no record of any coal mining having been done in South Australia.

COAL PRODUCED IN AUSTRALASIA.

Year.	Tons of Coal raised in—					
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
Prior to 1878	13,747	17,538,869	507,220	..	92,176	709,931
1878 to 1882 ..	1,987	8,503,937	305,692	..	54,110	1,408,893
1883 to 1887 ..	10,196	13,902,101	911,416	..	60,744	2,606,631
1888 to 1892 ..	107,454	17,738,842	1,444,669	..	208,060	3,179,846
1893 to 1897 ..	940,954	18,982,101	1,587,973	..	211,990	3,785,485
1898 to 1902 ..	1,154,348	26,721,213	2,440,078	434,716	235,221	5,666,597
1903 ..	69,861	6,354,846	507,801	133,000	49,069	1,420,193
1904 ..	121,742	6,019,809	512,015	138,550	61,109	1,637,838
1905 ..	153,186	6,632,138	529,326	127,364	51,993	1,585,756
1906 ..	160,631	7,626,362	606,772	149,755	52,896	1,729,536
1907 ..	138,634	8,657,924	683,272	142,372	58,891	1,831,009
1908 ..	113,962	9,147,025	696,332	175,248	61,067	1,860,975
1909 ..	128,673	7,019,879	756,577	214,302	61,162	1,911,247
1910 ..	369,709	8,173,508	871,166	262,166	82,445	2,197,362
1911 ..	659,998	8,691,904	891,568	249,899	57,067	2,066,073
1912 ..	593,155	9,885,815	902,166	295,079	53,560	2,177,615
1913 ..	596,896	10,414,165	1,037,944	313,828	55,043	1,888,005

Coal production of the world. The total known coal production of the world (exclusive of brown coal and lignite) in 1912 was about 1,100 million tons, of which the United Kingdom produced nearly one-fourth, and the United States three-sevenths.

In the following return is shown the production of coal in the principal coal-producing countries of the world. The consumption may be obtained by adding to the production the net imports or deducting therefrom the net exports:—

COAL PRODUCED IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1912.

Country.	Production.	Value per ton at Collieries.	Excess of Imports (+) or Exports (-)		Number of Men Employed under and over ground.
			Tons.		
Australia ...	11,730,000	7 6½	- 3,807,000		21,642
New Zealand ...	2,178,000	10 11½	+ 134,000		4,328
Austria ...	15,544,000	8 8½	+ 11,976,000*		75,114
Belgium ...	22,603,000	13 5½	+ 2,761,000		145,670
British India ...	14,706,000	4 6	- 147,000		132,567
Canada ...	12,958,000	11 5½	+ 11,823,000		27,437
France ...	39,745,000	12 8½	+ 18,879,000		198,998
German Empire ...	172,065,000	10 6½	- 31,324,000		628,307†
Japan† ...	17,349,000	6 5½	- 5,001,000		145,412
Russian Empire ...	25,998,000†	10 4½	+ 5,721,000†		169,079‡
United Kingdom ...	260,416,000	9 0½	- 85,634,000		1,068,751
United States ...	477,202,000	6 1	- 17,714,000		722,662

* Austria-Hungary. † Figures for 1911. ‡ Figures for 1907. § Figures for 1909.

Wages of
miners.

The following is a list of the wages paid to gold and coal miners in Victoria :—

WAGES OF MINERS.

Occupations.	Range of Weekly Wages.											
	Gold Mining.						Coal Mining.					
		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Mine Managers ..	From	3	0	0	to	10	0	0	From	3	15	0
Miners ..	"	2	5	0	"	3	15	0	"	3	0	0
Surface men ..	"	2	2	0	"	2	14	0	"	2	5	0
Foremen of shifts ..	"	2	10	0	"	3	10	0	"	3	0	0
Pitmen ..	"	2	10	0	"	3	0	0	"	3	0	0
Blacksmiths ..	"	2	10	0	"	3	10	0	From	3	0	0
Carpenters ..	"	2	10	0	"	4	0	0	"	2	11	0
Engine-drivers ..	"	2	14	0	"	3	15	0	"	3	0	0
Engineers ..	"	3	0	0	"	6	0	0	"	4	0	0
Machine men ..									"	3	6	0
Wheelers ..									"	2	10	0
Timbermen ..									"	3	0	0
Labourers (under-ground) ..												
Boys ..	From	1	0	0	to	2	0	0	From	2	9	0
										0	18	0

The wages of miners in coal mines are contract rates. As stated on page 748, the earnings of the miners in the State coal mine averaged 13s. 5½d. per day after deducting the cost of explosives and lights.

The number of fatal and non-fatal accidents that have happened in gold and coal mines during the last ten years is as shown below. Since 1905 only those non-fatal accidents have been recorded which rendered the injured unfit for work for a period of at least fourteen days.

MINING ACCIDENTS.

Year.	Gold Mines.			Coal Mines.		
	Miners Employed.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	Miners Employed.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.
1904 ..	24,331	17	93	589	2	12
1905 ..	25,369	20	81	640	2	16
1906 ..	25,304	25	99	693	..	5
1907 ..	23,291	27	91	599	1	3
1908 ..	20,853	19	87	542	1	7
1909 ..	18,671	15	99	607	7	..
1910 ..	16,553	12	66	1,532	3	22
1911 ..	14,051	19	65	1,754	..	23
1912 ..	11,856	16	76	1,486	2	19
1913 ..	11,931	9	61	1,377	4	24

In the last twenty years the average annual number of men employed in gold mining was 24,400, and the average yearly number of accidents 105, 27 persons per annum being killed, and 85 injured, or 1·12 and 3·54 respectively per thousand employed. In coal mining during the twenty-five years, 1889-1913, accidents were responsible for 38 persons being killed and 204 being injured.

The record of boring operations conducted by the Mines Department during the past five years is as follows :—

GOVERNMENT BORING OPERATIONS.

Year.	Drills worked by—		Bores put down for—				Total Depth Bored.
	Steam.	Oil.	Gold.	Coal.	Copper.	Total.	
1909	6	7	64	51	10	125	feet. 28,048
1910	6	7	25	113	..	138	44,417
1911	6	7	31	97	..	128	45,834
1912	6	7	8	94	..	102	37,738
1913	6	7	58	55	..	113	39,185

The quantity and value of stone raised from Victorian quarries during the last five years are set forth in the following table :—

QUARRIES: 1909 TO 1913.

Year.	Number of Quarries.	Quantity of Stone Operated on—				Approximate Total Value of Stone Raised.
		Bluestone.	Free-stone.	Granite.	Limestone.	
		c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	£
1909 ...	86	525,555	370	838	55,134	88,610
1910 ...	81	636,029	5,469	345	58,274	114,955
1911 ...	86	760,699	3,936	310	62,610	151,426
1912 ...	88	837,088	8,351	1,687	58,755	161,843
1913 ...	89	841,803	2,861	1,485	60,566	167,567

In 1913 the number of persons employed in the quarries at work was 1,204, and the wages paid amounted to £132,900. These figures include the employes and wages connected with stone-breaking and tar-paving works, most of which are carried on in conjunction with quarries and cannot be separated therefrom.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Industrial
progress.

The earliest year for which there are statistical records of the factories in the State is 1850, at which date the number of manufacturing establishments is shown to have been 68. Subsequently fair and regular progress was made in the industry until in 1900, the year before Federation, there were 3,097 factories working. Since Federation the development has been very marked and particulars thereof are set forth in the tables which appear in the following pages. The succeeding table summarizes the position of the industry at various stages during the past sixty years, but the information for different years is not strictly comparable for the reason that it has not been compiled upon the same basis throughout.

GROWTH IN THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Number of Persons employed.	Amount of Salaries and Wages paid.	Value of Plant, Machinery, Land and Buildings.	Value of Output.
			£	£	£
1851	83	*	*	*	*
1861	531	4,395	*	*	*
1871	1,740	19,468	*	4,725,125	*
1881	2,488	43,209	*	8,044,296	†13,370,836
1891	3,141	52,225	*	16,472,859	†22,390,251
1901	3,249	66,529	*	12,298,500	\$19,478,780
1904	4,208	76,287	4,794,365	13,668,185	23,126,180
1911	5,126	111,948	8,911,019	18,257,889	41,747,863
1912	5,263	116,108	10,102,244	19,457,795	45,410,773
1913	5,613	118,744	10,714,336	20,775,738	47,936,647

* Particulars not available.

† 1880.

‡ 1890.

\$ 1900.

Factories
Acts.

The first Factories Act in Victoria was passed in 1873, but this was superseded by a more thorough statute passed in 1885, and an amending Act passed in 1887. These Acts were consolidated in 1890 and the consolidated Act was repealed by Act No. 1333 in 1893. This Act was in turn repealed by Act No. 1445 in 1896, and amending Acts were passed in 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899-1900, 1903, and 1904. In 1905 the Factories and Shops Acts were again consolidated in Acts No. 1975 and 2008. Subsequently Acts were passed in 1907, 1909 (1st and 2nd Sessions), and 1910, and in 1912 a third consolidation took place. The consolidated Act provides for the registration and inspection of all factories and their cleanliness, ventilation, and safety. Stipulations are made in regard to the working hours of employes and their wages. The employment of

children in factories is forbidden, and where persons under 16 years of age are employed, certain conditions are imposed and the fitness for employment of such persons must be duly certified to. This Act confirms the appointment of existing wages boards and provides for the appointment of similar boards "to determine the lowest prices or rates which may be paid to any person . . . employed anywhere in Victoria (whether in a factory or not) in any process, trade, business, or occupation" and states their powers and functions, &c.

Wages Boards.

The wages board system of fixing wages had its origin in Victoria, having been introduced by the Factories Act of 1896 (No. 1445). These boards are composed of equal numbers of employers and employées, who are selected by their compeers in the particular trade for which the Board is constituted. An application for a Wages Board in any trade which is not under the system can be made by a trades' union or by a meeting of employées, and if the Minister of Labour is satisfied that good reasons exist for the constitution of such a board, he submits the question to Parliament, and invariably the Board is appointed. At their first meeting the members of these Boards appoint a neutral chairman, whose duty it is to conduct the proceedings of the Board, and to vote only when the parties are equally divided on any question. When a Board arrives at a determination it forwards the same to the Minister of Labour, by whom it is gazetted and it thereupon becomes law. If either employers or employées are dissatisfied with the provisions of a determination they can appeal to the Court of Industrial Appeals, which then has power to alter any part thereof. It is claimed for the Wages Boards system that it brings employer and employé together on equal terms; that it provides every facility to workers of gaining for themselves a fair living wage; and that it further admits of the adjustment of conditions to circumstances as occasion demands without expense to the worker. In the latter connexion it may be stated that the Boards meet whenever required and alter their determinations as necessity requires.

In cases of old, infirm, and slow workers, who are unable to come up to the standard created by the fixing of a minimum wage, the Act provides for the issue of licences permitting such persons to work for a lower rate than that fixed by a Wages Board.

The subject of Wages Boards is more fully dealt with in Part "Social Condition" of this work.

**Classification
of factories.** In the year 1902 the classification of factories for statistical purposes was determined in accordance with the nature of the industries by the Statisticians of Australia in conference. A factory was defined as an establishment employing on the average four persons or more, or an establishment employing less than four persons where machinery is worked by other than manual power, whether the business carried on is that of making or repairing for the trade (wholesale or retail), or for export.

The following statement shows the classification adopted :—

CLASSIFICATION OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Class I.—Treating Raw Materials,

Product of Pastoral Pursuits, &c.

Boiling-down.

Bone-milling.

Tanning.

Fellmongering.

Bark milling.

Chaff cutting, &c.

Class II.—Treating Oils and Fats, Animal and Vegetable.

Oil, grease, and glue.

Soap and candle.

Class III.—Processes in Stone, Clay, Glass, &c.

Brick, pottery, earthenware.

Cement and cement pipes.

Lime.

Glass bottle, &c.

Glass bevelling.

Marble and stone dressing.

Modelling, &c.

Class IV.—Working in Wood.

Cooperage.

Cork cutting.

Forest saw mills.

Joinery and moulding mills.

Wood-turning, &c.

Class V.—Metal Works, Machinery, &c.

Agricultural implements.

Engineering, iron foundries.

Cutlery.

Nail.

Sheet-iron working.

Oven.

Pattern making.

Brass, copper smithing.

Wire working.

Cyanide works.

Class VI.—Connected with Food and Drink, &c.

Bacon curing.

Butter and cheese factories.

Meat preserving.

Biscuit.

Flour.

Jam, pickle, sauce.

Oatmeal, maizena, starch, &c.

Confectionery.

Aerated waters, cordials, &c.

Malting.

Breweries.

Class VI.—continued.

Distilleries.

Condiments, coffee, spices, &c.

Ice.

Tobacco, cigars, &c.

Class VII.—Clothing and Textile Fabrics.

Woollen mills.

Clothing, tailoring.

Dressmaking, millinery.

Underclothing.

Hats and caps.

Hosiery.

Waterproof clothing.

Boots and shoes.

Furriers.

Umbrellas.

Dye works.

Rope and twines.

Tent and tarpaulins.

Bags and sacks.

Class VIII.—Books, Paper, Printing, &c.

Printing and binding.

Stationery.

Rubber stamp, &c.

Ink.

Paper.

Fancy box.

Die sinking, engraving, &c.

Class IX.—Musical Instruments. Organ and pianoforte.

Class X.—Arms and Explosives. Ammunition.

Class XI.—Vehicles, Saddlery, Harness, &c.

Coach and waggon building.

Cycle.

Saddlery, harness, &c.

Class XII.—Ship and Boat Building, &c. Ship and boat building. Docks and slips.

Class XIII.—Furniture, Bedding, &c.

Upholstery.

Bedding and Flock.

Bedstead.

Furniture and cabinet making.

Picture frame.

Venetian blind.

CLASSIFICATION OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—continued,

Class XIV.—Drugs, Chemicals, and By-products.

Chemicals, drugs, &c.
Essential oil.
Blacking, blue.
Paint and varnish.

Class XV.—Surgical and Scientific Appliances.

Surgical, optical, and other scientific instruments.

Class XVI.—Jewellery, Time-pieces, &c.

Jewellery, &c.
Electro-plating.

Class XVII.—Heat, Light, and Power.

Electric apparatus.
Electric light and power.
Gas and coke.
Match.
Hydraulic power.

Class XVIII.—Leatherware, N.E.I.

Fancy leather, leather belting, leather bag, &c.

Class XIX.—Minor Wares, N.E.I.

Wickerware and basketware.
Brush and broom.
Rubber goods.

The total number of factories at 31st December in 1903 and in each year from 1910 to 1913 inclusive, classified in the manner above indicated, are shown in the succeeding statement:—

NUMBER OF FACTORIES.

Class of Industry.	1903.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Treating raw material, product of pastoral pursuits, &c. ..	324	324	337	335	361
Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c. ..	24	21	23	24	26
Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c. ..	191	212	215	222	209
Working in wood ..	268	350	375	413	451
Metal works, machinery, &c. ..	545	650	674	714	721
Connected with food and drink, &c. ...	621	633	651	652	656
Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. ..	1,108	1,349	1,416	1,407	1,511
Books, paper, printing, &c. ..	297	369	420	427	447
Musical instruments, &c. ..	2	5	5	5	5
Arms and explosives ..	5	8	9	9	11
Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c. ..	334	410	410	434	524
Ship and boat-building and repairing ..	8	10	12	13	13
Furniture, upholstery, and bedding ..	187	228	242	255	270
Drugs, chemicals, and by-products ..	62	74	81	88	91
Surgical and other scientific instruments ..	9	14	17	18	21
Jewellery, time-pieces, and platedware ..	52	69	80	85	92
Heat, light, and power ..	68	77	83	90	126
Leatherware, n.e.i. ..	21	30	32	32	35
Minor wares, n.e.i. ..	25	40	44	40	43
Total ..	4,151	4,873	5,126	5,263	5,613

Since 1903, the number of factories has increased by 1,462, the greatest individual increase in the classes being that of the clothing and textile factories which were 403 more in 1913 than in 1903.

The facilities afforded in the metropolitan area have had the effect of concentrating the more important of the manufactories within that area. The distribution of factories by classes as between the metropolis and the remainder of the State at the close of 1903 and 1913 is exhibited in the following statement:—

LOCATION OF FACTORIES.

Class of Industry.	Number of Factories.				Proportion per cent. in each Class.			
	1903.		1913.		Metropolis.		Remainder of State.	
	Metropolis.	Remainder of State.	Metropolis.	Remainder of State.	1903.	1913.	1903.	1913.
Treating raw material, product of pastoral pursuits, &c.	97	227	86	275	29·94	23·82	70·06	76·18
Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c.	12	12	14	12	50·00	53·85	50·00	46·15
Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c.	79	112	98	111	41·36	46·89	53·64	53·11
Working in wood	107	161	201	250	39·93	44·57	60·07	55·43
Metal works, machinery, &c.	304	241	484	237	55·78	67·13	44·22	32·87
Connected with food and drink, &c.	160	461	197	459	25·76	30·03	74·24	69·97
Clothing and textile fabrics &c.	827	281	1,137	374	74·64	75·25	25·36	24·75
Books, paper, printing, &c.	193	104	274	173	64·98	61·30	35·02	38·70
Musical instruments, &c.	2	..	5	..	100·00	100·00	..	..
Arms and explosives	2	3	8	3	40·00	72·73	60·00	27·27
Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c.	164	170	249	275	49·10	47·52	50·90	52·48
Ship and boat building and repairing	6	2	12	1	75·00	92·31	25·00	7·69
Furniture, upholstery and bedding	169	18	247	23	90·37	91·48	9·63	8·52
Drugs, chemicals, and by-products	45	17	52	39	72·58	57·14	27·42	42·86
Surgical and other scientific appliances	9	..	20	1	100·00	95·24	..	4·76
Jewellery, time-pieces and platedware	47	5	87	5	90·38	94·57	9·62	5·43
Heat, light and power.. . . .	25	43	41	85	36·76	32·54	63·24	67·46
Leatherware, n.e.i.	20	1	35	..	95·24	100·00	4·76	..
Minor wares, n.e.i.	25	..	42	1	100·00	97·67	..	2·33
Total ..	2,293	1,858	3,289	2,324	55·24	58·60	44·76	41·40

These particulars indicate the extent to which each class of industry is influenced by the tendency to concentrate in the metropolitan area. The factories in that area formed 58·6 per cent. of the total in 1913, whereas they represented only 55·24 per cent. of the total in 1903.

The employment afforded in each class of industry is set forth in the next statement : —

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.

Class of Industry.	1908.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Treating raw materials, product of pastoral pursuits, &c. ..	2,976	3,298	3,543	3,379	3,246
Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c. ..	528	596	601	663	656
Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c. ..	3,076	3,472	3,753	4,207	4,137
Working in wood	3,713	5,928	6,654	7,191	7,653
Metal works, machinery, &c. ..	10,350	15,721	18,069	20,126	20,138
Connected with food and drink, &c. ..	10,602	13,363	14,432	14,335	15,153
Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. ..	26,301	37,419	39,958	39,984	40,140
Books, paper, printing, &c. ..	6,525	8,280	8,706	8,901	9,118
Musical instruments, &c. ..	25	150	197	189	181
Arms and explosives	342	386	475	707	856
Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c. ..	2,973	4,244	4,630	4,748	5,230
Ship and boat building and repair- ing	98	122	133	240	433
Furniture, bedding, and upholstery	1,978	2,700	3,122	3,263	3,240
Drugs, chemicals, and by-products	987	1,501	1,672	1,804	1,931
Surgical and other scientific appli- ances	35	57	84	90	102
Jewellery, time-pieces, and plated ware	594	838	975	1,037	951
Heat, light, and power	988	2,426	2,808	3,052	3,419
Leatherware, n.e.i.	283	586	634	605	568
Minor wares, n.e.i.	855	1,089	1,502	1,587	1,592
Total	73,229	102,176	111,948	116,108	118,744

The total increase in the number of hands employed during the period covered by the above table is 45,515, and represents an advance of 62 per cent. The greatest development has taken place in clothing factories, metal works, and industries connected with food, drink, &c., which show increases of 13,839, 9,788, and 4,551 respectively in the number of persons employed in 1913 as compared with the number employed in 1903.

Size of Factories. In the succeeding table the factories are classified according to the number of persons employed, and the total number employed in each group of factories is shown :—

CLASSIFICATION OF FACTORIES ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.

Number of Persons employed in each Factory.	Number of Factories.		Average Number of Hands employed.	
	1903.	1913.	1903.	1913.
Under 4	587	944	1,714	2,168
4	487	636	1,948	2,544
5 to 10	1,631	1,981	11,293	13,761
11 to 20	722	940	10,509	13,770
21 to 50	471	691	14,520	21,760
51 to 100	135	216	9,109	14,875
Over 100	118	205	24,136	49,866
Total	4,151	5,613	73,229	118,744

In the next table the tendency of the number of hands employed in the larger factories to increase proportionately and that of the number employed in the smaller factories to diminish proportionately is shown by a comparison of 1913 with 1903 :—

Number of hands employed in each factory.	Percentage to Total.			
	Factories.		Hands.	
	1903.	1913.	1903.	1913.
Under 4	14·14	16·82	2·34	1·82
4	11·73	11·33	2·66	2·14
5 to 10	39·29	35·29	15·42	11·59
11 to 20	17·40	16·75	14·35	11·60
21 to 50	11·35	12·31	19·83	18·33
51 to 100	3·25	3·85	12·44	12·53
Over 100	2·84	3·65	32·96	41·99
Total	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

The ratio of hands in factories employing under 51 hands was lower in 1913 than in 1903, but in factories employing more than 50 hands the position was reversed.

**Occupations
in Factories.**

In the following table the persons employed in factories are grouped according to their occupational status :—

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.

Occupations.	1903.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Working proprietors ..	4,190	4,953	5,201	5,325	5,649
Managers, overseers ..	2,520	2,877	3,058	3,091	3,314
Clerks, accountants ..	2,213	3,245	3,524	3,676	3,927
Engine-drivers, firemen ..	1,441	1,587	1,794	1,712	1,821
Workers in factory or works	57,721	84,096	92,387	96,324	98,112
Outworkers	955	1,584	1,906	1,959	1,910
Carters, messengers ..	2,778	2,880	3,021	2,999	2,925
Others	1,411	954	1,057	1,022	1,086
Total	73,229	102,176	111,948	116,108	118,744

Outworkers. The term “outworker” used in the above table, relates to factory workers working at their own homes, but does not include individuals working for themselves. Special provision regulating the employment of outworkers is contained in the Factories Act. Outworkers are required to register their names and addresses with the Chief Inspector of Factories, and factory proprietors are forbidden to give work to unregistered outworkers.

Sex Distribution in Factories. The average number of males and females employed in factories, and the average number of each sex employed per 10,000 of the mean male and female population for the years 1903-1913 were as follows :—

EMPLOYMENT OF MALES AND FEMALES IN FACTORIES.

Year.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Number.	Average per 10,000 of Male Population.	Number.	Average per 10,000 of Female Population.	Number.	Average per 10,000 of Total Population.
1903 ..	49,434	813	23,795	392	73,229	602
1904 ..	50,554	833	25,733	422	76,287	627
1905 ..	52,925	868	27,310	445	80,235	656
1906 ..	56,339	914	28,890	465	85,229	689
1907 ..	59,691	957	31,212	496	90,903	726
1908 ..	60,873	965	32,935	518	93,808	741
1909 ..	62,822	984	34,533	537	97,355	760
1910 ..	66,309	1,023	35,867	550	102,176	786
1911 ..	73,573	1,118	38,375	579	111,948	848
1912 ..	77,565	1,145	38,543	567	116,108	856
1913 ..	80,054	1,151	38,690	554	118,744	852

Males formed 67·5 per cent. in 1903 and 67·4 per cent. in 1913 of the total persons employed, the corresponding proportions for females being 32·5 in 1903 and 32·6 in 1913. The increase during the period 1903-1913, in the number of males employed was 30,620 or 61·9 per cent., and in the number of females employed 14,895 or 62·6 per cent.

The employment of females in factories is largely confined to certain industries, the more important of which are shown in the succeeding tables :—

FEMALES EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.

Class of Industry.	Average Number of Females Employed.	Percentage of Total Average Female Employés.
Connected with food, drink, &c.	3,717	9·61
Connected with clothing and textile fabrics	29,968	77·46
Connected with books, paper, printing, &c.	2,327	6·01
All other classes	2,678	6·92
Total	38,690	100·00

The great preponderance of female employment is shown by the above table to be in clothing and textile factories. Further details are given in the next table which shows the extent of female employment in district industries.

FEMALES EMPLOYED IN PARTICULAR INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Numbers employed.		Females per 100 Males.
	Males.	Females.	
Biscuit	838	553	65·99
Jam, pickle, and sauce	1,016	931	91·63
Confectionery	1,213	896	73·87
Tobacco, &c.	1,030	798	77·48
Others in Class VI.	7,339	539	7·34
Woollen mills	817	973	119·09
Clothing, tailoring, &c.	2,585	7,999	309·44
Dressmaking, millinery	289	9,382	3,246·37
Underclothing	292	5,826	1,995·21
Hats, caps, &c.	726	1,011	139·26
Hosiery	115	1,106	961·74
Waterproof clothing	60	207	345·00
Boots and shoes	4,435	2,516	56·73
Others in Class VII.	853	948	111·14
Printing, &c.	5,451	1,173	21·52
Bookbinding, stationery, &c.	632	621	98·26
Fancy-box, &c.	169	507	300·00
Others in Class VIII.	539	26	4·82
All other classes	51,653	2,678	5·18
Total	80,054	38,690	48·32

The numbers of children employed in factories in the years 1903 to 1913 are given in the subjoined table, which also shows their proportion to every hundred persons employed :—

CHILDREN EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.

Year.	Boys under 16.	Girls under 16.	Total Children.	Proportion per cent. of—		
				Boys to Male Employés.	Girls to Female Employés.	Children to Total Employés.
1903	2,696	2,332	5,028	5·45	9·80	6·87
1904	3,058	2,952	6,010	6·05	11·47	7·88
1905	3,261	3,034	6,295	6·16	11·11	7·85
1906	3,213	2,997	6,210	5·70	10·37	7·29
1907	3,253	3,095	6,348	5·45	9·92	6·98
1908	3,049	3,065	6,114	5·01	9·31	6·52
1909	2,817	2,496	5,313	4·48	7·23	5·46
1910	2,753	2,174	4,927	4·15	6·06	4·82
1911	2,623	1,937	4,560	3·57	5·05	4·07
1912	2,652	1,740	4,392	3·42	4·51	3·78
1913	2,743	1,840	4,583	3·43	4·76	3·86

The proportion of child labour in factories shows a considerable reduction in the period under review, as at 31st December, 1913, it was only half of what it was nine years previously.

Machinery in Factories. In the following table are shown the number of factories using mechanical power, the total horse-power of the engines used, and the value of the machinery and plant for the eleven years, 1903-1913 :—

MACHINERY IN FACTORIES.

Year.	Number of Factories equipped with Machinery.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Horse-power of Engines.
		£	
1903	2,477	5,010,896	42,750
1904	2,547	6,027,134	40,859
1905	2,606	6,187,919	43,492
1906	2,676	6,450,355	48,765
1907	2,835	6,771,453	52,703
1908	2,923	6,957,606	58,945
1909	3,069	7,140,304	63,761
1910	3,239	7,601,085	69,373
1911	3,474	8,336,373	79,515
1912	3,653	9,095,134	89,290
1913	3,990	10,022,429	105,224

The nature of the power used and the capacity of the machinery in the factories of the State are set out in the next table :—

POWER USED IN FACTORIES.

Year.	Number of Factories using—					
	Steam.	Gas.	Electricity.	Oil.	Water, Wind, and Horse- power.	Manual Labour.
1903	1,316	724	195	123	119	1,674
1905	1,276	715	349	143	123	1,658
1907	1,270	727	558	162	118	1,695
1909	1,192	779	802	186	110	1,686
1910	1,169	794	954	215	107	1,634
1911	1,147	811	1,164	255	97	1,652
1912	1,134	821	1,327	269	102	1,610
1913	1,114	883	1,579	335	79	1,623

Year.	Actual Horse-power of Engines.				
	Steam.	Gas.	Electricity.	Oil.	Total.
1903	36,727	3,600	1,659	764	42,750
1905	37,053	3,440	2,174	825	43,492
1907	42,945	4,516	4,182	1,060	52,703
1909	47,403	8,446	6,746	1,166	63,761
1910	49,013	9,415	9,629	1,316	69,373
1911	54,282	11,862	11,764	1,607	79,515
1912	59,262	13,745	14,505	1,778	89,290
1913	67,262	16,759	18,732	2,471	105,224

Although steam is the principal motive power, and was used to supply 64 per cent. of the total mechanical power consumed in factories in 1913, a remarkable development is shown in the use of electricity, which in 1903 was used by 195, and in 1913, by 1,579 factories, the actual horse-power consumed rising from 1,659 to 18,732 in the same interval.

The total amount and the average amount of salaries and wages paid to male and female employés in factories are shown in the following table:—

SALARIES AND WAGES PAID IN FACTORIES.

Year.	Salaries paid to Managers and Clerks.		Wages paid to Factory Workers.		Average Salary of Managers and Clerks.		Average Wage of Factory Workers.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1910	634,826	43,224	5,639,095	1,283,787	127 3 11	38 4 4	98 18 6	37 13 0
1911	796,957	68,458	6,560,778	1,484,826	148 19 3	55 11 4	103 1 2	40 13 6
1912	917,125	85,793	7,471,488	1,627,838	165 9 1	70 1 10	111 0 8	44 6 6
1913	1,097,574	109,381	7,828,240	1,679,141	183 12 0	86 12 1	113 6 10	45 12 11

Owing to the lack of data, a comparison of the wages of males and females is not possible prior to 1910, but from that date the particulars shown in the above table reveal a steady and continued increase in the average earnings of males and females, both as regards the salaries of managers, overseers, and clerks, and the wages of factory workers generally.

The amount of wages paid during the year 1913; £10,714,336, represents an average payment for all employés of £94 14s. 9d., which is an increase of £3 10s. 9d. on the average wage for 1912, of £11 4s. 9d. on that for 1911, of £16 10s. 9d. on that for 1910, of £21 3s. 9d. on that for 1909, of £23 2s. 9d. on that for 1908, of £25 8s. 9d. on that for 1907, and of £27 0s. 9d. on that for 1906. Concurrently with this increase there was a slight change in the relative proportions of male and female workers during the eight years, the proportions being:—66 per cent. males and 34 per cent. females in 1913, 1912 and 1911; 64 per cent. males and 36 per cent. females in 1910; 63 per cent. males and 37 per cent. females in 1909; 64 per cent. males and 36 per cent. females in 1908; and 65 per cent. males and 35 per cent. females in 1907 and 1906. The above average wage for 1913 is very much below the general rates of wages as shown in the table "Wages in Melbourne" on page 783, the reason being that the rates there mentioned relate to adult workers only, whereas the average payment of £94 14s. 9d. relates to all employés, 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 cost and value of production in factories. The cost of production and the value of the output in each class of manufacturing industry during the year 1913 are set forth in the attached statement:—

FACTORY COSTS AND OUTPUT, 1913.

Class of Industry.	Cost of—			Value of Output.
	Raw Materials, Used.	Fuel, Light, and Power Used.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	
Treating raw material, product of pastoral pursuits, &c. ..	£ 2,337,545	£ 29,872	£ 289,765	£ 2,927,600
Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c. ..	480,016	13,005	68,949	716,703
Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c.	224,298	114,771	460,293	1,063,423
Working in wood	1,170,881	16,944	802,930	2,381,037
Metal works, machinery, &c. ..	3,123,196	153,817	2,377,229	6,638,526
Connected with food and drink, &c.	12,278,374	186,873	1,489,936	16,079,600
Clothing and textile fabrics, &c.	4,741,183	61,639	2,380,131	8,621,136
Books, paper, printing, &c. ..	990,311	39,376	958,637	2,781,535
Musical instruments, &c. ..	17,544	183	22,535	50,942
Arms and explosives.. ..	153,010	4,652	82,201	277,921
Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c.	477,951	14,248	464,602	1,180,203
Ship and boat building and re- pairing	31,538	2,330	47,739	106,759
Furniture, upholstery, and bed- ding	489,841	7,047	317,349	967,739
Drugs, chemicals, and by-pro- ducts	664,904	13,842	183,338	1,175,459
Surgical and other scientific instruments	7,272	320	8,695	22,098
Jewellery, time-pieces, and plated-ware	188,059	2,868	94,329	369,532
Heat, light, and power ..	362,440	64,966	462,795	1,493,549
Leatherware, n.e.i.	189,678	1,229	43,957	282,566
Minor wares, n.e.i.	537,658	11,844	158,926	800,310
Total	28,465,699	739,835	10,714,336	47,936,647

The difference between the sum of the first three columns and the last column represents the amount available for miscellaneous expenses, interest, and profit. The proportions which this margin and the chief items of the cost of production bear to the total value of production in each class of factories are shown in the following table:—

PROPORTIONATE VALUE OF COSTS, ETC., TO PRODUCTION
IN FACTORIES.

Class of Industry.	Percentage of Costs, &c., on Total Value of Production.			
	Materials.	Fuel, Light, &c.	Wages.	All other Expenditure, Interest, and Profit.
	%	%	%	%
Treating raw material, product of pastoral pursuits, &c. ..	79·84	1·02	9·90	9·24
Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c. ..	66·98	1·81	9·62	21·50
Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c. ..	21·09	10·79	43·28	24·84
Working in wood ..	49·18	·71	33·72	16·39
Metal works, machinery, &c. ..	47·05	2·32	35·81	14·82
Connected with food and drink, &c. ..	76·36	1·16	9·27	13·21
Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. ..	54·99	·71	27·61	16·69
Books, paper, printing, &c. ..	35·60	1·42	34·46	28·52
Musical instruments, &c. ..	34·44	·36	44·24	20·96
Arms and explosives ..	55·06	1·67	29·58	13·69
Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c. ..	40·50	1·21	39·37	18·92
Ship and boat building and repairing ..	29·54	2·18	44·72	23·56
Furniture, upholstery, and bedding ..	50·61	·73	32·79	15·87
Drugs, chemicals, and by-products ..	56·57	1·18	15·60	26·65
Surgical and other scientific instruments ..	32·91	1·49	39·35	26·25
Jewellery, time-pieces, and plated-ware ..	50·89	·78	25·52	22·81
Heat, light, and power ..	24·27	4·35	30·99	40·39
Leatherware, n.e.i. ..	67·13	·43	15·56	16·88
Minor wares, n.e.i. ..	67·18	1·48	19·86	11·48
Total	59·38	1·54	22·35	16·73

There are considerable variations in the proportions which the cost of materials and the expenditure on wages bear to the total output in the different classes of industries, and these, of course, are due to the difference in the treatment required to present the raw material in its manufactured form. Thus, in brickworks, &c., the cost of wages represents over 43 per cent. and that of raw materials 21 per cent. of the value of the finished article, whilst in the industries connected with food and drink the expenditure on wages amounted to only 9 per cent. and that on raw materials to over 76 per cent. of the value of the output.

In the next table the cost of production, the value of the output of factories, and the balance available for profit and miscellaneous expenses are compared for the years 1904-1913 :—

COST OF PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF OUTPUT OF FACTORIES, 1904-1913.

Year.	Cost of Production.				Total Value of Output.
	Materials.	Fuel, Light, and Power.	Salaries and Wages.	All other Expenditure, Interest, and Profits.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1904	13,356,103	375,214	4,794,365	4,600,498	23,126,180
1905	15,058,471	371,996	5,039,115	4,731,066	25,200,648
1906	17,288,170	409,967	5,468,470	4,935,873	28,102,480
1907	18,632,439	498,454	5,982,677	5,286,375	30,399,945
1908	18,662,070	538,571	6,380,296	5,206,823	30,787,760
1909	19,706,530	566,768	6,807,851	5,817,086	32,898,235
1910	21,941,255	639,135	7,600,932	6,479,532	36,660,854
1911	25,029,525	637,497	8,911,019	7,169,822	41,747,863
1912	27,002,302	683,376	10,102,244	7,622,851	45,410,773
1913	28,465,699	739,835	10,714,336	8,016,777	47,936,647

These figures are reduced in the succeeding statement to their proportionate value of the total output.

PROPORTIONATE COST OF OUTLAY TO OUTPUT OF FACTORIES, 1904-1913.

Year.	Proportion of Outlay to Output.				Total.
	Materials.	Fuel, Light, and Power.	Salaries and Wages.	Other Expenses, Interest, and Profits.	
	%	%	%	%	%
1904	57·8	1·6	20·7	19·9	100·0
1905	59·8	1·5	19·9	18·8	100·0
1906	61·5	1·4	19·5	17·6	100·0
1907	61·3	1·6	19·7	17·4	100·0
1908	60·6	1·8	20·7	16·9	100·0
1909	59·9	1·7	20·7	17·7	100·0
1910	59·9	1·7	20·7	17·7	100·0
1911	60·0	1·5	21·3	17·2	100·0
1912	59·5	1·5	22·2	16·8	100·0
1913	59·4	1·5	22·4	16·7	100·0

This table reveals that whilst the cost of raw materials has steadily declined from a proportion of 61·5 per cent. in 1906 to 59·4 per cent. in 1913, the expenditure on wages has steadily risen from 19·5 to 22·4

per cent. during the same period. The cost of fuel, light, and power shows a proportionate increase between 1906 and 1908, but it has since declined to about its original proportion; and the balance available for miscellaneous expenses, rent, interest, and manufacturers' profit, which in 1906 represented £17·6 in every £100 of the total output, has been reduced year by year, save for a temporary rise in 1909 and 1910, and in 1913 represented £16·7 in every £100 of such output.

**Capital
invested in
manufacturing
plant and
premises.**

In the following statement the amount of capital invested in machinery, plant, land, and buildings used in connexion with the various classes of manufacturing industries is shown for the year 1913 :—

**VALUE OF MACHINERY AND PLANT AND LAND AND
BUILDINGS CONNECTED WITH FACTORIES, 1913.**

Class of Industry.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Value of Land, Buildings, and Improvements.
	£	£
Treating raw material, product of pastoral pur- suits, &c.	324,246	404,064
Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c.	131,556	103,692
Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c.	372,864	413,118
Working in wood	567,578	421,247
Metal works, machinery, &c.	1,400,623	1,343,288
Connected with food and drink, &c.	2,130,758	2,544,483
Clothing and textile fabrics, &c.	835,755	1,928,739
Books, paper, printing, &c.	936,214	927,013
Musical instruments, &c.	6,530	25,320
Arms and explosives	93,950	102,750
Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c.	127,488	532,014
Ship and boat building and repairing	78,281	212,090
Furniture, upholstery, and bedding	69,515	350,253
Drugs, chemicals, and by-products	224,479	323,133
Surgical and other scientific instruments	4,222	18,290
Jewellery, time-pieces, and plated-ware	27,197	125,421
Heat, light, and power	2,591,218	841,924
Leatherware, n.e.i.	14,624	56,531
Minor wares, n.e.i.	85,331	79,939
Total	10,022,429	10,753,309

It thus appears that the largest amount of capital is invested in plant, buildings, &c., which are used by industries connected with food and drink.

The total values of machinery and plant and that of land, buildings, and improvements used in connexion with factories is shown in the next table for a series of years :—

VALUE OF MACHINERY AND PLANT AND LAND AND BUILDINGS CONNECTED WITH FACTORIES, 1903-1913.

Year.					Value of Machinery and Plant.	Value of Premises.
					£	£
1903	..	..	..	..	5,010,896	7,967,945
1905	..	..	..	..	6,187,919	7,771,238
1907	..	..	..	..	6,771,458	8,376,642
1909	..	..	..	..	7,140,304	8,642,344
1910	..	..	..	..	7,601,085	9,012,263
1911	..	..	..	..	8,336,373	9,921,516
1912	..	..	..	..	9,095,134	10,362,661
1913	..	..	..	..	10,022,429	10,753,309

It will be seen from these figures that the value of machinery and plant has more than doubled in the period of ten years intervening between 1903 and 1913, whilst that of the buildings, land, and improvements shows an increase of £2,785,364 in the same interval.

The number of factories and of the persons employed therein in the Australian States in the year 1913 were as shown in the following table :—

FACTORIES AND FACTORY EMPLOYEES IN AUSTRALIAN STATES, 1913.

State.	Number of Factories.	Average Number of Persons Employed.			Number of Working Proprietors.	Number of Employés—	
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Under 16 Years of Age.	Over 16 Years of Age.
Victoria ..	5,613	80,054	38,690	118,744	5,649	4,583	108,512
New South Wales ..	5,346	93,036	27,364	120,400	4,736	4,471	111,193
Queensland ..	1,838	34,715	7,648	42,363	1,632	1,823	38,908
South Australia ..	1,353	23,323	5,188	28,511	1,337	1,733	25,441
Western Australia ..	762	14,476	2,674	17,150	556	706	15,888
Tasmania ..	623	8,354	1,430	9,784	502	424	8,858
Commonwealth	15,535	253,958	82,994	336,952	14,412	13,740	308,800

Factory costs and output in Australian States.

In the subjoined table the expenditure on materials, wages, and fuel, &c., and the value of the output in Australian factories are given for the same year.

FACTORY COSTS AND VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN AUSTRALIAN STATES, 1913.

State.	Amount of Wages Paid to—			Value of Materials Used.	Value of Fuel, Light, and Power Used.	Value of Output.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ..	8,925,814	1,788,522	10,714,336	28,465,699	739,835	47,936,647
New South Wales	11,323,791	1,359,593	12,683,384	40,537,476	1,371,425	65,672,495
Queensland ..	3,744,050	331,141	4,075,191	14,183,539	328,519	23,688,789
South Australia	2,809,066	225,471	3,034,537	8,354,258	417,280	13,998,670
Western Australia	2,047,475	146,975	2,194,450	2,758,910	197,831	6,428,071
Tasmania ..	826,358	57,094	883,452	2,083,666	185,681	3,782,831
Commonwealth..	29,676,554	3,908,796	33,585,350	96,383,548	3,240,571	161,507,503

Accidents in factories.

In the succeeding table the number of accidents in factories are tabulated for a series of years ending with 1913.

These particulars relate to establishments which came within the scope of the Factories Acts in force in the years specified, and not to those classified for statistical purposes in the preceding tables.

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES.

Year.			Number of Employés.	Number of Accidents.	Percentage of Accidents to Number of Employés.
1903	..	..	57,767	175	·303
1904	..	..	60,977	189	·310
1905	..	..	63,270	170	·269
1906	..	..	67,545	205	·303
1907	..	..	71,968	275	·382
1908	..	..	76,210	294	·385
1909	..	..	79,348	287	·361
1910	..	..	83,053	331	·398
1911	..	..	88,694	337	·379
1912	..	..	104,746	389	·371
1913	..	..	110,487	407	·368

The higher ratio of accidents to employés after 1906, as compared with the ratios in the years 1903-1906, is probably due to the increase in the use of machinery.

INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES.

The salient features in connexion with the chief industries in each class are set forth in the succeeding pages.

The development of the tanning industry during the past ten years is shown by the particulars contained in the next two tables:—

TANNERIES, ETC.: 1904 to 1913.

Year.			Number of Establishments.	Horse-power of Engines.	Value of Machinery and Plant in Use.	Number of Persons Employed	Number of Working Proprietors.	Amount of Wages Paid.
					£			£
1904	..	..	86	963	109,095	1,439	88	113,869
1905	..	..	88	1,022	114,863	1,614	96	114,339
1906	..	..	84	1,152	114,951	1,657	88	123,677
1907	..	..	90	1,223	124,064	1,893	100	140,436
1908	..	..	92	1,379	133,376	2,001	98	160,091
1909	..	..	93	1,941	142,429	1,999	96	163,853
1910	..	..	89	1,990	141,702	1,956	99	175,364
1911	..	..	88	2,005	165,964	2,123	97	198,692
1912	..	..	90	2,161	176,947	1,996	103	205,050
1913	..	..	84	2,398	196,848	1,824	86	194,948

The quantity of bark used in connexion with tanning operations in 1913 was 11,279 tons. The output of tanneries for each of the last ten years was as follows:—

OUTPUT OF TANNERIES, ETC.: 1904 to 1913.

Year.			Number Tanned of—			Sheep Stripped.	Wool Washed (weight after washing).	Value of Articles produced or Work done.
			Hides.	Calf Skins.	Sheep and other Skins.			
						No.	lbs.	£
1904	..	..	381,473	134,003	674,105	651,672	5,285,409	1,093,189
1905	..	..	393,695	139,506	544,145	562,705	4,543,927	1,124,272
1906	..	..	485,620	132,210	518,139	612,598	5,676,464	1,320,401
1907	..	..	492,572	188,007	548,765	851,516	7,230,675	1,512,009
1908	..	..	498,947	127,798	1,027,460	1,253,875	7,803,992	1,441,651
1909	..	..	495,964	175,563	1,020,656	1,090,967	8,089,643	1,636,197
1910	..	..	496,200	186,993	1,007,343	1,241,693	8,242,456	1,739,850
1911	..	..	523,989	199,237	817,866	1,301,298	9,556,529	1,843,189
1912	..	..	536,343	194,441	891,971	1,085,196	8,182,610	1,891,816
1913	..	..	538,117	181,643	863,580	1,128,302	7,424,263	1,961,653

The figures for 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, and 1913 do not include skins and wool dealt with in small tanneries. The work done in such tanneries in 1908 was the tanning of 1,540 hides, 1,620 calf skins, and 4,916 sheep and other skins. The value of the leather imported into Victoria from overseas countries during 1913 was £250,360.

Particulars in regard to the soap and candle works in the State for the past ten years are as follows:—

SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS—1904 to 1913.

Year.	Number of Establishments.	Value of Machinery and Plant in Use.	Number of Employes.	Amount of Wages Paid.	Products.		Value of Output.
					Soap.*	Candles.	
		£		£	cwt.	cwt.	£
1904 ..	19	101,486	475	39,366	162,126	41,521	350,762
1905 ..	20	105,529	500	43,527	150,261	42,049	348,489
1906 ..	15	104,244	514	41,635	154,570	43,094	355,771
1907 ..	15	106,326	499	43,429	153,478	47,688	404,251
1908 ..	17	109,768	523	43,463	162,757	37,705	402,306
1909 ..	17	111,252	550	56,382	176,162	45,460	485,954
1910 ..	16	113,418	528	51,518	187,433	44,768	516,508
1911 ..	16	113,664	528	53,474	189,048	41,557	572,000
1912 ..	17	117,034	593	61,398	215,629	40,157	562,013
1913 ..	18	117,692	561	60,703	223,598	39,099	610,881

* Not including soap made in small soap works not classified as factories, viz., 7,902 cwt. in 1904, 7,185 cwt. in 1905, 11,706 cwt. in 1906, 10,527 cwt. in 1907, 7,125 cwt. in 1908, 5,458 cwt. in 1909, 5,479 cwt. in 1910, 6,216 cwt. in 1911, 4,732 cwt. in 1912, and 3,564 cwt. in 1913.

The quantity of tallow used in 1913 in the manufacture of soap and candles was 144,217 cwt. in factories, and 1,254 cwt. in minor works.

The imports from oversea countries in 1913 included 1,253,819 lbs. of soap valued at £45,728, and 89,477 lbs. of candles valued at £2,477.

Particulars relating to brickyards and potteries for the ten years 1904–1913 are shown in the following statement.

The value of the land, plant, buildings, &c., used in connexion with such works in 1913 was £458,435.

BRICKS, POTTERY, PIPES, AND TILES: 1904 to 1913.

Year.	Number of Establishments.	Number* of Employes.	Amount of Wages Paid.	Number of Bricks Made.*	Value of—	
					Pipes and Tiles.	Pottery.
			£		£	£
1904 ..	111	1,309	102,980	80,026,500	53,454	31,438
1905 ..	121	1,382	110,383	90,990,300	56,086	27,205
1906 ..	123	1,568	145,725	112,966,300	58,349	27,570
1907 ..	117	1,714	155,768	123,281,100	66,390	29,070
1908 ..	119	1,711	165,246	124,985,500	72,024	33,029
1909 ..	108	1,588	164,192	129,302,800	77,305	32,624
1910 ..	122	1,730	178,868	145,809,500	83,397	31,897
1911 ..	120	1,856	197,282	153,944,800	97,478	35,522
1912 ..	119	2,047	236,526	180,724,200	123,944	44,788
1913 ..	106	1,974	233,157	175,644,900	132,709	32,839

* In addition there are bricks made in small brickyards not tabulated as factories.

The estimated value of bricks made in 1913 was £313,548.

Forest
saw-mills.

Particulars in regard to the forest saw-mills in the State for the ten years 1904-1913 are shown in the table which follows:—

FOREST SAW-MILLS: 1904 TO 1913.

Year.	Number of Mills.	Value of Machinery and Plant in Use.	Number of Employés.	Amount of Wages Paid.	Timber Sawn.	
					Quantity.	Value.
		£		£	Super. ft.	£
1904 ..	128	89,760	1,537	103,071	49,250,000	147,750
1905 ..	124	87,757	1,495	102,176	47,635,400	142,905
1906 ..	112	90,305	1,488	105,017	51,103,000	153,309
1907 ..	119	99,723	1,548	118,258	55,873,500	181,590
1908 ..	120	98,804	1,486	126,409	54,602,200	177,460
1909 ..	133	115,121	1,635	131,108	56,039,200	189,130
1910 ..	139	125,528	1,767	158,733	70,947,200	248,320
1911 ..	142	148,136	1,892	170,579	70,931,500	265,990
1912 ..	150	170,437	1,814	183,169	73,374,900	265,980
1913 ..	167	262,964	2,118	211,454	81,769,800	290,280

The other factories in which operations on wood were carried on numbered 284, and comprised cooperage works (12), which gave employment to 98 persons, including 11 working proprietors, and paid the sum of £12,069 in wages; cork-cutting works (4), in which were engaged 8 working proprietors, and 48 employés who were paid £4,212 in wages; dairy and domestic implements and bellows works (4), employing 67 persons, inclusive of 6 working proprietors, and paying £6,383 in wages; saw-milling, moulding, and joinery works (216), employing 4,593 persons, inclusive of 233 working proprietors, and paying £518,831 in wages; mantelpiece works (11), employing 221 persons, inclusive of 15 working proprietors, and paying £23,548 in wages; and wood carving and turnery works (37), employing 293 persons, inclusive of 418 working proprietors, and paying £26,433 in wages.

It is estimated that the approximate value of the production of firewood for consumption in the year is £494,580. 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.

Firewood,
&c.

Agricultural
implement
works.

The subjoined statement contains the leading particulars relating to agricultural implement works for the last ten years :—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKS, 1904 to 1913.

Year.	No. of Factories.	No. of Employés.	Wages Paid.	Approximate Value of—		
				Fuel, &c. Used.	Materials Used.	Output.
			£	£	£	£
1904	50	1,440	129,559	6,965	171,691	431,476
1905	53	1,565	145,651	7,964	171,850	448,114
1906	53	1,685	148,610	8,928	194,730	478,509
1907	55	1,553	147,675	9,554	188,173	452,841
1908	52	1,381	134,884	9,253	177,488	437,023
1909	52	1,831	181,391	12,697	242,922	611,208
1910	50	2,193	231,919	21,637	300,718	742,326
1911	59	2,651	297,824	19,299	345,665	831,474
1912	67	2,590	309,789	19,388	339,397	799,217
1913	66	2,166	268,880	16,915	324,063	710,832

The number of employés in these works in 1913 shows a falling off to the extent of 424 persons when compared with 1912, the reduction in the output being £88,385 in the same period.

The wages averaged for each employé £89 19s. 5d. in 1904 and £124 2s. 9d. in 1913. The stripper-harvester, which is a Victorian invention, is one of the principal implements manufactured. This strips the grain and bags it ready for market in one operation. It is the leading item in machinery exported from Victoria, being in good demand, not only in other Australian States, but also in the Argentine and South Africa.

In the following table particulars of bacon and ham curing establishments are given for the ten years 1904-1913. The value of the machinery, plant, land and buildings in connexion with these establishments was £59,193 in 1904 and £145,637 in 1913.

BACON CURING: 1904 to 1913.

Year.	Number of Establishments.	Number of Employés.	Amount of Wages Paid.	Pigs Slaughtered for Curing.	Weight of Bacon and Hams Cured.	Value of Output.
			£	No.	lbs.	£
1904	25	261	24,071	104,604	11,229,768	331,067
1905	26	289	24,525	117,582	11,360,698	330,091
1906	28	306	25,606	135,492	12,910,575	394,584
1907	27	316	27,472	145,513	13,609,144	447,585
1908	26	310	27,862	129,677	11,518,404	446,199
1909	26	310	28,454	123,067	11,245,195	443,277
1910	25	307	30,035	142,429	13,455,397	483,469
1911	26	349	39,041	177,029	15,190,449	549,748
1912	29	399	45,794	179,717	16,044,228	634,366
1913	28	423	49,305	179,710	16,345,955	726,906

This table does not include pigs slaughtered for curing, nor bacon and hams cured in small curing works; the pigs so slaughtered numbered 2,124 in 1904, 2,801 in 1905, 2,680 in 1906, 2,771 in 1907, 2,263 in 1908, 2,691 in 1909, 1,637 in 1910, 695 in 1911, 671 in 1912, and 666 in 1913; the quantity (in pounds) of bacon and hams cured was 194,102 in 1904, 246,374 in 1905, 252,348 in 1906, 244,837 in 1907, 194,328 in 1908, 294,088 in 1909, 142,524 in 1910, 70,440 in 1911, 50,500 in 1912, and 51,620 in 1913.

In addition, the following quantities of bacon and hams were returned as having been cured on farms:—3,428,074 lbs. in 1904, 4,826,593 lbs. in 1905, 4,888,243 lbs. in 1906, 3,691,739 lbs. in 1907, 2,698,669 lbs. in 1908, 2,375,290 lbs. in 1909, 2,983,440 lbs. in 1910, 4,356,323 lbs. in 1911, 3,999,478 lbs. in 1912, and 2,943,303 lbs. in 1913. The total quantity of bacon and hams cured in 1913 was thus 19,340,878 lbs.—a decrease of 753,328 lbs. as compared with 1912.

The number of butter and cheese factories, was 197 in 1913. Of these factories, 151 made butter, 7 made butter and cheese, 1 made butter and concentrated milk, 1 made butter and condensed, concentrated and powdered milk, 2 made butter and condensed and concentrated milk, 1 made powdered milk, 2 made casein, and 32 made cheese only. There were 58 creameries attached to the factories. The number of factories, the value of machinery, plant, land and buildings, the number of employes and the amount of their wages, and the total value of the output for the ten years 1904-13 were as follows:—

BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORIES: 1904 TO 1913.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Value of Machinery, Plant, Land, and Buildings.	Number of Employés.	Amount of Wages Paid.	Value of Output.
		£		£	£
1904 ..	213	521,411	1,323	112,146	2,234,935
1905 ..	214	538,926	1,312	106,427	2,368,943
1906 ..	221	549,282	1,415	115,889	2,928,540
1907 ..	223	560,035	1,384	119,684	2,831,670
1908 ..	215	526,700	1,235	108,152	2,327,328
1909 ..	211	515,966	1,134	109,412	2,391,893
1910 ..	203	513,292	1,209	121,128	2,980,669
1911 ..	199	626,331	1,489	147,897	3,964,312
1912 ..	197	635,358	1,374	152,922	3,636,174
1913 ..	197	649,931	1,311	159,529	3,562,057

Although the value of the output of these factories in 1913 was lower than in 1911 and 1912, yet it is considerably higher than in any other year, and when compared with that for 1904 it represents an increase of 59 per cent. Further particulars relating to butter and cheese factories will be found under the heading of Dairying on page 720.

Meat freezing and preserving works numbered fourteen in 1913 and gave employment to 1,450 hands and seven working proprietors, the wages of the hands amounting to £150,242. The approximate value of machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements in the same year was £453,538. The output in each of the last ten years was as follows:—

MEAT FREEZING AND PRESERVING, 1904 to 1913.

Year.	Frozen.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Rabbits.	Poultry.
	Qrs.	No.	No.	No.
1904	3,394	459,963	8,086,776	46,820
1905	5,656	649,107	10,259,904	51,705
1906	4,248	651,914	9,538,535	72,410
1907	10,760	866,498	6,413,560	56,275
1908	16,508	773,396	4,057,896	22,826
1909	17,360	941,309	2,832,924	22,440
1910	36,464	1,573,516	2,660,604	60,312
1911	40,184	1,578,133	2,312,928	35,388
1912	29,752	1,409,243	2,101,704	28,824
1913	31,642	2,107,180	4,674,588	25,284

Year.	Preserved.			
	Beef.	Mutton.	Rabbits.	Other Meats, &c.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1904	4,248	491	14,977	1,301
1905	4,866	1,435	6,665	776
1906	6,011	1,700	496	1,512
1907	11,944	2,478	64	2,229
1908	7,557	2,309	1,730	1,391
1909	8,382	2,349	540	1,267
1910	13,589	8,876	1,389	2,534
1911	28,654	14,890	3,422	2,679
1912	37,984	22,387	...	3,056
1913	49,445	8,793	63	3,321

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; 11,062 calves, 2,206 pigs, and 29,796 hares in 1908; 3,059 calves, 225 pigs, and 8,724 hares in 1909; 3,893 calves, 1,557 pigs, and 29,532 hares in 1910; 7,308 calves, 1,609 pigs, and 58,008 hares in 1911; 3,355 calves, 3,120 pigs, and 43,224 hares in 1912; and 5,050 calves, and 30,420 hares in 1913.

Imports and
exports of
meats.

The following statement shows the imports from and exports to overseas countries of frozen and preserved meats, other than bacon and ham, during 1913 :—

MEATS IMPORTED AND EXPORTED OVERSEA, 1913.

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Meats, Frozen—		£		£
Mutton ... ..	...	...	48,019,621 lbs.	657,431
Lamb ... ..	...	...	34,751,112 "	639,310
Beef ... ..	...	...	10,022,248 "	146,106
Pork ... ..	...	...	...	...
Rabbits and Hares ... ..	...	...	2,044,501 pairs.	107,818
Poultry ... ..	...	...	16,798 "	6,616
Game	7,692 lbs.	401	...	...
Other ... ..	...	...	453,474 lbs.	7,780
Meats—Fresh and smoked	101 lbs.	5	...	...
„ Potted and concentrated	...	9,155	...	12,746
„ Preserved in tins	67,518 lbs.	3,399	2,105,609 lbs.	51,712
„ Not elsewhere included	98 cwt.	304	1,368 cwt.	2,249
Total value ...	...	13,264	...	1,631,768

Flour mills.

The value of the machinery, plant, land and buildings used in connexion with flour mills was estimated at £435,287 in 1904, and at £486,151 in 1913. Particulars of the industry for the ten years 1904-1913 are as follows :—

FLOUR MILLS: 1904 to 1913.

Year.	Number of Mills.	Number of Employés.	Amount of Wages Paid.	Wheat Ground into Flour.	Flour Made.	Value of Total Output.
			£	bushels.	tons.	£
1904 ..	67	692	74,771	10,012,476	202,314	1,750,523
1905 ..	64	707	79,179	10,282,491	209,058	1,960,068
1906 ..	64	744	80,261	10,892,056	219,166	2,029,483
1907 ..	68	788	85,544	11,731,183	235,185	2,370,957
1908 ..	63	728	78,906	9,564,068	192,687	2,275,024
1909 ..	59	688	79,547	10,644,123	215,547	2,639,519
1910 ..	62	734	84,863	11,218,870	225,282	2,486,741
1911 ..	61	784	93,503	12,266,013	247,434	2,456,533
1912 ..	61	790	95,266	11,185,138	225,376	2,565,014
1913 ..	61	790	102,882	12,459,988	252,763	2,633,604

In addition to the flour made, the wheat ground in 1913 produced 7,068,119 bushels of bran and 4,991,298 bushels of pollard. Other grain operated on amounted to 157,403 bushels in 1904, 75,595 bushels in 1905, 111,719 bushels in 1906, 123,885 bushels in 1907, 123,879 bushels in 1908, 45,487 bushels in 1909, 35,507 bushels in 1910, 84,707 bushels in 1911, 98,243 bushels in 1912, and 39,826 bushels in 1913.

Exports of bread-stuffs.

During the year 1913, 2,948,289 lbs. of biscuits valued at £42,150, and 84,688 tons of flour valued at £710,416 were exported from Victoria to countries beyond Australia.

Jam, pickle, and sauce works.

In 1913 there were 31 establishments in which the manufacture of jams, pickles, and sauces was carried on, and the number of persons employed therein was 1,947, of whom 24 were working proprietors. The wages paid to the employes amounted to £131,273, and the value of machinery, plant, land, and buildings was £175,236. The fruit and sugar used and the output for each of the last ten years were as follows:—

JAM, PICKLE, AND SAUCE WORKS, 1904 to 1913.

Year.	Fruit Used.	Sugar Used.	Jams and Jellies Made.	Fruit Preserved.	Fruit Pulped.	Sauce Made.	Pickles Made.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	pints.	pints.
1904 ...	199,306	97,057	190,151	22,408	115,295	2,143,555	920,163
1905 ...	175,119	107,382	192,579	35,395	44,450	2,029,644	859,160
1906 ...	195,902	107,194	203,038	43,138	56,619	2,943,380	889,938
1907 ...	218,276	105,518	190,211	33,819	95,885	3,257,471	1,253,280
1908 ...	191,282	133,283	226,481	31,336	18,783	3,014,835	1,187,136
1909 ...	265,353	143,427	268,927	40,746	49,797	3,607,968	1,324,392
1910 ...	311,168	159,439	303,733	49,797	38,017	4,173,936	1,264,728
1911 ...	315,362	156,376	286,543	53,562	52,427	4,348,500	1,617,156
1912 ...	307,458	154,381	258,470	63,133	56,488	5,886,336	1,482,252
1913 ...	400,048	179,243	265,727	102,608	100,690	6,458,748	1,752,396

These works also candied fruit peel amounting to 3,283 cwt. in 1908, 4,802 cwt. in 1909, 3,902 cwt. in 1910, 3,549 cwt. in 1911, 2,763 cwt. in 1912, and 5,519 cwt. in 1913.

Sugar works.

There are two sugar works in the State, one of which treats cane sugar imported in a raw state chiefly from Queensland. The other is the Government Beet Sugar Factory. The quantity of raw material treated in those two factories in 1913 and the production therefrom were as follows:—

Raw cane sugar treated	...	...	1,496,080 cwt.
Sugar beet treated	...	...	148,620 "
Refined sugar produced	...	...	1,441,800 "
Refined treacle produced	...	...	39,280 "

Beet sugar industry.

In 1896 Parliament passed an Act making available £100,000, of which £62,000 was expended in promoting the establishment of the beet sugar industry on the basis of £2 for every £1 of private capital subscribed. A company was formed, and a substantial building, equipped with a modern plant, was erected at Maffra, in Gippsland. Starting with every essential for success, and with a guarantee that 1,500 acres of beet would be sown by local land-holders, the industry, after various vicissitudes, was compelled to cease operations after two manufacturing campaigns, and the building and plant which fell into the hands of the Government under the terms of its mortgage remained idle for twelve years.

In 1910 a definite campaign to revive the industry was commenced, numerous experimental beet plots were established throughout Gippsland in order to familiarize land-holders with beet-growing, lectures were given explanatory of the Government proposals and different phases of the industry, and a system of field labour was organized.

With the view of putting the industry on a sound footing, the Government has purchased large areas at Boisdale and Kilmany Park. These estates are in railway communication with Maffra, and have been cut up into small holdings under the Closer Settlement Board, which are allotted to settlers subject to the proviso that each must grow a certain area of beet.

In 1914 the growing season was poor owing to the absence of normal rains during the summer months. At Boisdale, through the efforts of the Government, a partial system of irrigation was undertaken and the results obtained were very satisfactory, the crops being approximately doubled in most instances. The area irrigated was about 250 acres. It had been decided to close down the factory until such time as an adequate system of irrigation could be installed in the district; but, at the request of a number of growers, who had made a success of their beet crops by proper cultivation methods supplemented by irrigation, the Government consented to continue operations at the factory, provided the farmers of the district pledged themselves to plant 1,000 acres of beet for the season 1914-15, of which 750 were to be irrigated. These conditions have been complied with.

The following particulars summarize the results of the last four seasons, of which all but the first were exceptionally dry :—

Season.		Area.	Sugar Beet Harvested.	Sugar Manufactured.
		acres.	tons.	tons.
1910-11 ...	...	458	5,969	482
1911-12 ...	...	752	4,000	519
1912-13 ...	...	900	6,207	659
1913-14 ...	...	1,000	7,431	920

Breweries. Particulars regarding breweries for the ten years 1904-1913 are set forth in the next table. Machinery and plant was valued at £231,687 in 1904 and at £351,349 in 1913, whilst land and buildings were valued at £521,145 in 1904 and at £383,267 in 1913. The wages paid in 1913 amounted to £155,024.

BREWERIES : 1904 TO 1913.

BREWERIES: 1904 TO 1913								
Year.		Number of Breweries.	Number of Employés.	Materials Used—			Beer Made.	Value of Output.
				Sugar.	Malt.	Hops.		
				cwt.	bushels.	lbs.	gallons.	£
1904	...	45	961	100,430	530,771	544,524	14,927,873	840,891
1905	...	44	995	99,230	529,067	582,012	15,176,439	869,559
1906	...	39	1,002	101,692	533,531	623,249	16,409,465	895,104
1907	...	37	1,005	106,004	542,806	665,236	16,900,336	810,321
1908	...	35	1,107	109,347	556,040	684,879	17,582,833	832,459
1909	...	32	996	103,146	503,761	632,339	16,552,594	771,779
1910	...	31	1,016	112,240	540,390	663,394	18,605,737	836,485
1911	...	33	1,009	111,314	548,341	649,892	19,077,420	912,829
1912	...	29	984	119,667	566,779	659,323	20,247,337	980,927
1913	...	26	966	123,073	586,375	653,803	20,925,354	1,024,708

Distilleries. The number of distilleries working in 1913 was 9 and the persons employed numbered 83, of whom 5 were working proprietors. The estimated value of the machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements was £160,803. The materials used in manufacture, and the quantity of spirits distilled in each of the last ten years, were as follows:—

DISTILLERIES : 1904 TO 1913.

Year.	Materials Used.				Spirits Distilled.
	Wine.	Malt.	Other Grain.	Sugar and Molasses.	
	Gal.	Bush.	Bush.	lbs.	Proof gal.
1904	58,745
1905	85,690
1906	94,674
1907	375,183
1908	220,690
1909	314,370
1910	223,560
1911	298,237
1912	152,645
1913	335,251

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:—73,210 gallons in 1904, 78,163 gallons in 1905, 60,521 gallons in 1906, 53,517 gallons in 1907, 50,954 gallons in 1908, 30,976 gallons in 1909, 13,427 gallons in 1910, 29,745 gallons in 1911, 23,874 gallons in 1912, and 13,357 gallons in 1913.

Tobacco factories.

The number of tobacco, cigar and cigarette factories licensed in 1913 was thirty-five, of which nineteen were too small to be classified as ordinary factories and were consequently not included in the statistical tabulation. In the year mentioned the remaining sixteen employed 1,816 hands, who were paid £202,073 in wages, also twelve working proprietors, and the machinery, plant, land and buildings used were valued at £286,581.

In the succeeding table are shown, for the last ten years, the quantity of tobacco leaf used by, and the output of the full number of licensed establishments:—

TOBACCO FACTORIES: 1904 to 1913.

Year.	Unmanufactured Leaf Operated on.		Quantity Manufactured of—			
	Australian	Imported.	Tobacco.	Snuff.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	No.
1904...	266,053	2,768,873	3,166,767	1,122	12,419,426	73,304,100
1905...	265,219	3,597,887	3,981,357	1,051	14,324,536	103,673,300
1906...	431,941	4,172,065	4,650,113	516	18,762,205	131,161,460
1907...	332,271	4,479,073	4,782,061	993	17,740,782	146,699,600
1908...	269,354	5,566,522	5,331,117	605	19,741,355	178,776,650
1909...	202,723	4,759,856	5,162,959	610	19,368,491	141,105,750
1910...	195,279	5,225,078	5,510,099	577	21,310,111	135,108,700
1911...	180,501	4,972,275	5,521,175	603	22,424,806	116,435,800
1912...	165,156	5,137,331	5,641,647	702	23,333,951	97,400,400
1913...	254,561	5,113,935	5,605,566	500	25,019,435	103,392,600

Woollen mills.

There were ten woollen mills working in 1913, and the number of persons employed therein was 1,790, of whom five were working proprietors. The wages paid to employés amounted to £125,691, and the approximate value of the machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements to £404,670. The value of the raw materials used in mills during the year was £264,229, and

that of the goods manufactured in the same period, £513,252. The quantities of wool and cotton used and of goods manufactured in each of the last ten years were as follows :—

WOOLLEN MILLS : 1914 to 1913.

Year.	Quantity of Scoured Wool Used.	Quantity of Cotton Used.	Goods Manufactured—				Value of Output.
			Tweed and Cloth.	Flannel.	Blankets.	Shawls. and Rugs.	
	lbs.	lbs.	yards.	yards.	No. of Pairs.	No.	£
1904	2,368,871	211,256	697,726	3,301,004	86,253	8,431	228,785
1905	2,663,587	499,630	738,924	3,355,013	145,106	8,516	266,260
1906	2,825,218	658,882	840,649	3,637,846	146,628	8,383	296,971
1907	3,311,097	914,003	867,789	4,088,383	199,743	12,089	368,784
1908	3,210,925	965,042	922,176	4,396,862	228,621	15,222	388,218
1909	3,093,383	880,934	949,674	4,713,571	225,148	15,189	403,106
1910	3,136,442	955,894	890,281	4,640,401	191,651	18,185	426,336
1911	3,409,105	897,804	901,348	4,691,255	240,961	13,718	473,686
1912	3,265,390	1,061,201	1,013,444	4,604,654	265,637	14,476	473,880
1913	3,489,150	1,068,214	1,017,776	4,965,527	287,814	19,443	513,252

Best factories.

The development which has taken place in the boot industry in recent years is exhibited by the following tables :—

BOOT FACTORIES : 1904 to 1913.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Persons Employed.	Value of Land, Buildings, and Machinery.	Wages Paid.
			£	£
1904	131	5,655	241,342	332,749
1905	136	5,810	243,549	330,023
1906	134	5,755	253,436	332,538
1907	139	6,303	292,474	368,503
1908	139	6,348	284,982	371,081
1909	136	6,894	294,167	415,011
1910	144	6,832	324,529	455,997
1911	154	7,001	363,540	542,707
1912	151	6,774	378,501	570,025
1913	162	6,951	426,573	578,503

OUTPUT OF BOOT FACTORIES : 1904 to 1913.

Year.	Goods Manufactured—		Value of Materials Used.	Value of Output
	Boots and Shoes.	Slippers.*		
	No. of pairs.	No. of pairs.	£	£
1904	4,065,881	189,108	632,736	1,076,798
1905	3,951,033	165,892	650,691	1,124,225
1906	4,001,580	175,575	719,960	1,194,875
1907	4,290,122	182,039	808,879	1,322,893
1908	4,164,410	193,949	780,760	1,307,329
1909	4,649,130	231,791	884,329	1,487,789
1910	4,847,368	191,204	963,110	1,620,179
1911	5,198,030	164,313	1,108,653	1,878,808
1912	4,966,768	220,616	1,132,045	1,951,998
1913	5,013,143	254,844	1,230,725	2,094,866

* Includes canvas shoes and house-boots.

Electric
light and
power works.

Particulars relating to the electric light and power works of the State are shown in the next table :—

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER WORKS : 1904 TO 1913.

Year.	Number of Stations.	Horse-power of Machinery.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Persons Employed.	Wages Paid.	Electricity Supplied.
			£		£	British Units.
1904 ..	7	5,226	374,850	222	22,422	6,644,343
1905 ..	7	6,753	416,847	251	23,356	7,698,394
1906 ..	9	9,130	491,171	363	38,398	9,760,046
1907 ..	11	9,948	496,314	398	44,489	12,542,614
1908 ..	12	11,702	541,489	441	50,442	14,310,482
1909 ..	13	13,293	577,403	442	54,621	16,471,368
1910 ..	16	13,962	645,333	523	62,266	18,832,467
1911 ..	20	15,819	733,769	590	75,722	23,011,340
1912 ..	24	20,005	912,712	666	89,435	27,579,734
1913 ..	51	26,213	1,165,020	860	114,874	35,637,971

The electricity supplied in 1913 represents an increase of 436 per cent. on that supplied in 1904.

The approximate value of the machinery and plant, land, buildings, and improvements connected with gasworks in Victoria was £1,731,031 in 1904, and £1,784,490 in 1913. The gas made in the latter year was 111 per cent. in excess of that made in 1904.

GASWORKS : 1904 TO 1913.

Year.	Number of Works.*	Persons Employed.	Wages Paid.	Coal Used.	Gas Made.	Coke Produced.	Value of Output.
			£	Tons.	Cubic Feet.	Tons.	£
1904 ..	48	872	104,383	166,307	1,649,396,000	97,357	481,645
1905 ..	48	989	128,372	168,007	1,707,184,000	98,559	492,851
1906 ..	48	1,125	138,701	178,251	1,810,405,800	105,909	519,365
1907 ..	48	1,272	157,525	189,190	1,975,892,500	112,050	574,002
1908 ..	47	1,298	168,077	206,408	2,144,834,000	126,530	618,501
1909 ..	47	1,390	181,965	217,473	2,292,988,400	131,695	676,528
1910 ..	47	1,421	199,308	235,532	2,476,528,100	139,423	733,910
1911 ..	47	1,601	230,626	261,848	2,813,159,700	155,488	810,414
1912 ..	47	1,835	275,755	284,670	3,108,555,700	171,750	873,134
1913 ..	47	1,973	302,354	294,541	3,480,180,200	176,810	935,910

* Including one establishment manufacturing coke only.

Oil was used as well as coal in the manufacture of gas, the number of gallons consumed each year being 117,114 in 1904, 137,247 in 1905, 154,486 in 1906, 163,215 in 1907, 187,237 in 1908, 196,176 in 1909, 228,034 in 1910, 274,353 in 1911, 306,405 in 1912, and 348,385 in 1913.

The following is a statement of the rates of wages ruling in the various industries in Melbourne during 1913, the information having been compiled from determinations of Wages Boards or collected direct from the employers:—

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1913.

A.—WAGES FOR ADULT WORKERS IN CLASSIFIED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

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 ..	Men employed in boiling down and bone mills Carters .. Sausage skin cleaners .. Slicker whiteners .. Fleshers .. Jiggers and grainers .. Rollers and strikers .. Machine shavers .. Scudgers, unhairers, stoners, and Japaners .. Fancy leather machinists .. Labourers in sheds, vats, &c. .. Wool sorters .. Man in charge of sweat house .. Pressers, scourers, tanners, painters, picklers, burring and fleshing machine hands, &c. .. Men not otherwise provided for ..	45s. to 63s. per week	48s. per week
Bone milling ..		45s. to 50s. "	51s. per week
Sausage casing ..		..	57s. "
Tanning ..		..	54s. "
		..	52s. "
		..	50s. "
		..	50s. "
		..	49s. "
		..	47s. "
		..	45s. "
		..	55s. "
		..	50s. "
Fellmongering ..		..	48s. "
		..	42s. "
<i>Order 2.—Vegetable products.</i>			
Chaff-cutting ..	Labourers and carters	48s. to 52s. per week	..
<i>Class II.—Oils and Fats, Animal and Vegetable.</i>			
Oil, grease, and glue ..	Labourers ..	..	7s. 6d. per day
Soap and soda ..	Soapmakers ..	..	62s. 6d. per wk.
	Assistant soapmakers ..	..	55s. "
	Foreman ..	..	55s. "
	Men in charge of milling-room	..	52s. "
	Mixers ..	..	48s. "
	General hands ..	..	45s. "
	Wrappers, packers, and stampers—male	..	45s. "
	Stampers—female ..	..	45s. "
	Wrappers and packers—female	..	25s. "
	Stillmen ..	..	53s. "
Candle ..	Acidifiers, glycerine distillers and press-room gangers	..	53s. "
	Candle room gangers and moulders	..	50s. "
	Refrigerator gangers ..	..	48s. 6d. "
	Other adult workers	46s. 6d. to 47s. per wk.	..

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1913—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.		
		Range.	General Rate.	
Class III.—Processes relating to Stone, Clay, Glass, &c.				
Brick	Pattern makers ..	..	1s. 4½d. per hr.
	Bricklayers ..	..	1s. 3d. "
	Turners and fitters ..	..	1s. 3d. "
	Engine-drivers ..	11½d. to 1s. 0½d. per hr.	..	
	Burners on kilns ..	..	1s. 1½d. per hr.
	Blacksmiths ..	..	1s. 0½d. "
	Carpenters ..	..	1s. 3d. "
	Facemen ..	1s. 1½d. to 1s. 1½d. pr hr.	..	
	Drawers ..	..	1s. 3d. per hr.
	Machine drivers, riggers	..	1s. 1d. "	
	Setters ..	..	1s. 2d. "
	Fireman ..	..	11½d. "
	Pan and crusher at-	..	1s. 0½d. "	
	tendants ..	..	10½d. "
	Wet pan attendants ..	..	1s. 0½d. "
	Clayholemen ..	..	1s. "
	Hand moulders ..	..	11d. "
	Wheelers ..	..	11d. "
	Truckers ..	..	10½d. "
	Blacksmiths' strikers ..	..	10½d. "
	Loftmen, yardmen ..	..	10½d. "
	Lime grinders, crushers	..	1s. 1½d. "	
	and mixers ..	..	1s. "
	Sand elevator feeders	..	67s 6d per wk.	
	and pitmen ..	..	62s. 6d. "
Glazed pipes	Burners, head ..	..	47s. "
	" assistant ..	..	60s. "
	" other ..	..	52s. 6d. "
	Flangers ..	..	54s. "
	Setters ..	..	48s. "
	Pressers ..	..	..
	Junction stickers, men	..	..
	in charge of plunges,	..	..
	head drawers ..	..	..
	Labourers ..	48s. to 50s. per week	..	
General pottery	Burners, head ..	..	67s 6d per wk.
	" assistant ..	..	62s. 6d. "
	" other ..	..	46s. "
	Pressers ..	45s. to 50s. per week	54s. per week	
	Stoneware throwers ..	..	..
	Handlers and jiggerers	45s. to 46s. per week	50s. per week	
	Turners ..	..	..
	Placers, dippers ..	44s. to 51s. per week	45s. per week	
	Sagger makers ..	..	60s. "
	Mould makers ..	..	48s. "
	" assistants ..	..	..
	Packers and labourers	44s. to 48s. per week	..	
	Terra-cotta pressers	48s. to 50s. "	..	
	and plungers ..	..	..
	" clayhole ..	..	52s. per week
	" facemen ..	..	..
	" breakers ..	..	48s. "
	" and fillers ..	..	..
	" flower pot	48s. to 50s. per week	..	
	throwers ..	..	..
	Females employed in	..	23s. per week	
	making general pot-	..	..
	tery ..	..	..
	Tiles	Tile placers ..	48s. to 51s. per week	..
		Moulders, pressers, and
others—male ..		..	42s. per week
Lime, cement, cement pipes ..	" female ..	..	23s. "
	Labourers ..	8s. to 9s. per day	..	
	Asbestos	Machinists ..	40s. to 42s. per week	40s. per week
Glass bottle works	Furnacemen (two or	..	52s. 6d. "	
	more producers)	..	..

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1913—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class III.—continued.</i>			
Glass bottle works—continued.	Furnacemen (one producer) ..	..	38s. 6d. per wk.
	Foremen, sorters, lathe workers ..	..	42s. "
	Pipe menders, wind pipe repairers ..	39s. to 40s. per week	..
	Sorters, lehrmen, labourers ..	..	36s. per week
	Teasers, firemen's assistants, light labourers ..	30s. to 33s. 9d. per wk.	..
Flint glass works ..	Castor place makers ..	..	70s. per week
	" blowers ..	..	57s. 6d. "
	Chimney and general work makers (1st class) ..	..	60s. "
	Chimney and general work blowers (1st class) ..	..	48s. "
	Chimney and general work makers (2nd class) ..	..	51s. "
	Chimney and general work blowers (2nd class) ..	..	42s. "
	Mould blowers (1st class) ..	..	57s. 6d. "
	Mould blowers (2nd class) ..	..	50s. "
	Mould blowers (3rd class) ..	..	42s. "
	Pot makers ..	..	52s. "
	Firemen ..	..	42s. "
	Sand blasters and packers ..	..	40s. "
Glass bevelling, &c. ..	Embossers ..	48s. to 50s. per week	57s. "
	Stained glass cutters ..	..	57s. per week
	Lead light glaziers and fixers of lead lights ..	48s. to 50s. per week	..
	Cementers ..	..	40s. per week
	Plate glass cutters ..	48s. to 50s. per week	..
	" glaziers ..	48s. to 50s. "	..
	" assistants and packers ..	..	45s. per week
	Bevellers and silverers ..	..	48s. "
Marble, stone-dressing ..	Carvers in marble and stone ..	..	82s. 6d. "
	Carvers' assistants ..	..	69s. 8d. "
	Letter cutters ..	64s. 2d. to 66s. per week	..
	Monumental carvers ..	..	69s. 8d. per wk.
	Monumental stone, slate, and other cutters ..	58s. 8d. to 64s. 2d. per week	..
	Kerbstone cutters ..	..	55s. per week
	Machinists, planing and turning ..	..	66s. "
	Machinists, polishing and sanding ..	48s. 9d. to 56s. per week	..
	Labourers ..	..	50s. per week
Stone filter ..	Filtermakers ..	..	48s. "
Modelling ..	Modellers ..	12s. to 14s. per day	..
	Shop hands ..	10s. to 11s. "	..
	Pressers and casters ..	48s. to 54s. per week	..
Asphalt ..	Asphalters and tarpavers ..	7s. 6d. to 9s. per day	8s. per day

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1913—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class IV.—Working in Wood.</i>			
Cooperage	Coopers	40s. to 60s. per week	66s. per week
Corkcutting	Corkcutters	40s. to 45s. "	40s. "
Bellows	Bellows makers ..	.. ..	42s. 6d. "
Saw-milling, moulding, joinery, sash, door, box, &c.	Box makers and box nailing machine workers	.. ..	56s. "
	Box printing machine workers	.. ..	52s. "
	Carpenters and joiners	60s. to 70s. per week	.. ..
	Mantelpiece makers ..	.. ..	60s. per week
	Crane workers .. ..	.. ..	58s. "
	Labourers, stackers, timber log-pond men and log-turners, joinery packers	48s. to 54s. per week	51s. "
	Stackers and sorters on wharf and public yards	.. ..	60s. per week
	Stackers (foremen) ..	53s. to 66s. per week	72s. "
	Other machine workers	.. ..	60s. per week
	Polishers, coaters ..	.. ..	57s. "
	Painters and glaziers	.. ..	.. ..
	Pullers out	46s. to 51s. per week	.. ..
	Sawyers	57s. to 64s. "	.. ..
	Saw doctors .. ..	.. ..	72s. per week
	Saw sharpeners .. ..	.. ..	60s. "
	Blacksmiths .. ..	.. ..	60s. "
	Blacksmiths' strikers	.. ..	48s. "
	Salesmen, tally and order men	.. ..	57s. "
Wood-carving, turning ..	Carvers and turners ..	.. ..	60s. "
<i>Class V.—Metal Works, Machinery, &c.</i>			
Agricultural implement ..	Pattern makers .. ..	.. ..	66s. per week
	Blacksmiths, fitters, turners, wheelwrights and carpenters	.. ..	60s. "
	Blacksmiths' strikers	.. ..	48s. "
	Iron annealers .. ..	.. ..	48s. "
	Drillers .. ..	.. ..	48s. "
	Belt cutters .. ..	.. ..	48s. "
	Machinists, iron .. ..	.. ..	54s. "
	" wood	48s. to 60s. per week	.. ..
	Sheet iron workers ..	.. ..	54s. per week
	Assemblers .. ..	.. ..	48s. "
	Painters	51s. to 60s. per week	.. ..
	Engine-drivers	48s. to 60s. "	.. ..
	Labourers, yardmen ..	45s. to 48s. "	.. ..
Engineering, boilermaking ..	Blacksmiths, hammer and coppersmiths	.. ..	66s. per week
	Fitters, turners, and spring makers	.. ..	66s. "
	Borers, slotters, planers, machine shapers (over 14 inch), uni- versal millers	.. ..	60s. "

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1913—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class V.—continued.</i> Engineering, &c.— <i>continued.</i>	Rail and plate edge planers, shapers (under 14 inch), plain millers, gear cutters, bolt and nut hands, lappers, and grinders	..	54s. per week
	Shearing, slotting, and nibbling machinists, heaters and cutters of bolts and nuts, stud, lathe, centering, screwing, and drilling machinists	..	50s. "
	Coppersmiths' assistants and blacksmiths' strikers	..	50s. "
	Labourers .. ..	..	48s. "
	Boilermakers .. ..	..	66s. "
	.. assistants	50s. to 54s. per week	60s. per week
	Machine-made iron or steel pipe makers	..	48s. "
Iron and steel moulding	Labourers .. ..	..	48s. "
	Bank pipe moulders ..	56s. to 68s. per week	53s. per week
	Vertical moulders ..	..	51s. "
	Pipe dressers .. ..	..	..
	Furnacemen and assistants	54s. and 51s. per week	48s. per week
	Labourers .. ..	..	..
	Core makers, finishers, and casters	56s. to 68s. per week	..
	Iron moulders and core-makers	56s. to 68s. "	..
	Iron dressers .. ..	..	51s. per week
	Steel crucible furnacemen and assistants	66s. and 54s. per week	..
	Steel converters and assistants	60s. and 54s. "	..
	Steel dressers .. ..	..	52s. 6d. "
Cutlery	Steel annealers and labourers	..	49s. 6d. "
	Cutlers and sawmakers	60s. to 80s. per week	..
	Knifemiths	50s. to 60s. "	..
	Saw and tool grinders and sharpeners	48s. to 60s. "	..
Nail, barbed wire	Galvanizers .. ..	..	60s. per week
	Nail tool sharpeners ..	..	57s. "
	Picklers .. ..	..	55s. "
	Nail setters-up .. ..	..	54s. "
	Barbed wire tool sharpeners	..	51s. "
	Assistant picklers and storemen	..	50s. "
	Polishers, swingers ..	..	48s. "
	All others .. ..	..	45s. "
Iron safe, door	Fireproof safe, &c., makers	55s. to 80s. per week	60s. "
	Tinsmiths, sheet metal workers, japanners, gold and pencil workers	..	57s. "
Tinsmithing, galvanized iron, sheet iron, japanning	Canister makers and repairers, cap solderers, and vent closers	..	54s. "
	Machinists and solderers of down pipes	..	53s. "
	Filleters, grainers, writers	..	52s. "
	Machine attendants ..	..	51s. "
	All others .. ..	..	48s. "

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1913—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
Class V.—continued.			
Stove, range, oven	Stove and oven fitters	54s. to 57s. per week	..
Pattern making	Electroplaters ..	50s. to 66s. "	72s. per week
Meter	Pattern makers ..	..	54s. "
Spring	Fitters ..	..	60s. "
	Spring fitters and spiral spring makers	..	60s. "
	Smiths ..	54s. to 56s. per week	..
	Elliptic heading and spring eye machinists	..	45s. per week
	Other machinists ..	..	45s. "
	Strikers, emery wheel finishers, and others	..	57s. "
Brass, copper smithing ..	Brass moulders, finishers	..	50s. "
	Brass polishers ..	..	45s. "
	Dressers ..	..	47s. 6d. "
	Furnacemen ..	..	51s. "
	Core makers, male ..	..	30s. "
	" female ..	..	..
Lead, shot, pewter	Labourers in lead and shot factories	48s. to 50s. per week	..
Wire working	Wire workers ..	..	54s. per week
	Weavers ..	..	55s. "
	Weavers' strikers ..	..	42s. "
Wire mattress	Machine operators ..	58s. to 66s. per week	55s. per week
	All others ..	..	34s. "
	Females ..	..	..
Smelting, chlorination, cyanide, pyrites	Metallurgists and assayers	£3 5s. to £5 per week	50s. per week
	Chlorinators ..	..	..
	Smelters, roasters, and furnacemen	50s. to 70s. per week	..
	Labourers ..	50s. to 55s. per week	48s. per week
Bedstead, fender	Blacksmiths ..	..	51s. "
	Fitters-up ..	..	..
	Chill fitters ..	58s. to 70s. per week	56s. per week
	Frame setters ..	..	49s. "
	Chippers and casters ..	..	..
	Mounters of bedstead pillars	48s. to 60s. per week	..
	Grinders and polishers	..	57s. per week
	Japanners ..	48s. to 54s. per week	..
	Fitters (fender) ..	..	54s. per week
	Electroplaters ..	..	68s. "
	" assistants ..	..	56s. "
	Brass lacquer and plate work polishers	..	51s. "
	Packers and storemen	..	48s. "
	Japanners and polishers—female	..	40s. "
	Wrappers—female ..	..	25s. "
Class VI.—Connected with Food and Drink, or the preparation thereof.			
Order 1.—Animal Food.			
Bacon-curing	Foremen curers ..	51s. to 55s. per week	65s. per week
	Assistant ..	..	..
	Foremen, cutting ..	..	65s. per week
	Assistants ..	..	57s. 6d. "
	Foremen, slaughtering	..	65s. "
	Assistants ..	..	57s. 6d. "
	Foremen, small goods	..	65s. "
	Assistants ..	..	52s. "

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1913—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class VI.—Order 1—continued.</i>			
Bacon-curing—continued ..	Foremen, smoking, rolling, &c. ..	..	60s. per week
	Assistants, smoking, rolling, &c. ..	48s. to 57s. 6d. per week	..
Butter, cheese, concentrated milk	Foreman, lard and tallow ..	..	60s. per week
	Assistants, lard and tallow ..	..	48s. "
	General workers ..	45s. to 52s. 6d. per week	63s. "
	General foremen ..	..	54s. "
	Department ..	..	56s. "
	Creamery managers ..	..	54s. "
	Cheese makers ..	..	57s. 6d. "
	Cream graders ..	..	55s. "
	Milk or cream testers ..	..	..
	Machine operators ..	48s. to 50s. per week	48s. per week
	Storemen, packers ..	..	45s. "
	Other adult males ..	..	30s. "
	.. females ..	..	..
	Butterine, margarine ..	Labourers ..	40s. to 42s. per week	27s. 6d. per
Meat preserving, freezing ..	Slaughtermen ..	..	100 sheep
	Digester hands, tallow-men, and boners ..	54s. to 60s. per week	..
	Preservers' assistants ..	..	52s. per week
	Tinsmiths (canister makers) ..	..	54s. "
	Labourers, packers ..	..	48s. "
	Chambermen ..	..	66s. "

<i>Order 2.—Vegetable Food, including products not foods but usually associated with the manufacture of foods.</i>			
Biscuit	Bakers ..	..	55s. per week
	Brakesmen ..	..	48s. "
	Mixers ..	..	51s. "
	Oven firemen, storemen ..	..	48s. "
	Other males ..	..	45s. "
	.. females ..	..	22s. 6d. "
Confectionery	Confectioners ..	..	54s. "
	Head storemen ..	..	50s. "
	Storemen and labourers ..	..	42s. "
	Chocolate clippers—female ..	..	22s. "
	General workers—male ..	..	36s. "
	.. female ..	..	20s. "
Flour mill	Shift millers ..	60s. to 70s. per week	..
	Millwrights ..	..	66s. per week
	Purifiers, silkmen, or topmen ..	48s. to 52s. 6d. per week	..
	Head storemen ..	51s. to 56s. per week	..
	Smuttermen ..	..	51s. per week
	Store hands, &c. ..	..	48s. "
	Wheat carriers ..	..	72s. "
	Foremen ..	50s. to 80s. per week	..
Jam, fruit-preserving, pickle, sauce, vinegar	Adult males ..	..	48s. per week
	Females over 18 years ..	23s. to 30s. per week	..
Starch	Foremen ..	..	60s. per week
	Millers, stonedressers ..	52s. 6d. to 55s. per wk.	..
	Leading hands ..	..	50s. per week
	Adult hands—males ..	..	47s. 6d. "
	.. females ..	..	26s. 6d. "

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1913—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class VI.—Order 2—continued.</i>			
Grocers' sundries, including oatmeal, cornflour, macaroni	Millers .. ..	..	52s. 6d. per wk.
	Mixers, blenders, stone dressers, and storemen	..	50s. "
	Packers and others ..	..	45s. "
	Female adults ..	..	22s. 6d. "
Sugar, treacle refining ..	Vacuum hands and others	47s. to 95s. per week	..
<i>Order 3.—Drinks and Stimulants.</i>			
Aerated waters, cordials ..	Cordial makers ..	55s. to 80s. per week	60s. per week
	Bottlers by hand or rack other than automatic	..	50s. "
	Bottlers by automatic rack	..	47s. 6d. "
Malt	All others ..	..	43s. 6d. "
	Persons engaged in turning floors, screening malt and barley, &c.	..	54s. "
Brewing	Top and cellarmen, cask washers, storemen, &c.	..	51s. "
	Rackers, corks ..	..	51s. "
Distilling	Packers, loaders ..	..	45s. "
	Other adult males ..	..	51s. "
	Stillmen ..	..	65s. "
	Brewhouse, millhouse hands (skilled)	..	54s. "
	Coopers ..	..	66s. "
Condiments, coffee, chicory, chocolate, spice, &c.	General labourers and bottling hands	45s. to 50s. per week	..
	Roasters ..	..	52s. 6d. per wk
	Mixers, blenders, and storemen	..	50s. "
	Packers and others ..	..	45s. "
Ice, refrigerating	Female adults ..	..	22s. 6d. "
	Foremen ..	..	84s. "
	Chambermen ..	..	66s. "
	Rabbit graders ..	..	72s. "
	Ice pullers and stackers	..	56s. "
	All others ..	..	54s. "
<i>Order 4.—Narcotics.</i>			
Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes ..	Flake coverers ..	70s. to 80s. per week	77s. per week
	" " female	40s. to 47s. "	44s. "
	Gangers in press room	..	65s. "
	General hands in press-rooms, &c. (unskilled)	50s. to 60s. per week	..
	Cigar makers (piece-work), males	55s. to 85s. per week	..
	Cigar makers (piece-work), females	20s. to 45s. "	..
	Cigarette makers (hand), female	25s. to 40s. "	..
	Persons re-tying box or sorting cigars	..	54s. per week
	Persons stripping and booking cigar leaf	..	50s. "
	Persons stripping bunch wrapper leaf	..	45s. "
	Persons stripping bunch wrapper leaf by machine	..	25s. "
	Persons ringing cigars in reverse order	..	24s. "

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1913—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
Class VII.—Order 2—continued.			
Hat, cap	Body makers, and finishers—silk hats	50s. to 60s. per week	55s. per week
	Shapers, silk hats ..	60s. to 70s. "	65s. "
	Crown sewers, silk hats—female	20s. to 30s. "	25s. "
	Trimmers, silk hats—female	22s. 6d. to 30s. "	25s. "
	Body makers, felt hats	70s. to 90s. "	77s. 6d. "
	Blockers ..	65s. to 70s. "	.. "
	Finishers ..	70s. to 100s. "	75s. per week
	Shapers ..	.. "	65s. "
	Binders and trimmers, felt hats—female	20s. to 25s. per week	.. "
	Machinists, straw hats female	22s. 6d. to 30s. "	25s. per week
	Trimmers, straw hats—female	20s. to 25s. "	22s. 6d. "
	Blockers, pressers—women's hats	50s. to 55s. "	.. "
	Machinists, caps—female	20s. to 25s. "	.. "
	Hosiery (piecework) ..	Machinists, knitting—female	22s. 6d. to 35s. "
Machinists, sewing—female		20s. to 35s. "	.. "
Linkers—female ..		25s. to 35s. "	.. "
Pressers—male ..		.. "	50s. per week
" female ..		25s. to 30s. per week	.. "
Winders—female ..		20s. to 30s. "	.. "
Menders, &c.—female		20s. to 30s. "	.. "
Oilskin, waterproof clothing ..	Cutters of material containing rubber	..	60s. per week
	Other cutters ..	..	50s. "
	Male garment makers ..	..	45s. "
	Female garment makers and machinists	..	27s. 6d. "
	Needle hands, female	..	22s. 6d. "
Boot, shoe	Makers, finishers, clickers, stuff-cutters—male and female	..	54s. "
	Other females with four years' experience	25s. 6d. to 32s. 6d. per week	..
Furrier	Cutters ..	60s. to 90s. per week	..
	Machinists—female ..	22s. 6d. to 30s. "	..
	Sewers—female ..	20s. to 22s. 6d. "	..
Umbrella, parasol	Frame makers ..	42s. 6d. to 55s. "	..
	Cutters ..	40s. to 60s. "	..
	Finishers—male ..	30s. to 50s. "	..
	Machinists—female ..	22s. 6d. to 30s. "	..
	Tipplers ..	20s. to 25s. "	..
Dye works	Dyers and cleaners ..	50s. to 55s. "	45s. per week
	Pressers—male ..	.. "	55s. "
	female ..	.. "	25s. "
Ostrich feather	Feather dyers ..	50s. to 60s. per week	..
	" " assistants	35s. to 40s. "	37s. 6d. per wk
	Feather curlers, dressers, finishers—female	15s. to 30s. "	20s. "

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1913—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
Class VII.—continued.			
Order 3.—Fibrous Materials and Textiles not elsewhere included.			
Bag, sack (including calico bag)	Bag-menders ..	45s. to 55s. per week	
	Calico bag-makers—female	15s. to 21s. "	17s. 6d. per wk
Rope, twine, &c.	Males—		
	Foremen ..	55s. to 60s. "	..
	Rope makers ..	50s. to 60s. "	..
	Rope splicers ..	..	60s. per week
	Other adults ..	42s. to 48s. per week	..
	Females—		
	Doffing leaders ..	..	25s. per week
	Head piecers ..	..	23s. 6d. "
	Other adults ..	..	22s. 6d. "
Tarpaulin, tent, sail ..	Tarpaulin and tent makers	43s. to 55s. per week	50s. "
	Sailmakers ..	..	60s. "
	Tarpaulin, tent, sail-makers—female	24s. 6d. to 27s. per wk.	..
Class VIII.—Books, Paper, Printing, Engraving, &c.			
Printing (including lithographic printing, electrotyping, stereotyping)	Printers—Compositors and machinists	..	60s. per week
	Proof readers	..	70s. "
	Printers—Linotype and monoline and monotype operators	75s. 3d. to 94s. 6d. per week	..
	Persons employed on linotype or monoline machines	42s. to 54s. per week	..
	Persons employed on monotype casting machines	45s. 6d. to 56s. 10d. "	..
	Feeders and others—male	..	42s. per week
	Feeders and others—female	..	22s. "
	Lithographers ..	60s. to 67s. 6d. per week	..
	Stone polishers and others	42s. to 45s. "	..
	Stereotypers ..	..	66s. per week
Bookbinding, account-book making, stationery, &c. .	Bookbinders, paper rulers, guillotine machine cutters	..	64s. "
	Feeders and others—male	..	36s. "
	Forewomen ..	25s. to 35s. per week	..
	Pagers, folders, staplers, &c.—female	..	21s. per week
	Sewers, &c.—female..	..	23s. "
Ink, printing ink	Printing ink makers ..	..	55s. "
	Writing ink " ..	25s. to 30s. per week	..
Paper	Paper, &c., makers ..	..	63s. per week
	Beatermen ..	..	63s. "
	Breakermen ..	..	51s. "
	General hands ..	45s. to 50s. per week	..

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1913—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
Class VIII.—continued.			
Paper bag, box, &c. ..	Machine box cutters—male and female ..	..	56s. per week
	Other workers—male ..	..	45s. ..
	Box-makers—female ..	22s. to 25s. per week	52s. per week
	Cardboard carton cutters ..	..	45s. ..
	All other carton workers—male ..	..	18s. ..
	Carton workers—adult female ..	..	..
	Paper bag machinists ..	55s. to 56s. per week	50s. per week
	„ „ guillotine cutters ..	..	20s. ..
	„ „ makers—female ..	..	80s. ..
Die sinking, engraving, &c. ..	Copper plate engravers ..	..	65s. ..
	Die sinkers ..	..	..
	Engravers, general ..	55s. to 70s. per week	..
	Process engravers ..	65s. to 90s. „	..
	Photo lithographers ..	..	70s. per week
Class IX.—Musical Instruments.			
Organ	Organ builders ..	..	58s. per week
Pianoforte	Tuners ..	..	70s. ..
	Action fitters ..	..	70s. ..
	Wood machinists ..	..	66s. ..
	Cabinet makers, polishers, turners, veneerers and others ..	..	60s. ..
	Stringers .. ..	..	52s. ..
Class X.—Arms and Explosives.			
Ammunition	Cartridge operators—female ..	23s. to 50s. per week	29s. per week
	Mechanics (fitters, &c.) ..	72s. to 93s. 6d. „	..
	Labourers	51s. to 63s. „	..
Explosive	Nitro-glycerine workers ..	48s. to 55s. „	..
	Acid workers ..	48s. to 51s. „	..
	Labourers .. ..	..	48s. per week
Fireworks, fuse	Fireworks makers—male ..	40s. to 45s. per week	..
	Fireworks makers—female ..	17s. 6d. to 20s. „	..
Class XI.—Vehicles, Fittings, Saddlery, Harness, &c.			
Coach, waggon, tramcar, spoke and felloe ..	Bodymakers, smiths, painters, trimmers ..	..	60s. per week
	Vycemen, strikers, labourers ..	42s. to 45s. per week	..
	Wheelwrights, wheelers' machinists, axle makers, blacksmiths ..	..	60s. per week
	Face plate workers and screw-cutting turners ..	..	54s. ..
	Centre turners, strikers, steam hammer drivers and labourers ..	..	45s. ..
	Trimmers and machinists—female ..	..	25s. ..
Carriage lamp	Lamp makers ..	..	57s. ..

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1913—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
Class XI.—continued.			
Cycle	Foremen	62s. 6d. and 65s. per wk.	..
	Assemblers	47s. 6d. to 55s. "	47s. 6d. per wk.
	Filers .. ..	..	..
	Frame builders	52s. 6d. to 55s. per wk.	..
	General repairers	50s. 6d. to 55s. 6d. "	60s. per week
	Lathe men .. ..	..	47s. 6d. "
	Wheel builders .. ..	..	57s. 6d. "
	Foreman rim makers .. ..	..	52s. 6d. "
	Braziers .. ..	..	47s. 6d. "
	Other workers .. ..	..	57s. 6d. "
Perambulator	Wickerworkers .. ..	..	50s. "
Saddlery, harness	Upholsterers .. ..	..	54s. "
	Saddle, collar, and harness makers .. ..	..	24s. "
Saddle-tree, saddlers' ironmongery, &c.	Machinists—female	50s. to 60s. per week	55s. "
Whip (piece work)	Saddle-tree makers .. ..	..	..
	Thong makers	44s. to 54s. "	..
Class XII.—Ship Building, Fitting &c.			
Dock, slip	Shipwrights .. ..	..	12s. 8d. per dy
	Labourers .. ..	..	10s. "
	Stevedores' men and lumpers .. ..	..	1s. 6d. per hr.
	Wharf labourers .. ..	..	1s. 5d. "
Boat building	Boat builders (skilled)	48s. to 60s. per week	..
Class XIII.—Furniture, Bedding &c.			
Bedding, flock, upholstery	Bedding and mattress makers .. ..	..	57s. per week
	All females over four years' experience .. ..	..	27s. 6d. "
	Upholsterers .. ..	..	60s. "
Carpet	Carpet planners .. ..	..	65s. "
	Carpet and linoleum layers .. ..	..	60s. "
	Makers and repairers—female .. ..	..	27s. 6d. "
Curled hair	Curled hair, horsehair workers	40s. to 42s. per week	..
Furniture, cabinet making, chair, billiard table	Cabinet, chair, and couch makers .. ..	..	60s. per week
	Carvers, turners, polishers .. ..	..	60s. "
	Billiard table and cushion makers .. ..	..	60s. "
	Machinists	62s. to 60s. per week	..
	Females (four years' experience) .. ..	..	27s. 6d. per wk.
Picture frame	Joiners, gilders .. ..	..	50s. "
	Machinists	48s. to 60s. per week	..
	Mount cutters .. ..	..	50s. per week
	Compo workers and stainers .. ..	..	45s. "
	Mounters .. ..	..	48s. "
	Packers and others .. ..	..	42s. "
	Adult females .. ..	..	22s. 6d. "
Venetian blind, window blind	Venetian blind makers	45s. to 50s. per week	..

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1913—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class XIV.—Drugs, Chemicals, and By-products.</i>			
Blackening, black lead, blue, polishes, &c.	Grinders and mixers	.. ..	48s. per week
	Others	40s. to 42s. per week	.. ..
	Adult females .. ..	.. ..	25s. per week
Chemical, drug, horse and cattle medicine	Makers of pharmaceutical preparations	60s. to 80s. per week	.. ..
	Others (unskilled) working in drugs, &c.; disinfectant makers	35s. to 50s. ..	.. ..
	Packers—female	20s. to 27s. 6d. ..	.. ..
Fertilizer	Acid tank cleaners, and pit emptiers in superphosphate works	1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per hour	.. ..
	Men attending roasters and emptying dens, pits, &c.	51s. to 57s. per week	.. ..
	Men feeding elevators, weighing and bagging machine attendants	.. ..	48s. per week
	Labourers .. ..	.. ..	48s. ..
Paint, varnish, white-lead ..	Paint and varnish makers	55s. to 60s. per week	53s. ..
	Paint and varnish makers' assistants	.. ..	45s. ..
<i>Class XV.—Surgical and Scientific Appliances.</i>			
Optical, philosophical instrument, &c.	Opticians, &c. ..	45s. to 65s. per week	.. ..
Surgical appliance, instrument	Surgical instrument makers	50s. to 70s. ..	.. ..
	Female makers of belts and bandages	30s. to 40s. ..	.. ..
<i>Class XVI.—Timepiece, Jewellery, Plateware.</i>			
Electroplating	Persons mixing and working solutions and electric current	.. ..	68s. per week
	Whetstone grinders .. ..	.. ..	57s. ..
	Liners and hand decorators	.. ..	56s. ..
	Grinders, polishers, and coaters	.. ..	54s. ..
	Lacquers and burnishers	.. ..	46s. ..
	Persons not otherwise provided for	48s. to 51s. per week	.. ..
Goldsmithing, jewellery, gold-beating	Engravers and chasers	.. ..	60s. per week
	Chainmakers, mounters, ringmakers, silversmiths	.. ..	55s. ..
	Setters .. ..	.. ..	60s. ..
	Other adult workers .. ..	.. ..	50s. ..
	Female chain makers	.. ..	35s. ..
	Female scratch brushers, polishers, and gilders	.. ..	45s. ..
Watchmaking, &c.	Clock and watchmakers (repairers)	.. ..	70s. ..
<i>Class XVII.—Heat, Light, and Energy.</i>			
Electric apparatus	Engine fitters and turners	.. ..	66s. per week
	Winders, switchboard fitters	.. ..	63s. ..

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1913—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class XVII.—continued.</i>			
Electric light	Cable jointers .. ..	..	69s. per week
	Fitters .. ..	..	66s. "
Gas and coke	Wiremen, linesmen, patrolling repairers .. ..	..	63s. "
	Installation and circuit repairers and others .. ..	..	54s. "
	Stokers .. ..	..	10s. 6d. per day
	Purifiers .. ..	..	8s. 6d. "
	Sulphate workers .. ..	..	9s. 6d. "
	Stove repairers and fitters	54s. to 57s. per week	..
	Service and main layers	66s. to 71s. 6d. "	..
	Gas inspectors	66s. to 71s. 6d. "	..
	Labourers	8s. to 8s. 9d. per day	..
	Match	Match and vesta makers —female (piecework)	22s. to 38s. 6d. per wk.
Ironfounders' dust, charcoal dust	Box makers—female (piecework)	13s. 6d. to 38s. 6d. per week	..
	Storemen, packers	46s. to 55s. per week	52s. 6d. per week
	Foremen .. ..	..	..
	Mill hands and others	42s. to 48s. per week	..
Hydraulic power	Firemen .. ..	..	9s. per day
	Fitters .. ..	..	11s. "
	Main layers .. ..	..	10s. "
	Special labourers .. ..	..	8s. 4d. "
	Ordinary labourers .. ..	..	8s. "
<i>Class XVIII.—Leatherware (excluding Saddlery and Harness).</i>			
Leather belting	Foremen .. ..	..	65s. per week
	Belt makers	50s. to 55s. per week	..
Portmanteau, gladstone bag	Machinists	45s. to 55s. "	..
	Foremen .. ..	..	60s. per week
	Male workers .. ..	..	55s. "
Class XIX.—Wares not elsewhere included.	Female workers	20s. to 25s. per week	..
	Bamboo or wicker workers .. ..	..	57s. 6d. per week
Basket, wickerware	Basket workers .. ..	..	56s. "
	Upholsterers .. ..	..	50s. "
Broom, brushware	Millet broom sorters	42s. 6d. to 52s. 6d. per week	..
	Storemen and labourers .. ..	..	45s. per week
	Paint brush makers .. ..	..	67s. 6d. "
	Brush machinists	60s. to 64s. per week	..
	Brush finishers .. ..	..	60s. per week
	Bottle, flue, wire, and bass brush makers .. ..	..	52s. 6d. "
	Draw-bench and treadle knot machine workers .. ..	..	21s. "
	Calendar hands .. ..	..	65s. "
	Mill hands .. ..	..	58s. "
	Compound scale hands and dough mixers .. ..	..	55s. "
Rubber goods (including cycle tyres)	Spreaders, hose, belting &c., hands .. ..	..	50s. "
	Tyre makers, repairers, wrappers	51s. to 55s. per week	..
	Tube makers	50s. to 55s. "	..
	Makers of surgical goods, packing, belting, &c. .. ..	..	55s. per week
	Press hands, heaters .. ..	..	54s. "
	Textile cutters, lathe, and forcing machine hands .. ..	..	52s. "
	All others .. ..	..	48s. "
	Female workers .. ..	..	27s. "

**B.—WAGES FOR SERVANTS AND ADULT WORKERS IN UNCLASSIFIED
CALLINGS, TRADES AND INDUSTRIES.**

Industry or Service.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
Educational*	Governesses	£40 to £60 per annum	..
	" advanced	£60 to £120 ..	..
	Teachers in private schools—		
	Males (elementary)	£100 to £160 ..	..
	" (advanced)	£200 to £400 ..	..
Clerical	Females (elementary)	£40 to £60 ..	..
	" (advanced)	£80 to £180 ..	..
	Bookkeepers	40s. to 70s. per week	..
	Shorthand clerks and typists—male	40s. to 60s. ..	..
	Shorthand clerks and typists—female	25s. to 45s. ..	..
Domestic servants*—males ..	Coachmen, footmen, grooms, gardeners	20s. to 30s. ..	..
	Butlers	25s. to 40s. ..	..
	Cooks	20s. to 30s. ..	..
	Laundresses	16s. to 25s. ..	..
	Housemaids	12s. to 17s. ..	..
	Nursemaids	10s. to 17s. 6d. ..	..
	General servants	15s. to 20s. ..	..
	Girls	9s. to 12s. ..	..
	Hotel servants—males		
	Barmen .. ..	..	50s. per week
Hotel servants—females ..	Billiard markers .. ..	..	42s. 6d. "
	Porters .. ..	..	40s. "
	Waiters (Head) .. ..	..	50s. "
	" other .. ..	..	45s. "
	General handymen .. ..	..	35s. "
	Cooks	47s. 6d. to 70s. per wk.	47s. 6d. per wk
	Housekeepers .. ..	..	37s. 6d. "
	Barmen .. ..	..	35s. "
	Laundresses .. ..	..	30s. "
	Housemaids .. ..	..	..
Night watchmen	Waitresses	26s. to 32s. 6d. per wk.	..
	Cooks	28s. 6d. to 42s. "	..
	Wharf, working, and outside patrol (other than foot) .. ..	..	57s. per week
	Outside patrol (foot) .. ..	..	54s. "
Lift attendants	Others .. ..	..	48s. "
	"	37s. 6d. to 42s. per wk.	..
Building	Bricklayers .. ..	..	71s. 6d. per wk
	Bricklayers' labourers .. ..	..	57s. "
	Tuckpointers .. ..	..	64s. 2d. "
	Carpenters (foremen) .. ..	..	77s. "
	" other .. ..	..	69s. 8d. "
	" labourers .. ..	..	52s. 3d. "
	Painters, paperhangers, signwriters, grainers .. ..	..	60s. 6d. "
	Plasterers	69s. 8d. to 73s. 4d. per week	..
	Plumbers (foremen) .. ..	..	71s. 6d. per week
	" and gasfitters .. ..	..	66s. "
Baking	Slaters and tilers .. ..	..	71s. 6d. "
	Foremen or single hands .. ..	..	69s. "
	Persons not otherwise provided for .. ..	..	64s. "
	Jobbers .. ..	..	1s. 6d. per hr.
	Carters .. ..	..	48s. per week
	Pastrycooks	50s. to 62s. 6d. per wk.	..
	General workers—male .. ..	..	34s. 8d. per wk
	" " female .. ..	..	20s. "

* With board and lodging.

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1913—continued.

Industry or Service.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
Butchering	Slaughtermen ..	..	70s. per week
	Slaughter house labourers ..	..	42s. "
	Shopmen and small-goodsmen ..	..	60s. "
	Assistant small goods-men, salters, scalders, and general butchers ..	..	52s. "
Carters	Delivery cart drivers ..	..	45s. "
	Drivers of one-horse vehicles ..	..	45s. "
	Drivers of two-horse vehicles ..	..	50s. "
	Drivers of three-horse vehicles ..	..	54s. "
	Drivers of jinkers and boiler trucks ..	50s. to 60s. per week	..
Coal and wood yards ..	Drivers of motor vehicles ..	..	50s. per week
	Yardmen in charge ..	..	47s. 6d. "
Coal and coke yards ..	Other yardmen ..	..	45s. "
	Carters ..	50s. to 55s. per week	..
Factory engine-drivers ..	Yardmen ..	54s. to 60s. "	..
	Carters ..	50s. to 55s. "	..
	Building cranes ..	..	69s. per week
	Steam, traction, winch, and hoist ..	..	63s. "
	Steam, 1st class engines ..	..	60s. "
	" 2nd " ..	..	51s. "
	" 3rd " ..	..	48s. "
	Firemen (2 boilers) ..	..	54s. "
	" single " ..	..	48s. "
Marine stores	Trimmers and greasers ..	..	48s. "
	Foremen ..	..	50s. "
Drapery	Bottle washers and general hands ..	42s. to 45s. per week	..
	Casuals ..	..	1s. per hour
	Pattern men, salesmen, &c. ..	42s. 6d. to 60s. per wk.	..
	Packers, porters, &c. ..	..	50s. per week
Men's clothing (retail shops) ..	Assistants—females ..	25s. to 32s. per week	..
	Managers ..	60s. to 70s. "	..
Boot dealers	Assistants ..	42s. 6d. to 60s. "	..
	Other adult employes ..	..	45s. per week
	Head sales—male or female ..	..	67s. 6d. "
	Salesmen, packers, porters, and others ..	40s. to 52s. 6d. per week	..
Farriers	Saleswomen ..	26s. to 32s. "	..
	Foremen ..	..	57s. 6d. per wk
Furniture dealers ..	Journeyman ..	..	50s. "
	Assistants, collectors, doormen ..	42s. 6d. to 60s. per wk.	..
	Storemen ..	..	54s. per week
	Packers and porters ..	..	45s. "
Gardeners	Nursery hands ..	..	48s. "
	Labourers ..	42s. to 45s. per week	..
Grocery	Managers ..	..	60s. per week
	Assistants ..	..	50s. "
	Storemen, packers ..	..	45s. "
	Carters ..	45s. to 50s. per week	..
Tea-packing	Foremen in charge ..	..	55s. per week
	Head packers—males ..	..	47s. 6d. "
	Adult workers—males ..	38s. to 42s. 6d. per wk.	..
	Head packers—females ..	..	28s. 6d. per wk
	Adult workers ..	17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. per week	..

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1913—*continued*.

Industry or Service.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
Hardware	Department managers	80s. to 90s. per week	80s. ..
	Branch .. ..	.. ..	80s. per week
	Outside salesmen .. ..	.. ..	70s. ..
	Senior assistants	45s. to 60s. per week	.. ..
	Junior	40s. to 55s. ..	.. ..
Hairdressing	Packers, storemen, &c.	32s. 6d. to 47s. 6d. ..	.. ..
	Employés—male, full hands	.. ..	65s. per week
	Employés—male, other female	55s. to 62s. per week	.. ..
Livery stables	Adults	35s. to 46s. ..	42s. per week
Laundry	Casual hands .. ..	.. ..	1s. per hour
	Laundresses	17s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. per week	22s. 6d. per week
Undertakers	Persons conducting funerals and coffin-making	.. ..	56s. ..
	Drivers, grooms, and general workers	.. ..	50s. ..
Photography	Operators	60s. to 160s. per week	.. ..
	Printers	40s. to 70s. ..	.. ..
	Retouchers—female	15s. to 60s. ..	.. ..
	Finishers—female	10s. to 25s. ..	.. ..
	Makers of photographic materials	40s. to 75s. ..	.. ..
	Finishers, packers—female	22s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. ..	.. ..
	Hammermen	51s. to 69s. per week	66s. ..
Quarry	Pitcher and cube dressers	.. ..	66s. per week
	Facemen .. ..	.. ..	60s. ..
	Spallers	51s. to 60s. per week	.. ..
	Machine borers .. ..	.. ..	60s. per week
	Pluggers and machine feeders	.. ..	54s. ..
	Loaders, truckers, strippers and labourers	.. ..	51s. ..

The average weekly wages paid to males and females employed in all industries working under Wages Boards' determinations, and in those for which Wages Boards have not been appointed, have been compiled from particulars contained in the report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and are given in the following statement. The information relates to the year 1913 :—

EMPLOYÉS UNDER WAGES BOARDS AND AVERAGE WAGES.

	Males.		Females.	
	No.	Average Weekly Wage.	No.	Average Weekly Wage.
Apprentices and improvers ...	14,269	£ s. d. 1 1 9	11,803	£ s. d. 0 12 3
General workers (mostly young persons) ...	3,259	1 0 2	1,486	0 14 6
Persons employed at minimum wage or over ...	58,163	2 16 0	19,139	1 7 10
Piece workers ...	2,191	3 5 9	3,679	1 3 9
Total ...	77,882	2 8 6	36,107	1 1 9

EMPLOYÉS OUTSIDE OF WAGES BOARDS, AND AVERAGE WAGES.

			No.	Average Weekly Wage.
				£ s. d.
Males	...	...	6,175	2 6 8
Females	...	...	5,942	1 2 2
Total	...	...	12,117	1 14 8

The value of all articles produced or manufactured in Victoria has been compiled from actual returns or estimates in the office of the Government Statist, and the results are set forth in the following table:—

VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTION: 1909 to 1913.

Produce.	Value in—				
	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
<i>Cultivation.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Wheat ...	5,501,805	5,512,060	3,547,266	4,343,202	5,352,141
Oats ...	777,547	909,295	663,916	953,750	777,903
Barley, Malting ...	121,365	172,717	202,620	259,217	151,771
Barley, Other ...	48,816	54,665	58,823	73,213	85,033
Maize ...	119,725	96,166	147,357	119,306	121,234
Other Cereals ...	36,844	50,834	37,026	48,458	46,059
Grass and Clover Seed	3,290	4,066	2,376	5,802	5,177
Potatoes ...	517,775	534,515	614,540	678,448	573,227
Onions ...	98,325	63,723	177,744	176,142	138,257
Other Root Crops ...	29,245	35,160	20,398	26,691	25,469
Hay ...	2,432,540	2,455,560	3,200,109	4,010,979	2,565,740
Straw ...	239,385	158,834	116,911	105,407	101,614
Green Forage* ...	141,465	179,565	187,943	211,150	247,408
Tobacco ...	3,681	3,783	4,094	1,587	3,266
Grapes, not made into wine, raisins, &c.	31,181	26,704	45,500	31,486	25,639
Raisins, ordinary ...	35,919	35,854	52,628	41,934	49,375
" sultanas ...	94,639	96,408	142,932	171,884	126,651
Currants ...	49,334	48,829	88,899	60,421	71,413
Wine ...	61,996	80,828	81,952	120,611	116,822
Hops ...	4,322	5,247	4,714	9,062	6,279
Other Crops ...	39,117	48,943	44,064	56,015	63,937
Fruit grown for Sale in Orchards and Gardens	449,497	551,280	585,172	656,363	769,647
Fruit in Private Orchards and Gardens	9,060	8,100	8,432	8,180	8,250
Market Gardens ...	255,350	269,450	258,275	260,350	269,425
Total	11,097,333	11,412,586	10,293,691	12,429,657	11,701,737

* Exclusive of area under sown grasses.

VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTION, 1909 TO 1913—continued.

Produce.	Value in—				
	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Dairying and Pastoral.</i>					
Milk consumed in natural state	805,480	950,940	1,036,000	1,419,900	1,274,590
Butter made ...	2,493,990	3,109,510	3,860,100	3,478,640	3,341,920
Cheese made ...	130,670	105,340	106,160	125,480	126,670
Cream made (not for butter)	19,850	22,480	21,160	22,940	23,800
Condensed, Concentrated, and Powdered Milk	66,425	46,940	260,324	362,480	396,436
Horses ...	261,268	388,556	520,580	328,020	454,820
Cattle ...	1,602,858	1,860,888	2,344,680	1,165,430	2,277,170
Pigs ...	470,081	541,785	454,815	389,350	678,355
Sheep (without wool)	1,317,320	1,298,740	1,558,170	709,660	1,572,420
Wool ...	4,044,755	4,318,100	4,142,747	3,751,083	4,032,954
Total ...	11,212,697	12,643,279	14,304,736	11,752,983	14,179,135
<i>Mining.</i>					
Gold ...	2,778,956	2,422,745	2,140,855	2,039,464	1,847,475
Coal ...	76,945	189,254	301,142	259,321	274,940
Stone from Quarries (including lime-stone)	88,610	114,955	151,426	161,843	167,567
Other Metals and Minerals	26,257	24,202	24,368	39,067	54,762
Total ...	2,970,768	2,751,156	2,617,791	2,499,695	2,344,744
<i>Forest Produce.</i>					
Timber (Forest Saw-mills only)	189,130	248,315	265,990	265,980	290,280
Firewood (estimated)	402,600	428,670	446,700	457,890	494,580
Bark for Tanning ..	66,520	70,570	77,350	82,380	78,950
Total ...	658,250	747,555	790,040	806,250	863,810
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>					
Honey and Beeswax	19,768	25,926	21,861	39,425	26,077
Poultry production (estimated)	1,570,000	1,592,000	1,618,500	1,659,100	1,706,700
Rabbits and Hares	219,890	247,152	195,987	261,534	349,671
Fish ...	75,101	72,187	69,675	89,648	100,489
Total ...	1,884,759	1,937,265	1,906,023	2,049,707	2,182,937
Total Value of Primary Products	27,823,807	29,491,841	29,912,281	29,538,292	31,272,363
Manufacturing — Added Value*	12,748,654	14,189,438	15,958,576	17,752,167	18,714,999
Grand Total ..	40,572,461	43,681,279	45,870,857	47,290,459	49,987,362

* Exclusive of value of output of butter and cheese factories, and forest saw-mills (as regards Victorian timber) included above.

Dairying and pastoral production showed a considerable advance in 1913, as compared with 1912. The season was also favorable to agriculture although there was a decrease in the total value of agricultural production. The cause of this decrease was a big fall in the price of hay. An illustration of the progress made in the manufacturing industries is contained in the figures relating to the amount added in the process of manufacture to the value of the raw materials used.

The value of production per head of the total population in each of the last five years was as follows:—

VALUE OF PRODUCTION PER HEAD OF POPULATION:
1909 to 1913.

Produce.	Value of Produce per head in—				
	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cultivation ...	8 13 3	8 15 8	7 15 10	9 3 7	8 8 0
Dairying and Pastoral	8 15 1	9 14 7	10 16 6	8 13 7	10 3 7
Mining ...	2 6 5	2 2 4	1 19 8	1 16 11	1 13 8
Forest ...	0 10 3	0 11 6	0 12 0	0 11 11	0 12 5
Miscellaneous ...	1 9 5	1 9 9	1 8 10	1 10 3	1 11 4
Total Primary Produce	21 14 5	22 13 10	22 12 10	21 16 3	22 9 0
Manufactures ...	9 19 0	10 18 4	12 1 7	13 2 1	13 8 8
Grand Total ...	31 13 5	33 12 2	34 14 5	34 18 4	35 17 8

The greatest increase in the value of production per capita during the five years under review is shown to have taken place in the manufacturing industries, the output of which per head in 1913 represents an advance of 35 per cent. on that for 1909.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR VICTORIA, 1836 TO 1913.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

Year.	Population on 31st December.			Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Immi- grants (by Sea).	Emi- grants (by Sea).
	Persons.	Males.	Females.					
1836	224	186	38	1	3	—	..	..
1837	1,264	984	280	7	1	1	740	..
1838	3,511	3,080	431	28	20	15	1,260	..
1839	5,822	4,104	1,718	142	67	57	3,221	..
1840	10,291	7,254	3,037	358	198	177	4,080	..
1841	20,416	14,391	6,025	618	319	406	6,908	939
1842	23,799	15,691	8,108	1,025	413	514	4,136	1,964
1843	24,103	15,892	8,211	1,317	313	364	1,264	2,000
1844	26,734	17,626	9,108	1,336	240	328	2,648	1,423
1845	31,280	20,624	10,656	1,521	327	316	4,335	1,519
1846	38,334	23,531	14,803	1,596	328	301	3,676	1,775
1847	42,936	26,004	16,932	1,661	361	337	4,568	1,540
1848	51,390	30,697	20,693	1,789	405	351	8,235	1,669
1849	66,220	39,556	26,664	1,913	593	593	14,618	1,992
1850	76,162	45,495	30,667	2,673	780	969	10,760	3,304
1851	97,489	58,235	39,254	3,049	1,165	1,023	15,433	3,706
1852	168,321	110,825	57,496	3,756	2,105	1,958	94,664	31,038
1853	222,436	146,456	75,980	3,025*	3,213*	2,703	92,312	42,443
1854	312,307	205,629	106,678	7,542	6,261	3,765	83,410	34,975
1855	364,324	234,450	129,874	11,941	6,603	3,847	66,571	26,395
1856	397,560	255,827	141,733	14,420	5,728	4,116	41,594	21,187
1857	463,135	297,547	165,588	17,384	7,449	4,524	74,255	20,471
1858	504,619	323,576	180,943	19,929	9,015	4,552	56,168	25,882
1859	530,262	335,708	194,554	22,092	9,469	4,769	32,735	19,615
1860	537,847	328,251	209,596	22,863	12,061	4,351	29,037	21,689
1861	541,800	321,724	220,076	23,461	10,522	4,434	26,912	35,898
1862	554,358	324,107	230,251	24,391	10,080	4,525	37,836	38,203
1863	571,559	327,249	244,310	23,906	9,502	4,227	38,983	34,800
1864	601,343	343,296	258,047	25,680	8,887	4,554	36,156	21,779
1865	621,095	350,871	270,224	25,915	10,461	4,497	30,976	25,292
1866	636,982	357,012	279,970	25,010	12,286	4,253	32,178	27,629
1867	651,571	362,273	289,298	25,608	11,733	4,490	27,242	25,142
1868	674,614	373,232	301,382	27,243	10,067	4,692	32,805	25,552
1869	699,790	385,561	314,229	26,040	10,630	4,735	33,570	22,418
1870	726,599	398,755	327,844	27,151	10,420	4,732	32,554	21,087

* The births and deaths given for 1853 are all of which there is any record; but it is known that the figures are considerably short of the truth, and it is supposed that in each case the real number was not less than 5,000. The deficiency has arisen chiefly from the fact that the system of registering births and deaths was entirely changed during the year 1853, and the new system was not at first properly understood. In consequence of this, and also owing to the unsettled state of the gold-field population, it is known that many children born were neither baptized nor registered, and many persons who died were buried without registration or funeral service.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS—continued.

Year.	Population on 31st December.			Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Immigrants (by Sea).	Emigrants (by Sea).
	Persons.	Males.	Females.					
1871	747,412	407,884	339,528	27,382	9,918	4,693	28,333	19,951
1872	758,984	410,278	348,706	27,361	10,831	4,791	27,047	25,295
1873	772,939	414,917	357,122	28,100	11,501	4,974	29,460	26,294
1874	783,274	418,534	364,740	26,800	12,222	4,925	30,732	27,365
1875	791,399	421,023	370,376	26,720	15,287	4,985	32,744	29,342
1876	801,717	424,838	376,879	26,769	13,561	4,949	35,797	31,977
1877	815,494	430,616	384,878	26,010	12,776	5,103	41,196	33,943
1878	827,439	435,691	391,748	26,581	12,702	5,092	42,268	37,492
1879	840,620	441,434	399,186	26,839	12,120	4,986	44,384	39,212
1880	860,067	451,456	408,611	26,148	11,652	5,286	56,955	45,294
1881	879,886	462,159	417,727	27,145	12,302	5,896	59,066	51,744
1882	899,562	472,110	427,452	26,747	13,634	6,309	59,404	48,524
1883	920,694	483,912	436,782	27,541	13,006	6,771	66,592	55,562
1884	944,564	496,998	447,566	28,850	13,505	7,218	72,202	58,061
1885	969,202	511,010	458,192	29,975	14,364	7,395	76,976	61,994
1886	1,000,510	538,919	471,591	30,824	14,952	7,737	93,404	68,102
1887	1,032,993	546,918	486,075	33,043	16,006	7,768	90,147	68,121
1888	1,076,966	579,480	506,486	34,503	16,287	8,946	102,032	60,229
1889	1,103,727	582,547	521,180	36,359	19,392	9,194	84,682	68,418
1890	1,133,266	596,064	537,202	37,578	18,012	9,187	79,777	63,820
1891	1,157,678	606,035	551,643	38,505	18,631	8,780	62,448	53,172
1892	1,168,600	608,700	559,900	37,831	15,851	7,723	62,951	69,214
1893	1,176,160	609,620	566,540	36,552	16,508	7,004	74,047	80,460
1894	1,182,290	609,595	572,695	34,258	15,430	7,029	84,261	90,110
1895	1,185,950	608,240	577,710	33,706	15,636	7,181	81,199	88,886
1896	1,180,280	599,890	580,390	32,178	15,714	7,625	84,872	99,419
1897	1,182,710	600,120	582,590	31,310	15,126	7,868	90,847	97,301
1898	1,183,060	598,950	584,110	30,172	18,695	7,620	94,436	98,225
1899	1,189,470	600,480	588,990	31,008	16,578	8,140	85,384	86,947
1900	1,197,206	602,487	594,719	30,779	15,215	8,323	82,157	83,684
1901	1,212,613	610,005	602,608	31,008	15,904	8,496	93,107	90,126
1902	1,215,840	609,246	606,594	30,461	16,177	8,477	87,557	97,933
1903	1,215,202	607,092	608,110	29,569	15,595	7,605	52,756	66,159
1904	1,218,808	607,285	611,323	29,763	14,393	8,210	55,049	65,831
1905	1,228,985	612,488	616,497	30,107	14,676	8,774	62,798	65,404
1906	1,244,474	620,125	624,349	30,844	15,237	8,530	69,282	67,348
1907	1,260,468	627,631	632,837	31,360	14,542	9,575	75,784	73,045
1908	1,271,097	633,104	637,993	31,101	15,767	9,364	76,863	78,614
1909	1,291,019	643,642	647,377	31,549	14,436	9,431	78,744	73,768
1910	1,308,111	652,285	655,826	31,437	14,736	10,240	82,594	77,961
1911	1,339,102	668,759	670,343	33,044	15,217	11,088	106,349	93,246
1912	1,380,561	689,825	690,736	35,817	16,595	11,738	124,527	99,933
1913	1,412,119	706,948	705,171	35,970	15,474	11,324	114,586	101,718

STATE FINANCE.

Year.	General Revenue.	General Expenditure.	Loan Expenditure by Government.	Government Expenditure on—			
				Railways.	Roads and Bridges.	Country Water Works.	Other Public Works.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1836	..	2,165	..	..	..	..	..
1837	6,071	5,872	..	..	..	..	..
1838	40,020	16,874	..	..	..	..	..
1839	74,698	35,849	..	..	..	..	..
1840	255,984	70,129	..	..	..	..	..
1841	152,826	201,363	..	..	..	..	..
1842	87,296	124,631	..	..	..	..	..
1843	73,565	57,165	..	..	..	..	..
1844	69,913	63,048	..	..	..	..	..
1845	98,539	43,241	..	..	..	..	..
1846	96,347	51,095	..	..	..	..	..
1847	138,293	73,460	..	..	..	..	..
1848	144,761	140,260	..	..	..	..	..
1849	229,388	140,259	..	..	..	..	..
1850	259,433	196,440	..	..	..	..	..
1851	392,455	410,864	..	..	11,113	..	17,462
1852	1,634,448	978,922	..	..	35,249	..	122,099
1853	3,235,546	3,216,609	..	..	522,693	..	356,268
1854	3,087,986	4,185,708	403,900	..	517,082	..	482,401
1855	2,728,656	2,612,807	117,500	..	576,588	..	210,062
1856	2,972,496	2,668,834	339,485	..	506,679	..	368,511
1857	3,328,303	2,968,658	507,201	..	736,050	..	476,136
1858	2,973,383	3,092,720	561,545	4,832,369	645,239	..	466,047
1859	3,261,104	3,393,946	1,479,618		601,187	..	537,252
1860	3,082,461	3,315,307	2,207,976		621,554	..	419,905
1861	2,952,101	3,092,021	942,171	2,798,692	518,329	..	283,341
1862	3,269,079	3,039,497	1,246,764		407,758	..	284,906
1863	2,774,686	2,882,937	857,381		762,303	..	257,388
1864	2,955,338	2,928,903	530,416	415,484	89,376	..	281,377
1865	3,076,885	2,983,777	190,043	184,262	113,244	1,103	231,919
1866	3,079,160	3,222,025	162,740	135,712	96,898	72,156	277,062
1867	3,216,317	3,241,818	391,166	247,970	47,374	313,103	241,449
1868	3,230,754	3,189,321	487,962	103,076	110,548	144,216	182,476
1869	3,383,984	3,226,165	215,023	104,612	90,735	152,775	267,603
1870	3,261,883	3,428,382	236,643	192,420	36,832	93,553	191,573
1871	1,691,266	1,754,251	263,371	242,508*	35,328*	97,176*	97,088*
1872	3,734,422	3,659,534	655,641	566,831	42,192	17,945	264,761
1873	3,644,135	3,504,953	885,388	853,179	38,126	227,427	186,464
1874	4,106,790	4,177,338	723,974	816,616	102,922	212,378	390,955
1875	4,236,423	4,318,121	897,123	984,624	99,451	95,672	350,159

NOTE.—In addition to the amounts included under the heading "Loan Expenditure by Government," a sum of £16,775 was expended from 1859 to 1865 on Melbourne Water Supply, which cannot be allocated to the separate years.

* Prior to 1871 the expenditure was for the year ended 31st December. The figures for 1871 relate to the first six months only. Since that date they have been for the year ended 30th June—except as regards the Railway expenditure for 1876, which is for the eighteen months ended 31st December, and that for the years 1877 to 1884, which are for the twelve months ended 31st December; also as regards Country Waterworks expenditure, which for all the years prior to 1885 is for the years ended 31st December. The figures do not in any case include amounts expended by municipal governments.

STATE FINANCE—continued.

Year.	General Revenue.	General Expenditure.	Loan Expenditure by Government.	Government Expenditure on—			
				Railways.	Roads and Bridges.	Country Water Works.	Other Public Works.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1876	4,325,156	4,572,844	1,093,959	1,481,800*	66,630	142,483	348,596
1877	4,723,877	4,358,096	576,166	1,019,201	16,759	171,551	258,638
1878	4,504,413	4,634,349	801,731	935,666	11,888	37,947	313,039
1879	4,621,520	4,833,379	1,337,052	1,061,694	36,884	12,327	356,547
1880	4,621,282	4,875,029	1,477,002	1,988,916†	24,945	84,413	383,751
1881	5,186,011	5,108,642	819,575	782,134	31,631	40,267	317,352
1882	5,592,362	5,145,764	1,064,516	1,387,711	53,017	120,244	265,836
1883	5,611,253	5,651,885	2,656,810	2,117,336	62,376	204,325	422,754
1884	5,934,687	5,715,293	1,600,233	1,399,148	55,879	192,059	454,121
1885	6,290,361	6,140,356	1,134,574	1,302,538	40,878	139,982	400,579
1886	6,481,021	6,513,540	1,730,980	1,719,063	41,061	144,875	505,445
1887	6,733,826	6,561,251	2,068,282	2,117,945	40,430	225,638	565,086
1888	7,607,598	7,287,151	2,328,400	2,389,797	53,214	220,140	430,072
1889	8,675,990	7,919,902	3,675,955	3,384,977	80,292	289,226	356,571
1890	8,519,159	9,645,737	4,134,106	3,613,782	99,372	420,457	564,418
1891	8,343,588	9,128,699	2,341,651	2,399,921	26,934	525,799	644,280
1892	7,729,572	8,482,917	1,324,553	1,156,020	38,576	365,463	382,279
1893	6,959,229	7,989,757	812,057	705,022	28,498	271,427	212,601
1894	6,716,814	7,310,246	405,528	607,172	22,204	126,190	172,795
1895	6,712,152	6,760,439	223,974	504,842	11,578	51,651	101,956
1896	6,458,682	6,540,182	219,106	551,793	12,965	54,754	104,950
1897	6,630,217	6,568,932	182,850	602,543	21,538	28,311	111,760
1898	6,898,240	6,692,444	334,011	681,740	20,266	40,702	120,679
1899	7,389,444	7,107,206	712,093	934,939	32,691	102,566	172,936
1900	7,453,355	7,285,636	1,005,889	1,101,098	52,051	151,035	226,744
1901	7,712,099	7,672,780	932,265	1,005,073	72,890	134,064	286,228
1902	6,997,792	7,398,832	910,833	970,318	75,855	93,471	307,260
1903	6,954,619	6,759,960	756,404	888,962	69,200	111,643	182,612
1904	7,319,949	7,339,608	447,244	787,223	42,114	151,126	111,418
1905	7,515,742	7,343,742	373,191	633,490	30,393	176,790	171,084
1906	7,811,475	7,261,475	932,966	735,518	56,145	125,426	206,315
1907	8,345,534	7,679,143	595,658	758,880	43,119	232,124	305,483
1908	8,314,480	7,862,246	783,538	1,057,577	72,246	349,402	338,901
1909	8,247,684	8,240,177	1,098,360	1,183,888	99,572	394,262	419,816
1910	8,597,992	8,579,980	1,209,505	1,300,477	102,309	369,368	338,121
1911	9,204,503	9,194,157	2,657,271	1,783,491	67,001	399,510	387,224
1912	10,009,796	9,999,342	2,974,149	2,609,739	58,917	365,186	460,750
1913	10,287,285	10,258,081	2,202,697	2,689,672	73,374	374,356	431,949

* See note (*) on preceding page.

† Including purchase money of the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company's lines.

NOTE.—The figures of Revenue and Expenditure are for the twelve months ended 31st December of each year until 1871, when the financial year was changed so as to terminate on the 30th June. The figures for 1871 are, therefore, for the six months ended 30th June, and the figures for subsequent years are for the twelve months ended 30th June.

STATE AND MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

Year.	Public Debt at end of Financial Year.	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.			Shires and Road Districts.		
		No.	Total Value of Rateable Property.	Revenue.	No.	Total Value of Rateable Property.	Revenue.
	£		£	£		£	£
1851	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1852	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1853	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1854	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1855	480,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
1856	648,100	..	..	..	..	..	..
1857	828,700	19	16,520,160	219,960	16	2,890,550	58,113
1858	808,100	29	17,460,927	314,316	24	4,971,742	98,780
1859	2,089,500	37	17,741,024	318,624	30	6,336,075	118,620
1860	5,118,100	41	19,512,925	324,728	42	8,242,199	122,470
1861	6,345,060	48	19,721,780	284,178	60	9,916,311	146,129
1862	7,992,740	53	20,013,801	262,179	84	10,045,091	226,833
1863	8,237,520	58	20,075,272	257,642	98	12,487,403	200,522
1864	8,443,979	61	20,234,734	336,666	99	13,500,916	349,340
1865	8,622,245	62	20,476,266	308,620	98	16,364,788	370,811
1866	8,844,855	62	20,241,073	341,429	98	19,079,270	403,024
1867	9,480,800	62	20,394,918	335,606	99	21,535,297	389,621
1868	9,417,800	62	21,503,942	500,324	101	22,628,604	371,368
1869	10,385,900	63	21,630,909	423,984	108	24,429,873	534,123
1870	11,924,800	65	22,607,630	386,676	108	25,322,054	528,881
1871	11,994,800	63	23,268,410	406,101	108	26,897,668	522,033
1872	11,984,800	60	23,929,035	391,936	110	29,105,169	541,817
1873	12,445,722	60	25,391,990	410,508	110	31,415,663	529,426
1874	13,990,553	60	27,324,605	449,574	110	34,897,034	535,440
1875	13,995,093	59	28,123,803	462,323	108	39,803,055	638,962
1876	17,011,382	59	29,638,515	446,256	110	46,143,622	595,146
1877	17,018,913	59	29,332,030	459,108	111	48,282,719	535,496
1878	17,022,065	59	31,887,816	453,665	114	52,545,666	455,593
1879	20,050,753	57	31,352,880	447,712	115	51,891,236	605,776
1880	22,060,749	57	31,199,483	416,765	117	52,647,936	405,187
1881	22,426,502	57	32,308,794	457,462	117	55,333,665	557,498
1882	22,103,202	58	34,559,353	458,781	119	57,233,194	652,469
1883	24,308,175	60	37,355,371	486,329	119	58,255,588	600,173
1884	27,526,667	60	41,261,664	535,919	120	62,534,168	593,249
1885	28,628,588	60	47,344,600	557,184	123	66,938,970	595,745
1886	30,114,203	59	53,905,592	615,612	125	71,973,156	615,125
1887	33,127,382	59	60,947,527	662,890	126	76,938,174	628,368
1888	34,627,382	59	76,951,240	782,906	128	90,433,970	674,040
1889	37,367,027	59	85,211,558	861,420	130	102,346,953	754,069
1890	41,443,216	59	86,226,966	925,638	133	108,086,680	925,673

STATE AND MUNICIPAL FINANCE—continued.

Year.	Public Debt at end of Financial Year.	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.			Shires and Road Districts.		
		No.	Total Value of Rateable Property.	Revenue.	No.	Total Value of Rateable Property.	Revenue.
	£		£	£		£	£
1891	43,638,897	60	91,276,090	963,257	137	112,075,270	916,604
1892	46,774,125	59	88,138,720	882,795	139	109,228,220	884,157
1893	46,064,004*	59	79,606,270	797,302	142	109,855,080	643,932
1894	46,804,382	58	70,423,015	743,745	145	104,561,836	692,783
1895	46,828,517	58	65,700,580	676,026	149	101,497,200	516,697
1896	46,854,311	58	65,626,300	674,110	150	102,801,400	481,938
1897	46,929,321	58	68,255,714	658,374	150	102,998,270	472,127
1898	47,058,088	58	66,983,137	637,155	150	101,473,386	464,410
1899	48,354,277	58	67,113,600	654,858	150	102,798,300	538,905
1900	48,774,885	58	67,302,423	657,775	150	106,839,331	531,102
1901	49,546,275	60	77,289,493	736,240	148	107,812,500	544,994
1902	50,408,957	60	92,099,451	809,325	148	111,803,468	491,209
1903	51,097,900	60	93,376,880	779,850	148	115,766,850	499,112
1904	51,519,962	60	94,583,732	789,596	148	116,336,442	520,794
1905	51,513,767	60	99,354,665	824,392	146	117,260,959	520,829
1906	52,904,800	60	100,801,295	847,104	146	121,797,646	541,188
1907	52,954,989	60	103,666,178	903,120	146	129,059,488	601,311
1908	53,180,487	60	106,149,960	961,530	146	136,538,811	663,739
1909	54,567,197	60	108,863,963	973,191	146	143,142,655	698,625
1910	55,501,725	60	114,113,507	1,015,028	146	150,970,220	754,586
1911	57,933,764	61	119,400,893	1,056,575	146	155,677,624	761,853
1912	60,712,216	61	127,743,501	1,149,044	147	160,128,933	796,472
1913	62,776,724	61	137,649,219	1,259,569	147	164,268,467	840,080

* Exclusive of Treasury Bonds in aid of Revenue, and of £2,389,123 available in 1893 for the redemption of loans about to fall due.

BANKING.

Year.	Ordinary Banks.					Savings Banks.*		
	No. of Banks.	Paid-up Capital.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Deposits.	No. of Savings Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Amount of Balances.
		£	£	£	£			£
1851	..	..	..	..	..	4	1,426	52,697
1852	..	..	..	..	..	4	2,576	150,161
1853	..	..	..	..	..	4	2,549	142,655
1854	6	3,367,560	10,536,528	7,494,090	5,068,792	4	2,761	180,020
1855	7	4,739,765	9,653,825	7,435,094	4,869,245	4	2,602	173,090
1856	8	5,068,373	11,944,545	9,435,986	5,967,330	6	3,620	245,923
1857	8	5,421,243	11,862,412	8,729,935	6,103,249	7	5,682	374,868
1858	9	5,692,594	11,851,358	8,211,651	5,908,116	7	7,232	432,250
1859	9	6,074,539	12,746,286	8,867,298	6,611,122	7	8,854	468,779
1860	9	6,134,657	12,693,727	9,238,731	7,225,728	9	10,135	484,501
1861	9	6,429,025	12,857,879	8,859,374	6,992,610	10	12,001	582,796
1862	9	6,623,460	13,369,102	9,927,079	8,119,594	10	13,309	634,884
1863	9	6,827,085	13,202,317	8,887,093	7,346,767	11	14,920	701,425
1864	9	7,618,960	13,433,410	9,485,163	8,018,452	11	17,201	769,681
1865	9	8,007,500	14,755,518	9,948,064	8,415,395	42	20,074	734,568
1866	10	8,092,555	14,885,355	9,746,575	8,288,771	61	23,759	700,720
1867	10	8,136,325	15,777,891	10,890,291	9,459,964	77	28,376	709,514
1868	10	8,320,624	16,252,007	11,679,164	10,216,240	84	32,506	805,830
1869	10	8,347,500	17,665,861	11,956,575	10,350,335	110	37,494	978,619
1870	10	8,305,224	16,866,405	12,357,571	10,899,026	123	41,738	1,047,147
1871	10	8,276,250	17,222,093	12,862,650	11,358,916	134	45,819	1,117,761
1872	10	8,276,250	18,125,902	13,935,047	12,297,927	141	52,749	1,405,738
1873	10	8,366,250	19,943,959	14,092,995	12,280,551	151	58,547	1,498,618
1874	11	8,503,033	20,456,862	14,105,460	12,438,586	157	64,014	1,617,301
1875	12	8,572,120	22,279,482	15,483,172	13,734,968	162	65,837	1,469,849
1876	12	8,630,745	23,918,123	16,527,277	14,850,148	170	69,027	1,507,235
1877	13	8,756,894	26,258,439	18,183,119	16,503,528	177	73,245	1,575,305
1878	13	9,188,653	26,096,185	17,715,867	16,106,581	184	76,697	1,510,273
1879	11	9,026,250	25,339,843	17,818,225	16,426,165	196	82,941	1,520,296
1880	11	9,126,250	23,284,822	19,488,512	17,972,703	202	92,114	1,661,409
1881	11	9,143,122	27,173,809	22,902,017	21,151,910	212	107,282	2,569,438
1882	12	9,432,250	31,248,586	25,496,305	23,625,093	222	122,584	3,121,246
1883	12	9,597,750	31,742,507	25,856,709	24,059,169	230	136,089	3,818,122
1884	11	8,663,184	36,018,866	30,186,336	28,417,044	243	152,344	2,981,083
1885	11	8,901,250	39,174,126	32,517,645	30,593,564	269	170,016	3,337,018
1886	11	9,568,418	41,170,989	33,085,989	31,239,472	279	189,359	3,589,916
1887	12	10,109,742	46,733,325	37,192,949	35,215,547	296	206,596	3,696,699
1888	13	10,461,850	53,111,387	39,749,590	37,570,838	316	237,433	4,669,541
1889	16	13,389,662	57,625,653	40,810,770	38,768,936	330	261,067	5,021,622
1890	16	13,281,790	60,937,955	42,224,084	40,292,065	360	281,509	5,262,105

* Post Office Savings Banks were first opened in 1865; hence the increase in the number of banks from that year. The returns for the Post Office Savings Banks are for the years ended 31st December; those for the Trustee Savings Banks are for the years ended 30th June. They were merged into one institution on 1st October, 1897.

BANKING—continued.

Year.	Ordinary Banks.					Savings Banks.*		
	No. of Banks.	Paid up Capital.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Deposits.	No. of Savings Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Amount of Balances.
		£	£	£	£			£
1891	17	13,563,255	63,720,546	42,244,217	40,416,067	388	300,781	5,715,687
1892	13	11,556,250	63,169,942	41,541,161	40,028,170	388	313,493	5,983,648
1893	12	14,979,558	56,644,511	33,639,619	32,027,354	399	323,274	6,707,891
1894	12	16,440,266	55,277,834	34,727,373	33,284,271	402	329,965	6,977,878
1895	11	16,719,078	49,518,627	33,127,299	31,785,925	396	336,531	7,265,487
1896	11	17,119,625	49,130,925	32,681,831	31,217,091	396	345,474	7,519,324
1897	11	15,238,763	45,560,432	31,650,631	30,209,638	398	353,963	7,781,048
1898	11	15,396,755	42,032,701	29,412,293	28,027,140	379	338,149	8,096,874
1899	11	14,589,656	40,522,115	31,274,374	30,050,429	374	356,074	8,517,006
1900	11	13,746,458	41,755,928	31,895,571	30,638,285	371	375,070	9,110,793
1901	11	13,827,886	41,460,634	31,856,497	30,618,062	374	393,026	9,662,006
1902	11	12,760,316	39,795,793	32,225,630	30,960,224	375	410,126	10,131,604
1903	11	12,392,320	39,291,125	31,553,334	30,429,303	378	418,511	10,341,857
1904	11	12,412,175	38,127,592	32,753,343	31,674,797	381	432,867	10,582,808
1905	11	12,961,695	40,511,335	36,422,844	35,123,896	382	447,382	10,896,741
1906	11	12,965,593	40,949,484	38,877,692	37,623,820	382	466,752	11,764,179
1907	11	13,441,231	43,732,080	39,616,692	38,247,289	385	491,318	12,792,590
1908	11	13,610,852	43,412,999	37,809,064	36,634,993	389	511,581	13,428,676
1909	11	13,615,937	43,950,648	40,899,719	39,660,726	401	532,425	14,101,710
1910	11	13,933,729	47,341,431	44,746,441	43,188,975	416	560,515	15,417,887
1911	12	14,529,658	49,343,205	48,158,503	47,485,600	423	595,424	17,274,423
1912	12	14,529,735	49,543,884	47,836,052	47,258,048	422	641,736	19,662,465
1913	16	23,677,252	50,335,420	49,255,216	48,686,121	433	674,542	21,508,125

* Post Office Savings Banks were first opened in 1865; hence the increase in the number of banks from that year. The returns for the Post Office Savings Banks are for the years ended 31st December; those for the Trustee Savings Banks are for the years ended 30th June. They were merged into one institution on 1st October, 1897.

CROWN LANDS AND COMMERCE.

Year.	Crown Land Sales.		Imports.	Imports of—		Exports.	Total Exports of Victorian Produce.
	Area Sold.	Amount Realized.		Total Value.	Breadstuffs (Wheat, Flour, Bread, and Biscuit).		
			Quantity.*		Value.	Total Value.	
	acres.	£	£	bushels	£	£	£
1836	..	..	..	..	..	..	†
1837	88	7,116	115,379	9,738	3,619	12,178	†
1838	38,694	33,977	73,230	35,781	9,624	27,998	†
1839	38,280	70,236	204,722	39,814	28,090	77,684	†
1840	83,561	219,300	435,367	61,189	35,548	128,860	†
1841	49,311	49,311	364,399	117,045	50,291	200,305	†
1842	16,698	21,085	277,427	119,607	43,134	108,783	†
1843	7,338	8,296	188,036	58,969	16,522	264,482	†
1844	181	985	151,062	101,613	21,260	256,847	†
1845	3,685	8,718	248,203	80,247	13,328	463,597	†
1846	4,601	19,194	315,561	51,454	7,491	425,201	†
1847	27,337	69,122	437,696	52,983	8,676	668,511	†
1848	17,345	81,716	373,676	68,616	11,624	675,350	†
1849	27,610	70,146	479,831	79,168	10,303	755,326	†
1850	40,042	97,970	744,925	66,232	9,029	1,041,796	†
1851	93,707	201,840	1,056,437	227,909	60,662	1,422,909	†
1852	231,297	671,033	4,069,742	1,237,486	441,785	7,451,549	†
1853	283,928	1,548,441	15,842,637	1,909,659	880,769	11,061,544	†
1854	405,679	1,357,965	17,659,051	1,679,440	976,349	11,775,204	†
1855	438,972	763,554	12,007,939	2,039,211	1,661,545	13,493,338	†
1856	437,562	749,318	14,962,269	2,325,691	1,201,931	16,489,760	†
1857	500,383	1,067,450	17,256,209	2,184,876	930,250	15,079,512	†
1858	255,724	638,650	15,108,249	1,601,618	640,770	13,989,209	12,237,086
1859	469,082	814,164	15,622,891	1,998,498	939,217	13,867,859	11,282,319
1860	492,248	663,238	15,093,730	1,708,534	700,276	12,062,704	11,061,076
1861	514,745	623,588	13,532,452	1,867,024	620,129	13,828,606	10,596,368
1862	844,969	910,862	13,487,787	804,686	227,915	13,039,422	9,800,655
1863	295,180	450,646	14,118,727	745,178	215,006	13,566,296	9,597,400
1864	260,169	522,602	14,974,815	2,140,138	984,687	13,898,384	10,211,564
1865	139,776	295,456	13,257,537	1,976,075	919,949	13,150,748	10,048,236
1866	221,582	380,240	14,771,711	1,997,518	692,585	12,889,546	9,433,473
1867	129,333	214,077	11,674,080	439,855	109,358	12,724,427	9,972,333
1868	275,649	359,703	13,320,662	416,017	147,282	15,593,990	11,697,893
1869	725,110	794,543	13,908,990	810,987	233,887	13,464,354	9,539,816
1870	337,507	463,821	12,455,758	104,224	25,249	12,470,014	9,103,323
1871	378,516	528,119	12,341,995	1,295,015	385,325	14,557,820	11,151,622
1872	752,161	859,142	13,691,322	585,688	179,352	13,871,195	10,758,658
1873	529,309	621,472	16,533,856	65,167	16,204	15,302,454	11,876,797
1874	531,538	579,051	16,953,985	136,004	37,078	15,441,109	11,352,515
1875	418,561	630,054	16,685,874	284,605	71,137	14,766,974	10,571,806

* The quantities of flour, bread, and biscuit imported are reduced to their equivalent in bushels of wheat.

† Particulars not tabulated.

CROWN LANDS AND COMMERCE—continued.

Year.	Crown Land Sales.		Imports.	Imports of—		Exports.	Total Exports of Victorian Produce.
	Area Sold.	Amount Realized.	Total Value.	Breadstuffs (Wheat, Flour, Bread, and Biscuit).		Total Value.	
				Quantity*.	Value.		
	acres.	£	£	bushels.	£	£	£
1876	476,038	584,913	15,705,354	355,704	96,007	14,196,487	10,155,916
1877	323,082	375,494	16,362,304	80,166	24,370	15,157,687	11,269,086
1878	307,457	375,535	16,161,880	59,420	14,699	14,925,707	10,676,499
1879	283,191	384,432	15,035,538	83,837	20,763	12,454,170	8,069,857
1880	499,738	471,824	14,556,894	155,345	33,061	15,954,559	11,220,467
1881	458,636	574,382	10,718,521	187,334	26,404	16,252,103	12,480,567
1882	441,433	598,079	18,748,081	135,858	34,981	16,193,579	12,570,788
1883	472,378	564,504	17,743,846	91,455	21,264	16,398,863	13,292,294
1884	468,408	585,009	19,201,633	132,365	27,968	16,050,465	13,155,484
1885	423,994	519,422	18,044,604	79,080	14,892	15,551,758	12,452,245
1886	353,467	445,441	18,530,575	225,489	42,666	11,795,321	9,054,687
1887	363,905	442,095	19,022,151	162,895	31,354	11,351,145	8,502,979
1888	438,968	644,112	23,972,134	180,528	31,232	13,853,763	10,356,633
1889	257,792	330,054	24,402,760	249,013	56,369	12,734,734	9,776,670
1890	249,373	322,946	22,954,015	196,317	35,345	13,266,222	10,291,821
1891	284,264	316,593	21,711,608	384,656	72,153	16,006,743	13,026,426
1892	245,191	303,977	17,174,545	271,542	65,437	14,214,546	11,410,808
1893	321,061	354,840	13,283,814	298,392	44,918	13,308,551	10,293,926
1894	334,397	360,027	12,470,599	466,152	57,075	14,026,546	11,553,617
1895	340,628	356,393	12,472,344	505,574	62,310	14,547,732	11,615,499
1896	274,482	287,406	14,554,837	524,441	98,927	14,198,518	11,054,824
1897	289,480	304,350	15,454,482	1,034,541	225,662	16,739,670	12,829,394
1898	305,543	318,474	16,768,904	748,858	140,618	15,872,246	11,778,883
1899	694,391	727,493	17,952,894	242,053	29,431	18,567,780	14,038,000
1900	494,694	526,650	18,301,811	1,044,923	124,784	17,422,552	13,918,556
1901	406,138	438,363	18,927,340	2,088,995	248,774	18,646,097	14,134,028
1902	523,477	555,538	18,270,245	1,183,422	204,529	18,210,523	13,823,939
1903	507,927	542,011	17,859,171	5,523,563	1,231,339	19,707,068	14,940,024
1904	584,010	613,511	20,996,442	1,443,890	205,704	24,404,917	17,369,609
1905	997,213	934,386	22,337,886	1,065,025	184,174	22,758,828	14,276,961
1906	339,897	375,296	25,234,402	1,245,571	208,490	28,917,992	19,881,233
1907	180,189	208,619	28,198,257	978,147	151,578	28,735,004	19,485,444
1908	136,854	176,335	27,197,696	487,592	96,475	27,196,201	19,703,845
1909	150,783	188,017	28,150,198	558,101	105,993	29,896,275	20,777,888
1910	127,890	171,904	†	†	†	†	†
1911	121,062	136,277	†	†	†	†	†
1912	128,069	165,854	†	†	†	†	†
1913	153,051	164,064	†	†	†	†	†

* The quantities of flour, bread, and biscuit imported are reduced to their equivalent in bushels of wheat.

† Information not available owing to the Federal Government having abandoned the collecting and recording of Inter-State imports and exports from 13th September, 1910.

NOTE.—In addition to the quantity of land sold and amount realized within the year, the figures under the head "Crown Land Sales" represent during each of the years after 1868 the total extent of, and the amount paid on, lands purchased under deferred payments of which the payments were completed within the year, although such payments had extended over a series of years. The extent selected, of which the purchase had not been completed, is not included in the area sold. This amounted, at the end of 1913, to 7,137,413 acres. The figures for 1894 include 12,221 acres disposed of to Messrs. Chaffey Bros. In previous years for £1 per acre, which area and amount were not previously taken into account. The figures for 1895 include 11,584 acres granted without purchase to Messrs. Chaffey Brothers; but except for this lands granted without purchase, which amounted, up to the end of 1913, to 126,405 acres (including 50,000 granted to Messrs. Chaffey Bros.), are excluded.

COMMERCE.

Year.	Value of Victorian Produce Exported Oversea.	Value of Oversea Imports.	Value of Oversea Exports.	Value of Total Oversea Trade.
	†	†	†	†
	£	£	£	£
1859 ..	*	12,873,360	12,558,129	25,431,489
1860 ..	*	12,736,535	11,390,445	24,126,980
1861 ..	*	10,991,377	12,209,794	23,201,171
1862 ..	*	11,045,405	11,478,450	22,523,855
1863 ..	*	12,397,570	11,982,625	24,380,195
1864 ..	*	11,691,012	11,061,413	22,752,425
1865 ..	*	10,094,666	11,195,283	21,289,949
1866 ..	*	11,411,529	10,921,617	22,333,146
1867 ..	*	9,091,771	11,109,266	20,201,037
1868 ..	*	10,905,514	13,826,687	24,732,201
1869 ..	*	11,661,895	12,337,044	23,999,839
1870 ..	*	10,608,267	11,230,300	21,844,567
1871 ..	*	9,201,942	12,843,451	22,045,393
1872 ..	*	10,375,896	12,137,798	22,513,694
1873 ..	*	12,717,414	13,688,241	26,405,655
1874 ..	*	12,445,203	13,481,047	25,926,250
1875 ..	*	11,858,513	12,192,652	24,051,165
1876 ..	*	10,924,055	11,223,653	22,147,708
1877 ..	*	11,747,201	11,812,808	23,560,009
1878 ..	8,918,756	11,365,537	11,114,578	22,480,115
1879 ..	6,628,028	10,006,199	9,184,147	19,190,346
1880 ..	9,221,013	9,034,538	12,151,798	21,186,336
1881 ..	10,324,485	11,481,567	12,318,128	23,799,695
1882 ..	9,982,574	13,574,227	11,715,800	25,290,027
1883 ..	10,043,035	12,756,520	11,391,537	24,148,057
1884 ..	9,863,925	13,534,467	10,915,810	24,450,277
1885 ..	9,315,067	12,844,267	10,289,923	23,134,190
1886 ..	6,954,550	13,021,310	7,967,873	20,989,183
1887 ..	6,260,207	12,401,189	7,147,370	19,548,559
1888 ..	8,171,884	16,198,318	9,861,965	26,060,283
1889 ..	8,013,270	16,745,606	9,068,892	25,814,398
1890 ..	8,430,059	15,161,356	9,553,031	24,714,387
1891 ..	10,501,562	13,802,598	11,403,922	25,206,520
1892 ..	9,325,696	10,653,329	10,562,341	21,215,670
1893 ..	8,285,045	7,909,006	10,022,076	17,931,082
1894 ..	9,811,300	7,090,712	10,974,063	18,064,775
1895 ..	8,883,838	7,009,822	10,423,576	17,433,398

* Information not available.

† Exclusive of Inter-State trade.

COMMERCE—continued.

Year.	Value of Victorian Produce Exported Oversea. †	Value of Oversea Imports. †	Value of Oversea Exports. †	Value of Total Oversea Trade. †
	£	£	£	£
1896 ...	7,756,712	8,739,060	9,120,854	17,859,914
1897 ...	9,942,973	9,033,693	11,997,540	21,031,233
1898 ...	7,071,094	9,509,952	9,502,146	19,012,098
1899 ...	10,941,164	9,902,375	13,729,595	23,631,970
1900 ...	10,485,209	11,937,644	12,165,364	24,103,008
1901 ..	10,484,890	12,686,880	13,075,259	25,762,139
1902 ..	7,703,089	12,857,725	10,369,335	23,227,060
1903 ...	8,846,091	12,339,615	11,185,012	23,524,627
1904 ...	11,890,614	12,743,375	16,172,694	28,916,069
1905 ...	8,375,614	12,957,855	14,028,641	26,986,496
1906 ..	12,312,791	14,855,163	18,110,020	32,965,183
1907 ..	11,686,261	17,101,022	17,112,298	34,213,320
1908 ..	11,499,876	16,433,382	15,165,031	31,598,413
1909 ...	12,616,884	16,531,981	17,842,876	34,374,857
1910 ...	12,811,196	20,002,606	18,188,236	38,190,842
1911 ..	*	21,850,963	18,915,716	40,766,679
1912 ..	*	25,081,074	19,113,121	44,194,195
1913 ...	*	24,387,073	17,835,395	42,222,468

* Information not available.

† Exclusive of Inter-State trade.

COMMERCE—continued.

Year.	Exports of—					
	Butter.		Wool.†		Tallow.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
1836	*	*	..	..	..	..
1837	*	*	175,061	11,639	2,240	28
1838	*	*	320,383	21,631	18,114	480
1839	*	*	615,603	45,226	18,552	396
1840	*	*	941,815	67,902	48,048	963
1841	*	*	1,714,711	85,735	44,900	786
1842	5,592	186	2,828,784	151,446	78,400	975
1843	20,186	1,032	3,826,602	201,383	117,258	1,700
1844	65,114	1,741	4,326,229	174,044	961,032	13,907
1845	71,064	2,045	6,841,813	396,537	846,155	12,267
1846	51,329	2,320	6,406,950	351,441	250,880	3,049
1847	121,496	3,174	10,210,038	565,805	1,255,744	15,902
1848	33,600	1,290	10,524,663	556,521	3,013,808	37,968
1849	59,248	1,506	14,567,005	574,594	7,800,716	100,261
1850	52,067	1,252	18,091,207	826,190	10,056,256	132,863
1851	27,488	636	16,345,468	734,618	9,459,520	123,203
1852	12,548	564	20,047,453	1,062,787	4,469,248	60,261
1853	80,338	3,611	20,842,591	1,651,871	982,833	13,251
1854	180,000	7,544	22,998,400	1,618,114	1,340,752	22,750
1855	34,608	2,004	22,584,234	1,405,659	1,376,816	29,117
1856	202,916	8,957	21,068,174	1,506,613	1,970,976	35,980
1857	1,027,348	27,661	17,176,920	1,335,642	4,843,216	62,363
1858	207,200	5,778	21,515,958	1,678,290	2,275,056	43,987
1859	13,216	833	21,660,295	1,756,950	548,352	10,354
1860	813,036	33,166	24,273,910	2,025,066	788,144	18,269
1861	642,096	19,895	23,923,195	2,095,264	4,208,960	75,784
1862	427,588	17,501	25,245,778	2,350,956	3,998,904	66,515
1863	1,010,416	46,202	25,579,886	2,049,491	1,938,708	33,871
1864	506,016	21,160	39,871,892	3,250,128	3,882,256	60,230
1865	140,925	9,286	44,270,666	3,315,109	1,396,640	15,566
1866	150,127	9,467	42,391,234	3,196,491	320,432	6,599
1867	180,257	7,234	51,314,116	3,824,956	2,103,360	34,968
1868	237,525	8,701	68,010,591	4,567,182	12,104,960	160,909
1869	50,115	2,079	54,431,367	3,363,075	14,259,616	237,084
1870	152,943	5,442	52,123,451	3,205,106	22,158,080	358,863
1871	665,160	18,640	76,334,480	4,702,164	30,422,672	469,069
1872	305,127	8,287	58,648,977	4,651,665	22,656,088	353,358
1873	167,872	6,032	74,893,882	5,738,638	15,373,120	233,091
1874	206,708	7,370	88,662,284	6,373,676	13,591,760	199,564
1875	312,859	12,670	85,064,952	6,096,958	13,910,736	203,243

* Information not available.

† Including in all years wool imported into Victoria across the Murray.

COMMERCE—continued.

Year.	Exports of—						
	Butter.		Frozen Meats.	Wool.		Tallow.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Quantity.*	Value.*	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
1876	753,680	38,165	..	106,265,877	6,413,754	11,424,000	174,507
1877	362,917	17,670	..	98,468,208	5,670,871	6,048,000	90,455
1878	818,115	31,838	..	101,809,809	5,810,148	7,387,520	103,879
1879	713,277	26,417	..	95,628,281	5,269,634	11,780,160	150,867
1880	1,718,186	50,600	..	112,486,058	6,417,453	15,027,600	192,394
1881	1,954,054	69,423	..	103,449,080	5,450,029	19,765,760	247,372
1882	1,397,350	67,517	..	108,028,601	5,902,574	13,792,240	189,304
1883	1,703,225	76,417	..	109,615,884	6,054,563	14,060,960	232,400
1884	2,223,920	102,322	..	119,542,407	6,342,887	17,030,720	256,686
1885	1,372,398	69,035	..	106,278,038	5,028,011	13,634,880	155,918
1886	1,260,557	61,436	..	107,984,839	4,999,662	13,200,320	121,900
1887	809,115	29,214	..	115,461,606	5,073,491	9,945,600	85,640
1888	1,202,649	54,369	..	118,453,968	5,170,930	17,666,880	157,601
1889	1,029,742	37,799	..	135,607,370	5,928,932	16,779,840	149,429
1890	1,627,405	60,377	..	132,149,107	5,933,699	18,191,040	156,851
1891	4,691,785	228,173	..	164,805,907	7,165,092	17,767,680	163,412
1892	7,098,233	355,941	12,403	165,590,377	6,619,141	18,327,680	163,685
1893	14,005,350	573,932	74,866	150,892,425	5,103,907	24,660,160	228,092
1894	23,684,164	898,379	127,530	154,286,170	4,742,522	30,714,880	281,979
1895	25,660,782	978,687	209,179	163,779,290	5,151,153	28,062,720	249,304
1896	22,170,790	874,710	214,891	146,516,567	4,959,404	22,684,480	180,855
1897	22,194,467	886,012	185,043	123,572,693	3,999,813	20,352,640	162,585
1898	18,678,606	736,325	179,347	131,850,560	4,036,968	11,034,240	94,508
1899	36,254,269	1,404,830	370,975	121,877,604	5,701,410	16,490,880	141,334
1900	37,803,861	1,489,935	441,451	102,905,965	4,217,018	17,595,200	174,985
1901	30,278,493	1,244,614	423,047	131,623,062	4,350,285	10,046,400	100,543
1902	17,184,834	876,826	380,803	100,516,094	3,473,372	6,240,640	82,887
1903	31,253,151	1,301,132	400,627	84,560,603	3,186,064	4,850,720	54,633
1904	41,861,116	1,606,018	401,901	123,208,133	5,452,973	9,878,512	94,189
1905	38,372,483	1,616,651	544,543	125,181,191	5,420,289	13,244,560	139,536
1906	46,899,872	2,069,596	658,777	141,696,567	6,154,382	18,028,416	207,430
1907	42,578,114	1,917,910	677,615	107,506,728	7,372,148	15,543,472	207,196
1908	29,947,596	1,354,067	537,552	136,897,537	6,059,914	11,671,072	133,644
1909	31,079,944	1,365,149	513,213	164,255,173	7,062,370	13,154,752	215,428
1910	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
1911	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
1912	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
1913	†	†	†	†	†	†	†

* Including in all years wool imported into Victoria across the Murray. This amounted to 60,656,133 lbs., valued at £2,235,193, in 1909.

† Information not available owing to the Federal Government having abandoned the collecting and recording of Inter-State imports and exports from 13th September, 1910. The value of the exports to overseas countries is shown on page 231.

COMMERCE AND SHIPPING.

Year.	Exports of—			Shipping.			
	Hides and Skins.	Breadstuffs (Wheat, Flour, Bread, and Biscuit).		Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Value.	Quantity.*	Value.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	£	bushels.	£				
1836	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1837	22	..	...	140	12,754	140	13,424
1838	117	109	118	137	11,717	136	11,679
1839	249	91	60	..	..	189	20,352
1840	251	3,418	2,474	262	43,416	232	34,334
1841	561	695	318	272	52,500	228	34,156
1842	801	603	294	237	43,760	225	34,285
1843	743	353	71	288	43,605	230	27,602
1844	989	3,032	654	229	29,966	247	34,596
1845	1,913	5,548	781	273	31,337	291	31,114
1846	2,256	7,526	1,665	349	40,569	340	35,717
1847	3,267	16,112	3,319	423	47,885	425	48,634
1848	2,066	3,890	749	469	67,618	446	55,094
1849	2,184	3,076	574	484	97,003	460	82,909
1850	5,196	10,668	2,469	555	108,030	508	87,087
1851	7,414	11,098	4,061	712	129,426	658	111,005
1852	13,306	29,480	13,213	1,657	408,216	1,475	350,296
1853	11,811	409,665	185,255	2,594	721,473	2,268	664,867
1854	29,465	293,975	118,602	2,596	794,604	2,607	798,837
1855	41,871	53,715	39,819	1,907	551,726	1,995	581,557
1856	72,103	89,285	48,457	1,920	538,609	1,959	538,362
1857	191,828	225,971	88,627	2,190	694,564	2,207	684,526
1858	106,527	96,858	32,868	2,034	648,103	2,015	641,254
1859	172,422	40,888	18,781	2,026	634,131	2,056	661,518
1860	144,236	143,111	56,567	1,814	581,642	1,841	599,137
1861	100,624	344,507	114,979	1,778	549,195	1,820	540,807
1862	130,661	621,580	165,550	1,715	556,188	1,766	581,892
1863	106,890	554,071	152,730	1,739	624,061	1,782	618,052
1864	103,625	271,148	135,924	1,816	620,200	1,896	641,614
1865	83,962	175,143	82,905	1,743	580,973	1,823	599,351
1866	55,800	242,819	88,072	1,828	629,561	1,902	650,476
1867	31,458	424,665	110,330	1,631	574,222	1,720	597,219
1868	33,619	253,979	90,421	1,816	630,979	1,929	663,246
1869	60,461	91,398	28,368	1,965	684,576	1,970	693,188
1870	33,649	199,878	52,941	1,759	630,474	1,834	645,571
1871	39,858	115,432	37,864	1,763	626,258	1,854	651,824
1872	49,169	195,725	62,058	1,733	623,326	1,839	647,753
1873	53,659	203,255	68,539	1,818	710,782	1,854	716,839
1874	56,993	176,718	63,399	1,742	722,336	1,769	733,506
1875	50,454	84,236	36,076	1,846	794,459	1,871	782,223

* The quantities of flour, bread, and biscuit exported are reduced to their equivalent in bushels of wheat.

COMMERCE AND SHIPPING—continued.

Year.	Exports of—			Shipping.			
	Hides and Skins.	Breadstuffs (Wheat, Flour, Bread, and Biscuit).		Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Value.	Quantity.*	Value.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	£	bushels.	£				
1876	59,052	96,773	40,542	1,773	773,087	1,832	807,407
1877	35,570	464,284	73,960	1,893	898,778	1,921	891,253
1878	29,123	1,065,388	311,670	1,784	894,725	1,825	901,633
1879	50,902	1,041,221	272,438	1,706	899,085	1,718	914,219
1880	98,092	3,734,078	886,980	1,648	1,006,478	1,688	1,028,721
1881	114,903	4,050,308	930,640	1,788	1,155,746	1,775	1,131,917
1882	136,105	3,457,390	966,487	1,767	1,288,021	1,754	1,279,641
1883	121,656	2,467,986	651,727	1,695	1,399,465	1,738	1,427,757
1884	148,638	8,364,970	1,769,526	1,718	1,523,702	1,733	1,539,413
1885	102,433	3,825,065	772,432	1,860	1,582,647	1,832	1,582,867
1886	108,344	2,452,396	559,437	2,046	1,804,395	2,073	1,846,141
1887	120,124	4,168,013	868,030	2,057	1,864,211	2,044	1,881,043
1888	203,897	4,716,759	938,008	2,295	2,118,521	2,230	2,069,329
1889	231,960	1,727,625	404,002	2,322	2,206,715	2,364	2,267,315
1890	172,881	2,484,319	507,482	2,076	2,119,171	2,078	2,128,895
1891	226,634	7,058,438	1,397,983	2,102	2,269,708	2,127	2,307,407
1892	307,052	6,081,083	1,286,476	1,890	2,164,425	1,890	2,169,865
1893	391,773	6,699,906	1,067,583	1,657	1,969,956	1,666	1,985,500
1894	267,725	7,816,474	961,032	1,838	2,124,311	1,817	2,093,470
1895	305,937	4,948,917	629,960	1,706	2,141,400	1,689	2,133,775
1896	308,577	604,595	170,006	1,693	2,247,741	1,716	2,264,274
1897	353,227	994,897	277,466	1,705	2,404,859	1,712	2,399,868
1898	373,054	2,132,922	503,151	1,773	2,434,600	1,782	2,441,469
1899	505,167	10,904,064	1,533,239	1,787	2,624,507	1,782	2,638,867
1900	299,775	8,056,165	1,152,299	1,928	2,901,619	1,935	2,912,696
1901	352,815	12,337,088	1,768,171	2,175	3,357,008	2,123	3,288,942
1902	502,752	5,082,668	948,300	2,187	3,352,738	2,174	3,355,989
1903	656,039	1,028,160	242,877	2,061	3,389,881	2,066	3,422,565
1904	554,094	20,060,721	3,189,712	2,267	3,897,251	2,262	3,873,616
1905	799,528	16,492,254	2,739,716	2,170	3,962,493	2,112	3,835,369
1906	1,001,720	18,299,223	2,925,529	2,163	4,037,349	2,160	4,041,400
1907	1,106,766	14,859,512	2,451,002	2,219	4,203,614	2,216	4,192,360
1908	937,256	6,395,315	1,268,042	2,293	4,488,768	2,290	4,472,302
1909	1,163,062	18,072,002	3,673,286	2,174	4,506,973	2,157	4,514,298
1910	†	†	†	2,308	4,952,273	2,312	4,954,773
1911	†	†	†	2,335	5,148,184	2,347	5,156,952
1912	†	†	†	2,399	5,426,146	2,385	5,410,801
1913	†	†	†	2,481	5,950,035	2,469	5,902,277

* The quantities of flour, bread, and biscuit exported are reduced to their equivalent in bushels of wheat.

† Information not available owing to the Federal Government having abandoned the collecting and recording of Inter-State imports and exports from 13th September, 1910. The value of the exports to oversea countries is shown on page 231.

POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES.

Year.	Postage.			Electric Telegraphs.			Tele- phones.
	Number of Post Officers.	Number of Letters.	Number of Newspapers.	Number of Stations.	Number of Miles of Wire.	Number of Telegrams.	Number of Sub- scribers.
1836	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1837	1	1,050	1,355	..	..	..	..
1838	1	7,424	2,795	..	..	..	..
1839	1	16,418	22,800	..	..	..	..
1840	2	32,163	70,240	..	..	..	..
1841	3	56,704	120,227	..	..	..	..
1842	3	97,490	147,160	..	..	..	..
1843	8	129,476	155,497	..	..	..	..
1844	13	117,072	134,124	..	..	..	..
1845	14	127,168	150,602	..	..	..	..
1846	14	139,402	204,620	..	..	..	..
1847	16	177,821	249,651	..	..	..	..
1848	27	206,798	310,004	..	..	..	..
1849	36	261,556	322,768	..	..	..	..
1850	40	331,651	381,158	..	..	..	..
1851	44	504,425	456,741	..	..	..	..
1852	46	972,176	700,837	..	..	..	..
1853	62	2,038,999	1,618,789	..	..	..	..
1854	95	2,674,384	2,394,941	..	..	..	..
1855	89	2,990,992	2,349,656	..	..	..	..
1856	125	3,220,614	2,906,141	..	..	..	..
1857	152	3,899,991	2,981,970	..	..	..	..
1858	232	5,025,820	4,264,691	..	..	..	..
1859	263	6,649,288	5,051,402	..	..	..	..
1860	311	8,116,302	5,683,023	33	..	166,893	..
1861	369	6,109,929	4,277,179	47	..	184,633	..
1862	408	6,276,623	4,909,219	57	..	211,695	..
1863	437	6,636,291	4,930,646	66	2,586	234,520	..
1864	475	6,790,244	5,671,545	70	2,626	236,380	..
1865	525	7,435,808	6,037,629	79	3,111	279,741	..
1866	555	8,631,133	5,438,388	78	3,111	277,788	..
1867	583	9,567,990	4,907,819	83	3,171	235,648	..
1868	633	9,749,716	4,974,102	86	3,171	254,288	..
1869	651	10,582,711	5,231,327	91	3,368	276,742	..
1870	677	11,153,283	5,287,482	95	3,371	454,598*	..
1871	706	11,716,166	5,172,970	96	3,472	537,398	..
1872	733	12,941,095	5,490,772	117	3,634	639,960	..
1873	764	14,475,085	6,080,007	135	3,928	718,167	..
1874	802	15,738,888	6,866,918	148	4,293	701,080	..
1875	855	17,134,101	7,552,912	164	4,510	732,869	..

* The increase in the number of telegrams in 1870 was consequent on a reduction in the rates.

POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES—continued.

Year.	Postage.			Electric Telegraphs.			Tele- phones.
	Number of Post Offices.	Number of Lettem.	Number of Newspapers.	Number of Stations.	Number of Miles of Wire.	Number of Telegrams.	Number of Sub- scribers.
1876	886	18,963,503*	9,010,147	181	4,745	801,946	..
1877	948	20,910,958	9,809,064	206	5,200	919,985	..
1878	1,007	22,324,931	10,697,331	233	5,404	1,003,654	..
1879	1,069	23,215,648	10,075,407	257	5,736	1,010,116	..
1880	1,100	24,195,149	10,640,540	284	6,019	1,160,912	..
1881	1,158	26,308,347	11,440,732	302	6,626	1,281,749	..
1882	1,218	28,877,977	12,383,928	337	6,922	1,418,769	..
1883	1,295	30,962,167	13,982,222	365	7,271	1,474,972	..
1884	1,342	33,403,884	15,143,067	401	8,850	1,181,433†	..
1885	1,384	36,061,880	16,277,108	411	9,617	1,624,666‡	—
1886	1,429	38,392,414	17,482,490	420	10,111	2,023,858	..
1887	1,492	41,287,972	18,869,055	515	10,175	2,260,480	1,121§
1888	1,544	47,700,776	24,702,876	601	10,360	2,743,938	1,637
1889	1,592	48,097,268	20,662,732	656	12,880	2,885,919	1,988
1890	1,671	62,526,448	22,729,005	748	13,499	3,114,783	2,307
1891	1,729	||	||	787	13,989	3,065,351	2,439
1892	1,766	||	||	780	14,038	2,725,860	2,414
1893	1,733	||	||	777	14,220	2,478,151	2,308
1894	1,719	||	||	793	14,420	2,366,365	2,398
1895	1,560	||	||	772	14,409	2,036,449	2,609
1896	1,551	||	||	791	14,389	1,872,615	2,754
1897	1,572	||	||	778	14,374	1,821,634	3,088
1898	1,581	||	||	782	14,536	1,806,184	3,630
1899	1,593	||	||	830	14,922	1,889,488	4,407
1900	1,615	74,291,204	25,466,342	824	15,198	1,993,009	5,138
1901	1,637	83,273,826	27,104,344	843	15,356	2,057,680	6,049
1902	1,645	97,657,473	28,191,214	875	15,611	2,094,757	6,847
1903	1,646	99,502,211	31,647,278	878	15,683	2,233,698	7,610
1904	1,652	103,215,210	32,446,066	881	16,240	2,201,310	8,429
1905	1,655	111,180,179	29,908,196	969	16,082	2,256,482	9,259
1906	1,659	116,459,106	29,936,787	1,055	14,950	2,488,719	10,424
1907	1,656	122,508,040	27,959,631	1,115	15,326	2,567,289	12,935
1908	1,633	128,985,872	33,187,382	1,212	15,516	2,580,118	14,868
1909	1,642	133,601,053	32,294,427	1,258	16,386	2,556,600	16,673
1910	1,657	143,483,191	||	1,374	16,405	2,757,737	20,236
1911	1,720	159,092,001	36,125,728	1,455	17,403	2,894,664	22,859
1912	1,730	175,588,805	37,826,929	1,538	18,649	2,969,237	26,562
1913	1,749	206,748,316	40,950,516	1,648	19,403	2,971,041	30,640

* Post cards were first issued in April, 1876. They are included with letters in this column.

† For the first time telegrams on Railway service were not included.

‡ The increase in the number of telegrams in 1885 was consequent on a reduction in the rates.

§ Telephone system taken over by the Post Office on 22nd September, 1887. Previously worked as a private undertaking.

|| Information not available.

STATE RAILWAYS, ETC.

Year.	Railways.					Churches, Chapels, and Buildings used for Public Worship.
	Miles Opened.	Capital Cost.	Total Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Train Miles Travelled.	
		£	£	£		
1851	..	..	..	..	..	39
1852	..	..	..	..	..	49
1853	..	..	..	..	..	128
1854	..	..	..	..	..	187
1855	..	..	..	..	..	349
1856	..	..	..	..	..	473
1857	..	..	..	..	..	587
1858	..	..	..	..	..	645
1859	..	..	..	..	..	642
1860	*	*	211,557	*	*	874
1861	*	*	291,382	*	*	939
1862	214	*	435,740	*	936,404	1,137
1863	214	*	579,920	*	1,198,524	1,352
1864	272	*	646,589	*	1,587,842	1,531
1865	271	*	717,161	*	1,477,323	1,695
1866	271	*	724,188	*	1,543,762	1,766
1867	271	*	678,179	*	1,488,737	1,874
1868	271	10,116,785	712,766	*	1,538,964	1,870
1869	271	10,164,618	758,470	*	1,563,274	1,967
1870	274	10,327,403	699,273	*	1,495,719	2,134
1871	276†		401,389†	*	917,960†	2,210
1872	329	11,108,950	771,638	*	1,571,682	2,295
1873	377	11,671,870	857,745	407,814	1,766,717	2,284
1874	457	12,557,618	1,016,925	466,516	2,109,227	2,455
1875	603	14,106,068	1,091,937	571,478	2,502,838	2,519
1876	719†	15,063,430	1,730,034†	843,508†	4,015,197†	2,602
1877	950	16,608,734	1,319,638	685,696	3,271,007	2,715
1878	1,052	17,544,482	1,391,701	729,043	3,633,190	2,815
1879	1,125	17,793,000	1,383,650	742,617	4,002,624	2,890
1880	1,199	18,041,295	1,492,917	814,075	4,380,802	3,307
1881	1,247	18,603,830	1,665,209	913,572	4,633,267	3,439
1882	1,355	19,797,975	1,781,078	1,098,599	5,069,389	3,518
1883	1,562	21,602,922	1,898,311	1,273,922	5,701,513	3,698
1884	1,663	22,070,300	2,196,149	1,335,800	6,947,876	3,735
1885	1,676	22,851,141	2,181,932	1,277,425	6,849,818	4,131

* Information not available.

† These are the returns of the Government and private railways combined, the latter of which were purchased by the State in July, 1878. The returns of the former are, prior to 1871, for the year ended 31st December; in 1871 for the six months ended 30th June; in the years 1872-5 for the twelve months ended 30th June; in 1876 for the eighteen months ended 31st December; in the years 1877-84 for the twelve months ended 31st December, and subsequently for the twelve months ended 30th June. The returns of private railways are for the year ended 31st December up to the time they were purchased by the Government.

STATE RAILWAYS, ETC.—continued.

Year.	Railways.					Churches, Chapels, and Buildings used for Public Worship.
	Miles Opened.	Capital Cost.	Total Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Train Miles Travelled.	
		£	£	£		
1886	1,743	23,903,893	2,329,126	1,310,538	7,256,703	4,098
1887	1,880	25,297,524	2,453,078	1,427,116	7,991,378	4,223
1888	2,018	27,468,258	2,756,049	1,753,019	9,082,312	4,295
1889	2,199	29,125,280	3,110,140	1,945,837	10,680,743	4,592
1890	2,471	32,588,375	3,131,866	2,132,158	11,773,152	4,583
1891	2,764	35,518,871	3,298,567	2,310,645	12,249,747	4,733
1892	2,904	37,048,300	3,095,122	2,138,139	11,807,677	4,591
1893	2,959	37,451,487	2,925,948	1,850,291	10,775,134	4,760
1894	3,004	37,660,304	2,726,159	1,635,419	10,145,307	4,828
1895	3,104	37,909,626	2,581,591	1,843,393	9,567,453	4,809
1896	3,106	38,102,855	2,401,392	1,546,475	8,989,391	4,893
1897	3,113	38,325,517	2,615,935	1,563,805	9,228,687	4,872
1898	3,113	38,593,205	2,608,896	1,646,054	9,239,657	5,022
1899	3,122	38,974,410	2,873,729	1,797,726	9,714,298	4,893
1900	3,186	39,496,247	3,025,162	1,902,540	10,107,549	5,037
1901	3,229	39,845,667	3,337,797	2,075,239	11,066,016	5,093
1902	3,266	40,570,204	3,367,843	2,166,119	11,284,944	*
1903	3,401	40,965,849	3,046,858	2,032,087	10,286,272	4,543
1904	3,429	41,216,026	3,438,141	2,022,403	9,172,644	4,564
1905	3,442	41,259,387	3,582,266	2,222,279	9,023,365	4,465
1906	3,446	41,404,947	3,789,068	2,217,343	9,392,069	4,605
1907	3,447	41,547,223	4,022,231	2,370,695	10,339,691	4,787
1908	3,447	41,919,376	3,883,742	2,450,318	10,718,415	4,746
1909	3,463	42,392,007	4,189,065	2,523,929	11,628,792	4,857
1910	3,544	43,091,478	4,455,748	2,827,735	12,045,866	4,748
1911	3,576	44,021,212	4,909,062	3,109,323	13,319,572	4,887
1912	3,675	45,603,114	5,233,979	3,455,086	14,203,681	4,946
1913	3,700	47,076,911	5,222,271	3,605,001	14,648,489	4,993

* Information not available.

EDUCATION.

Year.	Number of Schools.			Number of Scholars on Rolls.			Melbourne University.	
	State.	Private.	Total.	State.	Private.	Total.	Number Matriculated.	Number of Direct Graduates.
1851	*	*	129	*	*	7,060	—	—
1852	98	17	115	7,369	472	7,841	—	—
1853	152	54	206	11,270	1,763	13,033	—	—
1854	259	132	391	17,378	2,729	20,107	—	—
1855	*	*	438	*	*	24,478	16	—
1856	*	*	455	*	*	26,323	7	3
1857	540	135	675	*	*	36,671	9	—
1858	595	145	740	38,887	3,545	42,432	2	9
1859	605	167	772	42,361	3,904	46,265	15	2
1860	665	221	886	46,687	4,981	51,668	10	6
1861	671	211	882	51,345	5,128	56,473	14	5
1862	673	316	989	57,151	8,390	65,541	23	12
1863	648	371	1,019	58,519	11,100	69,619	28	8
1864	647	300	947	56,982	9,163	66,145	31	12
1865	694	386	1,080	62,215	11,384	73,599	27	8
1866	730	476	1,206	66,037	15,192	81,229	35	11
1867	780	605	1,385	71,795	19,541	91,336	34	10
1868	802	628	1,430	77,245	20,639	97,884	47	13
1869	839	883	1,722	121,764	30,080	151,844	53	17
1870	908	959	1,867	123,385	30,968	154,353	82	10
1871	988	1,062	2,050	131,145	34,131	165,276	93	19
1872	1,048	888	1,936	135,962	24,781	160,743	88	14
1873	1,078	653	1,731	207,826	18,428	226,254	98	21
1874	1,111	610	1,721	216,144	22,448	238,592	118	24
1875	1,320	565	1,885	220,533	27,481	248,014	93	29
1876	1,498	645	2,143	231,560	28,847	260,407	73	28
1877	1,626	530	2,156	234,519	28,422	262,941	103	26
1878	1,664	585	2,249	231,169	35,873	267,042	114	24
1879	1,713	568	2,281	227,775	34,824	262,599	112	56
1880	1,810	643	2,453	229,723	28,134	257,857	151	49
1881	1,757	645	2,402	231,423	34,062	265,485	172	55
1882	1,762	655	2,417	222,945	34,443	257,388	135	73
1883	1,777	670	2,447	222,428	35,773	258,201	128	64
1884	1,803	655	2,458	222,054	35,115	257,169	173	80
1885	1,826	665	2,491	224,685	34,787	259,472	154	77
1886	1,870	691	2,561	230,576	35,811	266,387	154	102
1887	1,911	749	2,660	230,882	37,823	268,705	178	115
1888	1,933	753	2,686	242,046	40,291	282,337	146	117
1889	2,062	782	2,844	250,429	40,181	290,610	192	129
1890	2,170	791	2,961	250,097	40,181	290,278	154	99

* Information not available.

EDUCATION—continued.

Year.	Number of Schools.			Number of Scholars on Rolls.			Melbourne University.	
	State.	Private.	Total.	State.	Private.	Total.	Number Matricu- lated.	Number of Direct Graduates.
1891	2,233	759	2,992	253,469	37,203	290,672	209	122
1892	2,140	745	2,885	249,786	36,344	286,130	220	127
1893	2,038	826	2,864	236,508	35,742	272,250	134	116
1894	1,956	867	2,823	231,321	38,062	269,383	145	105
1895	1,922	938	2,860	232,052	40,193	272,245	141	141
1896	1,886	930	2,816	235,617	42,044	277,661	129	122
1897	1,877	929	2,806	238,308	42,899	281,207	152	145
1898	1,877	945	2,822	238,357	43,926	282,283	117	147
1899	1,892	901	2,793	239,732	52,318	292,050	108	131
1900	1,948	884	2,832	243,667	48,483	292,150	101	124
1901	1,967	862	2,829	*	*	*	137	200
1902	2,041	872	2,913	257,355	43,182	300,537	124	122
1903	1,988	798	2,786	251,655	45,650	297,305	111	136
1904	1,928	787	2,715	241,145	45,077	286,222	131	152
1905	1,935	771	2,706	234,614	45,936	280,550	195	112
1906	1,953	757	2,710	229,179	52,193	281,372	197	166
1907	1,974	751	2,725	231,759	53,371	285,130	227	146
1908	2,017	696	2,713	233,893	54,036	287,929	202	167
1909	2,035	678	2,713	233,337	53,821	287,158	230	199
1910	2,036	641	2,677	235,042	54,740	289,782	287	201
1911	2,059	587	2,646	234,766	55,893	290,659	283	243
1912	2,093	548	2,641	238,111	56,035	294,146	315	184
1913	2,127	519	2,646	241,042	57,698	298,740	287	260

* Information not available.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES AND MANUFACTORIES.

Year.	Friendly Societies.				Manufactories (exclusive of Quarries).		
	Number of Branches.	Average Number of Members.	Receipts.	Amount of Funds.	Number.	Number of Hands Employed.	Value of Output.
			£	£			£
1851	---	---	---	---	83	---	---
1852	---	---	---	---	90	---	---
1853	---	---	---	---	228	---	---
1854	---	---	---	---	192	---	---
1855	---	---	---	---	278	---	---
1856	---	---	---	---	290	---	---
1857	21	1,698	4,948	8,210	474	---	---
1858	29	2,272	7,107	13,405	507	---	---
1859	53	3,876	13,139	16,755	500	---	---
1860	61	5,028	20,084	26,421	566	5,467	---
1861	87	7,166	30,452	36,665	531	---	---
1862	124	9,995	28,446	54,038	703	---	---
1863	157	13,085	45,837	78,197	823	7,369	---
1864	186	13,906	48,655	84,803	704	7,046	---
1865	313	22,796	81,083	116,418	900	10,059	---
1866	362	24,752	86,797	135,480	983	11,488	---
1867	401	26,181	91,420	154,226	1,104	14,230	---
1868	441	28,596	102,854	163,949	1,316	16,612	---
1869	507	32,091	112,589	182,286	1,530	18,720	---
1870	592	34,224	117,295	186,384	1,579	17,630	---
1871	590	35,706	123,070	213,004	1,740	19,468	---
1872	683	42,401	142,015	240,593	1,770	21,493	---
1873	720	44,602	151,603	261,630	1,803	24,411	---
1874	710	42,664	138,034	266,073	2,104	27,959	---
1875	757	45,920	161,653	333,057	2,241	29,821	---
1876	761	45,957	163,593	351,284	2,302	31,478	---
1877	703	43,330	152,508	360,269	2,370	32,688	---
1878	756	45,552	163,192	398,624	2,343	33,278	---
1879	766	45,521	170,835	423,238	2,239	33,247	---
1880	748	45,876	171,987	450,719	2,468	38,178	13,370,836
1881	759	47,908	180,460	475,954	2,488	43,209	---
1882	762	51,045	194,835	505,001	2,612	45,698	---
1883	776	55,081	211,623	544,076	2,777	46,857	---
1884	788	58,859	228,509	589,211	2,856	49,393	---
1885	817	62,173	236,432	633,696	2,813	49,297	---
1886	856	66,805	261,144	686,858	2,770	45,773	---
1887	891	70,998	268,724	730,174	2,854	49,084	---
1888	930	75,586	282,622	776,329	2,975	54,488	---
1889	969	81,710	303,894	846,486	3,137	57,432	---
1890	1,003	86,450	322,747	909,504	3,104	56,369	22,390,251

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES AND MANUFACTORIES—*continued.*

Year.	Friendly Societies.				Manufactories (exclusive of Quarries).		
	Number of Branches.	Average Number of Members.	Receipts.	Amount of Funds.	Number.	Number of Hands Employed.	Value of Output.
			£	£			£
1891	1,048	89,269	340,173	961,933	3,141	52,225	..
1892	1,061	88,703	321,567	1,011,327	2,952	43,192	..
1893	1,064	84,504	307,009	1,048,744	2,677	39,473	..
1894	1,075	80,604	305,286	1,080,028	2,632	41,000	..
1895	1,069	79,258	313,370	1,117,318	2,804	46,095	..
1896	1,074	80,001	309,506	1,155,408	2,810	50,448	..
1897	1,090	82,629	313,202	1,190,533	2,760	52,701	..
1898	1,102	87,018	327,555	1,221,210	2,869	54,778	..
1899	1,124	92,044	350,423	1,258,699	3,027	60,070	..
1900	1,132	96,802	372,631	1,318,165	3,097	64,207	19,478,780
1901	1,176	101,045	378,040	1,370,604	3,249	66,529	---
1902	1,209	104,410	377,931	1,420,257	4,003	73,063	---
1903	1,236	105,784	389,679	1,481,730	4,151	73,229	---
1904	1,266	107,213	406,847	1,549,919	4,208	76,287	23,126,180
1905	1,306	110,063	413,381	1,626,555	4,264	80,235	25,200,648
1906	1,351	114,059	436,161	1,708,346	4,360	85,229	28,102,480
1907	1,376	120,002	452,323	1,793,186	4,530	90,903	30,399,945
1908	1,422	126,746	481,197	1,887,891	4,608	93,808	30,787,760
1909	1,441	133,194	523,871	2,012,417	4,755	97,355	32,898,235
1910	1,475	139,308	534,616	2,122,602	4,873	102,176	36,660,854
1911	1,498	145,439	559,585	2,246,396	5,126	111,948	41,747,863
1912	1,505	151,262	580,371	2,361,464	5,263	116,108	45,410,773
1913	1,501	155,601	583,274	2,490,957	5,613	118,744	47,936,647

NOTE.—Until 1879 the figures did not give particulars of all the Friendly Societies in the State, but only of such as furnished returns. For that and subsequent years the returns are complete.

LIVE STOCK, ETC.

Year.	Live Stock.				Crime.—Number of Persons—			
	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Taken into Custody.	Committed for Trial.	Convicted after Commitment.	Executed.
1836	75	155	41,332	..	...	...	..	...
1837	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1838	524	13,272	310,946	..	..	..	..	..
1839	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1840	2,372	50,837	782,283	..	..	..	..	..
1841	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1842	4,065	100,792	1,404,333	..	..	..	..	6
1843	6,278	167,156	1,602,798	..	..	..	..	..
1844	7,076	187,873	1,860,912	..	..	..	..	..
1845	9,289	231,602	1,792,527	3,986	..	..	..	..
1846	11,400	290,439	2,996,992	5,501	..	..	..	..
1847	13,292	322,824	4,164,203	5,015	..	..	..	4
1848	16,495	386,688	5,130,277	5,659	..	..	..	1
1849	16,733	346,562	5,318,046	..	..	..	..	..
1850	21,219	378,806	6,032,783	9,260	..	..	111	..
1851	22,086	390,923	6,589,923	7,372	..	..	170	1
1852	34,021	431,380	6,551,506	8,996	..	..	471	2
1853	15,166	410,139	5,594,220	..	..	..	678	13
1854	27,038	481,640	5,332,007	9,278	..	..	631	7
1855	33,430	534,113	4,577,872	20,686	..	..	595	4
1856	47,832	646,613	4,641,548	52,227	..	..	480	1
1857	55,683	614,537	4,766,022	43,632	..	..	662	15
1858	68,323	699,330	5,578,413	37,756	..	..	740	9
1859	69,288	683,534	5,794,127	50,965	30,357	1,428	852	6
1860	76,536	722,332	5,780,896	61,259	29,030	1,329	796	3
1861	84,057	628,092	6,239,258	43,480	25,766	1,283	846	5
1862	86,067	576,601	6,764,851	52,991	23,464	1,144	769	1
1863	103,328	675,272	7,115,943	79,655	21,730	1,081	684	6
1864	117,182	640,625	8,406,234	113,530	22,601	1,031	567	4
1865	121,051	621,337	8,835,380	75,869	23,818	1,167	675	6
1866	121,381	598,968	8,833,139	74,708	23,305	1,040	639	3
1867	131,148	650,592	9,532,811	141,522	22,388	957	566	5
1868	143,934	693,682	9,756,819	136,206	22,883	901	526	3
1869	161,830	692,518	9,923,663	111,464	23,492	842	486	3
1870	167,220	721,096	10,761,887	130,946	22,527	908	573	5
1871	181,643	799,509	10,002,381	177,447	21,491	781	511	2
1872	185,796	812,289	10,575,219	193,722	22,453	688	430	2
1873	180,342	883,763	11,323,080	160,336	23,630	729	450	5
1874	180,254	958,658	11,221,036	137,941	22,516	694	436	..
1875	196,184	1,054,598	11,749,532	140,765	23,956	744	427	4

LIVE STOCK, ETC.—continued.

Year.	Live Stock.				Crime.—Number of Persons—			
	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Taken into Custody.†	Committed for Trial.‡	Convicted after Commitment.‡	Executed.
1876	194,768	1,128,265	11,278,893	175,578	23,971	680	384	3
1877	203,150	1,169,576	10,117,867	183,391	25,247	594	340	1
1878	210,105	1,184,843	9,379,276	177,373	24,319	658	458	..
1879	216,710	1,129,358	8,651,775	144,733	23,410	628	397	1
1880	275,516	1,286,267	10,360,285	241,936	22,843	680	398	1
1881	278,195	1,286,677	10,267,265	239,926	24,195	591	332	1
1882	280,874	1,287,088	10,174,246	237,917	25,294	616	402	..
1883	286,779	1,297,546	10,739,021	233,525	25,995	606	350	1
1884	293,846	1,287,945	10,637,412	234,347	26,414	695	407	3
1885	304,098	1,290,790	10,681,837	239,837	27,978	768	444	3
1886	308,553	1,303,265	10,700,403	240,957	30,866	756	492	1
1887	315,000	1,333,873	10,623,985	243,461	33,177	820	506	..
1888	323,115	1,370,660	10,818,575	245,818	36,165	873	557	1
1889	329,335	1,394,209	10,882,231	249,673	36,005	1,023	680	3
1890	436,469	1,782,881	12,692,843	282,457	37,339	1,129	662	..
1891	440,696	1,812,104	12,928,148	286,780	34,161	1,142	729	7
1892	439,596	1,824,704	12,965,306	290,339	32,049	1,142	759	1
1893	436,903	1,817,291	13,098,725	328,162	27,439	850	537	1
1894	431,547	1,833,900	13,180,943	337,588	23,631	656	435	5
1895	*	*	*	*	21,957	675	403	2
1896	*	*	*	*	21,547	675	424	1
1897	*	*	*	*	18,891	504	332	1
1898	*	*	12,300,000†	*	24,894	667	402	1
1899	*	*	*	*	22,087	566	367	..
1900	392,237	1,602,384	10,841,790	350,370	26,104	575	374	1
1901	*	*	*	*	27,855	624	393	..
1902	*	*	*	*	23,761	590	381	2
1903	*	*	*	*	21,918	572	371	..
1904	372,397	1,685,976	10,167,691	286,070	23,596	521	338	1
1905	385,513	1,737,690	11,455,115	273,682	23,194	599	382	..
1906	406,840	1,804,323	12,937,440	220,452	22,814	528	339	..
1907	424,648	1,842,807	14,146,734	211,002	22,679	517	368	..
1908	424,903	1,574,162	12,545,742	179,358	20,182	533	365	1
1909	442,829	1,549,640	12,937,983	217,921	19,309	534	352	..
1910	472,080	1,547,569	12,882,665	333,281	19,070	503	354	..
1911	507,813	1,647,127	13,857,804	348,069	19,398	522	334	..
1912	530,494	1,508,089	11,892,224	240,072	19,814	518	352	1
1913	562,331	1,528,553	12,113,682	221,277	21,554	568	352	..

* Information not available.

† Estimated.

‡ The figures prior to 1893 represent the number of offences with which persons arrested were charged, those for 1893 and subsequent years distinct arrests.

MINERAL PRODUCTION.

Year.	Gold Raised.		Black Coal Produced.		Other Minerals.	Total.
	Estimated Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Value.
	ozs.	£	tons.	£	£	£
1851	212,899	851,596	2,111	2,111	190,973	866,102
1852	2,286,535	9,146,140				9,160,646
1853	2,744,098	10,976,392				10,990,898
1854	2,218,483	8,873,932				8,888,438
1855	2,819,288	11,277,152				11,291,658
1856	3,053,744	12,214,976				12,229,482
1857	2,830,213	11,320,852				11,335,358
1858	2,596,231	10,384,924				10,399,430
1859	2,348,703	9,394,812				9,409,318
1860	2,224,069	8,896,276				8,900,782
1861	2,035,173	8,140,692	197	197	14,309	8,155,198
1862	1,730,201	6,920,804				6,935,310
1863	1,694,819	6,779,276				6,793,782
1864	1,622,447	6,489,788				6,504,294
1865	1,611,554	6,446,216				6,460,722
1866	1,546,948	6,187,792	..	---	23,233	6,211,025
1867	1,501,446	6,005,784	..	---	13,157	6,018,941
1868	1,684,918	6,739,672	..	---	24,366	6,764,038
1869	1,544,756	6,179,024	..	---	22,219	6,201,243
1870	1,304,304	5,217,216	100	100	24,421	5,241,737
1871	1,368,942	5,475,768	..	---	32,628	5,508,396
1872	1,331,377	5,325,508	10	10	36,513	5,362,031
1873	1,170,397	4,681,588	504	504	36,509	4,718,601
1874	1,097,643	4,390,572	2,909	2,909	31,090	4,424,571
1875	1,068,417	4,273,668	..	..	35,452	4,309,120
1876	963,760	3,855,040	1,095	1,095	29,736	3,885,871
1877	809,653	3,238,612	2,420	2,420	32,007	3,273,039
1878	758,040	3,032,160	..	..	63,914	3,096,074
1879	758,947	3,035,788	---	---	43,487	3,079,275
1880	829,121	3,316,484	---	---	30,936	3,347,420
1881	833,378	3,333,512	..	..	31,842	3,365,354
1882	864,610	3,458,440	..	..	21,518	3,479,958
1883	780,253	3,121,012	..	..	21,735	3,142,747
1884	778,618	3,114,472	3,280	3,280	18,681	3,136,433
1885	735,218	2,940,872	..	..	9,648	2,950,520
1886	665,196	2,660,784	86	107	11,019	2,671,910
1887	617,751	2,471,004	3,357	4,199	11,552	2,486,755
1888	625,026	2,500,104	8,573	7,029	7,871	2,515,004
1889	614,838	2,459,352	14,596	10,991	6,341	2,478,684
1890	588,560	2,354,240	14,601	13,899	16,311	2,384,450

MINERAL PRODUCTION—continued.

Year.	Gold Raised.		Black Coal Produced.		Other Minerals.	Total.
	Estimated Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Value.
	ozs.	£	tons.	£	£	£
1891	576,399	2,305,596	22,834	19,731	14,726	2,340,053
1892	654,456	2,617,824	23,363	20,044	13,198	2,651,066
1893	671,126	2,684,504	91,726	49,167	11,228	2,744,899
1894	716,954	2,867,816	171,660	94,999	37,733*	3,000,548
1895	740,086	2,960,344	194,227	118,400	22,628	3,101,372
1896	805,087	3,220,348	226,562	113,012	27,363	3,360,723
1897	812,766	3,251,064	236,277	108,640	40,744	3,400,448
1898	837,257	3,349,028	242,860	103,099	39,510	3,491,637
1899	854,500	3,418,000	262,380	113,522	48,496	3,580,018
1900	807,407	3,229,628	211,596	101,599	49,017	3,380,244
1901	789,562	3,102,753	209,329	147,191	68,768	3,318,712
1902	777,738	3,062,028	225,164	155,850	77,425	3,295,303
1903	822,424	3,259,482	64,200	40,818	71,386	3,371,686
1904	821,017	3,252,045	121,741	70,208	97,883	3,420,136
1905	810,050	3,173,744	155,135	79,035	108,676	3,361,455
1906	834,775	3,280,478	160,631	80,283	94,095	3,454,856
1907	754,270	2,954,617	138,584	79,681	112,761	3,147,059
1908	721,220	2,849,838	113,462	64,653	116,554	3,031,045
1909	702,221	2,778,956	128,173	76,870	114,942	2,970,768
1910	609,998	2,422,745	369,059	188,977	139,434	2,751,156
1911	542,074	2,140,855	653,864	298,829	178,107	2,617,791
1912	516,255	2,039,464	589,143	258,455	201,796	2,499,715
1913	467,052	1,847,475	593,912	274,371	222,898	2,344,744

* From the beginning of 1894 the produce of stone quarries has been included in the value of mineral production.

AGRICULTURE.

Year.	Total Area Cultivated.	Area under each Description of Tillage.					
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye.	Peas and Beans.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1836	50	50					
1837	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1838	149 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	20	..	..
1839	2,069	1,302	252	161	140	22	..
1840	3,210	1,940	820	300	..	..	..
1841	4,881	1,702	1,285	353	82	5	..
1842	8,124 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,432	2,410	761	68	..	..
1843	12,072 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,674	2,560	1,063	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..
1844	16,529 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,919 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,082 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,630 $\frac{3}{4}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	2
1845	25,133 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,466 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,817	749	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..
1846-7	31,578 $\frac{1}{2}$	15,802	6,099	1,691 $\frac{1}{2}$	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	1
1847-8	36,289 $\frac{1}{2}$	17,679 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,173	2,161 $\frac{1}{2}$	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	1
1848-9	40,279 $\frac{1}{2}$	19,387 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,289	2,579 $\frac{1}{2}$	148	..	..
1849-50	45,975 $\frac{1}{2}$	24,247	5,379 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,303 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..
1850-51	52,340 $\frac{1}{2}$	28,510 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,007 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,101 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..
1851-2	57,472	29,623 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,426 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,327 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	4	..
1852-3	36,771 $\frac{1}{2}$	16,823	2,947 $\frac{1}{2}$	411 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	..	..
1853-4	34,816 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,553 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,289	411	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	..
1854-5	54,905	12,827	5,341	691	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	5
1855-6	115,059 $\frac{1}{2}$	42,686	17,800	1,548 $\frac{1}{2}$	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
1856-7	179,875 $\frac{1}{2}$	80,154 $\frac{3}{4}$	25,024 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,233 $\frac{1}{2}$	326 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..
1857-8	237,288 $\frac{1}{2}$	87,230	40,222 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,409	445 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	132 $\frac{1}{2}$
1858-9	298,357 $\frac{1}{2}$	78,234	77,526 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,322	480	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	264 $\frac{1}{2}$
1859-60	352,863 $\frac{1}{2}$	107,092 $\frac{1}{2}$	90,167 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,101 $\frac{1}{2}$	738	149	395 $\frac{1}{2}$
1860-61	407,740 $\frac{1}{2}$	161,251 $\frac{1}{2}$	86,337 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,123 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,650	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	662
1861-2	427,241	196,922	91,061	3,419	1,714	66	696
1862-3	441,939	162,008 $\frac{1}{2}$	108,195 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,829 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,249 $\frac{1}{2}$	148 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,261 $\frac{1}{2}$
1863-4	475,321	149,392	152,326	7,795	1,711	207	975
1864-5	442,538	125,040	144,303	7,648	597	419	2,783
1865-6	481,236	178,628	102,817	6,887	326	551	4,253
1866-7	534,444	208,588	129,284	9,915	1,627	1,973	4,084
1867-8	567,100	216,989	125,345	15,982	579	1,376	3,658
1868-9	635,165	259,804	114,936	19,222	863	2,386	3,719
1869-70	730,279	288,514	144,791	28,115	1,080	4,275	3,989
1870-71	762,031	284,167	149,309	19,646	1,014	1,168	4,366
1871-2	793,918	334,609	175,944	16,772	1,709	663	8,832
1872-3	765,250	326,564	125,505	21,251	1,910	712	13,368
1873-4	773,352	349,976	110,991	25,333	1,959	722	14,229
1874-5	773,733	332,936	114,921	29,505	1,523	1,096	16,170
1875-6	833,653	321,401	124,100	31,568	2,346	1,292	18,854

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Total Area Cultivated.	Area under each Description of Tillage.					
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Malze.	Rye.	Peas and Beans.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1876-7	897,354	401,417	115,209	25,034	1,609	1,153	21,235
1877-8	1,102,205	564,564	105,234	19,116	1,215	1,075	17,286
1878-9	1,211,884	691,622	134,428	22,871	1,939	1,779	15,153
1879-80	1,386,798	707,188	167,615	43,182	2,447	1,236	21,462
1880-81	1,742,949	977,285	134,089	68,630	1,769	1,569	23,378
1881-2	1,582,998	926,729	146,995	48,652	1,783	972	25,937
1882-3	1,756,271	969,362	169,892	43,721	2,702	1,137	26,832
1883-4	1,934,020	1,104,392	188,161	46,832	2,570	1,260	30,443
1884-5	1,996,430	1,096,354	187,710	62,273	3,854	939	35,288
1885-6	2,077,947	1,020,082	215,994	74,112	4,530	654	35,460
1886-7	2,141,291	1,052,685	185,765	37,031	4,901	762	28,672
1887-8	2,418,358	1,232,943	199,036	40,983	6,031	1,069	26,692
1888-9	2,379,776	1,217,191	197,518	83,483	5,789	1,109	31,222
1889-90	2,477,646	1,178,735	236,496	90,724	8,447	1,089	22,784
1890-91	2,417,527	1,145,163	221,048	87,751	10,357	948	25,992
1891-2	2,512,593	1,332,683	190,157	45,021	8,230	561	31,053
1892-3	2,737,001	1,342,504	177,645	37,533	6,667	483	32,488
1893-4	2,794,703	1,469,359	218,904	49,105	6,485	520	42,352
1894-5	2,779,243	1,373,668	266,444	97,360	5,675	1,207	37,045
1895-6	2,704,263	1,412,736	255,503	78,438	7,186	947	32,766
1896-7	2,925,416	1,580,613	419,460	62,373	9,752	1,031	21,612
1897-8	3,144,574	1,657,450	294,183	37,205	10,847	1,859	11,959
1898-9	3,727,765	2,154,163	266,159	47,859	10,647	2,131	11,115
1899-00	3,668,556	2,165,693	271,280	79,573	11,037	1,050	12,243
1900-01	3,717,002	2,017,321	362,689	58,853	9,389	823	7,812
1901-2	3,647,459	1,754,417	329,150	32,423	10,020	828	8,297
1902-3	3,738,873	1,994,271	433,489	37,716	10,906	1,487	8,085
1903-4	4,021,590	1,968,599	433,638	47,760	11,810	2,021	8,960
1904-5	4,175,614	2,277,537	344,019	46,089	11,394	2,267	11,523
1905-6	4,269,877	2,070,517	312,052	40,938	11,785	1,959	12,253
1906-7	4,294,553	2,031,893	380,493	52,816	11,559	1,571	12,012
1907-8	4,126,823	1,847,121	398,749	63,074	10,844	1,441	13,613
1908-9	4,496,183	1,779,905	419,869	64,648	14,004	2,024	11,153
1909-10	4,834,285	2,097,162	384,226	58,603	19,112	2,399	9,824
1910-11	5,386,247	2,398,089	392,681	52,687	20,151	2,640	11,068
1911-12	5,109,849	2,164,066	302,238	53,541	18,223	1,098	11,535
1912-13	5,706,579	2,085,216	439,242	71,631	19,986	1,428	11,875
1913-14	6,129,893	2,565,861	442,060	83,351	17,962	1,779	11,774

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Produce Raised.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Malze.	Rye.	Peas and Beans.	Potatoes.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.
1836	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1837	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1838	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1839	12,600	..	..	..	..	..	..
1840	50,420	26,950	9,000	..	..	..	300
1841	47,840	37,325	9,385	1,200	..	..	3,734
1842	55,360	66,100	20,025	1,360	..	..	5,996
1843	104,040	70,789	25,156	..	..	..	6,933
1844	138,436	43,361	40,080	3,290	..	34	12,418
1845	234,734	71,368	39,289	1,980	..	..	11,139
1846-7	345,946	185,856	47,737	3,330	..	20	9,024
1847-8	349,730	207,385	29,115	3,630	..	20	7,255
1848-9	410,220	78,877	36,403	3,928	..	..	11,988
1849-50	525,190	129,602	53,913	235	..	..	5,929
1850-51	556,167	99,535	40,144	4	..	..	5,613
1851-2	733,321	132,311	34,331	586	5	..	5,988
1852-3	498,704	96,980	9,431	61	..	..	4,512
1853-4	154,202	50,787	10,269	60	200	..	2,752
1854-5	250,091	130,746	14,339	387	..	100	8,383
1855-6	1,148,011	614,614	45,151	3,142	..	2,377	59,797
1856-7	1,858,756	641,679	69,548	8,308	..	..	36,895
1857-8	1,808,439	1,249,800	156,459	6,558	..	2,797	51,116
1858-9	1,563,113	2,160,358	115,619	9,698	651	4,833	108,467
1859-60	2,296,157	2,553,637	98,433	7,375	2,692	5,590	48,967
1860-61	3,459,914	2,633,693	83,854	25,045	1,720	11,973	77,258
1861-2	3,607,727	2,136,430	68,118	20,788	1,245	11,050	59,364
1862-3	3,008,487	2,504,301	143,056	19,720	1,853	17,404	50,597
1863-4	1,338,762*	3,497,520	130,664	33,534	3,408	16,471	74,947
1864-5	1,899,378*	2,694,445	124,849	3,980	5,549	41,139	59,828
1865-6	3,514,227	2,279,468	153,490	4,767	8,555	60,068	83,196
1866-7	4,641,205	3,880,406	299,217	27,520	36,155	59,941	88,880
1867-8	3,411,663	2,333,472	324,706	11,345	19,241	51,591	117,787
1868-9	4,229,228	2,258,523	292,665	17,048	29,539	42,333	79,944
1869-70	5,697,056	3,761,408	691,248	22,141	65,822	67,624	127,645
1870-71	2,870,409	2,237,010	240,825	20,028	14,856	73,449	127,579
1871-2	4,500,795	3,299,889	335,506	30,833	8,496	173,217	125,841
1872-3	5,391,104	2,454,225	443,221	37,703	9,350	236,582	132,997
1873-4	4,752,289	1,741,451	502,601	40,347	7,979	199,041	109,822
1874-5	4,850,165	2,121,612	619,896	24,263	15,620	317,382	124,310
1875-6	4,978,914	2,719,795	700,665	37,177	19,356	450,948	124,377

* In 1863-4 and 1864-5 the yield of wheat was much affected by "rust."

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Produce Raised.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Malze.	Rye.	Peas and Beans.	Potatoes.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.
1876-7	5,279,730	2,294,225	530,323	25,909	15,277	373,857	134,082
1877-8	7,018,257	2,040,436	378,706	22,050	9,852	241,007	115,419
1878-9	6,060,737*	2,366,026	417,157	40,754	20,816	248,436	98,958
1879-80	9,398,858	4,023,271	1,065,430	61,887	18,407	574,954	167,943
1880-81	9,727,369	2,362,425	1,068,830	49,299	13,978	403,321	129,262
1881-2	8,714,377	3,612,111	927,566	81,007	12,653	621,768	134,290
1882-3	8,751,454	4,446,027	758,477	131,620	23,244	689,507	129,605
1883-4	15,570,245	4,717,624	1,069,803	117,294	16,727	791,093	161,088
1884-5	10,433,146	4,392,695	1,082,430	176,388	15,505	846,859	161,119
1885-6	9,170,538	4,692,303	1,302,854	181,240	8,278	761,351	163,202
1886-7	12,100,036	4,256,079	827,852	231,447	11,286	583,269	170,661
1887-8	13,328,765	4,562,530	956,476	318,551	14,900	732,060	198,225
1889-9	8,647,709	2,803,800	1,131,427	267,155	10,744	361,724	131,149
1889-90	11,495,720	5,644,867	1,831,132	357,047	16,707	528,074	157,104
1890-91	12,751,295	4,919,325	1,571,599	574,083	17,583	739,310	204,155
1891-2	13,679,268	4,455,551	844,198	461,957	7,495	769,196	200,523
1892-3	14,814,645	4,574,816	774,207	373,183	8,092	981,411	142,623
1893-4	15,255,200	4,951,371	1,033,861	180,442	9,005	1,050,082	144,708
1894-5	11,445,878	5,633,286	1,596,463	294,555	18,378	716,193	196,706
1895-6	5,669,174	2,880,045	715,592	351,891	8,524	287,200	117,238
1896-7	7,091,029	6,816,951	815,605	566,027	14,392	148,956	146,555
1897-8	10,580,217	4,809,479	758,454	515,025	23,785	137,452	67,296
1898-9	19,581,304	5,523,419	1,112,567	587,064	31,196	206,165	161,142
1899-00	15,237,948	6,116,046	1,466,088	624,844	13,896	164,414	173,381
1900-01	17,847,321	9,582,332	1,215,478	604,180	11,989	146,357	123,126
1901-2	12,127,382	6,724,900	693,851	615,472	14,418	169,971	125,474
1902-3	2,569,364*	4,402,982	561,144	750,524	21,179	141,888	168,759
1903-4	28,525,579	13,434,952	1,262,923	904,239	29,586	213,735	167,736
1904-5	21,092,139	6,203,429	874,099	623,736	30,578	201,145	92,872
1905-6	23,417,670	7,232,425	1,062,139	641,216	28,893	265,206	115,352
1906-7	22,618,043	8,845,654	1,255,442	704,961	20,770	286,636	166,839
1907-8	12,100,780	5,201,408	1,059,295	508,761	21,966	213,818	135,110
1908-9	23,345,649	11,124,940	1,511,181	650,462	32,504	197,807	152,840
1909-10	28,780,100	7,913,423	1,023,384	1,158,031	26,070	145,742	174,970
1910-11	34,813,019	9,699,127	1,340,387	982,103	32,647	223,284	163,312
1911-12	20,891,877	4,585,326	1,024,584	792,660	9,981	181,113	119,092
1912-13	26,223,104	8,323,639	1,744,527	715,299	17,141	232,856	191,112
1913-14	32,936,245	8,890,321	1,812,890	800,529	19,029	206,846	176,602

* In 1878-9 the yield of wheat was much affected by "rust," and in 1902-3 the almost total failure was due to drought.

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Area under each Description of Tillage.						
	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips.	Onions.	Hay.	Green Forage.	Chicory.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1836	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1837	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1838	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
1839	192	..	..	..	..	..	..
1840	150	..	..	..	..	..	..
1841	932	..	..	..	450	..	..
1842	1,419	..	..	..	850	171	..
1843	2,069	..	..	..	1,622	..	..
1844	2,487	..	..	..	1,772 $\frac{1}{2}$	509 $\frac{1}{2}$	..
1845	2,041 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	..	..	5,000	945	..
1846-7	2,140 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	..	..	4,547	1,098	..
1847-8	2,638 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	5,073 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,330 $\frac{1}{2}$	..
1848-9	2,577 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	5,903	1,287	..
1849-50	2,151	..	..	..	11,180 $\frac{3}{4}$	519 $\frac{1}{2}$	..
1850-51	2,837 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	..	..	13,567	130	..
1851-2	2,375 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	..	..	16,822	708 $\frac{1}{2}$	..
1852-3	1,978 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	14,101 $\frac{1}{2}$	401 $\frac{1}{2}$	..
1853-4	1,636 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	..	..	21,829 $\frac{1}{4}$	891	..
1854-5	3,297 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	..	..	31,514	958 $\frac{1}{2}$	..
1855-6	11,017 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	377 $\frac{1}{4}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	40,188 $\frac{5}{8}$	1,949	..
1856-7	16,281 $\frac{1}{4}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	576 $\frac{3}{4}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	51,987	862 $\frac{1}{2}$	..
1857-8	20,697 $\frac{1}{2}$	119	418 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	75,536	1,634 $\frac{1}{2}$	..
1858-9	30,026 $\frac{1}{4}$	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	507 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	86,162 $\frac{3}{4}$	6,807	..
1859-60	27,622	382 $\frac{3}{4}$	516 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	98,570 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,486 $\frac{1}{2}$	..
1860-61	24,841 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,029	1,228 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	90,920 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,020 $\frac{3}{4}$	..
1861-2	27,174	806	617	249	74,681	4,038	..
1862-3	24,820 $\frac{3}{4}$	806 $\frac{1}{4}$	787 $\frac{3}{8}$	142 $\frac{1}{2}$	101,639 $\frac{1}{4}$	5,221 $\frac{1}{4}$	..
1863-4	27,584	836	535	157	96,350	2,865	..
1864-5	31,172	849	566	120	85,146	3,136	..
1865-6	31,644	1,249	601	183	97,902	6,870	..
1866-7	32,403	1,924	966	340	92,472	5,703	..
1867-8	35,831	1,269	809	245	108,373	5,265	145
1868-9	36,204	1,321	1,554	240	112,282	9,703	99
1869-70	41,216	1,526	2,326	329	140,435	5,275	199
1870-71	39,026	957	1,886	287	163,181	6,868	220
1871-2	39,064	1,396	1,786	461	103,206	7,473	198
1872-3	38,517	1,739	2,522	417	121,375	11,448	60
1873-4	38,349	1,252	1,318	270	115,672	21,425	43
1874-5	35,183	1,281	962	347	119,031	16,286	109
1875-6	36,901	1,223	1,091	552	155,274	15,227	177

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Area-under each Description of Tillage.						
	Potatoes.	Mangel- wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips.	Onions.	Hay.	Green Forage.	Chleory.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1876-7	40,450	1,285	795	720	147,408	28,803	225
1877-8	37,107	1,320	785	816	176,951	72,033	256
1878-9	36,527	888	712	1,069	172,799	4,033	155
1879-80	41,600	1,027	566	1,040	201,451	4,313	392
1880-81	45,951	1,284	808	1,056	249,656	9,617	230
1881-2	39,129	1,044	437	1,134	212,150	3,226	207
1882-3	34,267	1,087	558	1,341	309,382	5,793	283
1883-4	40,195	1,056	572	1,235	302,957	4,963	283
1884-5	38,763	1,413	664	1,750	339,725	5,796	219
1885-6	42,602	1,346	639	1,740	421,036	7,189	216
1886-7	49,974	1,257	910	1,996	445,150	7,895	204
1887-8	48,263	1,191	788	2,437	441,812	6,410	249
1888-9	43,074	897	648	1,768	411,332	7,549	148
1889-90	47,139	984	820	1,957	451,546	5,980	229
1890-91	53,818	892	708	2,238	413,052	10,091	258
1891-2	57,334	922	731	2,661	369,498	9,202	215
1892-3	40,594	1,138	764	1,973	512,648	16,605	43
1893-4	40,909	1,162	695	2,045	412,223	16,529	54
1894-5	56,383	1,236	722	3,178	492,578	16,791	129
1895-6	43,895	1,067	645	3,780	464,482	25,939	69
1896-7	43,532	823	656	3,735	416,667	23,043	120
1897-8	44,197	876	2,111	3,751	580,000	22,687	117
1898-9	41,252	1,008	2,122	4,472	565,345	19,805	159
1899-00	55,469	788	584	4,436	450,189	18,574	155
1900-01	38,477	636	507	2,815	502,105	18,975	184
1901-2	40,058	865	561	4,151	659,239	32,795	170
1902-3	49,706	1,392	747	5,565	580,884	31,145	340
1903-4	48,930	1,564	1,014	4,176	733,353	33,165	477
1904-5	46,912	1,441	823	2,862	452,459	29,902	287
1905-6	44,670	1,657	909	4,889	591,771	34,041	244
1906-7	55,372	1,360	713	4,705	621,139	36,502	191
1907-8	54,149	1,184	496	4,249	682,194	59,897	283
1908-9	47,903	1,370	702	5,340	956,371	63,066	453
1909-10	62,390	1,119	573	6,434	864,359	56,586	522
1910-11	62,904	1,254	872	6,161	832,669	71,826	467
1911-12	47,692	797	658	3,652	860,205	75,177	399
1912-13	47,575	1,121	627	4,977	1,203,728	84,460	506
1913-14	74,574	952	470	6,121	977,684	98,963	531

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Area under each Description of Tillage.							Artificial Grass.*
	Grass and Clover Seeds.	Hops.	To-bacco.	Vines.	Other Crops.	Gardens and Orchards.	Land in Fallow.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1836 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1837 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1838 ..	...	...	4½	...	...	...	...	...
1839 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1840 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1841 ..	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...
1842 ..	...	...	10	3½	...	...	...	...
1843 ..	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...
1844 ..	...	...	2½	10½	...	...	...	...
1845 ..	...	...	½	37½	...	...	...	...
1846-7	...	...	...	78	...	...	...	...
1847-8	...	...	...	101½	...	...	...	...
1848-9	...	...	...	107½	...	...	...	...
1849-50	...	...	½	164½	...	...	...	...
1850-51	...	...	...	161½	...	...	...	...
1851-2	...	...	...	173½	...	...	...	...
1852-3	...	...	...	107½	...	...	...	...
1853-4	...	...	11½	162½	...	...	...	...
1854-5	...	...	37	180½	...	...	...	...
1855-6	...	...	23	207½	...	...	...	76
1856-7	...	...	76½	279½	...	1,939½	...	107
1857-8	...	...	71	401½	4	4,967½	...	440
1858-9	...	...	66½	547½	288½	5,883½	5,998½	602
1859-60	...	...	50	811	369	6,186½	11,224½	5,864
1860-61	...	...	91	1,138	579½	7,298½	20,457½	11,640
1861-2	...	...	220	1,464	333	6,946	16,835	12,654
1862-3	...	...	508½	2,006½	247½	7,724	18,341½	23,491
1863-4	...	...	623	3,076	389	8,282	22,218	32,477
1864-5	...	...	524	3,594	1,264	8,988	26,389	36,925
1865-6	...	...	397	4,078	1,705	10,103	33,042	48,960
1866-7	...	...	243	4,111	156	9,655	31,000	58,471
1867-8	454	9	229	4,340	147	12,603	33,452	64,107
1868-9	42	3	138	4,046	149	11,856	56,598	77,700
1869-70	146	78	144	4,950	87	13,432	49,372	97,255
1870-71	242	64	93	5,466	24	14,856	69,191	146,984
1871-2	308	61	299	5,523	397	15,633	79,584	143,302
1872-3	2,359	107	423	5,485	102	15,785	75,601	197,841
1873-4	2,717	131	583	5,222	111	16,060	66,989	191,644
1874-5	3,082	126	733	4,937	193	17,400	77,912	238,043
1875-6	2,234	145	782	5,081	511	17,761	97,133	293,178

* Not included in land under cultivation.

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Area under each Description of Tillage.							Artificial Grass.*
	Grass and Clover Seeds.	Hops.	To-bacco.	Vines.	Other Crops.	Gardens and Orchards.	Land in Fallow.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1876-7	1,993	225	1,479	4,765	749	18,641	84,159	333,751
1877-8	1,846	274	2,327	4,419	336	19,570	75,675	318,297
1878-9	2,824	203	1,936	4,434	443	20,400	97,669	397,394
1879-80	2,237	267	531	4,284	507	20,299	165,154	301,477
1880-81	2,817	428	1,990	4,980	984	22,288	194,140	254,994
1881-2	2,061	564	1,461	4,923	638	20,630	144,326	238,721
1882-3	2,290	1,034	1,313	5,732	518	19,725	159,302	284,645
1883-4	2,686	1,758	1,325	7,326	645	20,754	174,607	281,903
1884-5	2,329	1,737	1,402	9,042	960	23,015	183,197	327,063
1885-6	2,942	896	1,866	9,775	1,022	25,395	210,451	327,210
1886-7	4,667	730	2,031	10,310	970	27,593	277,788	276,291
1887-8	4,638	685	1,966	11,195	1,291	26,325	364,354	158,047
1888-9	1,541	761	1,685	12,886	1,056	27,533	332,586	184,966
1889-90	3,390	829	955	15,662	936	29,243	379,701	149,616
1890-91	2,587	789	618	20,686	1,095	33,864	385,572	235,241
1891-2	2,861	771	545	25,295	1,426	38,238	395,189	174,982
1892-3	2,264	806	477	28,052	647	39,926	493,744	233,114
1893-4	1,927	693	1,057	30,275	769	42,463	457,177	224,306
1894-5	2,198	668	1,412	30,307	1,757	44,235	346,259	201,056
1895-6	2,899	791	2,029	30,275	4,369	45,419	291,028	180,251
1896-7	2,906	945	1,264	27,934	1,597	45,734	261,619	172,582
1897-8	3,301	918	522	27,701	1,592	43,763	399,535	115,738
1898-9	2,220	847	78	27,568	3,052	50,521	517,242	150,157
1899-00	2,283	713	155	27,550	2,967	54,573	509,244	151,949
1900-01	2,235	401	109	30,634	2,671	57,496	602,870	207,896
1901-2	1,877	307	103	28,592	3,021	58,807	681,778	162,954
1902-3	1,568	213	171	28,374	2,094	58,415	492,305	565,635
1903-4	2,749	214	129	28,513	2,185	59,812	632,521	962,665
1904-5	2,249	251	106	28,016	2,993	60,655	853,829	953,543
1905-6	2,767	313	169	26,402	3,019	59,607	1,049,915	1,040,335
1906-7	1,859	323	133	25,855	3,163	61,927	990,967	1,095,642
1907-8	1,076	248	345	26,465	3,962	63,133	894,300	1,095,471
1908-9	1,741	189	413	24,430	3,955	64,225	1,034,422	1,029,711
1909-10	1,595	140	321	22,768	4,080	66,322	1,175,750	988,671
1910-11	1,295	121	329	23,412	5,291	68,153	1,434,177	991,195
1911-12	1,188	122	356	24,193	4,785	70,316	1,469,608	1,041,772
1912-13	2,429	131	138	24,579	6,084	73,623	1,627,223	1,085,346
1913-14	1,452	117	284	22,435	6,991	77,960	1,738,572	1,094,566

* Not included in land under cultivation.

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Produce Raised.						
	Mangel- wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips.	Onions.	Hay.	Chicory.	Grass and Clover Seeds.	Hops.
	tons.	tons.	cwt.	tons.	tons.	bushels.	cwt.
1836 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1837 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1838 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1839 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1840 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1841 ..	...	...	...	900	...	...	...
1842 ..	...	...	...	2,300	...	...	...
1843 ..	...	...	...	2,661	...	...	...
1844 ..	...	...	...	6,459	...	...	...
1845 ..	...	...	...	9,640	...	...	...
1846-7	...	...	...	9,303	...	...	...
1847-8	...	...	...	9,891	...	...	...
1848-9	...	...	...	10,625	...	...	...
1849-50	...	...	...	15,640	...	...	...
1850-51	...	...	...	20,971	...	...	...
1851-2	...	...	...	29,692	...	...	...
1852-3	...	...	...	21,287	...	...	...
1853-4	...	...	...	33,918	...	...	...
1854-5	...	...	...	53,627	...	...	...
1855-6	610	2,969	2,905	83,285	...	...	...
1856-7	2,165	5,381	1,685	81,151	...	...	...
1857-8	2,876	1,952	...	137,476	...	...	...
1858-9	2,157	2,009	2,690	113,543	...	...	...
1859-60	4,645	1,773	1,029	135,643	...	...	...
1860-61	13,446	6,405	26,189	144,211	...	...	...
1861-2	6,142	3,796	6,262	92,497	...	...	...
1862-3	8,086	5,769	6,548	110,680	...	...	...
1863-4	8,741	5,388	9,895	121,840	...	...	...
1864-5	5,782	2,865	8,083	97,731	...	...	...
1865-6	11,763	3,305	9,206	96,101	...	...	...
1866-7	17,473	6,815	31,266	161,243	...	...	...
1867-8	16,731	7,617	23,959	140,592	542	5,029	11
1868-9	10,295	6,672	12,084	122,800	493	615	1
1869-70	16,217	15,089	35,818	224,816	1,010	2,247	83
1870-71	10,521	10,363	32,900	183,708	1,349	2,652	318
1871-2	19,703	9,390	83,180	144,637	1,207	4,785	329
1872-3	23,475	18,226	66,940	159,964	281	30,502	543
1873-4	14,475	7,078	23,300	147,398	245	32,204	744
1874-5	17,899	5,788	55,880	157,261	531	35,998	899
1875-6	16,795	6,936	95,600	206,613	652	34,194	1,012

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Produce Raised.						
	Mangel- wurzels.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips.	Onions.	Hay.	Chicory.	Grass and Clover Seeds.	Hops.
	tons.	tons.	cwt.	tons.	tons.	bushels.	cwt.
1876-7	15,386	5,199	71,580	180,560	980	29,229	1,153
1877-8	15,465	4,618	61,100	208,151	1,333	28,840	1,954
1878-9	8,275	2,621	72,000	209,028	653	34,432	1,168
1879-80	14,897	4,558	146,940	292,407	1,764	32,031	2,540
1880-81	12,640	4,335	99,580	300,581	960	26,320	2,744
1881-2	14,989	4,450	203,800	238,793	781	32,085	4,045
1882-3	16,656	4,182	165,600	327,385	1,209	28,740	9,243
1883-4	18,906	5,276	139,540	433,143	1,626	41,964	15,717
1884-5	21,935	5,472	236,320	371,046	1,309	35,559	14,053
1885-6	24,129	6,479	204,180	442,118	1,239	39,793	5,501
1886-7	19,142	7,178	232,500	483,049	1,472	61,490	5,023
1887-8	20,590	8,774	235,480	624,122	1,375	61,177	5,405
1888-9	13,974	6,810	88,600	308,117	811	17,444	5,519
1889-90	15,604	9,095	216,300	666,385	1,376	54,547	5,711
1890-91	14,676	8,556	279,220	567,779	1,859	36,415	7,931
1891-2	16,160	8,670	293,640	514,406	1,509	43,985	6,513
1892-3	18,727	8,729	235,860	740,049	223	30,430	7,573
1893-4	19,340	7,046	203,980	503,355	224	26,252	5,684
1894-5	19,005	7,339	347,540	621,547	868	22,466	4,603
1895-6	10,160	4,669	215,180	390,861	239	22,239	3,946
1896-7	11,388	5,347	225,120	449,056	508	32,433	6,183
1897-8	5,584	13,247	224,340	659,635	117	30,522	3,628
1898-9	9,701	14,926	346,160	723,299	201	23,078	6,849
1899-00	9,597	4,710	398,100	596,193	196	28,022	2,884
1900-01	7,670	4,514	255,320	677,757	233	35,084	2,741
1901-2	9,679	4,140	417,180	884,369	154	60,144	2,249
1902-3	17,174	5,600	549,340	601,272	248	15,836	1,572
1903-4	21,305	9,879	504,360	1,233,063	492	35,666	2,447
1904-5	13,894	6,149	259,380	514,316	198	27,300	1,449
1905-6	16,400	6,408	511,940	864,177	189	33,281	1,906
1906-7	16,139	5,644	560,000	881,276	114	17,495	2,787
1907-8	14,295	3,650	452,980	682,370	174	10,685	1,179
1908-9	15,048	4,541	487,680	1,415,746	450	18,161	1,094
1909-10	14,116	4,215	634,300	1,186,738	462	13,160	882
1910-11	17,654	7,481	749,680	1,292,410	432	16,262	936
1911-12	9,568	4,953	418,220	1,032,288	333	9,503	777
1912-13	14,615	5,628	572,820	1,572,933	500	23,206	1,387
1913-14	15,642	3,166	495,100	1,350,374	360	16,349	961

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Produce Raised.			
	Tobacco.	Grapes not made into Wine.	Grapes made into Wine.	Wine made.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gallons.
1836				
1837				
1838				
1839				
1840				
1841	1,440			
1842	10			
1843	10			
1844	35	20		100
1845		163		214
1846-7		1,993		2,600
1847-8		1,863		1,300
1848-9		3,020		6,306
1849-50	6			5,220
1850-51				4,621
1851-2				6,447
1852-3				4,500
1853-4	85	596		9,680
1854-5	60	1,665		9,600
1855-6	331	4,365		9,372
1856-7	651	6,353		10,936
1857-8	717	4,629		5,761
1858-9	873	3,579		7,740
1859-60	463	4,473		13,966
1860-61	1,257	7,979		12,129
1861-2	2,552	16,972		47,568
1862-3	4,324	16,345		91,893
1863-4	5,913	15,656	16,954	120,894
1864-5	3,450	13,027	16,160	110,042
1865-6	3,328	18,063	31,686	176,959
1866-7	2,915	17,264	43,395	284,118
1867-8	2,070	31,459	61,971	459,072
1868-9	1,747	25,574	65,553	448,547
1869-70	1,290	24,980	85,205	577,287
1870-71	467	26,296	98,642	629,219
1871-2	2,307	30,896	106,791	713,589
1872-3	1,837	19,338	85,623	527,592
1873-4	3,694	20,371	85,279	562,713
1874-5	6,839	19,999	90,988	577,493
1875-6	501*	21,211	123,650	755,000

* The tobacco crop of 1875-6 failed in most parts of the State.

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Produce Raised.			
	Tobacco.	Grapes not made into Wine.	Grapes made into Wine.	Wine made.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gallons.
1876-7	14,413	15,900	85,111	481,588
1877-8	15,827	13,807	73,722	457,535
1878-9	15,662	10,818	61,835	410,333
1879-80	1,297*	16,270	89,890	574,143
1880-81	17,333	24,817	79,045	484,028
1881-2	12,876	14,806	78,512	539,191
1882-3	5,673	15,543	74,874	516,763
1883-4	9,124	22,402	106,925	723,560
1884-5	7,893	19,758	120,468	760,752
1885-6	13,734	39,651	158,354	1,003,827
1886-7	12,008	33,334	155,443	986,041
1887-8	11,853	42,389	178,154	1,167,874
1888-9	13,355	48,712	179,036	1,209,442
1889-90	4,123	59,428	233,564	1,578,596
1890-91	326*	63,535	293,775	2,008,493
1891-2	2,579	60,313	232,955	1,554,130
1892-3	658*	83,272	260,730	1,694,745
1893-4	8,952	128,820	229,259	1,490,184
1894-5	7,155	144,728	293,842	1,909,972
1895-6	15,223	136,456	342,615	2,226,999
1896-7	7,890	166,859	434,194	2,822,263
1897-8	3,419	162,147	295,290	1,919,389
1898-9	190*	179,317	289,570	1,882,209
1899-00	1,365	155,340	143,580	933,282
1900-01	311*	235,268	396,644	2,578,187
1901-2	345*	192,427	304,842	1,981,475
1902-3	781	223,939	221,027	1,547,188
1903-4	848	290,515	364,450	2,551,150
1904-5	1,112	190,663	261,770	1,832,386
1905-6	1,405	232,984	265,606	1,726,444
1906-7	603	460,707	292,119	2,044,833
1907-8	2,764	340,718	195,086	1,365,600
1908-9	2,647	356,379	205,300	1,437,106
1909-10	2,704	402,122	146,706	991,941
1910-11	1,090	397,808	194,630	1,362,420
1911-12	3,686	542,761	140,489	983,423
1912-13	661	564,991	168,588	1,206,111
1913-14	†	675,388	161,105	926,191

* The tobacco crops of 1879-80, 1890-91, 1892-3, 1898-9, 1900-1, and 1901-2 failed in most parts of the State.

† Not available.

DAIRY PRODUCTION.

Year.			Bacon and Hams Cured.	Cheese made.	Butter made.
			lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1891	—	..	*	3,311,012	16,703,786
1892	—	..	9,018,446	4,056,994	23,509,845
1893	—	..	8,359,324	3,748,555	28,160,441
1894	—	..	8,835,238	4,153,131	35,580,201
1895	—	..	10,138,646	5,052,782	39,760,994
1896	...	..	9,892,416	4,742,566	37,128,083
1897	...	..	8,670,536	4,312,507	34,561,372
1898	...	..	8,931,112	4,397,369	34,080,310
1899	...	..	10,886,314	4,512,706	53,327,585
1900	...	..	13,204,547	4,284,170	55,604,118
1901	...	..	15,011,616	3,974,668	46,857,572
1902	...	..	14,438,370	3,849,561	39,227,754
1903	..	..	12,504,851	5,681,515	46,685,727
1904	..	..	14,851,944	4,747,851	61,002,841
1905	...	..	16,433,665	4,297,350	57,606,821
1906	...	..	17,798,818	4,877,593	68,088,168
1907	...	..	17,300,883	4,397,909	63,746,354
1908	...	..	14,217,073	4,328,644	48,461,398
1909	...	..	13,620,485	5,025,834	55,166,555
1910	...	..	16,438,837	4,530,893	70,603,787
1911	..	..	19,546,772	4,549,843	86,500,474
1912	..	..	20,043,706	4,176,778	67,655,834
1913	..	..	19,289,258	4,856,321	73,381,567

* Not available.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

Year.	Value of Agricultural Production.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Malze.	Hay.	Potatoes.	Onions.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904	3,119,878	465,257	123,423	79,967	861,479	417,150	116,721
1905	3,366,290	678,040	182,828	88,167	1,641,936	597,426	133,638
1906	3,109,980	810,851	205,832	70,496	1,681,768	333,678	79,800
1907	2,443,906	791,162	241,507	87,973	3,023,128	383,145	108,155
1908	4,405,303	989,844	253,309	116,402	3,256,308	411,840	138,408
1909	5,501,605	777,547	165,181	119,725	2,432,840	517,775	98,325
1910	5,512,060	909,295	227,382	96,166	2,455,560	534,515	63,723
1911	3,547,266	663,916	261,443	147,357	3,200,109	614,540	177,744
1912	4,343,202	953,750	332,430	119,305	4,010,979	678,448	176,142
1913	5,352,141	777,903	236,804	121,234	2,565,740	573,227	138,257

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—continued.

Year.	Value of Agricultural Production—continued.						
	Green Forage.	Raisins.	Currants.	Fruit (including Grapes not made into Wine).	Market Gardens.	All Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904	74,755	49,526	9,757	405,263	197,600	295,437	6,216,213
1905	85,103	89,346	11,952	406,495	183,325	263,875	7,728,421
1906	91,255	180,473	21,994	524,962	197,650	267,808	7,576,547
1907	149,742	110,248	19,296	458,453	225,550	333,189	8,375,454
1908	157,665	102,483	21,472	441,700	231,975	478,577	11,005,286
1909	141,465	130,558	49,334	489,738	255,350	417,890	11,097,333
1910	179,565	132,262	48,829	586,084	269,450	397,695	11,412,586
1911	187,943	195,560	88,899	639,104	258,275	311,535	10,293,691
1912	211,150	213,818	60,421	696,029	260,350	373,633	12,429,658
1913	247,408	176,026	71,413	803,536	269,425	368,623	11,701,737

PASTORAL AND DAIRYING PRODUCTION.

Year.	Value of Pastoral and Dairying Production.								
	Milk Consumed in Natural State.*	Butter made.	Cheese made.	Wool Produced.	Horses Produced.	Cattle Produced.	Sheep Produced.	Pigs Produced.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904	696,972	2,414,695	89,022	3,543,810	198,456	1,740,767	1,429,970	380,616	10,494,308
1905	753,510	2,496,580	102,563	3,313,550	176,267	2,064,000	1,599,800	331,140	10,837,410
1906	817,317	2,978,860	116,860	3,869,000	335,538	2,480,226	1,913,202	325,381	12,836,384
1907	850,126	2,855,305	109,948	3,878,431	273,700	2,056,198	1,716,908	424,660	12,165,276
1908	845,004	2,388,743	126,252	3,556,168	15,274	298,606	597,880	380,650	8,208,577
1909	891,755	2,493,990	130,670	4,044,755	261,268	1,602,858	1,317,320	470,081	11,212,697
1910	1,020,360	3,109,510	105,340	4,318,100	388,556	1,860,888	1,298,740	541,785	12,643,270
1911	1,317,484	3,860,100	106,160	4,142,747	520,580	2,344,680	1,558,170	454,815	14,304,736
1912	1,805,320	3,478,640	125,480	3,751,083	328,020	1,165,430	709,660	389,350	11,752,983
1913	1,694,826	3,341,920	126,670	4,032,954	454,820	2,277,170	1,572,420	678,355	14,179,135

* Including cream not made into butter, and concentrated milk.

OLD-AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS, LIFE ASSURANCE, ETC.

Year.	Old-age and Invalid Pensions.*			Life Assurance Policies.		Revenue Refunded by the Commonwealth Government to the State of Victoria.†
	Old-age.	Invalid.	Amounts Expended.	Number.	Sums Assured.	
	No.	No.	£		£	£
1894	...	...	...	131,210	23,095,900	...
1895	...	...	...	131,875	22,916,328	...
1896	...	..	...	132,684	22,757,175	...
1897	...	..	...	144,842	23,530,517	...
1898	...	...	...	147,150	23,533,082	...
1899	...	...	...	156,411	26,536,403	...
1900	...	..	...	172,713	26,315,862	...
1901	16,275	..	129,338	196,036	28,564,889	1,177,740
1902	14,570	..	292,432	210,922	29,878,162	1,920,974
1903	12,417	..	215,973	214,861	30,230,567	2,105,450
1904	11,609	..	205,150	224,212	30,980,343	2,002,804
1905	11,209	..	200,464	227,168	31,586,524	2,017,378
1906	10,990	..	189,127	235,091	32,246,807	2,097,119
1907	10,732	..	187,793	242,385	33,112,352	2,192,340
1908	11,288	..	233,573	254,717	34,057,847	2,449,243
1909	12,368	..	270,827	270,899	35,120,753	1,929,542
1910	20,218	..	470,656	292,055	36,495,251	1,922,278
1911	23,722	2,272	573,609	311,695	38,185,859	1,617,572
1912	24,449	3,162	672,593	331,846	40,132,346	1,667,657
1913	25,434	3,918	715,924	351,250	41,546,825	1,691,833
1914	27,150	4,844	795,449	..	..	1,733,280

* Old-age pensions were first granted in Victoria on 18th January, 1901, and the Commonwealth Government took over the administration on 1st July, 1909. The figures relate to the financial year ended 30th June.

† Year ended 30th June.

APPENDIX.

Information received since the parts of this book which deal with the subjects mentioned were sent to press is given below :—

PART 1.—CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

MEMBERS OF THE TENTH COMMONWEALTH MINISTRY, 1914.

Prime Minister and Treasurer : THE RIGHT HON. A. FISHER, P.C.
Attorney-General : THE HON. W. M. HUGHES.
Minister for Defence : THE HON. G. F. PEARCE.
Minister for Trade and Customs : THE HON. F. G. TUDOR.
Minister for External Affairs : THE HON. H. MAHON.
Minister for Home Affairs : THE HON. W. O. ARCHIBALD.
Postmaster-General : THE HON. W. G. SPENCE.
Vice-President of the Executive Council : THE HON. A. GARDINER.
Assistant Ministers : THE HON. J. A. JENSEN AND THE HON. E. J. RUSSELL.

MEMBERS OF THE SIXTH COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT, 1914.

THE SENATE.

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

Victoria.

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

South Australia.

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

New South Wales.

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

Queensland.

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

Western Australia.

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

Tasmania.

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

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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

Member.	VICTORIA.	District.
Anstey, F.	Bourke
Vacant	Bendigo
Best, Hon. Sir R. W., K.C.M.G.	Kooyong
Boyd, Hon. J. A.	Henty
Brennan, F.	Batman
Fenton, J. E.	Maribyrnong
Hannan, J. F.	Fawkner
Irvine, Hon. Sir W. H., K.C.M.G., K.C.	Flinders
Jolley, E. F. G.	Grampians
Maloney, W. R. N.	Melbourne
Manifold, Hon. J. C.	Corangamite
Mathews, J.	Melbourne Ports
McGrath, D. C.	Ballaarat
Moloney, P. J.	Indi
Ozanne, A. T.	Corio
Palmer, A. C.	Echuca
Rodgers, A. S.	Wannon
Sampson, S.	Wimmera
Tudor, Hon. F. G.	Yarra
Watt, Hon. W. A.	Balaclava
Wise, G. H.	Gippsland

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

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—continued.

QUEENSLAND.				District.
Member.				
Bamford, Hon. F. W.	..	..	..	Herbert
Finlayson, W. F.	..	..	..	Brisbane
Fisher, Right Hon. A., P.C.	..	..	..	Wide Bay
Groom, Hon. L. E.	..	..	..	Darling Downs
Higgs, Hon. W. G.	..	..	..	Capricornia
McDonald, Hon. C.	..	..	..	Kennedy
Page, Hon. J.	..	..	..	Maranoa
Sharpe, J. B.	..	..	..	Oxley
Sinclair, H.	..	..	..	Moreton
Stumm, J.	..	..	..	Lilley

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

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

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

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

TASMANIA.

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

MEMBERS OF THE STATE MINISTRY, 1914.

(FORMED 18TH JUNE, 1914.)

Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Labour: HON. SIR ALEXANDER J. PEACOCK,
K.C.M.G., M.L.A.

Chief Secretary: HON. J. MURRAY, M.L.A.

Minister of Public Instruction: HON. T. LIVINGSTON, M.L.A.

*Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, Minister of Railways, and a Vice-President
of the Board of Land and Works:* HON. D. MACKINNON, M.L.A.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE MINISTRY—continued.

Minister of Mines, Minister of Forests, Minister of Public Health, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works: **HON. J. D. BROWN, M.L.C.**

Commissioner of Public Works, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works: **HON. F. W. HAGELTHORN, M.L.C.**

President of the Board of Land and Works, and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey: **HON. H. S. W. LAWSON, M.L.A.**

Minister of Water Supply and Minister of Agriculture: **HON. W. HUTCHINSON, M.L.A.**

Honorary Ministers: **HON. W. L. BAILLIEU, M.L.C., HON. W. A. ADAMSON, M.L.C., HON. J. GRAY, M.L.A., AND HON. J. G. MEMBREY, M.L.A.**

STATE PARLIAMENT.

Elections for the State Legislative Assembly were held on 26th November, 1914, and the accompanying list contains the names of the members of the new House:—

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**(ELECTED 26TH NOVEMBER, 1914.)**

Name of Electoral District.				Name of Member.
Abbotsford	..	..	..	G. C. Webber
Albert Park	..	..	..	Hon. Geo. A. Elmslie
Allandale	..	..	..	Hon. Sir A. J. Peacock, K.C.M.G.
Ballaarat East	..	..	..	Hon. R. McGregor
Ballaarat West	..	..	..	M. Baird
Barwon	..	..	..	J. F. Farrer
Benalla	..	..	..	J. J. Carlisle
Benambra	..	..	..	J. W. Leckie
Bendigo East	..	..	..	A. J. Hampson
Bendigo West	..	..	..	Hon. D. Smith
Boroondara	..	..	..	Hon. Sir Frank Madden
Borong	..	..	..	Hon. W. Hutchinson
Brighton	..	..	..	O. R. Snowball
Brunswick	..	..	..	J. R. Jewell
Bulla	..	..	..	Hon. A. R. Robertson
Carlton	..	..	..	R. H. Solly
Castlemaine and Maldon	..	..	..	Hon. H. S. W. Lawson
Collingwood	..	..	..	Hon. M. Hannah
Dalhousie	..	..	..	A. F. Cameron
Dandenong	..	..	..	W. S. Keast
Daylesford	..	..	..	Hon. D. McLeod
Dundas	..	..	..	W. K. Smith
Eaglehawk	..	..	..	T. Tunnecliffe
East Melbourne	..	..	..	A. A. Farthing

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—continued.

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Essendon	M. M. Blackburn
Evelyn	J. Rouget
Fitzroy	Hon. J. W. Billson
Flemington	E. C. Warde
Geelong	Hon. W. Plain
Gippsland East	Hon. J. Cameron
Gippsland North	J. W. McLachlan
Gippsland South	Hon. T. Livingston
Gippsland West	Hon. J. E. Mackey
Glenelg	H. J. M. Campbell
Goulburn Valley	J. D. Mitchell
Grenville	J. Chatham
Gunbower	H. Angus
Hampden	D. S. Oman
Hawthorn	W. M. McPherson
Jika Jika	Hon. J. G. Membrey
Kara Kara	J. W. Pennington
Korong	A. Gray
Lowan	J. Menzies
Maryborough	Hon. A. R. Outtrim
Melbourne	A. Rogers
Mornington	Hon. A. Downward
North Melbourne	Hon. G. M. Prendergast
Ovens	Hon. A. A. Billson
Polwarth	J. G. Johnstone
Port Fairy	H. S. Bailey
Port Melbourne	G. Sangster
Prahran	Hon. D. Mackinnon
Richmond	E. J. Cotter
Rodney	Hon. H. McKenzie
St. Kilda	R. G. McCutcheon
Stawell and Ararat	R. F. Toutcher
Swan Hill	Hon. J. Gray
Toorak	N. Bayles
Upper Goulburn	M. K. McKenzie
Walhalla	S. Barnes
Wangaratta	Hon. J. Bowser
Waranga	J. Gordon
Warrenheip	E. J. Hogan
Warrnambool	Hon. J. Murray
Williamstown	Hon. J. Lemmon

COMMONWEALTH ELECTIONS IN STATE OF VICTORIA.

The elections for the Sixth Commonwealth Parliament were held throughout Australia on 5th September, 1914, and the results for Victoria were as follows:—

THE SENATE.

Electors who voted in the State of Victoria for Senators at the Sixth General Election on 5th September, 1914:—

<i>Electors enrolled.</i>			
Male	..	..	401,055
Female	..	..	413,685
Total	..	..	814,740

Electors to whom Ballot-papers were issued.

		Number.	Percentage of	
			Electors enrolled.	
Male	..	335,057	..	83·54
Female	..	309,841	..	74·90
Total	..	644,898	..	79·16

Number of Informal Ballot-papers .. 21,246

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF ELECTORS WHO VOTED IN EACH DIVISION OF THE STATE OF VICTORIA AT THE SIXTH GENERAL ELECTION ON 5TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.

Division.	Electors Enrolled.			Electors to whom Ballot-papers were Issued.			Informal Ballot-papers.	Percentage of Electors Enrolled to whom Ballot-papers were Issued.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Balaclava ..	16,210	23,099	39,309	13,356	17,496	30,852	719	82·39	75·74	78·49
Ballaarat ..	17,721	20,376	38,097	15,922	17,341	33,263	566	89·95	85·11	87·31
Batman ..	No contest for this Division.									
Bendigo ..	16,660	18,906	35,566	14,696	15,092	29,788	509	88·21	79·83	83·75
Bourke ..	21,256	23,372	44,628	17,330	16,735	34,065	583	81·53	71·60	76·33
Corangamite ..	20,214	17,809	38,023	17,967	14,673	32,640	530	88·88	82·39	85·84
Corio ..	19,335	19,377	38,712	16,554	15,345	31,899	519	85·62	79·19	82·40
Echuca ..	19,390	17,110	36,500	16,468	12,979	29,447	589	84·93	75·86	80·68
Fawkner ..	17,595	22,170	39,765	14,175	15,915	30,090	626	80·56	71·79	75·67
Flinders ..	20,220	17,180	37,400	16,541	12,492	29,033	629	81·80	72·71	77·63
Gippsland ..	20,562	16,434	36,996	17,955	12,876	30,831	473	87·32	78·35	83·34
Grampsians ..	17,497	17,243	34,740	15,646	14,060	29,706	495	89·42	81·54	85·51
Henty ..	20,415	26,529	46,944	16,248	18,092	34,340	753	79·59	70·87	74·74
Indi ..	18,919	16,317	35,236	16,952	13,684	30,636	217	89·60	83·86	86·95
Kooyong ..	17,626	24,132	41,758	14,702	17,163	31,865	636	83·41	71·12	76·31
Maribyrnong ..	20,494	22,088	42,582	16,951	16,040	32,991	583	82·71	72·62	77·43
Melbourne ..	19,131	18,578	37,709	14,571	12,901	27,472	807	76·16	69·44	72·85
Melbourne Ports ..	No contest for this Division.									
Wannon ..	18,410	17,061	35,471	16,588	13,873	30,461	480	90·10	81·31	85·88
Wimmera ..	No contest for this Division.									
Yarra ..	No contest for this Division.									
Total (Contested Divisions) ..	321,655	336,781	658,436	272,622	256,757	529,379	9,714	84·76	76·24	80·40

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ELECTORS.

For the purpose of compiling the General Roll for the Legislative Assembly householders' schedules were prepared and an electoral canvas taken by the police in the early part of 1914, with the following result :—

NUMBER OF RESIDENT ELECTORS ON THE ROLLS FOR EACH ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1914.

Electoral District.	Number of Electors on the Annual General Rolls, 1914.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Abbotsford	7,315	8,148	15,463
Albert Park	9,152	10,829	19,981
Allandale	2,954	3,261	6,215
Ballaarat East	4,581	5,881	10,462
Ballaarat West	4,319	6,125	10,444
Barwon	5,431	5,687	11,118
Benalla	4,139	3,733	7,872
Benambra	3,853	3,000	6,853
Bendigo East	4,245	5,092	9,337
Bendigo West	4,637	5,623	10,260
Boroondara	13,055	16,235	29,290
Borung	4,075	3,417	7,492
Brighton	7,132	10,616	17,748
Brunswick	9,576	11,659	21,235
Bulla	5,578	4,996	10,574
Carlton	6,428	7,334	13,762
Castlemaine and Maldon	3,393	3,873	7,266
Collingwood	6,789	7,784	14,573
Dalhousie	3,671	3,650	7,321
Dandenong	7,083	6,540	13,623
Daylesford	3,574	3,471	7,045
Dundas	4,274	4,118	8,392
Eaglehawk	3,865	3,836	7,701
East Melbourne	5,359	6,085	11,444
Essendon	11,139	12,817	23,956
Evelyn	5,208	4,771	9,979
Fitzroy	6,618	7,955	14,573
Flemington	10,079	9,519	19,598

NUMBER OF RESIDENT ELECTORS ON THE ROLLS FOR EACH ELECTORAL
DISTRICT OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1914—continued.

Electoral District.	Number of Electors on the Annual General Rolls, 1914.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Geelong	6,285	7,469	13,754
Gippsland East	3,955	2,617	6,572
Gippsland North	4,798	4,352	9,150
Gippsland South	5,385	4,238	9,623
Gippsland West	4,586	3,684	8,270
Glenelg	4,593	4,437	9,030
Goulburn Valley	4,559	4,245	8,804
Grenville	3,048	3,020	6,068
Gunbower	4,782	3,669	8,451
Hampden	6,208	5,495	11,703
Hawthorn	9,797	13,968	23,765
Jika Jika	11,610	13,186	24,796
Kara Kara	3,832	3,418	7,250
Kerong	3,772	3,212	6,984
Lowan	4,741	4,368	9,109
Maryborough	3,856	3,971	7,827
Melbourne	4,970	3,852	8,822
Mornington	7,144	6,057	13,201
North Melbourne	8,043	8,819	16,862
Ovens	3,304	3,278	6,582
Polwarth	6,521	4,362	10,883
Port Fairy	3,991	3,660	7,651
Port Melbourne	9,283	7,249	16,532
Prahran	7,904	11,440	19,344
Richmond	7,938	8,673	16,611
Rodney	5,510	4,862	10,372
Stawell and Ararat	4,492	4,239	8,731
St. Kilda	10,566	14,270	24,836
Swan Hill	7,887	5,131	13,018
Toorak	8,513	12,830	21,343
Upper Goulburn	4,398	3,673	8,071
Walhalla	3,675	2,743	6,418
Wangaratta	4,295	4,040	8,335
Waranga	3,686	3,216	6,902
Warrenheip	3,087	2,760	5,847
Warnambool	4,503	4,554	9,057
Williamstown	10,273	9,687	19,960
Total	383,312	400,799	784,111

PART VIII.—SOCIAL CONDITION.

ANTHROPOMETRIC SURVEY OF PUPILS ATTENDING HIGH SCHOOLS.

Since November, 1909, three medical officers attached to the Education Department have been continuously employed in examining school children throughout the State. The examination is of a thorough nature, and refers not only to height, weight, chest measurement, &c., but also to physical and mental condition. Particulars are obtained of the nationality and occupation of the parents. The report issued annually by the medical officers contains information in regard to the physical and mental characteristics of the children.

In the *Year Book* for 1911-12, heights and weights, and, in that for 1912-13, chest and cranial measurements of State school children at various ages between six years and three months and fourteen years and three months are dealt with. A triple classification of children, according to their parentage—Australian, extra-Australian, and mixed or unknown—is followed.

Measurements, which are given in millimetres ($\cdot 03937$ of an inch), show the diameter of the uninflated chest, taken with calipers from front to back, the "difference" being the increase due to breathing. The lateral chest measurements, taken with calipers, are also given, and, as before, the difference is the increase caused by inflation.

Similar particulars have now been tabulated concerning pupils in High Schools between the ages of thirteen years nine months and eighteen years three months, the number of cases being as follows:—

—				Males.	Females.	Total.
Heights and Weights				836	742	1,578
Chest Measurements				672	536	1,208
Cranial Measurements				555	463	1,018
Total				2,063	1,741	3,804

It may again be pointed out that the averages do not rise uniformly with advancing ages, owing, in some cases, to the small numbers operated on and, in others, to the fact that physical development does not proceed with regularity, but by periods of growth and rest alternating at irregular intervals. The following comparisons of the results disclosed in these tables with the results previously published respecting State school children are interesting. Taking in all cases the age groups

thirteen years nine months to fourteen years three months, and selecting the group of State Schools which gives the most favorable results, the average chest measurements in each case are :—

—			Diam. A.P.	Diff.	Diam. Lat.	Diff.
			mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.
Boys.						
State Schools	..	..	153	32	211	22
High Schools	..	..	153	34	219	22
GIRLS.						
State Schools	..	..	148	19	184	26
High Schools	..	..	151	20	198	23

The records of cranial measurements at these ages are :—

—						Length.	Breadth.
						mm.	mm.
Boys.							
State Schools	..	..	..	..	..	184	145
High Schools	..	..	..	..	..	187	149
GIRLS.							
State Schools	..	..	..	..	..	180	142
High Schools	..	..	..	..	..	182	147

The maxima of heights and weights compare thus :—

—						Height.	Weight.
						inches.	lbs.
Boys.							
State Schools	..	..	..	..	..	59·90	94·75
High Schools	..	..	..	..	..	60·84	95·19
GIRLS.							
State Schools	..	..	..	..	..	59·88	91·70
High Schools	..	..	..	..	..	61·72	102·35

As the advantage lies in every case with the pupils of High Schools, it is a fairly safe inference that they are recruited from types physically higher than the average of the State Schools. Table I. further shows that during the early stages the advantages of height and weight are with the females ; but that, when the later development of the males is completed, they are both taller and heavier than females of corresponding ages.

One final comparison may be made. The range of cranial length in the case of State School boys between the ages six years three months and fourteen years three months runs from 172 to 184 millimetres ; whereas, in the case of High School boys between the ages fourteen years three months and eighteen years three months, the range is from 187 to 190 millimetres.

TABLE I.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS OF PUPILS AT DIFFERENT AGES.

Age.		No. of Pupils.	Both Parents Born in Australia.		No. of Pupils.	Both Parents. Immigrants.		No. of Pupils.	All Other. Parentage		No. of Pupils.	Total.	
			Height.	Weight.		Height.	Weight.		Height.	Weight.		Height.	Weight.
MALES.													
Yrs. Mths.	Yrs. Mths.		inches.	lbs.		inches.	lbs.		inches.	lbs.		inches.	lbs.
13 - 9 to	14 - 3 ..	57	61.00	95.00	10	60.50	97.15	19	60.53	94.74	86	60.84	95.19
14 - 3 "	14 - 9 ..	80	61.94	96.25	13	60.96	95.02	45	61.96	97.30	138	61.13	96.47
14 - 9 "	15 - 3 ..	113	62.64	102.39	23	62.65	107.12	47	61.67	98.44	183	62.39	101.97
15 - 3 "	15 - 9 ..	69	64.55	110.11	12	64.51	111.63	30	62.95	104.45	111	64.11	108.74
15 - 9 "	16 - 3 ..	82	64.49	114.02	23	65.23	116.94	46	63.86	111.09	151	64.48	113.57
16 - 3 "	16 - 9 ..	32	64.34	114.75	9	63.58	113.28	25	66.20	117.79	66	64.56	115.70
16 - 9 "	17 - 3 ..	32	66.02	121.68	8	66.80	122.03	16	66.37	114.04	56	66.23	119.56
17 - 3 "	17 - 9 ..	16	66.28	129.28	4	65.31	124.75	6	64.23	123.25	26	65.66	127.19
17 - 9 "	18 - 3 ..	10	65.99	124.78	2	66.44	144.25	7	66.77	125.11	19	66.32	126.95
FEMALES.													
13 - 9 to	14 - 3 ..	17	62.07	99.12	5	61.35	105.70	12	61.40	106.35	34	61.72	102.35
14 - 3 "	14 - 9 ..	43	61.33	105.97	10	61.69	105.79	30	61.67	103.10	83	61.50	105.23
14 - 9 "	15 - 3 ..	69	61.95	105.78	17	62.74	105.79	50	62.26	108.68	136	62.16	106.85
15 - 3 "	15 - 9 ..	48	61.87	109.26	10	63.39	113.35	31	62.02	106.50	89	62.09	108.76
15 - 9 "	16 - 3 ..	59	61.19	111.05	11	63.03	121.73	51	62.66	111.03	121	61.98	112.01
16 - 3 "	16 - 9 ..	56	62.33	112.75	15	61.82	115.28	28	61.82	114.77	99	62.11	113.70
16 - 9 "	17 - 3 ..	39	62.29	111.97	12	62.60	115.41	32	62.96	116.54	83	62.60	114.23
17 - 3 "	17 - 9 ..	24	62.74	124.47	17	61.35	109.85	14	64.04	119.33	55	62.64	118.64
17 - 9 "	18 - 3 ..	18	62.98	116.57	9	63.36	121.31	15	62.72	119.48	42	62.75	118.63

TABLE II.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

AVERAGE CHEST MEASUREMENTS OF PUPILS AT DIFFERENT AGES.

Ages.		No. of Pupils.	Both Parents Born in Australia.				No. of Pupils.	Both Parents Immigrants.				No. of Pupils.	All Other Parentage.				No. of Pupils.	Total.				
			Diam. A.P.	Diff.	Diam. Lat.	Diff.		Diam. A.P.	Diff.	Diam. Lat.	Diff.		Diam. A.P.	Diff.	Diam. Lat.	Diff.		Diam. A.P.	Diff.	Diam. Lat.	Diff.	
MALES.																						
Yrs. Mths.	Yrs. Mths.		mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.		mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.		mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.		mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	
13 - 9	to 14 - 3	..	55	153	34	217	23	9	159	34	225	23	20	151	34	219	21	84	153	34	219	22
14 - 3	" 14 - 9	..	74	155	34	218	22	13	154	37	214	21	41	153	37	217	24	128	154	36	218	23
14 - 9	" 15 - 3	..	96	157	35	223	23	17	157	35	223	21	45	156	36	221	21	158	157	35	223	22
15 - 3	" 15 - 9	..	62	165	36	233	23	11	161	35	227	21	30	157	36	225	22	103	162	36	230	23
15 - 9	" 16 - 3	..	54	164	36	234	23	16	163	40	235	24	30	159	40	229	23	100	162	38	233	23
16 - 3	" 16 - 9	..	16	166	34	233	23	6	162	32	230	24	18	156	42	232	25	40	161	37	232	25
16 - 9	" 17 - 3	..	13	170	35	235	24	2	151	24	214	23	10	167	40	229	23	30	167	35	232	24
17 - 3	" 17 - 9	..	9	174	39	244	25	..	..	..	..	..	6	168	36	245	25	15	171	38	244	25
17 - 9	" 18 - 3	..	6	175	37	239	27	..	..	..	..	..	8	173	39	244	26	14	173	38	241	26
FEMALES.																						
13 - 9	" 14 - 3	..	21	153	21	201	24	4	159	20	204	20	11	145	20	197	20	36	151	20	198	23
14 - 3	" 14 - 9	..	40	156	23	210	22	7	148	32	211	20	20	153	22	204	22	67	154	24	209	22
14 - 9	" 15 - 3	..	63	153	24	209	23	15	154	21	205	21	41	151	21	204	22	119	152	23	207	22
15 - 3	" 15 - 9	..	38	154	25	212	26	6	154	28	210	23	23	151	19	203	23	67	153	23	209	24
15 - 9	" 16 - 3	..	42	157	25	218	26	5	167	20	217	21	31	152	21	205	21	78	156	23	212	24
16 - 3	" 16 - 9	..	40	157	24	219	20	8	156	23	223	21	16	158	22	210	27	64	157	24	218	24
16 - 9	" 17 - 3	..	23	164	24	215	21	7	158	19	218	26	21	159	25	222	23	51	161	24	218	22
17 - 3	" 17 - 9	..	9	161	27	226	27	5	146	25	221	24	10	157	27	216	26	24	157	27	221	26
17 - 9	" 18 - 3	..	9	154	21	208	23	4	152	24	202	33	17	152	23	210	23	30	152	22	208	24

TABLE III.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

AVERAGE CRANIAL MEASUREMENTS OF PUPILS AT DIFFERENT AGES.

Ages.		No. of Pupils.	Both Parents Born in Australia.		No. of Pupils.	Both Parents Immigrants.		No. of Pupils.	All Other Parentage.		No. of Pupils.	Total.	
			Length.	Breadth.		Length.	Breadth.		Length.	Breadth.		Length.	Breadth.
MALES.													
Yrs. Mths.	Yrs. Mths.		mm.	mm.		mm.	mm.		mm.	mm.		mm.	mm.
13 - 9	to 14 - 3 ..	..	45	187	8	187	147	14	188	146	67	187	149
14 - 3	" 14 - 9 ..	..	59	185	12	184	148	31	191	152	102	187	148
14 - 9	" 15 - 3 ..	..	78	186	14	186	150	36	187	147	128	186	149
15 - 3	" 15 - 9 ..	..	49	188	10	187	149	26	188	147	85	188	148
15 - 9	" 16 - 3 ..	..	43	188	15	189	155	22	192	150	80	189	149
15 - 9	" 16 - 3 ..	..	43	188	15	189	155	22	192	150	80	189	149
16 - 3	" 16 - 9 ..	..	14	186	5	190	144	17	188	149	36	188	148
16 - 9	" 17 - 3 ..	..	18	187	2	182	148	8	186	148	28	187	150
17 - 3	" 17 - 9 ..	..	9	190	3	188	148	5	191	153	17	190	151
17 - 9	" 18 - 3 ..	..	7	193	2	193	148	3	181	150	12	190	149
FEMALES.													
13 - 9	" 14 - 3 ..	..	18	183	2	180	146	7	180	146	27	182	147
14 - 3	" 14 - 9 ..	..	37	185	3	182	147	15	182	146	55	184	147
14 - 9	" 15 - 3 ..	..	58	184	8	183	146	36	181	147	102	183	146
15 - 3	" 15 - 9 ..	..	31	184	4	179	143	24	181	145	59	182	145
15 - 9	" 16 - 3 ..	..	39	182	4	185	152	26	183	146	69	183	147
15 - 9	" 16 - 3 ..	..	31	184	5	187	147	17	183	145	53	183	146
16 - 3	" 16 - 9 ..	..	31	184	5	187	147	17	183	145	53	183	146
16 - 3	" 16 - 9	31	184	5	187	147	17	183	145	53	183	146
16 - 9	" 17 - 3	21	181	7	182	146	21	183	146	49	182	146
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