

# VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK,

1914-15,

BY

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

GOVERNMENT STATIST.

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THIRTY-FIFTH ISSUE.

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## ERRATUM.

Page 594, Training Ships, sixth line, read "not more than 16 years," *instead of* "not less than 16 years."

## PREFACE.

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**T**HIS is the thirty-fifth 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 1915.

The appendix contains a statement of the amounts paid into the various Patriotic Funds which have been established in connexion with the war.

The statistics included in the volume do not show the extent to which the resources of the State have been affected by the war, partly because they refer in most instances to a period terminating only a few months after its commencement, and partly because there have been other disturbing factors operating concurrently with the war, such as drought. In part "Finance" particulars are given of additional taxation which is being imposed to meet a shortage in revenue.

Several new tables containing information in regard to infectious diseases have been included in part "Vital Statistics." The section relating to the port of Melbourne has been re-written and enlarged, and an epitome is given of the "Intoxicating Liquor Temporary Restriction Act," which provides for hotels being opened at a later and closed at an earlier hour than formerly. The other new features relate principally to matters connected with or having an intimate bearing on the war.

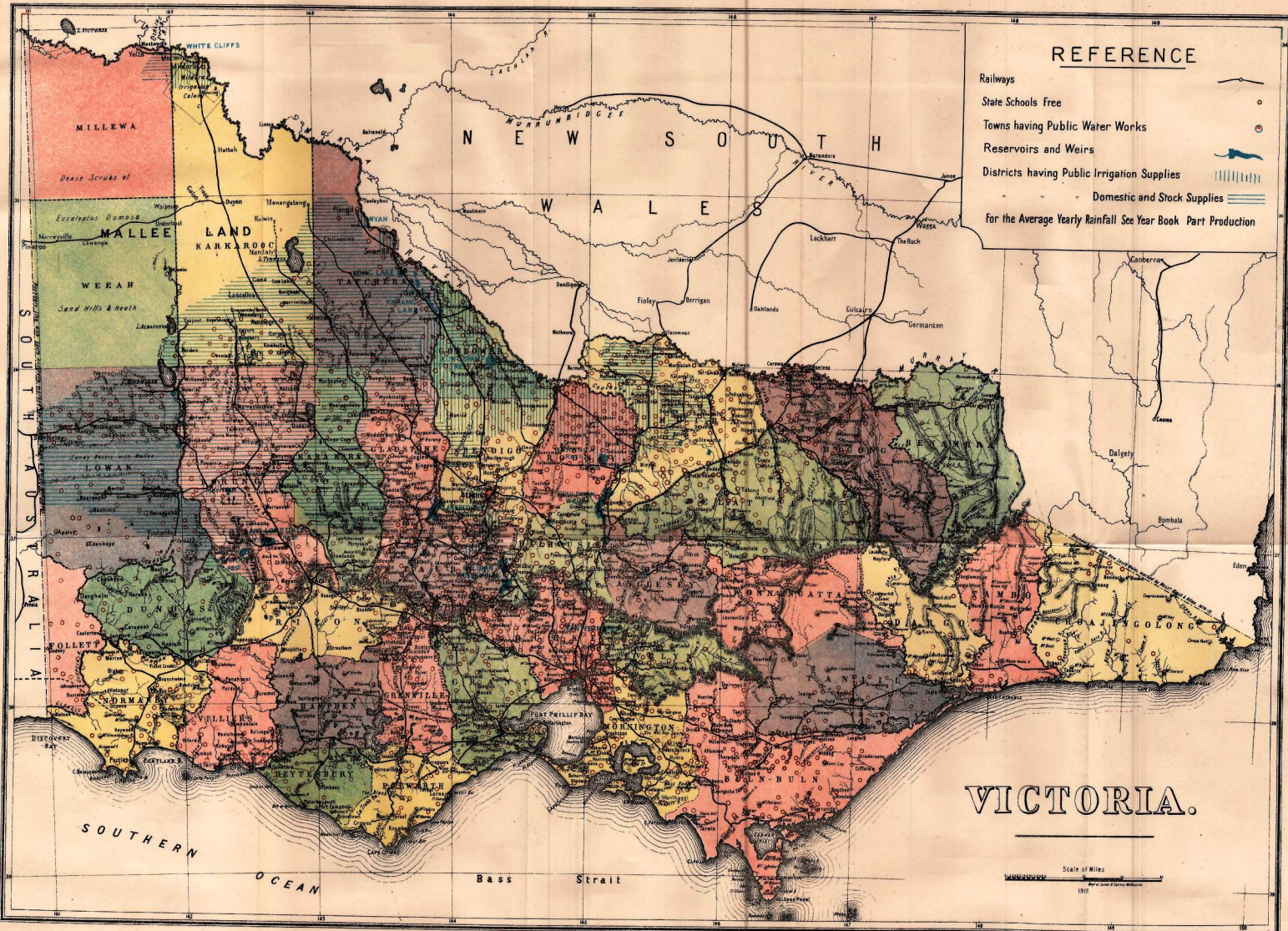
With a view to securing uniformity in the statistics relating to agricultural and pastoral production, trade, finance, &c., the particulars of imports and exports and the shipping returns are now given for the year ended 30th June, instead of 31st December as formerly.

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, 7th December, 1915.



### REFERENCE

- Railways 
  - State Schools Free 
  - Towns having Public Water Works 
  - Reservoirs and Weirs 
  - Districts having Public Irrigation Supplies 
  - Domestic and Stock Supplies 
- For the Average Yearly Rainfall See Year Book Part Production

# VICTORIA.

Scale of Miles  
  
 1918

# VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK, 1914-15.

## INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

**Hume and Hovell.** In 1824, a young Australian-born explorer, Hamilton 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Dutton.** William Dutton, John Griffiths, and John and Charles

**Mills.** The first-named of these, William Dutton, established a whaling station at Portland in 1832, and was followed a year later by Edward Henty, who crossed in the *Thistle*, and

**Henty.** with the servants, horses, cattle, and sheep, which he brought with him, became the first of that class of people who are now, to such a large extent, the backbone of our State, the agriculturists.

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

**Port Phillip Settlement.** well-armed men, along the banks of the Lower Yarra and **Batman.** Saltwater as far as the site of Sunbury, and the natives, **Geelong.** 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,

**The Yarra.** 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. **Fawcner.** John Pascoe Fawcner, who was one of the children whose brightness had illumed for a time the gloomy Sorrento settlement of 1803, formed a small party, and sailed in the *Enterprise* from Launceston a few weeks after Batman's departure. After visiting Westernport, whose aspect was particularly discouraging to the settlers, the *Enterprise* entered Port Phillip on 15th August, 1835. Batman's party at Indented Head, speedily and in due form intimated that their master was the owner of all the western side of the bay and the noble river at its head. Fawcner appears to have been prepared for such a claim, presumptuous as he declared it to be, for the *Enterprise* proceeded up the South Channel, and moved slowly northwards along the coast, in order that an exploring party might land from time to time to view the country. In this way Dromana, Frankston, Mordialloc, Brighton, and St. Kilda were tried and found wanting, and eventually the vessel anchored in Hobson's Bay, near the river mouth. The Yarra was

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

**The Capital.** Thus arose the present capital of the State, which, under the name of Greater Melbourne, now comprises the cities of Melbourne, South Melbourne, St. Kilda, Footscray, Fitzroy, Collingwood, Hawthorn, Richmond, Prahran, Brunswick, Essendon, Caulfield, Malvern, Northcote, and Camberwell; the towns of Brighton, Port Melbourne, Williamstown, Kew, Coburg; the borough of Oakleigh; the shire of Preston; and parts of the shires of Moorabbin, Mulgrave, Nunawading, Doncaster, Templestowe, Heidelberg, Whittlesea, Epping, Broadmeadows, Keilor, Braybrook, Wyndham, and Eltham. The total area of Greater Melbourne is 163,480 acres, of which 5,858 acres are reserved as parks and gardens. At the census of 1901 there was 97,653 dwellings, containing 538,569 rooms, and housing 494,167 persons, which had increased to 140,000 dwellings, with a population of 674,000 at the end of 1914.

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

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

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

### GOLD PRODUCTION.

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

From the date of its discovery, the quantity of gold recorded for Victoria up to the end of 1914 was 73,954,874 ounces, valued at £295,291,247, this being about one-half the quantity recorded for the whole of Australia.

## WOOL PRODUCTION.

**Wool.** Important as was the discovery of gold in aiding the early development of the Colony, wool production has been hardly less notable. It is to the Tasmanian flocks of sheep that the best Victorian stock owes its origin. The original Henty flock was formed at Sussex, England, towards the close of the eighteenth century, and brought by members of the family to Tasmania, whence it was transferred to Portland, at the time Edward Henty settled there. Good Merinoes were also overlanded from the Camden flock, established in New South Wales by Captain Macarthur in 1797, with Merinoes imported from England. This strain has been preserved pure in Victoria. The first official return of sheep in this State was in 1836, when the number was 41,332. At the end of 1842 the number recorded for the Port Phillip district was 1,404,333. The herds increased year by year, until at the census of 1891 the number was 12,692,843, but, owing to dry and unfavorable seasons between that year and 1901, it was then reduced to 10,841,790. The number had increased in 1907-8 to 14,146,734, but a partial drought experienced in that year was mainly responsible for a reduction to 12,545,742 in 1908-9. Since that time the numbers have varied, but had fallen to 12,113,682 in 1914.

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 1913-14, the wool production was 106,833,690 lbs., nearly all of which was exported. Prior to 1890 no returns were prepared to show the average weight of fleeces. Since that year, however, records have been kept, and the average (sheep and lambs) for the whole period may be put down at 5 lbs. 8½ ozs. This may be taken as an indication of the suitability of Victoria in soil, climate, and natural pasturage for sheep-breeding.

## GENERAL PROGRESS.

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

# STATISTICS OF VICTORIAN PROGRESS, 1842 to 1914.

	1842.	1850.	1855.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1913-14.
Population, 31st December ..	23,799	76,162	994,824	541,800	747,412	878,886	1,157,678	1,210,882	1,430,878
Revenue .. £	87,296	259,433	2,728,656	2,592,101	3,734,422	5,186,011	8,348,588	7,712,099	10,968,037
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	10,944,718
Public Funded Debt .. £	..	..	460,000	6,345,060	11,994,800	22,426,502	43,638,897	49,546,275	66,130,726
Gold produced .. oz.	..	..	2,793,065	1,967,453	1,355,477	853,850	578,400	789,562	439,606
Butter produced .. lbs.	2,752,330	16,346,468	22,470,443	22,640,745	37,177,646	45,970,560	76,503,635	73,235,188	106,833,690
Wool produced .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,703,786	46,857,572	78,381,567
Butter produced .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture—									
Land in cultivation .. acres	8,124	52,341	115,060	427,241	793,918	1,582,998	2,512,593	3,647,459	6,129,893
Wheat .. bushels	55,360	553,167	1,148,011	3,607,727	4,500,798	8,714,377	13,679,268	12,127,382	32,936,245
Oats .. "	66,100	99,535	614,614	2,136,430	3,299,889	3,612,111	4,455,551	6,724,900	8,890,321
Wine .. gallons	..	4,621	9,372	47,563	713,589	539,191	1,554,190	1,981,475	926,191
Live Stock—Horses .. No.	4,085	21,219	38,430	84,057	181,643	278,195	440,696	392,237	562,331
" Cattle .. "	100,742	378,806	534,113	628,092	799,509	1,288,677	1,812,104	1,602,384	1,528,553
" Sheep .. "	1,404,333	6,032,733	4,577,372	6,239,255	10,002,331	10,287,265	12,928,148	10,841,790	12,113,682
" Pigs .. "	..	9,260	20,686	43,480	177,447	239,926	286,780	350,370	221,277
Total Imports—Value .. £	277,427	744,925	12,007,989	13,532,452	12,341,995	16,718,521	21,711,608	18,927,340	28,150,198*
" Exports—Value .. £	198,733	1,041,796	13,493,338	13,825,606	14,557,820	16,252,103	16,006,743	18,646,097	29,896,275*
Imports, Oversea—Value .. £	..	..	..	..	9,201,942	11,481,567	13,802,598	12,656,880	23,109,678
Exports .. "	..	..	..	..	12,049,777	12,843,451	11,403,922	13,075,269	14,791,121
Shipping .. tonnage	78,025	195,117	1,133,233	1,090,002	1,355,025	2,411,902	4,715,109	6,716,491	11,852,312
Railways open .. miles	..	..	..	214	276	1,247	2,764	3,233	3,840
Telegraph wire .. "	..	..	..	2,586	3,472	6,626	13,989	15,356	19,408
Postal business—Letters .. No.	97,490	381,651	2,990,992	6,109,929	11,716,166	26,308,347	62,526,448	83,073,499	206,748,316
" Newspapers .. "	147,160	331,153	2,349,656	4,274,179	5,172,970	11,440,732	22,729,005	27,104,344	40,950,516
Savings Bank Deposits .. £	..	52,697	173,090	682,796	2,117,761	2,569,438	5,713,687	9,662,006	23,663,717
Factories—									
Number of ..	..	..	278	531	1,740	2,488	3,141	3,249	5,613
Hands employed ..	..	..	..	4,395	19,468	43,209	52,225	66,520	118,744
Value of machinery, plant, land and buildings .. £	..	..	..	..	4,725,125	8,044,296	16,472,859	12,298,500	20,775,728
Value of articles produced .. £	..	..	..	..	..	13,370,836	22,390,251	19,478,780	47,936,647
State Education—									
Number of Primary schools ..	..	61	370	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	1,363,930
Total value of rateable property in municipalities .. £	..	..	..	29,633,091	50,166,078	87,642,459	203,351,360	185,101,993	301,917,686
Friendly Societies—									
Number of Members ..	..	..	1,698	7,166	35,706	47,908	89,269	101,045	155,601
Total funds .. £	..	..	..	..	213,004	476,954	961,933	1,370,692	2,490,957

**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 146,137 oz. Butter figures were not collected prior to 1891.  
\* These figures relate to the calendar year 1909. Owing to the Commonwealth authorities having discontinued the keeping of records of inter-State trade, the value of the total imports and exports of the State are not available for a later year.

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

The population of the State at the end of 1842 was 23,799; and at the end of 1914 it had increased to 1,430,878. During the period 1842-1914 the revenue steadily increased from £87,296 to £10,958,000. There was no public debt until after separation. In 1855 the State indebtedness was £480,000, in 1914 the funded debt had reached £66,130,726, 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 6,130,000 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 1914 there were 3,840 miles; 2,586 miles of telegraph wires had been erected up to 1861, and 19,403 miles up to the end of 1913. 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 £23,663,717 in 1914.

The expenditure on State education amounted to £115,000 in 1855, and had increased to £1,368,930 in 1913-14. Members of friendly societies numbered 1,698 in 1856, and 155,601 in 1913—the funds amounting to £213,000 in 1871 and £2,490,957 in 1913. Hands employed in factories rose from 19,468 in 1871 to 118,744 in 1913. The total value of rateable property in municipalities, which was £29,600,000 in 1861, aggregated £301,917,686 in 1913-14.

### GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION, AREA, AND CLIMATE.

Victoria is situated at the south-eastern extremity of the Australian continent, of which it occupies about a thirty-fourth part, and it contains about 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres. It is bounded on the north and north-east by New South Wales, from which it is separated by the River Murray, and by a straight line running in a south-easterly direction from a place near the head-waters of that stream, called The Springs, on Forest Hill, to Cape Howe. On the west it is bounded by South Australia, the dividing line being about 242 geographical miles in length, approximating to the position of the 141st meridian of east longitude, and extending from the River Murray to the sea. On the south and south-east its shores are washed by the Southern Ocean, Bass Strait, and the Pacific Ocean. It lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of south latitude, and the 141st and 150th meridians of east longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 420, its greatest breadth about 250, and its extent of coast-line nearly 600 geographical miles. Great Britain, exclusive of the islands in the British Seas, contains 88,756 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-eight years ended with 1914 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-eight years ended with 1914, 29·93 inches; the average number of days on which rain fell was 134, and the average yearly rainfall was 25·34 inches.

## PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, AND FAUNA OF VICTORIA.

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### PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

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

There are thus constituted two main drainage areas. A series of rivers flows northwards from the highlands, forming the Murray and its southern tributaries, while another series flows southwards to the sea. At the western end the Glenelg taps streams which arise both on the northern and the southern slopes. The water-parting between the north and the south flowing streams is spoken of as the Main Dividing Range, and along its course are some of the highest mountains of the State, as Mount 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, 6,906 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, northern and south, so that the direction of the Dividing Range is not due to the primary rock-folding. Owing to stream capture and general denudation, the Divide has doubtless shifted its position from time to time, but the existence of the highlands is possibly, in part, due to an east and west series of folds, of which the "pitch" in the anticlines of our older rocks affords evidence; and in part to faulting, the latter being the more probable.

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

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

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

**Rivers and  
Lakes.**

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

As regards the streams to the south of the Dividing Range, the south-westerly drift bars the mouths, of all which debouch into the open sea, and long continued action has built up a ridge off the Gippsland coast behind which the rivers spread out to form large

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

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

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

due to subsidence. The estuaries of the Curdie, Gellibrand, Aire, Barwon, and other smaller streams were formerly inlets of a similar nature, but are now more or less filled with river-borne material.

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

### GEOLOGY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### FAUNA.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In fresh-water fish we are not rich, owing mainly to our poor river development. There is a marked distinction between the forms found to the north of the Divide, and those to the south. In the Murray basin

we have the Murray cod (*Oligorus macquariensis*), which occasionally reaches the weight of 100 lbs. This fish, together with the cat-fish (*Copidoglanis tandanus*), the bony bream (*Chaetoessus richardsoni*), and a few others are absent from the southern waters. The blackfish (*Gadopsis mamoratus*) occurs throughout the Murray basin, even in the Queensland head-waters, in Southern Victoria, and in Northern Tasmania. The eel (*Anguilla australis*) occurs in the southern streams only. The voracious little mountain trout (*Galaxias truttaceus*), which rarely reaches a quarter of a pound in weight, has a similar southern distribution, while the minnow (*Galaxias attenuatus*), common in the south, is said to range into the Murray waters, though we need specimens in the Museum to settle the point. Most of our other southern river-fish occur in the sea as well, and only pass up into the rivers for a longer or a shorter distance. Lampreys are found in most of our streams, but are not often caught.

Want of space prevents any discussion of the marine fish, which are of considerable economic value, though fish-preserving is a very small industry with us.

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

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

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

(*Coccinellidae*) are carnivorous in the larval stage, and great foes of the scale insects. We have no large butterflies such as occur in Queensland, but possess some very fine moths, some of which, in their larval stage, are plant-eaters, and work considerable damage. We have a few fine stick-insects which mimic dead twigs, and are therefore not often detected, though when seen they always attract notice. Locusts and grasshoppers at times do considerable harm. Dragon-flies, white ants, and ant lions are common enough in certain districts. Our native bees are being starved out by the imported bee, which is now widely spread. The shrill deafening song of the cicada (*Cicada mœrens*) 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 *Anaspida* (*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 (*Limnobdella australis*), used surgically, is common enough in ponds.

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

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

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

#### MOUNTAINS AND HILLS.

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

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

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

## MOUNTAINS AND HILLS IN VICTORIA.

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

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS—continued.

Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.	Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.
		feet.			feet.
Bolton West	Talbot ..	2,055	Cassel ..	Borong ..	2,260
Boon or Bowen	Croajingolong	4,500	Castle Hill ..	Borong ..	—
Boswell ..	Ripon ..	1,748	Castle Hill ..	Wonnangatta	4,860
Boulder ..	Buln Buln ..	1,511	Cathcart Hill	Ripon ..	1,021
Boulder Range	Buln Buln ..	1,010	Cathedral ..	Anglesey ..	2,120
Boundary Hill	Anglesey ..	—	Cavendish ..	Dundas ..	—
Breach Peak	Anglesey ..	1,634	Cavern ..	Talbot and Ripon	1,588
Brenanah ..	Gladstone ..	—	Chalamber ..	Ripon ..	1,549
Brigg's Bluff	Borong ..	—	Chalicum ..	Ripon ..	1,594
Brock's Hill	Bourke ..	—	Charlton Hill	Dargo ..	2,090
Broom Hill ..	Gladstone ..	1,220	Chaucer ..	Normanby ..	—
Brown's Hill	Heytesbury	—	Christmas Hills	Evelyn ..	—
Brown's Hill	Ripon and Talbot	1,594	Clare Peak or Mt. Dunn	Delatite ..	4,986
Bryarty's Hill	Evelyn ..	—	Clarke's Hill	Grenville and Talbot	2,380
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 Penambra	—
Budgee Budgee	Tanjil and Wonnangatta	—	Coghill's Hill	Talbot and Ripon	1,639
Buffalo (The Horn)	Delatite ..	5,645	Cole ..	Ripon ..	—
Buffalo (The Hump)	Delatite ..	5,221	Colite ..	Grant ..	—
Bulla Bulla ..	Croajingolong	—	Commissioner's or Reserve Hill	Kara Kara	1,408
Bullancrook	Bourke ..	2,306	Concongella Hill	Borong ..	1,376
Bullarook Hill	Talbot ..	2,092	Concord ..	Anglesey ..	1,500
Buller ..	Wonnangatta	5,935	Conical Hill ..	Evelyn ..	—
Bullich ..	Benambra ..	2,360	Consultation ..	Talbot ..	—
Buninyong ..	Grant ..	2,443	Coopragambra	Croajingolong	—
Burramboot	Rodney ..	—	Cooyatong ..	Benambra ..	3,270
Burrowa ..	Benambra ..	4,181	Cope ..	Bogong ..	6,027
Burrumbeet Hill	Ripon ..	—	Corn Hill ..	Wonnangatta	4,395
Burts Hill ..	Evelyn ..	640	Corranwarrabal or Mt. Dandenong	Evelyn and Mornington	2,077
Bute ..	Grenville ..	—	Cotteril ..	Bourke ..	679
Byron ..	Lowan ..	—	Crinoline (Ligar)	Wonnangatta	4,500
Callender ..	Ripon ..	—	Cromwell's Nob	Wonnangatta	5,300
Camel ..	Rodney ..	—	Cunningham ..	Anglesey ..	1,920
Camel's Hump (or Alexander's Crown)	Bourke and Dalhousie	3,295	Dandenong ..	Evelyn and Mornington	2,077
Cameron ..	Talbot ..	—	Dargo Hill ..	Dargo ..	—
Camp Hill ..	Ripon ..	1,389	Darriweel ..	Grant ..	—
Cann or Mt. Bemm	Croajingolong	1,754			
Cannibal Hill	Mornington	—			
Cardinal, The	Ripon ..	—			
Carlyle ..	Croajingolong	1,185			

## MOUNTAINS AND HILLS—continued.

Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.	Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.
		feet.			feet.
Davidson's Rocks	Borong ..	891	Fatigue ..	Buln Buln ..	2,110
Dawson ..	Tambo ..	—	Feathertop ..	Bogong ..	6,306
Deddick ..	Croajingolong	—	Ferguson's Hill	Heytesbury	708
Delegete Hill	Croajingolong	4,307	Flinders Peak	Grant ..	1,154
Delusion ..	Benambra and Dargo	4,507	(late Station Peak)		
Despair ..	Anglesey ..	—	Flint Hill ..	Ripon ..	1,059
Diamond Hill	Bendigo ..	1,104	Forest Hill ..	Tambo and Benambra on the N.S.W. frontier	5,000
Difficult ..	Borong ..	2,656	Forest Hill ..	Talbot ..	—
Dingle Range	Bogong ..	—	Franklin ..	Talbot ..	2,092
Diogenes ..	Dalhousie ..	—	Franklin Range	Bogong ..	—
Direction ..	Kara Kara	—	Friday ..	Dargo ..	2,700
Disappointment	Bourke and Anglesey	2,631	Fullerton's Spring Hill	Wonnangatta	5,400
Djoandah ..	Wonnangatta	2,000	Fyans ..	Hampden ..	957
Doboobetic ..	Kara Kara ..	—	Gap ..	Talbot ..	—
Dom Dom ..	Anglesey ..	2,500	Gaspard ..	Talbot ..	—
Donkey Hill	Kara Kara ..	1,280	Gellibrand ..	Grenville ..	871
Donna Buang (Acland)	Evelyn ..	4,080	Genoa Peak	Croajingolong	1,607
Dorchap ..	Bogong ..	3,590	Gibbo ..	Benambra ..	5,763
Doughboy ..	Tanjil ..	2,500	Glasgow ..	Talbot ..	—
Drummond ..	Borong ..	—	Glenrowen ..	Moira ..	1,680
Dryden ..	Borong ..	—	Good Morning Bill	Ripon ..	1,716
Dundas ..	Dundas ..	1,538	Gorong ..	Grant ..	1,814
Duneed ..	Grant ..	340	Gowar ..	Gladstone ..	—
Easton ..	Tanjil ..	3,250	Graham ..	Evelyn ..	—
Eccles ..	Normanby ..	584	Granyah ..	Benambra ..	2,970
Eckersley ..	Normanby ..	537	Green Hill ..	Dalhousie ..	—
Egbert ..	Gladstone ..	—	Green Hill ..	Delatite ..	1,330
Egerton ..	Grant ..	—	Green Hill ..	Grenville ..	2,050
Elephant ..	Hampden ..	1,294	Greenock ..	Talbot ..	—
Eliza ..	Mornington	526	Gregory ..	Evelyn ..	4,000
Ellery ..	Croajingolong	4,251	Hamilton ..	Hampden ..	1,047
Ellery E. Bump	Croajingolong	3,908	Happy Hill ..	Tanjil ..	1,900
Emu ..	Ripon ..	1,681	Hardie's Hill	Grenville ..	—
Emu, Gnargooin or Ewan's Hill	Hampden ..	893	Hat Hill ..	Delatite ..	2,544
Emu Hill ..	Grenville ..	1,010	Haunted Hill	Buln Buln ..	600
Enterprise ..	Wonnangatta	1,600	Heath Point..	Normanby ..	627
Erica ..	Tanjil ..	4,800	Helen ..	Anglesey ..	1,902
Erip ..	Grenville ..	1,539	Hermit, The	Bogong ..	—
Everard ..	Croajingolong	1,200	Hesse ..	Grenville ..	—
Everett ..	Delatite ..	5,100	Higinbotham Heights	Bogong and Dargo	5,800
Ewing Hill ..	Anglesey ..	893	Hoad ..	Dargo ..	2,160
Fainter ..	Bogong ..	6,160	Hoddle Range	Buln Buln ..	—
Fainting Range	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.
Holden ..	Bourke ..	1,452	Lady Franklin	Bogong ..	1,789
Holland's Nob	Bogong ..	5,840	Lady Mount..	Ripon ..	—
Hollowback ..	Talbot and Ripon	1,842	Lake Mountain	Anglesey and Wonnangatta	4,800
Hollowback or Rock Hill	Kara Kara	1,687	Langdale Pike	Polwarth ..	—
Hooghly ..	Gladstone ..	1,190	Landsborough Hill	Kara Kara	1,901
Hope ..	Gunbower ..	613	Langi Ghiran	Ripon ..	3,122
Hope ..	Benambra ..	4,505	La Trobe ..	Buln Buln ..	2,366
Hope's Hill ..	Benambra ..	2,680	La Trobe's Range	Polwarth ..	—
Hotspur ..	Villiers ..	213	Lawaluk ..	Grenville ..	—
Hotham ..	Bogong and Dargo	6,100	Lawson ..	Benambra ..	3,350
Howe Hill ..	Croajingolong	1,288	Leading Hill	Mornington	—
Howitt ..	Wonnangatta	5,718	Leinster ..	Dargo and Benambra	—
Hume Range	Bourke, Angle- sey, and Evelyn	—	Leonard ..	Buln Buln ..	1,860
Hunter ..	Buln Buln ..	1,136	Leura ..	Hampden ..	1,027
Ida ..	Dalhousie and Rodney	1,537	Lianiduk ..	Karkaroc ..	—
Indigo Hill ..	Bogong ..	970	Little Dick ..	Dargo ..	3,154
Jeffcott ..	Kara Kara	—	Livingstone ..	Bogong ..	4,007
Jenkins ..	Weeah ..	339	Liptrap ..	Buln Buln ..	551
Jess ..	Weeah ..	300	Loch ..	Bogong ..	5,900
Jim ..	Bogong ..	5,900	Loinman ..	Karkaroc ..	—
Johnson's Hill	Tanjil and Wonnangatta	3,682	Longwood Hill	Delatite ..	1,255
Juliet ..	Evelyn ..	3,631	Lookout ..	Tanjil ..	3,500
Kangaroo Range	Normanby ..	—	Lookout ..	Tanjil ..	1,400
Kay ..	Croajingolong	3,284	Lyall ..	Mornington	—
Kent ..	Wonnangatta	5,129	Macedon ..	Bourke and Dalhousie	3,325
Kerang ..	Gladstone ..	—	Mackenzie or Mt. Tallarook	Anglesey ..	2,652
Kerang ..	Gunbower ..	—	Mackersey ..	Dundas ..	—
Kerange Moorah	Polwarth ..	—	Magdala ..	Wonnangatta	—
Kernot ..	Tanjil ..	4,675	Maindample	Delatite ..	—
Kersop Peak	Buln Buln ..	636	Major ..	Moirra ..	1,251
Killawarra ..	Moirra ..	—	Malleson's Look-out	Evelyn ..	1,400
Kincaid ..	Normanby ..	664	Mannibadar ..	Grenville ..	1,540
Kinross ..	Grenville	908	Maramingo Hill	Croajingolong	1,271
Kirk's Hill ..	Ripon ..	—	Marm's Point	Bogong ..	5,860
Koala ..	Dalhousie ..	—	Martha ..	Mornington	545
Koang ..	Hampden ..	894	Martin ..	Bogong ..	—
Koorooyugh or Smeaton Hill	Talbot ..	—	Matlock ..	Wonnangatta	4,544
Kooyoorra ..	Gladstone ..	—	Maxwell ..	Anglesey ..	740
Korong ..	Gladstone ..	1,400	Melbourne Hill	Bourke ..	1,975
Kororoit ..	Bourke ..	—	Meningorot ..	Hampden ..	766
Kurtweeton ..	Hampden ..	—	Mercer ..	Grenville ..	—
			Merril, Mount	Gladstone ..	1,190
			Meuron ..	Polwarth ..	713

## MOUNTAINS AND HILLS—continued.

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

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS—continued.

Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.	Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.
		feet.			feet.
Scobie ..	Rodney ..	—	Suggan Buggan	Tambo ..	—
Selwyn ..	Wonnangatta and Delatite	—	Survey Peak ..	Anglesey ..	—
Separation ..	Delatite ..	—	Table Top ..	Delatite ..	4,900
Serra Range	Dundas and Ripon	—	Talbot ..	Lowan ..	1,072
<b>Seymour Hill</b>	<b>Dalhousie ..</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>Talbot Peak</b>	<b>Tanjil ..</b>	<b>—</b>
Shadwell ..	Hampden ..	965	Tallarook or Mackenzie	Anglesey ..	2,652
Sherwin's Range	Evelyn ..	—	Tambo ..	Benambra and Dargo	4,707
Shillinglaw ..	Wonnangatta	—	Tamboritha ..	Wonnangatta	5,381
Singapore ..	Buln Buln ..	451	Tanjil Hill ..	Tanjil ..	1,300
Singleton ..	Wonnangatta and Tanjil	4,350	Tara ..	Tambo ..	2,009
Sister Rises, The Sisters ..	Hampden ..	—	Tarngower	Talbot ..	1,868
Skene ..	Anglesey ..	—	Tawanga ..	Bogong ..	4,151
Skene ..	Wonnangatta	—	Taylor ..	Dargo ..	1,571
Smeaton Hill	Talbot ..	—	Telegraph Hill	Ripon ..	1,854
Smith's Hill	Ripon ..	1,572	Templar ..	Tatchera ..	—
Snake Hill ..	Dargo ..	4,260	Tennyson ..	Croajingolong	3,422
Snake's Ridge	Buln Buln ..	—	Terrick Terrick	Gunbower ..	—
Snodgrass ..	Anglesey ..	—	Thackeray ..	Dundas ..	—
Spion Kop ..	Bogong ..	5,950	The Bluff ..	Wonnangatta	4,850
Spring Hill ..	Gladstone ..	—	The Brothers	Benambra ..	4,667
Spring Hill ..	Ripon ..	—	The Monolith (Buffalo Mts.)	Delatite ..	4,686
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	<b>Thorn ..</b>	<b>Delatite and Wonnangatta</b>	<b>5,000</b>
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
<b>Stirling ..</b>	<b>Delatite and Wonnangatta</b>	<b>5,700</b>	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 (Bear's)	Evelyn ..	—	Tyers ..	Tanjil ..	4,660
			Ulrich Peak ..	Delatite ..	5,050

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS—*continued.*

Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.	Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.
		feet.			feet.
Upton or Monument Hill	Delatite ..	1,750	Wellington Trig	Wonnangatta and Tanjil	5,355
Useful ..	Wonnangatta and Tanjil	4,720	Wellington (Nap-Nap-Marra)	Tanjil ..	5,269
Valentia ..	Wonnangatta	—	Wermatong Hill	Benambra ..	—
Vandyke ..	Normanby ..	—	Western Hill	Tanjil ..	1,825
Vaughan's Hill	Talbot ..	1,760	Wheeler's Hill	Delatite ..	1,857
Vereker ..	Buln Buln ..	2,092	Wheeler's Hill	Talbot ..	2,330
Victoria Range	Dundas ..	—	White Hill ..	Delatite ..	5,025
View Hill ..	Bendigo ..	1,182	Whitelaw ..	Tanjil ..	4,875
Vite Vite ..	Hampden ..	—	Whittaker's ..	Croajingolong	—
Wagra ..	Benambra ..	2,638	Widderin ..	Hampden ..	1,132
Wallace ..	Grant ..	1,533	Wild Boar ..	Benambra ..	5,250
Walterson ..	Tambo ..	—	William ..	Ripon and Borung	3,829
Warrambat or Timbertop	Wonnangatta	—	William ..	Bourke and Dalhousie	2,689
Warrenheip ..	Grant ..	2,463	Wills ..	Bogong ..	5,758
Warrion Hill, Gt.	Grenville ..	922	Wilson ..	Buln Buln ..	2,350
Warrnambool	Hampden ..	712	Wilson ..	Bourke ..	—
Watershed Hill	Ripon ..	—	Wiridgil ..	Hampden ..	—
Waverly ..	Wonnangatta	3,346	Wombat ..	Delatite ..	2,659
Weatherboard Hill	Ripon ..	1,826	Wombat Hill	Talbot ..	2,250
Weejort, Ripon	(See Red Hill)	1,211	Yandoit Hill	Talbot ..	—
Wellington ..	Mornington	314	Zero ..	Borong ..	—

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

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

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

RIVERS IN VICTORIA.

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

## RIVERS—continued.

Name of River.	Position.	Approximate Length.
Burrumbest Creek ..	Part of southern boundary of Ripon. Falls into Lake Burrumbest	Miles. 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
Cudjee Creek ..	Heytesbury. Falls into Hopkins .. ..	20
Cudgowa Creek ..	Benambra. Falls into Murray, 8 miles N. of Towong	40
Curdie's River ..	Heytesbury. Flows from Lake Purrumbete. Falls into sea, 28 miles S.E. from Warnambool	50
Dabyninga Creek ..	Anglesey, western boundary. Falls into Goulburn	25
Dandenong Creek ..	Mornington, part of western boundary. Falls into Port Phillip Bay	30
Dargo .. ..	Dargo. Joins Mitchell River .. ..	68
Darlot's Creek ..	Normanby. Falls into Fitzroy .. ..	20
Dart .. ..	Benambra. Falls into Mitta Mitta .. ..	20
Delatite, or Devil's River	Boundary between Delatite and Wonnangatta. Joins the Goulburn, 6 miles below Darlingford	55
Deegay Ponds, or Major's Creek	Dalhousie. Falls into Goulburn .. ..	30
Delegete .. ..	Croajingolong. Joins Snowy River in New South Wales	22*
Diamond Creek ..	Evelyn. Falls into Yarra Yarra .. ..	24
Doma Mungi ..	Bogong. Falls into Murray .. ..	40
Drysdale Creek ..	Villiers. Falls into Merri .. ..	20
Dunmunkle Creek ..	Borong. Effluent of Wimmera .. ..	57
Dwyer's Main Creek	Dundas. Falls into Wannon .. ..	25
Emu Creek ..	Bourke. Falls into Saltwater .. ..	33
Eumerella ..	Normanby and Villiers. Falls into Lake Yambuk	80
Eurrumundra ..	Croajingolong. Falls into Bemm .. ..	20
Ferrer's Creek ..	Grenville. Falls into Woody Yaloak ..	23
Fiery Creek ..	Ripon. Falls into Lake Bolac .. ..	73

\* Length in Victoria only.

## RIVERS—continued.

Name of River.	Position.	Approximate Length.
Fifteen-mile Creek ..	Delatite and Moira. Joins Three-Mile Creek and falls into Owens	Miles. 47
Fitzroy .. ..	Normanby. Falls into Portland Bay ..	26
Flynn's Creek ..	Buln Buln. Falls into La Trobe River ..	20
Ford's Creek ..	Delatite. Falls into Delatite ..	20
Franklin .. ..	Buln Buln. Falls into Corner Inlet, W. of Welshpool	25
Freestone Creek ..	Tanjil. Falls into Avon River .. ..	30
Fyan's Creek ..	Borong. Falls into Mount William Creek, near Lake Lonsdale	20
Gellibrand ..	Polwarth and Heytesbury. Falls into sea, 23 miles W. of Cape Otway	68
Genoa .. ..	Croajingolong. Falls into Mallacoota Inlet, 12 miles S.W. of Cape Howe	32*
Gibbo .. ..	Benambra. Falls into Mitta Mitta .. ..	25
Glenelg .. ..	Dundas, Follett, and Normanby. Falls into Discovery Bay; a bend at the mouth enters South Australia	290
Glenmaggie (or Gowwar) Creek	Tanjil. Falls into Macallister .. ..	25
Gnarkeet Ponds ..	Hampden, on eastern boundary. Falls into Lake Corangamite	24
Goulburn .. ..	Wonnangatta, Anglesey, Dalhousie, Moira, and Rodney. Joins Murray, 6 miles E. of Echuca	345
Grange Burn ..	Dundas and Normanby. Falls into Wannon	26
Gunbower Creek ..	Gunbower. Falls into Murray .. ..	80
Happy Valley Creek	Bogong. Falls into Owens .. ..	20
Henty's Creek ..	Normanby. Falls into Wannon .. ..	23
Hodgson's Creek ..	Bogong. Falls into Owens .. ..	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 Warnambool	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 Owens at Wangaratta ..	80
King Parrot Creek ..	Anglesey. Falls into Goulburn .. ..	30
Koetong Creek ..	Benambra. Falls into Murray .. ..	23
Koroite Creek ..	Dundas. Falls into Wannon .. ..	25
Kororoit Creek ..	Bourke. Falls into Port Phillip Bay ..	40

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

## RIVERS—continued.

Name of River.	Position.	Approximate Length.
Lang Lang ..	Mornington. Falls into Western Port Bay ..	Miles. 30
La Trobe ..	Buln Buln. Falls into Lake Wellington. Boundary between Tanjil and Buln Buln	145
Leigh (see Yarrowee).		
Lerderberg ..	Bourke. Falls into Werribee at Bacchus Marsh	32
Lindsay ..	Milliewa. 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
Moyne ..	Villiers. Falls into sea at Belfast ..	40
Muekleford Creek ..	Talbot. Falls into Loddon ..	20
Muddy or Pranjiip 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
Murrindindi Creek ..	Anglesey. Falls into Yea ..	20
Muston's Creek ..	Villiers. Falls into Hopkins ..	50
Myer's Creek ..	Bendigo ..	32
Myrtle Creek ..	Talbot, part of north boundary. Falls into Coliban	20
Naringhil Creek ..	Grenville. Falls into Woody Yaloak ..	29
Native Hut Creek ..	Grant. Falls into Barwon ..	25

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



RIVERS—continued.

Name of River.	Position.	Approximate Length.
		Miles.
Nicholson ..	Dargo. Falls into Lake King ..	50
Norton Creek ..	Lowan, part of eastern boundary. Falls into Wimmera ..	29
Outlet Creek ..	Weeah. Flows from Lake Hindmarsh into Lake Albacutya; thence north to Pine Plains ..	80
Ovens ..	Boundary between Bogong, Delatite, and Moira. Joins Murray below Wangaratta ..	132
Perry ..	Tanjil. Falls into Avon near Lake Wellington ..	35
Plenty ..	Bourke. East boundary of county. Falls into Yarra Yarra ..	32
Powlett ..	Mornington. Falls into sea ..	21
Pyramid Creek ..	Talbot, Bendigo and Gunbower. Falls into Loddon at Kerang ..	140
Reedy Creek ..	Bogong. Falls into Ovens ..	43
Richardson ..	Kara Kara. Joins Avon at Banyena ..	35
Rose ..	Delatite. Falls into Buffalo ..	30
Ryan's Creek ..	Delatite. Falls into Holland's Creek ..	30
Salt Creek ..	Hampton, outlet of Lake Bolac. Falls into Hopkins ..	35
Saltwater ..	Bourke. Joins the Maribyrnong ..	92
Serpentine Creek ..	Bendigo and Gunbower. Effluent of Loddon ..	35
Seven Creeks ..	Delatite and Moira. Falls into Goulburn ..	60
Shaw ..	Villiers. Falls into Lake Yambuk ..	32
Snowy ..	Tambo and Croajingolong. Rises in New South Wales. Falls into sea near Point Ricardo ..	103*
Snowy Creek ..	Bogong. Falls into Mitta Mitta ..	26
Spring Creek ..	Villiers. Falls into Merri ..	30
Stokes, or Emu Creek ..	Normanby. Joins the Glenelg, 5 miles N. of Dartmoor ..	30
Sugarloaf Creek ..	Dalhousie. Falls into Sunday Creek ..	30
Sunday Creek ..	Dalhousie. Falls into Goulburn ..	32
Surrey ..	Normanby. Falls into Portland Bay ..	23
Sutherland Creek ..	Grant. Falls into Moorarbool ..	20
Tallangatta Creek ..	Benambra. Falls into Mitta Mitta ..	34
Tambo ..	Boundary between Tambo and Dargo. Falls into Lake King ..	120
Tanjil ..	Buln Buln and Tanjil. Falls into La Trobe ..	45
Tarago ..	Buln Buln. Falls into Bunyip ..	22
Tarra ..	Buln Buln. Falls into Shoal Inlet, near Tarraville ..	27
Tarwin ..	Buln Buln. Falls into sea at Anderson's Inlet ..	55
Thomson ..	Tanjil. Falls into La Trobe ..	110
Thowgla Creek ..	Benambra. Falls into Corryong Creek ..	24
Thurra ..	Croajingolong. Falls into sea at Cape Everard ..	55
Timbarra ..	Tambo. Falls into Tambo ..	36
Toonginbooka ..	Tambo. Joins Snowy River ..	28
Tom's Creek ..	Tanjil. Falls into Lake Victoria ..	20
Trawalla Creek ..	Ripon. Falls into Mount Emu Creek ..	20
Tsheea Creek ..	Moira. Falls into Murray ..	25
Tullaroop Creek ..	Talbot. Falls into Loddon near Eddington, with Creswick's and Adekate Creeks ..	65
Tyers ..	Tanjil. Tributary of La Trobe ..	30

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

## RIVERS—continued.

Name of River.	Position.	Approximate Length.
Tyrrell Creek ..	Kara Kara and Tatchera. Effluent of Avoca. Falls into Lake Tyrrell	Miles. 95
Valencia Creek ..	Tanjil. Falls into Avon .. ..	25
Victoria .. ..	Bogong. Falls into Mitta Mitta, 8 miles W. of Lake Omeo	30
Violet Ponds or Honey-suckle Creek	Delatite and Moira. Falls into Seven Creeks..	35
Wabba Creek ..	Benambra. Falls into Cudgewa Creek ..	25
Wallpolla Creek ..	Millewa. Falls into Murray .. ..	30
Wando .. ..	Dundas. Falls into Glenelg .. ..	25
Wannon .. ..	Dundas, Ripon, Villiers, and Normanby. Falls into Glenelg	145
Watts .. ..	Evelyn. Falls into Yarra Yarra .. ..	23
Warrambine Creek ..	Grenville. Falls into Barwon .. ..	36
Wellington ..	Wonnangatta. Falls into Macallister ..	21
Wentworth ..	Dargo. Falls into Mitchell .. ..	40
Western Moorarbool	Grant. Falls into Moorarbool .. ..	33
Werribee .. ..	Bourke. West boundary of county. Falls into Port Phillip Bay	70
Wimmera .. ..	Kara Kara, Borung, and Lowan. Falls into Lake Hindmarsh	190
Wingan .. ..	Croajingolong. Falls into sea near Ram Head	26
Woody Yalook ..	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
Yaekandandah Creek	Bogong. Falls into Kiewa .. ..	25
Yarra Yarra ..	Bourke and Evelyn. Falls into Hobson's Bay	150
Yarriambiack Creek	Borong and Karkaroc. Effluent of Wimmera. Falls into Lake Coorong	80
Yarrowee, or Leigh	Grant and Grenville. Joins Barwon at Inverleigh	80
Yea .. ..	Anglesey. Falls into Goulburn .. ..	40

## LAKES.

**Lakes.** Victoria contains numerous salt and fresh water lakes and lagoons; but many of these are nothing more than swamps during dry seasons. Some of them are craters of extinct volcanoes. Lake Corangamite, the largest inland lake in Victoria, covers 90 square miles, and is quite salt, notwithstanding it receives the flood waters of several fresh-water streams. It has no visible outlet. Lake Colac, only a few miles distant from Lake Corangamite, is a beautiful sheet of water,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  square miles in extent, and quite fresh. Lake Burrumbeet is also a fine sheet of fresh water, embracing 8 square miles. The Gippsland lakes—Victoria, King, and Reeve—are

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

LAKES IN VICTORIA.

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

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

## LAKES—continued.

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

Name of Lake.	Position.	Approximate Area.
		Acres.
Coragulac ..	Grenville, 7 miles N.W. of Colac ( <i>b</i> ) ..	90
Corangamite ..	Grenville ( <i>s</i> ) ..	57,700
Corringle ..	Tambo, 2 miles from coast ( <i>f</i> ) ..	400
Craven ..	Polwarth, 5 miles N.W. of Cape Otway ( <i>tidal</i> ) ..	200
Cullens ..	Tatchera, 8 miles N.W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) ..	1,660
Cundare ..	Grenville, 12 miles N. of Colac ( <i>s</i> ) ..	350
Curlip ..	Croajingolong, fed by overflow of Snowy River ( <i>f</i> ) ..	400
Denison ..	Buln Buln, 28 miles N.E. of Alberton ( <i>f</i> ) ..	350
Dock ..	Borong, 6 miles S.E. of Horsham ( <i>f</i> ) ..	370
Doling Doling ..	Dundas, 3 miles N.E. of Hamilton ( <i>f</i> ) ..	50
Drung Drung or Taylor's	Borong, 11 miles S.E. of Horsham ( <i>f</i> ) ..	750
Duck ..	Tatchera, 6 miles N.W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) ..	870
Duridwarrah ..	Grant, reserved for town of Geelong, 25 miles N.W. ( <i>f</i> ) ..	—
Elingamite ..	Heytesbury, 11 miles S.W. of Camperdown ( <i>f</i> ) ..	800
Elizabeth ..	Tatchera, 5 miles W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) ..	200
Eyang ..	Hampden, 9 miles E. of Chatsworth ( <i>f</i> ) ..	180
Furnell ..	Croajingolong, 8 miles N.W. of Cape Everard ( <i>f</i> ) ..	800
Garnouk ..	Tatchera, 10 miles S.E. of Castle Donnington ( <i>f</i> ) ..	500
Garry ..	Moir, 10 miles N.W. of Shepparton ( <i>f</i> ) ..	1,700
Ghentghen ..	Ripon, 5 miles E. of Wickliffe ( <i>s</i> ) ..	40
Gherang Gherang ..	Grant, 3 miles E. of Winchelsea ( <i>f</i> ) ..	250
Gnarpart ..	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 ..	Moir and Rodney ( <i>f</i> ) ..	4,500
Green ..	Borong, 7 miles S.E. of Horsham ( <i>f</i> ) ..	250
Hattah ..	Karkaroc, 42 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell ( <i>f</i> ) ..	150
Hindmarsh ..	Lowan, fed by Wimmera River ( <i>f</i> ) ..	30,000
Jollicum ..	Hampden, 4 miles S.W. of Streatham ( <i>f</i> ) ..	130
Kakydra ..	Tanjil, 7 miles E. of Sale ( <i>b</i> ) ..	452
Kanagulk ..	Lowan, 6 miles N.E. of Mostyn ..	870
Kangaroo ..	Tatchera, 11 miles N.W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) ..	2,250
Kariah ..	Hampden, 5 miles N.E. of Camperdown ( <i>b</i> ) ..	350
Karnak ..	Lowan, 18 miles N.E. of Edenhope ( <i>b</i> ) ..	300
Keilambete ..	Hampden, 15 miles W. of Camperdown ( <i>b</i> ) ..	770
Kemi Kemi ..	Lowan, 2 miles S. of Edenhope ( <i>f</i> ) ..	130
Kennedy ..	Villiers, 8 miles N.W. of Penhurst ( <i>b</i> ) ..	690
Ketferd ..	Bogong, Beechworth Water Supply ( <i>f</i> ) ..	100
King ..	Tanjil, near Bairnsdale, 23 miles N.E. of Seacombe ( <i>tidal</i> ) ..	22,500
Konardin ..	Karkaroc, 44 miles N.W. of north shore of Lake Tyrrell ( <i>f</i> ) ..	300
Koreetnung ..	Hampden, 6 miles N.E. of Camperdown ( <i>s</i> ) ..	560
Kow ..	Gunbower ( <i>f</i> ) ..	6,800
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 Penschurst ( <i>b</i> ) ..	2,450
Little ..	Tatchera, 10 miles S.W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) ..	80
Lockie ..	Karkaroc, 42 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell ( <i>f</i> )..	350
Long ..	Tatchera, 8 miles S.E. of Castle Donnington ( <i>f</i> )	500
Lonsdale ..	Borong, 7 miles S.W. of Glenorchy ( <i>f</i> ) ..	6,000
Lookout ..	Tatchera, 14 miles W. of Kerang ..	130
Mallacoota ..	Croajingolong, 12 miles W. of Cape Howe ( <i>tidal</i> )	1,700
Malmsbury ..	Dalhousie and Talbot, reservoir for northern gold-fields' population, borough of Malmsbury ( <i>f</i> )	640
Mannaor ..	Tatchera, fed by overflow of Murray ( <i>f</i> ) ..	40
Marmal ..	Gladstone, 12 miles N.E. of Charlton ( <i>f</i> ) ..	250
Marsh, The ..	Tatchera, 10 miles N.W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) ..	1,700
Meering ..	Tatchera, 11 miles S.W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) ..	500
Melanydra ..	Tanjil, 6 miles E. of Sale ( <i>b</i> ) ..	133
Middle ..	Tatchera, 4 miles N. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) ..	560
Miga ..	Lowan, 20 miles N.W. of Mostyn ( <i>f</i> ) ..	230
Mitre ..	Lowan, 20 miles W. of Horsham ( <i>s</i> ) ..	1,280
Modewarre ..	Grant, 6 miles E. of Winchelsea ( <i>s</i> ) ..	1,025
Moodemere ..	Bogong, 3 miles W. of Rutherglen ( <i>f</i> ) ..	850
Morea ..	Lowan, 13 miles N. of Edenhope ( <i>f</i> ) ..	180
Mournpall ..	Karkaroc, 44 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell ( <i>f</i> )	600
Mundi ..	Follett, 1 mile E. of South Australian boundary line ( <i>f</i> )	1,280
Murdeduke ..	Grenville, 25 miles W. of Geelong ( <i>s</i> ) ..	2,800
Murphy's ..	Tatchera ( <i>f</i> ) ..	560
Natimuk ..	Lowan, 14 miles W. of Horsham ( <i>f</i> ) ..	922
Omeo ..	Benambra, 10 miles N.E. of Omeo ( <i>f</i> ) ..	1,966
Ondit ..	Grenville, 5 miles N. of Colac ( <i>s</i> ) ..	250
Oundell ..	Hampden, 5 miles S.W. of Streatham ( <i>f</i> ) ..	180
Paragalmir ..	Ripon, 6 miles E. of Wickliffe ( <i>s</i> ) ..	160
Pelican ..	Tatchera, 2 miles W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) ..	94
Pertobe ..	Villiers, town of Warnambool ( <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 .. ..	Karkaroc ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	30
Spectacle (Great) .. ..	Tatchera, 10 miles S.W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	128
" (Little) .. ..	Tatchera, 10 miles S.W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	43
St. Mary's .. ..	Lowan, 4 miles W. of Mount Arapiles ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	230
Swan .. ..	Mornington, in Phillip Island ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	60
Sydenham .. ..	Croajingolong, 8 miles E. of Cape Conran ( <i>tidal</i> ) .. ..	2,300
Tamboon .. ..	Croajingolong, 8 miles W. of Cape Everard ( <i>tidal</i> ) .. ..	1,150
Tatutong .. ..	Hampden, W. of Lake Corangamite ( <i>s</i> ) .. ..	50
Toham .. ..	Tatchera, near Birchip ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	260
Terang .. ..	Hampden, 12 miles W. of Camperdown ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	300
Terang Pom .. ..	Hampden, 11 miles N.E. of Camperdown ( <i>s</i> ) .. ..	500
Timboon .. ..	(See Colongulac.)	
Tobacco .. ..	Tatchera, 10 miles S.W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	25
Toolirook .. ..	Hampden, 4 miles S.E. of Lismore ( <i>b</i> ) .. ..	850
Tower Hill .. ..	Villiers, 7 miles N.E. of Belfast ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	850
Turang-moroke .. ..	Ripon, 9 miles E. of Wickliffe ( <i>s</i> ) .. ..	250
Tyers .. ..	Tambo, 22 miles west of mouth of Snowy River ( <i>tidal</i> ) .. ..	3,950
Tyrrell .. ..	Karkaroc, fed by overflow of Avoca River ( <i>s</i> ) .. ..	42,600
Upper Coliban Reservoir	Talbot and Dalhousie ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	574
Victoria .. ..	Tanjil, 21 miles E. of Sale ( <i>tidal</i> ) .. ..	28,500
Walwalla .. ..	Millewa, 13 miles S.E. of intersection of South Australian boundary line by Murray River ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	600
Wallace .. ..	Lowan, at Edenhope ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	450
Wangoom .. ..	Villiers, 6 miles N.E. of Warrnambool ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	200
Waranga Basin .. ..	Rodney ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	11,009
Wartook Reservoir .. ..	Borong ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	2,556
Wau Wauka .. ..	Croajingolong, near Cape Howe ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	600
Weerancanuck .. ..	Hampden, 7 miles N.E. of Camperdown ( <i>s</i> ) .. ..	1,280
Weering .. ..	Grenville, 17 miles N. of Colac ( <i>s</i> ) .. ..	921
Wellington .. ..	Tanjil, 8 miles E. of Sale ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	34,500
Wendouree .. ..	Grenville, at Ballarat ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	500
White .. ..	Lowan, 8 miles N.W. of Mostyn ( <i>s</i> ) .. ..	1,400
Wirraan .. ..	Hampden, 9 miles N. of Camperdown ( <i>s</i> ) .. ..	60
Wooronook .. ..	Kara Kara, 10 miles W. of Charlton ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	250
Wurdee Boluc .. ..	Grant, 5 miles S.E. of Winchelsea ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	440
Yallakar .. ..	Lowan, 7 miles N.E. of Edenhope ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	870
Yambuk .. ..	Villiers, 10 miles W. of Belfast ( <i>tidal</i> ) .. ..	200
Yando .. ..	Tatchera, 22 miles S.W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	200
Yan Yean .. ..	Evelyn, reservoir for supply of metropolis, 22 miles N.E. of Melbourne ( <i>an artificial lake</i> ) ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	1,360
Yeeangmaria .. ..	Ripon, 10 miles E. of Wickliffe ( <i>s</i> ) .. ..	75
Yellwell .. ..	Karkaroc, 44 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	200
Yeraug .. ..	Karkaroc, 44 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	160

## THE FLORA OF VICTORIA.

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

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

The factors which influence a flora and determine its 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 Laurenciana*, *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.

During the year 1914 six foreign plants have succeeded in permanently establishing themselves as naturalized aliens in Victoria, this including one grass and one tree. In addition two orchids, *Thelymitra venosa*, R. Br., previously only known from New South Wales, and *Prasophyllum flavum*, R. Br., previously only known from New South Wales and Queensland, have been recorded from Victorian localities.

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

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

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

inferior in quality or objectionable on account of their armed fruits, inferior fertility, deficient nutritive properties, &c., and are being driven out by more suitable and adaptable introduced grasses.

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

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

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

### LEADING EVENTS IN VICTORIAN HISTORY.

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:—

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|-------------------|------------|--|
| Principal events. | 1770. 19th | April.—Victorian land first discovered by Capt. James Cook, R.N., in command of His Majesty's ship <i>Endeavour</i> .—("Point Hicks," believed to be the present Cape Everard in Gippsland.) |
|                   | 1798. 4th  | June.—Western Port first entered by Surgeon George Bass, R.N.  |

1798. Nov. and Dec.—Discovery of Bass Strait, Midshipman Matthew Flinders, R.N., accompanied by Bass, having sailed round Tasmania in the sloop *Norfolk*.
1800. 4th to 9th Dec.—Lieutenant James Grant, R.N., in H.M.S. *Lady Nelson*, a gun brig of sixty tons burthen, bound from England to Port Jackson, first sailed through Bass Strait from the west. During the voyage Grant discovered and named Capes Bridgewater, Nelson, and Sir William Grant; Portland Bay; the Lawrence and Lady Julia Percy Islands; Capes Otway, Patton, Liptrap, &c.
1802. 5th January.—Entrance to Port Phillip Bay discovered by Acting-Lieutenant John Murray, R.N., in the *Lady Nelson*. The launch entered the Heads on 2nd, and the vessel on 15th February.
- “ 26th April.—Port Phillip Bay entered and examined by Flinders, who had been promoted to the rank of Commander. He was not aware that the Bay had been previously discovered by Murray.
1803. Jan. and Feb.—Port Phillip Bay surveyed, and the Yarra and Saltwater Rivers discovered, by Charles Grimes, Surveyor-General of New South Wales.
- “ 7th October.—Attempt made to colonize Port Phillip by Colonel David Collins, in charge of a party of convicts.
1804. 27th January.—Port Phillip abandoned by Collins as unfit for settlement.
1824. 16th December.—Hume and Hovell arrived at Corio Bay, having travelled overland from Sydney.
1826. 11th December.—An attempt to colonize Western Port, on its eastern side, near the site of the present township of Corinella, was made by Captain S. Wright, of H.M. 3rd Regiment, in charge of a party of convicts. The locality being sterile and scrubby, the establishment was withdrawn early in 1828.
1834. 19th November.—Permanent settlement founded at Portland Bay by Edward Henty.
1835. 29th May.—John Batman arrived in Port Phillip and made a treaty with the natives, by which they granted him 600,000 acres of land. The Imperial Government, however, refused to ratify the treaty.
- “ 28th August.—John Pascoe Fawcner’s party sailed up the Yarra in the *Enterprise*, and founded Melbourne on the site previously selected by Batman. (Fawcner followed shortly after, and landed on the 18th October.)
- “ “ “ 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.

1838. 12th September.—First census of the colony. Population enumerated, 3,511, viz., 3,080 males and 431 females.
1839. 6th May.—Death of John Batman, one of the founders of Melbourne, aged 36 years.
- „ 30th September.—Mr. Charles Joseph La Trobe arrived from Sydney and took charge of the Port Phillip District under the title of Superintendent.
1840. .. January.—Discovery of Gippsland by Angus McMillan.
- „ 19th September.—Discontinuance of transportation to New South Wales announced.
1841. 8th February.—The first resident Judge appointed for Port Phillip.
- „ 1st September.—Savings Banks established in Melbourne.
1842. 12th August.—Melbourne incorporated as a Town by Act of the Legislature of New South Wales 6 Vict. No. 7.
1843. 13th September.—Subdivision of Port Phillip into four squatting districts.
1844. 24th December.—Petition for separation sent from Port Phillip to England.
1845. 4th December.—First steam vessel arrived at Western Australia.
1846. 11th February.—Great tornado in Melbourne.
1847. 26th June.—Royal Letters Patent, proclaiming Melbourne a City, were signed.
1848. 23rd January.—Dr. Perry, first Anglican Bishop of Melbourne, arrived in Port Phillip.
- „ 29th & 30th May.—Great rains and heavy floods in Melbourne.
1849. 12th October.—Geelong incorporated as a Town by Act of the Legislature of New South Wales 13 Vict. No. 40.
1850. 3rd July.—Construction of first Australian railway commenced at Sydney.
- „ 5th August.—Passing of the Separation Act.
1851. 6th February.—“Black Thursday.”—A day of tremendous heat and destructive fire, whereby a large tract of country was devastated. Several lives were lost, numbers of sheep, cattle, and horses perished, and a vast amount of property was destroyed.
- „ 1st July.—Port Phillip separated from New South Wales and created an independent colony, named Victoria, in honour of the Queen.
- „ July and Aug.—Discovery of gold in Victoria.
1852. 10th February.—Supreme Court of Victoria established.
- „ .. .. Great rush of immigrants to Victoria.
1853. 3rd January.—Bank of Victoria opened.
- „ 8th February.—Road districts (the origin of the present shires) established by Act 16 Vict. No. 40.
1854. 3rd July.—Foundation stone of Melbourne University laid.
- „ Nov. and Dec.—Riots on Ballarat gold-field. (Eureka stockade taken on the 3rd December.)
- „ 29th December.—Municipal institutions established by Act 18 Vict. No. 15.
1855. 12th March.—Electric telegraph first used.
- „ 23rd November.—Constitution proclaimed in Victoria.
1856. 11th February.—Opening of Melbourne Public Library.
- „ 19th March.—The ballot as a means of electing members of both Houses of Parliament prescribed by Act 19 Vict. No. 12.
- „ 21st November.—Meeting of first Parliament under responsible government.
1857. 27th August.—Property qualification of members of the Legislative Assembly abolished by Act 21 Vict. No. 12.
- „ 24th November.—Universal manhood suffrage for electors of the Legislative Assembly made law by Act 21 Vict. No. 33.

1858. 17th December.—Number of members of the Legislative Assembly increased to 78, to be returned for 49 Electoral Districts.
1859. 10th December.—Separation of Queensland from New South Wales.
1860. 20th August.—Burke and Wills started from Melbourne on their ill-starred expedition across Australia, to die at Cooper's Creek on their return journey in the following June.
- 1861 .. .. Anti-Chinese riots at gold-fields in New South Wales.
- .. .. Burke and Wills perish at Cooper's Creek, near Innamincka, South Australia.
1862. September.—Council of Education appointed.
- .. 20th October.—Bendigo railway opened.
1863. 6th July.—Northern Territory added to South Australia.
1864. 9th September.—First manufacture of sugar in Queensland.
1865. 28th May.—Death of Angus McMillan, discoverer of Gippsland.
- .. 25th July.—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.



1880. 1st October.—First Victorian International Exhibition opened in Melbourne.
- „ 23rd November.—Death of Sir Redmond Barry.
- „ .. .. Australian frozen meat first delivered in London.
- „ Nov.-Dec.—Federal Conference, Melbourne, decided on Chinese restriction.
1881. 28th November.—Property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council further reduced, number of provinces increased to 14, of members to 42, and tenure of seats fixed at 6 instead of 10 years.
1882. 15th February.—Frozen meat first shipped from New Zealand to London.
1883. 1st November.—Public Service Act passed.
- „ 14th June.—Railway, Melbourne to Sydney, completed.
1884. 1st February.—Victorian railways placed under the control and management of three Commissioners, under Act 47 Vict. No. 767.
1885. 9th December.—Imperial Act constituting a Federal Council of Australasia brought into operation in respect to Victoria by Act 49 Vict. No. 843.
1886. 25th January.—Federal Council initiated, first session being at Hobart.
1887. December.—Gold discovered at Yilgarn, Western Australia.
1888. 1st February.—Weekly mail contract service between Australia and England commenced by vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient services running alternately.
- „ 1st August.—Second Victorian International Exhibition opened in Melbourne.
- „ 22nd December.—Number of members of the Legislative Council increased to 48, and number of members of the Legislative Assembly to 95; Electoral Districts altered from 55 to 84, nearly all of them being single electorates.
1889. 2nd May.—Direct railway communication established between Brisbane and Adelaide.
1890. 21st October.—Responsible government proclaimed in Western Australia.
1891. 2nd March.—Federal Conference at Sydney.
1892. 17th March.—Railway Commissioners suspended by the Government.
1893. April and May.—Financial panic. Four banks and a number of other financial institutions stopped payment.
1894. .. .. Central Federation League established in Melbourne.
1895. January.—Conference at Hobart of the Premiers of Australia, when it was decided to commit the duty of framing a Federal Constitution to a convention chosen by the electors.
1896. March.—Federal Enabling Acts passed by all the States except Queensland.
1897. 2nd March.—Australian Federal Convention opened in Adelaide.
1898. 3rd June.—Federal Referendum Bill submitted to the electors of Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland. The reference to the other States was made at a subsequent date.
1899. 28th January.—Conference of Premiers of all the Australian Colonies and Tasmania held in Melbourne, to consider the amendments suggested in the Draft Commonwealth Bill by the Parliament of New South Wales, at which a compromise was arrived at.
- „ 27th July.—Amended Commonwealth Bill approved at referendum in Victoria by 152,653 votes against 9,805.
- „ 28th October.—First Victorian troops left for South African war.
1900. 9th July.—Queen assented to Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900.

1900. 25th December.—Mr. Barton formed first Federal Ministry.
1901. 1st January.—Official proclamation of Commonwealth of Australia.
- .. 18th January.—Old-age pensions came into force in Victoria.
- .. 22nd January.—Death of Queen Victoria. Accession of King Edward VII. His Majesty's coronation took place on 9th August, 1902.
- .. 9th May.—Duke of Cornwall and York opened first Federal Parliament.
- .. 8th October.—Inter-State free-trade established by the introduction of a provisional Tariff by resolution of the Commonwealth House of Representatives.
1902. 1st January.—Methodist churches formed into one united body.
- .. 1st June.—Peace of South Africa announced.
- .. .. Last year of severe drought in Australia, which had extended over several years.
1903. .. .. Break up of drought followed by a record harvest.
- .. 5th October.—Sir Samuel Griffith (Chief Justice), Sir E. Barton, and Mr. R. E. O'Connor appointed Judges of first High Court of Australia.
1904. 15th December.—Assent given to Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.
1905. 25th April.—Royal Letters Patent for the Constitution of the Transvaal Colony issued.
- .. 29th August.—Peace arranged between Japan and Russia.
1906. 1st September.—Papua taken over by the Commonwealth of Australia.
- .. 12th October.—Messrs. I. A. Isaacs and H. B. Higgins appointed to the High Court Bench.
1907. 14th January.—Earthquake in Jamaica, with terrible loss of life.
- .. 8th August.—New Tariff introduced into the Federal Parliament, providing generally for large protective increases in Customs duties.
1908. 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. 27th January.—Conference between Premiers of Victoria and South Australia re border railways.

1910. 28th February.—Arrival in London of Right Hon. Sir G. H. Reid, P.C., K.C.M.G., to take up the position of High Commissioner for the Commonwealth.
- „ 14th March.—The Victorian Commission, appointed to inquire into the Murray waters question, presented its report, strongly expressing the view that navigation interests should be secondary to those of irrigation.
- „ 18th March.—First aeroplane flight in Victoria made by Mr. Harry Houdini, who reached a height of 100 feet.
- „ 6th May.—Death of King Edward VII.
- „ 9th May.—Proclamation of King George V.
- „ 20th May.—Funeral of the late King Edward VII. An imposing memorial service, attended by 100,000 people, was held in Melbourne.
- „ 30th May.—Opening of the Prahran-Malvern electric tramway.
- „ 31st May.—Commencement of the South African Union.
- „ 18th July.—Railway accident at the Richmond station. A train running express on the Brighton line crashed into the rear of a stationary train, telescoping two carriages, killing nine people, and injuring more than 400 other passengers.
- „ 9th August.—Nugget weighing 224 ozs., valued at about £900, found at the Poseidon gold-field.
- „ 14th August.—Death of Florence Nightingale, the famous organizer of army nursing, aged 90 years.
- „ 6th September.—Arrival of Admiral Sir Reginald F. H. Henderson, K.C.B., to advise on the naval defence of Australia.
- „ 24th September.—Gift of £10,000 made by the trustees of the Edward Wilson estate to the re-building fund of the Children's Hospital.
- „ 3rd October.—Revolution in Portugal, flight of King Manoel, and the establishment of a republican form of government.
- „ 12th October.—Arrival in Hobson's Bay of the *Terra Nova*, en route for the Antarctic regions.
- „ 18th October.—Printing of Commonwealth bank notes started.
- „ 4th November.—Opening of the first Parliament of the South African Union by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
- „ 16th November.—The first vessels of the Australian Navy—H.M.A.S. *Yarra* and *Parramatta*—arrived in Australian waters.
1911. 3rd January.—Anarchist Club attacked by police and military in London. Desperate defence by besieged. Detective shot. Building accidentally fired. Two dead bodies found in ruins.
- „ 19th January.—Representatives of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia met in Melbourne to discuss the Murray River water question.
- „ 3rd March.—Commonwealth Naval Board appointed.
- „ 13th March.—Report on the naval defence of Australia by Admiral Sir Reginald F. H. Henderson, K.C.B., published, in which he recommended that the Australian Navy should consist of 52 vessels, to be constructed in 22 years. The total cost was estimated at £40,000,000.
- „ 24th March.—The steam-ship *Yongala* wrecked off the Queensland coast, with a loss of all on board, numbering 141 persons.
- „ 4th April.—The destroyer *Warrego* launched at New South Wales dock-yards.
- „ 1st May.—Penny postage came into force with other portions of the Commonwealth and with all other British Dominions.

1911. 22nd May.—Disputed boundary case, South Australia v. Victoria, decided by judgment of the Federal High Court. Victoria to retain territory in dispute.
- „ 23rd May.—Imperial Conference opened in London.
- „ 22nd June.—The Commonwealth officially represented at the Coronation of King George V. by the Right Honorable the Prime Minister (Mr. A. Fisher).
- „ 1st July.—Compulsory military training of all boys between 14 and 18 years of age introduced throughout Australia.
- „ 31st July.—Arrival and swearing in of Lord Denman as Governor-General of the Commonwealth.
- „ 16th August.—Death of Cardinal Moran, at Sydney.
- „ 14th September.—M. Stolypin, Russian Premier, assassinated.
- „ 25th September.—Explosion on the French battle-ship *La Liberté*. 143 persons were killed or were missing, and 91 were seriously injured.
- „ 30th September.—Italy declared war against Turkey. Italian Fleet bombarded Tripoli.
- „ October.—Rising in China against the Manchu dynasty.
- „ 20th November.—The Mawson Antarctic expedition left Melbourne.
- „ 30th November.—Tariff Bill introduced in the Federal Parliament.
1912. 30th January.—Heat wave throughout large portion of Australia during end of January and beginning of February, 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.
- „ 7th March.—Captain Amundsen reached Hobart in the *Fram* and announced that, on 14th December, 1911, he had reached the South Pole.
- „ 20th March.—Destructive typhoon on north-west coast of Western Australia—72 men lost their lives. The steamer *Koombana* wrecked with 50 souls aboard, who were all lost.
- „ 23rd March.—Foundation stone of new Melbourne Hospital laid by His Excellency the Governor.
- „ 2nd April.—Victorian loan of £1,500,000 issued.
- „ 11th April.—Irish Home Rule Bill introduced in the House of Commons.
- „ 14th April.—Wreck of *Titanic*, with loss of 1,635 lives, by collision with an iceberg off Cape Race.
- „ 14th May.—Sudden death of King of Denmark.
- „ 24th May.—First prize (£1,750) granted to Mr. W. B. Griffin, Chicago, U.S.A., for Federal Capital design.
- „ 24th May.—Mrs. W. R. Hall, Sydney, donated £1,000,000 to charity, and educational and religious advancement—half the income to be spent in New South Wales, one-fourth in Victoria, and one-fourth in Queensland—as a memorial to her late husband.
- „ 15th July.—Savings Bank branch of Commonwealth Government Bank began business in Victoria.
- „ 29th July.—Death of the Mikado of Japan.
- „ 4th September.—Railway collision at Dudley-street, West Melbourne. Two persons were killed and many injured.
- „ 14th September.—Turning first sod of Transcontinental Railway Line to Western Australia (Port Augusta to Kalgoorlie).

1912. 8th October.—Declaration of War by Montenegro against Turkey. Beginning of Balkan War.
- „ 10th October.—Maternity allowance (of £5 for each birth) came into force throughout Australia.
- „ 12th October.—Disaster at North Lyell mine, Tasmania, owing to an outbreak of fire. Forty one miners were killed.
- „ 15th October.—Treaty of peace signed by Italy and Turkey.
- „ 22nd October.—Authorizing motion moved by Mr. Watt, in Assembly, for electrification of Victorian railways. Cost estimated at £2,349,437.
- „ 9th November.—Dr. Woodrow Wilson elected President of United States.
- „ 16th November.—Cable from Sydney to New Zealand laid by Pacific Cable Board.
- „ 24th December.—Viceroy of India wounded by a bomb thrown from a house top in Delhi—two attendants were killed.
1913. 7th January.—Congress of Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science met in Melbourne.
- „ 17th January.—M. Poincare elected President of France.
- „ 19th January.—Opening of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia.
- „ 10th February.—The *Terra Nova* reached Oamaru, New Zealand, and announced that Captain Scott, Lieutenant Bower, and Dr. Wilson died on 21st March, 1912, and Captain Oates and Petty Officer Evans a few days previously. The catastrophe occurred on the return journey from the South Pole, which was reached on 18th January, 1912.
- „ 12th February.—Turning of the first sod of the Transcontinental Railway at Kalgoorlie.
- „ 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.
- „ 10th March.—H.M.A.S. *Melbourne*, of the Australian Navy, arrived at Fremantle.
- „ 12th March.—Foundation stone of Federal Capital at Canberra laid by Lord Denman.
- „ 1st May.—First Commonwealth bank note issued.
- „ 4th June.—King's Birthday honours announced. Mr. E. Carlile, ex-Parliamentary draftsman, received the honour of knighthood, and Messrs. Pethebridge, Secretary for Defence, and D. Miller, Secretary for Home Affairs, the distinction I.S.O.
- „ 22nd July.—New Melbourne Hospital opened by Mrs. Grice, wife of the president.
- „ 6th August.—Inter-State Commission appointed, consisting of Mr. A. B. Piddington, K.C. (chairman), Messrs. G. Swinburne, M.L.A., and N. C. Lockyer, Comptroller of Customs, members.
- „ 19th September.—The *Australia*, first Commonwealth flagship, and *Sydney*, second Commonwealth cruiser, reached Albany.
- „ 29th November.—Hon. A. L. Stanley appointed Governor of Victoria.
1914. 11th January.—Great fire in Chapel-street, Prahran. The Colosseum Drapery Establishment was destroyed; loss estimated at £120,000.
- „ 19th January.—A sum of £20,000 to be contributed by the Commonwealth Government to enable Australia to be represented at the Panama Exhibition.
- „ 22nd January.—First submarine vessel for the Australian Navy left England for the Commonwealth.

1914. 27th January.—Lord Denman, Governor-General of Australia, resigned position.
- „ 2nd February.—General Sir Ian Hamilton, Inspector-General of Oversea Forces, reached Fremantle on a visit to the Commonwealth.
- „ 9th February.—The Right Hon. Ronald Craufurd Munro Ferguson, P.C., appointed Governor-General of the Commonwealth.
- „ 10th February.—Earl Grey, ex-Governor-General of Canada, arrived in Melbourne on a visit to Australia.
- „ 13th February.—Brigadier-General Bridges nominated to succeed Major-General Kirkpatrick as Inspector-General of the Commonwealth Military Forces.
- „ 17th February.—Sir Arthur Stanley, new Governor of Victoria, arrived at Fremantle.
- „ 2nd March.—The Hon. Alfred Deakin appointed to act as chief Commonwealth representative at the Panama Exhibition.
- „ 13th March.—Railway accident at Exeter, New South Wales. Fourteen persons were killed and sixteen injured.
- „ 24th March.—Chief Justice Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., left Victoria for London on twelve months' leave of absence.
- „ 27th March.—French steamer *St. Paul*, bound from New Caledonia to Brisbane, wrecked on Smith's Rock, off Cape Morton, with a loss of twenty lives.
- „ 31st March.—Premiers' Conference opened at Melbourne.
- „ 15th April.—The Right Hon. Sir Ronald Munro Ferguson, new Governor-General of Australia, left London for Australia.
- „ 16th April.—Brigadier-General Bridges appointed Inspector-General of Commonwealth Military Forces, in succession to Major-General Kirkpatrick.
- „ 23rd April.—Death announced of Rev. A. R. Edgar, who, on account of his philanthropic work, was one of the best known Victorian Methodist ministers.
- „ 28th April.—Miss Ellen Terry, famous English actress, arrived at Fremantle.
- „ 2nd May.—Fatal accident at the Great Extended Hustler's mine, Bendigo. Seven miners were killed.
- „ 12th May.—The Right Hon. Sir Ronald Munro Ferguson arrived at Fremantle.
- „ 20th May.—Record wheat harvest for an Australian State announced—New South Wales producing over 38 million bushels during the season 1913-14.
- „ 29th May.—Wreck of the steamer *Empress of Ireland* in St. Lawrence River, Canada. The wreck was caused through a collision with a collier, and over 1,000 lives were lost.
- „ 5th June.—Governor-General granted the Cook Ministry's request for a double dissolution of the Federal Parliament.
- „ 13th June.—Great fire at the wharf at Miller's Point, Sydney, causing damage estimated at £75,000.
- „ 16th June.—Sir Alexander Peacock, K.C.M.G., chosen as Premier, *vice* Hon. W. A. Watt resigned.
- „ 21st June.—Death of F. S. Peterson, Professor of Music, Melbourne University.
- „ 28th June.—Assassination in Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia, of Archduke Franz Ferdinand (heir presumptive of Austria-Hungary) and his wife.
- „ 4th July.—The railway revenue of Victoria for 1913-14 amounted to £5,557,859—the highest on record.

1914. 7th July.—Madame Melba, the famous Australian singer, arrived at Fremantle.
- „ 22nd July.—Brigadier-General Gordon, retiring Chief of the Commonwealth-General Staff, left Melbourne for London.
- „ 23rd July.—Kolapore Cup won at Bisley, England, by a rifle team from Australia.
- „ 26th July.—Encounter in Dublin streets between an armed civilian force and the military. Four persons were killed and a number wounded.
- „ 28th July.—Main body of members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science arrived at Fremantle.
- „ „ Austria declared war against Serbia.
- „ 1st August.—Germany declared war against Russia.
- „ 3rd August.—State of war exists between France and Germany.
- „ 4th August.—Great Britain declared war against Germany.
- „ „ „ Australian fleet placed under control of the British Admiralty, and a force of 20,000 soldiers offered by the Commonwealth Government for service in Europe.
- „ 5th August.—Siege of Liege (Belgium) by the German troops commenced.
- „ 6th August.—British cruiser *Amphion* struck a mine and sank with a loss of 130 lives.
- „ 8th August.—The British Government accepted the offer of the Commonwealth Government to send 20,000 troops to Europe.
- „ 9th August.—Germans occupied town of Liege.
- „ 12th August.—Great Britain and France declared war against Austria.
- „ 13th August.—Death of Senator McGregor, leader of the Labour Party in the Federal Senate.
- „ 13–19th August.—Visit to Victoria of members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.
- „ 15th August.—British Expeditionary Force landed at Boulogne, France.
- „ 17th August.—Japan issued an ultimatum to Germany, asking for the evacuation of Kaio Chao.
- „ 18th August.—First detachment of Australian Imperial Expeditionary Force left Sydney to take part in the war.
- „ 19th August.—Death of Pope Pius X.
- „ 20th August.—Germans occupied Brussels.
- „ 23rd August.—Japan declared war against Germany.
- „ 23rd–26th August.—British troops heavily engaged at Mons and Cambrai. They inflicted heavy losses and themselves sustained 6,000 casualties. They executed a masterly retreat in the face of overwhelming numbers.
- „ 28th August.—British naval victory over the German fleet at Heligoland Bight.
- „ 30th August.—It was announced by the Prime Minister (the Right Hon. Joseph Cook) that further contingents of Australian soldiers (in addition to original 20,000) were to be raised for service at the front.
- „ „ „ German Samoa taken by New Zealand troops and British warships.
- „ 1st September.—Great Austrian defeat by the Russians in Galicia.
- „ 5th September.—British cruiser *Pathfinder* sunk by German submarine.
- „ „ „ Elections for the Federal Parliament. The Labour Party was returned to power.
- „ 7th September.—German army fell back from Paris.
- „ 8th September.—Sir Henniker Heaton, originator of penny postage, died in Geneva, Switzerland.

1914. 8th September.—Pacific cable cut by a German cruiser at Fanning Island.
- „ 9th September.—The *Oceanic*, a converted cruiser, wrecked off the coast of Scotland.
- „ „ „ Battle of the Marne. Victory for the French and British arms.
- „ 10th September.—General retreat of the German army over the River Marne.
- „ 11th September.—Disastrous explosion at Ralph's Mine, Huntly, New Zealand. Forty-five men were killed.
- „ „ „ Herbertshohe (German New Guinea) captured and occupied by a landing force from H.M.A.S. *Australia*.
- „ 12th September.—Simpsonshafen (German New Guinea) occupied by the Australian forces.
- „ 13th September.—Rabaul (German New Guinea) captured and occupied by Australian troops.
- „ 15th September.—The retreat of the Germans ceased by their making a stand on the River Aisne, where they occupied strong defensive positions.
- „ 19th September.—The Sydney and Adelaide Stock Exchanges, which were closed at the beginning of the war, re-opened.
- „ „ „ Admiral Patey reported the loss of the Australian submarine AEL with 35 officers and men.
- „ 22nd September.—Fire at Agricultural Show Grounds, Melbourne. Grandstand and other buildings destroyed.
- „ 22nd September.—Three British cruisers—the *Aboukir*, *Hogue*, and *Cressy*—torpedoed and sunk by German submarines in the North Sea with great loss of life.
- „ 24th September.—Kaiser Wilhelm's Land occupied by the Australian Expeditionary Force.
- „ 28th September.—Melbourne Stock Exchange re-opened for business.
- „ 29th September.—Indian troops reported to have arrived at Marseilles, France.
- „ 9th October.—The city of Antwerp captured by the German forces.
- „ 12th October.—The seat of government of Belgium removed from Ostend to Havre.
- „ 14th October.—The British cruiser *Hawke* sunk by a German submarine.
- „ „ „ Canadian Expeditionary Force arrived in England.
- „ 17th October.—British warships sank four German destroyers off the Dutch coast.
- „ 22nd October.—Federal Parliament passed a grant of £100,000 in aid of the Government of Belgium.
- „ 23rd October.—Death in Tasmania of Mr. John Dennistoun Wood, barrister and member of the first Parliament in Victoria.
- „ 26th October.—The Boer rebel Maritz defeated.
- „ 27th October.—Further rebellion in South Africa headed by Generals De Wet and Beyers.
- „ 28th October.—Rebel forces under General Beyers defeated in South Africa.
- „ 30th October.—Turkey takes part in war with Germany and Austria.
- „ „ „ British cruiser *Hermes* sunk by German submarine in the Strait of Dover.
- „ 1st November.—Naval encounter off Valparaiso between five German and three British cruisers. The British cruisers *Good Hope* and *Monmouth* were sunk, the whole of the crews of both vessels being lost.
- „ „ „ Australian Imperial Force (first convoy) and New Zealand Expeditionary Force sailed from Albany, Western Australia.



1914. 2nd November.—Premiers of all the States (except Queensland) met Prime Minister in conference in Melbourne *re* financing the States during the war.
- „ 5th November.—Premiers' Conference arrived at an arrangement with the Commonwealth for the following amounts to be advanced to the States mentioned during twelve months:—New South Wales, £8,000,000; Victoria, £4,000,000; Western Australia, £3,000,000; South Australia, £3,000,000; and Tasmania, £1,000,000.
- „ „ „ Great Britain declared war against Turkey.
- „ 7th November.—Tsing-tau fortress surrendered by the Germans to the Japanese and British forces.
- „ 9th November.—Destruction of the German raider *Emden* at North Cocos Island by H.M.A.S. *Sydney*.
- „ 13th November.—Great defence of Ypres in Belgium by the British and French troops terminated in favour of the Allies.
- „ 14th November.—Death of Field Marshal Lord Roberts, aged 82, in France, while on a visit to the Indian troops at the front.
- „ 16th November.—Germans defeated the Russians in East Prussia.
- „ 19th November.—Control of islands captured by the Japanese in the Pacific handed over to Australia.
- „ 24th November.—Serious German reverse at Lodz.
- „ 26th November.—British battleship *Bulwark* blown up accidentally in Sheerness Harbor, with severe loss of life.
- „ „ „ Elections held for the State Legislative Assembly.
- „ 2nd December.—The capture of the South African rebel leader General De Wet announced.
- „ „ „ Austrians captured Belgrade.
- „ 3rd December.—Federal Budget introduced. The revenue for the year estimated at £24,495,401, and the expenditure at £37,583,715. The deficiency chiefly due to war expenditure (£11,742,050) to be met by loan from British Government of £10,500,000 and the issue of Treasury Bills totalling £2,500,000.
- „ 5th December.—The Australian Imperial Force (first convoy) and the New Zealanders landed in Egypt for the defence of that country and to undergo war training in the vicinity of Cairo.
- „ „ „ The German cruisers *Scharnhorst*, *Gneisau*, *Nurnberg*, and *Leipzig* were sunk by a British squadron off Falkland Islands.
- „ „ „ Memorial to Matthew Flinders unveiled at Arthur's Seat, Dromana.
- „ 7th December.—Statue of Captain Cook unveiled at St. Kilda.
- „ 8th December.—Great victory of the Servians over the Austrians.
- „ 9th December.—Death of Hon. J. A. Arthur, Minister for External Affairs in the Commonwealth Ministry.
- „ 10th December.—State Budget introduced. Anticipated deficit for financial year 1914-15, £1,000,000.
- „ 12th December.—Commonwealth duty on imported wheat removed, owing to the shortage in the local supply occasioned by the drought.
- „ 15th December.—Servians re-entered Belgrade.
- „ 16th December.—Three English towns—Hartlepool, Whitby, and Scarborough—shelled by German cruisers. About 120 persons were killed and over 400 injured.
- „ 17th December.—Egypt annexed by Great Britain.
- „ 19th December.—Torpedo boat destroyer *Derwent* launched from ship-building yards, Sydney.
- „ — December.—Second convoy of Australian troops left for Egypt.

### CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

Separation  
from New  
South Wales.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### THE CONSTITUTION OF 1855.

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

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

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

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

or a leasehold of five years' duration in the province of £100 annual value, or residing in province and being a graduate of any university in the British dominions, or a barrister or solicitor on the roll, or a medical practitioner, or an officiating minister, or an officer or retired officer of Her Majesty's land or sea forces.

**Assembly franchise.**

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

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

### CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION.

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

**Plural voting abolished.**

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

**Voting by post at elections.**

To facilitate the exercise of the franchise in sparsely-populated districts, the *Voting by Post Act* 1900 was passed on 17th October, 1900. This measure enabled any elector who was resident, or was likely to be staying, on the polling day, more than five miles from the nearest polling booth, or who was prevented by reason of sickness or infirmity from voting personally, to obtain a ballot paper entitling him to vote by post for any candidate in his district standing for either House of Parliament. This Act came into force on 1st December, 1900, and continued in force for three years, and thence until the end of the next session of Parliament. Subsequent Acts continued the measure to 31st December, 1910. The *Electoral Act* 1910 makes permanent provision for voting by post at elections for either House. If an elector satisfies the returning officer that he resides five miles or, in the case of a mountainous division, at least three miles from the nearest polling booth, or has reason to believe that he will not be within five miles of the nearest polling booth or that on account of ill-health or infirmity he will be prevented from voting personally, a postal ballot-paper may be issued to such elector. At the State elections held on 16th November, 1911, 12,362 persons voted by post, representing 3·13 per cent. of the total votes recorded, and at the elections held on 26th November, 1914, 7,266 persons voted similarly, this number being 2·27 per cent. of the total votes polled. Voting by post, which was in operation at four Commonwealth elections, was abolished by the *Commonwealth Electoral Act* 1911, and consequently no votes were recorded in this manner at the fifth election held on 31st May, 1913, or at the sixth election held on 5th September, 1914.

**Constitutional difficulties experienced.**

The first difficulty in the working of the Constitution of 1855 occurred in 1865, when the Government of Mr. McCulloch was anxious to pass a protective Tariff. It was certain that a majority of the Council would resist such a Tariff, that body having (unlike the House of Lords in the Imperial Parliament) power to reject Money Bills. The Assembly, fearing such a course, passed the Tariff, and tacked it to the Appropriation Bill. The Council laid aside the double Bill, and Parliament was prorogued without having passed supply. The Ministry, having no money, applied to the Governor, Sir Charles Darling, who sanctioned a levy of the new duties as passed by the Assembly, and performed the necessary executive acts to enable Ministers to negotiate loans with a bank to provide for 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. Although only four Ministers are required to be members of either House, in practice all members of a Ministry are always members. The head of the Ministry—the Premier, a merely titular distinction—has usually filled the office of Treasurer as well, and may occupy any office. The present Premier—the Hon. Sir Alexander James Peacock, K.C.M.G.—is also Treasurer.

**The Parliament.**

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

**The Legislative Council.**

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 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, 1914.

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

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

number of electors and votes polled, and of the percentage of the latter to the former at the last election for the Senate and the House of Representatives :—

**ELECTORS ENROLLED AND VOTES POLLED, 1914.**

State.	Number of Electors.		Electors to whom Ballot-papers were Issued.		Percentage of Electors who Voted.	
	Total.	In Contested Districts for House of Representatives.	Senate.	House of Representatives.	Senate.	House of Representatives.
Victoria ..	814,740	658,436	644,898	529,379	79·15	80·40
New South Wales ..	1,083,129	920,992	702,403	608,753	64·85	66·10
Queensland ..	368,207	302,370	276,404	230,856	75·07	76·35
South Australia ..	257,353	227,966	206,244	182,138	80·14	79·90
Western Australia ..	182,107	154,560	130,134	110,677	71·46	71·61
Tasmania ..	105,979	84,117	82,253	65,103	77·61	77·40
<b>Australia ..</b>	<b>2,811,515</b>	<b>2,348,441</b>	<b>2,042,336</b>	<b>1,726,906</b>	<b>72·64</b>	<b>73·53</b>

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

Males and females—votes recorded.

The following are statements of the male and female electors enrolled, votes recorded, and percentage of votes to electors at the Senate and House of Representatives elections of September, 1914 :—

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

State.	Electors Enrolled.		Electors to whom Ballot-papers were Issued.		Percentage of Voters to Electors Enrolled.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Victoria ..	401,055	413,685	335,057	309,841	83·54	74·90
New South Wales ..	576,309	506,820	407,464	294,939	70·70	58·19
Queensland ..	207,587	160,620	163,709	112,695	78·86	70·16
South Australia ..	131,758	125,595	110,049	96,195	83·52	76·59
Western Australia ..	107,005	75,102	79,150	50,984	73·97	67·89
Tasmania ..	54,754	51,225	44,504	37,749	81·28	73·69
<b>Australia ..</b>	<b>1,478,468</b>	<b>1,338,047</b>	<b>1,139,933</b>	<b>902,403</b>	<b>77·10</b>	<b>67·69</b>

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

State.	Electors Enrolled.		Electors Enrolled in Contested Divisions.		Electors to whom Ballot-papers were Issued.		Percentage of Voters to Electors Enrolled.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Victoria ..	401,055	413,685	321,655	336,781	272,622	256,757	84·76	76·24
New South Wales ..	576,309	506,820	491,086	429,906	351,172	257,581	71·51	59·92
Queensland ..	207,587	160,820	163,836	138,534	132,782	98,074	81·05	70·79
South Australia ..	131,758	125,595	116,594	111,872	97,182	84,956	83·35	76·28
Western Australia ..	107,005	75,102	89,824	64,736	66,221	44,456	73·72	68·67
Tasmania ..	54,754	51,225	42,995	41,122	34,739	30,314	80·91	73·72
Australia ..	1,478,468	1,333,047	1,228,090	1,122,451	954,768	772,138	77·88	68·79

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

Percentage of electors who voted at six Commonwealth elections.

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

#### PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ELECTORS WHO VOTED.

State.	Senate.						House of Representatives.					
	1901.	1903.	1906.	1910.	1913.	1914.	1901.	1903.	1906.	1910.	1913.	1914.
Victoria ..	53·09	51·18	56·72	66·58	75·49	79·15	56·04	53·83	56·73	66·58	75·49	80·40
New South Wales ..	65·81	47·21	51·70	61·44	69·23	64·85	66·38	49·89	52·67	61·84	69·28	66·10
Queensland ..	49·45	54·83	45·94	61·15	77·26	75·07	60·35	57·03	45·92	61·15	77·26	76·85
South Australia ..	40·90	32·66	36·51	53·21	80·19	89·14	40·76	40·53	40·52	55·33	79·87	79·90
Western Australia ..	32·48	23·35	36·23	62·15	73·50	71·46	36·95	30·41	36·24	62·15	73·93	71·61
Tasmania ..	47·62	45·00	54·18	58·51	75·32	77·61	46·99	44·99	55·35	58·51	75·32	77·40
Australia ..	53·04	46·86	50·21	62·16	73·66	72·64	55·69	50·27	51·48	62·80	73·49	73·53

#### PERCENTAGE OF MALE AND FEMALE ELECTORS WHO VOTED.

State.	Senate.										
	Male.					Female.					
	1901.	1903.	1906.	1910.	1913.	1914.	1903.	1906.	1910.	1913.	1914.
Victoria ..	53·09	56·89	62·90	70·99	80·14	83·54	45·63	51·14	62·32	71·00	74·90
New South Wales ..	65·81	52·70	58·57	67·79	72·13	70·70	41·16	43·90	54·21	64·85	58·19
Queensland ..	49·45	62·49	53·03	66·00	79·03	78·86	44·94	37·14	54·78	74·93	70·16
South Australia ..	40·90	41·58	44·45	60·19	83·51	83·52	23·23	23·43	46·03	76·56	76·59
Western Australia ..	32·48	35·96	40·67	66·30	75·29	73·97	14·36	23·74	55·92	70·92	67·89
Tasmania ..	47·62	54·53	61·65	64·83	79·37	81·28	34·30	45·95	51·51	71·62	73·69
Australia ..	53·04	53·09	56·33	67·58	77·22	77·10	39·96	43·30	56·17	69·71	67·69

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

State.	House of Representatives.										
	Male.					Female.					
	1901.	1903.	1906.	1910.	1913.	1914.	1903.	1906.	1910.	1913.	1914.
Victoria ..	56·04	59·08	62·80	70·99	80·14	84·76	48·70	51·16	62·32	71·00	76·24
New South Wales ..	66·38	54·12	59·43	68·11	73·13	71·51	43·08	44·87	54·71	64·85	59·92
Queensland ..	60·35	64·64	53·01	66·00	79·03	81·05	47·17	37·12	54·78	74·92	70·79
South Australia ..	40·76	51·95	47·19	62·42	82·57	83·35	29·97	32·84	48·47	77·02	76·28
Western Australia ..	36·95	40·54	40·44	66·30	75·09	73·72	15·57	29·12	55·92	71·37	68·67
Tasmania ..	46·99	54·53	62·87	64·83	79·37	80·91	34·28	47·19	51·51	71·03	73·72
Australia ..	55·69	56·47	57·35	68·12	77·01	77·88	43·50	44·81	56·98	69·56	68·79

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

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

INFORMAL BALLOT-PAPERS, ELECTIONS 1903 TO 1914.

State.	Senate.									
	1903.		1906.		1910.		1913.		1914.	
	Number.	Percentage of Recorded.	Number.	Percentage of Recorded.	Number.	Percentage of Recorded.	Number.	Percentage of Recorded.	Number.	Percentage of Recorded.
Victoria ..	7,003	2·23	23,481	6·16	21,414	4·57	27,896	4·45	21,246	3·29
New South Wales ..	15,796	4·87	23,019	7·35	24,213	4·72	48,195	6·71	34,984	4·98
Queensland ..	4,612	3·70	7,344	5·90	8,854	5·19	14,403	5·13	11,693	4·23
South Australia ..	1,203	2·20	2,735	3·88	3,675	3·83	11,204	5·73	7,913	3·84
Western Australia ..	2,001	6·03	3,550	6·73	4,554	5·43	8,251	6·24	6,942	5·33
Tasmania ..	1,441	3·89	2,192	4·48	1,893	3·29	4,998	6·22	3,871	4·71
Australia ..	32,061	3·61	67,318	6·30	64,603	4·60	114,947	5·65	86,649	4·24

State.	House of Representatives.									
	1903.		1906.		1910.		1913.		1914.	
	Number.	Percentage of Recorded.	Number.	Percentage of Recorded.	Number.	Percentage of Recorded.	Number.	Percentage of Recorded.	Number.	Percentage of Recorded.
Victoria ..	4,818	1·83	14,515	3·81	7,411	1·53	12,677	2·02	9,714	1·83
New South Wales ..	7,834	2·77	11,705	3·28	8,002	1·59	22,262	3·10	14,816	2·43
Queensland ..	3,957	2·64	5,212	4·19	5,069	2·97	7,685	2·74	6,217	2·69
South Australia ..	542	2·69	1,622	4·99	3,856	5·01	6,734	4·81	4,289	3·35
Western Australia ..	1,251	5·89	2,228	4·23	1,759	2·10	3,445	3·13	3,567	3·22
Tasmania ..	1,164	3·15	1,583	3·94	1,447	2·51	2,551	3·17	1,549	2·88
Australia ..	18,666	2·52	36,885	3·73	27,044	2·00	55,354	2·83	40,148	2·82

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

Proportion of electors voting for successful candidates.

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

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

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

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

ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1913.

Elections. Legislative Council, 1913.

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

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

Provinces.	Number of Electors on 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	12,145	8	12,153	87	132	51·72
„ North ..	23,499			Uncontested.			
„ South ..	21,460	10,640	3	10,643	94	44	49·59
„ West ..	21,460			Uncontested.			
Bendigo ..	11,069	6,004	11	6,015	39	67	49·20
Gippsland ..	12,866			Uncontested.			
Nelson ..	10,780	8,205	6	8,211	93	359	44·40
Northern ..	12,225			Uncontested.			
North-Eastern ..	12,439	13,033	8,205	8,211	93	359	44·40
„ Western ..	15,224			Uncontested.			
Southern ..	13,033	13,033	8,205	8,211	93	359	44·40
South-Eastern ..	18,492			Uncontested.			
„ Western ..	14,593	10,276	13,003	10,276	..	..	..
Wellington ..	10,276			Uncontested.			
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, 1914.**

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

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

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

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

Electoral Districts.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election.			Electors who Voted.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Number on the Roll.		
							Males.	Females.	Total.
Gippsland East	4,042	2,668	6,710	2,472	1,567	3,979	61·15	56·48	59·80
Gippsland Nth.	4,926	4,478	9,404	3,099	2,541	5,640	62·91	56·74	59·97
Gippsland Sth.	5,599	4,379	9,978				Uncontested.		
Gippsland West	4,751	3,832	8,583				Uncontested.		
Gloneig	4,785	4,522	9,307	3,241	2,899	6,140	67·73	64·10	65·97
Goulburn Valley	4,785	4,428	9,213	2,951	2,472	5,423	61·67	55·82	58·86
Grenville	3,175	3,112	6,287	2,236	2,110	4,346	70·42	67·80	69·12
Gunbower	4,886	3,742	8,628				Uncontested.		
Hampden	6,561	5,705	12,266	4,123	3,206	7,329	62·84	56·19	59·75
Hawthorn	9,940	14,136	24,076	3,831	4,466	8,297	38·54	31·59	34·46
Jika Jika	11,953	13,509	25,462	6,784	6,248	13,032	56·75	46·25	51·18
Kara Kara	3,950	3,508	7,458	2,927	2,580	5,507	74·10	73·54	73·84
Kerong	3,895	3,307	7,202	2,311	1,918	4,229	59·33	57·99	58·72
Lewin	4,878	4,457	9,335				Uncontested.		
Maryborough	3,925	3,987	7,912	2,594	2,167	4,761	66·09	54·35	60·17
Melbourne	6,135	3,969	10,104	2,672	1,860	4,532	43·55	46·86	44·85
Mornington	7,457	6,240	13,697	3,723	2,418	6,141	49·92	38·75	44·83
Nth. Melbourne	8,350	9,119	17,469	4,933	3,834	7,867	48·30	42·04	45·03
Ovens	3,401	3,351	6,752	2,387	2,082	4,469	70·18	62·13	66·18
Polwarth	6,647	4,462	11,109	3,932	3,222	7,154	59·15	72·21	64·39
Port Fairy	4,118	3,757	7,875	3,132	2,476	5,608	76·05	65·90	71·21
Port Melbourne	9,517	7,476	16,993				Uncontested.		
Prahran	8,273	12,002	20,275	4,360	5,229	9,589	52·81	43·56	47·33
Richmond	8,366	9,076	17,442	4,463	4,063	8,526	53·34	44·76	48·98
Rodney	5,639	4,967	10,606	3,982	3,298	7,280	69·99	66·39	68·31
St. Kilda	10,773	14,522	25,295	4,170	5,243	9,413	38·70	36·10	37·21
Stawell and Ararat	4,719	4,412	9,131	3,123	2,631	5,754	66·17	59·63	63·01
Swan Hill	8,152	5,248	13,400	3,828	2,270	6,098	46·95	43·25	45·51
Toorak	8,834	13,325	22,159	3,827	5,533	9,360	43·32	41·52	42·24
Upper Goulburn	4,480	3,753	8,233	2,711	2,023	4,734	60·51	53·90	57·50
Walhalla	3,821	2,823	6,644	1,799	1,091	2,890	47·09	38·64	43·50
Wangaratta	4,397	4,121	8,518	2,519	2,175	4,694	57·29	52·77	55·10
Waranga	3,769	3,289	7,058	2,612	2,157	4,769	69·30	65·58	67·56
Warrenheip	3,340	2,863	6,203	2,455	2,049	4,504	73·50	71·56	72·61
Warrnambool	4,651	4,664	9,315	3,204	2,879	6,083	68·88	61·72	65·30
Williamstown	19,501	9,835	29,336				Uncontested.		
Total	398,234	411,792	810,026						
Less sixteen un- contested dis- tricts	108,950	107,742	216,692						
Total contested districts	289,284	304,050	593,334	166,502	153,448	319,950	57·55	50·46	53·92

**Preferential Voting.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

The twenty-third Parliament was opened for a short session on 5th December, 1911, and prorogued on 4th January, 1912, the second session was opened on 3rd July of the same year and prorogued on 3rd January, 1913, the third session was opened on 2nd July, 1913, and prorogued on 20th February, 1914, and the fourth session was opened on 24th June, 1914, the Parliament being dissolved on 4th November, 1914.

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

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

#### DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS AND SESSIONS, 1856 TO 1915.

Number of Parliament.	Period.	Duration of Parliament.	Days in Session.	
			Number.	Percentage to Duration.
		Days.		
1st .. ..	1856-8	991	691	69·7
2nd .. ..	1859-60	637	566	88·8
3rd .. ..	1861-4	1,091	728	66·7
4th .. ..	1864-5	378	366	96·8
5th .. ..	1866-7	686	391	57·0
6th .. ..	1868-70	1,048	734	70·0
7th .. ..	1871-3	1,049	639	60·9
8th .. ..	1874-6	1,072	700	65·3
9th .. ..	1877-9	993	684	68·9
10th .. ..	1880	49	46	93·9
11th .. ..	1880-2	926	802	86·6
12th .. ..	1883-6	1,088	543	49·9
13th .. ..	1886-9	1,091	653	59·9
14th .. ..	1889-92	1,093	636	58·2
15th .. ..	1892-4	845	524	62·0
16th .. ..	1894-7	1,089	684	62·8
17th .. ..	1897-00	1,088	586	53·9
18th .. ..	1900-02	671	358	53·4
19th .. ..	1902-3	436	300	68·8
20th .. ..	1904-7	968	509	52·6
21st .. ..	1907-8	518	327	63·1
22nd .. ..	1909-11	1,021	548	53·7
23rd .. ..	1911-14	1,066	584	54·8
24th (1st Session) ..	1915	..	35	..

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 1914.**

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

Act No.	Date.	
2478 ..	3rd February	.. The <i>Rating on Unimproved Values Act 1914</i> provides for the optional rating by municipalities on the basis of the unimproved values of rateable property.
2479 ..	"	.. The <i>Workers' Dwellings Act 1914</i> enables municipal councils to provide homes for working people, and to borrow money for such purpose.
2480 ..	"	.. The <i>Victorian Government Loan Act 1914</i> authorizes the raising of £2,500,000, to be expended on the construction of railways and rolling-stock.
2481 ..	"	.. The <i>Victorian Loan Act 1914</i> 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 <i>Geelong Land Act 1914</i> 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 <i>South Melbourne Lands Act 1914</i> 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 <i>Brunswick and Coburg Tramways Act 1914</i> provides for the construction and management of certain electric tramways in the municipal districts of Brunswick and Coburg, and for other purposes.
2485 ..	"	.. The <i>Mining Development Act 1914</i> , 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 <i>Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act 1914</i> increases the borrowing power of the Geelong Municipal Waterworks Trust from £350,000 to £425,000.
2487 ..	"	.. The <i>Rushworth to Colbinabbin Railway Construction Amendment Act 1914</i> authorizes an extension of the railway from Rushworth to Colbinabbin, and increases the amount that may be expended on the construction.
2488 ..	"	.. 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.

Act No.	Date.	
2490 ..	17th February	.. The <i>Mildura Crown Grants Act</i> 1914 authorizes the issue of Crown grants of certain lands at Mildura.
2491 ..	"	.. The <i>Kew Tramway Act</i> 1914 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</i> 1914 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</i> 1914 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</i> 1914 amends the Act of 1903 in regard to the method of dealing with debentures.
2495 ..	"	.. The <i>Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board Loan Act</i> 1914 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</i> 1914 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</i> 1914 authorizes the construction and management of certain electric tramways in the City of South Melbourne.
2498 ..	"	.. The <i>Country Roads Act</i> 1914 makes several minor amendments in the Act of 1912.
2499 ..	"	.. The <i>Registration of Teachers and Schools Act</i> 1914 amends the Act of 1905 dealing with the registration of schools and teachers.
2500 ..	"	.. The <i>Prahran and Malvern Tramways Trust Act</i> 1914 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</i> 1914 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</i> 1914 authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Cavendish to Toolondo.

Act No.	Date.	
2503	20th February	.. 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, and 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 the 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.
2508	9th July	.. This Act applies £1,816,603 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1914-15.
2509	3rd August	.. The <i>Wire Netting Act 1914</i> makes several minor amendments in the Act of 1909.
2510	24th August	.. The <i>County Court Act 1890 Amendment Act 1914</i> provides for two or more judges to sit concurrently.
2511	..	.. The <i>Health Acts Amendment Act 1914</i> to be read with the Act of 1890, gives power to isolate houses, &c., where a case of infectious or contagious disease has occurred during the previous 21 days. Persons arriving in Victoria from other States where small-pox, &c., exists are required to report themselves to the health authorities, and to produce a certificate from the State they left undertaking to report within 21 days the appearance of any signs or symptoms of illness or disease. Power is given to the police to remove from a railway carriage or other vehicle any person not producing such certificate.
2512	31st August	.. The <i>Supreme Court Rules Act 1914</i> , to be read with the Act of 1890, relates to the taking of evidence in Victoria in relation to civil and commercial matters pending before foreign tribunals.
2513	7th September	.. This Act applies £380,461 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1913-14.
2514	..	.. This Act applies £1,244,919 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1914-15.
2515	..	.. The <i>Caulfield Land Act 1914</i> revokes the permanent reservation of portions of certain land in the city of Caulfield as a site for public recreation.

Act No.	Date.	
2516 ..	9th September ..	The <i>Prices of Goods Act 1914</i> to be read with the <i>Crimes Act 1890</i> , and to operate until 31st December, 1914, makes provision against undue restriction of the supply of goods or undue raising of the prices of goods in time of war.
2517 ..	10th September ..	The <i>Foodstuffs and Commodities Act 1914</i> relates to the distribution, export, and prices of foodstuffs and other commodities, and makes compulsory the supplying of information in relation thereto.
2518 ..	21st September ..	The <i>Public Reserves Act 1914</i> provides for the vesting of Crown lands permanently reserved from sale for certain purposes in new trustees on the appointment of such trustees, and for committees of management of certain classes of Crown lands so reserved.
2519 ..	..	.. The <i>Police Regulation Act 1890 Amendment Act 1914</i> provides that a pension granted to a police officer may be commuted for a gratuity to his widow and children on the death of the officer after the pension has become payable. The amount of the gratuity is limited to the difference between the amount of pension drawn and one month's pay for each year of service.
2520 ..	..	.. The <i>Carriage of Passengers Act 1914</i> prohibits the owner of a ship when issuing tickets or advertising from inserting conditions relieving himself from liability on account of loss or damage to any passenger arising from the harmful or improper condition of the ship or the negligence or failure of his servants in the management of the vessel.
2521 ..	..	.. The <i>St. Kilda Land Act 1914</i> alters a building condition contained in Crown grants of certain allotments of land situated in the City of St. Kilda.
2522 ..	..	.. The <i>Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board Loan Act 1914</i> (No. 2) extends the currency of debentures issued under Act No. 1 of 1914 from 12 to 31 years.
2523 ..	..	.. The <i>South Melbourne Loan Act 1914</i> authorizes the City of South Melbourne to expend out of loan funds £664 on wood-blocking portion of City-road, instead of expending the money on other works as was originally proposed.
2524 ..	..	.. The <i>Benalla to Talong Railway Construction Trust (Indemnity) Act 1914</i> indemnifies the members of the Trust for not repaying moneys obtained by overdraft of current account within two years of the constitution of the Trust.
2525 ..	..	.. The <i>Poisons Acts Amendment Act 1914</i> amends the Act of 1890 relating to the sale of poisons.
2526 ..	..	.. The <i>Motor Car Act 1909 Amendment Act 1914</i> authorizes, on payment of an annual fee of £5, the use by a manufacturer or dealer in motor cars of a general identification mark which may be fixed on any car when it is being used for trade purposes, such as testing, demonstrating to a purchaser its powers and qualities, selling or delivering after sale. The registration of motor cars and licensing of drivers are not to apply to motors temporarily in Victoria provided that the car is registered in the State whence it came. The driver of a motor car under



Act No.	Date.	the influence of intoxicating liquor may be arrested without warrant by a member of the Police Force and the penalty on conviction is a fine of not less than £5 or more than £30, or imprisonment for a term of not less than fourteen days or more than three months. The penalty also includes cancellation of licence, which cannot be again granted except upon the order of a Court of Petty Sessions.
2527 ..	21st September ..	The <i>Railway Lands Acquisition Acts Amendment Act 1914</i> amends the Act of 1893 relating to lands required for railway purposes and abolishes local rates on lines enumerated in a Schedule to the Act.
2528 ..	..	The <i>Cobden Temperance Hall Act 1914</i> provides for the sale of certain land permanently reserved as a site for a temperance hall at Cobden and for other purposes.
2529 ..	28th September ..	The <i>Transfer of Land Act 1914</i> to be read with the Act of 1890, amends the law relating to the transfer of landed property.
2530 ..	..	The <i>Victorian Government Loan Act 1914</i> (No. 2) authorizes the raising of £2,500,000, to be expended on the construction of railways and rolling-stock, and on work on existing lines.
2531 ..	..	The <i>Victorian Loan Act 1914</i> (No. 2) authorizes the raising of £3,600,000, to be expended as follows:— For the construction of railways and tramways, £3,000,000; for irrigation and water supply works and for drainage and flood protection works in country districts, £210,000; for wire netting, £28,000; for State school works and buildings, £200,000; and for other public works, £162,000.
2532 ..	..	The <i>Real Property Act 1914</i> amends the law relating to real property.
2533 ..	5th October ..	The <i>Friendly Societies Acts Amendment Act 1914</i> , to be read with the Act of 1890, enables the Government Statist to authorize the whole or any portion of any surplus of assets over liabilities in respect of any one fund or benefit to be used or applied in any manner for the purposes of the same or any other fund or benefit. Power is given to the Governor in Council to appoint an officer to act for the Government Statist in case of the incapacity or temporary absence of that official.
2534 ..	12th October ..	The <i>Water Supply Loans Application Act 1914</i> (No. 2) sanctions the issue and application of £590,000 available under loan acts for irrigation, water supply, drainage and flood protection works in country districts.
2535 ..	..	The <i>Koo-wee-rup to McDonald's Track Railway Construction Act 1914</i> authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Koo-wee-rup to McDonald's Track.
2536 ..	..	The <i>Railway Loan Application Act 1914</i> (No. 2) sanctions the issue and application of £5,975,000 out of loan funds to be expended as follows:— For additions and improvements to ways and works, £1,877,000; for additional rolling stock, equipment and machinery, £1,200,000; for railway construction, £800,000; for purchase of stores, £75,000; for the electrification of the Melbourne suburban lines, £2,000,000; and for sundry additions and improvements, £23,000.

Act No.	Date.	
2537 ..	12th October	.. The <i>Developmental Railways Account Transfer Act</i> 1914, to be read with the Act of 1912, authorizes the transfer of not more than £90,000 from the Developmental Railways Account to the Consolidated Revenue of Victoria.
2538 ..	20th October	.. The <i>Public Works Loan Application Act</i> 1914 sanctions the issue and application of £342,000 out of loan funds to be expended on various public works.
2539 ..	"	.. The <i>Lunacy Acts Amendment Act</i> 1914, to be read with the Act of 1890, makes several alterations in the laws relating to the care of the insane.
2540 ..	"	.. The <i>Apprentices Act</i> 1914, to be read with the Factories and Shops Acts, allows an employer on obtaining a permit from the Minister of Labour, to employ his apprentices the same number of hours in each week as his adult employes and to pay such apprentices <i>pro rata</i> notwithstanding anything contained in the Factories and Shops Acts or in the indenture of apprentices. This provision is to remain in force while a state of war exists and for six months thereafter.
2541 ..	26th October	.. The <i>Melbourne, Brunswick, and Coburg Tramways Act</i> 1914 (No. 2), to be read with the <i>Brunswick and Coburg Tramways Act</i> 1914, increases the number of members and changes the name of the Trust. The borrowing powers are also increased from £100,000 to £200,000. In addition to the two electric tramways in Brunswick and Coburg provided in the original Act, provision is made for the construction of a third electric tramway from Carlton to Brunswick.
2542 ..	"	.. The <i>Alberton to Won Wron Railway Construction Act</i> 1914 authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Alberton to Won Wron.
2543 ..	"	.. The <i>Cool Stores for Fruit Act</i> 1914 defines the procedure to be adopted by owners of orchards who are desirous of forming a Trust for the construction of a cool store for the storage and packing of fruit.
2544 ..	"	.. The <i>Charitable Trusts Act</i> 1914 declares that no trust shall be invalid by reason that some non-charitable and invalid as well as some charitable purpose is included in the purposes for which the trust funds are to be applied.
2545 ..	2nd November	.. This Act applies £1,303,704 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year 1914-15.
2546 ..	"	.. The <i>Mines Acts Amendment Act</i> 1914, to be read with the Act of 1890, alters the yearly rent payable in respect of mineral leases.
2547 ..	"	.. The <i>Lorquon to Yanac-a-Yanac Railway Construction Act</i> 1914 authorizes the construction by the State of a line of railway from Lorquon to Yanac-a-Yanac.
2548 ..	"	.. The <i>War Expenditure and Overdrafts Act</i> 1914 validates the expenditure by any municipality of any sums of money in aid of any fund to be used in connexion with the war or for the relief of sufferers thereby. Councillors are also indemnified for incurring during the war an overdraft for permanent works and undertakings.
2549 ..	"	.. The <i>Lands Act</i> 1901 <i>Amendment Act</i> 1914 makes several alterations in the provisions of the principal Act.

Act No.	Date.	
2550 ..	2nd November ..	The <i>Railways Advances Act 1914</i> (No. 2) authorizes the temporary application out of the Public Account of £200,000 for the purpose of substituting heavy rails for light rails on certain lines of railway.
2551 ..	..	.. The <i>Melbourne Tramways Trust Act 1914</i> (No. 2), to be read with the Acts of 1903 and 1914, deals with the surrender of debentures and the change of name of municipalities issuing debentures.
2552 ..	..	.. The <i>Transfer of Land Act 1890 Amendment Act 1914</i> (No. 2) amends the law relating to the transfer of property.
2553 ..	..	.. The <i>Savings Banks Acts Amendment Act 1914</i> , to be read with the Act of 1890, relates to the investments by the Commissioners of the State Savings Bank of Victoria and to certain kinds of debentures held by them and for other purposes.
2554 ..	..	.. The <i>Prahran Mechanics' Institute Act 1914</i> amends the Act of 1899.
2555 ..	..	.. The <i>Thistle Act 1890 Amendment Act 1914</i> further amends the Thistle Act of 1890.
2556 ..	..	.. The <i>Sandringham to Black Rock Electric Street Railway Act 1914</i> authorizes the construction by the State of an electric street railway from Sandringham to Black Rock.
2557 ..	..	.. The <i>Local Government Acts Amendment Act 1914</i> makes a great number of amendments in the Principal Act of 1903.
2558 ..	..	.. The <i>Factories and Shops Act Amendment Act 1914</i> , to be read with the Act of 1912. Provision is made for closing all shops in Victoria (except shops for the sale of fresh uncooked meat, hairdressers' shops, and shops enumerated in the Fourth Schedule of the Principal Act) on Saturday afternoon. The Governor in Council may, if he thinks fit, exempt any municipal district or specified locality from the operation of the Act. Other amendments relate to working hours, guarding machinery or structures, hours of closing shops, registration of shops, restrictions as to young persons and women cleaning machinery while in motion, carting and delivery, and the powers of special boards.
2559 ..	..	.. The <i>St. Arnaud Market Land Act 1914</i> revokes the permanent reservation of the remaining portion of certain land at St. Arnaud permanently reserved from sale as a site for a market.
2560 ..	..	.. The <i>Warrnambool Land Act 1914</i> provides for the closing of portion of a certain street in the Town of Warrnambool and for other purposes.
2561 ..	..	.. The <i>Bendigo Creek Act 1914</i> makes provision for the constitution of a Trust of six members, of whom five are to be members of the municipalities of Bendigo, Eaglehawk, Huntly, Marong, and Strathfieldsaye, and one is to be appointed by the Governor in Council, for the cleaning out and reclamation of the Bendigo Creek. For the work of the Trust the Government is to grant the sum of £5,000 and to advance a further sum of £5,000, which latter amount is repayable with interest at 4 per cent. per annum by half-yearly instalments contributed in varying amounts by the municipalities affected.

Act No.	Date.	
2562 ..	30th December	.. The <i>Municipal Endowment Act</i> 1914 amends the Act of 1907 by extending to 30th June, 1915, the annual endowment of £100,000 payable to municipalities.
2563 ..	..	.. The <i>Treasury Bonds Act</i> 1914 authorizes the Government to raise the sum of £1,200,000 by the issue of Treasury bonds.
2564 ..	..	.. The <i>Criminal Appeal Act</i> 1914 to apply to all persons convicted after 31st December, 1914, gives the right of appeal under certain circumstances in criminal cases.
2565 ..	..	.. The <i>Administration and Probate Duties Act</i> 1914 amends the Act of 1890 relating to the duties payable on the estates of deceased persons.
2566 ..	..	.. The <i>Land Tax Act</i> 1914, to be read with the Act of 1910, continues for the year 1915 the tax of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the £1 on the unimproved value of land where such value exceeds £250.
2567 ..	..	.. The <i>Coroners Act</i> 1914 amends the Act of 1911 by extending the jurisdiction of the coroner with respect to inquiries on fires destroying or damaging certain kinds of firewood, grass, &c.
2568 ..	..	.. The <i>Seed Advances Act</i> 1914, which is to be deemed to have come into force on 1st December, 1914, enables seed and fodder to be advanced on certain terms to cultivators of land.
2569 ..	..	.. The <i>Hawkers and Pedlers Act</i> 1914 amends the Act of 1890 by providing for monthly instead of quarterly meetings of justices for dealing with applications for hawkers' licences.
2570 ..	..	.. This Act applies £3,655,483, out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1914-15, and appropriates supplies granted in two sessions, amounting to £8,401,170, to the service of the Government.
2571 ..	..	.. The <i>Rating on Unimproved Values Act</i> 1914 (No. 2), to be read with Act No. 1 of 1914, provides that the valuations of land made by assessors may be adopted only in municipalities as to which the Governor in Council has notified in the <i>Government Gazette</i> that the assessments are complete.
2572 ..	..	.. The <i>Foodstuffs and Commodities Act</i> 1914 <i>Continuation Act</i> continues the Principal Act until 30th April, 1915.
2573 ..	..	.. The <i>Crowland and Navarre Railway Construction Trust (Indemnity) Act</i> 1914 indemnifies the members of the Trust for not repaying moneys obtained by overdraft within two years of the constitution of the Trust.
2574 ..	..	.. The <i>Instruments Act</i> 1914, to be read with the Act of 1890, confers power to give a preferable lien on a crop not sown.
2575 ..	..	.. The <i>Stamps Act</i> 1914, to be read with the Act of 1890, authorizes the collection for four years from 1st July, 1915, of duties on certain bills of exchange enumerated in a Schedule to the Act, and additional duties on the several instruments specified in the Third Schedule to the <i>Stamps Act</i> 1890 as amended, except bills of exchange payable on demand (cheque, &c.), also on receipts or discharges given for or upon payment of money amounting to £2 or upwards, on exchanges and partitions or divisions of real property, on deeds of gift or settlement, and on bills of exchange or promissory notes.

- Act No.                      Date.
- 2576 .. 30th December .. The *Income Tax Act* 1914, to be read with the Act of 1895 and amending Acts fixes the rates of income tax for five years ending on 31st December, 1919. Incomes of £200 or under are not taxable. On incomes from £201 to £500 there is an exemption of £150, which, however, does not apply to companies. For 1915 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. For 1916-1919 incomes from personal exertion are taxed 3d. in the £1 up to £500; where such income exceeds £500 for every £1 up to £500, 4d.; for every £1 over £500 and up to £1,000, 5d.; for every £1 over £1,000 and up to £1,500, 6d.; and for every £1 over £1,500, 7d. Taxes on incomes from property are double these rates. Companies (including life insurance companies) are taxed at the rate of 1s. in the £1. No income tax is to be charged in respect of any person who is absent for any period on military or naval service. All income in trust estates is to be deemed income the produce of property. Premiums paid under the *Workers' Compensation Act* 1914 are exempt from income tax. Power is given to deduct or refund income tax in respect of the amount paid as Commonwealth land tax for 1913.
- 2577 ..                      .. The *Price of Goods Act* 1914 (No. 2) continues the Principal Act of 1914 until 30th April, 1915.
- 1915.
- 2578 .. 10th February .. The *Officials in Parliament Act* 1914 amends the *Constitution Act* 1890 by declaring that a responsible Minister is not required to vacate his seat in Parliament by accepting office.

**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 Robinson, G.C.M.G. (acting)	9th March, 1889 ... 16th November, 1889	17th October, 1889 27th November, 1889
The Right Honorable John Adrian Louis Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.	28th November, 1889	12th July, 1895
The Honorable John Madden, LL.D. (acting)	26th January, 1893 27th March, 1895 ...	11th May, 1893 24th October, 1895
The Right Honorable Baron Brassey, K.C.B.	25th October, 1895	31st March, 1900
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D. (acting)	29th December, 1896 27th September, 1897 23rd March, 1898 ...	16th February, 1897 10th October, 1897 21st October, 1898
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (acting)	15th January, 1900	10th December, 1901
Sir George Sydenham Clarke, K.C.M.G., F.R.S.	10th December, 1901	24th November, 1903
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (acting)	24th November, 1903	25th April, 1904
Major-General Hon. Sir Reginald Arthur James Talbot, K.C.B.	25th April, 1904 ...	6th July, 1908

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—continued.

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

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

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

MINISTERS PRIOR TO RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

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

In the next list will be found the names of the **Ministries 1855 to 1915.** Premiers of the several Governments from 1855 to the present date:—

### MINISTRIES SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

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



MINISTRIES SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT—*continued.*

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

**Peacock Ministry.** The second Ministry formed by the Hon. W. A. Watt remained in office from 22nd December, 1913, to 18th June, 1914, when the leader resigned office. The Governor requested the Hon. Sir Alexander James Peacock, K.C.M.G., to form an Administration. The names of Ministers and offices held by them in May, 1915, were as follows:—

SECOND PEACOCK MINISTRY.

Name.	Office.
Peacock, Sir Alexander James, K.C.M.G.	Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Labour.
Murray, John .. .. .	Chief Secretary.
Mackinnon, Donald .. .. .	Attorney - General, Solicitor - General, Minister of Railways, and 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.
Livingston, Thomas .. .. .	Minister of Public Instruction.
Baillieu, William Lawrence, M.L.C. .. .. .	Honorary Minister.
Adamson, William Addison, M.L.C. .. .. .	Honorary Minister.
Gray, John .. .. .	Honorary Minister.
Membrey, James George .. .. .	Honorary Minister.

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

**MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1915.**

**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. Beckett .. .. .	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 (Chairman of Committees).. .. .	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. (Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Labour).
Ballaarat East .. ..	Hon. R. McGregor.
Ballaarat West .. ..	M. Baird.
Barwon .. ..	J. F. Farrer.
Benalla .. ..	J. J. Carlisle.
Benambra .. ..	J. W. Leckie.
Bendigo East .. ..	L. J. Clough.
Bendigo West .. ..	Hon. D. Smith.
Boroondara .. ..	Hon. Sir Frank Madden (Speaker).
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 .. ..	A. F. Cameron.
Dandenong .. ..	W. S. Keast.
Daylesford .. ..	Hon. D. McLeod.
Dundas .. ..	W. K. Smith.
Eaglehawk .. ..	T. Tunnecliffe.
East Melbourne .. ..	A. A. Farthing.
Essendon .. ..	M. M. Blackburn.
Evelyn .. ..	J. Rouget.
Fitzroy .. ..	Hon. J. W. Billson.
Flemington .. ..	E. C. Warde.
Geelong .. ..	Hon. W. Plain.
Gippsland East .. ..	Hon. J. Cameron.
Gippsland North .. ..	J. W. McLachlan.
Gippsland South .. ..	Hon. T. Livingston (Minister of Public Instruc- tion).
Gippsland West .. ..	Hon. J. E. Mackey (Chairman of Committees).
Glenelg .. ..	H. J. M. Campbell.
Goulburn Valley .. ..	J. D. Mitchell.
Grenville .. ..	J. Chatham.
Gunbower .. ..	H. Angus.
Hampden .. ..	D. S. Oman.
Hawthorn .. ..	W. M. McPherson.
Jika Jika .. ..	Hon. J. G. Membrey (Honorary Minister).
Kara Kara .. ..	J. W. Pennington.
Korong .. ..	A. Gray.
Lowan .. ..	J. Menzies.
Maryborough .. ..	Hon. A. R. Outtrim.
Melbourne .. ..	A. Rogers.
Mornington .. ..	Hon. A. Downward.
North Melbourne .. ..	Hon. G. M. Prendergast.
Ovens .. ..	Hon. A. A. Billson.
Polwarth .. ..	J. G. Johnstone.
Port Fairy .. ..	H. S. Bailey.
Port Melbourne .. ..	O. Sinclair.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1915—*continued.*THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued.*

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Prahran .. .. .	Hon. D. Mackinnon (Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and Minister of Railways).
Richmond .. .. .	E. J. Cotter.
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 for Victoria of foreign countries :—

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

FOREIGN CONSULS—*continued.*

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

VICE-CONSULS.

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

TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

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

Representing—

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

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS.

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

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

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

Office.	..	..	Name.
County Court Judges	..	..	W. E. Johnston. J. G. Eagleson. J. B. Box. W. H. Moule. J. S. Wasley. H. C. Winneke. T. P. Webb, K.C.
Master-in-Equity and Lunacy and Commissioner of Taxes	..	..	W. C. Guest, K.C., M.A., LL.B.
Commissioner of Titles	..	..	G. C. Morrison, I.S.O.
Public Service Commissioner	..	..	Dr. W. E. Jones.
Inspector-General of the Insane	..	..	Sir P. McBride, K.B.
Agent-General, London	..	..	F. H. Bruford.
Auditor-General	..	..	Dr. E. Robertson, M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Chairman of the Board of Public Health and Medical Inspector	..	..	A. G. Sainsbury, J.P.
Chief Commissioner of Police	..	..	W. B. House.
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons	..	..	C. J. Z. Woinarski, K.C.
Prosecutor for the King at Mel- bourne	..	..	J. Gurner, K.C.; S. Leon, K.C.
Prosecutors for the King	..	..	G. H. Neighbour, K.C.
Chief Clerk, Supreme Court	..	..	M. M. Phillips.
Taxing Master Supreme Court	..	..	Dr. A. J. Ewart.
Government Botanist	..	..	
State Rivers and Water Supply Commissioners—			
Chairman	..	..	W. Cattanach.
Commissioner	..	..	J. S. Dethridge, C.E.
Commissioner	..	..	E. Shaw, C.E.
Lands Purchase and Management Board—			
Chairman	..	..	Thos. Kennedy.
Member	..	..	Thos. Hastie.
Member	..	..	F. E. Lee.
<b>CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.</b>			
Under Secretary	..	..	W. A. Callaway, J.P.
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, J.P.
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, J.P.
Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery	..	..	Chief Librarian and Secretary, E. La T. Armstrong, B.A., LL.B.
Public Service Commissioner	..	..	Secretary, J. D. Merson, J.P.
Public Service Inspector	..	..	D. Barry.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—continued.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

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

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Director of Education .. ..	Frank Tate, M.A., I.S.O., J.P.
Chief Inspector .. ..	A. Fussell, M.A.
Assistant Chief Inspector .. ..	T. W. Bothroyd, M.A.
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, J.P.
Master-in-Equity's Office .. ..	Registrar of Probates, J. Carter.
Prothonotary .. ..	J. W. O'Halloran, J.P.
Sheriff .. ..	I. Martin, J.P.
Registrar of County Courts, &c. ..	D. F. McGrath.
Comptroller of Stamps, &c. ..	H. F. Metzner.
Registrar-General, &c. ..	H. A. Templeton.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND SURVEY.

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

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Secretary for Public Works .. ..	E. T. Drake, J.P.
Chief Clerk and Accountant .. ..	G. Clowser.
Chief Architect .. ..	G. W. Watson, J.P.
Chief Engineer .. ..	C. Catani, C.E., J.P.
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, J.P.
Assistant Medical Inspectors .. ..	Dr. J. Johnston; Dr. J. H. Jones.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Office.	Name.
Director of Agriculture .. ..	Dr. S. S. Cameron.
Government Analytical Chemist ..	P. R. Scott.

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

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

## DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS.

Commissioners .. ..	C. E. Norman (Chairman), L. J. McClelland, E. B. Jones.
Secretary .. ..	G. H. Sutton.
Secretary to the Minister .. ..	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 .. ..	T. F. Brennan.
Assistant Accountant .. ..	H. W. Mead.
Auditor of Receipts .. ..	W. G. Ritchie.
Chief Mechanical Engineer .. ..	W. M. Shannon.
Assistant Chief Mechanical Engineer ..	A. E. Smith.
Workshops Manager .. ..	R. Ferguson.
Chief Engineer of Way and Works .. ..	J. H. Fraser.
Engineer of Works .. ..	W. R. Rennick.
Assistant Chief Engineer of Way and Works	E. H. Ballard.
Chief Electrical Engineer .. ..	W. Stone.
Telegraph Superintendent .. ..	W. A. Holmes.
Chief Storekeeper .. ..	C. W. J. Coleman.
Superintendent of Printing .. ..	A. Valentine.
Chief Engineer for Railway Construction	M. E. Kernot.

## ROYAL MINT (UNDER IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT).

Deputy Master .. ..	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.

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

## MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.

Return of the Professors, Lecturers, and Demonstrators of the Melbourne University during the year 1914:—

## PROFESSORS.

Office.	Name.
Mathematics .. ..	Nanson, E. J., M.A.
History .. ..	Scott, E.
Anatomy and Pathology .. ..	Allen, Sir H. B., M.D., B.S., LL.D.
Engineering .. ..	Payne, H., M. Inst. C.E., M.I. Mech. E.



MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY—*continued.*

PROFESSORS—*continued.*

Office.	Name
Classical Philology .. ..	Tucker, T. G., M.A., Litt.D.
Mental and Moral Philosophy .. ..	Gibson, W. R. B., M.A., D.Sc.
English Language and Literature .. ..	Wallace, R. S., M.A.
Chemistry .. ..	Masson, D. O., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Biology .. ..	Spencer, W. B., C.M.G., M.A., Litt. D., F.R.S.
Natural Philosophy .. ..	Lyle, T. R., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Law .. ..	Moore, W. H., B.A., LL.D.
Music .. ..	Hall, G. W. L. Marshall.
Physiology and Histology .. ..	Osborne, W. A., M.B., B.Ch., D.Sc.
Geology and Mineralogy .. ..	Skeats, E. W., D.Sc., F.G.S.
Anatomy .. ..	Berry, R. J. A., M.D., Ch.M., F.R.C.S., F.R.S.E.
Botany and Plant Physiology .. ..	Ewart, A. J., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.L.S.
Agriculture .. ..	Cherry, T., M.D., M.S.
Veterinary Pathology .. ..	Woodruff, H. A., M.R.C.V.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

LECTURERS.

Equity .. ..	Mackey, J. E., M.A., LL.B.
Law of Contracts .. ..	Latham, J. G., M.A., LL.B.
Wrongs and Procedure .. ..	Maguire, J. R., B.A., LL.B.
Law of Property .. ..	Gregory, R. H., LL.B.
Classics and Philology .. ..	Kerry, Wm., M.A.
Mixed Mathematics .. ..	Michell, J. H., M.A., F.R.S.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy (Evening) .. ..	Holmes, W. M., M.A., B.Sc.
French .. ..	Maurice-Carton, F. I., M.A., B. ès L.
German .. ..	von Dechend, W.
Surgery .. ..	Bird, F. D., M.B., M.S., M.R.C.S.
Theory and Practice of Medicine .. ..	Maudsley, H., M.D., F.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women .. ..	Meyer, F. H., M.D., B.S.
Forensic Medicine .. ..	Mollison, C. H., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S.
Anatomy .. ..	Upjohn, W. G. D., M.D., M.S.
Therapeutics, Dietetics, and Hygiene .. ..	Springthorpe, J. W., M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P.
Bacteriology .. ..	Bull, R. J., M.D., B.S.
Mining .. ..	Merrin, A. H., M.C.E.
Architecture .. ..	Henderson, A. M., M.C.E.
Veterinary Anatomy and Surgery .. ..	Lewis, J. C., D.V.Sc.
"    Medicine .. ..	Kendall, W. T., D.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.
"    Hygiene .. ..	Cameron, S. S., D.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.
"    Parasitology .. ..	Sweet, Miss Georgina, D.Sc.
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., M. Inst. C.E.
Electrical Engineering .. ..	Brown, E. B., M.Sc.
Education .. ..	Smyth, J., M.A., D.Ph.
" .. ..	McRae, J., M.A.
" .. ..	Wrigley, L. J., M.A.
" .. ..	Sharman, M. S., M.A., M.Sc.
" .. ..	Mitchell, Miss S. E., B.A.
English .. ..	Strong, A. T., M.A.
Logic (Evening) .. ..	Smith, T. J., M.A.
Philosophy .. ..	Stewart, J. McK., B.A., Ph.D.
History .. ..	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., B.A., 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.
Histology .. ..	Lamble, G., M.D., B.S.
Bio-Chemistry .. ..	Rothera, A. C. H., M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Geology .. ..	Summers, H. St. John, D.Sc.
Physiology .. ..	Maxwell, L. A. I., B.Sc., B. Agr. Sc.

## DEMONSTRATORS.

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

## OFFICE STAFF.

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

## 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, Dr. G. Cuscaden, J.P.,  
Frank Stapley, representing the City of Melbourne.  
J. Baragwanath, J.P., D. Bell, J.P., John Cockbill, J.P., T. Craine, J.P., W. O.  
Strangward, representing the City of South Melbourne.  
E. Naylor, J. R. G. Nicholson, 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.  
J. H. A. Pittard, J.P., H. B. Gibbs, representing the City of St. Kilda.  
F. E. Shillabeer, J.P., representing the City of Footscray.  
E. Ward, 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, J.P., representing the City of Malvern.  
P. St. John Hall, representing the City of Caulfield.  
Hon. Robert Beckett, M.L.C., representing the City of Camberwell.  
H. E. Bastings, representing the City of Northcote.  
E. A. Atkyns, representing the Town of Kew.  
T. Wilson, J.P., representing the Town of Brighton.  
Geo. S. Walter, representing the Town of Port Melbourne.

**MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS—continued.**

Commissioners—continued.

W. H. Treganowan, 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.

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

**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	..	..	..	H. Meeks.
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 (acting)	..	..	..	R. T. Williams.
Chief Clerk	..	..	..	J. H. Grey.
Engineer	..	..	..	R. T. Williams.
Inspecting Engineer	..	..	..	Geo. S. Richardson.
Harbor Master, Geelong	..	..	..	Captain George A. Molland.

**PUBLIC LIBRARY, MUSEUMS, AND NATIONAL GALLERY OF VICTORIA.**

Trustees—

H. G. Turner, Esq., F.R.G.S., President.  
 A. Leeper, Esq., M.A., LL.D., Vice-President.  
 Sir Edward Carlile, K.C., Treasurer.  
 Molesworth R. Greene, Esq.  
 The Rev. W. H. Fitchett, B.A., LL.D.  
 J. Mather, Esq.  
 W. Baldwin Spencer, Esq., C.M.G., Litt. D., F.R.S.  
 R. Murray Smith, Esq., C.M.G., M.A.  
 The Rev. E. H. Sugden, M.A., B.Sc.  
 His Honour Sir Thomas a'Beckett.  
 A. S. Joske, Esq., M.D.  
 The Hon. J. E. Mackey, M.A., LL.B., M.L.A.  
 The Hon. G. Swinburne.  
 Sir Henry Weedon, Knt.  
 J. Moloney, Esq.  
 R. G. McCutcheon, Esq., M.L.A.  
 The Hon. John Gavan Duffy.

Chief Librarian and Secretary : E. La Touché Armstrong, M.A., LL.B.  
 Curator of the Industrial and Technological Museum : R. H. Walcott, F.G.S.  
 Hon. Director of the National Museum : W. Baldwin Spencer, C.M.G., Litt.D., F.R.S.  
 Curator of the Zoological Collection : J. A. Kershaw, F.E.S.  
 Director of the National Gallery and Master of the School of Art : L. B. Hall.  
 Master of the School of Drawing : F. McCubbin.

**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 Melbourne.
	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.
Secretary .. .. .	T. W. H. Holmes, J.P., F.I.A.A.
Senior Clerk .. .. .	A. P. Kane.
Accountant .. .. .	F. Errey.
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 in charge of Laboratory .. .. .	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. Ogilvi, 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, J. 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.
Secretary and Accountant .. .. .	W. H. Banks.

**INDETERMINATE SENTENCES BOARD.**

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

**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
<b>Territories—</b>	
Northern .. .. .	523,620
Federal .. .. .	900
<b>Total Australia .. .. .</b>	<b>2,974,581</b>

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 number shall present themselves for re-election every third year. Qualification of electors of Senate and of Senators to be same as for House of Representatives. Each elector shall vote only once.

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

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

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

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

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



### 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, 1914.

The following is a brief summary of the Acts passed by the Commonwealth Parliament during 1914:—

- |                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| No. 1 .. 15th June    | .. The <i>Meat Export Trade Commission Act 1914</i> defines the powers of the commission appointed to hold an inquiry respecting the operations of any person, combination, or trust tending to create any restraint of trade or monopoly in connexion with the export of meat from Australia.                |
| No. 2 .. 27th June    | .. The <i>Supply Act (No. 1) 1914-15</i> grants and applies £3,060,026 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1914-15.  |
| No. 3 .. ..           | .. The <i>Supply Act (Works and Buildings) (No. 1), 1914-15</i> grants and applies £754,930 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1914-15 for the purposes of additions, new works, buildings, &c.   |
| No. 4 .. ..           | .. The <i>Manufactures Encouragement Act 1914</i> extends the period from 30th June, 1914, to 30th June, 1915, when bounties may be paid for the production in Australia of pig iron, puddled bar iron, or steel.   |
| No. 5 .. 10th October | .. The <i>Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1914</i> amends the Principal Act of 1904-1911 by providing for the appointment by the Governor-General of a deputy president of the Arbitration Court when the president is for any reason unable to appoint a deputy or is out of the Commonwealth. |
| No. 6 .. 12th October | .. The <i>Supply Act (No. 2) 1914-15</i> grants and applies £3,227,286 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1914-15.  |
| No. 7 .. ..           | .. The <i>Supply Act (Works and Buildings) No. 2, 1914-15</i> grants and applies £366,150 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1914-15 for the purposes of additions, new works, buildings, &c.   |
| No. 8 .. 22nd October | .. The <i>Belgian Grant Act 1914</i> grants and applies out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund the sum of £100,000 as a grant in aid of the Government of Belgium.  |



- No. 9 .. 23rd October .. The *Trading with the Enemy Act 1914* declares that any person who, during the continuance of the present state of war, trades or has, before the commencement of this Act, traded with the enemy is guilty of an offence. If the offence is prosecuted summarily a fine not exceeding £500 or imprisonment for any term not exceeding twelve months or both may be imposed, but if the offence is prosecuted upon indictment a fine of any amount or imprisonment for not more than seven years or both may be inflicted.
- No. 10 .. 29th October .. The *War Precautions Act 1914*, to be read with the *Defence Act 1903-1912*, enables the Governor-General to make regulations and orders for the safety of the Commonwealth whilst a state of war exists.
- No. 11 .. .. The *Judiciary Act 1914* amends the Act of 1903-1912 by declaring the High Court to be a Colonial Court of Admiralty within the meaning of the Imperial Act known as the *Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act 1890*.
- No. 12 .. .. The *Crimes Act 1914* relates to offences against the Commonwealth such as treason, forgery, breach of official secrecy, tampering with the coinage, conspiracy, &c., and provides drastic penalties against persons convicted of any of these offences.
- No. 13 .. 13th November .. The *Supply Act (No. 3) 1914-15* grants and applies £2,104,438 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1914-15.
- No. 14 .. .. The *Supply Act (Works and Buildings) (No. 3) 1914-15* grants and applies £262,690 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1914-15 for the purposes of additions, new works, buildings, &c.
- No. 15 .. 19th November .. The *Patents, Trade Marks, and Designs Act 1914* extends the powers of the Governor-General during the continuance of hostilities to make regulations under the *Patents Act 1903-1909*, the *Trade Marks Act 1905-1912*, and the *Designs Act 1906-1912*.
- No. 16 .. 26th November .. The *Patents, Trade Marks, and Designs Act (No. 2) 1914* amends the Act of 1914.
- No. 17 .. .. The *Trading with the Enemy Act (No. 2) 1914* amends the Act of 1914 by defining the term "enemy subject," and by giving greater powers relating to impounding documents and appointing controllers of firms or companies, and in regard to debts due to enemy subjects.
- No. 18 .. 7th December .. The *Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act (No. 2) 1914* amends the Acts of 1904-1911 and 1914.
- No. 19 .. .. The *Customs Act 1914* amends the Act of 1901-1910 by giving the Governor-General authority in time of war to prohibit the exportation of any goods.
- No. 20 .. 12th December .. The *Supply Act (No. 4) 1914-15* grants and applies £10,316,500 out of the Consolidated Revenue for the service of the year 1914-15.

- No. 21 .. 12th December .. The *Appropriation (Works and Buildings) Act* 1914-15 grants and applies £2,756,575 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1914-15 and appropriates the supplies granted for such year amounting to £4,140,345 for the purposes of additions, new works, buildings, &c.
- No. 22 .. 21st December .. The *Estate Duty Assessment Act* 1914 relates to the imposition, assessment, and collection of duties upon the estates of deceased persons.
- No. 23 .. .. The *Australian Notes Act* 1914 amends the Act of 1910-11 by omitting the date on the notes when issued from the Treasury.
- No. 24 .. .. The *Commonwealth Bank Act* 1914 amends the Act of 1911 by providing that the Commonwealth Bank may take over the business of other banks. The capital of the bank is increased from £1,000,000 to £10,000,000, and debentures may be issued for any sum not exceeding the latter amount. Debts due by other banks are given the same priority as debts due to the Commonwealth. Branches of savings banks may be opened, with the consent of the Treasurer, in any part of the King's dominions. The Bank may, with the approval of the Treasurer, arrange for the transfer to it of the business of any State Savings Bank.
- No. 25 .. .. The *Estate Duty Act* 1914 imposes duties upon the estates of deceased persons. The duty payable where the total value of the estate after deducting all debts, exceeds £1,000 and does not exceed £2,000 is £1 per cent., and where the total value exceeds £2,000, £1 per cent. together with an additional percentage of one-fifth of £1 for every £1,000 or part of £1,000 in excess of the sum of £2,000, but so that the percentage shall not exceed £15.
- No. 26 .. .. The *Invalid and Old-age Pensions Appropriation Act* 1914 grants and applies out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund £5,500,000 for invalid and old-age pensions.
- No. 27 .. .. The *Iron Bounty Act* 1914 provides for the payment of a bounty of 8s. per ton on pig iron made from Australian ore. The total amount which may be paid is £30,000 and the date of the expiry of the bounty is 31st December, 1915.
- No. 28 .. .. The *Land Tax Act* 1914 amends the Act of 1910 by altering the rates of taxation contained in the Schedules to the latter Act.
- No. 29 .. .. The *Land Tax Assessment Act* 1914 makes several changes in the Act of 1910-12. A taxpayer, whose returns from the land have been seriously impaired by drought, adverse seasons, or other adverse conditions, may be released wholly or in part from his liability in respect of land tax.
- No. 30 .. .. The *Loan Act* 1914 authorizes the raising and expending of £2,000,000 for the construction of a railway from Kalgoorlie to Port Augusta.

- No. 31 .. 21st December .. The *Loan Act* (No. 2) 1914 authorizes the raising and expending of £7,986,000 to be applied as follows :—To redeem loans raised by the Government of South Australia on account of the Northern Territory, £400,000 ; and on account of the Port Augusta Railway, £16,000 ; for the purchase of land for post and telegraph purposes, £120,000 ; for the construction of conduits and for laying wires underground, £450,000 ; and to be paid into the Consolidated Revenue, £7,000,000.
- No. 32 .. .. The *Commonwealth Public Works Committee Act* 1914 makes a minor alteration in the Act of 1913.
- No. 33 .. .. The *Treasury Bills Act* 1914 authorizes the issue of Treasury bills, at the discretion of the Governor-General, for any money that is required to be raised by way of loan.
- No. 34 .. .. The *War Pensions Act* 1914 provides for the payment of pensions upon the death or incapacity of members of the defence force of the Commonwealth and members of the Imperial Reserve Forces resident in Australia whose death or incapacity results from their employment in connexion with warlike operations.
- No. 35 .. .. The *War Loan Act* 1914 authorizes the Commonwealth Government to borrow from the Government of the United Kingdom a sum not exceeding £18,000,000 after discount and expenses have been allowed for.
- No. 36 .. .. The *Defence Act* 1914 makes a number of alterations in the Principal Act of 1903–1912.

**OFFICIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY.**

**Governors-General and Proclamation of Commonwealth.**

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

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

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.

Ministries since the proclamation of the Commonwealth.

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

COMMONWEALTH MINISTRIES, 1901 TO 1915.

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

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

MEMBERS OF THE TENTH COMMONWEALTH MINISTRY, 1915.

*Prime Minister and Treasurer:* THE RIGHT HON. ANDREW FISHER, P.C.

*Attorney-General:* THE HON. W. M. HUGHES.

*Minister for Defence:* THE HON. G. F. PEARCE.

*Minister for Home Affairs:* THE HON. W. O. ARCHIBALD.

*Minister for Trade and Customs:* THE HON. F. G. TUDOR.

*Minister for External Affairs:* THE HON. H. MAHON.

*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.

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

MEMBERS OF THE SIXTH COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT, 1915.

THE SENATE.

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

Victoria.

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

South Australia.

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

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

MEMBERS OF THE SIXTH COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT, 1915—  
*continued.*THE SENATE—*continued.**New South Wales.*

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

*Western Australia.*

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

*Queensland.*

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

*Tasmania.*

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

## THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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

## VICTORIA.

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

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

Member.	District.
Abbott, P. P.	New England
Burns, G. M.	Illawarra
Carr, E. S.	Macquarie
Catts, J. H.	Cook
Chanter, Hon. J. M.	Riverina
Chapman, Hon. A.	Eden-Monaro
Charlton, M.	Hunter
Cook, Right Hon. Joseph, P.C.	Parramatta

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

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

Member.	District.
Fleming, W. M. .. .. .	Robertson
Greene, W. M. .. .. .	Richmond
Mahony, W. G. .. .. .	Dalley
Hughes, Hon. W. M. .. .. .	West Sydney
Johnson, Hon. W. Elliott	Lang
Kelly, Hon. W. H. .. .. .	Wentworth
Lynch, John .. .. .	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. Bruce, K.C. ..	Parkes
Spence, Hon. W. G. .. .. .	Darling
Thomas, Hon. J. .. .. .	Barrier
Thomson, John .. .. .	Cowper
Watkins, Hon. D. .. .. .	Newcastle
Webster, W. .. .. .	Gwydir
West, J. E. .. .. .	East Sydney

QUEENSLAND.

Member.	District.
Bamford, Hon. F. W. .. .. .	Herbert
Finlayson, W. F. .. .. .	Brisbane
Fisher, Right Hon. Andrew, 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., K.C. .. .. .	Angas
Livingston, J. .. .. .	Barker
Poynton, Hon. A. .. .. .	Grey
Yates, G. E. .. .. .	Adelaide

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

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

TASMANIA.

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

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*continued.*

## 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.
"	..	..	..	E. L. Best.
"	..	..	..	Miss Nancy Isaacs.
"	..	..	..	Vacant.
"	..	..	..	Miss Duffy.
"	..	..	..	R. T. Powers.
"	..	..	..	A. L. Campbell.
Principal Registrar	..	..	..	J. W. O'Halloran.
Marshal	..	..	..	Walter David Bingle.

## INTER-STATE COMMISSION.

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

## POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

## CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION.

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

## DEPUTY POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

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



PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—*continued.*

STAFF OFFICERS, VICTORIA.

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

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND CUSTOMS.

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION.

Comptroller-General	..	..	S. Mills.
Chief Clerk	..	..	L. F. East.
Chief Surveyor	..	..	G. E. Hudson.
Director of Quarantine	..	..	J. H. L. Cumpston.
Analyst	..	..	W. P. Wilkinson.
Director of Fisheries	..	..	H. C. Dannevig.
Director of Lighthouses	..	..	J. F. Ramsbotham.
Director of Navigation	..	..	D. P. Davies.

STATE COLLECTORS.

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

STAFF OFFICERS, VICTORIA.

Inspector and Sub-Collector	..	..	Vacant.
Accountant	..	..	Vacant.
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.

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. Skewes.
Secretary	..	..	..	W. J. Clemens.
Registrar	..	..	..	H. McTaggart.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

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

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

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

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—*continued.*

## DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS.

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

## DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.

Secretary (also acts as Commissioner of Pensions and of Maternity Allowances)	G. T. Allen, I.S.O.
Assistant Secretary (also acts as Assistant Commissioner of Pensions and of Maternity Allowances)	J. R. Collins.
Accountant	C. J. Cerutty.
Deputy Commissioner of Pensions and Maternity Allowances 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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## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE.

## CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION.

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

## MEMBERS OF THE MILITARY BOARD AND DIRECTORS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Chief of the General Staff	.. ..	Col. J. G. Legge, C.M.G.
Adjutant-General	.. ..	Col. V. C. M. Sellheim, C.B.
Quartermaster-General	.. ..	Vacant.
Chief of Ordnance	.. ..	Lt.-Col. H. W. Dangar, R.A.F.A. (tempy.)
Finance Member	.. ..	Col. J. B. Laing.
Commonwealth Representative on the Imperial General Staff (Dominion Section)	.. ..	Col. H. G. Chauvel, C.M.G. (G.S.O., 1st Grade).
Director of Military Operations	.. ..	Lt.-Col. 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	.. ..	Lt.-Col. (tempy.) T. H. Dodds, D.S.O.
Director of Military Training	.. ..	Major D. J. Glasfurd, p.s.c.
Director of Army Signals	.. ..	Capt. H. L. Mackworth, D.S.O., R.E.

\* Also acts as Secretary to the Executive Council.

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—*continued.*

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

G.S.O., 2nd Grade .. ..	Major E. H. Reynolds, p.s.c., R.A.G.A.
General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade .. ..	Capt. W. J. Foster (temp.).
Director of Equipment .. ..	Lt.-Col. J. K. Forsyth (temp.).
Director of Ordnance Services .. ..	Major J. G. Austin, A.O.D. (Imp.).
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 .. ..	Major W. H. Osborne, V.D., Engrs.
Director of Physical Training .. ..	Vacant.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL AND STAFF.

Inspector-General .. ..	Brig.-Gen. W. T. Bridges, C.M.G.
Staff Officer to Inspector-General .. ..	Lieut.-Col. W. G. Patterson.
Attached .. ..	Capt. J. L. Whitham.

DISTRICT STAFF, 3RD MILITARY DISTRICT (VICTORIA).

Military Commandant .. ..	Col. R. Wallace, R.A.G.A.
Assistant Adjutant-General .. ..	Col. J. C. Hawker.
Assistant Quartermaster-General .. ..	Major R. Dowse.
General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade .. ..	Major E. F. Harrison, p.s.c., R.A.G.A.
G.S.O., 3rd Grade (temp.) .. ..	Lieut. D. M. King (The King's Liverpool Regt.).
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.A.M.C.
Principal Veterinary Officer (Militia) .. ..	Lieut.-Col. E. A. Kendall, A.A.V.C.
Paymaster .. ..	A. Bolle.
Senior Ordnance Officer .. ..	J. J. F. Lahiff.

DISTRICT COMMANDANTS.

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

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.

## SECRETARY.

Hon. Captain T. Griffiths.

## PRINCIPAL NAVAL OFFICERS.

## NAVAL BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION.

President	..	..	The Minister of State for Defence, Senator the Hon. George F. Pearce.
First Naval Member	..	..	Rear-Admiral Sir William R. Creswell, K.C.M.G.
Second Naval Member	..	..	Captain A. Gordon Smith, R.N.
Third Naval Member	..	..	Engineer-Captain William Clarkson, C.M.G.
Finance and Civil Member	..	..	Hon. Jens A. Jensen, M.P. (assistant Minister for Defence).

## ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

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

## DEFENCES.

## SOLDIERS SENT FROM AUSTRALIA TO THE WAR.

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

Contingents  
despatched to  
the front.

The call of volunteers to the colours met with an immediate and enthusiastic response in each State of the Commonwealth, and the task of training the men was vigorously proceeded with. Upon the suggestion of the Imperial authorities, it was decided that the composition of the force should be a division (of staff, three brigades, and divisional troops) and one light horse brigade, the command of which was offered to and accepted by Major-General W. T. Bridges, C.M.G., the Inspector-General of the Australian Military Forces. After this force had been raised the Government notified the Imperial authorities that a further body of troops, comprising lines of communication units (about 2,000), first reinforcements (about 3,000), two additional light horse brigades (about 4,000), an additional infantry brigade (about 4,500), and certain small veterinary units, would be despatched. The first convoy, which numbered 20,343 of all ranks, left Albany on 1st November, and landed in Egypt on 5th December, 1914. The second convoy, which consisted of 11,161 men, left the rendezvous about the end of December, 1914, and reached Egypt on 1st February, 1915. Reinforcements have been despatched monthly. Further contingents were accepted by the War Office early in 1915. In the middle of April, 1915, the total number of soldiers who had left for the front (including those sent to capture and occupy the German Pacific possessions) was about 45,000, with 21,000 horses and over 2,000 vehicles. There were in addition large numbers in training in various camps throughout Australia.

### UNIVERSAL TRAINING IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

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

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

#### JUNIOR CADETS.

From the age of twelve to fourteen each boy is required to undergo a certain amount of training in 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 the 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 of the same nature as service in the Territorial Force of Great Britain, with the exception that the training is compulsory for persons between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five years, divided into whole-day parades, half-day parades, and night parades, arranged as far as possible to suit the convenience of the trainees.

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

Pay is granted for attendance at parades of the 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 an equivalent for half-day and night drills; and for sergeants, 10s. per day, and an equivalent for half-day and night drills; and so on according to rank.

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

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

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

The remarks under the heading of Senior Cadets regarding exemption from training for 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 1914-1915 is—

Permanent .. .. .	3,545
Militia (Citizen Forces) .. .. .	60,635
Unattached List and Reserve of Officers .. .. .	1,238
	65,418
In addition, there are members of Rifle Clubs .. .. .	54,626
Senior Cadets .. .. .	87,354

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

### ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

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

### MILITARY FACTORIES.

Military  
Factories.

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

- (a) The manufacture of cordite,
- (b) The manufacture of rifles and 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.

### NUMBERS IN TRAINING UNDER UNIVERSAL TRAINING SCHEME.

Universal  
Training—  
Registrations  
of Cadets.

The registrations for training in the Senior Cadets and Citizen Forces, the number medically examined, the exemptions granted in training areas, and the number of cadets liable for and actually in training in the various military districts of the Commonwealth to the end of December, 1914, are shown hereunder:—

### SUMMARY OF REGISTRATIONS, MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, AND EXEMPTIONS TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1914. SENIOR CADETS.

Military District.	Total Registrations in Training Areas.					Total Medically Examined.	Number Medically Fit.	Percentage Medically Examined who are Fit.	Number Temporarily Unfit.	Percentage Medically Examined who are Temporarily Unfit.	Number Unfit.	Percentage Medically Examined who are Unfit.	Total Exemptions Granted in Training Areas.	Number remaining to be Medically Examined or Exempted.	Total Number Liable for Training.	Total Number actually in Training.
	Quota, 1897.	Quota, 1898.	Quota, 1899.	Quota, 1900.	Total.											
1st (Qld.) .. .. .	6,500	5,698	5,820	5,434	23,452	13,963	11,888	85.1	555	4.0	1,520	10.9	11,471	93	11,888	11,888
2nd (N.S.W.) .. .. .	13,932	12,048	12,315	12,387	50,682	36,315	32,414	89.3	1,198	3.3	2,703	7.4	18,039	223	32,414	32,414
3rd (Vic.) .. .. .	11,669	10,741	10,639	11,002	44,051	31,590	27,966	88.5	910	2.9	2,714	8.6	15,850	235	27,966	27,681
4th (S. Aus.) .. .. .	3,479	3,207	3,442	3,360	13,488	9,783	8,592	87.8	255	2.6	936	9.6	4,817	79	8,592	8,560
5th (W. Aus.) .. .. .	1,906	2,007	2,227	2,031	8,171	5,536	4,935	89.2	149	2.7	452	8.1	2,965	271	4,935	4,664
6th (Tas.) .. .. .	1,716	1,493	1,510	1,482	6,201	3,512	2,979	84.8	82	2.4	451	12.8	3,033	184	2,979	2,796
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>39,202</b>	<b>35,194</b>	<b>35,953</b>	<b>35,696</b>	<b>146,045</b>	<b>100,699</b>	<b>88,774</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>3,149</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>8,776</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>56,180</b>	<b>1,091</b>	<b>88,774</b>	<b>87,354</b>



**MILITIA FORCES.**

**SUMMARY OF REGISTRATIONS, EXEMPTIONS, AND NUMBER LIABLE FOR TRAINING TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1914.**  
1894 AND 1895 QUOTA.

Military District.	Total Registrations in Training Areas.			Exemptions Granted.			Number Hable for Training.
	Quota, 1894.	Quota, 1895.	Total.	Quota, 1894.	Quota, 1895.	Total.	
1st (Qld.) ..	5,632	6,173	11,805	3,463	3,882	7,345	4,460
2nd (N.S.W.) ..	12,709	13,415	26,124	6,026	6,862	12,888	13,236
3rd (Vic.) ..	10,754	11,557	22,311	5,214	5,738	10,952	11,359
4th (S. Aus.) ..	3,439	3,704	7,143	1,623	1,723	3,346	3,797
5th (W. Aus.) ..	1,629	1,859	3,488	890	983	1,873	1,615
6th (Tas.) ..	632	669	1,301	272	292	564	737
Total ..	84,795	87,377	72,172	17,488	19,480	36,968	35,204

**SUMMARY OF REGISTRATIONS, MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, EXEMPTIONS, AND NUMBER IN TRAINING IN THE MILITIA FORCES TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1914.**

1896 QUOTA.

Military District.	Total Registrations.	Total Medically Examined.	Number Medically Fit.	Percentage Medically Examined who are Fit.	Number Temporarily Unfit.	Percentage Medically Examined who are Temporarily Unfit.	Number Unfit.	Percentage Medically Examined who are Unfit.	Total Exemptions Granted in Training Areas.	Number Remaining to be Medically Examined or Exempted.	Total Number Liable for Training.	Total Number Actually in Training.
1st (Qld.) ..	6,304	3,197	2,021	63·2	428	13·4	748	23·4	4,187	96	2,021	1,990
2nd (N.S.W.) ..	12,934	7,779	5,445	70·0	742	9·5	1,592	20·5	6,886	603	5,445	5,379
3rd (Vic.) ..	11,893	7,448	5,253	70·5	588	7·9	1,607	21·6	6,295	345	5,253	5,229
4th (S. Aus.) ..	3,709	2,404	1,807	75·2	165	6·9	432	17·9	1,844	58	1,807	1,803
5th (W. Aus.) ..	1,906	1,132	959	84·7	37	3·2	136	12·1	910	37	959	923
6th (Tas.) ..	1,637	917	676	73·7	31	3·4	210	22·9	866	95	676	662
Total ..	38,383	22,877	16,161	70·6	1,991	8·7	4,725	20·7	20,988	1,234	16,161	15,991

**JUNIOR CADETS.**

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:—

**SUMMARY OF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1914.**  
1901 AND 1902 QUOTA.

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, 1901.	Quota, 1902.	Total.				
1st (Qld.) ..	3,468	2,825	6,293	6,097	96·8	196	3·2
2nd (N.S.W.) ..	9,462	8,952	18,414	17,945	97·5	469	2·5
3rd (Vic.) ..	8,091	7,155	15,246	15,057	98·7	189	1·3
4th (S. Aus.) ..	2,118	2,073	4,191	4,102	97·9	89	2·1
5th (W. Aus.) ..	1,591	1,022	2,613	2,540	97·2	73	2·8
6th (Tas.) ..	821	708	1,529	1,495	97·8	34	2·2
Total ..	25,551	22,735	48,286	47,236	97·8	1,050	2·2

Common-  
wealth  
Military  
Forces in  
Victoria  
1914-15.

The following statement shows the establishment of the various corps constituting the Commonwealth Military Forces in Victoria for the year 1914-15:—

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH MILITARY FORCES OF VICTORIA, 1914-15.

Corps.	Officers.	Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	Total.
<b>PERMANENT.</b>			
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
<b>Total (Permanent) ... ..</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>869</b>
<b>MILITIA.</b>			
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
<b>Total (Militia) ... ..</b>	<b>1,049</b>	<b>15,939</b>	<b>16,988</b>
<b>VOLUNTEERS.</b>			
Army Nursing Service ... ..	...	26	26
Engineer and Railway Staff Corps ...	10	...	10
Volunteer Automobile Corps ... ..	8	...	8
<b>Total (Volunteers) ... ..</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Grand Total (Permanent, Militia, and Volunteers)</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>16,771</b>	<b>17,901</b>

**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 31st December, 1914, there were 1,207 clubs. The "efficient" members for the year 1913-14 for the whole Commonwealth were 73 per cent. of the total.

RIFLE CLUBS IN AUSTRALIA, 1914.

District.	Number of Rifle Clubs.	Number of Members.	Number of State Rifle Associations.	Number of District Rifle Club Unions.
1st Military District (Queensland) ..	228	10,662	2	17
2nd Military District (New South Wales)	321	16,451	1	12
3rd Military District (Victoria) ..	334	14,126	1	18
4th Military District (South Australia) ..	126	4,706	1	7
5th Military District (Western Australia) ..	135	4,916	1	7
6th Military District (Tasmania)	63	3,771	1	6
Commonwealth .. .. .	1,207	54,632	7	67

NAVAL DEFENCE.

**Naval Defence.** The stirring episodes of the past year effectually demonstrated the wisdom of the policy which secured for the Commonwealth adequate naval protection for its extensive coast-line and shipping. The presence of the battle cruiser *Australia* warned off marauding enemy cruisers from Commonwealth waters, and permitted our oversea and Inter-State shipping trade, valued at £200,000,000 annually, to be carried on with practically no interruption. The spectacle of a raiding cruiser or two terrorising our coastal towns and holding up shipping on the ocean highways was avoided.

That there is a healthy naval spirit in our midst is undoubted, and it has received a further stimulus by virtue of the distinguished share borne by the *personnel* of the Royal Australian Navy, both directly and in co-operation with the Royal Navy, in upholding the naval prestige of the Empire.

Little more than four years ago the total *personnel* of the Commonwealth Naval Forces was but 240; to-day the sea-going forces alone number 3,700.

The Fleet Unit was strengthened during 1914 by the submarines *A.E.1* and *A.E.2*, which arrived at Sydney on 23rd May, after a voyage of record character in regard to mileage covered. The news of the loss of submarine *A.E.1* with all her complement, when engaged in the naval operations against the German possessions in the Pacific, was received with widespread regret. The cause of the disaster still remains an enigma, the theory most favoured being that she struck an uncharted reef.

To cope with some of the special demands on the Navy arising from the state of war, the following vessels were chartered to serve as Fleet Auxiliaries :—

S.S. <i>Aorangi</i>	..	..	..	Fleet Supply Ship.
S.S. <i>Berrima</i>	..	..	..	Armed Transport.
S.S. <i>Grantala</i>	..	..	..	Hospital Ship.

Steps are being taken to replace the lost submarine.

During the year some important administrative changes took place. On 28th January, Captain A. Gordon Smith, R.N., Commander of the light cruiser *Encounter*, was appointed Second Naval Member. In October, Captain Gordon Smith assumed the duties of Principal Transport Officer in connexion with the conveying of the Australian Expeditionary Force, his place on the Naval Board being taken temporarily by Captain H. W. C. S. Thring.

Out of a large number of highly qualified applicants, Mr. J. J. King-Salter, of the Royal Corps of Naval Constructors, was early in the year selected as General Manager of the Commonwealth Naval Shipbuilding Yard, Cockatoo Island, Sydney.

On 1st April, Captain B. M. Chambers, R.N., who had acted as Captain of the Royal Australian Naval College since March, 1913, returned to England. During March, the period of three years for which Fleet Paymaster H. W. E. Manisty was lent to the Royal Australian Navy expired, and he reverted to the Imperial Navy. Mr. Manisty's services proved of great value in the task of organizing the Commonwealth's Navy. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Hon. Paymaster G. L. Macandie, who had since February, 1914, carried out the duties of Acting Naval Secretary. The Fisher Government decided to dissociate the duties of Naval Secretary and Finance and Civil Member, and the latter office is being filled by the Assistant Minister for Defence, the Hon. J. A. Jensen, M.P.

The transfer of the Royal Australian Naval College from Geelong to the permanent college at Jervis Bay, New South Wales, took place at the end of 1914, and some 88 Cadet-midshipmen are undergoing training at the latter place.

Owing to the war, the Naval Estimates show a considerable expansion, the figures for 1914-15 amounting to £2,370,130, which includes an item of £1,220,000 for maintenance of ships and vessels.

Upon the outbreak of hostilities with Germany, the Royal Navy was placed under the control of the Admiralty, whose orders and instructions were distributed by and through the Naval Board, upon whose shoulders fell the task of providing coal, oil, stores, munitions, &c., and the dissemination of intelligence, this last a most vital item in present-day strategy.

Broadly speaking the task of the Royal Australian Navy has been of a threefold nature : it had to police and insure the freedom of the seas so that the stream of commerce might flow uninterruptedly, it had to co-operate in ridding the seas of the enemy's cruisers and in

destroying his bases and sources of supply, and it had to assist and render possible military measures by convoying expeditions to Europe and to German possessions in the Pacific.

Space will only permit of the briefest possible mention of the part which has been taken by the Royal Australian Navy in the naval campaign.

On 11th August, the *Australia*, under command of Rear-Admiral Sir G. E. Patey, K.C.V.O., reached Simpsonhafen in New Britain. In company with the flagship were the light cruisers *Melbourne*, *Sydney*, and *Encounter*, and the destroyers *Parramatta*, *Yarra*, and *Warrego*. Parties were landed to find and destroy the Wireless Telegraphy Station at Rabaul, but this duty, owing to the dense bush, they were unable to carry out. A party from the *Warrego*, however, destroyed the enemy's telegraphic and telephonic communications.

At the conclusion of the Simpsonhafen expedition the Admiralty ordered the *Australia*, accompanied by the *Melbourne*, to convoy a New Zealand Expedition which had been organized for the occupation of Samoa. In this duty the Royal Australian Navy had the assistance of the French cruiser *Montcalm*, and the light cruisers *Psyche*, *Philomel*, and *Pyramus*. This operation was successfully carried out, the British flag being hoisted at Apia on 31st August. Shortly afterwards Sir G. E. Patey was raised to Vice-Admiral and received the thanks of the Imperial Government for his services.

On 11th September, the Australian Fleet, strengthened by the two submarines, again entered Simpsonhafen. On this occasion the fleet had the assistance of a combined naval and military force of 1,500 men, including 6 companies of Royal Australian Naval Reserve. Rabaul, the seat of government, was occupied without opposition, but in the attack on the Wireless Station at Kakabaul, some miles inland, a Naval detachment met with resistance from a force of native troops under German officers, and lost 2 officers and 4 men killed, and 1 officer and 3 men wounded.

While engaged on coast patrol work during the New Britain expedition, the submarine *A.E.1*, under Lieutenant-Commander T. F. Besant, was lost on 14th September, off Cape Gazelle.

As the German cruisers had received considerable benefit from the intelligence transmitted to them by their Pacific Wireless Stations, steps were taken with a view to these being destroyed. The duty was intrusted to the cruisers *Melbourne* and *Sydney*, the former accounting for the station at Nauru, while her sister cruiser put the station at Angaur out of action.

The first Australian Expeditionary Force of 20,343 men was successfully escorted across the Indian Ocean by the Royal Australian Navy.

It was while engaged in this escort duty that word was received by the light cruiser *Sydney* of the raid by the German cruiser *Emden* on the Cable Station at Cocos. On the morning of the 9th November the *Sydney* came up with the enemy, who promptly opened fire, but after a short and decisive action the latter was compelled by the

accurate gunfire of the *Sydney* to take flight, ultimately becoming a total wreck at North Keeling Island, one of the Cocos Group. The *Emden's* losses were very serious, no fewer than 7 officers and 108 men being killed. The *Sydney* got off very lightly in comparison, her loss being restricted to 4 killed and 12 wounded. The behaviour of the *Sydney's* crew was excellent in every way, and they proved themselves as humane as they were courageous. This was indeed a very effective service rendered to the Royal Navy, for the *Emden* by her exploits had terrorized British shipping in Eastern Seas, and up to the time of her destruction by the Australian warship she had captured and sunk some 21 British vessels, the value of whose hulls and cargo amounted to more than £2,000,000.

A German despatch vessel, the *Komet*, was captured during the New Britain operations, and under the name of *Una* has been added to the Royal Australian Navy.

After the German cruisers transferred themselves to South American waters, the *Australia* was utilized in the tactics which resulted in the enemy being driven into a trap set by the Admiralty, and so indirectly the Royal Australian Navy contributed to the achievement of Vice-Admiral Sturdee's Squadron in the neighbourhood of the Falkland Islands being rendered possible.

**Vessels of Australian Navy.**

Particulars of the vessels of the Royal Australian Navy are as follows:—

#### BATTLE CRUISER AND LIGHT CRUISERS.

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; arrived 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; arrived 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.

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.

Light Cruiser *Pioneer*, 2130 tons; I.H.P., 7,000; speed, 16 knots; armament, eight 4-in., eight 4-pounder, 2 maxims, 2 torpedo tubes; complement, 224.

#### 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.

#### SUBMARINE.

*A.E.2* (builders, Vickers Ltd., Barrow), 800 tons; length, 176 feet; beam, 22 feet; speed above, 17 knots; below, 10 knots; armament, 3 torpedo tubes; keel laid, 10th February, 1912; launched, 18th June, 1913; arrived at Sydney, 23rd May, 1914.

#### NAVAL RESERVE TRAINING SHIPS, ETC.

*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.

*Fantome*, sloop, 1,070 tons; I.H.P., 1,400; armament, three 12-pounder.

*Una* (late *Komet*), Gunboat, 980 tons; H.P., 1,350; armament, four 4-in.

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*.

#### FLEET AUXILIARIES.

*Platypus*, Submarine Depôt Ship, 3,100 tons. (Building at the works of J. Brown and Co., Clydebank, Scotland.)

*Kurumba*, Oil Supply Ship. (Building at the works of Swan, Hunter, and Co., Ltd., Wallsend-on-Tyne, England.)

*Aorangî*, Fleet Supply Ship. (Chartered from Union S.S. Coy.)

## STRENGTH OF NAVAL FORCES.

The total strength of the Naval Forces of the Commonwealth (including Permanent Forces, Reserves, and Cadets) on the 31st December, 1914, was as follows:—

	Officers,	Ratings.	Total.
Permanent Naval Forces (Sea-going)	440	3,290	3,730
Administrative and Instructional Staff	35	113	148
Reserve (M)* ... ..	27	437	464
Senior Cadets ... ..	..	3,332	3,332
Reserve (O)† Adult Section ... ..	34	1,540	1,574
R. A. N. R. (Sea-going) ... ..	18	157	175
	554	8,869	9,423

\* Old militia.

† Compulsory trainees.



**FINANCE.**

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

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

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

Upon the federation of the Australian Colonies in 1901, the Customs and Excise, Post and Telegraph, and Defence Departments were transferred to the Commonwealth Government, as a set off against which the Commonwealth paid to the State at least three-fourths of the net Customs and Excise revenue until 31st December, 1910, but subsequently an annual amount equal to 25s. per head of the population (see page 136).

A summary of the transactions for the financial year 1913-14 in the Consolidated Revenue Fund and in the special funds referred to above gives the following result:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT OF VICTORIA,  
1913-14.

	£
Revenue ... ..	10,958,037
Expenditure ... ..	10,944,718
Surplus for the year ... ..	13,319
Revenue deficit at 30th June, 1913 ... ..	264,971
Revenue deficit at 30th June, 1914 ... ..	251,652

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

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

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
Total according to Treasurer's Finance Statement ...	10,662,650	10,662,650
<i>Add—</i>		
Mallee Land Account—appropriated to		
Loan Redemption purposes ... ..	68,311	68,311
Country Roads Board Fund ... ..	49,276	49,276
Licensing Act Compensation Fund ... ..	60,139	60,139
Licensing Fund ... ..	108,912	108,912
Police Superannuation Fund ... ..	5,697	5,697
Assurance Fund ... ..	3,052	3,052
<i>Deduct—</i>		
Appropriation to reduction of deficit ... ..	...	13,319
Total ... ..	10,958,037	10,944,718

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

STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE: 1904-5 TO 1913-14.

Year ended 30th June.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Year ended 30th June.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£		£	£
1905 ...	7,628,655	7,456,655	1910 ...	8,760,305	8,742,293
1906 ...	7,921,668	7,371,668	1911 ...	9,372,637	9,362,291
1907 ...	8,459,203	7,792,812	1912 ...	10,181,840	10,171,386
1908 ...	8,478,710	8,026,476	1913 ...	10,508,945	10,479,741
1909 ...	8,409,543	8,402,036	1914 ...	10,958,037	10,944,718

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

REVENUE DEVOTED TO PAYING OFF OLD LIABILITIES,  
ETC., 1904-5 TO 1913-14.

Year ended 30th June.	ORDINARY REVENUE APPROPRIATED.				Total.
	In reduction of the accumulated revenue de- ficiency of former years.	To Land Sales by Auction Fund.	In redemption of loan raised in anticipation of revenue (Act No. 1451.)	Towards Redemption Funds to meet out- standing loans.*	
	£	£	£	£	£
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
1914 ...	13,319	...	...	204,745	218,064
Totals (10 years)	1,929,467	293,482	225,000	1,675,696	4,123,645

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

In addition to the above appropriations there were in the financial years 1904-5, 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, 1914. On 1st July, 1913, the total revenue deficiency was £264,971 0s. 10d., and in the course of the year it was reduced by £13,319 8s. 11d., leaving the accumulated revenue deficiency

at the end of the financial year 1913-14 at £251,651 11s. 11d., the whole of which amount was covered by advances from the trust funds.

### REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT, 1913-14.

Revenue.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Excise and Inland ...	1,309,821 9 7	Consolidated Revenue deficiency, 30/6/13	264,971 0 10
Territorial ...	240,699 18 11	Special Appropriations	3,044,122 0 5
Public Works ...	6,026,817 1 10	Chief Secretary ...	923,538 12 6
Ports and Harbors ...	124,858 13 2	Minister of Public Instruction	1,024,057 10 5
Fees ...	387,206 1 4	Attorney-General...	95,984 17 11
Fines ...	11,667 5 5	Solicitor-General ...	74,228 5 3
Mallee Land Account	68,311 3 10	Treasurer ...	346,650 2 9
Country Roads Board Fund	49,275 13 5	Commissioner of Crown Lands	229,939 11 1
Licensing Act Compensation Fund	60,138 12 11	Commissioner of Public Works	473,333 3 9
Licensing Fund ...	108,911 10 10	Minister of Mines	66,576 6 6
Police Superannuation Fund	5,697 5 0	Minister of Forests	60,976 13 0
Assurance Fund ...	3,052 5 8	Minister of Water Supply	106,096 19 0
Miscellaneous ...	738,466 15 4	Minister of Agriculture	158,017 13 3
Federal Government	1,733,280 1 2	Minister of Health	52,166 9 8
Transfer from Developmental Railways Account	89,832 8 10	Minister of Railways	3,993,642 1 2
Consolidated Revenue deficiency, 30/6/14	251,651 11 11	Mallee Land Account	68,311 3 10
		Country Roads Board Fund	49,275 13 5
		Licensing Act Compensation Fund	60,138 12 11
		Licensing Fund ...	108,911 10 10
		Police Superannuation Fund	5,697 5 0
		Assurance Fund ...	3,052 5 8
Total ...	11,209,687 19 2	Total ..	11,209,687 19 2

The accumulated revenue deficiency at 30th June, 1914, was, as shown in the above statement, £251,652. 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.

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, 1909-10 TO 1913-14.

Heads of Revenue.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
	£	£	£	£	£
Federal Government ...	1,922,278	1,617,572	1,667,657	1,691,833	1,733,280
State Taxation—					
Probate and Succession Duties	358,173	433,104	448,283	443,682	457,042
Income Tax ...	338,585	395,998	443,248	542,236	527,705
Land Tax ...	114,357	210,640	293,823	308,275	302,224
Stamp Duties ...	233,016	257,199	276,836	249,485	275,839
Licences ...	118,968	118,898	117,973	116,559	116,678
Other ...	23,295	25,650	17,103	12,449	13,848
Public Works and Services—					
Railways ...	4,450,782	4,887,560	5,237,466	5,250,599	5,568,039
Water Supply ...	234,698	263,711	255,081	304,679	324,143
Harbor Trusts, Wharfage, &c. ...	100,890	115,981	123,196	122,257	120,241
State Coal Mine ...	22,249	166,174	199,267	240,240	257,192
Interest on properties transferred to Commonwealth	...	...	138,941	105,701	87,068
Other ...	4,577	4,977	16,508	24,643	28,990
Land—					
Sales ...	216,902	219,789	211,952	238,290	164,124
Rents ...	131,806	129,547	144,267	144,841	142,738
Interest, &c. ...	65,871	79,363	125,807	138,696	168,173
Other Sources ...	423,858	446,474	464,432	574,480	670,713
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>8,760,305</b>	<b>9,372,637</b>	<b>10,181,840</b>	<b>10,508,945</b>	<b>10,958,037</b>
<b>Per Head of Population</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b> 6 15 8	<b>£ s. d.</b> 7 3 4	<b>£ s. d.</b> 7 12 1	<b>£ s. d.</b> 7 12 3	<b>£ s. d.</b> 7 15 2

The revenue for 1913-14 represents an increase of £449,092 over that for the previous year, and of this amount £317,440 was contributed by the Railways. The payments to the State by the Federal Government in the last four years are computed on the basis of a fixed payment of 25s. per head of population in the State, whereas in preceding years the Federal Government paid over to the State at least three-fourths of the net revenue from Customs and Excise duties. The reduction in the revenue from sale of Crown lands is chiefly due to the fact that revenue from lands sold by auction is now payable into the Developmental Railways Account.

### FEDERAL AND STATE FINANCE.

Federal  
and State  
Finance.

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

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

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

By the *Tasmania Grant Act 1912* the sum of £500,000 has been granted out of the Consolidated Revenue of the Commonwealth for the purpose 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 subject to diminution in succeeding years 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 year 1910 there was allowed, in addition to the exemption, a rebate of 20 per cent. on assessments to all taxpayers except companies.

The tax remains unaltered for the year 1915, but for the four subsequent years, while the exemptions and rates for incomes up to £500 will remain as at present, the rate on incomes over £500 from personal exertion will be increased to 4d. for every £1 of the taxable amount thereof up to £500, to 5d. for every £1 between £500 and £1,000, to 6d. for every £1 between £1,000 and £1,500, and to 7d. for every £1 over £1,500. The rates on income from property will be respectively double those on incomes from personal exertion, and the rate for companies will be 12d. for every £1 of the taxable amount.

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

INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS, 1914—BASED ON INCOMES OF 1913.

Taxable Income.	Rate of Tax in £1.				Number of Assessments.			
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Companies.		Personal Exertion.	Property.	Combined Personal Exertion and Property.	Companies.
			Insurance.	Other.				
Up to £500 ..	3	6	} 8	} 7	29,264	3,626	911	641
£501 to £1,000	4	8			3,083	958	2,788	185
£1,001 to £1,500	5	10			682	230	850	128
Over £1,500 ..	6	12			504	258	1,018	546
Total ..	..	..	..	..	33,533	5,072	5,567	1,500

Taxable Income.	Taxable Incomes.				Tax Payable.			
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Combined Personal Exertion and Property.	Companies.	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Combined Personal Exertion and Property.	Companies.
Up to £500 ..	£ 4,156,727	£ 587,818	£ 192,343	£ 111,623	£ 51,959	£ 14,695	£ 3,417	£ 3,184
£501 to £1,000	2,076,429	654,191	1,909,066	130,126	28,184	17,815	29,858	3,804
£1,001 to £1,500	817,143	274,979	1,036,272	156,884	12,762	8,582	17,817	4,561
Over £1,500	1,368,821	760,555	3,471,980	5,666,202	27,920	31,578	82,706	166,978
Total ..	8,419,120	2,277,543	6,609,661	6,064,835	120,825	72,670	133,798	178,522

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 : 1910 TO 1914.

—	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
<b>Number of Assessments :</b>					
Individuals ..	..	..	..	42,065	44,172
Companies ..	..	..	..	1,449	1,500
<b>Total, Distinct Taxpayers ..</b>	<b>39,532</b>	<b>37,618</b>	<b>40,527</b>	<b>43,514</b>	<b>45,672</b>
<b>Taxable Incomes of previous year :</b>					
Individuals ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ ..	£ 17,221,140	£ 17,306,324
Companies ..	..	..	..	5,711,829	6,064,835
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>18,517,751</b>	<b>19,350,992</b>	<b>21,540,822</b>	<b>22,932,969</b>	<b>23,371,159</b>
<b>Tax payable :</b>					
Individuals ..	..	..	..	326,506	327,293
Companies ..	..	..	..	166,595	178,522
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>340,379</b>	<b>414,321</b>	<b>466,185</b>	<b>493,101</b>	<b>505,815</b>
<b>Per taxpayer ..</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b> 8 12 2	<b>£ s. d.</b> 11 0 3	<b>£ s. d.</b> 11 10 1	<b>£ s. d.</b> 11 6 8	<b>£ s. d.</b> 11 1 6
<b>Average tax payable in the £1 on taxable incomes by—</b>					
Individuals ..	..	..	..	d. 4·55	d. 4·54
Companies ..	..	..	..	7·00	7·06

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

#### OCCUPATIONS OF INCOME TAXPAYERS SUMMARIZED, 1914.

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	8,490	18·59	19·38	38,446	7,270	45,716	9·04	5 7 8
2. Domestic ...	2,085	4·57	3·35	12,065	2,670	14,735	2·91	7 1 4
3. Commercial	14,059	30·78	15·35	82,795	17,025	99,820	19·74	7 2 0
4. Transport...	2,409	5·27	6·14	6,177	559	6,736	1·33	2 15 11
5. Industrial...	7,601	16·64	4·05	38,514	5,328	43,842	8·67	5 15 4
6. Primary producers ...	4,027	8·82	2·79	28,856	15,506	44,362	8·77	11 0 4
7. Indefinite...	5,501	12·04	68·31	3,160	68,922	72,082	14·25	13 2 1
8. Companies	1,500	3·29	...	164,501	14,021	178,522	35·29	119 0 3
Total ...	45,672	100·00	...	374,514	131,300	505,815	100·00	11 1 6

Owing to the exemption of a section of land-owners from the payment of income tax, the extent of which is explained in the paragraph following the table on page 139, and which probably affects the number paying the tax in all classes, but certainly reduces the number of primary producers considerably, the indication given by the table of the relative wealth possessed by persons attached to the different occupational groups is not so reliable as formerly. The table shows, however, that the commercial class, which embraces 16 per cent. of the total bread-winners in the population, contributes nearly 31 per cent. of the taxpayers; that the professional class, which forms 7½ per cent. of the bread-winners, contributes 18½ per cent. of the taxpayers; that the industrial class, representing 32½ per cent. of the bread-winners, yields only 16⅓ per cent. of the taxpayers; and that primary producers,

amongst whom are included those following agricultural, pastoral, and mining pursuits, and who represent 25 per cent. of the bread-winners, yield only about 9 per cent. of the taxpayers. Of the definite classes, that contributing the highest percentage of taxpayers in proportion to its number in the population is the professional, with 19½ per cent. ; then comes the commercial class, with over 15½ per cent. ; and the transport class, with over 6 per cent. ; the smallest proportion is contributed by primary producers with 2¼ per cent. Of the amount paid as tax, companies yielded 35¼ per cent. of the total ; whilst the indefinite class, forming 12 per cent. of the taxpayers, yielded 14¼ per cent. of the tax. The commercial class, forming 30¾ per cent. of the taxpayers, gave 19¾ per cent. of the tax ; primary producers, forming less than 9 per cent. of the taxpayers, gave 8¾ per cent. of the tax ; the industrial class, forming 16¾ per cent. of the taxpayers, gave 8¾ per cent. of the tax ; and the professional class, forming 18½ per cent. of the taxpayers, gave 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,  
1914.**

Occupations.	Number of Taxpayers.				Amount of Tax.			
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Personal Exertion and Property combined.	Total.	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Total.	Average to each Taxpayer.
<b>1. Professional.</b>					£	£	£	£ s. d.
Civil Servants	1,441	2	72	1,515	4,190	318	4,508	2 19 6
Clergymen ...	622	3	32	657	1,565	105	1,670	2 10 10
Legal Practitioners ...	612	6	216	834	7,269	2,562	9,831	11 15 9
Medical Practitioners ...	514	10	230	754	9,069	1,594	10,663	14 2 10
Police ...	385	...	10	395	568	18	586	1 9 8
Teachers ...	1,527	2	47	1,576	3,315	164	3,479	2 4 1
Various ...	2,424	22	313	2,759	12,470	2,509	14,979	5 8 7
	7,525	45	920	8,490	38,446	7,270	45,716	5 7 8

SOURCES OF INCOMES AND OCCUPATIONS OF TAXPAYERS, 1914—  
*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.
<b>2. Domestic.</b>								
Hotelkeepers...	1,321	21	326	1,668	£ 10,592	£ 2,468	£ 13,060	£ 7 16 7
Various ...	364	2	51	417	1,473	202	1,675	4 0 4
	<b>1,685</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>2,085</b>	<b>12,065</b>	<b>2,670</b>	<b>14,735</b>	<b>7 1 4</b>
<b>3. Commercial.</b>								
Agents ...	802	10	205	1,017	6,022	1,643	7,665	7 10 8
Brokers ...	169	1	43	213	2,780	320	3,100	14 11 0
Butchers ...	467	2	81	550	2,227	793	3,020	5 9 10
Clerks ...	4,183	11	325	4,519	15,741	2,496	18,237	4 0 8
Drapers ...	393	...	83	476	5,070	870	5,940	12 9 7
Grocers ...	382	1	58	441	1,669	345	2,014	4 11 4
Merchants ...	1,064	15	389	1,468	26,075	5,666	31,741	21 12 5
Salesmen ...	2,719	9	247	2,975	10,419	1,562	11,981	4 0 6
Storekeepers...	513	2	94	609	2,817	390	3,207	5 5 4
Various ...	1,436	42	313	1,791	9,975	2,940	12,915	7 4 2
	<b>12,128</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>1,838</b>	<b>14,059</b>	<b>82,795</b>	<b>17,025</b>	<b>99,820</b>	<b>7 2 0</b>
<b>4. Transport.</b>								
Carriers ...	343	3	56	402	1,650	220	1,870	4 13 0
Engaged in Postal Service	355	...	7	362	691	37	728	2 0 2
Engaged in Railways ...	1,309	...	26	1,335	2,198	45	2,243	1 13 7
Engaged in Shipping ...	270	...	40	310	1,633	257	1,895	6 2 3
	<b>2,277</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>2,409</b>	<b>6,177</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>6,736</b>	<b>2 15 11</b>
<b>5. Industrial.</b>								
Carpenters ...	567	18	182	767	4,762	939	5,701	7 8 7
Engine-drivers	103	2	6	111	138	16	154	1 7 9
Engineers ...	604	3	55	662	2,832	176	3,008	4 10 10
Managers ...	634	...	52	686	3,177	235	3,412	4 19 6
Manufacturers	698	7	236	941	12,733	2,442	15,175	16 2 6
Printers ...	650	1	41	692	3,113	197	3,310	4 15 8
Various ...	3,434	10	298	3,742	11,759	1,323	13,082	3 9 11
	<b>6,690</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>7,601</b>	<b>38,514</b>	<b>5,328</b>	<b>43,842</b>	<b>5 15 4</b>

SOURCES OF INCOMES AND OCCUPATIONS OF TAXPAYERS, 1914—  
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.
<b>6. Primary Producers.</b>					£	£	£	£ s. d.
Engaged in Agriculture, &c.—								
Dairy Farmers	285	8	38	331	879	166	1,045	3 3 2
Farmers ...	1,274	153	442	1,869	9,011	2,495	11,506	6 3 1
Graziers ...	449	126	469	1,044	15,957	11,808	27,765	26 11 11
Various ...	359	29	71	459	1,443	878	2,321	5 1 2
	<b>2,367</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>3,703</b>	<b>27,290</b>	<b>15,347</b>	<b>42,637</b>	<b>11 10 3</b>
Engaged in Mining—								
Legal Managers	31	...	4	35	229	23	252	7 4 0
Miners ...	43	...	2	45	118	6	124	2 15 1
Mining Managers ...	92	...	7	99	310	6	316	3 3 10
Various ...	125	1	19	145	909	124	1,033	7 2 6
	<b>291</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>1,566</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>1,725</b>	<b>5 6 6</b>
	<b>2,658</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>1,052</b>	<b>4,027</b>	<b>28,856</b>	<b>15,506</b>	<b>44,362</b>	<b>11 0 4</b>
<b>7. Indefinite.</b>	570	4,550	381	5,501	3,160	68,922	72,082	13 2 1
<b>8. Companies.</b>								
Life Assurance	...	21	...	21	...	14,021	14,021	667 13 4
Mining ...	55	...	...	55	6,129	...	6,129	111 8 8
Other ...	1,424	...	...	1,424	158,372	...	158,372	111 4 4
	<b>1,479</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>164,501</b>	<b>14,021</b>	<b>178,522</b>	<b>119 0 3</b>
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>35,012</b>	<b>5,093</b>	<b>5,567</b>	<b>45,672</b>	<b>374,514</b>	<b>131,301</b>	<b>505,815</b>	<b>11 1 6</b>

Of the total taxpayers, nearly 77 per cent. gained their incomes from personal exertion, over 11 per cent. from property, and over 12 per cent. from personal exertion combined with property. The proportion of taxpayers of definite occupations deriving incomes from personal exertion ranged from 64 per cent. in the case of primary producers engaged in agriculture to 94½ 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 5½ per cent. of those

engaged in transport to 27½ per cent. of primary producers engaged in agriculture. The incomes of the indefinite class, which comprises persons of independent means and of no occupation and pensioners, are gained by more than 10 per cent. of their number from personal exertion, by nearly 83 per cent. from property, and by 7 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-four per cent. of the total tax was yielded by incomes obtained from personal exertion, the percentage being as low as 4½ for indefinite occupations, and for the other classes ranging from 64 for primary producers engaged in agriculture to 91½ in the cases of those engaged in transport and in mining, and a little more than 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, 1914.

Occupations.	Number of Taxpayers.				Amount of Tax.						
	With taxable incomes between—			Total.	On taxable incomes between—			Total.			
	£50 and £500.	£501 and £1,000.	£1,001 and over.		£51 and £500.	£501 and £1,000.	£1,001 and over.				
								£	£	£	£
<b>1. Professional.</b>											
Civil Servants ...	1,322	175	18	1,515	2,406	1,677	425	4,508			
Clergymen ...	610	41	6	657	1,051	371	248	1,670			
Legal Practitioners ...	450	223	161	834	966	2,335	6,530	9,831			
Medical Practitioners	254	299	201	754	659	3,124	6,880	10,663			
Police ...	354	10	1	395	479	85	22	586			
Teachers ...	1,478	85	13	1,576	2,333	814	332	3,479			
Various ...	2,126	480	153	2,759	4,179	4,645	6,155	14,979			
	6,624	1,313	553	8,490	12,073	13,051	20,592	45,716			
<b>2. Domestic.</b>											
Hotelkeepers ...	1,017	444	207	1,668	2,343	4,332	6,385	13,060			
Various ...	339	62	16	417	619	621	435	1,675			
	1,356	506	223	2,085	2,962	4,953	6,820	14,735			
<b>3. Commercial.</b>											
Agents ...	729	199	89	1,017	1,595	2,057	4,013	7,665			
Brokers ...	107	57	49	213	252	566	2,282	3,100			
Butchers ...	421	105	24	550	858	989	1,173	3,020			
Clerks ...	3,840	462	217	4,519	6,577	4,534	7,076	18,237			
Drapers ...	341	74	61	476	658	726	4,556	5,940			
Grocers ...	357	67	17	441	688	659	667	2,014			
Merchants ...	734	317	417	1,468	1,435	3,286	27,020	31,741			
Salesmen ...	2,532	339	104	2,975	4,538	3,252	4,191	11,981			
Storekeepers ...	444	125	40	609	924	1,233	1,045	3,207			
Various ...	1,316	313	162	1,791	2,714	3,085	7,116	12,915			
	10,821	2,058	1,180	14,059	20,239	20,442	59,139	99,820			

TAXABLE INCOMES AND OCCUPATIONS OF TAXPAYERS, 1914—  
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.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
<b>4. Transport.</b>								
Carriers ...	317	64	21	402	573	620	677	1,870
Engaged in Postal Service	343	17	2	362	524	135	69	728
Engaged in Railways	1,294	37	4	1,335	1,778	331	134	2,243
Engaged in Shipping	222	65	23	310	332	705	858	1,895
	2,176	183	50	2,409	3,207	1,791	1,738	6,736
<b>5. Industrial.</b>								
Carpenters ...	572	124	71	767	1,134	1,298	3,269	5,701
Engine-drivers ...	107	4	...	111	118	36	...	154
Engineers ...	542	82	38	662	844	770	1,394	3,008
Managers ...	572	88	26	686	1,120	854	1,438	3,412
Manufacturers ...	516	217	208	941	1,082	2,240	11,853	15,175
Printers ...	604	54	34	692	981	524	1,805	3,310
Various ...	3,269	352	121	3,742	5,384	3,438	4,260	13,082
	6,182	921	498	7,601	10,663	9,160	24,019	43,842
<b>6. Primary Producers.</b>								
Engaged in Agriculture, &c.—								
Dairy Farmers ...	285	36	10	331	525	318	202	1,045
Farmers ...	1,306	411	152	1,869	2,924	3,867	4,715	11,506
Graziers ...	444	273	327	1,044	1,186	3,178	23,401	27,765
Various ...	365	68	26	459	755	757	809	2,321
	2,400	788	515	3,703	5,390	8,120	29,127	42,637
Engaged in Mining—								
Legal Managers ...	25	6	4	35	60	60	132	252
Miners ...	42	2	1	45	77	21	26	124
Mining Managers ...	90	6	3	99	179	51	86	316
Various ...	104	30	11	145	205	296	532	1,033
	261	44	19	324	521	428	776	1,725
	2,661	832	534	4,027	5,911	8,548	29,903	44,362
<b>7. Indefinite.</b>								
	3,981	1,016	504	5,501	15,016	17,912	39,154	72,082
<b>8. Companies.</b>								
Life Assurance ...	3	2	16	21	14	56	13,951	14,021
Mining ...	12	8	35	55	96	182	5,851	6,129
Other ...	626	175	623	1,424	3,074	3,566	151,732	158,372
	641	185	674	1,500	3,184	3,804	171,534	178,522
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>34,442</b>	<b>7,014</b>	<b>4,216</b>	<b>45,672</b>	<b>73,255</b>	<b>79,661</b>	<b>352,899</b>	<b>505,815</b>

Of the number of taxable incomes assessed, 75.4 per cent. were under £500, 15.4 per cent. between £501 and £1,000, and 9.2 per cent. over £1,000; but the tax levied on these incomes formed 14.5, 15.7, and 69.8 per cent. respectively of the total. A perusal of the above table reveals that the occupational group which contributes the largest amount of tax is that of merchants, 1,468 of whom were taxed £31,741, and that of these 417 had taxable incomes of over £1,000, and were called upon to pay £27,020. The group paying the next largest amount of tax is that of graziers, 1,044 of whom were taxed £27,765. Of these, 327 had taxable incomes of over £1,000, and were called upon to pay £23,401.

### 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, 1913, and 1914, 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 1915. No tax is chargeable when the unimproved value does not exceed £250. Where the assessed unimproved value exceeds the amount of exemption (£250) the exemption diminishes at the rate of £1 for every £1 of such excess, so as to leave no exemption when the unimproved value amounts to, or exceeds, £500. The present land tax is a complete departure from the principles of the former one, under which only the lands of estates over 640 acres in extent and over £2,500 in value were taxed, and such lands were valued on a purely pastoral basis, varying from £1 to £4 per acre according to their sheep-carrying capacity, irrespective of whatever value might have attached to them for dairying or agricultural purposes.

The Assessment Roll at 31st December, 1914, showed the following particulars:—

Assessment.	Taxpayers.			Net Assessment of Tax.
1911 ... ..	76,475	...	...	£280,688
1912 ... ..	77,815	...	...	£279,750
1913 ... ..	78,482	...	...	£280,353
1914 ... ..	79,533	...	...	£285,209

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. When the owner was a resident of Australia, after allowing for an exemption of £5,000, the tax for the four years 1910-11, 1911-12, 1912-13, and 1913-14 was 1d. on the first £1 sterling of taxable value, and increased at a uniform rate, so that the tax was equal to an average rate of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £1 on an estate having a taxable value of £15,001, 2d. in the £1 on an estate having a taxable value of £30,001,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £1 on an estate having a taxable value of £45,001, 3d. in the £1 on an estate having a taxable value of £60,001, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £1 on an estate having a taxable value of £75,001. For every £1 sterling of taxable value in excess of £75,000 the rate of tax was 6d. in the £1.

When the owner was an absentee no exemption was allowed, and the tax was 1d. in the £1 on the first £5,000, and 2d. on the first £1 above £5,000, after which it increased at a uniform rate, so that the tax was equal to an average rate of  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £1 on the excess over £5,000 for an estate having a taxable value of £20,001, 3d. in the £1 on the excess over £5,000 for an estate having a taxable value of £35,001,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £1 on the excess over £5,000 for an estate having a taxable value of £50,001, 4d. in the £1 on the excess over £5,000 for an estate having a taxable value of £65,001, and  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £1 on the excess over £5,000 for an estate having a taxable value of £80,001. For every £1 sterling of taxable value in excess of £80,000 the rate of tax was 7d. in the £1.

For the financial year 1914-15 and subsequent years, when the owner is a resident of Australia, an exemption of £5,000 is allowed as formerly, but the rate of tax is fixed at  $1\frac{1}{18750}$ d. on the first £1 sterling of taxable value, and increases uniformly with each £1 sterling of taxable value by  $\frac{1}{18750}$  of a penny until the taxable value reaches £75,000. For every £1 of taxable value in excess of £75,000 the rate is 9d. When the owner is an absentee no exemption is allowed, and the tax is fixed at 1d. in the £1 on the first £5,000, and at  $2\frac{1}{18750}$ d. in the first £1 above £5,000, and increases uniformly by  $\frac{1}{18750}$  of a penny with each increase of £1 in the taxable value until such value reaches £80,000. For every £1 of taxable value in excess of £80,000 the rate is 10d.

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

The following particulars of land tax assessment for Victoria for the financial year 1913-14 have been furnished by the Federal Commissioner of Land Tax. The estates assessed numbered 4,771, of which 4,183 belonged to resident and 588 to absentee taxpayers. The unimproved value of these estates, as ascertained by the Department, was £49,160,031. The taxable value, after allowing for all statutory deductions from the unimproved value, was £32,716,234, on which the tax payable was £263,565. In addition there were 799 central office taxpayers who held an unimproved value of £8,704,191 representing their Victorian interests, on which the tax payable was £94,818.

### RAILWAY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

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

Victorian  
Railways,  
financial  
results.

### RAILWAY BALANCES : 1909-10 TO 1913-14.

	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
	£	£	£	£	£
Gross Revenue ...	4,455,748	4,909,062	5,233,979	5,222,271	5,581,474
Working Expenses ...	2,721,405	3,001,492	3,323,767	3,492,765	3,773,493
Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	106,330	107,831	131,349	112,236	112,855
Net Receipts ...	1,628,013	1,799,739	1,778,893	1,617,270	1,695,126
Interest on Cost of Construction	1,472,916	1,516,764	1,513,102	1,595,020	1,677,369
Surplus ...	155,097	282,975	265,791	22,250	17,757

The decrease in the surpluses of 1912-13 and 1913-14 as compared with preceding years is due to concessions in freight charges, to the improved train facilities provided, to the higher cost of materials, &c., and to the improved scale of payment and better working conditions provided for the staff.

### RAILWAY ACCIDENT AND FIRE INSURANCE FUND.

The establishment of a permanent fund to be kept at the Treasury, and called the Railway Accident and Fire Insurance Fund, was effected by provision in the *Railways Act* 1907. This provision requires the Railway Commissioners to pay into such fund the sum of 10s. for every £100 sterling of the revenue of the Victorian Railways until the fund amounts to £100,000, at which amount it is to be maintained. During the year ended 30th June, 1914, the receipts of the fund amounted to £27,907; whilst the payments made from the fund were £7,664 for compensation, damages, costs, &c., to persons other than employés injured; £5,903 as compensation on account of injuries to or deaths of employés; and £16,732 as compensation for goods or parcels lost, and for damages caused by fire, &c.

### 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: 1909-10 TO 1913-14.

Heads of Expenditure.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>General Government.</i>					
Governor ... ..	10,372	9,158	11,519	9,877	10,755
Parliament and Ministry	83,354	79,944	80,291	74,740	74,354
Civil Establishment ...	215,413	234,787	264,289	300,687	327,632
Pensions and Gratuities	349,077	353,645	376,870	347,600	346,863
<i>Law, Order, and Protection.</i>					
Judicial and Legal ...	160,507	181,497	182,271	201,931	197,099
Police ... ..	304,294	320,663	329,312	357,396	363,692
Penal Establishments and Gaols	52,008	50,397	50,814	53,189	56,555
<i>Education, &amp;c.</i>					
State Schools, &c. ...	835,504	876,204	986,633	987,212	1,033,256
Technical Schools ...	29,463	37,693	36,871	36,153	41,592
University ... ..	33,484	38,357	43,223	34,900	30,413
Libraries, &c. ... ..	56,314	55,794	53,343	39,531	40,839
Art and Science ...	9,124	9,828	15,345	11,220	12,630
<i>Recreation and Health.</i>					
Parks, Gardens, and Public Resorts	34,613	32,469	30,731	29,227	29,475
Public Health ... ..	29,738	37,799	45,513	47,582	53,632
Charitable Institutions, &c.	412,017	454,455	470,588	483,427	497,642

SUMMARY OF STATE EXPENDITURE FROM CONSOLIDATED REVENUE:  
1909-10 TO 1913-14—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
<i>Crown Lands, &amp;c.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Crown Lands ...	138,357	127,220	189,906	210,866	176,917
Agriculture and Stock	153,453	171,258	195,576	176,074	188,824
Mining ...	144,075	247,882	268,779	290,242	317,632
<i>Public Works.</i>					
Railways ...	2,788,646	3,031,431	3,356,714	3,459,832	3,781,671
Water Supply ...	82,545	87,801	105,905	117,632	115,524
Harbors, Rivers, and Lights	79,240	90,343	89,741	113,694	164,814
Roads and Bridges ...	30,382	18,248	12,780	15,108	13,777
Country Roads Board Fund	...	...	...	45,303	49,276
Municipal Endowment, &c.	159,792	132,845	131,554	137,608	124,915
Surplus Revenue appropriated to "Revenue Services"	...	...	91,662	...	...
Land Sales by Auction Fund	43,319	41,643	14,988	...	...
Works and Buildings, n.e.i.	71,072	110,255	82,645	65,130	51,997
Interest and Expenses of Public Debt	1,964,021	2,027,232	2,096,198	2,178,055	2,298,005
Interest on Advances from Savings Banks	32,771	24,373	23,849	21,395	16,293
Redemption Funds, &c.	190,527	191,864	215,909	237,269	204,745
<i>Other Expenditure.</i>					
Mint Subsidy ...	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Fire Brigades ...	22,100	23,170	24,875	26,688	27,753
Old age Pensions ...	4,364	1,395	...	...	...
Immigration ...	2,971	40,341	68,183	122,901	67,848
Licensing Fund ...	106,772	107,739	108,804	110,149	108,912
Licensing Act Compen- sation Fund	48,893	51,716	55,275	58,948	60,139
Assurance Fund ...	3,060	4,811	3,623	2,625	3,052
Miscellaneous ...	40,651	38,034	36,802	55,550	42,193
Total ...	8,742,293	9,362,291	10,171,386	10,479,741	10,944,718
Per Head of Population	£ s. d. 6 15 5	£ s. d. 7 3 2	£ s. d. 7 11 11	£ s. d. 7 11 10	£ s. d. 7 15 0

Compared with the previous year the ordinary expenditure of the State for 1913-14 shows an increase of £464,977. The heads of expenditure showing the largest increases are—Railways, £321,839; Interest and Expenses of Public Debt, £119,950; Harbors, Rivers, and Lights, £51,120; and State Schools, £46,044. The most important decreases are—Immigration, £55,053; and Redemption Funds, &c., £32,524.

## 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 1913-14, 3,058 pensions, amounting to £310,339, were paid to ex-public servants not including police, viz., 2,873 under special appropriations, amounting to £300,439; and 185 from annual votes, amounting to £9,900. Forty-five compensations and gratuities were also paid, the amount being £12,827. The following statement summarizes the numbers and amounts of payments made in the last financial year:—

## PENSIONS, SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES, AND GRATUITIES, ETC., PAID: 1913-14.

Division of Service.	Special Appropriations.		Annual Votes.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£		£		£
Education Department ...	1,047	99,132	21	887	1,068	100,019
Railways ...	1,154	94,984	139	7,947	1,293	102,931
Defence... ..	9	662	...	...	9	662
Lunacy ... ..	48	4,431	...	...	48	4,431
Under Constitution Act ...	2	3,000	...	...	2	3,000
County Court Judges ...	1	750	...	...	1	750
Commissioners of Audit ...	1	667	...	...	1	667
Officers of Parliament ...	3	629	...	...	3	629
Public Service Board ...	1	750	...	...	1	750
Under Act 1988 ... ..	1	283	...	...	1	283
Under Civil Service Act 160	317	58,700	...	...	317	58,700
„ Public Service Act 773	135	20,787	...	...	135	20,787
Commonwealth Service— Officers of transferred Departments	154	15,664	...	...	154	15,664
Various allowances ...	...	...	25	1,066	25	1,066
Total Pensions and Superannuation Al- lowances	2,873	300,439	185	9,900	3,058	310,339
Compensations and Gra- tuities	13	2,260	32	10,567	45	12,827
Subsidy to Police Super- annuation Fund	...	7,697	...	10,000	...	17,697
Total amount paid ...	...	310,396	...	30,467	...	340,863

In 1913-14 the payments out of the Police Superannuation Fund were as follows:—346 pensions, amounting to £45,915, and 21 gratuities, amounting to £7,606. The Police Superannuation Fund is maintained by an annual subsidy of £2,000 from the consolidated revenue; by a moiety of the fines inflicted by the Courts of Petty Sessions;

by a deduction, not exceeding 2½ per cent., from the pay of the members of the force entitled to pensions; by transfers from the Licensing Fund under the provisions of Act No. 2068; and, should the foregoing sources prove insufficient, by a further grant in aid from the consolidated revenue.

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

In the year 1913-14, 33 pensions amounting to £3,174, and £14 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 1913-14 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.

South Africa Contingent pensions. Pensions to members and relatives of members of the South African war contingents amounted to £701 in 1913-14.

#### EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION.

During the year 1913-14 the State expended on education generally the sum of £1,368,937. 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 1909-10 to 1913-14 is as follows:—

#### STATE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION: 1909-10 TO 1913-14.

Expenditure on—	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
	£	£	£	£	£
Education—Primary ..	711,367	756,450	692,950	762,692	763,351
Intermediate and secondary			30,832	55,747	64,257
Special Subjects			20,056	20,536	23,951
Training of Teachers ..			20,867	21,372	22,106
Administration ..			45,999	45,915	47,180
Buildings ..	118,556	117,048	167,657	158,028	198,377
Technical Schools (including Building Grants)	32,216	41,030	42,541	49,139	73,654
University (including Building Grants)	36,953	41,886	46,902	38,460	34,777
Interest on Loan Money expended on Buildings	39,784	39,784	39,784	39,784	39,784
Miscellaneous ..	92,548	96,004	95,905	99,362	101,500
Total ..	1,031,424	1,092,202	1,212,493	1,291,035	1,368,937

The foregoing statement deals with the expenditure by the State on education generally, and includes expenditure connected with the University and technical schools, but the following statement relates to that portion of the expenditure which has been incurred in

connexion with the State schools of Victoria, primary and secondary, of which the details as arranged are available only for the last three years:—

**EXPENDITURE ON STATE EDUCATION SYSTEM: 1911-12  
TO 1913-14.**

Items.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
<b>Education:</b>	£	£	£
Primary—Day Schools .. .. .	591,711	760,966	760,330
Night Schools .. .. .	239	67	64
Schools for Deaf Mutes, Blind and Feeble-minded Children	..	659	1,957
	691,950	761,692	762,351
Intermediate—Higher Elementary Schools	3,222	10,420	10,631
Evening Continuation Classes	617	903	697
Secondary—High Schools .. .. .	14,202	22,024	26,714
Agricultural High Schools .. .. .	18,200	18,698	21,116
	36,241	52,045	59,158
Special Subjects—Cookery .. .. .	6,780	6,582	8,779
Manual Training .. .. .	11,145	11,542	12,267
Physical Training .. .. .	510	764	951
Medical Inspection .. .. .	1,621	1,648	1,738
Dressmaking and Needle- work	..	..	216
	20,056	20,536	23,951
Training of Teachers—Training College .. .. .	8,209	9,149	10,897
University Practising School .. .. .	2,547	2,626	2,570
Miscellaneous .. .. .	10,111	9,697	8,639
	20,867	21,372	22,106
Administration .. .. .	45,999	45,915	47,180
Buildings—Primary Schools .. .. .	135,387	119,301	152,275
Primary Schools (expended by School Committees)	12,191	12,693	14,794
Rent .. .. .	5,100	5,098	7,097
Higher Elementary Schools .. .. .	1,510	13,075	5,994
High Schools .. .. .	469	1,097	16,048
Agricultural High Schools .. .. .	13,000	6,764	2,169
	167,657	158,028	198,377
Interest on Loan Money expended on Buildings	39,700	39,760	39,700
Miscellaneous—Pensions and Gratuities .. .. .	95,770	97,361	98,450
Grant to State Schools Decoration and Equipment Society	..	2,000	2,000
Grant to State Schools Horticultural Society	..	..	300
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,118,240</b>	<b>1,198,649</b>	<b>1,253,573</b>

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 :  
1904-5 TO 1913-14.**

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.
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
1913-14 ..	1,253,573	26,175	1,227,398	163,200	7 10 5

This table 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, and that connected with Agricultural High Schools in 1906-7.

**TRUST FUNDS.**

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

**TRUST FUNDS : 1910 TO 1914.**

Accounts.	Credit Balance on 30th June.				
	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	£	£	£	£	£
Deposits in Savings Banks	845,040	740,040	640,040	261,365	248,365
Deposits in Savings Banks Security Account	3,376,962	3,309,962	3,477,319	3,389,819	3,818,855
Victorian Loans Redemption Fund	279,748	289,418	330,090	369,079	390,437
Victorian Government Consolidated Inscribed Stock Redemption Fund	541,548	634,459	733,858	786,680	893,858



## TRUST FUNDS : 1910 TO 1914—continued.

Accounts.	Credit Balance on 30th June.				
	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	£	£	£	£	£
Railway Stores Suspense Account	146,815	153,746	203,658	123,162	119,951
Railway Accident and Fire Insurance Fund	79,452	6,141	27,885	2,939	1,293
Railway Rolling-stock Replacement Fund	126,579	132,968	46,291	59,499	68,419
Licensing Act 1906 Compensation Fund	45,129	40,386	43,217	47,462	56,473
Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board	55,227	55,740	68,024	73,211	93,436
Port Phillip Pilot Sickness and Superannuation Fund	58,212	58,155	57,941	57,946	57,900
Unused Roads and Water Frontages Fund	49,564	55,155	58,781	35,477	19,776
Municipal Sinking Funds	680,408	711,950	712,805	719,600	683,049
Assurance Fund (Land Titles)	250,275	183,046	192,371	168,384	177,213
Intestate Estates ...	80,895	73,952	78,504	79,979	85,686
Lunatic Patients' Estates	41,859	41,684	47,140	34,040	40,920
Trustee and Assurance Companies	119,950	126,390	131,390	126,390	131,390
Closer Settlement Fund	19,408	79,633	38,098	15,220	89,217
Mallee Land Account	10,381	14,351	29,484	55,688	65,999
Coal Mines Sinking Fund	...	7,050	6,046	16,962	26,953
Coal Mines Depreciation Fund	...	8,525	14,490	25,001	45,638
Country Roads Board Fund	...	...	...	43,766	79,905
Developmental Railways Account	...	...	...	62,120	9,459
Other Funds ...	468,726	632,792	1,464,233	1,669,326	1,296,959
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>7,276,178</b>	<b>7,355,548</b>	<b>8,401,665</b>	<b>8,223,115</b>	<b>8,501,156</b>
<b>How Invested :—</b>					
In State Debentures and Stock	2,466,520	2,599,128	2,853,954	2,967,456	3,014,424
In Bank Deposit Receipts, Cash, and Advances to Revenue, &c.	4,809,658	4,756,420	5,547,711	5,255,659	5,486,732

The accumulated revenue deficiency on 30th June, 1914, £251,652, 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, 1914, was £1,060,443. The amount of money to the credit of the municipal sinking funds, which has not materially altered during recent years, was, on 30th June, 1914, £683,049.

### 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: 1909-10 to 1913-14.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1909-10.	1910-11. (Estimated.)	1911-12. (Estimated.)	1912-13. (Estimated)	1913-14. (Estimated.)
<b>REVENUE.</b>	£	£	£	£	£
Customs Duties ... ..	2,366,701	3,191,787	3,566,891	4,091,761	3,783,064
Excise Duties ... ..	682,310	831,976	892,929	655,558	645,345
Post, Telegraph, &c. ...	937,820	977,032	1,049,362	1,119,417	1,191,191
Land Tax ... ..	...	366,543	357,279	393,664	422,127
Miscellaneous ... ..	67,930	114,662	119,539	121,609	149,273
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>4,054,761</b>	<b>5,482,000</b>	<b>5,956,000</b>	<b>6,332,000</b>	<b>6,191,000</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>					
Trade and Customs ... ..	70,582	72,030	74,994	83,179	82,062
Postmaster-General ... ..	965,484	1,077,260	1,208,848	1,384,295	1,497,170
Defence ... ..	457,526	2,616,138	2,795,501	2,946,693	2,684,488
New Expenditure ... ..	581,094				
Miscellaneous ... ..	5,162				
Payment to the State Government ... ..	1,922,278	1,617,572	1,667,657	1,691,833	1,733,280
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>4,002,126</b>	<b>5,383,000</b>	<b>5,747,000</b>	<b>6,106,000</b>	<b>5,997,000</b>

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 four years. The figures relating to Customs and Excise duties for such years are by comparison with 1909-10 and earlier

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

### COMMONWEALTH AND STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

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 four years being subject to the qualification mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

#### REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF COMMONWEALTH AND STATE COMBINED: 1909-10 TO 1913-14.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
REVENUE.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Customs and Excise ...	3,049,011	4,023,763	4,459,820	4,747,319	4,428,409
Post, Telegraph, &c. ...	937,820	977,032	1,049,362	1,119,417	1,191,191
Railways ...	4,450,782	4,887,560	5,237,466	5,250,599	5,568,039
State Taxation ...	1,186,394	1,441,489	1,597,266	1,672,686	1,693,336
Other sources ...	1,268,781	1,907,221	2,156,269	2,409,091	2,534,732
<b>Total Revenue ...</b>	<b>10,892,788</b>	<b>13,237,065</b>	<b>14,500,183</b>	<b>15,199,112</b>	<b>15,415,757</b>
EXPENDITURE.					
Customs and Excise ...	70,582	72,030	74,994	83,179	82,062
Post, Telegraph, &c. ...	965,484	1,077,260	1,208,848	1,384,295	1,497,170
Railways ...	2,788,646	3,031,431	3,356,714	3,459,832	3,781,671
Public Instruction*	898,451	952,254	1,066,727	1,058,265	1,105,261
Public Debt (Victoria)—					
Interest and Expenses	1,964,021	2,027,232	2,096,198	2,178,055	2,298,005
Redemption ...	190,527	191,864	215,909	237,269	204,745
Other Expenditure ...	3,944,430	5,775,648	6,231,339	6,493,013	6,239,524
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>10,822,141</b>	<b>13,127,719</b>	<b>14,250,729</b>	<b>14,893,908</b>	<b>15,208,438</b>

\* 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, 1912-13, and 1913-14 are somewhat overstated for the reasons mentioned on pages 156 and 157, and show, when compared with 1900-1, increases of £1,465,473, £1,901,530, £2,189,029, and £1,870,119 respectively, which are probably 50 per cent. in excess of the actual increases.

### 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 next table. From the totals of revenue and expenditure the amounts received by one body from another have been deducted :—

### COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE : 1910 TO 1914.

	Financial Year ended in—				
	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
<i>Revenue.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Government—</b>					
Federal .. ..	4,054,761	5,482,000	5,986,000	6,382,000	6,191,000
State .. ..	6,773,155	7,690,195	8,449,313	8,752,242	9,162,474
<b>Municipal .. ..</b>	<b>1,497,593</b>	<b>1,578,614</b>	<b>1,703,125</b>	<b>1,858,322</b>	<b>1,952,534</b>
Harbor Trusts ..	320,714	326,840	307,776	315,104	328,011
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works .. ..	543,768	565,287	613,345	652,229	716,772
Fire Brigades Boards	28,251	29,687	33,418	36,994	37,447
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>13,218,242</b>	<b>15,672,623</b>	<b>17,092,977</b>	<b>17,996,891</b>	<b>18,388,238</b>
<i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i>					
<b>Government—</b>					
Federal .. ..	4,002,126	5,383,000	5,747,000	6,106,000	5,997,000
State .. ..	6,755,143	7,679,849	8,438,859	8,723,038	9,149,155
<b>Municipal .. ..</b>	<b>1,513,595</b>	<b>1,630,652</b>	<b>1,808,715</b>	<b>1,850,737</b>	<b>1,984,486</b>
Harbor Trusts* ..	262,736	312,059	444,847	491,735	515,229
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works .. ..	508,861	525,164	575,266	594,425	636,892
Fire Brigades Boards	26,378	30,762	38,393	32,111	38,623
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>13,068,839</b>	<b>15,561,486</b>	<b>17,053,080</b>	<b>17,798,046</b>	<b>18,321,385</b>

\* Including expenditure from loans.

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE:  
1910 TO 1914—*continued.*

	Financial Year ended in—				
	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
<i>Loan Expenditure.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Government—					
Federal .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	193,446	346,507	624,681
State .. .. .	1,209,505	2,657,271	2,974,149	2,693,844	3,276,994
Municipal .. .. .	155,607	190,574	311,956	407,477	344,811
Melbourne and Metro- politan Board of Works .. .. .	387,877	413,404	420,091	647,441	441,285
Fire Brigades Boards	155	72	418	14,796	19,373
Total .. .. .	1,753,144	3,261,321	3,900,060	4,110,065	4,707,144
<i>Expenditure—Grand Total .. .. .</i>	14,821,983	18,822,807	20,953,140	21,908,111	23,028,529
Per Head of Popula- tion—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Revenue .. .. .	10 4 9	11 19 7	12 15 3	13 0 9	13 0 5
Ordinary Expen- diture .. .. .	10 2 5	11 17 11	12 14 8	12 17 10	12 19 6
Loan Expenditure	1 7 2	2 9 10	2 18 3	2 19 6	3 6 8

The loan expenditure of the Federal Government for 1913-14 amounted to £2,155,261, 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 18½ millions sterling in the financial year 1914, exceeding the revenues of the previous year by £391,347, or 2 per cent. The ordinary expenditure in 1914 exceeded that of 1913 by £523,339, or 3 per cent., whilst the expenditure of loan moneys in 1914 was greater

than that in 1913 by £597,079, or 14½ per cent. In proportion to population there was in the latest year a reduction of 4d. per head in revenue, but an increase of 1s. 8d. per head in ordinary expenditure, and of 7s. 2d. per head in loan expenditure.

### PUBLIC DEBT.

The following statement shows the result of loan transactions including Treasury Bonds in aid of revenue to 30th June, 1914, 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, 1914.

	£	s.	d.
Cash received ... ..	110,146,339	7	2
Discount and expenses after deducting pre- miums received ... ..	2,263,978	1	6
	-----		
Securities issued ... ..	112,410,317	8	8
Securities redeemed ... ..	46,280,591	6	0
	-----		
Loans outstanding ... ..	66,129,726	2	8*
	-----		

It will be seen that upon the transactions to date for cash, amounting to £110,146,339, securities representing £112,410,317 were issued, which is equivalent to the State receiving £97 19s. 9d. in cash for every £100 bond given.

Excluding London debentures for £388,100 taken over with the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway and since paid off, the total amount of loans raised in London at varying rates of interest has been £76,418,376 after allowing for conversion operations. The amount paid off by means of new loans has been £35,050,607 and by means of appropriations from revenue, &c., £1,693,898, while £398,693 has been transferred to the Melbourne register, leaving a balance due in London on 30th June, 1914, of £39,275,178, consisting of debentures amounting to £1,062,700, and inscribed stock £38,212,478. The following table gives particulars respecting the various loans which have been raised in London since 1859, together with the average prices obtained after deducting flotation expenses

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

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

## LOANS FLOATED IN LONDON : 1859 TO 1914.

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.		
1859	1883	24	1,000,000	6	105 1 11½	103 18 11½	5 14 0	
1860	"	23	750,000	6	107 17 7½	106 14 7½	5 9 10	
1881	1884	"	1,837,500	6	104 17 10½	103 14 10½	5 14 1	
1882	1885	24	812,500					
1862	1885	23	1,000,000	6	103 1 6½	101 18 6½	5 17 0	
1866	1891	25	1,600,000	6	102 19 7	101 16 7	5 17 2	
1869	1894	"	850,000	6	100 8 11½	99 5 11½	6 1 1	
1870	"	24	588,600	5	98 4 2½	97 1 2½	5 4 3	
1874	1899	25	1,518,400	5	100 17 6½	99 14 6½	5 0 5	
1876	1901	"	1,500,000	4	90 2 7	88 19 7	4 15 5	
1878	1904	26	500,000	4	94 16 10½	93 18 11½	4 8 1	
1879	"	25	2,500,000					
1880	"	24	457,000	4	97 17 5½	96 19 2½	4 14 0	
			3,000,000	4½	103 3 8½	102 5 11	4 6 11	
			2,000,000	4½				
			<i>Stock.</i>					
1883	1907	"	4,000,000	4	93 16 8½	97 13 7½	4 3 0	
"	1908	"	2,000,000	4	97 14 1½	96 10 11½	4 4 6	
"	1913	20	1,957,500	4	93 5 7	97 2 8½	4 3 3	
1884	1913-22	34	2,042,500					
1885	1910	34	3,180,820	4	93 18 6½	97 15 9½	4 2 5	
1886	1920	"	819,380					
1887	"	33	1,500,000	4	105 12 3½	104 9 0	3 15 5	
1888	"	32	3,000,000	4	102 5 6½	101 2 9	3 18 9	
1889	1923	34	1,500,000	4	108 1 1½	106 18 0½	3 12 9	
1890	"	33	3,000,000	3½	102 14 10	101 11 11½	3 8 5	
1891	1921-6	30-35	4,000,000	3½	100 2 4	98 19 6	3 11 1	
1892	"	23-34	850,000	3½	96 3 7	95 0 10	3 15 6	
1893	1911-26	17-32	2,150,000					
1894	1920-49	30-50	2,000,000	4	91 13 7	90 10 8	4 1 5	
1899	"	27-47	2,107,000	4	94 7 5	93 4 8	4 11 7	
1901	"	23-48	1,600,000	3	94 7 1	93 4 2	3 7 3	
1902	"	26-46	3,000,000	3	92 2 1	89 14 5	3 11 10	
1903	"	23-43	1,000,000	3	95 16 6½	93 8 3½	3 7 6	
1906	"	22-42	3,143,176	3½	91 14 9½	89 8 0	4 3 8	
1907	"	20-40	587,808					
1908	"	19-39	702,140	3½	100 0 0	98 19 1	3 11 5	
1910	"	5-9	1,500,000					
1913	1913-22	5-9	538,352	3½	97 3 11½	94 15 8½	3 17 7	
"	1940-60	27-47	3,000,000	4	99 2 6	97 10 0	3 13 8	
"	"	"	1,000,000	4	98 0 0	96 4 7	4 17 4	
"	"	"	2,000,000	4	97 15 0	95 7 5	4 5 10	
				4	96 18 9	94 9 10	4 7 0	
			<i>Treasury-bonds</i>					
1892	1893	1	1,000,000	4½	99 3 11	99 1 5	5 0 0	
1898	1900	2	500,000	3½	100 0 0	100 0 0	3 15 0	
1903	1900	3	2,254,800	4	99 10 8½	96 18 10	5 2 7	
Total	..	..	75,852,276					
Paid off	..	..	38,178,405					
Transferred to Melbourne register	..	..	398,693					
Outstanding	..	..	39,275,178					

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  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., in 1885 at  $4\frac{1}{3}$ , in 1888 at  $3\frac{3}{8}$ , and in 1889 at less than  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. In 1891 there was a reaction, when the money obtained cost  $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent., and the rate was further increased to over  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in 1893, while 5 per cent. was paid on short-dated Treasury bonds issued in 1892. Some later loans show a marked improvement, as in 1899 the actual rate of interest was less than  $3\frac{3}{8}$  per cent., being the lowest rate realized on loans raised in London, while for loans floated in 1901 and 1907 the money was obtained at slightly over  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; for one in 1902 the rate was  $3\frac{3}{8}$  per cent., for one in 1909 it was  $3\frac{7}{8}$  per cent., and in 1910 portion of a loan falling due was converted at  $3\frac{3}{8}$  per cent. On the other hand, the interest on loans raised in 1903 was as high as  $5\frac{1}{8}$  per cent. on short-dated Treasury bonds, and  $4\frac{1}{8}$  per cent. on stock sold, and the rate on loans obtained in 1913 averaged  $4\frac{3}{8}$  per cent.

Loans  
Floated in  
Melbourne.

Excluding Treasury bonds in aid of revenue and Victorian debentures for £63,000 taken over with the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway, of which £62,000 have since been paid off, the total amount of loans floated in Melbourne after conversion operations has been £31,927,329. Of this amount £2,729,343 has been redeemed by loans, and £2,742,131 by revenue, &c., leaving due a balance of £26,455,855 on 30th June, 1914, consisting of debentures, £12,857,807, inscribed stock, £6,864,688, and Treasury bonds, £6,733,360. In addition, outstanding inscribed stock for £398,693 has been transferred from the London to the Melbourne register, so that of the debt outstanding the total amount payable in Melbourne is £26,854,548. The outstanding balance of loans payable in Melbourne amounted to £2,994,088 on 30th June, 1898, but during the last fifteen years the local debt has been increased by nearly 24 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, 1914:—

LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE TO 30TH JUNE, 1914.

Authorization.		Loans.			Amounts.		Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1914.
Act No.	Year.	Rate of Interest.	When due.	Amount.	Converted into Stock or Debentures.	Paid off.	
					£	£	
		Per cent.		£	<i>Debentures.</i>		
18 & 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	500,000	3,948	106,152	389,900
1816	1903	3½	1907-8	93,869	...	93,869	...
1901	1904	3	1934-54	457,000	...	333,126	123,874
		3½	1913	18,000	...	18,000	...
		3½	1914-23	50,000	...	5,000	45,000
		3½	1918	18,000	...	...	18,000
		3½	1921	447,980	...	...	447,980
		3½	1922	366,660	...	...	366,660
		3½	1923	70,000	...	...	70,000
		3½	1923	4,700	...	...	4,700
		3½	1924	1,600	...	...	1,600
		3½	1926-42	186,300	...	20,300	166,000
1962	1904	3½	1925-40	60,000	...	...	60,000
		3½	1926-40	160,000	...	...	160,000
		3½	1927-32	72,100	...	...	72,100
		3½	1927	150,000	...	...	150,000
		3½	1928	77,000	...	...	77,000
		3½	1929	162,650	...	...	162,650
		3½	1930	182,000	...	...	182,000
		3½	1931	1,000,000	...	...	1,000,000
		3½	1931-46	15,400	...	...	15,400
		4	1936	300,000	...	...	300,000
		3½	1926-41	285,880	...	...	285,880
		3½	1926	100,000	...	...	100,000
1990	1905	3½	1927-42	500	...	...	500
		3½	1927	52,000	...	...	52,000
		4	1919	40,000	...	...	40,000
		4	1924	10,000	...	...	10,000
		3½	1926-41	9,000	...	...	9,000
		3½	1927-42	380,000	...	...	380,000
2026	1906	3½	1928	400,000	...	...	400,000
		3½	1930	500,000	...	...	500,000
		3½	1931	61,648	...	...	61,648
		3½	1931-46	150,500	...	...	150,500
		3½	1932-46	51,500	...	...	51,500
		4	1934-49	5,300	...	...	5,300

## LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE TO 30TH JUNE, 1914—continued.

Authorization.		Loans.			Amounts.		Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1914.
Act No.	Year.	Rate of Interest.	When due.	Amount.	Converted into Stock or Debentures.	Paid off.	
		Per cent.		£	£	£	£
<i>Debentures—continued.</i>							
2041	1906	4	1918	12,700	...	...	12,700
		4	1919	51,000	...	...	51,000
		4	1921	7,500	...	...	7,500
		4	1924	5,300	...	...	5,300
		3½	1928-43	3,600	...	...	3,600
		3½	1929	16,000	...	...	16,000
		4	1929	200,000	...	...	200,000
2053	1906	3½	1928	75,500	...	...	75,500
			1929	40,000	...	...	40,000
2116	1907	3½	1928	345,000	...	...	345,000
			1929	154,000	...	...	154,000
			1913-20	250,000	...	100,000	150,000
2163	1909	3½	1919	130,650	...	...	130,650
			1929	4,850	...	...	4,850
			1929-44	400	...	...	400
			1921	1,788,220	...	...	1,788,220
2323	1911	3½	1922	1,307,100	...	...	1,307,100
			1932	514,350	...	...	514,350
			1919	170,000	...	...	170,000
2429	1912	4	1920	4,000	...	...	4,000
		3½	1922	59,590	...	...	59,590
		3½	1923	56,250	...	...	56,250
		4	1929	20,000	...	...	20,000
		4	1897	1,113,000	...	...	1,113,000
428	1872	4	1897	1,113,000	...	...	1,113,000
439	1872	4	"	86,780	} 2,659,613	...	...
741	1882	4	"	13,102			
963	1887	4	"	167,600			
1015	1889	4	"	130,000			
1341	1893	4	"	750,000			
1369	1895	4	"	150,000			
1468	1896	3	1917*	249,131			
1468	1896	3	1917*	2,290,482			
1564	1898	3	"	500,000			
1623	1899	3	"	500,000			
1552	1898	3	"	56,216	...	645,623	2,701,075
1602	1898	3	"	211,135	...	24,947	186,188
1749							
1659	1900	3	"	14,162	...	...	14,162
1753	1901	3	"	3,948	...	...	3,948
<i>Inscribed Stock.</i>							

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

LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE TO 30TH JUNE, 1914—continued.

Authorization.		Loans.			Amounts.		Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1914.	
Act No.	Year.	Rate of Interest.	When due.	Amount.	Converted into Stock or Debentures.	Paid off.		
		Per cent.		£	£	£	£	
<i>Inscribed Stock—continued.</i>								
1962	1904	3½	1917*	326,406	...	...	326,406	
		3½	1919	351,697	...	...	351,697	
		3½	1923	268,000	...	...	268,000	
		3½	"	3,383	...	...	3,383	
		4	"	905	...	...	905	
1990	1905	3½	1917*	113,735	...	5,000	108,735	
		3½	"	531,885	...	...	531,885	
2026	1906	4	"	33,128	...	...	33,128	
		4	1919	42,200	...	...	42,200	
		4	1923	700	...	...	700	
		4	1924	4,750	...	...	4,750	
2041	1906	3½	1917	159,406	...	2,550	156,856	
		4	"	400	...	...	400	
		4	1919	8,000	...	...	8,000	
		3½	1923	151,515	...	...	151,515	
		4	"	19,045	...	...	19,045	
		4	1924	36,500	...	...	36,500	
2053	1906	3½	1917*	46,026	...	...	46,026	
2116	1907	3½	"	1,000	...	...	1,000	
2161	1909	3	"	378,194	...	350	377,844	
2163	1909	3½	"	80,000	...	21,109	58,891	
2218	1910	3½	"	29,750	...	...	29,750	
2240	1910	3½	"	150,000	...	7,050	142,950	
2286	1911	3½	"	11,800	...	...	11,800	
		3½	1919	70,707	...	...	70,707	
		3½	1922	30,000	...	...	30,000	
		4	1923	75,758	...	...	75,758	
2308	1911	4	1931†	350,668	...	1,650	349,018	
2323	1911	3½	1917*	28,550	...	...	28,550	
			1919	77,778	...	...	77,778	
2415	1912	3½	1923	26,818	...	...	26,818	
			4	1914-15	7,750	...	...	7,750
			3½	1915-18	20,000	...	...	20,000
2429	1912	3	1917*	5,400	...	...	5,400	
		3½	"	16,962	...	...	16,962	
		4	1918	82,350	...	...	82,350	
		3½	1919	249,818	...	...	249,818	
		3½	1922	35,000	...	...	35,000	
		3½	1923	87,909	...	...	87,909	
		4	"	70,000	...	...	70,000	
2481	1914	3½	1924	13,131	...	...	13,131	

\* 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, 1914—  
continued.

Authorization.		Loans.			Amounts.		Loans Out- standing on 30th June, 1914.
Act No.	Year.	Rate of Interest.	When due.	Amount.	Converted into Stock or Debentures.	Paid off.	
		Per cent.		£	£	£	£
<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	...	500	2,766,500
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 Transferred from London Register ...				35,079,832	3,151,503	5,471,474	26,456,855
				...	...	...	398,693
Total, payable in Melbourne				...	...	...	26,855,548

Of the Victorian loans (exclusive of Treasury bonds in aid of revenue and of Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway debentures) £2,337,000, *i.e.*, the total of those authorized prior to 1863, was at 6 per cent.; £710,000, or the total authorized from 1868 to 1870, was at 5 per cent.; and the balance (£32,031,832) was at rates varying from 3 to 4 per cent. Of the amount outstanding on 30th June, 1914, £2,306,601 is bearing interest at 4 per cent., £267,683 at 3½ per cent., £19,191,139 at 3½ per cent., and £5,089,125 at 3 per cent.

**Expenditure  
from Loans.**

In addition to the ordinary expenditure from revenue, certain sums are disbursed annually for various purposes from amounts raised by means of loans. The following table

shows the details of such expenditure in each of the last five years :—

LOAN EXPENDITURE : 1909-10 TO 1913-14.

Works.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
	£	£	£	£	£
Railways .. ..	657,666	1,230,381	1,703,453	1,700,309	2,361,660
Water Supply ..	286,823	311,709	259,281	267,560	229,127
Closer Settlement and Small Holdings ..	198,946	956,900	889,000	576,610	303,935
Wire Netting ..	10,734	43,648	21,116	54,061	62,428
State Coal Mine ..	35,906	65,278	48,369	446	69,992
Construction of Roads, &c. .. ..	50	183	..	..	..
Other Public Works ..	19,380	49,172	52,930	94,858	249,852
Total .. ..	1,209,505	2,657,271	2,974,149	2,693,844	3,276,994
Per Head of Population ..	s. d. 18 9	£ s. d. 2 0 8	£ s. d. 2 4 6	£ s. d. 1 19 0	£ s. d. 2 6 5

Except in the last four 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 three years :—

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF LOAN EXPENDITURE PER ANNUM.

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

The amount of the loans raised to 30th June, 1914, exclusive of temporary Treasury bonds in aid of revenue, but inclusive of Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures taken over was £108,796,805; but a total of £42,666,079 (exclusive of conversion loans) having been repaid, viz., £4,436,029 out of the general revenue, and £38,230,050 out of the proceeds of redemption loans, the balance on 30th June, 1914 was reduced to £66,130,726. 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, 1914.	Annual Interest Payable.
<b>REVENUE-YIELDING WORKS.</b>		
	£	£
Railways and Tramways ... ..	48,149,293	1,728,474
Waterworks—Melbourne ... ..	1,559,786	55,885
"    Country ... ..	7,811,497	272,511
Harbors ... ..	530,359	18,873
Graving Dock ... ..	316,062	10,771
Agriculture and Advances to Farmers, &c. ...	90,564	2,732
Closer Settlement ... ..	4,597,195	162,095
Development of Mining ... ..	287,678	10,166
<b>Total Revenue-yielding Works ... ..</b>	<b>63,342,434</b>	<b>2,261,507</b>
<b>OTHER WORKS OF A PERMANENT CHARACTER.</b>		
Public Offices, Law Courts, and Parliament Houses	573,560	19,791
Defence Works ... ..	151,469	5,044
State Schools, Technical Schools, and University	1,219,903	39,782
Other ... ..	843,360	28,618
<b>Total other Permanent Works ... ..</b>	<b>2,788,292</b>	<b>93,235</b>
<b>Net Borrowings ... ..</b>	<b>66,130,726</b>	<b>2,354,742</b>

Out of the proceeds of these loans outstanding on 30th June, 1914, sums not yet expended amount in the aggregate to £141,665 of which £3,215 is for railways, £66,528 for country water supply, and £71,922 for different other services. Of the amount of the loans outstanding, 96 per cent. has been allotted to revenue-yielding works, as detailed above.

The total amount of loans outstanding on 30th June, 1914, exclusive of debentures for £1,000 overdue since 1897, was £66,129,726, and of this sum £13,921,007 was in the form of debentures; £38,212,478 of inscribed stock (London Register); £7,262,881 of inscribed stock (Melbourne Register); and £6,733,360 of Treasury bonds. The following are the dates on which these loans

Due dates of Loans.

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

TOTAL LOANS OUTSTANDING, 30TH JUNE, 1914, 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	389,900	...	389,900
1901	" " 1934-54 ...	3	123,874	...	123,874
	15th April, 1914-23 ...	3½	45,000	...	45,000
	1st March, 1918 ...	3½	18,000	...	18,000
	1st April, 1921 ...	3½	447,980	...	447,980
	" " 1922 ...	3½	300,000	...	300,000
	1st July, 1922 ...	3½	66,660	...	66,660
	" " 1923 ...	3½	70,000	...	70,000
	29th Aug., 1923 ...	3½	3,200	...	3,200
	22nd Oct., 1923 ...	3½	1,500	...	1,500
	1st April, 1924 ...	3½	1,600	...	1,600
	29th Nov., 1925-40 ...	3½	60,000	...	60,000
	24th May, 1926 ...	3½	3,000	...	3,000
	27th Feb., 1926, to 29th Nov., 1940 ...	3½	160,000	...	160,000
	2nd April, 1926-29th Nov., 1940 ...	3½	28,900	...	28,900
1962	December, 1926-1941 ...	3½	29,500	...	29,500
	1st Feb., 1927-1942 ...	3½	104,600	...	104,600
	April, 1927 ...	3½	150,000	...	150,000
	1st Nov., 1927-32 ...	3½	41,400	...	41,400
	2nd Dec., 1927-32 ...	3½	30,700	...	30,700
	1st July, 1928 ...	3½	77,000	...	77,000
	1st Jan., 1929 ...	3½	60,000	...	60,000
	30th June, 1929 ...	3½	2,650	...	2,650
	31st Dec., 1929 ...	3½	100,000	...	100,000
	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 March, 1919 ...	4	40,000	...	40,000
	" " 1924 ...	4	10,000	...	10,000
	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
2026	" " 1928 ...	3½	400,000	...	400,000
	1st Oct., 1930 ...	3½	500,000	...	500,000
	1st Jan., 1931 ...	3½	61,648	...	61,648
	24th Oct., 1931-46 ...	3½	100,000	...	100,000
	29th Dec., 1931, to 24th Oct., 1946 ...	3½	50,500	...	50,500

## TOTAL LOANS OUTSTANDING, 30TH JUNE, 1914, 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>		£	£	£
2026	7th Feb., 1932, to 24th Oct., 1946 ...	3½	50,500	...	50,500
	1st May, 1932, to 24th Oct., 1946 ...	3½	1,000	...	1,000
	1st Jan., 1934-49 ...	4	5,300	...	5,300
	1st Dec., 1918 ...	4	12,700	...	12,700
	1st March, 1919 ...	4	51,000	...	51,000
	1st July, 1921 ...	4	7,500	...	7,500
	1st Oct., 1924 ...	4	5,300	...	5,300
2041	1st Jan., 1928-43 ...	3½	3,600	...	3,600
	„ 1929 ...	3½	16,000	...	16,000
	„ 1929 ...	4	50,000	...	50,000
	1st April, 1929 ...	4	20,000	...	20,000
	1st May, 1929 ...	4	100,000	...	100,000
	1st June, 1929 ...	4	30,000	...	30,000
	1st Oct., 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., 1914, to 1st Feb., 1920	3½	150,000	...	150,000
	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 March, 1919 ...	4	170,000	...	170,000
	1st Oct., 1920 ...	4	4,000	...	4,000
	1st July, 1922 ...	3½	59,590	...	59,590
	„ 1923 ...	3½	56,250	...	56,250
	1st Jan., 1929 ...	4	20,000	...	20,000
	<i>Inscribed Stock (London).</i>				
760	1st Oct., 1918-22 ...	4	500*	2,999,500	3,000,000†
2026	„ 1919 ...	4	33,300*	3,966,700	4,000,000
805	„ 1920 ...	4	45,500*	5,954,500	6,000,000
845	„ 1923 ...	3½	19,800*	6,980,200	7,000,000
989	1st Jan., 1921-26 ...	3½	18,550*	4,981,450	5,000,000
1082	„ 1929-49 ...	3	250,883*	4,211,331	4,462,214
1196	1st Oct., 1929-49 ...	3½	30,160*	4,701,797	4,731,957
1217	1st April, 1940-60 ...	4	...	979,700	979,700
1560	1st Jan., 1929-49 ...	3	...	1,000,000	1,000,000
1562	1st Oct., 1929-49 ...	3½	...	1,500,000	1,500,000
2167	1st April, 1940-60 ...	4	...	2,000,000	2,000,000

\* Transferred from London to Melbourne register.

† Debentures convertible into inscribed stock at option of holder. The amount so converted to 30th June, 1914, was £1,936,800.



TOTAL LOANS OUTSTANDING, 30TH JUNE, 1914, AND DATES WHEN  
REPAYABLE—*continued.*

Under Act No.	When Repayable.	Rate of Interest per cent.	Amount Repayable.		
			In Melbourne.	In London.	Total.
			£	£	£
<i>Inscribed Stock (Melbourne).</i>					
1468 1552 1564 1623 1602 1749 1659 1753	29th Sept., 1917, or after	3	2,701,075	...	2,701,075
	" " "	3	186,188	...	186,188
	" " "	3	14,162	...	14,162
	" " "	3	3,948	...	3,948
	" " "	3½	326,406	...	326,406
	" " "	3½	351,697	...	351,697
1962	1st April, 1919 ...	3½	1,963	...	1,963
	1st April, 1923 ...	3½	1,420	...	1,420
	1st Aug., 1923 ...	3½	268,000	...	268,000
	1st Oct., 1923 ...	3½	905	...	905
1990	29th Sept., 1917, or after	4	108,735	...	108,735
	" " "	3½	531,885	...	531,885
	" " "	4	33,128	...	33,128
2026	1st Feb., 1919 ...	4	42,200	...	42,200
	1st Oct., 1923 ...	4	700	...	700
	1st Jan., 1924 ...	4	4,750	...	4,750
	29th Sept., 1917, or after	3½	156,856	...	156,856
	" " "	4	400	...	400
	1st Feb., 1919 ...	4	8,000	...	8,000
2041	1st Oct., 1923 ...	3½	151,515	...	151,515
	" " "	4	19,045	...	19,045
	1st Jan., 1924 ...	4	14,000	...	14,000
	1st Feb., 1924 ...	4	1,500	...	1,500
	1st July, 1924 ...	4	21,000	...	21,000
2053	29th Sept., 1917, or after	3½	46,026	...	46,026
2116	" " "	3½	1,000	...	1,000
2161	" " "	3	377,844	...	377,844
2163	" " "	3½	58,891	...	58,891
2218	" " "	3½	29,750	...	29,750
2240	" " "	3½	142,950	...	142,950
	" " "	3½	11,800	...	11,800
2386	1st April, 1919 ...	3½	70,707	...	70,707
	1st June, 1922 ...	3½	30,000	...	30,000
	1st October, 1923 ...	3½	75,758	...	75,758
2308	1st June, 1931, or after	4	349,018	...	349,018
2323	29th Sept., 1917, or after	3½	28,550	...	28,550
	1st April, 1919 ...	3½	77,778	...	77,778
2415	1st October, 1923 ...	3½	26,818	...	26,818

**TOTAL LOANS OUTSTANDING, 30TH JUNE, 1914, 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.		£	£	£
2429	31st July, 1914, to 1st Nov., 1915	4	7,750	...	7,750
	16th January, 1915, to 16th July, 1918	3½	20,000	...	20,000
	29th Sept., 1917, or after	3	5,400	...	5,400
	” ” ” ”	3½	16,962	...	16,962
	1st August, 1918 ...	4	78,600	...	78,600
	1st October 1918 ...	4	3,750	...	3,750
	1st April, 1919 ...	3½	249,818	...	249,818
	1st June, 1922 ...	3½	35,000	...	35,000
2481	” 1923 ...	3½	87,909	...	87,909
	1st October, 1923 ...	4	70,000	...	70,000
	1st October, 1924 ...	3½	13,131	...	13,131
	<i>Treasury Bonds.</i>				
1982	1st July, 1915 ...	3½	500,000	...	500,000
	” 1916 ...	3½	2,766,500	...	2,766,500
	” 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 ... ..	...	26,855,548	39,275,178	66,130,726

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, 1914.**

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
1914 ... ..	767,005	767,005	12,500
1915 ... ..	550,000	550,000	537,750
1916 ... ..	2,796,500	2,796,500	2,796,500
1917 ... ..	4,538,199	3,078,388	3,044,860
1918 ... ..	3,143,050	3,143,050	163,050
1919 ... ..	5,221,850	5,221,850	5,221,850
1920 ... ..	6,021,500	6,021,500	6,021,500
1921 ... ..	7,600,700	2,600,700	2,600,700
1922 ... ..	1,966,350	1,966,350	4,966,350
1923 ... ..	7,839,983	7,839,983	8,586,738
1924 ... ..	71,281	71,281	71,281
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 ... ..	6,829,857	597,500	597,500
1930 ... ..	1,754,850	1,754,850	1,754,850
1931 ... ..	1,576,566	1,410,666	1,061,648
1932 ... ..	955,750	976,350	976,350
1934 ... ..	5,300	5,300	...
1936 ... ..	300,000	300,000	300,000
1940 ... ..	2,979,700	3,008,600	248,900
1941 ... ..	...	324,380	324,380
1942 ... ..	...	485,100	485,100
1943 ... ..	...	3,600	3,600
1944 ... ..	...	400	400
1946 ... ..	...	217,400	217,400
1949 ... ..	5,462,214	11,694,171	11,699,471
1954 ... ..	123,874	123,874	123,874
1960 ... ..	...	...	2,979,700
Indefinite ... ..	3,288,617	4,748,428	5,130,974
To end of 1925 ... ..	40,577,418	34,117,607	34,024,079
After 1925... ..	25,553,308	32,013,119	32,106,647
Total ... ..	66,130,726	66,130,726	66,130,726

In connexion with the replacing of London loans as they fall due by local issues, and the practice which, except in a few instances, has been followed of late years, of borrowing money in the State

instead of going to London for it, the following particulars are of interest:—

**PUBLIC DEBT AND INTEREST PAYABLE THEREON IN LONDON AND MELBOURNE: 30TH JUNE, 1900, AND 1906 TO 1914.**

(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	1,343,306	875,621
1914	39,275,178	26,855,548	1,428,076	926,666

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 £10,740, 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, £5,625 in 1911-12 and £5,611 in 1912-13.

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

**AMOUNT OF OUTSTANDING LOANS AT EACH RATE OF INTEREST: 1900 AND 1911 TO 1914.**

(Including Treasury Bonds in aid of Revenue.)

Rates of Interest, per cent.	Nominal amount outstanding on 30th June—				
	1900.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	£	£	£	£	£
4½ ...	5,000,000	...	...	...	...
4¼ ...	...	...	...	100,000	...
4 ...	27,060,795	15,144,131	15,325,525	15,375,117	18,207,604
3¾ ...	...	220,000	220,000	248,000	267,683
3½ ...	12,250,000	32,332,709	34,901,241	36,759,065	37,354,586
3¼ ...	300,000	50,000	25,000	...	...
3 ...	4,714,090	10,235,924	10,264,450	10,293,542	10,300,456
Overdue*	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,324,885</b>	<b>57,983,764</b>	<b>60,337,216</b>	<b>62,376,724</b>	<b>66,136,726</b>

\* Not bearing interest.

The difference between the interest in 1900 and in 1914 represents a saving of £175,665 per annum on the debt of £66,130,726 at 30th June, 1914.

The loans authorized, but not raised, on 30th June, 1914, amounted to £5,458,554, which sum represents the unfloatable balance of loans authorized since 1895. The following return gives the particulars of these loans :—

**LOANS AUTHORIZED, BUT NOT RAISED :  
30TH JUNE, 1914.**

Under Loan Act No.	Total.		
	Authorized.	Raised to 30th June, 1914.	Balance not raised.
	£	£	£
1440 ... ..	100,000	63,000	37,000
1552 ... ..	1,116,808	56,216	1,060,392
1816 ... ..	100,000	93,869	6,131
2041 ... ..	1,250,000	770,966	479,034
2161 ... ..	500,000	378,194	121,806
2163 ... ..	500,000	465,900	34,100
2286 ... ..	2,000,000	1,976,435	23,515
2308 ... ..	2,000,000	350,668	1,649,332
2323 ... ..	2,000,000	1,927,778	72,222
2415 ... ..	400,000	26,818	373,182
2429 ... ..	1,000,000	885,029	114,971
2481 ... ..	1,500,000	13,131	1,486,869
Total ... ..	12,466,608	7,008,054	5,458,554

The next return shows the growth of the funded debt and interest since the date of the establishment of responsible government in 1855. The average rate of interest payable on the indebtedness has steadily declined from 6 per cent. in 1855 to little over  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in recent years. 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 1914.**

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
1914	66,130,726	2,354,742	3·56	46 10 1	1 13 1

The total amount of loans outstanding on 30th June, 1914, was £66,130,726, upon which the amount of interest and expenses (paid in 1913-14) was £2,298,005. In 1913-14 the net receipts from works constructed out of loan moneys and the interest received on advances to local bodies, &c., amounted to £2,168,481, which was equal to the full interest and expenses on £62,403,355, or over 94 per cent. of the total debt.

## SINKING FUNDS.

Sinking Funds  
of Australian  
States and  
the Common-  
wealth.

On 30th June, 1914, the sinking funds in Australia were as follows:—

## SINKING FUNDS IN AUSTRALIA: 30TH JUNE, 1914.

Held in—	Sinking Funds in Connexion with—	
	Funded Debts.	Municipal and Other Debts.*
	£	£
Victoria .. .. .	1,439,511	1,068,184
New South Wales .. .. .	391,349	429,336
Queensland .. .. .	100,056	..
South Australia .. .. .	1,608,265	20,651
Western Australia .. .. .	3,692,103	264,381
Tasmania .. .. .	553,677	164,538
The Commonwealth .. .. .	74,756	..
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>7,859,717</b>	<b>1,947,090</b>

\* Figures for 1913.

The following table shows for Victoria the various funds having balances to their credit on 30th June, 1914:—

	Balance at Credit.
Mallee Land Account ... .. .	£65,999
Closer Settlement Fund .. .. .	89,217
Victorian Loans Redemption Fund .. .. .	390,437
Victorian Government Consolidated Inscribed Stock Redemp- tion Fund .. .. .	893,858
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>£1,439,511</b>

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, 1913, was £55,688, and during 1913-14 the receipts amounted to £68,311, and the expenditure to £58,000, so that the balance in the fund on 30th June, 1914, was £65,999.

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 connected with such purchase or redemption. The fund is made up of money derived from special appropriations from revenue, from repayments by Water Trusts, and from the Mallee Land Account, &c. During 1913-14 receipts amounted to £121,860, and expenditure, due to the repurchase of £15,000 stock, amounted to £14,682. Transactions in this fund to 30th June, 1914, were as follows:—

**THE VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT CONSOLIDATED INSCRIBED STOCK REDEMPTION FUND: 30TH JUNE, 1914.**

Transactions.					To 30th June, 1914.
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>					£
Waterworks Trusts	...	...	...	...	218,216
Mallee Land Account	...	...	...	...	516,000
Revenue	...	...	...	...	326,790
Interest on Investments	...	...	...	...	118,147
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	93,314
Total receipts	...	...	...	...	1,269,467
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>					
Purchase of Stock	...	...	...	...	374,398
Commission, &c.	...	...	...	...	1,211
Total expenditure	...	...	...	...	375,609
Balance in the Fund	...	...	...	...	893,858
Amount of stock repurchased and cancelled	...	...	...	...	397,305

The miscellaneous receipts include £62,827, surplus after redemption of loans, Acts 531 and 608. Of the balance in the fund, £737,461 was invested in Victorian Government debentures and stock, and £156,397 held in cash.



Loans  
Redemption  
Fund.

By Act No. 1565 of 1898, it was enacted that a "Victorian Loans Redemption Fund" should be kept in the Treasury, and should be available for the purchase, re-purchase, 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 1913-14 receipts amounted to £155,985, and £134,627 was expended in the purchase for cancellation of £135,300 stock and debentures, of which £106,500 bore interest at 3 per cent., £27,300 at 3½ per cent., and £1,500 at 4 per cent. Transactions in this fund to 30th June, 1914, are shown in the following statement:—

**THE VICTORIAN LOANS REDEMPTION FUND :**  
**30TH JUNE, 1914.**

Transactions.	To 30th June, 1914.
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>	
	£
From Revenue ... ..	1,030,224
Resumption of land in Mallee Districts and valuation of improvements ... ..	23,791
Payments by Municipalities ... ..	23,189
Geelong Municipal Waterworks Trust ... ..	265,000
Interest on Investments ... ..	55,547
Repayment of Loans—	
Bush fires relief ... ..	22,151
Floods relief ... ..	1,453
Seed advances ... ..	91,736
New pilot steamer ... ..	7,876
Yarrowee Channel ... ..	11,826
Wire Netting ... ..	140,237
Excess of face value of securities over amount invested ... ..	409
Total receipts ... ..	1,673,439
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>	
Purchase of stock and debentures ... ..	1,283,002
Balance in the fund ... ..	390,437
Amount of stock and debentures repurchased and cancelled ... ..	1,297,591

The balance in the fund was represented by the face value of Victorian Government debentures and stock which amounted to £324,076 and by £66,361 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, 1914, 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, 1914.

	Funded Debt.		Interest Payable.		
	Amount.	Per Head of Population.	Amount.	Per Head of Population.	Average Rate per cent.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	
Victoria ..	66,130,726	46 10 1	2,354,742	1 13 1	3.56
New South Wales ..	116,695,031	62 17 9	4,205,781	2 5 4	3.60
Queensland ..	52,164,236	76 16 10	1,939,844	2 17 2	3.72
South Australia ..	33,564,332	76 12 0	1,234,482	2 16 4	3.68
Western Australia ..	34,420,181	106 5 0	1,235,544	3 16 3	3.59
Tasmania ..	12,258,512	62 6 1	457,258	2 6 6	3.73
The Commonwealth	9,395,322	1 18 2	346,702	0 1 5	3.69
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>324,628,340</b>	<b>65 19 2</b>	<b>11,774,353</b>	<b>2 7 10</b>	<b>3.63</b>
New Zealand (31.3.14)	99,730,427	91 10 2	3,712,571	3 8 2	3.72

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

## GOVERNMENT FUNDED DEBTS PER HEAD OF POPULATION IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND: 1910 TO 1914.

	At 30th June—				
	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria ..	42 14 6	43 17 9	44 17 7	45 3 0	46 10 1
New South Wales ..	55 6 7	57 7 5	57 15 6	58 14 10	62 17 9
Queensland..	70 10 1	68 9 10	69 18 2	76 15 10	76 16 10
South Australia ..	73 18 11	81 5 2	69 19 3	69 10 4	76 12 0
Western Australia ..	82 8 4	82 4 5	86 18 8	96 8 10	106 5 0
Tasmania ..	57 12 10	57 6 9	59 1 8	58 14 4	62 6 1
New Zealand (31.3.14)	75 15 7	80 7 11	81 15 7	84 16 6	91 10 2

The following is a statement of the total indebtedness of the Australian States and the Commonwealth in 1914 :—

## FUNDED AND UNFUNDED DEBTS OF AUSTRALIA : 1914.

	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.. ..	66,130,726	251,652	17,060,263	83,442,641	58 13 7
New South Wales	116,695,031	3,325,046	7,162,277	127,182,354	68 10 10
Queensland* ..	52,164,236	1,125,450	1,116,493	54,406,179	80 2 10
South Australia ..	33,564,332	..	243,576	33,807,908	77 3 2
Western Australia	34,420,181	446,926	1,557,888	36,424,995	112 8 9
Tasmania ..	12,258,512	6,500	1,025,545	13,290,557	67 10 11
The Commonwealth	9,395,322	..	..	9,395,322	1 18 2
Total ..	324,628,340	5,155,574	28,166,042	357,949,956	72 14 6

\* Excluding Government Savings Bank Stock and Debentures, £1,733,820.

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 1914, while the municipal and corporation debts are for the year ended in 1913, figures for 1914 for other States than Victoria not being available. The complete figures for Victoria for 1914 appear in the succeeding statement :—

## STATE AND LOCAL DEBTS : 1914.

	£	£
State Debts (Funded)—		
London Register .. ..	39,275,178	
Melbourne Register .. ..	26,854,548	
State Debts (Unfunded) .. ..	251,652	
Overdue Debentures, late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway—unpresented .. ..	1,000	
Total State Debts .. ..		66,382,378

STATE AND LOCAL DEBTS: 1914—*continued.*

	£	£
Municipal.. .. .	5,442,768	
Harbor Trusts .. .. .	2,595,000	
Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board .. .. .	130,000	
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works .. .. .	10,175,160	
Total Debts of Municipalities and Corporations .. .. .		18,342,928
Total Debts.. .. .		84,725,306

This sum (£84,725,306) is equal to a debt of £59 11s. 8d. per head of the population on 30th June, 1914.

## 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 1s. 3d.) which is less than three-fifths of that of Victoria. The next highest is the liability of Belgium (£21 12s. 5d.), then follows the liability of the South African Union (£19 19s. 6d.), after which come the debts of Austria (£17 18s. 5d.), the German States and Empire (£15 6s. 9d.), Italy (£15 6s. 9d.), and the United Kingdom (£15 6s. 3d.). After Italy there is shown a rapid diminution of indebtedness to £1 5s. 2d. per head in British India. It must be remembered, when making comparisons with other countries, 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 ended—	Public Debt.			
		Total Amount.	Amount per Head of Population.		
		£	£	s.	d.
United Kingdom .. .. .	31.3.1914	707,654,100	15	6	3
South African Union .. .. .	31.3.1914	126,296,200	19	19	6
Canada .. .. .	31.3.1914	111,902,700	13	17	2
British India .. .. .	31.3.1914	307,451,700	1	5	2
France .. .. .	31.12.1912	1,073,369,000	27	1	3
Belgium .. .. .	31.12.1912	163,684,800	21	12	5
Austria .. .. .	31.12.1912	519,631,000	17	18	5
Hungary .. .. .	31.12.1912	274,702,000	12	18	8
German States .. .. .	1912	771,772,500	11	13	4
German Empire (Imperial) .. .. .	31.3.1912	242,743,000	3	13	5
Italy .. .. .	30.6.1912	537,174,000	15	6	9
Norway .. .. .	30.6.1912	20,156,000	8	6	1
United States of America (Federal) .. .. .	30.6.1912	211,152,700	2	4	3
United States of America (States, Territories, &c.) .. .. .	1902	383,228,000	4	17	6
Sweden .. .. .	31.12.1912	33,455,500	5	19	5
Russia .. .. .	31.12.1911	945,553,000	5	12	7
Japan .. .. .	31.3.1913	254,593,000	4	17	4

## COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL TAXATION.

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

## COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL TAXATION: 1909-10 TO 1913-14.

Heads of Taxation.	Amount Received.				
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Federal—	£	£	£	£	£
Customs Duties... ..	2,366,701	3,191,787	3,566,891	4,091,761	3,783,064
Excise Duties ... ..	682,310	831,976	892,929	655,558	645,345
Land Tax ... ..	...	366,543	357,279	393,664	422,127
Total Federal Taxation	3,049,011	4,390,306	4,817,099	5,140,983	4,850,536
State—					
Licences ... ..	118,968	118,898	117,973	116,559	116,678
Probate & Succession Duties	358,173	433,104	448,283	443,682	457,042
Duties on Bank Notes ...	17,342	18,115	8,376	2,922	2,401
Stamp Duties ... ..	233,016	257,199	276,836	249,485	275,839
Land Tax ... ..	114,357	210,640	293,823	308,275	302,224
Income Tax ... ..	338,585	395,998	443,248	542,236	527,705
Race Clubs' percentage ...	5,953	7,535	8,727	9,527	11,447
Total State Taxation ...	1,186,394	1,441,489	1,597,266	1,672,686	1,693,336
Municipal Taxation ... ..	1,036,463	1,084,948	1,145,067	1,244,507	1,303,448
Total Taxation ... ..	5,271,868	6,916,743	7,559,432	8,055,176	7,847,320

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: 1909-10 TO 1913-14.

Division.	Taxation per Head of Population in—				
	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Federal ... ..	2 7 3	3 7 2	3 12 0	3 14 6	3 8 8
State ... ..	0 18 4	1 2 0	1 3 10	1 4 3	1 4 0
Local ... ..	0 16 1	0 16 7	0 17 1	0 18 0	0 18 6
Total ... ..	4 1 8	5 5 9	5 12 11	5 16 9	5 11 2

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 .. .. .	7,788,379	5 10 4
New South Wales .. .. .	11,662,431	6 7 4
Queensland .. .. .	3,132,062	4 14 11
South Australia .. .. .	2,269,185	5 2 3
The Northern Territory .. .. .		
Western Australia.. .. .	1,707,369	5 6 6
Tasmania .. .. .	793,056	3 18 8
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>27,352,482</b>	<b>5 12 3</b>
United Kingdom .. .. .	239,685,000	5 3 9

In this return the Commonwealth and the State taxation have been taken for the year 1913-14, and the local taxation for the year 1912-13, and it is shown that the total taxation for Australia is £27,352,482, or an average of £5 12s. 3d. 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 in order, the former with £4 14s. 11d. and the latter with £5 2s. 3d. per head; then follow Western Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales, with £5 6s. 6d., £5 10s. 4d., and £6 7s. 4d. per head respectively. In the United Kingdom, the taxation is 8s. 6d. per head less than in Australia, and is lower than in three of the Australian States. No adjustments on account of inter-state transfers of dutiable goods have been made in the Customs figures used in this table, and consequently the taxation given for a State such as Victoria, which has a considerable trade in the export to other States of imported goods, is an exaggeration, whilst in the case of a State such as Tasmania, which receives large quantities of dutiable goods through Victoria, the taxation as shown above is without doubt less than the real amount. No other figures are available, however, and, although those given are correct for Australia as a whole, yet they should be regarded as being only fairly accurate for the individual States.

Additional taxation for the financial year 1914-15 comprises an increase in the Federal Land Tax which is fully referred to on page 147, and a Federal Estate Duty. The latter was imposed by an Act passed on 21st December, 1914, and is levied on the estates of persons dying after that date, the rate of duty being fixed at 1 per cent. on estates between £1,000 and £2,000, and, when the value of the estate exceeds £2,000, at 1 per cent., together

with an additional  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for every £1,000 or part of £1,000 in excess of £2,000, but so that the percentage shall not exceed £15. The taxable value is the total value after deducting all debts.

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

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

In 1916 the Income Tax will be increased on incomes over £500 (see page 137).

### LICENCES.

The following is a statement showing, as far as practicable, the number of licences issued for various purposes in 1914, 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: 1914.

Description of Licence.	Number of Licences Granted.	Amount of Fees Collected.		
<i>Excise.</i>				
Distilling—		£	s.	d.
General Distillers .. .. .	4	200	0	0
Wine Distillers .. .. .	6	150	0	0
Vignerons .. .. .	20	100	0	0
Test Stills .. .. .	38	3	16	0
Brewers .. .. .	24	600	0	0
Manufacturing Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, and Snuff .. .. .	32	1,109	4	8
Glucose manufacturing .. .. .	2	10	0	0
<i>Licensing.</i>				
Victuallers* .. .. .	4,258	75,122	0	0
Railway Refreshment Rooms .. .. .	33	825	0	0
Australian Wine .. .. .	295	1,475	0	0
Clubs .. .. .	135	270	0	0
Packet (passenger boat) .. .. .	15	300	0	0
Grocers (single bottle) .. .. .	292	2,920	0	0

\* Including temporary licences, which numbered 1,456, on which the fees collected amounted to £2,912.

## LICENCES—NUMBER AND REVENUE: 1914—continued.

Description of Licence.	Number of Licences Granted.	Amount of Fees Collected.		
<i>Licensing—continued.</i>				
		£	s.	d.
Wine and Spirit Merchants (two gallon) ..	356	8,900	0	0
Brewers .. .. .	40	40	0	0
Vignerons .. .. .	21	105	0	0
Billiard Tables .. .. .	184	1,440	0	0
<i>Customs.</i>				
Carriage .. .. .	1,113	275	15	0
Lighter and Boat .. .. .	36	8	17	6
Custom House Agents .. .. .	77	335	5	0
Bond .. .. .	45	3,979	10	0
<i>Explosives.</i>				
Importation .. .. .	188	645	5	0
Manufacture of Rackarock and Lithyte ..	40	10	0	0
Manufacture of other Explosives .. .. .	9	12	0	0
Magazine .. .. .	281	182	0	0
Fireworks, Sale of .. .. .	698	34	18	0
Other than Fireworks, Sale of .. .. .	1,558	389	10	0
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
Auctioneers—General* .. .. .	823	14,678	11	6
Gold-buyers and Assayers .. .. .	727	368	2	6

\* Including 226 temporary licences, on which the fees collected were £226.

In addition to the preceding there are other licences, particulars of which cannot be obtained for the calendar year 1914; the fees collected in respect of these during the financial year 1913-14 were as follows:—

Description of Licence.	Amount of Fees collected		
	£	s.	d.
Insurance .. .. .	18,682	10	9
Sale of Tobacco, &c. .. .. .	1,769	2	1
Pawnbrokers .. .. .	940	0	0
Hawkers .. .. .	1,167	0	0
Carriers .. .. .	54	19	0
Stage Carriage .. .. .	173	10	0
Marine Store .. .. .	175	14	0
Forwarding Agents .. .. .	160	0	0
Permits to Fish .. .. .	2	0	0
Race Clubs .. .. .	587	2	0



## POPULATION.

Population of  
Victoria, 1836  
to 1914.

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. From 1903 to 1913 the seasons were usually good, with the result that employment was plentiful and that the State was not only able to retain its own people, but also to attract others from outside in increasing numbers. In the year 1914 there was a severe drought, and the outbreak of war led to the despatch of a large number of men to places outside Australia. The increase in population was therefore retarded in that year. The subjoined table gives a statement of the population in various years from 1836 to 1914:—

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 1836 TO 1914.

Year.	Estimated Population, 31st December.			Estimated Mean Population.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1836 (25th May) ...	142	35	177	} 200
1836 (8th Novr.) ...	186	38	224	
1840 ...	7,254	3,037	10,291	8,056
1850 ...	45,495	30,667	76,162	71,191
1855 ...	234,450	129,874	364,324	338,315
1860 ...	328,251	209,596	537,847	534,055
1870 ...	398,755	327,844	726,599	713,195
1880 ...	451,456	408,611	860,067	850,343
1890 ...	596,064	537,202	1,133,266	1,118,500
1900 ...	602,487	594,719	1,197,206	1,193,338
1901 ...	610,005	602,608	1,212,613	1,204,909
1902 ...	609,246	606,594	1,215,840	1,214,226
1903 ...	607,092	608,110	1,215,202	1,215,521
1904 ...	607,285	611,323	1,218,608	1,216,905
1905 ...	612,488	616,497	1,228,985	1,223,796
1906 ...	620,125	624,349	1,244,474	1,236,729
1907 ...	627,631	632,837	1,260,468	1,252,471
1908 ...	633,104	637,993	1,271,097	1,265,782
1909 ...	643,642	647,377	1,291,019	1,281,058
1910 ...	652,285	655,826	1,308,111	1,299,565
1911 ...	668,759	670,343	1,339,102	1,320,374
1912 ...	689,825	690,736	1,380,561	1,356,387
1913 ...	706,948	705,171	1,412,119	1,393,180
1914 ...	712,594	718,073	1,430,667	1,423,513

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

The increase in the population in 1914, viz., 18,548, was smaller than in each of the four preceding years. This was accounted for chiefly by the decline in immigration due to the outbreak of war and the departure of a large number of soldiers from the State to take part in the war. The rates of increase in population in different years are given on page 215.

The elements of increase in the population of Victoria during 1914 are shown in the following table:—

**ESTIMATED POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 31ST DECEMBER, 1914.**

—	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Estimated Population, 31st December, 1913 .. ..	..	..	706,948	705,171	1,412,119
Births, 1914 .. ..	18,545	17,677			
Deaths, 1914 .. ..	9,017	7,486			
Natural Increase .. ..	..	..	9,528	10,191	19,719
Migration by Sea, 1914 (as adjusted)—					
Arrivals .. ..	65,749	43,400			
Departures .. ..	75,952*	40,162*			
Loss Seawards .. ..	..	..	10,203	+ 3,238	6,965
Migration by Land, 1914 (as adjusted)—					
Arrivals .. ..	139,694	56,608			
Departures .. ..	133,373	57,135			
Gain Overland .. ..	..	..	6,321	— 527	5,794
Estimated Population, 31st December, 1914 .. ..	..	..	712,594	718,073	1,430,667
Full-blooded aborigines at the date of the 1911 Census not included in the estimate .. ..	..	..	103	93	196

\* Including 15,355 members of the Australian Expeditionary Force, and 46 nurses who left Victoria for the seat of war during the December quarter.

Increase of  
Population,  
1891-1914.

The population of Victoria on 5th April, 1891, when the census of that year was taken, was 1,140,405. The table which follows shows the increase of population by excess of births over deaths, and the loss by emigration since that date:—

**INCREASE OF POPULATION BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, AND LOSS BY EMIGRATION, 1891 TO 1914.**

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
<b>Total Intercensal period (10 years) ..</b>	<b>172,513</b>	<b>111,848</b>	<b>60,665</b>
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
<b>Total Intercensal period (10 years) ..</b>	<b>156,821</b>	<b>42,340</b>	<b>114,481</b>
1911 (from 3rd April) .. ..	13,121	+ 10,430	23,551
1912 .. .. .	19,207	+ 22,252	41,459
1913 .. .. .	20,496	+ 11,062	31,558
1914 .. .. .	19,719	- 1,171	18,548
<b>Total (23½ years) .. ..</b>	<b>401,877</b>	<b>111,615</b>	<b>290,262</b>

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

It will be seen that Victoria has since 1891 suffered a serious loss by emigration. The State which has been by far the greatest gainer is Western Australia. The subjoined table shows to what a large extent that State gained from Victoria from 1891 (the year when gold was first discovered there in large quantities) to the close of 1914. The total gain recorded to the Western State is 84,235.

RECORDED MIGRATION TO AND FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1891 TO 1914.

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
1914 .. .. .	9,573	8,267	- 1,306
Total .. .. .	224,928	309,163	84,235

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 and 1914 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 four years 1911 to 1914 :—

RECORDED IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION BY SEA,  
1911 TO 1914.

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of Immigrants.
1911 .. ..	106,349	93,246	13,103
1912 .. ..	124,527	99,933	24,594
1913 .. ..	114,586	101,718	12,868
1914 .. ..	109,149	99,043*	10,106

\* Exclusive of 15,401 members of the Australian Expeditionary Force who left Victoria during the last quarter of the year.

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 four years is shown in the following return :—

RECORDED MIGRATION BY RAIL, 1911 TO 1914.

Year.	Arrivals.			Departures.			Excess of Arrivals.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1911 ..	97,955	47,027	144,982	90,935	45,160	136,095	7,020	1,867	8,887
1912 ..	100,153	52,036	152,189	100,326	52,042	152,368	- 173	- 6	- 179
1913 ..	132,718	53,778	186,496	130,536	55,486	186,022	2,182	- 1,708	474
1914 ..	139,694	56,608	196,302	132,873	57,135	190,008	6,821	- 527	6,294
Total	470,520	209,449	679,969	454,870	209,823	664,493	15,850	- 374	15,476

In 1914 Victoria gained by rail 51 persons from New South Wales, and 6,243 from South Australia.

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 four years ended 1914 is shown in the following table. Where a minus sign (—) appears, it indicates that the

Gain by immigration from various countries and vice versa.

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

RECORDED NET IMMIGRATION TO VICTORIA BY SEA,  
1911 TO 1914.

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
1914	- 2,923	- 1,707	635	1,306	4,657	- 230	264	7,548	56	6	494	10,106
Total	- 7,112	- 4,217	- 294	2,523	13,280	- 139	85	50,066	1,123	218	5,138	60,671

The net result of the seaward migration for the four years has been an increase to Victoria of 60,671 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.

During the past four years there has been a very general demand throughout Australia for increased population, and the question of attracting immigrants has received considerable attention. The number of persons who have been assisted to come to Victoria from the foundation of the State to the end of 1914, will be found in the following table:—

STATE-ASSISTED IMMIGRATION TO VICTORIA TO THE END OF 1914.

Period.	Number of State-assisted Immigrants.	Period.	Number of State-assisted Immigrants.
1838-50	23,632	1906	...
1851-60	87,963	1907	127
1861-70	46,594	1908	360
1871-80	5,545	1909	652
1881-90	2	1910	1,690
1891-00	...	1911	6,776
1901	...	1912	15,119
1902	...	1913	12,146
1903	...	1914	7,496
1904	...	Total	213,102
1905	...		

In 1914 the nominated immigrants numbered 2,425, and the assisted 5,071. Of the former 739, and of the latter 756, were married persons. The sex distribution of the State-assisted immigrants was—males 4,738, and females 2,758.

The prosperous conditions which prevailed in Great Britain in 1914 considerably reduced the number of persons emigrating from the United Kingdom, and upon the outbreak of war at the beginning of August of that year instructions were issued by the Victorian Government that no men should be accepted for assisted passages by its representatives in England who were within the limits of the recruiting ages. For these reasons the total number of assisted immigrants to Victoria for 1914 shows a reduction as compared with the figures for the previous year.

#### 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 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. This officer, Mr. F. T. A. Fricke, took over his duties in July, 1912, 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 the 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. 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 comparatively short time.

Though the settlement of what have hitherto been only partially used lands has been the mainspring of the assisted immigration movement, other minor channels for helping those desirous of coming to Victoria have been opened. The immigration of lads from the United Kingdom for farm training is encouraged by the Government, and during the calendar years 1913 and 1914 such lads, to the number of 4,376, 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 at reduced fares.

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

## CENSUS OF 1911.

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

POPULATION OF COUNTIES IN VICTORIA,  
1901 AND 1911.

County.	Enumerated Population in—						Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1911 compared with 1901.					
	1901.			1911.								
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Anglesey ..	4,783	4,249	9,032	4,772	4,180	8,952	-	11	-	69	-	80
Benambra ..	4,006	3,068	7,074	3,625	2,957	6,582	-	381	-	111	-	492
Bendigo ..	28,896	29,164	58,060	26,771	27,729	54,500	-	2,125	-	1,435	-	3,560
Bogong ..	17,019	13,466	30,485	14,681	13,224	27,905	+	2,333	-	242	-	2,580
Borong ..	15,864	14,856	30,720	16,289	14,562	30,851	+	425	-	294	+	181
Bourke ..	248,387	274,546	522,933	295,309	327,502	622,811	+	46,922	+	52,956	+	99,878
Buln Buln	18,608	15,122	33,730	22,238	18,774	41,057	+	3,676	+	3,652	+	7,327
Croajingo- long ..	1,271	876	2,147	1,510	1,190	2,700	+	239	+	314	+	553
Dalhousie ..	10,552	9,826	20,378	8,917	8,724	17,641	-	1,635	-	1,102	-	2,737
Dargo ..	3,445	2,434	5,879	3,077	2,441	5,518	-	368	+	7	-	361
Delatite ..	10,957	9,587	20,544	11,491	10,574	22,065	+	534	+	987	+	1,521
Dundas ..	4,450	4,381	8,831	5,298	5,152	10,450	+	848	+	771	+	1,619
Evelyn ..	7,443	6,075	13,518	9,026	8,265	17,291	+	1,583	+	2,190	+	3,773
Follett ..	1,359	1,356	2,715	1,372	1,339	2,711	+	13	-	17	-	4
Gladstone	9,538	8,415	17,953	8,752	7,961	16,713	-	786	-	454	-	1,240
Grant ..	34,877	36,157	71,034	34,991	36,486	71,477	+	114	+	329	+	443
Grenville ..	23,730	24,416	48,146	20,503	22,567	43,070	+	3,227	-	1,849	-	5,076
Gunbower	4,333	3,834	8,167	5,083	4,181	9,264	+	750	+	347	+	1,097
Hampden	5,375	4,949	10,324	6,707	6,188	12,895	+	1,332	+	1,239	+	2,571
Heytesbury	3,413	3,045	6,458	3,705	3,261	6,966	+	292	+	216	+	508
Kara Kara	8,673	7,758	16,431	8,265	7,274	15,539	-	408	-	484	-	892
Karkaroc	5,551	3,852	9,403	9,618	6,562	16,180	+	4,067	+	2,710	+	6,777
Lowan ..	7,327	6,863	14,190	7,082	6,231	13,313	-	245	-	632	-	877
Millewa ..	68	44	112	56	28	84	-	12	-	16	-	28
Moir ..	18,515	16,148	34,663	16,814	15,028	31,842	-	1,701	-	1,120	-	2,821
Mornington	14,174	12,385	26,559	19,034	16,279	35,313	+	4,860	+	3,894	+	8,754
Normanby	6,031	5,837	11,868	5,900	6,007	11,907	-	131	+	170	+	39
Polwarth ..	5,932	4,733	10,665	7,367	6,533	13,900	+	1,435	+	1,800	+	3,235
Ripon ..	6,941	5,748	12,689	7,464	6,448	13,912	+	523	+	700	+	1,223
Rodney ..	10,315	8,825	19,140	10,399	9,089	19,488	+	84	+	264	+	348
Talbot ..	29,390	28,008	57,398	23,567	24,364	47,931	+	5,823	-	3,644	-	9,467
Tambo ..	1,523	1,125	2,648	1,650	1,329	2,979	+	127	+	204	+	331
Tanjil ..	10,484	9,620	20,110	10,130	9,562	19,692	+	354	+	64	+	418
Tatchera ..	4,883	3,692	8,575	6,318	4,519	10,837	+	1,435	+	827	+	2,262
Villiers ..	11,032	10,993	22,025	11,430	11,297	22,727	+	398	+	304	+	702
Weeah ..	219	141	360	1,255	697	1,952	+	1,036	+	556	+	1,592
Wonnan- gatta ..	1,356	915	2,271	998	733	1,731	-	358	-	182	-	540
Migratory (County not spe- cial- led) ..	1,096	729	1,825	..	..	..	-	1,096	-	729	-	1,825
Outside Counties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shipping	2,067	214	2,281	4,082	723	4,805	+	2,015	+	509	+	2,524
Total ..	603,883	597,458	1,201,341	655,591	659,960	1,315,551	+	51,708	+	62,502	+	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 were also large increases in the counties of Mornington and Buln Buln, and in the mallee county of Karkaroc.

Ages of the people.

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

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

Age Group (Years).	1891.		1901.		1911.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0-5 ..	75,229	73,505	66,807	65,179	73,061	70,417
5-10 ..	64,989	63,251	72,052	70,493	65,615	63,904
10-15 ..	53,536	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	7·96	8·48
30-35 ..	8·00	7·35	7·76	8·08	6·89	7·42
35-40 ..	5·32	4·89	7·77	7·28	6·33	6·79
40-45 ..	4·02	3·95	6·17	5·63	6·52	6·47
45-50 ..	3·70	3·62	4·02	3·66	6·29	5·87
50-55 ..	3·81	3·57	3·05	2·96	4·89	4·48
55-60 ..	3·72	2·99	2·55	2·54	2·99	2·81
60-65 ..	3·37	2·38	2·49	2·40	2·12	2·18
65-70 ..	1·86	1·32	2·67	2·32	1·75	1·92
70-75 ..	1·21	·88	1·96	1·40	1·44	1·52
75-80 ..	·53	·42	·95	·71	1·11	1·06
80-85 ..	·23	·19	·41	·35	·60	·52
85-90 ..	·08	·07	·10	·10	·18	·17
90 and over ..	·03	·02	·03	·03	·05	·05
Specified Ages	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Persons at dependent and supporting ages.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Exclusive of Full-blooded Aborigines.)

Length of Residence in Australia in Years.	Melbourne and Suburbs.			Remainder of State.			The Whole State.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
0-5 ..	7,308	4,847	12,155	6,190	2,285	8,475	13,498	7,132	20,630
5-10 ..	2,031	1,496	3,527	1,435	681	2,116	3,466	2,177	5,643
10-15 ..	2,775	1,393	4,168	1,692	625	2,317	4,467	2,018	6,485
15-20 ..	2,633	2,141	4,774	2,007	1,117	3,124	4,640	3,258	7,898
20-25 ..	9,151	7,031	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	4,685	3,768	8,453
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	8,235	15,836
50-55 ..	3,482	4,905	8,387	6,040	5,485	11,525	9,522	10,390	19,912
55-60 ..	4,812	6,347	11,159	8,428	7,611	16,039	13,240	13,958	27,198
60-65 ..	898	1,274	2,172	1,654	1,590	3,244	2,552	2,864	5,416
65-70 ..	183	261	394	373	355	728	506	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	11	24	14	18	32
85-90 ..	1	3	4	2	3	5	3	6	9
90-95 ..	..	..	..	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 of the persons dependent on them, are shown hereunder:—

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

Occupation.	1901.	1911.
<b>Breadwinners—</b>		
Professional .. .. .	35,224	43,810
Domestic .. .. .	66,815	62,175
Commercial .. .. .	79,048	91,611
Transport and Communication .. .. .	31,516	39,238
Industrial .. .. .	146,233	187,773
Primary Producers .. .. .	185,147	144,384
Indefinite .. .. .	10,066	8,053
<b>Total Breadwinners .. .. .</b>	<b>534,049</b>	<b>577,053</b>
<b>Dependents .. .. .</b>	<b>662,355</b>	<b>721,137</b>
<b>Occupation not stated .. .. .</b>	<b>4,937</b>	<b>17,361</b>
<b>Total Population .. .. .</b>	<b>1,201,341</b>	<b>1,315,551</b>

The conjugal condition of the people of Victoria as various periods of life (exclusive of full-blooded Aborigine) 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
<b>All ages ..</b>	<b>603,720</b>	<b>655,591</b>	<b>404,662</b>	<b>422,604</b>	<b>176,160</b>	<b>211,750</b>
<b>Under 21 years ..</b>	<b>276,024</b>	<b>283,485</b>	<b>275,775</b>	<b>282,916</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>567</b>
<b>21 years and upwards</b>	<b>327,696</b>	<b>372,106</b>	<b>128,887</b>	<b>139,688</b>	<b>175,915</b>	<b>211,183</b>

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	..	..	..	185	96
20 " 25 " ..	52	62	1	5	193	75
25 " 30 " ..	202	281	15	32	210	63
30 " 35 " ..	636	525	29	63	172	72
35 " 40 " ..	1,142	860	54	69	137	69
40 " 45 " ..	1,432	1,230	52	89	110	62
45 " 50 " ..	1,313	1,827	36	109	106	61
50 " 55 " ..	1,557	2,111	30	82	65	35
55 " 60 " ..	1,654	1,768	25	46	94	31
60 " 65 " ..	2,201	1,790	18	30	88	24
65 " 70 " ..	3,211	2,131	15	14	62	25
70 " 75 " ..	3,140	2,266	6	17	37	22
75 " 80 " ..	1,926	2,396	3	3	9	11
80 " 85 " ..	1,029	1,688	2	7	4	3
85 " 90 " ..	307	580	1	..	2	..
90 " 100 " ..	100	154	..	..	..	..
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	25,340	28,595
25 " 30 " ..	52,822	55,651	26,751	26,521	31,905	31,290
30 " 35 " ..	48,150	48,694	14,799	16,354	31,869	30,541
35 " 40 " ..	43,388	44,549	9,114	12,085	25,030	30,266
40 " 45 " ..	33,546	42,480	5,416	9,214	15,711	27,318
45 " 50 " ..	21,804	38,477	2,772	6,902	11,774	19,793
50 " 55 " ..	17,589	29,420	1,620	4,572	9,128	11,316
55 " 60 " ..	15,156	18,457	1,004	2,391	7,538	7,368
60 " 65 " ..	14,288	14,316	758	1,409	5,928	5,153
65 " 70 " ..	13,842	12,603	631	966	3,048	3,196
70 " 75 " ..	8,359	9,972	353	539	1,129	1,662
75 " 80 " ..	4,231	6,934	206	312	351	578
80 " 85 " ..	2,065	3,387	121	150	59	120
85 " 90 " ..	587	1,129	22	51	5	38
90 " 100 " ..	152	321	11	9	..	1
100 years and over..	11	10	..	..	..	..
Unspecified ..	1,380	3,780	312	1,255	340	1,812
All ages ..	597,350	659,960	369,926	394,857	182,841	216,465
Under 21 years ..	273,991	278,408	271,737	275,008	2,245	3,309
21 years and upwards	323,359	381,552	98,189	119,849	180,596	213,156

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

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

Ages.	MALES—PROPORTION PER 100 LIVING AT EACH AGE.					
	Never Married.		Husbands.		Widowers.	
	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.
Under 15 years ..	100·0	100·0	..	..	..	..
15 to 20 years ..	99·8	99·7	..	·3	..	..
20 " 25 " ..	91·6	89·2	8·3	10·7	..	·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 32½ per cent. of the population, in the marriage state. The wives exceeded the husbands by 4,715.

**Marriageable persons.** 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.

**Centenarians  
in Victoria.**

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, Spinnifix, 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 statements by the occupiers of the premises,

was as under :—

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

Weekly Rental Value.			Number.	Weekly Rental Value.			Number.
Under 1s.	..	..	641	30s. and under 31s.	..	..	2,186
1s. and under 2s.	..	..	4,324	31s. "	32s.	..	40
2s. "	3s.	..	8,191	32s. "	33s.	..	271
3s. "	4s.	..	7,106	33s. "	34s.	..	42
4s. "	5s.	..	9,300	34s. "	35s.	..	66
5s. "	6s.	..	24,887	35s. "	36s.	..	566
6s. "	7s.	..	16,927	36s. "	37s.	..	31
7s. "	8s.	..	19,136	37s. "	38s.	..	68
8s. "	9s.	..	17,984	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 number smaller than in any of the four preceding census years, but greater than in 1861.

Universal obligation to military service is imposed on all males in Australia aged 18 to 60 years, the order of their being called upon to serve being fixed by age and conjugal condition. There are five classes, and the following table shows the estimated number of persons in each of these who were living in Victoria and in Australia in 1914. The proportions of widowers of military ages with and without children cannot be stated exactly, but it is believed that the numbers which have been allocated to the various age groups approximate closely to the actual facts.

**NUMBER OF MALES AGED 18 TO 60 YEARS IN VICTORIA  
AND AUSTRALIA, 31ST DECEMBER, 1914.**

Class.	Age.	Conjugal Condition.	Estimated Number of Males in -	
			Victoria.	Australia.
I.	18 and under 35 years	Unmarried, or widowers without children	141,250	518,360
II.	35 and under 45 years	Unmarried, or widowers without children	24,120	94,390
III.	18 and under 35 years	Married, or widowers with children	58,520	231,010
IV.	35 and under 45 years	Married, or widowers with children	65,490	236,310
V.	45 and under 60 years	Married or unmarried	101,000	348,290
Total	...	...	390,380	1,428,360

The call for voluntary service in the great war embraces those included in classes I. to IV. Up to 31st December, 1914, more than 31,000 soldiers had left Australia in the first and second contingents, and are consequently not included in the above estimate, which relates to the end of the year. Up to the middle of July, 1915, about 100,000 men had enlisted, so that after allowing for those rejected, there were at that date considerably over 900,000 males in Australia from whom recruits could be obtained.

It is estimated that at the end of 1914 the numbers in the first four classes, *i.e.*, those between the ages of 18 and 45 years, in each State of Australia were approximately as follows:—

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF MALES AGED 18 TO 45 YEARS IN AUSTRALIA IN 1914.

State.	Number of Males.
Victoria .. .. .	289,380
New South Wales .. .. .	411,740
Queensland .. .. .	155,950
South Australia .. .. .	92,430
Western Australia .. .. .	88,400
Tasmania .. .. .	40,370
Northern Territory .. .. .	1,330
Federal Territory .. .. .	470
Australia .. .. .	1,080,070

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

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

Victorian born.

**Decrease of natives of the United Kingdom.**

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

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

**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 who are resident in Victoria. The total number of the Chinese race in Victoria was 7,349 in 1901 and 5,601 in 1911.

**Victorians in each Australian State and New Zealand.**

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

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

State in which Living.	Numbers Born in Victoria.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria ... ..	495,490	514,729	1,010,219
New South Wales ... ..	42,701	34,835	77,536
Queensland ... ..	10,479	5,464	15,943
South Australia ... ..	7,490	7,017	14,507
Western Australia... ..	30,864	23,749	54,613
Tasmania ... ..	4,590	4,189	8,779
Northern Territory ... ..	123	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, and of New Zealanders, who were resident in this State at the 1911 census date:—

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

State.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales .. ..	13,273	15,419	28,692
Queensland .. ..	1,954	2,448	4,402
South Australia .. ..	11,400	12,127	23,527
Western Australia .. ..	2,244	2,292	4,536
Tasmania .. ..	8,615	10,415	19,030
New Zealand .. ..	4,968	5,099	10,067
Australasia (State not given) .. ..	8,673	9,848	18,521
Total .. ..	51,127	57,648	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.

Population, 1861-1911.

Proportions  
of sexes,  
Victoria.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



The statistics for last year show that the numbers of the sexes are more on an equality in Victoria and South Australia than in any of the other States. This will be seen from the following tabulation, which shows that, while in Western Australia there are only 80 and in Queensland 85 females to every 100 males, in Victoria and South Australia the proportion is about equal.

PROPORTION OF THE SEXES IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1914.

	Females to 100 Males.		Females to 100 Males.
Victoria ...	100·77	Western Australia ...	80·27
New South Wales ...	92·56	Tasmania ...	94·44
Federal Capital Territory ...	85·51		
Queensland ...	85·64	Australia ...	93·65
South Australia ...	100·26	New Zealand ...	92·90
Northern Territory ...	22·17		

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 1914, of the various municipalities in Greater Melbourne:—

POPULATION, ETC., OF GREATER MELBOURNE, 1914.

Sub-District.	Area in Acres.	Enumerated Population at the Census of 1911.	Persons to the Acre, 1914.	Estimated Population, 31st December, 1914.
Melbourne City ...	7,658	103,593	14·0	107,090
Fitzroy City ...	923	34,283	38·7	35,750
Collingwood City ...	1,139	34,190	31·9	36,350
Richmond City ...	1,430	40,442	29·2	41,800
Brunswick City ...	2,722	32,215	14·0	38,230
Northcote City * ...	2,850	17,519	8·1	23,160
Prahran City ...	2,320	45,367	20·8	48,200
South Melbourne City ...	2,311	46,190	21·0	48,500
Port Melbourne Town ...	2,366	13,515	5·8	13,760
St. Kilda City ...	2,049	25,334	14·7	30,160
Brighton Town ...	3,288	12,083	4·9	16,000
Essendon City ...	4,000	23,749	7·5	30,000
Hawthorn City ...	2,400	24,450	11·8	28,250
Kew Town ...	3,553	11,152	3·7	12,980
Footscray City ...	2,577	23,643	11·1	28,660
Williamstown Town ...	2,775	15,275	6·3	17,400
Oakleigh Borough ...	2,178	2,151	2·0	4,250
Caulfield City ...	6,080	15,919	3·5	21,500
Malvern City ...	4,000	15,969	5·6	22,500
Camberwell City † ...	8,320	12,551	2·0	16,670
Preston Shire ...	8,800	5,049	·8	7,050
Coburg Town ...	4,800	9,505	2·7	12,900
Remainder of District ...	84,941	24,873	·4	30,260
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River ...	...	4,220	...	2,580
<b>Total, including Shipping ...</b>	<b>163,480</b>	<b>593,237</b>	<b>4·1</b>	<b>674,000</b>

\* Northcote was declared a city on 30th March, 1914.

† Camberwell was proclaimed a city on 20th April, 1914.

**Density of metropolitan population.**

Fitzroy is the most thickly populated municipality, with about 39 persons to the acre; Collingwood has 32; Richmond, 29; Prahran and South Melbourne have about 21; and Melbourne City 14 persons. There are large areas devoted to parks, gardens, and other reserves in many of the municipalities, so that the population is really living closer together than these figures indicate. Melbourne City contains 1,965 acres of such reserves; Kew, 643; South Melbourne, 494; Williamstown, 459; St. Kilda, 299; Caulfield, 299; Richmond, 206; and Brighton, 167 acres. There are smaller areas in other districts, but they do not appreciably affect the question of density of population. The total area of all the reserves is 5,868 acres, and if these be excluded, the number of persons to the acre in the places named will be as follows:—Richmond, 34; South Melbourne, 27; Melbourne City, 19; St. Kilda, 17; Williamstown, 8; and Kew, 4; in Brighton and Caulfield the proportions will remain about the same.

**Urban and rural population, 1914.**

In the following return Victoria is shown in three divisions, the first being the Metropolitan (Greater Melbourne) District, or the area extending in all directions for a distance of 10 miles from the centre of the city; the second, the other urban districts, including the total space embraced in cities, towns, and boroughs (present or former) outside the limits of Greater Melbourne; and the third, rural districts, including the remaining portions of the State. The population of each of those divisions at the end of 1914, 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, 1914.

Divisions.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population, 31st Dec., 1914.		
		Total.	Proportion per cent.	Persons to the Sq. Mile.
Metropolitan ... ..	255	674,000	47·11	2,643
Other Urban ... ..	376	219,700	15·36	584
Total Urban ... ..	631	893,700	62·47	1,416
Rural ... ..	87,253	536,967	37·53	6·2
Total State ... ..	87,884	1,430,667	100·00	16·3

**Proportion of metropolitan population.**

The urban is greater than the rural population, and the population of the metropolis alone is equal to 47 per cent. of that of the whole State. The corresponding proportions for the years 1909-14 are shown in the following statement:—

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

Year.	Per cent.	Year.	Per cent.
1909 .. ..	43·3	1912 ... ..	45·7
1910 ... ..	44·4	1913 ... ..	46·1
1911 ... ..	45·1	1914 ... ..	47·1

**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.
<b>Cities—</b>			
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
<b>Towns—</b>			
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.
<b>Boroughs—</b>			
Oakleigh .. .. .	1,236	1,273	2,151
Coburg (Shire 1891 and 1901)* ..	5,752	6,772	9,505
<b>Shires—</b>			
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
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>490,896</b>	<b>496,079</b>	<b>593,237</b>

\* Constituted a town, 9th September, 1912.

Outside Melbourne and suburbs, the most important towns in Victoria are Ballarat, comprising three municipalities; Bendigo, two; Geelong, three; Castlemaine, two; and Warrnambool, Maryborough, Hamilton, Mildura, and Stawell, one each. The populations of these, with their immediate suburbs, according to the census of 1911 and as estimated in 1914, were as follows:—

POPULATION OF CHIEF TOWNS IN VICTORIA, 1911 AND 1914.

Name of Town.	1911 (Census).	1914 (Estimated).
Ballarat .. .. .	42,403	42,478
Bendigo .. .. .	39,417	39,056
Geelong .. .. .	30,273	35,444
Warrnambool .. .. .	7,010	7,400
Castlemaine .. .. .	7,020	7,362
Maryborough .. .. .	5,675	5,300
Hamilton .. .. .	4,900	5,000
Mildura .. .. .	4,608	4,875
Stawell .. .. .	4,410	4,550

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 1914:—

Town.	Estimated Population in 1914.	Town.	Estimated Population in 1914.
Ararat .. .. .	4,500	Horsham .. .. .	3,500
Colac .. .. .	4,250	Sale .. .. .	3,492
Wangaratta .. .. .	4,030	Beechworth .. .. .	3,450
St. Arnaud .. .. .	4,020	Bairnsdale .. .. .	3,450
Daylesford .. .. .	3,920	Kyneton .. .. .	3,210
Echuca .. .. .	3,750	Shepparton .. .. .	3,175
Wonthaggi .. .. .	3,525	Maldon .. .. .	3,100
Camperdown .. .. .	3,510		

Rates of increase of population.

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

**AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE OF POPULATION IN THE WHOLE STATE, IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, AND IN REMAINDER OF STATE, 1850 TO 1914.**

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
1914 ...	1·40	1·31	1·41	3·53	1·39	-·58

\* Not available.

† Average 1862-1870.

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

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

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

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

State.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
Victoria ..	77,345	540,322	731,528	862,346	1,140,405	1,201,070	1,315,551
New South Wales ..	191,099	350,860 30,059	503,981 117,960	751,468 213,525	1,132,234 393,718	1,354,846 498,129	1,648,448 605,813
Queensland ..							
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 1914, 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, 1914.

State.	Estimated Population, 31st December, 1914.			Increase since Census of 1911. (2nd April.)	Persons to the Square Mile.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Victoria ..	712,594	718,073	1,430,667	115,116	16·28
New South Wales ..	966,675	894,847	1,861,522	214,788	6·02
Queensland ..	364,526	312,181	676,707	70,894	1·01
South Australia ..	220,550	221,140	441,690	33,132	1·16
Western Australia ..	179,188	143,830	323,018	40,904	·33
Tasmania ..	103,590	97,826	201,416	10,205	7·68
Territories—					
Northern ..	3,252	721	3,973	663	·01
Federal ..	1,056	903	1,959	245	2·18
Australia ..	2,551,431	2,389,521	4,940,952	485,947	1·66
New Zealand ..	568,161	527,835	1,095,996	87,589	10·55

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
Natural Increase (i.e., Excess of Births over Deaths).							
1851-61 (Census period)	62,932	63,506		27,380	2,704	12,138	168,660
1861-71 "	149,417	104,874	19,320	41,736	3,784	16,226	335,357
1871-81 "	146,140	139,951	36,661	49,207	4,573	15,455	391,987
1881-91 "	161,109	209,705	65,358	68,841	7,101	24,969	537,083
1891-01 "	172,513	226,676	87,718	58,294	15,901	27,987	589,089
1901-11 "	156,821	248,038	87,976	54,117	44,267	33,328	624,547
Total ..	848,932	992,750	297,033	299,575	78,330	130,103	2,646,723
Total Increase.							
1851-61 (Census period)	462,977	189,820		63,130	9,214	19,847	744,988
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 65½ per cent. to the total increase of population, excess of immigration over emigration being responsible for the remaining 34½ per cent. Tasmania is the only State which has suffered a loss of population by migration over the whole period since 1851, the departures since that date having exceeded the arrivals by 9,022 persons.

Effective strength of population in Australasia.

The subjoined tabulation shows, according to the census of 1911, the number of persons at the supporting and dependent ages, in each of the Australian States and in New Zealand, in every 10,000 of the population :—

### STRENGTH OF AUSTRALASIAN POPULATION, 1911.

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

Leaving out of account the Northern Territory, where the conditions are abnormal, and the Federal Capital Territory, Western Australia stands, as might be expected, far ahead of all the States in the relative strength of its population, and this is undoubtedly due to the development of gold mining there in recent years, and the consequent large immigration of adult males from all the adjoining States. Victoria, which in 1901 had fallen to the fifth place on the list, now occupies the position next to Western Australia. Tasmania has relatively the weakest population of any of the States.

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

Relative strength of population of Australasia.

Old persons in Australasia.



Population of Australasian capital cities, 1861-1914.

The enumerated populations of Australasian capital cities during the past 53 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 752,500 inhabitants in 1914. These two cities contain about 29 per cent. of the population of the Commonwealth.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1861 TO 1914.

Capital City with Suburbs.	Enumerated Population at the Census of—						Estimated population, 31st Dec., 1914.	Persons to the Acre 1914.
	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.		
Melbourne	139,916	206,780	282,947	490,896	496,079	593,237	674,000	4.12
Sydney ..	95,789	137,776	224,939	383,283	481,830	636,355	752,500	7.90
Brisbane ..	6,051	15,029	31,109	101,554	119,428	140,977	154,011	.79
Adelaide ..	18,303	42,744	103,864	133,252	162,094	191,312	205,443	1.20
Perth ..	*	*	*	*	66,832	109,375	125,000	1.40
Hobart ..	24,773	26,004	27,248	33,450	34,604	40,335	†42,102	5.26
Wellington	4,176	7,908	20,563	34,190	49,344	70,729	74,811	4.31

\* Not available.

† December, 1913.

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 corresponding 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, 1914.

VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES. (31st December, 1913.)	
	Population.		Population.
Melbourne and Suburbs (including Shipping)	.. 674,000	Sydney and Suburbs (including Shipping) ..	*752,500
Ballarat and Suburbs	.. 42,478	Newcastle and Suburbs	.. 57,650
Bendigo ..	.. 39,056	Broken Hill ..	.. 33,800
Geelong ..	.. 35,444	Parramatta ..	.. 12,600
Warrnambool ..	.. 7,400	Maitland East and West	.. 11,900
Castlemaine and Suburbs	.. 7,362	Goulburn ..	.. 10,100
Maryborough ..	.. 5,300	Granville ..	.. 9,400
Hamilton ..	.. 5,000	Lithgow ..	.. 8,700
Mildura ..	.. 4,875	Bathurst ..	.. 8,650
Stawell ..	.. 4,550	Auburn ..	.. 8,500

\* 31st December, 1914.

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND,  
1914—continued.

## NEW SOUTH WALES—continued.

(31st December, 1913)—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.

Brisbane and Suburbs* (in- cluding Shipping) ..	154,011
Ipswich* .. ..	25,000
Toowoomba* .. ..	24,200
Rockhampton* .. ..	20,915
Charters Towers† .. ..	17,298
Townsville* .. ..	13,835
Gympie* .. ..	12,419
Mount Morgan* .. ..	12,023
Bundaberg* .. ..	11,988
Maryborough* .. ..	11,626
Cairns† .. ..	6,524
Mackay† .. ..	5,905

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Adelaide and Suburbs (in- cluding Shipping) ..	205,443
Port Pirie .. ..	9,840
Mount Gambier .. ..	3,461
Wallaroo .. ..	3,320
Petersburg .. ..	2,380

## 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.

(31st December, 1913.)

Hobart and Suburbs (includ- ing Shipping) .. ..	42,102
Launceston .. ..	24,703
Zeehan .. ..	6,062
Devonport .. ..	5,146

## NEW ZEALAND.

Auckland and Suburbs ..	117,793
Christchurch and Suburbs	87,756
Wellington and Suburbs ..	74,811
Dunedin and Suburbs ..	69,158
Invercargill .. ..	14,592
Wanganui .. ..	13,955
Timaru .. ..	13,123
Palmerston North .. ..	12,206
Napier .. ..	11,125
Gisborne .. ..	9,859
Nelson .. ..	8,565
New Plymouth .. ..	7,625
Petone .. ..	7,107
Hastings .. ..	7,085
Masterton .. ..	5,690
Greymouth .. ..	5,663
Oamaru .. ..	5,560
Westport .. ..	5,527
Waihi .. ..	5,475
Onehunga .. ..	5,035
Lower Hutt .. ..	4,623
Lyttelton .. ..	4,396
Hamilton .. ..	4,097

\* Ten mile-radius.

† Five-mile radius.

Populations  
of British  
Dominions.

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

## BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREAS AND POPULATIONS.

Territory.	Estimated Area, Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Population per Square Mile.
<b>* EUROPEAN.</b>				
England and Wales ..	58,324	1914	37,302,983	640
Scotland .. ..	29,796	1914	4,728,500	159
Ireland .. ..	32,605	1914	4,375,554	134
Isle of Man .. ..	227	1911 c	52,034	229
Channel Islands ..	75	1911 c	96,900	1,292
Total United Kingdom	121,027	..	46,555,971	385
Gibraltar .. ..	2	1913	18,448	9,224
Malta .. ..	117	1914	219,311	1,874
Total .. ..	121,146	..	46,793,730	386
<b>ASIATIC.</b>				
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	1911 c	21,718	5
Ceylon .. ..	25,481	1913	4,262,097	167
Cyprus .. ..	3,584	1913	286,442	80
Federated Malay States ..	27,506	1913	1,115,413	41
Hong Kong .. ..	404	1913	389,750	965
Labuan .. ..	28	1913	6,706	240
Sarawak .. ..	42,000	1913	500,000	12
Straits Settlements .. ..	1,572	1913	736,304	468
Weihaiwei .. ..	285	1911 c	147,133	516
Others .. ..	17,223	1911 c	80,856	5
Total .. ..	1,955,301	..	322,840,974	165
<b>AFRICAN.</b>				
Basutoland .. ..	11,716	1911 c	404,507	35
Bechuanaland Protectorate ..	275,000	1911 c	125,350	46
British East Africa Protectorate ..	247,600	1914	2,834,927	11
Egypt .. ..	400,000	1912	10,000,000	25
Mauritius and Dependencies ..	809	1913	379,853	469
Nigeria .. ..	336,080	1913	17,500,000	52
Nyasaland .. ..	39,315	1913	1,065,119	27
Rhodesia .. ..	439,575	1913	1,620,000	4
Somaliland .. ..	68,000	1913	359,819	5
Union of South Africa .. ..	473,184	1913	6,323,100	13
Uganda Protectorate .. ..	121,437	1913	2,909,122	24
Zanzibar .. ..	1,020	1913	199,462	196
Others .. ..	115,379	1911 c	3,162,057	27
Total .. ..	2,545,025	..	46,883,316	18

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

Territory.	Estimated Area, Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Population per Square Mile.
<b>AMERICAN.</b>				
Bermudas .. ..	19	1913	19,935	1,049
British Guiana .. ..	90,500	1913	304,149	3
Canada .. ..	3,729,665	1914	8,075,000	2·17
Falkland Islands .. ..	7,500	1913	3,223	·43
Honduras .. ..	8,598	1913	41,170	5
Labrador .. ..	120,000	1913	3,998	·03
Newfoundland .. ..	42,734	1913	243,576	6
West Indies .. ..	12,228	1913	1,751,698	143
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>4,011,244</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>10,442,749</b>	<b>2·6</b>
<b>AUSTRALASIAN.</b>				
Australia.. ..	2,974,581	1914	4,940,952	1·7
New Zealand .. ..	104,751	1914	1,095,996	10·6
Papua .. ..	90,540	1912	380,000	4·2
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>3,169,872</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>6,416,948</b>	<b>2·0</b>
<b>OCEANIC.</b>				
Fiji .. ..	7,435	1913	153,704	21
Tonga .. ..	390	1913	22,400	57
British Solomon Islands .. ..	14,800	1914	150,660	10
Gilbert and Ellice Islands .. ..	180	1912	31,133	173
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>22,805</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>357,897</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL of British Dominions .. ..</b>	<b>11,825,393</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>433,735,614</b>	<b>36·7</b>

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
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>51,650,</b>	<b>1,725,264,</b>	<b>33·4</b>

Populations of  
the principal  
cities of the  
world.

The following list contains the latest estimated populations of some of the principal cities of the world. In most cases capital cities have been selected, but, where their importance has warranted it, others have been included:—

## POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD.

City.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Greater London .. ..	England .. ..	1911	7,252,963
New York .. ..	United States .. ..	1914	5,583,871
Paris .. ..	France .. ..	1911	2,888,110
Chicago .. ..	United States .. ..	1914	2,393,325
Tokio .. ..	Japan .. ..	1909	2,186,079
Vienna .. ..	Austria .. ..	1914	2,149,834
Berlin .. ..	Prussia .. ..	1912	2,083,391
Petrograd .. ..	Russia .. ..	1911	1,962,400
Moscow .. ..	Russia .. ..	1913	1,694,900
Philadelphia .. ..	United States .. ..	1913	1,631,960
Buenos Aires .. ..	Argentine Republic .. ..	1912	1,383,663
Osaka .. ..	Japan .. ..	1909	1,226,590
Calcutta .. ..	India .. ..	1911	1,222,313
Constantinople .. ..	Turkey .. ..	1909	1,200,000
Glasgow .. ..	Scotland .. ..	1914	1,047,000
Hamburg .. ..	Germany .. ..	1914	1,040,400
Canton .. ..	China .. ..	1909	1,000,000
Rio de Janeiro .. ..	Brazil .. ..	1914	983,259
Bombay .. ..	India .. ..	1911	979,445
Manchester (with Salford)	England .. ..	1914	973,513
Buda-Pest .. ..	Hungary .. ..	1914	950,784
Birmingham .. ..	England .. ..	1914	868,430
Warsaw .. ..	Russia .. ..	1911	864,000
Tient-sin .. ..	China .. ..	1910	800,000
Brussels .. ..	Belgium .. ..	1914	780,852
Liverpool .. ..	England .. ..	1914	767,992
Sydney .. ..	New South Wales .. ..	1914	752,500
Cairo .. ..	Egypt .. ..	1914	726,075
Boston .. ..	United States .. ..	1912	720,031
Pekin .. ..	China .. ..	1911	700,000
Naples .. ..	Italy .. ..	1912	692,171
Melbourne .. ..	Victoria .. ..	1914	674,000
Munich .. ..	Bavaria .. ..	1914	653,827
Bangkok .. ..	Siam .. ..	1909	628,675
Leipzig .. ..	Saxony .. ..	1914	627,199
Milan .. ..	Italy .. ..	1912	615,375
Montreal .. ..	Canada .. ..	1913	600,000
Amsterdam .. ..	Holland .. ..	1914	597,888
Rome .. ..	Italy .. ..	1914	591,943
Madrid .. ..	Spain .. ..	1910	571,539
Dresden .. ..	Saxony .. ..	1914	568,160
Barcelona .. ..	Spain .. ..	1910	560,000
Copenhagen .. ..	Denmark .. ..	1911	559,398
Breslau .. ..	Prussia .. ..	1914	544,257
Madras .. ..	India .. ..	1911	518,660

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD—*continued.*

City.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Prague .. ..	Austria .. ..	1914	500,926
Sheffield .. ..	England .. ..	1914	476,971
Mexico .. ..	Mexico .. ..	1910	470,659
Leeds .. ..	England .. ..	1914	459,260
Rotterdam .. ..	Holland .. ..	1912	441,343
Lisbon.. ..	Portugal .. ..	1911	435,359
Dublin.. ..	Ireland .. ..	1914	406,000
Sao Paulo .. ..	Brazil .. ..	1912	400,000
Belfast.. ..	Ireland .. ..	1914	399,000
Stockholm .. ..	Sweden .. ..	1914	382,085
Toronto .. ..	Canada .. ..	1911	376,538
Washington .. ..	United States .. ..	1910	331,069
Edinburgh .. ..	Scotland .. ..	1914	321,900
Antwerp .. ..	Belgium .. ..	1911	320,640
The Hague .. ..	Holland .. ..	1912	291,357
Christiania .. ..	Norway .. ..	1912	247,488
Johannesburg .. ..	Transvaal .. ..	1911	237,104
Adelaide .. ..	South Australia .. ..	1914	205,443
Venice .. ..	Italy .. ..	1912	164,799

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

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

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

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

Chinese first began to arrive in Victoria in 1853, and at the census of 1854, 2,000 were enumerated. In 1857, when the next census was taken, they had increased to 25,424; and at the end of 1859 it was estimated that they numbered no less than 42,000. Soon after this an exodus of Chinese took place, chiefly to New South Wales, it being estimated that besides those who departed

by sea, as many as 11,000 went over the frontier to work at the Lambing Flat diggings in that colony. In consequence of this the census of 1861 showed the number of Chinese remaining in Victoria to be only 24,732, or 692 less than in 1857. Since 1861 there has been a continuous decrease in the Chinese population. At the census of 1901 they reached a total of 7,349, and at the census of 1911 they numbered only 5,601 (including 894 half-castes). The Chinese Immigration Restriction Act passed in December, 1888 (afterwards *Chinese Restriction Act* 1890), was largely instrumental in later years in limiting the number of immigrants. This Act provided that no vessel should enter any portion of the State having on board more than one Chinese to every 500 tons of her burden, and that, in the event of any vessel bringing more than this proportion, her owner, master, or charterer would be liable to a penalty of £500 for every one by which it should be exceeded; also that any Chinese who should enter Victoria by land should obtain a permit in writing from an officer duly appointed to grant it, and failing to do so should be liable to a penalty ranging from £5 to £20. Under the Immigration Restriction Act of the Commonwealth the practice is not to permit the landing of Chinese unless they pass the prescribed dictation test, or hold permits dispensing with that condition.

At the first colonization of Victoria the Aborigines were officially estimated to number about 5,000, but according to other and apparently more reliable estimates they numbered at that time not less than 15,000. When the colony was separated from New South Wales, the number was officially stated to be 2,693. At the 1911 census there were enumerated 643 Aborigines, consisting of 196 of pure blood and 447 half-castes. These figures indicate that the race is gradually but surely dying out, for, although the half-castes increased by 66 between 1901 and 1911, the pure race showed a decrease of 75 in the ten years. From the records of the Aborigines Board, it would appear that a fair proportion of the pure race and half-castes is under the care of that body, in the following stations:—

**NUMBER OF ABORIGINES UNDER CARE AT  
STATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1913-14.**

Station.	Area of Reserves.	Total Number under care.
	Acres.	
Coranderrk .. .. .	2,400	47
Lake Condah .. .. .	2,050	65
Lake Tyers .. .. .	4,000	77
Framlingham .. .. .	548	18
Colac and Lake Moodemere .. .. .	41	18
Depôts .. .. .	..	8
Total .. .. .	9,039	233

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

During the year 1913-14 eleven deaths occurred—three at Lake Condah, one at Coranderrk, six at Lake Tyers, and one at a Depôt. There were seven births—two at Coranderrk and five at Lake Tyers. One marriage took place at Lake Condah.

The amount expended on the maintenance of Aborigines during the year was £3,879. The following statement contains particulars of the net cost of Aborigines in Victoria (including cost of administration) from 1851 to 1914:—

Amount expended .. .. .	£382,618
Revenue from stations paid into the Consolidated Revenue ..	13,152
Net cost .. .. .	369,466

**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 306. The figures for each year are:—

#### CHINESE IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1910 TO 1914.

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of— Arrivals (+). Departures (-).
1910 ... ..	424	418	+ 6
1911 ... ..	435	454	- 19
1912 ... ..	545	556	- 11
1913 ... ..	475	579	- 104
1914 ... ..	323	501	- 178
Total ... ..	2,202	2,508	- 306

**Immigration and emigration of coloured persons, 1901 to 1914.** 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, 1914.**

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
1914 .. .. .	58	67	- 9
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,912</b>	<b>2,115</b>	<b>- 203</b>

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.
<b>Asiatic—</b>						
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
<b>African—</b>						
Negroes .. .. .	44	27	11	36	55	63
Other .. .. .	3	..	..	..	3	..
<b>American—</b>						
American Indians .. .. .	3	1	..	1	3	2
Other .. .. .	3	3	..	4	3	7
<b>Polynesians—</b>						
Maoris .. .. .	5	2	2	2	7	4
Other .. .. .	2	..	3	1	5	1
Indefinite .. .. .	1	2	..	..	1	2
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>5,600</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>6,049</b>	<b>1,135</b>

**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.
<b>Asiatic—</b>						
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
<b>African—</b>						
Negroes .. .. .	283	191	43	145	326	336
Other .. .. .	26	..	5	..	31	..
<b>American—</b>						
American Indians .. .. .	36	6	8	1	44	7
Other .. .. .	18	9	3	8	21	17
<b>Polynesian—</b>						
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
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>34,932</b>	<b>2,309</b>	<b>2,857</b>	<b>2,132</b>	<b>37,789</b>	<b>4,441</b>

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 1914, from which it will be seen that about 34 per cent. of the total were Germans, and 21 per cent. Chinese :—

NATURALIZATION, 1871 TO 1914.

Native Places.	Numbers Naturalized in each Year.					Total Naturalized, 1871 to 1914.
	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	
France ... ..	12	15	17	17	15	337
Belgium ... ..	5	1	2	4	7	61
Austria ... ..	4	12	13	21	66	372
Germany ... ..	128	191	110	173	648	4,761
Russia ... ..	34	34	13	38	111	668
Norway and Sweden ... ..	44	92	29	74	142	4,358
Other European Countries	87	124	89	92	190	
United States ... ..	15	21	6	13	16	240
China ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2,969
Other Countries ... ..	...	1	16	2	7	184
Total ... ..	329	491	295	434	1,202	13,950

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 1914 was 3,475, and of those who departed 5,031, giving a departure balance of 1,556. Most of the coloured persons who left Australia were Chinese, Japanese, Malays, Hindoos, and Papuans, and, of those who arrived, the greater number were formerly domiciled in the Commonwealth.

Decrease of  
aliens in  
Australia.

Chinese and  
Aborigines in  
Australia.

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

CHINESE AND ABORIGINES IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1911.

States and Territories.	Chinese.		Aborigines.			
	Males.	Females.	Full Blood.		Half-caste.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
<b>States—</b>						
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..	1,803	64	3,433	2,936	760	715
Tasmania .. ..	450	79	2	1	123	104
<b>Territories—</b>						
Northern Territory	1,228	111	743	480	117	127
Federal Capital Territory .. ..	3	..	5	5	4	4
<b>Australia .. ..</b>	<b>23,374</b>	<b>2,398</b>	<b>11,385</b>	<b>8,554</b>	<b>5,283</b>	<b>4,830</b>
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.

## ACCUMULATION. PRIVATE WEALTH.

The returns of the Probate Office provide a means whereby an estimate may be made of the private wealth of the people. In 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 six years 1908 to 1913 inclusive. The totals for the six years were divided by the numbers of deaths occurring in the community at the respective ages, and the results were multiplied by the numbers living at those ages according to the 1911 census. The assumption involved was that persons surviving and persons dying at any age would on the average have the same average amount of wealth. By summarizing the amounts of wealth pertaining to each age obtained in the manner described and making the adjustments referred to below, the total for all persons in the community was arrived at.

The values of estates used in the calculations were the net amounts on which duty was paid, liabilities being deducted. It must be kept in view that the wealth represented by the estimate is the private wealth "in" the State, and not that "of" the State. Probates, &c., of persons dying out of the State, leaving property in the State, are included in the figures quoted; but, on the other hand, many Victorians have large interests, pastoral, mining, and other, in the other States, which are not included.

In dealing with a problem of this nature, there are so many disturbing elements that scientific accuracy is not possible. Of these elements the most obvious is that probates or letters of administration are taken out in respect of about 25 per cent. only of the persons who die each year in Victoria. The amounts left by the remaining 75 per cent., while small in the case of the individual, may in the aggregate amount to a considerable sum. It must be remembered, however, that in comparatively few cases where the amount of the estate exceeds £100 will it fail to come under the notice of the probate officers, and that the great majority of children, as well as many other persons,

leave practically no property. After taking into account these considerations, it would seem that property belonging to the poorer classes of the community will be small in proportion to the total, and that an allowance can 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 would not have a very important effect on the estimate at the date at which it was made.

The error due to the omission from consideration of the above two items is one of defect. On the other hand, there is an over-estimation of the amount held by life assurance companies on account of their policy-holders. The amount so held is the reserve value of the policies, not the full sum assured, as is implied by the method of computation adopted.

It is probable that the rate of mortality among persons having property is below that prevailing in the general community, and that it will approximate to the rate among assured lives. Calculations have been made with the view of ascertaining to what extent the amount of private wealth owned by males, as estimated from the probate returns and the death rates in the community, would be increased, if it were assumed that the rates of mortality at the different ages were similar to those shown in the published experience of the Australian Mutual Provident Society for the years 1849-1903.

Considerable sums have been lent on mortgage on Victorian property or invested in Victorian enterprises by companies and individuals in Britain and elsewhere. In the majority of cases where an investor does not reside in Victoria, and where on his decease his estate will not be dealt with by the Victorian Probate Office, it is probable that he has no personal interest in the State. In such cases it seems right that the amount of the investment should not be regarded as forming portion of the wealth of the State, the more especially as it is likely to be included in any estimate of wealth which may be prepared for the country in which the investor resides. On the other hand, shares held by Victorians in companies which are registered in Victoria, but whose operations are confined entirely to other States and countries, may fairly be regarded as Victorian assets, and as constituting a portion of the wealth of the community.

An estimate of the wealth in Victoria based on the figures for the four years 1908-11, was given in previous issues of this work. The basis has now been extended to cover the six years 1908-1913, and the necessary amendment has been made in the estimate. If it be assumed that the unadjusted probate returns of the six years 1908

to 1913 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 £292,000,000, or approximately 38 times the average annual amount left by deceased persons.

It has been shown that calculations based on probate returns require adjustment, and that allowance must be made for small estates, as well as for other property which 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 £320,000,000.

The following statement shows the private wealth existing in Victoria according to the assumptions made. Estimates on a similar basis are given for the other Australian States; but in the absence of detailed information as to the amounts left by deceased persons at different ages it has not been possible to attain the same degree of accuracy in preparing these as in the case of the Victorian wealth.

## PRIVATE WEALTH IN AUSTRALIAN STATES, 1911.

State.	Estates of Deceased Persons. Net Amount. (1908-13.)	Adults at Census, 1911.	Private Wealth.	
			Total.	Per Head of Population.
	£		£	£
Victoria ... ..	46,409,937	752,607	320,000,000	243
New South Wales ... ..	54,767,000*	921,731	450,000,000	278
Queensland ... ..	10,635,000*	329,091	86,000,000	142
South Australia ... ..	12,466,000*	232,625	99,000,000	241
Western Australia ... ..	4,530,000*	166,812	42,000,000	149
Tasmania ... ..	4,339,000*	100,895	34,000,000	178
Total	133,146,937	2,503,761	1,031,000,000	231

\* Estimated.

The above represents private wealth only. There is, in addition, a very large amount of property not owned by persons in their individual capacities, such as Crown lands, Government and municipal property, churches, charitable institutions, club property, &c.

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, the present Registrar-General of England, 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, judging by the number of probates or letters of administration granted in proportion to adult deaths. The following are the number of persons who died leaving property, as shown by the probate returns, the number of adult deaths, and the proportion of the former to the latter during the six years 1908-1913. The persons leaving wealth include those under 21 years of age and absentees. These form only a small percentage of the total in Victoria, but are necessarily included, as details of such persons for the other States are not available:—

#### DIFFUSION OF WEALTH IN AUSTRALIAN STATES, 1908-1913.

	Deaths of Adults.	Estates Proved.	
		Number.	Number per 1,000 Deaths of Adults.
Victoria ... ..	67,305	26,224	390
New South Wales ... ..	69,471	20,531	296
Queensland ... ..	25,136	4,338	173
South Australia ... ..	18,062	6,937	384
Western Australia ... ..	11,078	3,076	277
Tasmania ... ..	7,921	2,361	298

It is thus shown that the cases where persons were possessed of accumulated property in respect of which it was found necessary to obtain probate or letters of administration in the six years 1908 to 1913 were equivalent to more than one-third of the adult deaths in Victoria and South Australia, and more than one-fourth of such deaths in New South Wales, Tasmania, and Western Australia in those years. An allowance should be made for the number of probates sealed of persons dying out of the State. It is estimated that a deduction of 5 per cent. from the number of estates would cover this.

The accompanying table shows, in various age groups, the number and value of estates of deceased persons of either sex in connexion with which probate or letters of administration were granted during 1914, 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 1914 numbered 4,281, the sex distribution being 2,654 males, or 42 per cent. of male deaths over the age of 21 years, and 1,627 females, or 30 per cent. of adult female deaths. The average value of estates left by males is more than twice that of estates left by females. It appears



that the average wealth of deceased persons in 1914 reached its maximum in the age group 70 to 80 in the case of both males and 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 between 40 and 90 is practically uniform, ranging from 42 to 47 per cent., and is much higher than the ratios for younger ages. In the estates dealt with during 1911 and 1914 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, 1914.

Age at Death.	Estates.		Value of Estates.					Amount of Duty.
	Total Number.	Percentage Intestate.	Gross.		Net—after deducting Liabilities.			
			Real.	Personal.	Real and Personal.	Average to each Estate.	Average to total Deaths in each Age Group.	
<b>MALES.</b>								
			£	£	£	£	£	£
Under 15 years..	1	100.0	..	638	638	638	0.26	21
15 to 21 " ..	10	100.0	..	2,478	2,436	244	11	53
21 to 30 " ..	71	76.1	12,105	19,507	27,355	385	62	762
30 to 40 " ..	178	50.0	95,191	153,922	177,981	1,011	337	8,613
40 to 50 " ..	342	44.4	159,466	271,202	337,024	988	423	13,348
50 to 60 " ..	507	35.9	674,424	859,272	1,230,922	2,526	1,161	73,365
60 to 70 " ..	441	23.0	486,775	684,023	1,027,889	2,331	1,025	56,112
70 to 80 " ..	616	19.2	1,063,818	1,000,412	1,824,233	2,961	1,401	112,230
80 to 90 " ..	462	13.6	717,935	875,003	1,485,418	3,215	1,355	84,222
90 years and upwards	39	10.3	43,217	42,446	80,312	2,059	765	3,103
Absentees ..	103	32.0	103,151	270,899	372,800	3,619	..	27,044
<b>Total Males</b>	<b>2,768</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>3,365,992</b>	<b>4,179,612</b>	<b>6,617,953</b>	<b>2,391</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>378,873</b>
<b>FEMALES.</b>								
			£	£	£	£	£	£
Under 15 years..	2	100.0	201	187	388	194	0.21	3
15 to 21 " ..	4	100.0	1,110	548	1,380	345	7	43
21 to 30 " ..	21	81.0	1,477	9,071	9,325	444	22	257
30 to 40 " ..	93	60.2	23,550	26,653	44,944	483	90	1,246
40 to 50 " ..	177	52.5	84,488	82,533	134,869	762	222	5,823
50 to 60 " ..	259	37.8	122,560	167,923	254,211	981	339	9,930
60 to 70 " ..	320	29.1	159,663	204,813	316,377	989	385	11,754
70 to 80 " ..	437	20.4	327,318	333,706	619,169	1,417	483	22,847
80 to 90 " ..	237	13.6	177,230	177,965	340,125	1,185	364	13,159
90 years and upwards	33	9.1	16,092	23,917	38,983	1,181	328	1,167
Absentees ..	50	30.0	12,115	93,365	103,991	2,080	..	5,397
<b>Total Females</b>	<b>1,683</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>930,604</b>	<b>1,120,681</b>	<b>1,863,762</b>	<b>1,107</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>71,026</b>
<b>Total Males and Females</b>	<b>4,451</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>4,296,596</b>	<b>5,300,293</b>	<b>8,481,720</b>	<b>1,906</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>450,499</b>
1914	4,451	31.1	4,795,160	4,808,431	8,367,862	1,867	526	433,592
1913	4,585	31.4	4,606,715	5,116,530	8,533,502	1,861	469	445,628
1912	4,614	31.1	4,905,399	4,835,480	8,469,163	1,836	524	444,279
1911	4,123	30.6	3,977,173	4,513,071	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, 1911 TO 1914.

Value.	1911.		1912.		1913.		1914.	
	Number.	Net Value.	Number.	Net Value.	Number.	Net Value.	Number.	Net Value.
<b>MALES.</b>								
		£		£		£		£
Under £100 ..	457	20,673	435	19,373	429	20,572	389	16,785
£100 to £300 ..	656	122,066	595	112,267	608	117,343	542	103,401
£300 to £500 ..	361	142,846	400	155,729	381	148,907	367	146,497
£500 to £1,000 ..	450	332,916	438	315,966	445	316,763	451	323,818
£1,000 to £2,000 ..	387	503,239	407	590,836	391	555,510	408	579,208
£2,000 to £3,000 ..	181	443,245	179	441,133	183	446,266	167	411,983
£3,000 to £4,000 ..	102	352,832	117	405,625	100	343,034	99	343,146
£4,000 to £5,000 ..	81	360,466	74	329,860	77	344,443	75	335,843
£5,000 to £10,000 ..	161	1,136,965	164	1,159,999	170	1,183,292	155	1,077,751
£10,000 to £15,000 ..	41	504,381	56	671,501	54	651,800	55	666,624
£15,000 to £25,000 ..	30	584,090	23	526,139	20	375,081	27	484,594
£25,000 to £50,000 ..	16	512,649	19	616,308	17	585,051	21	724,040
£50,000 to £100,000 ..	13	800,504	11	802,111	6	453,999	7	445,105
Over £100,000 ..	5	899,701	2	410,876	6	1,188,136	5	954,213
<b>Total Males ..</b>	<b>2,941</b>	<b>6,776,623</b>	<b>2,925</b>	<b>6,560,728</b>	<b>2,887</b>	<b>6,730,202</b>	<b>2,768</b>	<b>6,617,958</b>
<b>FEMALES.</b>								
Under £100 ..	258	13,386	247	12,655	242	12,830	266	12,810
£100 to £300 ..	521	97,594	443	81,638	441	84,187	426	80,955
£300 to £500 ..	255	100,044	245	96,214	243	95,122	231	108,835
£500 to £1,000 ..	279	199,101	301	221,532	317	228,438	305	216,112
£1,000 to £2,000 ..	192	273,799	221	311,815	186	266,983	213	296,187
£2,000 to £3,000 ..	59	145,613	84	206,035	62	152,774	73	181,979
£3,000 to £4,000 ..	33	130,536	42	145,279	29	100,100	36	126,333
£4,000 to £5,000 ..	19	84,232	23	102,896	13	58,979	18	81,179
£5,000 to £10,000 ..	33	253,265	36	259,069	43	285,056	38	262,733
£10,000 to £15,000 ..	5	61,561	6	73,364	11	138,790	15	181,941
£15,000 to £25,000 ..	6	116,260	9	177,041	5	90,460	8	170,901
£25,000 to £50,000 ..	2	73,896	2	77,718	4	123,941	4	143,797
£50,000 to £100,000 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over £100,000 ..	1	133,113	1	207,418	..	..	..	..
<b>Total Females ..</b>	<b>1,673</b>	<b>1,692,540</b>	<b>1,660</b>	<b>1,972,774</b>	<b>1,596</b>	<b>1,637,660</b>	<b>1,633</b>	<b>1,863,762</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL ..</b>	<b>4,614</b>	<b>8,469,163</b>	<b>4,585</b>	<b>8,533,502</b>	<b>4,483</b>	<b>8,367,862</b>	<b>4,451</b>	<b>8,481,720</b>

Compared with the returns for 1913, the figures for 1914 show, in estates of females an increase of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in the number, and of nearly 14 per cent. in the value, while in estates of males, there is a reduction of 4 per cent. in the number and of rather less than 2 per cent. in the value.

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

Period.				Percentage of Adults who died leaving Estates which went through the Probate Office.
				Yearly Average.
1879-83	...	...	...	22·6
1884-88	...	...	...	25·9
1889-93	...	...	...	30·3
1894-98	...	...	...	33·3
1899-1903	...	...	...	36·7
1904	...	...	...	37·3
1905	...	...	...	36·8
1906	...	...	...	37·4
1907	...	...	...	38·6
1908	...	...	...	37·2
1909	...	...	...	37·1
1910	...	...	...	37·1
1911	...	...	...	39·3
1912	...	...	...	37·2
1913	...	...	...	38·7
1914	...	...	...	37·1

#### RATEABLE PROPERTY: TOTAL AND GROUND VALUES.

The whole of Victoria, with the exception of French Island being divided into municipalities for the purposes of local government, the value of real property, based on the municipal valuations, can be given with some degree of accuracy. Returns are obtained annually from each city, town, borough, and

**Rateable property.**

shire; and the following figures show the net annual rateable value and the capital value estimated by the municipalities over a series of years:—

RATEABLE PROPERTY: ANNUAL AND CAPITAL VALUES,  
1880 TO 1915.

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	83,547,418	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	203,351,360	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	1915 ...	16,735,978	314,610,747

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 24 per cent. of them assume the capital value to be much less in proportion to the annual value, some estimating from 18 down to as low as 8 years' purchase, whilst in one case 7 years' purchase is given as the capital value. Twenty years' purchase is adopted by thirteen of the metropolitan municipalities, two adopt 18 years', two 15 years', one 13½ years', and three 12 years' purchase; whilst of forty country towns, twelve adopt 20 years', two 17 years', four 15 years', one 14 years', three 12½ years', four 12 years', one 11½ years', ten 10 years', two 8 years', and one 7 years' purchase as the capital value. Of the 147 shires, 132 adopt a basis of 20 years' purchase, and of the others one adopts 16 years', six 15 years', one 14 years', one 12½ years', one 12 years', four 10 years', and one 8 years' purchase.

Landed  
property,  
capital and  
ground values.

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

VALUE OF LAND WITH AND WITHOUT IMPROVEMENTS,  
1904-5 to 1914-15.

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
1914-15	8,218,040	147,205,224	73,602,612
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	86,039,659
1908-9	7,043,511	136,538,811	91,025,874
1909-10	7,332,397	143,142,655	95,428,437
1910-11	7,716,775	150,970,220	100,646,814
1911-12	7,969,963	155,677,624	103,785,083
1912-13	8,152,473	160,128,933	106,752,622
1913-14	8,255,505	164,268,467	109,512,311
1914-15	8,517,938	167,405,523	111,603,682
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	13,128,958	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	16,046,189	301,917,686	173,336,920
1914-15	16,735,978	314,610,747	185,206,294

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 1914-15 would be about £196,737,000, 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 1910 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 1914.

Gold Received.	1872 to 1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
<i>Gross Weight.</i>					
Raised in Victoria ... oz.	24,749,686	551,997	510,438	481,558	433,681
„ New Zealand „	3,457,798	133,210	85,223	62,960	36,464
„ Western Australia „	2,874,369	11,865	6,906	6,771	6,227
„ elsewhere „	2,521,894	61,621	54,726	56,166	47,470
Total ... „	33,603,747	758,693	657,293	607,455	523,842
Coinage Value ... £	132,358,355	2,963,713	2,555,127	2,358,854	2,038,814
<i>Gold Issued.</i>					
Coin—					
Sovereigns ... No.	121,311,632	2,851,451	2,469,257	2,323,180	2,012,029
Half-Sovereigns ... „	1,767,895	...	...	...	...
Bullion—Quantity ... oz.	2,430,859	27,378	20,926	9,356	7,052
„ Value ... £	10,163,426	113,429	86,308	37,085	27,458
Total value Coin and Bullion ... } £	132,359,005	2,964,880	2,555,565	2,360,265	2,039,487

Since the opening of the Mint 36,151,030 ounces of gold have been received thereat, the coinage value, at £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce standard, being £142,274,863, thus averaging £3 18s. 9d. per ounce gross. Of the total quantity of gold received at the Mint, 26,727,360 ounces were raised in Victoria, 3,775,655 ounces in New Zealand, and 2,906,138 ounces in Western Australia. The average value of Victorian gold received at the Mint during the year 1914 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 130,967,549 sovereigns, 1,767,895 half-sovereigns, and 2,495,571 ounces of gold bullion; the total value of coin and bullion being £142,279,202.

### BANKING.

By Act No. 18 of 1911, the Parliament of the Commonwealth established a Commonwealth Bank, with power

(a) to carry on the general business of banking; (b) to acquire and hold land on any tenure; (c) to receive money on deposit; (d) to make advances by way of loan, overdraft, or otherwise; (e) to discount bills and drafts; (f) to issue bills and drafts, and grant letters of credit; (g) to deal in exchanges, specie, bullion, gold-dust, assayed gold, and precious metals; (h) to borrow money; and (i) to do anything incidental to any of its powers. The capital of the bank, which is raised by the issue of debentures, was by Act No. 24 of 1914 increased from £1,000,000 to £10,000,000. The appointment of the Governor of the bank dates from 1st June, 1912, and the original Act came into operation by proclamation on the 15th of the following month. The Savings Bank department of the bank commenced business on the latter date, and the general banking department on 20th January, 1913.

The institutions engaged in the ordinary business of banking on 31st December, 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 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.
<b>LIABILITIES WITHIN VICTORIA.</b>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Deposits bearing interest*	27,383,254	29,825,861	30,316,863	31,582,236	32,668,387
Deposits not bearing interest	15,805,721	17,659,739	16,941,185	17,103,885	18,228,149
Notes in circulation ...	934,291	235,492	138,639	117,821	109,476
Other ...	623,175	437,411	439,365	451,274	813,644
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>44,746,441</b>	<b>48,158,503</b>	<b>47,836,052</b>	<b>49,255,216</b>	<b>51,819,656</b>
<b>ASSETS WITHIN VICTORIA.</b>					
Coin, Bullion, &c. ...	8,884,980	7,375,608	7,321,292	8,968,778	8,701,403
Australian Notes ...	101,722	1,385,836	1,011,430	962,659	2,182,114
Debts due to Banks †	35,868,709	38,024,328	38,538,647	37,242,982	38,267,480
Property ...	1,734,998	1,672,923	1,614,084	1,578,383	1,537,072
Other ...	751,022	884,510	1,058,431	1,582,618	1,307,998
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>47,341,431</b>	<b>49,343,205</b>	<b>49,543,884</b>	<b>50,335,420</b>	<b>51,996,067</b>
<b>CAPITAL AND PROFITS.</b>					
Capital stock paid up	13,933,729	14,529,658	14,529,735	23,677,252	25,074,076
Reserved Profits (ex Dividend)	7,007,837	7,701,643	8,472,271	11,582,116	12,802,739
Last Dividend—					
Amount ...	633,855‡	670,119‡	685,017‡	1,360,309§	1,387,849
Average rate per cent. per annum	8·67	8·67	8·84	8·57	8·99

\* Including perpetual inscribed stocks, which in 1914 amounted to £1,048,889.—† 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, in 1914, were £2,564,440 in excess of the liabilities in 1913, and were in excess of the liabilities at the close of the years 1910, 1911, and 1912 by £7,073,215, £3,661,153, and £3,983,604 respectively. During the interval 1910-1914 the Victorian assets decreased by £4,654,636; whilst between 1913 and 1914, they increased by



£1,660,647. 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, in 1913 £1,080,204, and in 1914 £176,411. 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 25 millions at 31st December, 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 the end of 1910, amounted to 50 per cent. of the paid up capital, and at the end of 1914, to 51 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 in 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	27,343,254	15,805,721	43,188,975	35,868,709	7,320,266
1911	29,825,861	17,659,739	47,485,600	38,024,328	9,461,272
1912	30,316,863	16,941,185	47,258,048	38,538,647	8,719,401
1913	31,582,236	17,103,885	48,686,121	37,242,982	11,443,139
1914	32,668,387	18,228,149	50,896,536	38,267,480	12,629,056

Rates of  
exchange.

The average rates of exchange for bank bills in 1914 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, 1904, 1909, AND 1914.

Places on which Bills were Drawn.	Average Rates of Exchange.		
	1904.	1909.	1914.
London ... ..	2s. 6d. to 10s. per cent. premium	6d. per cent. premium to 6d. per cent. discount	5s. to 10s. per cent. discount
New South Wales	5s. per cent. premium	2s. 6d. to 5s. per cent. premium	3s. 9d. to 5s. per cent. premium
Queensland ...	5s. to 15s. per cent. premium	5s. to 15s. per cent. premium	5s. to 10s. per cent. premium
South Australia ...	5s. per cent. premium	2s. 6d. to 5s. per cent. premium	3s. 9d. to 5s. per cent. premium
Western Australia	7s. 6d. to 15s. per cent. premium	10s. to 15s. per cent. premium	8s. 9d. to 10s. per cent. premium
Tasmania ...	2s. 6d. to 5s. per cent. premium	5s. per cent. premium	3s. 9d. to 5s. per cent. premium
New Zealand ...	5s. to 10s. per cent. premium	7s. 6d. to 10s. per cent. premium	7s. 6d. to 10s. per cent. premium

Rates of  
discount.

The average rate of discount on local bills at the beginning, the middle, and the end of the decennial period 1904-1914 is given in the next statement and shows but slight variation.

## RATES OF DISCOUNT ON LOCAL BILLS, 1904, 1909, AND 1914.

Currency of Bills.	Average Rate of Discount per annum.		
	1904.	1909.	1914.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Under 65 days ... ..	4½ to 6	4½ to 6	5 to 6½
65 to 95 " ... ..	4½ to 6½	5 to 6	5 to 6½
95 to 125 " ... ..	5 to 7	5 to 7	5½ to 7
Over 125 " ... ..	5½ to 7½	5 to 7	6 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.
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
1914	3 to 4

An analysis of the banks' liabilities and assets *within* the State for the years 1904, 1909, and 1914 gives the following results:—

The liabilities in proportion to the assets amounted to	{	85·90 per cent. in	...	1904
		93·06       "       "	...	1909
		99·66       "       "	...	1914
Coin and bullion* formed	{	16·66 per cent. of the assets in	1904	
		19·32       "       "	1909	
		20·93       "       "	1914	
Of the moneys deposited	{	65·97       "       " bore interest in	1904	
		64·74       "       "	1909	
		64·19       "       "	1914	

\* Including Australian notes in 1914.

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

**Banks in Australia and New Zealand.**

each State and New Zealand for the quarter ended 31st December 1914, are as follows:—

AUSTRALASIAN BANKING BUSINESS, 31st DECEMBER, 1914.

State, &c.	Deposits.	Total Liabilities to the Public.	Advances, &c.	Total Assets.
	£	£	£	£
Victoria ... ..	50,896,536	51,819,656	38,267,480	51,996,067
New South Wales ... ..	61,946,388	63,750,063	51,694,226	73,443,062
Queensland ... ..	25,486,319	26,217,849	17,744,168	24,684,088
South Australia ... ..	11,659,336	12,033,622	8,441,587	13,372,253
Western Australia ... ..	7,087,657	7,470,272	9,328,173	14,270,060
Tasmania ... ..	5,362,691	5,448,516	4,167,060	6,021,456
Northern Territory ... ..	147,557	149,262	6,415	45,882
Australia ... ..	162,586,484	166,889,240	129,649,109	183,832,868
New Zealand ... ..	26,821,638	29,574,000	26,590,445	33,660,748
Australasia ... ..	189,408,122	196,463,240	156,239,554	217,493,616

NOTE.—This table includes particulars of the Commonwealth Bank for each State.

As compared with the middle of the year deposits at 31st December, 1914, had decreased by £1,268,071 in Australia as a whole, and by £2,025,518 in New Zealand. The States which showed decreases were Victoria, £1,131,288; New South Wales, £981,045; South Australia, £588,679; and Tasmania, £52,771, there being increases in the other States as follows:—Queensland, £1,241,836; Western Australia, £228,701; and Northern Territory, £15,175. Advances, which include notes, bills of exchange, and all stock and funded debts of every description, except notes, bills, and balances due to the banks from other banks were at the same date £6,746,848 more for Australia, and £936,633 more for New Zealand than at 30th June, 1914, the increases in the different States being, Victoria £1,436,062, New South Wales £4,012,872, Queensland £264,869, South Australia £115,337, Western Australia £898,919, Tasmania £16,688, and Northern Territory, £2,101. Compared with 30th June, 1914, the total liabilities to the public had decreased by £1,112,459 in the Australian States, and by £1,164,097 in New Zealand; whilst the total assets had increased by £3,341,012 and £1,666,507 in Australia and New Zealand respectively.

Melbourne  
Clearing  
House.

The following table contains particulars respecting the clearances through the Melbourne Clearing House for the fifteen years 1900-1914 :—

MELBOURNE CLEARING HOUSE TRANSACTIONS,  
1900-1914.

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
1914	Nil	299,667,584	299,667,584	36,669,375	5,762,838

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 the years 1913 and 1914 as compared with 1912; but 1912 was an exceptional year and represents high-water mark, so far as the Clearing House is concerned, since 1890.

The issue of Australian notes was authorized by the Commonwealth Parliament in its Act No. 11 of 1910, which came into operation on 1st November of that year, and provided that after six months from that date it would not be legal for a bank to issue or circulate notes of a State. This 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. In order to facilitate circulation, the Commonwealth Bank has been appointed Notes Agent in all States except Victoria and in the Northern Territory, in which place the English, Scottish and Australian Bank undertakes the business.

The original Act (No. 11 of 1910) required that the reserve of gold coin to be held by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth against the note circulation should be equal to at least one-fourth of the amount of the notes in actual circulation up to £7,000,000, and to the full amount of notes in circulation in excess of that sum; but these conditions expired on 30th June, 1912, as it is prescribed by Act No. 21 of 1911 that the reserve of gold coin shall, from 1st July, 1912, be not less than one-fourth of the amount of Australian notes issued.

To meet a possible emergency the Treasurer is empowered to issue, on the security of the revenue of the Commonwealth, Treasury bills, the proceeds of the sale of which shall be applied towards the redemption of Australian notes.

The notes are legal tender, redeemable in gold at the Commonwealth Treasury at the seat of government.

Australian notes in the hands of the banks and the public on 30th June, 1915, were as follows:—

Denomination.	Number.	Amount.	
		£	s. d.
10s. .. .. .	1,267,071	633,535	10 0
£1 .. .. .	7,361,787	7,361,787	0 0
£5 .. .. .	914,160	4,570,800	0 0
£10 .. .. .	187,081	1,870,810	0 0
£20 .. .. .	21,116	422,320	0 0
£50 .. .. .	22,479	1,123,950	0 0
£100 .. .. .	17,241	1,724,100	0 0
£1,000 .. .. .	14,421	14,421,000	0 0
Totals .. .. .	9,805,356	32,128,302	10 0

The amount of gold coin held by the Treasurer on that date was £11,034,703 10s.

**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 242.

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 3½ 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, 52½ per cent. to those with accounts over £100 and up to £350, and 16½ 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, 1914.**

<i>Assets.</i>		£
With Treasurer of Victoria—Certificate representing Post Office Savings Bank Deposits, taken over 30th September, 1897 ..		248,365
Government Debentures .. .. .		12,693,667
Bank Fixed Deposits Receipts (in name of Treasurer of Victoria) ..		3,818,855
Savings Bank Mortgage Bonds and Debentures (Advance Dept.) ..		2,396,754
Municipal Debentures .. .. .		336,037
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Debentures .. .. .		1,069,190
Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust Debentures .. .. .		85,000
Government of Victoria, due for Market-street premises .. .. .		11,250
Mortgage Securities .. .. .		2,277,524
Mortgage properties foreclosed or in possession .. .. .		6,611
Accrued Interest, &c., on Investments .. .. .		266,479
Bank premises .. .. .		320,000
Commercial Bank—Current Accounts .. .. .		186,183
Cash at various Savings Banks, Agencies, and Trustees' Bankers and in Transit .. .. .		221,422
Total .. .. .		23,937,337
<i>Liabilities.</i>		£
Depositors' balances, with Interest to date .. .. .		23,381,696
Other liabilities .. .. .		25,129
Surplus Funds allotted as follows :—		
Reserve Fund .. .. .	£500,000	
Depreciation Fund .. .. .	5,797	
Profit and Loss Account .. .. .	14,909	
Fidelity Guarantee Fund .. .. .	9,806	
Total Surplus Funds .. .. .		530,512
Total .. .. .		£23,937,337

**State Savings  
Bank—  
Advances  
department.**

The "Crédit Foncier" or advances department of the State Savings Bank was established by Act of Parliament in 1896 for the purpose of making advances on farm properties in sums ranging from £50 to £2,000, and in 1910, under the authority of Act No. 2280, the system was extended to house and shop securities in sums of from £50 to £1,000. Funds for the purpose were obtained at the initiation of the system by the sale of mortgage bonds redeemable by half-yearly ballots; but since 1901 by the sale of debentures in denominations of £100 and over, redeemable at fixed dates not more than twenty years from date of issue. The *Savings Bank Act* 1913 gives power to substitute stock for debentures on the application of any debenture-holder or any person offering to purchase debentures. The issues up to 30th June, 1914, amounted to £5,481,887, of which £1,883,550 has been



redeemed or re-purchased, leaving £3,598,337 outstanding. Of this amount, £1,120,087 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 1913-14 was £803,055, making with the amounts previously advanced a total of £5,208,328, of which £1,953,928 has been repaid, leaving outstanding on 30th June, 1914, an amount of £3,254,400, representing 3,513 loans to farmers for £1,676,432, which thus averaged £477, and 5,788 loans to owners of houses or shops for a total of £1,577,968, or an average of £273. 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, 1914, to only £79, and the interest in arrear to £181. During the year one property was taken into possession and two properties were sold.

STATE SAVINGS BANK—TRANSACTIONS IN ADVANCES DEPARTMENT.

		At 30th June, 1913.	During 1913-14.	At 30th June, 1914.
Loans raised ... ..	£	4,514,600	967,287	5,481,887
" repaid ... ..	£	1,554,325	329,225	1,883,550
" outstanding ... ..	£	2,960,275	...	3,598,337
<i>Pastoral or Agricultural Property.</i>				
Applications received ... ..	No.	15,020	726	15,746
" amount ... ..	£	7,565,560	479,685	8,045,245
Applications granted ... ..	No.	9,205	455	9,660*
" amount ... ..	£	4,204,215	308,275	4,512,490*
Amount advanced ... ..	£	3,208,903	282,105	3,491,008
" repaid ... ..	£	1,697,104	117,472	1,814,576
" outstanding ... ..	£	1,511,799	...	1,676,432
<i>House or Shop Property.</i>				
Applications received ... ..	No.	6,365	2,764	9,129
" amount ... ..	£	1,924,440	822,615	2,747,055
Applications granted ... ..	No.	4,858	2,211	7,069†
" amount ... ..	£	1,391,330	618,580	2,009,910†
Amount advanced ... ..	£	1,196,370	520,950	1,717,320
" repaid ... ..	£	60,315	79,037	139,352
" outstanding ... ..	£	1,136,055	...	1,577,968

\* Including £715,900 offered to, but not accepted by, 1,311 applicants.  
 † Including £167,555 offered to, but not accepted by, 588 applicants.

The profit for the year in the advances department was £5,979 on ordinary funds, and £3,121 on reserve fund investments, making a total profit of £9,100. This amount will be transferred to reserve fund, and will make the total of that fund £102,309, which is held in accordance with Act No. 1481, for the purpose of meeting any loss or deficiency which may occur in the department.

As already stated the Savings Bank department of the Commonwealth Bank commenced business on 15th July, 1912. At 30th June, 1914, it had in Victoria 30,371 depositors, with £1,151,823 at credit, which amount is included in the general deposits of the bank.

The depositors in the Savings Bank department of the Commonwealth Bank in each State and the amounts of their deposits at 30th June, 1914, were as follows, viz. :—

## COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK, 30TH JUNE, 1914.

State.	Number of Depositors.	Amount at Credit.
		£
Victoria .. .. .	30,371	1,151,823
New South Wales .. .. .	37,677	1,171,255
Queensland .. .. .	24,202	815,947
South Australia .. .. .	7,965	317,135
Northern Territory .. .. .	292	18,709
Western Australia .. .. .	10,111	277,956
Tasmania .. .. .	32,392	885,379
Australia .. .. .	143,010	4,638,204

Savings  
Banks in  
Australasia.

The Savings Banks of Australasia comprise the Commonwealth Bank, which at 30th June, 1914, had branches doing business in all the States; State Banks in Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia; Trustee banks in South Australia; Joint Stock banks in Tasmania; and Government and private banks in New Zealand. The figures in the subjoined table, which exclude particulars of the Commonwealth Bank for the reason given in the section dealing with the Victorian Savings Banks, and also of penny savings banks, except those of New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand, where details of such banks are not kept separate from the ordinary business, relate to the date, 30th June, 1914, except in the case of the Tasmanian Joint Stock banks and the New Zealand banks. The information in regard to the Tasmanian Joint Stock Banks is given as at the end of February, 1914, and that relating to the New Zealand banks as at 31st December, 1913.

## SAVINGS BANKS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1913-14.

State.	Number of Depositors.		Amount remaining on Deposit.	
	Total.	Per 1,000 of the Population.	Total.	Average to each Depositor.
			£	£ s. d.
Victoria ... .. .	705,029	496	23,258,775	32 19 10
New South Wales ... .. .	680,060	366	31,996,268	47 1 0
Queensland ... .. .	176,961	261	9,350,999	52 16 10
South Australia ... .. .	245,050	559	9,036,636	36 17 6
Western Australia ... .. .	105,889	327	4,624,482	43 13 6
Tasmania ... .. .	43,608	222	1,298,831	29 15 8
Australia ... .. .	1,956,597	398	79,565,991	40 13 4
New Zealand ... .. .	532,682	488	18,923,522	35 10 6
Australasia ... .. .	2,489,279	414	98,489,513	39 11 4

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. Penny Savings Banks have also been established in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and New Zealand. On the above mentioned date there were in South Australia 14,790, and in Western Australia, 18,510 depositors, who had £12,720 and £23,016 respectively on deposit. Particulars for New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand are not available.

Savings  
Banks in  
various  
countries.

The following table shows the number and proportion to population of depositors, the amount of deposits, and the average to each depositor in Savings Banks in Great Britain and other countries:—

## SAVINGS BANKS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Number of Depositors.		Amount remaining on Deposit.	
		Total.	Per 1,000 of the Population.	Total.	Average of each Depositor.
England and Wales	1913	13,113,351	355	£ 197,488,687	£ s. d. 15 1 2
Scotland ...	1913	1,261,934	267	28,204,428	22 7 0
Ireland ...	1913	736,090	168	15,813,913	21 9 8
United Kingdom...	1913	15,111,425	328	241,507,028	15 19 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 1912, and the world's coinage of gold and silver for 1913. The information in the first statement has been extracted from the Report of the Director of the Mint, Washington, U.S.A., and that in the second from the Report of the Deputy Master and Comptroller of the Royal Mint, London.

APPROXIMATE STOCKS OF MONEY IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD AT THE CLOSE OF 1912.

Country.	Value of—		
	Gold.	Silver.	Uncovered Paper.
	£	£	£
Argentine ... ..	57,824,000	1,932,000	48,207,000
Austria-Hungary ... ..	60,516,000	31,234,000	57,413,000
Belgium ... ..	12,617,000	8,836,000	2,959,000
Brazil ... ..	25,789,000	5,137,000	35,899,000
British Empire—			
Australasia ... ..	34,296,000	2,055,000	*
Canada ... ..	30,371,000	*	19,316,000
India ... ..	76,852,000	183,911,000	9,329,000
South Africa ... ..	11,836,000	4,110,000	*
United Kingdom ... ..	150,190,000	24,001,000	23,672,000
Egypt ... ..	39,042,000	3,247,000	1,438,000
France ... ..	246,584,000	84,475,000	66,947,000
Germany ... ..	177,417,000	53,776,000	53,755,000
Italy ... ..	51,022,000	4,952,000	37,460,000
Japan ... ..	29,220,000	11,877,000	20,836,000
Mexico ... ..	6,411,000	11,507,000	10,521,000
Netherlands ... ..	15,000,000	5,959,000	12,165,000
Russia ... ..	205,528,000	16,192,000	*
Spain ... ..	25,398,000	35,981,000	19,439,000
Turkey ... ..	29,261,000	5,425,000	*
United States ... ..	386,212,000	111,394,000	156,499,000
Other Countries ... ..	71,283,000	37,727,000	88,729,000
Total ... ..	1,742,669,000	643,728,000	664,584,000

\* No information.

## WORLD'S COINAGE DURING THE YEAR 1913.

Country.	Gold.	Silver.	Nickel, Copper, Bronze, &c.
	£	£	£
United Kingdom ... ..	27,590,857	1,693,228	313,676
Australia ... ..	9,207,467	...	...
India ... ..	...	11,415,003	324,092
British Colonies and Dependencies * ...	408,181	1,657,666	54,756
Austria-Hungary ... ..	757,633	1,998,339	26,932
China ... ..	...	3,738,226	835,667
France and French Colonies ...	9,851,298	1,731,252	71,783
Germany and German Colonies ...	7,176,288	2,695,318	231,561
Holland and Dutch Colonies ...	431,785	1,316,667	318,034
Italy and Italian Colonies ... ..	...	672,076	171,706
Japan ... ..	1,832,820	439,998	15,387
Morocco ... ..	...	800,935	5,968
Russia † ... ..	...	1,362,098	126,649
Switzerland... ..	800,000	80,000	23,200
Turkey ... ..	1,186,825	17,236	299,057
United States and Philippines ...	5,298,620	697,317	977,570
Other Countries ... ..	910,706	3,650,345	872,558
Total ... ..	65,452,480	33,965,704	4,668,596

\* Inclusive of coins struck at Calcutta and Bombay, at Ottawa, and at the "Mint," Birmingham, Limited.

† Figures for 1912.

## PRICES, ETC., OF GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Comparative prices of Victorian stocks.

An adequate idea may be formed of the general course of prices of Victorian stocks in London during nineteen and a half years by selecting one of the leading 4 per cent. and one of the leading 3½ per cent. stocks, and finding the highest prices quoted in 1895 and each subsequent year to the end of July, 1914. Shortly after that date business in the London Stock

Exchange was suspended on account of the outbreak of war and consequently there were no official quotations to the end of the year. If sales had taken place prices would have been abnormal and would have been of no service for purposes of comparison. The highest prices quoted on the London Stock Exchange in the years mentioned, are shown in the following table, together with the equivalent returns to the investor.

PRICES OF VICTORIAN REPRESENTATIVE STOCKS IN  
LONDON, 1895 TO 1914.

Year.	Highest Prices quoted on Stock Exchange.		Minimum Return to Investor.	
	4 per cents. (due 1920).	3½ per cents. (due 1923).	4 per cents.	3½ per cents.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1895 ... ..	111½	105½	3 9 0	3 6 1
1896 ... ..	116½	109½	3 2 7	3 1 6
1897 ... ..	115	108½	3 4 0	3 2 7
1898 ... ..	113¾	107¾	3 5 1	3 3 6
1899 ... ..	114	107¾	3 4 5	3 2 10
1900 ... ..	111¾	105¾	3 6 8	3 5 0
1901 ... ..	112½	106¾	3 5 3	3 4 1
1902 ... ..	112½	104¾	3 5 3	3 6 0
1903 ... ..	107¾	101¾	3 11 2	3 10 0
1904 ... ..	107	98¾	3 11 10	3 14 5
1905 ... ..	107	100¾	3 11 6	3 11 6
1906 ... ..	105½	101¾	3 13 4	3 10 7
1907 ... ..	105	100¾	3 14 2	3 11 8
1908 ... ..	105½	101½	3 12 1	3 10 5
1909 ... ..	104¾	100¼	3 13 11	3 12 9
1910 ... ..	103¾	99½	3 15 9	3 14 5
1911 ... ..	103¾	99½	3 15 5	3 14 9
1912 ... ..	102¾	97½	3 17 10	3 19 9
1913 ... ..	101¾	94¾	4 0 10	4 7 8
1914 (to 30th July) ..	102¾	98½	3 17 8	3 18 9

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 and a half years. The stocks selected are the representative issues of 4 and 3½ per cents. :—

MEAN PRICES OF AUSTRALASIAN STOCKS IN LONDON, 1894 TO 1914.

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	107¾	105¾	105¾	108½	..	107½
1897 ..	113	120½	113½	112¾	121¾	..	114½
1900 ..	109½	114½	108½	108¾	115½	110½	111½
1902 ..	108¾	112½	105¼	105¾	112¾	110	111½
1904 ..	104½	107½	102½	101½	107¾	105½	106
1905 ..	105½	107½	103½	103½	107½	106½	107½
1906 ..	103¾	108¾	102¾	102½	108¾	105½	107¾
1907 ..	102½	106¾	101½	101½	107½	104¾	106
1908 ..	103¾	107¾	102¾	102¾	107¾	104¾	107¾
1909 ..	103½	107¾	102½	102½	107½	103¾	106½
1910 ..	102¾	105½	101½	102½	100¾	102¾	104½
1911 ..	102¾	105½	101½	101½	106¼	103½	104½
1912 ..	101¾	103¾	100¾	101	104¼	101¼	102½
1913 ..	99½	100½	99½	99½	99½	98½	99
1914*	100½	100½	100½	100	99¾	98½	100½
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 ..	103¾	105	103½	105¾	102¼	102¾	105
1902 ..	102½	103½	101½	103½	100¾	103½	105¾
1904 ..	96¾	97½	96½	98¾	95½	98	99½
1905 ..	98½	99½	98½	99	97½	99¾	98½
1906 ..	100	100½	99¾	100¾	99	98¾	100½
1907 ..	98¾	99½	97½	99	96½	97½	99½
1908 ..	99½	100½	98½	99¾	98½	98½	99¾
1909 ..	98½	99½	97¾	98½	98½	98½	98½
1910 ..	97¾	98¾	97¾	98½	97½	98½	96½
1911 ..	97¾	98¾	97¾	97¾	96¾	97½	96½
1912 ..	95¾	96¼	95	95¼	93½	93¼	94
1913 ..	93¾	94¾	93¾	90¾	89½	88½	89½
1914*	95¾	96	94½	90¾	91	89½	89¾

\* To 30th July.

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. There was a slight improvement in 1914. 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 1914.

Year	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
	FOUR PER CENTS.						
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1894	3 17 2	3 13 7	3 13 10	3 13 9	3 13 0	..	3 13 4
1897	3 5 1	3 2 2	3 2 2	3 4 1	3 1 3	..	3 6 2
1900	3 8 8	3 6 4	3 7 6	3 7 10	3 6 2	3 7 0	3 9 0
1902	3 8 4	3 8 2	3 11 10	3 11 8	3 8 0	3 6 9	3 8 5
1904	3 14 0	3 13 0	3 16 2	3 19 9	3 13 0	3 13 2	3 13 9
1905	3 12 11	3 12 5	3 13 5	3 15 4	3 12 8	3 11 1	3 11 6
1906	3 14 11	3 11 5	3 15 1	3 16 5	3 11 8	3 11 8	3 11 3
1907	3 17 0	3 13 6	3 18 2	3 18 2	3 12 10	3 13 0	3 13 3
1908	3 14 1	3 11 7	3 15 6	3 15 1	3 12 5	3 12 1	3 11 3
1909	3 15 4	3 12 0	3 15 4	3 16 4	3 11 10	3 14 0	3 12 3
1910	3 16 8	3 13 11	3 17 3	3 16 4	3 13 2	3 16 1	3 14 4
1911	3 16 4	3 14 3	3 18 8	3 18 7	3 13 1	3 13 2	3 14 8
1912	3 18 11	3 16 8	4 1 10	4 0 0	3 15 7	3 19 3	3 17 7
1913	4 4 0	4 1 5	4 12 9	4 10 9	4 1 8	4 7 5	4 3 6
1914	4 1 8	4 0 9	4 10 5	4 7 3	4 1 10	4 9 3	4 0 10

	THREE AND HALF PER CENTS.						
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1894	3 15 11	3 11 11	3 16 4	3 12 10	..	3 13 11	3 11 0
1897	3 3 11	3 0 6	3 3 7	3 1 0	..	3 3 8	3 3 11
1900	3 6 10	3 5 0	3 6 10	3 5 9	3 8 7	3 8 2	3 6 4
1902	3 7 10	3 6 8	3 9 0	3 7 6	3 10 1	3 7 10	3 5 6
1904	3 16 0	3 14 10	3 16 10	3 12 7	3 15 8	3 12 10	3 11 9
1905	3 14 0	3 11 8	3 13 10	3 11 10	3 14 0	3 11 6	3 12 0
1906	3 11 5	3 10 5	3 12 3	3 10 0	3 12 1	3 12 0	3 10 4
1907	3 14 4	3 12 2	3 15 6	3 11 11	3 15 0	3 13 7	3 11 5
1908	3 12 5	3 10 10	3 13 10	3 11 2	3 13 1	3 12 3	3 11 3
1909	3 14 5	3 13 2	3 15 8	3 12 5	3 13 2	3 12 9	3 12 6
1910	3 16 2	3 14 8	3 15 7	3 13 2	3 14 2	3 12 10	3 14 8
1911	3 16 4	3 14 8	3 16 8	3 13 7	3 15 1	3 14 2	3 14 7
1912	4 2 2	3 19 11	4 2 9	3 16 8	4 0 7	3 19 1	3 18 2
1913	4 9 2	4 4 7	4 7 9	4 3 4	4 6 6	4 5 5	4 4 0
1914	4 3 9	4 2 3	4 5 1	4 3 4	4 4 8	4 4 8	4 4 3

NOTE.—The figures for 1914 are to 30th July only. Where the date of redemption is optional, the date adopted for the calculation is the earliest in the case of the 4 per cents., and the latest in the case of the 3½ per cents.



Taking the 3½ per cents. as being the representative stocks, it appears that those of New South Wales, South Australia, and New Zealand are practically alike, and with very few exceptions, yield least to the investor.

The following is a statement of the interest return to the investor in the principal issues of Colonial stocks and in British Consols, as indicated by the mean between the highest and lowest market prices quoted during the years 1900 and 1914 :—

INTEREST ON MEAN PRICES OF BRITISH CONSOLS AND COLONIAL STOCKS, 1900 AND 1914.

Country.	Date of Maturity.	Rate of Interest on Stock.	Return to Investor per cent.		
			1900.	1914. (to 30th July)	Increase.
United Kingdom ..	Inter-minable	per cent. 2½*	£ 2 10 0	£ 3 8 8	£ 0 18 8
Canada ..	1947	2½	2 17 1	3 19 10	1 2 9
Natal ..	1937	4	3 10 1	3 19 10	0 9 9
Ceylon ..	1934	4	3 6 11	4 0 4	0 13 5
Jamaica ..	1934	4	3 10 11	4 0 7	0 9 8
New South Wales ..	1933	4	3 6 4	4 0 9	0 14 5
New Zealand ..	1929	4	3 9 0	4 0 10	0 11 10
Cape Colony ..	1923	4	3 10 4	4 1 4	0 11 0
Canada ..	1938	3	3 0 0	4 1 5	1 1 5
Newfoundland ..	1935	4	3 11 1	4 1 5	0 10 4
Victoria ..	1920	4	3 8 8	4 1 8	0 13 0
Cape Colony ..	1929-49	3½	3 6 2	4 1 10	0 15 8
Western Australia ..	1934	4	3 6 2	4 1 10	0 15 8
New South Wales ..	1924	3½	3 5 0	4 2 3	0 17 3
British Guiana ..	1935	4	3 12 3	4 2 7	0 10 4
South Australia ..	1939	3½	3 5 9	4 3 4	0 17 7
Victoria ..	1923	3½	3 6 10	4 3 9	0 16 11
New South Wales ..	1935	3	3 0 11	4 3 10	1 2 11
New Zealand ..	1940	3½	3 6 4	4 4 3	0 17 11
Hong Kong ..	1918-43	3½	3 8 5	4 4 4	0 15 11
Natal ..	1929-49	3	3 3 8	4 4 4	1 0 8
Victoria ..	1929-49	3	3 3 8	4 4 5	1 0 9
New Zealand ..	1945	3	3 3 2	4 4 6	1 1 4
Tasmania ..	1920-40	3½	3 8 2	4 4 8	0 16 6
Western Australia ..	1915-35	3½	3 8 7	4 4 8	0 16 1
Queensland ..	1924	3½	3 6 10	4 5 1	0 18 3
Queensland ..	1922-47	3	3 3 11	4 5 2	1 1 3
Western Australia ..	1916-36	3	3 6 10	4 5 3	0 18 5
South Australia ..	1917-36	4	3 7 10	4 7 3	0 19 5
Trinidad ..	1917-42	4	3 7 8	4 7 8	1 0 0
British Guiana ..	1923-45	3	3 4 9	4 8 3	1 3 6
Trinidad ..	1922-44	3	3 4 7	4 9 3	1 4 8
Tasmania ..	1920-40	4	3 7 0	4 9 3	1 2 3
Quebec ..	1937	3	3 10 7	4 10 5	0 19 10
Queensland ..	1915	4	3 7 6	4 10 5	1 2 11

\* Consols carried 2½ per cent. interest until 1908; but the rate of interest to a permanent investor in 1900 is reckoned at 2½ per cent. only, which is now the permanent rate.

As in the preceding table, where the date of redemption is optional, the earliest date has been used in the case of the 4 per cents. and the latest date in the cases of the 3½ 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 3½ and 3 per cent. stocks at the earliest date except under the unlikely condition of a fall in the market rate of interest below these rates.

The amount of Victorian Government stock and debentures under certain loans repayable in Melbourne which were outstanding on 30th June, the price in January, and the return to the investor per cent. for each year since 1900, are as follows. The market prices are taken from the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record* :—

PRICES OF STOCK AND DEBENTURES IN MELBOURNE :  
1901 TO 1915.

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	98½-99½	3	0 7
1902	3,195,619	99¾	3	0 4
1903	3,196,933	97	3	1 10
1904	3,120,492	92½	3	4 10
1905	3,155,773	88¾	3	7 7
1906	3,153,067	93	3	4 6
1907	3,197,732	91½	3	5 7
1908	3,226,585	89	3	7 5
1909	3,229,429	87	3	9 0
1910	3,224,771	85½	3	10 2
1911	3,229,286	85	3	10 7
1912	3,254,312	83½	3	11 10
1913	3,281,404	74	4	1 1
1914	3,288,617	74½	4	0 6
1915	...	73	4	2 2
3 % Debentures, due 1921-30.				
1901	532,000	97½-97½	3	2 9
1902	1,000,000	95-95½	3	4 10
1903	1,000,000	93½-93½	3	7 1
1904	1,000,000	88-90	3	13 2
1905	1,000,000	87½-88	3	15 3
1906	997,400	93	3	8 7
1907	993,150	90	3	12 10
1908	985,950	89	3	14 8
1909	985,650	86½-87	3	18 8
1910	972,850	88½-89	3	16 0
1911	972,850	90	3	14 7
1912	972,850	88	3	13 7
1913	972,850	82-83	4	9 9
1914	972,850	82½	4	11 1
1915	...	82	4	13 10

The prices quoted in this table do not include any allowance for accrued interest, the practice on the Melbourne Stock Exchange differing from that on the London Exchange where accrued interest is included in prices quoted.

In computing the returns to investors, the 3 per cent. stock has been regarded as interminable, since it is at the option of the Government whether it be redeemed in 1917, or at any time thereafter; and it is unlikely that redemption will take place at the earliest date. For the 3 per cent. debentures it has been assumed that redemption will be made at the latest optional date, viz., 1930. In each year quoted investors have obtained the higher yield per cent. from debentures. The returns from both these investments in the last three years were considerably higher than previously, and in 1914 and 1915 in the case of the debentures, they were higher than the rates obtained by the investor in Colonial stocks on the British market during 1914.

## INSURANCE.

Life Assurance. There are twenty companies transacting life assurance business in Victoria. Six of these companies have their head offices in Victoria, five in New South Wales, one in New Zealand, three in America, and five in the United Kingdom. The following table shows the number and amount of policies in force in Victoria with companies whose head offices are within, and with those whose head offices are outside Australasia for the years 1900 to 1914:—

## LIFE POLICIES IN FORCE IN VICTORIA, 1900 TO 1914.

Year.	Companies with Head Offices in—			Total.
	Australasia.	United Kingdom.	America.	
<b>NUMBER.</b>				
1900 .. ..	165,848	1,203	5,662	172,713
1901 .. ..	188,073	1,130	6,833	196,036
1902 .. ..	202,033	1,052	7,837	210,922
1903 .. ..	205,302	1,004	8,555	214,861
1904 .. ..	214,372	950	8,890	224,212
1905 .. ..	217,225	914	9,029	227,168
1906 .. ..	226,440	841	7,810	235,091
1907 .. ..	234,562	805	7,018	242,385
1908 .. ..	247,820	751	6,146	254,717
1909 .. ..	265,033	706	5,160	270,899
1910 .. ..	286,312	815	4,928	292,055
1911 .. ..	306,201	772	4,722	311,695
1912 .. ..	326,511	732	4,603	331,846
1913 .. ..	346,238	680	4,332	351,250
1914 .. ..	363,691	645	4,145	368,481

## LIFE POLICIES IN FORCE IN VICTORIA, 1900 TO 1914—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	1,678,745	40,132,346
1913 .. ..	39,675,710	312,101	1,559,014	41,546,825
1914 .. ..	41,512,853	298,186	1,494,336	43,305,375

The figures in the preceding table relate to simple life assurance, endowment assurance, and pure endowment policies, in both the ordinary and industrial classes.

The percentage of policies held in Australasian, British, and American offices in Victoria in 1914, 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 1914 of—		Increase per cent. in 1914 as compared with 1900.	
	Total Policies.	Total Amount Assured.	Number.	Amount.
Australasia .. ..	98·70	95·86	119·29	79·04
United Kingdom .. ..	·18	·69	—46·38*	—46·19*
America .. ..	1·12	3·45	—26·79*	—41·99*
Total .. ..	100·00	100·00	113·35	64·56

\* 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 (£43,305,375) 96 per cent. is placed with the Australasian Mutual offices.

The business transacted by the different offices comprises many varieties of assurance, but these may be grouped into three large classes—(1) simple assurance payable only at death; (2) endowment assurance, payable at the end of a specified term or at previous death; (3) endowments payable only should a person named survive a specified term. An endeavour has been made to obtain direct from each office the business under each of these classes; but in the case of three of the offices the separation between simple assurance and endowment assurance could not be effected. The following table shows the available information on the subject for the past five years, distinguishing between ordinary and industrial business:—

**LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES IN FORCE AT 31st DECEMBER, 1910 TO 1914.**

	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
<i>Ordinary Business.</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance .. .. .					
Endowment Assurance } ..	146,591	153,465	162,083	167,991	175,958
Pure Endowment .. .. .	11,139	11,186	11,590	11,852	11,483
Total .. .. .	157,730	164,651	173,673	179,843	187,441
Amount Assured—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance .. .. .					
Endowment Assurance } ..	32,736,163	34,108,116	35,701,008	36,779,077	38,289,982
Pure Endowment .. .. .	1,089,694	1,058,827	1,121,712	1,140,696	1,119,557
Total .. .. .	33,775,857	35,166,943	36,822,720	37,919,773	39,409,539
Annual Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance .. .. .					
Endowment Assurance } ..	1,119,149	1,161,117	1,214,669	1,253,029	1,305,590
Pure Endowment .. .. .	43,347	43,560	45,393	45,969	45,473
Total .. .. .	1,162,496	1,204,677	1,260,062	1,298,998	1,351,063
<i>Industrial Business.</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance .. .. .					
Endowment Assurance } ..	50,744	53,823	55,497	55,841	54,720
Pure Endowment .. .. .	62,300	69,283	78,559	93,470	106,044
Total .. .. .	113,044	123,106	134,056	149,311	160,764
Amount Assured—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance .. .. .					
Endowment Assurance } ..	1,466,821	1,653,534	1,903,114	2,248,543	2,557,512
Pure Endowment .. .. .	357,142	413,544	432,368	404,993	380,485
Total .. .. .	2,719,394	3,018,917	3,309,626	3,627,052	3,895,836
Annual Premiums—	£	£	£	£	£
Assurance .. .. .					
Endowment Assurance } ..	46,746	50,132	52,127	52,463	51,199
Pure Endowment .. .. .	80,921	94,315	111,678	139,552	165,188
Total .. .. .	25,009	28,935	30,302	28,414	26,257
Total .. .. .	152,676	173,382	194,107	220,429	242,644

There has thus been an increase of 7,598 ordinary and 9,633 industrial policies since 1913, the increase in the total sum assured by the ordinary policies being £1,489,766, and in that by the industrial policies £268,784. The average amount of policy in the former category for 1914 was £210, whilst—calculated from the returns of those societies which distinguish between simple assurance and endowment assurance—the average amount of the simple assurance

policy in the ordinary branch was £341, and that of the endowment assurance policy £168, the amounts of the policies in the two forms of assurance being £17,070,738 for simple assurance, and £20,111,139 for endowment assurance. The amount secured under pure endowment policies was £1,119,557, or an average of £97·5 for each policy. In the industrial branch of the business the average amount of policy was £21·5, and there was not much variation in the average policies of the three classes, viz., simple assurance, £17·5; endowment assurance, £24·1; and pure endowment, £18·8. The total amounts of the several classes of policies were £957,839, £2,557,512, and £380,485 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 50,125 simple assurance, and 119,604 endowment assurance policies, and in the industrial business 54,720 and 106,044 policies respectively. Judging by these figures, endowment assurance must be regarded as the popular form.

The following are the number and amount of annuity policies in force in Victoria at the end of each of the last fifteen 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 1914.

Year.	Head Offices in Victoria.		Head Offices outside Victoria.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount per Annum.	Number.	Amount per Annum.	Number.	Amount per Annum.
		£		£		£
1900 ..	65	3,877	189	12,307	254	16,184
1901 ..	81	4,221	229	15,150	310	19,371
1902 ..	85	4,958	269	15,990	354	20,948
1903 ..	91	4,850	294	13,971	385	18,821
1904 ..	101	7,275	308	14,108	409	21,383
1905 ..	117	7,253	308	14,179	425	21,432
1906 ..	137	8,146	320	14,270	457	22,416
1907 ..	144	8,181	336	15,007	480	23,188
1908 ..	157	8,845	324	14,163	481	23,008
1909 ..	181	11,662	334	14,838	515	26,500
1910 ..	159	9,686	388	17,656	547	27,342
1911 ..	154	11,720	422	21,482	576	33,202
1912 ..	158	11,635	419	21,509	577	33,144
1913 ..	173	12,268	427	20,418	600	32,686
1914 ..	179	12,310	441	21,454	620	33,764

The annuities at the close of 1914 exceed those at the close of 1900 by 144 per cent. in number and 109 per cent. in amount.

Of the 441 annuities held in 1914 in companies whose head offices were outside Victoria, 368 for £18,029 per annum were in New South Wales offices, 7 for £222 in English offices, and 66 for £3,203 in American

offices. The figures in this table include annuities granted by industrial assurance companies, of which there were two in force on 31st December, 1914, for an aggregate amount of £90 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 each of the last five years, the annual premium income obtainable therefrom being also given.

**LIFE ASSURANCE.—NEW POLICIES ISSUED: 1910 TO 1914.**

	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
<i>Ordinary Business.</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance .. .. .	3,121	3,345	3,199	3,053	3,056
Endowment Assurance .. .. .	13,207	13,780	14,735	13,473	14,927
Pure Endowment .. .. .	3,540	1,973	1,900	1,918	1,210
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>19,868</b>	<b>19,098</b>	<b>19,834</b>	<b>18,444</b>	<b>19,193</b>
Annuities .. .. .	47	51	46	47	36
Sum Assured—					
Assurance .. .. .	£ 996,088	£ 1,109,761	£ 1,119,830	£ 1,109,981	£ 1,192,465
Endowment Assurance .. .. .	2,038,808	2,266,529	2,450,036	2,219,334	2,436,076
Pure Endowment .. .. .	288,012	191,537	196,311	178,822	127,702
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>3,322,908</b>	<b>3,657,827</b>	<b>3,766,177</b>	<b>3,508,137</b>	<b>3,756,243</b>
Annuities .. .. .	2,243	6,823	2,671	2,360	2,023
Single Premiums—					
Assurance .. .. .	£ 3,833	£ 4,525	£ 5,001	£ 4,459	£ 1,643
Endowment Assurance .. .. .	1,000	2,500	1,498	889	2,756
Pure Endowment .. .. .	1,024	281	229	1,056	370
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>5,857</b>	<b>7,306</b>	<b>6,728</b>	<b>6,404</b>	<b>4,769</b>
Annuities .. .. .	18,953	77,960	27,538	24,887	12,753
Annual Premiums—					
Assurance .. .. .	£ 32,225	£ 36,211	£ 33,844	£ 34,145	£ 38,911
Endowment Assurance .. .. .	78,628	83,241	90,506	85,626	92,616
Pure Endowment .. .. .	11,633	7,566	7,507	7,274	5,728
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>122,486</b>	<b>127,018</b>	<b>131,857</b>	<b>127,045</b>	<b>137,255</b>
Annuities .. .. .	76	78	14	28	184
<i>Industrial Business.</i>					
Number of Policies—					
Assurance .. .. .	20,401	12,902	12,164	8,965	5,127
Endowment Assurance .. .. .	33,331	26,389	30,410	35,823	37,409
Pure Endowment .. .. .	8,492	8,576	6,423	4,108	2,440
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>62,224</b>	<b>47,867</b>	<b>49,002</b>	<b>48,896</b>	<b>44,976</b>
Annuities .. .. .	9	..	..	..	..
Sum Assured—					
Assurance .. .. .	£ 462,962	£ 284,867	£ 264,793	£ 193,458	£ 133,679
Endowment Assurance .. .. .	940,399	732,160	829,030	928,357	934,463
Pure Endowment .. .. .	165,292	174,269	148,351	106,460	72,493
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,568,653</b>	<b>1,191,296</b>	<b>1,242,174</b>	<b>1,228,275</b>	<b>1,140,635</b>
Annuities .. .. .	230	..	..	..	..
Annual Premiums—					
Assurance .. .. .	£ 24,698	£ 16,229	£ 15,316	£ 10,693	£ 7,170
Endowment Assurance .. .. .	53,094	45,738	52,612	63,019	71,470
Pure Endowment .. .. .	11,765	12,537	10,565	7,162	4,956
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>89,557</b>	<b>74,504</b>	<b>78,493</b>	<b>80,874</b>	<b>83,596</b>
Annuities .. .. .	21	..	..	..	..

The new business includes 19,193 ordinary assurance policies for £3,756,243 and 44,976 industrial policies for £1,140,635, the former averaging £196 and the latter £25 in amount. The policies in force in the two sections of the business increased in the year by 7,598 for £1,489,766 and 9,633 for £268,784 respectively, indicating that those which became claims by death or maturity or were discontinued during 1914 must, after deduction of revivals, have numbered 11,595 for £2,266,477 in ordinary, and 35,343 for £871,851 in industrial assurance.

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 1909 to 1914 :—

INSURANCE—OTHER THAN LIFE: 1909-1914.

Nature of Insurance.	Year.	Receipts.			Outgo.		
		Premiums.	Other.	Total.	Losses.	Other.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Fire ..	1909	559,100	27,498	586,598	254,098	225,521	479,619
	1910	562,157	30,561	592,718	190,555	299,963	420,518
	1911	580,980	32,310	613,290	195,605	255,343	450,948
	1912	591,742	41,317	633,059	296,265	232,591	578,856
	1913	669,571	42,069	711,640	289,682	307,640	597,322
	1914	809,372	36,539	845,911	511,943	338,817	850,760
Marine ..	1909	115,825	4,603	120,428	67,515	34,978	102,493
	1910	132,459	2,882	135,321	86,555	36,976	123,531
	1911	145,336	3,264	148,600	122,366	38,119	160,485
	1912	137,920	6,534	144,454	49,007	35,148	84,156
	1913	180,694	6,940	187,634	46,707	45,771	92,478
	1914	213,521	7,033	220,554	72,250	50,403	122,653
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
	1913	10,632	1,012	11,644	2,697	5,459	8,156
	1914	10,639	865	11,504	1,847	4,927	6,774
Live Stock ..	1909	22,818	467	23,285	10,054	5,785	15,839
	1910	39,623	689	40,312	23,672	14,481	38,153
	1911	50,619	916	51,535	23,095	15,640	38,735
	1912	50,779	1,018	51,797	27,087	20,781	47,868
	1913	36,061	885	36,946	20,379	16,064	36,443
	1914	25,414	675	26,089	14,179	8,514	22,693
Plate Glass ..	1909	5,998	564	6,262	2,072	2,730	4,892
	1910	7,300	557	7,857	2,369	3,029	5,398
	1911	7,751	538	8,289	2,480	3,556	6,036
	1912	8,637	395	9,032	3,001	3,921	6,922
	1913	9,571	403	9,974	3,039	4,361	7,400
	1914	10,494	364	10,858	3,698	4,452	8,150
Motor Car ..	1913	27,495	679	28,174	7,135	11,743	18,878
	1914	31,229	456	31,685	9,458	11,090	20,548
Accident (Personal) ..	1913	30,567	1,149	31,716	10,595	14,731	25,326
	1914	59,736	3,966	63,702	25,346	27,321	52,667
Workers' Compensation ..	1914	140,755	48	140,803	11,548	50,797	62,845
	1909	82,391	3,902	86,793	31,339	43,706	80,045
Other ..	1910	190,428	4,056	194,484	43,868	51,380	100,254
	1911	102,316	4,558	107,374	46,832	51,951	98,583
	1912	125,566	6,905	132,471	47,023	60,905	107,633
	1913	82,071	4,443	86,514	33,754	37,327	71,081
	1914	34,399	2,419	36,818	13,121	18,401	31,522
		1914	1,335,559	52,365	1,387,924	663,390	514,722
Totals ..	1909	795,890	33,416	834,306	367,050	322,251	689,301
	1910	851,949	40,193	892,147	353,348	340,297	693,645
	1911	851,185	42,989	894,174	391,324	369,500	760,824
	1912	924,673	57,999	982,672	423,737	406,186	831,923
	1913	1,046,662	57,580	1,104,242	413,988	443,096	857,084
	1914	1,335,559	52,365	1,387,924	663,390	514,722	1,178,112



The particulars given in this table relate to Victorian risks, that is, to all business written on the Victorian registers of the ninety-one companies represented in the return. The figures are net, and in the case of premiums exclude all re-insurances in Australasia, and returns; the losses also exclude amounts recovered from Australasian re-insuring offices, but include losses on Victorian risks wherever paid. Premiums paid and losses recovered under re-insurances of Victorian business effected outside Australasia have not been deducted in compiling the figures quoted above for 1914. It is probable that a portion of these premiums and losses were allowed for in previous years, and this will account to some extent for the increase in the receipts and outgo of the fire and marine sections of the business in 1914, as compared with the immediately preceding years. The item "Other outgo" excludes expenditure, amounting to about £16,800, incurred in Victoria in connexion with the supervision of branches outside the State, as well as the sum expended outside Victoria on the supervision of branches within the State. The amount so expended outside the State is unknown, but it is probably less than the outlay under the former heading.

The total amount at risk is not available, but it is obvious, from the extent of the premiums, that the amount covered must be very large.

The total losses on all classes of insurance for the six years given in the table represent 45 per cent. of the premiums. In Workers' Compensation business, the smallness of the ratio of claims to premiums is due to the fact that the Workers' Compensation Act only came into operation on 7th November, 1914.

### 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: 1909-10 TO 1913-14.

	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Number of societies ...	27	36	32	32	32
" shareholders	6,929	8,610	8,518	8,126	8,187
" borrowers	8,653	9,335	10,538	10,087	10,498
Transactions during the Year—	£	£	£	£	£
Income from loans and investments	128,531	130,421	150,379	162,268	168,541
Loans granted ...	291,880	455,288	591,253	372,757	653,877
Repayments ...	412,149	496,748	565,716	491,157	585,570
Deposits received	470,992	495,062	547,344	575,802	826,784
Working expenses*	62,241	61,745	71,281	73,689	69,553

\* Includes interest on deposits, loans, &c.

## BUILDING SOCIETIES : 1909-10 TO 1913-14—continued.

	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
<b>Assets—</b>					
Loans on mortgage	£ 1,814,690	£ 1,730,780	£ 2,084,354	£ 2,090,572	£ 2,228,449
Properties in possession or surrendered	456,588	626,525	623,567	538,322	477,661
Other advances	5,602	17,738	15,524	14,720	15,015
Cash in hand, &c.	49,531	128,345	35,556	71,344	32,165
Other assets			6,985	8,640	9,373
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,326,411</b>	<b>2,503,388</b>	<b>2,765,986</b>	<b>2,723,598</b>	<b>2,762,663</b>
<b>Liabilities—</b>					
To shareholders	1,162,490	1,290,075	1,275,496	1,336,556	1,315,620
" debenture-holders	129,520	101,580	83,188	52,142	15,046
" depositors	695,037	695,307	829,792	789,309	931,756
Bank overdraft	127,147	201,550	41,564	30,047	29,606
Other			239,013	198,000	113,203
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,114,194</b>	<b>2,288,512</b>	<b>2,469,053</b>	<b>2,406,054</b>	<b>2,405,231</b>
Reserve Funds	244,761	228,506	261,368	274,511	295,111

Particulars relating to Starr-Bowkett societies are included in the last four 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.

## 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 : 1910 TO 1914.

Transactions Registered.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
<b>Mortgages—</b>					
Number	11,433	12,312	14,798	14,901	14,731
Amount	£ 10,323,838	11,650,470	12,713,310	10,649,972	9,869,098
<b>Releases—</b>					
Number	9,998	10,511	10,256	9,506	10,277
Amount	£ 8,029,001	8,418,405	8,030,648	6,891,315	8,103,506

**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:  
1910 TO 1914.**

Security.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
<b>Stock Mortgages—</b>					
Number ..	667	681	854	935	850
Amount £	122,557	238,045	157,560	221,872	157,381
<b>Liens on Wool—</b>					
Number ..	142	124	133	120	106
Amount £	25,616	41,736	57,599	47,398	47,541
<b>Liens on Crops—</b>					
Number ..	451	374	612	892	877
Amount £	71,762	71,056	137,761	176,875	146,824
<b>Total—</b>					
Number ..	1,260	1,179	1,599	1,947	1,833
Amount £	219,935	350,837	352,920	446,145	351,746

**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: 1910 TO 1914.**

Security.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
<b>Bills of Sale—</b>					
Number ..	1,050	1,172	1,238	1,316	1,134
Amount £	154,287	271,889	362,545	221,734	320,709
<b>Contracts of Sale—</b>					
Number ..	92	77	88	86	103
Amount £	5,362	3,298	6,229	6,282	7,305

Before filing a bill of sale, fourteen days' notice of intention to file must be lodged with the Registrar-General, within which period any creditor may lodge a "caveat" to prevent the filing of the bill without the payment by the borrower of his claim. To circumvent this,

a practice arose, in 1877, whereby the borrower purported to sell the chattels to the lender, who hired them back to the borrower, and this became the form of security more generally adopted until 1887, when a decision was given that if there were any tacit understanding that the transaction should be considered as a loan, the security would be void unless registered as a bill of sale. In consequence of this, the number of contracts of sale gradually decreased, and in 1914 the bills of sale were eleven times their number, and the amount secured forty-four times as great as against ratios of about one-half and six times respectively for the six years prior to 1887.

A statement of the number and nature of the business of trading companies floated and registered in Victoria during the year 1914 is appended:—

### TRADING COMPANIES REGISTERED IN VICTORIA, 1914.

Nature of Business.	No. Registered.	Nature of Business.	No. Registered.
<b>MANUFACTURING—</b>		<b>PRIMARY PRODUCTION—</b>	
Tanning .. .. .	1	Nurserymen and orchardists .. .. .	1
Tallow .. .. .	1	Pastoralists .. .. .	2
Bricks, tiles, and pottery .. .. .	3	Rubber growing .. .. .	1
Lime burning .. .. .	1	Mining and prospecting .. .. .	3
Glass .. .. .	1	Fishing .. .. .	2
Monumental stone .. .. .	1	Quarrying (oil and gypsum salts) .. .. .	2
Saw-milling .. .. .	6		
Engineering, machinery, &c. . . . .	9	<b>TRADING—</b>	
Oven .. .. .	1	Warehousemen, merchants, &c. . . . .	46
Other metal works .. .. .	3		
Bacon-curing .. .. .	2	<b>FINANCIAL—</b>	
Butter and cheese .. .. .	1	Land and property investment .. .. .	10
Aerated waters .. .. .	2	Auctioneering .. .. .	3
Malt .. .. .	1	Indenting, agency, &c. . . . .	14
Brewing .. .. .	4	Financing .. .. .	2
Tobacco, cigars, &c. . . . .	3	Insurance .. .. .	3
Clothing .. .. .	8		
Boots and shoes .. .. .	3	<b>TRANSPORT—</b>	
Fur .. .. .	1	Carriers, &c. . . . .	2
Rope, twine .. .. .	1	Motor garage, taxi-cab .. .. .	8
Printing and publishing .. .. .	9	Steamship .. .. .	2
Diesinking and engraving .. .. .	2		
Saddle, harness .. .. .	1	<b>MISCELLANEOUS—</b>	
Motor-building and engineering .. .. .	6	Caterers .. .. .	5
Furniture .. .. .	4	Pastrycooks .. .. .	1
Polishes and grocer's sundries .. .. .	2	Caterers for amusements .. .. .	12
Drugs and chemicals, &c. . . . .	3	Weighbridge .. .. .	2
Oils, paints and varnishes .. .. .	5	Paving and general contractors .. .. .	1
Scientific instruments .. .. .	1	Thrashing, chaffcutting .. .. .	1
Jewellery .. .. .	2	Butchers .. .. .	1
Electric power .. .. .	1	Engineering contractors .. .. .	2
Gas .. .. .	1	Cool storage .. .. .	1
Charcoal, coke, &c. . . . .	1	Educational .. .. .	1
Rubber goods (including tyres) .. .. .	1	Physical culture .. .. .	1
Miscellaneous (Patent rights, &c.) .. .. .	12	Clubs .. .. .	1

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 77 were registered during 1914 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 2,334 trading companies in 1914 actively engaged in the operations for which they were formed, as against 2,140 in 1913, 1,938 in 1912, 1,627 in 1911, 1,472 in 1910, and 1,323 in 1909. In addition to the above, there were 18 insurance companies doing life business only in 1914, and a large number of mining companies, but how many is not known.

The following table contains particulars for the last five years of societies registered under the Provident Societies Act. The particulars given do not represent complete information as regards co-operative societies, for it is optional whether such societies register as provident societies or as trading companies. As a matter of fact there is a large number of co-operative butter factories and other co-operative societies which are registered as trading companies under the Companies Act, and which are not represented in the table here given.

PROVIDENT (CO-OPERATIVE) SOCIETIES, 1910 TO 1914.

	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Number of Societies .. ..	39	41	36	36	43
Number of Shareholders ..	21,682	20,651	20,308	19,450	19,876
	£	£	£	£	£
Total Sales during Year ..	519,444	510,616	626,208	604,840	832,076
Other Revenue .. ..	12,794	16,390	12,360	21,573	11,460
Wages and Salaries for Year ..	46,071	52,007	56,914	59,320	65,428
Other Working Expenses ..	39,898	44,966	49,200	61,230	80,592
Net Profit .. ..	10,685	7,810	15,304	6,892	19,539
Liabilities at end of Year—					
Paid-up Capital .. ..	121,865	128,512	131,469	118,030	136,894
Reserves .. ..	11,080	17,356	19,382	21,577	28,062
Bank Overdraft .. ..	69,931	106,470	83,597	65,003	69,498
Sundry Creditors .. ..	42,603	37,425	43,054	49,227	71,464
Other Liabilities .. ..	39,582	40,248	48,685	82,957	70,087
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>236,061</b>	<b>330,011</b>	<b>326,187</b>	<b>336,794</b>	<b>375,975</b>
Assets at end of Year—					
Real Estate .. ..	98,845	101,884	96,981	91,343	94,755
Stock .. ..	79,479	98,201	92,367	101,104	118,606
Fittings, Plant, and Machinery ..	32,882	39,036	37,355	33,212	38,260
Sundry Debtors .. ..	77,066	89,706	95,138	99,419	113,319
Cash in Hand and on Deposit ..	8,464	8,210	10,547	12,647	15,611
Other Assets .. ..	5,259	2,359	5,711	3,719	4,788
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>296,995</b>	<b>339,396</b>	<b>338,099</b>	<b>346,444</b>	<b>385,289</b>

Of the thirty-six co-operative societies, fourteen 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., nine acted as general merchants, and three as fruit-packers, merchants, and salesmen, three were engaged in the manufacture of jams, &c., and one each in supplying coachbuilders' materials, in co-operative credit banking, in fish selling, in printing and publishing, in eucalyptus oil distilling, in fodder and produce selling, in supplying wines and spirits, and in the erection of buildings.

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## 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.

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 out-lying 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; and land vested in fee in the Railways Commissioners, Minister of Public Instruction, Board of Land and Works, Harbor Trust Commissioners, and Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. The expression "land" includes, of course, all buildings and improvements thereon. For the purpose of rating the valuation of property is computed at its net annual value, that is to say, at the rent at which the same might reasonably be expected to let from year to year, free of all usual tenants' rates and taxes, and deducting therefrom the probable annual average cost of insurance and other expenses (if any) necessary to maintain the property in a state to command such rent: provided that no rateable property shall be computed

as of an annual value of less than £5 per centum upon the fair capital value of the fee-simple thereof. In the case of certain Crown lands, held for pastoral purposes only, the provision that the annual value must not be less than 5 per cent. on the capital value does not apply, but the occupier is rated on the actual net annual value of the property.

Rates 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.

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

Melbourne and Geelong—the latter of which 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.

The total number of municipalities throughout the State in which local government was being administered at the end of the year 1914 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

Rates—  
general,  
separate, &c.

Improvement  
charge.

Incorporation  
of Melbourne  
and Geelong.

Municipalities:  
1910-11 to  
1914-15.

uninhabited), total and annual value of rateable property, and annual revenue of cities, towns, boroughs, and shires in each of the five years ended 1914-15.

## MUNICIPALITIES: 1910-11 TO 1914-15.

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—							
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	200,679	..	..	127,743,501	7,270,972	1,259,569
1913-14	802,479	203,773	173,646	2,895	137,649,219	7,790,654	1,320,545
1914-15	825,078	209,276	180,410	3,725	147,205,224	8,218,040	..
Shires—							
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	..	..	180,128,933	8,152,473	840,080
1913-14	600,451	175,637	152,654	3,748	184,268,467	8,255,505	854,483
1914-15	608,828	181,480	134,349	3,530	167,405,523	8,517,938	..
Total—							
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	14,774,660	1,945,516
1912-13	1,361,605	373,950	..	..	287,872,434	15,423,445	2,099,649
1913-14	1,402,910	379,410	326,300	6,643	301,917,686	16,046,159	2,175,028
1914-15	1,433,906	390,756	314,759	7,255	314,610,747	16,735,978	..

\* 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.		
				1914-15 over 1910-11.		1913-14 over 1910-11.
				Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Revenue from all sources.
			Total.	Annual.		
Cities, Towns, and Boroughs	...	...	£ 33,091,717	£ 1,709,506	£ 263,970	
Shires	...	...	16,435,303	801,123	92,630	
Total Increase	...	...	49,527,020	2,510,629	356,600	

The number of ratepayers returned for 1914-15 was 390,756, and the total capital value of rateable property £314,610,747, which is equivalent to about 18½ years' purchase on the basis of the annual value of £16,735,978.

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, 1910-11 TO 1914-15.

Year.	Properties Rated.		
	In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	In Shires.	Total.
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	241,623	482,000
1914-15	247,802	249,434	497,236

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, 1914-15, except as regards the item "revenue," which is for 1913-14:—

### CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS, 1914-15.

Name.	Estimated Population.	Number of Ratepayers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £1.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue 1913-14.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government under Act No. 2562.
				Total.	Annual.		
<b>CITIES.</b>							
			<i>s. d.</i>	£	£	£	£
Ballarat ..	21,524	5,856	2 3	2,605,095	173,673	35,407	..
Bendigo ..	23,000	6,384	2 0	2,976,652	212,618	40,518	..
Brunswick ..	38,230	8,513	2 4	5,090,820	254,541	39,417	..
Camberwell ..	16,670	4,922	2 0	3,747,420	187,371	28,020	..
Caulfield ..	21,500	8,619	2 1	4,992,520	249,626	32,918	..
Collingwood ..	36,350	8,000	2 0	5,295,860	264,793	31,590	..
Essendon ..	30,000	8,875	2 0	4,575,120	228,756	29,956	..
Fitzroy ..	35,750	7,689	1 8	6,153,360	341,850	32,883	..
Footscray ..	23,660	6,393	2 4	4,226,050	211,303	34,243	..
Geelong ..	16,130	4,307	2 2	2,809,380	140,469	25,405	..
Hawthorn ..	23,250	6,230	2 0	5,583,540	279,177	30,985	..
Malvern ..	22,500	6,955	2 3	5,456,480	272,824	37,135	..
Melbourne ..	107,090	23,475	1 2	42,493,940	2,124,697	439,139	..
Northcote ..	23,160	6,400	2 3	3,175,100	158,755	26,390	..
Prahran ..	43,200	11,620	1 8	7,123,372	593,631	62,286	..
Richmond ..	41,800	9,169	2 0	5,819,580	323,310	39,503	..
South Melbourne ..	43,500	10,464	2 0	9,320,000	466,000	63,359	..
St. Kilda ..	30,160	6,763	2 0	4,252,140	354,345	38,829	..
<b>TOWNS.</b>							
Ballarat East ..	14,284	3,928	2 0	1,269,225	64,615	14,755	..
Brighton ..	16,000	3,416	2 3	3,341,680	167,034	22,250	..
Coburg ..	12,900	6,300	2 3	1,228,800	65,920	17,846	..
Kew ..	12,980	2,997	2 0	1,927,185	128,479	16,902	..
Port Melbourne ..	13,760	2,909	2 3	1,177,200	98,100	4,199	..
Warrnambool ..	7,400	1,643	2 0	1,206,120	60,306	20,237	..
Williamstown ..	17,400	6,200	2 3	1,730,240	129,763	16,400	..

## 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 1913-14.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government under Act No. 2562.
				Total.	Annual.		
			s. d.	£	£	£	£
<b>BOROUGH.</b>							
Ararat ..	4,500	1,060	2 6	268,400	26,840	9,886	50
Browns and Scarsdale ..	850	225	1 0	31,130	2,707	404	25
Bunilayong ..	1,102	353	1 6	120,400	6,020	952	50
Carisbrook ..	866	219	1 0	49,000	4,028	558	50
Castlemaine ..	5,550	1,890	2 0	456,012	36,481	6,348	50
Chewton ..	950	246	1 6	37,304	4,663	793	50
Clunes ..	1,800	557	1 6	64,827	9,261	2,004	75
Creswick ..	2,230	602	1 9	84,620	8,462	2,404	75
Daylesford ..	3,920	823	2 3	287,070	10,138	4,005	50
Dunolly ..	1,200	350	1 6	60,410	6,041	1,149	50
Eaglehawk ..	7,766	2,069	2 0	409,812	34,151	7,378	50
Echuca ..	4,000	1,073	2 0	306,775	24,542	7,067	50
Geelong West ..	3,759	1,913	2 0	825,741	48,578	6,357	50
Hamilton ..	5,000	1,147	2 3	733,720	36,786	7,394	50
Horsham ..	4,500	788	2 6	456,059	26,327	5,667	100
Inglewood ..	1,373	330	1 6	79,152	6,656	2,043	50
Koroit ..	2,420	405	2 0	321,560	16,079	3,499	30
Majorca ..	680	178	1 0	24,728	3,091	386	50
Malden ..	800	232	1 6	39,630	3,963	740	50
Maryborough ..	5,300	1,100	1 6	276,300	27,630	4,713	50
Newtown and Chitwell ..	6,800	1,544	2 0	841,820	42,091	4,747	50
Oakleigh ..	4,250	1,814	2 0	707,440	39,872	5,892	50
Portland ..	2,240	600	2 0	374,240	18,712	16,065	50
Port Fairy ..	2,000	514	2 0	289,200	14,460	4,630	50
Queenscliff ..	1,610	543	2 0	244,540	12,227	2,429	100
Raywood ..	475	144	1 6	44,415	2,061	352	20
Rutherglen ..	1,500	384	1 3	126,930	12,693	2,472	60
Sale ..	3,492	899	1 9	395,640	19,782	8,224	50
Sebastopol ..	2,420	520	1 6	87,420	7,285	1,163	80
Smythesdale ..	430	138	1 0	18,340	1,834	270	20
Stawell ..	4,550	982	2 3	198,180	19,818	7,511	50
St. Arnaud ..	4,020	810	1 6	219,430	21,943	3,701	50
Talbot ..	1,040	294	1 0	48,500	4,850	1,273	50
Tarnagulla ..	905	214	1 0	105,080	5,254	629	50
Wangaratta ..	4,030	899	1 9	593,360	29,668	4,590	50
Wonthaggi ..	3,550	963	2 0	248,490	20,700	3,314	..
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>825,078</b>	<b>209,276</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>147,205,224</b>	<b>8,218,040</b>	<b>1,320,545</b>	<b>1,905</b>

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

## SHIRES, 1914-15.

Name.	Estimated Population.	Number of Rate-payers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £1.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue 1913-14.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government under Act No. 2562.
				Total.	Annual.		
			s. d.	£	£	£	£
Alberton ..	5,300	1,317	1 3	1,660,180	83,459	8,632	1,500
Alexandra ..	2,610	827	1 3	923,400	46,420	5,157	750
Arapiles ..	2,698	757	1 0	834,760	41,738	2,825	304
Ararat ..	7,700	2,040	1 0	3,228,060	161,403	11,545	1,300
Avoca ..	4,000	1,479	1 0	812,280	40,614	3,867	485
Avon ..	2,910	741	1 0	787,560	39,378	3,036	578
Bacchus Marsh ..	3,030	695	1 6	584,430	41,745	4,020	385
Bairnsdale ..	8,450	1,940	1 0	1,906,320	95,316	9,650	1,440
Ballan ..	4,125	950	1 3	727,460	36,373	4,070	575
Ballarat ..	4,330	924	1 0	1,213,020	60,651	4,368	575
Bannockburn ..	1,357	450	1 0	750,000	39,000	2,345	265
Barrabool ..	2,010	475	1 4	755,340	37,767	3,323	425
Beechworth ..	6,000	1,500	1 3	376,668	31,389	7,574	545
Belfast ..	2,615	684	1 4	1,050,120	52,506	4,707	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 1913-14.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government under Act No. 2562.
				Total.	Annual.		
Bellarine ..	4,800	1,908	s. d. 1 3	£ 1,034,420	£ 51,721	£ 4,197	£ 485
Benalla ..	8,300	2,200	1 0	2,426,280	121,314	10,634	1,450
Berwick ..	7,350	2,455	1 6	1,619,660	80,983	7,997	1,000
Bet Bet ..	3,750	870	1 0	519,500	25,975	2,020	375
Birchip ..	1,900	509	1 0	1,039,400	51,970	3,759	400
Borong ..	6,000	1,350	1 0	2,519,180	125,959	9,269	1,080
Braybrook ..	2,850	2,140	1 6	954,260	47,713	4,862	320
Bright ..	5,600	1,440	1 3	675,520	33,776	5,342	750
Broadford ..	2,130	564	1 0	305,840	15,292	1,781	300
Broadmeadows ..	2,210	1,231	1 3	735,680	36,784	2,664	365
Bulla ..	2,646	395	1 3	617,060	30,853	3,528	350
Buln Buln ..	4,800	1,389	1 3	1,065,180	53,259	5,547	1,250
Bungaree ..	4,900	1,022	1 9	648,340	32,417	4,293	800
Buninyong ..	5,650	1,740	1 3	1,151,480	57,574	4,662	550
Charlton ..	3,350	825	1 0	1,053,420	52,671	4,469	550
Chiltern ..	2,600	762	1 0	223,180	22,318	2,552	230
Colac ..	14,500	3,190	1 3	5,244,840	262,242	24,920	1,200
Corio ..	3,100	394	1 6	1,220,520	61,026	7,200	500
Cranbourne ..	4,390	1,279	1 6	1,137,800	56,890	5,266	700
Creswick ..	5,000	1,118	1 0	1,108,620	55,431	4,255	775
Dandenong ..	5,820	4,162	1 9	1,367,600	68,380	10,318	525
Deakin ..	3,300	1,144	1 0	1,110,080	55,504	3,861	446
Dimboola ..	6,350	1,284	1 0	1,709,200	85,460	8,116	618
Donald ..	3,261	766	1 0	855,960	42,798	5,073	575
Doncaster ..	1,200	343	1 6	287,380	14,369	1,461	216
Dundas ..	3,575	1,114	1 3	2,552,360	127,618	9,023	1,050
Dunmunkle ..	5,050	1,014	1 0	1,712,080	85,604	6,356	1,200
East Loddon ..	1,700	475	1 3	911,900	45,595	4,029	550
Eltham ..	3,550	1,375	1 6	757,940	37,897	2,733	425
Epping ..	1,320	500	1 3	388,600	19,430	1,688	550
Euroa ..	5,500	1,354	1 6	1,125,620	56,281	6,886	750
Ferntree Gully ..	5,000	2,100	2 0	861,120	43,056	5,638	900
Flinders ..	3,600	2,044	1 3	806,380	40,310	3,918	260
Frankston and Hastings ..	3,600	1,886	1 6	658,880	32,944	3,976	425
Gisborne ..	2,517	665	1 0	596,300	29,815	2,340	340
Glenelg ..	5,900	1,590	1 0	2,427,980	121,399	9,926	1,200
Glenlyon ..	2,700	468	1 3	165,570	10,557	2,085	250
Gordon ..	4,000	870	1 0	1,030,660	51,533	4,410	740
Goulburn ..	3,000	560	1 0	674,100	33,705	3,208	350
Grenville ..	4,700	1,300	1 3	672,870	44,858	4,407	560
Hampden ..	9,850	2,312	1 6	5,530,420	276,521	30,279	750
Healesville ..	1,950	803	2 0	324,520	16,226	3,503	450
Heidelberg ..	10,134	4,200	1 6	2,131,680	106,584	27,932	500
Heytesbury ..	5,000	1,400	1 6	1,697,820	84,891	8,564	1,160
Howqua ..	1,400	312	1 6	81,200	4,060	945	200
Huntly ..	3,500	1,019	1 0	902,320	45,116	3,295	400
Kara Kara ..	4,200	1,373	1 6	1,180,080	59,004	5,798	676
Karkaroc ..	5,500	1,070	1 0	2,318,320	115,916	10,183	950
Kellar ..	1,025	520	1 3	420,740	21,037	1,597	100
Kerang ..	9,250	2,243	1 0	2,938,060	149,403	14,672	1,000
Kilmore ..	2,000	556	1 6	204,640	20,464	2,435	275
Korong ..	6,400	1,350	1 3	814,710	54,314	5,435	650
Kowree ..	3,800	1,326	1 0	1,339,200	83,700	5,787	870
Kyneton ..	7,020	1,896	1 0	1,320,640	66,032	8,989	685
Lancefield ..	1,000	269	1 0	262,420	13,121	1,019	151
Lawloit ..	3,300	619	1 3	544,200	36,280	3,226	396
Leigh ..	1,634	617	1 3	1,019,600	50,980	4,143	550
Lexton ..	1,900	602	1 0	804,620	40,231	2,842	400
Lillydale ..	6,550	2,466	1 9	1,332,720	66,636	7,828	800
Lowan ..	4,100	1,300	1 0	812,040	40,602	4,760	600
Maffra ..	4,250	1,090	1 0	1,431,960	71,598	7,647	1,000
Maldon ..	4,400	1,370	1 0	750,400	37,520	3,135	375
Mansfield ..	3,550	987	1 3	1,173,880	58,694	5,668	900
Marong ..	6,652	2,215	1 3	1,740,760	87,038	6,866	900
Melton ..	1,520	327	1 0	433,590	28,906	2,160	236
Meredith ..	1,200	350	1 3	425,840	21,292	1,943	190
Merriang ..	1,050	295	1 0	360,000	18,000	1,757	176
Metcalfe ..	2,600	756	1 0	373,935	24,929	1,907	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 1913-14.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government under Act No. 2562.
				Total.	Annual.		
			s. d.	£	£	£	£
Mildura ..	6,350	1,975	1 9	1,329,420	66,471	10,633	470
Aminhamite ..	2,000	561	1 0	1,301,360	65,068	5,753	650
Mirboo ..	1,450	300	1 6	400,000	20,000	2,526	700
Moorabbin ..	15,202	6,200	2 0	3,026,960	151,348	29,036	600
Mornington ..	1,820	575	1 9	389,340	19,467	3,121	230
Mortlake ..	3,175	700	1 3	2,209,900	110,495	9,023	700
Morwell ..	3,465	869	1 3	919,300	45,965	5,099	900
Mount Alexander ..	1,835	504	1 0	122,100	9,768	1,085	126
Mount Franklin ..	2,760	792	1 3	159,990	15,999	1,749	204
Mount Rouse ..	2,470	700	1 0	1,564,580	78,229	5,694	400
Mulgrave ..	2,744	860	2 0	511,040	25,552	3,709	450
McIvor ..	4,125	1,145	1 0	749,960	37,498	3,631	450
Narracan ..	5,600	1,418	1 6	1,218,580	60,929	6,690	1,400
Newham and Woodend ..	2,500	547	1 3	445,440	22,272	3,125	300
Newstead ..	2,000	559	1 0	842,340	17,117	1,590	210
North Ovens ..	2,600	805	1 0	657,180	32,859	2,412	296
Numurkah ..	6,890	1,720	1 0	2,447,660	122,383	9,873	1,200
Nunawading ..	8,954	3,325	2 2	1,614,400	80,720	10,661	950
Oneco ..	3,700	1,534	1 6	854,480	42,724	6,114	1,700
Orbost ..	3,000	679	1 6	716,320	35,816	4,741	1,100
Oxley ..	4,610	1,064	1 0	1,086,400	54,320	4,068	750
Phillip Island and Woolamal ..	3,867	2,282	1 6	1,129,180	56,459	6,881	1,100
Poowong and Jeetho ..	7,400	1,591	1 3	1,823,960	91,198	10,754	2,000
Portland ..	5,300	1,811	1 0	1,724,660	86,233	8,342	1,000
Preston ..	7,050	2,824	2 0	1,073,400	53,670	8,166	650
Pyalong ..	1,150	350	1 0	335,280	16,764	1,492	229
Ripon ..	4,385	1,350	1 3	1,749,080	87,454	7,715	450
Rochester ..	5,038	1,522	1 0	1,229,760	61,488	5,015	500
Rodney ..	6,718	1,611	1 0	2,032,300	101,615	7,885	875
Romsey ..	2,000	478	1 3	482,900	24,145	2,426	274
Rosedale ..	4,000	1,096	1 0	1,440,000	72,000	5,511	1,000
Ruthglen ..	4,800	1,069	1 3	780,920	39,046	3,723	450
Seymour ..	4,050	1,104	1 0	822,420	41,121	4,951	850
Shepparton ..	8,300	1,695	1 0	2,112,000	106,000	10,221	850
South Barwon ..	2,850	1,302	1 9	550,800	27,540	3,579	277
South Gippsland ..	4,125	1,029	1 6	983,180	49,159	6,033	1,050
Springfield ..	700	188	1 6	269,400	13,470	1,621	189
Stawell ..	3,698	1,229	1 3	1,454,640	72,732	5,825	624
Strathfieldsaye ..	3,798	1,084	1 3	439,180	21,959	2,162	278
Swan Hill ..	6,800	2,500	1 0	2,151,380	107,569	8,539	550
Talbot ..	1,100	392	1 0	382,120	19,106	1,302	221
Tambo ..	3,000	1,002	1 6	617,205	33,000	5,154	895
Templestowe ..	950	421	1 3	307,380	15,369	1,397	177
Towong ..	7,420	1,605	1 0	1,903,620	95,181	9,360	1,800
Traralgon ..	3,250	856	1 3	901,120	45,056	6,065	893
Tullaroop ..	3,007	823	1 0	392,130	26,142	2,141	337
Tungamah ..	5,568	1,562	1 0	1,768,700	88,435	6,584	900
Upper Yarra ..	3,485	851	1 6	437,900	21,895	3,302	450
Violet Town ..	3,000	757	1 0	785,840	38,292	3,123	450
Walhalla ..	2,300	494	2 0	64,200	8,025	1,660	570
Walpeup ..	3,075	1,450	1 0	1,342,360	67,118	2,496	..
Wannoo ..	2,700	734	1 0	1,972,020	98,601	7,052	862
Waranga ..	4,670	1,793	1 0	1,655,760	82,788	6,027	750
Warragul ..	4,000	1,072	1 6	1,094,985	58,048	7,116	1,800
Warrnambool ..	8,700	1,951	1 0	3,885,740	194,437	17,497	1,380
Werribee ..	4,320	3,778	1 0	1,721,800	86,090	7,465	600
Whittlesea ..	1,950	500	1 3	583,200	29,160	2,006	235
Wimmera ..	4,250	1,021	1 0	1,636,060	81,803	5,931	733
Winchelsea ..	4,250	1,352	1 3	1,450,960	72,548	6,632	850
Wodonga ..	2,100	633	1 0	497,020	24,851	2,637	288
Woorayl ..	4,457	1,220	1 9	1,328,800	66,440	9,865	2,000
Wycheproof ..	4,306	1,111	1 0	1,310,340	65,517	5,876	665
Yaakandandah ..	4,000	974	1 0	752,920	37,646	4,409	933
Yarrowongah ..	3,310	800	1 0	754,720	37,736	5,589	570
Yea ..	2,509	694	1 3	877,760	43,888	4,465	800
Total ..	608,828	181,480	..	167,405,523	8,517,938	854,483	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 1914. the last five years at the amounts set down in the first column:—

RATINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1910-11 TO 1914-15.

Amount levied in the £1.	Number of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.					Number of Shires.				
	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
s. d.										
0 9	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
1 0	8	7	6	6	6	77	72	68	60	67
1 1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 2	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
1 3	1	2	2	1	1	33	38	38	30	30
1 4	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	3	2
1 6	11	13	11	11	10	21	20	26	31	25
1 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 10	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	7	8	7
1 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 0	18	15	19	22	22	5	5	5	5	6
2 1	..	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
2 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
2 3	6	8	8	8	10	..	..	..	..	..
2 4	2	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
2 6	..	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	..
1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	60	61	61	61	61	146	146	147	147	147

\* These amounts refer to Melbourne City. The rating for the North Melbourne and Flemington and Kensington portions of Hopton 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 each of the last three financial years was as follows:—

### REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPALITIES, 1912 TO 1914.

Sources of Revenue.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	£	£	£
Taxation—			
Rates ... ..	1,103,210	1,199,874	1,251,649
Licences ... ..	102,297	103,528	108,106
Dog Fees ... ..	20,438	21,483	21,807
Government Endowment and Grants ... ..	161,513	160,949	144,374
Contributions for Streets, Footpaths, &c. ... ..	64,646	59,172	63,260
Market and Weighbridge Dues ... ..	74,029	71,937	70,620
Sanitary Charges ... ..	74,058	80,194	83,982
Rents ... ..	81,725	78,016	76,803
Other Sources ... ..	263,600	324,496	354,427
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>1,945,516</b>	<b>2,099,649</b>	<b>2,175,028</b>
<b>Heads of Expenditure.</b>			
Salaries, &c. ... ..	176,489	187,180	192,066
Sanitary Work, Street Cleansing, &c. ... ..	198,006	203,757	206,271
Lighting ... ..	84,410	87,395	89,926
Contributions to Fire Brigades ... ..	25,946	27,101	28,361
Public Works—			
Construction ... ..	335,717	339,158	315,480
Maintenance ... ..	736,457	753,083	814,459
Formation of Private Streets, &c. ... ..	66,735	56,600	70,465
Redemption of Loans ... ..	61,782	70,506	80,576
Interest on Loans ... ..	217,933	224,479	239,737
Charities ... ..	18,441	16,429	18,026
Other Expenditure ... ..	129,190	126,376	151,613
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>2,051,106</b>	<b>2,092,064</b>	<b>2,206,980</b>

As compared with 1913, the revenue of 1914 increased by £75,379, as follows:—Rates increased by £51,775, sanitary charges by £3,788, dog fees by £324, licences by £4,578, contributions for streets, footpaths, &c., by £4,088, and “other sources” by £29,931. The revenue from market and weighbridge dues decreased by £1,317, Government endowment and grants by £16,575, and rents by £1,213. The expenditure was in excess of the amount for the previous year by £114,916. The following items showed increases:—Salaries, £4,886; sanitary work and street cleaning, £2,514; public works maintenance, £61,376; interest on loans, £15,258; lighting, £2,531; redemption of loans, £10,070; formation of private streets, £13,865; contributions to Fire Brigades, £1,260; charities, £1,597, and other expenditure £25,237. There was a decrease under the heading of public works construction of £23,678.

Fifty-seven per cent. of municipal revenue in 1914 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, 7 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 16 per cent. from all "other sources."

**Salaries.** In 1914 the salaries of the municipal officers amounted to £192,066, or 9 per cent. of the entire revenue.

**Local charities.** A sum of £18,026, or less than 1 per cent. of the revenue, was devoted to the local charities; the greater part of this disbursement was in aid of hospitals, benevolent asylums and associations, and orphan asylums.

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

#### MUNICIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1912 TO 1914.

Assets.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Municipal Fund—			
Uncollected Rates ... ..	£ 111,405	£ 108,686	£ 120,260
Other Assets ... ..	522,911	582,451	652,530
Loan Funds—			
Sinking Funds—			
Amount at Credit ... ..	896,185	924,952	878,322
Arrears Due ... ..	1,759	438	1,327
Unexpended Balances ... ..	237,202	167,952	351,923
Property—			
Halls, Buildings, Markets, &c. ... ..	3,365,638	3,534,691	3,799,038
Waterworks ... ..	182,835	184,842	180,485
Gasworks ... ..	86,872	96,963	103,435
Total Assets ... ..	5,404,807	5,600,975	6,087,260
Liabilities.			
Municipal Fund—			
Due on Current Contracts ... ..	£ 73,768	£ 74,770	£ 74,451
Arrears due to Sinking Funds ... ..	1,759	438	1,327
Overdue Interest ... ..	15,619	18,005	19,771
Bank Overdrafts ... ..	234,154	201,142	203,694
Other Liabilities ... ..	288,368	364,287	356,884
Loan Funds—			
Loans Outstanding ... ..	5,011,950	5,259,138	5,617,056
Due on Loan Contracts ... ..	102,135	128,051	69,181
Total Liabilities ... ..	5,727,753	6,045,831	6,345,364

Municipal  
assets and  
liabilities  
compared.

The total assets of municipalities in 1914 amounted to £6,087,260, and the total liabilities to £6,345,364. The aggregate of the current liabilities (Municipal Fund) was £659,127, against which there were assets amounting to £772,730. The gross liability on account of loan expenditure for works completed and in progress was £5,686,237, which, after deducting sinking funds and unexpended balances, was reduced to £4,454,665. If credit were taken for the value of municipal properties in markets, halls, buildings, gasworks, waterworks, &c. (£4,082,958), the net burden on account of loan moneys would be £371,707.

The valuation of municipal properties is probably an underestimate as the particulars furnished under this heading were not in every case complete.

Endowment of  
municipalities.

An annual endowment to municipalities of £310,000 was authorized by the *Local Government Act* 1874, and it ceased to be payable in 1879. A subsidy, however, in lieu of such endowment, amounting to £310,000, was voted by Parliament annually, and this vote was gradually increased until £450,000 was reached in 1889-90 and 1890-91. Under the *Local Government Act* 1891, £450,000 was provided as an annual endowment for the municipalities. This amount was reduced to £405,000 per annum from 1st January, 1893; to £310,000 from 1st July, 1893; to £100,000 from 1st July, 1894; and to £50,000 from 1st July, 1902. Under Act No. 2025 it was increased to £75,000 for the year 1906-7, and from the 1st July, 1907, it was increased under Act No. 2129 to £100,000. Payments were made on the basis of this amount to 30th June, 1915, under the authority of Act No. 2562, assented to on 30th December, 1914. The endowment is payable in equal moieties in March and September of each year, and no city or town is entitled to receive any part of it. The distribution amongst the boroughs and shires is based on the amount of general and extra rates received in the twelve months ended on the last day of September next preceding the financial year 1907-8, according to the following scale:—

To every borough or first-class shire	..	3s. in the £1
„ second-class shire	..	5s. „
„ third-class shire	..	6s. „
„ fourth-class shire	..	8s. „
„ fifth-class shire	..	10s. „
„ sixth-class shire	..	12s. „

### RATING ON UNIMPROVED VALUES BY MUNICIPALITIES.

Rating on  
unimproved  
values.

An Act was passed by the State Parliament on 3rd February, 1914, to provide for optional rating by municipalities on the basis of the unimproved values of rateable property. This measure does not come into operation until proclaimed by the Governor in Council, which proclamation may be made when the values of land made by assessors in the various parts of the State under the *Land 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 inspected the principal highways throughout the State. Every Shire Council and Borough Council, with which the Board is likely to have dealings relating to the construction or maintenance of roads declared main roads under the Act, has been interviewed and the provisions of the Act have been explained to it.

In a majority of municipalities permanent works are in progress, contracts amounting to £595,059 having been let, while many more important proposals of this nature are under consideration.

A system for the continuous maintenance of all main roads is also gradually being evolved, by which it is hoped that those that are now being constructed or reconstructed will be kept in good condition, while those that are in a fair state of efficiency will be kept up to that standard.

As soon as practicable after the termination of each year the board must present a report to the Minister setting forth its proceedings, the permanent works constructed, the mileage of the roads maintained, and an account of all moneys received and expended under the provisions of the Act.

The rates of fees on registration or renewal of registration of motor cars, motor cycles, and traction engines have been altered. The owners of motor cycles must pay an annual registration fee of 5s.; of traction engines, £3 3s.; and of motor cars, £1 1s. to £6 6s., according to the horse-power of the vehicles.

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditure during 1913-14 of the fund established under sections 38 and 39 of the Country Roads Act:—

### COUNTRY ROADS BOARD FUND.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1914.

Revenue.				Expenditure.					
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Balance 30th June, 1913	43,669	1	6	Maintenance of Main Roads	9,490	0	10		
Motor Car Act No. 2237—				Purchase of Plant	4,232	11	2		
Registration Fees	26,010	15	9	Salaries	3,877	10	4		
Licence Fees	1,800	3	3	Wages	296	7	0		
Fines	1,142	18	6	Travelling Expenses	638	12	1		
			28,953	17	6	Horse and Vehicle Hire	184	18	3
Unused Roads and Water Frontages Act No. 1894—				Printing and Stationery	508	13	5		
Licence Fees	19,193	1	11	Sundries	19	6	9		
Country Roads Act No. 2415—				Petty Cash	31	0	0		
Registration Fees—				Motor Car Equipment	84	19	6		
Traction Engines	1,127	14	0	Motor Car Expenses	254	19	4		
Fine	1	0	0	Postage	42	7	6		
Sale of Plans	3	7	0	Office Furniture	24	19	5		
Repayment	0	17	9	Surveying Instruments	418	9	6		
			92,948	19	8	Plans	109	16	2
						Advertising	30	6	3
						Oil, Fuel, &c.	32	1	0
						Office Telephone	31	0	2
						Camp Equipment	157	11	6
						Purchase of Motor Cycle	80	10	6
						Balance	72,402	19	0
							92,948	19	8

Loan receipts and expenditure.

The expenditure out of loan money on the construction of permanent works for the year ended 30th June, 1914, is shown below:—

### COUNTRY ROADS BOARD LOAN ACCOUNT.

Receipts.			Expenditure.						
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
By proceeds of Government 3½ per cent. Stock	26,550	0	0	To Permanent Works	24,439	17	8		
				Balance	2,110	2	4		
			26,550				26,550	0	0

## LICENSING FUND.

Licensing  
fund.

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Licensing Fund for the year ended 30th June, 1914:—

LICENSING FUND.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,  
1913-1914.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Licences ... ..	90,952	0 0	Expenses of officers carrying out the Licensing Act ...	7,296	18 6
Fees ... ..	2,858	10 6	Equivalent to municipalities (see previous table) ... ..	79,161	0 0
Fines ... ..	2,505	17 0	Cost of taking poll of electors	163	9 0
Sale of confiscated liquor ... ..	12	3 6	Transferred to Police Superannuation Fund under section 108 of Act No. 2068	22,290	3 4
Club certificates and percentage fees ...	1,367	15 3			
Permits ... ..	2,140	0 0			
Expenses of holding extended annual sitting of court ...	30	7 6			
Compensation assessments ...	9,044	17 1			
	£108,911	10 10		£108,911	10 10

Licence fees.

In addition to the endowment of £100,000 the municipalities received from the Government in 1913-14 a sum of £79,161 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., 1913-14.

	£	s. d.
Paid to Cities ... ..	33,199	0 0
„ Towns ... ..	5,333	0 0
„ Boroughs ... ..	11,122	0 0
„ Shires—		
1st Class ... ..	288	0 0
2nd „ ... ..	12,189	0 0
3rd „ ... ..	10,301	0 0
4th „ ... ..	825	0 0
5th „ ... ..	3,452	0 0
6th „ ... ..	1,519	0 0
Total ... ..	£78,228	0 0
Deduct unpaid accounts of 1913-14	£884	0 0
Add payments on account of 1912-13	1,817	0 0
	933	0 0
Amount paid in 1913-14 ...	£79,161	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.

The total loan indebtedness of the municipalities at the end of their financial year was £5,617,056, due to the Government and the public respectively as follows:—

#### MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS, 1914.

	Due to the Government.		Due to the Public.	
	£		£	
Cities, Towns, and Boroughs ...	107,076		4,670,483	
Shires ... ..	67,212		772,285	
	174,288		5,442,768	
Total ... ..	5,617,056			

The succeeding statements show the loan receipts and expenditure:—

#### MUNICIPAL LOAN RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1914.

	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£
Receipts during the year ... ..	487,196	86,095	573,291
Balance unexpended from previous year ... ..	144,485	44,774	189,259
Expenditure during the year ... ..	270,470	78,191	348,661
Balance unexpended at the end of 1914 ... ..	299,528	52,678	352,206

Of "Receipts during the year" £61,683 was expended in repayment of an overdraft carried forward from 1913.

The municipal expenditure of loan moneys during the year 1914 amounted to £348,661, of which £270,470 was spent by cities, towns, and boroughs, and £78,191 by shires.

#### MUNICIPAL LOAN RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE: RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.

Year.	Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	£		£	
1910 ... ..	396,335		155,607	
1911 ... ..	101,918		191,538	
1912 ... ..	284,234		311,956	
1913 ... ..	276,544		407,477	
1914 ... ..	573,291		348,661	



Loans raised  
by municip-  
alities,  
1914.

The loan receipts for the year amounted to £573,291, of which £1,000 was obtained from the Government. The following are the particulars:—

**LOAN RECEIPTS BY MUNICIPALITIES, 1914.**

Loans from the Public—				Amount.
Cities, Towns, and Boroughs—				£
Bendigo .. .. .	..	..	..	23,203
Brunswick .. .. .	..	..	..	11,500
Caulfield .. .. .	..	..	..	20,000
Collingwood .. .. .	..	..	..	12,000
Footscray .. .. .	..	..	..	12,000
Hawthorn .. .. .	..	..	..	15,000
Kew .. .. .	..	..	..	20,500
Melbourne .. .. .	..	..	..	300,147
Northcote .. .. .	..	..	..	10,273
Prahran .. .. .	..	..	..	32,573
South Melbourne .. .. .	..	..	..	15,000
St. Kilda .. .. .	..	..	..	9,000
Wonthaggi .. .. .	..	..	..	5,000
<b>Total</b> .. .. .				<b>486,196</b>
<b>Shires—</b>				
Borong .. .. .	..	..	..	1,600
Braybrook .. .. .	..	..	..	1,000
Buninyong .. .. .	..	..	..	1,500
Colac .. .. .	..	..	..	1,000
Corio .. .. .	..	..	..	3,200
Dandenong .. .. .	..	..	..	9,500
Ferntree Gully .. .. .	..	..	..	945
Goulburn .. .. .	..	..	..	600
Heidelberg .. .. .	..	..	..	20,000
Keilor .. .. .	..	..	..	1,000
Lilydale .. .. .	..	..	..	4,600
Mansfield .. .. .	..	..	..	1,500
Mildura .. .. .	..	..	..	2,100
Numurkah .. .. .	..	..	..	5,000
Nunawading .. .. .	..	..	..	1,100
Preston .. .. .	..	..	..	8,000
Rutherglen .. .. .	..	..	..	1,150
Swan Hill .. .. .	..	..	..	3,000
Tungamah .. .. .	..	..	..	3,000
Upper Yarra .. .. .	..	..	..	100
Walpeup .. .. .	..	..	..	7,000
Waranga .. .. .	..	..	..	3,700
Wycheproof .. .. .	..	..	..	5,000
Yarrawonga .. .. .	..	..	..	500
<b>Total</b> .. .. .				<b>86,095</b>
<b>Loans from Government—</b>				
Cities, Towns, and Boroughs—				
Dunolly .. .. .	..	..	..	1,000
<b>Grand Total</b> .. .. .				<b>573,291</b>

Loan moneys  
to the credit  
of muni-  
cipalities,  
1914.

At the end of the year 1913-14 the amount of loan money in hand was £352,206—£299,528 to the credit of cities, towns, and boroughs, and £52,678 to the credit of shires.

The following return shows the municipalities having such credits, and the amounts thereof:—

### LOANS UNEXPENDED IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1914.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS—			SHIRES—		
		£			£
Ballarat	..	932	Beechworth	..	162
Bendigo	..	21,569	Buninyong	..	574
Brighton	..	2,539	Colac	..	4,671
Brunswick	..	5,530	Corio	..	1,020
Camberwell	..	4,228	Dandenong	..	6,494
Caulfield	..	8,079	Ferntree Gully	..	170
Coburg	..	110	Healesville	..	149
Collingwood	..	10,848	Heidelberg	..	13,861
Dunolly	..	66	Huntly	..	1,026
Essendon	..	6,702	Keilor	..	27
Fitzroy	..	876	Leigh	..	265
Footscray	..	6,246	Lillydale	..	3,002
Geelong West	..	2,046	Mansfield	..	220
Hawthorn	..	8,856	Melton	..	209
Kew	..	19,406	Mildura	..	2,222
Malvern	..	8,427	Minhamite	..	35
Maryborough	..	365	Mulgrave	..	74
Melbourne	..	133,022	Numurkah	..	6,136
Newtown and Chilwell	..	39	Nunawading	..	1,506
Port Fairy	..	12	Phillip Island and Woolamai	..	190
Portland	..	2,350	Preston	..	2,094
Port Melbourne	..	3,928	Rutherglen	..	985
Prahran	..	33,755	Shepparton	..	283
Queenscliff	..	130	South Barwon	..	154
South Melbourne	..	10,763	Tungamah	..	163
St. Kilda	..	7,065	Upper Yarra	..	560
Williamstown	..	477	Walpeup	..	6,152
Wonthaggi	..	1,162	Wycheproof	..	274
<b>Total Cities, &amp;c.</b>	..	<b>299,528</b>	<b>Total Shires</b>	..	<b>52,678</b>
			<b>Grand Total</b>	..	<b>352,206</b>



CITY OF MELBOURNE: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1914—  
continued.

Heads of Revenue.	Amount.
	£
Interest on Fixed Deposits, &c. .. .. .	7,082
Miscellaneous—	
Desiccators .. .. .	6,904
Public Conveniences, Cleansing Streets, &c. .. .. .	4,257
Tree Planting .. .. .	186
Fees under Building Act .. .. .	1,490
Sundries .. .. .	6,123
Total .. .. .	439,139

Heads of Expenditure.	Amount.
	£
Salaries (including clerical assistance, expenses of audit, collection of statistics, making valuation, and commissions paid in lieu of salaries, &c.) .. .. .	21,290
Allowance to Lord Mayor .. .. .	1,500
Closet Cleansing and Sanitary Works .. .. .	151
Street Cleansing, &c. .. .. .	36,602
Lighting—Electric and Gas .. .. .	20,899
Fire Brigades Board—Contribution .. .. .	6,758
Public Works—Maintenance—	
Roads and Bridges .. .. .	66,587
Markets and Weighbridges .. .. .	25,901
Public Buildings (including Abattoirs, Baths, &c.) .. .. .	23,081
Parks and Planting Trees in Streets .. .. .	9,155
Interest on Loan from the Government .. .. .	240
"  "  Loans from the Public .. .. .	83,612
Repayment of Public Loans .. .. .	10,000
"  "  Government Loan .. .. .	210
Sinking Funds—Loans from the Public .. .. .	14,293
Electric Supply—Depreciation and Renewal Funds, &c. .. .. .	100,424
Expenses of paying Interest on Loans .. .. .	489
Interest on Bank Overdrafts .. .. .	391
Contributions to Charitable Institutions .. .. .	1,315
"  "  Infectious Diseases Hospital .. .. .	1,363
Law Costs .. .. .	609
Printing, Advertising, and Stationery .. .. .	1,786
Miscellaneous—	
Bat Destruction .. .. .	656
Gas Conferences .. .. .	181
Fees—Dog Act .. .. .	511
Insurance and Guarantee Premiums .. .. .	1,647
Elections .. .. .	144
Analyst's Salary .. .. .	188
Sundries .. .. .	6,299
Total .. .. .	436,282

City of Ballarat revenue and expenditure, 1914.

Of the total revenue received by the City of Ballarat in 1914, about 54 per cent. was obtained from rates, 8 per cent. from licences, 13 per cent. from sanitary rates, 8 per cent. from market and weighbridge dues, 5 per cent. from rents, and 12 per cent. from all other sources. The expenditure was incurred in connexion with the following services:—42 per cent. for public works, 13 per cent. for interest, sinking funds, and repayment of loans, 12 per cent. for sanitary work, 7 per cent. for lighting, 6 per cent. for salaries and allowances, 7 per cent. for street cleaning, &c., and 13 per cent. for all other items.

CITY OF BALLARAT: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.

Revenue.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
	£		£
Special Grants—From Government ... ..	1,143	Salaries ... ..	1,644
General Rates ... ..	19,207	Allowance to Mayor ... ..	400
Licences—From Licensing Fund... ..	2,684	Sanitary Expenses ... ..	4,707
"    Other ... ..	191	Street Cleaning, &c. ... ..	2,470
Market and Weighbridge Dues ... ..	2,747	Lighting ... ..	2,481
Contributions for Formation of Private Streets, Roads, Lanes, &c. ... ..	264	Fire Brigades Board—Contribution ... ..	897
Dog Fees ... ..	262	Public Works { Construction ... ..	2,470
Pound Fees ... ..	102	Maintenance ... ..	13,155
Closest Cleansing and Sanitary Rates and Fees	4,719	Repayments of Loans—	
Rents ... ..	1,546	To the Public ... ..	1,342
Interest ... ..	127	"    Government ... ..	407
Botanic Gardens ... ..	295	Payment to Sinking Funds—	
Other Sources ... ..	2,120	Loans from the Public ... ..	250
		Interest—Government Loan ... ..	139
		"    Loans from the Public ... ..	2,556
		"    Bank Overdraft ... ..	180
		Contributions to Charitable Institutions ... ..	357
		Printing, Advertising, and Stationery ... ..	334
		Agricultural College ... ..	500
		Other Expenditure ... ..	2,639
Total ... ..	£35,407	Total ... ..	£36,928

Revenue and expenditure of City of Bendigo, 1914.

In the City of Bendigo in 1914, the following were the proportions of total revenue obtained under the different headings:—General rates, 52 per cent.; licences, 13 per cent.; sanitary rates and fees, 16 per cent.; market and weighbridge dues, 8 per cent.; rents, 7 per cent.; and other sources, 4 per cent. The proportions of the total expenditure on various services were:—Public works, construction and maintenance, 38 per cent.; sanitary expenses, 16 per cent.; interest on loans and payments to sinking funds, 11 per cent.; salaries and

allowances, 7 per cent.; lighting, 9 per cent.; street cleansing, 8 per cent.; and miscellaneous expenditure, 11 per cent.

CITY OF BENDIGO: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.

Revenue.	Amount. £	Expenditure.	Amount. £
Special Grants—From Govern- ment .. .. .	114	Salaries .. .. .	2,162
General Rates .. .. .	21,288	Allowance to Mayor .. .. .	400
Licences—From Licensing Fund .. .. .	3,288	Sanitary Expenses .. .. .	6,128
"    Other .. .. .	2,008	Street Cleansing .. .. .	3,175
Market and Weighbridge Dues	3,197	Lighting .. .. .	3,316
Dog Fees .. .. .	223	Fire Brigades Board—Contri- bution .. .. .	560
Closet Cleansing and Sani- tary Rates and Fees .. .. .	6,456	Public Works { Construc- { tion .. .. .	1,105
Rents .. .. .	2,761	{ Mainte- { nance .. .. .	13,302
Interest .. .. .	222	Payment to Sinking Funds— Loans from the Public .. .. .	1,900
Sports Grounds .. .. .	312	Interest on Loans from the Public .. .. .	1,723
Other Sources .. .. .	649	Interest on Bank Overdraft .. .. .	383
		Contributions to Charitable Institutions .. .. .	487
		Street Trees .. .. .	499
		Grant for High School .. .. .	100
		Printing, Advertising, and Stationery .. .. .	350
		Other Expenditure .. .. .	2,106
Total .. .. .	40,518	Total .. .. .	37,696

**MUNICIPAL OFFICERS' FIDELITY GUARANTEE FUND.**

An Act was passed in 1907 (No. 2080) incorporating the Municipal Association of Victoria, and authorizing it to institute a "Municipal Officers' Fidelity Guarantee Fund," to which any municipality, any authority constituted under any Water Act or any Weights and Measures Union may contribute such sum as may be fixed by the association for a guarantee against loss by the dishonesty of its officers. The Act provided, however, that the fund could not be established until three-fifths of the municipalities in Victoria had agreed in writing to contribute and that the amount to be contributed for a guarantee must not be less than that payable in 1907 for a like guarantee to any incorporated company or society in Victoria. At any time after the fund has reached £3,500 the rates of contribution may be altered, so that it will be maintained at that sum, and in the event of the amount at credit being at any time insufficient to pay all the liabilities and expenses, the difference must be made up by payments from all the contributors, each paying *pro rata* to its contributions. If the association determines to discontinue business, the funds are to be divided proportionately to the sums contributed during the preceding five years.

**Municipal  
Officers'  
Guarantee  
Fund.**

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 cooperate, 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 operation of the fund was, at first, restricted by the association to guarantees in respect of municipal officers, but the rules have been altered, and since 1st October, 1914, they have permitted of guarantees being obtained by any waterworks authority or Weights and Measures Union, such authority or union is required, however, to make a preliminary payment into capital account. The premium revenue for the year ending 30th September, 1915, in respect of guarantees amounting to £198,320, was £1,115, but under the reduced scale of premiums which came into force on 1st October, 1914, municipalities will obtain like guarantees for about £635 per annum, and similarly reduced rates will be charged in the case of waterworks authorities and Weights and Measures Unions. The amount to the credit of the fund on 30th September, 1914 (including amount invested in purchase of debentures and accrued interest, £5,041), was £5,428. The claims paid from the inception of the fund to 30th September, 1914, amounted to £1,027 12s. 6d.

### MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.

The Melbourne Harbor Trust is a corporate body, established in 1876 to regulate, manage, and improve the Port of Melbourne and portions of the Yarra and Saltwater Rivers adjacent, for which purpose certain lands and properties are vested in Commissioners. On 31st December, 1912, an Act was passed by the State Parliament which altered the constitution of the Trust. Instead of seventeen Commissioners, of whom six were appointed by the municipalities concerned, three by the owners of ships registered at Melbourne, three by merchants and traders paying wharfage rates, and five by the Governor-in-Council, there are substituted five Commissioners to be appointed by the Governor-in-Council. Other than the chairman, one member is to be an owner of ships registered at some British port and trading at Melbourne, one a person engaged in the business of an exporter by sea of Victorian produce, one an importer by sea of goods into Victoria, and one identified with primary production in Victoria. The chairman's salary is not to exceed £1,500; and the attendance fees of the other Commissioners are fixed at £2 2s. per meeting, the remuneration not to exceed £250 in any year. The borrowing power of the Trust is increased from £2,000,000 to £3,000,000. The payment to the Consolidated Revenue

Melbourne  
Harbor Trust  
—receipts and  
expenditure.

is not to be greater than £60,000 per annum for five years from 1st January, 1913. The following are particulars of the ordinary receipts and ordinary and capital expenditure during each of the last five years:—

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE: 1910 TO 1914.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
REVENUE.					
Wharfage and Quayage Rates .. ..	£ 297,081	£ 312,616	£ 314,447	£ 312,151	£ 315,721
Rents .. ..	17,004	17,336	19,001	20,424	22,833
Interest .. ..	410	2,039	2,375	665	2,284
Other Revenue .. ..	1,505	2,210	3,792	4,299	11,194
	316,000	334,201	339,615	337,539	352,032
Less Amount paid to Consolidated Revenue ..	62,603	65,413	68,344	60,960	60,000
Total .. ..	253,397	268,788	271,271	276,579	292,032
REVENUE EXPENDITURE.					
General Management and Expenses .. ..	19,352	20,841	27,453	28,622	34,180
Maintenance—Dredging ..	13,750	13,267	32,559	32,014	24,758
" Harbor .. ..	1,410	2,266	1,159	2,107	1,698
" Wharfs .. ..	11,558	12,489	17,350	20,583	13,370
" Approaches .. ..	8,847	9,430	11,666	9,207	10,835
Interest on Loans .. ..	69,409	69,366	69,264	59,494	69,981
Depreciation, Renewals Account, and Sinking Fund ..	32,000	35,000	17,500	29,188	30,114
Total .. ..	156,326	162,659	176,951	181,215	184,936
Surplus on Revenue Account ..	97,071	106,129	94,320	95,364	107,096
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.					
Land and Property .. ..	54	..	1,119	46,007	5,534
Deepening Waterways .. ..	23,559	31,531	21,845	49,620	96,198
Wharfs Construction .. ..	9,842	14,202	85,227	115,244	87,885
Approaches Construction ..	311	454	9,854	16,354	7,029
Other Harbor Improvements .. ..	6,254	787	2,735	2,713	1,376
Floating Plant .. ..	490	16,721	72,078	9,744	33,451
General Plant .. ..	369	5,214	102	2,910	3,364
Stock Account .. ..	3,518	9,096	14,543	44,572	32,070
Total .. ..	44,397	78,005	207,503	287,164	266,907



## 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. Power is given to the Trust to borrow £500,000 and to issue debentures, which may be made payable in London or Melbourne. The following is a summary of the receipts and expenditure for the last two years, the expenditure from ordinary revenue being distinguished from loan expenditure:—

## GEELONG HARBOR TRUST—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

	1913.	1914.
	£	£
REVENUE.		
Wharfage and Quayage Rates .. .. .	15,182	13,495
Rents, Fees, and Licences .. .. .	3,423	3,750
Sparrovale Farm .. .. .	5,459	7,281
Corio Freezing Works and Abattoirs .. .. .	5,592	12,404
Other Revenue .. .. .	1,146	1,064
	30,802	37,994
Less Amount paid to Consolidated Revenue .. .. .	619	..
Total .. .. .	30,183	37,994
REVENUE EXPENDITURE.		
General Management and Expenses .. .. .	5,665	6,610
Maintenance—Wharfs and Approaches .. .. .	1,663	2,101
" Harbor .. .. .	685	831
" Floating Plant .. .. .	161	326
" Other .. .. .	480	676
Interest on Loans and Sinking Fund .. .. .	17,091	19,167
Sparrovale Farm .. .. .	4,927	6,221
Corio Freezing Works and Abattoirs .. .. .	3,789	1,934
Corio Quay Power-house .. .. .	..	2,548
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	894
Total .. .. .	34,461	41,308
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.		
Land and Property .. .. .	13,919	19,611
Deepening Waterworks .. .. .	10,619	11,970
Wharfs and Approaches Construction .. .. .	11,026	7,303
Other Harbor Improvements .. .. .	6,440	9,480
Floating and General Plant .. .. .	1,702	2,137
Stock Account .. .. .	567	455
Miscellaneous .. .. .	2,219	696
Total .. .. .	46,492	51,652

### 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 fifteen cities, five towns, two shires, and parts of three other municipalities, or twenty-five municipalities in all, embracing a total area of 109,009 acres, and containing an estimated population (including that supplied with water outside the Board's sewerage area), on 31st December, 1914, of 662,500.

**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, 1914, was £1,559,786, and for loans raised by the Board, £10,175,160, a portion of which has been applied in repayment of Government loans falling due. The Board was at that date empowered to borrow £404,988 before reaching the limit of its borrowing powers.

### WATER SUPPLY FINANCE.

**Water supply assessments and rates.**

By Act of Parliament the rate to be paid in respect of any lands and tenements for the supply of water for domestic purposes, otherwise than by measure, is limited to an amount not exceeding 8d. in the £1 on the annual valuation of the lands and tenements served. The water rate levied in the year 1913-14 was 7d. in the £1 on the annual value of property served. Assessments of £17 and under are charged a minimum rate of 10s. per annum. There is a charge of 1s. per 1,000 gallons for water supplied

by meter, with the assessed rate as a minimum. For shipping at Melbourne wharfs the charge is 3s. per 1,000 gallons, and at special berths at Melbourne wharfs, with fixed meters, it is 1s. 6d. per 1,000 gallons.

**Water meters.** Water meters may be hired from the Board at the following annual rentals, payable quarterly in advance:—  
For a  $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. meter, 5s.;  $\frac{3}{4}$ -in., 6s.; 1-in., 8s.;  $1\frac{1}{4}$ -in., 10s. 6d.; and  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 14s.

**Garden rate.** Areas not exceeding 100 square yards (including paths) are supplied with water without meters on payment of a special rate of 10s. per annum each.

**Assessed value of property.** The total annual value of property assessed for water supply purposes and liable to water rates was £6,217,841 in 1913-14.

**Water rate receipts.** In 1913-14 the water rate receipts were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Water rate (including arrears) ..	157,153	7	3
Meters .. ..	139,962	9	10
Special rates .. ..	4,140	3	5
	<hr/>		
Total .. ..	301,256	0	6

**Revenue and expenditure of water supply system.**

The total revenue amounted to £332,930, as against £287,342 in the previous year. The cost in 1913-14 of maintenance and management was £56,873, and of interest £128,292, the total charges being £185,165, compared with a cost in 1912-13 of £52,151 for maintenance and management, and of £114,440 for interest, or a total charge of £166,591. The net profit in 1913-14 was thus £147,765, being equivalent to 3·2 per cent. of the mean capital cost, as compared with £120,751, or 2·7 per cent. in 1912-13.

**Cost of the Melbourne and Metropolitan waterworks system.**

The total cost of the water supply system up to 30th June, 1914, was as follows:—

Original water supply works, tank pumping station, &c. .. ..	£84,885
Yan Yean system .. ..	631,269
Maroondah system .. ..	778,944
O'Shanassy system .. ..	399,296
Service reservoirs .. ..	230,314
Large mains .. ..	1,091,390
Reticulation .. ..	1,398,114
	<hr/>
Total .. ..	£4,614,212*

\* £516 written off for Depreciation.

## 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 1914-15 is £6,833,120 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 1913-14, £5,680,481.

The receipts from the general sewerage rate in 1913-14 amounted to £311,178.

The sewerage revenue for 1913-14 amounted to £338,459, as against £303,376 in the previous year. The cost in 1913-14 of management, working expenses, repairs, and renewals, was £67,580, and of interest £314,126, the total charges being £381,706, compared with a cost in 1912-13 of £67,874 for management, working expenses, repairs, and renewals, and £298,964 for interest, or a total charge of £366,838.

The deficiency in 1913-14 was £43,247, as against £63,462 for the previous year.

The cost of sewerage works and house connexions up to 30th June, 1914, was £6,983,757, divided as follows:—

Farm purchase and preparation .. ..	£501,260
Outfall sewer and rising mains .. ..	423,024
Pumping station buildings and engines .. ..	207,748
Main and branch sewers .. ..	2,027,067
Street reticulation .. ..	2,038,343
Reticulation of rights-of-way .. ..	915,917
House connexions branches .. ..	363,599
Cost of house connexions chargeable to capital .. ..	384,556
Cost of sewerage system .. ..	£6,861,514*
Householders' debts for house connexions .. ..	118,563
River improvements .. ..	3,680
Total .. ..	£6,983,757

## DESCRIPTION OF WATER WORKS.

The metropolis is supplied with water from three independent sources—one known as the Yan Yean system, fed by the watershed of the Plenty River and Jack's Creek from the southern slopes of the Great Dividing Range, supplemented by the Wallaby and Silver Creeks, tributaries of the Goulburn, whose waters have been diverted over the range by

\* £42,317 written off for Depreciation.

means of weirs, aqueducts, and tunnels; a second, known as the Maroondah system, whose watershed is in the Healesville district, and which takes in the water of the Maroondah or Watts River, the Graceburn, Donnelly's and Coranderrk Creeks, and other smaller streams; and a third, known as the O'Shanassy and Upper Yarra system, whose watersheds are in the Upper Yarra above Warburton. As regards the last-mentioned system, at present only the O'Shanassy River, a main tributary of the Upper Yarra, has been tapped.

**Total catchment area.** The total catchment area from which water is collected at present from the three systems is 102,000 acres, the whole of which is vested in the Board, and free from settlement or grazing.

#### YAN YEAN SYSTEM.

**Yan Yeau system.** The Yan Yeau watershed embraces Silver and Wallaby Creeks, 12,000 acres; Plenty River and Jack's Creek, 12,000 acres; and the catchment areas of Yan Yeau Reservoir, 5,000 acres, totalling 29,000 acres. The water is collected into the Toorourrong Reservoir, and taken thence to the Yan Yeau Reservoir, where it is stored. This reservoir is an artificial lake situated 22 miles northerly from the city, and 602 feet above sea-level. It is formed by the construction of an earthen bank 49 chains long, 30 feet high, and 20 feet wide on top, with a slope next the water of three to one and an outside slope of two to one. The reservoir when full covers an area of 1,360 acres, or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  square miles, with a maximum depth of 26 feet, and an average depth of 18 feet. The maximum depth of water in the reservoir in 1914 was 22 ft.  $4\frac{3}{4}$  in. on the 1st January, and the minimum depth 12 ft.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. on the 12th May. 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, 1914, the total intake of the Yan Yeau Reservoir was 3,474,036,000 gallons, and the total output was 4,566,194,000 gallons exclusive of loss by evaporation. The mean evaporation from the surface is about 3 feet during the year. The intake for the twelve months ended 31st December, 1914, was the lowest on record.

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 Yeau to Surrey Hills Reservoir, for supplying the high levels of the eastern suburbs of Melbourne in conjunction with the O'Shanassy and Upper Yarra System. It is capable of delivering 9,000,000 gallons a day.

#### MAROONDAH SYSTEM.

The Maroondah water is taken by means of small weirs from the watershed of 40,000 acres situated above Healesville, and it is thence conveyed to the Preston Service Reservoirs along an aqueduct (about  $41\frac{1}{2}$  miles of open channels, tunnels, and syphons), which is capable of delivering 28,000,000 gallons daily.

## O'SHANASSY AND UPPER YARRA SYSTEM.

O'Shanassy  
and  
Upper Yarra  
watershed.

The watershed of the O'Shanassy River comprises 33,000 acres, situated near Warburton. The water is diverted by means of a weir and conveyed to Surrey Hills by way of Mitcham in an aqueduct, and in tunnels, syphons, and pipe line of an aggregate length of 48 miles  $24\frac{1}{2}$  chains. The complete length will be 49 miles  $53\frac{3}{4}$  chains. The aqueduct is capable of delivering 20,000,000 gallons daily, but it has been completed in the tunnels and some other parts to a capacity of 60,000,000 gallons to provide for further diversions from the Upper Yarra and its tributaries.

Storage and  
service  
reservoirs.

There are two storage and 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.
Toorourong .. .. .	60,000,000	747 " " "
Total (storage) .. .. .	6, 60,000,000	

\* Of this quantity 5,400,000,000 gallons are available for consumption.

## SERVICE RESERVOIRS.

Description.	Capacity.	Reduced Level at By-wash.
	Gallons.	
Preston No. 1 .. .. .	13,500,000	326·50 feet
" No. 2 .. .. .	24,500,000	326·50 "
" No. 3 .. .. .	26,300,000	326·50 "
Essendon No. 1 .. .. .	1,000,000	209·25 "
" No. 2 .. .. .	4,000,000	209·25 "
Caulfield .. .. .	10,000,000	166·00 "
Kew .. .. .	3,000,000	281·50 "
Surrey Hills No. 1 .. .. .	9,000,000	429·50 "
" No. 2 .. .. .	15,000,000	429·50 "
Morang (Pipe Head) .. .. .	3,000,000	485·00 "
Heidelberg .. .. .	1,000,000	325·00 "
Notting Hill .. .. .	10,000,000	332·50 "
Olinda .. .. .	11,000,000	671·00 "
Total (service) .. .. .	131,300,000	.. .. .
North Essendon (proposed provision for 10,000,000 gallons)	..	290·00 " (approx.)
Mitcham (proposed provision for three reservoirs with a capacity of from 20 to 25 million gallons each)	..	515·00 " "

**Aqueducts, &c., mains, and reticulation pipes.** The following is the mileage return of aqueducts, &c., mains, and reticulation pipes up to the 30th June, 1914 :—

	Miles	Chs.	Miles	Chs.
<b>YAN YEAN SYSTEM—</b>				
Aqueducts, &c., between watersheds and Yan Yeau Reservoir .. .. .	23	62		
Aqueduct—Yan Yeau Reservoir to Morang .. .. .	6	33½		
Total .. .. .			30	15½
<b>MAROONDAH SYSTEM—</b>				
Main Maroondah Aqueduct .. .. .	41	28		
Tributary Aqueducts .. .. .	6	8		
Scours at Preston Reservoirs .. .. .	2	52½		
Total .. .. .			50	8½
<b>O'SHANASSY SYSTEM—</b>				
O'Shanassy Weir to Olinda Pipe Head Reservoir (incomplete) .. .. .	22	54		
Olinda Pipe Head Reservoir to Surrey Hills Reservoir (36-in. steel main) .. .. .	25	1½		
Scour at Surrey Hills Reservoir .. .. .	0	49		
Total .. .. .			*48	24½
Grand Total, Aqueducts, &c. .. .. .			128	48½
Large Mains, 54-in to 12-in. diameter (inclusive) .. .. .			†220	60½
Reticulation under 12-in. diameter .. .. .			1,209	72½
Grand Total, Aqueducts, Mains, &c., Mains and Reticulation .. .. .			1,559	21½

**Consumption of water in Melbourne and suburbs.** The average number of people supplied with water during 1914 was 651,000, and the average daily consumption was 62·64 gallons per head. Some districts are supplied outside the Board's sewerage area. The total consumption and average consumption per day are shown hereunder for each month during 1914 :—

**TOTAL AND DAILY AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR, 1914.**

Month.	Total Consumption of Water.	Daily Average Consumption of Water.
	Gallons.	Gallons.
January .. .. .	1,709,221,000	55,136,161
February .. .. .	1,700,213,000	60,721,893
March .. .. .	1,664,040,000	53,678,710
April .. .. .	1,116,521,000	37,217,367
May .. .. .	1,112,114,000	35,874,645
June .. .. .	999,467,000	33,315,567
July .. .. .	934,091,000	30,131,968
August .. .. .	996,365,000	32,140,806
September .. .. .	1,011,747,000	33,724,900
October .. .. .	1,283,258,000	41,395,419
November .. .. .	1,187,355,000	39,578,500
December .. .. .	1,169,886,000	37,738,258
Total for the year .. .. .	14,884,278,000	...
Daily average for the year .. .. .	...	40,773,844

\* Length unfinished, 65 chains. † Exclusive of O'Shanassy Main Pipe line.

The following table shows for each year since the establishment of the Board in 1891 the daily average consumption of water, and the daily average per head :—

**DAILY AVERAGE QUANTITY OF WATER CONSUMED IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1891 TO 1914.**

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	23,300	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
1914 ...	651,000	147,442	131,168	40,778,844	62·64

**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, 1914, 140,614 tenements had been gazetted as within sewerage areas, and applications received *re* 433 outside gazetted areas, making a total of 141,047 tenements. Out of this number 140,594 were provided with sanitary fittings which required to be connected with the sewerage system, and 134,590 had been connected, including the 433 outside gazetted areas. Of the remaining 6,004 tenements, 2,436 were in progress of connexion, while on 3,568 tenements connexions work had not been commenced.

The following statement shows the progress of house connexions to the 31st December, 1914 :—

**PROGRESS OF HOUSE CONNEXIONS WITH THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS.**

Municipality.	No. of Tenements connected on 31st December, 1914.
Melbourne City ... ..	26,245
South Melbourne City ... ..	10,659
Prahran City ... ..	11,344
Fitzroy City ... ..	7,777
Richmond City ... ..	10,037
St. Kilda City ... ..	6,359
Collingwood City ... ..	8,189
Footscray City ... ..	5,651
Hawthorn City ... ..	5,890
Brunswick City ... ..	7,486
Essendon City ... ..	6,350
Malvern City ... ..	4,154
Caulfield City ... ..	3,225
Northcote City ... ..	4,088
Camberwell City ... ..	2,597
Brighton Town ... ..	3,149
Port Melbourne Town ... ..	2,965
Williamstown Town ... ..	2,885
Kew Town ... ..	2,300
Coburg Town ... ..	921
Heidelberg Shire ... ..	76
Preston Shire ... ..	680
Moorabbin Shire ... ..	1,014
Nunawading Shire, ... ..	116
Total in Gazetted Areas ... ..	134,157
„ outside Gazetted Areas ... ..	433
Grand Total ... ..	134,590

**PROGRESS REPORT OF SEWERAGE WORK.**

On the 31st December, 1914, the sewerage system was practically completed in the following districts within the Board's Metropolitan area, viz. :—

Melbourne, South Melbourne, Port Melbourne, Collingwood, Fitzroy, Richmond, Prahran, St. Kilda, Moorabbin, Nunawading, and the thickly populated portions of Essendon and Malvern.

The system was nearly completed in Brighton, Hawthorn, Footscray, and Williamstown, and the more densely settled parts of Camberwell and Northcote, as well as in the greater portions of Brunswick, Coburg, Kew, and Preston, and, in a lesser degree, Caulfield; a small portion of Heidelberg has also been completed.

During the preceding twelve months the work progressed principally in Coburg, Williamstown, Camberwell, and Brunswick; also in Kew, Preston, and Malvern, and, in a lesser degree, in Moorabbin, Essendon, Footscray, Northcote, and Caulfield. Main and branch sewers have been extended to meet the requirements of the new reticulation areas, and further extensions are being carried out.

Reticulation area contracts have been completed in Coburg, Kew, Williamstown, Camberwell, Malvern, and Preston; also in Essendon, Footscray, Brunswick, Northcote, and Heidelberg; and reticulation extensions by contract and day labour have been carried out to provide for new buildings, or fresh subdivisions in various districts of the Metropolitan area.

Reticulation area contracts are now being carried out in Brunswick, Caulfield, and Heidelberg; also reticulation extensions by contract and day labour in Malvern, Caulfield, Footscray, Brighton, Brunswick, Camberwell, and several other parts of the Metropolitan area.

The whole system was so far advanced that on the date mentioned above the sewage from 141,047 tenements could be collected, including those inside and outside gazetted areas, and 140,594 tenements could be connected. Of these, 134,590 tenements were connected, and work was in progress on 2,436 other premises. The total number of fittings connected with the system was as follows:—52 public conveniences and 77 public urinals, 154,896 water closets, 114,450 baths, 88,166 sinks, 85,212 sets of wash troughs, 40,688 lavatories, 15,016 stables, 8,937 urinals, 7,264 polluted areas and paved yards, 1,900 cellars, 1,026 slop hoppers, 295 latrines, and 303 dairies, there being also 453 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 1,311½ miles of reticulation and 143¾ miles of mains and branch sewers have been completed, making a total length of 1,454¾ 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 of 22 feet internal diameter, and each contains two straining cages, one of which is always in position. The solid matter caught in them is transferred to a drier in the building over the wells, where it is subject to steam pressure and consequently to a high temperature, which renders the material innocuous. The material from the drier is of no manurial value and is destroyed in a furnace. The sewage is raised by the pumps 125 feet through two 6-foot and one 4-foot wrought-iron rising mains—the three lengths running side by side, each 2·794 miles long (an aggregate length of 8·38 miles)—to the head of the outfall sewer, at Brooklyn, 75 feet above low-water mark, whence it gravitates to the Metropolitan Sewage Farm at Werribee in a partly-open and partly-closed channel 16 miles long, of 11 feet diameter, and having a grade of 2 feet to the mile. The full capacity of the outfall sewer is 18,000 cubic feet a minute.

### METROPOLITAN SEWAGE FARM.

**Sewage farm.** The purification of the sewage of Melbourne and Suburbs is effected by filtration and aeration through the natural soil of the Sewage Farm, which contains 11,153 acres 1 rood 5½ perches of land situated about 24 miles south-west of Melbourne and 4 miles south-west of the township of Werribee in open plain country, enjoys an average rainfall of 18 inches, and has for its eastern boundary the Werribee River, with a long frontage to Port Phillip Bay on the south, (extending from the mouth of the Werribee River to the mouth of the Little River), to which the land gradually slopes from the north, the highest point being 44 feet above low-water mark. The head of the rising main at Brooklyn is 75 feet above low-water mark and the sewage flows by gravitation from there to the farm, a distance of 16 miles, where the point of delivery is 37·25 feet above low-water mark.

To irrigate the portion of the farm above that level necessitates pumping, and in the meantime most of the high land is being used for dry farming, cereal crops being grown.

The farm originally comprised 8,847 acres 0 roods 5½ perches of virgin unimproved land, which (together with a strip 11½ miles long, containing 168¼ acres, on which the greater portion of the main outfall sewer from the pumping station to the farm is constructed) cost the Board £159,873 in 1892. By an Act of Parliament passed on 11th August, 1911, the Crown was authorised to sell to the Board at £2 per acre an area of 305 acres 3 roods 11 perches of low-lying Crown land along the foreshore of the bay adjoining the sewage farm. By another Act of Parliament, passed on 11th December, 1912, a further area of 815 acres 1 rood 8 perches of foreshore land was acquired from the Government at £2 per acre. This land, extending westerly to the mouth of the Little River, gave the Board a frontage to the bay, extending from that river to the Werribee River. An area of 252 acres 3 roods 7 perches of irrigable land adjoining the sewage farm on the south-west was acquired by private treaty at £15 per acre during 1913; 120 acres 2 roods 38 perches of private land adjoining the above area has since been acquired at £5 12s. 6d. per acre, and 811 acres 2 roods 16 perches at the north-east corner of the original farm area has been purchased from the Lands Purchase and Management Board at £25 per acre. The last two purchases were made in 1914. The acquirement of these areas has increased the size of the Sewage Farm to 11,153 acres 1 rood 5½ perches.

Before being required for sewage disposal the greater portion of the farm was leased by the Board to hay and grain growers, and proved highly productive under wheat, oats, and barley. The rents ranged up to about 30s. per acre, and for a number of years averaged over £1 per acre over the whole area let.

The method followed by the Board was to gradually resume the land from the tenants as it was required for sewage filtration purposes in order to keep pace with the progress of the sewerage house connexions work in the Metropolis. It has now all been resumed, but there is a considerable area yet to be brought under irrigation, preparation for which is carried on continuously.

The process of preparation generally followed is as follows:—After being divided by roads into rectangular blocks of 80 acres the blocks are again subdivided into paddocks of 20 acres (20 chains by 10 chains). The soil is broken up by steam ploughs, the bottom being subsoiled to a depth of about 2 ft. 6 in., and, where necessary, underdrained with agricultural pipes. The blocks are then graded into bays of about half an acre each, and commanded by distributing drains to facilitate rapid flooding—where the natural contour of the country is uneven it is found necessary to grade the blocks in small terraces; deep drainage channels are cut, the earth from same being thrown up to form embankments to carry the main supply carriers along the boundaries of these 20-acre blocks, which are at the same time securely fenced, and planted with trees for shelter and breakwinds. The main carriers and drains run

parallel north to south through the farm being half a mile apart; the sub-carriers and drains branch east and west every 10 chains. The available area of the 20-acre block is reduced to about 18 acres by the space occupied by the carriers, drains, roads, and plantations. The prepared blocks are generally sown with lucerne or perennial grasses (chiefly prairie or rye) or a mixture of lucerne and prairie grass, and in a few months are ready to be flooded with sewage. The resultant growth is very rapid, and (with the exception of a few hundred acres of lucerne reserved for hay) the irrigated lucerne and grasses are pastured with sheep, cattle, and horses; the practice being to keep the stock shifting from block to block (in flocks of about 500 sheep or an equivalent number of horses or cattle to each 18 acres) to eat the feed down in front of the sewage water. The filtered sewage is discharged into the bay by a series of main effluent channels running parallel north and south through the farm.

A large proportion of the farm lands will necessarily never be available for irrigation purposes. One hundred and twenty-nine acres have been devoted to sites for townships and manager's and workmen's cottages, of which last there are 56 on the farm. There are at present 431 acres of plantations and reserves, and the private roads and channels account for a further 445 acres; the area so utilized must of course increase as additional sections of the farm are brought under irrigation. These three items—cottage and township sites (129 acres), plantations and reserves (431 acres), and private roads and channels (445 acres)—at present account for 1,005 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 1913-14 there were 6,065 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, 1914, was 7,119 acres, and the average quantity of sewage delivered daily on to this area during the year 1913-14 was 31,851,181 gallons =  $117\frac{1}{2}$  acre-feet per day = 6 feet per annum over the whole of the prepared part of the farm.

Of the area under irrigation, 214 acres were sown with maize for grain, and 435 acres of lucerne were cut for hay, leaving 5,288 acres of grasses, and small areas under fodder crops of maize and rape (totalling 290 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 1913 was 19,626 sheep, 361 horses, and 2,186 cattle; and in the winter of 1914, 2,324 sheep, 924 horses, and 2,842 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 1913-14 were—from sheep, £8,595; from cattle, £6,199. The revenue from agistment (principally horses) was £2,603. The fat stock from the farm always excite keen competition from butchers and freezers, and command high prices.

In the year ended 30th June, 1914, 447 tons of lucerne hay and chaff were sold for a gross return of £1,439; while from 214 acres of maize an average yield of 38 bushels of grain per acre was harvested, which brought an average price of 4s. 1½d. per bushel.

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, 1914, £501,260, 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 1913-14 to £10,504 for an estimated population served by the sewerage system of 579,145 persons, or 4·35d. 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 1909-10 to 1913-14 was 5·38d. 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 1913-14 or as at 30th June, 1914, are as follows:—

	Acres.
Total area of farm .. .. .	11,153
Area sown with grasses .. .. .	5,288
Area of settling pits under fodder crops other than lucerne or grasses—	
Maize, 135 acres; Rape, 155 acres ..	290
Total area of irrigated pasture available for grazing .. .. .	5,578
Area under lucerne for hay .. .. .	435
"    "    maize for grain .. .. .	214
Total area under irrigation and intensive culture...	6,227

	Acres.
Area prepared for settling pits for winter sewage ..	892
Total area prepared for irrigation and sewage disposal .. .. .	7,119
Area under preparation for irrigation .. .. .	430
Total .. .. .	7,549
Area under cereal crops (wheat, barley, and oats) not included above .. .. .	715
Area under bare fallow .. .. .	961
„ of swampy ground reserved for settling pits ..	923
Areas reserved for cottage sites (102 acres) and town-ship sites (27 acres) .. .. .	129
„ „ plantations and reserves .. .. .	431
„ „ private roads and channels .. .. .	445
Total area of farm .. .. .	11,153
Lucerne hay—area cut .. .. . Acres	435
Total yield of lucerne hay for season .. .. . Tons	1,500
Maize for grain—area harvested .. .. . Acres	214
Average yield per acre .. .. . Bushels	38
Fodder crops (other than lucerne or grasses)—	Acres.
Maize .. .. .	135
Rape .. .. .	155
Total .. .. .	290
Irrigated pasture available for grazing .. .. .	5,288
Portion of area under lucerne for hay .. .. .	145
„ „ „ maize for grain .. .. .	71
Total area available for stock .. .. .	5,794
Acreage carrying sheep .. .. .	3,000
„ „ cattle .. .. .	2,000
„ „ horses (on agistment) .. .. .	794
	5,794
Number of sheep and cattle purchased and sold for year ended 30th June, 1914—	
Purchased .. .. .	Sheep. 37,779 Cattle. 4,140
Sold .. .. .	35,221 3,905

Stock carried—		No.
Maximum in spring—Sheep	.. ..	19,626
Horses	.. ..	361
Cattle	.. ..	2,186
Minimum in winter—Sheep ..	.. ..	2,324
Horses	.. ..	924
Cattle	.. ..	2,842
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Profits from transactions in live-stock—		
Sheep .. .. .	.. ..	£8,595
Cattle .. .. .	.. ..	6,199
Agistment (principally horses)	.. ..	2,603
Total .. .. .	.. ..	£17,397
<hr/>		
		No.
Men employed by Board	.. ..	154
<hr/>		
Population resident on farm over 21 years of age	..	158
"    "    "    under 21 years of age		142
Total .. .. .	.. ..	300
<hr/>		
Houses on farm owned by Board	.. ..	56
"    "    "    tenant	.. ..	1
Total .. .. .	.. ..	57
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Working horses on farm hired by Board	.. ..	38
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Horses owned by Board—		
Working horses—Draught	.. ..	49
"    "    Light	.. ..	16
Brood mares	.. ..	24
Foals	.. ..	4
Total .. .. .	.. ..	93
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*Progress of Construction Works.*

		Acres.
Area steam ploughed for irrigation	.. ..	6,805
"    "    "    for plantations and reserves		182
"    mole-drained by steam plant	.. ..	1,145
"    underdrained with pipes	.. ..	619



		Miles.	Chains.
Length of main carrier embankments—cement lined		8	10
"        "        "        "        unlined	..	20	45
Total	.. .. .	28	55
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Length of subsidiary carriers—			
C.I. flumes	.. .. .	15	62
C.C. flumes	.. .. .	4	72
Embankments unlined	.. .. .	34	77
Total	.. .. .	55	51
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Length of main drains .. .. .			
"    subsidiary drains	.. .. .	85	58
"    pipe drains	.. .. .	27	1
"    agricultural pipes	.. .. .	32	49
Total	.. .. .	175	6
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Length of water pipes laid—6-inch .. .. .			
"        "        4-inch	.. .. .	11	7
"        "        3-inch	.. .. .	0	7
"        "        2-inch	.. .. .	14	7
"        "        1½-inch	.. .. .	2	33
"        "        1-inch	.. .. .	3	53
Total	.. .. .	33	52
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Length of roads formed.. .. .			
"    fencing erected	.. .. .	307	34
"    "    wire netted	.. .. .	6	23
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		No.	
Trees planted	.. .. .	208,000	
Average quantity of sewage delivered daily on to farm for year 1913-14 = in gallons .. .. .			
= 117½ acre-feet per day = 6 feet per annum	.. .. .	31,851,181	
over the total area available for sewage disposal, viz., 7,119 acres.			
Total capital cost of farm to 30th June, 1914	.. .. .	£501,260	
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Net cost of sewage purification for year 1913-14..	.. .. .	£10,504	
Population served by sewerage system	.. .. .	579,145	
Net cost per head of sewage purification for year 1913-14	.. .. .	4·35d.	

### 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, which are not vested in the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. The Metropolitan Fire District includes the greater portion of the shire of Moorabbin, and it extends in a southerly direction as far as Mordialloc, that township being included.

The Metropolitan Fire Board is composed of nine members, of whom three are appointed by the Governor in Council, three by the municipal councils, and three by the insurance companies.

**Powers of  
the Board.** A section of the *Fire Brigades Act* provides that for the purpose of extinguishing any fire, the chief officers of the fire brigades may in the areas under their respective control "cause water to be shut off from any main or pipe in order to obtain a greater pressure and supply of water for the purpose of extinguishing any fire, and no person or body having the management of any water supply shall be liable to any penalty or claim by reason of any interruption of the supply of water occasioned by compliance with the provisions of this section."

Another section of the Act provides that "each Board, its officers and servants, any local committee, its officers and servants, and any brigade registered under this Act shall have the use of all water mains, water plugs, valves, pipes, vested in or belonging to the Board of Land and Works or any public or municipal corporation, or local body whatsoever, and of all water therein, or in any well or tank, free of charge, for the purpose of extinguishing any fire, or for the purpose of drills, competitions, and practice, conducted under the authority of either board or any local committee."

Local councils have the right, in the interests of fire prevention, with the approval of the Governor in Council, of making, altering, or repealing by-laws for the purpose of regulating the height of all buildings erected in their own municipality, or in any part of it, and also for providing means of escape from such buildings during a fire.

The general duties of the Fire Brigades Boards are defined to be those "of taking, superintending, and enforcing all necessary steps for the extinguishment of fires, and for the protection of life and property in case of fire, and the general control of all stations and of all fire brigades shall be vested in the Boards for the metropolis and country districts respectively. The Boards may purchase or lease property for fire brigade stations, and control the formation of permanent and volunteer fire brigades, and schools of instruction, the maintenance of fire alarms, and the establishment of communication, telephonic and other."

The 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, 1914, the Board had fixed to its 220 miles  $60\frac{3}{4}$  chains of leading mains and 1,209 miles  $72\frac{1}{2}$  chains of reticulation mains, 2,525 pillar hydrants, 123 Tregear patent hydrants, and 14,586 ball fire plugs, viz., 14,564 Bateman and Moore (of which 1,241 are with spring) and 22 Fowler patent—a grand total of 17,234. Except in case of accident, repairs, or cleaning, these mains are kept constantly full of water under pressure.

The Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board on 31st December, 1914, had under its control the following:—Forty-seven stations, 241 members of permanent staff, 35 members of special service staff, 7 members of clerical staff, 10 men engaged in the workshops, 130 partially paid firemen, 10 steam fire engines, 5 gasolene engines, 3 petrol motor fire engines, 1 motor chemical engine and hose waggon combined, 1 motor salvage waggon and chemical engine combined, 2 motor combination appliances, 6 motor hose waggons, 2 motor cycles, 1 Chief Officer's motor car, 34 horse hose reels, 33 hand hose reels, 8 extension ladders and fire escapes, 6 Pompier ladders, 10 exercise and supply carts, 1 salvage van, 1 brake, 69 horses, 110,395 feet of hose, 46 hand pumps, 6 smoke helmets, 2 smoke jackets, and 268 fire alarm circuits having 851 street fire-alarms, of which 791 contained telephones, and the remaining 60 were fire alarms only. There were also 418 auxiliary boxes and 19 automatic systems in public and other buildings, 136 direct telephone lines, 58 of which were acting as fire alarms to buildings, and 28 circuits to sprinkler installations, with 58 sprinkler call transmitting instruments. The total length of wire in use outside stations for fire alarms and telephones is about 600 miles.

During 1914 the cost of maintenance of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade was £79,369, one-third being contributed by each of the contributing bodies, viz., Government of Victoria, municipalities within the Metropolitan Fire District, and the insurance companies carrying on

business in that district. The municipalities' contribution is equal to 78d. in the £1 over an area wherein the property is valued at £6,954,190, and that of the insurance companies is equal to £4 17s. 7d. for every £100 of premiums on insured property. The premiums received in the Melbourne Fire District in 1913 amounted to £465,526, and the total of the payments made by the companies in 1914 for the maintenance of the fire brigade system was £22,724.

**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 1914 was £16,699, which was obtained from the following sources :—(a) Government, £5,755; (b) municipalities, £5,164; (c) insurance companies, £5,684; and (d) other sources, £96. The expenditure for the year amounted to £16,561. There are 104 municipal councils and 66 insurance companies included in the operation of the Act. The premiums received by the insurance companies in country districts during the year 1913 amounted to £197,473, and the total of their contributions in 1914 for the upkeep of the brigades was £5,684. The total value of rateable property assessed within the Board's district in 1914 was £1,765,763. 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 124 registered brigades, and four more are about to be registered. The number of registered firemen is 2,444, 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 1914 the chief items of the plant consisted of 5 steam engines, 1 motor engine, 63 manual engines, 11 horse brakes, 61 apparatus carriages, 3 fire escapes, about 280 hose reels, and approximately 180,000 feet of canvas hose.

Particulars of receipts and expenditure of both Boards during the five years ended 30th June, 1914, are as follows:—

**REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF FIRE BRIGADES BOARDS :  
RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.**

	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Ordinary Receipts.</i>					
Contributions — Govern- ment, Municipal, and Insurance ... ..	69,375	69,837	78,206	82,540	85,036
Receipts for Services ...	3,226	3,106	5,172	5,941	3,241
Interest and Sundries ...	2,141	3,039	2,109	3,725	1,361
Total ...	74,742	75,982	85,487	92,206	94,538
<i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i>					
Salaries ... ..	36,589	40,930	48,798	50,426	54,285
Fire Expenses ... ..	3,216	3,297	3,183	3,233	3,312
Administrative Charges, &c.	14,653	13,874	16,517	15,584	19,515
Plant—Purchase and Re- pairs ... ..	6,011	4,185	7,176	4,592	4,112
Interest ... ..	5,838	5,806	5,995	5,928	7,317
Sinking Fund ... ..	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,430	2,215
Firemen's Accident Fund	450	500	550	550	650
Miscellaneous ... ..	4,112	6,456	6,243	4,580	4,624
Total ...	72,869	77,057	90,462	87,323	95,930
<i>Loan Expenditure.</i>					
Purchase of Land and Erection of Buildings, &c.	155	72	417	14,796	19,373

## VITAL STATISTICS.

**Law as to marriages in Victoria.** Marriages in Victoria can only be celebrated by a minister of religion whose name is registered in the office of the Government Statist, or by the Government Statist, or the Assistant Government Statist, or a duly appointed registrar of marriages. It is essential that every marriage be preceded by the parties making a declaration as to age and the absence of any legal impediment, and by three days' notice, except in cases of emergency, also that two witnesses of full age be present at the ceremony; but there is no residential qualification. To be married by a minister, one of the parties must give him at least three clear days' written notice, or—in cases of emergency—a written permission obtained from any Justice, dispensing with such notice; and the marriage may then be solemnized according to the rites of the religious denomination to which the minister belongs. To be married by a Registrar of Marriages, the parties to the marriage must give written notice, which has to be posted in, and a copy thereof at the outer door of, his office at least three clear days before the marriage. This can only take place in his office, with open doors, and between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. No fee is payable for the celebration of a marriage before a registrar. In the event of a minor (not being a widower or widow), wishing to marry, there must be obtained the written consent of the father or a guardian appointed by him; or, in the case of his absence, death, desertion, judicial separation, or divorce, of the mother, if the minor is under her care; and, in other cases, of a police magistrate, or a guardian of minors appointed by the Chief Justice. If the minor is a ward of the Neglected Children's or Reformatory Schools' Department, the Departmental Secretary's consent is the authority. In order to guard against the celebration of marriages by undesirable persons, the present law provides that no person shall be registered as a minister of religion unless he ordinarily officiates as such in one of the recognised religious denominations, is nominated by the recognised head of the denomination in Victoria, or, if there be no such head, then by

at least two registered ministers; and unless he satisfies the Government Statist that he is a fit and proper person to celebrate marriages. The Governor in Council may prohibit from celebrating marriages any minister who is proved guilty of any offence, misconduct, or impropriety unworthy of his calling, or who makes a business of celebrating marriages for the purpose of profit or gain, irrespective of carrying out the ordinary duties of a minister; and the Government Statist may, at the request of the head of a denomination, cancel the registration of any minister of 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, he is subject to a maximum penalty of £20 on summary conviction. No marriage shall be invalid by reason of its having been celebrated by an unqualified person if either of the parties shall have believed at the time that such person was qualified, or by reason of any formal defect or irregularity. Marriage with a deceased wife's sister was legalized in Victoria in 1873; but there is no provision to validate the marriage of a woman with a deceased husband's brother.

Marriages of Jews and Quakers are exempted from the foregoing provisions, and are deemed legal and valid if celebrated according to their respective usages.

**Registration.** The present official system of compulsory registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Victoria has been in force since 1853, and the registers—framed on the best models—are replete with all necessary information bearing on the family history of the people. The statutory duties under the Registration Acts are performed by the Government Statist, who has control over the local registrars of births and deaths, and (so far as regards their registration duties) over the officiating clergymen and registrars of marriages. Copies of entries certified by him or by the Assistant Government Statist are *prima facie* evidence in the Courts of Australia of the facts to which they relate. At the head office in Melbourne there is kept for reference a complete collection of all registrations effected since 1st July, 1853, as well as originals or certified copies of all existing church records relating to earlier periods, as far back as 1837. The indexes in use since the introduction of civil registration in 1853 contained up to the end of 1914 over 3,393,000 names, of which 1,744,000



related to births, 818,000 to deaths, and 831,000 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 520 registration districts, for each of which a registrar is appointed, who (if not a public servant) is paid by fees at the rate of 2s. 6d. per entry, but is not prevented from following his or her own private business; whilst the marriages are recorded by the clergyman or registrar of marriages who performs the ceremony. Registrations of marriages are made in triplicate, and of births and deaths in duplicate—each copy bearing the original signatures of the parties married and witnesses (in case of a marriage), or of the informant (in case of a birth or death), and of the minister or registrar. One copy is retained by the registrar or minister; one is forwarded to the Government Statist—to be kept as a permanent record; and the third (in case of marriage only) is given to one of the parties married. Births must be registered within 60 days by the father or mother or the occupier of the house where the birth occurred, or by some person authorized by one of these. A person who fails in his duty to register within 60 days is liable to a penalty of £10, although he still may register within twelve months on payment of a fee of 5s. To insure registration of all births, parents and the occupiers of houses where births occur are required to, and doctors and nurses may, and are expected to, report cases to the registrars. After twelve months, registration can only be effected after proper legal authority has been obtained, and on payment of a fee of 10s. Deaths must, under a penalty of £10, be notified within seven days to the local registrar by the occupier of the house where the death occurred, or the doctor or nurse, and must be registered within twenty-one days by some person present at death or in attendance during the last illness, or in default of such persons by the occupier of the house where the death occurred, or by some person authorized by one of these. An exception is made in regard to sudden deaths, and deaths of boarded-out children under the age of five years, which should be at once reported to the Coroner, and can only be registered by him or on his authority. This exception does not apply to wards of the State or infants retained by or received into any approved public charitable institution. In addition to ordinary registration, every birth, or death under the age of five, of an illegitimate child must be notified in writing by the occupier of the house where the event occurred within three days to the local registrar, if in any city, town, or borough, or within seven days if elsewhere, 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 1914 numbered 11,830, which was 506 above the total for the preceding year, and 1,464 above the average of the period 1908-12. The figures for each of the last twenty years are as follows:—

#### MARRIAGES IN EACH YEAR, 1895 TO 1914.

Year.		No. of Marriages.	Year.		No. of Marriages.
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
1904	..	8,210	1914	..	11,830

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 44 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 12,440 more persons were married in the past five years than in the period 1905-9. As the tendency to marry is necessarily influenced by the view taken of

present and future prospects, the relatively large number of marriages in each of the past five years is an indication of the general prosperity of that period.

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, 1905 TO 1914.

Year.	Marriage Rate.	Year.	Marriage Rate.
1905	7·16	1910	7·83
1906	7·21	1911	8·40
1907	7·64	1912	8·65
1908	7·37	1913	8·13
1909	7·36	1914	8·31

Notwithstanding the adverse effects of the drought and the war the marriage rate for 1914 was the third highest recorded during the past twenty-five years.

The marriages in proportion to the population, to the unmarried men and widowers aged 21 to 55, and to the unmarried women and widows aged 18 to 50 in each census year, 1857 to 1911, are given in the following table:—

MARRIAGES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION AND OF SINGLE MEN AND WOMEN, 1857 TO 1911.

Year of Census.	Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.						
	Enumerated Population.	Number of Unmarried and Widowed.		Marriages.	Proportion of Marriages per 1,000 of the—		
		Men (aged 21 to 55).	Women (aged 18 to 50).		Population.	Unmarried and Widowed Men (aged 21 to 55).	Unmarried and Widowed Women (aged 18 to 50).
1857 ..	383,668	88,456	18,128	4,465	11·64	50·48	246·30
1861 ..	513,896	98,665	24,009	4,528	8·81	45·89	188·60
1871 ..	712,263	77,078	40,836	4,715	6·62	61·17	115·46
1881 ..	849,438	77,250	75,098	5,732	6·75	74·20	76·33
1891 ..	1,130,463	133,576	113,276	9,007	7·97	67·43	79·51
1901 ..	1,193,340	123,691	137,267	8,468	7·10	68·46	61·69
1911 ..	1,309,950	132,642	158,556	10,984	8·39	82·81	69·28

NOTE.—The figures in this table relate to the twelve months of which the date of 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-incidental with the highest proportion of marriageable persons, while the minimum rate—in 1871—was associated with the lowest proportion of such persons. A further examination of the figures shows that the ordinary marriage rate is more directly affected by the proportion of eligible men than by that of eligible women in the population. Thus, the percentage of single women aged 18 to 50 rose from 4·7 in 1857 to 12·1 in 1911, whilst that of single men aged 21 to 55 fell from 23 to 10 in the same period. After allowing for the more uniform distribution of males and females of marriageable ages in the later years, the decrease in the percentage of marriageable men coincides fairly closely with the decline in the ordinary marriage rate. The female marriage rates show that the chances of a woman marrying are now very much smaller than at any earlier period, except 1901, the proportion entering wedlock each year having fallen from about 1 in 4 in 1857, and nearly 1 in 5 in 1861, to 1 in 16 in 1901, and 1 in 15 in 1911.

**Marriage rate in age groups.** The marriage rate amongst marriageable men and women at different periods of life have been computed for various age groups at each of four census periods, and are shown in the following table:—

**PROPORTION OF MARRIAGES PER 1,000 MARRIAGEABLE MEN AND WOMEN AT EACH AGE.**

Age Group.	Men.				Women.			
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
15—21 ..	..	..	..	..	24·6	23·6	18·8	23·3
21—25* ..	57·8	44·3	44·6	55·2	118·8	106·0	87·2	105·6
25—30 ..	114·2	85·9	90·5	118·6	105·7	100·5	84·7	112·1
30—35 ..	82·9	75·2	82·1	101·1	73·1	66·4	57·9	66·0
35—40 ..	56·4	51·1	62·6	72·9	53·8	46·4	37·2	43·0
40—45 ..	30·5	33·4	39·9	44·7	32·5	27·7	22·3	20·7
45—50 ..	21·8	25·9	29·8	34·9	22·1	17·8	14·3	15·5
50 and upwards	10·5	9·1	9·1	12·1	4·9	4·2	2·4	2·6

\* In the case of men 20-25.

In 1911 the proportion of marriages to marriageable men at each age (except 20-25) was the highest experienced, and the marriages to marriageable women were more numerous at every age except 40-45 than in the preceding census year. The men aged 25-30, 30-35, and 35-40 who entered into wedlock during the year under review represented 119, 101, and 73 per 1,000 respectively of the marriageable males at these ages, as against 90, 82, and 63 in 1901. The numbers of women aged 21-25, 25-30, and 30-35 who contracted marriage in 1911 were equal to 105, 112, and 66 per 1,000 respectively of the single and widowed women, as compared with 87, 85, and 58 for the corresponding ages in 1901. It thus appears that the chances of women aged 21-25 and 25-30 marrying within a year increased by 21 and 32 per cent. in Victoria during the last intercensal period. It will be noted that in 1911 the highest marriage rate among women obtained at the age period 25-30, whilst in each of the three earlier census years the maximum rate occurred between the ages 21 and 25.

Marriage rates of bachelors, widowers, spinsters, and widows.

The probabilities of bachelors and spinsters marrying and of widowers and widows re-marrying were obtained by comparing their marriages at specified ages with the respective numbers in the community at these ages at the last census. The marriages per 1,000 of the above-mentioned persons are given in the following table for the year 1911:—

MARRIAGES, PER 1,000, BACHELORS, WIDOWERS, SPINSTERS, AND WIDOWS, 1911.

Age Group.	Marriages to every 1,000—			
	Bachelors.	Widowers.	Spinsters.	Widows.
15-21 .. .. .	..	..	22·3	40·0
21-25* .. .. .	55·3	64·5	105·3	145·6
25-30 .. .. .	118·8	120·1	111·1	147·6
30-35 .. .. .	99·6	151·2	63·8	80·8
35-40 .. .. .	69·0	113·2	38·9	60·5
40-45 .. .. .	38·1	94·4	16·5	30·7
45-50 .. .. .	27·0	66·8	12·6	17·2
50 and upwards .. .. .	7·4	16·8	3·7	2·3

\* In the case of men, 20-25.

The figures show that the probability of a widower marrying within a year is greater than that of a bachelor of similar age, and, further, that the difference in favour of the former is much greater at ages over 30 than at earlier ages. Comparing the marriage rate for widows

with that for spinsters it is seen that at every age under 50 the chance of a widow marrying is considerably greater than that of a spinster of the same age. As 76 per cent. of the widowers and 78 per cent. of the widows are over 50 years—a period of life when the chance of re-marrying is small—and the great majority of the bachelors and spinsters are under that age—a period when the probability of marrying is much greater—it follows that the rate for each of the two former sections is much lower than that for each of the latter. In proportion to their respective numbers, the marriages of widowers were only slightly more than half as numerous as those of bachelors, and those of widows were only about one-fifth those of spinsters.

The ages of bridegrooms and brides who were married in 1914 are shown in combination for various groups in the following table:—

AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES IN COMBINATION IN VICTORIA, 1914.

Ages of Bridegrooms.	Ages of Brides.														Total Bridegrooms.				
	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.		55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 and over.
16	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
17	...	...	2	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
18	...	1	7	2	6	5	6	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
19	...	...	3	13	22	36	15	34	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128
20	...	...	6	17	22	42	38	57	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	195
21 to 25	1	4	23	88	192	285	329	1,745	480	50	14	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3,214
25 to 30	...	3	14	25	71	154	195	1,767	1,641	302	58	11	6	2	...	...	...	...	4,249
30 to 35	...	...	2	4	27	33	61	499	761	378	100	26	4	...	...	...	...	...	1,897
35 to 40	...	...	1	...	5	16	10	143	299	245	158	35	16	3	...	...	...	...	931
40 to 45	...	1	...	...	4	4	2	33	104	125	121	64	18	4	3	...	...	...	483
45 to 50	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	18	38	57	63	45	37	8	3	1	1	...	274
50 to 55	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	15	19	41	46	43	17	6	2	1	...	199
55 to 60	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	10	15	20	27	22	10	1	1	1	114
60 to 65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	5	9	9	7	2	5	...	...	41
65 to 70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	6	2	3	3	1	25
70 to 75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	1	1	1	3	...	16
75 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	3	3	...	2	14
Total Brides	1	10	57	157	351	579	660	4,309	3,367	1,189	576	265	173	75	32	16	9	4	11,830

The ages of bridegrooms ranged from 16 to 82 years, and those of brides from 14 to 82. Although age inequalities among contracting parties were relatively few, they were striking in degree. Thus a man between

55 and 60 married a girl of 19, while six women between 45 and 50 were married to men who were their juniors by 20 years. The great majority of the parties were, however, of suitable ages. Of every 1,000 men married during the year, 695 were older and 197 younger than their brides, and 108 were of the same age as their partners.

The proportions of both sexes marrying in the various age groups are shown in the following table for the averages of the periods 1881-90 and 1901-10, also for the year 1914 :—

PROPORTION OF MALES AND FEMALES MARRYING AT DIFFERENT AGES, 1881-90, 1901-10, AND 1914.

Age Group.	Proportion per 1,000 of total.					
	Bridegrooms.			Brides.		
	1881-90.	1901-10.	1914.	1881-90.	1901-10.	1914.
Under 15	...	...	...	·15	·14	·09
15 to 16	...	...	...	1·17	1·12	·85
16 to 17	·03	·09	·59	6·53	5·16	4·82
17 to 18	·29	·34	·34	20·32	15·58	13·27
18 to 19	1·46	2·09	3·30	42·94	33·31	29·67
19 to 20	5·62	7·02	10·82	65·03	48·67	48·94
20 to 21	15·19	13·67	16·48	73·84	59·41	55·79
21 to 25	321·02	258·64	271·68	432·34	380·91	364·24
25 to 30	365·48	357·07	359·17	223·83	267·78	284·62
30 to 35	134·57	177·13	160·36	62·07	98·54	100·51
35 to 40	58·29	84·06	78·70	29·53	44·37	48·69
40 to 45	32·54	40·87	40·83	17·10	21·19	22·40
45 to 50	24·77	24·05	23·16	12·23	11·00	14·62
50 to 55	18·40	13·33	16·82	6·74	6·29	6·34
55 to 60	11·49	8·05	9·64	3·40	3·13	2·70
60 and over	10·85	13·59	8·11	2·78	3·40	2·45
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 1914 518 were under 25 years, and 285 were aged 25-30, as against 642 and 224 at corresponding ages in 1881-1890. As fertility is considerably less at older than at younger ages, it is evident that owing to the altered age distribution of wives the potential births to every 1,000 marriages in the year under review are fewer than to marriages contracted during 1881-1890.

**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 1914 the mean age at marriage of bachelors, 28·44—with that of divorced men and of widowers—39·59 and 46·03 respectively. The average age of spinsters marrying was 25·61, as against 34·37 for divorced women and 40·93 for widows. Although the ratio of re-marriages has declined, the average age of men marrying women under 45 and of their brides is greater than in the period 1890-4. The average age at marriage for certain periods since 1870 is shown in the following table :—

## MEAN AGES AT MARRIAGE.

Period.	Average Age of—	
	Brides under 45.	Bridegrooms of Brides under 45.
	Years.	Years.
1870-4	24·13	29·93
1880-4	23·83	28·61
1890-4	24·66	28·66
1900-4	25·44	29·70
1905	25·77	29·76
1906	25·97	29·90
1907	25·82	29·78
1908	25·85	29·77
1909	25·99	29·78
1910	25·88	29·58
1911	25·81	29·46
1912	25·75	29·17
1913	25·66	29·01
1914	25·71	29·01

The mean age of women under 45 who married in 1914 was slightly below the average of the previous five years, but it was greater by about two years than that of women who married thirty years ago. For Victoria in 1914 the mean marrying age of all brides was 26·38, as compared with 26·80 in England and Wales and 26·42 in New Zealand. The mean ages of all bridegrooms in the same countries were 29·65, 29·11, and 30·15 years respectively.

**Marriage rates in Australian States and New Zealand.** The marriages in Australia for 1914 numbered 43,276, as against 41,605 in the previous year, 42,145 in 1912, 39,458 in 1911, and 36,598 in 1910. Of the total, 11,830 took place in Victoria, 17,353 in New South Wales, 5,895 in Queensland, 4,009 in South Australia, 2,659 in Western Australia, 1512 in Tasmania, 17 in the Northern Territory, and 1 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 eight years :—

**MARRIAGE RATES IN THE AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND.**

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1902-6	6.92	7.33	6.15	6.73	9.02	7.58	7.11	8.26
1907 ..	7.64	7.84	7.58	7.94	8.02	7.91	7.78	8.91
1908 ..	7.37	7.97	7.22	7.84	7.50	7.74	7.64	8.82
1909 ..	7.36	8.21	7.96	8.30	7.54	8.13	7.86	8.33
1910 ..	7.83	8.81	8.05	9.21	7.75	7.98	8.37	8.30
1911 ..	8.40	9.18	8.41	9.82	8.45	7.77	8.78	8.67
1912 ..	8.65	9.58	8.91	9.62	8.37	7.86	9.07	8.85
1913 ..	8.13	9.01	8.68	9.44	8.19	8.27	8.67	8.25
1914 ..	8.31	9.37	8.73	9.11	8.22	7.62	8.80	8.51
Average 1910-14	8.26	9.19	8.56	9.44	8.20	7.90	8.74	8.52

By comparison with 1902-6, the rates in 1910-14 increased by 19.4 per cent. in Victoria, 25.4 in New South Wales, 39.2 in Queensland, 40.4 in South Australia, 4.2 in Tasmania, and 22.9 per cent. in the Commonwealth.

Marriage rates in various countries.

The average marriage rate in Australia—8.74—for the period 1910-14 was higher than in seventeen of the twenty-one countries shown in the following table for the latest five years for which this information is available :—

**MARRIAGES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.**

Country.	Marriage Rate.	Country.	Marriage Rate.
Ontario, Province of ...	10.2	England and Wales ...	7.6
Bulgaria ...	9.7	Austria ...	7.5
Roumania ...	9.4	Switzerland ...	7.5
Hungary ...	8.9	Denmark ...	7.3
Servia ...	8.7	The Netherlands ...	7.2
Japan ...	8.6	Spain ...	7.1
Russia ...	8.4	Scotland ...	6.6
France ...	7.9	Norway ...	6.2
Belgium ...	7.9	Sweden ...	6.0
Germany ...	7.9	Ireland ...	5.2
Italy ...	7.8		

Marriages to marriageable males in Australasia.

For reasons already given, a better and more reliable index of the frequency of marriage in the different States is a comparison of the marriages with the number of marriageable males, aged 21 and upwards. This is shown in

the following statement for the period 1900-2 and for the year 1911 :—

### MARRIAGES PER 1,000 MARRIAGEABLE MALES IN AUSTRALASIA.

	1900-2.	1911.	Increase per cent. in 1911.
Victoria ... ..	56.0	67.3	20.2
New South Wales... ..	58.3	68.0	16.6
Queensland ... ..	41.6	54.9	32.0
South Australia ... ..	56.8	81.3	43.1
Western Australia ... ..	41.9	45.8	9.3
Tasmania ... ..	65.7	69.3	5.5
Australia ... ..	55.7	64.7	16.0
New Zealand ... ..	55.1	58.8	6.7

In each State the proportion of marriageable men who married during the year 1911 was greater than that for the period 1900-2, the excess amounting to 43 per cent. in South Australia, 32 in Queensland, 20 in Victoria, nearly 17 in New South Wales, 9 in Western Australia, and 5½ in Tasmania. The comparatively low marriage rates for men in Western Australia and Queensland were due to the unequal distribution of marriageable men and women. At the 1911 census, to every 1,000 unmarried and widowed women aged 18 to 50, the numbers of bachelors and widowers between 21 and 55 years of age in each State and Australia were as follows :—Victoria, 853; New South Wales, 1,116; Queensland, 1,449; South Australia, 946; Western Australia, 2,265; Tasmania, 950; and Australia, 1,096.

The following table gives the numbers and rates per 1,000 of the population of brides and of bridegrooms—whose usual place of residence (if in Victoria) was in Melbourne and suburbs, other urban districts, or rural districts respectively, or was outside the State—during the year 1914 :—

### USUAL RESIDENCE OF BRIDES AND BRIDEGROOMS, 1914.

Usual Residence of Bridegrooms.	Usual Residence of Brides.				Total Bridegrooms.	Proportion of Bridegrooms per 1,000 of Population.
	Metropolitan.	Other Urban.	Rural.	Outside Victoria.		
<b>In Victoria—</b>						
Metropolitan Districts	5,586	166	322	88	6,162	9.3
Other Urban Districts	163	1,121	227	15	1,526	6.9
Rural Districts	497	303	2,686	58	3,544	6.6
Outside Victoria ..	241	76	138	143	598	..
<b>Total Brides</b>	<b>6,487</b>	<b>1,666</b>	<b>3,373</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>11,830</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Proportion of Brides per 1,000 of Population ..</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>

Of the 455 men residing outside the State who married Victorian women, 234 were residents of New South Wales, 42 of Queensland, 56 of South Australia, 20 of Western Australia, 41 of Tasmania, 16 of New Zealand, 10 of the United Kingdom, 4 of India, 2 of Fiji, 1 of the United States, and 4 of other countries, while 25 were seafaring men.

**Marrriages to marriageable persons in metropolis and country.**

The extent to which the high crude marriage rates in Greater Melbourne, as compared with the country, are due to variations in age, sex, and conjugal condition may be ascertained by an examination of the results of the last census. The first striking fact disclosed is that, whether the comparison be made for all ages or for marriageable ages only, there is a great preponderance of women over men in the metropolis, whilst in the remainder of the State the men are in excess. In Greater Melbourne there were 55,347 unmarried men aged 21 to 55, as compared with 84,238 unmarried women aged 18 to 50. In the rest of the State the eligible men and women at the corresponding ages numbered 79,925 and 74,318 respectively. It is thus seen that while there was a surplus of 28,891 marriageable females in the metropolis, there was a deficiency of 5,607 in the country. To obtain definite information regarding the frequency of marriage, the residents of these areas who entered into wedlock were compared with the marriageable population of each sex, and the resulting proportions for the average of the period 1910-12 are shown in the following statement:—

**YEARLY MARRIAGES PER 1,000 MARRIAGEABLE PERSONS IN GREATER MELBOURNE AND THE REST OF THE STATE, 1910-12.**

District.	Men.	Women.
Melbourne and Suburbs ... ..	95·8	66·6
Rest of the State ... ..	66·4	68·9

The results show that the chance of marrying within a year is slightly less for a woman residing in Greater Melbourne than for one living outside that area. On the other hand, the chance of a man marrying is 44 per cent. greater for a metropolitan than for a country resident.

**Marrying age according to occupation.**

In order to obtain information regarding the influence of occupation upon the marrying age, the following table has been constructed. This has been based upon 42,764 marriages

for the period 1907-11, in connexion with which the records gave definite occupations:—

### AGE AT MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION.

Occupation.	Number Married.	Average Age at Marriage.	Percentage Marrying at Age Group.			
			Under 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 and over.
Hairdresser, Tobacconist	334	27·65	42·81	45·52	9·28	2·39
Ironworker, Foundry Em- ployé, &c. ...	824	27·78	42·72	45·76	7·76	3·76
Carter, Driver, Carrier ...	2,139	28·04	43·43	42·92	9·54	4·11
Blacksmith ...	876	28·37	38·47	47·26	10·50	3·77
Salesman, Storeman ...	1,147	28·86	30·34	56·06	10·81	2·79
Baker, Grocer, Butcher, Fruiterer ...	2,680	29·01	33·62	51·23	10·78	4·37
Jockey, Trainer ...	181	29·12	35·91	46·41	14·36	3·32
Labourer ...	7,172	29·28	35·11	46·79	12·90	5·20
Bootmaker ...	754	29·34	39·39	43·90	9·15	7·56
Coachbuilder ...	342	29·37	30·99	49·42	15·79	3·80
Miner ...	2,269	29·57	35·17	45·5	13·84	5·46
Carpenter, Bricklayer, Mason, &c. ...	2,772	29·64	35·82	44·16	13·31	6·71
Mechanical Engineer, Fit- ter, Engine-driver ...	1,739	29·79	28·23	54·46	11·79	5·52
Printer, Stationer, News- agent ...	695	29·89	30·06	49·68	15·53	4·73
Railway, Tramway Em- ployé ...	1,331	29·86	27·88	53·12	14·34	4·66
Constable, Warder, Soldier	410	29·82	26·10	54·39	14·39	5·12
Tailor ...	754	29·94	28·91	52·79	11·67	6·63
Clerk ...	2,290	30·24	23·05	57·86	14·50	4·59
Cook, Steward, Waiter ...	352	30·26	30·68	48·86	12·79	7·67
School Teacher ...	339	31·67	15·04	63·72	12·68	8·56
Market Gardener ...	473	31·83	20·51	53·91	16·28	9·30
Civil Servant ...	539	32·11	24·30	43·97	23·19	5·54
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 1914, 88·3 per cent. were born in Australia, 9·0 per cent. were born in the United Kingdom, and only small proportions, amounting to 1·9 per cent. of the bridegrooms and ·8 per cent. of the brides, were natives of foreign countries. The numbers are shown in the following table for the years 1908 and 1914 :—

BIRTHPLACES OF PERSONS MARRIED, 1908 AND 1914.

Where Born.	Bridegrooms.		Brides.	
	1908.	1914.	1908.	1914.
Australia ... ..	8,013	10,071	8,709	10,826
New Zealand ... ..	173	157	106	90
England and Wales ... ..	635	957	301	591
Scotland ... ..	154	245	68	117
Ireland ... ..	141	132	81	93
Other British Possessions ... ..	31	43	20	22
Germany ... ..	56	61	15	20
Russia ... ..	7	18	2	8
Italy ... ..	15	21	6	14
United States ... ..	24	28	6	16
Other Foreign Countries ... ..	85	97	20	33
Total ... ..	9,334	11,830	9,334	11,830

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.**

Victorian experience shows that the Autumn quarter is the most frequently selected season for marrying. Of the total marriages in 1914, 27·49 per cent. took place in the Autumn, 24·86 in the Spring, 24·45 in the Winter, and 23·20 in the Summer.

**Conjugal condition of persons marrying.**

The proportion of re-marriages has shown during the last forty-four years a continuous decline, owing to the decreasing ratio of persons who have become widowed at the younger and probable marrying ages, and also to the later marrying ages of bachelors and spinsters in recent as compared with earlier periods. The following statement shows the percentages of persons in each conjugal condition who married in the periods mentioned :—

**CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRYING, 1871-1914.**

Conjugal Condition.	Percentage of total Marriages.				
	1871-80.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1901-10.	1914.
Bachelors and Spinsters	80·59	85·84	87·22	88·46	90·88
Bachelors and Widows	7·10	4·72	4·23	3·66	2·78
Widowers and Spinsters	7·75	6·17	6·07	5·70	4·68
Widowers and Widows	4·56	3·27	2·48	2·18	1·66

Of every 1,000 persons of each sex married in Victoria during last year, 63 were widowers and 44 were widows, as against 94 and 80 respectively during the decade 1881-90.

The number of divorced persons re-married during 1914 was 215, which was considerably above the number for the preceding year. Of the 112,440 persons married during the last five years, divorced persons numbered 905, or 1 in every 124 persons, as compared with 1 in every 726 in England and Wales in 1912. The following are the numbers of divorced persons who have re-married in Victoria since 1909 :—

**DIVORCED PERSONS RE-MARRYING, 1910 TO 1914.**

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1910 .. ..	59	72	131
1911 .. ..	66	105	171
1912 .. ..	91	120	211
1913 .. ..	78	99	177
1914 .. ..	91	124	215

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 seven years in the proportion of bridegrooms under 21 years of age. Of every 1,000 men married in 1914, 31 were minors, as against 24 in 1907—an increase of 29 per cent. in the intervening period. The ratio of brides under 21 decreased slightly between the years mentioned. The percentages for each State in 1914 were as follows:—

	Percentage under 21 years of age.	
	Bridegrooms.	Brides.
Victoria .. .. .	3·15	15·34
New South Wales .. .. .	4·14	21·54
Queensland .. .. .	3·48	22·07
South Australia .. .. .	4·27	19·11
Western Australia .. .. .	2·67	20·42
Tasmania .. .. .	4·89	25·73
Australia .. .. .	3·72	19·74

In Victoria the proportions of bridegrooms and brides under 21 are below those for the Commonwealth.

The numbers and proportions of marriages solemnized according to the rites of the principal religious denominations and of those performed by registrars of marriages for the years 1913 and 1914 are shown in the following table:—

MARRIAGES IN VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Denomination.	1913.		1914.	
	Number.	Percentage of Total Marriages.	Number.	Percentage of Total Marriages.
Church of England ... ..	3,179	28·07	3,255	27·52
Roman Catholic Church... ..	1,922	16·97	2,097	17·73
Presbyterian Church ... ..	2,105	18·59	2,069	17·49
Methodist Church ... ..	1,633	14·42	1,836	15·52
Congregational Church ... ..	1,014	8·95	1,041	8·80
Baptist Church... ..	449	3·97	490	4·14
Lutheran Church ... ..	71	·63	63	·53
Independent Presbyterian Church	172	1·52	154	1·36
Church of Christ ... ..	257	2·27	283	2·39
Salvation Army ... ..	47	·42	64	·54
Jews ... ..	43	·38	44	·37
Other Sects ... ..	142	1·25	122	1·03
Registrars of Marriages... ..	290	2·56	312	2·64
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>11,324</b>	<b>100·00</b>	<b>11,830</b>	<b>100·00</b>

Marriages by Anglican clergymen represented 27·52 per cent. of the total for 1914 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.

**Civil marriages.** In 1914 and 1913, 2·6 per cent. of the total marriages in Victoria were celebrated by lay registrars, as against 2·3 per cent. in 1912, 2·6 per cent. in 1911, 1·6 per cent. in 1910, 1 per cent. in 1909, and about 7 per cent. in the decade ended 1890. The decrease which occurred between the earlier period and 1909 was due to the competition of matrimonial agencies which sprang up about 1894, and the increase of 160 per cent. shown by the rate for 1914 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 ... ..	1913	21·7
New Zealand... ..	1914	18·8
Western Australia ... ..	1914	12·6
Scotland ... ..	1911	8·2
Queensland ... ..	1914	4·3
South Australia ... ..	1914	4·2
Victoria ... ..	1914	2·6
New South Wales ... ..	1914	2·2
Tasmania ... ..	1914	1·9
Ireland ... ..	1913	1·5

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 1,497 on 31st December, 1914. 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 ..	386	Ballarat Town Mission..	1
Roman Catholic ..	307	Christian (Unattached)	1
Presbyterian .. ..	274	Free Christian ..	1
Methodist .. ..	258	Moravian .. ..	1
Congregational .. ..	70	Victorian Free Church	1
Baptist .. ..	73	New Church .. ..	1
Church of Christ .. ..	48	Unitarian .. ..	1
Lutheran .. ..	24	Greek Orthodox Church	1
Salvation Army.. ..	36		
Seventh Day Adventist .. ..	6	Total clergymen ..	1,497
Latter Day Saints .. ..	4	Lay Registrars of Marriages .. ..	23
Catholic Apostolic .. ..	2		
Australian Church .. ..	1	Grand Total ..	1,520

BIRTHS.

The number of births registered in Victoria during the year 1914 was 36,225, of which 18,549 were of males and 17,676 of females. This was 247 above the number recorded for the preceding year, and 3,635 higher than the average of the period 1908-12. Still-births, which are excluded from both births and deaths, numbered 1,077, and corresponded to a ratio of 3·0 per 100 infants born alive in 1914. The ratio for the metropolitan area was 3·2, as against 2·8 for the remainder of the State. There were 1,049 male to every 1,000 female births in 1914, as compared with 1,054 to every 1,000 on the average of the preceding five years. The figures for each year since 1894 are as follows :—

BIRTHS IN VICTORIA, 1895 TO 1914.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
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
1904 ..	15,313	14,450	29,763	1914 ..	18,549	17,676	36,225

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 and 2,250 more births in 1914 than in 1912.

**Birth rates.** In young communities, birth rates calculated per 1,000 of the population are to some extent unreliable and misleading. In the earlier periods when, owing to immigration, the population consists for the most part of men and women at the reproductive period of life, the rates are obviously high. As time proceeds, however, notwithstanding that immigration of reproductive adults may be maintained, the proportion of such adults to the total population must diminish, and with it, of necessity, the birth rate. The following table shows the birth rates in Victoria from 1870 to 1914 :—

**BIRTH RATES IN VICTORIA PER 1,000 OF POPULATION,  
1870 TO 1914.**

Year.	Birth Rate.	Year.	Birth Rate.	Year.	Birth Rate.
1870 ..	33·07	1896 ..	27·19	1906 ..	24·91
1875 ..	33·94	1897 ..	26·49	1907 ..	25·03
1880 ..	30·75	1898 ..	25·51	1908 ..	24·56
1885 ..	31·33	1899 ..	26·14	1909 ..	24·62
1890 ..	33·60	1900 ..	25·79	1910 ..	24·20
1891 ..	33·57	1901 ..	25·72	1911 ..	25·03
1892 ..	32·51	1902 ..	25·05	1912 ..	26·41
1893 ..	31·18	1903 ..	24·28	1913 ..	25·82
1894 ..	29·05	1904 ..	24·42	1914 ..	25·45
1895 ..	28·46	1905 ..	24·57		

The birth rate for 1914 was slightly lower than that for the previous year. The cause of the sharp rise in the rate for 1912 is given on page 340. 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 342.

Birth rates,  
Australian  
States and  
New  
Zealand.

The births in Australia for 1914 numbered 137,964, as against 135,701 in the previous year, 133,270 in 1912, 122,369 in 1911, 116,894 in 1910, and 114,070 in 1909. Of the total births 36,225 occurred in Victoria, 53,615 in New South Wales, 19,883 in Queensland, 12,905 in South Australia, 9,206 in Western Australia, 6,017 in Tasmania, 58 in the Northern Territory, and 55 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
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
1914 ..	25·45	28·93	29·46	29·33	28·40	30·33	28·05	25·99
Mean of 1910-14	25·38	28·88	28·88	28·07	28·56	29·88	27·79	26·15

Factors in birth rates.

The birth rate was lower in Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia and higher in the other States in 1914 than in the preceding year. The birth rate of a community is almost wholly dependent upon the proportion of wives at the reproductive period of life and their internal age distribution. As these elements, especially the former, differ widely in certain Australian States, the crude rates of the different States are scarcely comparable. An investigation of the results of the last census shows that in every 1,000 of the population of each State and of the Commonwealth the married women aged 15 to 45 numbered 106·0 in Victoria, 115·4 in New South Wales, 107·2 in Queensland, 109·9 in South Australia, 123·6 in Western Australia, 110·5 in Tasmania, and 111·2 in Australia. In the case of Victoria, the deficiency in the proportion of wives at the ages mentioned 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) ...	45·3	Western Australia ...	28·6
Bulgaria ...	42·5	South Australia ...	28·1
Roumania ...	41·7	Denmark ...	27·5
Servia ...	37·2	Scotland ...	26·6
Hungary ...	36·3	New Zealand ...	26·1
Spain ...	32·9	Norway ...	26·0
Japan ...	32·8	Switzerland ...	25·4
Italy ...	32·7	Victoria ...	25·4
Austria ...	32·5	Sweden ...	24·7
Germany ...	30·8	England and Wales ...	24·2
Tasmania ...	29·9	Belgium ...	24·1
New South Wales ...	28·9	Ontario, Province of ...	24·0
Queensland ...	28·9	Ireland ...	23·2
Holland ...	28·7	France ...	19·4

Corrected  
birth rates  
per 1,000  
wives in  
Victoria.

An accurate view of the alteration in the fertility of wives is obtained by comparing the ratio of legitimate births to wives at reproductive ages, and allowing for the difference in their age distribution at each period. The following table shows for Victoria the distribution of married women in six five-year groups in the last five census years:—

#### PROPORTION OF MARRIED WOMEN IN AGE GROUPS TO TOTAL BETWEEN 15 AND 45 IN THE LAST FIVE CENSUS YEARS.

Census Year.	Proportion in each Age Group to Every 1,000 Married Women between 15 and 45.					
	15—20.	20—25.	25—30.	30—35.	35—40.	40—45.
1871 ..	20·3	130·4	211·4	230·7	233·2	174·0
1881 ..	17·3	159·5	204·6	206·0	209·7	202·9
1891 ..	13·5	156·9	275·2	244·1	172·1	138·2
1901 ..	8·1	99·0	198·3	249·6	249·2	195·8
1911 ..	12·4	113·8	206·9	226·6	221·2	219·1

To estimate the effect which the alteration in age distribution had on the birth rate, the proportion in each of the above groups was multiplied by the average natality rate for the group according to a standard table—the standard used for this purpose being the Swedish table of 1891. The sum of the products for each census year represented the number of births which would have occurred in that year per 1,000 married women between 15 and 45 had the fertility of these women remained unaltered, *i.e.*, the potential births. The year 1871 was used as a basis with which to compare the four subsequent census years, and corrections were applied to the actual births (per 1,000) occurring

in those years, so as to make them conform to the age constitution in the first-mentioned year. The correction factors were obtained by taking the number of births per 1,000 married women aged 15-45 which would have occurred in 1871 had the standard natality rates prevailed, and dividing this number by the corresponding numbers of potential births for 1881, 1891, 1901, and 1911. The above method was applied to find what proportion of the alteration in the ratio of births to married women under 45 was due to causes other than varying age constitution. The last mentioned factor has been taken into account in the computation of the birth rates appearing in column 5 of the subjoined table:—

## CORRECTED LEGITIMATE BIRTH RATES.

(1) Census Year.	(2) Married Women between 15 and 45 years of age.	(3) Legitimate Births.	(4) Legitimate Births per 1,000 Married Women 15-45.	(5) Corrected Legitimate Births per 1,000 Married Women 15-45.	(6) Factor for Correction of Rate in Column 4.
1871 ..	88,561	26,805	302·67	..	..
1881 ..	84,831	25,675	302·66	303·14	1·0016
1891 ..	120,700	35,853	297·04	281·98	0·9493
1901 ..	127,858	29,279	229·00	238·75	1·0426
1911 ..	139,398	31,080	222·96	231·50	1·0383

An inspection of the rates in column (5) shows that there was a fall of 7 per cent. in 1891 as compared with 1881, a further serious decline of over 15 per cent. in 1901 as compared with 1891, and a decrease of 3 per cent. in 1911 as compared with 1901, which were not due to variations in the age distribution of the married women between 15 and 45 in the community. A further examination of the corrected legitimate birth rates appearing in this column shows that the births in 1911 to every 1,000 married women of reproductive ages were 71 fewer than in 1881, 50 fewer than in 1891, and 7 fewer than in 1901.

Corrected  
legitimate  
birth rate  
for Vic-  
toria.

Legitimate birth rates (per 1,000 of the total population) for widely separated periods do not give a correct indication of the relative fertilities of those periods, unless the number of married women at reproductive ages in proportion to the population and the age constitution of such women, have remained unchanged. In order to allow for the disturbance which may have been introduced through variations in these elements it is necessary that corrections be made in the crude rates. The factor to correct the result of changes in the proportion of married women between 15 and 45 is obtained by comparing the number of such women in the community at the period of observation with the number in a standard population. The method of obtaining the correcting factor for the disturbance due to the second element was explained in a previous paragraph.

The following table shows the crude legitimate birth rates in five census years, the corrections to be applied thereto for the reasons mentioned above, the amended birth rates, and the difference between

these and the crude rates. The standard used in the computation of the correction factors was the Victorian population of 1871. Corrected birth rates per 1,000 of the population in the years 1881, 1891, 1901, and 1911 are as follows :—

### CORRECTED LEGITIMATE BIRTH RATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.

Year.	Enumerated Population.	Legitimate Births.	Legitimate Births per 1,000 of population (crude rates).	Wives aged 15-45, per 1,000 of population.	Correction factor for variations in—		Corrected Birth Rate.	Difference between crude and corrected rates.
					Proportion of wives aged 15-45.	Age distribution of wives aged 15-45.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1871	781,528	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, New Zealand, and England and Wales in the three census years 1891, 1901, and 1911 :—

### LEGITIMATE BIRTHS PER 1,000 MARRIED WOMEN UNDER 45 YEARS OF AGE.

Country.	Legitimate Births per 1,000 Married Women aged 15 to 45.			Decrease per cent. in 20 years.
	1891.	1901.	1911.	
Victoria .. ..	297·0	229·0	223·0	24·9
New South Wales ..	298·9	235·6	235·4	21·2
Queensland .. ..	315·0	251·0	244·8	22·3
South Australia ..	311·1	235·0	235·9	24·2
Western Australia ..	352·8	244·0	221·8	37·1
Tasmania .. ..	315·9	254·6	244·8	22·5
New Zealand .. ..	279·1	246·1	211·7	24·2
England and Wales ..	268·8	234·2	196·2	27·0

It will be seen from these figures that between 1891 and 1911 there was a pronounced decline in the proportion of legitimate births to married women under 45 years of age in the different States, New Zealand, and England and Wales varying from 37 per cent. in Western Australia to 27 per cent. in England and Wales, 25 per cent. in Victoria, 24 per cent. in South Australia and New Zealand, and 21 per cent. in New South Wales. Slightly more than one-fourth of the total decline in Victoria during the twenty years was due to the altered age distribution of married women under 45 years of age, and it is probable that this cause was also responsible for a portion of the decrease in each of the other States and New Zealand.

The birth records for 1914 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, 78·22 per cent. were born in Victoria; 86·22 in Australia; 1·20 in New Zealand; 7·72 in England and Wales; 1·63 in Scotland; 1·15 in Ireland; ·25 in other British Possessions; and 1·83 per cent. in foreign countries. The corresponding percentages for mothers were: Victoria, 81·97; Australia, 90·51; New Zealand, 1·11; England and Wales, 5·66; Scotland, 1·11; Ireland, ·66; other British Possessions, ·21; and foreign countries, ·74.

During the past five years the births to Chinese parents numbered 39 or 1 in every 4,122 legitimate births, and the Chinese half-caste births (fathers only Chinese) amounted to 164 or 1 in every 980 legitimate births registered during the same period.

The average ages of fathers and mothers of legitimate children whose births were recorded in 1914 were 33·80 and 29·82 years respectively, which were 4·79 and 4·11 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, 1914.

Father.			Mother.		
Age Group.	Proportion per 100 Births.		Age Group.	Proportion per 100 Births.	
Under 20 ... ..	·28		Under 20 ... ..	2·72	
20 to 25 ... ..	10·70		20 to 25 ... ..	21·85	
25 to 30 ... ..	25·61		25 to 30 ... ..	30·48	
30 to 35 ... ..	24·30		30 to 35 ... ..	23·77	
35 to 40 ... ..	18·03		35 to 40 ... ..	14·78	
40 to 45 ... ..	11·77		40 to 45 ... ..	5·84	
45 to 50 ... ..	6·25		45 and over ... ..	·56	
50 and over ... ..	3·06				
Total ... ..	100·00		Total ... ..	100·00	

It will be seen that on the experience of 1914, 52·33 per cent. of the mothers were between 20 and 30, and 38·55 per cent. between 30 and 40. The proportions of fathers at corresponding ages were 36·31 and 42·33 per cent. Of every 1,000 legitimate births, about 27 were due to mothers under 20 years, and nearly 6 to mothers aged 45 years and upwards.

The proportion of legitimate births recorded as first births was 28·36 per cent. in 1914, as compared with 29·26 in the previous year, 28·55 in 1912, 27·42 in 1911, 26·22 in 1910, 26·20 in 1909, 25·43 in 1908, 24·98 in 1907, 24·78 in 1906, and 21·87 per cent. in 1901, being equivalent to an increase of 29·7 per cent. for the period 1901-14. 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.				
	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Under 20 ...	8·6	8·4	8·5	8·1	7·8
20 to 25 ...	39·3	39·9	41·1	40·5	40·9
25 to 30 ...	32·6	30·9	32·0	32·7	32·2
30 to 35 ...	13·3	13·7	12·2	12·7	13·4
35 to 40 ...	5·1	5·6	5·0	4·9	4·6
40 to 45 ...	1·1	1·5	1·2	1·1	1·1
Total ...	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

The experience of the period 1910-14 shows that of every 100 mothers of first-born children, 8·3 were under 20 years of age, 48·6 were under 25, 80·7 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 10·1 per cent. of the women marrying were under 20, 51·9 per cent. were under 25, 79·4 per cent. were under 30, and only 2·3 per cent. were aged 40 to 45.

Birth rates  
in town and  
country.

The next table shows the number of births per 1,000 of the population in the metropolitan, the other urban, and the rural districts, for 1875 and each subsequent



fifth year, also the averages of the years 1901-5 and the rates for each of the last nine years :—

**BIRTH RATES IN METROPOLITAN, OTHER URBAN, AND RURAL DISTRICTS, 1875 TO 1914.**

Year.	Births per 1,000 of the Population.			
	Metropolitan District.	Other Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	Victoria.
1875 .. ..	33·63	38·63	31·54	33·94
1880 .. ..	31·19	34·21	28·72	30·75
1885 .. ..	34·94	31·87	28·12	31·33
1890 .. ..	37·71	34·43	28·93	33·60
1895 .. ..	29·46	34·03	25·49	28·46
1900 .. ..	24·54	32·29	24·26	25·79
1901-5 .. ..	24·03	32·14	23·46	24·81
1906 .. ..	23·58	32·90	23·40	24·91
1907 .. ..	23·97	32·70	23·36	25·03
1908 .. ..	23·68	32·43	22·70	24·56
1909 .. ..	23·75	32·09	22·65	24·62
1910 .. ..	22·99	32·21	22·31	24·20
1911 .. ..	24·51	31·85	22·79	25·03
1912 .. ..	27·48	33·24	22·46	26·41
1913 .. ..	27·20	31·77	21·74	25·82
1914 .. ..	26·82	31·36	21·34	25·45

The reduction in the birth rate in 1914 was fairly uniform in the three divisions of the State.

**Birth rates in country towns.** The birth rates in the seven principal country towns are given below for each of the last five years :—

**BIRTH RATES IN THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL COUNTRY TOWNS.**

Year.	Births per 1,000 of the Population.						
	Ballarat and Suburbs.	Bendigo and Suburbs.	Geelong and Suburbs.	Castle-maine and Suburbs.	Mary-borough.	Warrnambool.	Stawell.
1910 ...	25·19	31·13	25·61	26·24	32·98	40·14	36·46
1911 ...	25·73	32·30	27·09	29·20	30·13	40·00	39·36
1912 ...	26·55	33·99	28·00	29·86	35·18	42·11	38·51
1913 ...	26·53	32·74	28·13	27·00	30·18	38·65	36·52
1914 ...	26·01	31·44	27·03	32·46	34·91	45·27	42·20
Average	26·00	32·32	27·17	28·95	32·68	41·23	38·61

On the average of the five years 1910 to 1914, 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.

The birth rates in metropolitan municipalities are shown in the following table:—

**METROPOLITAN BIRTH RATES 1901, 1911, 1912, 1913 AND 1914.**

Districts.	Births per 1,000 of the Population.				
	1901.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Footscray City ... ..	28·21	30·05	37·53	36·40	36·39
Oakleigh Borough ... ..	31·25	33·94	43·04	31·51	34·45
Northcote City ... ..	24·40	26·00	32·70	31·87	33·23
Richmond City ... ..	25·51	25·28	29·33	29·99	31·31
Brunswick City ... ..	26·71	24·81	29·47	28·74	28·72
Williamstown Town ... ..	25·34	24·42	25·23	23·76	27·24
Caulfield City ... ..	18·72	20·15	26·26	27·57	27·20
Port Melbourne Town ... ..	25·26	24·59	26·45	26·38	26·76
Prahran City ... ..	22·69	23·77	25·79	26·99	25·96
Essendon City ... ..	23·77	21·32	24·78	25·80	25·19
Preston Shire ... ..	26·76	24·06	28·23	26·23	24·14
Kew Town ... ..	21·54	23·43	25·65	24·54	23·26
Collingwood City ... ..	26·43	23·36	23·02	24·33	23·22
Coburg Town... ..	20·58	22·75	24·65	20·93	23·12
Camberwell City ... ..	19·17	15·24	19·85	19·86	23·11
Fitzroy City ... ..	22·58	24·40	28·42	29·39	22·93
Melbourne City ... ..	21·15	19·90	22·68	22·32	22·60
Malvern City ... ..	21·98	20·25	22·77	24·14	22·68
South Melbourne City... ..	22·10	21·71	23·78	22·83	22·19
Brighton Town ... ..	22·39	22·48	21·61	22·15	22·00
St Kilda City ... ..	18·59	21·10	23·69	22·23	20·28
Hawthorn City ... ..	22·67	20·16	19·86	20·54	20·08
Greater Melbourne:—					
Excluding Births in Institutions	23·03	22·32	25·14	25·12	24·83
Including Births in Institutions	24·85	24·51	27·48	27·20	26·82

In 1914 there were 2·31 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 7·87 in Camberwell, 7·23 in Northcote, 7·05 in Caulfield, 6·34 in Footscray, 6·03 in Richmond, and 3·87 in Essendon.

The next table shows the mean population, number of births, and birth rate in each Australasian capital city and suburbs for the year 1914:—

**BIRTH RATES IN CAPITAL CITIES OF AUSTRALASIA.**

Capital City and Suburbs.	Year 1914.		
	Mean Population.	Number of Births.	Births per 1,000 of the Population.
Melbourne ... ..	662,500	17,767	26·82
Sydney ... ..	741,200	20,821	28·09
Brisbane ... ..	152,642	5,246	34·37
Adelaide ... ..	203,200	6,519	32·08
Perth ... ..	126,000	4,167	33·07
Hobart ... ..	39,294	1,402	35·68
Wellington ... ..	73,448	1,865	25·39

The average birth rate of the six capitals was 29·05 per 1,000 of the population in 1914, as against 29·53 in the previous year.

**Birth rates in cities.** The birth rates of the Australasian capitals for 1914 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.
Hobart ... ..	35·7	Copenhagen ...	24·9
Brisbane ... ..	34·4	London (1914) ..	24·3
Buenos Ayres (1913)	34·2	The Hague ... ..	23·6
Perth ... ..	33·1	Milan .. ...	23·4
Adelaide ... ..	32·1	Amsterdam ...	23·3
Trieste ... ..	29·7	Christiania ...	22·7
Rotterdam ... ..	29·0	Munich ... ..	21·9
Moscow ... ..	28·9	Hamburg ... ..	21·8
Rio de Janeiro ...	28·2	Stockholm ...	21·0
Glasgow ... ..	28·1	Edinburgh ...	20·9
Sydney ... ..	28·1	Berlin ... ..	20·4
Belfast ... ..	27·8	Dresden ... ..	20·2
Dublin ... ..	27·4	Prague ... ..	19·9
Melbourne ... ..	26·8	Vienna ... ..	19·1
Petrograd... ..	26·5	Turin ... ..	17·8
Breslau ... ..	26·3	Paris ... ..	16·8
Boston (1913) ...	26·2	Brussels ... ..	16·6
Wellington ... ..	25·4		

**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.
1910 ... ..	318	3
1911 ... ..	332	3
1912 ... ..	367	7
1913 ... ..	394	2
1914 ... ..	402	4

On the average of the five years 1 mother in every 94 gave birth to twins and 1 in every 8,982 was delivered of three children at a birth. The proportions for the decennium ended 1912 were 1 in every 98 and 1 in every 7,949 respectively.

**Children legitimized.** Under a section of an Act passed in 1903, an illegitimate child, whose parents subsequently married, might, provided there was no lawful impediment 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 1914 advantage was taken of these Acts to legitimate 888 children, of whom 14 were registered in 1903, 19 in 1904, 34 in 1905, 43 in 1906, 58 in 1907, 60 in 1908, 51 in 1909, 71 in 1910, 126 in 1911, 106 in 1912, 157 in 1913, and 149 in 1914.

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 1914 were as follows:—Queensland, 16·7; New South Wales, 13·1; New Zealand, 12·7; Western Australia, 11·6; Victoria, 7·4; South Australia, 7·2; and Tasmania, only 4·9.

**Illegitimate births in various countries.** The number of illegitimate births in Victoria during the year 1914 was 2,016, which gives a proportion of 5·57 to every 100 births registered, as against 6·03 in the previous year, 5·72 in 1912, 5·94 in 1911, and 5·59 in 1910. The percentages of the children born out of wedlock in various countries are shown in the following table:—

#### PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK.

Country.	Year.	Percentage Born out of Wedlock.	Country.	Year.	Percentage Born out of Wedlock.
Sweden ..	1910	14·2	Victoria ..	1914	5·6
Austria ..	1910	12·2	New South Wales	1914	5·2
Denmark ..	1910	11·1	Italy ..	1910	4·9
Japan ..	1909	9·2	New Zealand ..	1912	4·3
German Empire	1911	9·2	England and Wales	1912	4·3
Scotland ..	1912	7·3	Western Australia	1914	4·2
Norway ..	1911	6·6	South Australia ..	1914	3·9
Belgium ..	1910	6·1	Ireland ..	1913	2·8
Queensland ..	1914	5·9	The Netherlands ..	1911	2·0
Tasmania ..	1914	5·7			

**Illegitimate births to unmarried women in Victoria.** While the percentage of illegitimate to total births in Victoria increased from 5·36 in 1891 to 5·58 in 1901 and to 5·94 in 1911, the illegitimate births were 100 fewer in 1911 than in 1891. It is thus seen that the increased proportion of infants born out of wedlock in 1911 was not due to greater laxity of morals, but to the smaller number of legitimate births. The morality of the community, as

indicated by illegitimacy, is much more satisfactorily expressed by stating the proportion of infants born out of wedlock to the unmarried and widowed women between 15 and 45 years of age. Such proportions for Victoria are shown in the subjoined table for the census years 1891, 1901, and 1911, when the conjugal condition of the population was known :—

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS PER 1,000 SINGLE WOMEN.

Year.	Single Women aged 15 to 45.	Illegitimate Births.	Illegitimate Births per 1,000 Single Women.
1891 .. ..	142,443	2,064	14·49
1901 .. ..	167,760	1,729	10·31
1911 .. ..	187,488	1,964	10·48

Although the proportion of illegitimate births to total births was nearly 11 per cent. higher in 1911 than in 1891, the ratio of infants born out of wedlock per 1,000 unmarried and widowed women fell from 14·49 in 1891 to 10·48 in 1911, which was equal to a decrease of nearly 28 per cent. in the intervening period.

Illegitimate births to unmarried women in various countries.

The illegitimate births in proportion to unmarried and widowed women of reproductive ages in various countries are given in the next table :—

BIRTHS TO UNMARRIED AND WIDOWED WOMEN IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Period.	Illegitimate Births per 1,000 Unmarried Women aged 15-45.	Country.	Period.	Illegitimate Births per 1,000 Unmarried Women aged 15-45.
German Empire	1900-2	27·4	Western Australia	1911	14·0
Sweden ..	"	24·3	Scotland ..	1900-2	13·4
Denmark ..	"	24·2	Tasmania ..	1911	11·9
Prussia ..	"	23·7	Victoria ..	"	10·5
Italy ..	"	19·4	Switzerland ..	1900-2	9·8
France ..	"	19·1	New Zealand ..	1911	9·2
Belgium ..	"	17·8	South Australia	"	8·5
Norway ..	"	17·2	England and		
Spain ..	"	15·5	Wales ..	"	8·0
Queensland ..	1911	15·5	Holland ..	1900-2	6·8
New South Wales	"	14·5	Ireland ..	"	3·8

**Illegitimacy  
in town and  
country**

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 1914, in the metropolitan area, slightly less than 1 birth in every 12, in other urban districts 1 in 23, and in the rural districts only 1 in 42, was registered as illegitimate. The proportions in 1907-12 were 1 in 11, 1 in 21, and 1 in 42 respectively.

### DEATHS.

**Deaths.** The following return shows the number of deaths—males and females—also the quarters in which they were registered and the proportion per 1,000 of the population since 1899:—

#### DEATHS IN EACH QUARTER, 1900 TO 1914.

Period.	Total Deaths.	Sex.		Quarter of Registration.				Death Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
		Males.	Females.	March.	June.	September.	December.	
1900-4 ..	15,457	8,686	6,771	3,921	3,750	3,992	3,794	12·84
1905-9 ..	14,932	8,296	6,636	3,805	3,539	3,917	3,671	11·93
1910 ..	14,736	8,132	6,604	3,820	3,693	3,661	3,562	11·34
1911 ..	15,217	8,356	6,861	3,519	3,774	4,132	3,792	11·52
1912 ..	16,595	9,077	7,518	4,000	4,199	4,498	3,898	12·23
1913 ..	15,475	8,496	6,979	4,075	3,678	4,137	3,585	11·11
1914 ..	16,503	9,017	7,486	3,953	4,030	4,257	4,263	11·59
<b>Average for 1910-14</b>	15,705	8,615	7,090	3,873	3,875	4,137	3,820	11·56

The number of deaths in 1914 was 16,503, which was 1,028 above the total for the preceding year. The seasonal mortality showed that the quarter ending 31st December was most fatal, the next being that ending 30th September, and the first quarter being least fatal. The most noticeable feature was the comparatively heavy mortality in the fourth quarter. For every 100 female there were 122 male deaths during the past five years, although the sex proportions of the population were practically equal.

**Death rates  
in Australian  
States and  
New Zealand.** The deaths in Australia for 1914 numbered 51,778, as against 51,825 in the preceding year, 52,209 in 1912, 47,901 in 1911, and 45,628 in 1910. Of the total deaths in the year under review 16,503 occurred in Victoria, 18,777 in New South Wales, 6,731 in Queensland, 4,713 in South Australia, 3,044 in Western Australia, 1,918 in Tasmania, 81 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 eight years :—

DEATH RATES IN THE AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND.

Period.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1902-6	12·55	10·84	10·92	10·67	12·17	11·04	11·44	9·81
1907 ..	11·61	10·56	10·35	9·87	11·09	11·22	10·86	10·95
1908 ..	12·45	10·13	10·23	9·84	10·74	11·51	10·91	9·57
1909 ..	11·27	9·97	9·68	9·72	10·21	10·01	10·31	9·22
1910 ..	11·34	9·98	9·70	10·21	10·09	11·31	10·43	9·71
1911 ..	11·52	10·34	10·65	9·82	10·20	10·12	10·67	9·39
1912 ..	12·23	10·86	10·96	10·28	11·07	10·73	11·23	8·87
1913 ..	11·11	10·91	10·39	10·82	9·35	10·87	10·78	9·47
1914 ..	11·59	10·13	9·97	10·71	9·39	9·67	10·53	9·31
Average 1910-14	11·56	10·44	10·33	10·37	10·02	10·54	10·73	9·35

The death rate was higher in Victoria and Western Australia and lower in the other States in 1914 than in the previous year. The rate in Victoria, taking the average of the last five years, was higher than in any other State, but this result was chiefly due to the larger proportion of elderly persons, amongst whom the mortality rate is very high. In any comparison of crude death rates of the different States and New Zealand, it is necessary to bear in mind the proportion of persons aged (say) 60 years and upwards in each community. This was accurately known at the 1911 census when Victoria had 735 persons aged 60 years and over per 10,000 of the population, as compared with 629 in New South Wales, 581 in Queensland, 706 in South Australia, 402 in Western Australia, 626 in Tasmania, 647 in Australia, and 705 in New Zealand. Of the persons who died in 1914, 35·2 per cent. were aged 65 years and over in Victoria, 29·0 in New South Wales, 25·3 in Queensland, 31·2 in South Australia, 17·1 in Western Australia, 28·4 in Tasmania, 29·9 in Australia, and 37·2 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 1903-1912.			Average of 25 Years. 1877-1901.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	
Russia, European (1905-9)	31·1	28·0	29·2	33·9*
Roumania .. ..	27·8	22·9	25·9	28·2
Hungary .. ..	25·6	23·3	24·6	31·8
Servia .. ..	29·3	21·1	23·6	25·8*
Bulgaria (1905-9) ..	26·7	21·8	23·5	22·1*
Spain .. ..	24·0	21·8	23·2	30·2
Austria .. ..	22·9	20·5	21·8	28·4
Japan (1906-10) ..	21·9	19·8	20·9	20·5*
Italy .. ..	22·8	18·2	20·8	26·2
France .. ..	19·6	17·5	18·6	21·8
Germany (1907-11) ..	18·1	16·2	17·4	23·9
Ireland (1909-13) ..	17·1	16·5	16·9	13·2
Prussia .. ..	17·9	15·5	16·7	23·5
Belgium (1907-11) ..	16·5	15·2	15·9	19·9
Switzerland (1907-11)	16·4	15·1	15·8	20·3
Scotland .. ..	16·6	15·1	15·6	19·1
United Kingdom ..	15·3	13·8	14·6	18·8
United States (registra- tion area) .. ..	15·0	13·9	14·5	..
Sweden .. ..	14·9	13·7	14·1	16·8
The Netherlands ..	15·0	12·3	13·8	20·1
England and Wales (1910-14) .. ..	14·6	13·3	13·8	18·9
Norway .. ..	14·3	13·2	13·6	16·4
Denmark .. ..	14·6	12·9	13·5	18·1
Province of Ontario ..	13·9	12·4	13·3	11·3*

\* 1881-1901.

Comparing this statement with the previous one, it will be noticed that the death rate in Victoria—the highest in Australasia for the reason previously stated—is considerably lower than in 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 those in 1890 in Sweden—a country which fairly represents European conditions—are shown in the following table:—

PROPORTIONS LIVING AT FIVE AGE GROUPS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES, NEW ZEALAND, AND SWEDEN.

Country.	Proportion per 10,000 of Population living at the Age Group—					Total.
	Under 1 Year.	1 to 20.	20 to 40.	40 to 60.	60 and over.	
Victoria ..	235	3,837	3,173	2,020	735	10,000
New South Wales ..	274	3,926	3,358	1,813	629	10,000
Queensland..	269	4,083	3,285	1,782	581	10,000
South Australia ..	256	3,901	3,304	1,833	706	10,000
Western Australia ..	266	3,646	3,682	2,004	402	10,000
Tasmania ..	279	4,243	3,069	1,783	626	10,000
Australia ..	260	3,914	3,297	1,882	647	10,000
New Zealand ..	241	3,763	3,600	1,691	705	10,000
Sweden ..	255	3,980	2,696	1,923	1,146	10,000

The figures show that the characteristic features of Australian populations, as compared with those of European countries, are a large preponderance of persons at the age group 20-40, and a relatively small number aged 60 and over. Among the Australian States, Victoria and Western Australia 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	11·26
1913	13·62	13·68	13·64	13·19	12·60	13·42	13·56	11·90
1914	14·24	12·78	12·80	12·95	12·34	12·02	13·20	11·78

All the States, except Victoria, show an improved index of mortality for 1914.

A reliable estimate of the improvement in the health of the community is obtained by comparing the death rates for each age group at different periods. Such rates for Victoria are given in the subjoined table for the decennial periods 1881-1890, 1891-1900, and 1902-1911:—

### DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGE GROUPS IN VICTORIA.

Age Group.				Deaths per 1,000 at each Age.		
				1881-1890.	1891-1900.	1902-1911.
<i>Males.</i>						
Under 5	...	...	...	44·79	39·29	26·73
5 to 10	...	...	...	4·06	3·36	2·16
10 to 15	...	...	...	2·65	2·20	1·87
15 to 20	...	...	...	4·03	3·28	2·72
20 to 25	...	...	...	6·35	4·79	3·51
25 to 35	...	...	...	7·72	6·60	4·75
35 to 45	...	...	...	11·23	9·03	7·81
45 to 55	...	...	...	19·28	15·32	13·48
55 to 65	...	...	...	33·25	32·90	25·38
65 to 75	...	...	...	61·13	62·99	59·04
75 and upwards	...	...	...	137·18	145·05	157·26
All ages	...	...	...	16·55	15·47	13·30
<i>Females.</i>						
Under 5	...	...	...	39·46	34·09	22·35
5 to 10	...	...	...	3·92	3·12	2·03
10 to 15	...	...	...	2·56	2·06	1·78
15 to 20	...	...	...	4·17	3·43	2·80
20 to 25	...	...	...	5·81	4·81	3·59
25 to 35	...	...	...	7·90	6·89	5·01
35 to 45	...	...	...	10·93	8·68	7·16
45 to 55	...	...	...	14·84	12·12	9·96
55 to 65	...	...	...	23·49	23·64	18·80
65 to 75	...	...	...	50·32	45·87	46·71
75 and upwards	...	...	...	129·00	124·33	131·77
All ages	...	...	...	13·56	12·36	10·66

The figures show that at all ages, excepting 75 and over for males, and 65 and over for females, very much lower death rates were experienced during the last decennium than in the preceding one. Compared with 1891-1900, the mortality rate for the period 1902-11 was lower by 33 per cent. at the age group 0-10, by 14 per cent. at 10-15, by 18 per cent. at 15-20, by 26 per cent. at 20-25, by 27 per cent. at 25-35, by 15 per cent. at 35-45 and 45-55, and by 20 per cent. at 55-65. The rates, up to age 65 and probably to age 75, are comparable, and the marked decrease at successive periods points to a general improvement in hygienic conditions.

Death rates at various ages in Australian States.

In the next table the annual deaths in Victoria per 1,000 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	2·53
20-25 ..	3·14	3·22	4·38	3·05	4·42	3·63	3·43
25-30 ..	3·94	3·74	4·94	3·90	5·07	4·11	4·09
30-35 ..	4·72	4·35	5·42	4·79	5·91	4·44	4·76
35-40 ..	6·30	5·63	7·32	6·90	7·20	6·73	6·34
40-45 ..	7·97	8·13	9·30	7·86	10·64	6·86	8·40
45-50 ..	10·89	10·64	13·55	10·77	14·43	9·00	11·35
50-55 ..	14·63	13·28	17·15	14·91	16·12	13·23	14·49
55-60 ..	20·49	20·41	22·65	18·93	23·93	15·70	20·52
60-65 ..	32·04	27·94	29·16	29·95	30·21	23·33	29·23
65-70 ..	50·53	44·50	50·32	40·11	45·43	36·89	46·25
70-75 ..	76·20	70·60	65·82	59·63	73·10	53·49	70·20
75-80 ..	120·16	103·32	93·99	102·54	116·27	99·52	111·19
80-85 ..	171·92	153·63	152·59	155·63	155·88	153·83	163·53
85 and over	269·56	233·16	231·29	250·80	231·66	355·33	273·86
All ages—Males	12·82	11·15	11·46	10·79	11·42	10·84	11·60
<i>Females.</i>							
0-5 ..	18·89	20·05	19·08	16·24	21·66	20·91	19·39
5-10 ..	1·94	1·69	2·11	1·46	3·05	1·91	1·89
10-15 ..	1·51	1·34	1·34	1·47	1·86	1·97	1·46
15-20 ..	2·44	2·04	2·20	2·35	2·10	3·48	2·23
20-25 ..	3·46	3·15	3·44	3·45	3·76	4·23	3·40
25-30 ..	4·33	3·92	4·41	5·02	4·52	4·54	4·23
30-35 ..	4·92	4·40	4·68	6·05	5·15	6·47	4·69
35-40 ..	6·20	5·79	5·90	8·04	6·22	6·47	6·04
40-45 ..	6·58	6·06	6·94	8·04	6·62	7·43	6·36
45-50 ..	8·22	7·66	7·79	9·60	7·44	7·43	7·37
50-55 ..	9·90	9·98	10·13	12·88	11·58	14·19	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	18·13	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	43·98	55·53	52·95	55·22
75-80 ..	97·13	91·45	88·41	83·86	83·36	86·75	92·80
80-85 ..	133·47	133·49	137·58	123·76	130·53	133·35	133·94
85 and over	239·69	211·64	223·23	223·03	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 upwards	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 municipalities, *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 the mortality rate for each 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 the years 1913 and 1914:—

DEATH RATE OF METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITIES,  
1910-12, 1913 AND 1914.

Municipality.	Annual Deaths.			Annual Deaths per 1,000 Residents.		
	1910-12.	1913.	1914.	1910-12.	1913.	1914.
Richmond City ...	594	539	584	14·71	12·99	13·98
Port Melbourne Town	196	174	178	14·56	12·68	12·95
Melbourne City ...	1,469	1,430	1,553	14·44	13·72	14·76
Fitzroy City ...	493	510	514	14·41	14·36	14·44
Collingwood City ...	462	411	486	13·44	11·46	13·39
Brighton Town ...	161	153	170	13·02	10·83	11·13
Oakleigh Borough ...	40	43	57	12·90	12·32	13·64
Prahran City ...	587	586	563	12·89	12·39	11·74
South Melbourne City	591	579	611	12·83	12·16	12·68
Williamstown Town ...	198	196	196	12·80	11·76	11·41
St. Kilda City ...	326	327	331	12·65	11·63	11·22
Preston Shire ...	65	58	57	12·63	9·63	8·55
Footscray City ...	290	337	367	12·15	12·71	13·12
Brunswick City ...	383	406	431	11·75	11·33	11·50
Coburg Town ...	111	145	170	11·49	12·97	13·80
Essendon City ...	269	266	298	11·12	9·68	10·24
Hawthorn City ...	265	275	324	10·64	9·95	11·58
Kew Town ...	105	121	138	10·47	11·08	12·02
Camberwell City ...	131	139	166	10·21	9·62	10·48
Caulfield City ...	157	198	228	9·68	10·62	11·15
Malvern City ...	151	180	204	9·29	9·47	9·60
Northcote City ...	165	216	233	9·22	10·84	10·63
Remainder of Metropolis	218	223	231	9·22	8·36	8·30
Whole Metropolis ...	7,427	7,512	8,090	12·61	11·74	12·21
Remainder of State	8,089	7,963	8,413	10·99	10·57	11·06

The outstanding features of the above figures are the high death rates prevailing in some of the old centres of population, of which Melbourne City, Fitzroy, Richmond, Collingwood and Port Melbourne are examples, and the low rates in comparatively recently settled areas, such as Northcote, Malvern, Caulfield, Camberwell, and Kew. For the former group the deaths for 1910-14 were 14·10 per 1,000 as against 10·04 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.

**Metropolitan  
and country  
death rates  
compared.**

The ages of the people, as disclosed at the last census, enable a comparison to be made between the death rates prevailing in Greater Melbourne and the remainder of the State. On the average of the years 1910 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 1905-14 there were 12·96 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 16,200 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 1905-14 with those for the decennium 1892-1901. The following are the rates:—

Cause of Death.	Deaths per 1,000 of Population.		Total Decrease in 1905-14.
	1892-1901.	1905-1914.	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	1·654	1·038	0·616
Other Tubercular Diseases ...	0·446	0·276	0·170
Typhoid Fever ...	0·293	0·077	0·216
Scarlet Fever ...	0·033	0·012	0·021
Measles ...	0·215	0·050	0·165
Diphtheria ...	0·196	0·137	0·059
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2·837</b>	<b>1·590</b>	<b>1·247</b>

The figures show that the lower death rates from the six above-mentioned diseases in 1905-14 accounted for nearly 45 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 358, 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 the years 1913 and 1914:—

DEATHS PER 1,000 RESIDENTS IN COUNTRY TOWNS.

Town.	Annual Deaths of Residents.			Annual Deaths of Residents per 1,000 of Population.		
	1910-12.	1913.	1914.	1910-12.	1913.*	1914.*
Stawell .. ..	82	66	81	18.60	14.35	17.80
Ballarat and Suburbs	639	628	744	15.07	14.92	17.51
Bendigo and Suburbs	690	645	643	17.51	16.71	16.46
Maryborough ..	76	79	85	13.39	14.36	16.04
Castlemaine ..	92	90	118	13.11	12.27	16.03
Warrnambool ..	95	92	104	13.55	12.43	14.05
Geelong and Suburbs	411	414	409	13.68	12.23	11.54

On the average of the past five years the death rate in Bendigo was nearly 39 per cent. higher, and that in Ballarat 26 per cent. higher than the rate—12.36—in Greater Melbourne.

An examination of the particulars of residence of persons who died in public hospitals of Victoria during the past five 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 1910-14 was as follows:—

PROPORTION OF DEATHS OF RESIDENTS OCCURRING  
IN HOSPITALS, 1910-14.

Area.	Percentage of Deaths of Residents occurring in Hospitals.	Area.	Percentage of Deaths of Residents occurring in Hospitals.
Port Melbourne Town	36·2	Brighton Town ...	15·0
Fitzroy City ...	34·0	Castlemaine ...	13·8
Melbourne City ...	34·0	Ballarat ...	13·7
Collingwood City ...	26·9	Hawthorn City ...	13·0
South Melbourne City	26·8	Malvern City ...	12·6
Richmond City ...	25·9	Onkleigh Borough ...	12·3
Warrnambool ...	23·7	Williamstown Town	12·3
Maryborough ...	23·5	Kew Town... ..	12·3
Northcote City ...	23·4	Caulfield City ...	11·6
Preston Shire ...	23·3	Camberwell City ...	10·8
Brunswick City ...	23·1		
Footscray City ...	22·7	Summary:—	
Prahran City ...	21·7	Greater Mel-	
St. Kilda City ...	19·2	bourne ...	24·3
Stawell ...	18·0	Seven Country	
Bendigo ...	16·9	Towns ...	16·3
Coburg Town ...	16·2	Remainder of	
Geelong ...	16·0	State ...	17·1
Essendon City ...	15·7	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 36·2 for Port Melbourne, 34·0 for Melbourne City and Fitzroy, 26·9 for Collingwood, and 26·8 for South Melbourne, to 11·6 for Caulfield and 10·8 for Camberwell. For the metropolitan area the percentage was 24·3 as compared with 17·0 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 43 per cent. that given to people residing elsewhere.

During 1914 the deaths in public institutions in the State numbered 4,383, of which 2,863 occurred in the metropolitan area, and 1,520 in institutions outside the metropolis. As the total deaths in these areas during the same year were 16,503, 8,609, and 7,894 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 1912.

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN GREATER MELBOURNE, 1914.

Institution.	No. of Deaths.	Institution.	No. of Deaths.
<b>Hospitals—</b>		<b>Other Public Institutions—</b>	
Melbourne ... ..	946	Victorian Homes for Aged and Infirm ... ..	83
Alfred ... ..	272	Benevolent Asylum ... ..	181
St. Vincent's ... ..	166	Heatherton Sanatorium ... ..	100
Homœopathic ... ..	84	Convent of the Little Sisters of the Poor ... ..	76
Austin ... ..	160	Old Colonists' Home ... ..	4
Children's ... ..	288	Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows ... ..	12
Women's ... ..	134	Depôt for Neglected Children ... ..	35
Infectious Diseases ... ..	93	Metropolitan Lunatic Asylum ... ..	146
Queen Victoria ... ..	7	Yarra Bend Lunatic Asylum... ..	35
Eye and Ear ... ..	5	Mont Park Asylum ... ..	3
Williamstown ... ..	10	Receiving House — Mental Hospital ... ..	17
		Other Institutions ... ..	6
		Total Hospitals and other Institutions ... ..	2,863
<b>Total Hospitals</b> ... ..	<b>2,165</b>		

Of the 2,165 persons who died in public hospitals in Greater Melbourne during 1914, 274 were residents of places outside the metropolis.

The next table shows the numbers of deaths and births, and the death rates in the Australasian capital cities; also the numerical and centesimal excess of births over deaths in each during 1914:—

DEATHS AND BIRTHS IN CAPITAL CITIES, 1914.

Capital City with Suburbs.	Number of Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Number of Births.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	
				Numerical.	Centesimal.
Melbourne ... ..	8,609	12·99	17,767	9,158	106
Sydney ... ..	7,603	10·26	20,821*	13,218	174
Brisbane ... ..	1,934	12·67	5,246	3,312	171
Adelaide ... ..	2,791	13·73	6,519	3,728	134
Perth ... ..	1,444	11·46	4,167	2,723	189
Hobart ... ..	573	14·58	1,402	829	145
Wellington ... ..	769	10·47	1,865	1,096	143

The deaths in the capital cities of the six States numbered 22,954, or 44·3 per cent. of the total deaths in Australia, during the year 1914. The centesimal excess of births over deaths for each city shows that for every 100 deaths there were 289 births in Perth, 274 in Sydney, 271

in Brisbane, 245 in Hobart, 243 in Wellington, 234 in Adelaide, and 206 in Melbourne, giving an average of 244 for the metropolitan cities of Australasia.

**Death rates in various cities.** The death rate in Melbourne for 1914 was 12·99 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
Petrograd ... ..	21·9	Chicago ... ..	14·8
Rio de Janeiro ... ..	21·3	Berlin ... ..	14·4
Trieste ... ..	21·1	London (1914) ... ..	14·4
Dublin (1913) ... ..	20·1	Stockholm ... ..	14·2
Belfast (1913) ... ..	18·8	Copenhagen ... ..	14·1
Budapest ... ..	18·5	New York (1914) ... ..	13·6
Glasgow ... ..	17·6	Hamburg ... ..	13·6
Paris ... ..	16·3	Brussels ... ..	13·5
Boston (1913) ... ..	16·1	Christiania ... ..	13·4
Prague ... ..	15·8	Dresden ... ..	13·1
Milan ... ..	15·8	Rotterdam ... ..	11·3
Edinburgh ... ..	15·8	Amsterdam ... ..	11·2
Buenos Ayres (1913) ... ..	15·5	The Hague ... ..	10·9
Vienna ... ..	15·4		

In 1914 the death rate of the metropolitan cities of Australia was 11·93 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 1914 numbered 2,836, and as there were 36,225 births, it follows that of every 100 infants born, approximately, 7·83 died within twelve months. The infantile death rates for Melbourne and suburbs, the extra metropolitan area, and the whole State, for different periods since 1880, are shown in the subjoined table :—

#### INFANTILE DEATH RATES 1881-1914.

Period.	Deaths under One Year per 100 Births in—		
	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Remainder of the State.	Whole State.
1881-1890 .. ..	17·14	9·50	12·68
1891-1900 .. ..	13·36	9·60	11·11
1901-1905 .. ..	11·26	8·45	9·58
1906-1910 .. ..	9·47	6·95	8·00
1911 .. ..	7·82	6·12	6·87
1912 .. ..	9·02	6·05	7·45
1913 .. ..	7·63	6·51	7·05
1914 .. ..	8·45	7·24	7·83

On the average of the past four years the infantile death rate for the metropolis was 8·23 per 100 births, which was 38 per cent. below that for the decennium ended 1900, and 52 per cent. below the rate for the decennium 1881-1890.

The deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 100 births in Greater Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, and the rest of the State for each of the past eight years were as follows:—

### INFANTILE DEATH RATES IN DIFFERENT DIVISIONS OF THE STATE.

Year.	Deaths Under One Year per 100 Births.					
	Victoria.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Ballarat and Suburbs.	Bendigo and Suburbs.	Geelong and Suburbs.	Rest of the State.
1907.. ..	7·26	8·57	8·69	9·03	8·49	5·80
1908.. ..	8·61	9·83	9·52	11·37	10·33	7·12
1909.. ..	7·13	8·39	11·31	9·54	8·94	5·40
1910.. ..	7·69	9·23	10·19	9·44	6·57	6·01
1911.. ..	6·87	7·82	7·70	8·41	6·11	5·82
1912.. ..	7·45	9·02	10·04	8·36	6·73	5·53
1913.. ..	7·05	7·63	8·95	9·10	7·10	6·09
1914.. ..	7·83	8·45	12·31	9·45	8·91	6·58
Average 1910-14	7·38	8·43	9·84	8·95	7·08	6·01

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, 98 in Ballarat, 89 in Bendigo, and 71 in Geelong as against 60 in the rest of the State.

In issues of this work prior to 1913 the infantile death rate given for each metropolitan municipality was based upon the deaths therein exclusive of those occurring in public hospitals. This method necessarily understated the mortality for each district 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 are now allotted to the districts where the deceased had resided. Taking the average of the five years 1910 to 1914 the deaths under 1 year

Infantile death rates in metropolitan districts.

per 100 births for each municipality of Greater Melbourne were as follows:—

### INFANTILE DEATH RATES FOR METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITIES.

Municipality.	Deaths Under One Year Per 100 Births, 1910-14.	Municipality.	Deaths Under One Year Per 100 Births, 1910-14.
Coburg Town ..	12·03	Brighton Town ..	7·84
Port Melbourne Town ..	12·00	Oakleigh Borough ..	7·65
Fitzroy City ..	11·24	Prahran City ..	7·27
Richmond City ..	10·23	St. Kilda City ..	6·38
Preston Shire ..	10·01	Caulfield City ..	5·87
Collingwood City ..	9·89	Essendon City ..	5·79
Melbourne City ..	9·22	Hawthorn City ..	5·72
South Melbourne City ..	9·05	Camberwell City ..	5·58
Brunswick City ..	8·50	Malvern City ..	5·51
Footscray City ..	8·11	Northcote City ..	5·47
Williamstown Town ..	8·03	Kew Town ..	4·76

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 five years Kew had only two-fifths and Northcote, Malvern, Camberwell, Hawthorn, Essendon, and Caulfield, had less than one-half of the rate experienced in Port Melbourne and Coburg.

In 1914 the deaths of infants under one year per 100 births were 8·45 in Melbourne, as compared with 6·97 in Sydney, 7·09 in Brisbane, 8·39 in Adelaide, 6·94 in Perth, 10·27 in Hobart, and 8·26 in Wellington. The rates in Australasian capitals in 1914 and in 24 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.
Petrograd ...	24·9	Christiania ...	10·7
Rio de Janeiro ...	18·5	London (1914) ...	10·6
Trieste ...	18·4	Paris ...	10·3
Breslau ...	16·3	Hobart ...	10·3
Vienna ...	14·9	Milan ...	10·2
Berlin ...	14·2	Buenos Ayres (1913) ...	9·3
Budapest ...	14·1	Melbourne ...	8·5
Dublin ...	14·0	Adelaide ...	8·4
Prague ...	13·9	Wellington ...	8·3
Munich ...	13·4	Rotterdam ...	7·9
Hamburg ...	13·0	Brisbane ...	7·1
Belfast ...	12·9	Sydney ...	7·0
Glasgow ...	12·4	Perth ...	6·9
Dresden ...	11·6	The Hague ...	6·6
Edinburgh ...	11·3	Amsterdam ...	6·4
Boston (1913) ...	11·0		

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 1910 to 1914, are given in the following table, together with the percentage of deaths at each of those age-periods and the proportion of deaths to each 100 births. It will be noticed that in the last five years the mortality of infants per 100 births at each age period was below the average of the ten years ended with 1900:—

DEATHS OF INFANTS AT DIFFERENT AGES, 1891-1900  
AND 1910-14.

Ages.	Average Annual Deaths of Infants under 1 year of Age.					
	Ten Years—1891-1900.			Five Years—1910-14.		
	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	662	45·7	3·74
1 to 3 months	355	17·3	2·07	241	16·6	1·36
3 to 6 "	445	21·7	2·59	239	16·5	1·35
6 to 12 "	600	29·3	3·50	308	21·2	1·73
Total ..	2,050	100·0	11·95	1,450	100·0	8·18
<i>Girls.</i>						
Under 1 month	488	28·7	2·98	463	42·2	2·76
1 to 3 months	301	17·7	1·84	177	16·1	1·05
3 to 6 "	385	22·6	2·35	188	17·2	1·12
6 to 12 "	528	31·0	3·23	268	24·5	1·60
Total ..	1,702	100·0	10·40	1,096	100·0	6·53

The death rate of infants under 1 month remained fairly constant in both periods, but for the age groups 1 to 3 months, 3 to 6 months, and 6 to 12 months reductions amounting to 38, 50, and 50 per cent. respectively occurred in the mortality rates in 1910-14, 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 1910-14 shows that of every 20,000 newly-born boys and girls in equal numbers, 818 boys and 653 girls died within twelve months, and 9,182 of the former and 9,347 of the latter, or 18,529 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

Probable  
mortality of  
infants.

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 764 more survivors in 1910-14 than in 1891-1900, and 1,061 more than in 1881-1890.

An investigation of infantile mortalities would be incomplete unless the diseases which have proved fatal in different years were ascertained, and their incidence in each period compared. Information of this nature reveals the causes of high death rates, and, when a fairly early period is selected for comparison with recent years, it shows in what direction improvements have taken place. The chief preventable and non-preventable causes of death, grouped under certain headings are shown in the following table for the periods 1891-3, and 1901-10, and for the years 1913 and 1914:—

INFANTILE DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES, 1891-3, 1901-10, 1913 AND 1914.

Causes of Death.	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births in—			
	1891-3.	1901-10.	1913.	1914.
Diarrhœal Diseases, all forms ... ..	29·66	24·62	17·32	24·38
Wasting Diseases (Marasmus, Atrophy, &c.)	22·24	12·74	13·07	15·51
Prematurity ... ..	13·13	14·99	14·48	14·41
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia	11·37	8·13	6·70	6·65
Convulsions ... ..	6·83	3·10	1·64	1·96
Congenital Defects and Malformations ...	3·45	4·86	5·16	4·25
Violence ... ..	3·16	2·47	1·42	0·97
Whooping Cough ... ..	2·60	2·52	1·83	1·63
Other causes ... ..	24·49	14·46	8·92	8·53
Total all causes ... ..	116·93	87·89	70·54	78·29

Of every 1,000 infants born 34 died from diarrhœal and wasting diseases in 1912-14, as against 37 in 1901-10, and 52 in 1891-3—a decrease of nearly 35 per cent. in 22 years. In 1912-14 acute bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia and pneumonia were responsible for 7·5 deaths per 1,000 births, as compared with 11·4 in 1891-3—a decline of 34 per cent. between the two periods. Certain causes, which may be regarded as of a non-preventable nature, such as prematurity, congenital defects, and malformations, were responsible for nearly 26 per cent. of the total infantile mortality during the past three years. Of the deaths from preventable causes about 1 in every 3 is due to diarrhœal diseases, which are specially prevalent and fatal in hot weather, when milk food, the chief diet of children, undergoes rapid changes and consequently becomes dangerous to infant life. The influence of the

seasons on the mortality amongst children under 1 year is vividly shown by the deaths in certain months. The Victorian experience shows a high death rate in December, January, February, 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 three years, of every 1,000 children born 20 died from diarrhoeal diseases within a year, a proportion which shows the necessity for preventive measures in this direction.

The influence of temperature on infantile mortality from the chief digestive and respiratory diseases is specially noticeable, whilst on deaths from other causes, particularly those of a developmental character, very little influence is apparent. The deaths in Melbourne and suburbs from the two former classes of complaint in each of the quarters of the past decade are shown in the following statement:—

Cause of Death.	Deaths during 1905-14 in the Quarter ended—			
	March.	June.	September.	December.
Diarrhoeal Diseases ... ..	1,804	718	227	933
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia ... ..	168	304	576	147

The experience of the period 1905-14 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.

On the average of the past six years, nearly 1 in every 5 illegitimate infants died within a year, as against 1 in every 15 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 1914 the mortality rate for legitimate infants was 7.09 per 100 births. The children born out of wedlock during the same year numbered 2,016, and the deaths of illegitimate infants were 410, which correspond to a rate of 20.34 per 100 births. In England and Wales, in 1913, the corresponding mortality rates for legitimate and illegitimate infants were 10.37 and 21.32 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

Legitimate and illegitimate infantile death rates.

illegitimate births for the periods 1904-8 and 1909-13 and for the year 1914:—

**DEATH RATES OF LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.**

Cause of Death.	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births.					
	Legitimate.			Illegitimate.		
	1904-8.	1909-13.	1914.	1904-8.	1909-13.	1914.
Diarrhoeal Diseases ... ..	19·8	16·8	20·9	72·6	62·8	83·3
Prematurity, Congenital Defects, Marasmus, &c.	30·3	28·8	32·0	52·1	62·8	71·4
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia	6·9	6·7	6·0	18·6	14·2	17·9
Other causes ... ..	18·3	13·1	12·0	58·7	46·8	30·8
Total all causes ... ..	75·3	65·4	70·9	202·0	186·6	203·4

The rates for 1914 show that of every 1,000 children born out of wedlock 83·3 died from diarrhoeal diseases within a year as compared with 20·9 deaths per 1,000 legitimate infants from the same cause. For 1909-13 the corresponding rates were 62·8 and 16·8 respectively. Owing to a larger proportion of the former children being deprived of breast food a higher mortality from these diseases might be expected among them than among legitimate infants, but the striking differences in the death rates from this cause and from the chief respiratory diseases would indicate considerable neglect in the rearing of illegitimate infants.

The next table 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 eight years, and the periods 1902-6 and 1891-1900:—

**INFANTILE MORTALITY IN AUSTRALASIA.**

Period.	Deaths under 1 year per 100 Births.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1891-1900 ..	11·11	11·22	10·34	10·54	14·48	9·58	8·38
1902-6 ..	9·38	9·27	8·93	8·21	12·21	9·02	7·29
1907 ..	7·26	8·86	7·76	6·59	9·77	8·28	8·88
1908 ..	8·61	7·58	7·07	6·97	8·46	7·52	6·79
1909 ..	7·13	7·43	7·19	6·13	7·80	6·49	6·16
1910 ..	7·69	7·46	6·31	7·06	7·80	10·22	6·77
1911 ..	6·87	6·95	6·55	6·05	7·62	7·35	5·63
1912 ..	7·45	7·13	7·16	6·16	8·21	6·66	5·12
1913 ..	7·05	7·83	6·33	7·01	7·00	7·01	5·92
1914 ..	7·83	6·97	6·39	7·60	6·82	7·16	5·14
Average 1910-14..	7·38	7·27	6·55	6·78	7·49	7·68	5·72



**Decrease in infantile mortality in Australasia.**

On the average of the last five years the lowest infantile death rate prevailed in New Zealand, followed by that in Queensland, South Australia, New South Wales, Victoria, and Western Australia, in that order, and the highest in Tasmania. 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 1914 showed a percentage decline of nearly 17 in Victoria, 25 in New South Wales, 28 in Queensland, 7 in South Australia, 44 in Western Australia, and 21 in Tasmania. This reduction in infantile mortality rates in all the States in 1914 was equivalent to a saving of 2,980 infant lives, of which 560 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 1910-14:—

#### INFANTILE MORTALITY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Deaths under 1 year per 100 Births.	Country.	Deaths under 1 year per 100 Births.
Russia (European) ...	24·6	Scotland ...	10·9
Hungary ...	20·0	Switzerland ...	10·9
Austria ...	19·7	Holland ...	10·4
German Empire ...	17·0	Denmark ...	9·9
Prussia ...	16·6	Ireland ...	9·3
Spain ...	16·5	Tasmania ...	7·7
Bulgaria ...	16·1	Sweden ...	7·6
Japan ...	15·7	Western Australia ...	7·5
Servia ...	15·4	Victoria ...	7·4
Italy ...	14·7	New South Wales ...	7·3
Belgium ...	14·1	Norway ...	7·0
Ontario, Province of ...	12·0	South Australia ...	6·8
France ...	11·0	Queensland ...	6·6
England and Wales ...	10·9	New Zealand ...	5·7

Of all the countries for which information is available Russia has the highest and New Zealand, Queensland and South Australia 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.

**Deaths of children under 5.**

In 1914 the deaths of male children under 5 years of age numbered 2,148, and the deaths of female children under that age, 1,624—the former being in the proportion of 23·82 per cent., and the latter of 21·69 per cent., to the total number

of deaths of the respective sexes at all ages. Comparing the averages of the four decades ended with 1910, it will be seen that a marked falling off took place, from period to period, in the mortality of children relatively to that of persons of all ages. The next table shows the annual number of such deaths in the State at each year of age, and the proportion of the deaths under five years of age to the deaths at all ages in decennial periods from 1871 to 1910, and in the years 1911 to 1914.

### 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	29·41
1881-1890 .. ..	2,158	464	161	114	92	2,989	34·28
1891-1900 .. ..	2,050	432	143	93	76	2,794	30·05
1901-1910 .. ..	1,504	249	83	59	41	1,936	22·93
1911 .. ..	1,309	201	71	58	42	1,681	20·12
1912 .. ..	1,515	266	96	66	51	1,994	21·97
1913 .. ..	1,419	241	83	55	41	1,839	21·65
1914 .. ..	1,634	291	110	70	43	2,148	23·82
<i>Females.</i>							
1871-1880 .. ..	1,482	482	198	139	106	2,407	46·06
1881-1890 .. ..	1,805	423	151	105	84	2,568	39·61
1891-1900 .. ..	1,702	385	129	82	68	2,366	33·61
1901-1910 .. ..	1,192	217	81	51	40	1,581	23·58
1911 .. ..	961	149	73	50	41	1,274	18·57
1912 .. ..	1,154	217	76	57	52	1,556	20·70
1913 .. ..	1,119	191	67	47	35	1,459	20·91
1914 .. ..	1,202	235	74	67	46	1,624	21·69

Infants surviving their fifth year.

The increasing proportion of infants who survive their fifth year shows that the conditions affecting child life have materially improved and that the improvement has been very pronounced since 1903. For the ten-year period 1905-14 a low death rate between 1 and 5 years was coincident with a low mortality in the first year of life, while in the decades 1881-1890 and 1891-1900 the high rates which prevailed under one year were associated with high mortality rates for each of the four following years. It would thus appear that the effects of illness in the first year of life, as indicated by a high death rate, are conducive to a high mortality in each of the four succeeding years.

The following table gives the numbers of survivors at each year of age from 1 to 5 inclusive per 10,000 male and 10,000 female infants born in Victoria taking the averages of the decennia 1881-1890, 1891-1900, and 1905-14 :—

**SURVIVORS AT EACH YEAR OF AGE, 1 TO 5 INCLUSIVE, PER 10,000 MALES AND 10,000 FEMALES BORN 1881-1890, 1891-1900, AND 1905-14.**

Age.		Survivors at each Year of Age 1 to 5 inclusive per 10,000 Births of—					
		Males.			Females.		
		1881-1890.	1891-1900.	1905-1914.	1881-1890.	1891-1900.	1905-1914.
1 year	..	8,652	8,805	9,136	8,816	8,960	9,303
2 years	..	8,351	8,540	8,978	8,529	8,713	9,169
3	..	8,252	8,459	8,922	8,430	8,629	9,118
4	..	8,180	8,396	8,882	8,361	8,577	9,082
5	..	8,121	8,349	8,854	8,305	8,534	9,054

According to the experience of the period 1905-14 of every 10,000 boys and 10,000 girls born in Victoria, 9,136 of the former and 9,303 of the latter may be expected to survive the first year of life, 8,978 boys and 9,169 girls will be alive at the end of the second year, 8,922 and 9,118 at the end of the third year, 8,882 and 9,082 at the end of the fourth year, and 8,854 and 9,054 at the end of the fifth year. Combining the two sexes in equal numbers, the average number of survivors is 8,954 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 1905-14 these will be reduced at the end of five years to 4,535 boys and 4,417 girls, and the ratio of the sexes will be altered to slightly less than 103 males for every 100 females. Thus, nearly one-half of the excess of males over females at birth is neutralized in the first five years by the heavier mortality among boys, especially in their first year of life.

The ages of males and females who died in 1914 and in the two preceding years are shown in the following table:—

## AGES AT DEATH IN VICTORIA, 1912-14.

Ages.	1912.			1913.			1914.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 ..	1,515	1,154	2,669	1,419	1,119	2,538	1,634	1,202	2,836
1 to 2	266	217	483	241	191	432	291	235	526
2 " 3	96	76	172	83	67	150	110	74	184
3 " 4	66	57	123	55	47	102	70	67	137
4 " 5	51	52	103	41	35	76	43	46	89
5 " 10	197	181	378	169	141	310	160	157	317
10 " 15	116	134	250	126	110	236	115	93	208
15 " 20	170	176	346	147	165	312	171	139	310
20 " 25	206	268	474	218	225	443	235	232	467
25 " 30	250	249	499	205	244	449	253	243	496
30 " 35	225	233	458	225	232	457	232	243	475
35 " 40	282	273	555	281	289	570	296	254	550
40 " 45	377	305	682	361	262	623	335	263	598
45 " 50	515	325	840	457	332	789	463	344	807
50 " 55	532	362	894	544	345	889	557	365	922
55 " 60	486	341	827	511	324	835	546	384	930
60 " 65	426	339	765	455	318	773	469	377	846
65 " 70	613	488	1,101	516	428	944	534	444	978
70 " 75	704	610	1,314	623	530	1,153	632	590	1,222
75 " 80	831	705	1,536	713	655	1,368	670	680	1,350
80 " 85	693	583	1,276	645	526	1,171	759	618	1,377
85 " 90	342	274	616	355	286	641	337	317	654
90 " 95	96	95	191	85	83	168	93	91	184
95 ..	10	3	13	8	7	15	3	12	15
96 ..	5	8	13	4	6	10	3	4	7
97 ..	2	3	5	1	5	6	2	4	6
98 ..	3	2	5	3	3	6	2	3	5
99 ..	1	4	5	1	1	2	..	3	3
100 ..	..	..	..	2	2	4	1	1	2
101 ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
102 ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
103 ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
104 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
106 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
107 ..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Total ..	9,077	7,518	16,595	8,496	6,979	15,475	9,017	7,486	16,503

Of the 48,573 persons who died in Victoria during the last three years, 6,407 were aged 80 years and upwards, and 13—seven males and six females—had attained or passed the age of 100 years. The highest age recorded in 1912-14 was 107 years, which was attained by

only one man and one woman. To every 100 female deaths there were 120 male deaths in 1914, as against 122 in the previous year and 121 in 1912.

Since 1906 the causes of death in Victoria have been arranged according to the International Classification List.

With regard to the selection of the primary cause of death when two or more associated diseases are stated, there is no material difference between this method and the one previously followed in the State, except in the case of a few minor nervous and respiratory complaints of persons dying in Hospitals for the Insane. Many important causes of death are practically unaffected by the new classification, and consequently retain their comparative character. Amongst these are cancer, tubercular diseases, typhoid fever, whooping cough, measles, influenza, scarlet fever, diabetes, appendicitis, urinary, liver and puerperal diseases, suicide, old age, &c. In many other instances, as where death was due to diarrhoea and enteritis, diphtheria and croup, hydatids, accidental violence, homicide, &c., re-arrangements of the mortalities have been made which allow comparisons to be instituted with previous years. The health of the community, as reflected in the death rates from the chief diseases arranged on a comparative basis, is shown in the appended table for the period 1890-2 and for the last five years :—

DEATHS PER MILLION FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

Cause of Death.	Deaths per Million of the Population.					
	1890-1892.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Typhoid Fever .. .. .	369	107	72	72	68	74
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	34	22	3	4	4	1
Measles .. .. .	2	25	56	64	32	74
Whooping Cough .. .. .	129	50	32	115	71	69
Diphtheria and Croup .. .. .	552	86	179	190	176	148
Influenza .. .. .	381	92	114	122	67	106
Hydatids .. .. .	51	17	24	20	19	20
Cancer .. .. .	584	832	833	905	838	830
Phthisis .. .. .	1,365	830	839	803	755	724
Other Tubercular Diseases .. .. .	379	176	186	154	156	140
Syphilis .. .. .	39	51	46	57	55	51
Diabetes .. .. .	38	106	117	113	91	119
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucæmia .. .. .	28	80	66	85	76	100
Meningitis .. .. .	..	111	104	108	116	119
Infantile Paralysis .. .. .	..	..	..	4	2	6
Locomotor Ataxia and other diseases of Spinal Cord .. .. .	43	64	62	70	62	75
Congestion and Hæmorrhage of the Brain .. .. .	344	439	462	464	429	429
Epilepsy .. .. .	74	25	33	34	31	39
Convulsions .. .. .	353	81	66	83	57	75
Heart Disease (including Endocarditis, Pericarditis, and Angina Pectoris) .. .. .	962	1,423	1,434	1,427	1,294	1,278
Acute and Chronic Bronchitis .. .. .	691	288	356	399	270	295

DEATHS PER MILLION FROM CERTAIN CAUSES—*continued.*

Cause of Death.	Deaths per Million of the Population.					
	1890-1892.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Pneumonia and Broncho-pneumonia	853	658	818	1,006	767	863
Pleurisy .. .. .	96	38	52	46	39	37
Congestion of Lungs and Pulmonary Apoplexy .. .. .	140	49	67	63	55	58
Asthma and Pulmonary Emphysema	70	60	70	52	58	49
Enteritis, Gastro-enteritis, and Diarrhoeal Diseases .. .. .	1,342	918	679	752	709	941
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction ..	124	120	110	114	92	107
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted) .. .. .	175	89	104	103	98	90
Cirrhosis and other diseases of the Liver (Cancer excepted) .. .. .	329	156	152	171	136	160
Biliary Calculi .. .. .	11	32	26	24	20	32
Appendicitis, Typhlitis .. .. .	..	83	83	83	83	72
Simple Peritonitis (non-puerperal) ..	106	34	23	27	30	39
Acute and Chronic Nephritis, Uræmia, Bright's Disease .. .. .	294	499	589	658	594	520
Diseases of the Bladder and Prostate	86	89	96	105	80	97
Calculi of the Urinary System .. ..	8	5	10	6	9	10
Old Age .. .. .	631	982	1,038	1,030	973	1,029
Suicide .. .. .	109	101	114	112	103	90
Accidental Violence .. .. .	811	528	469	515	491	468
Homicide .. .. .	34	31	18	21	18	16

The most striking feature of the mortality of 1914 as compared with the previous year was the increase in the proportionate number of deaths from measles, influenza, and diarrhoeal and respiratory 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 recognized 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	1914 ..	65

In 1914 the vaccinations of children were equal to 65 per cent. of the births, as compared with 69 per cent. in the preceding year, 65 per cent. in 1908-1912, and 72 per cent. in 1876-1899. As a result of an outbreak of small-pox in Sydney in 1913, it is estimated by the Public Health Department that about 160,000 adults were re-vaccinated in Victoria during that year.

**Efficacy of vaccination.** 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. Particulars of 1,037 cases of small-pox which occurred in the earlier months of the epidemic 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.

**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 four years, but in 1910 three oversea arrivals—1 male and 2 females—died from small-pox in the Victorian Quarantine Station. Since 1853 only 23 deaths have occurred from this cause, and of that number only 5 have taken place in the thirty years ended 1914. 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 ... ..	1910-12	82·4	German Empire ...	1909-11	·5
Japan ... ..	1908-10	28·9	England and Wales	1910-12	·5
Ceylon ... ..	1910-12	10·8	New South Wales	1912-14	·4
Belgium ... ..	1909-11	6·9	Scotland ... ..	1909-11	·3
Hungary ... ..	1910-12	4·5	Sweden ... ..	1908-10	·1
France ... ..	1908-10	2·8	Holland ... ..	1910-12	·1
United States ...	1910-12	2·8	Ireland ... ..	1910-12	} No Deaths.
Western Australia	1912-14	2·1	Victoria ... ..	1912-14	
Switzerland ...	1909-11	1·4	Queensland ... ..	1912-14	
Roumania ... ..	1910-12	1·0	South Australia ...	1912-14	
Ontario ... ..	1910-12	1·0	Tasmania ... ..	1912-14	
Austria ... ..	1910-12	·7	New Zealand ... ..	1911-13	
Prussia ... ..	1910-12	·6			

#### Typhoid fever.

The reported cases of typhoid fever for the whole State declined from 288 per 100,000 of population in 1895-9 to 87 per 100,000 in 1911-14, or by 70 per cent. in the intervening years. The death rate from the disease decreased by 76 per cent. during the same period. A satisfactory feature of the figures is the diminishing proportion of cases terminating fatally. The deaths per 100 cases were 7·8 on the average of the past five years as against 8·6 in 1905-9, 9·9 in 1900-4, and 10·4 in 1895-9. In Sydney the case mortality rate was equivalent to 10·2 per cent. for the decade 1903-12, in Boston it was 11·8 per cent. for the three-year period 1911-13, and in England and Wales it reached 18·5 per cent. in the years 1911-12. The comparatively low case mortality rate in Victoria evidences the generally mild type of the disease in the State. The reported cases of, and deaths from, typhoid fever and their proportions to the population, also the percentage of cases that ended fatally, are given in the next table for periods back to 1889:—

#### TYPHOID FEVER IN VICTORIA, 1890 TO 1914.

Period.	Cases reported annually.		Annual Deaths.		Deaths per 100 reported Cases.
	Number.	Per 100,000 of Population.	Number.	Per 100,000 of Population.	
1890-4 .. ..	2,932	253·9	381	33·0	13·0
1895-9 .. ..	3,397	288·4	355	30·1	10·4
1900-4 .. ..	2,152	178·1	213	17·6	9·9
1905-9 .. ..	1,569	125·4	135	10·8	8·6
1910 .. ..	2,124	163·5	139	10·7	6·5
1911 .. ..	1,303	98·6	95	7·2	7·3
1912 .. ..	1,122	82·8	98	7·2	8·7
1913 .. ..	1,127	80·9	95	6·8	8·4
1914 .. ..	1,195	84·0	106	7·4	8·9



**Typhoid  
Fever in the  
Metropolis.**

The cases of, and deaths from, typhoid fever in proportion to population in Greater Melbourne are given in the subjoined table for different periods during the past 25 years :—

### TYPHOID FEVER IN THE METROPOLIS, 1890 TO 1914.

Period.	Annual Cases Reported.		Annual Deaths.	
	Number.	Per 100,000 of Population.	Number.	Per 100,000 of Population.
1890-4 .. ..	1,645	349·3	205	43·5
1895-9 .. ..	1,510	327·6	156	33·8
1900-4 .. ..	701	140·0	74	14·8
1905-9 .. ..	466	86·7	49	9·1
1910 .. ..	689	118·5	52	8·9
1911 .. ..	368	61·9	34	5·7
1912 .. ..	272	44·3	29	4·7
1913 .. ..	282	44·1	29	4·5
1914 .. ..	312	47·1	38	5·7

The cases of, and deaths from, typhoid fever in proportion to population in Greater Melbourne declined by 85 and 87 per cent. respectively between 1890-9 and 1911-14. The introduction and the extension of the sewerage system coincide closely with, and in a large measure account for, this great improvement.

The distribution of typhoid fever during the past five years shows that the annual cases were equivalent to 6·2 per 10,000 of population in the metropolis, 27·8 in Bendigo, 18·6 in Ballarat, 15·2 in Geelong, and 12·0 in the remainder of the State. The cases in these areas for each of the past five years and their proportions to population were as follows :—

### PREVALENCE OF TYPHOID FEVER.

Area.	Reported Cases of Typhoid Fever.					Annual Cases per 10,000 of Population, 1910-14.
	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	
Greater Melbourne ..	689	368	272	282	312	6·2
Ballarat and Suburbs	119	81	80	47	75	18·6
Bendigo and Suburbs	165	120	88	96	87	27·8
Geelong and Suburbs	58	49	28	59	49	15·2
Rest of th State ..	1,093	685	654	643	672	12·0

There is evidence that the low rate for the metropolitan area is largely due to the introduction and extension of the sewerage system.

Death rates from typhoid fever at different ages.

The mortality from typhoid fever is higher at early adult and middle ages than at other periods of life, and higher among males than females. This is shown in the next table which gives the death rates in age groups for each sex at the last three census periods :—

### DEATH RATES FROM TYPHOID FEVER, 1890-2, 1900-2, AND 1910-12.

Age Group.	Deaths per 10,000 of each Sex.					
	Males.			Females.		
	1890-2.	1900-2.	1910-12.	1890-2.	1900-2.	1910-12.
0-15 .. ..	2·26	0·97	0·38	2·85	1·46	0·44
15-20 .. ..	5·21	2·65	1·76	5·85	2·23	1·22
20-25 .. ..	9·21	4·39	1·82	4·77	1·84	1·32
25-35 .. ..	6·48	3·28	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 there were proportionately fewer deaths of boys than of girls under the age of 15.

The deaths from typhoid fever per 100,000 of the population in various countries for the latest three-year period for which this information is available are shown in the following table :—

### DEATH RATES FROM TYPHOID FEVER IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Period.	Deaths per 100,000 of Population.	Country.	Period.	Deaths per 100,000 of Population.
Servia ... ..	1909-11	109·9	Belgium ... ..	1909-11	10·1
Western Australia	1911-13	27·0	France ... ..	1908-10	10·0
Italy ... ..	1910-12	25·2	Tasmania ... ..	1911-13	9·0
Ontario ... ..	1910-12	24·9	South Australia...	1911-13	8·8
Spain ... ..	1910-12	24·5	Victoria ... ..	1912-14	7·1
Hungary ... ..	1910-12	22·1	Ireland ... ..	1910-12	6·6
United States ...	1910-12	20·2	Scotland ... ..	1909-11	5·9
Queensland ... ..	1911-13	18·7	New Zealand ...	1911-13	5·5
Roumania ... ..	1910-12	16·1	England and Wales	1910-12	5·4
Japan ... ..	1908-10	13·3	The Netherlands	1910-12	4·6
Austria... ..	1910-12	12·8	Germany ... ..	1909-11	4·4
New South Wales	1911-13	12·2	Switzerland ...	1909-11	4·0

**Scarlet fever.** During 1914 the deaths from scarlet fever numbered only 2, which corresponded to the low rate of slightly over 1 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 4 in 1913 and 1912, 3 in 1911, 22 in 1910, 33 in 1909, 17 in 1908, and 34 in 1890-2. During the past five years there were 2,720 cases reported. The deaths for the same period numbered 46 which corresponded to a case mortality rate of 1·7 per cent. Death rates from scarlet fever are considerably lower in the Australian States than in European countries. The deaths from this disease, per 100,000 of the population, in various countries on the average of the latest three years for which this information is available are given in the subjoined table:—

DEATH RATES FROM SCARLET FEVER IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Period.	Deaths per 100,000 of Population.	Country.	Period.	Deaths per 100,000 of Population.
Hungary ...	1910-12	54·8	Spain ...	1910-12	5·2
Roumania ...	1910-12	49·6	Switzerland ...	1909-11	3·6
Austria ...	1910-12	33·3	France ...	1908-10	3·4
Belgium ...	1909-11	15·8	The Netherlands	1910-12	2·4
German Empire ...	1909-11	13·0	South Australia	1911-13	1·6
Scotland ...	1909-11	11·3	Tasmania ...	1911-13	1·2
Ontario, Province of	1910-12	9·2	New Zealand ...	1911-13	·9
United States ...	1910-12	9·0	New South Wales	1911-13	·8
Italy ...	1910-12	8·1	Queensland ...	1911-13	·8
Ireland ...	1910-12	5·9	Western Australia	1911-13	·7
England and Wales	1910-12	5·8	Japan ...	1908-10	·6
Sweden ...	1908-10	5·2	Victoria ...	1912-14	·3

**Measles.** Although the mortality from measles has varied very considerably from period to period, there has been no very severe epidemic outbreak since 1898 when 671 deaths resulted from the disease. In 1914 there were 105 deaths attributed to this cause, representing a rate of 74 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 32 in the previous year, 64 in 1912, 56 in 1911, 25 in 1910, 3 in 1909, and 16 in 1908.

On the average of the past five years 47 per cent. of those who died from the disease were under 2 years of age and 75 per cent. were under 5 years. The incidence of mortality at various ages for each sex for the period 1910-14 was as follows:—

Sex.	Annual Deaths from Measles per 10,000 of each Sex aged—									
	0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 and over.	All Ages.
Males..	4·02	7·41	4·39	2·04	0·97	0·73	0·06	0·03	0·06	0·55
Females	4·34	4·92	2·44	1·96	1·00	0·72	0·06	0·06	0·10	0·46

The deaths from measles per 100,000 of the population in different countries for the latest three years for which this information is available, are shown in the next table :—

#### DEATH RATES FROM MEASLES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Period.	Deaths per 100,000 of Population.	Country.	Period.	Deaths per 100,000 of Population.
Hungary ..	1910-12	38·6	New South Wales	1911-13	8·5
Spain ..	1910-12	33·3	France ..	1908-10	8·3
England and Wales	1910- 2	31·6	Sweden ..	1908-10	7·8
Belgium ..	1909-11	30·8	Queensland ..	1911-13	7·5
Scotland ..	1909-11	28·6	Japan ..	1908-10	6·6
Austria ..	1910-12	27·6	Tasmania ..	1911-13	6·2
Italy ..	1910-12	24·7	Victoria ..	1912-14	5·7
Roumania ..	1910-12	19·3	South Australia	1911-13	4·0
Ireland ..	1910-12	15·9	Western Australia	1911-13	3·2
Germany ..	1909-11	15·6	New Zealand ..	1911-13	2·6
United States ..	1910-12	9·7			

#### Whooping cough.

There were 98 deaths referred to whooping cough in 1914, which equalled a rate of 69 per million of the population at all ages, as compared with rates of 71 in the previous year, 115 in 1912, 32 in 1911, 50 in 1910, 132 in 1909, 54 in 1908, and 103 in 1907. The infantile death rate is more affected than the general rate by this ailment, as it is practically confined to children. In the year under review 59, or 60 per cent., of the deaths were of infants under 1 year, and, with one exception, all the deaths were of children less than 5 years of age. The incidence of this disease is generally about 25 per cent. higher among girls than boys, but in the year under review the excess amounted to 33 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 ...	1909-11	39·2	United States ...	1910-12	10·6
Austria...	1910-12	34·3	Ontario ...	1910-12	10·5
Belgium ...	1909-11	29·6	New South Wales	1911-13	10·4
Ireland ...	1910-12	24·0	Victoria ...	1912-14	8·5
England and Wales	1910-12	23·1	Queensland ...	1911-13	8·3
Roumania ...	1910-12	23·1	France ...	1908-10	8·2
Germany ..	1909-11	21·6	Japan ...	1908-10	7·9
The Netherlands	1910-12	18·6	South Australia...	1911-13	6·9
Italy ...	1910-12	18·2	Tasmania ...	1911-13	5·5
Switzerland ...	1909-11	17·7	New Zealand ...	1911-13	4·9
Sweden ...	1908-10	14·9	Western Australia	1911-13	4·5
Spain ...	1910-12	12·8			

On the average of the past three years the mortality rate from whooping cough in Victoria was only slightly more than one-third of that in England and Wales.

**Diphtheria.** The prevalence of diphtheria throughout the State during the past five years was the most unsatisfactory feature of the statistics of sickness. For the period 1910-14 the yearly average number of cases was 4,612 as against 1,410 in 1905-9, 1,680 in 1900-4, and 1,584 in 1895-9. On the other hand, a very great reduction has taken place from period to period in the proportion of cases which ended fatally. On the average of the past five years the case mortality rate was only 4·6 per cent. as compared with 6·3 per cent. in 1905-9, 9·5 per cent. in 1900-4, and 13·9 per cent. in 1895-9. The corresponding rates for England in 1912, Boston in 1911-13, and Sydney in 1903-12 were 9·7, 6·5, and 4·5 per cent. respectively.

The next table shows for the whole State and the metropolis the reported cases of, and deaths from, diphtheria, and their proportions to the population, also the ratios of deaths to cases for different periods since 1894 :—

DIPHThERIA IN VICTORIA AND GREATER MELBOURNE,  
1895 TO 1914.

Period.	Annual Cases Reported.		Annual Deaths.		Deaths per 100 Cases Reported.
	Number.	Per 100,000 of Population.	Number.	Per 100,000 of Population.	
<b>VICTORIA.</b>					
1895-9 .. ..	1,584	134·6	221	18·8	13·9
1900-4 .. ..	1,680	139·0	159	13·2	9·5
1905-9 .. ..	1,410	112·6	89	7·1	6·3
1910 .. ..	2,415	185·9	112	8·6	4·6
1911 .. ..	5,120	387·5	237	17·9	4·6
1912 .. ..	5,289	390·5	257	19·0	4·9
1913 .. ..	5,367	385·2	245	17·6	4·6
1914 .. ..	4,868	342·3	211	14·8	4·3
<b>GREATER MELBOURNE.</b>					
1895-9 .. ..	748	162·1	113	24·6	15·1
1900-4 .. ..	686	136·9	58	11·6	8·5
1905-9 .. ..	758	140·8	46	8·5	6·1
1910 .. ..	1,655	284·6	74	12·7	4·5
1911 .. ..	3,035	510·7	130	21·9	4·3
1912 .. ..	2,451	399·0	130	21·2	5·3
1913 .. ..	2,412	377·1	122	19·1	5·1
1914 .. ..	2,164	326·6	116	17·5	5·4

According to the experience of the past five years the annual cases of diphtheria per 10,000 of population were 107·8 in Bendigo, 37·9 in Greater Melbourne, 35·6 in Geelong, 32·8 in Ballarat, and 25·3 in the rest of the State. The cases in these areas for each of the past five years and their proportions to population were as follows:—

### CASES OF DIPHTHERIA IN DIFFERENT AREAS.

Area.	Reported Cases of Diphtheria.					Annual Cases per 10,000 of Population, 1910-14.
	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	
Greater Melbourne ..	1,655	3,035	2,451	2,412	2,164	37·9
Ballarat and Suburbs	77	133	147	179	167	32·8
Bendigo and Suburbs	126	337	474	653	563	107·8
Geelong and Suburbs	59	121	122	184	91	35·6
Rest of the State ..	498	1,494	2,095	1,939	1,883	25·3

Of the 533 males and 529 females who died from diphtheria during the last five years, 883, or 83 per cent. were under 10 years of age. The incidence of mortality for each sex at different ages for the period mentioned was as follows:—

### DEATH RATES FROM DIPHTHERIA AT DIFFERENT AGES, 1910-14.

Sex.	Annual Deaths from Diphtheria per 10,000 of each Sex aged—									
	0 to 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 and over.	All Ages.
Males	2·92	6·30	5·56	9·90	7·50	5·91	1·76	0·36	0·09	1·57
Females	2·68	5·16	6·27	6·43	8·14	6·84	1·68	0·39	0·11	1·54

**Diphtheria in various countries.**

The deaths from diphtheria and croup per 100,000 of the population for various countries during the latest three-year period for which this information is available are given in the following table:—

**DEATH RATES FROM DIPHTHERIA AND CROUP IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.**

Country.	Period.	Deaths per 100,000 of Population.	Country.	Period.	Deaths per 100,000 of Population.
Servia ...	1909-11	42·3	Queensland ...	1911-13	14·4
Hungary ...	1910-12	38·0	Belgium ...	1909-11	14·1
Germany ...	1909-11	24·2	Switzerland ...	1909-11	13·7
Austria ..	1910-12	24·1	Roumania ..	1910-12	13·3
Prussia ...	1910-12	23·3	Sweden ...	1908-10	13·2
Spain ...	1910-12	22·8	Western Australia	1911-13	13·0
Scotland ...	1909-11	19·6	England and Wales	1910-12	12·6
United States ...	1910-12	19·4	Italy ...	1910-12	11·9
Tasmania ...	1911-13	17·8	Japan ...	1908-10	10·5
Victoria ...	1912-14	17·1	Ireland ...	1910-12	10·2
Ontario...	1910-12	16·7	France...	1908-10	8·3
New South Wales	1911-13	16·0	The Netherlands	1910-12	7·1
South Australia	1911-13	15·6	New Zealand ...	1911-13	5·4

**Hydatids.**

The deaths attributed to hydatids in 1914 numbered 28, being equivalent to a rate of 20 per million of the population as compared with rates of 19 in the preceding year, 20 in 1912, 24 in 1911, 17 in 1910, 26 in 1909, 21 in 1908, and 51 in 1890-2. Of the 135 persons who died from this disease in the last five years 77 were males and 58 females. Hospital returns for the period 1910-14 show that 416 cases of hydatids were treated therein and that 1 in every 9 ended fatally.

**Anæmia, chlorosis, leucæmia.**

Anæmia, chlorosis, and leucæmia were responsible for 143 deaths in 1914, which corresponded to a rate of 100 per million of the population as against 76 in the previous year, 85 in 1912, 66 in 1911, 80 in 1910, 90 in 1909, and 85 in 1908. Of the 24 persons who died from leucæmia in 1914, 18 were males.

**Diabetes.** During 1914 diabetes was responsible for 69 male and 100 female deaths, representing a rate of 119 per million of the population as compared with rates of 91 in the preceding year, 113 in 1912, 117 in 1911, 106 in 1910, 102 in 1909, and 98 in 1908. The deaths from diabetes per 10,000 of each sex in nine age groups for the periods 1890-2, 1900-2, and 1910-12, are shown in the subjoined table:—

**DEATHS FROM DIABETES PER 10,000 OF EACH SEX.**

Age Group.	Deaths per 10,000 of each Sex.					
	Males.			Females.		
	1890-2.	1900-2.	1910-12.	1890-2.	1900-2.	1910-12.
0-10 ... ..	·02	·09	·10	·02	·05	·15
10-20 ... ..	·17	·24	·20	·14	·26	·36
20-30 ... ..	·29	·17	·64	·14	·36	·30
30-40 ... ..	·21	·32	·58	·30	·51	·53
40-50 ... ..	·58	·49	1·11	·49	·42	·78
50-60 ... ..	1·18	1·38	1·80	1·31	1·42	3·18
60-70 ... ..	1·49	2·67	5·63	2·49	3·19	8·47
70-80 ... ..	2·87	4·36	7·34	1·88	5·01	11·54
80 and over ... ..	1·65	4·11	7·43	4·44	3·54	6·83
All Ages ... ..	·40	·56	1·00	·36	·60	1·26

At each age group over 30 the mortality rate from diabetes was considerably higher in 1910-12 than at the previous census period. During 1910-12 the female exceeded the male rate for each age period between 50 and 80, the excess for the twenty years of life 60 to 80 amounting to 54 per cent. For all ages the rate for females was 26 per cent. higher than that for males.

**Influenza.** The deaths from influenza in 1914 numbered 151, corresponding to a rate of 106 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 67 in the previous year, 122 in 1912, 114 in 1911, 92 in 1910, 86 in 1909, 131 in 1908, and 381 in 1890-2. Although this disease has varied in form in different periods it has always proved much more fatal to elderly people than to those of middle or young ages. Fifty-two per cent. of the deaths in 1914 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 1914 the deaths from respiratory diseases numbered **Respiratory diseases.** 1,989, which represented a rate of 1,397 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 1,279 in the previous year, 1,659 in 1912, 1,470 in 1911, 1,180 in 1910, 1,316 in 1909, and 1,531 in 1908. Of the deaths from complaints of this nature in the year under review, 98 were referred to acute bronchitis, 322 to chronic bronchitis, 427 to broncho-pneumonia, 802 to pneumonia, and 53 to pleurisy. These five diseases accounted for nearly 86 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 44 per cent. of the total for the whole year. Respiratory diseases are much more fatal at the extremes of life than at middle ages, and among males

than females. This is shown in the next table, which gives the death rates in age 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	17·03	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.

**Meningitis (non-tubercular).** During the past five years the deaths from meningitis (including cerebro-spinal but excluding tubercular meningitis) numbered 758, of which 169 occurred in 1914, 162 in 1913, 146 in 1912, 137 in 1911, and 144 in 1910. On the average of the five years the mortality rate was 112 per million of the population, which was slightly below the corresponding rate—115—in England and Wales in 1913. The rate was 28 per cent. higher among males than females. The ages given in the subjoined table show that, of those who died from this cause during the period 1910-14, 57 per cent. were under 5 and 66 per cent. were under ten years of age:—

DEATHS FROM MENINGITIS (NON-TUBERCULAR),  
1910 TO 1914.

Age.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 5 .. .. .	241	193	434
5 to 10 .. .. .	37	29	66
10 „ 15 .. .. .	20	13	33
15 „ 20 .. .. .	21	21	42
20 „ 25 .. .. .	10	14	24
25 „ 30 .. .. .	11	4	15
30 „ 35 .. .. .	10	7	17
35 „ 40 .. .. .	18	9	27
40 „ 45 .. .. .	15	10	25
45 „ 50 .. .. .	16	9	25
50 „ 55 .. .. .	11	6	17
55 and over .. .. .	15	18	33
Total .. .. .	425	333	758

The deaths definitely ascribed to cerebro-spinal meningitis numbered 17 in 1914 and 12 in 1913. Of the 29 persons—20 males and 9 females—who succumbed to the disease during the two years mentioned 13 were under 5 and 19 were under 10 years of age.

In 1914 locomotor ataxia and other diseases of the spine, excluding infantile paralysis, accounted for 64 male and 43 female deaths, representing a death rate of 75 per million of the population as compared with rates of 62 in the previous year, 70 in 1912, 62 in 1911, 64 in 1910, 75 in 1909, and 80 in 1908. Of the 31 persons who died from locomotor ataxia 26 were males.

Mortality returns show that infantile paralysis was responsible for the deaths of 5 boys and 4 girls in 1914, as against 2 boys and 1 girl in the previous year, and 4 boys and 2 girls in 1912. In view of the importance that is now attached to this disease it may be stated that 8 of the deceased were metropolitan and 10 were extra metropolitan residents, and, except in two instances, all had resided in different districts. Four of the victims were under 1 year of age, and 9 or one-half were under 5 years.

During 1914 there were 1,685 deaths ascribed to organic heart disease, 20 to pericarditis, 83 to acute endocarditis, and 32 to angina pectoris. The total—1,820—from the above causes represented a rate of 1,278 per million of the population, as compared with 1,294 in the previous year, 1,427 in 1912, 1,434 in 1911, 1,423 in 1910, 1,517 in 1909, 1,404 in 1908, and 1,264 in 1907. Of the 1,820 persons who died from these diseases in 1914, only 30, or 1·6 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	238·86	13·58

The figures indicate that the mortality rate from heart disease is a function of age, and that it attains its maximum at the oldest age. Of the deaths of persons aged 75 and upwards, approximately 1 in 6 is due to some form of this disease.

In 1914 there were 1,181 male and 960 female deaths from diseases of the digestive system, representing a proportion of 1,504 per million of the population, as against rates of 1,220 in the previous year, 1,345 in 1912, 1,233 in 1911, 1,386 in 1910, 1,315 in

1909 and 2,382 in 1890-2. Victorian experience shows that more than half of the mortality from digestive maladies has been ascribed to diseases of a diarrhoeal nature. In 1914 diarrhoeal complaints were responsible for 1,340 deaths which were equivalent to a rate of 941 per million of population, the corresponding rates being 709 in the preceding year, 752 in 1912, 679 in 1911, 918 in 1910 and 756 in 1909. The age incidence of this disease is heaviest at the extremes of life. Of the 1,340 deaths in the year under review, 1063, or 79 per cent., were of children under 2 years of age and 147, or 11 per cent., were of persons over 65 years of age. There were 92 male and 57 female deaths from cirrhosis of the liver, and 78 male and 72 female deaths from other affections of that organ.

**Appendicitis.** The deaths from appendicitis numbered 103 in 1914, 116 in 1913, 112 in 1912, 107 in 1911, 108 in 1910, 95 in 1909, and 101 in 1908, and corresponded to rates of 72, 83, 83, 83, 83, 74, and 80 per million of the population respectively. Hospital records show that the fatality rate has steadily diminished. During 1914 there were 1,449 cases treated, and 41, or 2·8 per cent., ended fatally, as compared with fatality rates of 4·5 per cent. in 1913 and 6 per cent. for the period 1908-12. According to the experience of the past five years the death rate from appendicitis is approximately 31 per cent. higher among males than females. The mortality rates at various ages for the period 1910-14 were as follows :—

DEATH RATES FROM APPENDICITIS, 1910-14.

Sex.	Deaths from Appendicitis per 10,000 of each Sex aged—									
	Under 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 and over.	All Ages.
Males ..	0·43	1·00	1·24	1·03	1·01	0·97	0·90	1·38	1·05	0·92
Females	0·42	1·43	0·88	0·71	0·59	0·52	0·85	0·58	0·55	0·70

**Diseases of urinary system.** A very marked increase in the crude mortality rate from diseases of the urinary system has taken place in recent periods. For the five years 1910 to 1914 the average annual death rate was 710 per million of the population, as compared with 408 in 1890-2—an increase of 74 per cent. in the intervening years. In 1914 there were 953 deaths attributed to these diseases, which corresponded to a rate of 670 per million of the population, as against rates of 724 in the previous year, 803 in 1912, 727 in 1911, 628 in 1910, and 644 in 1909. Bright's disease, uræmia, and acute nephritis were responsible for 740 deaths, or 78 per cent., and complaints of the bladder and prostate for 138 deaths, or 14 per cent. of the total referred to maladies of the urinary system. The deaths per 10,000 of each sex in

age groups for the periods 1890-2, 1900-2, and 1910-12 are shown in the following table:—

### DEATH RATES FROM DISEASES OF URINARY SYSTEM.

Age Group.	Deaths per 10,000 of each Sex.					
	Males.			Females.		
	1890-2.	1900-2.	1910-12.	1890-2.	1900-2.	1910-12.
0-10	1·16	·93	·67	·97	·59	·79
10-20	·43	·45	·73	·58	·82	·71
20-30	1·45	1·83	1·72	1·82	1·59	1·61
30-40	3·05	3·55	3·03	4·72	4·21	3·76
40-50	7·36	8·12	9·03	6·63	7·26	7·07
50-60	11·90	17·43	18·95	5·91	11·36	13·81
60-70	27·42	39·62	46·63	9·62	21·49	24·44
70-80	58·98	80·68	96·18	14·62	27·70	38·53
80 and over	74·07	128·48	153·04	22·21	27·15	43·70
All Ages	5·25	8·05	9·18	2·84	4·28	5·34

The figures for the latest period show that there is scarcely any difference between the rates for males and females under 50 years of age. For older ages, however, the excess of the male over the female rate is very pronounced, especially at ages 70 and upwards. For all ages the rate for males exceeds that for females by 72 per cent.

Deaths from phthisis at various ages.

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.		
		1912.	1913.	1914.		1912.	1913.	1914.
0-10	66	10	6	9	86	6	6	2
10-15	50	3	4	7	142	19	7	4
15-20	323	22	26	17	551	52	52	46
20-25	579	55	52	54	777	99	78	70
25-30	742	64	51	60	863	80	83	83
30-35	761	67	61	72	767	51	60	61
35-40	854	63	67	67	731	60	55	57
40-45	775	56	60	58	478	52	47	40
45-50	674	76	71	56	353	36	32	35
50-55	531	63	59	64	195	20	28	20
55-60	423	39	48	36	170	6	12	24
60-65	397	21	22	26	128	12	5	9
65-70	431	15	23	19	124	11	11	8
70 and over	436	17	16	16	121	12	10	11
Total	7,042	571	566	561	5,486	516	486	470

Notwithstanding the great increase in population the deaths from phthisis in 1914 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 1914 numbered 1,031-561 being of males and 470 of females—and equalled a rate of 724 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 755 in the previous year, 803 in 1912, 839 in 1911, 830 in 1910, 848 in 1909, 955 in 1908, 958 in 1907, and 1,365 in 1890-2. The improvement in the death rate from this cause since 1890-2 was equivalent to the saving of 910 lives during 1914. 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 number of females aged 15 to 25 employed in factories with the total females of similar age in the community, it is found that between the 1901 census and that of 1911 there was an increase of 78 per cent. in the proportion exposed to the greater tubercular infection of factory employment.

**Phthisis in various countries.** Death rates from pulmonary tuberculosis, per 10,000 of the population, in various countries, for the latest year for which this information is available, are given below:—

#### DEATH RATES FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Deaths per 10,000 of Population.	Country.	Year.	Deaths per 10,000 of Population.
Servia ...	1911	32·4	England and Wales	1913	10·0
France ...	1911	18·0	Belgium ...	1912	9·3
Ireland ...	1913	16·8	South Australia...	1913	7·3
Japan ...	1910	16·4	Victoria ...	1914	7·2
Switzerland ...	1912	14·3	Western Australia	1913	6·4
German Empire ...	1912	13·1	New South Wales	1913	6·4
United States ...	1913	12·8	Tasmania ...	1913	5·5
Spain ...	1913	12·0	New Zealand ...	1913	5·4
Scotland ...	1913	10·8	Queensland ...	1913	5·3
Holland ...	1913	10·6			



It appears that the deaths attributable to pulmonary tuberculosis are more numerous in proportion to population in Victoria and South Australia 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 disparity in the mortality rates from this cause in the divisions of the State referred to. On the average of the past five years the tubercular death rate of Bendigo exceeded the rates of Ballarat and Melbourne by 59 and 73 per cent. respectively. The rates in these localities from phthisis and other tubercular diseases are given in the following table for the periods 1891-1900 and 1901-5, and for each of the last nine years :—

**DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES IN MELBOURNE, BALLARAT, AND BENDIGO, 1891-1914.**

Period.	Deaths per 10,000 of the Population.								
	Phthisis.			Other Tubercular Diseases.			All Tubercular Diseases.		
	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Ballarat and Suburbs.	Bendigo and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Ballarat and Suburbs.	Bendigo and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Ballarat and Suburbs.	Bendigo and Suburbs.
1891-1900 ..	16·7	17·1	24·1	4·7	3·5	4·0	21·4	20·6	28·1
1901-1905 ..	13·9	15·3	22·7	4·2	4·0	4·7	18·1	19·3	27·4
1906 ..	11·5	13·2	21·7	3·9	2·3	2·5	15·4	15·5	24·2
1907 ..	11·6	10·5	20·2	3·4	1·8	2·0	15·0	12·3	22·2
1908 ..	11·5	13·3	18·4	2·6	2·1	1·3	14·1	15·4	19·7
1909 ..	9·7	9·4	22·9	2·6	1·9	3·2	12·3	11·3	26·1
1910 ..	9·7	11·0	22·8	2·4	2·5	1·1	12·1	13·5	23·9
1911 ..	9·9	9·4	19·5	2·6	3·3	2·5	12·5	12·7	22·0
1912 ..	10·0	10·0	17·7	2·0	1·7	2·1	12·0	11·7	19·8
1913 ..	8·8	10·9	20·0	2·2	2·8	2·3	11·0	13·7	22·3
1914 ..	8·9	11·2	11·8	2·0	·9	1·0	10·9	12·1	12·8
Average of 1910-14 ..	9·5	10·5	18·4	2·2	2·2	1·8	11·7	12·7	20·2

The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was higher for Melbourne and Ballarat, and lower for Bendigo in 1914 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 5·0 in Melbourne, 4·1 in Ballarat, and 10·9 in Bendigo during 1914 than in 1901-5.

Relatively to population cases of pulmonary tuberculosis are fewer in country districts than in urban areas. The cases reported and their proportions to population in five divisions of the State are given in the subjoined table for 1910-14 :—

Area.	Reported Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.					Annual Cases reported per 10,000 of Population.
	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	
Greater Melbourne ..	928	879	803	780	856	13·7
Ballarat and Suburbs	59	55	58	56	60	13·5
Bendigo and Suburbs	129	106	82	64	53	21·8
Geelong and Suburbs	36	26	33	31	18	9·0
Rest of the State ..	305	341	351	445	423	6·0
Whole State ..	1,457	1,407	1,327	1,376	1,410	10·3

The proportion of residents of any large area reported as suffering from phthisis represents fairly closely the degree of infection of that centre. While this may be taken as true when applied to the metropolis as a whole, it cannot be accepted as definitely correct for each of its parts as the place of residence of a large proportion of the people differs from their place of work or business. The prevalence of the disease in the principal metropolitan municipalities is shown in the next table for the two and a half years ended June, 1911, which is the latest period for which this information has been tabulated :—

#### PHTHISIS IN METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITIES.

Municipality.	Annual Cases per 10,000 of the Population.	Municipality.	Annual Cases per 10,000 of the Population.
Preston Shire ..	20·2	Richmond City ..	12·1
Port Melbourne Town	18·7	Brighton Town ..	10·4
Melbourne City ..	18·1	Hawthorn City ..	10·3
Fitzroy City ..	17·3	Northcote City ..	10·0
Brunswick City ..	17·1	Essendon City ..	9·8
Coburg Town ..	15·4	Kew Town ..	9·8
South Melbourne City	15·2	Footscray City ..	9·2
Camberwell City ..	14·0	St. Kilda City ..	6·7
Prahran City ..	13·4	Malvern City ..	6·6
Collingwood City ..	12·5	Caulfield City ..	5·2
Williamstown Town...	12·2		

The results of an investigation of 3,198 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis which occurred in the State during the two and a half years ended June, 1911, are given in the previous edition of this work. The matters dealt with were the sex and ages of the patients, their usual place of residence, the chances of metropolitan and extra metropolitan residents contracting the disease at different ages, the time elapsing from the commencement of the complaint to the date on which medical advice is obtained, and the probability of recovering from the disease. In the issue referred to the medical and economic results of sanatorium treatment of tuberculosis of the lungs in Germany are shown for a series of years.

In 1914 there were in Victoria 199 deaths from tubercular diseases (excluding phthisis), which corresponded to a rate of 140 per million, as compared with rates of 156 in the previous year, 154 in 1912, 186 in 1911, 176 in 1910, 192 in 1909, 200 in 1908, 209 in 1907, and 379 in 1890-2. The death rates in various age groups are shown in the following table for five census periods :—

**DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES (PHTHISIS EXCEPTED) IN AGE GROUPS.**

Age Group.	Deaths per 10,000 of each Sex.				
	1870-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.	1910-12.
<i>Males.</i>					
0-15 ...	7.53	7.98	10.36	5.64	2.75
15-20 ...	.64	.81	1.17	1.12	1.12
20-25 ...	1.80	1.23	.89	1.77	1.23
25-35 ...	.70	.66	.84	1.91	1.71
35-45 ...	.77	.88	.77	1.39	1.38
45-55 ...	.95	.85	.67	1.64	.82
55-65 ...	.88	1.07	.78	2.40	1.29
65 and over	1.09	2.36	.56	1.17	.59
All ages	3.46	3.55	4.02	2.99	1.70
<i>Females.</i>					
0-15. ...	5.89	7.28	8.43	5.33	2.12
15-20 ...	.82	1.30	1.27	1.95	2.34
20-25 ...	.52	.69	1.23	2.09	2.59
25-35 ...	.54	.41	.88	1.98	1.81
35-45 ...	1.04	.70	.42	1.77	1.33
45-55 ...	.17	.67	.34	1.01	.93
55-65 ...	.39	.62	.69	.71	1.11
65 and over	1.69	1.19	.64	.71	.29
All ages	3.10	3.39	3.58	2.91	1.76

As compared with the period 1900-2 the proportion of persons under 15 years of age who died from tubercular diseases (excluding phthisis), during 1910-12 represents a decline of 51 per cent. for males and of 60 per cent. for females. The most important increase occurred in the rate for females aged 15-25.

**Tubercular diseases—deaths of recent arrivals from.**

The experience of recent years shows that the tubercular death rate in Victoria is but slightly affected by the arrival from beyond Australia of persons suffering from tubercular diseases. In 1914 7 per cent. of the persons who died were born outside and resident less than one year in Australia, and 3·9 per cent. had resided in the continent for a shorter period than five years.

**Cancer—deaths at various ages.**

The numbers dying from cancer at different age groups in each of the last three years, and the yearly average at the same ages for the period 1901-10, are given below:—

### DEATHS FROM CANCER AT VARIOUS AGE GROUPS.

Age Group.	Males.				Females.			
	Yearly Average, 1901-10.	1912.	1913.	1914.	Yearly Average, 1901-10.	1912.	1913.	1914.
0-15 .. ..	5	8	9	1	3	4	5	6
15-25 .. ..	6	7	6	4	4	5	1	6
25-35 .. ..	9	13	11	10	13	15	19	15
35-45 .. ..	34	26	41	30	59	72	61	64
45-55 .. ..	79	118	120	105	90	138	139	135
55-65 .. ..	107	116	133	160	102	142	131	163
65-75 .. ..	159	176	140	140	121	159	128	139
75-85 .. ..	81	97	101	103	60	102	95	72
85 and over ..	12	11	11	18	9	16	17	11
Total .. ..	492	572	572	571	461	653	596	611

The widely different social and economic effects produced by the prevalence of and deaths from the two important diseases—cancer and phthisis—are evidenced by the ages of their victims. For the year 1914 the average age of those who died from cancer was 63·0 years for males, and 59·2 years for females, whilst the corresponding averages for phthisis were 40·7 years for males and 35·2 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 1914 numbered 1,182, and represented a death rate of 830 per million of the whole population as compared with the rates of 838 in the previous year, 905 in 1912, 833 in 1911, 832 in 1910, 802 in 1909, and 794 in 1908. Cancer rates, computed in relation to the general population in earlier and later periods, are not fairly comparable, owing to the changed age distribution of the people. A more accurate mortality rate is obtained by comparing the deaths with the persons of the same sex living in age groups, 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.

The following table shows the seat of cancer in persons who died from this disease in 1914 :—

## SEAT OF CANCER.

Seat of Disease.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cancer of the buccal cavity (mouth, &c.) ..	71	6	77
„ the stomach and liver ...	262	164	426
„ the peritoneum, the intestines, and the rectum ...	71	89	160
„ the female genital organs ...	...	119	119
„ the breast ...	...	104	104
„ the skin ...	21	20	41
„ other and unspecified organs ...	146	109	255
Total Deaths ...	571	611	1,182

Thirty-six per cent. of the persons who died from cancer were affected in the stomach or liver. Of the total females who died from the disease slightly more than one-third were affected in the genital organs or the breast.

Deaths from cancer per 10,000 of the population in various countries, for the latest year for which this information is available, are given in the next table :—

## DEATH RATES FROM CANCER IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Deaths per 10,000 of Popu- lation.	Country.	Year.	Deaths per 10,000 of Popu- lation.
Switzerland ...	1912	12·7	United States ...	1913	7·9
The Netherlands ...	1913	10·9	New South Wales	1913	7·3
Scotland ...	1913	10·9	Tasmania ...	1913	7·3
England and Wales	1913	10·5	Belgium ...	1912	7·1
German Empire ...	1912	9·0	Ontario ...	1913	6·7
Ireland ...	1913	8·9	Queensland ...	1913	6·5
South Australia ...	1913	8·4	Italy ...	1912	6·5
Victoria ...	1914	8·3	Japan ...	1910	6·5
Austria ...	1912	8·1	Western Australia	1913	5·7
France ...	1911	8·0	Spain ...	1913	5·5
New Zealand ...	1913	8·0			

Victoria showed a lower death rate from cancer than seven of the above countries, but a higher one than any of the other Australian States except South Australia.

During the year 1914, the deaths of 728 men and 736 women aged 65 years and over were ascribed to senile decay. The deaths at these ages from all causes during the year numbered 5,805—3,037 of men and 2,768 of women. It is thus

seen that 25·2 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.

**Accidental violence.** Death rates from accidental violence have been lower in later than in earlier periods, a result that is chiefly due to the lighter mortality rate from accidental drowning. In 1914 there were 505 male and 161 female deaths attributed to accidents and negligence, which represented a rate of 468 per million of the population. This proportion was 6 per cent below the average rate—500—for the previous five years, and 42 per cent. lower than the ratio—811—for 1890-2. The greatest reduction occurred in the death rate from drowning, which was only 98 per million in 1914 as against 102 on the average of the preceding five years, and 200 in 1890-2. Of the persons drowned during 1914, 112 were males and 27 females. Burns were responsible for 42 male and 41 female deaths, as compared with 41 and 42 respectively in the previous year. Fractures and other accidental injuries accounted for 318 male and 79 female deaths, as against 308 and 60 in 1913. During 1914, there were 23 deaths from motor car accidents, 6 from motor bus accidents, 1 from a motor lorry accident, 4 from bicycle, and 8 from tram car accidents, while 45 deaths resulted from accidents to vehicles drawn by horses. During the year under review 2 male and 3 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 1914 being 423 and 507 respectively. According to the experience of the five years 1909 to 1913 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

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drowning, sunstroke, and other accidents, for the period mentioned 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 four years 1,450 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 Four Years, 1911-14.	Occupation.	Deaths from Accidents for Four Years, 1911-14.
Labourer (undefined) ..	360	Butcher .. .. .	10
Farmer, grazier .. ..	204	Printer .. .. .	9
Miner .. .. .	96	Drover .. .. .	9
No definite occupation ..	92	Metal-worker .. ..	9
Railway employee (except clerk) .. .. .	83	Sawyer, sawmiller ..	7
Driver, carter, carrier ..	66	Hotelkeeper .. .. .	7
Old-age pensioner .. ..	35	Plumber .. .. .	7
Clerk .. .. .	33	Steward, waiter .. ..	6
Carpenter .. .. .	31	Tramway employee ..	5
Seaman .. .. .	25	Dealer .. .. .	5
Horse trainer, jockey, groom	24	Draper .. .. .	5
Wharf labourer .. .. .	22	Bootmaker .. .. .	5
Commercial traveller .. ..	20	Bricklayer .. .. .	4
Market gardener .. .. .	18	Shearer .. .. .	4
Grocer .. .. .	17	Motor-driver .. .. .	4
Engine-driver, fireman ..	17	Constable .. .. .	4
Engineer .. .. .	14	Dyer .. .. .	3
Blacksmith .. .. .	14	Quarryman .. .. .	3
Builder, contractor .. ..	13	Tailor .. .. .	3
Painter .. .. .	12	Stonemason .. .. .	3
Cook .. .. .	10	Saddler .. .. .	3
Baker .. .. .	10	Others .. .. .	119



Of the 1,450 deaths of males over 17 years of age which resulted from accidents during the past four years, 307 were due to drowning. From the descriptions of the other fatalities and the occupations of the deceased it would appear that nearly 60 per cent. of such deaths were due to occupational risks.

**Suicide.** During the year 1914, 105 males and 23 females took their own lives. The deaths represented a rate of 90 per million of the population as compared with rates of 103 in the preceding year, 112 in 1912, 114 in 1911, 101 in 1910, 92 in 1909 and 1908, and 109 in 1890-2. The rate in the year under review was considerably below that for Australia—130—and slightly below that for England and Wales—95—in 1913. A much lower rate from suicide obtains among females than males, the rate for the former being two-sevenths of that for the latter on the average of the past five years.

**Homicide.** The deaths ascribed to homicide in 1914 numbered 23 of which 14 were of males and 9 of females. These represented a rate of 16 per million of the population as against rates of 18 in the previous year, 21 in 1912, 18 in 1911, 31 in 1910, 12 in 1909, 15 in 1908, and 34 in 1890-2.

**Deaths of married women in childbed.** The experience of the period 1906-14 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 nine years 1906-14 in the following table:—

DEATH RATES OF MARRIED MOTHERS IN CHILDBED IN AGE GROUPS, 1906-1914.

Age Group.	Married Mothers.		
	Confinements.	Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 Confinements.
Under 20 years ... ..	7,558	23	3.04
20 to 25 " ... ..	57,537	168	2.92
25 " 30 " ... ..	80,566	292	3.62
30 " 35 " ... ..	65,180	309	4.74
35 " 40 " ... ..	45,600	318	6.97
40 and over ... ..	20,548	142	6.91

For the age group 35 years and upwards the deaths of mothers in childbed were 69 per 10,000 as against 38 per 10,000 of those under 35 years of age. During the last nine years the number of deaths per 1,000 married women in first confinements was 5·65, as against an average of 4·09 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 nine 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 Mother 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
1914 ..	97	61	158	43·62

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 45·5 in 1910-14, as compared with 60·9 in 1901-5.

**Puerperal Septicæmia.** In 1914 there were 61 deaths of married and unmarried mothers from puerperal septicæmia, which corresponded to a death rate of 16·8 per 10,000 births, as against 18·1 in the previous year, 17·0 in 1912, 18·8 in 1911, 17·2 in 1910, 11·4 in 1909, 15·4 in 1908, and 18·1 in 1901-7.

### NATURAL INCREASE.

**Natural increase per 1,000 of population in Australasia.** The natural increase, *i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths, per 1,000 of the population, in the various Australian States and New Zealand for the period 1902-6, and for each of the last eight years, is shown in the following table:—

NATURAL INCREASE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION,  
AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND.

Period.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1902-6	12·30	15·76	15·41	13·28	18·04	18·12	14·68	16·94
1907	13·43	16·58	16·52	13·95	18·15	18·46	15·58	16·35
1908	12·11	16·64	16·48	14·75	18·16	18·85	15·29	17·88
1909	13·35	17·58	17·55	15·76	18·47	19·89	16·30	18·07
1910	12·86	18·09	17·61	16·17	17·80	18·56	16·30	16·46
1911	13·49	18·34	17·01	17·07	18·05	18·51	16·60	16·58
1912	14·20	19·04	18·74	18·37	17·79	19·80	17·42	17·61
1913	14·71	17·90	19·87	18·30	20·04	19·16	17·48	16·67
1914	13·85	18·80	19·49	18·62	19·01	20·66	17·52	16·68
Mean 1910-14	13·82	18·43	18·54	17·71	18·54	19·34	17·06	16·80

The mean natural increase in the Australian States for the period 1910-14 was 17·06 per 1,000 of population, which is probably greater than will prevail when the age constitution of the people becomes similar to that of old settled countries. At present the proportion of elderly people is smaller than in those countries, and, partly as a consequence of this, the death rate is lower. It has been shown in a previous paragraph that the Victorian death rates at nearly all periods of life are below those of England and Wales. The Australian annual rate of increase due to excess of births over deaths—17·06—would enable a population to double itself in 41 years, whilst at the Victorian rate of 13·82 per 1,000 of population a period of 50 years would be required.

Natural  
increase  
per 1,000 of  
population in  
various  
countries.

The rate of natural increase in Australia for 1910-14 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 ... ..	19.3	German Empire ... ..	13.4
Bulgaria ... ..	19.0	Norway ... ..	12.4
Western Australia ... ..	18.5	Italy ... ..	11.9
Queensland ... ..	18.5	Japan ... ..	11.9
New South Wales ... ..	18.4	Hungary ... ..	11.7
South Australia ... ..	17.7	Scotland ... ..	11.0
Australia ... ..	17.1	Austria ... ..	10.7
New Zealand ... ..	16.8	Ontario ... ..	10.7
Russia (European) ... ..	16.1	Sweden ... ..	10.6
Roumania ... ..	15.8	England and Wales ... ..	10.4
The Netherlands ... ..	14.9	Spain ... ..	9.7
Denmark ... ..	14.0	Switzerland ... ..	9.6
Prussia ... ..	13.9	Belgium ... ..	8.2
Victoria ... ..	13.8	Ireland ... ..	6.2
Servia ... ..	13.6	France ... ..	8

The rate of natural increase in Victoria is lower than in the other States and New Zealand, but higher than in sixteen of the countries enumerated in the above table.

Excess of  
births over  
deaths in  
Australasia.

The following table shows the excess per cent. of births over deaths in each of the Australian States and New Zealand for the period 1902-6, and for each of the last eight years:—

EXCESS PER CENT. OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND.

Period.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1902-6	98	147	144	125	150	165	129	174
1907	116	157	160	141	164	164	144	149
1908	97	164	161	150	169	164	140	187
1909	119	176	181	166	181	199	153	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
1914	120	186	195	174	202	214	166	179
Mean 1910-14	120	177	180	171	186	184	159	180

Taking the average of the period 1910-14, it is seen that the least excess in Australasia was in Victoria, and the greatest in Western Australia. To every hundred deaths that occurred there were 220 births in Victoria, 277 in New South Wales, 280 in Queensland, 271 in South Australia, 286 in Western Australia, 284 in Tasmania, 259 in Australia, and 280 in New Zealand.

The excess per cent. of births over deaths varies very considerably in different portions of the State, being greater in areas which have been settled at a comparatively recent date than in old-established districts. This is specially noticeable in the excess rates for the Mallee, Gippsland and Wimmera districts, where the loss of population through every 100 deaths was replaced by 445, 322, and 270 births respectively, as against 206 births in the Metropolitan, 217 in the Central, and 182 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 seven years :—

#### EXCESS PER CENT. OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN DISTRICTS.

District.	Excess per cent. of Births over Deaths.							
	1905-7.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Metropolitan...	81	74	94	85	91	96	119	106
Central ...	121	96	113	112	127	119	133	117
North Central	87	87	95	99	102	98	90	82
Western ...	110	101	118	118	120	119	131	116
Wimmera ...	179	175	210	184	223	182	222	170
Mallee ..	305	331	336	295	340	313	410	345
Northern ...	122	113	134	141	133	133	146	118
North Eastern	133	114	173	161	148	124	100	136
Gippsland ...	235	205	258	233	208	219	215	222
State ...	108	97	119	113	117	116	132	120

The very favorable position of the Mallee, Wimmera, and Gippsland districts in respect of their excess of births over deaths is almost wholly due to their low death rates.

Excess of  
births over  
deaths in  
various  
countries.

Although the excess per cent. of births over deaths is lower in Victoria than in the other States and New Zealand, it is higher than in any of the other countries in the following table, on the average of the latest five years for which this information is available :—

EXCESS PER CENT. OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN  
AUSTRALASIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

Country.	Excess per cent. Births over Deaths.	Country.	Excess per cent. Births over Deaths.
Western Australia ...	186	Sweden ...	75
Tasmania ...	184	England and Wales ...	75
Queensland ...	180	Scotland ...	71
New Zealand ...	180	Switzerland ...	61
New South Wales ...	177	Roumania ...	61
South Australia ...	171	Servia ...	58
Australia ...	159	Italy ...	57
Victoria ...	120	Japan ...	57
The Netherlands ...	108	Russia (European) ...	55
Denmark ...	104	Belgium ...	52
Norway ...	91	Austria ...	49
Prussia ...	83	Hungary ...	48
Bulgaria ...	81	Spain ...	42
Ontario ...	80	Ireland ...	37
Germany ...	77	France ...	4

The very favorable position of Australasia as regards the excess of births over deaths is wholly due to its low death rate. Very much higher birth rates prevailed in some of the above countries, especially Russia, Bulgaria, Roumania, Servia, Austria, and Spain, than in Australia, but this advantage was more than counterbalanced by their higher death rates. On the average of five years, the loss caused by every 100 deaths was compensated by 259 births in Australia, as compared with 208 in The Netherlands, 204 in Denmark, 191 in Norway, 183 in Prussia, 177 in Germany, 175 in England and Wales, 171 in Scotland, 157 in Japan, 155 in Russia, 149 in Austria, and only 104 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.

**Commonwealth  
Judiciary Act  
1903-1914.**

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution, and within the limits specified therein, the Commonwealth Parliament passed a Judiciary Act, which was assented to on 25th August, 1903, and has been amended by Acts of 1906, 1907, 1910, 1912, and 1914. The High Court consists of a Chief Justice and six other Justices; and its principal seat is at the seat of Government, where there shall be the principal registry of the court. A district registry in each other State is also provided for, and peripatetic sittings are to be held when required. Chamber business may be dealt with by a single Justice of the High Court, or (except in matters within the exclusive jurisdiction of the High Court) by a single Judge in Chambers of the Supreme Court of a State. A Full Court, consisting of any two or more Justices of the High Court, sitting together, may hear and determine any case or question referred by, and appeals from judgments of, any such single Justice or Judge; appeals from judgments of any other court exercising Federal jurisdiction, or of the Inter-State Commission; applications for a new trial; and applications for leave or special leave to appeal to the High Court from a judgment of the Supreme Court of a State, or of any other court of a State from which, at the establish-



ment of the Commonwealth, an appeal lay to the Privy Council. The jurisdiction of the High Court to hear and determine appeals from judgments of the Supreme Court of a State sitting as a Full Court, or of any other court of a State from which at the establishment of the Commonwealth an appeal lay to the Privy Council, and applications for a certificate that a question, decided by the High Court, as to the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth and a State, or of any two or more States, is one which ought to be determined by the Privy Council, shall be exercised by a Full Court consisting of not less than three Justices

In addition to the original jurisdiction conferred by section 75 of the Constitution, previously mentioned, the High Court is, by section 30 of the Judiciary Act, invested with original jurisdiction in all matters arising under the Constitution or involving its interpretation, and in matters of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction. By section 23 of the Act, as amended in 1912, a Full Court consisting of less than all the Justices cannot decide a constitutional question, unless a majority of all the Justices concur in the decision. Subject to this enactment, when the Full Court is divided in opinion, the question is to be decided by the decision of the majority, if there is a majority; but, if the Court is equally divided, then, if a decision of a Justice of the High Court, or of a Supreme Court of a State, or a Judge thereof, is called in question by appeal or otherwise, the decision appealed from is to be affirmed; but in any other case the opinion of the Chief Justice, or, if he is absent, the opinion of the senior Justice present is to prevail. By section 33 the High Court is empowered to make orders or issue writs of mandamus, prohibition, ouster of office, and *habeas corpus* in certain cases. Part V. of the Act limits and defines the appellate jurisdiction; Part VI., as amended by the Act of 1907, defines the matters in which the jurisdiction of the High Court is exclusive; Part VII., as amended by the same Act, provides for the removal to the High Court of causes arising under the Constitution or involving its interpretation, which are pending in any State Court, and also provides that where in any cause pending in the Supreme Court of a State there arises any question as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth and those of any State or States, or as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of any two or more States, it shall be the duty of the Court to proceed no further in the cause, and the cause is, by virtue of the Act and without any order of the High Court, removed to the High Court; Part VIII. treats of the members and officers of the High Court; Part IX. of suits by and against the Commonwealth and the States; and Part X. of criminal jurisdiction, and Part XI. contains supplementary provisions, dealing with appearance of parties, applications of laws, venue, and rules of court.

By the *Judiciary Act* 1910, a new Part, viz., Part XII., was added to the Principal Act. This part enables the Governor-General to refer to the High Court any question of law as to the validity of any

Act or enactment of the Federal Parliament, and confers on the Court jurisdiction to hear and determine the matter. The matter has to be heard before all the Justices, except in the case of illness or absence from the Commonwealth of any Justice. The States are entitled to be represented, also any persons interested. The decision of the High Court is final, and not subject to any appeal.

By section 49 of the Act it is provided that any person entitled to practise as a barrister or solicitor or both in any State shall have the like right to practise in any Federal Court, upon entry of his name in a Register of Practitioners at the Principal Registry; and by section 86 (*ga*) the Justices of the High Court are empowered to make Rules of Court for the admission of persons to practise as barristers or solicitors in any Federal Court. Rules of Court have been made accordingly (Statutory Rules, 1908, No. 35), which establish a Board, called the Commonwealth Practitioners' Board, and consisting of the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, the Secretary to the Attorney-General's Department, the Principal Registrar of the High Court, and such practising barristers or solicitors as the Chief Justice may from time to time appoint. The Rules further provide for the admission of persons as students-at-law and for their examination and admission as practitioners. By an amending Rule of Court passed during 1913 (Statutory Rules 1913, No. 330) it has been provided that persons qualified to practise as barristers or solicitors of the Superior Courts of the United Kingdom or of any self-governing part of the British Empire may, if the High Court thinks that special and sufficient reason exists, be admitted on motion to practise as barristers or solicitors of any Federal Court.

By a further amending Rule of Court passed in 1914 (Statutory Rules, 1914, No. 148) a person who satisfies the Board that he has served for a period of ten years either in a Registry of the High Court or in the Commonwealth Crown Solicitor's office, and during the last five of those years has been intrusted with duties requiring a professional knowledge of law, is entitled to the privileges of a student-at-law who has passed the Intermediate Examination.

### **THE LEGAL SYSTEM IN VICTORIA.**

The law of Victoria, in its basic principles and main provisions, is founded on the law of England. All laws in force in England in 1828 were, so far as they should be held to apply to the circumstances of Australia, by Imperial Statute made law in New South Wales (which then included Victoria); and, in case of any doubt as to their applicability, the Colonial Legislature was empowered to declare whether or not they did apply, or to establish any modification or limitation of them within the colony. The same Statute established a Legislature within New South Wales with power to make laws for that colony; and Supreme and other courts were constituted. On the separation of Port Phillip from New South Wales in 1851, the new colony of Victoria was invested with similar powers, which were

widened on the establishment of responsible government in 1855. In order, therefore, to ascertain the law of Victoria as to any particular matter or point, considerable research is often involved. The first step is a search of the Victorian Statutes. If the matter is fully dealt with there, the labour is concluded; but, if it has never been dealt with by any Victorian Act, recourse must be had to the Statutes of New South Wales and the Imperial Statutes specially applicable to New South Wales passed between 1828 and 1851. If no law on the point is obtainable from these sources, the law of England in 1828 must be ascertained, which in most cases is found in the English text-books. Having found the apparent law from one of these sources, it is still necessary to search through series of law reports for decisions which may either modify or interpret the same.

Heirship in Victoria has been since 1864 limited to cases in which probate or letters of administration have been granted, and, by *The Administration and Probate Act 1872* (now 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 received an advance from him in his lifetime, shall bring such estate or advance into account.
No husband or wife or children, but both father and mother	Whole to father.
No husband or wife, but child or children, whether by one or more husbands or wives.	All to him or her or to them equally.
Child and grandchild by a deceased child	Half each.
Father, brothers, and sisters .. .. .	Whole to father.
Mother, brothers, and sisters .. .. .	Equally between them.
Mother, but no husband or wife, or child, father, brother, sister, nephew, or niece	Whole to mother.
Brother or sister, and children of a deceased brother or sister	Half to brother or sister <i>per capita</i> , half to such children <i>per stirpes</i> .
Brother or sister of whole blood, and brother or sister of half-blood	Equally to both.
Uncles' or aunts' children, and brothers' or sisters' grandchildren	Equally to all.
Grandfather or grandmother, and uncle or aunt	Whole to grandfather or grandmother.

(a) IF A MAN OR WOMAN DIE INTESTATE—*continued.*

Leaving—	Proportions taken by Representatives.
Aunts, nephews, and nieces .. ..	Equally to all.
Uncle and deceased uncle's child .. ..	Whole to the uncle.
Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister	Equally <i>per capita</i> .
Nephew by deceased brother, and nephews or nieces by deceased brother or sister	Equally <i>per capita</i> .
Brother or sister, and nephew or niece by deceased brother or sister	Divide equally, nephews or nieces <i>per stirpes</i> .
Brother and grandfather .. ..	Whole to brother.
Great grandfather and uncle .. ..	Equally.
Brother's grandson and brother's or sister's daughter	Whole to daughter.
Brother and two aunts .. ..	Whole to brother.

## (b) IF A MAN DIE INTESTATE—

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 INTESTATE—

Husband, no children .. ..	Half to husband, half to next-of-kin.
Husband only, no children or next-of-kin	Half to husband, half to Crown.
Husband and father .. ..	Half each.
Husband and mother .. ..	Half each.
Husband, mother, nephews, and nieces	Half to husband, one-fourth to mother, other fourth to nephews and nieces <i>per stirpes</i> . If, however, nephews were sons of a deceased brother and nieces were daughters of a deceased sister the mother's share would be one-sixth.
Husband, mother, brothers, sisters, and nephews and nieces	Half to husband; residue to others (as to nephews and nieces <i>per stirpes</i> ).
Husband, brothers or sisters, and mother	Half to husband, half to others equally.

Births, deaths,  
marriages, &c.,  
transactions  
and fees.

Subjoined is a statement of the number of transactions and fees collected in connexion with the registration of births, deaths, and marriages during the year 1914:—

### GOVERNMENT STATIST'S TRANSACTIONS AND FEES, 1914.

Transactions.	Fees Payable.	Number of Transactions.	Amount.
	<i>s. d.</i>		£
Searches—			
Ordinary ... ..	2 6	13,629	1,704
In church records ... ..	1 0	223	11
Free—			
On account of applications for old-age pensions ... ..	...	3,720	...
Others ... ..	...	553	...
Certificates—			
Ordinary ... ..	5 0	3,928	982
Of church records ... ..	1 0	22	1
Under Commonwealth Life Assurance Act ... ..	2 6	228	29
Under Friendly Societies Act ... ..	1 0	1,673	84
Free ... ..	...	202	...
*Correction of entries ... ..	2 6	180	22
*Registration of births—			
After 60 days and under 1 year ... ..	5 0	69	15
,, 1 year and under 7 years ... ..	10 0	13	6
,, 7 years ... ..	10 0	18	8
Legitimation cases—			
After 60 days ... ..	5 0	149	37
Production of documents ... ..	...	2	2
Total ... ..	...	24,609	2,901

\* Including cases where fees were remitted as follows:—Registration of Births after 60 days—Ordinary, 11; after 7 years, 2. Correction of entries, 1.

The amounts received during the previous five years were:—£3,382 in 1909, £2,917 in 1910, £2,748 in 1911, £3,459 in 1912, and £3,136 in 1913.

### 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 1914 five Judges, viz., a Chief Justice and four Puisne Judges.

The following is a statement of Supreme Court business during the last year of each of the five decennial periods ended 1910, and the last four years :—

### SUPREME COURT CIVIL CASES, 1870 TO 1914.

Year.	Writs of Summons.		Causes Entered for Trial.	Causes Tried.	Verdicts for—		Amount Awarded.
	Number Issued.	Amount Claimed.			Plaintiff.	Defendant.	
		£					£
1870 ..	5,583	154,296	237	165	133	29	29,298
1880 ..	5,065	185,131	221	161	133	28	47,401
1890 ..	6,619	687,503	535	297	229	65	68,592
1900 ..	825	137,083	161	106	62	31	101,896
1910 ..	743	69,182	129	85	37	16	7,984
1911 ..	640	31,524	107	70	25	19	2,026
1912 ..	745	80,156	108	92	35	26	12,343
1913 ..	637	77,867	116	106	32	11	14,293
1914 ..	662	76,755	92	53	28	22	14,501

#### Decline in litigation.

There has been a considerable decline in litigation in the Supreme Court since 1890. In 1914, the writs issued were one-tenth; the amount sued for was about one-ninth; and the causes which actually came to trial were about one-sixth 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 each of the five decennial periods ended 1910, and in each of the last four years, was as follows :—

### CRIMINAL CASES—SUPREME COURT AND GENERAL SESSIONS, 1870 TO 1914.

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
1910 ...	669	435	3·35
1911 ...	687	477	3·61
1912 ...	753	501	3·70
1913 ...	757	506	3·63
1914 ...	708	494	3·47

This statement shows that there was a fall in 1914 as compared with 1890 of 27 per cent. in the total number of criminal cases tried in the higher courts, and of 25 per cent. in the number of convictions.

**County courts business.** County Courts have a jurisdiction both in equity and common law cases, limited to £500; also in cases remitted by the Supreme Court. The cause of action must have arisen within 100 miles of the court in which proceedings are taken, which court must not be more than ten miles further away from defendant's residence than some other County Court in which the plaintiff might have sued. In 1914, there were 145 sessions lasting 361 days and held in 51 places. Particulars of litigation in the five decennial periods ended 1910, and the last four years, are as follows:—

COUNTY COURT CASES, 1870 TO 1914.

Year.	Number of Cases tried.	Amount sued for.	Amount awarded.	Costs awarded to—	
				Plaintiff.	Defendant.
1870	11,866	£ 277,236	£ 102,822	£ 13,815	£ 4,268
1880	9,498	215,929	99,338	13,765	3,956
1890	12,635	349,028	127,433	15,363	6,072
1900	789	160,676	49,595	5,188	2,782
1910	626	144,550	45,196	5,199	1,992
1911	491	161,720	52,526	5,657	1,986
1912	545	201,472	63,543	6,216	2,555
1913	511	203,273	77,135	7,454	2,419
1914	657	203,506	77,402	7,365	3,067

The number of cases tried continues below the average of ten years ago. The number in 1914 was higher than in any of the preceding four years, but only one-nineteenth of that in 1890. The amount sued for and awarded, and the costs awarded, had not, however, fallen off to anything like the same extent. This would seem to indicate that the public is less inclined than formerly to institute legal proceedings for the settlement of disputes; and that the County Court is not resorted to for the recovery of petty and trade debts to the same extent as in former years.

**Petty Sessions civil business.** Courts of Petty Sessions were held at 258 places in Victoria in 1914 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 1914.

Year.	Cases heard.	Amount claimed.	Amount awarded.
		£	£
1870 .. ..	27,722	190,242	105,086
1880 .. ..	19,983	75,684	50,764
1890 .. ..	30,466	196,917	132,663
1900 .. ..	17,577	95,890	80,960
1910 .. ..	29,902	186,538	146,284
1911 .. ..	28,575	171,763	129,172
1912 .. ..	36,043	251,564	190,485
1913 .. ..	39,911	266,165	204,175
1914 .. ..	41,497	277,156	207,863

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 1914, 598 appeals against municipal ratings, 1,221 maintenance cases, 845 fraud summonses against debtors, 31,267 electoral revision cases, 4,895 cases relating to licences and certificates, 478 garnishee cases, 397 ejection cases, 74 prohibition cases, and 869 miscellaneous cases were heard, and 395 persons alleged to be lunatics were examined.

A statement is given below of the number of writs received by the Sheriff for the five decennial periods ended 1910, and the last four years, from which it will be seen that the decrease in later years is very considerable :—

#### WRITS RECEIVED BY THE SHERIFF, 1870 TO 1914.

Year.	King's Writs against Person and Property.	Subjects' Writs against—		Total.
		The Person.	Property.	
1870 ... ..	35	75	2,146	2,256
1880 ... ..	35	58	1,944	2,037
1890 ... ..	13	21	2,282	2,316
1900 ... ..	4	3	199	206
1910 ... ..	...	4	166	170
1911 ... ..	2	5	143	150
1912 ... ..	3	3	205	211
1913 ... ..	4	2	201	207
1914 ... ..	6	1	203	210



## INSOLVENCIES.

The number of failures and the declared assets and liabilities during the five decennial periods ended 1910 and in each of the last four years were as follows:—

INSOLVENCIES AND PRIVATE ARRANGEMENTS,  
1870 TO 1914.

Year.	Insolvencies.			Private Arrangements.		
	Number.	Declared Liabilities.	Declared Assets.	Number.	Declared Liabilities.	Declared Assets.
		£	£		£	£
1870 ..	996	479,491	150,170	*	*	*
1880 ..	768	526,130	298,381	*	*	*
1890 ..	795	2,301,271	2,041,200	*	*	*
1900 ..	344	183,531	88,760	149	168,700	159,771
1910 ..	359	132,841	54,381	131	113,597	91,271
1911 ..	306	112,748	55,374	122	151,641	138,502
1912 ..	404	265,046	159,723	172	177,061	168,218
1913 ..	455	440,318	237,868	186	147,023	134,976
1914 ..	450	272,582	171,295	235	251,320	236,053

\* Information not available.

The number of insolvencies in 1914 was slightly lower than in 1913, but higher than in the preceding four years. The average number during the last six years was 391, and the average declared liabilities £225,527. During the ten years 1899 to 1908 the average yearly number was 445, with declared liabilities of £244,538, whereas during the ten years 1889 to 1898, when the failures resulting from the financial crisis swelled the returns, the yearly average number was 833, with declared liabilities of £2,213,592. During the ten years 1879 to 1888 the average yearly number was 612, with declared liabilities of £661,720.

Insolvencies are of two kinds, voluntary and compulsory, and the following table contains the number of petitions of each kind in the last five years:—

Year.	Voluntary.	Compulsory.	Total.
1910 ...	328	31	359
1911 ...	278	28	306
1912 ...	374	30	404
1913 ...	411	44	455
1914 ...	409	41	450

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

Occupations  
of insolvents.

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 93 whose occupations were not stated:—

### OCCUPATION OF INSOLVENTS, 1910 TO 1914.

Occupation Groups.	Number of Breadwinners, Census, 1911.	Average Number of Insolvents, 1910 to 1914.	Insolvents to every 10,000 Breadwinners.
Professional .. .. .	43,819	15	3·42
Domestic .. .. .	62,175	20	3·22
Commercial .. .. .	91,611	145	15·83
Transport and Communication	39,238	22	5·61
Industrial .. .. .	187,773	219	11·66
Primary Producers .. .. .	144,384	124	8·59
Total .. .. .	569,000*	545	9·58

\* 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 1910 to 1914:—

### OCCUPATIONS OF INSOLVENTS.

Occupations.	Number of Insolvents during—				
	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
<i>Professional Class.</i>					
Barrister, solicitor .. .. .	..	1	3	..	..
Chemist .. .. .	..	2	..	1	..
Civil servant .. .. .	2	4	5	1	1
Dentist .. .. .	..	3	..	..	1
Police .. .. .	2	..	2	2	2
Others .. .. .	6	6	4	18	11
<i>Domestic Class.</i>					
Boardinghouse keeper .. .. .	2	4	3	4	2
Hotelkeeper .. .. .	10	8	11	10	6
Others .. .. .	5	10	6	7	12
<i>Commercial Class.</i>					
Agent .. .. .	15	6	7	8	14
Butcher .. .. .	5	10	24	14	23
Clerk, accountant .. .. .	7	11	6	14	10
Commercial traveller, salesman, canvasser .. .. .	4	2	8	6	10
Dealer .. .. .	8	10	12	5	22
Draper .. .. .	6	7	12	13	8

OCCUPATIONS OF INSOLVENTS—*continued.*

Occupations.	Number of Insolvents during—				
	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
<i>Commercial Class—continued.</i>					
Grocer .. .. .	26	15	25	29	30
Hawker .. .. .	2	1	3	3	2
Merchant, importer .. .. .	7	3	4	7	16
Storekeeper .. .. .	26	26	29	21	32
Others .. .. .	15	16	21	34	24
<i>Transport and Communication Class.</i>					
Carrier, cartier, driver .. .. .	10	7	11	13	17
Railway service .. .. .	4	1	5	15	8
Tramway service .. .. .	1	4	1	1	3
Others .. .. .	3	2	1	1	3
<i>Industrial Class.</i>					
Blacksmith, farrier .. .. .	6	5	6	9	17
Bootmaker .. .. .	7	5	3	3	6
Builder, contractor .. .. .	23	17	22	26	42
Carpenter .. .. .	5	7	10	16	15
Coachbuilder, painter .. .. .	8	6	6	..	4
Engineer, engine-driver .. .. .	9	12	6	12	8
Labourer .. .. .	88	72	91	87	81
Miller, baker .. .. .	4	5	6	8	11
Saddler .. .. .	1	1	3	2	6
Tailor, dressmaker .. .. .	10	6	10	14	6
Watchmaker .. .. .	2	2	..	3	1
Others .. .. .	41	36	49	56	70
<i>Primary Producers.</i>					
Farmer .. .. .	26	45	82	102	86
Grazier .. .. .	6	2	9	8	6
Miner .. .. .	53	27	30	21	24
Others .. .. .	15	9	21	22	28
<i>Indefinite Class</i>					
Indefinite Class .. .. .	20	12	19	25	17
Total .. .. .	490	428	576	641	685

## 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, 3,474 decrees for dissolution of marriage, and 97 decrees for judicial separation have been granted. Of these, 3,126 and 26 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 130 decrees per annum for dissolution of marriage have been granted, while the decrees for judicial separation have decreased to about one per annum.

**Divorces, Sec.** The next table gives the sex of the petitioner, also decrees granted for divorce, judicial separation, and nullity of marriage during the year 1914 :—

**DIVORCES, 1914.**

	Petitions filed by—			Decrees granted to—		
	Husband.	Wife.	Total.	Husband.	Wife.	Total.
Dissolution of Marriage	127	183	310	93	148	241
Judicial Separation ...	...	4	4	...	1	1
Nullity of Marriage ...	1	3	4	...	1	1
Total ...	128	190	318	93	150	243

**Grounds of divorce.** The grounds upon which divorces were granted during the last five years were :—

	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Adultery ...	42	65	76	72	65
Assaults (violent) ...	...	1	...	1	2
Bigamy ...	1	...	1	1	...
Cruelty, repeated acts of... ..	1	1	4	1	1
Desertion ...	76	120	146	137	155
Desertion and adultery ...	9	13	8	5	9
Drunkenness (habitual) and cruelty	11	11	11	16	8
Sentences for crime ...	...	...	1	1	1
Total ...	140	211	247	234	241

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 1910 TO 1914.**

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
	1910	191	1	140	..	67
	1911	262	2	211	..	99
	1912	300	2	247	2	113
	1913	290	4	234	2	104
	1914	310	4	241	1	104
New South Wales	1881	23	..	15	..	14
	1891	99	17	50	17	40
	1901	353	33	208	20	111
	1910	411	23	257	9	98
	1911	426	22	206	12	79
	1912	494	27	343	12	122
	1913	602	24	313	9	107
	1914	583	32	295	5	97
Queensland	1881	7	1	2	..	7
	1891	12	4	5	1	10
	1901	15	1	14	..	19
	1910	33	6	20	..	22
	1911	17	2	27	1	29
	1912	22	5	15	1	16
	1913	38	2	31	1	31
	1914	32	2	27	1	26
South Australia	1881	7	4	3	1	9
	1891	13	1	5	..	10
	1901	13	1	6	..	11
	1910	27	1	3	1	6
	1911	23	..	20	..	29
	1912	14	1	12	..	17
	1913	39	2	27	..	37
	1914	26	2	36	..	48

DIVORCES AND JUDICIAL SEPARATIONS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES  
AND NEW ZEALAND, 1881, 1891, 1901, AND 1910 TO 1914  
—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
	1910	39	8	13	1	30
	1911	37	2	30	2	66
	1912	70	2	36	..	70
	1913	87	2	37	..	69
	1914	80	6	16	1	31
Tasmania	1881	2	..	1	..	6
	1891	4	..	3	..	14
	1901	11	..	11	..	43
	1910	5	..	5	..	16
	1911	4	1	3	1	13
	1912	8	..	8	..	25
	1913	12	..	5	..	15
	1914	9	..	9	..	28
Northern Territory	1913	2	..	1	..	250
	1914	1	..	2	..	455
Australia	1881	58	15	32	2	10
	1891	284	23	166	18	39
	1901	556	38	334	21	63
	1910	706	39	438	11	62
	1911	769	29	497	16	70
	1912	908	37	661	15	88
	1913	1,070	34	648	12	82
	1914	1,041	46	626	8	78
Dominion of New Zealand	1881	*	*	*	*	*
	1891	31	5	20	3	25
	1901	136	1	101	1	86
	1910	200	7	154	2	92
	1911	226	4	161	..	94
	1912	274	3	222	2	127
	1913	260	5	223	..	123
	1914	290	3	234	..	126

\* 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.

The divorce rate is higher in Australia than in the United Kingdom, but lower than in most of the other principal countries of the world. The number of divorces in various countries and their proportions to the populations are shown in the accompanying table for the latest periods for which the information is available :—

### DIVORCES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Period.	Population.	Divorces (Annual Average).	
			Number.	Per 100,000 Popu- lation.
Australia .. ..	1910-1914	4,644,000	574	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 .. ..	1908-1912	5,961,000	847	14
New Zealand .. ..	1910-1914	1,041,000	199	19
Norway .. ..	1909-1913	2,416,900	434	18
Roumania .. ..	1906-1910	6,776,000	2,357	35
Scotland .. ..	„	4,679,000	199	4
Servia .. ..	„	2,821,000	438	16
Sweden .. ..	1908-1912	5,518,900	581	11
Switzerland .. ..	1906-1910	3,647,000	1,490	41
United States .. ..	1902-1906	81,697,200	66,500	81

\* Annual average less than one. Only one divorce granted during the five-year period.



## CRIME.

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE CRIMINAL LAW.

In nearly all cases where the criminal law has been broken, the alleged offender is brought at the very first opportunity before a Court of Petty Sessions, before two honorary justices or a police magistrate, or both, or in some cases a single magistrate, and the court, if the matter is one which comes within its summary jurisdiction, disposes of the case summarily. If the offence is an indictable one, the magistrates hold a preliminary investigation and, if they are satisfied that a *prima facie* case has been made out by the prosecution, the accused is committed for trial to a superior court. There are two superior courts with criminal jurisdiction, viz., the Supreme Court, and a Court of General Sessions, which are held at various places throughout the State. The latter court may deal with all cases of an indictable nature except such as are expressly excluded from its jurisdiction, viz., ten of the most serious crimes. A person may be brought before magistrates by three modes of procedure, viz., by an arrest by a police officer on warrant issued on a sworn information; or in a limited number of cases without warrant if the offence has been witnessed by the arresting constable; or by a summons. If at a coroner's inquest a verdict is returned of murder or manslaughter, the accused person is sent for trial to the Supreme Court without any investigation before magistrates. The Attorney-General or Solicitor-General has also the power of presenting any person for trial before a superior court without the necessity of a preliminary magisterial hearing: and upon the application of any person, properly supported by affidavit, a grand jury may be summoned, on the order of the Full Court, if the affidavit discloses that an indictable offence has been committed by a corporate body; or that such an offence has been committed by any person, and that some justice has refused to commit such person for trial; or in the case of a committal that no presentment has been made at the court at which the trial would in due course have taken place. The grand jury consists of 23 men, who investigate the charge, and, if they are of opinion that a *prima facie* ground of action has been made out, the case is sent for trial. The cases which are presented under these latter forms of procedure are, however, very rare.

**Indeterminate sentences.**

The Indeterminate Sentences Act came into force on 1st July, 1908. Its principal provisions are—

1. The adoption of the indeterminate sentence for (a) habitual criminals, and (b) certain classes of other offenders.
2. The appointment of an Indeterminate Sentences Board.
3. The establishment of reformatory prisons.
4. A system of probation applicable to adults as well as minors.

A Board, consisting of Mr. C. A. Topp, M.A., LL.B. (chairman), Mr. W. R. Anderson, P.M., Secretary to the Crown Law Department, and the Rev. J. H. Ingham, was appointed on 18th August, 1908. Mr. Topp resigned his position on the Board on 24th April, 1912, and the Hon. S. Mauger was appointed by the Governor in Council in his stead on 1st May, 1912. Mr. Topp was re-appointed a member of the Board *vice* Rev. J. H. Ingham, deceased, on 5th October, 1914. Mr. Mauger was subsequently elected chairman.

The chief functions of the Board are to make visits of inspection monthly to each reformatory prison, to examine the conduct reports of the inmates, and accounts of their earnings, to authorize promotion in grade, to approve of indulgences, and to make careful inquiries as to whether any persons detained in a reformatory prison are sufficiently reformed to be released on probation, and to submit recommendations accordingly to the 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, 1915, there were 66 males and 4 females detained under indeterminate sentence in the portions of the Pentridge Penal Establishment and the Female Penitentiary respectively, set apart as reformatory prisons for habitual criminals. On the same date there were 34 youths under similar detention in the Castlemaine reformatory prison.

Up to 30th June, 1915, there had been released on probation, on the Board's recommendation, 78 inmates from the Castlemaine prison, 71 habitual criminals from the Pentridge prison, and 9 from the Female prison. Of those released from Castlemaine, 21 had satisfactorily completed their probation of two years, 20 had been reconvicted, including two who had relapsed after the expiration of their probation, and, as far as could be ascertained, the remaining 37 were doing well. Fourteen habitual criminals had been reconvicted and again awarded indeterminate detention, and 8 were known to have been convicted in other States during their probationary term.

Probation officers to supervise first offenders released by the Courts in recognizance under the provisions of the Indeterminate Sentences Act are appointed by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Board. Two hundred and twenty-four such officers have been appointed to date.

#### OFFENCES HEARD BY MAGISTRATES.

Arrests and  
summons  
for various  
offences.

Prior to 1902, information relating to various offences was incomplete on account of there being no returns as to summons cases other than "against the person," "against property," and "other offences." As will be seen below, there is a large proportion of assaults and offences against good order initiated by summons. The following are particulars of the different

classes of offences in 1914, distinguishing between arrests and summons cases, multiple charges against the same individual being each counted as an offence:—

**ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES, 1914.**

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.
<b>Against the Person—</b>						
Murder and attempts at	12	...	12	...	4	8
Manslaughter ...	13	...	13	...	...	13
Shooting at, wounding, &c. ...	32	...	32	2	6	24
Assaults ...	533	814	1,347	717	627	3
Others ...	114	109	223	37	86	100
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>1,627</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>148</b>
<b>Against Property—</b>						
Robbery, burglary, &c.	315	...	315	66	78	171
Larceny and similar offences ...	1,628	847	2,475	1,631	603	241
Wilful damage ...	171	345	516	333	180	3
Others ...	241	174	415	233	130	52
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,355</b>	<b>1,366</b>	<b>3,721</b>	<b>2,263</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>467</b>
Forgery and Offences against the Currency	19	...	19	1	1	17
<b>Against Good Order—</b>						
Drunkenness ...	14,388	49	14,437	7,425	7,012	...
Others ...	4,229	5,509	9,738	7,520	2,216	2
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>18,617</b>	<b>5,558</b>	<b>24,175</b>	<b>14,945</b>	<b>9,228</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Other Offences—</b>						
Perjury ...	17	...	17	...	2	15
Breaches of Defence Act	147	2,237	2,384	2,071	313	...
Education Act ...	104	8,258	8,362	7,428	934	...
Licensing Act ...	2	1,185	1,187	886	301	...
Pure Food Act ...	...	351	351	267	84	...
Miscellaneous ...	667	17,015	17,682	13,565	4,096	21
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>29,046</b>	<b>29,983</b>	<b>24,217</b>	<b>5,730</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Grand Total ...</b>	<b>22,632</b>	<b>36,893</b>	<b>59,525</b>	<b>42,182</b>	<b>16,673</b>	<b>670</b>

These particulars include the arrests and summonses in Children's Courts detailed in the next table other than arrests of neglected children.

Of the 22,632 offences for which arrests were made, 1,548 were multiple charges, leaving the number of separate arrests 21,084. In 12,011 of these the subjects were summarily convicted, in 8,555 they were discharged, and in 518 they were committed for trial. Of the persons dealt with in the 36,893 summons cases, 29,022 were summarily convicted, 7,818 were discharged, and 53 were committed for trial. Of the total persons dealt with (57,977), the number summarily convicted was 41,033, 16,373 were discharged, and 571 were committed for trial.

The table hereunder shows the number of arrests and summonses for various offences in Children's Courts during the year 1914:—

**CHILDREN'S COURTS: ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES, 1914.**

Nature of Offence.	Number of Offences for which—		Others (Application to board out, &c.).	Total Offences.
	Arrests were made.	Summonses were issued.		
<b>Against the Person—</b>				
Assaults .. ..	5	34	..	39
Others .. ..	5	8	..	13
Total .. ..	10	42	..	52
<b>Against Property—</b>				
Larceny, &c. .. ..	453	571	..	1,024
Wilful damage .. ..	10	209	..	219
Others .. ..	5	31	..	36
Total .. ..	468	811	..	1,279
<b>Against Good Order—</b>				
Drunkenness .. ..	4	..	..	4
Others .. ..	62	856	..	918
Total .. ..	66	856	..	922
<b>Other Offences—</b>				
Breaches of Defence Act ..	1	266	..	267
„ Licensing Act .. ..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous .. ..	628	468	1,385	2,481
Total .. ..	629	734	1,385	2,748
Grand Total .. ..	1,173	2,443	1,385	5,001

The arrests of neglected children, which in 1914 numbered 1,443, viz., 726 males and 717 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, 35 per cent. were arrested, 53 per cent. were summoned, and 12 per cent. had not been arrested at the end of the year in which the offence was reported. The great increase in summons cases since

**Offences reported and undetected crimes.**

1906 is due principally to the number of prosecutions under the Licensing, Pure Foods, 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 periods ended with 1901, and for the last five years are shown in the subjoined table:—

**ARRESTS, SUMMONSES, AND UNDETECTED CRIMES,  
1881 TO 1914.**

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
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
1914 ... ..	22,632	36,893	8,996	68,521

In this table each separate charge against a person is considered as a separate offence; for instance, a charge of drunk and disorderly, of resisting the police, of riotous conduct, and of tearing uniform would appear as four separate offences, although all the events happened on the same occasion. Of the offences in respect of which persons were not arrested, 94 per cent. were against property, 2 per cent. were against the person, and the balance, 4 per cent. were of a miscellaneous character.

**Neglected children arrested.**

The arrests of neglected children, which are excluded from this and the following tables, numbered 1,030 in 1910, 926 in 1911, 1,228 in 1912, 1,465 in 1913, and 1,443 in 1914.

**Offences dealt with by magistrates.**

The following are particulars of cases brought before magistrates, from which it will be seen that about 72 per cent. of the persons are generally summarily convicted and 27 per cent. are discharged, whilst 1 per cent. are sent for trial to superior courts:—

**ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES DEALT WITH BY MAGISTRATES,  
1910 TO 1914.**

Number of Persons.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Arrested or summoned ... ..	52,060	44,526	53,087	56,058	57,977
Discharged by magistrates ... ..	12,954	12,398	13,870	15,661	16,373
Summarily convicted or dealt with ... ..	38,555	31,564	38,646	39,786	41,033
Committed for trial ... ..	551	564	571	611	571
Persons summarily convicted or committed per 1,000 of population ...	30·1	24·3	29·0	29·0	29·2

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 1909 TO 1913.

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
	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	3,031	13,603	27,448	45,870
	1912	1,708	3,399	13,524	35,912	54,543
	1913	1,694	3,666	14,782	37,502	57,644
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
	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
	1913	4,177	7,440	32,676	47,814	92,107

CRIME IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND,  
1890, 1895, 1900, AND 1909 TO 1913—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
	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
	1913	951	1,580	14,852	11,783	29,166
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
	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
	1913	328	598	5,994	4,898	11,818
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
	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
	1913	505	1,153	5,353	9,431	16,442
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
	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
	1913	8	8	61	62	139
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
	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
	1913	7,882	15,026	74,447	117,062	214,417
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
	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
	1913	1,219	4,092	11,691	29,845	46,847

The next table gives the number of charges laid against persons arrested or summoned per 1,000 of the population in the Australian States and New Zealand during a series of years :—

**PROPORTION OF VARIOUS OFFENCES TO POPULATION IN EACH AUSTRALIAN STATE AND THE DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND, 1890, 1895, 1900, AND 1909 TO 1913.**

State.	Year.	Charges against Persons Arrested or Summoned per 1,000 of the Population for—			
		Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Drunkenness.	Other Offences.
Victoria	1890	3·66	4·50	16·54	32·59
	1895	2·12	3·45	9·44	18·45
	1900	1·88	2·97	13·31	24·46
	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	1·26	2·51	9·99	26·52
	1913	1·22	2·63	10·61	26·92
New South Wales	1890	7·92	6·91	16·93	28·21
	1895	3·53	4·87	14·53	28·46
	1900	3·28	4·93	15·51	22·70
	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
	1912	2·42	4·06	18·95	26·36
	1913	2·31	4·12	18·07	26·44
Queensland	1890	7·03	6·45	16·41	19·35
	1895	4·58	4·60	11·03	18·82
	1900	3·95	5·21	18·90	21·68
	1909	1·50	3·06	15·95	14·20
	1910	1·47	2·87	18·36	14·63
	1911	1·50	2·64	21·00	16·59
	1912	1·24	2·60	22·52	16·90
	1913	1·46	2·42	22·76	18·06
South Australia	1890	1·64	1·60	7·53	11·35
	1895	1·18	1·94	5·06	6·11
	1900	·85	1·60	6·26	7·93
	1909	·84	1·26	8·81	7·64
	1910	·83	1·12	10·93	7·88
	1911	·78	1·17	11·33	7·17
	1912	·72	1·30	12·90	10·27
	1913	·76	1·38	13·82	11·30
Western Australia	1890	8·28	11·97	26·37	58·09
	1895	7·06	11·66	23·25	48·45
	1900	5·86	9·86	17·34	51·45
	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
	1913	1·61	3·67	17·05	30·03



PROPORTION OF VARIOUS OFFENCES TO POPULATION IN EACH AUSTRALIAN STATE AND THE DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND, 1890, 1895, 1900, AND 1909 TO 1913—*continued.*

State.	Year.	Charges against Persons Arrested or Summoned per 1,000 of the Population for—			
		Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Drunkenness.	Other Offences.
Tasmania	1890	3·36	4·31	8·01	28·93
	1895	2·22	4·46	2·91	20·36
	1900	2·13	3·91	4·82	20·29
	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
	1913	1·12	2·96	3·72	28·45
Northern Territory	1911	3·97	...	10·39	13·74
	1912	7·44	2·68	23·83	31·25
	1913	2·19	2·19	16·66	16·94
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
	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
	1913	1·64	3·13	15·50	24·37
Dominion of New Zealand	1890	2·44	3·70	9·39	13·86
	1895	1·85	3·71	7·37	12·48
	1900	2·00	3·51	9·58	17·24
	1909	1·45	3·64	11·07	21·62
	1910	1·19	3·58	11·78	21·72
	1911	1·17	3·44	11·33	21·60
	1912	1·12	3·59	11·19	24·90
	1913	1·14	3·83	10·94	27·93

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 1913 only 95 of such crimes out of a total of 37,502 in the category to which they belong. A large proportion of the cases under the heading "Other Offences" are merely breaches of various Acts of Parliament, by-laws, &c., which indicate no degree of criminal instinct or intent on

the part of the person charged. There is also among them a large number of offences against good order, including insulting behaviour, vagrancy, &c. A comparison of the relative proportions in the various States of charges under the heading "Other Offences" is not of much value, on account of the differences in the laws of the States in these matters, and of the large proportion of the offences which are not crimes, but mere breaches of various Acts and by-laws.

**Offences against the person.** Offences against the person set out in the first column of the preceding table consist mainly of assault, but include murder, manslaughter, shooting, wounding, and all crimes of lust. A glance at the figures shows that since 1890 there has been a very large decline in these crimes in every State in proportion to population. South Australia easily holds the pride of place, then comes Tasmania, closely followed by New Zealand, Victoria, and Queensland, then Western Australia, Northern Territory, and New South Wales 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, Northern Territory coming next, followed by Queensland, Victoria, Tasmania, Western Australia, New Zealand, 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.

**Drunkenness.** In three Australian States, viz., Victoria, Western Australia, and Tasmania, there was a decrease in drunkenness cases before magistrates in 1913, 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, Northern Territory, Western Australia, New South Wales, and Queensland, following in that order. In Victoria, summons cases for drunkenness were not included previous to 1902, but the number of such cases was so small that the comparison is not appreciably affected by their omission.

Charges  
against  
persons  
arrested, 1871  
to 1914.

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 1914:—

**CHARGES AGAINST PERSONS ARRESTED AT FIVE  
DECENNIAL PERIODS AND IN 1914.**

Offences.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1914.
<i>Against the Person—</i>						
Murder and attempts at ...	28	16	44	12	17	12
Manslaughter ...	14	16	9	11	6	13
Shooting at, or wounding with intent to do bodily harm, &c.	63	82	84	83	44	32
Assaults ...	1,023	1,155	1,317	832	487	533
Rape, and other offences against females ...	88	71	66	116	93	73
Unnatural offence and at- tempts at ...	18	5	14	13	8	9
Suicide, attempted ...	79	81	96	57	45	18
Others ...	11	28	21	18	19	14
<i>Against Property—</i>						
Robbery, burglary, house- breaking, &c. ...	421	367	609	460	324	315
Horse, cattle, and sheep stealing ...	121	89	96	56	37	38
Larceny ...	2,052	2,024	2,384	1,807	1,175	1,443
Embezzlement ...	43	32	70	28	16	14
False pretences and imposing or endeavouring to impose ...	195	206	243	137	142	171
Wilful damage ...	531	547	503	314	146	171
Others ...	413	468	253	157	163	203
Forgery and offences against the currency ...	82	58	109	47	44	19
<i>Against Good Order—</i>						
Drunkenness ...	9,968	11,065	18,057	17,360	13,538	14,388
Indecent, riotous, or offensive conduct, and obscene, threatening, or abusive language ...	1,099	3,997	5,010	4,269	2,698	2,788
Having no visible lawful means of support, begging, and vagrancy (unspecified)	886	1,419	2,020	1,035	421	462
Offences against Gambling Suppression Act ...	85	95	177	324	65	113
Others ...	2,825	1,366	1,940	1,988	655	866
<i>Other Offences—</i>						
Perjury ...	32	21	56	33	21	17
Marriage and Matrimonial Causes Act (desertion of family, &c.) ...	174	150	211	188	191	238
Others ...	1,190	837	772	426	387	682
Total ...	21,491	24,195	34,161	29,771	20,742	22,632

Proportion of  
arrests for  
various  
offences, 1871  
to 1914.

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 1914 :—

**CHARGES AGAINST PERSONS ARRESTED PER 10,000 OF POPULATION, AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER, AT FIVE DECENNIAL PERIODS AND IN 1914.**

Offences.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1914.
<i>Against the Person—</i>						
Murder and attempts at ...	·66	·30	·59	·15	·19	·12
Manslaughter ...	·33	·30	·12	·14	·07	·13
Shooting at, or wounding with intent to do bodily harm, &c.	1·49	1·54	1·12	1·05	·48	·32
Assaults ...	24·20	21·70	17·62	10·49	5·31	5·38
Rape, and other offences against females ...	2·08	1·34	·88	1·46	1·01	·74
Unnatural offence and attempts at ...	·43	·09	·19	·16	·09	·09
Suicide, attempted ...	1·87	1·52	1·28	·72	·49	·18
Others ...	·26	·53	·28	·23	·21	·14
<i>Against Property—</i>						
Robbery, burglary, house-breaking, &c. ...	9·95	6·90	8·15	5·80	3·54	3·18
Horse, cattle, and sheep stealing	2·86	1·67	1·29	·71	·40	·38
Larceny ...	48·54	38·04	31·90	22·79	12·82	14·55
Embezzlement ...	1·02	·60	·94	·35	·18	·14
False pretences and imposing or endeavouring to impose ...	4·61	3·87	3·25	1·73	1·55	1·72
Wilful damage ...	13·74	10·28	6·73	3·96	1·59	1·72
Others ...	9·77	8·80	3·39	1·98	1·78	2·05
Forgery and offences against the currency ...	1·94	1·09	1·46	·59	·48	·19
<i>Against Good Order—</i>						
Drunkenness ...	235·79	207·95	241·61	218·98	147·72	145·10
Indecent, riotous, or offensive conduct, and obscene, threatening, or abusive language ...	26·00	75·12	67·04	53·85	29·44	28·12
Having no visible lawful means of support, begging, and vagrancy (unspecified) ...	20·96	26·67	27·03	13·06	4·59	4·66
Offences against Gambling Suppression Act ...	2·01	1·78	2·37	4·10	·71	1·14
Others ...	66·82	25·67	25·95	25·06	7·15	8·73
<i>Other Offences—</i>						
Perjury ...	·76	·39	·75	·42	·23	·17
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	6·88
Total ...	508·35	454·70	457·09	375·53	226·33	228·23

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 1914, were as follows :—

**MALES AND FEMALES ARRESTED, 1914.**

Disposal.	Arrests.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Summarily Convicted .. .. .	9,893	2,118	12,011
Discharged by Magistrates .. .. .	7,208	1,347	8,555
Committed for Trial .. .. .	478	40	518
Total .. .. .	17,579	3,505	21,084

**SENTENCES PASSED.**

Sentences by Magistrates.

The results of summary disposal of cases by magistrates during 1914 were as follows :—

**SUMMARY DISPOSAL BY MAGISTRATES OF PERSONS ARRESTED, 1914.**

Sentence.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fines paid ... .. .	4,501	452	4,953
Imprisonment for—			
Under 1 month ... .. .	3,373	1,227	4,600
1 and under 6 months ... .. .	851	294	1,145
6 and under 12 months .. .. .	128	38	166
1 to 2 years ... .. .	30	4	34
2 years ... .. .	5	...	5
Ordered to find bail or sentence suspended on entering surety ... .. .	329	45	374
Admonished ... .. .	392	41	433
Sent to Industrial or Reformatory Schools	95	3	98
Otherwise dealt with ... .. .	189	14	203
Total sentenced ... .. .	9,893	2,118	12,011
Discharged ... .. .	7,208	1,347	8,555
Total summarily disposed of ... .. .	17,101	3,465	20,566
Sentenced per 10,000 of population ... .. .	138·8	29·8	84·4

Sentences in  
superior  
courts.

The following were the sentences of the arrested persons tried and convicted in superior courts during 1914 :—

### SENTENCES OF ARRESTED PERSONS TRIED AND CONVICTED, 1914.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fines paid ... ..	...	...	...
Imprisonment for—			
Under 1 month ... ..	4	...	4
1 and under 6 months ... ..	30	2	32
6 " 12 " ... ..	77	6	83
1 " 4 years ... ..	118	3	121
4 " 7 " ... ..	7	1	8
7 " 10 " ... ..	1	...	1
15 years ... ..	1	...	1
Death recorded ... ..	3	...	3
Ordered to find bail or sentence suspended on entering surety ... ..	63	10	73
Sent to Reformatory Schools ... ..	...	...	...
" " Prison ... ..	12	1	13
" Lunatic Asylum ... ..	2	1	3
Total convicted ... ..	318	24	342
Acquitted ... ..	156	17	173
Not prosecuted ... ..	8	1	9
Convictions per 10,000 of population...	4.46	.84	2.40

In addition to being sent to gaol, four persons were ordered to be kept in solitary confinement during various portions of their terms of imprisonment, and one prisoner was ordered two whippings with a cat-o'-nine tails. Prisoners remaining for trial from the previous year are included in the abovestatement, but those awaiting trial at the end of the year are excluded.

To enable a comparison to be made of the relative criminality of the population at different ages, it is necessary to separate the sexes of arrested persons, to divide each sex into age groups, and to show the number of charges laid against the males and females in the different groups between 10 and 60 per 10,000 persons living in each group. The following are the particulars on this basis for the last five census years :—

### CHARGES AGAINST PERSONS ARRESTED AT DIFFERENT AGES PER 10,000 OF POPULATION, 1871 TO 1911.

Ages.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
	MALES.				
10 to 15 years ... ..	104	111	96	49	26
15 to 20 " ... ..	338	335	305	228	145
20 to 25 " ... ..	773	720	691	593	284
25 to 30 " ... ..	834	823	777	713	393
30 to 40 " ... ..	771	865	869	702	462
40 to 50 " ... ..	726	721	1,054	872	498
50 to 60 " ... ..	830	623	756	804	519
60 years and over ... ..	756	661	586	430	309

CHARGES AGAINST PERSONS ARRESTED AT DIFFERENT AGES PER  
10,000 OF POPULATION, 1871 TO 1911—*continued.*

Ages.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
	FEMALES.				
10 to 15 years ... ..	37	26	16	15	15
15 to 20 " ... ..	80	90	50	28	13
20 to 25 " ... ..	141	178	141	117	32
25 to 30 " ... ..	232	219	171	173	95
30 to 40 " ... ..	303	290	189	168	114
40 to 50 " ... ..	272	322	239	171	117
50 to 60 " ... ..	245	223	215	119	86
60 years and over ... ..	186	166	144	109	45

These figures prove that there has been a great decrease in crime in recent, as compared with former, years. In every age group there has been a considerable falling-off. The spread of education has doubtless had much to do with this result. Religious teaching was struck out of the curriculum of the State schools in 1873, and many attempts have been made to ascertain the effect on the community as revealed by statistics of crime. No definite conclusion can, however, be arrived at by merely examining these statistics for a series of years.

In comparing the criminal records of different periods many factors must be taken into account, some of which have a tendency to increase and others to decrease the numbers of arrests and summonses issued. For example, new laws are constantly being passed the contravention of which will lead to proceedings being taken against the person concerned. During a period of prosperity the earnings of the people are increased, a larger sum than usual is spent on alcoholic liquors, and there may be an increase in the number of arrests for drunkenness. On the other hand, when work is plentiful, the temptation to commit offences against property is less than during periods of depression. The work carried out by reformatory agencies also will tend to reduce the number of arrests of persons who have previously been convicted.

It is not possible from the records of a single community to ascertain the effect of a change in one element of the social economy unless the effect of all other changes is known. An approximate idea of the consequences of a change in one particular may, however, be obtained if a comparison be made between the criminal statistics of two communities during a term of years when the conditions were very similar except in regard to the special element under consideration.

It has been already stated that in making up the returns a person arrested more than once is counted as a separate individual in respect to each arrest, but it is possible to ascertain approximately the number of distinct persons passing through the hands of the police by making a close comparison of names,

Arrests of  
distinct  
individuals.

## DISTINCT INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED, 1914.

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	18	19	20	21	22	27	29				
<b>SEX.</b>																													
Males ; .. ..	17,579	13,220	10,739	1,603	488	178	75	49	30	20	10	8	12	2	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Females .. ..	3,505	1,819	1,307	236	90	50	29	21	23	8	10	3	6	11	5	4	2	3	1	1	3	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
Total .. ..	21,084	15,039	12,046	1,839	578	228	104	70	53	28	20	11	18	13	5	8	3	3	1	1	3	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	..
<b>BIRTH-PLACE.</b>																													
Victoria .. ..	12,014	8,632	6,966	1,023	336	126	49	33	31	14	12	3	12	8	4	2	1	2	1	..	3	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..
Other Australian States	2,108	1,497	1,108	184	57	18	11	10	8	2	1	2	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand ..	335	237	185	31	11	4	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
England and Wales ..	2,558	1,878	1,535	211	61	30	16	9	5	1	..	3	2	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scotland .. ..	1,092	736	571	98	30	12	6	9	..	2	3	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland .. ..	1,752	1,108	807	171	63	24	15	6	7	6	2	2	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other British Possessions	161	113	83	20	6	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France .. ..	31	27	24	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany .. ..	241	195	165	22	4	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States ..	29	16	12	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
America (so stated) ..	119	94	75	17	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China .. ..	72	60	50	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Countries ..	572	446	375	50	7	7	2	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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 eight years for sexes, birth-places, ages, religions, and occupations of the persons arrested. The results for 1914 are given in the following table:—



DISTINCT INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED, 1914—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	18	19	20	21	22	27	29			
AGE.																													
Under 10 years	..	5	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
10 to 15	..	122	117	112	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
15 to 20	..	1,132	1,018	922	81	13	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
20 to 25	..	2,380	2,028	1,792	176	42	9	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
25 to 30	..	2,583	2,072	1,754	229	56	15	6	2	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
30 to 40	..	5,206	3,618	2,824	489	150	64	25	20	13	9	8	3	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
40 to 50	..	4,737	3,098	2,349	423	153	61	41	21	15	8	5	2	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
50 to 60	..	3,194	2,002	1,467	294	115	61	14	16	10	6	3	..	5	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
60 to 70	..	1,289	787	589	109	36	11	10	8	7	4	3	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
70 to 80	..	365	252	197	32	11	4	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
80 years and over	..	71	42	35	1	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
RELIGION.																													
Church of England	..	7,111	5,219	4,270	586	182	73	31	20	21	10	5	3	5	4	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Presbyterian	..	2,694	1,972	1,615	218	32	14	9	5	2	4	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Methodist	..	825	627	526	63	16	11	8	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Independent	..	35	27	23	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Baptist	..	181	139	116	16	2	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Lutheran	..	442	338	277	44	6	5	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Salvation Army	..	28	22	18	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Other Protestants	..	51	45	40	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Total Protestants	..	11,365	8,389	6,885	936	274	124	50	37	29	14	9	4	9	5	3	2	2	2	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..		
Roman Catholics	..	9,160	6,170	4,735	862	299	98	53	33	23	14	11	7	9	8	2	6	1	1	1	..	3	2	1	..	1	..		
Jews	..	52	40	33	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Buddhists, Confucians, &c.	..	71	60	50	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Mohammedans	..	13	10	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Other Sects	..	20	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
No Religion	..	403	349	313	26	3	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Z 2

Law, Crime, &c.



## DISTINCT INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED, 1914—continued.

Occupation.	Number of Arrests.	Number of Distinct Individuals Arrested.	Number of Times on which Distinct Individuals were Arrested.																							
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	18	19	20	21	22	27	29	
Shipmaster, officer, seaman ..	649	509	433	54	10	4	3	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Steward, stewardess, ship servant ..	49	46	43	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Wharf labourer, stevedore ..	92	67	54	6	4	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Others ..	113	105	98	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>INDUSTRIAL CLASS.</b>																										
Baker ..	97	82	69	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Blacksmith, farrier ..	149	106	90	9	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Boot, shoe maker ..	255	189	148	30	7	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bricklayer ..	102	71	52	13	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Carpenter ..	286	212	171	27	5	3	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Compositor, printer ..	132	76	58	9	2	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dressmaker, milliner ..	28	13	9	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Engineer, engine-driver, stoker ..	218	190	166	20	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Labourer, road ..	10	7	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(undefined) ..	8,092	5,764	4,475	796	272	102	44	23	18	10	5	4	5	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Machinist ..	26	26	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Painter ..	195	148	115	20	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Plasterer ..	58	46	40	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Plumber ..	93	68	54	5	4	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Stonemason ..	27	17	10	5	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Tailor, tailorss ..	96	59	41	11	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Tinsmith ..	76	58	49	5	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Others ..	1,193	934	802	88	20	8	7	1	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>PRIMARY PRODUCERS.</b>																										
Driver, shearer, station employee, wool classer ..	142	114	98	9	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Farmer ..	191	177	165	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Gardener ..	222	153	122	19	5	1	..	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Labourer, farm ..	578	405	299	71	19	11	1	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Miner ..	328	277	237	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Others ..	197	153	126	20	2	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>INDEFINITE CLASS.</b>																										
Prostitute ..	671	200	103	32	18	9	8	5	5	1	3	..	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	..	2	
No occupation, over 15 years ..	1,688	1,027	792	120	41	20	13	8	6	5	5	3	4	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
" under 15 years ..	110	105	100	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Others ..	10	8	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

**Individuals arrested more than once.** Of the total number of arrests, 21,084, only 15,039, or 71 per cent., were of distinct individuals. Of these, 12,046 or 80 per cent., were arrested only once; 1,839, or 12 per cent., twice; 578, or 4 per cent., three times; 228, or 2 per cent., four times; and 348, or 2 per cent., five times and over—three of these persons having been arrested twenty-one times, one twenty-two times, two twenty-seven times, and one as many as twenty-nine times. The table which follows gives a comparison of 1914 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 1914.

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
1914 ...	13,220	1,819	15,039	1,855	256	1,056	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 28 per cent. of the females were so arrested.

**Distinct persons arrested more than once for drunkenness.**

The distinct persons arrested for drunkenness during 1914 numbered 9,821, and, of these, 2,142, or 22 per cent., were arrested more than once, viz., 1,268 twice; 412 thrice; 175 four times; 77 five times; and 210 more than five times, of whom 1 was arrested twenty-eight times.

**Drunkenness, 1884 and 1914.**

The number of distinct persons arrested for drunkenness was 10,287 in the year 1884, and 9,821 in 1914. The proportions per 1,000 of the population were 11·03 and 6·90 respectively in the years mentioned, the decrease in the later year being equivalent to a reduction of 37 per cent.

**Drunkards charged with other offences.**

Whilst the number of distinct persons arrested for drunkenness was 9,821, the charges of drunkenness brought against them numbered 14,388; these persons were also charged with 1,521 other offences, so that the total number of charges of all kinds against drunkards was 15,909, as compared with 22,632 charges of all descriptions. Thus 70 per cent. of the offences for which persons were arrested during 1914 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 1914 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 1914:—

### BIRTHPLACES OF DISTINCT PERSONS ARRESTED AND COMMITTED FOR TRIAL, 1914.

Birthplace.	Distinct Persons Arrested.				
	Total Number.	Summarily Convicted, Held to Bail, &c.	Discharged by Magistrates.	Committed for Trial.	Convicted after Commitment.
Victoria .. ..	8,632	5,165	3,110	357	246
Other Australian States ..	1,497	861	577	59	39
New Zealand .. ..	237	136	96	5	4
England and Wales .. ..	1,878	882	952	44	24
Scotland .. ..	736	382	345	9	6
Ireland .. ..	1,108	615	488	5	4
China .. ..	60	29	25	6	3
Other Countries.. ..	891	438	428	25	14
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>15,039</b>	<b>8,508</b>	<b>6,021</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>340</b>
Proportion per 10,000 of Population of same Nationality.					
Victoria .. ..	78·97	47·25	28·45	3·27	2·25
Other Australian States ..	140·22	80·65	54·05	5·52	3·65
New Zealand .. ..	216·24	124·09	87·59	4·56	3·65
England and Wales .. ..	194·29	91·25	98·49	4·55	2·48
Scotland .. ..	255·91	132·82	119·96	3·13	2·09
Ireland .. ..	247·10	137·15	108·83	1·12	·89
China .. ..	98·04	47·39	40·85	9·80	4·90
Other Countries.. ..	245·45	120·66	117·90	6·89	3·86
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>105·65</b>	<b>59·77</b>	<b>42·30</b>	<b>3·58</b>	<b>2·39</b>

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 1914, and the proportions of persons from each denomination so arrested or dealt with per 10,000

of their numbers in the population of 1914 are shown hereunder :—

### RELIGIONS OF DISTINCT PERSONS ARRESTED AND COMMITTED FOR TRIAL, 1914.

Religion.	Total Number.	Summarily Convicted, Held to Bail, &c.	Discharged by Magistrates.	Committed for Trial.	Convicted after Commitment.
Church of England ...	5,219	2,913	2,076	230	156
Presbyterian ....	1,972	1,079	838	55	33
Methodist ...	627	368	220	39	29
Other Protestants ...	571	288	264	19	9
<b>Total Protestants</b>	<b>8,389</b>	<b>4,648</b>	<b>3,398</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>227</b>
Roman Catholics ...	6,170	3,664	2,360	146	100
Jews ...	40	19	18	3	2
Other Denominations ...	91	40	42	9	6
No Religion...	349	137	203	9	5
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>15,039</b>	<b>8,508</b>	<b>6,021</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>340</b>
Proportion per 10,000 persons connected with each Denomination.					
Church of England ...	106·92	59·68	42·53	4·71	3·20
Presbyterian ...	77·78	42·56	33·05	2·17	1·30
Methodist ...	32·80	19·25	11·51	2·04	1·52
Other Protestants ...	48·04	24·23	22·21	1·60	·76
<b>Total Protestants</b>	<b>79·77</b>	<b>44·20</b>	<b>32·31</b>	<b>3·26</b>	<b>2·16</b>
Roman Catholics ...	199·01	118·18	76·12	4·71	3·23
Jews ...	58·56	27·82	26·35	4·39	2·93
Other Denominations ...	51·56	22·66	23·80	5·10	3·40
No Religion ...	93·56	36·73	54·42	2·41	1·34
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>105·65</b>	<b>59·77</b>	<b>42·30</b>	<b>3·58</b>	<b>2·39</b>

The ages of those arrested in 1914, and the degree of instruction possessed by them, are shown in the subjoined table :—

### AGE AND DEGREE OF INSTRUCTION OF DISTINCT PERSONS ARRESTED, 1914.

Ages.	Education Superior.	Education Good.	Read Only, or Read and Write.	Illiterate.	Total.
Under 10 years ..	..	..	4	1	5
10 to 15 years ..	..	..	115	2	117
15 to 20 " ..	..	1	1,003	14	1,018
20 to 25 " ..	..	1	2,000	27	2,028
25 to 30 " ..	..	3	2,036	33	2,072
30 to 40 " ..	5	6	3,554	53	3,618
40 to 50 " ..	3	2	3,021	72	3,098
50 to 60 " ..	2	3	1,920	77	2,002
60 to 70 " ..	2	..	747	38	787
70 to 80 " ..	..	..	229	23	252
80 years and over..	..	..	38	4	42
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14,667</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>15,039</b>

Education of persons arrested.

About 2 per cent. of the distinct individuals arrested in 1914 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 1913 :—

CRIME IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1880, 1890, 1900, AND 1909 TO 1913.

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
	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	14,021	11,666	3·84	3·19
	1913	13,123	10,777	3·55	2·92
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
	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	1,533	1,189	3·24	2·51
	1913	1,358	1,056	2·87	2·23
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
	1909	2,249	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
	1913	2,238	1,483	5·11	3·39
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
	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	17,663	14,298	3·87	3·13
	1913	16,719	13,316	3·63	2·89

Proportion of commitments for trial and convictions in Australian States, New Zealand, and Britain.

From the next table it will be observed that, in proportion to the population, the commitments in the years 1909-13 in England were above those in Scotland, South Australia, and Tasmania, also that the convictions in Ireland, England, and Scotland exceeded those in South Australia and Tasmania; in all other cases the commitments and convictions in the three portions of the United Kingdom were below those in the Australian States and New Zealand:—

PROPORTION OF COMMITMENTS AND CONVICTIONS TO EVERY 10,000 PERSONS LIVING IN THE AUSTRALIAN STATES, NEW ZEALAND, AND THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1909 TO 1913.

Commitments for Trial to every 10,000 of Population.	Convictions after Commitment to every 10,000 of Population.
New South Wales ... .. 7·70	Queensland ... .. 5·83
Queensland ... .. 7·45	New Zealand ... .. 4·27
Western Australia ... .. 6·86	New South Wales ... .. 4·14
New Zealand ... .. 5·48	Western Australia ... .. 3·83
Victoria ... .. 5·23	Victoria ... .. 3·54
Ireland ... .. 4·90	Ireland ... .. 3·34
England and Wales ... .. 3·84	England and Wales ... .. 3·19
Scotland ... .. 3·28	Scotland ... .. 2·63
South Australia ... .. 2·86	South Australia ... .. 2·10
Tasmania ... .. 2·74	Tasmania ... .. 1·46

The following figures show that in the five years 1909 to 1913, convictions followed commitment with more certainty in England and Scotland than in any of the Australian States and New Zealand, but Queensland, New Zealand and South Australia in this respect stood above Ireland. All the other Australian States occupy positions below these, Tasmania being at the bottom of the list with about 53 convictions to every 100 commitments:—

PROPORTION OF CONVICTIONS TO COMMITMENTS IN THE AUSTRALIAN STATES, NEW ZEALAND, AND THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1909 TO 1913.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
England and Wales ... ..	83·07	Ireland ... ..	68·16
Scotland ... ..	80·18	Victoria ... ..	67·69
Queensland ... ..	78·25	Western Australia ... ..	55·83
New Zealand ... ..	77·92	New South Wales ... ..	53·77
South Australia ... ..	73·43	Tasmania ... ..	53·28



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, 1910 TO 1914.**

Year.	Number of Persons—			Proportion per 1,000 of Population.
	Arrested.	Summoned.	Total.	
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
1914 ...	14,388	49	14,437	10·14

The amount of drunkenness, as evidenced by arrests, being taken as 100 in 1874–8, the numbers for subsequent periods will show the increase or decrease by comparison:—

Period.	Index Number.
1874-8 Average 5 years	100
1879-85 " 7 "	88
1886-92 " 7 "	106
1893-97 " 5 "	65
1898-1902 " 5 "	83
1903-7 " 5 "	77
1908-12 " 5 "	68
1913 .. .. .	73
1914 .. .. .	69

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 seven 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 1914.**

Year.	Number.	Proportion per 100,000 of the Population under 20 years of age.
1895 ... .. .	185	35·60
1900 ... .. .	222	42·38
1910 ... .. .	128	24·19
1911 ... .. .	137	25·46
1912 ... .. .	146	26·48
1913 ... .. .	148	26·09
1914 ... .. .	163	28·12

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, 1910 TO 1914.**

Religion.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Church of England ...	2,872	3,031	3,138	3,437	3,147
Presbyterian ...	1,237	1,234	1,328	1,454	1,402
Methodist ...	344	332	334	313	310
Other Protestants ...	290	306	313	350	360
<b>Total Protestants</b>	<b>4,743</b>	<b>4,953</b>	<b>5,113</b>	<b>5,554</b>	<b>5,219</b>
Roman Catholics ...	4,090	4,296	4,275	4,333	4,299
Jews ...	6	7	11	14	18
Other Denominations...	21	24	25	19	28
No Religion ...	192	174	195	238	257
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>9,052</b>	<b>9,454</b>	<b>9,619</b>	<b>10,158</b>	<b>9,821</b>
Proportion per 1,000 persons connected with each Denomination.					
Church of England ...	6·14	6·72	6·76	7·19	6·45
Presbyterian ...	5·97	5·47	5·50	5·86	5·53
Methodist ...	1·76	1·88	1·84	1·67	1·62
Other Protestants ...	2·67	2·79	2·77	3·01	3·03
<b>Total Protestants</b>	<b>4·85</b>	<b>5·10</b>	<b>5·11</b>	<b>5·40</b>	<b>4·96</b>
Roman Catholics ...	14·34	15·00	14·50	14·28	13·87
Jews ...	·94	1·12	1·70	2·09	2·64
Other Denominations...	1·87	1·47	1·49	1·10	1·59
No Religion ...	10·84	5·05	5·50	6·52	6·89
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>6·97</b>	<b>7·19</b>	<b>7·10</b>	<b>7·29</b>	<b>6·90</b>

Drunkenness was the cause of arrest of distinct persons connected with the various religious bodies in the following proportions :— Church of England, 60 per cent. of total arrests ; Presbyterian, 71 per cent. ; Methodist, 48 per cent. ; other Protestants, 63 per cent. ; Roman Catholic, 70 per cent. ; Jews, 45 per cent. ; and other denominations, 31 per cent. In the case of those persons who were classified as "no religion," the arrests for drunkenness comprised 74 per cent. of the total.

The birthplaces of distinct persons arrested for drunkenness during the past five years are given in the subjoined table:—

BIRTHPLACES OF DISTINCT PERSONS ARRESTED FOR DRUNKENNESS, 1910 TO 1914.

Birthplace.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Victoria .. ..	4,691	4,946	5,047	5,296	5,164
Other Australian States ..	741	828	871	855	891
New Zealand .. ..	136	170	157	169	168
England and Wales .. ..	1,227	1,271	1,310	1,425	1,398
Scotland .. ..	517	581	595	662	619
Ireland .. ..	1,174	1,096	1,092	1,116	960
China .. ..	2	3	4	4	11
Other Countries .. ..	564	559	543	631	610
Total .. ..	9,052	9,454	9,619	10,158	9,821

Proportion per 1,000 of Population of same Nationality.

Victoria .. ..	4·70	4·90	4·85	4·95	4·72
Other Australian States ..	7·60	8·39	8·57	8·18	8·35
New Zealand .. ..	13·60	16·89	15·15	15·75	15·33
England and Wales .. ..	13·91	14·22	14·24	15·06	14·46
Scotland .. ..	19·70	21·86	21·75	23·53	21·52
Ireland .. ..	28·68	26·42	25·57	25·43	21·41
China .. ..	·36	·54	·69	·67	1·80
Other Countries .. ..	16·99	16·69	15·74	17·77	16·80
Total .. ..	6·97	7·19	7·10	7·29	6·90

Drunkenness was the cause of arrest of distinct persons according to birthplaces in the following proportions:—Victoria, 60 per cent. of total arrests; other Australian States, 60 per cent.; New Zealand, 71 per cent.; England and Wales, 74 per cent.; Scotland, 84 per cent.; Ireland, 87 per cent.; China, 18 per cent.; and other countries, 68 per cent.

Apparent leniency of magistrates in drunkenness cases in Victoria.

The following tabulation shows the number of charges of drunkenness made against persons in each State and in New Zealand during 1913, 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, 1913.

State.	Charges of Drunkenness.	Convictions.	
		Total	Percentage of Charges.
Victoria .. .. .	14,782	7,676	51·93
New South Wales .. .. .	32,676	32,467	99·36
Queensland .. .. .	14,852	14,840	99·92
South Australia .. .. .	5,994	5,962	99·47
Western Australia .. .. .	5,353	5,302	99·05
Tasmania .. .. .	729	721	98·90
Northern Territory .. .. .	61	61	100·00
Australia .. .. .	74,447	67,029	90·04
Dominion of New Zealand .. .. .	11,691	11,598	99·20
Australasia .. .. .	86,138	78,627	91·25

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.

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. 1910 to 1914.			Proportion per Head.		
	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.
	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.
<b>British—</b>						
Commonwealth of Australia ..	3,698,300	60,535,000	1,949,500	·80	13·03	·42
Dominion of New Zealand ..	836,100	10,100,900	150,800	·80	9·70	·14
	1909 to 1913.					
Canada .. ..	7,523,400	48,785,000	889,200	1·04	6·74	·12
Cape of Good Hope*	1,391,400	3,812,200	4,589,000	·56	1·56	1·84
Natal*	336,000	955,800	51,000	·28	·81	·04
Newfoundland ..	100,400	86,200	9,600	·41	·30	·04
United Kingdom ..	30,667,000	1,213,269,000	11,577,400	·70	26·80	·26
	1905 to 1909.					
<b>Foreign—</b>						
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	1,353,823,000	2·29	20·50	..
France .. ..	51,902,000	313,236,000	73,986,000	1·33	7·96	34·52
German Empire ..	92,664,000	1,485,004,000	1,989,000	1·48	23·74	1·19
Holland .. ..	7,955,000	..	1,989,000	1·39	..	·35
Hungary .. ..	37,030,000	44,559,000	98,534,000	1·85	2·20	4·74
Italy .. ..	14,498,000	10,850,000	875,464,000	·43	·32	25·84
Norway .. ..	1,338,000	9,376,000	108,574,000	·57	4·06	20·60
Portugal .. ..	..	..	35,468,000	·76	·53	5·36
Roumania .. ..	5,130,000	3,507,000	..	1·15	1·15	..
Russian Empire ..	173,600,000	173,731,000	12,241,000	..	·73	4·40
Servia .. ..	..	2,020,000	325,015,000	..	..	17·32
Spain .. ..	..	..	..	1·33	12·80	..
Sweden .. ..	7,137,000	68,231,000	53,174,000	·77	15·22	15·26
Switzerland .. ..	2,698,000	53,095,000	42,181,000	·23	16·78	·49
United States ..	105,844,000	1,439,525,000	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—Where blanks occur the information is not available.  
\* Figures refer to period 1905 to 1909.

By comparing the figures for Australia in the foregoing table with those of the other countries mentioned therein it will be seen that the consumption of intoxicants was proportionately less in Australia than in many of them. As regards spirits, whilst the consumption in Australia was four-fifths of a gallon per head per year, in Denmark it amounted to  $2\frac{1}{4}$  gallons; in Hungary to nearly 2 gallons; in Germany and Austria to about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  gallons; in Holland,

Consumption of drink in various countries compared.

Sweden, France, Belgium, the Russian Empire, and the United States to more than a gallon; and in the United Kingdom to nearly three-fourths of a gallon. The greatest beer-producing countries of the world are the German Empire, the United States, and the United Kingdom, in that order; but in consumption per head of the population Belgium, with 48½ gallons; the United Kingdom, with 27 gallons; Germany, with 23½ gallons; and Denmark, with 20½ gallons, are the foremost. The particulars in this table would indicate that Belgium consumes more beer than any other country in the world, but the statistics of the States comprising the German Empire show that Bavaria is entitled to that distinction, with a consumption of 50½ gallons per head. The consumption in Würtemberg and in Baden was also high, reaching 32 gallons per head. The Australian consumption of 13 gallons does not appear to be large by comparison with those figures. The chief wine-producing countries of the world—France and Italy—are also the greatest consumers, the former averaging 34½ gallons, and the latter 26 gallons per head. Portugal, with 20½ gallons; Spain, with 17½ gallons; and Switzerland, with 15¼ 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, 1910 TO 1914.

	Expenditure by the People on—					
	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Total.		
				Amount.	Per Head.	Per Adult Individual.
	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Commonwealth of Australia .. .. .	6,472,000	9,080,200	974,700	16,526,900	3 11 2	0 6 6
Dominion of New Zealand .. .. .	1,463,200	1,515,100	75,400	3,053,700	2 18 8	5 0 9

These figures show that the average yearly expenditure on drink in Australia during the quinquennium 1910 to 1914, amounted to £16,526,900, and that in New Zealand to £3,053,700. The proportion per head for the Commonwealth was £3 11s. 2d., and for New Zealand £2 18s. 8d. The corresponding proportions for the quinquennium, 1905-9, were £3 3s. 9d., and £2 17s. 8d. per head.

The subjoined table shows the average quantity and the amount per head of population of alcoholic liquors consumed in Victoria during the five-year periods ended 1885 and 1909. The period immediately preceding 1886 has been selected for comparison because in the year 1885 was passed an important measure—*The Licensing Act 1885*—relating to the obtaining and holding of licences :—

**AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS, BEER, AND WINE IN VICTORIA, 1881 TO 1885 AND 1905 TO 1909.**

Average of five years ended—	Quantity Consumed.			Amount per head.		
	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.
1885	gallons 1,130,000*	gallons 14,110,800	gallons 713,500	gallons 1·21*	gallons 15·45	gallons ·78
1909	832,100	14,933,900	600,100	·66	11·92	·48

\* Average of three years ended 1885.

After allowing for the increase of population, the fall between the five-year periods ended 1885 and 1909 in the quantities consumed per head represents a reduced consumption in the period ended 1909 of 683,300 gallons of spirits, 4,416,300 gallons of beer, and 376,800 gallons of wine. As the Commonwealth Government has discontinued keeping records of Inter-State trade, it is not possible to obtain the Victorian consumption for a later year than 1909. The consumption per head for the whole of Australia has increased slightly during the last five years.

**INTOXICATING LIQUOR (TEMPORARY RESTRICTION) ACT 1915.**

Owing to the necessity which existed after the outbreak of war for removing all obstacles to its successful prosecution, it was considered desirable to limit the time during which alcoholic liquors may be sold in hotels. With this end the State Parliament passed a measure (*Intoxicating Liquor (Temporary Restriction) Act No. 2584*), which came into force on 6th July, 1915. Its principal provisions are as follows :—

In any licensed premises or club premises the hours during which intoxicating liquor may be sold are fixed at from nine o'clock in the morning until half-past nine o'clock at night. Power is given to keep billiard-rooms in hotels open until half-past eleven o'clock at night. Masters of vessels conveying passengers from any place within Victoria to any other place within the State are not allowed to sell liquor on Sundays. *Bonâ-fide* travellers, who may be served on Sundays, are defined as persons who have travelled at least twenty miles in a direct line to the licensed premises where they apply for refreshments. The

penalty for drinking on unlicensed premises during prohibited hours is fixed at a sum not exceeding £2, and, for supplying drink on such premises, for a first offence the penalty is not less than £5 or more than £20, and for a second offence not less than £25 or more than £50. The term unlicensed premises embraces any premises where meals or refreshments are ordinarily sold for consumption on the premises, and includes any café, restaurant, oyster saloon, or other eating-house for which a victuallers' licence or Australian wine licence is not in force, and any building used in connexion therewith. Power is given to the members of the police force to execute search warrants at any time by day or night. If admittance to any unlicensed premises be refused or wilfully delayed to a member of the police force the offender is liable to a penalty of not less than £2 or more than £10, and such officer may break into the premises. The penalties for the sale of liquor by unlicensed persons are increased. Consumption or intended consumption of liquor on premises is considered *prima facie* evidence of sale. The Act is to operate only during the continuance of the war.

**Licences  
Reduction  
Board.**

The Licences Reduction Board provided for by the Licensing Act of 1906 was appointed on 21st May, 1907. At the same time, a Compensation Fund was instituted, which is raised by means of a percentage fee of £3 for every £100 of purchases of liquor, the owner of the premises being chargeable with two-thirds and the tenant with one-third of the fee. The total amount paid into this Fund in each year since its inauguration was as follows:—

AMOUNT PAID INTO THE COMPENSATION FUND, 1907  
TO 1915.

Year.			Amount.	Year.			Amount.
			£				£
1907..	..	..	48,244	1912..	..	..	55,275
1908..	..	..	48,532	1913..	..	..	58,948
1909..	..	..	49,233	1914..	..	..	60,139
1910..	..	..	48,893	1915..	..	..	65,707
1911..	..	..	51,716	Total	..	..	486,737

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, 1915, 898 hotels had been closed by the Board, or had surrendered their licences. Compensation has so far been awarded in 804 cases, and the total sum paid has been £397,215, or an average of £494 each. Two hundred and twelve of these hotels were located in the Greater Melbourne district, and their compensation totalled £188,719, making an average of £890 each; there were 592 in country districts, whose owners and licensees received £208,496, or an average of £352 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, 1915.**

Licensing District.	Licences, 31st December, 1906.			Hotels closed by Board.	Compensation Awarded.	
	Number in Existence.	Statutory Number.	Number in Excess.		Owner.	Licensee.
<b>GREATER MELBOURNE.</b>						
Barkly (Collingwood) ... ..	27	12	15	11	£ 7,070	£ 1,270
Beaconsfield ... ..	26	20	6	3	2,352	280
Bourke ... ..	82	24	58	29	23,029	4,955
Broadmeadows ... ..	23	10	13	7	2,066	200
Cardigan ... ..	58	19	39	31	10,226†	1,597‡
Collingwood East ... ..	22	18	4	3	1,639	262
Darling (Collingwood) ... ..	30	16	14	10	7,245	1,035
Eltham ... ..	13	10	3	3	635	Nil
Emerald Hill ... ..	58	26	32	26	18,409	3,530
Fitzroy Central ... ..	22	13	9	4	2,820	350
Fitzroy South ... ..	36	15	21	7	5,211*	720*
Gipps ... ..	84	12	72	32	26,020	6,203
Jolimont ... ..	12	11	1	2	1,673	325
Latrobe ... ..	53	17	36	17	15,703	3,844
Lonsdale ... ..	51	29	22	13	12,495	2,231
North Melbourne ... ..	33	21	12	4	3,295	670
Port Melbourne ... ..	46	23	23	18	4,954†	865†
Prahran ... ..	27	21	6	3	2,157	325
Princes Hill ... ..	34	19	15	12	6,371†	863†
Richmond North ... ..	24	21	3	2	1,762	232
Williamstown South ... ..	26	14	12	6	3,215	615
<b>Total Greater Melbourne ... ..</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>158,347</b>	<b>30,372</b>

\* Compensation for six hotels.—† Compensation for eight hotels.  
‡ Compensation for fifteen hotels.

OPERATIONS OF THE LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD TO 30TH JUNE,  
1915—continued.

Licensing District.	Licences, 31st December, 1906.				Compensation Awarded.	
	Number in Existence.	Statutory Number.	Number in Excess.	Hotels closed by Board.	Owner.	Licensee.
<b>COUNTRY.</b>						
Alexandra ... ..	17	9	8	5	£ 1,706	£ 145
Allansford ... ..	12	11	1	1	375	60
Ararat ... ..	17	6	11	7	2,255	570
Bacchus Marsh .. ...	11	6	5	4	1,568	185
Bairnsdale ... ..	13	10	3	1	400	100
Ballan ... ..	21	12	9	2	1,700	190
Ballarat East ... ..	41	39	2	3	1,530	165
Ballarat West ... ..	88	36	47	31	9,467††	2,116††
Barkly (Bendigo) ... ..	34	19	15	8	3,206	555
Beaufort ... ..	26	11	15	11	2,587	185
Beechworth ... ..	33	12	21	14	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	2,714	415
Bright ... ..	26	10	16	8	1,773§	150§
Bullarook ... ..	8	5	3	4	522*	100*
Bungaree ... ..	21	11	10	10	1,182§	260§
Buninyong ... ..	25	11	14	11	1,833	339
Carisbrook ... ..	11	3	8	6	706†	92†
Castlemaine ... ..	49	12	37	28	5,704††	1,211††
Charlton ... ..	20	10	10	4	1,050	185
Chiltern ... ..	15	6	9	8	2,270	270
Clunco ... ..	36	12	24	18	4,003	463
Creswick ... ..	22	10	12	7	1,211	228
Dargo ... ..	6	6	...	1	75	Nil
Darling (Bendigo) ... ..	71	13	58	25	14,916	2,075
Daylesford ... ..	20	6	14	8	1,655‡	465‡
Dowling Forest ... ..	19	9	10	8	1,285‡	156‡
Dunmunkle ... ..	19	8	11	4	1,325	135
Dunolly ... ..	24	10	14	10	2,049	381
Eaglehawk ... ..	42	16	26	17	6,243	930
Echuca ... ..	23	8	14	7	3,354‡	540‡
Franklin ... ..	31	11	20	17	1,871¶	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	800
Gisborne ... ..	15	8	7	5	745†	72†
Glenorchy ... ..	10	8	2	1	160	48
Golden Square ... ..	57	26	31	17	8,531	1,135
Goulburn ... ..	26	12	14	10	3,547	324

Compensation for—

\* Two hotels.

‡ Seven hotels.

\*\* Thirteen hotels.

† Three hotels.

‡‡ Nine hotels.

†† Seventeen hotels.

‡ Five hotels.

¶ Twelve hotels.

‡‡‡ Twenty-seven hotels.

OPERATIONS OF THE LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD TO 30TH JUNE, 1915—continued.

Licensing District.	Licences, 31st December, 1906.			Hotels closed by Board.	Compensation Awarded.	
	Number in Existence.	Statutory Number.	Number in Excess.		Owner.	Licensee.
<b>COUNTRY—continued.</b>						
Healesville ... ..	7	4	3	1	£ 210	Nil
Heathcote ... ..	24	9	15	13	3,634	381
Horsham ... ..	16	10	6	3	1,765	125
Huntly ... ..	21	7	14	9	2,771	520
Inglewood ... ..	20	8	12	12	3,216	448
Kangaroo Flat ... ..	31	14	17	13	3,193	388
Kerang ... ..	20	12	8	1	250	Nil
Kiltmore ... ..	13	8	5	4	175*	Nil*
Koroit ... ..	15	11	4	2	710	90
Kyneton ... ..	31	14	17	14	4,619	447
Lancefield ... ..	19	7	12	9	2,700	550
Landsborough ... ..	8	6	2	2	311	1
Lara ... ..	7	7	...	1	200	90
Leigh ... ..	6	5	1	1	445	Nil
Lexton ... ..	7	3	4	2	465	35
Maldon ... ..	23	10	13	13	2,872	510
Mansfield ... ..	13	8	5	4	1,103	182
Melton ... ..	26	8	18	11	3,697	490
Meredith ... ..	5	4	1	1	275	Nil
Moyston ... ..	12	8	4	2	405	45
Newstead ... ..	10	7	3	4	1,067	98
Numurkah ... ..	27	13	14	8	4,090	565
Penshurst ... ..	8	6	2	1	370	30
Pitfield ... ..	15	12	3	4	1,093	29
Port Fairy ... ..	14	11	3	2	700	90
Portland ... ..	10	7	3	1	374	Nil
Queenscliff ... ..	16	13	3	1	300	145
Rochester ... ..	13	9	4	2	855	270
Rochester East... ..	7	7	...	1	200	Nil
Rosedale ... ..	7	6	1	1	57	3
Runnymede ... ..	8	5	3	3	660	115
Rushworth ... ..	19	9	10	9	955†	61†
Rutherglen ... ..	19	13	6	5	1,726	380
Sale ... ..	17	7	10	6	2,511	440
Sebastopol ... ..	22	11	11	11	1,825†	231†
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	465
Stawell ... ..	28	9	19	13	3,278	649
Strathfieldsaye ... ..	17	6	11	6	1,179	149
Talbot ... ..	26	12	14	14	2,163‡	285‡
Taradale ... ..	17	7	10	11	1,744‡	70‡

\* Compensation for one hotel. —† Compensation for six hotels. —‡ Compensation for ten hotels. —§ Compensation for eleven hotels.

OPERATIONS OF THE LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD TO 30TH JUNE,  
1915—continued.

Licensing District.	Licences, 31st December, 1906.			Hotels closed by Board.	Compensation Awarded.	
	Number in Existence.	Statutory Number.	Number in Excess.		Owner.	Licensee.
<b>COUNTRY—continued.</b>						
Timor ... ..	25	12	13	12	£ 1,954†	£ 181†
Towong ... ..	21	14	7	7	1,265	148
Trentham ... ..	15	7	8	5	1,458	100
Walhalla ... ..	22	10	12	15	3,910	575
Wangaratta ... ..	24	11	13	6	2,520	200
Warrenheip ... ..	12	6	6	6	500*	32*
Warrnambool ... ..	19	12	7	4	2,260	390
Whittlesea ... ..	11	8	3	3	1,050	185
Wodonga ... ..	9	6	3	3	785	Nil
Wood's Point ... ..	10	7	3	1	120	Nil
Yackandandah ... ..	10	9	1	1	255	No claim
Yarrawonga ... ..	23	12	11	5	1,610	25
<b>Total Country ... ..</b>	<b>1,901</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>182,597</b>	<b>25,899</b>
<b>Grand Total ... ..</b>	<b>2,688</b>	<b>1,331</b>	<b>1,357</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>340,944</b>	<b>56,271</b>

\* Compensation for two hotels. † Compensation for ten hotels.

Hotels, 1885  
and 1915.

The return given hereunder shows the number of hotels in Victoria in 1885 and 1915, 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 1915.**

Year.	Estimated Population.	Number of Hotels.	Persons to each Hotel.
1885 ... ..	969,200	4,265	227
1915 (30th June) ... ..	1,426,500	2,518	567
Increase ... ..	457,300	...	340
Decrease ... ..	...	1,747	..

While the population has increased by 47 per cent., the number of hotels has decreased by 41 per cent., and the number of persons to an hotel is now 150 per cent. more than in 1885. During the period 1885-1915, 217 hotels were closed as the result of local option polls, 898 hotels were deprived of their licences by the Licences Reduction Board, or surrendered their licences to the Board, and 632 closed voluntarily.

Race-course  
licences and  
percentage  
fees.

The *Lotteries Gaming and Betting Act* 1906 provides that all race-courses must be licensed, for which a fee of £1 per annum is charged. In addition to this fee it is stipulated that there shall be paid annually a sum equal to 3 per cent. of the

gross revenue derived from all sources. Where the gross revenue is less than £1,500, but more than £600, the annual sum payable is 2 per cent., and where the gross revenue is £600 or less no percentage is charged. The amounts paid into the Consolidated Revenue for licence fees and percentages on receipts during the past nine years were as follows :—

**REVENUE FROM RACECOURSE LICENCES AND PERCENTAGE FEES, 1907 to 1915.**

Year ended 30th June.			Amount.	Year ended 30th June.			Amount.
			£				£
1907	..	..	4,962	1912	..	..	9,216
1908	..	..	5,818	1913	..	..	10,019
1909	..	..	6,007	1914	..	..	12,034
1910	..	..	6,201	1915	..	..	13,516
1911	..	..	7,977				

**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 1914 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, 1914.**

Name of Institution.	Number of Prisoners.							
	For whom there is Accommodation.		Daily Average.		Total Received.		In Confinement, 31.12.14.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Pentridge ..	732	..	418	..	480	..	433	..
Pentridge Reformatory Prison	68	..	55	..	25	..	56	..
Ballarat ..	62	18	23	1	365	28	26	1
Beechworth ..	66	15	19	..	151	4	18	1
Bendigo ..	116	28	17	1	263	21	13	2
Castlemaine Reformatory Prison ..	92	..	30*	..	34	..	24	..
Coburg Female Prison	..	324	..	66	..	245	..	60
Jika Reformatory Female Prison	..	9	..	3	..	5	..	3
Geelong ..	187	29	56	1	242	19	70	1
Melbourne ..	249	60	145	31	3,196	1,188	150	22
Sale ..	30	5	4	..	71	2	7	..
Police Gaols ..	102	22	7	..	336	18	11	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,704</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>5,163</b>	<b>1,530</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>90</b>

**Prisoners in  
confinement,  
1871 to 1914  
—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 1914, 39 per cent. less than in 1901, 65 per cent. less than in 1891, 71 per cent. less than in 1881, and 77 per cent. less than in 1871.

### PRISONERS IN CONFINEMENT, 1871 TO 1914.

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
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
1914 ...	774	103	877	15·71	2·06	8·84

**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 1914:—

### BIRTHPLACES, RELIGIONS, AND AGES OF PRISONERS CONSTANTLY DETAINED, 1871 TO 1914.

	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1914.
Total .. ..	1,619	1,598	1,900	1,151	813	877
Birthplace—						
Australia and New Zealand	259	584	845	689	595	658
England and Wales ..	628	401	420	149	87	92
Scotland .. ..	129	105	129	56	26	28
Ireland .. ..	430	378	336	160	62	56
China .. ..	75	27	14	18	4	3
Others .. ..	98	103	156	79	39	40

BIRTHPLACES, RELIGIONS, AND AGES OF PRISONERS CONSTANTLY  
DETAINED, 1871 TO 1914—*continued.*

	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1914.
<b>Religion—</b>						
Protestants .. .. .	977	888	1,098	651	476	514
Roman Catholics.. ..	556	671	729	465	317	339
Jews .. .. .	7	7	14	8	4	3
Buddhists, Confucians, &c.	74	27	14	12	1	2
Others .. .. .	5	5	45	15	15	19
<b>Age—</b>						
Under 20 years .. .. .	Information not available.	229	129	75	54	63
20 to 30 years .. .. .		473	669	316	205	244
30 to 40 years .. .. .		312	457	337	211	220
40 to 50 years .. .. .		294	279	234	193	182
50 to 60 years .. .. .		166	193	102	96	113
60 years and over .. ..		124	173	87	54	55

BIRTHPLACES, RELIGIONS, AND AGES OF PRISONERS  
CONSTANTLY DETAINED PER 10,000 OF POPULATION,  
1871 TO 1914.\*

	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1914.
<b>Birthplace—</b>						
Australia and New Zealand	7·23	10·84	10·65	7·25	5·32	5·43
England and Wales .. ..	36·75	27·20	25·78	12·72	9·73	9·52
Scotland .. .. .	22·95	21·81	25·46	15·66	9·78	9·74
Ireland .. .. .	42·80	43·58	39·39	26·01	14·95	12·49
China .. .. .	42·00	22·88	16·53	28·89	7·14	4·90
Others .. .. .	35·22	35·34	39·24	25·80	11·64	11·02
<b>Religion—</b>						
Protestants .. .. .	18·88	14·36	13·12	7·19	4·90	4·89
Roman Catholics.. ..	32·59	32·98	29·33	17·63	11·07	10·93
Jews .. .. .	19·60	16·17	21·68	13·54	6·38	4·39
Buddhists, Confucians, &c.	41·63	24·20	20·75	21·95	3·89	7·02
Others .. .. .	2·27	2·00	10·78	7·03	3·11	3·65
<b>Age—</b>						
Under 20 years .. .. .	Information not available.	5·30	2·53	1·42	1·01	1·09
20 to 30 years .. .. .		34·18	27·36	15·30	8·67	9·53
30 to 40 years .. .. .		34·82	31·30	18·23	11·66	11·24
40 to 50 years .. .. .		30·95	32·00	20·07	11·64	10·16
50 to 60 years .. .. .		24·84	23·95	15·35	9·60	10·44
60 years and over .. ..		30·88	23·90	8·73	5·58	5·26

\* The ratios refer to 10,000 persons in the community whose birthplaces, religions, or ages were as stated above.

It will be seen from the following figures that there has been a steady increase during the last 44 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 1914.

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
1914	98	...	2

The accompanying table shows the number of prisoners in confinement in the Australian States and New Zealand, also the proportion per 10,000 of the population, on 31st December, in the last year of each of the 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 1914.

State.	Number of Prisoners in Confinement on the 31st December.								
	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Victoria .. .. .	1,623	1,509	1,810	1,150	859	797	880	863	898
New South Wales .. .. .	1,430	2,075	2,616	1,812	1,323	1,240	1,863	1,456	1,641
Queensland .. .. .	231	304	613	574	527	514	529	450	618
South Australia .. .. .	185	489	278	238	269	229	237	305	341
Western Australia .. .. .	*	*	*	360	372	330	364	311	283
Tasmania .. .. .	*	*	165	117	72	65	64	69	71
Northern Territory .. .. .	*	*	..	..	..	2	12	8	11
Australia .. .. .	..	..	..	4,251	3,422	3,186	3,499	3,462	3,762
Dominion of New Zealand (including Maoris) .. .. .	*	698	534	713	881	873	866	919	1,045
	Prisoners per 10,000 of Population.								
Victoria .. .. .	21.71	17.15	15.63	9.48	6.57	5.96	6.40	6.11	6.28
New South Wales .. .. .	27.62	26.53	22.51	13.13	8.08	7.38	7.67	7.95	8.82
Queensland .. .. .	18.46	13.70	15.31	11.35	8.80	8.26	8.31	6.82	7.65
South Australia .. .. .	9.80	17.10	8.56	6.51	6.56	5.43	6.67	6.93	7.72
Western Australia .. .. .	*	*	*	18.55	13.44	11.22	11.89	9.70	8.76
Tasmania .. .. .	*	*	10.92	6.71	3.72	3.36	3.25	3.42	3.48
Northern Territory .. .. .	*	*	..	..	..	6.16	34.53	21.79	27.69
Australia .. .. .	..	..	..	11.11	7.50	6.97	7.39	7.11	7.61
Dominion of New Zealand .. .. .	*	12.81	7.90	8.58	8.38	8.12	7.86	8.01	9.12

\* Information not available.



Convicted  
prisoners,  
31st  
December,  
1914.

The total number of prisoners in gaol in Victoria under sentence at the end of the year 1914 was 840, of whom 659, or 78 per cent., were natives of Australia and New Zealand—the number born in Victoria being 518, or 62 per cent.

The entirely illiterate persons convicted and under detention at that date numbered only 4. Particulars are given in the following table:—

AGES, BIRTHPLACES, RELIGIONS, AND EDUCATION OF PRISONERS IN GAOL IN VICTORIA UNDER SENTENCE ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1914.

	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 ..	40	271	238	168	82	41	..	755	85	840
<i>Birthplaces.</i>										
Victoria ..	31	195	135	105	42	10	..	463	55	518
Other Australian States ..	4	39	49	20	11	3	..	116	10	126
New Zealand ..	2	3	5	3	1	1	..	13	2	15
England and Wales ..	2	15	23	16	10	6	..	64	8	72
Scotland ..	..	4	9	3	1	3	..	16	4	20
Ireland ..	..	2	4	9	7	10	..	26	6	32
China ..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	3
Other Countries ..	1	12	12	11	10	8	..	54	..	54
<i>Religions.</i>										
Church of England ..	21	140	128	66	33	19	..	375	32	407
Presbyterian ..	2	22	19	16	5	3	..	60	7	67
Methodist ..	7	27	18	15	13	3	..	77	6	83
Roman Catholic ..	10	67	58	53	22	12	..	184	38	222
Other Christian Religions..	..	9	5	8	5	2	..	28	1	29
Hebrew ..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
Mahomedan ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	2
Buddhist ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No Religion ..	..	4	7	10	3	2	..	26	..	26
<i>Education.</i>										
English Language— Read and Write ..	40	265	236	166	79	39	..	740	85	825
Read only ..	..	5	2	1	1	..	..	9	..	9
Foreign Language only— Read and Write ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
Read only ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cannot Read ..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	4	..	4
Not Stated..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1

## POLICE PROTECTION.

Strength of  
police force  
in Victoria.The table below contains the numbers in the various grades  
of the police force in Victoria on the 31st December, 1914 :—

## POLICE IN VICTORIA, 31st DECEMBER, 1914.

Designation.	Number.		
	Metropolitan.	Country.	Total.
<i>Foot.</i>			
Chief Commissioner ... ..	1	...	1
Superintendents ... ..	2	9	11
Inspectors ... ..	4	3	7
Sub-Inspectors ... ..	14	5	19
Sergeants, First class ... ..	33	16	49
„ Second class ... ..	23	24	47
Senior Constables ... ..	94	86	180
Constables ... ..	772	320	1,092
Detectives ... ..	39	4	43
Others ... ..	3	...	3
Total ... ..	985	467	1,452
<i>Mounted.</i>			
Sergeants, Second class ... ..	1	...	1
Senior Constables ... ..	2	1	3
Constables ... ..	9	274	283
Total ... ..	12	275	287
Grand Total ... ..	997	742	1,739

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, 1914 :—

## POLICE IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1914.

State.	Number.			Proportion per 10,000 of Population.
	Metropolitan.	Country.	Total.	
Victoria .. ..	997	742	1,739	12·16
New South Wales .. ..	1,188	1,439	2,627	14·11
Queensland .. ..	355	761	1,116	16·49
South Australia .. ..	331	232	563	12·75
Western Australia .. ..	178	312	490	15·17
Tasmania .. ..	63	173	236	11·72
Northern Territory .. ..	..	26	26	65·44
Total Australia .. ..	3,112	3,685	6,797	13·76
Dominion of New Zealand	128	776	904	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 amount and the amount per head of population expended in connexion with the police, and the penal establishments and gaols of Victoria, for the year 1871-2, and for subsequent years in decennial intervals until 1901-2 inclusive, also for each of the five years ended with 1913-14 :—

### EXPENDITURE ON POLICE AND GAOLS, 1871-2 TO 1913-14.

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
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 ..	316,456	48,514	12,856	2,300	380,126	5 8
1912-13 ..	333,027	50,952	24,369	2,237	410,585	5 11
1913-14 ..	343,518	54,083	20,174	2,472	420,247	5 11

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 1913-14 :—

### EXPENDITURE ON POLICE AND GAOLS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1913-14.

State.	Amount Expended (exclusive of Pensions) on—					Amount per Head of Population.
	Maintenance, &c.		Buildings.		Total.	
	Police.	Gaols and Penal Establishments.	Police.	Gaols and Penal Establishments.		
	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.
Victoria ..	343,518	54,083	20,174	2,472	420,247	5 11
New South Wales ..	578,495	103,319	2,956	9,986	694,756	7 7
Queensland ..	275,614	28,383	19,702	2,447	326,146	9 11
South Australia ..	124,362	18,010	6,483	809	149,664	6 10
Western Australia ..	122,800	20,849	6,154	950	150,753	9 5
Tasmania ..	45,237	6,104	..	..	51,341	5 1
Northern Territory ..	10,475	2,268	833	177	13,753	74 11
Australia ..	1,500,501	233,016	56,302	16,841	1,806,660	7 5
Dominion of New Zealand	234,674	52,354	23,315	16,820	327,163	5 6

Executions.

During the ten years ended with 1914 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 1914.**

<b>Offence—</b>						
Murder	...	...	...	...	...	131
Attempt to murder	...	...	...	...	...	17
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	9
Carnally knowing and abusing a girl under 12 years of age	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unnatural offence on a child	...	...	...	...	...	1
Robbery with violence	...	...	...	...	...	9
Burglary and wounding	...	...	...	...	...	1
Arson	...	...	...	...	...	1
						170
<b>Total</b>						
<b>Birthplace—</b>						
Victoria	...	...	...	...	...	16
Other Australian States and New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	9
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	69
Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	8
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	42
China	...	...	...	...	...	8
Other Countries	...	...	...	...	...	18
						170
<b>Religion—</b>						
Protestants	...	...	...	...	...	101
Roman Catholics	...	...	...	...	...	57
Mahomedans, Buddhists, Confucians, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	7
No religion (Aborigines)	...	...	...	...	...	5
						170

**Inquests.** The number of inquiries into the causes of deaths of individuals during each of the last five years is given below:—

**INQUESTS, 1910 TO 1914.**

Causes of Death found to be due to—	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
<b>External Causes—</b>					
Accident	398	381	420	392	433
Homicide	6	9	14	12	14
Suicide	119	145	133	135	115
Execution	..	..	1	..	..
Doubtful	55	56	68	59	64
Disease or Natural Causes	604	666	736	596	669
Intemperance	2	1	2	9	3
Unspecified or Doubtful Causes	4	7	2	2	3
Being "Still Born"	3	1	1	1	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,191</b>	<b>1,266</b>	<b>1,377</b>	<b>1,206</b>	<b>1,301</b>
Proportion per 10,000 of Population	9·17	9·58	10·17	8·66	9·14

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 £1,044,194—£220,744 for building and apparatus, £668,500 endowment under "Special Appropriation Act," 16 Vic. 34, and £154,950 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 Science £22 for the 1st year, and £25 for each of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th years.
- For the Licence in Veterinary Science, £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 1914:—

**PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY, 1914.**

	Number who attempted to Pass fully.	Number who Passed fully.	
		Total.	Percentage.
Examination—			
Junior, Public ... ..	2,497	1,166	46·7
„ Commercial ... ..	71	28	39·4
Senior, Public ... ..	731	288	39·4

No candidate attempted to pass fully in the Senior Commercial examination.

**Degrees.** The number of degrees taken in 1914 was 319, 305 of which were direct and 14 *ad eundem*, as against a total of 1,105 for the preceding five years, or an average of 221 per annum for that period. During those five years 1,087 persons obtained direct and 18 *ad eundem* degrees. Of the total number of 5,701 degrees granted since the establishment of the University, 564 have been conferred on women, 558 of which were direct and 6 *ad eundem*. These were apportioned as follows:—249 Bachelor of Arts, 115 Master of Arts, 62 Bachelor of Medicine, 5 Doctor of Medicine, 60 Bachelor of Surgery, 7 Bachelor of Laws, 3 Doctor of Science, 37 Bachelor of Science, 18 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 1914—the years 1913 and 1914 being shown separately:—

DEGREES CONFERRED.

Degrees.	Prior to 1913.			During 1913.			During 1914.			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 ...	1040	116	1156	27	1	28	77	1	78	1144	118	1262
Master of Arts ...	580	175	755	14	1	15	10	...	10	604	176	780
Doctor of Letters ...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Bachelor of Medicine	951	15	966	52	...	52	63	...	63	1066	15	1081
Doctor of Medicine ...	182	107	289	13	...	13	7	...	7	202	107	309
Bachelor of Surgery ...	877	4	881	55	...	55	63	...	63	995	4	999
Master of Surgery ...	18	...	18	1	...	1	4	...	4	23	...	23
Bachelor of Laws ...	400	11	411	11	...	11	20	1	21	431	12	443
Master of Laws ...	76	3	79	1	...	1	3	...	3	80	3	83
Doctor of Laws ...	16	22	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	22	38
Bachelor of Civil Engineering ...	170	2	172	7	...	7	1	...	1	178	2	180
Bachelor of Mining Engineering ...	24	...	24	1	...	1	5	...	5	30	...	30
Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Master of Engineering	76	...	76	1	...	1	...	...	...	77	...	77
Bachelor of Science ...	117	5	122	12	...	12	9	...	9	138	5	143
Master of Science ...	48	1	49	8	1	9	4	...	4	60	2	62
Doctor of Science ...	13	8	21	4	...	4	1	12	13	18	20	38
Bachelor of Music ...	9	2	11	2	...	2	1	...	1	12	2	14
Doctor of Music ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Bachelor of Dental Science ...	26	...	26	31	...	31	18	...	18	75	...	75
Doctor of Dental Science ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	5	...	5	9	...	9
Bachelor of Veterinary Science ...	14	...	14	10	...	10	6	...	6	30	...	30
Doctor of Veterinary Science ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	4
Bachelor of Agricultural Science ...	2	...	2	6	...	6	7	...	7	15	...	15
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>4645</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>5119</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>5210</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>5701</b>

**Students attending lectures, and undergraduates admitted.** The number of persons attending lectures has greatly increased during the past ten years, the total in 1914 having been 1,389 as compared with 615 in 1904, thus showing an advance of 126 per cent. To some extent this is due to the inclusion of new subjects in University teaching, principally Education, Agriculture, Metallurgy, Mining, Dentistry, and the Veterinary courses; but apart from these, the increase is very large. A great improvement is also shown in the admission of undergraduates, the number having increased by 178 per cent. in the period mentioned.

**PERSONS ADMITTED AS UNDERGRADUATES AND STUDENTS ATTENDING LECTURES, 1910 to 1914.**

Year.	Number of Persons Matriculated and Admitted as Undergraduates.			Number of Students Attending Lectures.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
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
1914 ...	283	81	364	1,089	300	1,389

Of the number attending lectures in 1914—1,389—405 were students in Arts and Education, 160 in Laws, 108 in Engineering, 401 in Medicine, 53 in Science, 65 in Music, 82 in Dentistry, 15 in Agriculture, 28 in Veterinary Science, 52 in Architecture, and 1 in Public Health, and 14 were doing Science Research Work.

**University Finance.** 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, 1914.**

	General Account.			Other Accounts.			All Departments.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<b>Receipts—</b>									
Government Grants ..	22,000	0	0	9,842	6	1	31,842	6	1
Lecture, Degree, Examination, and other Fees ..	30,162	8	9	6,527	12	1	36,690	0	10
Other sources ..	1,581	2	10	6,779	9	5	8,360	12	3
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>53,743</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>23,149</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>76,892</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Expenditure ..</b>	<b>51,915</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>23,613</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>75,529</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>

In addition the University received the sum of £800 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. The Hostel, like the College itself, is open to students of all religious denominations. The college buildings consist of a chapel, dining hall, chemical and biological laboratories, lecture-rooms, libraries, and students' common-room, in addition to apartments for the Warden, tutors, and students. A handsome new chapel is in course of erection, at a cost of £10,000, which has been presented to the college by Mr. J. S. Horsfall, of Orrong, Toorak. The warden of the college is Dr. Alex. Leeper, M.A., LL.D., late of Trinity College, Dublin, and of St. John's College, Oxford, who is assisted by a staff of tutors and lecturers. There is a chaplain, and 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, dining-hall, 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 a bequest by him to a sum which will ultimately amount to £100,000. The college bears the name of this generous donor. The first master was J. H. MacFarland, M.A., LL.D. On his retirement at the end of 1914, D. K. Picken, M.A. (Camb. and Glasg.), formerly professor of mathematics in Wellington, N.Z., was appointed master of the college.

**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 University imparts to them the higher education. The lectures are not of the ordinary popular kind. Their primary object is education, they seek to instruct and stimulate rather than to entertain; at the same time, they endeavour to avoid pedantry and dullness. The lectures are delivered in courses, and thus fairly wide subjects may be treated with some approach to thoroughness. The movement is under the control of the University Extension Board, which consists of eighteen members, of whom not more than five may be non-graduates. This Board acts in conjunction with the local committees of the several centres scattered throughout the suburbs and country towns. The Board supplies a list of suitable courses of lectures by competent and approved lecturers, and the local committee chooses the lecturer and subject. During the year 1914, lectures were delivered at three centres in Melbourne, and at Ararat, Ballarat, Beechworth, Benalla, Bendigo, Castlemaine, Colac, Daylesford, Echuca, Euroa, Horsham, Kerang, Korumburra, Kyneton, Leongatha, Mildura, Nurmurkah, Sale, St. Arnaud, Stawell, Swan Hill, Wangaratta, Warracknabeal, Warragul, and Warrnambool.

Mr. Albert Mansbridge, M.A., visited Victoria and the other States during the year 1913, and organized Workers' Educational Associations in the different States with a view to the establishment of "Tutorial Classes." The year 1914 saw the successful formation in Melbourne of such classes. The Hon. the Treasurer, W. A. Watt, M.L.A., having made available the sum of £300, four were established, while others had to be refused. These pioneer classes were—Trades Hall (Secretaries' Union), studying Economics with Mr. E. C. W. Kelly, University Lecturer in Economics, as tutor; Footscray, studying Economics under Mr. Kelly's tutorship; Liberal Workers' Institute, studying Economics with Mr. G. Lightfoot, of the Commonwealth Statistician's Office, as tutor; and Trades Hall, studying Literature under the guidance of Professor Tucker. These classes have been a pronounced success.

### 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 minimum distance which must exist between new schools established, and fixed a minimum of scholars a school must have in order to entitle it to State aid; it prescribed, moreover, that four hours each day should be set apart for secular instruction, and that no child should be refused admission to any school on account of its religious persuasion. Although this Act caused some improvement, it was not such as to wholly abolish denominationalism, nor did it reduce the number of small schools in the towns to any appreciable extent. It continued in force, however, for ten years, when it was repealed by the Act of 1872. Under these systems, a fee ranging from 6d. to 2s. 6d. weekly was charged to all children except those whose parents were in destitute circumstances. Under the Act of 1872, education was made free to all willing to 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.

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.

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.

The programme of instruction in force contains provisions to secure a more realistic treatment than formerly of the essential subjects of school education, and a larger share of attention to the training of the hand and eye through manual instruction in various forms. The requirements from teachers of infants are also such as to secure methods of teaching in accord with the principles enunciated by Froebel, the founder of the kindergarten system. Great activity has been displayed in the training of teachers for their work. During the past few years, in addition to the large number of teachers who have taken the course at the Teachers' College and the Melbourne University, hundreds have been instructed (especially in those subjects the method of teaching which has undergone modification recently) in special classes held in the evenings and on Saturdays at centres of population, and, on a larger scale still, during the Christmas vacations, at what are called "Summer Schools." Much attention has been given to the beautifying and improvement of school grounds by the planting of trees and shrubs, and by the establishment of school gardens. One day in each year—termed Arbor Day—is specially set apart for tree-planting, and for the giving of lessons on the value of trees. The teaching of elementary agriculture is warmly encouraged by both the Department of Education and the Department of Agriculture, and the subject is being dealt with in a very practical way.

**Drill,  
swimming,  
school  
gardens, &c.**

There were, on 30th June, 1914, 61 Sloyd centres in operation, having accommodation for about 12,000 boys; and 62 cookery centres, with an attendance of 7,064 girls, also one laundry centre with 200 girls in attendance. In addition, woodwork is being taught in 69 country schools by the head teacher as one of the ordinary subjects, the number of schools having increased by eight since the previous year. Swimming is taught in schools that have the necessary facilities, the children being formed into swimming clubs, which hold annual competitions at various centres. Drill is taught in all schools. During 1912 the system of physical training approved of by the Commonwealth military authorities was introduced. Nearly every State school now has its garden, and some of the school gardens are among the beauty spots of their districts.

**Special  
days.**

In addition to Arbor Day, three other special days—Empire Day, Discovery Day, and Bird Day—call for mention. The observance of the first promotes the growth of an intelligent patriotism, and is world-wide; but nowhere is the day more enthusiastically celebrated than in Victoria. The special lessons given on Discovery Day serve to foster the desire for fuller acquaintance with the history of Australia—a highly desirable result to secure, as Australia is the native land of almost all the children in the elementary schools of Victoria. Bird Day, 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 four medical inspectors. They devote their whole time to investigating the hygienic condition of school premises and the physical and mental condition of the pupils, and to giving instruction to teachers.

**Teachers'  
remuneration  
and  
classification.**

Under the provisions of Act No. 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 1914.

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 thirteen 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 1913-14.

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	4,639	234,614	143,362	210,200
1905-6 ... ..	1,953	4,598	229,179	142,216	203,119
1906-7 ... ..	1,974	4,721	231,759	147,270	203,782
1907-8 ... ..	2,017	4,665	233,893	143,551	205,541
1908-9 ... ..	2,035	4,808	233,337	146,106	205,278
1909-10 ... ..	2,036	4,957	235,042	145,968	206,263
1910-11 ... ..	2,059	5,087	234,766	146,464	204,086
1911-12 ... ..	2,093	5,533	238,111	151,247	205,695
1912-13 ... ..	2,127	5,683	241,042	152,600	209,172
1913-14 ... ..	2,175	5,710*	246,447	158,213	214,986

\* In addition to these teachers, 410 were temporarily employed on 30th June, 1914.

Children's attendance at school, 1872 and 1914.

In 1872, before attendance at school was free and compulsory, each child on the average attended 58 out of every 100 days the school was open; now each child attends 73 out of every 100 school days.

Ages of State school scholars.

The following table shows the number and percentage of distinct children attending State schools, below, at, and above the school age (6 and under 14), during the year 1913-14:—

### 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 ... ..	12,456	5·8	...	...	12,456	5·8
6 to 14 ,, ... ..	179,282	83·4	...	...	179,282	83·4
14 years and upwards ... ..	23,121	10·8	127	100·0	23,248	10·8
Total ... ..	214,859	100·0	127	100·0	214,986	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, 1914, was 216,268, and of these 211,619 were being instructed in State and private schools. The number of children not being instructed in schools was, therefore, 4,649, and, if allowance be made for those being taught at home, for others who, having obtained certificates of exemption, have left school, and for those bodily or mentally afflicted, it would appear that the number of children whose education is being wholly neglected is not great.

Net enrolment in Australia and New Zealand.

The following comparative statement, which relates to the year 1913, shows, for the various States of the Commonwealth and for New Zealand, the net enrolment of children in State and private schools and the percentage of such enrolment to the population. The percentage in the Commonwealth is 18·01 (14·68 per cent. in State, and 3·33 in private schools), and in New Zealand, 18·66 (16·11 per cent. in State, and 2·55 in private, schools). The highest enrolment in proportion to the population in State and private schools is in New Zealand, 18·66 per cent., New South Wales coming next with 18·64 per cent., and Victoria following with 18·57 per cent.

NET ENROLMENT OF SCHOLARS IN STATE AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1913.

State.	Net Enrolment of Scholars —all Ages.			Percentage of Population.		
	State Primary Schools.	Private Scholars.	Total.	State Primary Schools.	Private Schools.	Total.
Victoria .. .. .	209,172	49,549	258,721	15·01	3·56	18·57
New South Wales .. .. .	269,937	67,128	337,065	14·93	3·71	18·64
Queensland .. .. .	97,987	15,500	113,487	15·02	2·37	17·39
South Australia .. .. .	58,656	11,012	69,668	13·53	2·54	16·07
Western Australia .. .. .	42,081	10,335	52,416	13·40	3·29	16·69
Tasmania .. .. .	26,919	6,275	33,194	13·74	3·20	16·94
Northern Territory .. .. .	123	65	188	3·36	1·78	5·14
Federal Territory .. .. .	278	..	278	11·35	..	11·35
Total Australia .. .. .	705,153	159,864	865,017	14·68	3·33	18·01
Dominion of New Zealand..	172,168	27,269	199,437	16·11	2·55	18·66

Cost of instruction per scholar.

The cost of State school instruction, including the expenditure on buildings, in the Commonwealth and in New Zealand for the year 1913, is set out below. The average cost per scholar in Australia is £8 2s. 3d., and in New Zealand, £7 6s.

### COST OF STATE SCHOOL INSTRUCTION IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1913.

State.	Scholars in Average Attend- ance.	State Expenditure—				Per Head of Scholars in Average Attendance.				
		On Admin- istration and Main- tenance.	On Build- ings and Rent.	Total.	Including Buildings and Rent.		Excluding Buildings and Rent.			
					£	s.		d.	£	s.
Victoria .. ..	152,600	£ 1,040,621	£ 158,028	£ 1,198,649	7	17	1	£ 6	16	5
New South Wales ..	178,027	1,318,325	367,830	1,686,155	9	9	5	7	8	1
Queensland .. ..	79,391	426,557	77,715	504,272	6	7	0	5	7	5
South Australia ..	43,319	251,779	61,735	313,514	7	4	9	5	16	3
Western Australia ..	36,254	258,171	71,913	330,084	9	2	1	7	2	5
Tasmania .. ..	21,174	91,513	16,456	107,969	5	2	0	4	6	5
Northern Territory ..	68	1,942	791	2,733	40	3	10	28	11	2
<b>Total Australia</b>	<b>510,833</b>	<b>3,388,908</b>	<b>754,468</b>	<b>4,143,376</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>
Dominion of New Zealand .. ..	151,242	902,374	201,682	1,104,056	7	6	0	5	19	3

The items taken into consideration in compiling the expenditure are:—Instruction in day and night schools in primary and secondary subjects, cost of training teachers, cost of administration, cost of buildings, rent, and pensions and gratuities.

The number of registered schools, instructors in same, and individual scholars in attendance in 1872, the year before the adoption of the present secular system, for a number of subsequent years, and for the latest year available, were:—

#### REGISTERED SCHOOLS AND ATTENDANCE, 1872 TO 1913-14.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Individual Scholars.
1872	888	1,841	24,781
1880	643	1,516	28,134
1890	791	2,037	40,181
1900	884	2,348	48,483
1901-2	872	2,379	43,182
1902-3	798	2,369	42,695
1903-4	787	2,360	42,214
1904-5	771	2,289	43,014
1905-6*	757	2,397	48,732
1906-7	751	2,313	49,803
1907-8	696	2,188	50,058
1908-9	678	2,178	49,145
1909-10	641	2,067	49,964
1910-11	587	1,975	51,495
1911-12	548	1,856	48,391
1912-13	519	1,846	49,549
1913-14	512	1,844	50,480

\* 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 1913-14 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.

### THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

**Teachers' College.**

In recent years the training of teachers for the State Department has been much modified and altered. Formerly, young people who had completed the State School course of education were employed as pupil teachers to teach the whole of each day, and during their three or four years' course they received instruction, usually in the mornings or in the late afternoons, from the head masters and other qualified teachers of the staff. Now such young persons enter one or other of the High Schools throughout the State where they stay for at least two years, receiving the groundwork of a good secondary education, and also receiving instruction in certain subjects which are considered essential for a teacher. If at the end of two years they choose to enter the Service, they are appointed as Junior Teachers, and in the course of a few years they can possess second class and first class certificates, and be enrolled as fully qualified teachers. The more ambitious of the intending teachers remain at the High Schools for at least three years, when they pass the Senior Public examination. In some cases they remain a year longer in order to qualify themselves to enter for the course of training for Secondary Teachers. Intending teachers who wish to get higher certificates and to receive the best course of training available enter the Teachers' College. This is situated in a corner of the University Grounds, Carlton, and is at the present time in close connexion with the University.

Here there are three full courses of training; the first, for Kindergarten or Infant Teachers, is open to any young teacher of the Education Department who has passed the Junior Public examination and who has taught for two years, and is also open, on payment of a fee of £10 10s. per annum, to non-Departmental students who are at least seventeen years of age, and who have passed the Junior Public examination. This course, which is for two years, gives a thorough training in the work of such institutions as Free Kindergartens, the Primary Department of private schools and the Infant Department of State Schools, and imparts

the necessary instruction in all subjects connected with Kindergarten work. Students of this course, who pass all the tests in Theory and Practice, are awarded the Trained Kindergarten and Infant Teacher's Certificate.

The second course—for Primary Teachers—is open to any young teachers of the Education Department who have passed an examination entitling them to matriculate, and who have spent at least two years in practical teaching, and is open on payment of a fee of £10 10s. per annum to any non-Departmental student who is eighteen years of age and who has passed the matriculation examination. This course, which is for two years, imparts the necessary skill for teaching classes in the Primary department of a private or State school. One of the years, either before or after the year spent in the College, must be given exclusively to practical work. The students of the course who pass all its tests are awarded a Trained Primary Teacher's Certificate. This course is open to non-Departmental students who are 17½ years of age, and who have passed the Junior Public examination and wish to be registered under the Council of Education; but who do not desire to have the Trained Primary Teacher's Certificate.

The third course—for Secondary Teachers—is open to any young teachers of the Education Department who have passed the Senior Public examination, and who have taught for at least one year in a school, or to candidates who have won Government Exhibitions, or who have already passed in two years in any Degree Course of the Melbourne University. This course, which is for three years, is almost wholly under the University of Melbourne, and gives at the end the Diploma of Education of that University. The Course is open to any student of the University qualifying to sit for that Diploma.

The certificates granted at the end of these courses are the standards set by the Council of Education for Registered Schools. The regulations of the Teachers' College have recently been widened so as to permit students who have been trained in private schools to enter the College with the full rights of Departmental students. This insures that at the end of their course the Department will classify them and immediately find them a position. A selection Committee meets at the end of each year, and determines the number of students for each course, and the course that each candidate for admission will be allowed to take. Recently the work in the Kindergarten Department has been extended. A Diploma in Kindergarten and Infant Room work will now be granted to all students who, already having gained the Trained Infant Teacher's certificate, and, having taught for some four or five years afterwards, spend four years further in the study of Kindergarten and Infant Room methods. This course, which is open to State and private students, it is hoped will be instrumental in causing Kindergarten teachers to introduce experimental methods in their work. In connexion with the Infant Teacher's Certificate the Teachers' College carries on a large correspondence class, by means of which some 100 Infant teachers scattered over the State are assisted to pass the examinations for this certificate.

Students of the Domestic Arts Hostel receive their instruction in Science, in English, in Drawing, and in Education at the Teachers' College. All Departmental students are entitled to free instruction, and either to reside at the College, or to receive an allowance of £18 per annum if they live at home. The students who reside at the College must, after they leave, repay to the Department a sum of £12 for every year spent at the College. All Departmental students receive an allowance of £12 per annum towards personal expenses. Every "State" student is required to enter into an agreement, by himself and an approved surety, not to relinquish his course of training without the permission of the Minister, and for four years (three years in the case of women students resigning on account of marriage) after the termination of his studentship to teach in any school to which he may be appointed. Successful State students receive appointments as sixth class teachers, the salary for males being from £140 to £170, and for females from £80 to £130 a year, according as they are appointed assistants or head teachers; or if they hold the Secondary Teacher's Certificate they may be appointed at higher salaries to High Schools or Elementary High Schools. During 1914 there were in all 411 students in training at the Teachers' College or in classes connected with it, of whom 80 were taking most of their work at the University. Seventy-seven of the students are in residence.

#### DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOLS AND AGRICULTURAL HIGH SCHOOLS.

**District High Schools.** The Education Act of 1910 authorized the establishment of these schools in order to open a broad highway, at little or no cost to the parents of the pupils, leading from the elementary schools to the technical schools and to the University. A further important function of these institutions is to train teachers for the primary schools. Under the scheme of training now in operation aspirants for the teaching profession are expected during the period spent at a district high school to complete their preliminary literary studies 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, Essendon, Geelong,

Horsham, Kyneton, Maryborough, Melbourne (two), St. Arnaud, 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, 1914, there were in attendance at these schools 3,890 pupils, of whom 2,089 were boys and 1,801 were girls. Education is free up to the age of fourteen years, after which a fee of £6 per annum is charged. Travelling expenses (up to £5 per annum) are provided for children living beyond 3 miles from the school if the parents' income does not exceed £150 per annum. In special cases the department has power to make grants in aid of school requisites up to £2 per annum, and of the cost of maintenance up to £26 per annum, to enable pupils to continue their studies at district high schools and higher elementary schools.

### HIGHER ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

**Higher elementary schools.**

There are now nineteen higher elementary schools—at Beechworth, Benalla, Charlton, Clunes, Coburg, Corryong, Daylesford, Dean, Donald, Hamilton, Inglewood, Kerang, Kyabram, Nhill, Omeo, Orbst, Portland, Rutherglen, and Warracknabeal. During the term ended 30th June, 1914, there were in attendance at higher elementary schools 1,132 pupils, and of these 582 were boys and 550 were girls. Education in the higher elementary schools is free throughout the course, which extends over two or four years.

The purpose of the district high school and the higher elementary school is to provide the essentials of a good general education for pupils who have completed the work of the sixth grade in elementary schools, and are likely to profit by a further course of study, and to give them, in the third and fourth years, a specialized training that will help to prepare them for their several careers in life. These schools will thus form a link between the elementary school and technical institutions, or the University, or vocations that may be followed by pupils upon the completion of the course of study.

**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 180 pupils taking the full six years' course, which extends from the standard of the sixth grade in the elementary school to that of the Senior Public Honours examination. The number of diploma (University) students admitted for teaching practice during 1914 was 67, and there has been an average total attendance weekly at criticism lessons of 54 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 countries outside Australia for courses of study approved by the Minister.

To exit-students or to teachers in technical schools annually to enable the holders to undertake such duties as may be approved by the Minister. This scholarship is tenable for one year, and entitles the holder to an allowance of £150 with an allowance for travelling expenses.

For all travelling scholarships, except the last-mentioned, the holder is required to enter into an agreement by himself and an approved surety not to relinquish his scholarship and for three years after its termination to remain in the service of the Department.

**Nominated courses in agricultural, mining, and veterinary science.**

In accordance with the provisions of the University Act No. 1926, twenty nominations or any less number are to be made annually for the purpose of enabling students to proceed to a degree or a diploma in agriculture, mining, or in veterinary science at the Melbourne University.

Applications for nominated courses are to be made before the 1st November each year, and preference will be given to holders of scholarships for proficiency in agriculture, mining, and veterinary subjects, and to applicants qualified for matriculation at the Melbourne University who have undergone a course in agriculture at an agricultural high school or in science at a technical school.

No student will be nominated whose age exceeds 18½ years on 1st January in the year immediately succeeding the year in which the application is made. Every nominated student will be required to enter into an agreement by himself and an approved surety not to transfer to any other course at the University without the approval of the Minister, and also in the event of such approval being granted to repay all fees and allowances the benefits of which he has received as a result of the nomination. If the circumstances warrant it a subsistence allowance of £26 per annum may be granted, but in every case the special circumstances must be specifically set forth.

**General conditions.**

Where the holder of a junior scholarship or a teaching scholarship attends a higher elementary school or a district high school, he will receive free tuition and an allowance of £4 per annum towards expenses of books and other materials, and where he attends an approved registered secondary school he will be granted an allowance of £12 towards expenses of tuition and of books and other materials.

Where the holder respectively of a junior scholarship, teaching scholarship, or junior technical scholarship does not reside within five miles of a school at which his scholarship is tenable, an allowance up to £5 per annum may be made to cover the cost of transit to and from school; and if it is necessary that he shall reside apart from his parents or guardians he may be given, in lieu of the cost of transit, an allowance of £26 per annum.

In special cases 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 each of the last five years:—

SIGNING THE MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS,  
1875 TO 1914.

Year.	Men.	Women.	Mean.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1875	5·48	9·43	7·46
1880	4·18	4·09	4·13
1885	2·56	2·62	2·59
1890	1·50	1·53	1·52
1895	·89	·67	·78
1900	·66	·85	·76
1905	·50	·38	·44
1910	·29	·30	·29
1911	·27	·21	·24
1912	·24	·32	·28
1913	·19	·15	·17
1914	·22	·16	·19

In 1914 the number of marriages celebrated was 11,830, and 26 men and 19 women signed the marriage register with marks. In seven 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 .97, 1.00, and 4.66 respectively, the elementary educational standard is very high in this State, which, in this respect, occupies the highest position in Australasia.

Illiteracy in  
England  
and Wales  
and Victoria.

A very interesting table 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	.9	.15	1.0
1914 ...	.22	*	.16	*

\* 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 1913 the proportion of illiterates was only 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 455 marriages for men and 1 in 623 marriages for women in 1914. 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, Sunshine, Geelong, Melbourne, Warrnambool, and Collingwood. These schools offer a course of two years' instruction for boys between the ages of twelve and a half and fifteen years. The course has been very popular, and the accommodation has not been sufficient for the number of students coming forward.

The aim of the Victorian technical schools is to provide vocational courses of training in industrial subjects. The various branches of Engineering and its subdivisions, Mining, Metallurgy, Technical and Agricultural Chemistry, subjects connected with the building and other trades, applied art, commercial subjects and those connected with household economy are included in 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 fees per term range from 14s. per subject per annum to £35 per course of subjects per annum.

The following is a statement showing the Government expenditure on each technical school during the last five years:—

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON SCHOOLS OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS, 1909-10 TO 1913-14.

Name.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
	£	£	£	£	£
Bairnsdale .. .. .	768	851	750	913	2,019
Ballarat .. .. .	4,129	8,936	9,936	4,475	6,019
Beechworth .. .. .	400*	..	975	1,065	689
Bendigo .. .. .	2,604	4,361	3,280	5,447	7,605
Castlemaine .. .. .	565	1,052	550	816	3,358
Collingwood .. .. .	..	..	945	5,379	3,662
Daylesford .. .. .	350	350	350	416	900
Echuca .. .. .	300	300	300	300	861
Geelong .. .. .	1,000	1,000	1,001	1,895	5,865
Glenferrie .. .. .	2,814	2,899	1,000	5,062	4,244
Horsham .. .. .	357	350	350	416	555
Kyneton .. .. .	256	262	250	271	252
Maryborough .. .. .	750	750	750	1,754	1,076
Melbourne .. .. .	14,951	16,782	10,309	11,354	19,148
Melbourne Junior Technical School .. .. .	..	..	2,485	4,391	7,073
Nhill .. .. .	200	200	215	239	254
Prahran .. .. .	26	101	100	100	213
Sale .. .. .	412	422	411	400	455
Stawell (with Ararat Branch) .. .. .	758	783	775	910	1,349
Sunshine Technical School .. .. .	..	..	4,638	380	2,167
Warrnambool .. .. .	150	150	150	163	2,557
College of Domestic Economy .. .. .	467	541	802	948	901
Miscellaneous .. .. .	956	1,054	2,214	2,044	2,432
Total .. .. .	32,213	41,144	42,536	49,138	73,654

\*Paid into Trust Fund.

THE AUSTRALIAN COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY.

The foundation of the Australian College of Dentistry was decided on in the year 1897 by a unanimous vote of dentists assembled at a meeting held to discuss this question on 10th June in that year. The College was opened on the 4th July following for the purpose of providing instruction and training in the art, science, and practice of dentistry, and was affiliated with the Melbourne Dental Hospital, which had been founded and opened in the month of September, 1890.

The curriculum then set forth was further enlarged by the amending Dental Act of 1898, which gave the Dental Board of Victoria plenary powers to frame a full course of study and practice, and also to grant diplomas. The registerable Diploma of Licentiate of Dental Surgery of Victoria (L.D.S., Vic.) signifies the completion of a four years' course of teaching and training.

The old rented building in Lonsdale-street soon proved to be far too small to accommodate the students who were studying the subjects required for the Board's diploma, and, when affiliation with

the University of Melbourne was sought for the more complete instruction in the medical and surgical requirements of the curriculum, one of the conditions of affiliation was that more adequate provision should be made for the teaching and training in the dental subjects of the curriculum. To accomplish this result the present Melbourne Dental Hospital and the Australian College of Dentistry was built, and was opened by His Excellency the Governor-General of Australia (Lord Northcote) on the 4th November, 1907.

It is satisfactory that the usefulness of the combined institutions has been demonstrated by the teaching and practice imparted to students as well as by the relief afforded to the poor when suffering from dental troubles and their attendant ailments.

The land is freehold. The building, erected by the Trustees and Council of the College and Hospital, is gradually being freed from liability. The financial obligation was successfully arranged without any appeal whatever to, or aid from, the State Government. The Council, nevertheless, thankfully recognises the contributions given by the Hospital Sunday Fund, the Trustees of the Edward Wilson Estate, and the Walter and Eliza Hall Trust, by various municipalities, and by those private and generous donors who have helped the institution.

The Council (elected annually by and from the life governors and subscribers of the institution) claims that it is fulfilling a very important public duty with respect to the care of the teeth; also that more public interest therein has been aroused through its action in this regard.

In 1915 there were 82 students on the College roll going through the prescribed four years' course. The College Council may legitimately claim that the functions, both of college and hospital, are carried out in such a manner as to reflect credit not only on itself but also on the University of Melbourne, with which the institutions are affiliated.

The receipts of the College of Dentistry for 1914-15 amounted to £2,863 and the expenditure to £2,629, while the Dental Hospital received £1,901 and expended £2,758 during the same period.

#### MELBOURNE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

Melbourne  
College of  
Pharmacy.

The Melbourne College of Pharmacy was established in 1880 for the purpose of providing instruction in the subjects prescribed in the compulsory curriculum set out in section 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. An annual grant of £500 is paid by the Government towards the maintenance of the College.

The College of Pharmacy, in addition to providing instruction for pharmaceutical students in chemistry, practical chemistry, materia medica, botany, and practical pharmacy, is affiliated to the Melbourne University, and gives instruction in materia medica and practical pharmacy to third-year medical students and third-year veterinary students. It is represented on the Faculty of Medicine by a member of the teaching staff. The syllabus makes provision for students entering the College at any date, and pursuing an independent course of study, according to the object in view. Dental students undergoing the curriculum prescribed by the Dentists Act receive instruction at the College in theoretical and practical chemistry. In 1906, evening post-graduate classes in bacteriology and urine analysis were established. Provision is made in the laboratory for students desirous of acquiring a knowledge of chemistry in its application to medicine, manufactures, toxicology, brewing, analysis, or original research. In 1912 evening classes were established for the study of optometry, and were largely availed of by students desiring instruction in this subject. At the end of 1913 it was decided to establish evening tutorial classes for students desirous of receiving additional instruction in the pharmaceutical course. The lectures in this course are accepted by all the Australian States, New Zealand and Great Britain. The Royal Commission on Technical Education in 1901, after full inquiry into its scope and objects, reported that the functions of the College were manifestly those of a high-class technical school.

Appended are the details of the work from 1st January, 1880, to 31st December, 1914:—

*Number of Students who have attended the College.*

Pharmaceutical students .. ..	798
Medical students, Melbourne University ..	1,131
Dental students .. ..	458
Extra Laboratory students .. ..	613
Bacteriological students .. ..	106
Urine Analysis students .. ..	17
Analytical and Applied Chemistry students ..	68
Veterinary students, Melbourne University ..	33
Optical students .. ..	119
First-Aid Students .. ..	32
Students attending Tutorial Classes .. ..	26
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>3,401</b>



*Number of Candidates Examined.*

Preliminary examination .. .. .	2,930
Intermediate examination .. .. .	1,672
Modified examination .. .. .	164
Final qualifying examination .. .. .	1,222
Medical students .. .. .	1,013
Dental students .. .. .	456
Bacteriological students .. .. .	78
Urine Analysis students .. .. .	11
Analytical and Applied Chemistry students ..	57
Veterinary students .. .. .	33
Optical students .. .. .	94
First-Aid Students .. .. .	20
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>7,750</b>

*Finance.*

(1880-1914).

	Total.	Per £1 of Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.
Revenue—		
Grants from Government ..	19,250	0 7 6
Fees received from students ..	25,315	0 9 11
Aids from Pharmaceutical Society .. .. .	6,648	0 2 7
<b>Total Revenue .. .. .</b>	<b>51,213</b>	<b>1 0 0</b>
Expenditure—		£
On buildings and general maintenance ..		51,213

Average yearly expenditure (35 years), £1,463.

**THE WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, MELBOURNE.****Working  
Men's  
College,  
Melbourne.**

The Working Men's College is a technical institution and school of mines, founded in 1887. It is open to all classes and both sexes, and supplies the higher technical instruction.

Its revenue is obtained from students' fees, supplemented by a Government grant. There are both day and evening courses.

**Fees.**

All fees are payable in advance, and no refund is allowed.

Students under 18 years of age, those under 21 in receipt of less wages than 25s. per week, and indentured apprentices, are admitted

at reduced fees to many of the evening classes. Examinations are held in November, and entrance to these examinations is free to students of the college attending the classes in which they present themselves for examination, provided they have made the necessary attendances.

*Fees Payable.*

Full Day Courses.					Fee.
Mechanical, Electrical, Marine, and Mining En- gineering—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 1s. „
Full Commercial Course	...	...	...	...	£2 2s. „

*Evening Classes.*

Arithmetic	...	...	...	...	} Various amounts ranging from 5s. upwards per term.
Algebra	...	...	...	...	
Geometry	...	...	...	...	
Trigonometry	...	...	...	...	
Practical Geometry	...	...	...	...	
Full Art Course	...	...	...	...	
Freehand Drawing	...	...	...	...	
Painting	...	...	...	...	
Modelling	...	...	...	...	
Applied Mechanics	...	...	...	...	
Applied Electricity	...	...	...	...	
Architecture	...	...	...	...	
Building Construction	...	...	...	...	
Surveying	...	...	...	...	
Hydraulics	...	...	...	...	
Chemistry	...	...	...	...	
Assaying	...	...	...	...	
Metallurgy	...	...	...	...	
Engineering	...	...	...	...	
Drawing	...	...	...	...	
Telephone Mechanics	...	...	...	...	
Science, Art, Trade, Commercial, and Mining, and numerous other Subjects	...	...	...	...	
Evening Courses for Experts' Certificates	...	...	...	...	From 15s. per term.

Special prizes are awarded to students annually. 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 ls. each.

The total receipts from Government, in 1914, amounted to £15,113.

Over 160 classes are held in the following departments:—Commercial, Elocution and Music, Mathematics, Engineering, Architecture, Chemistry, Mining and Metallurgy, Art and Applied Art, Rural Industries, and Trade Courses. The work is divided into—(1) day courses, and (2) evening courses and classes. In the day school students are prepared for the higher positions of industrial life, in the following complete courses:—(1) Mechanical Engineering, (2) Electrical Engineering, (3) 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, traction engineers, marine engineers, telephone artificers, mechanical draughtsmen, public analysts, architects, carpenters, printers, sign-writers and house decorators, plumbers, coach builders, and motor car body makers. There are also courses for marine engineers, and for naval artificers, both fitters and wood workers. The following figures indicate the comparative amount of work done at the college during the years 1910 to 1914:—

STUDENTS AT WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, 1910 TO 1914.

	1910.	1911.	1912.*	1913.	1914.
Students enrolled—					
Average per term .. ..	2,610	2,538	2,209	2,341	2,318
Males over 21 .. ..	467	477	477	574	614
„ under 21—Apprentices ..	720	768	690	701	734
„ „ Others .. ..	1,078	983	741	748	739
Females .. ..	345	310	301	318	231
Fees received during the year £	8,981	8,289	6,589	7,213	7,315
Average fee per student ..	68s. 10d.	65s. 5d.	59s. 8d.	61s. 5d.	63s. 0d.
Number of classes .. ..	181	185	176	160	163
„ instructors .. ..	83	95	87	85	86
Salaries paid instructors £	11,947	12,235	11,297	12,267	13,499

\* 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 £324,530. The funds were provided by the Government, as also were further moneys expended on maintenance, and amounting, with the sum just named, to a total of £1,475,954 at the end of 1914. At that date the Reference Library contained 230,370 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 1914 by about 400,000 persons. The Library consists of three distinct sections, viz. :—The Reference Library, the Lending Library, and the Country Lending Library. The librarian reports that 4,199 volumes were purchased, 2,436 volumes presented, 228 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 125,266 volumes during 1914, and the number of persons to whom the books were lent was 8,194. Of these volumes 41·3 per cent. related to fiction, 21·0 to history, 9·5 to general literature, 13·7 to religion, philosophy, natural science, and art, 9·4 to arts and trades, and 4·7 per cent. to social science.\* The number of volumes in the Lending Library at the end of 1914 was 32,977, of which 1,923 were added during the year.

In 1907 Parliament agreed to place upon the estimates the first instalment of a sum of £75,000 for the erection of a new library building on modern lines for the purposes of reading and store rooms. This structure was completed and opened in November, 1913. The building is octagonal in form, with double walls 15 feet apart, the dome springing from the inner wall at a height of 96 feet. It contains a basement, ground floor, first floor, and three galleries. The basement is a huge room nearly 160 feet in diameter, and is so well lighted that when empty it is an easy matter to read the smallest print in the centre of the room, some 80 feet from the windows. The ground floor is a chamber similar in size to the basement, brilliantly lighted by means of four large windows, 30 feet x 15 feet, and eight smaller ones, about 15 feet x 4 feet. It is divided by a handsome screen in panelled cedar, 12 feet high, one-half of the room being devoted to storage of newspapers, and the other portion, in front of the screen, being set apart for the accommodation of readers. Tables are so arranged that they radiate towards a counter in the middle of the screen, and from this central point papers are issued, and the attendant behind the counter can supervise every reader in the room.

The great reading room is an imposing chamber 115 feet in diameter and only one foot less in height from the floor to the centre of the dome. It is surrounded by an annulus 15 feet wide between the double walls of the building, and in this annulus are three galleries containing stack rooms for books. On four sides of the octagon, beyond the outer wall of the annulus, there is provision for four additional stack rooms

several stories in height, but at present only two of these are built, the lower stories of these two containing staircases leading to the reading room, whilst the upper stories are devoted to book stack purposes. The other four sides of the outer wall of the annulus are pierced by a series of long narrow windows for the purpose of lighting the book stacks. In two of the galleries provision is made for the erection of a light dividing floor so that each gallery will contain two rows of stacks, each about 7 ft. 6 in. high. The four sides of the annulus, which have no windows, are lighted from the dome of the building, the inner wall containing a series of large arches through which an excellent light is admitted from the reading room dome. In the reading room itself, the sides of the octagon present alternately a solid wall relieved by narrow balconies, containing book cases at the back, and a wall broken into a series of arches or arcades, behind which are tiers of books, the best possible decoration for a library.

Members of the public are not admitted to the galleries and store rooms, but they have free access to some 30,000 books on the main floor of the reading room. These works are for the most part standard books of reference, which may be withdrawn and replaced from time to time by the latest authorities on any particular subject. Ladders are used in the public reading room, as by their use it 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 1914 contained 19,268 works of art, viz., 580 oil paintings, 4,590 objects of art, statuary, &c., and 14,098 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 13 male and 20 female students, and the school of drawing by 36 male and 62 female students. The students are encouraged to paint original works, by which means it is hoped the foundation will be laid of a school of art dealing with purely Australian subjects. Every three years a Travelling Scholarship is open for competition amongst the students of painting. Its money value is £150 per annum, and it is awarded with the object of enabling promising students to travel and complete their art studies in England and on the Continent. The Trustees also award a prize of £20 for the best painting from life shown at the annual exhibition of students' work, and numerous other prizes (ranging from £15 to £3) for distinction in the different branches of the drawing and painting schools. The average annual income from the Felton bequest amounts to £8,000, which is expended on paintings, statuary, and other works of art.

**Industrial  
Museum.**

The Industrial and Technological Museum occupies the whole of the first floor front of the institution. It was closed to the public for re-modelling during 1914, and was re-opened early in 1915. At the end of 1914, it contained 55,155 specimens.

**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 1914 the expenditure on specimens, furniture, materials, &c., was £618. The payments for salaries and wages during the year amounted to £2,610.

## SPECIAL LIBRARIES.

**Patent  
Office  
Library.**

The free library attached to the Commonwealth Department of Patents, Railway Offices, Flinders-street, Melbourne, contains over 10,000 volumes, including the Patents Acts, Rules, and official Gazettes of the principal countries of the world, and the printed specifications of Great Britain, France, Germany, Norway, Denmark, and Japan, also the official gazette of the United States Patent Office and the Canadian Patent Office Record, both of which contain illustrated abridgments of patent specifications. The whole of the classified illustrated abridgments of British specifications for the period 1855 to 1908 have been collated and bound, and by means of these any member of the public may make a quick and accurate search through the whole of the records of inventions published in Great Britain during this period. The value of the books donated by the countries referred to is very great, and additions of several hundred volumes are made annually. The library also contains the principal journals of mechanical science and numerous encyclopædias and scientific text-books, to which frequent additions are made by purchase. A class catalogue, founded on the Dewey system, of publications contained in the library has been printed, and, as the library deals mainly with the history of science and manufactures, all books are arranged in chronological order. In October, 1906, the printing *in extenso* of all specifications accepted and open to public inspection was commenced, and it has been completed from No. 1 of 1904 to No. 20,336 of 1910. A 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 2,750 have already been completed. Each specification is designed to contain the whole of the

subject-matter of similar applications in other Australian States, the State of Victoria being taken as the basic State. The specifications are arranged in two separate files for free public perusal, one classified chronologically and numerically, the other according to the subjects of the inventions. Complete sets are sent weekly to the branch patent offices and public libraries in the State capitals, and to other public libraries in various foreign States and countries. A 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 1914 being £5,987. Of these libraries 499 furnished returns in 1914, which show that they possessed 874,353 volumes, and received £55,665 in revenue, that the total expenditure was £52,642—£8,586 on books, &c., and £44,056 on maintenance—and that 2,626,441 visits were paid to the 448 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 1914 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 £5,915, consisting of rents, £3,077, and aquarium and other receipts, £2,838. The expenditure totalled £5,304, viz., £2,340 for expenses of the aquarium; and £2,964 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 £4,210.

### 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. Hodde, 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. Most of the large animals of the world are exhibited here, such as the African rhinoceros, the hippopotamus, giraffe, African and Indian elephant, &c., as well as many native animals. The Patron of the Society is His Excellency the State Governor, and the Director is Mr. D. Le Souëf, C.M.Z.S., &c.

#### ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA.

The initiation and progress of horticultural interests in this State may justly be considered as due to the efforts of this society, which, as the Horticultural Society of Victoria, was started in the year 1849. Its pioneer members have by this time all passed away, but there remain a few who were members of the society in the early fifties and whose interest in the work of popularizing the growth of plants, flowers, and fruits still manifests itself.

Some few years after its establishment, the society undertook the responsibility of forming and maintaining experimental gardens at Burnley—the park of which they formed a part being known as Survey Paddock—and Mr. Clarson was intrusted with the direction of the work, acting for many years as honorary director. Upon his resignation in 1882, Mr. George Neilson took charge as curator and

remained in that position until his death a few years ago. During all this time, the society was rendering most valued assistance to growers, especially in the establishment of the most complete and reliable type collection of fruits ever seen in Australasia. Horticulturists from all parts of Australia and New Zealand readily availed themselves of this magnificent collection in order to settle disputed questions of nomenclature of fruits, as very great pains were taken to insure absolute correctness of name of every variety 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 on the second Thursday of each month at the Austral Salon Rooms, 317 Flinders-lane, 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. F. W. Soden, 325 Collins-street, Melbourne (Tel., Central 10,459).

There are 47 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, 1914.

**Other Societies.**

### METROPOLITAN PUBLIC RESERVES.

**Public reserves, Greater Melbourne.**

Greater Melbourne is amply supplied with public reserves and parks, the total area devoted to such purposes having been 5,867½ acres in 1914. 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, 1914.

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area.
Melbourne City	Royal Park	Acres. 425
"	Yarra "	150
"	Prince's "	97
"	Fawkner "	102
"	Flinders "	8
"	Alexandra Park	46
"	Alexandra Gardens	9
"	Park (Model Farm)	23
"	Botanic Garden and Domain	188
"	Queen Victoria Memorial Statue and Garden	10½
"	Zoological Gardens	55
"	Carlton "	63
"	Fitzroy "	64
"	Treasury Gardens	14
"	Flagstaff "	18
"	Argyle Square	34

AREA OF RESERVES, PARKS, AND GARDENS IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1914—*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 Depôt	47
"	Melbourne Cricket Ground	9½
"	East Richmond Cricket Ground	7
"	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)	297
"	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
"	Gahan Reserve	2½
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	2½
"	Cricket and Recreation (St. Kilda-road)	8
"	Foreshore Reserve	12
Port Melbourne Town	Cricket Ground	74
"	Park and Garden	58
"	"	2
"	Ornamental Plantations	17
Prahran City	Brookville Gardens	2
"	Fairbairn-road Gardens	3
"	Gladstone Gardens	1½
"	Malvern-road Gardens	2½
"	Orrong Park	10½
"	Prahran Reserve	2½
"	Rockley Gardens	2
"	Toorak Park	8½
"	Victoria Gardens	4½
St. Kilda City	St. Kilda Gardens	16

AREA OF RESERVES, PARKS, AND GARDENS IN MELBOURNE AND  
SUBURBS, 1914—continued.

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area.
St. Kilda City	Albert Park (part of)	106
"	Recreation (Point Ormond)	49
"	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	"	11
"	" (Beach Reserves)	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	" (Alma Park)	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Recreation (Elwood)	10
"	Cemetery	20
Brighton Town	Elsternwick Park	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Beach Park	67
"	Cricket Ground	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Moorabbin Beach Park (part of)	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brunswick City	Brunswick Park	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	Fleming Park	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Methven Park	2
"	Temple Park	3
"	North Park	1
Essendon City	Recreation	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	"	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Agricultural Society's Yards	44
"	Queen's Park	22
"	Park and Recreation Reserve	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	" " "	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hawthorn City	City Sports Ground	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Central Gardens	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Auburn Reserve	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Harcourt-street Reserve	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Smart-street Reserve	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Mason-street Reserve	1
"	Creswick-street Reserve	2
"	Eastern Reserve	14
"	Lynch Gardens	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	West Hawthorn Reserve	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kew Town	Studley Park	203
"	Lunatic Asylum	384
"	Cemetery	31
"	Recreation (Victoria Park)	16
"	Alexandra Gardens	3
"	Fitzwilliam street Reserve	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Eglinton-street Reserve	2
"	Park Hill-road Reserve	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Footscray City	Yarraville Gardens	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Napier Gardens	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Cricket Ground, &c.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Park and Recreation	38
"	Recreation (Yarraville)	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	" (Footscray West)	15
"	"	11
Williamstown Town	Park (Newport)	25
"	"	2
"	"	10
"	Recreation	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Beach Park	20
"	Cemetery	28





Public  
reserves in  
country  
towns.

Most of the large towns throughout the State also possess public gardens, parks, and reserves for recreation purposes.

The following table contains particulars respecting the most important of these:—

NUMBER AND AREA OF PARKS AND GARDENS IN  
COUNTRY TOWNS IN VICTORIA, 1914.

Town.	Number of Reserves.	Area.
		Acres.
Ararat .. .. .	4	36½
Bairnsdale .. .. .	5	171
Ballarat .. .. .	7	1,056
Ballarat East .. .. .	14	188¾
Beechworth .. .. .	6	684
Benalla .. .. .	1	25
Bendigo .. .. .	12	176
Buninyong .. .. .	4	114
Burrumbeet .. .. .	1	100
Castlemaine .. .. .	4	484
Clunes .. .. .	6	116½
Colac .. .. .	5	111
Creswick .. .. .	3	54½
Daylesford .. .. .	5	330
Dromana .. .. .	2	274¾
Dunolly .. .. .	4	109
Eaglehawk .. .. .	4	42½
Echuca .. .. .	4	336
Flinders .. .. .	1	25
Geelong .. .. .	6	266
Hamilton .. .. .	6	64½
Horsham .. .. .	3	142½
Koroit .. .. .	1	13
Korumburra .. .. .	2	31½
Kyneton .. .. .	1	14
Learmonth .. .. .	5	77
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 .. .. .	11	457

At the end of 1914, there were in the State 3,059 regular churches and chapels, and 2,114 other buildings, where religious services were held—a total of 5,173 places of public worship—and these were attended by 2,007 regular clergymen. The following statement contains particulars of the different denominations :—

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS, 1914.

Denominations.	Number of Clergy, Ministers, &c.	Buildings used for Public Worship.		
		Churches and Chapels.	Other Buildings.	Total.
Protestant Churches—				
Church of England ...	406	669	661	1,330
Presbyterian Church of Victoria ...	280	583	528	1,111
Free Presbyterian ...	2	9	3	12
Methodist ...	240	838	497	1,335
Independent or Congregational ...	73	83	9	92
Baptist ...	67	103	59	162
Lutheran ...	25	49	22	71
Salvation Army ...	468	109	153	262
Church of Christ ...	77	76	21	97
Church for Deaf Mutes ...	2	1	...	1
Other Protestant ...	16	18	7	25
Roman Catholic Church ...	321	502	150	652
New Church (or Swedish) ...	1	1	...	1
Catholic Apostolic Church ...	2	1	...	1
Spiritualists ...	7	7	...	7
Greek Orthodox Church ...	1	1	...	1
Jews ...	7	6	2	8
Re-organized Church of Latter-Day Saints ...	3	3	2	5
Total ...	2,007	3,059	2,114	5,173

The Sunday Schools of the various religious bodies numbered 2,944 ; the teachers 22,574 ; and the number of scholars on the rolls, 222,130—98,173 males and 123,957 females.

The following table shows the principal religions of the people as ascertained at the census of 1911 :—

### RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA AT THE CENSUS OF 1911.

Religion.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent. of Population.
<b>Protestant Churches—</b>				
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
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>484,230</b>	<b>495,917</b>	<b>980,147</b>	<b>76.35</b>
<b>Roman Catholic Church .. .. .</b>	<b>139,174</b>	<b>147,259</b>	<b>286,433</b>	<b>22.31</b>
<b>Other Denominations—</b>				
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
<b>Total specified .. .. .</b>	<b>634,864</b>	<b>648,896</b>	<b>1,283,760</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>„ unspecified .. .. .</b>	<b>20,727</b>	<b>11,064</b>	<b>31,791</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Grand Total .. .. .</b>	<b>655,591</b>	<b>659,960</b>	<b>1,315,551</b>	<b>..</b>

The next table shows the principal religions of the people per 100 of the population in the last six census years :—

### RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE PER 100 OF THE POPULATION, 1861 TO 1911.

Religion.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
<b>Protestant Churches—</b>						
Church of England (including Protestant so stated)	40.60	36.01	36.74	37.33	36.52	37.02
Presbyterian .. .. .	16.07	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
<b>Total Protestant Churches .. .. .</b>	<b>72.85</b>	<b>72.25</b>	<b>72.98</b>	<b>74.89</b>	<b>76.36</b>	<b>76.35</b>
<b>Roman Catholic Church .. .. .</b>	<b>21.02</b>	<b>23.83</b>	<b>24.02</b>	<b>22.24</b>	<b>22.26</b>	<b>22.31</b>
<b>Jews .. .. .</b>	<b>.56</b>	<b>.50</b>	<b>.51</b>	<b>.58</b>	<b>.50</b>	<b>.49</b>
<b>Others .. .. .</b>	<b>5.57</b>	<b>3.42</b>	<b>2.49</b>	<b>2.29</b>	<b>.88</b>	<b>.85</b>
<b>Total specified .. .. .</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

\* 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. The Roman Catholics numbered 286,433 in 1911, and 263,710 in 1901. The rate of increase of each of these bodies, in the ten years was, therefore, about the same as that of the population.

Protestant  
Sects.

The members of the Church of England and the Presbyterians had improved their positions relatively to the total population between 1901 and 1911, but the Independents had decreased from 17,141 to 16,484, and the adherents of the Salvation Army from 8,830 to 7,799.

### FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Legislation.

Friendly societies seem to have been established in Victoria very soon after the first settlement of the territory, but it was not until after the passing of the 1855 Act that any steps were taken for their registration as institutions recognised by law. That statute consolidated and amended the laws then in force relating to friendly societies, and was the first Act passed in this connexion by the Victorian Legislature after the separation of Victoria from New South Wales in 1851. It was assented to on 12th June, 1855, and provided for the appointment of a registrar, and also a certifying barrister, to whom the rules of a society had to be submitted for examination, and whose certificate, that these rules were in accordance with the law, was necessary before registration could be effected. It also provided that the table of contributions had to be certified to by an actuary of an assurance company, or "some person" appointed by the registrar before the latter could register the rules of the society.

Registration was not, however, made compulsory, and the actuarial certificate given by the actuary appointed by the registrar, under the provisions of the Act, for this purpose, was only of a provisional nature, issued under the condition that the tables were to be submitted to him for approval after a certain period had elapsed. This temporary certificate was given because there were no data then available in Australia on which to calculate the amount necessary to provide the sickness benefits. As there was nothing in the Act to compel a society to apply to the actuary for a renewal of the provisional certificate when the time covered by that certificate had expired, the registration of these institutions was unfortunately permanently effected at what afterwards proved to be, in almost every instance, inadequate rates of contribution. The control exercised over friendly societies as a result of this legislation was very slight.

No further serious attention was given by the Government to friendly societies until 1875, when a Commission was appointed to inquire into "the working of the Friendly Societies Statute, the position and operations of the societies registered under it, and what amendment, if any, is desirable in the existing law." The outcome of this Commission was the 1877 Act, which provided (*inter alia*) for the appointment of a fully qualified barrister as registrar, and also that each society should

furnish returns annually to the Government Statist, and once at least in every five years should either have its assets and liabilities valued by a valuer appointed by the society or send such particulars to the Government Statist as would enable him to have the valuation made. The fees for valuation were purposely fixed at a low rate, and average 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 for the second being issued.

The legislation which has been referred to has had a very beneficial effect on societies. Of sixteen societies having a membership of over 500 each, nine have assets whose ratio to liabilities exceeds, or closely

approximates, to 20s. in the £1, and only in one case is the ratio less than 17s. in the £1. In Victoria the societies have received no subvention from the State.

If, on an actuarial valuation being made, a surplus is found to exist in any one fund of a society, the Government Statist may, under an Act passed in 1914, authorize the utilization of the whole or a portion of such surplus for the purposes of the same or any other fund.

An Act passed in 1915 gives power to societies to reinsure with the Government or with an approved life assurance company their liabilities to members who are engaged on active naval or military service in connexion with the present war. The terms and conditions of reinsurance are to be approved by the Government Statist, and the fulfilment of every contract is guaranteed by the Government of Victoria, which will pay out of consolidated revenue the amounts required to meet the liabilities under the reinsurance contracts, in so far as the contributions received from the societies are insufficient to provide for these. The arrangement in regard to reinsurance is to cease on the termination of the war, when the Government will pay to the societies the amounts required to discharge outstanding liabilities, and will return to them any surplus moneys in its possession.

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 1914 was £354,993. Prior to the year 1907, it was not lawful for a friendly societies' dispensary to sell patent or other medicines to members of friendly societies or their relatives, but this restriction has been amended so that all benefit members who have paid the full subscription to the dispensary, and the full amount payable to the society for medicines and medical appliances, may now be supplied with medicines for which payment is required.

**Benefits of friendly societies.**

The societies perform a function which cannot be carried out with the same success by other means—that of providing for the loss which would otherwise be sustained by the wage-earners of the community and those dependent on them through illness or death. Their organization enables them to keep in touch with their members, to guard against malingering, and to perform satisfactorily a work which, on account of its peculiar nature, could not be attended to satisfactorily by institutions organized on the lines of the ordinary insurance company. Their main objects are to afford relief in sickness, and to provide a sufficient sum to cover funeral expenses on the death of a member or his wife. The usual benefits payable on sickness are 20s. weekly during the first six months, 10s. during the second six months, and 5s. thereafter during life. The member has also the benefit of medical attendance and medicine for himself and his near relatives. A sum of £20 is usually payable on the death of the member, and of £10 on the death of his wife should she predecease him. The benefits coming under the heading of medical attendance and medicine extend usually to the whole family, embracing in the general case member, wife, and children under eighteen years of age, widowed mother of unmarried member, and also widow and family after the death of member if fees continue to be paid.

The funds of the societies are divided into two portions—the sick and funeral fund, out of which are payable the sickness and death benefits, and the medical and management fund, from which are taken the payments for medical attendance, medicines, and management expenses. The weekly contribution to the sick and funeral fund varies with the age at entry, and for the benefits above mentioned usually ranges from 6d. to 1s. per week. The contribution to the other fund generally remains uniform throughout life, the usual charge being from 6d. to 8d. per week. The total sum payable by each member thus ranges from about 1s. to 1s. 8d. per week. There are in addition small initiation fees, and, in some instances, registration fees for second wives.

**Progress of friendly societies.**

The growth of Victorian friendly societies in recent years is worthy of note. The total membership increased from 105,714 in 1902, to 159,741 at the close of 1914—an increase during the twelve years of 54,027 members; 5,318 members were added in 1912, 3,359 in 1913, and 2,461 in 1914—a year which was characterized by a severe drought and the commencement of a great war. The funds increased during the twelve-year period from £1,420,257 to £2,644,216—an addition of £1,223,959. These are well invested, the return from the sick and funeral fund averaging slightly more than 4½ per cent. for the year 1914. Female societies have been established in recent years, and at the end of 1914 these had a membership of 12,372, and funds amounting to £46,324.



A table is appended showing the membership, revenue, expenditure, and total funds of friendly societies in Victoria during the years 1910-1914 :—

Year.	Membership.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Funds.
		£	£	£
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
1914 ... ..	159,741	620,765	467,506	2,644,216

The following is a more detailed statement in regard to the societies for the five years, 1910 to 1914 :—

### FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, 1910 TO 1914.

(Including Female Societies.)

	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Number of societies ...	48	48	47	47	46
Number of branches ...	1,475	1,498	1,505	1,501	1,524
Average number of members	139,308	145,439	151,262	155,601	158,511
Number of members sick	28,040	28,109	28,656	27,434	29,014
Weeks for which sick pay was allowed	215,089	215,696	225,409	220,462	230,979
Deaths of members ...	1,194	1,221	1,288	1,287	1,348
Deaths of registered wives	437	468	477	464	495
	£	£	£	£	£
Income of sick and funeral fund	288,257	308,020	314,848	327,829	342,294
Income of incidental fund	224,943	230,788	238,114	255,445	253,341
Other Income ...	21,416	20,777	27,409	23,511	25,130
Total Income ...	534,616	559,585	580,371	606,785	620,765
Expenditure of sick and funeral fund	186,065	193,060	201,658	196,382	194,873
Expenditure of incidental fund	220,542	224, 83	234,450	252,028	250,199
Other Expenditure ...	17,824	17,748	29,195	28,882	22,434
Total Expenditure...	424,431	435,791	465,303	477,292	467,506
Amount to credit of sick and funeral fund	1,978,568	2,093,528	2,206,718	2,338,165	2,485,586
Amount to credit of incidental fund	77,125	82,930	86,594	90,011	93,153
Amount invested—sick and funeral fund	1,888,750	2,002,210	2,140,626	2,263,693	2,407,557
Amount invested—incidental fund	66,348	69,394	75,669	77,859	83,635
Amount invested—other funds	62,714	62,571	60,719	57,989	61,521
Total invested ...	2,017,812	2,134,175	2,277,014	2,399,541	2,552,713
„ funds ...	2,122,602	2,246,396	2,361,464	2,490,957	2,644,216

NOTE.—Returns from juvenile branches were received for the first time in respect of the year 1911, but the information regarding these branches has not been considered of sufficient importance to be included in the above table.

**Sickness and death rates.** In proportion to the number of effective male members of the societies, the amount of sickness experienced in 1914 by males was greater than that of 1913, but less than the mean annual amount for the 32 years 1883-1914. The days per effective member for which sick pay was allowed were equal to an average of 10·3 in each of the five years 1910-1914, which was below the average for the 27 years ended 1909, viz., 11·2. The death rate in 1914 was slightly higher than the average of recent years—the rate per 1,000 members being 8·89 in 1914, 8·69 in 1913, 8·85 in 1912, 8·74 in 1911, 8·92 in 1910, and 10·01 for the 37 years ended 1914. The female societies experienced a smaller amount of sickness than the male branches—the days per effective member for which sick pay was allowed averaging only 7·9 yearly during the five years ended 1914. The death rate, too, was considerably lower, being 3·86 per 1,000 members in 1914, which was slightly above the average annual rate for the quinquennial period 1910-14. The lower rates of sickness and mortality among females are due to the fact that the average age of the members of female branches is considerably below that of male members.

**Secessions and expenses.** Societies lost 8 per cent. of their members in 1914 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 1914. 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 New South Wales and South Australian experiences. It should be noted that the New South Wales rates which appear in the comparative statement relate to non-mining lodges only.

In the *Year-Book* for 1913-14 the rates of sickness in mining and non-mining lodges are compared, and it is shown that the rate experienced by miners is greatly in excess of that prevailing in the rest of the community.

The mortality rates of Victorian Friendly Society members have been found 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.

**Labour  
legislation.**

The earliest attempt at regulating the conditions of labour in Victoria was made by the passing of an Act dated 11th November, 1873, forbidding the employment of any female for more than eight hours in any day in 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 employees, who could previously be kept at work in shops as long as their employers chose.

From that time onwards, further legislative provisions have been passed at frequent intervals, and gradually the community has come to recognise the necessity of securing the health, comfort, and reasonable ease of the workers. The opposition, which was at first very strong, has gradually disappeared, until now it is safe to say that all sections of the community realize the humanitarian aspects of the movement, and have accepted the principle that the rights of work-people shall be conserved by law.

The interests of the factory worker as regards wages, personal safety, and health now receive a large amount of attention. Government inspectors prosecute employers wherever underpayment is found. They take proceedings also to carry out all the provisions of the factories laws. No one can occupy a factory unless the place is properly lighted, ventilated, has ample means of escape in case of fire, has all its machinery fenced and guarded, and has proper sanitary arrangements provided for both sexes. The closing time of shops is carefully regulated. The hours of shop employees are also restricted, and they must be given a half holiday every week.

**Wages  
Boards.** The Wages Board system of fixing wages and settling the conditions of employment had its origin in Victoria.

It was introduced into an Act of Parliament in 1895 by Sir Alexander Peacock, the present Premier. The principle embodied in the British jury system that a man can only be tried by his peers is the essence of the Victorian Wages Board scheme. The Boards are composed of equal numbers of employers and employees. The representatives are carefully chosen, so that every shade of interest

in the trade shall be represented as fully as possible on the Board. The Board thus becomes a jury of trade experts, all of whom are versed in the requirements and intricacies of the trade they are dealing with.

An application for a Board in any trade which has not been brought under the Wages Board system can be made either by a Union or a meeting of employees. Upon receipt of such an application the Minister usually orders the collection of figures to show the rates of wages, the average number of hours worked, the number of persons employed in the trade, and so on. If he finds that there is good reason he introduces into Parliament a resolution in favour of the appointment of a Special Board. After this resolution has been passed by both Houses of Parliament, the Governor in Council may, if he thinks fit, appoint a Special Board and define the scope of its operations. The Board consists of from four to ten members (half elected by employers and half by employees), who are to nominate some outside person as chairman; or if no agreement can be arrived at as to such nomination, then the Governor in Council appoints the chairman. The Board may fix the rates of payment either by piece-work or wages, or both; the maximum number of hours per week for which such rates shall be paid; a higher rate for work done in excess of such maximum number of hours; the times of beginning and ending work, including the hours of each shift; a higher rate for work done outside such times; special rates for casual work, or for work done on Sundays and public holidays, and for time occupied in travelling to and from work; the number of and also the rates of pay to apprentices and improvers who may be employed. Casual work is now defined in the Act as work or labour during any week for not more than one-half of the maximum number of hours fixed by the Special Board appointed to fix rates for the work in question.

Resolutions in favour of appointing three new Special Boards were carried in both Houses of the Legislature during 1914.

The new Boards are :—

- Opticians Board.
- Perambulators Board.
- Tilelayers Board.

Under the powers conferred by section 133 of Act 2386, the Governor in Council deprived the Artificial Manure, Country Shop Assistants, and Hotelkeepers Boards of certain of their powers, and appointed three additional Boards, viz., the Animal Manure, the Country Butchers, and the Fish and Poultry Boards to take over such powers.

On 31st December, 1914, there were 140 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                  | 34. Coal and Coke              |
| 2. Aerated Water Carters                | 35. Confectioners              |
| 3. Agricultural Implements              | 36. Coopers                    |
| 4. Agricultural Implements<br>(Country) | 37. Cordage                    |
| 5. Asphalters                           | 38. Cycle Trade                |
| 6. Bagmakers                            | 39. Drapers                    |
| 7. Bedsteadmakers                       | 40. Dressmakers                |
| 8. Bill Posters                         | 41. Dyers and Clothes Cleaners |
| 9. Biscuit                              | 42. Electrical Installation    |
| 10. Boiler Makers                       | 43. Electrical Supply          |
| 11. Boot                                | 44. Electroplaters             |
| 12. Boot Dealers                        | 45. Engine-drivers (Factory)   |
| 13. Brassworkers                        | 46. Engine-drivers (Mining)    |
| 14. Bread                               | 47. Engineering                |
| 15. Bread Carters                       | 48. Engravers                  |
| 16. Brewers                             | 49. Farriers                   |
| 17. Bricklayers                         | 50. Fellmongers                |
| 18. Brick Trade                         | 51. Fish and Poultry           |
| 19. Brushmakers                         | 52. Flour                      |
| 20. Builders' Labourers                 | 53. Flour (Country)            |
| 21. Butchers                            | 54. Fuel and Fodder            |
| 22. Butchers (Country)                  | 55. Fuel and Fodder (Country)  |
| 23. Butter                              | 56. Furniture                  |
| 24. Candlemakers                        | 57. Furniture Dealers          |
| 25. Cardboard Box Trade                 | 58. Gardeners                  |
| 26. Carpenters                          | 59. Gas Meter                  |
| 27. Carriage                            | 60. Glass Workers              |
| 28. Carters                             | 61. Grocers                    |
| 29. Chaffcutters                        | 62. Grocers Sundries           |
| 30. Cigar Trade                         | 63. Grocers (Wholesale)        |
| 31. Clerks (Commercial)                 | 64. Hairdressers               |
| 32. Clothing (Manufacturing<br>Men's)   | 65. Ham and Bacon Curers       |
| 33. Clothing (Waterproof)               | 66. Hardware                   |
|   | 67. Hats (Straw)               |
|   | 68. Hatters (Felt)             |

- |                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| 69. Horsehair             | 106. Polish                            |
| 70. Hotel Employees       | 107. Pottery Trade                     |
| 71. Ice                   | 108. Printers                          |
| 72. Ironmoulders          | 109. Printers (Country)                |
| 73. Jam Trade             | 110. Process Engravers                 |
| 74. Jewellers             | 111. Quarry                            |
| 75. Leather Goods         | 112. Rubber Trade                      |
| 76. Lift                  | 113. Saddlery                          |
| 77. Livery Stable         | 114. Saddlery (Country)                |
| 78. Malt                  | 115. Shirt                             |
| 79. Manure (Animal)       | 116. Shop Assistants (Country)         |
| 80. Manure (Artificial)   | 117. Slaters and Tilers                |
| 81. Marine Store          | 118. Slaughtering for Export           |
| 82. Meat Preservers       | 119. Soap and Soda                     |
| 83. Men's Clothing        | 120. Starch.                           |
| 84. Millet Broom          | 121. Stationery                        |
| 85. Milliners             | 122. Stone Cutters                     |
| 86. Miners (Coal)         | 123. Storemen, Packers, and<br>Sorters |
| 87. Miners (Gold)         | 124. Tanners                           |
| 88. Motor Drivers         | 125. Tea Packing                       |
| 89. Nailmakers            | 126. Tentmakers                        |
| 90. Night Watchmen's      | 127. Tiemakers                         |
| 91. Office Cleaners       | 128. Tilelayers                        |
| 92. Opticians             | 129. Timber Fellers                    |
| 93. Organ                 | 130. Tinsmiths                         |
| 94. Ovenmakers            | 131. Tramway                           |
| 95. Painters              | 132. Tuckpointers                      |
| 96. Paper                 | 133. Underclothing                     |
| 97. Paper Bag Trade       | 134. Undertakers                       |
| 98. Pastrycooks           | 135. Watchmakers                       |
| 99. Perambulator          | 136. Wicker                            |
| 100. Photographers        | 137. Wireworkers                       |
| 101. Picture Frame        | 138. Woodworkers                       |
| 102. Plasterers           | 139. Woodworkers (Country)             |
| 103. Plasterers (Fibrous) | 140. Woollen Trade                     |
| 104. Plate Glass          |  |
| 105. Plumbers             |  |

A Wages Board, having been constituted, meets as often as it chooses, usually once a week, at the Factories Office. An officer of the Factories Department acts as secretary. The members of the Board are paid 10s. a sitting, with the addition of necessary out-of-pocket expenses. The Chairman receives £1 per sitting. After a Determination has been arrived at it is sent to the Minister of Labour and gazetted, and it thereupon becomes law. It is then the duty of the officers of the Factories Department to enforce it. Where the Minister considers that any breach of the law is trivial, or has occurred through a mistake, he administers a warning; in more serious cases he orders a prosecution. The prosecutions are carried out by the officers of the Factories Department, without expense to the worker, and on a conviction being obtained the Court may order that any arrears of wages that may be due be paid. It is, however, open to any worker, if he has made demand in writing on the employers within two months from the date same became due, to sue in a civil court for the amount of wages owing to him. Employers must pay all wages due at least once in every fortnight.

**Appeals.** Provision has been made in the law for the constitution of a Court of Industrial Appeals for deciding all appeals against a Determination of a Special Board, and for dealing with any Determination of a Special Board referred to the Court by the Minister. The Court has been asked to make or alter eighteen Determinations. Since 1st January, 1915, the Court has consisted of a President and two other persons. The President, who must be a Judge of the Supreme Court, holds such office for such period as the Governor in Council thinks fit, and must sit in every Court of Industrial Appeals. The Honorable Mr. Justice H. E. A. Hodges has been appointed President. The other members can only act in the Court for which they are appointed, and one must be a representative of employers and the other a representative of employees. Each must be nominated in writing by the side which he represents, and must have been *bonâ fide* and actually engaged in the trade concerned for at least six months during the three years immediately preceding his nomination. Subject to the Act a majority decides every reference to the Court.



The Chief Inspector of Factories in his report for the year 1914 stated that determinations, made by 129 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 1914.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aerated Water .. ..	1 6 7	1 17 8	0 11 1
Agricultural Implements ..	1 19 5	2 10 1	0 10 8
Asphalters .. ..	2 2 10	2 13 8	0 10 10
Bedsteadmakers .. ..	1 12 2	2 9 6	0 17 4
Boot .. ..	1 3 2	2 1 7	0 18 5
Boot Dealers* .. ..	1 6 11	2 0 11	0 14 0
Bread .. ..	1 12 6	3 2 7	1 10 1
Brewers .. ..	1 14 4	2 10 2	0 15 10
Brushmakers .. ..	1 3 1	2 4 9	1 1 8
Butchers .. ..	1 17 8	3 1 2	1 3 6
Candlemakers .. ..	1 4 8	2 4 2	0 19 6
Carpenters .. ..	2 7 6	3 3 10	0 16 4
Clothing .. ..	1 0 0	1 6 9	0 6 9
„ Waterproof.. ..	1 2 3	1 17 4	0 15 1
Coopers .. ..	1 15 7	3 6 3	1 10 8
Commercial Clerks .. ..	1 10 7	2 9 6	0 18 11
Engravers .. ..	1 16 11	2 5 11	0 9 0
Farriers .. ..	1 15 2	2 4 5	0 9 3
Furniture Trade—			
(a) European (Cabinet making, &c).	1 9 1	2 5 10	0 16 9
(b) European (Mantelpieces)	1 13 6	2 9 7	0 16 1
Glassworkers .. ..	1 14 11	2 7 3	0 12 4
Grocers .. ..	1 7 4	2 6 8	0 19 4
Hairdressers .. ..	1 2 9	2 2 7	0 19 10
Ice .. ..	2 10 3	3 4 7	0 14 4
Jewellers .. ..	1 13 10	2 9 8	0 15 10
Lift Attendants .. ..	1 5 0	2 7 8	1 2 8
Malt .. ..	2 1 1	2 17 1	0 16 0
Marine Store .. ..	1 5 7	2 5 0	0 19 5
Men's Clothing .. ..	1 18 4	2 14 6	0 16 2
Millet Broom .. ..	1 7 11	2 2 9	0 14 10
Milliners .. ..	0 10 11	0 18 2	0 7 3
Painters .. ..	2 0 9	2 14 11	0 14 2
Picture Frame .. ..	1 3 11	1 19 9	0 15 10
Plate Glass .. ..	1 7 6	2 5 11	0 18 5
Plumbers .. ..	1 12 8	2 14 4	1 1 8
Pottery .. ..	1 8 1	2 0 8	0 12 7
Saddlery .. ..	1 7 1	2 2 11	0 15 10
„ Country .. ..	1 10 7	1 16 11	0 6 4
Slaters and Tilers .. ..	2 0 8	3 7 3	1 6 7
Starch .. ..	1 0 9	2 0 6	0 19 9
Stonecutters .. ..	1 15 11	3 2 0	1 6 1
Tanners .. ..	1 11 9	2 10 6	0 18 9
Watchmakers .. ..	1 14 2	2 19 2	1 5 0
Wicker .. ..	1 2 11	2 2 4	0 19 5
Woodworkers .. ..	1 13 2	2 11 9	0 18 7
„ Country .. ..	2 9 0	2 14 11	0 5 11

**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.

On 20th October, 1914, the *Apprentices Act 1914*, No. 2540, came into operation, and will remain in force until six months after the publication in the *Government Gazette* of a proclamation that a state of war or danger of war no longer exists. The effect of this Act is that an employer may, on obtaining a permit from the Minister of Labour, employ his apprentices for the same number of hours in each week as his adult employees are employed, and pay them *pro rata*.

The *Factories and Shops Acts Amendment Act 1914*, No. 2558, which came into force on 1st January, 1915, made several important amendments in the law.

**Shops.****Metropolitan District.**

Shortly stated, in the Metropolitan District, as defined in the *Factories and Shops Act 1912*, the hours for closing shops are as follows:—Hairdressers' shops must be closed on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday at 8 p.m.; and on Wednesday or Saturday at 1 p.m. If the shop be closed on Saturday at 1 p.m., it must be closed on Wednesday at 8 p.m., and may be kept open until 10 p.m. on Friday; if it be closed at 1 p.m. on Wednesday, it may be kept open till 11 p.m. on Saturday. Bicycle shops, dairy produce shops, flower shops, and pawnbrokers' shops (so far only as giving in or taking out pledges are concerned) are now required to close at 8 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, at 10 p.m. on Friday, and at 1 p.m. on Saturday. Butchers' shops are required to close at 5 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, at 8 p.m. on Friday, and at 1 p.m. on Saturday. All other shops (except Fourth Schedule shops) must be closed at 6 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. On Friday the closing hour is 10 p.m., and on Saturday 1 p.m.

The Fourth Schedule shops are:—

- Booksellers' and news agents' shops.
- Chemists' shops.
- Coffee-houses.
- Confectioners.

Cooked meat (other than tinned meat) shops.

Eating-houses.

Fish and oyster shops.

Fruit and vegetable shops.

Restaurants.

Tobacconists' shops.

The hours for closing such shops are not fixed by the Act, but may be fixed by regulation. Under a Regulation chemists' shops have to be closed at 10 p.m. on Friday, and 8 p.m. on other week days.

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 the Acts for overtime and tea money for shop employés.

**Outside the Metropolitan District.** The shops provisions of the Acts now apply to the whole State. Previous to 1st January, 1915, they did not apply to shires or portions of shires unless the shopkeepers therein had petitioned for them to be extended, and there was little uniformity throughout the Country Districts either as to the hours of closing shops or the observance of a weekly half-holiday. A universal Saturday half-holiday was legalized by Act No. 2558, the shops being allowed to remain open till 10 p.m. on Fridays, and the Country Districts were thus brought into line with the Metropolitan District, in which the Saturday half-holiday had been observed for years. In certain cases an exemption may be petitioned for and the half-holiday fixed for a day other than Saturday.

The hours of closing *on other days* outside the Metropolitan District are fixed at 7 p.m., but, if a petition be received from a majority of any class of shopkeepers, they may be fixed earlier or later. The hours have been altered in accordance with this provision in a few municipalities. Hairdressers may choose either Wednesday or Saturday as the day on which they will observe the half-holiday but, if they choose Wednesday, they are required to close at 7 p.m. on Fridays. Fourth Schedule shops are not affected by these provisions. Petrol may be sold at any hour to travellers to enable them to continue their journey.

Registration of shops became compulsory as from 1st March, 1915, the registration fee ranging from 2s. 6d. to 63s., according to the number of persons employed.

**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 employees, 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 employee in a factory must be paid at least 2s. 6d. per week, this provision being, of course, intended as a protection for juvenile workers. All wages must be paid at least once in every fortnight. There were registered in 1886 only 1,949 factories with 39,506 employees, whereas in 1914 the figures were 8,447 factories with 110,660 employees.

**GOVERNMENT LABOUR BUREAU.****Government  
Labour  
Bureau.**

Prior to 1st October, 1900, two labour bureaus were administered by the Railway Department. One registered men in search of work, and distributed all Government work, each Department paying the cost. The other was a Railway Staff Office, regulating and distributing all temporary and casual railway employment. Both these are now administered by a bureau under the control of the Lands Department, where applicants are registered for temporary or casual employment principally as artisans and labourers on Government works, including railways. Men are supplied, when work is available, according to their order of registration, subject to fitness. This bureau also undertakes to supply workmen for private employment, and advances railway tickets to deserving applicants who may themselves have obtained employment in country districts, which they would be otherwise unable to

reach, these advances being subject to orders for repayment out of earnings.

The following is a summary of the operations of the bureau for the year 1914 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.
1914—January .. .. .	2,066	} 8,302
February .. .. .	2,374	
March .. .. .	2,528	
April .. .. .	2,374	
May .. .. .	2,801	
June .. .. .	2,751	
July .. .. .	2,905	
August .. .. .	2,854	
September .. .. .	3,051	
October .. .. .	2,889	
November .. .. .	3,526	
December .. .. .	3,759	

In the next table particulars are given of the operations of the bureau over a series of years:—

Year.	Registrations Effected.		Engagements Effected.
	In the City.	In the Country.	
1901 ... .. .	13,865	...	2,705
1902 ... .. .	10,071	...	806
1903 ... .. .	7,629	...	1,203
1904 ... .. .	11,559	...	1,329
1905 ... .. .	12,937	571	1,531
1906 ... .. .	13,232	1,600	2,896
1907 ... .. .	10,119	1,921	2,466
1908 ... .. .	14,444	3,294	4,973
1909 ... .. .	12,134	3,900	4,050
1910 ... .. .	15,279	3,968	6,447
1911 ... .. .	14,043	3,972	7,084
1912 ... .. .	20,230	4,169	7,229
1913 ... .. .	22,858	6,185	7,441
1914 ... .. .	33,878	11,274	8,302

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 1914, the number of railway tickets advanced was 4,019, valued at £3,155, of which £1,672 has been refunded. During the past fourteen years 19,857 railway tickets have been advanced, of the value of £16,201, of which £9,672 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.

An epitome of the Act is given below :—

**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 whereof 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 in 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.

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.	
A sum equal to deceased's earnings for three years preceding the injury or £200, whichever is the larger, but not exceeding £500. If not employed three years, then 156 times his average actual weekly earnings is basis of calculation.	A sum, not exceeding the amount payable to total dependants, as may be agreed upon or determined to be reasonable.	The medical and funeral expenses not exceeding £50.	A weekly payment during incapacity not exceeding half his average weekly earnings during the previous twelve months. Such weekly payments not to exceed 30s. per week, and the total liability of the employer not to exceed £500. Workers under 21 years of age—If under 21 years at date of injury and average weekly earnings are less than £1, the worker is entitled to 100 per cent. of these earnings, the weekly payment not to exceed 10s.

## SCHEDULES—continued.

In Case of Death.			In Case of Total or Partial Disablement.
Where there are Total Dependants.	Where there are only Partial Dependants.	Where there are no Dependants.	
<p>*Aged workers and those suffering from physical or mental infirmity or other incapacity—If death occurs and there are dependants, not less than £50.</p>			<p>*Aged workers and those suffering from physical or mental infirmity or other incapacity—A weekly payment during incapacity after the first week of not less than 5s., or a quarter of the average weekly earnings whichever of these is the larger, and a total liability of £50.</p> <p>In fixing the amount of the weekly payment consideration is given to any payment, allowance, or benefit which the worker may receive from the employer during the period of his incapacity.</p> <p>In the case of partial incapacity the weekly payment is not to exceed the difference between the amount of the average weekly earnings of the worker before the accident and the average amount which he can earn in some suitable employment after the accident, but is to bear such relation to the amount of the difference as under the circumstances may seem proper.</p>

Rules are given for the computation of "earnings" and "average weekly earnings."

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.

\* A reduction in the compensation payable to an aged or infirm worker is inoperative unless a certificate has been obtained from a certifying medical practitioner to the effect that his age or infirmity renders him specially liable to accident, or will cause the result of an accident to him to be specially serious, and unless an agreement in writing has been entered into between the employer and employee, limiting the amount of compensation payable.

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.

#### **STATE ACCIDENT INSURANCE OFFICE.**

A State Accident Insurance Office was established shortly after the passing of the Act for the purpose of enabling employers to obtain from the State policies of insurance indemnifying them against their liability in relation to workers' compensation. It commenced business on the day on which the Act came into operation—7th November, 1914.

Between that date and the end of the financial year—30th June, 1915—the premiums paid and outstanding, less reinsurance premiums and refunds, amounted to £27,501 18s. The number of claims settled and in the course of settlement was 376, and an amount of £1,895 16s. 11d. had actually been paid away in settlement of claims and progress payments. It was estimated that a further sum of £1,110 1s. 11d. would be required to provide for the outstanding liability in respect of the unsettled claims.



Included in the amount quoted above as having been actually paid away there is a sum of £364 12s., representing two death claims, in one of which there was total, and in the other partial, dependency. There is also included in that amount a sum of £240 9s. 5d. paid in respect of four separate claims, which entitled the sufferers to compensation under the Fourth Schedule of the Act.

As a result of the operations of the Office to the end of the first financial year—30th June, 1915—there was at that date a credit balance of £4,244 15s. 5d., of which £2,750 formed the nucleus of a general reserve fund and £1,494 15s. 5d. was set aside as a special provision for bonuses, which it was intended to allocate to policy-holders in the future.

The Profit and Loss Account of this Office for the period 7th November, 1914, to 30th June, 1915, and the balance-sheet as at the latter date are given on a subsequent page.

**Compulsory Insurance.** It is obligatory for every employer to obtain from the State Accident Insurance Office or from an insurance company approved by the Governor in Council a policy of accident insurance for the full amount of his liability to pay compensation under the Act.

The number of insurance companies approved by the Governor in Council as at 24th August, 1915, was 46. One of the conditions of approval was that the company should deposit with the Treasurer a sum of not less than £6,000, which sum was to be held in trust to insure the due fulfilment of policy obligations. The total amount lodged by all the companies which had been approved at the date mentioned was £281,000.

The amount quoted above as the minimum deposit required from insurance companies was based on the assumption that each company would charge the same rates of premium as were payable to the State Accident Insurance Office. It was quite at liberty to charge lower rates, but it seemed necessary to provide that, in the event of its doing so, the deposit lodged should be increased so that the interests of the policy-holders might be fully protected.

**Schemes of Compensation.** Several large employers of labour have submitted or have had under consideration schemes of compensation, which they wished to have substituted for the provisions of

The Act in accordance with section 13 thereof, but up to the present (September, 1915) no schemes have been certified by a Judge of County Courts in accordance with the Act.

## STATE ACCIDENT INSURANCE OFFICE.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, 7TH NOVEMBER, 1914, TO 30TH JUNE, 1915.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Claims paid .. ..	1,895	16	11				28,472	14	2
Claims outstanding .. ..	1,110	1	11						
	<hr/>			3,005	18	10			
Commission .. ..				537	9	9			
Advertising .. ..				129	6	6			
Salaries and Temporary Assistance .. ..				2,051	18	5			
General Expenses .. ..				1,480	1	10			
Administration Expenses .. ..				632	0	0			
Unearned Premiums .. ..				15,464	2	8			
Balance appropriated as under—							970	16	2
Reserve Fund .. ..	2,750	0	0						
Reserve for Bonus Distribution .. ..	1,494	15	5						
	<hr/>			4,244	15	5			
				27,545	13	5			
				<hr/>			27,501	18	0
							43	9	11
							0	5	6
				<hr/>			<hr/>		
				<hr/>			<hr/>		

## BALANCE-SHEET AT 30TH JUNE, 1915.

<i>Liabilities.</i>				<i>Assets.</i>					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Unearned Premiums .. ..				15,464	2	8			
Outstanding Claims .. ..				1,110	1	11			
Commission due .. ..				98	19	0			
Sundry Accounts due .. ..				80	13	10			
Balance of Profit and Loss .. ..	4,244	15	5						
Appropriated as under—							11,956	16	1
Reserve Fund .. ..				2,750	0	0			
Reserve for Bonus Distribution .. ..				1,494	15	5			
	<hr/>			<hr/>					
				20,998	12	10			
				<hr/>			20,998	12	10
				<hr/>			<hr/>		

### CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

The total number of organizations throughout the State which administered charitable relief, or were of a reformatory character, and which forwarded returns to the Government Statist for the year 1914, was 244. The number of these which received aid from the Government was 171. The total receipts of all the institutions were £1,684,060, of which £1,337,022 was contributed by the Government, and £347,038 was received from all other sources. The total expenditure amounted to £1,718,885. The daily average number under care indoors throughout the year was 15,177, and there were no less than 136,611 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, 1913-14.

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	2,244	54,259	59,644	135,162	194,806	240,839
Women's Hospital .. .. .	1	136	1,749	4,126	13,110	17,236	14,362
Children's Hospital .. .. .	1	141	12,960	2,500	19,564	22,064	19,937
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	1	26	3,086	425	1,855	2,280	2,141
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	1	95	..	4,683	285	4,968	4,968
Heatherton Sanatorium .. .. .	1	61	..	2,335	1,331	3,666	3,666
Convalescent Homes .. .. .	2	35	..	367	1,976	2,343	1,985
Deaf and Dumb, Blind, and Eye and Ear Institutions	4	290	8,408	3,790	16,423	20,213	14,256
Hospitals for Insane, Idiot Asylum, and Receiving House	12	5,735	..	240,824	23,184	264,008	264,008
Foundling Hospitals .. .. .	2	234	..	2,000	5,530	7,530	9,026
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital	1	126	..	8,082	8,423	16,505	13,977
Total .. .. .	76	9,123	80,462	328,776	226,851	555,627	589,166

CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS—INMATES, RECEIPTS,  
AND EXPENDITURE, 1913-14—*continued.*

Name of Institution, &c.	Number of Institutions.	Daily Average Indoors.	Outdoor Relief Distinct Cases.	Receipts.			Expenditure (including Building Expenses for Year).
				From Government.	From Other Sources.	Total.	
<b>BENEVOLENT ASYLUMS AND SOCIETIES.</b>							
Benevolent Asylums .. ..	8	2,025	963	15,714	19,872	35,586	40,862
Old Colonists' Association ..	1	78	7	..	5,538	5,538	5,592
Freemasons' Homes .. ..	1	17	..	..	1,095	1,095	600
Benevolent Societies .. ..	92	..	9,902	5,847	22,925	28,772	26,767
Orphan Asylums .. ..	10	1,597	..	4,425	25,732	30,157	29,780
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>3,717</b>	<b>10,872</b>	<b>25,986</b>	<b>75,162</b>	<b>101,148</b>	<b>103,601</b>
<b>REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.</b>							
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	15	471	8,475	123,322	6,278	129,600	129,600
Lara Inebriates' Institution ..	1	36	..	1,371	1,264	2,635	2,635
Brightside Inebriates' Institution	1	18	..	40	1,237	1,645	1,312
Female Refuges .. ..	10	712	..	3,960	24,597	28,557	28,330
Salvation Army Rescue Homes ..	5	151	..	400	4,993	5,393	5,281
Prison Association of Victoria ..	1	..	356	195	548	743	763
Gaols and Penal Establishments ..	18	877	..	56,555	..	56,555	56,555
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>2,265</b>	<b>8,831</b>	<b>186,211</b>	<b>38,917</b>	<b>225,128</b>	<b>224,476</b>
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>							
Old-age and Invalid Pensioners ..	..	..	31,994	795,449	..	795,449	795,449
Talbot Colony for Epileptics ..	1	72	..	600	3,120	3,720	3,092
Night Shelter (Dr. Singleton's) ..	1	..	..	..	54	54	70
Charity Organization Society ..	1	..	..	..	2,320	2,320	2,333
Free Dispensaries .. ..	2	..	4,452	..	614	614	699
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>36,446</b>	<b>796,049</b>	<b>6,108</b>	<b>802,157</b>	<b>801,643</b>
<b>Grand Total .. ..</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>15,177</b>	<b>136,611</b>	<b>1,337,022</b>	<b>347,038</b>	<b>1,634,000</b>	<b>1,718,885</b>

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, 1914, 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 1914, and in the case of the Infectious Diseases Hospital, where it is for the year ended 30th September, 1914. 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, 1913-14.

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	416	4,464,187	3,391	1,316
Women's Hospital ...	1	27	229,970	170	1,353
Children's Hospital ...	1	17	151,855	132	1,150
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	1	14	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	5	16,488	40	412
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	1	13	58,582	100	586
Heatherton Sanatorium ...	1	13	99,728	92	1,094
Receiving Houses for the Insane	2	20	45,911	64	717
Hospitals for the Insane ...	9	1,406	3,655,935	4,893	747
Idiot Asylum ...	1	20	114,288	337	339
Benevolent Asylums ...	8	178	2,130,527	2,643	806
Convalescent Homes ...	2	33	68,790	65	1,058
Blind Asylums ...	2	11	93,200	89	1,047
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	1	5	87,604	90	973
Orphan Asylums ...	10	85	826,969	1,635	506
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	15	75	276,134	620	445
Female Refugees ...	10	167	550,600	793	694
Salvation Army Rescue Homes	5	26	124,870	216	578
Lara Inebriates' Institution	1	11	46,796	50	936
Brightside Inebriates' Institution	1	11	20,391	27	756
Talbot Colony for Epileptics	1	20	70,669	66	1,071
Total ...	127	2,588	13,382,056	15,818	846

Charitable  
Institutions  
—Inmates  
and deaths.

The next statement shows the number of inmates and of deaths in these institutions :—

INMATES AND DEATHS, 1913-14.

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 ... ..	30,915	2,244	2,755	8·9
Women's Hospital ... ..	3,200	136	74	2·3
Children's Hospital ... ..	1,789	141	225	12·6
Eye and Ear Hospital ... ..	1,168	65	6	·5
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	387	26	9	2·3
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital	1,900	126	87	4·6
Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows)	214	89	12	5·6
Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	223	145	14	6·3
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	437	95	7	1·6
Heatherton Sanatorium ... ..	401	61	121	30·2
Receiving Houses for the Insane ... ..	770	26	20	2·6
Hospitals for the Insane ... ..	6,470	5,371	362	5·6
Idiot Asylum ... ..	371	338	25	6·7
Benevolent Asylums ... ..	3,669	2,025	450	12·3
Convalescent Homes ... ..	1,020	35	...	...
Blind Asylums ... ..	155	129	...	...
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ... ..	109	96	...	...
Orphan Asylums ... ..	2,139	1,597	5	·2
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	10,517	8,946	128	1·2
Female Refuges ... ..	1,119	712	8	·7
Salvation Army Rescue Homes ... ..	1,005	151	3	·3
Old Colonists' Association ... ..	78	78	5	6·4
Lara Inebriates' Institution ... ..	216	36	...	...
Brightside Inebriates' Institution ... ..	87	18	1	1·1
Talbot Colony for Epileptics ... ..	99	72	2	2·0
Freemasons' Home ... ..	18	17	1	5·6
Total ... ..	68,476	22,775	4,320	6·3

In addition to the inmates shown in the above table, there were 96 mothers of infants in the Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home, 159 infants in the Female Refuges, and 143 infants in Salvation Army Homes during the year.

The receipts of all charitable institutions in the year 1913-14 amounted to £832,071, of which £485,018, or 58 per cent., was contributed by Government, and the expenditure amounted to £866,862. Of the Government contribution, £372,535 was expended on the Receiving House for the Insane, Hospitals for the Insane, the Idiot Asylum, the Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools, the Greenvale and Heatherton

Charitable  
Institutions  
—receipts and  
expenditure.

Sanatoria for Consumptives, and the Lara Inebriates' Institution, which are Government institutions. Particulars are given below:—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1913-14.

Description of Institution.	Receipts.			Expenditure.
	From Government.	From other Sources.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£
General Hospitals ... ..	59,644	135,162	194,806	240,839
Women's Hospital ... ..	4,126	13,110	17,236	14,362
Children's Hospital ... ..	2,500	19,564	22,064	19,937
Eye and Ear Hospital ... ..	1,190	5,391	6,581	5,534
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	425	1,855	2,280	2,141
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital	8,082	8,426	16,508	13,977
Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows)	100	1,542	1,642	1,812
The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	1,900	3,988	5,888	7,214
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	4,683	285	4,968	4,968
Heatherton Sanatorium	2,335	1,331	3,666	3,666
Receiving House for Insane Hospitals for the Insane	240,824	23,184	264,008	264,008
Idiot Asylum ... ..				
Benevolent Asylums ... ..	15,714	19,872	35,586	40,862
Convalescent Homes ... ..	367	1,976	2,343	1,985
Blind Asylum ... ..	1,700	6,909	8,609	4,599
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ... ..	900	4,128	5,028	4,123
Orphan Asylums ... ..	4,425	25,732	30,157	29,780
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	123,322	6,278	129,600	129,600
Female Refuges ... ..	3,960	24,597	28,557	28,330
Salvation Army Rescue Homes ...	400	4,993	5,393	5,281
Old Colonists' Association ... ..	...	5,553	5,553	5,573
Freemasons' Home ... ..	...	1,095	1,095	600
Prison Association of Victoria ...	195	548	743	763
Charity Organization Society ... ..	...	2,320	2,320	2,333
Benevolent Societies ... ..	5,847	22,925	28,772	26,767
Free Dispensaries ... ..	...	614	614	699
Dr. Singleton's Night Shelter ... ..	...	54	54	70
Lara Inebriates' Institution ... ..	1,371	1,264	2,635	2,635
Brightside Inebriates' Institution	408	1,237	1,645	1,312
Talbot Colony for Epileptics ... ..	600	3,120	3,720	3,092
Total ... ..	485,018	347,053	832,071	866,862

Charities  
Receipts and  
Expenditure,  
1905-1914.

The expenditure of charitable institutions has considerably increased during the past ten years. In 1905 the amount expended was £482,218, and this had increased to £866,862 in 1914. This is equivalent to an advance of about 80 per cent. The aid from Government has increased by 80 per cent., and that from other sources by 53 per cent. in the period mentioned.

Information in regard to the receipts and expenditure in each year of the period is given in the accompanying table:—

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, 1905 TO 1914.

Year ended 30th June.	Receipts.			Expenditure.			
	Government aid.	Other.	Total.	Building and extra-ordinary Repairs.	Maintenance.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1905 ..	268,881	226,287	495,168	36,911	438,749	6,558	482,218
1906 ..	285,227	253,749	538,976	39,561	454,389	2,954	496,904
1907 ..	361,498	250,760	612,258	122,950	474,061	5,834	602,845
1908 ..	383,086	267,264	650,350	118,642	515,038	4,162	637,842
1909 ..	378,164	264,770	642,934	131,066	542,481	3,128	676,675
1910 ..	385,467	295,741	681,208	93,879	564,033	4,465	662,377
1911 ..	436,859	314,665	751,524	147,387	580,488	4,215	732,090
1912 ..	446,332	384,722	831,054	192,712	614,705	3,143	810,560
1913 ..	468,588	347,963	816,551	179,514	668,094	4,484	852,082
1914 ..	485,018	347,053	832,071	154,565	705,768	6,529	860,862

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, 1913-14.

Description of Institution.	Daily average Number of Inmates.	Total Cost of Maintenance.	Average cost of each inmate.
		£	£ s. d.
General Hospitals ... ..	2 244	169,058	75 6 9
Women's Hospital ... ..	136	11,480	84 8 3
Children's Hospital ... ..	141	13,442	95 6 8
Eye and Ear Hospital ... ..	65	5,095	78 7 8
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	26	2,071	79 13 1
Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital	126	13,007	103 4 7
Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows) ...	89	1,411	15 17 1
The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	145	4,524	31 4 0
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	95	4,814	50 13 6
Heatherton Sanatorium ... ..	61	3,666	60 2 0
Receiving Houses for the Insane			
Hospitals for the Insane ... ..	5,735	209,191	36 9 6
Idiot Asylum ... ..			
Benevolent Asylums ... ..	2,025	37,185	18 7 3
Convalescent Homes ... ..	35	1,779	50 16 7
Blind Asylums ... ..	129	4,253	32 19 5
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ... ..	96	3,204	33 7 6
Orphan Asylums ... ..	1,597	20,596	12 17 11
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	8,946	128,842	14 8 1
Female Refuges ... ..	712	22,860	32 2 2
Salvation Army Rescue Homes	151	4,626	30 12 9
Old Colonists' Association ... ..	78	3,423	43 17 8
Lara Inebriates' Institution ... ..	36	2,635	73 3 11
Brightside Inebriates' Institution	18	1,312	72 17 9
Talbot Colony for Epileptics ... ..	72	2,419	33 11 11
Freemasons' Home ... ..	17	600	35 5 11
Total ... ..	22,775	671,493	29 9 8



In calculating the average cost of each inmate, the cost of treating out-patients is necessarily included, as there is no available information showing the cost of in-patients and out-patients separately.

The institutions showing the lowest average cost per inmate are the Orphan Asylums, the Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools, the Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows), and the Benevolent Asylums. As many of the wards of the Neglected Children's and Reformatory Department cost the State nothing—maintaining themselves at service or being supported by relatives—the cost of maintenance per head shown above is not a correct indication of the burden on the public, the true cost per head of those supported by the State being about £16 9s. 4d. 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 318 beds, in which about 6,600 in-patients are treated annually. In the out-patients' department, 24,165 persons were treated last year, including 8,390 casualty cases. The aggregate number of attendances was 101,728.

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 238,661; the out-patients, 1,001,964.

In 1913-14 the Government grant amounted to £15,250; the revenue derived from municipal grants was £814; private contributions amounted to £5,067; proceeds of entertainments to £90; bequests to £9,417; Hospital Sunday collections to £2,470; payments and contributions by in-door patients to £2,335; and out-patients' fees to £1,435; interest yielded a revenue of £5,791; and £4,027 was received from all other sources. The receipts for the twelve months reached a total of £46,696. The expenditure was £74,262—£36,864 for buildings, £36,340 for maintenance, and miscellaneous items, £1,058.

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 most 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 and a new kitchen block, have recently been completed. The hospital is recognised by the Melbourne University as a clinical school for medical students, and, in addition, a training school for nurses was established in 1880, the term of instruction decided upon being one year, which term was subsequently increased to three years. The pupils are of one grade, and pay an entrance fee of £5 5s., receiving a small and progressive salary after six months. For the year ended 30th June, 1914, the daily average number of in-patients was 171. The total number of patients for the year ended 30th June, 1913-14, was 11,784. The total revenue from all sources was £19,674—£5,230 from the Government; £552 municipal grants; £3,589 private contributions; £2,889 proceeds of entertainments; £1,322 legacies, bequests, &c.; £1,385 Hospital Sunday collections; £2,198 contributions by in-door patients; £1,557 contributions by out-door patients; £702 from interest; and £250 from all other sources. The total expenditure was £19,034, of which £3,539 was spent on buildings, £15,447 on maintenance, and £48 on miscellaneous items. The average cost per occupied bed was £82.

**Homeopathic 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, 1914, 219,628 patients received treatment. During the year ended on that date, 12,380 patients were treated, and there were 17,865 visits of out-patients. The average stay of in-patients was 22 days, as against 21 days in the previous year, which is an exceedingly low average; 1,347 operations were performed by the visiting honorary surgeons, and 3,295 casualty cases were attended to. The general death rate for 1913-14 was 4.92 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 £9,007—made up of £1,350 Government grant; £339 municipal grants; £87 proceeds of entertainments; £1,336 private contributions; £2,523 legacies, bequests, &c.; £603 Hospital Sunday collections; £840 contributions by in-door, and £789 by out-door patients; £570 visitors' contributions; £473 interest; and £97 from all other sources. The expenditure was £6,984—£305 for buildings; and £6,679 for maintenance.

The institution has accommodation for 102 patients. On 30th June, 1914, there were remaining under care 40 men and 43 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. William 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, 1914, 4,289 patients were admitted; of this number 3,044 died in the institution, 1,028 were discharged, and 217 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 1913-14 numbered 436, of whom 222 were new admissions, and the daily average was 216. The institution is well supported by the public. Of the total expenditure for 1913-14—£19,373—£7,336 was spent on buildings, and £12,037 related to maintenance and other expenses. The revenue was £13,326, made up of £3,650 Government grant; £300 municipal grants; £3,677 private contributions; £366 proceeds of entertainments; £2,450 legacies and bequests; £937 Hospital Sunday collections; £971 contributions from in-door patients; £938 interest; and £37 miscellaneous contributions. The institution now contains 30 dormitories with 230 beds. There were 127 males and 90 females under care on 30th June, 1914.

**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. The X-ray department during

the year 1913-14 treated patients to the number of 693. During the year ended 30th June, 1914, 2,721 patients were treated in the institution; and the number of out-patients who received treatment was 19,692 (including 4,379 casualty and 855 dental cases), the total number of patients for the year being 22,413. The number of surgical operations performed on patients was 2,777; of these patients 52 died, the death rate after operations thus being under 2 per cent. The receipts totalled £14,255, made up of £5,500 Government grant; £215 from municipalities; £1,887 private contributions; £973 proceeds of entertainments; £1,026 bequests; £1,141 Hospital Sunday fund; £3,018 patients' contributions; and £495 from other sources. The expenditure was £26,473, of which £12,444 was spent on buildings and repairs, and £14,029 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 nearly sixty years ago. In 1856 it was definitely founded, its original title being the Melbourne Lying-in Hospital and Infirmary for Diseases of Women and Children, and it was the first institution of this special nature erected in Australia. The work was first carried on in Collins-street, Eastern Hill, but a permanent site was eventually granted by the Government in Madeline-street, Carlton, where the hospital was opened in 1858; its title being altered in 1868 to Women's Hospital, the name it now bears. Important and improved additions have since been made, including the Genevieve Ward wing, constituting the largest portion of the midwifery department, nurses' quarters, and the infirmary and midwifery operating theatres. The management has also caused to be erected an up-to-date pathological block, an eclamptic ward, a new out-patients' department, fresh quarters for nurses, an infirmary wing, and a septic ward. These buildings are part of a complete scheme for a new Women's Hospital. The institution, early in its career, attained a high reputation for the efficient help it afforded, and the accommodation had to be augmented from time to time to meet increasing demands. A special appeal is now being made to the women of Victoria for funds to provide a pre-maternity ward, to which those patients requiring special observation and treatment may be admitted before the time of labour. At present, through lack of this accommodation, it is feared that lives of mothers and infants have been lost which otherwise might have been saved to the State. It is a special training school in gynaecology and midwifery for medical men and nurses, and the excellent work carried on is fully recognised. Up to 30th June, 1914, the number of patients received into the hospital was 64,552, of whom 46,327 were admitted for confinements, and the attendances of out-patients were 213,365. During the year ended on that date, 1,992 midwifery and 1,084 gynaecological patients were admitted, which, together with 109 remaining at the close of the previous year, gave a total of 3,185 treated. There were also in the same period 4,859 attendances of 1,540 out-patients. There is

now accommodation in the institution for 170 in-patients, each bed having the most liberal allowance of space. It is governed by a committee of 15 ladies and 6 gentlemen, on whom falls the responsibility of the effective working of the whole establishment. The professional work devolves chiefly on an honorary staff. The receipts amounted to £17,236, made up of £3,250 Government grant; £394 municipal grants; £1,512 private contributions; £4,209 Druids' Gala and Bazaar; £1,229 bequests and donations; £994 Hospital Sunday collections; £3,606 from patients; £926 from medical students and pupil nurses; £142 interest; £876 from Government for special wards; and £98 from other sources. The expenditure on maintenance, &c., was £11,480, on buildings, furniture, repairs, &c., £2,829, and on miscellaneous items, £53—a total of £14,362. 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 25 patients remained under care on 1st July, 1913. During the year 1913-14, 362 were admitted, making a total of 387 treated; 331 were cured or relieved; 20 were discharged at their own request or on other grounds; 1 left incurable; and 9 died, leaving 26 in the hospital on 30th June, 1914. As regards out-patients, the total number of distinct cases treated was 3,086, and the attendances numbered 9,682. The income for 1913-14 was £2,280, made up as follows:—Government grants, £425; municipal grant, £120; private contributions, £273; proceeds of entertainments, £12; legacies, bequests, &c., £408; Hospital Sunday collections, £205; out-patients' contributions, £404; in-patients' fees, £287; interest, £26; and miscellaneous receipts, £120. The expenditure was £2,141.

**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, 1914, there were 1,665 patients admitted, which, with 124 in the hospital on 1st July, 1913, made a total of 1,789 in-patients treated during the year, of whom 1,407 were discharged relieved, 225 died, and 157 were in the institution on 30th June, 1914. The total in-door patients treated from the commencement number 38,468. In the out-door patients' department during the year 1913-14, 12,960 children attended

80,053 times, and since the foundation of the hospital there have been 1,815,589 attendances of 343,876 out-patients. The cost of maintenance last year was £13,442, which, with £6,356 expended on the building and £139 miscellaneous items, gave a total expenditure of £19,937. The revenue was £22,064, made up of £2,500 Government grant; £432 municipal grants; £4,453 private contributions; £1,083 proceeds of entertainments; £9,401 bequests, &c.; £1,458 Hospital Sunday and church collections; £1,879 contributions by patients; £489 interest; and £369 miscellaneous revenue.

**Eye and Ear Hospital.** The Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital deals not only with the diseases which, as the name of the institution implies, are peculiar to the eye and ear, but also with diseases in parts adjacent to those organs, viz., the nose, pharynx, naso-pharynx, and larynx. Thus, classes of ailments are treated in the institution, which are not only the cause of extreme suffering in themselves, but are also, when unchecked, the means of producing much helplessness and poverty, arising from deafness, blindness, &c., and of entailing a heavy burden on the community. It places within the reach of all persons, without distinction of creed or country, every attainable means for the relief or cure of diseases of the eye and ear, provided they are unable to pay for private treatment. The patients treated are distributed throughout the whole of the Commonwealth, New Zealand also contributing its quota. The patients admitted during 1914 numbered 1,111, making with 57 in the institution at the commencement of the year a total of 1,168 treated. The patients discharged numbered 1,111, of whom 1,091 were stated to be cured or relieved, and 11 to be incurable; 3 were discharged at their own request; and 6 died. Besides these, there were 8,408 out-patients treated, of whom 122 were from the other States and New Zealand, 93 were from the various charitable institutions in Victoria, and 67 were wards of the State. The total number of attendances was 40,527, and of operations 1,635, the latter number not including minor operations in the out-patients' surgery. The hospital buildings are situated on a fine site in Victoria-parade, opposite the Central Fire Station at East Melbourne. The hospital is bounded on three sides by Gisborne and Brunswick streets and Victoria-parade, and the buildings include considerable additions made since their first erection. The accommodation for the out-patient department requires to be enlarged so that the, at present, alternate clinics may be conducted simultaneously to the greater convenience of the patients. The total number of beds available for in-door patients is 84, and the hospital is the largest of its kind in the British Empire. The total of the receipts for the year 1913-14 from all sources and on all accounts was £6,581, made up of £1,190 Government grant; £316 from municipalities; £514 private contributions; £1,286 legacies, bequests, &c.; £1,474 out-patients' fees; £690 in-patients' fees; £540 from Hospital Sunday and church collections; £370 interest; and £201 from other sources. The total expenditure on maintenance, building account, &c., was £5,534.



Royal  
Victorian  
Institutes for  
the Blind.

The Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind occupies a site in St. Kilda-road, Melbourne. The institute is strictly undenominational in its character, and its objects are to give a suitable scholastic and religious education to the young blind of the State, and to teach them trades or professions by means of which they may earn an independent livelihood. It is further intended, as far as the exigencies of trade will permit, to give employment in its industrial department to blind people, who, having completed their term of training, may be unable to get work elsewhere. The institute is not in any sense a benevolent asylum for the indigent blind, who can not only be maintained cheaper, but can also be better cared for in the ordinary institutions for the assistance of the destitute. Its programme of scholastic education is similar to that of the State schools, and it is carried out under the supervision of the State Education Department. Under the Education Act of 1910 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, 1913, 109 persons; 22 were admitted during 1913-14, and 12 were discharged, leaving 119 under care at the end of the financial year.

The sales of manufactured goods realized £9,737. Other receipts in 1913-14 reached a total of £7,357, comprising £1,700 Government grant; £208 municipal grants; £2,517 private contributions; £1,731 proceeds of entertainments; £813 interest; and £388 from all other sources. The total ordinary expenditure was £3,552.

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 94 pupils on the roll. During the year ended 30th June, 1914, 15 new pupils were admitted, and 6 discharged, leaving 103 on the roll. A total of 570 pupils have been educated at the institution, and the great majority of these are not only able to earn their own living, but are useful members of the community.

The combined oral and manual teaching, which is used in the majority of similar institutions throughout the world, is also used here, with very gratifying results. In addition to the ordinary school subjects, the boys are instructed in carpentering, bootmaking, and gardening, and the girls are taught dressmaking, plain and fancy needlework, and all kinds of domestic duties. The education of the deaf is now compulsory, but unfortunately there are many deaf children in various parts of the State who are not receiving any instruction. The receipts for the year amounted to £5,028, made up of £900 Government grant; £237 municipal grants; £1,614 private contributions; £1,086 legacies, bequests, &c.; £389 payments and contributions for pupils; £678 interest; and £124 from other sources. The expenditure for maintenance, buildings, and improvements was £4,123.

#### 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, 1913, was 2,074; the number admitted during the year was 1,595; and the total number discharged cured, relieved, or otherwise, and died was 1,671, leaving under care on 30th June, 1914, in all the institutions, 1,998. The Government grant in aid for the year 1913-14 was £15,714; from municipalities a sum of £891 was received; private contributions amounted to £4,017; proceeds of entertainments to £1,148; legacies, bequests, and special donations to £1,233; Hospital Sunday collections to £1,226; and payments by patients to £9,376; interest was £1,318; and from all other sources £663 was received, making a total income of £35,586. The expenditure was £40,862, of which £2,020 was spent on buildings.

##### **Benevolent societies.**

Ninety-two benevolent or philanthropic societies furnished returns for the year ended 30th June, 1914. 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 9,902; the receipts amounted to £28,772, of which £5,847 was from Government, £1,726 from municipalities, and £21,199 from private sources; the expenditure was £26,767.

#### 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, 1913, was 1,653; the number admitted during the twelve months was 486; and the total discharged and died, 485; leaving under care on 30th June, 1914, 1,654. 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 £30,157—made up of £4,425 Government grant; £422 municipal grants; £6,004 private contributions; £1,397 proceeds of entertainments; £5,060 legacies and bequests; £233 Hospital Sunday contributions; £3,521 payments on account of orphans maintained; £8,612 interest; and £483 other receipts. The total expenditure was £29,780—£5,723 for buildings, and £24,057 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, 1914, 420 patients were treated at the sanatorium, 66 of these being cases admitted during the previous year. Of this number, 212 did very well, 76 were classed as incurable, and 46 were discharged at their own request, or for special reasons (some of these being cases sent in for a short period for educational purposes). Three deaths occurred during the year. At the end of the period under review there were 83 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 2,829 patients. Of these, 1,808 had the disease arrested or their condition much improved; 441 were incurable; 33 died; 464 left of their own accord; and 83 remained at end of 1914. A most important function of the institution is the teaching of patients how to avoid communicating the disease to others. Immediately after the admission of a patient to the sanatorium, the house or room vacated is disinfected under the supervision of the municipal council of the district, a centre of infection being thus removed. There is now accommodation for the treatment of 100 patients.

**Amherst and Heatherton Sanatoria.** The Amherst Sanatorium, for incipient cases, is maintained by the Government and administered by the local hospital authorities under the direction of the Public Health

Department. It is for the treatment of females only. At this institution there is accommodation for 60 patients. During the year 1914, 202 patients were treated, of whom 161 were discharged, their condition being much improved; 10 left, described as incurable; 5 were discharged at their own request; 3 died; and 23 remained under treatment at the end of the year. Sanatorium treatment has now been received by 1,107 patients; of these, 1,006 were discharged cured or relieved; 26 left of their own accord; 41 were incurable; 11 died; and 23 remained on 31st December, 1914.

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 92 beds. There were on 1st July, 1913, 48 persons in the institution, and the number admitted during the succeeding twelve months was 353, making a total of 401 who received treatment during the year 1913-14. Of these, 159 were discharged cured, 25 left incurable, 17 left at their own request, or on other grounds, 121 died, and 79 were under care at the end of the year.

With regard to other cases of advanced consumption, 125 beds are provided at Austin Hospital, 20 of these being specially set apart for cases nominated by the Honorable the Minister of Health.

#### OTHER CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

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 65 inmates. The number of inmates at the beginning of the year 1913-14 was 37; 983 were admitted during the year, 986 were discharged, and 34 remained under care on 30th June, 1914. The Government grant in aid of these institutions amounted to £367; and municipal grants to £93; the revenue from private contributions was £350; from legacies, bequests, &c., £873; from Hospital Sunday collections, &c., £251; from relatives, £140; and from interest and other sources, £269—a total of £2,343. The expenditure was £197 on buildings, &c.; and £1,788 on maintenance, &c.—a total of £1,985.

Two free dispensaries furnished returns for 1914—the Collingwood and Fitzroy Free Medical Dispensary, and the Richmond General Dispensary. The individuals treated during the year ended 30th June, 1914, numbered 4,452. The visits to or by these persons numbered 14,718. The receipts amounted to £614, of which £74 was from the municipalities and £540 from other sources. The total expenditure was £699.

This hospital was established on 1st April, 1901. The original cost of the buildings was £2,200, and about £3,800 has been expended since its foundation in additions and improvements. The number of inmates on 30th June, 1913,

Convalescent  
homes.

Free  
dispensaries.

St. Joseph's  
Foundling  
Hospital,  
Broadmeadows.

was 91, 123 were admitted during the year, 12 died, 115 were discharged or adopted, and 87 were under care on 30th June, 1914. The institution, which contains 95 beds, is supported chiefly by the charitably disposed public, but it has been assisted since June, 1914, by the State Government to the extent of £400 annually. 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 objects of the Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home are the prevention of infanticide, the saving of infant life from the many evils arising from baby-farming, and the rescuing of mothers of illegitimate children from further degradation. Every child admitted must be brought by the mother or some authorized person, who must enter the child's name and the date of birth in a register kept for the purpose, and, if the child is over six months old, must undertake to contribute something towards its support. Young women are received at the institution without charge for three to six months before the birth of the infant, and can remain for six months after they return from the Women's Hospital. Those children who are naturally fed have thus every chance of surviving. While in the institution the young mothers are trained in domestic and laundry work by an efficient housekeeper, under whose supervision they do the work of the Home for the staff and inmates. On their leaving, the matron secures a situation for them, either with or without the child. In the latter case the child may be left at the Home, the mother contributing towards its support. The boarding-out system is annually on the increase, and, since foster-mothers are paid till the child reaches 14 years of age, it entails a heavy expenditure on the part of the institution. Probationers are trained as baby nurses, their course of training extending over a period of twelve months, after which they receive certificates of efficiency, provided they pass the test examination set at the close of the course. During the year ended 30th June, 1914, 223 children were in the care of the institution. Of these 20 were discharged to friends or relations, 23 were adopted, 126 were boarded out, 14 died, and 40 remained in the institution on 30th June, 1914. During that year 96 adults received treatment. Of these 49 were pre-maternity cases. The number of adults is accounted for as follows:—47 were discharged to friends, 22 went to service, and 27 remained in the home on 30th June, 1914. The ordinary and extraordinary receipts amounted to £5,888, of which £1,900 was received from the Government. The expenditure was £7,214, of which £2,043 was for boarding out, £2,584 for maintenance, and £2,587 for buildings.

During April, 1913, a purchase of a property to be utilized for a country home to be worked in connexion with the institution was effected. This property adjoins the Beaconsfield railway station. It consists of a substantially built brick house standing in well laid out grounds, and surrounded by 38 acres of arable and pastoral land watered by a

running creek. The purchase of the property absorbed all the special funds available. It cost the institution £2,750, of which the Government contributed a special grant of £1,000. The home was opened on 6th May, 1914, by Lady Stanley, and is working very well and amply justifying its acquirement. It is self-supporting in dairy and garden produce, and is beginning to furnish these commodities to the central institution. To the country home babies are drafted who, in the city, would probably succumb for lack of fresh air and other health-giving elements obtainable only away from a city.

**Refuges for women.**

At the present time these refuges are ten in number, and are all situated in or near large centres of population. The women while under care in the institutions are expected to work to the best of their ability, a suitable share of labour being allotted to each. Laundry work is the chief means of providing employment, whilst sewing, art needlework, embroidery, &c., also provide occupation to a limited extent. During the year ended 30th June, 1914, the Government subsidized the establishments to the extent of £3,960; £21,530 was obtained as the result of the labour of inmates, and £3,067 from other sources, making the total receipts £28,557. The expenditure amounted to £28,330—made up of £5,017 spent on buildings, and £23,313 on maintenance, &c. The following statement contains particulars of the number of inmates in the separate institutions during the year 1913-14:—

REFUGES FOR WOMEN, 1913-14.

Female Refuges.	Number Admitted.		Born in the Home.	Number Discharged.		Inmates on 30th June, 1914.	
	Women and Girls.	Infants.		Women and Girls.	Infants.	Women and Girls.	Infants.
Ballarat Refuge and Alexandra Infants' Home ...	12	...	17	8	13	23	30
Bendigo Rescue Home ...	11	1	8	11	8	8	7
Carlton Refuge ...	57	52	...	51	44	36	25
Elizabeth Fry Retreat, South Yarra ...	44	1	...	47	1	19	...
Geelong ...	1	3	...	1	6	10	6
House of Mercy, Cheltenham ...	22	...	...	20	...	22	...
Magdalen Asylum, Abbotsford ...	168	...	...	154	...	379	...
Magdalen Asylum, South Melbourne	48	...	...	54	...	154	...
South Yarra Home ...	43	...	...	46	...	25	...
Temporary Home, for Friendless and Fallen Women, Collingwood	42	16	1	38	17	13	5
Total ...	448	73	26	430	89	689	73

**Salvation Army rescue homes.** There are five rescue homes controlled by the Salvation Army, at Abbotsford, Ballarat, Brunswick, Fitzroy, and Geelong. The establishments contained 216 beds on 1st July, 1913, when there were under care 163 adults and 28 children. During the succeeding year 842 adults and 114 children were admitted; of the adults, 301 were placed at service or restored to friends; 476 were discharged at their own request; 57 were discharged for misconduct or otherwise; 3 died; and 29 were sent to hospitals and other institutions; of the infants, 21 died and 95 went out with their mothers. The Army received £400 from the Government, in aid of the institutions; £146, private contributions; £4,474, the proceeds of the labour of the inmates; and £373 from other sources—a total of £5,393. The total expenditure was £5,281.

**Night shelter.** At Dr. Singleton's Night Shelter for Women, Collingwood, 4,702 women were accommodated during the year 1913-14. The expenses were £70, which were defrayed out of the "General Charity Fund." In addition to the amount obtained from this source, there were numerous contributions in the shape of food.

**Prison Association of Victoria.** Since 1872 a society has been in existence for the purpose of affording assistance to discharged prisoners, and offering them inducements to return to the paths of honesty and industry. Relief is afforded by gifts of money, clothes, blankets, and other necessaries, railway passes, and various kinds of tools of trade; and those who desire it are supplied for a time with board and lodging in Melbourne, or are provided with means to go into the interior, or to leave the State. The society also takes charge of and distributes the sums earned by the prisoners whilst under detention. The work is aided by honorary correspondents in country centres. Very valuable assistance is given in connexion with the moral reformation of the young offender. The improvement of the hardened criminal is a matter of great difficulty, but the society is a valuable help to those who have not become confirmed in careers of crime and wrong-doing, and minimizes the tendencies of drifting into the criminal class of those who have formed vicious and evil habits. The number of individuals relieved in 1913-14 was 356. The receipts amounted to £743, including grants from the Government (£195) and the Penal Department (£269), and contributions from private sources; while the expenditure was £763.

**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, 1915, was 39,014; the number of persons who are fully qualified is

21,897; 7,551 railway employés and 553 members of the police force have been specially educated in the work; and 21,897 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 7,083 calls during the year, of which 1,994 were charity cases, the distance travelled being 60,907 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. The secretary is H. Wardale Greenwood, M.A., 463 Swanston street, Melbourne.

### CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

**Charity Organization Society.** This society has been established in Melbourne since 1887, its objects being:—(1) To encourage and organize charitable work and to promote co-operation therein; (2) To check imposture and professional mendicity, and to discourage indiscriminate alms-giving; (3) To inquire into all applications for assistance, with the view of ascertaining if and in what way each case can be helped; (4) To afford (where necessary) immediate relief during inquiry or pending arrangements with charitable institutions or aid from other sources; (5) To maintain a woodyard, or other labour test, so that the means of earning food or shelter shall be open to any applicant able and willing to work; (6) To establish a loan fund; (7) To keep records of all cases for the purpose of reference, and to maintain a Central Register of help given by all relieving agencies. All of these objects have been, or are being, achieved to a greater or less extent, but the philanthropic work of the State still provides an extensive field for further efforts towards organization and co-operation. The governing body of the society is an executive committee consisting of the honorary officers and twelve members elected by contributors, which is empowered to make rules and regulations for the conduct of its business. A link with practically all the charities of Melbourne is maintained through nominee members of the society, one of whom is elected by each charity. Nominee members have virtually the same voice in the conduct of the society as have contributing members. The income and outgo for the year ended 30th June, 1914, were—Administration Account (for payment of all general expenses of management as well as all charges connected with the administration of the trust and relief funds)—Receipts, £1,334; expenditure, £1,224; Trust Account (being donations for special applicants and objects)—Receipts, £865; expenditure, £964; Emergency Relief Account—Donations and refunds, £121; expenditure, £145; Woodyard—Receipts, £815; expenditure, £787. The number of separate cases dealt with during the year was 1,587, of which 882 were new cases investigated. The result of investigation into these 882 cases showed that in 724 instances distress was due to misfortune, and in 145 to misconduct;



while 13 cases come under other headings. The work of the society during the year 1913-14 included (1) continued efforts to secure the establishment of a scheme for the registration with the Charity Organization Society of all applications for assistance from the several metropolitan alms-giving agencies, and (2) activity on the part of the committee organized by the society 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 1913-14, 911 temporary and 51 permanent positions were found, 117 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 541 men availed themselves of the facilities provided at the woodyard on 1,537 occasions. The society has consistently advocated the establishment of labour colonies. That at Leongatha was founded by its advice and with its assistance twenty-two years ago. It was also responsible, either alone or in co-operation with others, for the Children's Court Act and the Infant Life Protection Act, and for the inauguration in 1906 of the Victorian Provident Aid Society, and in 1909 of the Provident Loan Society of Victoria Limited. The former society lends money to deserving applicants, on personal security, in amounts not exceeding £25, and charges 6d. for every £1 lent to cover expenses. The latter lends any amount on any approved security, and charges 1 per cent. per month for the accommodation. The objective in both cases is to help people in distress to maintain their independence by removing the stigma popularly associated with charitable relief.

#### LABOUR COLONY, LEONGATHA.

Labour  
Colony,  
Leongatha.

The Labour Colony at Leongatha was established by a proclamation of 26th September, 1893, which set apart and appropriated under the *Settlement on Lands Act 1893* about 800 acres in the township. By a further proclamation of 24th April, 1903, the colony was abolished, and the land resumed by the Lands Department, although the colonists were still maintained on the land.

After the trustees of the old colony had all retired the Minister of Lands instructed the Director of Agriculture, on 13th June, 1903, to take over the farm and manage it as a Labour Establishment, virtually as a Labour Colony for the relief of destitute men in Melbourne who desired to go there. No order was given that the number admitted to the Establishment was to be reduced, and the destitute were as freely admitted as formerly, but in many instances they were not maintained there so long, orders being issued that when a man had earned £2 he should leave in search of work.

On 14th June, 1904, 462 acres of the old Labour Colony lands, including the homestead, were proclaimed a Labour Colony, and trustees were appointed to act from 1st July, 1904. Subsequently 40 acres were alienated for a gravel reserve, and 40 acres for a High School.

The present trustees are P. J. Carroll, Esq. (chairman and superintendent), J. R. Pescott, Esq., S. Whitehead, Esq., F. Johnston, Esq., and T. Keiley, Esq. Mr. W. H. Crate is the secretary, and the city address is Government Labour Bureau, corner of King and Bourke streets, Melbourne.

The object sought by its establishment was to afford temporary relief at sustenance wages to able-bodied destitute men. During the first year of its existence 1,013 men were sent to the colony, and up to the present 8,620 applicants have been afforded relief. The colonists are instructed in the general work of farming, dairying, and fruit and vegetable growing, and pig breeding is carried on extensively. The cost of maintenance, including food, wages, and management, for the last financial year, was 9s. 4d. per week per man.

When the accounts were balanced for the financial year ended 30th June, 1915, it was found that there was a credit balance of £39 in trust accounts.

The receipts from sales, &c., amounted to £1,867, as follows:—

	£
Dairy ... ..	504
Farm produce and garden ... ..	200
Pigs ... ..	734
Hides, Bones, &c. ... ..	163
Wages of men working off the place ... ..	130
Prizes ... ..	23
Horses ... ..	10
Rent ... ..	70
Miscellaneous ... ..	33

The following are the amounts of Government grants expended each year since the establishment of the Colony :—

	£	s.	d.
1893-4 ... ..	4,213	15	2
1894-5 ... ..	3,203	8	0
1895-6 ... ..	2,473	13	1
1896-7 ... ..	2,219	14	4
1897-8 ... ..	2,729	13	2
1898-9 ... ..	4,091	8	1
1899-1900 ... ..	3,884	5	11
1900-1 ... ..	3,000	0	0
1901-2 ... ..	2,374	3	6
1902-3 ... ..	3,627	7	10
1903-4 ... ..	1,998	18	11
1904-5 ... ..	999	19	7
1905-6 ... ..	499	19	9
1906-7 ... ..	496	9	10
1907-8 ... ..	449	18	7
1908-9 ... ..	549	19	9
1909-10 ... ..	550	0	0
1910-11 ... ..	550	0	0
1911-12 ... ..	400	0	0
1912-13 ... ..	400	0	0
1913-14 ... ..	100	0	0
1914-15 ... ..	500	0	0
Total ... ..	39,312	15	6

Although the profits from the farm are reduced owing to the restricted area, there will still be work in clearing and cultivation to enable men to be sent to Leongatha for several years. By the continuation of this colony no man need starve in the city. Every week applications are made by destitute unemployed men to be sent to the institution. A greater number 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 138 candidates presented themselves, of whom 60 passed (27 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, 1915, 69 applications for awards were investigated, with the result that 21 certificates, 10 bronze medals, and 1 silver medal were granted. The receipts during the year amounted to £448, and the expenditure to £420. 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 1914-15, 11 were for deeds of bravery performed in Victoria, 12 in Western Australia, 2 in Tasmania, and 7 in Queensland. The society has 156 honorary correspondents, residing as follows:—54 in Victoria, 35 in New South Wales, 25 in New Zealand, 28 in Queensland, 8 in Tasmania, 3 in South Australia, and 3 in Western Australia. Owing to the appointment of these gentlemen and as the awards made by the society appear to give complete satisfaction throughout the States, there is no necessity for forming local branches of the society in the other States.

Swimming competitions have been inaugurated in the schools of the Commonwealth, and awards of medals and certificates are made to those pupils who attain proficiency in exercises which have special reference to saving life from drowning. The society 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.
1895 to 1904 .. .. .	1,427	282	1,709
1905 to 1914 .. .. .	1,129	258	1,387

A considerable reduction is shown in the last ten years, both in the actual number of persons drowned, and in the proportion to the population, the rate per 100,000 being 11 in the later decennium as against 14 in the earlier one.

Taking the ten years ended 1914, the ages of persons accidentally drowned were as follows:—

**AGES OF PERSONS ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED IN VICTORIA, 1905 TO 1914.**

Age.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 10 years .. .. .	222	63	285
10 to 20 years .. .. .	237	39	276
20 to 40 years .. .. .	283	67	350
40 to 60 years .. .. .	258	67	325
60 years and over .. .. .	129	22	151
Total .. .. .	1,129	258	1,387

### SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS.

**Society for  
the Protection  
of Animals.**

The Victorian Society for the Protection of Animals was established on 4th July, 1871. For the first 10½ years of its existence it was known as the Victorian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and in 1895 it was incorporated. By the enforcement of the existing laws, and the procuring of such further legislation as may be deemed expedient, it seeks to prevent wanton and unnecessary cruelty. The creation of a wholesome and enlightened public opinion is also aimed at, since it is recognised that to excite and sustain such opinion regarding man's duty to the lower animals is even of greater importance than the enforcement of the law, particularly in those classes of cases where pain and suffering may actually be caused in ignorance, and where consequently a little more knowledge of animals would result in the diminution of the unconscious practice of cruelty. To this end, papers and leaflets dealing with the proper, humane, and considerate treatment of animals are widely distributed. Honorary agents have been appointed in more than 180 different centres, and these, by disinterested service, under the supervision of and in co-operation with the secretary in Melbourne, forward the work of the institution in every portion of the State. During the year ended 30th June, 1915, 1,687 cases were dealt with by the society, of which 1,268 were connected with cruelty to horses. There were 216 prosecutions in cases of deliberate cruelty, in nearly all of which the law was vindicated by the punishment of the offenders. The receipts for the year amounted to £681, and the expenditure to £625. Late in 1913 an additional inspector was appointed, and this has resulted in an extension of the work, which was greatly needed.

### HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

**Hospital  
Saturday and  
Sunday.**

In Melbourne and suburbs, the last Saturday and Sunday of October in each year are set apart for making collections in aid of the charitable institutions. The clergy of the various denominations take an active part in the movement, preaching sermons appropriate to the occasion, and otherwise helping it forward. The church collections on this Sunday are almost entirely devoted to the charities. Sunday school superintendents, business firms, their employees, and others lend valuable assistance in making collections. The following are the amounts collected since the movement was inaugurated:—

#### COLLECTIONS, 1873 TO 1914.

		£			£
1873 to 1898 ...	...	190,104	1908 ...	...	9,146
1899 ...	...	5,853	1909 ...	...	9,398
1900 ...	...	5,901	1910 ...	...	10,555
1901 ...	...	6,034	1911 ...	...	11,650
1902 ...	...	6,669	1912 ...	...	11,806
1903 ...	...	7,058	1913 ...	...	12,274
1904 ...	...	7,795	1914 ...	...	11,686
1905 ...	...	8,235			
1906 ...	...	8,011	Total ...	...	£330,988
1907 ...	...	8,813			

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 1913, and for the year 1914, are given below :—

## DISTRIBUTION, 1873 TO 1914.

Institution.	Amount Distributed.		
	1873 to 1913.	1914.	Total.
	£	£	£
Melbourne Hospital ... ..	86,741	2,949	89,690
Alfred Hospital ... ..	38,761	1,268	40,029
Benevolent Asylum ... ..	25,781	604	26,385
Women's Hospital ... ..	26,909	938	27,847
Children's Hospital ... ..	36,015	1,221	37,236
Eye and Ear Hospital ... ..	15,127	441	15,568
Homeopathic Hospital ... ..	14,995	577	15,572
Victorian Homes for Aged and Infirm ... ..	8,554	100	8,654
Richmond Dispensary ... ..	1,910	50	1,960
Collingwood Dispensary ... ..	1,900	...	1,900
Austin Hospital for Incurables ... ..	19,460	948	20,408
Convalescent Home for Women ... ..	3,610	125	3,735
"    "    Men ... ..	3,095	125	3,220
Melbourne District Nursing Society ... ..	2,344	200	2,544
St. Vincent's Hospital ... ..	9,889	1,132	11,021
Sanatorium for Consumptives, Echuca and Macedon ... ..	3,151	...	3,151
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children ... ..	2,431	189	2,620
Melbourne Dental Hospital ... ..	664	50	714
The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home ... ..	86	...	86
St. John Ambulance Association ... ..	803	100	903
Talbot Colony for Epileptics ... ..	609	100	709
Total distributed ... ..	302,835	11,117	313,952
Total collected ... ..	319,302	11,686	330,988

**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, £2,115 in 1914, and £2,553 in 1915. More than 1,000 ladies annually take part in the campaign. In 1915 the amount collected was allotted to the children's charities. The idea is spreading in the country districts of Victoria and in other States, and Wattle Day will, doubtless, in the near future be generally observed throughout Australia.

**INVALID AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS.**

Federal  
Invalid and  
Old-age  
Pensions Act.

The Federal Parliament has, by an Act passed in 1908 and amending Acts, made provision for the payment of invalid and old-age pensions throughout Australia, the maximum rate of pension being 10s. per week. The persons to whom pensions may be paid and the principal conditions attaching to their payment are as under :—

**OLD-AGE PENSIONS.**

This part of the Act came into force on 1st July, 1909.

*Persons.*—Every man who has attained the age of 65 years, or who, being permanently incapacitated for work, has attained the age of 60 years. Every woman who has attained the age of 60 years.

*Conditions.*—Residence in Australia when applying for pension, and also continuously for 20 years. Continuous residence in Australia is not to be deemed as interrupted (1) by occasional absences from Australia, not exceeding in the aggregate one-tenth of the total period of residence, or (2) by any absence in a territory then or now under the authority of the Commonwealth, or (3) if the applicant proves that during the period of absence his home was in Australia, and if married that his wife and family resided in Australia and were maintained by him.

Good character.

If a husband, that he has not for twelve months or upwards during five years immediately preceding his application, without just cause, deserted his wife, or without just cause failed to provide her with adequate means of maintenance, or neglected to maintain any of his children under 14 years of age; or, if a wife, that she has not for 12 months during the preceding five years, without just cause, deserted her husband or any of her children under the age of 14 years.

Net capital value of property (not including the home in which the pensioner permanently resides) must not exceed £310. From the maximum pension of £26 per annum a deduction of £1 is made for every complete £10 by which the net capital value exceeds £50. Where, however, both husband and wife are pensioners—except where they are living apart pursuant to any decree, judgment, order or deed of separation—the exemption is £25, or £50 if including a home. 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.

The number of persons in each State of Australia who were receiving old-age pensions in 1914, and in June, 1915, was as follows :—

### OLD-AGE PENSIONERS IN AUSTRALIA, 1914 AND 1915.

State.	Number of Pensioners.		Pensions Granted, &c., from Inauguration of Commonwealth System to 30th June, 1915.				Claims in Course, 30th June, 1915.	Number of Old-age Pensioners, 30th June, 1915.
	30th June, 1914.	31st December, 1914.	Granted.	Rejected.	Deaths.	Cancelled.		
Victoria ...	27,150	27,381	43,093	3,230	13,040	1,688	301	28,365
New South Wales	32,165	32,611	49,293	4,561	14,260	2,129	190	32,904
Queensland ...	11,758	11,845	17,273	2,597	4,422	927	130	11,924
South Australia ...	8,396	8,727	12,814	820	3,398	398	20	9,018
Western Australia	3,909	4,060	5,518	653	1,197	168	66	4,153
Tasmania ...	4,402	4,513	6,606	479	1,797	281	92	4,528
Australia ...	87,780	89,137	134,597	12,340	38,114	5,591	799	90,892

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, 1915.

State.	From 15th December, 1910, to 30th June, 1915.				Claims in Course, 30th June, 1915.	Number of Invalid Pensioners, 30th June, 1915.
	Granted.	Rejected.	Deaths.	Cancelled.		
Victoria ...	8,093	1,957	1,766	273	158	6,054
New South Wales	10,675	2,286	1,907	630	104	8,138
Queensland ...	3,120	913	556	134	45	2,430
South Australia ...	2,020	389	434	75	9	1,511
Western Australia	1,143	339	160	48	54	935
Tasmania ...	1,788	317	338	101	87	1,349
Australia ...	26,839	6,201	5,161	1,261	457	20,417

During the financial year ended 30th June, 1915, the expenditure for invalid and old-age pensions in Australia amounted to £2,691,317, but the liability on account of the 90,892 old-age and 20,417 invalid pensioners on the registers at 30th June, 1915, is £2,807,558, or an average per individual of £25 4s. 6d. per annum.

Cost of pensions, 1914-15.

**Pensioners,  
1901 to  
1914-15.**

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, 1915, it had reached a total of 28,365 (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 1915.**

Financial Year.	Number of Pensioners at end of Period.			Actual Amount Paid in Pensions.
	Old-Age.	Invalid.	Total.	
18th January to 30th June, 1901 (under State Act)	16,275	...	16,275	£ 129,338
1901-2 ... ..	14,570	...	14,570	292,432
1902-3 ... ..	12,417	...	12,417	215,973
1903-4 ... ..	11,609	...	11,609	205,150
1904-5 ... ..	11,209	...	11,209	200,464
1905-6 ... ..	10,990	...	10,990	189,127
1906-7 ... ..	10,732	...	10,732	187,793
1907-8 ... ..	11,288	...	11,288	233,573
1908-9 ... ..	12,368	...	12,368	270,827
1909-10 (under Federal Act) ... ..	20,218	...	20,218	470,656
1910-11 " " ... ..	23,722	2,272	25,994	573,699
1911-12 " " ... ..	24,449	3,162	27,611	672,593
1912-13 " " ... ..	25,434	3,918	29,352	715,924
1913-14 " " ... ..	27,150	4,844	31,994	795,449
1914-15 " " ... ..	28,365	6,054	34,419	839,718

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 1915, and the proportion of the latter to the former :—

**PERSONS ELIGIBLE AND THOSE RECEIVING OLD-AGE PENSIONS IN AUSTRALIA, 1915.**

State.	Estimated Number of Persons Eligible to receive Old-age Pensions.			Number of Persons Receiving Old-age Pensions, on 30th June, 1915.	Percentage borne by Pensioners to those Eligible on an Age Basis.
	Women aged 60 Years and over.	Men aged 65 Years and over.	Total.		
Victoria ...	53,250	36,550	89,800	28,365	31·6
New South Wales ...	53,000	41,250	94,250	32,904	34·9
Queensland ...	16,070	14,820	30,890	11,924	38·6
South Australia ...	15,870	10,050	25,920	9,018	34·8
Western Australia ...	5,440	4,375	9,815	4,153	42·3
Tasmania ...	6,220	4,100	10,320	4,528	43·9
<b>Australia ...</b>	<b>149,850</b>	<b>111,145</b>	<b>260,995</b>	<b>90,892</b>	<b>34·8</b>

In proportion to the number of persons eligible to receive old-age pensions, the greatest number is being paid in Tasmania (44 per cent.), and the lowest number in Victoria (32 per cent.). The percentage for the whole Commonwealth is 35.

Nearly 58 per cent. of the old-age pensioners and 50 per cent. of the invalid pensioners on 30th June, 1915, were women. The numbers in each State are as under :—

**SEXES OF OLD-AGE AND INVALID PENSIONERS ON 30TH JUNE, 1915.**

State.	Old-age Pensioners.			Invalid Pensioners.			Total Old-age and Invalid Pensioners.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Victoria ...	11,044	17,321	28,365	2,985	3,069	6,054	34,419
New South Wales ...	14,569	18,335	32,904	4,158	3,980	8,138	41,042
Queensland ...	5,565	6,359	11,924	1,313	1,117	2,430	14,354
South Australia ...	3,434	5,584	9,018	675	836	1,511	10,529
Western Australia ...	1,954	2,199	4,153	528	407	935	5,088
Tasmania ...	1,599	2,929	4,528	632	717	1,349	5,877
<b>Australia ...</b>	<b>38,165</b>	<b>52,727</b>	<b>90,892</b>	<b>10,291</b>	<b>10,126</b>	<b>20,417</b>	<b>111,309</b>

Cost of State old-age pension schemes. Victoria was the first State to provide old-age pensions, the Act making this provision having been passed in 1900, and the system having come into operation on 1st January, 1901. The amount paid in pensions by the State to the 30th June, 1909, was £1,924,677. The New South Wales Old-age Pensions Act operated from 1st August, 1901, and the cost to the State was £3,978,770. In Queensland, the State old-age pensions became payable from 1st July, 1908, a year prior to the enactment of the Commonwealth measure—and the total sum paid was £148,827.

#### MATERNITY ALLOWANCE.

Maternity allowance. An Act was passed by the Federal Parliament in October, 1912, providing for the payment, on application, of £5 to the mother of every child born in the Commonwealth on and after 10th October, 1912. No additional sum is paid for twins, but payment is made in respect of still-born children, if they are viable. 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 96 per cent. of the total confinements in the Commonwealth during the period stated.

#### MATERNITY ALLOWANCE—CLAIMS GRANTED, REJECTED, ETC., FROM 10TH OCTOBER, 1912, TO 3RD JULY, 1915.

State.	Granted.	Rejected.	Under Consideration.	Total Claims.	Amount Paid.
					£
Victoria ...	95,439	372	457	96,268	477,195
New South Wales ...	137,489	875	452	138,816	687,445
Queensland ...	52,258	300	134	52,692	261,290
South Australia ...	33,004	179	90	33,263	165,020
Western Australia ...	24,044	163	102	24,309	120,220
Tasmania ...	15,680	79	50	15,809	78,400
Australia ...	357,914	1,968	1,275	361,157	1,789,570

**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. The scope of this measure has been greatly extended by subsequent legislation, the whole of which has now been consolidated in the *Pensions Act* 1913 passed in November of that year. An amendment of that Act was passed in 1914.

Particulars of the New Zealand system of pensions are given in the Year-Book for 1913-14, pages 571 to 573.

New Zealand  
Pension  
Statistics.

The following particulars relate to pensions payable in New Zealand in the year ended 31st March, 1915:—

**OLD-AGE PENSIONS.**

Number of old-age pensioners (including Maoris) ..	19,352
Annual amount payable .. .. .	£475,970
Estimated number of persons in the Dominion aged 65 and upwards (at 31st March, 1914) ..	49,473
Proportion of those eligible on age basis who are in receipt of pensions .. .. .	39%

From the initiation of the system in January, 1899, to the 31st March, 1915, the sum of £4,850,011 was expended on account of old-age pensions.

**WIDOWS' PENSIONS.**

Number of widow pensioners (including Maoris) ..	1,788
Annual amount payable .. .. .	£35,000

**MILITARY PENSIONS (payable to Veterans of Maori War).**

Number of military pensioners (including Maoris) ..	1,388
Annual amount payable .. .. .	£49,968

**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, 1913 AND 1914.**

	On 31st December—		Increase (+) Decrease (-)
	1913.	1914.	
In State Hospitals...	5,021	5,070	+ 49
On Trial Leave from State Hospitals	472	514	+ 42
Boarded out ...	138	145	+ 7
In Licensed Houses ...	81	75	- 6
On Trial Leave from Licensed Houses	24	23	- 1
<b>Total Number of Registered Insane ...</b>	<b>5,736</b>	<b>5,827</b>	<b>+ 91</b>
In Receiving Institutions ...	61	50	- 11
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>5,797</b>	<b>5,877</b>	<b>+ 80</b>

By comparison with the previous year the numbers in the Hospitals for the Insane have increased by 98, *i.e.*, 63 less than the increment for the previous year, and the total increase of cases known to the Department for the year is 80, as against a total of 165 in 1913.

The admissions to State hospitals have been numerous during the last five years, as the following figures show :—

Year.	First Admissions.			Re-admissions.			Total Admissions.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1910	379	328	707	43	52	95	802
1911	366	315	681	66	70	136	817
1912	411	298	709	45	52	97	806
1913	461	331	792	33	33	66	858
1914	407	306	713	38	56	94	807

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 807 cases admitted therein, some 492 cases came on from the receiving institutions. The latter institutions received 832 patients and 289 were discharged recovered after an average residence of less than one month. In addition, 21 other cases improved to such an extent that they were able to be sent out to the care of their friends. This gives a recovery rate for the receiving institutions

of 37.26 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 1,147. There is very little variation year by year in the amount of work undertaken by the private licensed houses; there were 58 admissions in 1914 as against 76 in 1913, and 30 discharges recovered as against 37 in the previous year.

The proportion of insane to the population is now 1 in 243.4. 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  
Australia.

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, 1913, were as follows:—

#### NUMBER OF INSANE PERSONS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND.

State or Dominion.	Number of Insane on 31st December, 1913.	
	Total.	Per 100,000 of Population.
Victoria	5,681	399
New South Wales	6,639	362
Queensland	2,370	359
New Zealand	3,964	349
Western Australia	933	291
Tasmania	526	261
South Australia	1,082	246

The high proportion of insane persons in Victoria as compared with other States is accounted for by the much larger proportion of old persons contained in the population, and also by the more extensive use of the trial leave clause, which causes names to be retained much longer on the registers of the asylums than is the case in other parts of Australia.

The proportionate number of recoveries of patients in the Victorian Hospitals for the Insane in 1913 was below the average of the twenty-three years ended with 1913, the ratio in that year being 3,368 per 10,000 admitted, as compared with an average of 4,223 in the period stated. The

Recoveries of  
insane persons  
in Australia,  
1913.



proportions in the various Australian States for the year 1913 were as follows:—

## RECOVERIES IN 1913.

—	Recoveries per 10,000 Admissions.	—	Recoveries per 10,000 Admissions.
South Australia ...	5,735	Tasmania ...	4,058
Queensland ...	5,077	Western Australia ...	3,565
New South Wales ...	4,744	Victoria ...	3,368
New Zealand ...	4,298		

The apparent reduction in the Victorian rate in recent years is accounted for in part by the fact that many cases are now treated successfully in the Receiving Houses which were formerly dealt with in the asylums. Also the trial leave system has been extended, and it is not possible to keep an accurate account of the recoveries among patients out on leave.

The mortality of patients was higher in South Australia in 1913 than in any other State of the Commonwealth or in New Zealand. This will be seen from the following figures:—

Deaths of  
insane persons  
in Australia  
and New  
Zealand.

## DEATHS IN 1913.

—	Deaths per 10,000 Resident Patients.	—	Deaths per 10,000 Resident Patients.
South Australia ...	1,020	Victoria ...	789
Western Australia ...	901	New South Wales ...	785
New Zealand ...	798	Queensland... ..	739
Tasmania ...	797		

## BLIND AND DEAF AND DUMB PERSONS IN VICTORIA.

At the census of 1911 there were 1,102 blind persons (595 males and 507 females) enumerated in the State. This is an increase of 20 as compared with ten years previously.

There was 1 blind person in every 1,193 of mixed sexes, or 1 blind male in every 1,102 males, and 1 blind female in every 1,302 females. Deaf mutes numbered 535 (280 males and 255 females) in 1911, compared with 410 in 1901. There was thus 1 deaf mute in every 2,459 of the total population, or 1 in 2,341 of the males and 1 in 2,588 of the females.

Blind and  
deaf and  
dumb persons  
in Victoria.

### NEGLECTED AND REFORMATORY CHILDREN.

**Neglected and reformatory children.** There were at the end of 1914 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, 1914, numbered 9,339—9,149 neglected and 190 reformatory children—and there were 41 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, 1910 TO 1914.

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.	
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
1914 ...	7,486	741	539	370	13	9,149

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.	
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
1914 ...	143	24	19	4	...	190

**Children boarded out, &c.** The welfare of the children boarded out is cared for by honorary committees, who send reports to the Department as to their general condition. The rate paid by the Government to persons accepting charge of these children is 10s. per week for children under 12 months, 7s. per week for children between 12 months and 2 years of age, and 6s. per week for children aged 2 years and over. Children from either industrial or reformatory schools may be placed with friends on probation, without wages, or at service.

Children committed to the care of the State, 1914. The circumstances leading to the commitment of children to the care of the Department in 1914 were as follows:—

**CHILDREN COMMITTED TO THE CARE OF THE STATE, 1914.**

Cases in which Parents were held to be—	Number.
Blamable—Father deserted and mother poor .. .. .	322
"    "    "    "    in hospital .. .. .	4
"    "    "    "    an invalid .. .. .	2
"    "    "    "    in a lunatic asylum .. .. .	1
"    "    "    "    dead .. .. .	204
"    divorced and mother poor .. .. .	10
"    drunkard and mother poor .. .. .	10
"    "    "    "    dead .. .. .	3
"    in gaol and mother poor .. .. .	85
"    "    "    "    dead .. .. .	1
"    unknown and mother poor .. .. .	38
"    "    "    "    in lunatic asylum .. .. .	3
"    "    "    "    dead .. .. .	7
Mother deserted and father poor .. .. .	16
"    "    "    "    dead .. .. .	2
"    drunkard and father poor .. .. .	6
"    "    "    "    dead .. .. .	6
"    immoral and father dead .. .. .	3
"    in gaol and father poor .. .. .	2
"    "    "    "    dead .. .. .	2
Both parents—	
Father drunkard and mother deserted .. .. .	2
"    deserted and mother of bad character .. .. .	2
"    unknown and mother deserted .. .. .	8
"    "    "    "    drunkard .. .. .	1
"    "    "    "    prostitute .. .. .	1
"    "    "    "    in gaol .. .. .	2
Parents bad character .. .. .	3
"    deserted .. .. .	9
"    drunkards .. .. .	4
"    unknown .. .. .	13
Total .. .. .	772
Blameless—Father dead and mother poor .. .. .	688
"    "    "    "    in hospital .. .. .	4
"    "    "    "    lunatic asylum .. .. .	3
"    poor and mother in hospital .. .. .	1
"    "    "    "    an invalid .. .. .	1
"    "    "    "    in lunatic asylum .. .. .	7
"    "    "    "    dead .. .. .	15
"    in hospital and mother poor .. .. .	6
"    "    "    "    imbecile .. .. .	2
"    "    "    "    in lunatic asylum .. .. .	1
"    "    "    "    dead .. .. .	11
"    an invalid and mother poor .. .. .	208
"    "    "    "    dead .. .. .	4
"    blind and mother poor .. .. .	7
"    mentally weak and mother poor .. .. .	2
"    in lunatic asylum and mother poor .. .. .	14
"    "    "    "    "    dead .. .. .	4
Parents poor .. .. .	123
"    invalids .. .. .	4
"    dead .. .. .	22
Total .. .. .	1,127
Total number of children placed under control during the year	1,899

The number of children placed under care in 1914, viz., 1,899, was 38 more than in the previous year, and the largest on record. The great increase in the wards of the State during the last six 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 1914 being 1,172, as compared with 1,231 in the previous year, 1,040 in 1912, 747 in 1911, 750 in 1910, and 668 in 1909. The total number of children boarded out with their own mothers at the end of 1914 was 4,144. It is also due in part to the operation of the Infant Life Protection Act, 190 children in 1914 having come directly under the control of the Department through this legislative act, apart from those that are supervised and inspected by the officers of the Neglected Children's Department, but are maintained by their relatives.

**Cost of maintenance of neglected and reformatory children.**

The Governmental expenditure for the maintenance of neglected children amounted in 1914 to £117,382, and that for reformatory school children to £3,918; the expenses of administration amounted to £7,542, making a total gross expenditure of £128,842. A sum of £6,212 was received from parents for maintenance, and £66 from other sources, making the net expenditure £122,564. The average number of neglected children under supervision during the year was 8,624; of this total, 7,156 were maintained in foster homes at an average annual cost per head to the State of £15 7s. 6d., 85 were in Government receiving depôts at £57 19s. 6d. per head, 69 were in private industrial schools at a cost of £13 18s. 3d. per head, 539 were at service earning their own living, 20 were in hospitals, 14 were on visits to friends, and 741 were with relatives and others at no cost to the State. The average number of reformatory wards under supervision during the year was 190. Of this number 133 were maintained in private schools at an average annual cost per head of £29 9s. 2d., 29 were in service earning their own living, 4 were in gaol, and 24 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 9s. 4d.

**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 1914 :—

**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 31.12.13.	Admissions during 1914.			Number of Children under Supervision on 31.12.14.
		Court Committals.	Transfer of Guardianship.	Voluntary Admissions.	
Burwood Boys' Home .. .. .	86	2	19	3	89
Church of England Neglected Children's Aid Society	92	6	2	25	96
Clifden Home, Wedderburn ..	65	..	..	..	54
Gordon Institute, Melbourne ..	156	11	16	10	134
Methodist Boys' Training Farm, Burwood East	48	..	..	27	48
Methodist Homes for Children ..	422	8	14	61	434
Mission Rescue and Children's Home, Ballarat East	15	2	..	5	22
Presbyterian and Scots' Church Neglected Children's Aid Society	282	10	..	16	281
Presbyterian Rescue Home, Elsternwick	31	1	2	3	32
St. Joseph's Home, Surrey Hills	164	..	..	50	173
Try Society, Surrey-road, Hawksburn	37	..	..	19	22
Victorian Neglected Children's Aid Society	226	3	3	62	207
Sutherland Home .. .. .	142	7	2	69	180
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,766</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>1,772</b>

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, 1914, reached the large total of 12,765, viz., 9,339 under the control of the Neglected

Children's Department, 1,772 under the supervision of societies registered under Part III. of the Neglected Children's Act, and 1,654 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, 1914, there were 589 children under supervision in registered homes under the provisions of the Act. The deaths during the year numbered 68. In addition, 190 children became wards of the Neglected Children's Department by the operation of Section 9 of the Act. One hundred and fifty-one 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 1914 the illegitimate births numbered 2,016, and the deaths of illegitimate children under one year were 410, being equal to a rate of 20.34 deaths for 100 births as compared with 7.09 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.

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 ceremony of declaring the ship open for the training of boys was performed by Lady Gibson-Carmichael on 7th September, 1910. The ship has made several cruises in the bay, and has performed the



feat of sailing through the Hopetoun Channel to Geelong and back again without a tug. This has not been done by any other ship, although vessels have sailed through one way. The channel is 2 miles long and about 200 feet wide. The vessel sailed for Sydney on 8th September, 1911, her absence from the home port extending over two months. The passage from Port Phillip Heads to Sydney Heads took four and a half days, and the return journey ten days. The ship behaved well, and thoroughly proved her seaworthiness in a heavy gale experienced off Gabo Island, which lasted twenty hours.

In June, 1912, the *Dart* was purchased from the Imperial Government, to be used as a tender by the *John Murray*, and she arrived in Hobson's Bay in July, having been sailed from Sydney by a crew of trainees and instructors from the *John Murray*, in charge of the captain superintendent.

During the year ended 30th June, 1915, there were 47 admissions, 36 discharges, and 9 desertions, the number on board at the end of the year being 104. Since the inception of the institution 330 boys have been admitted to the ships, 88 have been granted full discharges, 94 have been discharged against the Committee's wish on their parents' demand, 33 deserters have not been apprehended, 3 have been dismissed, and 6 returned as unfit. Seventy boys have gone into the merchant service, and 17 into the Navy, and 34 are serving with the Expeditionary Forces. Cruising outside Port Phillip Heads was during the early part of the year restricted owing to the war, but much useful work has been done in Port Phillip Bay.

## 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, 1914, there remained six widows, who were receiving 15s. per week each. At that date the amount at credit was £15,546, of which £12,000 was the estimated value of freehold premises in Queen-street, Melbourne, £3,500 was in Government debentures, and £46 was cash in hand.

### VICTORIAN COAL MINERS' ACCIDENTS RELIEF FUND.

**Victorian  
Coal Miners'  
Accidents  
Relief Fund.**

A provision of the *Coal Mines Regulation Act 1909* (No. 2240) 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 1914), their principal functions being to collect contributions, and, subject to the approval of the Board, to allot the allowances. During 1914 the contributions from employes amounted to £1,360, and the allowances paid at the mines totalled £941. For the year ended 31st December, 1914, the total revenue was £2,355—remittances from committees at the mines amounting to £823, interest to £238, and the balance coming equally from the mine-owners (£647) and the Government (£647). The expenditure included £374 paid in allowances and £305 cost of administration. The accumulated funds amounted to £7,979—£7,800 invested in 3½ per cent. Government stock, and £179 bank balance. Relief was given in 171 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. Two fatal accidents occurred during the year, and there are seven widows, two mothers and twelve children receiving aid from the fund as the result of fatalities in 1914 and previous years.

### BENDIGO MINERS' ASSOCIATION—THE WATSON FUND.

**The Watson  
Sustentation  
Fund.**

About the middle of the year 1889 the idea suggested itself to Mr. J. B. Watson of doing something for the permanently injured miners of the Bendigo District. Immediately after the occurrence of a severe mining accident he sent a letter to the Miners' Association with an offer to contribute £1,500, at the rate of £100 per year unconditionally, or to give £150 per annum for ten years, if the Association would contribute a like amount. His proposal was brought under the notice of the Committee of Management, with the result that a Select Committee was appointed to draw up a report, and at the same time to formulate a scheme. It was thought that the sum of money was not sufficient to meet the liability that would be likely to occur. It was ultimately decided to recommend the members to accept Mr. Watson's offer of £150 for ten years, and at the same time to cover it with the sum of £200 per year, to be made by levy on all members. This scheme was laid before

Mr. Watson and the members, and accepted by both parties, and it was arranged that all gifts and donations that could be procured should be credited to a fund to be known as the Watson Sustentation Fund. It was decided that the collections of 1890 should be reserved strictly for revenue purposes, and that the benefits should not come into full operation until 1891, so as to give the fund a good start, and place it on a sure foundation. Payments were accordingly first made in 1891, at the rate of 5s. per week, and this rate was maintained for about two years, when the sick pay was increased to 7s. 6d. per week. Further changes were afterwards made, as necessity arose. In 1914, the Government subsidized the fund to the amount of £941.

The following return shows the receipts and expenditure, from the inception of the fund :—

PERSONS RELIEVED, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE :  
WATSON SUSTENTATION FUND.

Year.	Relieved during the Year.	On Funds at end of Year.	Deaths during the Year.	Receipts.		
				From the Founder, J. B. Watson.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipts.
				£	£	£
1890 ...	...	...	...	150	1,467	1,617
1891 ...	*	11	*	150	56	206
1892 ...	*	26	*	150	503	653
1893 ...	*	44	*	150	452	602
1894 ...	*	43	*	150	790	940
1895 ...	43	38	5	150	734	884
1896 ...	57	48	9	150	543	693
1897 ...	56	52	4	150	1,680	1,830
1898 ...	57	48	9	150	944	1,094
1899 ...	56	41	15	150	524	674
1900 ...	54	47	7	...	641	641
1901 ...	66	48	18	...	591	591
1902 ...	52	41	11	...	549	549
1903 ...	50	43	7	...	742	742
1904 ...	58	48	10	...	1,049	1,049
1905 ...	60	40	20	...	875	875
1906 ...	76	40	36	...	1,235	1,235
1907 ...	68	35	33	...	1,131	1,131
1908 ...	56	40	16	...	735	735
1909 ...	50	35	15	...	1,065	1,065
1910 ...	66	42	24	...	911	911
1911 ...	80	48	32	...	652	652
1912 ...	67	43	24	...	1,674	1,674
1913 ...	89	51	21	...	1,488	1,488
1914 ...	110	58	25	...	1,896 †	1,896 †
Total ...	...	...	341	1,500	22,927	24,427

\* Particulars not available.

† Including £941 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	1,997
1894	578	64	6	648	1,989
1895	777	98	7	882	1,991
1896	845	107	34	986	1,698
1897	946	121	17	1,084	2,444
1898	917	99	10	1,026	2,512
1899	873	61	7	941	2,245
1900	973	65	11	1,049	1,837
1901	765	140	9	914	1,514
1902	842	28	11	881	1,182
1903	827	39	20	886	1,038
1904	854	114	24	992	1,095
1905	822	80	43	945	1,025
1906	767	97	29	893	1,367
1907	715	96	27	838	1,660
1908	716	135	20	871	1,524
1909	768	129	27	924	1,665
1910	811	80	92	983	1,593
1911	744	32	31	807	1,438
1912	899	98	21	1,018	2,094
1913	1,162	192	31	1,385	2,197
1914	1,535	303	24	1,862	2,231
Total ...	19,141	2,531	524	22,196	—

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 1914-15 was 90, to whom £577 was allotted either by way of grant or loan, and the cost of management was £75. In addition to the ordinary receipts of the fund (£630) an amount of £625 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 £507 was distributed in this manner, £5 was expended on management, and £243 remained in the bank at the date of balancing. The accumulated fund on 15th June, 1915, was £14,811, an increase of £104 during the year, due to donations to the capital account.

### IMMIGRATION AND LABOUR BUREAU.

**Immigration Bureau.** The Immigration 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 Immigration 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).
- Commonwealth and Dominion 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 râta*). 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, subject to approval, be obtained from America and Canada under *residence* conditions similar to those which relate to such 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.

Nomination and guarantee forms in all cases must be filled in and forwarded to the Immigration Bureau, 555 Flinders-street, Melbourne, with the necessary deposit, after which all arrangements are made by the Bureau for the passages. Communications should be addressed to "The Officer in Charge, Immigration and Labour Bureau, 555 Flinders-street, Melbourne."

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## INTERCHANGE.

## COMMERCE.

By the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act (section 51) the power to make laws with respect to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States was conferred on the Federal Parliament, and by the same Act (section 86) the collection and control of duties of Customs and Excise passed to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth on 1st January, 1901. The first Commonwealth Customs Tariff was assented to on 16th September, 1902, and was made retrospective to 8th October, 1901. Uniform rates of duty were imposed in all the States, and all restrictions on trade between the States were removed with the exception of the right of Western Australia, under the Commonwealth Constitution Act, to levy duty on goods from other States during the first five years after the imposition of uniform duties. In 1906 certain amendments of the Tariff took place. In 1908 there was a revision of the Tariff, which was made retrospective to 8th August, 1907. This Tariff is given in detail on page 465 of the *Year-Book* for 1908-9.

Amendments of some rates of duty in the Tariff of 1908 came into force in 1910, and further amendments came into operation on 1st December, 1911. These are given on page 407 of the *Year-Book* 1910-11 and page 355 of the *Year-Book* for 1911-12 respectively.

A consolidation of the duties imposed by the Excise Acts in force on 1st January, 1909, is given on page 509 of the *Year-Book* 1908-9. The only amendment of the schedule as there stated is that the duty on sugar has been repealed.

Proposed amendments of some rates of duties in the Customs and Excise Tariffs became operative on 3rd December, 1914, but the Bill has not yet been finally dealt with by Parliament.

Up to the end of 1902 each State published statistical information regarding its trade, showing countries from and to which articles were imported and exported. Under this arrangement there occurred material differences in the classification of the goods, making it practically impossible to institute accurate comparisons. Arrangements were accordingly made by the Federal Government for uniform tabulation of trade returns in each State, and the information so tabulated was issued for the first time in 1903, and maintained until 1910. On the 13th September of the latter year the Federal Government abandoned the collecting and recording of Inter-State imports and exports, and consequently the trade particulars since available relate exclusively to oversea imports and exports, *i.e.*, direct imports from and exports to countries outside Australia. A further curtailment of particulars in regard to exports took place in 1911, as the distinction that had previously been made between Victorian produce and Australian produce was not then observed, nor has it been subsequently.

On the 23rd October, 1914, the Commonwealth Parliament passed the Trading with the Enemy Act which declares that any person trading with the enemy is guilty of an offence. The Customs Act (No. 19 of 1914) amends the *Customs Act* 1901-10 by giving the Governor-General authority to prohibit the exportation of goods in time of war. By virtue of the latter Act, proclamations prohibiting or controlling exports from the Commonwealth have been issued from time to time—hence the outbreak of war, in conjunction with the Acts mentioned, has materially affected the figures for the year 1914-15, as shown in the following tables.

In order that uniformity in statistical compilation should be secured, especially in the matter of production and trade statistics, an arrangement was made with the Commonwealth Statistician in September, 1914, to the effect that the annual tabulation of imports and exports be recorded for the year ended 30th June, instead of 31st December, as formerly.

**Regulation of  
Trade during  
the War.**

**Trade Returns.  
Alteration of  
the Statistical  
Year.**



Overseas  
imports and  
exports.

The total values and the values per head of population of imports from and exports to overseas countries for the ten years 1905 to 1914-15 are set forth hereunder:—

VALUE OF OVERSEA IMPORTS AND EXPORTS,  
1905 TO 1914-15.

Year.	Imports Oversea		Exports Oversea.	
	Total.	Per head of population.	Total.	Per head of population.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
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
1914-15	20,997,294	14 13 6	12,357,334	8 12 9

The overseas trade of 1913 was considerably less than that of 1912, but during the period 1905-1913 imports had increased by £11,429,218, and exports by £3,806,754, which represent increases of £6 19s. 5d. and £1 7s. 8d. per head of population respectively. The effects of the war and the drought are reflected in the figures for 1914-15, which, in proportion to population, are the lowest since 1905.

The values of the combined overseas and inter-state trade, which are not available since 1909, were as follows, in the ten years 1900-1909:—

VALUE OF TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1900 TO 1909.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.			
	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Gold.	Merchandise.	Total.	Per Head of Population.
	£	£ 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 oversea countries and the surplus of imports or exports in each case during 1914-15 are as follows:—

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES,  
1914-15.

Country.	Value of Imports into Victoria from each Country.	Value of Ex- ports from Victoria to each Country.	Victorian excess of Imports (+) Exports (-)
	£	£	£
United Kingdom .. ..	12,395,553	8,348,731	+4,046,822
Canada .. ..	286,959	17,707	+ 269,252
Ceylon .. ..	406,555	46,642	+ 359,913
Fiji .. ..	142,714	40,945	+ 101,769
Hong Kong .. ..	111,334	121,506	- 10,172
India (including Burmah) .. ..	965,694	251,397	+ 714,297
Mauritius .. ..	7,663	19,352	- 11,689
New Zealand .. ..	786,601	912,471	- 125,870
Ocean Island .. ..	132,417	11,087	+ 121,330
South African Union .. ..	71,071	399,416	- 328,345
Straits Settlements .. ..	206,435	109,561	+ 96,874
Other British Possessions .. ..	7,323	6,455	+ 868
Alaska .. ..	10,001	..	+ 10,001
Argentine .. ..	177,525	2,013	+ 175,512
Asia Minor .. ..	4,492	197	+ 4,295
Belgium .. ..	154,708	14,911	+ 139,797
Chili .. ..	105,935	31,497	+ 74,438
China .. ..	35,392	48,433	- 13,041
Denmark .. ..	9,120	..	+ 9,120
East Indies—Borneo (Dutch) .. ..	19,166	8,030	+ 11,136
Celebes .. ..	1	8,893	- 8,892
Java .. ..	231,223	164,350	+ 66,873
Sumatra .. ..	89,388	12,727	+ 76,661
Egypt .. ..	4,552	31,512	- 26,960
France .. ..	84,348	248,640	- 164,292
Holland (Netherlands) .. ..	50,819	2,196	+ 48,623
Italy .. ..	126,718	106,329	+ 20,389
Japan .. ..	540,316	83,557	+ 456,759
Nauru Island .. ..	8,620	7,688	+ 932
Norway .. ..	376,785	1	+ 376,784
Philippine Islands .. ..	43,815	30,948	+ 12,867
Portugal .. ..	11,652	1,434	+ 10,218
Portuguese East Africa .. ..	..	23,297	- 23,297
Russia .. ..	1,777	26,151	- 24,374
Spain .. ..	20,140	370	+ 19,770
Sweden .. ..	155,319	650	+ 154,669
United States of America .. ..	2,668,565	1,162,825	+1,505,740
Other Foreign Countries .. ..	546,598	55,415	+ 491,183
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>20,997,294</b>	<b>12,357,334</b>	<b>+8,639,960</b>

The oversea trade in 1914-15 shows an excess in the value of imports amounting to £8,639,960. The excess in favour of imports from British countries was £5,235,049, there being a balance

of imports to the amount of £5,710,257 as regards the United Kingdom, India, Ceylon, Canada, Ocean Island, Fiji, and Straits Settlements; and a balance of exports amounting to £475,208 in respect of the remaining British countries. As regards foreign countries, the value of the imports from the United States was greater by £1,505,740 than that of exports thereto; while, on the other hand, exports to France showed a surplus over imports of £164,292. The value of all goods received from other foreign countries exceeded that of goods sent thereto by the sum of £2,063,463.

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,  
1910 TO 1914-15.

Countries.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914-15.
Imports (Oversea).					
From—	£	£	£	£	£
New Zealand ...	925,819	978,677	999,958	772,194	786,601
United Kingdom ...	11,648,160	12,502,234	14,631,958	14,096,121	12,395,553
India, Burmah and Ceylon	1,358,721	1,128,654	1,124,888	1,459,058	1,372,249
South African Union	26,114	16,454	60,148	43,631	71,071
Other British Pos- sessions	625,927	663,140	749,888	1,019,111	894,845
Belgium ...	418,719	608,891	613,955	683,083	154,708
France ...	184,207	250,411	226,343	215,475	84,348
Germany ...	1,338,612	1,631,455	1,878,043	1,738,678	*474,410
United States of America	2,211,517	2,592,032	2,913,341	2,580,362	2,668,565
Other Foreign Coun- tries	1,264,810	1,479,015	1,882,552	1,779,360	2,094,944
Total ...	20,002,666	21,850,963	25,081,074	24,387,073	20,997,294
Exports (Oversea).					
To—					
New Zealand ...	945,019	805,029	781,723	834,354	912,471
United Kingdom ...	10,259,719	10,507,025	9,023,343	9,095,329	8,348,731
India, Burmah and Ceylon	334,936	802,255	2,476,143	330,570	298,039
South African Union	569,055	567,781	434,728	606,945	399,416
Other British Pos- sessions	297,418	369,420	408,186	388,287	326,613
Belgium ...	809,609	755,106	812,674	767,749	14,911
France ...	2,441,502	2,407,978	2,136,898	2,563,201	248,640
Germany ...	1,071,391	801,302	1,287,540	1,029,433	*36,552
United States of America	473,467	412,160	331,259	632,996	1,162,825
Other Foreign Coun- tries	986,120	1,487,660	1,420,627	1,586,531	609,136
Total ...	18,188,236	18,915,716	19,113,121	17,835,395	12,357,334

\* Approximately one month's trade.

In 1909, the last year for which such information is available, Victoria's trade with the other Australian States represented 41 per cent. of the total imports and 40 per cent. of the total exports, and the exports to such States exceeded the imports therefrom by £435,182. In each of the last five years exports were of greater value than imports in the trade with South Africa 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 1910, 1913, and 1914-15, and with India, Burmah, and Ceylon in 1912; but in other years there was an excess of imports from those countries. Prior to the war trade with Germany showed an excess of imports, and that with Belgium an excess of exports.

The principal articles imported from oversea countries into Victoria during the year 1914-15 are shown in the sub-joined statement:—

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED OVERSEA INTO VICTORIA, 1914-15.

Articles.	Values.	Articles.	Values.
	£		£
Acids .. .. .	42,047	Electrical Articles and Materials	169,389
Ale, Beer, and Porter .. .. .	89,943	Fancy Goods .. .. .	99,963
Alkalies .. .. .	75,071	Feathers, Dressed and Undressed .. .. .	30,789
Animals—Horses .. .. .	22,160	Fibre—Flax, Hemp, &c. .. .. .	97,801
Apparel and Attire .. .. .	823,574	Fish—Fresh and Preserved, &c. .. .. .	240,437
Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives .. .. .	162,688	Floor Coverings, Floor Rugs .. .. .	171,108
Bags and Sacks .. .. .	413,146	Fruits—Dried and Preserved .. .. .	19,170
Bags, Purses, N.E.I., Wallets, Baskets, Boxes, Trunks, &c. .. .. .	51,325	"    Fresh .. .. .	145,133
Belting—Composition, Leather, and Rubber .. .. .	19,847	Furniture .. .. .	33,952
Books, printed .. .. .	227,956	Furs .. .. .	21,908
Boots, Shoes, and Goggles, &c. .. .. .	161,954	Gelatine and Glue .. .. .	15,031
Brass—Pipes and tubes, sheet, plate, &c. .. .. .	53,189	Glass and Glassware .. .. .	140,893
Brushware .. .. .	39,426	Gloves .. .. .	121,194
Butter .. .. .	150,078	Gold—Bullion and Specie .. .. .	132,476
Buttons, Buckles, &c. .. .. .	59,455	Grain—	
Calcium Carbide of .. .. .	31,847	Barley .. .. .	51,067
Canvas and Duck .. .. .	140,072	Bran, Pollard .. .. .	82,002
Caramel and Caramel Paste .. .. .	33,481	Maize .. .. .	70,265
Carpets and Carpeting .. .. .	89,679	Oats .. .. .	197,785
Cement, Portland .. .. .	50,972	Wheat .. .. .	322,472
China, Porcelain and Porcelain Ware .. .. .	31,370	Rice .. .. .	99,782
Clocks .. .. .	18,927	Other—Prepared and Un-prepared .. .. .	25,366
Cocoa, Cocoa Beans, and Chocolate .. .. .	77,510	Gums, dry .. .. .	30,408
Coffee, and Coffee and Chicory .. .. .	39,663	Hats, Caps, and Bonnets .. .. .	125,388
Confectionery .. .. .	124,256	"    minor articles for	25,292
Copper—Pipes and tubes, sheet, plate, wire, &c. .. .. .	124,263	Hay and Chaff .. .. .	32,467
Cordage and Twines—		Hessians, &c. .. .. .	112,855
Sewing Silks, Twists, Cottons, &c. .. .. .	156,749	Hops .. .. .	18,326
Other .. .. .	65,001	Insecticides and Disinfectants, &c. .. .. .	12,120
Cosies, Cushions, Drapery for furniture, Quilts, &c. .. .. .	130,008	Instruments—Musical, and parts thereof—	
Cotton—Raw, Waste, &c. .. .. .	30,670	Pianos .. .. .	50,804
Curtains and Blinds .. .. .	29,680	Other .. .. .	20,450
Cutlery .. .. .	71,025	Instruments—	
Drugs and Chemicals .. .. .	174,738	Surgical and Dental .. .. .	35,577
Dyes .. .. .	22,968	Scientific, &c. .. .. .	11,906
Earthenware, Brownware, &c. .. .. .	68,228	Kinematographs, Bioscopes, &c. .. .. .	24,809
		Talking Machines, &c. .. .. .	7,168
		Iron and Steel—	
		Bar, Rod, Angle, and Tee	249,504
		Girders, Beams, Joists, &c.	90,469
		Ingots and Blooms .. .. .	45,006

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED OVERSEA INTO VICTORIA,  
1914-15—continued.

Articles.	Values.	Articles.	Values.
Iron and Steel— <i>continued.</i>	£	Piece Goods—	£
Pig .. .. .	90,438	Cottons and Linens ..	1,552,608
Plate and Sheet .. ..	507,218	Silks .. .. .	593,228
Other .. .. .	54,850	Velvets and Velveteens ..	289,306
Jewellery and Imitation Jewellery, &c. .. .. .	107,470	Woolens .. .. .	621,928
Kapok .. .. .	27,562	Other .. .. .	105,021
Lamps and Lampware ..	50,408	Pipes, Smoking .. .. .	30,713
Leather .. .. .	208,203	Rails, Fishplates, &c. ..	133,330
Leather Manufactures, N.E.I. ..	12,354	Rubber and Rubber Manufactures .. .. .	384,940
Machines and Machinery—		Sago and Tapioca .. .. .	15,930
Agricultural .. .. .	187,380	Sausage Casings .. .. .	24,743
Electrical and Gas .. ..	338,295	Seeds .. .. .	104,654
Engines .. .. .	41,125	Silver—Bullion and Specie ..	254,279
Machines and Machine Tools, N.E.I. .. .. .	55,240	Skins and Hides .. .. .	108,704
Motive Power .. .. .	204,742	Soap .. .. .	32,468
Printing .. .. .	22,622	Spices .. .. .	39,655
Sewing .. .. .	45,444	Spirits—	
Other .. .. .	311,546	Brandy .. .. .	49,907
Manures .. .. .	205,924	Gin and Schnapps .. .. .	38,579
Matches and Vestas .. ..	39,438	Whisky .. .. .	162,599
Medicines .. .. .	67,255	Other .. .. .	42,119
Metals, Manufactures of—		Stationery, manufactured, &c. ..	85,488
Bolts and Nuts .. .. .	36,561	Stone, Marble, and Slate ..	30,997
Pipes and Tubes .. .. .	182,152	Sugar (produce of Cane) .. ..	56,544
Wire .. .. .	130,314	Sulphur, Brimstone .. .. .	50,075
Wire Netting .. .. .	67,089	Tea .. .. .	596,737
Other .. .. .	599,990	Tiles .. .. .	20,342
Nuts, Edible .. .. .	41,092	Timber .. .. .	700,719
Oilmen's Stores .. .. .	60,826	Tinned Plates and Sheets (plain)	198,457
Oils, Bottled and in bulk—		Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes	203,734
Benzine .. .. .	182,368	Tools of Trade (not being machine tools) .. .. .	136,208
Kerosene .. .. .	142,678	Trimnings and Ornaments ..	200,320
Linseed .. .. .	38,785	Turpentine .. .. .	15,727
Lubricating .. .. .	70,416	Varnishes .. .. .	26,000
Other .. .. .	103,674	Vehicles and parts thereof—	
Paints and Colours .. .. .	152,864	Motor Bodies and Chassis ..	288,519
Paper—		Other .. .. .	291,259
Printing .. .. .	320,506	Vessels (ships) .. .. .	213,200
Writing and Typing .. ..	101,463	Watches and Chronometers ..	41,031
Other, including Millboard, Strawboard, Paperhangings .. .. .	220,475	Waxes .. .. .	38,687
Perfumery, &c. .. .. .	31,082	Wines .. .. .	22,642
Personal and Household Effects	24,524	Wood, Articles made of .. ..	54,508
Photographic Goods and Accessories .. .. .	17,975	Yarns .. .. .	192,707
Pickles and Sauces .. .. .	18,749	All other Articles .. .. .	639,692
		Total .. .. .	20,997,294

The principal articles exported to oversea countries from Victoria during the year 1914-15 were as shown hereunder:—

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED OVERSEA FROM VICTORIA, 1914-15.

Articles.	Values.	Articles.	Values.
Ammonia, Sulphate .. .. .	£	Fodder .. .. .	£
Animals—	36,364	Fruits—Fresh, Dried, and Preserved .. .. .	14,892
Horses .. .. .	106,959	Gold—Bullion, Ore and Specie ..	446,799
Sheep .. .. .	15,257	Grain, &c.—	
Apparel and Attire .. .. .	15,915	Wheat .. .. .	160,642
Bark (Tanning) .. .. .	11,954	Flour .. .. .	191,214
Biscuits .. .. .	39,313	Other, Prepared and Unprepared .. .. .	66,285
Books (Printed), &c. .. ..	33,600	Hay and Chaff .. .. .	40,099
Butter .. .. .	821,940		
Confectionery, &c. .. .. .	11,098		
Copper .. .. .	63,009		

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED OVERSEA FROM VICTORIA,  
1914-15—continued.

Articles.	Values.	Articles.	Values.
	£		£
Jams and Jellies .. ..	36,625	Personal Effects, &c. ..	14,929
Jewellery, Cameos, and Precious Stones .. ..	11,843	Piece Goods .. ..	20,573
Lard and Refined Animal Fats .. ..	22,863	Plants, Trees, and Bulbs .. ..	11,914
Leaf .. ..	144,734	Rags .. ..	10,729
Leather .. ..	495,801	Rubber and Rubber Manufactures .. ..	79,886
Machines and Machinery—		Sausage Casings .. ..	38,195
Agricultural .. ..	13,238	Silver—Bullion, Ore, and Specie .. ..	49,403
Mining .. ..	34,748	Skins and Hides .. ..	885,075
Other .. ..	41,639	Soap .. ..	43,730
Manures .. ..	48,265	Stearine .. ..	19,186
Meats—		Tallow—Unrefined .. ..	192,400
Mutton and Lamb (Frozen) .. ..	1,248,085	Tea .. ..	43,479
Beef (Frozen) .. ..	384,804	Timber .. ..	11,181
Rabbits and Hares (Frozen) .. ..	127,721	Tin Ingots .. ..	109,337
Other .. ..	276,391	Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes .. ..	69,450
Metals .. ..	14,481	Vehicles and Parts .. ..	11,690
Metals, Manufactures of .. ..	19,453	Wines .. ..	35,101
Milk .. ..	77,503	Wool .. ..	5,237,304
Oilmen's Stores .. ..	18,573	All other Articles .. ..	233,645
Oils—Bottled and in bulk .. ..	34,949		
Onions .. ..	12,381		
Ores other than Gold and Silver .. ..			
Ores .. ..	57,065	Total .. ..	12,357,334

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, 1910 TO 1914-15.

Articles.	Value in Year.				Ended 30th June, 1915.
	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Imported into Victoria from Oversea Countries.</i>					
Piece Goods .. ..	3,267,755	3,388,987	3,525,788	3,238,855	3,162,086
Machines and Machinery .. ..	1,013,728	1,218,516	1,449,019	1,339,688	1,206,394
Iron and Steel .. ..	1,064,648	1,177,275	1,294,912	1,380,030	1,037,485
Metal Manufactures .. ..	970,888	1,145,484	1,398,562	1,119,405	1,016,106
Apparel and Attire .. ..	699,809	797,566	1,049,221	993,922	823,574
Timber .. ..	847,139	1,107,317	979,354	951,295	700,719
Paper, Paperhangings, &c. .. ..	524,450	600,535	686,113	666,250	642,444
Tea .. ..	503,152	517,172	527,618	519,046	596,737
Vehicles and parts .. ..	403,548	530,012	842,340	791,006	579,778
Oils .. ..	472,160	432,768	602,593	486,356	537,921
Rubber and Rubber Manufactures .. ..	396,419	568,740	543,125	616,654	384,940
Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes .. ..	312,699	369,191	424,172	398,751	303,734
Gold—Bullion .. ..	411,976	541,268	338,796	238,749	131,176
All Other Articles .. ..	9,114,435	9,456,132	11,418,961	11,647,066	9,874,200
Total .. ..	20,002,606	21,850,963	25,081,074	24,387,073	20,997,294
<i>Exported from Victoria to Oversea Countries.</i>					
Wool .. ..	7,190,789	6,255,599	6,990,918	6,282,291	5,237,304
Meat .. ..	912,192	996,388	935,293	1,634,806	2,037,001
Skins and Hides .. ..	1,296,516	1,089,451	1,329,400	1,688,409	885,075
Butter .. ..	1,780,044	2,361,587	1,545,771	1,681,987	821,940
Leather .. ..	177,976	151,552	253,914	227,497	495,801
Gold—Specie .. ..	428,264	1,084,470	3,155,987	611,025	400,120
Wheat and Flour .. ..	3,701,039	4,221,961	2,436,654	2,763,870	351,856
Tallow .. ..	378,924	480,256	324,497	371,816	192,400
Tin Ingots .. ..	241,896	338,982	346,118	282,817	109,337
All Other Articles .. ..	2,080,596	1,935,461	1,794,569	2,291,377	1,826,500
Total .. ..	18,188,236	18,915,716	19,113,121	17,835,395	12,357,334

It is worthy of notice that the larger portion of the oversea trade consisted of imports, also that these were composed mainly of manufactured goods, and contained a greater variety of articles than in the case of exports. The latter were accounted for almost entirely by a small number of agricultural, pastoral, and mineral products. During the last five years the value of wool exported exceeded that of the three principal items included in the imports, while the value of wool, meat, butter, and wheat and flour exported 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 54 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.

Victorian trade with the United Kingdom increased from £18,817,250 in 1909 to £23,655,301 in 1912 and to £23,191,450 in 1913, from which it receded to £20,744,284 in 1914-15. The value of imports exceeded that of exports 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, 1909 TO 1914-15.

Articles.	Value.					Year ended 30th June, 1915.
	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	
<b>Imported into Victoria from United Kingdom.</b>						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Piece Goods—						
Cotton and Linen ..	1,248,104	1,424,097	1,511,023	1,517,049	1,478,876	1,480,357
Woolen ..	648,832	724,447	791,258	826,701	715,566	620,488
Velvets, &c. ..	448,431	459,633	352,376	427,864	346,833	259,395
Silk ..	293,066	323,947	323,193	299,954	292,338	370,653
Iron and Steel ..	606,430	770,696	800,117	885,441	925,224	790,151
Machines, Tools, and Im- plements ..	550,899	641,408	688,147	912,090	751,667	746,547
Apparel and Attire ..	494,324	581,195	651,798	880,066	827,118	685,392
Paper, Paperhangings, &c.	277,096	326,348	339,937	354,795	396,353	359,246
Vehicles and Parts ..	234,833	266,537	306,493	460,073	457,529	323,723
Books ..	205,041	208,635	251,904	267,200	229,853	197,098
Vessels (Ships) ..	264,000	310,500	10,000	245,210	705,000	182,000
All other Articles ..	4,680,533	5,610,717	6,475,988	7,555,515	6,970,234	6,380,533
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>9,946,089</b>	<b>11,648,160</b>	<b>12,502,234</b>	<b>14,631,958</b>	<b>14,096,121</b>	<b>12,395,553</b>
<b>Exported from Victoria to United Kingdom.</b>						
Wool ..	2,905,230	3,865,410	3,261,235	3,573,697	2,701,688	3,901,335
Meat, Frozen—						
Beef, Mutton and Lamb	414,443	796,255	815,147	781,126	1,387,961	1,618,931
Rabbits and Hares ..	80,729	67,921	65,351	55,626	104,723	127,506
Butter ..	936,675	1,595,268	2,178,650	1,360,978	1,520,499	647,627
Hides and Skins ..	553,529	568,619	442,005	574,036	622,899	575,345
Leather ..	130,566	92,704	84,782	169,138	157,068	422,970
Tallow ..	174,096	286,850	318,730	190,428	172,547	163,594
Tin Ingots ..	238,184	219,162	294,363	286,154	186,478	92,482
Copper ..	250,882	285,320	48,299	160	..	63,000
Wheat and Flour ..	2,547,669	2,424,848	2,137,643	1,220,403	1,291,836	35,768
Gold (Bullion and Specie)	213,020	34,098	313,372	342,011	58,000	1,029
All other Articles ..	426,138	523,264	547,448	469,586	891,630	699,144
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>8,871,161</b>	<b>10,259,719</b>	<b>10,507,025</b>	<b>9,023,343</b>	<b>9,095,329</b>	<b>8,348,731</b>

Imports from the United Kingdom are chiefly made up of manufactures, while exports thereto from Victoria consist almost entirely of agricultural, pastoral, and mineral products. It will be observed from the figures for 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 wheat and flour, 77 per cent. of the total is accounted for.

The trade with New Zealand for the year ended 30th June, 1915, shows little variation from that in 1912 or 1913, being greater by £92,524 than in the latter, but less by £82,609 than in the former year. 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, 1909 TO 1914-15.

Articles.	Value.					
	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	Year ended 30th June, 1915.
Imported into Victoria from New Zealand.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Timber .. .. .	184,093	151,681	173,828	202,922	160,720	134,515
Gold—Bullion .. .. .	407,215	411,052	541,132	338,500	238,613	130,951
Skins and Hides .. .. .	110,146	99,847	68,248	48,515	76,485	78,190
Flax and Hemp .. .. .	59,750	57,717	17,965	32,116	62,531	28,218
Seeds .. .. .	13,952	18,667	9,254	20,526	12,582	26,506
Fish .. .. .	16,705	17,150	21,679	23,159	17,254	21,204
Animals (horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs)	30,522	91,482	71,190	30,908	30,567	7,646
Machines, Tools, and Implements ..	7,083	6,226	6,220	10,722	4,236	5,475
Books .. .. .	3,709	3,931	5,390	2,951	3,545	4,597
Meat, preserved in tins .. .. .	2,018	2,142	1,577	7,421	1,251	2,217
All other Articles .. .. .	75,520	65,974	62,194	282,218	164,410	347,082
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>861,313</b>	<b>925,819</b>	<b>978,677</b>	<b>999,958</b>	<b>772,194</b>	<b>786,601</b>
Exported from Victoria to New Zealand.						
Gold—Specie .. .. .	600,000	806,108	100,000	150,000	250,000	275,000
Rubber manufactures .. .. .	38,396	60,826	91,181	61,386	71,846	77,382
Tobacco, manufactured .. .. .	69,435	64,068	65,425	75,291	66,652	66,357
Manures .. .. .	14,915	19,542	27,798	30,881	42,265	48,265
Tea .. .. .	18,745	38,912	42,850	38,532	27,289	42,623
Books .. .. .	24,396	26,846	36,964	44,267	33,711	28,325
Machinery .. .. .	35,692	37,579	31,575	35,728	27,527	26,614
Rice and Rice Meal .. .. .	11,119	11,517	19,565	17,876	18,673	25,869
Fruits—Dried .. .. .	1,418	4,725	5,321	17,059	7,775	20,205
Leather .. .. .	22,900	26,938	24,375	19,475	15,058	13,716
All other Articles .. .. .	280,791	348,168	359,975	291,228	273,558	288,135
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,117,807</b>	<b>945,019</b>	<b>805,029</b>	<b>781,723</b>	<b>884,354</b>	<b>912,471</b>

In 1914-15 the imports from New Zealand were less than the exports thereto by 14 per cent. Leaving gold out of consideration, it will be observed that in the same year the items specified accounted for about 47 per cent. of the total in the case of imports, and 55 per cent. in the case of exports.



Trade with India and Ceylon. Trade with India (including Burmah) and Ceylon, which amounted to 5 per cent. of the Victorian oversea trade in 1914-15, was greater by £87,516 than in 1909, the value of the imports being more by £345,086, but that of the exports less by £257,570. The principal articles interchanged during the last six years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO INDIA AND CEYLON, 1909 TO 1914-15.

Articles.	Value.					
	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	Year ended 30th June, 1915.
Imported into Victoria from India and Ceylon.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Tea .. .. .	363,165	422,943	400,041	443,239	451,389	486,645
Bags and Sacks .. .. .	414,848	600,472	405,166	264,596	588,270	410,879
Hessian .. .. .	46,159	56,332	50,847	63,476	87,520	100,932
Rice .. .. .	49,544	55,578	67,854	118,629	89,245	86,159
Rubber and Rubber Manu- factures .. .. .	2,336	19,473	10,618	43,539	66,904	72,093
Pig Iron .. .. .	6,675	13,927	20,229	20,264	24,155	47,368
Coffee .. .. .	16,886	17,606	22,087	27,227	22,904	17,485
Nuts .. .. .	6,801	10,589	11,301	12,412	14,509	12,127
Skins .. .. .	25,619	64,126	10,628	20,543	7,506	10,966
Cotton (raw) .. .. .	8,425	21,476	14,563	11,680	9,813	3,043
All other Articles .. .. .	86,705	127,163	114,720	99,283	96,843	124,752
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,027,163</b>	<b>1,409,685</b>	<b>1,128,654</b>	<b>1,124,888</b>	<b>1,459,058</b>	<b>1,372,249</b>
Exported from Victoria to India and Ceylon.						
Horses .. .. .	60,171	80,880	67,764	57,681	37,769	97,449
Gold (Bullion and Specie)	399,602	162,601	611,792	2,299,703	144,087	45,314
Hay and Chaff .. .. .	4,562	8,644	10,606	15,003	14,333	36,818
Wool .. .. .	15,915	21,693	20,797	16,463	23,886	28,127
Wheat and Flour .. .. .	17,761	9,888	11,683	20,234	19,698	17,433
Biscuits .. .. .	6,195	6,475	6,179	6,084	7,904	8,098
Soap .. .. .	6,890	7,800	8,969	8,815	11,709	7,933
Butter .. .. .	4,705	6,307	6,531	7,169	6,834	4,227
Oats .. .. .	5,392	5,890	5,952	1,309	6,396	2,446
Tallow .. .. .	2,897	3,367	3,200	2,459	3,553	1,260
All other Articles .. .. .	31,519	30,922	48,782	41,223	54,401	48,934
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>555,609</b>	<b>344,467</b>	<b>802,255</b>	<b>2,476,143</b>	<b>330,570</b>	<b>298,039</b>

The import trade from India and Ceylon is largely made up of jute goods, tea, and rice, whose value in 1914-15 formed over 79 per cent. of the total. In return horses, gold, hay, and chaff, and wool were in that year the leading items of exchange, all other exports being responsible for only 30 per cent. of the total.

Imports from Belgium increased by 102 per cent. between 1909 and 1913, but exports thereto increased by only 3 per cent. in the same period. That country accounted for about 3 per cent. of Victoria's oversea trade in the years immediately preceding 1914-15. The principal articles of trade with Belgium in the last six years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO BELGIUM, 1909 TO 1914-15.

Articles.	Value.					Year ended 30th June, 1915.
	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	
Imported into Victoria from Belgium.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Iron and Steel .. ..	73,758	121,098	168,073	127,967	205,932	39,960
Glass and Glassware .. ..	40,531	39,671	52,672	52,521	54,718	11,232
Confectionery .. ..	621	968	5,359	22,951	22,122	6,719
Vehicles, and parts .. ..	14,452	16,771	30,205	63,854	25,910	6,597
Cameos and Precious Stones..	35,567	34,858	59,419	31,596	26,947	5,800
Paper, Paperhangings, &c. ..	14,807	20,748	24,722	25,290	25,052	5,354
Piece Goods .. ..	9,815	16,506	19,552	20,794	20,700	4,628
Wire and Wire Netting .. ..	21,415	20,868	23,028	24,342	24,272	4,350
Copper .. ..	11,714	9,748	3,802	21,361	28,872	3,741
Wine .. ..	14,819	7,554	20,656	17,178	15,779	1,238
All other Articles .. ..	101,409	129,929	201,403	206,100	232,779	65,089
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>338,908</b>	<b>418,719</b>	<b>608,891</b>	<b>613,955</b>	<b>683,083</b>	<b>154,708</b>
<b>Exported from Victoria to Belgium.</b>						
Hides and Skins .. ..	204,490	241,635	194,814	233,806	280,705	11,577
Wool .. ..	458,475	381,183	365,026	442,832	387,793	1,924
Tallow .. ..	9,040	18,993	55,650	24,358	40,085	..
Wheat .. ..	9,896	105,239	78,300	59,362	30,945	..
Cameos and Precious Stones ..	1,626	1,791	3,132	17,393	9,085	605
Leather .. ..	22,700	23,397	9,050	11,119	6,010	..
Ores—Silver, Lead, &c. ..	34,936	23,342	22,098	16,370	120	..
All other Articles .. ..	6,347	14,029	26,536	7,434	13,006	805
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>747,510</b>	<b>809,609</b>	<b>755,106</b>	<b>812,674</b>	<b>767,749</b>	<b>14,911</b>

During the five years ended 1913 exports to Belgium exceeded imports therefrom. In exports the principal articles were wool and hides and skins, together representing 82 per cent. of the total; if to these be added the other five articles specified in the above table, less than 2 per cent. is unaccounted for.

Trade with France. With France there was, on account of the war, considerable interruption in trade in 1914-15, up to which year the principal trade was in exports. These amounted in 1913 to £2,563,201, as against imports of £215,475. The increase in the total trade in the five years ended 1913 was £671,687, viz., exports £608,653, and imports £63,034. The principal articles imported from and exported to France in the years 1909 to 1914-15 were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO FRANCE, 1909 TO 1914-15.

Articles.	Value.					Year ended 30th June, 1915.
	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	
<b>Imported into Victoria from France.</b>						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Piece Goods .. .. .	11,443	15,504	28,935	34,867	84,330	14,252
Cream of Tartar .. .. .	41,778	33,314	50,002	51,328	47,463	13,871
Rubber Manufactures .. .. .	615	2,171	3,554	4,753	15,899	5,601
Vehicles, and parts .. .. .	2,116	22,524	26,117	10,911	9,678	4,330
Wine .. .. .	2,957	12,817	11,874	10,538	17,021	3,281
Acids .. .. .	6,162	4,951	9,691	3,562	1,822	2,317
Cameos and Precious Stones .. .. .	17,707	3,183	9,774	7,108	5,128	1,896
Gelatine, &c. .. .. .	2,278	6,034	5,589	4,102	4,040	1,500
Corks, Cork Mats, &c. .. .. .	6,090	5,201	6,965	4,698	3,148	1,232
All other Articles .. .. .	61,295	78,508	97,910	94,476	76,946	36,068
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>152,441</b>	<b>184,207</b>	<b>250,411</b>	<b>226,343</b>	<b>215,475</b>	<b>84,348</b>
<b>Exported from Victoria to France.</b>						
Hides and Skins .. .. .	243,352	397,204	390,989	437,967	675,689	194,992
Wool .. .. .	1,683,732	1,967,053	1,465,492	1,668,081	1,792,625	42,334
Wheat .. .. .	5,040	49,075	499,423	1,197	43,545	1,699
Tallow .. .. .	10,385	24,074	38,822	24,955	40,122	670
Horns .. .. .	1,093	255	995	272	611	..
All other Articles .. .. .	10,946	3,841	12,252	4,426	10,609	8,945
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,954,548</b>	<b>2,441,502</b>	<b>2,407,978</b>	<b>2,136,898</b>	<b>2,563,201</b>	<b>248,640</b>

Imports direct from France, of which more than one-fifth consisted of cream of tartar, did not in 1913 indicate the extent to which articles produced in France were received in Victoria, as goods of French origin to the extent of £879,718 were imported in that year. The value of exports was practically covered by that of wool and hides and skins, as all other items accounted for less than 4 per cent. of the total.

The trade with Germany, which amounted to 6½ per cent. of the total with oversea countries in 1913, was discontinued early in the year under review (1914-15) owing to the outbreak of war and the passing of the *Trading with the Enemy Act* 1914. The principal articles interchanged with Germany during the six years 1908 to 1913 are shown in the subjoined table:—

**VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO GERMANY, 1908 TO 1913.**

Articles.	Value.					
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
<b>Imported into Victoria from Germany.</b>						
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	140,602	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	136,736	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	60,972	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	823,384
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,305,602</b>	<b>1,205,359</b>	<b>1,338,612</b>	<b>1,631,455</b>	<b>1,878,043</b>	<b>1,738,678</b>
<b>Exported from Victoria to Germany.</b>						
Wool ..	533,050	792,340	952,760	688,166	984,723	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	36,317
Sausage Casings ..	11,698	10,596	12,431	13,400	15,170	14,471
Hides and Skins ..	31,961	17,733	9,908	7,711	4,465	11,468
Tallow ..	59	940	11,100	15,803	3,282	6,478
Gold—Specie ..	1,410,000	..	..	..	200,000	..
All other Articles ..	14,930	22,508	22,711	33,164	35,335	60,294
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>2,015,536</b>	<b>872,461</b>	<b>1,071,391</b>	<b>801,302</b>	<b>1,287,540</b>	<b>1,029,433</b>

The articles imported from Germany were very varied in character, as may be seen from the fact that only half their total value was accounted for in the ten leading items shown above. In exchange for the imports, 59 per cent. of their value was returned in merchandise in 1913. Of the exports for that year 70 per cent. consisted of wool.

Trade with the United States in 1914-15 amounted to £3,831,390, of which £2,668,565 represented imports. As compared with the year 1913 this trade had increased by £618,032, there having been a growth of £88,203 in imports and

of £529,829 in exports. The exports in 1914-15 were worth 84 per cent. more than in 1913, and were exceeded in value only in the year 1909. 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, 1909 TO 1914-15.

ARTICLES.	Value.					
	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	Year ended 30th June 1915.
Imported into Victoria from the United States.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Machines, Tools, and Im- plements .. .. .	275,114	386,178	477,271	494,569	505,743	481,222
Oil .. .. .	226,155	301,867	207,004	335,901	228,975	237,423
Timber .. .. .	141,269	249,808	325,668	326,885	321,429	220,900
Vehicles, and parts ..	24,166	47,702	85,905	147,943	116,658	143,289
Iron and Steel .. ..	51,422	76,225	115,671	163,042	161,038	140,919
Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes .. .. .	140,945	249,345	286,783	220,255	230,504	120,865
Leather .. .. .	54,319	30,207	50,396	75,927	124,232	106,441
Paper, Paperhangings, &c.	51,054	56,530	43,592	74,393	33,962	80,299
Wire and Wire Netting	51,923	52,978	89,781	96,724	74,534	50,545
Piece Goods .. .. .	18,736	27,554	65,981	66,370	36,993	42,860
Rails, Fishplates, &c. ..	53,203	129,530	139,686	41,828	2,760	3,496
All other Articles ..	468,691	603,593	704,294	869,504	743,534	1,040,306
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,556,907</b>	<b>2,211,517</b>	<b>2,592,032</b>	<b>2,913,341</b>	<b>2,580,362</b>	<b>2,668,565</b>
<b>Exported from Victoria to the United States.</b>						
Wool .. .. .	1,103,807	391,985	362,072	260,318	500,202	1,066,144
Hides and Skins .. ..	57,867	63,719	35,637	60,891	89,530	75,389
Eucalyptus Oil .. ..	1,747	1,986	3,926	1,060	4,993	2,185
Leather .. .. .	1,762	3,208	3,601	2,064	1,194	1,422
All other Articles ..	4,579	12,569	6,874	6,926	37,077	17,685
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,169,762</b>	<b>473,467</b>	<b>412,160</b>	<b>331,259</b>	<b>632,996</b>	<b>1,162,825</b>

The imports from the United States cover a wide range of articles; as after the seven leading items, which in 1914-15 accounted for 54 per cent. of their amount, the next largest four were responsible for only 7 per cent. of the total, and 39 per cent. of the whole was made up of articles of much smaller value. The exports to that country in the same year were equivalent to about 44 per cent. of the imports, and consisted principally of wool, which accounted for 92 per cent. of the total.

The value of the imports from different countries does not represent the value of the produce of such countries received by Victoria. In the next table the country of shipment is contrasted with the country of origin of the oversea imports for 1914-15.

OVERSEA IMPORTS, 1914-15—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 ... ..	286,959	331,376	1·367	1·578
Ceylon ... ..	406,555	407,849	1·936	1·942
Fiji ... ..	142,714	142,494	·680	·679
Hong Kong ... ..	111,334	1,969	·530	·009
India (including Burmah)	965,694	991,112	4·599	4·720
Mauritius ... ..	7,663	7,766	·036	·037
New Zealand ... ..	786,601	500,414	3·746	2·383
Ocean Island ... ..	132,417	132,376	·631	·630
South African Union	71,071	337,266	·338	1·606
Straits Settlements ...	206,435	79,407	·983	·378
United Kingdom ... ..	12,395,553	10,295,715	59·034	49·033
Other British Countries	7,323	137,834	·035	·656
Alaska ... ..	10,001	21,575	·048	·103
Argentine Republic ...	177,525	179,485	·845	·855
Austria-Hungary ... ..	4,981	39,069	·024	·186
Belgium ... ..	154,798	110,476	·737	·526
Borneo (Dutch) ... ..	19,166	25,028	·091	·119
Brazil ... ..	1,561	104,125	·007	·496
Chili ... ..	105,935	106,273	·505	·506
China ... ..	35,392	146,057	·169	·696
Cuba ... ..	2,527	23,616	·012	·112
Denmark ... ..	9,120	15,689	·043	·075
France ... ..	84,348	679,627	·402	3·237
Germany ... ..	474,410	695,430	2·259	3·312
Holland (Netherlands) ...	50,819	156,845	·242	·747
Italy ... ..	126,718	172,191	·604	·820
Japan ... ..	540,316	547,129	2·573	2·606
Java ... ..	231,223	210,110	1·101	1·001
Norway ... ..	376,785	404,103	1·794	1·925
Peru ... ..	...	3,243	...	·015
Philippine Islands ... ..	43,815	44,528	·209	·212
Portugal ... ..	11,652	26,843	·056	·128
Russia ... ..	1,777	37,286	·008	·178
Spain ... ..	20,140	54,731	·096	·261
Sumatra ... ..	89,388	147,189	·426	·701
Sweden ... ..	155,319	153,437	·740	·731
Switzerland ... ..	2,622	460,640	·013	2·194
United States ... ..	2,668,565	2,954,500	12·709	14·071
Other Foreign Countries	78,162	112,491	·372	·536
Total ... ..	20,997,294	20,997,294	100·000	100·000

**Australian  
produce  
exported.**

An examination of the various articles of Australian produce exported from Victoria to oversea countries reveals the fact that in 1914-15 about 85 per cent. of the total was covered by the nine articles specified below :—

**PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE EXPORTED  
FROM VICTORIA TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES, 1910 TO  
1914-15.**

Principal Articles.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	Year ended 30th June, 1915.
	£	£	£	£	£
Gold (Bullion, Ore and Specie) ... ..	264,614	638,308	2,880,010	624,264	446,788
Butter ... ..	1,780,044	2,361,587	1,545,771	1,681,987	820,124
Flour ... ..	609,960	629,427	600,267	710,416	191,214
Wheat ... ..	3,091,079	3,592,534	1,836,387	2,053,454	160,642
Leather ... ..	164,474	143,036	245,707	221,454	492,553
Meat, Frozen—					
Mutton and Lamb ... ..	760,575	798,508	762,344	1,296,741	1,248,085
Other ... ..	127,426	142,898	126,953	268,320	531,867
Skins and Hides ... ..	1,296,421	1,089,258	1,328,817	1,685,700	884,997
Tallow ... ..	378,924	480,256	324,497	371,316	192,400
Wool ... ..	7,190,789	6,255,599	6,990,918	6,282,291	5,237,304
All other articles ... ..	1,724,402	1,804,606	1,724,421	1,554,335	1,825,078
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>17,388,708</b>	<b>17,936,017</b>	<b>18,366,092</b>	<b>16,750,278</b>	<b>12,031,052</b>
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Per Head of Population	13 7 9	13 11 6	13 11 3	12 0 11	8 8 2
Percentage of Total Oversea Exports ...	95·60	94·82	96·09	93·92	97·36

Those articles of Australian produce exported oversea which are not specified in the above table, but are grouped under the heading "All other Articles," represented only 10 per cent. of the oversea exports in 1910 and in 1911, 9 per cent. in 1912 and in 1913, and 15 per cent. in 1914-15.

The subjoined table shows the destination under general headings of Australian produce exported from Victoria to overseas countries in each of the past five years:—

EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE, 1910 TO 1914-15.

Destination.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914-15.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	10,092,947	10,222,247	8,864,218	8,606,317	8,283,608
Other British Possessions	1,550,563	1,906,761	3,582,434	1,637,256	1,692,457
Foreign Countries ...	5,745,198	5,807,009	5,919,440	6,506,705	2,054,987
Total ...	17,388,708	17,936,017	18,366,092	16,750,278	12,031,052

Of the Australian produce exported overseas in 1914-15, 69 per cent. was sent to the United Kingdom, 14 per cent. to "Other British Possessions," and 17 per cent. to foreign countries.

The following statement illustrates the development of Inter-State trade in each of the Australian States between the year preceding Federation and the ninth year thereafter.

TRADE BETWEEN AUSTRALIAN STATES, 1900 AND 1909.

State.	Value of Trade with Other States.					
	1900.			1909.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Imports (+) Exports (-)	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Imports (+) Exports (-)
Victoria .. ..	£ 6,364,167	£ 5,257,188	£ +1,106,979	£ 11,618,217	£ 12,053,399	£ -435,182
New South Wales ..	10,164,080	9,979,214	+184,866	17,146,943	15,792,608	+1,354,335
Queensland .. ..	3,067,278	5,412,881	-2,345,603	5,594,309	8,982,846	-3,388,537
South Australia ..	4,225,870	4,018,678	+207,192	6,239,257	4,177,986	+2,061,271
Western Australia ..	2,675,156	1,125,081	+1,550,125	3,084,578	2,060,537	+1,024,041
Tasmania .. ..	1,872,552	1,071,829	+800,723	2,387,854	3,003,782	-615,928



The Victorian export trade grew from £5,257,188 in 1900 to £12,053,399 in 1909, there being thus an increase in the nine years of £6,796,211, or 129 per cent. In New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, exports showed increases of 58 per cent., 66 per cent., 4 per cent., 83 per cent., and 180 per cent. respectively. The import trade of Victoria increased during the same period by 83 per cent., as compared with increases of 69 per cent. in New South Wales, 82 per cent. in Queensland, 48 per cent. in South Australia, 15 per cent. in Western Australia, and 74 per cent. in Tasmania. The growth of exports exceeded that of imports by £1,542,161 in Victoria, £1,042,934 in Queensland, by £526,084 in Western Australia, and £916,651 in Tasmania; whereas the growth of imports exceeded that of exports by £1,169,469 in New South Wales, and £1,854,079 in South Australia.

The following are the net amounts of Customs and Excise duty collected in Victoria in each of the last five years, the principal items being shown separately:—

REVENUE OF CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, 1910-11 TO  
1914-15.

Heads of Revenue.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Import Duty—</b>					
Alcoholic Liquors ...	615,332	647,474	655,313	652,416	687,599
Narcotics ...	440,328	434,913	459,874	434,413	434,447
Sugar... ..	45,351	21,821	397,189	74,735	11,957
All other Articles ...	2,086,343	2,456,694	2,569,625	2,612,855	2,395,549
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>3,187,354</b>	<b>3,560,902</b>	<b>4,082,001</b>	<b>3,774,419</b>	<b>3,529,552</b>
<b>Excise Duty—</b>					
Spirits ... ..	101,587	110,171	111,812	113,184	129,821
Beer ... ..	208,254	227,398	229,108	260,825	401,041
Tobacco ... ..	249,104	260,880	254,869	265,237	282,412
Sugar... ..	270,656	291,960	57,703	3,945	1,481
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>829,601</b>	<b>890,409</b>	<b>653,492</b>	<b>643,191</b>	<b>814,755</b>
Miscellaneous ...	13,215	11,122	14,645	12,685	12,522
<b>Grand Total ...</b>	<b>4,030,170</b>	<b>4,462,433</b>	<b>4,750,138</b>	<b>4,430,295</b>	<b>4,356,829</b>

These figures have been furnished by the Customs Department, and the discrepancies between the totals in the table and those given in part "Finance" of the *Year-Book* are due to refunds recorded at the Treasury but not at the Customs House. The item "Miscellaneous" in the table is distributed between Customs and Excise duties in part "Finance."

The amounts shown for the five years are exclusive of drawbacks and refunds, but no allowance has been made for Inter-State adjustments. 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.

#### 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.

**Vessels entered and cleared.** Victorian shipping as dealt with in the succeeding tables refers to vessels trading with other States and oversea countries. Vessels trading on the Victorian coast and on the River Murray have not been taken into consideration, although in the particulars of the shipping of the port of Melbourne given on page 626 *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, 1910 TO 1914-5.

	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	Year ended 30th June, 1915.
<b>Vessels Entered—</b>					
Number ...	2,308	2,335	2,399	2,481	2,324
Tons ...	4,952,273	5,148,184	5,426,146	5,950,035	5,290,063
Average tonnage ...	2,146	2,205	2,262	2,398	2,276
Crews ...	145,845	153,184	163,055	176,844	157,209
<b>Vessels Cleared—</b>					
Number ...	2,312	2,347	2,385	2,469	2,329
Tons ...	4,954,773	5,156,952	5,410,801	5,902,277	5,308,817
Average tonnage ...	2,143	2,197	2,269	2,391	2,279
Crews ...	145,567	152,683	161,611	175,704	157,745

The figures for the year 1914-15 in the above table compare favorably with the average of the last five-year period. For the twelve months ended 30th June, 1915, steamers numbered 2,166 of the vessels entered, and 2,169 of the vessels cleared, their tonnage aggregating 5,207,530 and 5,229,973 respectively.

The inward shipping of 1914-15 included 95 vessels in ballast, of an aggregate tonnage of 302,307, whilst the outward shipping included 456 vessels in ballast, having an aggregate tonnage of 701,368.

The more important of the countries having shipping communication with Victoria in 1914-15 are set out in the following statement:—

### SHIPPING WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1914-15.

Countries.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Australian States ... ..	1,732	3,246,141	1,890	3,658,856
United Kingdom ... ..	179	946,522	156	806,673
New Zealand ... ..	83	143,756	74	211,386
Other British ... ..	133	400,700	129	414,265
<b>Total British Countries</b>	<b>2,127</b>	<b>4,737,119</b>	<b>2,249</b>	<b>5,091,180</b>
France ... ..	6	17,627	7	22,186
Germany ... ..	18	64,544	3	11,629
United States ... ..	62	182,282	17	35,396
Other Foreign ... ..	111	288,491	53	148,426
<b>Total Foreign Countries</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>552,944</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>217,637</b>
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>2,324</b>	<b>5,290,063</b>	<b>2,329</b>	<b>5,308,817</b>

The nationality of vessels entered and cleared at Victorian ports in each of the years 1910 to 1914-15 was as shown hereunder:—

### NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1910 TO 1914-15.

Year.	NUMBER OF VESSELS.				TONNAGE OF VESSELS.			
	Australian.	Other British.	Foreign.	Total.	Australian.	Other British.	Foreign	Total.
	Entered.							
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
1914-15	1,480	709	135	2,324	2,294,137	2,633,365	362,561	5,290,063
	Cleared.							
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
1914-15	1,484	712	133	2,329	2,303,739	2,645,617	359,461	5,308,817

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 1910 to 1914-15 are, Australian vessels, 58, 58, 57, 58 and 64 per cent., Australian tonnage, 36, 36, 35, 39 and 43 per cent.; other British vessels 32, 31, 31, 30 and 30 per cent.; other British tonnage 50, 49, 50, 46 and 50 per cent.; foreign vessels, 10, 11, 12, 12 and 6 per cent., and foreign tonnage 14, 15, 15, 15, and 7 per cent.

In the next table further details of the nationality of the shipping for the year 1914-15 are given:—

## NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING, 1914-15.

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
British—				
Australian ...	1,480	2,294,137	1,484	2,303,739
United Kingdom ...	544	2,443,774	545	2,450,137
Indian ...	5	16,359	6	19,320
New Zealand...	156	169,176	157	172,104
South African ...	4	4,056	4	4,056
Total British ...	2,189	4,927,502	2,196	4,949,356
Foreign—				
Austro-Hungarian ...	1	2,259	1	2,259
Danish ...	3	8,699	3	8,699
Dutch ...	16	46,214	16	46,214
French ...	13	39,286	12	37,382
German ...	21	75,864	20	71,835
Italian ...	3	6,437	4	7,716
Japanese ...	22	77,234	22	78,263
Norwegian ...	29	58,473	29	60,332
Russian ...	8	14,435	8	14,435
Swedish ...	10	24,343	10	24,343
United States ...	8	8,781	7	7,447
Uruguayan ...	1	536	1	536
Total Foreign ...	135	362,561	133	359,461
Total ...	2,324	5,290,063	2,329	5,308,817

Vessels on  
Victorian  
register.

The vessels on the Victorian register on 31st December, 1914, were as follows, the ports of registration and net tonnage being distinguished :—

### VESSELS ON THE VICTORIAN REGISTER, 1914.

Port of Registration.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Net Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Net Tonnage.
Melbourne ... ..	210	123,301	197	34,486	407	157,787
Geelong ... ..	3	449	5	360	8	809
Port Fairy ... ..	3	621	...	...	3	621
Total ... ..	216	124,371	202	34,846	418	159,217

During 1914 there were added to the register 16 steamers with net tonnage of 9,549, and 10 sailing vessels with a tonnage of 3,382; whilst 9 steamers having net tonnage of 4,003, and 11 sailing vessels having a tonnage of 870, 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 Australasian States and New Zealand on 30th June, 1915 :—

### VESSELS OWNED IN AUSTRALASIA, 1915.

States, &c.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Net Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Net Tonnage.
Victoria ... ..	196	129,436	225	38,489	421	167,925
New South Wales ... ..	556	103,956	604	40,974	1,160	144,930
Queensland ... ..	90	13,758	197	6,715	287	20,473
South Australia ... ..	112	51,130	208	18,580	320	69,710
Western Australia ... ..	36	20,354	402	15,025	438	35,379
Tasmania ... ..	59	6,095	157	5,820	216	11,915
Total Australia ... ..	1,049	324,729	1,793	125,603	2,842	450,332
Fiji ... ..	6	460	5	841	11	1,301
New Guinea ... ..	...	...	7	107	7	107
New Zealand ... ..	265	71,140	315	22,994	580	94,134
Total ... ..	1,320	396,329	2,120	149,545	3,440	545,874

Compared with 1914, vessels owned in Australia have decreased by 3 in number, but increased by 162 in tonnage.

### PORT OF MELBOURNE.

The port of Melbourne is under the control of the Melbourne Harbor Trust, which has 9.43 miles of wharfs, piers, and jetties in the River Yarra, Victoria Dock, and Hobson's Bay. The area of these wharfs is 50 acres 2 roods, of which 16 acres 2 roods are under sheds. An outline of some of the Trust's activities is given below.

**Works undertaken by Trust in River and Victoria Dock.**

The river has been widened from Queen's Bridge to the Bay from about 140 to 300 feet, and three swinging basins have been provided, one just below Queen's Bridge, 500 feet wide, one three-quarters of a mile further down the river, 550 feet wide, and one at the entrance to the Victoria Dock, 500 feet wide. The depth of the river has been gradually increased, until at the present time it is 26 feet at low water for all but the upper half-mile, where the depth is from 18 feet upwards, but is being increased to 26 feet. Turning to the wharfage available for shipping, there is a berthing space of 44,280 feet, the whole of which has a good depth of water—7,100 feet at Williamstown, 8,460 feet at Port Melbourne, 19,920 feet in the River Yarra, and 8,800 feet in the Victoria Dock. This dock, which is 4 miles from the river entrance, was opened in 1892, and has an area of 96 acres, and a depth of 26 feet of water at low tide. The entrance to the dock is 160 feet wide, and on the 8,800 feet of wharfage there are six closed and seven open sheds, all 53 feet in width, and two open and closed sheds 60 feet in width, the total length of all the sheds being 4,870 feet.

**Coode Canal.** In 1886 a canal across the flats below Fisherman's Bend was completed at a cost of £96,000, the length being 2,002 yards. The construction of the canal had the effect of reducing the distance from Queen's Bridge to the river entrance from 7 miles to  $5\frac{3}{4}$  miles, and of greatly facilitating navigation. This channel, which is called Coode Canal, has been widened by 164 feet, making its total width 487 feet, and its width at low water 430 feet. It has a depth of 26 feet at low water for a width of 274 feet.

**Dredging.** The material dredged and disposed of during 1914 amounted to 4,207,764 cubic yards, viz., 3,577,364 cubic yards from Hobson's Bay, and 630,400 cubic yards from the River Yarra and Victoria Dock. Since the establishment of the Trust the river dredgings have amounted to 29,402,988, and the Bay dredgings to 20,542,624 cubic yards, making a total of 49,945,612 cubic yards. Of the dredgings 36,589,972 cubic yards were deposited in deep water and 13,355,640 cubic yards were landed and deposited for reclamation work. The average cost of dredging, towing, and depositing in 1914 was 5.34d. per cubic yard.

**Plant.** The floating plant of the Trust consists of 7 dredgers, 1 steam tug, 9 steam hopper barges, 10 iron dumb hopper barges, 2 steam launches, 4 motor launches, 1 Lobnitz rock-breaker, 4 grab cranes, 3 coal hulks, 2 derrick punts, and diving equipment. In addition to the above, the following vessels are being constructed at the Government Shipbuilding Yards, Williamstown, for the Trust:—a steam launch, 70 feet in length, a steam tug, 130 feet long, and a suction dredger with a hopper capacity of 2,500 tons. Included in the above are one dredger and one steam hopper barge at present on loan to the Geelong Harbor Trust. In addition, the Melbourne Harbor Trust has on hire from the Geelong Harbor Trust one steam tug and two iron towing hopper barges.

Since the inception of the Trust, in the year 1877, the trade of the port has greatly increased. In the year 1878 vessels to the number of 5,060, comprising 164 ships, 414 barques, 96 brigs, 849 schooners, 350 cutters, 458 ketches, 2,084 steamers, and 645 lighters, with a registered tonnage aggregating 1,169,320, berthed within the port, whereas in the year 1914 the total number of vessels was 5,701, comprising 4,464 steamers, 13 ships, 50 barques, 43 barquentines, 364 ketches, 139 schooners, and 628 lighters, with registered tonnage aggregating 6,934,000. The tonnage of imports was 2,976,000, and that of exports 1,316,000.

The trade of the port for the past four years was as follows:—

	Imports.		Exports.		Net Registered Tonnage.
	Oversea.	Inter-State.	Oversea.	Inter-State.	
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	
1911 .. ..	1,327,000	1,436,000	880,000	637,000	6,077,000
1912 .. ..	1,445,000	1,511,000	657,000	607,000	6,343,000
1913 .. ..	1,620,000	1,305,000	665,000	705,000	7,004,000
1914 .. ..	1,313,000	1,663,000	576,000	740,000	6,934,000

The abnormal conditions arising out of the war are responsible for the decrease of vessels' tonnage in 1914.

Of the trade in 1914, 88 per cent. of imports and 68 per cent. of exports were dealt with in the river and Victoria Dock, the balance, of course, being handled at the piers in the Bay.

Coal forms a great part of the Inter-State imports, the particulars being as follows:—

#### COAL IMPORTED FROM OTHER STATES.

1911 .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	639,758 tons
1912 .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	801,074 ,,
1913 .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	831,219 ,,
1914 .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	906,962 ,,

**Port Improvement.** A new railway pier at Port Melbourne has been completed, its length being 1,902 feet, and its width 186 feet.

The total cost of the pier alone is £157,945, and the cost including dredging to the end of 1914 is £224,730. Dredging is being carried to 37 feet, to provide for four berths for vessels drawing 35 feet. Two shelter sheds are being provided, to enable the passengers to board and disembark from vessels clear of the railway traffic. One of the shelter sheds has been completed, at a cost of £7,752 19s. 9d., and a contract has been entered into for the erection of the other.

The first contract in connexion with the construction of the new central pier at the Victoria Dock has been let for £102,784 13s. 5d. This pier is to be 1,631 feet in length by 250 feet in width.



Other improvements proposed for the near future include the widening of the river by 100 feet on the south side between the swinging basin and Coode Canal, lengthening and widening the middle swinging basin by increasing its size from 550 feet by 800 feet to 700 feet by 1,000 feet, the re-alignment of the Australian Wharf, provision for greater facilities for the timber trade, a re-arrangement of the berths at Yarra-ville, the provision of machinery for the handling of cargo, and the lighting of the port throughout by electricity. Timber is being accumulated for the carrying out of these works, and contracts have been let for the supply of over £60,000 worth of timber, which will form an addition to large quantities already in hand.

The expenditure for the year 1914 was £421,729, as compared with £168,723 in 1910, £205,664 in 1911, £366,954 in 1912, and £439,191 in 1913.

With a view to preventing pillage on the wharves, the Trust is paying for a police patrol of 21 men, and this, together with the cost of providing wharfingers and shedmen, costs £5,705 per annum. During the year 1914 prosecutions for pillaging goods were instituted in 23 cases, and 21 convictions were obtained. Fines ranging up to £10 were inflicted, this maximum amount being imposed in two cases where there had been interference with goods subject to Customs control. Rewards amounting to £115 were paid during the year for the apprehension of offenders.

The police patrol has proved effective, the powers of the police and their sources of information having been of assistance in obtaining convictions.

PARTICULARS OF BERTHAGE ACCOMMODATION AND DEPTH OF WATER  
AT THE WHARVES AND PIERS WITHIN THE PORT OF MELBOURNE.

Name.	Berthing Space, in Feet.	Depth, in Feet, O.L.W.
Breakwater Pier, Williamstown .. .. .	920	28 to 30
Railway Pier, Williamstown (old) .. .. .	2,190	28 to 30
Railway Pier, Williamstown (new) .. .. .	1,250	27 to 29
Graving Dock Pier, Williamstown .. .. .	440	25 to 28
Reid-street Pier, Williamstown .. .. .	1,000	19 to 24
Ann-street Pier, Williamstown .. .. .	800	17 to 22
Gem Pier, Williamstown .. .. .	500	8 to 10
New Railway Pier, Port Melbourne .. .. .	2,600	30
Railway Pier, Port Melbourne .. .. .	3,000	28 to 30
Town Pier, Port Melbourne .. .. .	2,860	26 to 28
Footscray Wharf (river) .. .. .	700	13 to 14
Queen's Wharf (river) .. .. .	1,800	17 to 24
Princes' Wharf (river) .. .. .	2,050	17 to 24
Australian Wharf (river) .. .. .	7,620	24 to 26
South Wharf (river) .. .. .	7,750	23 to 25
Victoria Dock (river) .. .. .	8,800	24 to 26
	44,280	

NOTE.—For rise of spring tides throughout harbor, 2 ft. 8 in. to be added to all depths; for rise of neap tides, 2 feet to be added.

## CRANES, ETC.

At the various piers and wharves are the following:—

One steam crane, to lift 75 tons.

One hydraulic crane, to lift 35 tons.

One hydraulic crane, to lift 15 tons.

Seven hand cranes, to lift from 1 to 10 tons.

Some idea of the relative importance of Melbourne and Sydney, in comparison with the principal ports in the world, is obtainable from the following table:—

## SHIPPING AT PRINCIPAL PORTS IN THE WORLD, 1913.†

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 ..	2,406,647	3,721,619	6,128,266	*	*	*
Sydney ..	3,262,488	5,756,297	9,018,785	*	*	*
Cardiff ..	7,142,148	4,985,899	12,128,047	10,182,238	2,207,472	12,389,710
Liverpool (including Birkenhead) ..	7,829,323	3,520,933	11,350,256	7,518,210	4,238,120	11,756,330
London ..	11,558,541	6,362,915	17,921,456	9,022,020	8,588,303	17,610,323
Newcastle, and North and South Shields ..	6,882,459	4,482,772	11,365,231	8,280,432	3,448,415	11,728,847
Southampton ..	6,056,201	1,568,080	7,624,281	5,741,772	1,577,565	7,319,337
Colombo ..	7,713,987	*	*	7,657,597	*	*
Singapore ..	8,636,467	*	*	8,618,486	*	*
Victoria (Hong Kong) ..	11,483,063	*	*	11,455,470	*	*
<i>Foreign.</i>						
Antwerp† ..	13,686,297	*	*	13,665,346	*	*
Hamburg ..	12,346,600	*	*	12,594,733	*	*
Marseilles ..	7,986,609	*	*	8,076,767	*	*
Rotterdam ..	11,559,443	*	*	11,539,469	*	*
New York ..	13,673,765	*	*	13,549,138	*	*
Rio de Janeiro ..	6,387,400	*	*	6,324,341	*	*
Monte Video ..	8,598,326	*	*	8,593,013	*	*

\* Not available.

† The information for foreign ports relates to the year 1912.

‡ The figures relating to entrances and clearances at Belgian ports are stated in net tonnage, according to the system in force in that country, under which the deduction from the gross tonnage for the space occupied by the propelling power is less than that adopted in the United Kingdom. The recorded net tonnage of steamers is accordingly greater in the Belgian returns than that recorded for the same vessels when entering or clearing at ports in the United Kingdom.

The following particulars relating to the dry and floating docks in Australasia have been taken from *Lloyd's Register*.—

## DOCKS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Port.	Description of Dock.	Extreme Length.	Breadth at Entrance	Height of Sill above Bottom of Dock.	Depth on Sill at High Water. Ordinary Spring Tides.
		Length on Bottom.			
		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 0 520 0	{ 37 0 70 0	0 6	12 6
Melbourne	V. Graving Dock ..	{ 510 0 430 0 420 0	{ (top) 60 0 (bottom) 64 0 (top) 52 0 (bottom)	{ 4 0 4 0	{ 23 6 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, 1914-15.

Where situated.	Description.	Nature.	Power in Lighthouse. (Units of 1,000 Candles.)			Colour.	Distance Visible.	Persons employed	Ordinary Expenditure during the Financial Year 1914-15.	Capital Cost.
			White.	Red.	Green.					
Cape Nelson	Dioptric	Fixed	4½	3½	..	White*	Miles.	£	£	
Auxiliary	..	..	..	..	..	Red	22	591	16,178	
Portland	Dioptric	"	..	..	..	Green	3	349	2,573	
Port Fairy	"	Fixed and Flashing	..	1½ fl.	..	Red	12	364	3,857	
Warrnambool (upper light)	"	Fixed	1	..	..	White	9	350	7,917	
(lower light)	"	..	..	..	..	Red	14	350	7,917	
Cape Otway	"	Group Flashing	24	..	..	Red	5	852	10,367	
Auxiliary	"	Fixed	..	..	..	White	24	852	10,367	
Split Point	Dioptric	"	7½	5½	..	Red	4 to 8	608	11,838	
Auxiliary	"	"	..	..	..	Red†	20	608	11,838	
Port Phillip—	"	"	..	..	..	White	3	608	11,838	
Point Lonsdale	Dioptric	Occluding	22	13	..	White and Red	17	579	4,113	
Queenscliff (high)	Catadioptric	Fixed	2½	..	..	White	17	579	4,113	
" (low)	Dioptric	"	2	½	..	Red and White	10 & 14	1,493	19,071	
West Channel Pile Light	"	"	2	1	..	"	11	601	9,456	
South Channel (Eastern Light)	"	"	2½	2½	..	"	11	601	9,456	
" (pile unattended)	"	"	½	1/6	..	"	15	601	9,456	
Schnapper Point	"	"	½	..	..	"	10	601	9,456	
Gellibrand Point (Pile Light)	"	Occluding	2½	1½	..	White	10	48	5,005	
Cape Schanck	Catadioptric	Fixed and Flashing	4½ fl.	..	..	Red and White	12	671	5,005	
Auxiliary	"	Fixed	48½ fl.	..	..	White	23	623	19,278	
Cape Liptrap (unattended)	Dioptric	Group Flashing	..	..	..	Red	3	†	3,095	
Citadel Island (unattended)	"	Flashing	..	..	..	White	23	†	3,479	
Wilson's Promontory	"	Flashing (Group)	180	..	..	"	15	†	24,433	
Cliffy Island	"	Flashing	4½	..	..	"	27	948	24,433	
Cape Everard	Dioptric	Group Flashing	30	12	..	White*	18	578	13,225	
Gabo Island	Catadioptric	Fixed	30	7	..	White	21	615	21,785	
						White	20	1,167	22,651	
						Total	..	..	198,301	

\* 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.

‡ Under the control of the Commonwealth Lighthouse Service; figures not available.

Lighthouses.

The following return contains particulars of the lighthouses and lights on the Victorian coast:—

## LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHTS.

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) ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2 ounces
Books printed in Australia ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 8 ounces
Books printed outside Australia ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 4 ounces
Magazines printed and published in Australia ... each	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 8 ounces
Magazines printed and published outside Australia ... each	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 4 ounces
Commercial papers, patterns, samples, and merchandise as prescribed ... ..	1d. per 2 ounces
Newspapers printed and published in Australia ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 10 ounces
Newspapers printed and published outside Australia ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 4 ounces

The rate of postage on letters from the Commonwealth to the United Kingdom and the Oversea Dominions, British colonies and protectorates, is 1d. per half-ounce.

**Cable rates.** The ordinary rate for cabling to the United Kingdom is 3s. per word, and the deferred rate is 1s. 6d. per word. Deferred cablegrams are only transmitted after non-urgent private cablegrams and press cablegrams. In January, 1913, the Pacific Cable Board instituted a tariff for week-end cable letters available between Australia and the United Kingdom. The rate is 9d. per word, with a minimum charge of 15s., plus inland telegraph charges when incurred. Week-end messages may be lodged up to midnight on Saturday, and are deliverable on Tuesday morning, or if practicable on Monday.

**Postal returns.** The post-offices in the State on 31st December, 1914, numbered 1,816, and in addition there were 871 receiving offices (principally loose-bags), 12 travelling offices, and 1,641 letter boxes. The postal and telegraphic staff numbered 5,039 persons, and there were in addition 4,572 non-official post masters, mail contractors, and casual employes employed part time only in the service. The postal routes in 1914 covered a distance of 15,219 miles, of which 3,673 were by railway, the distance traversed being 8,839,465 miles, including 4,402,463 railway miles. In the following table is shown the business done by the Postal Department in each of the last five years:—

POSTAL RETURNS, 1910 TO 1914.

	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Posted and Received—					
Letters and Post-cards ... ..	143,483,191	159,092,001	175,588,805	189,975,987	188,440,698
Newspapers ... ..	} 530,58,881	36,125,728	37,826,929	40,950,516	40,737,663
Packets ... ..		20,951,712	20,631,887	18,292,538	16,464,556
Parcels ... ..	682,104	720,245	764,821	893,934	961,755
Total ... ..	197,224,176	216,889,686	234,812,442	250,112,975	246,604,672

Registered letters and articles are included in this statement, and numbered 1,396,850 in 1914. The total number of letters, newspapers, packets, and parcels passing through the post-office in 1914 showed a decline of 1·4 per cent. from the number for 1913, though it was slightly above the average for the preceding five-year period. A clear idea of the magnitude of the postal matter dealt with will be obtained when it is stated that in 1914 the letters posted and received represented 132 and the newspapers, packets, and parcels, 41 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: 1910 TO 1914.

Service.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
LETTERS AND POSTCARDS.					
Posted for delivery inland .. ..	115,297,888	121,078,121	129,610,888	135,963,724	139,043,993
"    "    in other States ..	9,862,272	13,636,148	15,177,996	15,201,166	16,234,172
"    "    outside the States	3,492,222	5,179,176	6,780,247	7,687,753	6,760,903
Total .. ..	128,652,382	139,893,445	151,568,631	158,852,648	162,039,008
Received from other States .. ..	10,166,441	13,248,800	15,220,243	16,977,659	16,220,068
"    "    outside the States	4,664,368	5,949,756	8,799,931	14,145,680	10,181,622
Total .. ..	14,830,809	19,198,556	24,020,174	31,123,339	26,401,690
NEWSPAPERS.					
Posted for delivery inland .. ..	12,881,083	12,658,570	10,894,399	14,960,478	13,526,750
"    "    in other States ..	11,036,628	11,926,548	13,934,818	14,548,365	15,962,880
"    "    outside the States	2,556,198	3,200,478	3,153,631	3,332,069	2,793,660
Total .. ..	26,473,909	27,785,596	27,982,848	32,860,912	32,283,290
Received from other States .. ..	3,477,307	3,984,990	4,748,731	4,762,405	5,212,038
"    "    outside the States	5,097,664*	4,355,142	5,095,250	3,327,199	3,242,335
Total .. ..	..	8,340,132	9,844,081	8,089,604	8,454,373
PACKETS.					
Posted for delivery inland .. ..	12,214,311	13,577,951	13,084,847	11,725,748	9,783,256
"    "    in other States ..	2,848,163	2,659,704	2,577,753	3,095,332	4,051,319
"    "    outside the States	1,194,054	1,213,746	1,400,431	1,149,648	750,184
Total .. ..	16,256,533	17,451,401	17,063,031	15,970,728	14,584,759
Received from other States .. ..	1,753,468	2,048,596	1,870,407	1,511,567	1,232,022
"    "    outside the States	†	1,461,715	1,698,449	810,243	647,775
Total .. ..	..	3,500,311	3,568,856	2,321,810	1,879,797
PARCELS.					
Posted for delivery inland .. ..	399,173	410,290	421,342	508,652	577,585
"    "    in other States ..	156,501	169,352	184,457	213,047	210,404
"    "    outside the States	19,367	18,784	21,248	23,573	17,658
Total .. ..	575,041	598,426	627,047	745,272	805,647
Received from other States .. ..	74,609	82,678	90,678	96,985	107,327
"    "    outside the States	32,454	39,141	47,096	51,677	48,781
Total .. ..	107,063	121,819	137,774	148,662	156,108

\* 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 1914 numbered 711,015, of which 40,708 were irregularly posted. These letters contained money amounting to £15,505, as well as other articles of value, and were disposed of as follows :—Returned to writers, 510,014 ; destroyed, 121,000 ; returned to other States or countries as unclaimed, 80,001. There were also 914,718 undelivered packets and newspapers, of which 168,266 were returned to the senders, 725,417 were destroyed, and 21,035 were returned to other States and countries.

**Money orders and postal notes.** There are 544 money order offices in the State, which in 1914, issued 381,671 orders for £1,714,513. Of these 252,069 for £1,315,170 were inland, 44,637 for £211,274 inter-state, and 84,965 for £188,069 international orders. The orders paid in the same year numbered 405,841, and were for an aggregate amount of £1,928,550, the inland being 254,333 for £1,319,912, the inter-state 108,341 for £484,922, and the international 43,167 for £123,716. Inland postal notes paid totalled 2,296,098 for £849,888, Victorian notes paid in other States 672,747 for £225,836, and the notes of other States paid in Victoria 409,486 for £171,414. The following is a comparative statement of the business done since 1909 :—

#### MONEY ORDERS AND POSTAL NOTES, 1910 TO 1914.

—	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
<b>Money Orders Issued—</b>					
Number ... ..	262,925	279,622	316,538	376,961	381,671
Amount ... .. £	1,101,609	1,139,505	1,261,829	1,673,878	1,714,513
<b>Money Orders Paid—</b>					
Number ... ..	332,522	338,384	355,540	408,988	405,841
Amount ... .. £	1,418,857	1,437,537	1,506,658	1,922,665	1,928,550
<b>Postal Notes—</b>					
Victorian—Paid in Victoria	£ 739,754	770,740	811,606	849,013	849,888
Victorian—Paid in Other States	£ 138,674	164,301	181,540	215,334	225,836
Of Other States—Paid in Victoria	£ 151,737	160,462	168,771	177,967	171,414

The value of money orders issued has increased year by year, the issues of 1914 exceeding those of 1913 by £40,635, and those of 1910 by £612,904. Of orders paid those of 1914 exceed those of 1913 by £5,835, and those of 1910 by £509,693.

The business in postal notes has increased considerably, the amount of Victorian notes paid within the State during 1914 having been £110,134 in excess of the amount paid in 1910. The business with the other States exhibited great improvement during the period embraced in the table, Victorian notes paid in other States during 1914 showing an increase of £87,162 over 1910, and notes of other States paid in Victoria an increase of £19,677 for the same period.

**Telegraphs  
and  
telegrams.**

There are 1,748 telegraph offices in the State, 456 of which are attached to the railway service. Of the mileage of line and wire, 4,507 miles of line carrying 20,507 miles of wire are controlled by the Postal Department, and 3,491 miles of line carrying 5,639 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, 1910 TO 1914.**

	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Number of Offices ...	1,374	1,455	1,538	1,648	1,748
Miles open—					
Line (poles) ...	7,182	7,273	7,455	7,628	7,998
Wire ...	16,405	17,403	18,649	19,403	26,146
Telegrams despatched—					
Inland ...	1,943,019	2,017,997	1,994,436	1,969,752	2,217,361
Inter-State ...	733,051	790,403	882,051	902,969	948,497
International ...	81,667	86,264	92,750	98,320	101,337
Total ...	2,757,737	2,894,664	2,969,237	2,971,041	3,267,195
Telegrams received—					
Inter-State ...	842,104	923,911	950,015	1,006,618	1,009,362
International ...	79,730	84,129	89,709	92,456	95,489
Total ...	921,834	1,008,040	1,039,724	1,099,074	1,104,851

The total telegrams despatched show a gradual improvement annually in the five-year period, the number for 1914 exceeding that for the previous year by 296,154. Compared with 1910 the telegrams despatched in 1914 showed an increase of 509,458, of which 274,342 were inland, 215,446 inter-state, and 19,670 international. Telegrams received from outside the State have increased by 183,017 since 1910. In 1914 the value of inland telegrams was £88,058, of inter-state despatched £78,876, of inter-state received £76,364, of international despatched £138,573, and of international received £120,779.

**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, 1910 TO 1914.

	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Miles Open—					
Lines (Poles and under-ground)					
Cables ... ..	1,820	2,071	2,467	2,902	3,097
Wire ... ..	85,725	118,521	153,400	189,193	208,444
Subscribers ... ..	20,236	22,859	26,562	30,640	34,071
Telephones ... ..	26,627	30,817	35,541	39,968	44,505
Private Lines ... ..	471	525	530	548	562

The length of wire has increased by 143 per cent., and the number of subscribers by 68 per cent., since 1910. The subscribers given in the table are direct connexions, the actual number of telephones in use having been 44,505 in 1914. This number represents an increase of 11½ per cent. as compared with 1913, and of 67 per cent. as compared with 1910.

The revenue of the Post and Telegraph Department amounted to £1,220,681 in 1914-15, the items being postage £661,662, commission on money orders and postal notes £31,162, telegrams, cablegrams, &c., £180,267, telephones, &c., £314,020, and various, £33,570. 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 1914 was 144,134,879, and the value thereof £781,302. The ordinary expenditure of the Department amounted to £1,206,202 in 1914-15, whilst capital expenditure on buildings, furniture, &c., telegraph lines, and telephone exchanges amounted to £323,084. The items of ordinary expenditure were:—Salaries, &c., £807,313; inland mail services, £157,291; British and foreign mail services, £26,234; cable subsidies, &c., £754; maintenance of buildings, &c., £81,822; and miscellaneous, £132,788. 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, 1911 TO 1914-15.

	1911.	1912.	1913.	Year ended 30th June.	
				1914.	1915.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue ... ..	1,005,027	1,068,516	1,172,639	1,191,206	1,220,681
Value of unpaid Services	5,761	5,761	210	210	210
Revenue Earned ... ..	1,010,788	1,074,277	1,172,849	1,191,416	1,220,891
Expenditure (ordinary)...	935,821	1,009,851	1,157,841	1,140,823	1,206,202
Surplus ... ..	74,967	64,426	15,008	50,593	14,689
Capital Expenditure ... ..	315,728	501,740	324,329	397,793	323,084

## RAILWAYS.

Victorian  
Railways,  
length and  
cost.

All railways in Victoria available for general traffic are, with the two exceptions referred to on page 642, the property of the State, and are under the management of three Commissioners appointed by the Government.

The succeeding tables relate to the State railways, the motive power of which, with the exception of the St. Kilda to Brighton Electric Street Railway, is steam. Parliament has sanctioned the electrification of the Melbourne Suburban Railways, and it was expected that the conversion would be completed in 1917; but the abnormal conditions created by the war have checked the progress of necessary alterations, and it cannot now be stated when the electric traction will be introduced. 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, 1911, TO 30TH JUNE, 1915.

	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
Length of Lines on 30th June—					
Double Lines (miles)	321·03	321·03	325·71	325·71	325·71
Single Lines (miles)	3,255·42	3,354·42	3,374·69	3,562·26	3,602·47
Total ...	3,576·45	3,675·45	3,700·40	3,887·97	3,928·18
£					
Cost of Construction	33,784,264	34,258,950	34,732,556	35,792,561	36,411,149
£					
Average Cost per mile	9,446	9,321	9,386	9,206	9,269

In addition to the lines embraced in this table, the following were in course of construction on 30th June, 1915:—

	Miles.
5-ft. 3-in. Gauge.	
Bairnsdale to Orbest ...	60
Heywood to Mumbannar ...	39½
Tallangatta to Cudgewa ...	42½
Elmore to Cohuna ...	57½
Hamilton to Cavendish ...	15¾
Linton to Skipton ...	12¾
Cavendish to Toolondo ...	44
Neerim South to Toorongo River ...	14
Lorquon to Yanac-a-Yanac ...	18½
	<u>304½</u>

and the following lines had been authorized, but their construction had not been commenced:—

	Miles.
5-ft. 3-in. Gauge.	
Part of Woomelang to Mildura and Yelta ...	9¾
Koo-wee-rup to McDonald's Track ...	30¾
Alberton to Won-Wron ...	12½
4-ft. 8½-in. Gauge.	
Sandringham to Black Rock ...	2¾
	<u>55½</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, 1911 TO 1915.

30th June.	£
1911 ... ..	44,021,212
1912 ... ..	45,603,114
1913 ... ..	47,076,911
1914 ... ..	49,311,907
1915 ... ..	51,620,187

The cost given is the actual cost of construction, exclusive of expenses of floating loans, &c. Of the capital expended to 30th June, 1915, £3,897,741 was derived from the general revenue, and the balance (£47,722,446) from loans. The latter liability is represented by debentures and stock outstanding to the nominal amount of £49,294,220, on which the annual interest payable is £1,799,239, or at the average rate of 3·65 per cent. The nominal amount of loans, however, was reduced by £1,571,774—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, 1915, was 3·65 per cent., the real interest on the net proceeds available for railway construction was 3·77 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 £400,885.

Railway  
traffic.

The mileage and the traffic of the railways since 30th June, 1910, are given in the following table :—

### RAILWAYS—MILEAGE AND TRAFFIC, 1910-11 TO 1914-15.

	Year ended 30th June.				
	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
Miles Constructed ...	3,576·45	3,675·45	3,700·40	3,887·97	3,928·18
„ 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	3,528·49	3,627·49	3,652·44	3,840·01	3,880·22
Train Mileage ...	13,319,572	14,203,681	14,648,489	15,570,098	15,880,677
Passengers carried ...	95,206,713	105,909,650	113,430,526	119,002,397	119,978,898
Goods and Live Stock Carried (Tons) ...	4,967,627	5,297,685	5,150,404	5,816,088	5,410,045

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, 1915, was 4,217·36 miles of main tracks, and 743·58 miles of sidings.

The passenger traffic of 1914-15 was the heaviest experienced by the Railway Department, passenger journeys exceeding those of the second heaviest year—1913-14—by 976,501, and those of 1912-13, the

next in volume, by 6,548,372. Of the passenger journeys in 1914-15, 111,440,153 were made by metropolitan-suburban, and 8,538,745 by country passengers, the former being an increase of 1,354,227, and the latter a decrease of 377,726, as compared with the corresponding journeys for the previous year. The tonnage of goods and live stock carried in 1914-15 was less than that for 1913-14 by 406,043, but exceeded that for 1911-12, which now stands third in importance, by 112,360. The items of goods carried in 1914-15 showing greatest tonnage were:— Stone, gravel, and sand, 855,834 tons; hay, straw, and chaff, 474,013 tons; firewood, 451,556 tons; minerals (including coal, coke, ores, &c.), 382,233 tons; and timber, 240,180 tons. Live stock carried in the same year had an aggregate weight of 715,521 tons, and comprised 113,759 horses, 552,700 cattle, 10,438,319 sheep, and 262,955 pigs. Comparing 1914-15 with 1910-11, the passenger traffic had increased by 24,772,185 passengers, or 26 per cent., and the goods and live stock carried by 442,418 tons, or 9 per cent., whilst the number of train-miles run had been increased by 2,561,105 miles, or by 19 per cent.

**Railway receipts and expenditure.**

The receipts and working expenses of the Railway Department during the last five financial years were as follows:—

**RAILWAY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,  
1910-11 TO 1914-15.**

	Year ended 30th June.				
	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
<b>Receipts—</b>	£	£	£	£	£
Passenger Fares ...	2,076,498	2,322,067	2,445,324	2,541,285	2,481,621
Freight on Goods and Live Stock	2,476,563	2,528,380	2,373,978	2,625,338	2,289,482
Sundries ...	356,001	383,532	402,969	414,851	412,584
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>4,909,062</b>	<b>5,233,979</b>	<b>5,222,271</b>	<b>5,581,474</b>	<b>5,183,687</b>
<b>Working Expenses—</b>	£	£	£	£	£
Way and Works...	804,810	920,071	959,836	939,902	1,200,298
Rolling-stock ...	1,268,264	1,397,020	1,471,346	1,644,180	1,724,358
Transportation ...	770,663	905,805	953,976	1,075,021	1,090,796
* General Charges*	265,586	232,190	219,843	227,245	242,864
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>3,109,323</b>	<b>3,455,086</b>	<b>3,605,001</b>	<b>3,886,348</b>	<b>4,258,316</b>
<b>Net Receipts ...</b>	<b>1,799,739</b>	<b>1,778,893</b>	<b>1,617,270</b>	<b>1,695,126</b>	<b>925,371</b>
<b>Percentage of Expenses to Receipts</b>	<b>63·34</b>	<b>66·01</b>	<b>69·03</b>	<b>69·63</b>	<b>82·15</b>

\* Including pensions and gratuities.

The railway receipts for 1914-15 are the lowest for the last four years, though the passenger fares are exceeded only by those for 1913-14. The receipts for the carriage of goods and live stock fell off considerably last year, and are the lowest since 1909-10. The most conspicuous decrease was in freight for the carriage of wheat, which in 1914-15 was £287,416 less than in the previous year. There has been an increase in working expenses in recent years, chiefly on account of the improved train facilities, the higher cost of materials, &c., and the increased payments and the better conditions which have been provided for the staff. Abnormal expenditure for the purpose of minimizing unemployment and of meeting other adverse conditions occasioned by the drought and the war is included in working expenses and, in 1914-15, amounted to £359,547.

**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, 1910-11 TO 1914-15.**

Year.	Interest, &c.	Net Revenue.
	£	£
1910-11 ... ..	1,516,764*	1,799,739
1911-12 ... ..	1,513,102*	1,778,893
1912-13 ... ..	1,595,020	1,617,270
1913-14 ... ..	1,677,369	1,695,126
1914-15 ... ..	1,767,807	925,371

\* After deduction of interest credited on Railway Surplus, &c., viz., £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 four out of the last five years there were considerable surpluses after payment of working expenses, pensions and gratuities, special expenditure and interest charges and expenses. The surpluses were £282,975 in 1910-11, £265,791 in 1911-12, £22,250 in 1912-13, and £17,757 in 1913-14. The large deficit in 1914-15 is due mainly to the abnormal conditions caused by the drought.

Railway earnings and expenses per mile.

The earnings, expenses, and net profits per mile of railway open for the years ended 30th June, 1911 to 1915, were as follows:—

**RAILWAY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE PER TRAIN MILE, 1910-11 TO 1914-15.**

	1910-11.	1911-12	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
Average Number of Miles Open for Traffic	3,510	3,548	3,644	3,752	3,853
Gross Earnings per Mile ... ..	£ 1,399	£ 1,475	£ 1,433	£ 1,488	£ 1,345
Expenses per Mile ..	886	974	989	1,036	1,105
Net Profits per Mile	513	501	444	452	240

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, 1915, showed that there were at that time 791 locomotives, 1,496 carriages, 18,268 trucks, and 901 vans and sundry stock, of which 16 locomotives, 34 carriages, 243 trucks, and 5 luggage vans were narrow-gauge stock. The electric railway stock comprised 27 combined cars and trailers. During the year 1914-15, the following new stock (built at the Newport workshops, with the exception of 11 locomotives and 200 trucks) was put into service:—62 locomotives, 41 carriages, 925 trucks, and 53 vans and sundry stock. The capital cost of the broad-gauge stock was £10,176,289, of the narrow-gauge £101,011, and of the electric railway stock £26,623.

**Railway staff.** The number of officers and employés in the railway service and the amount of salaries and wages (including travelling and incidental expenses) paid in each of the last five financial years were as set forth below:—

**RAILWAY STAFF—NUMBERS, SALARIES, ETC.**

Year.	Number of Employés	Amount of Salaries and Wages Paid.
1910-11 ... ..	19,927	£ 2,366,873
1911-12 .. ..	22,504	2,832,398
1912-13 ... ..	23,808	3,098,657
1913-14 ... ..	24,860	3,430,102
1914-15 ... ..	27,030	3,760,379

Figures relating to the Railway Construction Branch and the State Coal Mine are not included in the above statement, but particulars of the staff on the St. Kilda and Brighton Electric Street Railway are included.

**AMOUNTS PAID IN DAMAGES, CLAIMS, ETC., AND PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED ON  
VICTORIAN RAILWAYS: 1905-6 TO 1914-15.**

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:—

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.				
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
1914	13,567	...	33	8	199	1	61	11	142	25	38	45	473
1915	14,359	...	40	6	185	2	36	8	104	32	44	48	409
Yearly Average	44,192	5·7	168·3	5·6	149·4	·4	31·0	9·0	185·4	27·7	35·7	48·4	569·8

\* 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 three 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 seven 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, £4,670 in 1912-13, £5,903 in 1913-14, and £7,008 in 1914-15.

It may be of some interest to examine the probability of accident to passengers. The average annual ratio of those killed or injured, based on the Victorian figures for the last ten years, is compared with the latest available ten years' experience of different countries in the return which follows:—

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

Country.	Average Annual Number of Passengers in 10 years.		Average per Ten Million Passengers carried.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Austria ... ..	16·1	369·5	·75	17·15
Belgium ... ..	12·2	459·9	·69	25·91
France ... ..	24·2	393·5	·52	8·46
Germany ... ..	108·8	546·3	·81	4·09
Norway ... ..	1·3	1·5	1·09	1·26
Victoria ... ..	11·1	312·5	1·29	36·24
New South Wales ... ..	4·9	88·0	·96	17·18
Holland (The Netherlands) ... ..	3·7	19·9	·88	4·72
Switzerland ... ..	13·0	87·5	1·33	8·98
Sweden ... ..	8·6	13·9	1·81	2·92
Japan ... ..	22·7	296·3	1·67	21·83
Hungary ... ..	24·8	122·1	2·19	10·76
United States ... ..	391·9	9,857·5	4·99	125·46
Spain ... ..	19·6	92·4	4·62	21·77
Canada (Steam Railways) ... ..	38·9	342·8	11·57	101·98
Russia in Europe ... ..	165·5	867·8	12·28	64·38

**Municipal railway.** A railway between Kerang and Koondrook, and owned and worked by the municipality of the Shire of Kerang is open for general traffic. This railway is 13 miles 73 chains in length and, up to the end of 1914, cost £39,229 for construction and equipment. For the year 1914 the gross receipts were £4,504, the working expenses were £2,817, and the amount paid in interest and towards redemption was £1,805. The train mileage for the same year was 20,384.

**Private railway.** Another railway in Victoria not belonging to the State system is one of 3-ft. gauge and 10½ miles in length between Yarra Junction and Powelltown. It was constructed principally for private use but, in addition to serving its immediate purpose, does general passenger and goods traffic.



A statement of freights on and after 1st October, 1915, in respect of commodities affecting rural producers has been supplied by the General Passenger and Freight Agent of the Victorian Railways, and is appended herewith:—

## VICTORIAN RAILWAY GOODS RATES.

Commodities.	50 miles.	100 miles.	150 miles.	200 miles.	250 miles.	300 miles.	350 miles.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Rate per ton.							
Agricultural Produce, in truck loads of 6 tons*	5 6	8 9	10 3	11 6	12 6	13 4	14 2
Dairy Produce, consisting of Butter, Milk, Cream, Cheese, Hams and Bacon (minimum, 1 ton) and Eggs†	9 5	17 4	23 7	29 8	33 10	37 11	42 1
Fresh Fruit†	6 2	11 2	14 8	18 1	20 8	23 2	25 10
Fresh Meat, in 5-ton lots; Fencing Wire, in lots of 10 tons and upwards; Woolpacks and Cornsacks, in truck loads of 6 tons	8 3	14 11	19 6	24 1	27 6	30 11	34 5
Poultry†	13 2	24 1	32 9	41 3	47 0	52 9	58 5
Wool†	17 0	33 6	43 0	49 3	55 6	61 9	68 0
Agricultural Machinery and Implements, Binder Twine†	18 3	35 9	53 3	66 3	79 6	88 3	97 0
Fencing Wire, in truck loads of 6 tons	11 9	22 3	32 9	40 6	48 3	52 0	56 0
Wire Netting, in truck loads of 6 tons	4 3	7 6	10 6	12 3	14 2	15 10	17 4
Manures, in 5-ton lots	2 10	4 3	5 4	6 4	7 4	8 5	8 10
Rate per truck.							
Live Stock	40 6	78 0	91 6	120 0	149 6	178 6	208 0

\* Agricultural Produce includes Wheat, Oats, Barley, Maize, Beet, Hay, Straw, Flour, Bran, Pollard, Potatoes, Sharps and Malt, also Wine, Fruit, Jams, Jellies, Sauces, and Pickles, if produced in the Commonwealth and consigned direct for export.

† These commodities are subject to the Tariff for "Smalls," and, when consigned in lots up to 3 cwt., the charges are slightly higher than *pro rata* of the tonnage rates.

Fares on Victorian Railways.

A summary of passenger fares has also been obtained from the same source.

## VICTORIAN RAILWAY PASSENGER FARES.

Distance.	Single.		Return.			
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class Holiday Excursion.	2nd Class Holiday Excursion.
Miles.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
50	8 0	5 4	13 2	8 10	10 8	7 0
100	15 10	10 6	26 4	17 6	21 4	14 6
150	23 8	15 10	39 6	26 4	32 0	21 4
200	31 6	21 0	52 6	35 0	42 4	28 4
250	39 6	26 4	65 8	43 10	53 2	35 4
300	46 10	31 2	77 10	52 0	63 8	42 4
350	54 0	36 0	89 10	60 0	74 2	49 8

Cheap excursion tickets, at the rate of 1½d. per mile for first class return and 1d. per mile for second class return, are issued to and from Melbourne and the various country stations as may be advertised from time to time.

From the 15th November to the 30th April each year return tickets are issued to the various seaside and mountainous district resorts from all stations throughout Victoria at holiday excursion fares, and are available for two months from date of issue.

Oversea freights to London on the undermentioned articles of primary produce have been supplied by the Exports Superintendent:—

#### OVERSEA FREIGHTS\*, MELBOURNE TO LONDON, ETC., 1915.

Butter	...	...	{ (Per P. and O. steamers), 2s. 6d. † per box
			{ " Orient " 2s. 4d. "
			{ " Other " 2s. 9d. † "
Cheese	...	...	‡d. † per lb. (subject to variation in freight)
Lamb	...	...	13d. † "
Mutton	...	...	12d. † "
Beef	...	...	11d. † "
Veal	...	...	10d. † "
Ham and Bacon	...	...	9d. † "
Rabbits	...	...	65s. † per ton
Fruit	...	...	{ 60s. " per Orient steamers
			{ 65s. † " other "
Wool—	...	...	
Greasy	...	...	1½d. † per lb. to London
Scoured	...	...	1¼d. † " " "
All case Goods	...	...	{ (Ordinary cargo) 70s. † per ton per mail steamers
			{ " 65s. † " other "

\* During 1915 there was for "War risk" an addition of 20 per cent. on the rates shown.

† Exclusive of primage, 5 per cent.

‡ Exclusive of primage, 7½ per cent.

#### TRAMWAYS.

The various tramway systems in the State comprise—  
**Victorian tramways.** 45·925 miles of cable lines, double track; 57·0125 miles of electric lines, of which 25·293 miles are double, and 31·7195 miles single track; 11·185 miles of horse-lines, of which 4·685 miles are double and 6·5 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 13·85 miles of electric lines; Bendigo, with 8·1125 miles of electric lines; Geelong, with 4·9 miles of electric lines; and Sorrento, with 1 mile of steam tramway.

The electric street railway, St. Kilda to Brighton, under the management of the Victorian Railways Commissioners, is not referred to in this connexion, being included under the heading Railways.

The following table contains a summary of particulars relating to all tramways in Victoria :—

VICTORIAN TRAMWAYS, 1909-10 TO 1914-15.

Financial Year.	Tram Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Traffic Receipts.	Expenditure. *	Rolling Stock.	Persons Employed.*
			£	£		
1909-10	12,241,747	80,342,341	669,683	556,957	1,093	2,200
1910-11	13,069,693	89,168,324	747,065	583,891	1,098	2,424
1911-12	14,141,316	101,590,969	846,305	594,081	1,115	2,472
1912-13	15,037,261	110,422,624	911,245	602,346	1,171	2,592
1913-14	16,030,684	120,240,993	984,695	661,873	1,217	2,721
1914-15	15,942,806	116,470,706	950,011	607,761	1,217	2,709

\* 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. On 1st July, 1914, £1,200,000 of the Trust's debentures fell due and were redeemed, leaving a balance of £450,000 maturing on 1st July, 1916. The sinking fund at 31st December, 1914 amounted to £425,000.

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, 1905-6 TO 1914-15.

Year ended 30th June.	Tram Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Traffic Receipts.
			£
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
1915 ... ..	11,977,920	88,060,123	735,645

The transfer of the Kew Horse Line to the local Council was effected on 2nd November, 1914, and the length of lines open on 30th June, 1915, comprised 43·675 miles of double track cable tramways, and 2·685 miles of double track horse tramways. The traffic of each of the nine years ended in 1914 eclipsed that of any former year, but owing to the effects of the drought and the war the figures for 1914-15 show a reduction of 78,590 in tram mileage, 3,378,654 in passengers carried, and £30,781 in traffic receipts, as compared with the previous year.

In addition to the lines of the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company, there are within or on the fringe of the metropolitan area 30·150 miles of electric tramways (21·308 miles being double track and 8·842 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 23·033 miles in length, and have cost £473,516 to construct and equip. The remaining metropolitan tramways and their mileage are the North Melbourne-Essendon electric lines, 7·117 miles; the Northcote-Preston cable line, 2¼ miles; the Sandringham-Beaumaris horse line, 7 miles, and the Coburg horse line, 1½ miles. The traffic particulars of these lines are as follows :—

## OTHER METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS.

Financial Year.	Miles of Track.	Tram Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Traffic Receipts.
1908-9 ... ..	17·78	860,000	4,755,000	£ 26,500
1909-10 ... ..	23·275	1,104,164	6,713,825	42,071
1910-11 ... ..	23·392	1,306,688	7,997,735	56,940
1911-12 ... ..	25·879	1,554,482	10,675,443	74,503
1912-13 ... ..	34·351	1,848,639	14,344,054	96,960
1913-14 ... ..	40·900	2,644,574	21,841,246	151,806

**Country tramways.** In 1915 there were in country towns 26·8625 miles of electric tramways and 1 mile of steam tramway, of which the traffic particulars for the last five financial years are given below :—

## TRAMWAYS IN COUNTRY TOWNS.

Financial Year.	Miles of Track.	Tram Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Traffic Receipts.
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
1913-14 ... ..	27·8625	1,329,600	6,960,970	66,463
1914-15 ... ..	27·8625	1,320,312	6,569,337	62,560

## LICENSED VEHICLES.

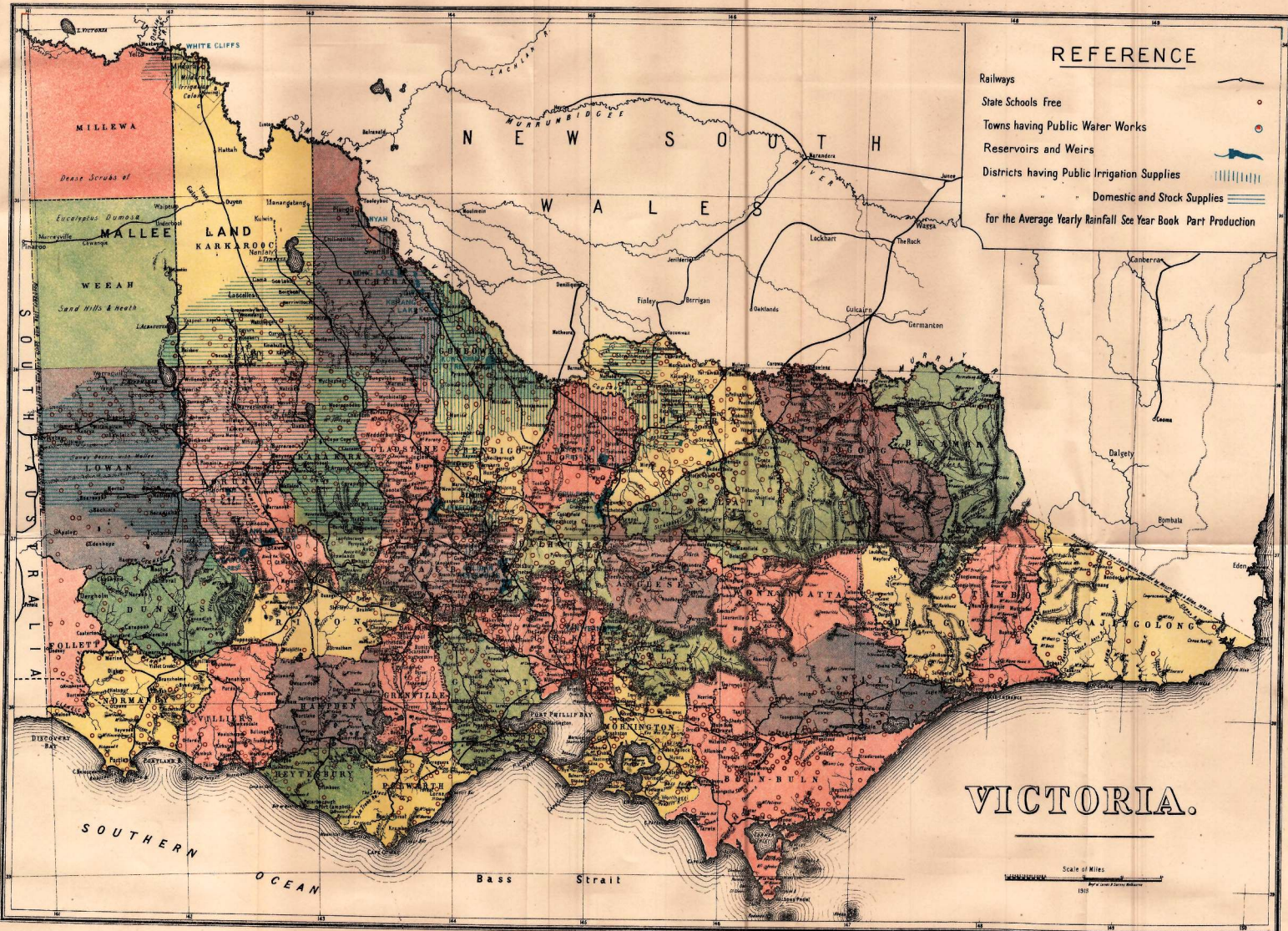
Licensed  
vehicles in  
Melbourne.

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, 1910 TO 1914.

	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
<i>For Passenger Traffic.</i>					
Cabs (4 wheel) ... ..	528	527	527	517	537
" (Hansoms) ... ..	238	235	251	237	231
Omnibuses ... ..	40	28	11	9	18
Tram Cars ... ..	428	429	432	432	432
" Dummies ... ..	360	359	389	389	389
Motor Cars ... ..	...	3	17	25	57
" Omnibuses ... ..	...	4	12	43	63
Total ... ..	1,594	1,585	1,639	1,652	1,727
<i>For Conveyance of Goods.</i>					
Drivers licensed ... ..	1,732	1,912	2,643	2,534	2,522

**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, 1914, the number of motor cars registered was 7,977, and the number of motor cycles 6,282. No person may drive a motor car or motor cycle upon any public highway without having been licensed for that purpose. On 31st December, 1914, the number of drivers of motor cars and motor cycles licensed by the Chief Commissioner was 16,864.



### REFERENCE

- Railways 
  - State Schools Free 
  - Towns having Public Water Works 
  - Reservoirs and Weirs 
  - Districts having Public Irrigation Supplies 
  - Domestic and Stock Supplies 
- For the Average Yearly Rainfall See Year Book Part Production

# VICTORIA.

Scale of Miles  
  
 1918

**PRODUCTION.**

**LAND SETTLEMENT, ETC.**

The total area of the State is 56,245,760 acres. This comprises—

	Acres.
Lands alienated in fee simple .. ..	24,138,965
Lands in process of alienation .. ..	7,338,361
Crown lands .. ..	24,768,434
	<hr/>
Total .. ..	56,245,760
	<hr/>

The Crown lands comprise—

Permanent forests .. ..	3,064,923
Timber Reserves .. ..	752,145
Water Reserves .. ..	316,070
Reserves for Agricultural Colleges, &c. ..	85,107
Reserves in the Mallee .. ..	397,881
Other Reserves .. ..	304,836
Roads .. ..	1,726,094
Water frontages, beds of rivers, lakes, &c. }	2,715,075
Unsold land in cities, towns, and boroughs }	
Land in occupation under—	
Grazing Area Leases .. ..	2,648,281
Perpetual Leases .. ..	302,060
Other Leases .. ..	144,663
Temporary Grazing Licences .. ..	10,289,175
Unoccupied .. ..	2,022,124
	<hr/>
Total .. ..	24,768,434
	<hr/>



Alienation  
of land,  
1900 to 1914.

In the following table are shown the area of Crown lands sold absolutely and conditionally, and the area of such lands alienated in fee simple in each year since 1900. A proportion of the area conditionally sold 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 1914.

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
1914 .. ..	3,705	166,026	129,525	145,003

Amount realized by sale of Crown lands.

From the period of the first settlement of the State to the end of 1914 the amount realized by the sale of Crown lands was £33,292,809, which represents an average of £1 1s. 2d. 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 next table shows the whole of [the unalienated lands of the Crown remaining for disposal:—

CROWN LANDS REMAINING FOR DISPOSAL ON 31st DECEMBER, 1914.

Location.	Classification.						Total.
	Agricultural and Grazing.				Auri-ferous.	Pastoral.	
	First.	Second.	Third.	Un-classed.			
County.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Buln Buln ..	2,868	45,250	47,837	..	4,522	..	99,977
Croajingolong ..	2,510	5,736	541,440	302,900	14,150	547,000	1,413,786
Dargo ..	..	..	89,280	190,300	77,800	245,600	603,480
Tambo ..	..	..	219,680	34,400	8,800	372,450	630,330
Tanjil ..	..	..	89,510	2,650	67,000	356,000	515,160
Wonnangatta ..	..	39	129,381	..	..	946,800	1,076,220
Bogong ..	2,537	13,062	184,950	5,000	118,680	203,692	527,921
Benambra ..	..	292	210,436	..	105,704	294,994	611,426
Delatite ..	685	22,756	213,444	..	65,638	180,300	482,323
Moir ..	..	..	8,947	..	..	..	8,972
Anglessey ..	25	4,665	70,457	..	7,413	..	82,600
Bourke ..	65	205	100	..	..	..	305
Dalhousie ..	..	986	4,751	..	5,962	..	11,909
Evelyn ..	210	25,672	775	..	4,074	..	30,521
Mornington ..	..	4,913	48,189	..	..	..	53,102
Bendigo ..	14	985	7,000	..	11,484	..	19,483
Rodney ..	..	483	2,680	..	2,660	..	5,823
Borong ..	..	555	41,843	2,300	10,482	..	55,185
Gladstone ..	335	1,211	2,720	..	26,099	..	30,365
Lowan ..	..	177	40,418	..	..	..	40,595
Kara Kara ..	..	221	4,206	..	8,877	..	13,304
Talbot ..	80	485	456	..	58,473	..	59,494
Tatchera ..	..	70	..	..	..	..	70
Heytesbury ..	..	860	153,338	..	..	..	159,198
Polwarth ..	705	9,480	29,545	..	..	..	39,730
Grant ..	..	75	25,272	..	16,430	..	41,777
Grenville ..	..	40	..	..	17,270	..	17,310
Ripon ..	..	..	16,022	..	8,270	..	24,292
Normanby ..	..	569	53,197	..	..	..	53,766
Dundas ..	425	..	28,865	..	..	11,500	40,790
Villiers ..	..	..	238	..	..	..	238
Follett ..	..	..	8,505	..	..	..	8,505
Totals ..	10,459	133,787	2,277,987	538,050	634,788	3,158,336	6,758,407
Throughout the State ..	Swamp or reclaimed lands .. .. .						1,225
.. .. .	Lands which may be sold by auction .. .. .						11,530
The north-western portion of the State	Mallee lands (such as are suitable to be eventually classed 1st, 2nd, or 3rd class for selection)						5,540,137
Total area remaining for disposal ..	.. .. .						12,311,299

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, 1914, are as follows:—

Number of Licences and Leases ..	15,042
Area (acres) .. .. .	13,325,416
Annual Rental .. .. .	£42,973

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  
and.**

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 659.

**Agricultural  
and grazing  
ands.**

The Crown lands termed Agricultural and Grazing lands are arranged in three classes—first, second, and third.

The lands of the first class, comprising 10,459 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 138,787 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 2,277,987 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 table on the next page, with or without residence condition. The Acts provide for either 20 or 40 years' tenure (at option) with half-yearly payments towards the purchase of areas not exceeding 200, 320, or 640 acres of first, second, or third class land respectively. Specified conditions must be complied with, and improvements effected during the first six years, as indicated in the appended explanatory table, after which the Crown grant may be obtained, if desired, upon payment in full of the balance of the purchase money at any time during the currency of the lease. The lease is not negotiable during the first six years, though a lien may be registered upon the improvements effected. After six years the lease may be operated upon as freely as a Crown grant if all conditions have been complied with. The selector under residence conditions is required to reside on the land, or within 5 miles thereof, for a minimum of three years and nine months during the first six years, but substituted occupation by a selector's wife, or child over 18 years of age, or parent dependent for support, may be sanctioned.

## EXPLANATORY SELECTION TABLE.

Classification of Land.	Maximum Area.		(a) Value per Acre.			(b) Value of Improvements per Acre to be effected by a Licensee before the end of specified Periods.										
	Ordinary Crown Lands.	Mallee Lands.	Total (Minimum).	Annual Rental (payable half-yearly).		Residence Lease (Section 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.	£ 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	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	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	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 5,540,137 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 634,788 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, 1914, comprised 11,530 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 3,158,336 acres, and are situated in the counties of Wonnangatta, Croajingolong, Tambo, Tanjil, Benambra, Dargo, Bogong, Delatite, and Dundas. 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, brick-works, &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 24,529 acres, on which there are 935 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, 1914, £41,926 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 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 1914 there were submitted 606 applications to have brought under the Act land amounting to 55,935 acres in extent, and to £1,205,125 in value; whilst the land actually brought under the Act during the year by application was 26,319 acres valued at £921,064. Up to the end of 1914 there had been brought under the Act 2,871,046 acres valued at £57,782,378. The number of certificates of title issued in 1914 was 18,148.

When application is made to have land brought under the Transfer of Land Act, a contribution to the assurance fund of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £1 on the value of the land is levied on the applicant, to assure and indemnify the Government in granting a clear title against all the world, as some other person may have a latent interest in the property, and it may be necessary for the Government to recompense such person out of the fund for the loss of his interest. The amount at credit of the fund at 1st July, 1913, was £168,384. Receipts during 1913-14 comprised contributions £3,052, interest on stock £2,845, and interest on £75,073 advanced for the purchase of land

adjoining the Titles Office £3,003. The expenditure during the year was £71, the whole of which represented claims paid. The balance at the credit of the fund on 30th June, 1914, was £177,213. The amount paid up to 30th June, 1914, as compensation and for judgments recovered, including costs, was £7,475, representing 39 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.

**Farm allotments.** Lands for farm allotments are subdivided into suitable areas not exceeding in value a maximum amount of £2,500; and no lease thereof can issue to a person who at the date of application is directly or indirectly the owner of any other land in Victoria (township land excepted) which, together with the allotment applied for, exceeds such value. Improvements of a permanent and substantial character must be effected by the lessee of a farm allotment to the value of at least two instalments of the purchase money before the end of the first year from the date of the lease, 10 per cent. of the purchase money before the end of the third year, and a further 10 per cent. before the end of the sixth year. Improvements must thus be made to the value of at least 20 per cent. of the total purchase money payable for the allotment; and if they are made in excess of requirements during either of the two earlier periods mentioned the excess is set off against the expenditure necessary by the end of the sixth year.

**Agricultural labourers' allotments.**

Agricultural labourers' allotments are made available in the vicinity of larger holdings, with the object of providing workmen for the farmer, and of providing small areas for agricultural labourers who in their 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, 1½-in. mesh, 42 inches wide, weighs 28 cwt. to the mile, and is supplied in rolls of not less than 100 yards. Each advance is limited to a quantity sufficient for 6 miles of vermin-proof fencing, and the price of the wire netting is deemed to be the amount of the advance, which is repayable by a cash payment, or on terms over a period not exceeding ten years with interest at 4 per cent. per annum. 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, 1915, 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, 1915.

Estates.	Area.*	Purchase Money including Discount.	Price Paid Per Acre.	No. of Lessees.			Area Vacant and Available.
				Farm Allotments.	Workmen's Home Allotments.	Agricultural Labourers' Allotments.	
<b>Dry Areas—</b>	acres.	£	£ s. d.				acres.
Wando Vale ..	10,446	63,985	6 2 6	67	..	..	26
Walmer ..	13,769	44,751	3 5 0	42	..	2	6
Whitfield ..	4,247	36,096	8 10 0	33	..	1	235
Bruswick ..	91	2,793	29 0 0	..	56	..	9
Eurack ..	5,109	53,640	10 10 0	46	..	..	4
Footscray ..	31	2,486	80 0 0	..	85	..	2
Dal Campbell ..	45	2,357	47 8 0	..	63	..	..
Springvale ..	3,396	25,895	7 12 6	22	..	..	..
Memsie ..	10,028	57,159	5 14 0	44	..	..	11
Richmond Vale ..	1,851	11,000	8 11 6	11	..	1	254
Overnewton ..	11,336	71,492	6 4 6	67	..	..	..
Wyuna ..	23,016	120,876	5 5 0	119	..	10	450
Restdown ..	17,894	60,391	3 7 6	54	..	..	..
Strathkellar ..	10,227	74,150	7 5 0	55	..	6	228
Bona Vista ..	2,060	28,832	14 0 0	24	..	5	581
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	19	..	..	8
Exford ..	8,054	64,039	8 0 0	46	..	6	351
Colbinabbin ..	19,164	110,198	5 17 6	84	..	..	68
Pirron Yaloak ..	1,058	23,796	22 7 6	21	..	..	..
Numurkah ..	2,360	18,901	8 0 0	13	..	1	..
Allambee ..	5,025	31,794	6 6 4	15	..	..	2,724
Pender's Grove ..	233	23,327	100 0 0	..	246	..	3
Phoenix ..	23	968	40 0 0	..	47	..	2
Keayang ..	1,494	14,966	10 0 0	9	..	..	446
Werneth ..	6,588	31,043	4 15 0	21	..	..	12
Staughton Vale ..	9,857	66,466	6 15 0	45	..	..	236
Glenhantly ..	74	7,040	94 0 0	..	158	..	2
The Heart ..	3,793	56,322	14 12 2	42	..	..	5
Mooralla ..	17,199	60,197	3 10 0	25	..	..	1,982
Maribyrnong ..	1,112	10,842	9 15 0	12	..	2	..
Kenilworth ..	18,440	55,321	3 0 0	21	..	14	3,683
Doogalook ..	4,640	29,002	6 5 0	16	..	..	522
Werribee ..	14,972	169,898	.. ..	21	..	..	4,842
Konongwootong ..	10,181	104,363	10 3 0	65	..	16	55
Cornella Creek ..	29,567	121,034	4 15 0	71	..	1	1,819
Koyuga ..	789	3,914	.. ..	2	..	..	..
Meadowbank ..	313	9,085	29 0 0	5	..	..	..
Oaklands ..	8,069	26,309	3 5 0	9	..	..	2,087
Hurstwood ..	6,493	31,311	4 15 0	14	..	..	..
Eumeralla ..	10,034	57,570	5 13 7	22	..	6	4,191
Morven ..	8,029	39,533	4 17 6	18	..	..	1,322
Mt. Widderin ..	8,300	48,634	5 15 6	19	..	..	1,411
Tooronga ..	101	17,675	178 4 4	..	210	..	..
Nerrin Nerrin ..	6,809	58,497	8 10 0	15	..	..	3,217
Bellarine ..	204	5,457	26 15 0	4	..	..	80
Daylesford ..	70	2,957	42 5 2	14	..	..	8

\* The area given is that to the nearest acre, and in some cases includes Crown lands transferred to the Board without purchase.

## CLOSER SETTLEMENT ESTATES AT 30TH JUNE, 1915—continued.

Estates.	Area.*	Purchase Money including Discount.	Price Paid Per Acre.	No. of Lessees.			Area Vacant and Available.
				Farm Allotments.	Workmen's Home Allotments.	Agricultural Labourers' Allotments.	
	acres.	£	£ s. d.				acres.
<b>Dry Areas—continued.</b>							
Mordialloc ..	460	7,850	17 1 6	..	..	35	23
Thomastown ..	581	11,230	19 5 6	26	..	1	49
Wangaratta ..	796	9,660	12 3 4	19	..	..	379
Warragul ..	98	2,060	21 0 0	2	..	6	..
Belmont ..	113	3,161	28 0 0	..	..	17	..
Highton ..	425	11,032	26 0 0	10	..	..	201
Deepdene ..	2,955	35,742	12 0 0	18	..	..	..
Glenaladale ..	2,109	28,751	13 10 0	16	..	..	43
Cremona ..	1,292	20,140	Various	5	..	1	704
Boisdale ..	2,521	72,174	Various	34	..	..	739
Pannoo ..	15,102	98,455	Various	44	..	..	428
Marathon and Willow Grove ..	14,783	58,752	Various	26	..	..	1,976
Dunrobin ..	18,814	119,779	6 6 0	56	..	21	10
Kilmany ..	8,746	106,080	12 0 0	58	..	..	1,705
Westmere ..	934	9,418	10 0 0	..	..	..	707
Waubra ..	47	1,042	22 10 0	..	..	11	11
Nathalia ..	30	362	12 0 0	..	..	5	..
Moyhu ..	2,422	19,580	8 0 0	11	..	..	603
†Condah ..	157	1,725	10 19 8	..	..	..	..
‡Mackey ..	1,078	20,626	19 2 10	..	..	..	..
Ascot Park ..	488	3,671	Various	..	..	..	..
Nanneella ..	738	7,767	Various	5	..	12	35
Cohuna ..	223	2,215	Various	1	..	..	106
Bamawm ..	162	1,391	8 12 0	..	..	..	162
Crown Lands Sec. 6-11—Purchases ..	2,904	20,043	Various	13	79	27	..
Acquired, but not available ..	49,677	323,476	Various	255	..	30	2,016
	11	5,625	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Irrigable Areas—</b>							
Nanneella ..	8,565	78,654	Various	91	..	3	1,082
Bamawm ..	13,365	122,944	Various	146	..	11	1,625
Shepparton ..	9,086	133,870	Various	199	..	40	299
Swan Hill ..	6,878	71,717	Various	83	..	..	1,999
Cohuna ..	11,531	114,856	Various	84	..	3	3,219
Tongala ..	15,228	172,396	Various	174	..	22	3,495
Kyabram ..	993	13,805	13 10 0	21	..	7	137
Koonrook ..	2,362	15,990	Various	20	..	..	742
Werribee ..	6,977	107,575	..	75	..	17	2,615
Koyuga ..	4,173	36,228	..	42	..	7	116
Echuca ..	2,913	26,714	Various	25	..	1	14
Dingee ..	472	4,160	Various	7	..	8	62
Cornelia Creek ..	2,507	16,500	..	14	..	..	240
Stanhope (including Lauderdale and Bonshaw) ..	2,970	34,229	Various	13	..	..	555
Acquired, but not available ..	22,781	254,696	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>567,993</b>	<b>4,230,055</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2,878</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>56,977</b>

\* 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, 1915, the Board had 100 properties, with a total area of 567,993 acres, of which 56,977 acres were available for allotment, and 22,792 acres had not at that date been made available for occupation. Portions of estates amounting in the aggregate to 23,954 acres were sold by public competition and for public reserves without any restrictions, and are not under conditional purchase lease.

**Extent of  
Closer  
Settlement.**

The extent of the settlement effected by the Board at 30th June in each of the years 1911 to 1915 is summarized in the next statement.

### CLOSER SETTLEMENT HOLDINGS 1911-1915.

	At 30th June.				
	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
<b>In occupation—</b>					
Number of Holdings ...	2,708	3,354	3,906	4,112	4,227
Area ... acres	312,794	407,206	438,321	449,791	460,592
Resident Population ...	10,000	13,400	16,000	16,800	17,200
Area unallotted ... acres	54,214	71,367	64,550	60,028	56,977

The sum of £1,432,187 had been repaid to the Closer Settlement Fund up to 30th June, 1915. Of this amount £833,707 has been transferred to revenue to meet interest due to stockholders, and £537,355 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, 1915, being £61,125. The balance of unredeemed stock is now £4,822,278, on which the interest payable amounts to £171,064 per annum. Up to the 30th June, 1915, 7,297 applications for advances aggregating £761,070 had been approved, and that amount had been advanced to effect improvements, or upon improvements already effected by lessees.

**Small  
Improved  
Holdings.**

Under the *Closer Settlement Act 1909* (No. 2) the administration of the *Small Improved Holdings Act 1906* was placed in the hands of the Closer Settlement Board, subject to the Minister. The particulars of estates dealt with under the latter Act are shown in the table on page 663 relating to closer settlement estates at 30th June, 1915.

### 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, 1914.**

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	1,212,774
Broken River Works ... ..	Stock and Domestic	...	14,853
		Acre feet.	
Goulburn-Waranga ... ..	Irrigation, &c. ... ..	218,090	1,310,648
North-west (Kerang) Lakes	Stock and Domestic	91,830	9,587
Kow Swamp Works ... ..	Irrigation, &c. ... ..	40,860	187,081
Loddon River Works ... ..	" " ... ..	14,000	167,360
		Cubic feet.	
Lake Lonsdale Reservoir ...	Stock and Domestic	1,981,000,000	49,054
Lower Wimmera Compensation Works ... ..	" " ... ..	125,000,000	8,558
Long Lake Pumping Works	" " ... ..	160,000,000	27,346
Pyke's Creek and Werribee Scheme ... ..	Irrigation, &c. ... ..	Acre feet.	
		14,850	113,247
Irrigation and Water Supply Districts (19) ... ..	" " ... ..	...	1,492,628
Waterworks Districts (13) ...	Stock and Domestic	...	893,873
First Mildura Irrigation and Water Supply Trust ... ..	Irrigation ... ..	...	87,232
		Gallons.	
Waterworks Trusts (91) ... ..	Stock and Domestic	1,099,387,500	1,151,518
Municipal Corporations (28) ...	" " ... ..	1,718,189,000	693,973
Abolished Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts (8) ... ..	Irrigation ... ..	...	31,953
Miscellaneous Expenditure ...	" " ... ..	...	144,305
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works ... ..	Domestic ... ..	6,460,000,000	4,614,728
Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust ... ..	" " ... ..	1,468,157,000	548,319
Total ... ..	...	...	12,759,037

Of the expenditure given in the case of the Melbourne waterworks, £3,189,934 represents money borrowed by the State, £1,630,148 of which has been redeemed—£300,000 out of consolidated revenue, and £830,148 by payments from the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, to which body the waterworks were transferred in 1891. The loan liability to the State of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works on 30th June, 1914, was £1,559,786. Further particulars relating to this Board will be found on page 300, Part V., of this work.

The Geelong Waterworks were sold by the Government to the Geelong Municipal Waterworks Trust in 1908 for £265,000. The expenditure shown in the above table includes, in addition to this amount, the outstanding State loan liability on account of the works, viz., £190,676, and the capital expenditure by the Trust since acquiring the works, viz., £92,643.

Advances  
and  
expenditure  
for  
waterworks.

The next table summarizes the amounts disbursed on State works and those granted and lent to local bodies by the State on account of waterworks. In addition to their receiving free grants large sums have been written off the liabilities of the local bodies.

### CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND LOANS FOR WATERWORKS.

	Expenditure and Advances by State.	Interest Capitalized.	Free State Grants.	Capital Written Off.	Payments towards Redemption.	Amount standing at Debit, 30th June, 1914.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
State Works	3,100,508	..	2,798*	..	..	3,100,508
Irrigation and Water Supply Districts (19)	1,492,628	..	15,406	575,152	12,827	904,649
First Mildura Irrigation and Water Supply Trust	87,232	..	..	..	877	86,355
Waterworks Districts (13)	893,873	..	46,439	169,927	29,629	694,317
Waterworks Trusts (91)	1,107,233	6,871	37,414	130,989	93,210	889,905
Geelong Water Supply Works	455,676	..	..	..	265,000	190,676
Municipal Corporations (19)	650,340	43,833	..	165,870	110,166	417,937
(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	144,305	..	..	..	..	144,305
Total	11,162,982	50,850	102,300	1,073,618	2,151,776	7,988,438

\* Originally grants to Waterworks Trusts, the works on which spent having been taken over by the State.

In addition to the capital written off, as shown above, arrears of interest amounting to £579,786 have been written off certain liabilities to the State, viz., £342,773 from the liabilities of what were originally Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts, £85,556 from the liabilities of Waterworks Trusts, and £151,457 from the liabilities of Municipal Corporations. Thus the amount actually written off the liabilities of the Trusts (Irrigation and Waterworks) and Corporations is £1,653,404. Interest outstanding at 30th June, 1914, amounted to £24,731, viz., £12,660 against the First Mildura Trust, £10,858 against Waterworks Trusts, and £1,213 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 issues of this work. The chief difficulties under which the Irrigation

Progress of  
Irrigation.

Trusts laboured were sparse settlement, and the absence of powers to make compulsory charges on the properties commanded by the irrigation channels. Since the assumption of control by the Commission, a policy of closer settlement on the lands served by the irrigation channels has been inaugurated and vigorously pushed on, and a system of compulsory rating enforced, along with which there has been the allotment of water as a right to properties in channelled areas.

An illustration of the influence of closer settlement and the allotment of water rights in extending irrigation is contained in the following table, which shows the progress made since 1909, the year in which these two factors were first put into operation.

**PROGRESS OF IRRIGATION IN CLOSER SETTLEMENT  
AREAS.**

District (having allotted Water Rights).	Area Irrigated.			
	1909-10.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
Supplied from the Goulburn—	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Shepparton .. ..	..	4,346	7,436	12,755
Rodney .. .. .	32,356	38,611	46,147	78,516
Tongala .. .. .	2,270	4,955	9,564	18,130
Rochester .. ..	500	7,769	17,477	28,071
Dingee .. .. .	..	92	1,230	2,692
Tragowel Plains .. ..	20,000	34,928	47,804	26,367
Supplied from the Murray—				
Cohuna .. .. .	12,000	13,700	20,238	22,152
Gannawarra .. ..	7,825	13,184	21,144	20,393
Koondrook .. ..	5,029	14,405	19,767	17,613
Swan Hill .. .. .	5,410	7,647	8,624	9,234
Nyah .. .. .	569	1,569	1,594	1,769
Merbein .. .. .	202	4,993	5,100	5,166
Supplied from the Werribee—				
Bacchus Marsh .. ..	31	1,858	2,205	2,078
Total .. .. .	86,192	148,057	208,330	244,936

The progress of settlement in irrigated areas since its commencement in 1909 is shown in the next table :—

### CLOSER SETTLEMENT IN IRRIGATED AREAS.

Settlement.	Lands purchased 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	105	29	6	104
Shepparton No. 2 .. ..	6,000	13	146	38	13	139
Kyabram .. ..	1,000	1	31	30	3	27
Tongala .. ..	15,200	31	248	59	30	192
Bamawm .. ..	13,400	28	173	73	21	153
Nanneella .. ..	8,600	16	166	78	6	95
Cornelia Creek (including Koyuga)	6,700	1	76	85	..	60
Cohuna .. ..	11,500	27	133	83	8	88
Swan Hill .. ..	5,400	18	83	64	10	61
Swan Hill (Burton's) .. ..	1,500	1	58	23	..	20
Koondrook .. ..	2,400	4	33	68	3	21
Echuca .. ..	3,000	5	26	109	4	26
Dingee .. ..	470	3	17	26	1	15
Stanhope (portion only) .. ..	1,400	1	23	62	2	15
Werribee .. ..	6,200	1	148	42	6	93
Nyah .. ..	3,000	1	129	22	..	97
Merbein (Crown Lands) .. ..	6,000	..	202	29	..	190
Total .. ..	94,970	158	1,737	..	113	1,396

The figures in the above table show that the settlements referred to therein were supporting twelve times as many families in 1914 as there were on the same areas when they were purchased. In addition to this, the improvements in cultivation rendered possible by irrigation must be taken into consideration. An illustration of such improvements is afforded by the Shepparton Closer Settlement area, one-third of which was thrown open to settlers in 1910 and the balance in 1912. Out of a total of 9,200 acres in this area, 2,000 acres have been planted to orchards and 2,600 acres seeded to lucerne.

Out of 92,000 acres (the total area of the estates in the above table less allowance for roads and channels) so far made available, 75,000 acres, divided into 1,396 holdings, have been settled, including Nyah and Merbein. The balance, 17,000 acres, is still available in 345 allotments varying in size from 2 to 100 acres. The terms upon which these allotments may be acquired are explained under the heading of Closer Settlement on page 659.

A further area of 5,000 acres, which will provide 160 holdings, is about to be thrown open, besides which the Commission has 15,000 acres in course of preparation for settlers, which will be made available as required.

Irrigation  
construction  
works,  
1914-15.

The construction works undertaken by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission during 1914-15 were mainly directed towards providing additional storage to meet the increasing demands for water for irrigation and other purposes. The principal works for irrigation requirements were the enlargement of Waranga Reservoir by raising the embankment to provide for a further depth of water of 10 feet; the construction of the first stage of the Sugarloaf Reservoir on the Upper Goulburn, which will store from 240,000 to 300,000 acre-feet and make available an additional 80,000 acre-feet by direct diversion from the river; and the construction of the Melton Reservoir, on the Werribee River, which will impound about 10,000 acre-feet of water. To supplement the domestic and stock supplies to the extensive districts served by the Wimmera-Mallee system two very suitable natural basins—Black Swamp and Taylor's Lake—are being converted into controllable storages which will impound 17,000 and 30,000 acre-feet respectively, while two minor storages will provide a further 6,000 acre-feet. The supply to Bendigo and Castlemaine districts for domestic use, irrigation, and mining is also being improved by the enlargement of the Upper Coliban Reservoir, the depth of which will be increased by 11 feet and the capacity by 2,000 million gallons.

When the works now in hand are completed the total storage capacity of the reservoirs under the Commission's control will be, in round figures, 900,000 acre-feet. The present capacity is 384,000 acre-feet, which is slightly more than double the capacity—172,000 acre-feet—in 1902.

Total area  
irrigated.

The subjoined table shows the total extent of irrigated land in the State for 1909-10 and each of the last four years, and the purposes for which the land was utilized:—

#### IRRIGATED AREAS: HOW UTILIZED.

Crop.	1909-10.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Cereals .. ..	23,715	52,002	64,110	74,927	74,658
Lucerne .. ..	24,124	37,475	44,470	55,535	71,217
Sorghum and other annual fodder crops	8,094	12,952	16,898	21,374	37,759
Pastures .. ..	50,541	84,858	76,704	110,193	81,463
Vineyards, orchards, and gardens ..	17,524	21,069	22,267	26,489	28,666
Fallows .. ..	4,988	6,319	4,600	8,536	13,368
Miscellaneous ..	785	658	1,934	2,233	2,214
	129,771	215,333	230,983	299,287	309,345
Details not available (private diversions) ..	8,000	14,500	19,000	18,000	15,000
Total ..	137,771	229,833	249,983	317,287	324,345

The extent of irrigation in 1914-15 represents an increase of 7,058 acres on the area irrigated in 1913-14. Of the total detailed area—309,345 acres—the percentages devoted to different purposes were as follows:—Pastures, 27; cereals, 24; lucerne, 23; sorghum and other annual fodder crops, 12; vineyards, orchards, and gardens, 9; fallows, 4; and miscellaneous, 1.

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 1914.

1891 April (Census)	...	2,321	1911 April (Census)	...	6,119
1896 September	...	2,000	1913 December	...	6,300
1901 March (Census)	...	3,325	1914 "	...	7,250

The receipts and payments of the Mildura Irrigation Trust during the year ended 30th June, 1914, were as follows:—

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS OF FIRST MILDURA IRRIGATION TRUST, 1913-14.

<i>Receipts.</i>		£	<i>Payments.</i>		£
Horticultural Rates	..	18,467	Wages and Salaries	..	10,915
Town Rates (arrears)	..	18	Firewood	..	7,676
Special Waterings, &c.	..	2,899	Interest, Sinking Fund and Depreciation	..	5,314
Miscellaneous	..	5,727	Miscellaneous	..	4,664
<b>Total</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>27,111</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>28,569</b>

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, 1914. The extent of watering done represented 36,909 water acres in 1908-9, 35,475 acres in 1909-10, 40,860 acres in 1911-12, 36,553 acres in 1912-13, and 39,541 acres in 1913-14.

In the following statement the principal kinds of fruit, &c., grown are tabulated:—

ACREAGE UNDER CULTIVATION AT MILDURA, SEPTEMBER, 1914.

Vines.				Citrus.		Other Fruit Trees.				Miscellaneous.			Vacant.	Total.
Gordos.	Sultanas.	Currants.	Wine.	Oranges.	Lemons.	Apricots.	Peaches.	Figs.	Unenumerated.	Lucerne.	Crop.	House-garden.		
1,899	4,330	1,882	55	617	200	350	195	48	407	481	615	270	958	12,307

State Water-works Capital Debit.

The control of all State waterworks is vested in the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. Such works and their capital debit at 30th June, 1915, are set forth in the following statement:—

**WATERWORKS UNDER CONTROL OF STATE RIVERS AND WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION.**

(a) Free Head-works.						Capital Debit at 30th June, 1915.
						£
Broken River Works .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	14,853
Goulburn River Works .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	735,682
Kerang North-west Lakes Works .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	9,587
Kow Swamp Works .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	187,084
Lake Lonsdale Reservoir .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	49,054
Loddon River Works .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	167,379
Long Lake Pumping Works .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	27,346
Lower Wimmera Compensation Works .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	8,558
Total—Free Head-works .. .. .						1,199,543

(b) Waterworks Districts.						
		Total Capital Expenditure.	Capital Written off by Acts 1625 and 1651.	Redemption paid to Treasury.	Capital Debit at 30th June, 1915.	
		£	£	£	£	
Birchip .. .. .	..	208,783	700	1,885	206,198	
Sea Lake .. .. .	..					
Tyrrell .. .. .	..					
Wycheproof .. .. .	..					
Cawarp .. .. .	..	4,293	..	..	4,293	
Coliban .. .. .	..	1,223,333	..	..	1,223,333	
Karkaroc .. .. .	..	84,983	..	1,943	83,040	
Kerang North-west Lakes (free head-works excluded)	..	2,106	..	..	2,106	
Long Lake (free head-works excluded)	..	41,937	..	421	41,516	
Ouyen .. .. .	..	1,062	..	..	1,062	
Tyntynder .. .. .	..	37,402	..	..	37,402	
Walpeup East .. .. .	..	3,390	..	..	3,390	
Walpeup West .. .. .	..	2,321	..	..	2,321	
Western Wimmera .. .. .	..	246,879	132,835	13,316	100,728	
Wimmera United .. .. .	..	183,692	36,392	11,064	136,236	
Wonthaggi .. .. .	..	62,561	..	1,037	61,524	
Wimmera Main Channels .. .. .	..	92,795	..	..	92,795	
Wimmera Storages .. .. .	..	21,907	..	..	21,907	
Total .. .. .		2,217,444	169,927	29,666	2,017,851	2,017,851

WATERWORKS UNDER CONTROL OF STATE RIVERS AND WATER SUPPLY  
COMMISSION—*continued.*

	Total Capital Expenditure.	Capital Written off by Acts 1625 and 1651.	Redemp- tion paid to Treasury.	Capital Debit at 30th June, 1915.	Capital Debit at 30th June, 1915.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>(c) Irrigation and Water Supply Districts.</i>					
Bacchus Marsh .. ..	54,616	8,906	493	45,217	
Boort .. ..	54,739	35,259	394	19,086	
Campaspe .. ..	62,715	52,685	305	9,725	
Cohuna .. ..	120,998	49,197	371	71,430	
Deakin .. ..	93,646	34,748	2,144	56,754	
Dingee .. ..	12,272	..	..	12,272	
Dry Lake .. ..	1,704	686	299	719	
Gannawarra .. ..	79,971	33,179	180	46,612	
Kerang .. ..	83,908	35,338	710	47,860	
Koondrook .. ..	108,397	30,872	1,475	76,050	
Merbein .. ..	65,964	..	..	65,964	
Nyah .. ..	22,466	..	..	22,466	
Rochester .. ..	109,121	..	..	109,121	
Rodney .. ..	360,639	149,949	6,015	204,675	
Shepparton .. ..	44,918	..	..	44,918	
Swan Hill .. ..	52,913	19,799	306	32,808	
Tongala .. ..	59,029	..	..	59,029	
Tragowel Plains .. ..	184,511	124,534	444	59,533	
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>1,572,527</b>	<b>575,152</b>	<b>13,136</b>	<b>984,239</b>	<b>984,239</b>
<i>(d) Main Supply Works (to be apportioned to Irrigation and Water Supply Districts benefited).</i>					
1. Goulburn Main Channels—					
East Goulburn .. ..	..	..	..	129,622	
Waranga Reservoir to Campaspe .. ..	..	..	..	241,275	
Campaspe to Serpentine Main Distributary Channels .. ..	..	..	..	193,807	
	..	..	..	18,533	583,237
2. Goulburn Storages .. ..	..	..	..	36,274	36,274
3. Pyke's Creek and Werribee Scheme .. ..	..	..	..	136,019	136,019
<i>(e) Waterworks Trusts Districts.*</i>					
Avoca Waterworks Trust ..	12,482	2,494	838	9,150	
Carrum Waterworks Trust ..	25,732	7,732	1,629	16,371	
Loddon United Waterworks Trust .. ..	21,234	1,717	1,797	17,720	
<b>Grand Total .. ..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>4,957,163</b>

\*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, 1915, were as follows:—

STATE RIVERS AND WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION.—  
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1914-15.

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 .. ..	36,728	13,113	626	12,487	24,241	..
Goulburn .. ..	193	1,991	..	1,991	..	1,798
Loddon River .. ..	7	273	..	273	..	266
Kow Swamp .. ..	173	1,410	..	1,410	..	1,237
Broken River .. ..	7	339	..	339	..	332
North-West Lakes .. ..	326	176	..	176	150	..
Lake Lonsdale .. ..	38	546	..	546	..	508
Lower Wimmera .. ..	..	84	..	84	..	84
Irrigation Districts .. ..	83,404	62,085	..	62,085	21,319	..
Waterworks Districts .. ..	44,092	35,396	371	35,025	9,067	..
Licences, Diversions, Pumping, &c. ..	7,069	2,951	..	2,951	4,118	..
	172,037	118,364	997	117,367	54,670	..
<i>Not Earning Revenue.</i>						
River Gaugings, Surveys and Reports, New Projects .. ..	..	4,844	..	4,844	..	4,844
Irrigation Engineering Scholarships .. ..	..	204	..	204	..	204
Cost of Administration— Waterworks Trusts, Boring for water, Road Clearing, and Land Settlement .. ..	..	4,870	..	4,870	..	4,870
Loan Works .. ..	..	3,223	..	3,223	..	3,223
Total .. ..	172,037	131,505	997	130,508	41,529	..

NOTE.—This table does not take into consideration the questions of interest, redemption and depreciation.

Waterworks  
Trusts'  
Indebtedness.

The extent of Government assistance to the Waterworks Trusts which are not under the control of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, and the financial position of such Trusts, are exhibited below.

WATERWORKS TRUSTS—CAPITAL INDEBTEDNESS AND INTEREST OUTSTANDING, 30TH JUNE, 1914.

Waterworks Trust.	Cost of Works at 30th June, 1914. defrayed from—		Capital Indebtedness.				Interest Outstanding at 30th June, 1914.
	Free State Grant.	Loan Advances made by State.	In-creased by Interest Capitalized.	Reduced by—		At 30th June, 1914.	
				Amounts Written Off.	Payments towards Redemption.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Alexandra .. .. .	..	3,800	..	264	3,536	..	..
Avenel .. .. .	..	2,383	..	235	2,148	..	48
Avoca* .. .. .	2,662	12,283	..	2,494	9,039	..	178
Avoca Township .. .. .	..	10,000	..	..	10,000	..	228
Bairnsdale .. .. .	..	43,822	..	23,439	19,324	..	383
Ballan .. .. .	..	1,100	..	..	263	..	17
Benalla .. .. .	..	15,579	..	..	3,274	..	12,305
Bet Bet Shire .. .. .	1,384	5,694	..	..	1,508	..	4,186
Boort .. .. .	28	1,150	..	150	77	..	923
Bright .. .. .	..	2,990	..	..	393	..	2,597
Broadford .. .. .	..	11,000	..	..	7	..	10,993
Carisbrook .. .. .	..	8,400	..	2,400	324	..	5,676
Carrum* .. .. .	..	25,733	..	7,732	1,480	..	16,521
Charlton .. .. .	..	10,663	..	..	318	..	9,458
Cobram .. .. .	4,040	4,500	..	..	887	..	346
Colac .. .. .	..	44,095	..	..	657	..	43,438
Dandenong .. .. .	..	26,628	..	5,128	842	..	20,658
Daylesford Borough .. .. .	..	24,206	2,794	3,139	2,308	..	21,553
Donald .. .. .	3,058	7,645	..	1,166	434	..	6,045
Donald Shire .. .. .	1,691	4,353	..	..	1,244	..	3,109
Echuca Borough .. .. .	..	19,144	..	..	1,545	..	17,599
Elmore .. .. .	..	4,150	..	..	472	..	3,678
Euroa .. .. .	..	21,957	..	..	1,957	..	20,000
Geelong† .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gisborne .. .. .	..	4,986	..	..	996	..	3,990
Glenrowan .. .. .	..	1,838	..	..	8	..	1,830
Hamilton .. .. .	..	45,300	..	..	2,911	..	42,389
Healesville .. .. .	..	4,661	..	..	643	..	4,018
Heathcote .. .. .	..	8,480	..	..	671	..	7,809
Horsham Borough .. .. .	..	30,713	..	7,712	1,025	..	21,976
Kara Kara Shire .. .. .	1,522	9,447	..	..	666	..	8,781
Kerang .. .. .	88	8,985	..	..	327	..	8,658
Kerang Shire .. .. .	213	1,200	..	..	85	..	1,115
Kilmore .. .. .	..	14,223	..	..	2,324	..	11,899
Koroit .. .. .	..	5,502	..	2,047	696	..	2,759
Korumburra .. .. .	..	11,492	..	..	1,511	..	9,981
Kowree .. .. .	292	2,707	..	..	481	..	2,226
Kyabram .. .. .	..	2,992	..	..	188	..	2,804
Kyneton Shire .. .. .	..	31,345	..	..	16,312	..	15,033
Lancefield .. .. .	..	7,082	..	..	650	..	6,432
Lawloit .. .. .	1,302	12,095	..	..	977	..	11,118
Leongatha .. .. .	..	8,459	..	..	343	..	8,116
Lilydale .. .. .	..	6,784	..	..	291	..	6,493
Loddon United* .. .. .	4,122	21,234	..	1,717	1,715	..	17,802
Longwood .. .. .	..	3,071	..	550	145	..	2,376

(For footnotes, see end of table.)

**WATERWORKS TRUSTS—CAPITAL INDEBTEDNESS AND INTEREST  
OUTSTANDING, 30TH JUNE, 1914—continued.**

Waterworks Trust.	Cost of Works at 30th June, 1914. deftayed from—		Capital Indebtedness.			Interest Out- standing at 30th June, 1914.	
			In- creased by Interest Capital- ized.	Reduced by—			At 30th June, 1914.
				Free State Grant.	Loan Advances made by State.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Lowan Shire .. .. .	1,258	11,680	..	..	901	10,779	214
Macedon .. .. .	..	2,824	..	..	266	2,558	51
Maffra .. .. .	..	6,034	..	..	..	6,034	80
Mansfield .. .. .	..	7,931	..	..	1,037	6,894	..
Maryborough .. .. .	..	76,257	..	9,200	5,310	61,747	..
Mooroopna .. .. .	..	4,278	..	1,400	155	2,733	..
Morwell .. .. .	..	9,968	..	..	121	9,847	184
Murchison .. .. .	..	2,800	..	..	258	2,542	..
Murtoa .. .. .	..	3,235	..	..	70	3,165	..
Nagambie .. .. .	..	3,275	..	..	445	2,830	56
Nhill .. .. .	799	10,318	..	2,482	587	7,249	144
Numurkah Shire .. .. .	1,278	25,194	..	1,376	4,302	19,516	382
Omco .. .. .	..	3,982	..	..	482	3,500	70
Pyramid Hill .. .. .	..	2,137	..	..	70	2,067	41
Riddell's Creek .. .. .	..	4,050	..	497	243	3,810	66
Rochester .. .. .	..	3,075	..	..	199	2,876	57
Romsey .. .. .	..	4,700	..	..	1,017	3,683	..
Rushworth .. .. .	..	4,500	..	..	273	4,227	..
Rutherglen .. .. .	..	21,735	..	..	1,316	20,419	405
Seymour .. .. .	..	27,959	..	..	2,546	25,413	505
Shepparton Urban .. .. .	24	20,789	..	2,416	2,099	16,274	325
Shepparton Shire .. .. .	110	14,423	..	1,376	1,648	11,399	223
St. Arnaud Borough .. .. .	57	45,076	4,077	15,077	2,330	31,746	..
Stawell Shire .. .. .	545	1,370	..	250	1,120	..	..
Sunbury .. .. .	..	16,497	..	..	410	16,087	320
Swan Hill .. .. .	231	5,608	..	..	296	5,312	..
Swan Hill Shire† .. .. .	6,421	36,043	..	36,043	..	..	..
Tallangatta .. .. .	..	4,328	..	..	158	4,170	..
Tatura .. .. .	..	5,909	..	650	387	4,872	..
Traralgon .. .. .	..	14,746	..	..	415	14,331	287
Trentham .. .. .	..	5,000	..	..	36	4,964	99
Tungamah Shire .. .. .	4,130	18,257	..	..	1,071	17,186	341
Upper Macedon .. .. .	..	2,290	..	..	375	1,915	..
Violet Town .. .. .	..	5,750	..	..	350	5,400	107
Wangaratta .. .. .	..	9,889	..	..	549	9,340	..
Warburton .. .. .	..	2,795	..	..	..	2,795	41
Warracknabeal .. .. .	262	6,335	..	..	584	5,751	231
Warragul .. .. .	..	15,776	..	..	343	15,433	309
Warrnambool .. .. .	..	38,500	..	..	3,025	35,475	706
West Charlton .. .. .	..	2,822	..	..	103	2,719	..
Winchelsea Shire .. .. .	..	5,689	..	..	359	5,330	106
Wodonga .. .. .	..	7,722	..	..	622	7,100	..
Woodend .. .. .	..	10,563	..	..	2,372	8,191	163
Yarram .. .. .	..	2,306	..	..	97	2,209	..
Yarrowonga Urban .. .. .	1,897	8,800	..	..	1,604	7,196	143
Yatchaw .. .. .	..	6,262	..	1,661	370	4,231	..
Yea .. .. .	..	3,885	..	..	167	3,718	102
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>37,414</b>	<b>1,107,233</b>	<b>6,871</b>	<b>130,989</b>	<b>93,210</b>	<b>889,905</b>	<b>10,858</b>

\* 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, 1914:—

**WATERWORKS TRUSTS—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1914.**

Waterworks Trust.	Receipts from—				Expenditure on—					Total.
	Water Rates.	Sale of Water.	Other Sources.	Total.	Maintenance and Management.	Salaries and Wages.	Interest and Redemption.	Other Services.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Alexandra ..	513	12	9	534	290	254	250	7	741	
Avenel ..	174	..	..	174	16	37	101	32	186	
Avoca*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Avoca Township ..	568	67	8	643	33	69	500	20	622	
Bairnsdale ..	1,232	237	154	1,623	617	518	897	56	2,088	
Ballan ..	286	11	23	320	172	34	39	7	252	
Benalla ..	848	558	5	1,411	515	530	583	127	1,755	
Bet Bet Shire ..	420	..	..	420	5	200	208	11	424	
Boort ..	300	5	41	346	231	46	44	2	323	
Bright ..	264	100	3	367	111	69	123	30	323	
Broadford ..	756	..	3	759	14	132	600	15	761	
Carisbrook ..	269	12	50	331	57	46	261	19	383	
Carrum*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Charlton ..	686	38	1	725	111	176	525	10	822	
Cobram ..	436	..	29	465	298	119	203	20	640	
Colac ..	2,580	634	55	3,269	609	370	2,008	15	3,002	
Dandenong ..	1,356	63	8	1,427	1,204	160	771	80	2,215	
Daylesford Borough ..	1,348	1,264	156	2,768	976	186	1,021	47	2,230	
Donald ..	691	268	31	990	351	382	427	53	1,213	
Donald Shire ..	319	33	9	361	283	33	74	48	418	
Echuca Borough ..	2,265	15	262	2,542	1,021	926	490	68	2,505	
Elmore ..	316	175	42	533	168	155	173	16	512	
Euroa ..	1,097	374	35	1,506	383	93	936	30	1,442	
Geelong† ..	15,151	7,095	448	22,694	3,852	1,913	14,309	56	20,130	
Gisborne ..	299	74	1	374	36	95	187	12	330	
Glenrowan ..	99	..	..	99	34	34	..	5	73	
Hamilton ..	3,310	1,050	228	4,588	2,248	448	1,994	90	4,780	
Healesville ..	375	125	22	522	137	113	190	268	708	
Heathcote ..	413	96	2	511	168	57	367	9	601	
Horsham Borough ..	1,964	586	217	2,767	1,271	300	1,017	17	2,605	
Kara Kara Shire ..	663	..	26	689	622	47	414	2	1,085	
Kerang ..	1,420	99	15	1,534	728	294	496	23	1,541	
Kerang Shire† ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kilmore ..	542	494	6	1,042	44	249	563	8	864	
Koroit ..	386	288	12	686	291	102	131	3	527	
Korumburra ..	571	326	112	1,009	111	239	562	30	942	
Kowree ..	358	2	4	364	174	49	118	5	346	
Kyabram ..	325	115	2	442	88	190	123	25	426	
Kyneton Shire ..	1,191	952	7	2,150	1,364	493	996	32	2,885	
Lancefield ..	280	100	2	382	178	47	303	9	537	
Lawloit ..	1,352	..	22	1,374	583	434	527	31	1,575	
Leongatha ..	610	65	11	686	38	116	381	12	547	
Lilydale ..	469	107	1	577	246	226	153	41	666	
Loddon United* ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Longwood ..	201	..	1	202	14	31	110	5	160	
Lowan Shire ..	1,449	..	13	1,462	787	411	508	34	1,740	

(For footnotes see end of table.)

## WATERWORKS TRUSTS—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1914—continued.

Waterworks Trust.	Receipts from—				Expenditure on—				
	Water Rates.	Sale of Water.	Other Sources.	Total.	Maintenance and Management.	Salaries and Wages.	Interest and Redemption.	Other Services.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Macedon .. .. .	192	..	2	194	6	39	120	5	170
Maffra .. .. .	374	24	67	465	172	94	96	1	363
Mansfield .. .. .	472	185	2	659	339	220	327	101	987
Maryborough .. .. .	2,748	1,062	22	3,832	411	374	2,915	..	3,700
Mooroopna .. .. .	377	92	6	475	150	182	127	5	464
Morwell .. .. .	356	109	2	467	118	76	186	37	417
Murchison .. .. .	255	255	15	525	118	166	125	35	444
Murtoa .. .. .	647	406	..	1,053	499	250	146	40	935
Nagambie .. .. .	378	44	2	424	267	35	199	7	508
Nhill .. .. .	1,217	80	134	1,431	721	70	342	55	1,188
Numurkah Shire .. .. .	2,083	473	103	2,659	1,927	484	1,460	58	3,929
Omeo .. .. .	295	3	8	306	91	41	165	10	307
Pyramid Hill .. .. .	189	15	2	206	71	39	96	..	206
Riddell's Creek .. .. .	210	..	1	211	14	40	156	6	216
Rochester .. .. .	758	51	6	815	450	163	133	14	760
Romsey .. .. .	289	..	1	290	56	47	175	..	278
Rushworth .. .. .	546	84	37	667	366	161	300	57	884
Rutherglen .. .. .	1,450	42	2	1,494	554	249	957	118	1,878
Seymour .. .. .	530	1,409	50	1,989	306	250	1,348	138	2,042
Shepparton Urban .. .. .	1,827	233	40	2,100	672	445	382	244	1,743
Shepparton Shire   .. .. .	1,183	8	1	1,192	523	252	642	45	1,462
St. Arnaud Borough .. .. .	2,264	479	77	2,820	852	241	2,987	62	4,142
Stawell Shire† .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sunbury .. .. .	313	797	..	1,110	..	88	350	..	448
Swan Hill .. .. .	1,007	1	75	1,083	422	371	249	3	1,045
Swan Hill Shire§ .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tallangatta .. .. .	383	140	3	526	154	144	195	17	510
Tatura .. .. .	411	133	18	562	246	211	223	36	716
Traralgon .. .. .	791	162	8	961	112	154	664	31	961
Trentham .. .. .	351	12	8	371	97	58	225	2	382
Tungamah Shire .. .. .	1,820	124	16	1,960	318	760	789	10	1,877
Upper Macedon .. .. .	220	72	6	298	35	47	91	11	184
Violet Town .. .. .	348	..	4	352	8	45	127	6	186
Wangaratta .. .. .	1,414	402	24	1,840	1,155	489	442	13	2,099
Warracknabeal .. .. .	1,023	151	69	1,243	727	264	267	9	1,267
Warragul .. .. .	755	185	16	956	210	226	710	21	1,167
Warrnambool .. .. .	3,188	817	101	4,106	1,593	544	1,678	..	3,815
West Charlton .. .. .	246	..	4	250	161	23	127	9	320
Winchelsea Shire .. .. .	427	..	2	429	54	79	250	5	388
Wodonga .. .. .	469	75	10	554	37	165	336	4	542
Woodend .. .. .	332	400	10	742	46	147	383	15	591
Yarram .. .. .	324	58	20	402	471	21	104	5	601
Yarrowonga Urban.. .. .	784	39	5	828	451	114	340	8	913
Yatchaw .. .. .	368	..	13	381	26	54	300	12	392
Yea .. .. .	882	239	9	630	318	231	172	7	728
Total .. .. .	82,148	24,301	3,077	109,526	35,725	18,576	55,089	2,700	112,090

\* The property of this trust has been taken possession of by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission. † Year ended 30th June, 1914. ‡ This trust is inactive. § This trust was abolished under the provisions of the *Water Act* 1905. || Year ended 31st December, 1913.

Of the waterworks controlled by Municipalities, the most important are those at Ballarat vested in the Ballarat Water Commission and having reservoirs with a storage capacity of nearly 851 million gallons. Other important reservoirs in this group are those supplying Beechworth, Clunes, and Talbot, their respective storage capacities being 191, 267, and 200 million gallons.

**Municipal Waterworks.**

The following statement shows the financial position existing between the State and corporations on account of these Waterworks:—

**WATERWORKS OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS—CAPITAL INDEBTEDNESS AND INTEREST OUTSTANDING, 30TH JUNE, 1914.**

Local Body.	Cost of Works to 30th June, 1914, defrayed from Loan Advances made by State.	Capital Indebtedness.				Interest outstanding at 30th June, 1914.
		Increased by Interest Capitalized	Reduced by—		At 30th June, 1914.	
			Amounts written off.	Payments towards Redemption.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Arapiles Shire ..	3,600	..	..	1,360	2,240	..
Ararat Borough ..	49,935	..	18,266	2,605	29,064	..
Ballarat Water Commission ..	317,072	41,869	2,111	59,824	297,006	38
Beechworth Shire ..	30,426	1,256	5,958	4,759	20,965	..
Bet Bet Shire ..	1,000	..	985	15	..	..
Castle Donnington (Swan Hill) Shire ..	777	..	..	642	135	..
Chiltern Shire ..	4,500	508	508	845	3,655	73
Clunes Borough Water Commission ..	70,195	..	62,395	604	7,196	143
Creswick Borough ..	3,500	..	..	3,500	..	..
Dimboola Shire ..	687	..	..	403	284	..
Dunolly Borough ..	2,190	..	..	861	1,329	..
Inglewood Borough ..	6,131	..	..	1,732	4,399	..
Kerang Shire ..	2,566	..	..	379	2,187	67
Korong Shire ..	1,565	..	..	446	1,119	..
Ripon Shire ..	3,000	..	..	1,360	1,640	32
Stawell Borough ..	108,506	..	61,661	4,252	42,593	847
Talbot Borough ..	15,000	..	13,986	94	920	..
Tarnagulla Borough ..	800	..	..	167	633	13
Wimmera Shire ..	28,890	..	..	26,318	2,572	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>650,340</b>	<b>43,633</b>	<b>165,870</b>	<b>110,166</b>	<b>417,937</b>	<b>1,213</b>

The corporations of Echuca Borough and Ballan and Melton Shires also have waterworks, the first purchased from the State, and the other two constructed out of Shire funds.

In addition to the above, £9,889 (including £346 capitalized interest) was paid towards redemption by municipal corporations whose liabilities to the State have been transferred to Waterworks Trusts, and £3,591 by municipalities whose works have been transferred to the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission.

The following particulars relating to artesian boring have been supplied by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission:—

**ARTESIAN AND SUB-ARTESIAN BORING.**

Number of Bores Sunk.		Total Depth Bored.	
State.	Private.	State.	Private.
92	75	Fect. 37,665	Fect. 162,000

In seventy-eight of the Government bores fresh water was struck at depths varying from 150 to 1,400 feet, the water rising to heights varying from 200 to 7 feet below the surface. In three cases the water rises from 4 feet to 17 feet above the surface.

### METEOROLOGY.

Particulars in regard to climate and weather conditions **Meteorological Records.** 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 1912, 1913, and 1914, and the average yearly amount of rainfall deduced from all available records to December, 1914, in each of the 26 river basins or districts constituting the State of Victoria:—

#### RAINFALL—YEARLY RECORDS AND AVERAGES.

Basin or District.	Rainfall.			
	During 1912.	During 1913.	During 1914.	Yearly Average to December, 1914.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Glenelg and Wannon Rivers ..	24.73	24.20	16.41	27.23
Fitzroy, Eumeralla, and Merrie Rivers	27.15	26.52	19.86	29.17
Hopkins River and Mt. Emu Creek..	22.13	23.46	14.66	25.37
Mt. Elephant and Lake Corangamite	21.38	23.66	16.82	25.15
Cape Otway Forest ..	34.91	37.66	26.69	39.21
Moorabool and Barwon Rivers ..	22.35	26.05	16.39	25.12
Werribee and Saltwater Rivers ..	19.92	21.88	16.90	23.84
Yarra River and Dandenong Creek	31.47	32.33	23.83	33.87
Koo-wee-rup Swamp ..	29.55	32.38	26.74	36.57
South Gippsland ..	30.68	36.06	23.89	40.88
Latrobe and Thomson Rivers ..	32.18	38.15	26.10	38.66
Macallister and Avon Rivers ..	19.33	26.10	16.11	24.61
Mitchell River ..	22.55	26.56	17.83	29.71
Tambo and Nicholson Rivers ..	23.00	28.47	21.56	27.84
Snowy River ..	28.16	38.75	27.01	35.79
Murray River ..	20.40	18.45	8.40	16.48
Mitta Mitta and Kiewa Rivers ..	34.93	32.19	19.06	33.08
Ovens River ..	35.86	30.10	20.13	32.33
Goulburn River ..	24.60	23.57	14.56	26.65
Campaspe River ..	20.96	21.94	12.07	23.59
Loddon River ..	16.24	15.95	9.84	19.94
Avoca River ..	17.35	18.14	7.96	17.47
Avon and Richardson Rivers ..	16.42	14.53	7.74	16.22
Eastern Wimmera ..	20.26	16.45	11.75	20.84
Western Wimmera ..	18.90	16.63	9.37	20.21
Mallee ..	13.05	12.08	6.26	12.32
Weighted Averages..	21.82	22.96	14.66	24.51

The wettest portions of the State are the South Gippsland and the Cape Otway Forest districts, and the driest district is the Mallee, where the average rainfall is only 12.32 inches, as compared with an average of 24.51 for the State.

The actual areas of the State in square miles, subject to different degrees of rainfall, are as follows:—

DISTRIBUTION OF AVERAGE RAINFALL.

Rainfall.				Area in Square Miles.
Under 15 inches	..	..	..	19,912
From 15 to 20 inches	..	..	..	12,626
From 20 to 25 inches	..	..	..	14,070
From 25 to 30 inches	..	..	..	15,247
From 30 to 40 inches	..	..	..	14,029
From 40 to 50 inches	..	..	..	7,055
From 50 to 60 inches	..	..	..	3,348
Over 60 inches	..	..	..	1,597

The rainfall recorded for each quarter in 1914, and the quarterly averages up to 1914 deduced from all available records are as follows:—

RAINFALL—QUARTERLY RECORDS AND AVERAGES.

Basin or District.	First Quarter.		Second Quarter.		Third Quarter.		Fourth Quarter.	
	Amount.	Average.	Amount.	Average.	Amount.	Average.	Amount.	Average.
Glenelg and Wannon Rivers	Pts. 228	Pts. 388	Pts. 643	Pts. 822	Pts. 376	Pts. 906	Pts. 394	Pts. 607
Fitzroy, Eumerella, and Merri Rivers	259	443	719	882	573	954	435	638
Hopkins River and Mt. Emu Creek	163	418	486	781	389	769	428	569
Mt. Elephant and Lake Corangamite	210	457	525	740	493	729	454	589
Cape Otway Forest	286	596	871	1,213	842	1,269	670	843
Moorabool and Barwon Rivers	247	465	438	730	393	702	561	615
Werribee and Saltwater Rivers	296	507	446	667	317	610	631	600
Yarra River and Dandenong Creek	397	685	758	911	608	893	620	898
Koo-wee-rup Swamp	457	693	711	1,056	850	1,000	656	908
South Gippsland	324	814	658	1,199	799	1,159	608	916
Latrobe and Thomson Rivers	463	726	697	1,030	871	1,098	579	1,012
Macallister and Avon Rivers	257	602	267	598	531	587	556	674
Mitchell River	319	700	370	761	498	712	596	798
Tambo and Nicholson Rivers	311	642	557	736	644	660	644	746
Snowy River	397	788	626	1,019	877	917	801	855
Murray River	130	303	290	502	129	447	291	396
Mitta Mitta and Klewa Rivers	458	598	684	964	360	955	404	791
Ovens River	355	536	679	992	399	1,000	580	705
Goulburn River	264	437	494	825	284	797	414	606
Campaspe River	183	396	302	749	199	699	433	515
Loddon River	191	333	311	622	164	583	318	456
Avoca River	156	267	300	579	108	499	232	402
Avon and Richardson Rivers	136	240	299	528	119	474	220	380
Eastern Wimmera	155	293	432	667	167	651	421	473
Western Wimmera	164	248	342	665	157	665	274	443
Mallee	161	217	213	371	43	352	209	292
The whole State	244	432	458	731	342	712	422	576

N.B.—100 points=1 inch.



The averages of the climatic elements for the seasons in Melbourne deduced from all available official records are given below:—

### AVERAGES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS IN MELBOURNE.

Meteorological Elements.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Winter.
Mean pressure of air in inches .. ..	29·974	29·925	30·081	30·084
Monthly range of pressure of air—Inches	·891	·778	·806	·976
Mean temperature of air in shade—° Fahr.	57·6	66·5	59·4	50·0
Mean daily range of temperature of air in shade—° Fahr. .. ..	18·8	21·3	17·4	14·1
Mean percentage of humidity. Saturation = 100 .. ..	69	64	72	78
Mean rainfall in inches .. ..	7·08	5·83	6·69	5·72
Mean number of days of rain .. ..	37	23	33	40
Mean amount of spontaneous evaporation in inches .. ..	10·10	17·16	7·71	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 1914 and for the past 58 years as well as the extremes between which the yearly average values of such elements have oscillated in the latter period.

### METEOROLOGY, 1857 TO 1914.

Meteorological Elements.	Yearly Averages and Extremes.			
	Year 1914.	Average for 58 Years.	Extremes between which the Yearly Average Values have oscillated in 58 years.	
			Highest.	Lowest.
Mean atmospheric pressure (inches) ...	30·106	30·016	...	...
Highest " " " " ...	30·655	30·610	30·762	30·081
Lowest " " " " ...	29·445	29·258	29·983	28·942
Range (inches) ...	1·210	1·352	1·719	1·169
Mean temperature of air in shade (°Fahr.)	59·9	58·4	59·9	57·3
Mean daily maximum ...	68·9	67·3	69·0	66·0
Mean daily minimum ...	50·9	49·4	51·2	47·2
Absolute maximum ...	106·0	105·3	111·2	96·6
Absolute minimum ...	31·5	30·6	33·9	27·0
Mean daily range ...	18·0	17·9	20·4	15·0
Absolute annual range ...	74·5	74·7	82·6	66·0
Solar Radiation (maximum)...	160·8	161·1	178·5	150·9
Terrestrial Radiation (minimum) "	22·9	24·8	28·4	20·4
Rainfall (in inches)...	18·57	25·32	36·61	15·61
Number of wet days ...	129	133	171	102
Year's amount of free evaporation (in inches) ...	44·97	38·59	45·66	31·59
Percentage of humidity (saturation=100) ...	62	71	76	62
Cloudiness (scale 10=overcast, 0=clear)	5·2	5·9	6·4	5·4
Number of days of fog ...	26	17	39	5

## AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION.

**Department of Agriculture.** This Department is controlled by a Minister of the Crown, under whom there is a large staff of experts with the Director of Agriculture as permanent head. These officers are actively engaged in supervising all matters relating to the Agricultural, Pastoral, Fruit and Dairying Industries of the State, and in giving instruction to those engaged therein. The Department publishes a monthly journal.

**Government Experimental Farming.** The great expansion in our rural industries during recent years has been largely brought about by the general adoption of better methods of farming, and by the introduction of more prolific wheats, and it is claimed that these improvements have been adopted as the result of the experimental and demonstration work of the Department of Agriculture. For many years the Department carried out research work on a large number of experimental plots on private farms throughout the State, but in 1912 the great majority of these plots were discontinued, and a commencement was made towards a policy of concentration in experimental investigation. In furtherance of this policy a Central Research Farm has been established at Werribee, and it is there that the initiative with regard to all experimental and research work will be undertaken. The State farms at Rutherglen, Longerenong, and Wyuna 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, the improvement of milk yields, and the production of standard export types of lambs ;
- (g) Research concerning soil moisture, temperatures, biological conditions, and nitrification processes, and the nutrition of plants ;
- (h) Meteorological observations relating to agriculture.

The farm is within 1 mile of the Werribee railway station and 18 miles of Melbourne, so that it is within close touch of the Department and easy of access by farmers from all parts of the State. It contains dry farming and irrigation areas in proper proportion, and consists of comparatively good and definitely poor land. These are combined advantages that could hardly be secured elsewhere in the State. Much of the soil closely resembles in physical character and chemical constitution that of the Goulburn Valley and Wimmera cereal-growing districts, and the annual rainfall (19·5in.) is practically the same as in those districts.

The area of the farm is 1,167 acres, of which approximately 837 acres is poor to fair (grey-blue pug clay and shallow red stony loam), and 330 acres fair to good (red volcanic loam, 6 to 7 inches, overlying clay). About 200 acres of the latter land is irrigable, and commanded by the main farm irrigation channel.

The principal experiments laid down so far comprise permanent rotation plots, stud cereal, selection and crossbred plots, permanent fertilizer experiments, top-dressing of natural and artificial pastures, cultural and tillage experiments, permanent green manurial and feeding-off tests and tests with irrigated lucerne, comprising top-dressing, soil inoculation, and fertilizer tests, also rate of seeding and variety trials. The experiments are designed to test the practicability of various systems of crop rotation for regions of low rainfall, and the most practical and economical mode of restoring the organic matter to the soil.

**Wyuna  
Irrigation  
Farm.**

The State Irrigation Farm at Wyuna is devoted chiefly to the raising, under irrigation, of all kinds of fodder crops, the carrying on of dairying, and the experimental feeding of stock; but experiments are also being conducted with pipe, cigar, and cigarette tobaccos to prove the suitability of varieties and for the purpose of acclimatizing seed for distribution. The average rainfall of the district is about 16 inches, and an abundant supply of water for the farm is derived from the Waranga Basin by means of the channels of the State Rivers Commission, which intersect the property. The farm has an area of 540 acres, of which 150 acres have been cleared, cultivated, and graded, and 130 acres permanently laid down to lucerne and provided with a system of irrigation and drainage channels.

A considerable amount of experimental work is carried out at this centre. On the irrigation area permanent irrigation has been established with the object of obtaining exact information as to the manurial requirements of lucerne under irrigation conditions, and the values of different top-dressings. The experiments with lucerne also include variety, cultural and tillage tests. A series of 30 irrigated plots sown with various grasses and clovers has been laid down with the object of finding out the best permanent pastures for grazing on small irrigated dairy holdings on which lucerne is the staple crop. In addition, systematic tests are being carried out with various summer forages. These include millet, amber-cane, sorghum, maize, kaffir corn, and mangolds. Experiments are also being conducted with various winter forages and ensilage crops, including peas, vetches, oats, barley, rye, beans, and 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 900 acres, of which 750 acres have now been cleared and converted into arable land. The greater part of the area consists of poor soil of greyish clay more or less interspersed with buckshot gravel, but it is relieved by occasional patches of reddish brown clay loam. The primary purpose kept in view in developing this farm area has been to carry out a comprehensive plan of continuous experimentation with the object of assisting agricultural practice in the North-East. With this end in view a series of permanent plots has been laid out. The investigations are very similar in character to those already described as being undertaken at the Central Research Farm at Werribee.

**Government  
Viticultural  
Station.**

The Government Viticultural Station is situated near Rutherglen, and has an area of 90 acres planted with vines. The chief work being done at the station is in connexion with the propagation and grafting of the American and Franco-American resistant vines for the reconstitution of phylloxerated vineyards. All American vines are not equally suitable for all soils, nor adapted as graft-bearers for all European varieties, hence the work undertaken

at the viticultural station is to discover the most eligible kinds. To test their adaptability to the different soils, sub-stations were founded in each viticultural district of the State, and data carefully collected regarding the growth of each variety in the very diverse soils purposely selected for these tests. To ascertain the grafting affinities of each kind of stock and scion, the principal wine and table varieties are grafted on each kind of resistant stock, after which they are planted out permanently and the results noted. Growers are thus enabled to see readily which stock suits a certain variety best. The grafting 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.

Wines from the newer varieties of grapes introduced are all made separately, and although manufactured in small quantities and under great difficulties they have won high commendation from experts. The bulk wines made invariably command the highest market value.

**Agricultural  
Colleges.**

An Act for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges was passed in 1884, and 14,460 acres, comprising 5,957 acres at Dookie, 2,386 acres at Longerenong, 2,500 acres at Gunyah Gunyah, 2,800 acres at Olangolah, and 817 acres at Bullarto, were reserved as sites for colleges and experimental farms. The areas at Dookie and Longerenong are being used for the purpose for which they were reserved, but the other three are devoted to other uses.

In addition to the college and farm lands, provision was made by the Act of 1884 to permanently reserve from sale an area of not more than 150,000 acres of Crown lands, and to vest it in trustees to be appointed, who should hold it in trust for the benefit of and by

way of an endowment for State agricultural colleges and experimental farms. The land so reserved now amounts to 71,678 acres, which are let for grazing and agricultural purposes.

The fees for students in residence at the agricultural colleges are :— Maintenance—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.

**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. Model orchard blocks, gardens, and a students' training ground have been prepared, a complete orchard equipment has been provided, and a large variety of instructive implements has been obtained for use in class and field work. Domestic and farm animals are kept, a poultry run is provided, and an apiary has been established ; there are also such other conveniences as will insure a thoroughly practical training for students. The estate includes orchard, grazing and arable land where garden and vegetable crops are largely grown. The collection of fruit trees embraces over 2,000 varieties, and is unequalled anywhere in Australia.

The course for the Certificate of Horticulture covers two years, at the end of which time four successful students may be selected each year for continued training. Two of these will be trained in fruit-growing at Burnley, and two in floriculture and gardening work at the Melbourne Botanic Garden. 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. Classes are also held for women students on two afternoons in each week, the fee being £2 per annum.

Practical work includes the propagation and management of orchard trees, citrus, table grapes and bush fruits, the harvesting, storing, packing, marketing and drying of fruit, vegetable culture, the clearing, grading and trenching of land, and the management of soils, manures, and drainage.

The egg-laying competitions are carried on here, and 100 competition poultry pens, with manager's house, sheds, &c., have been built. The competition pens are open to public inspection on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

Prior to 1903 instruction was free, but a fee of £5 per annum is now charged. There has been a steady advance in the number of students, and there is every indication that the school is doing generally helpful work in the service of the State.

Various particulars relating to the State Experimental Farms and Agricultural Colleges are embodied in the appended statement.

### GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTAL FARMS AND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES, 1914.

Particulars.	Central Research Farm, Werribee.	Wyuna Irrigation Farm.	Rathergen Farm, &c.	Dookie Agricultural College.	Longerenong Agricultural College.	Burnley School of Horticulture.
Professional Staff .. No.	1	1	1	15	6	2
Hands employed .. "	16	6	30	33	14	6
Students .. "			23	70	52	47
Value of plant and machinery £	1,619	929	1,000	4,750	1,200	155
Value of produce for year .. "			2,800	6,500	2,400	150
Capacity of tanks or dams gals.	2,000,000	..	2,500,000	2,000,000	1,750,000	..
Receipts—						
Fees .. .. £	..	..	} 2,378	{ 1,350 3,437 ..	710	85
Sale of produce, &c. .. "	} 1,538	1,004			896	67
Other .. .. "					..	19
Total receipts .. "	1,538	1,004	2,378	4,787	1,606	171
Expenditure—						
Salaries—						
Professional Staff .. "	300	208	318	3,230	1,163	392
General staff .. "	1,764	542	3,045	2,380	890	812
Buildings and maintenance .. "	3,917	244	79	150	170	..
Other .. .. "	2,269	1,635	2,742	5,440	2,448	385
Total expenditure .. "	8,250	2,629	6,184	11,200	4,671	1,589
Area under—						
Cereals for Grain .. acres	230	212	475	} 1,000	{ 337 70	..
Hay .. .. "	220	50	50			38
Fruit trees, &c. .. "	..	} 1	{ 3 50	34	10	1
Vines .. .. "	..			25	70	85
Green fodder .. .. "	205	..	..	..	..	..
Root Crops .. .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other crops .. .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total area under crop .. "	655	263	603	1,142	469	15
Area of land in fallow .. "	500	75	80	840	447	..
Area under artificially sown grasses .. .. "	25	140	..	..	..	9
Area resting .. .. "	265	..	..	..	1,006	..
Total area of arable land .. .. "	1,445	478	683	1,982	1,922	24
Balance of area .. .. "	55	62	477	3,924	464	9
Total area of farm .. "	1,500	540	1,160	5,906	2,386	33
Live stock—						
Horses .. .. No.	38	27	26	115	47	1
Dairy cows .. .. "	60	29	12	40	33	2
All other cattle .. .. "	95	4	5	100	38	2
Sheep .. .. "	310	..	300	1,400	1,620	..
Pigs .. .. "	..	32	3	100	51	..

The orchards, nurseries, and gardens of the State are systematically inspected by the officers of the Vegetation Diseases Branch of the Department of Agriculture. Nurseries are inspected every six months, and certified to by the departmental supervisor if clean and free from disease. Old, worn-out and infected orchards are destroyed.

There has been considerable alteration in the departmental policy with respect to experimental orchards. The small and comparatively valueless demonstration orchards are being replaced by larger areas

on which experimental and demonstration works have been concentrated. Two of these orchards have been commenced—one at Bamawm and the other at Creswick.

Experiments are carried out in the treatment of diseases; lectures and demonstrations are given on the various phases of horticulture; and sites are selected on the farms of intending fruit-growers, to whom advice is given as to the most suitable varieties to be planted and their after treatment.

The fear of introducing the fruit-flies *Tephritis tryoni* and *Halterophora capitata* and diseases arising from other causes has necessitated a thorough examination of fruit from Queensland, New South Wales and elsewhere. The fruit-fly question is a very grave one, and, should either of the above-named insects obtain a footing in Victoria, a great portion of the large and important fruit industry of our State would be practically ruined.

Plants and cuttings coming from foreign parts are fumigated at the new fumigation building at Melbourne wharf if a certificate that they have been treated at the port of shipment does not accompany the consignment. Even when they have been thus certified, the Chief Horticultural Officer has the right of examination and, if necessary, of ordering a second fumigation.

Agricultural High Schools 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 1913-14 the expenditure on these schools, including buildings, amounted to £23,285. 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 have passed the qualifying examination or an approved equivalent examination. During the first two years they take what is termed the common course, and during the last two years they may elect to take the Agricultural Course.

A local council appointed for each school exercises a general oversight of the work, particularly in regard to the farm operations, and 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-forestation by natural process has been going on.

The timbers of commercial value in Victoria number twenty, all species of the eucalyptus family. Alarmist statements to the effect that there is an increasing scarcity of commercial timber here are ill-founded, as large supplies of hardwood are assured for many years to come.

A forest nursery, with provision for an annual output of from four to five million tree plants has been completed at Creswick, the nursery at Macedon has been remodelled, and a large new nursery has been established at Broadford. The plantations at Creswick, Lara, and Mt. Alexander are being gradually extended, and large new plantations have been formed in the Wimmera district, in southern Gippsland, and in coastal areas near 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, 20; protective and general staff, 82; and nursery staff, 40. The revenue from licences and royalties in 1914 amounted to £70,834. The expenditure was £65,219, of which sum about 50 per cent. was devoted to the improvement of the natural forests and the extension of plantations.

It is estimated that the quantity of timber produced in the rough in 1914 amounted to 100,000,000 super feet.

**Agriculture, expenditure and revenue connected with.** The State has rendered substantial assistance to the various branches of the agricultural and pastoral industries during past years. The appended table summarizes for the last five years the items of State expenditure from consolidated revenue in this direction, and shows the amount of revenue received by the Department of Agriculture, which consists chiefly of payments by exporters for packing produce for export:—

EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE CONNECTED WITH  
AGRICULTURE, ETC., 1909-10 TO 1913-14.

	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
Department of Agriculture	12,710	12,790	18,454	21,182	25,211
Grants to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, &c.	3,491	3,535	3,846	4,523	4,473
To promote the Agricultural, Dairying, Fruit, and Wine Industries ...	365	87	625	16	...
Development of Export Trade	37,400	38,699	37,185	32,819	40,505
Viticultural Education and Inspection of Vineyards ...	4,691	4,509	5,000	5,499	5,917
Vegetation Diseases ...	9,043	9,049	...	...	...
Maffra Beet Sugar Factory ...	642	13,019	37,975	28,341	32,493
Cool Fruit Stores ...	6,806	7,368	2,244	3,188	3,650
Technical Agricultural Education, &c. ...	22,066	22,648	30,588	27,985	18,478
Traction Engine, Boring Plant, &c. ...	...	10,854	...	...	...
Veterinary Institute—Works and Buildings ...	8,785	1,498	...	...	...
Settlers Stock Fund ...	...	1,000	...	...	...
Publishing Agricultural Reports ...	3,645	2,841	2,833	2,513	2,834
Advances to Settlers on account of Losses by Bush Fires, &c. ...	1,217	...	1,839	347	182
Rabbit and Vermin Extinction ...	23,005	23,123	29,524	27,309	29,596
Stock and Dairy Supervision	18,939	19,693	22,471	21,957	23,602
Scab Prevention and Stock Diseases ...					
Village Settlements ...	98	...	...	...	...
Labour Colonies ...	550	545	2,992	395	...
State Forests and Nurseries	35,759	40,399	54,061	52,808	60,977
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	1,885
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>189,212</b>	<b>211,657</b>	<b>249,637</b>	<b>228,882</b>	<b>249,803</b>
<i>Revenue.</i>					
Department of Agriculture ...	43,131	50,319	49,932	47,713	49,320
State Forests ...	40,572	41,550	48,585	54,754	60,733

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 1913-14 was £303,935 on account of closer settlement, and £62,428 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 three agricultural societies furnished returns for the year 1914, in regard to which condensed particulars are set out below :—

#### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES, 1910 TO 1914.

Societies.	Area of Grounds.	Number of Members.	Government Grant.	Total Receipts (including Government Grant).	Total Expenditure.	Bank Overdraft and Loan Liability.
	Acres.		£	£	£	£
Royal (Melbourne) ...	46	2,182	675	20,658	28,469	19,336
Ballarat ...	11	400	84	1,579	1,502	375
Benalla ...	12	462	44	1,286	2,213	927
Bendigo ...	10	270	111	2,111	2,164	12
Colac ...	13	357	56	1,288	1,173	161
Geelong ...	130	277	50	935	1,010	...
Hamilton ...	21	317	47	1,137	1,202	100
Horsham and Wimmera	29	613	51	1,052	913	1,395
Korumburra ...	16	245	44	737	1,006	931
Ovens and Murray	39	352	65	1,371	1,438	207
Shepparton ...	24	488	82	1,980	1,848	2,439
Others ...	1,397	13,155	2,713	38,205	39,769	14,832
Total, 1914 ...	1,748	19,118	4,022	72,339	82,707	40,715
Total, 1913 ...	1,637	19,916	3,496	76,770	78,708	30,358
Total, 1912 ...	1,774	21,382	2,837	72,214	74,069	28,183
Total, 1911 ...	1,741	20,879	2,708	68,962	68,606	25,865
Total, 1910 ...	1,722	19,517	2,816	63,914	63,933	24,095

The Horticultural Societies furnishing returns for 1914 numbered 48, their membership being 3,913, the receipts for the year £4,565 (including Government grant £512), the expenditure £4,083, and the liability on account of loans and bank overdraft £1,357.

#### AGRICULTURE.

Progress of cultivation. All divisions of the State are suitable for cultivation, but the Wimmera, Mallee, Northern and Western are the principal wheat growing districts and furnish about 95 per cent.

of the total area under this crop. It was only comparatively recently that the Mallee was devoted to agriculture and that a new, fertile and important wheat area was added to the resources of the State. The addition of this district is due to the fact that good and payable wheat returns are obtainable with a rainfall which was at one time considered to be wholly inadequate, to the extension of railway lines and to the great improvements in agricultural machinery. Its growing importance is indicated by figures for recent periods which show that of the wheat produced in the State the proportion obtained from the Mallee was nearly 19 per cent. on the average of the years 1912 and 1913, as against slightly less than 5 per cent. in 1891-2. The area under cultivation in the Mallee last season was 1,468,130 acres, or nearly one-fourth of the total for the State.

Statistics show that the increase in agricultural activities has been fairly general throughout the State. The area cultivated in 1914-15 was 5,969,304 acres as against an annual average of 2,648,213 acres for the seasons 1890-95—an increase of 125 per cent. in the intervening years. Notwithstanding the 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 60 years :—

ACREAGE CULTIVATED ANNUALLY 1855 to 1915.

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
1914-15	..	..	..	4,622,759	1,346,545	5,969,304

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 five seasons are given in the next table:—

ANNUAL ACREAGE OF FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS  
1855 TO 1915.

Period ended March.	Average Annual Area of—				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1855-60 ..	79,079	50,148	3,723	21,129	70,489
1860-65 ..	158,923	116,444	5,963	27,118	89,746
1865-70 ..	230,505	123,435	16,024	35,460	110,293
1870-75 ..	325,650	135,334	22,501	38,028	124,493
1875-80 ..	537,238	129,317	28,354	38,517	170,777
1880-85 ..	1,014,824	165,369	54,022	39,661	282,774
1885-90 ..	1,140,327	206,962	65,267	46,210	434,175
1890-95 ..	1,332,675	214,840	63,354	49,808	440,000
1895-1900 ..	1,794,131	301,317	61,090	45,669	495,337
1900-05 ..	2,002,429	380,597	44,568	44,817	585,608
1905-10 ..	1,965,320	379,078	56,016	52,897	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 ..	2,085,216	439,242	71,631	47,575	1,203,728
1913-14 ..	2,565,861	442,060	83,351	74,574	977,684
1914-15 ..	2,863,535	434,815	62,492	65,495	895,755

Production  
of Principal  
Crops.

The annual production of the five principal crops for quinquennial periods from 1855 to 1910 and for each of the last five seasons was as follows:—

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS 1855 TO 1915.

Period ended March.	Average Annual Production of—				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	tons.	tons.
1855-60 ..	1,734,895	1,444,018	97,042	61,048	110,220
1860-65 ..	2,662,854	2,693,278	110,108	64,399	113,392
1865-70 ..	4,298,676	2,902,655	352,265	99,490	149,110
1870-75 ..	4,472,952	2,370,839	428,410	124,110	158,594
1875-80 ..	6,547,299	2,688,761	618,456	128,156	219,352
1880-85 ..	10,639,318	3,906,176	981,421	143,073	334,190
1885-90 ..	10,948,554	4,391,916	1,209,948	164,068	504,758
1890-95 ..	13,589,257	4,906,870	1,164,066	177,743	589,427
1895-1900 ..	11,631,934	5,229,188	973,661	133,122	563,809
1900-05 ..	16,432,357	8,069,719	921,499	135,593	782,155
1905-10 ..	22,052,448	8,063,570	1,182,288	149,022	1,006,061
1910-11 ..	34,813,019	9,699,127	1,340,387	163,312	1,292,410
1911-12 ..	20,891,877	4,585,326	1,024,584	119,092	1,032,288
1912-13 ..	26,223,104	8,323,639	1,744,527	191,112	1,572,933
1913-14 ..	32,936,245	8,890,321	1,812,890	176,602	1,350,374
1914-15 ..	3,940,947	1,608,419	600,599	189,225	568,956

The exceptional severity of the drought experienced in 1914 is reflected in the aggregate returns of wheat, oats, barley, and hay, which were 86, 80, 59, and 57 per cent. respectively below the corresponding averages for the preceding four years.

**Principal crops in Districts.** The percentage of total area under the principal crops in each district during last season was as given below :—

PERCENTAGE OF AREA IN EACH DISTRICT TO TOTAL AREA UNDER EACH OF THE PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1914-15.

District.	Percentage in each District of Area under—						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Other Crops.	Fallow.
Central ..	52	5.98	47.46	44.46	25.89	31.11	4.32
North-Central	90	4.01	6.75	16.29	8.63	3.11	1.04
Western ..	4.54	8.89	17.53	19.91	17.24	8.46	6.16
Wimmera ..	25.52	35.43	1.71	1.15	13.87	2.06	39.95
Mallee ..	35.38	17.19	2.97	..	4.60	9.56	22.92
Northern ..	30.72	23.66	9.12	.24	15.40	24.98	23.53
North-Eastern	2.09	2.91	1.39	3.74	7.53	5.67	1.73
Gippsland ..	.33	1.93	13.07	14.21	6.84	15.05	.35

NOTE.—For counties contained in each District, see table on page 699.

This statement shows that during last season nearly 92 per cent. of the area under wheat was in the Wimmera, Mallee and Northern districts ; 59 per cent. of that under oats was in the Wimmera and Northern districts ; 47 per cent. of that under barley was in the Central district ; and over 80 per cent. of that under potatoes was in the Central, North-Central and Western districts. Hay was more uniformly cultivated over the whole State, though the proportion was somewhat small in the North-Central, 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, 1914-15.

District.	Percentage of Total Cultivation under—						
	Wheat.	Oats	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Other Crops.	Fallow.
Central .. ..	3·10	5·38	6·14	6·03	48·01	19·29	12·05
North-Central .. ..	16·26	10·97	2·66	6·72	48·70	5·87	8·82
Western .. ..	28·52	8·49	2·41	2·87	33·93	5·57	18·21
Wimmera .. ..	46·99	9·91	·07	·05	7·99	·40	34·59
Mallee .. ..	69·00	5·09	·13	..	2·81	1·95	21·02
Northern .. ..	57·95	6·78	·38	·01	9·08	4·93	20·87
North-Eastern .. ..	32·60	6·89	·47	1·34	36·78	9·26	12·66
Gippsland .. ..	6·52	5·74	5·58	6·35	41·82	30·80	3·19
Total of Victoria .. ..	47·98	7·28	1·05	1·10	15·01	5·02	22·56

NOTE.—For counties contained in each District, see table on page 699.

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 fifteen years.

AREA AND PRODUCTION PER HEAD OF POPULATION OF FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1900-01 to 1914-15.

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	·49
1907 .. ..	1·66	·31	·04	·04	·51
1908 .. ..	1·47	·32	·05	·04	·54
1909 .. ..	1·40	·33	·05	·04	·75
1910 .. ..	1·63	·30	·05	·05	·67
1911 .. ..	1·83	·30	·04	·05	·64
1912 .. ..	1·62	·23	·04	·04	·64
1913 .. ..	1·54	·32	·05	·03	·89
1914 .. ..	1·84	·32	·06	·05	·70
1915 .. ..	2·01	·31	·04	·05	·63

AREA AND PRODUCTION PER HEAD OF POPULATION OF FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1900-01 TO 1914-15—continued.

Year ended March.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
Produce 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
1915 .. ..	2·77	1·13	·42	·13	·40

Except in the three seasons 1895-6, 1902-3, and 1914-15, the wheat produced during each year since 1870 was more than sufficient to supply home consumption.

The following table gives the annual values of the five principal crops, based upon prices realized upon farms, for each of the past ten years; also the value of each crop per acre for the average of the five years 1909-13 and for the year 1914:—

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	236,304	573,227	2,565,740
1914 .. ..	1,391,647	397,078	161,899	806,269	4,181,827
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Value per acre 1909-13 average .. ..	2 2 11	2 1 8	3 16 6	9 17 9	3 1 11
Value per acre 1914 .. ..	9 9	18 3	2 11 10	12 4 5	4 13 4



On the average of the five years 1909 to 1913 the value of the five principal crops was £9,429,132, as against £6,932,720 in 1914, of which £4,181,827 referred to hay. 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., while in 1914 the corresponding values were 9s. 9d., 18s. 3d., £2 11s. 10d., £12 4s. 5d., and £4 13s. 4d. respectively.

**Wheat production.**

On the experience of the past five seasons the area under wheat for grain represented slightly more than 58 per cent. of the total under crop. The area harvested for wheat last season was the largest recorded, but, owing to the severe drought, the total production was the second lowest since 1870, and the yield per acre was the lowest ever experienced in the State. 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 ten seasons:—

**WHEAT PRODUCTION, 1860-1915.**

Season ended March.	Wheat.		
	Acres, Annual Average.	Total Production, Annual Average.	Yield per Acre.
		Bushels.	Bushels.
1860-65 .. .. .	158,923	2,662,854	16·76
1865-70 .. .. .	230,505	4,298,676	18·65
1870-75 .. .. .	325,650	4,472,952	13·74
1875-80 .. .. .	537,238	6,547,299	12·19
1880-85 .. .. .	1,014,824	10,639,318	10·48
1885-90 .. .. .	1,140,327	10,948,554	9·60
1890-95 .. .. .	1,332,675	13,589,257	10·20
1895-1900 .. .. .	1,794,131	11,631,934	6·48
1900-1905 .. .. .	2,002,429	16,432,357	8·21
1906 .. .. .	2,070,517	23,417,670	11·31
1907 .. .. .	2,031,893	22,618,043	11·13
1908 .. .. .	1,847,121	12,100,780	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
1915 .. .. .	2,863,535	3,940,947	1·38

Although a large area in districts of limited rainfall has been brought under cultivation for wheat growing during the past decade, the yield per acre for the State on the average of the past ten seasons was 10·46 bushels, which 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.

Wheat growing in counties.

The principal wheat growing areas are the Wimmera, Mallee and Northern districts. Although other districts provide only small proportions of the area they are not to be regarded as unsuitable for wheat growing as their average yield per acre is greater than in the areas mentioned. The production of wheat in different counties for each of the past three seasons is shown in the next table :—

WHEAT YIELDS IN COUNTIES FOR THE LAST THREE SEASONS.

Districts and Counties.	Year ended March.								
	Area.			Produce.			Average per Acre.		
	1913.	1914.	1915.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1913.	1914.	1915.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
<b>Central—</b>									
Bourke ..	3,826	5,182	4,658	65,339	54,958	45,276	17-08	10-61	9-72
Grant ..	12,418	10,613	9,655	207,918	110,200	59,484	16-74	10-38	8-16
Mornington ..	219	727	507	3,132	9,669	8,922	14-30	13-30	17-60
Evelyn ..	166	63	144	2,362	1,085	1,791	14-23	17-22	12-44
<b>North-Central—</b>									
Anglesey ..	1,763	2,960	2,730	31,970	34,709	4,539	18-13	11-73	1-66
Dalhousie ..	2,620	4,337	3,705	51,580	67,314	26,361	19-69	15-52	7-11
Talbot ..	11,973	16,270	19,378	196,709	248,872	59,565	16-43	15-30	3-07
<b>Western—</b>									
Grenville ..	40,443	35,058	28,944	789,824	441,964	291,907	19-53	12-61	10-09
Polwarth ..	256	267	53	4,166	2,700	444	16-27	10-11	8-38
Heytesbury ..	42	38	95	823	800	1,444	19-67	21-05	15-20
Hampden ..	24,045	22,688	18,266	463,289	362,185	234,443	19-02	15-96	12-83
Ripon ..	83,636	78,969	69,302	1,669,259	1,223,912	348,364	19-69	15-50	5-03
Villiers ..	2,113	1,770	2,103	43,027	24,203	14,692	20-36	13-67	6-99
Normanby ..	1,342	970	1,034	24,352	13,590	11,990	18-15	14-01	11-60
Dundas ..	7,509	8,530	9,632	127,283	131,616	68,651	16-95	15-43	7-13
Follett ..	94	331	409	1,662	6,823	3,128	17-68	20-61	7-65
<b>Wimmera—</b>									
Lowan ..	143,314	167,817	180,777	1,962,154	2,725,563	331,734	13-69	16-24	1-84
Borong ..	274,956	340,497	390,251	4,072,629	6,183,257	372,455	14-81	18-16	*95
Kara Kara ..	114,260	135,172	159,767	1,679,804	2,328,769	174,463	14-70	17-23	1-09
<b>Mallee—</b>									
Millewa ..	885	1,053	1,590	5,193	3,937	833	5-87	3-74	*52
Weeah ..	91,188	145,333	180,537	914,922	710,359	32,452	10-03	4-89	*18
Karkaroo ..	376,389	445,108	497,189	2,851,867	2,423,352	174,612	7-58	5-44	*35
Tatchera ..	236,672	276,983	333,682	1,664,955	2,398,988	124,989	7-03	8-66	*37
<b>Northern—</b>									
Gunbower ..	35,888	46,736	63,413	378,181	573,205	14,473	10-54	12-26	*23
Gladstone ..	100,424	128,797	149,919	1,305,528	2,238,428	227,481	13-00	17-38	1-52
Bendigo ..	117,363	154,551	182,890	1,686,702	2,410,296	130,927	14-37	15-60	*72
Rodney ..	115,776	145,756	146,087	1,690,814	2,150,101	154,082	14-60	14-75	1-05
Moira ..	229,336	305,662	337,485	3,337,746	4,932,209	587,567	14-52	16-14	1-74
<b>North-Eastern—</b>									
Delatite ..	11,986	16,438	14,642	234,018	203,386	75,721	19-52	12-37	5-17
Bogong ..	35,595	54,021	44,942	571,526	719,445	209,560	16-06	13-32	4-66
Benambra ..	808	624	196	14,501	9,742	1,955	17-95	15-61	9-97
Wonnangatta ..	90	138	12	1,743	1,398	91	19-37	10-13	7-58
<b>Gippsland—</b>									
Croajingolong ..	30	12	21	608	171	280	20-27	14-25	13-33
Tambo ..	301	624	457	4,957	11,876	8,992	16-47	19-03	19-68
Dargo ..	187	534	492	4,182	8,215	8,448	22-38	15-38	17-17
Tanjil ..	6,426	10,379	7,798	151,532	154,407	116,733	23-56	14-88	14-97
Buln Buln ..	377	863	773	6,847	14,541	12,108	18-19	16-85	15-66
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>2,085,216</b>	<b>2,565,861</b>	<b>2,863,535</b>	<b>26,223,104</b>	<b>32,936,245</b>	<b>3,940,947</b>	<b>12-58</b>	<b>12-84</b>	<b>1-38</b>

The figures show that in the Wimmera, Mallee and Northern districts the principal wheat-growing centres, the production of wheat in 1914-15 was very small. The practical failure in the three divisions mentioned accounted for the remarkably low yield per acre for the State as a whole.

The table which follows gives the average yield of wheat per acre in the principal wheat growing counties for each of the last ten years :—

**AVERAGE YIELD OF WHEAT PER ACRE IN WHEAT GROWING COUNTIES, 1905-6 to 1914-15.**

District and County.	Average Yield of Wheat per Acre (in Bushels) during Year ended March.									
	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
<b>Western District—</b>										
Ripon .. ..	16.59	14.96	15.05	22.09	14.77	15.97	8.14	19.96	15.50	5.03
<b>Wimmera District—</b>										
Lowan .. ..	12.43	10.72	9.99	12.46	12.77	9.80	9.93	13.69	16.24	1.84
Borong .. ..	13.61	14.02	9.84	17.62	17.06	15.79	11.92	14.81	18.16	.95
Kara Kara ..	14.59	14.64	10.04	17.20	14.60	14.80	12.11	14.70	17.23	1.09
<b>Mallee District—</b>										
Weeah .. ..	7.54	9.21	6.23	12.01	11.66	12.52	4.95	10.03	4.89	.13
Karkaroo ..	5.77	8.15	2.51	9.11	10.17	11.41	5.34	7.58	5.44	.85
Tatchera ..	5.33	9.00	1.02	6.57	10.34	12.44	6.48	7.03	8.66	.37
<b>Northern District—</b>										
Gunbower ..	10.70	10.58	3.67	10.51	12.90	16.12	9.91	10.54	12.26	.23
Gladstone ..	13.45	14.43	7.64	15.19	14.28	14.15	11.63	13.00	17.33	1.52
Bendigo .. ..	15.13	14.54	6.29	15.84	16.71	18.92	12.22	14.37	15.60	.72
Rodney .. ..	15.37	10.38	7.32	15.88	15.21	15.23	11.50	14.60	14.75	1.05
Moirs .. ..	12.71	8.99	5.61	10.77	14.49	16.25	10.83	14.52	16.14	1.74

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.

Wheat standard.

standard weight of a bushel of Victorian wheat for each season since 1898-9 :—

F.A.Q. WHEAT STANDARD, 1900 to 1915.

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..	..	..	62½	1915..	..	..	62

It is estimated that about 9,500,000 bushels of wheat are required locally for food and seed. The stocks of wheat and flour on railway stations and in transit, on sites leased from the Railways, in mills and stores, and on farms on 30th June, 1915, and the totals for the State at the corresponding date in each of the previous five years were as follows :—

WHEAT AND FLOUR ON HAND, 30TH JUNE, 1915.

Where Located.	Quantity in Bushels.		
	Wheat.	Flour (equivalent in Wheat).	Total.
Railway Stations and in transit ...	15,427	14,200	29,627
Sites leased from Railways ...	120,164	49,700	169,864
Mills and Stores (other than on Railways)	234,852	446,400	681,252
Farms ... ..	212,005	...	212,005
<b>Total 30th June, 1915</b> ...	<b>582,448</b>	<b>510,300</b>	<b>1,092,748</b>
" " 1914 ...	8,002,311	940,138	8,942,449
" " 1913 ...	8,780,673	585,688	9,366,361
" " 1912 ...	7,337,316	786,926	8,124,242
" " 1911 ...	15,388,600	746,400	16,135,000
" " 1910 ...	9,698,000	652,200	10,350,200

The wheat production of the world was nearly 12 per cent. lower in 1914 than in the preceding year. The quantity produced was 3,645,437,000 bushels in 1914, as against 4,128,711,000 bushels in the previous year, 3,791,951,000 bushels in 1912, and 3,551,795,000 bushels in 1911. On the average of the last five years the production was 3,739 million bushels as compared with a yearly average yield of 3,332 million bushels in 1905-9 and 3,008 million bushels in the period 1900-4. The production for all countries of commercial importance is given in the subjoined table for the year 1914. 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, 1914.

Country.	Production (Bushels).	Country.	Production (Bushels).
United States ...	891,017,000	Portugal ...	10,000,000
Russia ...	776,960,000	Servia ...	9,000,000
France ...	319,667,000	Sweden ...	8,472,000
British India ...	314,608,000	Mexico ...	8,000,000
Austria-Hungary ...	190,655,000	Greece ...	7,000,000
Italy ...	169,442,000	New Zealand ...	6,633,000
Canada ...	161,280,000	South African Union ...	6,034,000
Germany ...	160,000,000	Uruguay ...	5,887,000
Spain ...	116,089,000	Netherlands ...	5,380,000
Argentina ...	113,904,000	Denmark ...	4,700,000
England and Wales ...	60,390,000	Victoria ...	3,941,000
Roumania ...	49,270,000	South Australia ...	3,527,000
Bulgaria ...	36,000,000	Switzerland ...	3,480,000
Turkey (Asia Minor) ...	35,000,000	Scotland ...	2,641,000
Egypt ...	33,088,000	Western Australia ...	2,621,000
Algeria ...	30,000,000	Tunis ...	2,205,000
Japan ...	21,802,000	Queensland ...	1,585,000
Turkey in Europe ...	18,000,000	Ireland ...	1,415,000
Persia ...	14,000,000	Tasmania ...	384,000
Belgium ...	13,973,000	Other Countries ...	2,599,000
New South Wales ...	12,802,000		
Chili ...	11,986,000	Total ...	3,645,437,000

On the average of the past five 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 1914-15 the area harvested for oats in Victoria was 434,815 acres, from which a yield of 1,608,419 bushels was obtained, giving an average of only 3·70 bushels to the acre. The following return shows the harvest results for this crop for each

of the past ten seasons and for five-year periods prior thereto back to 1865:—

## OATS GROWN, 1865 TO 1915.

Period ended March.	Area under Crop	Produce	Average per Acre.
	(Annual Average).	(Annual Average).	
	Acres.	Busheis.	Busheis.
1865-70 .. .. .	123,435	2,902,655	23·52
1870-75 .. .. .	135,334	2,370,839	17·52
1875-80 .. .. .	129,317	2,688,761	20·79
1880-85 .. .. .	165,369	3,906,176	23·62
1885-90 .. .. .	206,962	4,391,916	21·22
1890-95 .. .. .	214,840	4,906,870	22·84
1895-1900.. .. .	301,317	5,229,188	17·35
1900-05 .. .. .	380,597	8,069,719	21·20
1906 .. .. .	312,052	7,232,425	23·18
1907 .. .. .	380,493	8,845,654	23·25
1908 .. .. .	398,749	5,201,408	13·04
1909 .. .. .	419,869	11,124,940	26·50
1910 .. .. .	384,226	7,913,423	20·60
1911 .. .. .	392,681	9,699,127	24·70
1912 .. .. .	302,238	4,585,326	15·17
1913 .. .. .	439,242	8,323,639	18·95
1914 .. .. .	442,060	8,890,321	20·11
1915 .. .. .	434,815	1,608,419	3·70

In addition to the area for grain shown for last season there were 677,895 acres of oats cut for hay, so that the total area sown with oats in 1914-15 was 1,112,710 acres. In August, 1915, it was estimated that the area under this grain for 1915-16 was 1,324,000 acres, or an increase of 211,290 acres as compared with the previous season. Imports into Victoria from oversea countries during 1914-15 included 1,083,415 bushels of oats, as well as 20,032 lbs. of oatmeal, whilst in the same year there were exported from Victoria to these countries 24,625 bushels of oats and 1,968 lbs. of oatmeal.

**Barley.** The area under barley in 1914-15 was 62,492 acres, of which 31,268 were under malting, and 31,224 under other barley. There is a remarkable fluctuation in the area of land sown with barley, which seems strange, seeing that the average yield of the product and the market for it are uniformly good. The figures

in the table given below show the acreage, production and yield per acre for the last ten years :—

### CULTIVATION OF BARLEY, 1905-06 TO 1914-15.

Year ended March.	Area under Crop.		Produce.		Average per Acre.		
	Malting.	Other.	Malting.	Other.	Malting.	Other.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
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 ..	42,382	21,766	1,013,384	497,797	23·63	22·87	23·38
1910 ..	38,762	19,841	658,105	365,279	16·98	18·41	17·46
1911 ..	30,609	22,078	804,893	535,494	26·30	24·25	25·44
1912 ..	36,748	16,793	725,803	298,781	19·75	17·79	19·14
1913 ..	52,311	19,320	1,269,634	474,893	24·27	24·58	24·35
1914 ..	44,584	38,767	971,334	841,556	21·79	21·71	21·75
1915 ..	31,268	31,224	368,647	231,952	11·79	7·43	9·61

During 1914, 1,433,418 bushels of barley were used locally in the production of 1,405,474 bushels of malt.

The area planted with potatoes in 1914-15 was 65,495 **Potatoes.** acres, and the production was 189,225 tons, which represented a yield of 2·89 tons per acre as compared with 2·37 tons in the previous season and 4·02 tons in 1912-13. The following table shows the potato returns for the past ten years and for earlier years in five-year periods back to 1860 :—

### POTATO PRODUCTION, 1860-1915.

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
1915 ..	..	65,495	189,225	2·89

The estimated value of the potatoes produced last season was £800,269, as against an average of £583,701 for the preceding five years.

**Hay.** In 1914 the production of hay amounted to 568,956 tons, which was the lowest since 1904, and 61 per cent. below the average of the preceding two years. The yield per acre was the lowest recorded, being slightly less than two-thirds of a ton. The quantity of straw returned for the season 1914-15 was 40,704 tons as against 96,775 tons for the previous year. The hay returns for five-year periods from 1860 to 1904 and for each of the past ten seasons are shown in the following table:—

## HAY PRODUCTION, 1860 TO 1914.

Period.	Area cut for Hay (Annual Average).		Produce (Annual Average).		Average per Acre.
	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
1860-64 .. ..	89,746	113,392		1.26	
1865-69 .. ..	110,293	149,110		1.35	
1870-74 .. ..	124,493	158,594		1.27	
1875-79 .. ..	170,777	219,352		1.28	
1880-84 .. ..	282,774	334,190		1.18	
1885-89 .. ..	434,175	504,758		1.16	
1890-94 .. ..	440,000	589,427		1.34	
1895-99 .. ..	495,337	563,809		1.14	
1900-04 .. ..	585,608	782,155		1.34	
1905 .. ..	591,771	864,177		1.46	
1906 .. ..	621,139	881,276		1.42	
1907 .. ..	682,194	682,370		1.00	
1908 .. ..	956,371	1,415,746		1.48	
1909 .. ..	864,359	1,186,738		1.37	
1910 .. ..	832,669	1,292,410		1.55	
1911 .. ..	860,205	1,032,288		1.20	
1912 .. ..	1,203,728	1,572,933		1.31	
1913 .. ..	977,684	1,350,374		1.38	
1914 .. ..	895,755	568,956		.64	

The hay return for 1914 was exceptionally low, but on account of the high price prevailing the crop was very profitable, the estimated value being £4,181,827, as compared with £2,565,740 for the preceding year. Of the total hay produced in 1914, 441,490 tons were oaten, 96,604 tons were wheaten, and 30,862 tons were made from lucerne and other crops, and the yields per acre were .65, .50, and 1.22 tons respectively.



Crops in  
Australian  
States and  
New Zealand.

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, 1915 :—

**YIELD OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN AUSTRALASIA, 1905-6 to 1914-15.**

Year ended March.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
<b>WHEAT.</b>	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
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	6,231,700
1915 ...	3,940,947	12,802,044	1,585,087	3,527,428	2,621,325	384,220	6,632,687
<b>OATS.</b>	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
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	2,257,258	13,583,924
1914 ...	8,890,321	1,834,824	56,236	1,200,740	1,655,681	1,593,664	14,740,946
1915 ...	1,608,419	†	43,607	368,425	464,976	1,341,800	11,436,301
<b>BARLEY.</b>	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
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
1915 ...	600,599	†	105,613	447,310	24,090	104,798	596,828
<b>POTATOES.</b>	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
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
1915 ...	189,225	†	16,014	18,035	†	78,907	132,605
<b>HAY.</b>	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
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	278,565	112,958	†
1915 ...	568,956	†	102,193	210,437	156,784	80,890	†

\* Estimated.

† No Information.

Prices of agricultural produce.

The following information regarding prices in February and March, except that relating to potatoes, has been procured direct from the growers. The table gives the average price of each product for the last fifteen years :—

PRICES OF PRODUCE, 1901 TO 1915.

Year.	Average Price in February and March.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.		Hay.	Potatoes.	
			Malting.	Other.		Early Crop.	Main Crop (after March).
	Per bushel.	Per bushel.	Per bushel.	Per bushel.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1901..	2 5½	1 6½	2 10½	1 11½	39 4	73 11	55 10
1902..	2 10¼	2 4	3 9¼	2 9¼	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 10¼	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 9¼	1 9¼	3 9¼	2 5	46 0	80 0	51 0
1910..	3 9¾	1 11¾	3 8¼	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 0¼	38 0	81 0	62 0
1915..	7 0¾	4 11¼	5 8¾	4 10¼	147 0	80 0	85 0

In Melbourne the price of wheat in 1914 ranged from 3s. 5d. per bushel in January to 6s. 9d. per bushel in December. The highest and lowest prices in Melbourne during each month in the last three years were as follows :—

PRICES OF WHEAT IN MELBOURNE, 1912, 1913 AND 1914.

Month.	Price per Bushel.					
	1912.		1913.		1914.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
January ..	3 8½	3 7½	3 7	3 6	3 7	3 5
February ..	3 10½	3 8¾	3 7	3 6	3 10	3 6½
March ..	3 11	3 8	3 8½	3 7	3 10¾	3 8¾
April ..	4 3	3 11½	3 9½	3 8	3 9½	3 9
May ..	4 4½	4 3	3 10	3 9	3 11	3 9¾
June ..	4 3	4 2	3 9	3 8	3 11½	3 10
July ..	4 2	4 1	3 8½	3 8	3 11	3 10
August ..	4 4	4 1½	3 9	3 8½	4 8½	4 2
September ..	4 4	4 3½	3 9	3 8	5 1½	4 9
October ..	4 6½	4 3½	3 7½	3 5½	4 9	4 9
November ..	4 7½	4 2	3 6¾	3 5	5 6	4 9
December ..	4 3	3 6½	3 6	3 5½	6 9	6 6

**Other Crops.** The area under other than principal crops and the production since March, 1909, are shown in the subjoined table:—

**OTHER THAN PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1909-10 TO 1914-15.**

Crop.	1909-10.		1910-11.		1911-12.	
	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.
		1909-10.		1910-11.		1911-12.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Maize .. ..	19,112	1,158,031	20,151	982,103	18,223	792,660
Rye .. ..	2,399	26,070	2,640	32,647	1,098	9,981
Peas .. ..	9,824	145,742	11,068	223,284	11,535	181,113
		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.
Mangel-wurzel	1,119	14,116	1,254	17,654	797	9,568
Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips .. ..	573	4,215	872	7,481	658	4,953
Onions .. ..	6,434	31,715	6,161	37,484	3,652	20,911
Green Forage ..	56,586	..	71,826	..	75,177	..
		Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Grass and Clover Seeds .. ..	1,595	13,160	1,295	16,262	1,188	9,503
		Cwt.		Cwt.		Cwt.
Hops .. ..	140	882	121	937	122	777
Tobacco .. ..	321	2,704	329	1,090	356	3,686
Vines—Grapes..	22,768	548,828	23,412	592,438	24,193	683,250
Flax .. ..	1,213	{ 876 fibre 1,515 seed }	600	{ 748 fibre 2,457 seed }	443	{ 1,327 fibre 1,958 seed }
Gardens and Or- chards .. ..	66,322	..	68,153	..	70,316	..
Minor Crops ..	3,389	..	5,158	..	4,741	..
Land in Fallow	1,175,750	..	1,434,177	..	1,469,808	..
Artificial Grasses	988,671	..	991,195	..	1,041,772	..
		1912-13.		1913-14.		1914-15.
		Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Maize .. ..	19,986	715,299	17,962	800,529	19,433	1,018,419
Rye .. ..	1,428	17,141	1,779	19,029	1,955	13,415
Peas .. ..	11,875	232,856	11,774	206,846	12,159	114,493
		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.
Mangel-wurzel	1,121	14,615	952	15,642	893	8,921
Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips .. ..	627	5,628	470	3,166	563	2,249
Onions .. ..	4,977	28,641	6,121	24,755	8,937	31,528
Green Forage ..	84,460	..	93,963	..	139,654	..
		Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Grass and Clover Seeds .. ..	2,429	23,206	1,452	16,349	149	1,100
		Cwt.		Cwt.		Cwt.
Hops .. ..	131	1,387	117	961	115	903
Tobacco .. ..	138	661	284	2,037	196	†
Vines—Grapes..	24,579	733,579	22,435	836,493	21,801	620,876
Flax .. ..	648	{ 1,189 fibre 4,536 seed }	1,046	{ 1,096 fibre 3,768 seed }	671	{ 1,318 fibre 1,827 seed }
Gardens and Or- chards .. ..	73,823	..	77,960	..	87,237	..
Minor Crops ..	5,942	..	6,476*	..	6,904*	..
Land in Fallow	1,627,223	..	1,738,572	..	1,346,545	..
Artificial Grasses	1,085,346	..	1,094,566	..	1,202,130	..

\* For details see page 717.

† Not available.

**Maize.** The area under maize for grain in 1914-15 was 19,433 acres, and the production was 1,018,419 bushels, which was the second largest total recorded and represented a yield of 52·41 bushels per acre as compared with 44·57 bushels in the preceding season, 35·79 bushels in 1912-13, and 43·50 bushels in 1911-12. Of the total production for last season, 94 per cent. was obtained from the Gippsland district. The area, total production and produce per acre are given in the next table for each of the past ten seasons and for five-year periods prior thereto back to 1890 :—

MAIZE PRODUCTION, 1890 TO 1915.

Period ended June.				Area under Maize for Grain (Annual Average).	Total Production (Annual Average).	Produce per Acre.
				Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1890-5	..	..	..	7,483	376,844	50·36
1895-1900	..	..	..	9,894	528,970	53·46
1900-5	..	..	..	10,704	699,630	65·36
1906	..	..	..	11,785	641,216	54·41
1907	..	..	..	11,559	704,961	60·99
1908	..	..	..	10,844	508,761	46·92
1909	..	..	..	14,004	650,462	46·45
1910	..	..	..	19,112	1,158,031	60·59
1911	..	..	..	20,151	982,103	48·74
1912	..	..	..	18,223	792,660	43·50
1913	..	..	..	19,986	715,299	35·79
1914	..	..	..	17,962	800,529	44·57
1915	..	..	..	19,433	1,018,419	52·41

On the average of the past five seasons the yield per acre was 45·0 bushels as against 65·4 in 1900-5, 53·5 in 1895-1900, and 50·4 in 1890-5. The relatively light yield per acre for the latest five-year period was probably due to the cultivation of new areas which are less fertile than the rich river flats upon which this cereal was grown in earlier periods.

**Rye.** The area under rye in 1914-15 was 1,955 acres, from which 13,415 bushels of grain were obtained. The production was 19,029 bushels in the previous season, and 17,141 bushels in 1912-13. Although rye was grown in all districts, except the Mallee, the North-Eastern district supplied nearly 57 per cent. of the total area and 64 per cent. of the production in 1914-15.

**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 1912-13 to 11,875 acres. In 1914-15 the area was 12,159 acres, and the return was 114,493 bushels, the former being 385 acres more and the latter 92,353 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 26,033 bushels, Mornington 14,975 bushels, Grant 10,751 bushels, Tanjil 10,600 bushels, Heytesbury 9,735 bushels, and Bourke 9,155 bushels. The production of peas in the six counties mentioned was equal to nearly 71 per cent. of the total for the whole State.

In 1914-15 there were 893 acres under mangel-wurzel as against 952 in the previous season, 1,121 in 1912-13, 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 8,921 tons as compared with an average of 14,319 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 81 per cent. of the total for the State.

The cultivation of beet, carrots, parsnips and turnips, exclusive of those grown in market gardens, showed an increase in area but a decrease in production as compared with the previous season. In 1914-15 the land sown was 563 acres as against 470 in the preceding year, 627 in 1912-13, 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 2,249 tons, which was 2,840 tons below the average for the previous five-year period.

Onions are grown in nearly every county south of the Dividing Range. In Buln Buln the yield was 6,072 tons from 937 acres; in Mornington 5,794 tons from 1,244 acres; in Grenville 4,826 tons from 2,134 acres; in Bourke 4,117 tons from 1,157 acres; in Villiers, 3,688 tons from 1,039 acres; in Grant 3,116 tons from 1,199 acres; and in Polwarth 2,737 tons from 803 acres. The following is a return for the last nineteen years:—

#### ONION CULTIVATION, 1896-7 TO 1914-15.

Year.	Area.	Produce.	Year.	Area.	Produce.
	Acres.	Tons.		Acres.	Tons.
1896-7	.. 3,735	11,256	1906-7	.. 4,705	28,000
1897-8	.. 3,751	11,217	1907-8	.. 4,249	22,649
1898-9	.. 4,472	17,308	1908-9	.. 5,340	24,384
1899-1900	.. 4,436	19,905	1909-10	.. 6,434	31,715
1900-1	.. 2,815	12,766	1910-11	.. 6,161	37,484
1901-2	.. 4,151	20,859	1911-12	.. 3,652	20,911
1902-3	.. 5,565	27,467	1912-13	.. 4,977	28,641
1903-4	.. 4,176	25,218	1913-14	.. 6,121	24,755
1904-5	.. 2,862	12,969	1914-15	.. 8,937	31,528
1905-6	.. 4,889	25,597			

The area under onions last season was the largest, and the aggregate production was the third largest recorded, but the yield per acre was only 3·53 tons as against 5·25 tons on the average of the preceding five seasons.

**Green forage.**

The area devoted to green forage has shown a considerable expansion in recent periods, especially during the past eight years, when the yearly average—81,204 acres—was 146 per cent. higher than that for the five years ended 1906-7. In 1914-15, 139,654 acres were utilized for green forage as compared with 98,963 acres in the previous season, 84,460 acres in 1912-13, 75,177 acres in 1911-12, 71,826 acres in 1910-11, and 56,586 acres in 1909-10.

**Ensilage.**

The 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. The returns for the past ten seasons are given in the next table.

ENSILAGE RETURNS, 1905-6 TO 1914-15.

Year ended March.	Number of Farms on which made.	Number of Silos (Pits and Stacks).	Weight of Materials used.
			Tons.
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
1915 .. .. .	161	221	9,055

**Grass and clover seed.**

The area harvested for grass and clover seed last season was only 149 acres as compared with 1,452 acres in the previous year and 2,429 acres in 1912-13. The production in 1914-15 was only 1,100 bushels as against 16,349 bushels in 1913-14 and 23,206 bushels in 1912-13.

**Hops.**

The hop-growing industry attained its maximum development in 1883-4, when 1,758 acres yielded 15,717 cwt. In 1914-15 there were only 24 growers whose return from 115 acres was 903 cwt. The area cultivated last year was the smallest since 1872-3, and the production was less in only three seasons during the past forty years. Delatite, Bogong, Dargo, Tanjil, and Polwarth were the only counties in which hops were grown last season.

**Flax.**

The flax (*Linum Usitatissimum*) growing industry is assisted by the Commonwealth Government, which gives producers a bounty of 10 per cent. on the market value of the fibre produced. This, together, with the satisfactory price obtained, and the fact that a very large market exists for the fibre, should enable the industry to make considerable progress. The whole of last season's produce came from the counties of Buln Buln and Grant. Particulars

of the crop for the last six years are given in the following statement:—

FLAX: 1909-10 TO 1914-15.

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
1914-15 .. ..	49	671	1,827	1,318	25

In 1914-15 imports into Victoria from countries outside Australia included linseed to the value of £1,678, linseed oil worth £38,785, and fibre worth £82,876.

**Tobacco.** Tobacco production reached its maximum in 1880-1, when 17,333 cwt. of dry leaf was produced. The subsequent sixteen years were marked by great variations in area and produce, and since 1896-7 the industry has fallen to small proportions. The area devoted to tobacco last year was the second smallest since 1906-7. There are tobacco plantations in Delatite, along the banks of the King River, and in Bogong; last season there were also small areas cultivated in Mornington, Anglesey, Croajingolong, and Tambo. Particulars relating to the cultivation of tobacco for the last nineteen years are as follows:—

CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO, 1896-7 TO 1914-15.

Year.	Number of Growers.	Area.	Produce.
		Acres.	Cwt. (dry).
1896-7 .. ..	233	1,264	7,890
1897-8 .. ..	77	522	3,419
1898-9 .. ..	31	78	190
1899-1900 .. ..	28	155	1,365
1900-1 .. ..	16	109	311
1901-2 .. ..	17	103	345
1902-3 .. ..	24	171	781
1903-4 .. ..	25	129	848
1904-5 .. ..	20	106	1,112
1905-6 .. ..	31	169	1,405
1906-7 .. ..	30	133	603
1907-8 .. ..	49	345	2,764
1908-9 .. ..	60	413	2,647
1909-10 .. ..	50	321	2,704
1910-11 .. ..	57	329	1,090
1911-12 .. ..	58	356	3,686
1912-13 .. ..	54	138	661
1913-14 .. ..	67	284	2,037
1914-15 .. ..	46	196	..

The area under vines showed a steady increase from 4,284 acres in 1879-80, to 30,307 acres in 1894-5. In 1900-1 the area was 30,634 acres, but since then there has been a falling off to 25,855 acres in 1906-7, and 21,801 acres in 1914-15. Vineyards are distributed fairly well over the State, but there are certain districts where the principal industries are connected with vine-growing. The Shire of Mildura produced last season 488,652 cwt. of grapes; Rutherglen, 27,317 cwt.; and Yackandandah, 1,297 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 10,506 cwt. of grapes was produced in 1914-15. At Mildura the crop was principally dried for raisins and currants. The results of fifteen years' operations are as follows:—

## VINE PRODUCTION, 1901 TO 1915.

Year ended June.	Number of Growers.	Area.	Produce.			
			Grapes gathered.	Wine Made.	Raisins Made.	Currants Made.
		Acres.	Cwt.	Gallons.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1901 ..	2,486	30,634	631,912	2,578,187	29,370	3,715
1902 ..	2,469	28,592	497,269	1,981,475	27,533	2,546
1903 ..	2,347	28,374	444,966	1,547,188	35,534	3,722
1904 ..	2,260	28,513	654,965	2,551,150	53,447	7,490
1905 ..	2,253	28,016	452,433	1,832,386	30,295	5,974
1906 ..	2,009	26,402	498,590	1,726,444	42,975	6,403
1907 ..	1,860	25,855	752,826	2,044,833	98,127	11,730
1908 ..	1,967	26,465	535,804	1,365,600	68,617	10,440
1909 ..	1,637	24,430	561,679	1,437,106	69,536	11,929
1910 ..	1,606	22,768	548,828	991,941	81,044	27,408
1911 ..	1,652	23,412	592,438	1,362,420	79,318	26,394
1912 ..	1,650	24,193	683,250	983,423	102,924	46,789
1913 ..	1,808	24,579	733,579	1,206,111	109,677	48,337
1914 ..	1,776	22,435	836,493	1,121,491	120,303	62,098
1915 ..	1,739	21,801	620,876	605,636	111,006	28,527

Of the total quantity of grapes gathered in 1915, 92,408 cwt. was used for making wine, 466,816 cwt. for raisins and currants, and 61,652 cwt. for table consumption and export. Of the 111,006 cwt. of raisins made, 87,219 cwt. were sultanas almost entirely from Mildura.

Raisins are produced in Victoria upon a scale far in excess of the State's requirements. It is estimated that a year's consumption of raisins is about 20,000 cwt.; consequently, about 91,000 cwt. of the production in 1915 is available for Inter-State or oversea export. A year's consumption of currants is about 30,000 cwt., which approximates closely to last season's production.

**Orchards.** The total number of persons in the State growing fruit for sale was 6,811 in 1914-15, as against 6,498 in the previous season, 6,285 in 1912-13, 5,955 in 1911-12, and 5,780 in 1910-11. The area under orchards in each of those years was 70,392, 63,058, 59,119, 55,769, and 53,325 acres respectively. The orchards are



fairly spread over the whole State. The counties having the largest areas last season were as follows:—Evelyn, 13,787 acres; Bourke, 13,722 acres; Mornington, 11,141 acres; Rodney, 6,535 acres; Kararooc (including Mildura), 3,232 acres; Talbot, 3,143 acres; Moira, 3,094 acres; Bendigo, 2,499 acres; Borung, 1,864 acres; Grant, 1,605 acres; Bogong, 1,112 acres; and Buln Buln, 1,082 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
<b>Total Large Fruits</b>	<b>1,572,837</b>	<b>3,142,294</b>	<b>4,715,131</b>	<b>2,246,504</b>	<b>3,470,447</b>	<b>5,716,951</b>
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
<b>Total Nuts</b> ..	<b>15,654</b>	<b>29,684</b>	<b>45,338</b>	<b>20,917</b>	<b>27,466</b>	<b>48,383</b>

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, 59,119 in 1912-13, and 70,392 acres in 1914-15,

which is the largest area recorded. With the exception of oranges, lemons, raspberries, walnuts, and filberts the quantities of fruit grown in 1914-15 were considerably below the averages of the previous two seasons. Details of the produce from orchards growing fruit for sale for each of the past ten years are as follows :—

ORCHARDS GROWING FRUIT FOR SALE, 1905-6 TO 1914-15.

Year ended March.	Number of Fruit-growers.	Area under Gardens and Orchards.	LARGE FRUITS GATHERED.			
			Apples.	Pears.	Quinces.	Plums.
			Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1906 .. ..	5,163	Acres. 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
1915 .. ..	6,811	70,392	509,697	401,301	32,949	88,698

Large Fruits Gathered—continued.							
Cherries.	Peaches.	Apricots.	Oranges.	Lemons.	Figs.	Others.	
Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
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
1915 .. ..	48,411	277,435	109,301	83,220	66,704	17,362	16,040

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.	
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	21,649	2,143	11,361
1915	6,011	2,290	223	183	1,072	70,139	26,026	2,664	9,316

The following return shows the average produce per tree for all trees, and for bearing trees, for the years 1910-11 and 1913-14—the latest years for which such particulars are available:—

PRODUCE OF FRUIT TREES, 1910-11 AND 1913-14.

Fruit Trees.	AVERAGE PER TREE.			
	1910-1911.		1913-1914.	
	All Trees.	Bearing Trees.	All Trees.	Bearing Trees.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Apples .. .. .	·75	1·15	·64	1·03
Pears .. .. .	1·01	1·76	·56	1·07
Quinces .. .. .	1·07	1·49	·71	1·03
Plums .. .. .	·67	·92	·60	·83
Cherries .. .. .	·38	·50	·48	·80
Peaches .. .. .	·67	1·09	·54	1·02
Apricots .. .. .	·57	·68	·87	1·21
Nectarines .. .. .	·66	1·11	·58	1·18
Oranges .. .. .	·70	1·49	·33	1·16
Lemons .. .. .	1·05	1·48	·80	1·49
Loquats .. .. .	·89	1·19	·18	·24
Medlars .. .. .	·11	·14	·19	·29
Figs .. .. .	·70	·88	·58	·85
Passion Vines .. .. .	·64	·98	·34	·75
Guavas .. .. .	·05	·14	·02	·02
Pomegranates .. .. .	·99	1·73	·22	·54
Persimmons .. .. .	1·01	1·50	·46	·68
<b>Total Large Fruits only</b>	<b>·74</b>	<b>1·11</b>	<b>·61</b>	<b>1·00</b>
	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. 715), large quantities of melons, rhubarb and tomatoes were produced in the orchards, the following being the quantities returned for 1914-15—Melons, 15,249 cwt.; rhubarb, 22,273 dozen bundles; and tomatoes, 23,178 cwt. There were also 3,910 acres laid down in private fruit gardens, the value of the produce from which was estimated at about £7,820.

According to prices received by growers the value of fruit which reaches market was estimated to be £345,844 in 1905-6, £451,672 in 1906-7, £386,807 in 1907-8, £373,600 in 1908-9, £423,500 in 1909-10, £524,380 in 1910-11, £558,604 in

1911-12, £629,863 in 1912-13, £742,900 in 1913-14, and £470,970 in 1914-15. This, of course, does not represent the actual value of all the fruit grown, as large quantities are privately consumed in various ways. No very reliable estimate of the value of such fruit can be prepared, but it may be set down at about £35,000.

Cider-making is now an established industry in the State.

**Cider making.** The output of the various firms engaged in making the beverage is increasing each season, the quality is good, and the demand is improving.

**Market gardens.** The area under market gardens for the year 1914-15 was 12,935 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 £323,375. 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 1914-15 the production was 247,670 lbs., which was the lowest return since 1896-7. The details for the last ten seasons are as follows:—

DRIED FRUIT, 1905-6 TO 1914-15.

Year ended June.	Apples.	Prunes.	Peaches.	Apricots.	Figs.	Pears.	Total.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1906 ..	19,290	9,207	27,703	252,746	29,227	..	338,173
1907 ..	42,113	64,648	109,958	143,970	37,716	..	398,405
1908 ..	35,544	25,504	87,383	223,091	13,112	8,077	392,711
1909 ..	69,120	56,183	84,514	170,620	26,796	30,322	437,555
1910 ..	46,767	76,015	109,661	539,910	22,160	17,422	811,935
1911 ..	26,391	80,123	84,211	334,111	9,554	31,819	566,209
1912 ..	21,929	72,400	143,112	492,041	31,027	16,502	777,011
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
1915 ..	16,817	28,788	70,897	43,606	31,981	55,581	247,670

The bulk of the above-mentioned dried fruit comes from Mildura, where in 1914-15 there were made also 12,142,032 lbs. of raisins, or 934,864 lbs. less than in the previous season.

**Minor crops.** The following is a return of the minor crops for the last two seasons. The items do not in all cases represent the whole of the respective crops grown, but 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, 1913-14 AND 1914-15.

Crop.	1913-14.		1914-15.	
	Area.	Produce.	Area.	Produce.
Beans ... ..	Acres. 856	19,718 bushels	Acres. 785	10,119 bushels
Chicory ... ..	531	360 tons (dry)	595	380 tons (dry)
Flowers ... ..	182	...	140	...
Herbs ... ..	18	...	33	...
Millet—Broom ... ..	491	{ 2,495 cwt. fibre 2,085 cwt. seed }	663	{ 2,685 cwt. fibre 3,210 cwt. seed }
„ Japanese ... ..	24	290 cwt. seed	33	60 cwt. seed
Nursery ... ..	989	...	1,188	...
Opium poppies ... ..	2	18 lbs.	1	9 lbs.
Pumpkins ... ..	2,233	21,271 tons	2,329	18,334 tons
Rice ... ..	5	46 cwt.	10	70 cwt.
Seeds—Agricultural and Garden ... ..	9	...	71	...
„ Bird ... ..	5	6 cwt.	...	...
Sugar Beet ... ..	1,093	7,431 tons	990	10,343 tons
Sunflowers ... ..	38	1,190 bushels	66	3,951 bushels
Total ... ..	6,476	...	6,904	...

#### 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 three seasons has been the greatly increased area devoted to hay, green forage, and orchards, and the large increase in horses, which numbered 16,389 in 1914, as compared with 2,593 in 1906. The area under crop on these estates in 1914 was 178,736 acres, or nearly 33 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—							
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat for grain..	16,163	20,398	36,600	44,124	35,806	41,161	67,366	77,971
Oats for grain ..	5,115	7,566	8,987	10,838	8,420	17,510	22,334	14,230
Barley for grain..	1,534	1,732	2,528	2,032	2,548	4,246	6,929	5,991
Maize for grain ..	48	73	38	76	72	480	633	768
Rye for grain ...	18	69	28	49	47	38	36	31
Peas for grain ...	36	52	59	80	120	234	238	329
Potatoes ... ..	315	304	373	461	498	644	1,569	912
Onions ... ..	90	115	90	70	58	96	163	227
Mangel-Wurzel and Beet ... ..	30	54	47	64	407	718	877	165

ACREAGE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS ON CLOSER SETTLEMENT ESTATES—  
continued.

Crop.	Area of Crop in—							
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Hay, Wheaten ..	2,642	4,293	2,973	4,701	7,596	10,063	6,943	6,376
"  Oaten ..	7,100	12,547	14,338	13,684	18,940	31,206	31,562	38,242
"  Other ..	114	552	423	703	2,960	6,410	7,813	6,392
Green Forage ..	628	1,070	918	2,417	4,093	8,957	12,424	22,439
Market Gardens ..	14	18	10	44	54	97	167	149
Orchards and Gardens ..	56	48	68	191	428	769	1,847	3,719
Vines ..	2	5	1	14	88	81	108	140

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—							
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Wheat bushels	139,665	355,722	603,278	764,037	391,671	607,262	982,164	145,502
Oats ..	111,105	270,658	228,959	311,941	186,058	476,307	536,764	99,849
Barley ..	16,476	37,812	40,316	58,046	38,913	101,334	137,749	43,719
Maize ..	1,464	2,007	1,027	3,152	2,180	14,999	21,273	27,155
Rye ..	344	970	405	573	658	740	345	329
Potatoes tons	905	1,003	1,189	1,493	1,132	2,612	3,233	1,868
Onions ..	399	339	294	319	247	385	590	670
Mangel-Wurzel and Beet ..	365	563	539	841	2,304	4,498	4,050	1,338
Hay, Wheaten ..	2,007	5,852	4,815	6,635	8,950	11,312	7,810	2,991
"  Oaten ..	6,916	19,605	25,003	22,232	27,021	39,947	43,626	24,294
"  Other ..	149	673	519	920	2,691	6,316	8,753	7,195

Land in fallow.

While the fallowing of land in Victoria commenced in 1858, and increased in popularity in later years, it is only within the past ten years that this method of cultivation has become fairly general throughout the State. The area fallowed in 1914-15 was 1,346,545 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 eighteen 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	1915 ... ..	1,346,545

Nearly all of the fallowed area is devoted to wheat production. Of the 1,346,545 acres in fallow last season 537,979 were in the Wimmera, 316,886 in the Northern District, and 308,636 in the Mallee. The area for these three districts represented 86 per cent. of the total for the State.

Manure  
used.

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 31,874 as compared with 21,586 in 1905, and 7,318 in 1898. The following table shows the number of farmers using manure, and the quantity used in each of the last fourteen years :—

#### MANURE USED FOR FERTILIZATION, 1901 TO 1914.

Year.	Farmers using.	Area used on.	Manure used—	
			Natural.	Artificial.
		Acres.	Tons.	Tons.
1901 ...	11,439	558,777	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
1914 ...	31,874	3,728,279	209,534	117,935

The area on which manure was used represented only 7 per cent. of that under crop in 1898, but since then the proportion manured has rapidly increased. In 1901, it was 19 per cent.; in 1903, 36 per cent.; in 1905, 56 per cent.; in 1909, 66 per cent.; in 1911 and 1912, 74 per cent.; in 1913, 77 per cent.; and in 1914, 81 per cent. During 1914-15 the quantity of manure imported into Victoria from oversea countries was 86,578 tons, and its value £205,924. Sixty-six per cent. of the quantity, representing 64 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 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

Characteristics  
of Victorian  
soils.

wealth of the soil may be made available to the needs of crops. Porosity or natural drainage controls the temperature of the soil, especially during the period when growth is most abundant, viz., the Spring, hence it is that many soils whose drainage is imperfect remain cold at that season, and the crops grown upon them are restricted in yield. Capillarity, or the power of the soil to transfer moisture from the subsoil to the upper cultivated portion wherein the roots of crops develop, is exemplified in the case of the two extreme types of sand and clay. In the former case, the surface dries rapidly during summer although there may be an abundant supply of moisture a few feet down; in the latter case, owing to the facility with which moisture rises from the subsoil to the surface and is lost by evaporation the soil becomes hard and dry. It is usually regarded that the true measure of fertility is the amount of the mineral elements of plant food in the soil. Without food no plant can thrive, but without an adequate supply of moisture no seed can even germinate, much less produce a mature plant. Hence it is that the chemical condition of a soil is subordinate in importance to its physical composition.

Some thousands of chemical analyses of Victorian soils have been made by the Chemical Branch of the Department of Agriculture, and the tabulation of the figures has given a general knowledge of the characteristics of soils in every district of the State.

To divide the State into three broad divisions of coastal plain, northern plain and hill country is sufficient classification for the general statement that the soils of each locality are somewhat below the standard in phosphoric acid, hence the universal suitability of manures containing that ingredient. In the extensive areas stretching from the coast to the hills throughout Gippsland and the Western District field experiments have indicated the necessity for a supplementary application of manures containing nitrogen. The greater rainfall of these southern districts permits a more luxuriant growth of vegetation, and, as the function of nitrogen is to build up the framework of the plant, it is logical enough that the soils should require feeding in that direction. As regards potash, there is evidence that the majority of Victorian soils, particularly those of the clay type, are well furnished, and 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:—

Occupations  
of persons  
on pastoral  
and dairying  
holdings  
(Census).

### 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	..
Market gardener .. .. .	878	13	949	4	1,536	..	177	3	360	3	32	..
Fruit grower, orchardist ..	1,274	73	799	43	2,129	26	313	26	213	2	49	..
Hop, cotton, tea, coffee grower .. .. .	2	..	2	2	6	..	1	..	3	1	..	..
Tobacco grower .. .. .	11	..	41	..	29	1	..	..	5	..	..	..
Vine grower, vigneron .. ..	121	10	13	3	644	1	16	2	33	1	..	..
Sugar planter .. .. .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
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	..
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>21,240</b>	<b>1,379</b>	<b>10,982</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>32,240</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>10,298</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>7,509</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>1,052</b>	<b>2</b>

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, 1905 TO 1914.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
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
1914	98,354	49,242	147,596

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 estimated that the temporary labour employed on farms and pastoral holdings is equivalent to about 24,000 men employed continuously throughout the year.

Wages—  
agricultural  
and  
pastoral.

In the next return will be found particulars of the rates of wages paid (with rations) upon farms and pastoral holdings during 1914-15. The information has been furnished by the occupiers of holdings:—

### WAGES, AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL, 1914-15.

Occupations.	Range.	Prevailing Rate.
Ploughmen .. ..	20s. to 40s. per week ..	25s. per week
Farm labourers .. ..	20s. to 30s. ,, ..	22s. 6d. ,,
Threshing machine hands ..	8d. to 1s. per hour ..	9d. 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 ..	4d. per bushel
Married couples .. ..	30s. to 50s. per week ..	35s. per week
Female servants .. ..	10s. to 20s. ,, ..	15s. ,,
Men cooks .. ..	20s. to 40s. ,, ..	30s. ,,
Stockmen .. ..	£52 to £78 per annum ..	£65 per annum
Shepherds .. ..	£39 to £78 ,, ..	£52 ,,
Generally useful men .. ..	20s. to 30s. per week ..	20s. per week
Shearers, hand* .. ..	20s. to 25s. per 100 sheep	24s. per 100 sheep
,, machine* .. ..	20s. to 25s. ,, ..	24s. ,,
Bush carpenters .. ..	25s. to 60s. per week ..	30s. per week
Gardeners, market .. ..	20s. to 30s. ,, ..	27s. 6d. ,,
,, orchard .. ..	20s. to 40s. ,, ..	27s. 6d. ,,
Vineyard hands .. ..	20s. to 30s. ,, ..	22s. 6d. ,,

\* It is believed that in cases of some of the highest rates rations are not found.

Farm  
implements.

The numbers of engines, horseworks, machines and other implements on agricultural, dairying, and pastoral holdings in March, 1915, were as follows:—

### MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS ON FARMS AND PASTORAL HOLDINGS IN EACH DISTRICT, 1915.

District.	Number of —													
	Engines.		Horseworks.	Harvesters.	Threshing Machines.	Winnowing Machines.	Reapers and Binders.	Strippers.	Ploughs.	Harrow.	Cultivators.	Grain Drills.	Chaff- cutters.	Cream Separators.
	Steam.	Oil.												
1915.														
Central ..	468	1,383	1,689	395	96	320	4,259	166	19,483	12,394	7,035	3,130	5,660	6,491
North-Central	271	410	918	271	38	265	2,045	51	5,859	4,013	1,480	1,365	2,133	3,312
Western ..	279	1,705	1,551	1,270	100	228	3,547	109	11,494	7,755	2,557	2,725	3,601	5,977
Wimmera ..	124	1,623	2,265	3,612	73	1,814	3,629	2,824	9,428	6,373	5,030	4,509	4,074	3,613
Mallee ..	156	510	1,043	1,498	36	1,498	1,607	3,369	6,225	3,032	3,455	3,184	1,584	1,630
Northern ..	575	807	1,474	5,255	72	1,989	5,162	1,591	14,298	8,894	7,503	5,514	2,670	6,208
North-Eastern	318	267	785	528	38	342	1,761	273	5,593	3,645	1,447	1,185	1,531	2,632
Gippsland ..	421	731	683	159	72	148	1,411	20	9,430	6,655	2,734	1,198	2,435	5,265
Total, 1915	2,612	7,436	10,408	12,988	525	6,604	23,421	3,403	81,810	53,261	31,241	22,810	23,688	35,187
„ 1914	2,709	6,586	10,598	13,427	574	6,553	23,701	3,287	80,197	52,876	30,447	22,128	24,050	34,733
„ 1913	2,664	5,274	10,994	12,575	515	6,828	23,088	3,556	77,847	52,196	28,274	20,962	23,754	32,561
„ 1912	2,873	4,271	11,376	12,027	475	6,870	21,973	3,621	75,368	50,208	26,752	19,865	23,172	30,891
„ 1911	2,701	2,918	11,556	10,727	453	7,182	21,739	3,988	72,396	49,092	24,837	18,568	22,521	27,307

NOTE.—The returns collected in March, 1915, showed that there were also in use 1598 milking machine plants, 4,240 shearing machines, 4,030 wool presses, and 1,840 grain graders.

The numbers of all kinds of machinery and implements, except steam-engines, horse-works, winnowing machines and strippers, were greater in 1915 than in 1911. In the intervening period the increase per cent. was 197 for milking machine plants, 155 for oil engines, 33 for shearing machines, 29 for cream separators, 26 for cultivators, 23 for grain drills, 21 for harvesters, and 19 for grain graders.

### PASTORAL AND DAIRYING INDUSTRIES.

The pastoral and dairying industries have always been important sources of wealth to the State, and their increasing value in recent years, despite the larger areas devoted to cultivation, indicates that both pastures and stock are, on the whole, steadily improving. The progress of stock breeding for 50 years is shown in the next

table, which gives the numbers of horses, milch cows, other cattle, sheep and pigs, and their numbers per head of population and per square mile in each of the last six census years.

### LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA AT SIX CENSUS PERIODS.

Census Year.	Horses (including foals).	Cattle—		Sheep.	Pigs.
		Milch Cows.	Other.		
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
1861 .. ..	76,536	197,332	525,000	5,780,896	61,259
1871 .. ..	209,025	212,193	564,534	10,477,976	180,109
1881 .. ..	275,516	329,198	957,069	10,360,285	241,936
1891 .. ..	436,469	395,192	1,387,689	12,692,843	282,457
1901 .. ..	392,237	521,612	1,080,772	10,841,790	350,370
1911 .. ..	472,080	668,777	878,792	12,882,665	333,281
<i>Per Head of Population.</i>					
1861 .. ..	·14	·37	·97	10·70	·11
1871 .. ..	·29	·29	·77	14·32	·25
1881 .. ..	·32	·38	1·11	12·01	·28
1891 .. ..	·38	·35	1·22	11·13	·25
1901 .. ..	·33	·43	·90	9·03	·29
1911 .. ..	·36	·51	·67	9·79	·25
<i>Per Square Mile.</i>					
1861 .. ..	·87	2·25	5·97	65·78	·70
1871 .. ..	2·38	2·41	6·42	119·22	2·05
1881 .. ..	3·14	3·75	10·89	117·88	2·75
1891 .. ..	4·97	4·50	15·79	144·43	3·21
1901 .. ..	4·46	5·94	12·30	123·36	4·00
1911 .. ..	5·37	7·61	10·00	146·59	3·79

There were more horses and milch cows and fewer sheep per head of population in 1911 than in 1891. The great increase in milch cows since 1891 indicates the growth of the dairying industry which followed the regular and successful transport of Victorian butter to England. By reducing horses and cattle to an equivalent in sheep on the assumption that one of the former will eat as much as ten, and one of the latter as much as six sheep, interesting comparisons of the carrying capacity of the land at different periods may be instituted. Calculations made on this basis show that each square mile carried an equivalent of 306 sheep in 1911 as against 237 in 1881—an increase of 29 per cent. in the carrying capacity of the land in 30 years.

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.			Cultivation.	Pasture &c.	
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres		
1 to 5	5	4,158	12,627	44,966	57,593	3,458	54,135
6 " 15	15	5,052	51,293	13,442	64,735	16,894	47,841
16 " 30	30	5,259	117,141	58,577	175,718	36,188	139,530
31 " 50	50	4,288	175,898	111,784	287,682	50,606	237,076
51 " 100	100	7,356	558,534	145,742	704,276	138,352	565,924
101 " 200	200	9,891	1,477,244	334,088	1,811,332	329,657	1,481,675
201 " 300	300	5,698	1,428,071	428,597	1,856,668	311,947	1,544,721
301 " 320	320	2,894	914,365	454,144	1,368,509	233,921	1,134,588
321 " 400	400	3,179	1,149,040	351,048	1,500,088	263,975	1,236,113
401 " 500	500	3,073	1,390,510	283,553	1,674,063	363,700	1,310,363
501 " 600	600	2,451	1,352,613	402,941	1,755,554	362,674	1,392,880
601 " 640	640	2,509	1,583,779	154,343	1,738,127	433,671	1,304,456
641 " 700	700	1,287	851,436	334,013	1,185,499	207,262	978,237
701 " 800	800	1,608	1,210,856	278,910	1,489,766	302,622	1,187,144
801 " 900	900	1,135	966,221	224,076	1,190,297	245,126	945,171
901 " 1,000	1,000	1,211	1,158,447	404,668	1,563,115	319,990	1,243,125
1,001 " 1,500	1,500	2,784	3,417,332	1,074,623	4,491,960	875,165	3,616,795
1,501 " 2,000	2,000	1,208	2,091,974	293,421	2,385,395	457,373	1,928,022
2,001 " 2,500	2,500	552	1,239,679	484,480	1,724,159	214,073	1,510,086
2,501 " 3,000	3,000	305	840,565	714,723	1,555,288	119,619	1,435,669
3,001 " 4,000	4,000	348	1,208,523	148,751	1,357,274	163,726	1,193,548
4,001 " 5,000	5,000	167	754,331	222,295	976,626	68,913	907,718
5,001 " 7,500	7,500	185	1,125,883	253,977	1,379,860	71,262	1,308,098
7,501 " 10,000	10,000	82	700,479	88,871	789,350	40,648	748,702
10,001 " 15,000	15,000	78	963,016	391,783	1,354,799	21,926	1,332,873
15,001 " 20,000	20,000	38	646,029	7,460	653,489	7,084	646,405
20,001 " 30,000	30,000	20	494,237	396	494,633	8,747	485,886
30,001 " 40,000	40,000	11	362,726	3,839	366,565	1,023	365,542
40,001 " 50,000	50,000	3	135,558	1,232	136,790	596	136,194
50,001 and upwards	..	1	51,400	..	51,400	230	51,170
Total	..	66,811	28,429,357	7,710,753	36,140,110	5,670,423	30,469,682

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 at the same date:—

SIZE OF HOLDINGS AND LIVE STOCK THEREON,  
MARCH, 1913.

Size of Holdings. (In Acres.)	Live Stock on Land Occupied.				
	Horses.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Pigs.
		Dairy Cows.	Other Cattle.		
1 to 5	4,633	5,480	4,039	2,808	1,684
6 " 15	7,343	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	25,805	55,362	38,211	68,230	23,323
101 " 200	48,133	119,585	87,462	228,752	48,969
201 " 300	38,494	83,342	70,488	302,428	31,536
301 " 320	22,265	35,668	35,541	197,667	12,345
321 " 400	27,441	47,801	48,253	303,947	17,085
401 " 500	30,435	42,224	49,042	395,625	14,109
501 " 600	25,791	32,928	41,697	392,367	9,716
601 " 640	22,835	16,648	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	353,213	5,228
901 " 1,000	18,099	14,164	26,848	436,856	4,198
1,001 " 1,500	47,940	38,438	77,594	1,427,735	10,206
1,501 " 2,000	24,208	12,998	33,953	977,380	3,751
2,001 " 2,500	12,519	7,693	25,304	649,203	2,261
2,501 " 3,000	6,963	4,332	15,699	515,414	1,351
3,001 " 4,000	9,616	5,411	19,939	726,481	1,355
4,001 " 5,000	4,750	2,372	13,690	473,833	507
5,001 " 7,500	6,776	3,952	29,987	831,290	1,495
7,501 " 10,000	3,983	1,583	13,167	504,726	253
10,001 " 15,000	3,611	1,512	17,905	761,201	457
15,001 " 20,000	1,918	777	3,344	504,279	104
20,001 " 30,000	1,398	544	4,748	334,753	104
30,001 " 40,000	1,069	180	5,794	269,172	35
40,001 " 50,000	278	74	320	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	23,305	836,826	442,413	1,279,239	223,227	1,051,012
	1913	26,113	915,493	374,511	1,290,004	245,498	1,044,506
101 „ 320	1910	17,583	3,686,498	1,209,660	4,895,158	839,664	4,056,494
	1913	18,483	3,819,680	1,216,829	5,036,509	875,525	4,160,984
321 „ 640	1910	9,676	4,623,839	1,900,058	6,523,897	1,182,254	5,341,643
	1913	11,212	5,475,942	1,191,890	6,667,832	1,424,020	5,243,812
641 „ 1,000	1910	4,354	3,553,261	1,300,551	5,353,812	863,080	4,490,732
	1913	5,221	4,137,010	1,241,667	5,428,677	1,075,000	4,353,677
1,001 „ 2,500	1910	4,159	6,178,744	2,464,135	8,642,879	1,254,392	7,388,487
	1913	4,544	6,748,985	1,852,529	8,601,514	1,546,611	7,054,903
2,501 „ 5,000	1910	749	2,571,444	1,343,979	3,920,423	298,146	3,622,277
	1913	820	2,803,419	1,085,769	3,889,188	352,258	3,536,930
5,001 „ 10,000	1910	239	1,651,979	1,397,984	3,049,963	85,379	2,964,584
	1913	267	1,825,862	342,848	2,168,710	111,910	2,056,800
10,001 and upwards	1910	175	3,298,227	145,420	3,443,647	45,770	3,397,877
	1913	151	2,652,966	404,710	3,057,676	39,606	3,018,070
Total	1910	60,240	26,400,818	10,709,200	37,110,018	4,796,912	32,313,106
	1913	66,811	28,429,357	7,710,753	36,140,110	5,670,428	30,469,682

The influence of legislation and the growing demand for land are evidenced by the steady decline from year to year in the number and the aggregate acreage of the largest sized privately owned holdings. The number of holdings of over 10,000 acres was 195 in 1906, 175 in 1910, and 151 in 1913, and the aggregate areas comprised therein were 4,134,067 acres, 3,298,227 acres, and 2,652,966 acres in the corresponding years. The reduction was equivalent to 22·6 per cent. in the number and 35·8 per cent. in the acreage of such estates during the seven years ended March, 1913. In all other holdings of the sizes mentioned in the above table there 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, while this portion furnished 64 per cent. of the cultivation, it contained nearly 49 per cent. of the total area under pasture, and supported 54 per cent. of the grazing stock. Dairying 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 noticeable, especially as it is accompanied by an increase in the number of live stock grazed.

Land occupied  
in different  
districts.

The following tables show the land in occupation in March, 1915, in districts, and the uses to which the land was applied:—

LAND IN OCCUPATION IN EACH DISTRICT OF VICTORIA,  
MARCH, 1915.

(Areas of 1 acre and upwards.)

District.	Number of Occupiers.	ACRES OCCUPIED.				Total.
		For Agricultural Purposes.	For Pasture.		Other Purposes and Unproductive.	
			Sown Grasses, Clover, or Lucerne.	Natural Grasses.		
Central ...	16,957	483,015	176,250	2,096,045	134,030	2,889,340
North-Central ...	5,934	158,745	24,514	1,838,676	49,193	2,071,128
Western ...	11,847	455,238	193,591	5,925,424	218,150	6,792,403
Wimmera ...	6,110	1,555,066	122,032	4,286,189	72,870	6,036,157
Mallee ...	5,286	1,468,130	1,077	3,630,972	626,313	5,726,492
Northern ...	11,698	1,518,169	19,820	3,688,755	29,623	5,256,367
North-Eastern ...	5,260	183,435	6,301	3,797,488	376,581	4,363,805
Gippsland ...	8,736	147,506	658,545	3,516,088	846,237	5,168,376
Total ...	71,828	5,969,304	1,202,130	28,779,637	2,352,997	38,304,068
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OCCUPIED IN EACH DISTRICT.						
Central ...	...	16.72	6.10	72.54	4.64	100.00
North-Central ...	...	7.66	1.18	88.78	2.38	100.00
Western ...	...	6.70	2.85	87.24	3.21	100.00
Wimmera ...	...	25.76	2.02	71.01	1.21	100.00
Mallee ...	...	25.64	.02	63.40	10.94	100.00
Northern ...	...	28.88	.38	70.18	.56	100.00
North-Eastern ...	...	4.20	.15	87.02	8.63	100.00
Gippsland ...	...	2.86	12.74	68.03	16.37	100.00
Total ...	...	15.58	3.14	75.14	6.14	100.00
PERCENTAGE IN EACH DISTRICT OF TOTAL IN STATE.						
Central ...	23.61	8.09	14.66	7.28	5.70	7.55
North-Central ...	8.26	2.66	2.04	6.39	2.09	5.41
Western ...	16.49	7.63	16.10	20.59	9.27	17.73
Wimmera ...	8.51	26.05	10.15	14.89	3.10	15.76
Mallee ...	7.36	24.60	.09	12.62	26.62	14.95
Northern ...	16.29	25.43	1.65	12.82	1.26	13.72
North-Eastern ...	7.32	3.07	.53	13.19	16.00	11.39
Gippsland ...	12.16	2.47	54.78	12.22	35.96	13.49
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 29 per cent. of the land occupied in the Northern and nearly 26 per cent. of that occupied in the Wimmera and Mallee districts are devoted to agriculture, and these divisions supply 76 per cent. of the cultivation in

Victoria. In the North-Central, Western, and North-Eastern district the land occupied is largely devoted to grazing; and in Gippsland considerable attention has been given to the cultivation of grasses, 55 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, 1915, is given.

Areas occupied and stock thereon, in districts.

### AREA OCCUPIED AND STOCK THEREON, 1915.

District.	Acres Occupied for—		Number of—		
	Agriculture.	Pasture.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.
Central ...	483,015	2,272,295	118,402	228,500	1,289,698
North-Central ...	158,745	1,863,190	32,992	87,539	1,000,461
Western ...	455,238	6,119,015	87,169	328,084	4,020,120
Wimmera ...	1,555,066	4,408,221	63,279	41,118	1,556,566
Mallee ...	1,468,130	3,632,049	42,647	26,219	404,135
Northern ...	1,518,169	3,708,575	102,074	125,972	1,355,410
North-Eastern ...	183,435	3,803,789	45,715	171,041	1,044,310
Gippsland ...	147,506	4,174,633	59,575	354,069	1,380,985
Total ...	5,969,304	29,981,767	552,053	1,362,542	12,051,685

The area occupied does not include 2,352,997 acres which are mostly in an unproductive state. Compared with 1914, horses decreased by 10,278, or 1·8 per cent., cattle by 166,011, or 10·9 per cent., and sheep by 61,997, or ·5 per cent.

The following return shows the live stock in Victoria in each of the last five years. Tables showing the stock classified in conjunction with holdings and sheep further classified in different sized flocks in March, 1913, are given on pages 728 and 741:—

Live stock in Victoria 1911 to 1915.

### LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA, 1911 TO 1915.

Live Stock.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
Horses (including foals) ...	472,080	507,813	530,494	562,331	552,053
Cattle—					
Dairy Cows ...	668,777	699,555	655,939	656,080	610,517
Other (including calves) ...	878,792	947,572	852,150	872,473	752,025
Sheep ...	12,882,665	13,857,804	11,892,224	12,113,682	12,051,685
Pigs ...	333,281	348,069	240,072	221,277	243,196

The numbers of all classes of live stock, except pigs, were smaller in March, 1915, 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 1913 and 1914 for live stock. The information has been extracted from the Melbourne Stock and Station Journal :—

PRICES IN MELBOURNE OF LIVE STOCK, 1913 AND 1914.

Stock.	Prices in 1913.						Prices in 1914.													
	Average.			Range.			Average.			Range.										
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.								
<i>Horses.</i>																				
Extra heavy draught ..	49	0	0	47	0	0	to	51	0	0	43	7	6	29	0	0	to	50	10	0
Medium draught ..	35	17	6	33	10	0	to	40	0	0	26	7	6	16	0	0	to	35	10	0
Delivery Cart ..	26	0	0	24	0	0	to	27	10	0	20	15	0	15	0	0	to	27	0	0
Indian Remounts ..	23	0	0	22	0	0	to	23	10	0	22	12	6	20	0	0	to	23	10	0
Saddle and Harness ..	12	15	0	12	0	0	to	13	10	0	10	7	6	6	0	0	to	13	0	0
Ponies ..	21	15	0	19	0	0	to	23	0	0	18	7	6	12	0	0	to	22	10	0
<i>Fat Cattle.</i>																				
<i>Bullocks—</i>																				
Extra Prime ..	13	9	0	12	0	0	to	15	2	0	15	18	0	12	13	0	to	18	10	0
Prime ..	11	12	0	10	5	0	to	13	6	0	14	3	0	10	12	0	to	16	2	0
Good ..	9	17	0	8	10	0	to	11	2	0	12	1	0	9	7	0	to	14	0	0
Good Light and Handy Weights ..	8	8	0	6	10	0	to	9	7	0	10	7	0	8	0	0	to	12	8	0
Second ..	7	2	0	6	0	0	to	8	7	0	8	2	0	6	15	0	to	9	8	0
<i>Cows—</i>																				
Best ..	8	2	0	7	0	0	to	9	0	0	9	15	0	7	15	0	to	11	14	0
Others ..	6	11	0	5	5	0	to	7	12	0	8	0	0	5	10	0	to	9	6	0
<i>Dairy Cattle.</i>																				
Best Milkers ..	9	18	0	8	18	0	to	11	6	0	9	19	0	9	0	0	to	11	2	0
Springers, best ..	7	4	0	5	7	0	to	8	1	0	7	13	0	6	0	0	to	9	0	0
<i>Fat Sheep.</i>																				
<i>Wethers (cross)—</i>																				
Extra Prime ..	1	2	4	0	17	7	to	1	7	6	1	4	10	0	16	3	to	1	12	3
Prime ..	0	19	9	0	16	3	to	1	3	9	1	1	6	0	14	3	to	1	6	6
Good ..	0	17	7	0	14	9	to	1	1	6	0	18	3	0	12	1	to	1	2	6
<i>Ewes (cross)—</i>																				
Extra Prime ..	0	19	10	0	15	6	to	1	5	3	1	2	3	0	15	8	to	1	10	1
Prime ..	0	17	1	0	14	0	to	1	1	0	0	19	3	0	13	4	to	1	4	6
Good ..	0	14	11	0	12	0	to	0	13	9	0	16	1	0	10	6	to	1	0	9
<i>Wethers (merino)—</i>																				
Prime ..	0	18	9	0	14	6	to	1	2	3	0	18	11	0	11	9	to	1	4	6
Good ..	0	16	1	0	13	0	to	0	19	6	0	15	6	0	8	9	to	1	0	3
Ewes (merino) best ..	0	13	0	0	9	6	to	0	17	6	0	12	9	0	7	9	to	0	17	0
<i>Fat Lambs.</i>																				
Extra Prime ..	0	17	3	0	13	6	to	0	19	7	0	18	3	0	14	10	to	1	3	0
Prime ..	0	15	1	0	12	0	to	0	17	0	0	15	5	0	12	0	to	0	18	3
Good ..	0	13	2	0	10	4	to	0	15	1	0	12	4	0	9	0	to	0	14	6
Second ..	0	11	4	0	8	9	to	0	13	1	0	9	10	0	6	0	to	0	12	0
<i>Pigs.</i>																				
<i>Back Fattens—</i>																				
Extra Heavy Prime ..	5	15	0	4	3	0	to	7	10	0	6	12	0	4	15	0	to	7	11	0
Extra Prime and Weighty ..	3	15	0	2	12	0	to	5	0	0	4	12	0	3	12	0	to	5	7	0
<i>Baconers—</i>																				
Extra Prime ..	3	7	0	2	14	0	to	4	0	0	3	18	0	3	10	0	to	4	9	0
Prime ..	2	19	0	2	5	0	to	3	11	0	3	8	0	2	16	0	to	3	18	0
Porkers ..	2	1	0	1	8	0	to	2	11	0	2	1	0	1	11	0	to	2	9	0
Stores ..	1	10	0	0	15	0	to	2	1	0	1	11	0	1	5	0	to	1	16	0
Slips and Suckers ..	0	16	0	0	9	0	to	1	5	0	0	17	0	0	11	0	to	1	2	0

The average prices of all classes of horses were lower, while those of fat cattle and pigs were considerably higher in 1914 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: 1905 TO 1914.

Year.	Number Slaughtered.		
	Sheep and Lambs.	Cattle.	Pigs.
1905 .. ..	2,576,316	249,454	248,568
1906 .. ..	2,828,144	261,034	274,391
1907 .. ..	3,226,141	289,709	257,695
1908 .. ..	3,309,865	279,710	225,162
1909 .. ..	3,708,512	287,548	210,613
1910 .. ..	4,245,881	319,665	257,287
1911 .. ..	4,348,363	347,926	345,547
1912 .. ..	4,153,269	368,512	331,364
1913 .. ..	4,742,231	410,694	286,931
1914 .. ..	4,550,272	470,011	260,017

The purposes for which the slaughtered animals were used were as follows:—

## PURPOSES FOR WHICH STOCK WERE SLAUGHTERED: 1905 TO 1914.

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.
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	10,447	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	182
1914	2,783,802	385,548	76,464	1,710,152	64,838	1,713	34,141	15,276	181,766	22,177	4,349	84

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 4,550,272 sheep and lambs slaughtered in Victoria last year 1,710,152, or nearly 38 per cent., were frozen, as compared with 459,963, or 20 per cent., in 1904. In 1914-15 the oversea exports included 34,322,271 lbs. of lamb and 31,093,023 lbs. of mutton, valued at £690,676 and £557,409 respectively, all of which, excepting about 1½ per cent., was sent to the United Kingdom.

**Mutton and Lamb frozen for Export.**

The soil and climate of Victoria are well suited to the economical production of both mutton and lamb, and properly selected breeds of sheep are profitable, not only as meat, but also as wool producers. The climate permits of flocks being kept on open pasture all the year round, and there are certain districts where, in consequence of the exceptionally mild conditions prevailing, the industry can be carried on with absolute success.

As there is practically no limit to the demand for mutton and lamb in Europe, the possibilities for those engaged in raising sheep for export are very great, especially as the number of sheep in the world is not keeping pace with the increase in population. The importance of this export trade to Victorian sheep owners is evidenced by the figures in the appended statement showing the numbers of carcasses frozen for export in 1894, a few years after the inception of the trade, and in each of the past five years :—

**MUTTON AND LAMB FROZEN FOR EXPORT.**

Year.	Number of Carcasses frozen for Export.		
	Mutton.	Lamb.	Total.
1894 .. ..	250,000	..	250,000
1910 .. ..	486,337	1,087,179	1,573,516
1911 .. ..	624,940	953,192	1,578,132
1912 .. ..	566,541	842,702	1,409,243
1913 .. ..	948,162	1,159,018	2,107,180
1914 .. ..	653,329	1,056,823	1,710,152

**Dairying.**

The dairying industry is one of the principal sources of the wealth of the community, and, judging by the steadily increasing number of dairy farmers, it is becoming more general throughout the State. The following table shows the numbers of cowkeepers and cows, the total production of butter and cheese, and the number of cream separators in use for each of the last ten years :—

**DAIRYING, 1905 TO 1914.**

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.	
1905 .. ..	46,757	649,100	57,606,821	4,297,350	15,710
1906 .. ..	47,741	701,309	68,088,168	4,877,593	19,446
1907 .. ..	49,406	709,279	63,746,354	4,397,909	20,599
1908 .. ..	49,158	609,166	48,461,398	4,328,644	22,395
1909 .. ..	50,870	625,063	55,166,555	5,025,834	24,358
1910 .. ..	52,610	668,777	70,603,787	4,530,893	27,307
1911 .. ..	53,319	699,555	86,500,474	4,549,843	30,891
1912 .. ..	54,447	655,939	67,655,834	4,176,778	32,561
1913 .. ..	55,423	656,080	73,381,567	4,856,321	34,733
1914 .. ..	55,553	610,517	62,421,288	4,395,502	35,187

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.
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
1914	..	..	..	..	4,845,529	1,722,506

Butter and  
cheese made  
in factories.

Of the total butter and cheese produced in 1914, 92 per cent. of the former and nearly 61 per cent. of the latter were made in butter and cheese factories. The quantities of butter, cheese, and concentrated, condensed, &c., milk made, and of cream sold, in these factories during each of the last ten years were as follows:—

### BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC., MADE IN FACTORIES.

Year.	Butter Made.	Cream Sold.	Cheese Made.	Concentrated, Condensed, &c., Milk Made.
	lbs.	gallons.	lbs.	lbs.
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
1914	57,575,759	54,388	2,672,996	19,093,750

The quantity of milk received at factories and creameries was 137,866,515 gallons in 1907, 104,980,863 gallons in 1908, 116,034,058 gallons in 1909, 149,490,103 gallons in 1910, 191,128,362 gallons in 1911, 150,079,730 gallons in 1912, 166,339,178 gallons in 1913, and 144,317,040 gallons in 1914.

In 1914-15 there were exported from Victoria to countries outside Australia 17,032,448 lbs. of butter, valued at £821,940, practically all of which was Australian produce. Of this export, a quantity representing nearly 79 per cent. of the value was sent to the United Kingdom. The quantity of cheese exported to oversea countries was 28,751 lbs., and the value thereof £1,116.

**Wool production.** In the last ten 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, 1914-15.

Districts.		Wool Clip, 1914-15.		
		Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Central	...	5,140,421	366,296	5,506,717
North-Central	...	5,298,171	434,933	5,733,104
Western	...	23,322,568	1,728,321	25,050,889
Wimmera	...	10,597,726	756,520	11,354,246
Mallee	...	2,955,348	180,328	3,135,676
Northern	...	8,523,435	654,078	9,177,513
North-Eastern	...	4,415,567	444,701	4,860,268
Gippsland	...	4,752,069	520,420	5,272,489
Total Clip				
	1914-15	65,005,305	5,085,597	70,090,902
	1913-14	74,157,932	5,868,688	80,026,620
	1912-13	65,666,190	4,170,780	69,836,970
	1911-12	81,902,229	6,504,990	88,407,219
	1910-11	73,959,226	6,115,044	80,074,270
	1909-10	71,006,003	5,673,606	76,679,609
	1908-9	65,289,108	3,641,093	68,930,201
	1907-8	72,542,779	6,577,194	79,119,973
	1906-7	67,943,784	6,739,416	74,683,200
	1905-6	58,919,314	5,258,557	64,177,871

	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Wool clip	88,407,219	69,836,970	80,026,620	70,090,902
Wool stripped from Victorian skins (estimated)	7,520,490	18,925,642	26,807,070	25,315,965
Wool on Victorian skins exported (estimated)	14,535,332			
Total production	110,463,041	88,762,612	106,833,690	95,406,867
Total value	£4,142,747	£3,751,083	£4,032,954	£3,410,913

The wool produced last season was 10·7 per cent. less than in the previous season. This result was almost wholly due to a lower 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 seven 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
1914 .. .. .	6·37	2·16	5·58

The average wool clips for sheep and lambs in 1914 were 1·13 lbs. and ·19 lb. respectively lighter than the averages for the previous year.

The production of wool in Victoria, the quantity and value of that used locally for manufacturing purposes and the balance available for export in each of the last eight 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
1914	95,406,867	3,410,913	6,118,450	254,935	89,288,417	3,155,978

Wool  
production—  
Australian  
States.

The value of wool produced in the various Australian States in 1911, 1912, and 1913 was as follows:—

	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£
Victoria .. .. .	4,142,747	3,751,083	4,032,954
New South Wales .. .. .	13,264,000	12,823,000	14,337,000
Queensland .. .. .	5,580,000	5,589,200	6,289,400
South Australia .. .. .	2,119,000	2,047,600	1,975,900
Western Australia .. .. .	1,117,000	1,018,100	1,011,800
Tasmania .. .. .	416,279	509,848	352,700

The following information as to the average prices of wool per lb. prevailing during the past three seasons has been obtained from Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort, and Co. :—

PRICES OF WOOL, 1912-13 TO 1914-15.

Class of Wool.	Average Value per lb. in—		
	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
<b>GREASY MERINO.</b>			
Extra Super (Western District)...	15d. to 19½d.	15d. to 20½d.	17½d. to 18½d.
Super ... ..	14d. to 14½d.	14d. to 14½d.	16d. to 17d.
Good ... ..	12½d. to 13½d.	12½d. to 13½d.	12d. to 13½d.
Average ... ..	12d. to 13d.	12d. to 13d.	11d. to 12d.
Wasty and Inferior ... ..	8d. to 9d.	8d. to 9d.	6½d. to 8d.
Extra Super Lambs ... ..	20d. to 23d.	24d. to 29½d.	16d. to 17½d.
Super Lambs ... ..	16d. to 18½d.	20d. to 24d.	13d. to 15d.
Good Lambs ... ..	12d. to 15d.	15d. to 18d.	11d. to 12½d.
Average Lambs ... ..	9d. to 11d.	10d. to 12d.	8d. to 10d.
Inferior Lambs ... ..	4d. to 6d.	5d. to 7d.	4d. to 6d.
<b>GREASY CROSSBRED.</b>			
Extra Super Comebacks ... ..	14½d. to 16d.	14d. to 15½d.	16d. to 17d.
Super Comebacks ... ..	13½d. to 14½d.	13d. to 14½d.	15d. to 16d.
Fine Crossbred ... ..	12d. to 13d.	12d. to 13d.	13d. to 14d.
Medium Crossbred ... ..	10d. to 11½d.	9½d. to 10½d.	12d. to 13d.
Coarse Crossbred and Lincoln ... ..	8½d. to 9½d.	8d. to 9d.	12d. to 13d.
Super Fine Crossbred Lambs ... ..	13d. to 15d.	13d. to 15d.	12d. to 14½d.
Good Crossbred Lambs ... ..	11½d. to 13d.	11d. to 13d.	10d. to 11d.
Coarse and Lincoln Lambs ... ..	9½d. to 10½d.	10d. to 11d.	8d. to 9d.
<b>SCOURED.</b>			
Extra Super Fleece ... ..	24d. to 26½d.	23d. to 25d.	25d. to 26½d.
Super Fleece ... ..	22d. to 23½d.	21d. to 22½d.	23d. to 24d.
Good Fleece ... ..	20d. to 21½d.	19d. to 20½d.	22d. to 23d.
Average Fleece ... ..	18d. to 19d.	18d. to 19d.	19d. to 20d.
<b>RECORD PRICES FOR THE SEASON.</b>			
Greasy Merino Fleece ... ..	19½d.	20½d.	18½d.
" Comeback Fleece ... ..	16d.	15½d.	17d.
" Merino Lambs ... ..	23d.	29½d.	17½d.
" Comeback Lambs ... ..	15d.	15d.	14½d.
Scoured Fleece ... ..	26½d.	25d.	26½d.

The most striking feature of the figures for 1914-15 was the increased price for crossbred wool, owing to its being more suited than finer wool for the manufacture of khaki for the army.

Flocks  
of sheep.

Returns which were collected in March, 1913, gave full information in regard to the flocks of sheep in Victoria. The numbers of flocks and of sheep at that time in the different districts were as follows:—

#### NUMBERS OF FLOCKS AND OF SHEEP IN DISTRICTS, 1913.

District.	Number of—		Average Number of Sheep to a Flock.	Percentage of—	
	Flocks.	Sheep.		Flocks.	Sheep.
Central .. ..	2,489	1,027,426	413	10·02	8·66
North-Central ..	2,077	925,271	445	8·36	7·80
Western .. ..	5,574	4,201,708	754	22·45	35·43
Wimmera .. ..	4,031	1,927,837	478	16·23	16·26
Mallee .. ..	1,358	565,135	416	5·47	4·77
Northern .. ..	4,724	1,512,729	320	19·02	12·76
North-Eastern ..	2,148	693,881	323	8·65	5·85
Gippsland .. ..	2,433	1,004,674	413	9·80	8·47
Total .. ..	24,834	11,858,661	478	100·00	100·00

The figures do not include 33,563 sheep which were travelling on roads or were located in cities and towns. There were some very large-sized flocks in the Western District, and, as a consequence, it contained 35½ per cent. of the total sheep in the State, though it possessed only 22½ per cent. of the total flocks. In the Central, North-Eastern, and Gippsland districts, which contained 28½ per cent. of the flocks, but only 23 per cent. of the sheep, there was a much better distribution, and also evidence that the raising of lambs and the production of wool were combined more with cultivation than in other districts of the State. The average number of sheep to a flock was 478 in 1913, as compared with 531 in 1910, 642 in 1908, and 706 in 1906. The number of flocks increased from 16,067 in 1906 to 24,834 in 1913, there being a larger number in each division of the State. During the seven years the flocks increased by 871 in the Central, 740 in the North-Central, 2,011 in the Western, 764 in the Wimmera, 807 in the Mallee, 1,504 in the Northern, 882 in the North-Eastern, and 1,188 in the Gippsland District. In that period the total number of sheep increased by 518,529, the principal increases being in the Gippsland and Mallee Districts. The decrease in the average size of flocks, combined with the increase in the number of sheep, 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 1910 and earlier 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 9·8 per cent. of the sheep in the State in 1913, as against 22·5 in 1906. On the other hand, owners of less than 500 sheep possessed 22·7 per cent. of the total sheep in 1913, as compared with 15·1 per cent. in 1906. Twenty of the 25 largest and 23 of the 29 second largest flocks in 1913 were in the Western District.

Breed  
of sheep.

The numbers of sheep of different breeds in Victoria in March, 1915, have been estimated as follows:—

## SHEEP ACCORDING TO BREED, MARCH, 1915.

Breed of Sheep.	Number.
Merino ... ..	4,340,000
Comeback ... ..	2,770,000
Crossbred, coarse ... ..	1,569,000
"    Shropshire and Southdown	1,447,000
Lincoln ... ..	844,000
Shropshire ... ..	483,000
Other ... ..	598,685
Total ... ..	12,051,685

Live stock  
in Australia  
and  
New Zealand.

In the following statement are given the numbers of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs in the various Australian States and New Zealand, according to returns dated March, 1915, in the cases of Victoria and Tasmania, and December, 1914, 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, 1915, but other stock were not enumerated so recently in that Dominion, and the figures given relate to April, 1911.

## LIVE STOCK IN AUSTRALASIA, 1914.

State, etc.	Horses.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Pigs.
		Milch Cows.	Other.		
Victoria .. ..	552,053	610,517	752,025	12,051,685	243,196
New South Wales ..	711,700	..	2,597,000*	36,423,000	288,162
Queensland .. ..	743,059	387,311	5,068,632	23,129,919	166,638
South Australia ..	267,877	91,181	209,398	4,208,461	69,893
The Northern Terri- tory .. ..	18,382	..	405,552*	75,808	1,500
Western Australia..	161,077	27,776	836,451	4,444,613	59,751
Tasmania .. ..	42,232	51,229	125,295	1,674,845	34,960
New Zealand .. ..	404,284	633,733	1,386,438	24,465,526	348,754

\* Including milch cows.

In 1914, as compared with the preceding year, the numbers of horses, cattle, and sheep had decreased in each State, except Queensland and Western Australia. Live stock, in proportion to area, are most numerous in New Zealand, which possesses horses, cattle, and sheep equal to about 392 sheep to the square mile; Victoria comes

next with 293; then follow New South Wales with 190; Tasmania with 120; Queensland with 94; South Australia with 23; and Western Australia with 12; after which comes the Northern Territory with stock equivalent to 5 sheep to the square mile.

The estimated numbers of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs in the world are given in the next table. The figures, except those for Australia and New Zealand, are taken from the Year-Book of the United States' Department of Agriculture:—

### HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, AND PIGS IN THE WORLD, 1914.

Country.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
United Kingdom ..	2,233,000	12,217,000	27,739,000	3,625,000
France .. ..	3,231,000	14,807,000	16,213,000	7,048,000
Russia (European) ..	24,639,000	36,237,000	46,381,000	14,139,000
Italy .. ..	956,000	6,199,000	11,163,000	2,508,000
Germany .. ..	4,523,000	20,944,000	5,504,000	25,592,000
Austria-Hungary ..	4,374,000	17,788,000	13,477,000	14,540,000
Other European Countries ..	5,774,000	29,369,000	67,589,000	13,853,000
Australia and New Zealand ..	2,901,000	13,183,000	106,474,000	1,213,000
Canada .. ..	2,948,000	6,037,000	2,058,000	3,434,000
United States .. ..	24,233,000	58,937,000	50,193,000	60,358,000
Mexico .. ..	859,000	5,142,000	3,424,000	616,000
Other North American Countries ..	1,557,000	7,460,000	240,000	903,000
Argentina .. ..	8,894,000	29,016,000	80,401,000	2,900,000
Uruguay .. ..	556,000	8,193,000	26,286,000	180,000
Other South American Countries ..	1,287,000	11,029,000	8,213,000	4,244,000
Asia .. ..	15,268,000	134,251,000	110,993,000	5,876,000
Africa .. ..	1,187,000	21,361,000	53,652,000	1,812,000
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>105,420,000</b>	<b>432,170,000</b>	<b>630,000,000</b>	<b>162,841,000</b>

### BEE FARMING.

The returns for 1914-15 show that there were in that year 2,639 bee-keepers, who owned 28,719 frame and 6,332 box hives, producing 662,244 lbs. and 38,428 lbs. of honey respectively, and 20,017 lbs. of beeswax. The production was the lowest for the past thirteen years, and the bee-keepers were fewer than in any season since 1900-1. The quantity produced in the Wimmera, the chief honey producing district, was 345,747 lbs. in 1914-15, as compared with 691,263 lbs. in the previous season, and 1,704,646 lbs. in 1912-13. The more

important particulars of the industry for the past ten years are as follows :—

### BEE-FARMING, 1905-6 to 1914-15.

Season ended May.			Number of Bee-farmers.	Number of Hives.	Honey produced.	Beeswax produced.
					lbs.	lbs.
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	1,611,234	22,369
1911	..	..	4,043	52,762	2,308,405	34,695
1912	..	..	3,787	53,711	1,635,260	28,405
1913	..	..	4,796	52,723	3,277,590	45,354
1914	..	..	5,643	55,565	1,961,746	37,323
1915	..	..	2,639	35,051	700,672	20,017

A feature of the industry is the alternate occurrence of good and "off" seasons on account of the particular variety of eucalyptus from which the supplies of honey are chiefly drawn flowering only every other year. The very poor results for last season were due to the prolonged drought.

### 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 1914 was £1,743,860.

The following table shows the numbers of poultry and poultry-owners as ascertained in each of the last four census years :—

### POULTRY AND POULTRY-OWNERS: 1881, 1891, 1901, AND 1911.

Census.	Poultry-owners.	Fowls.	Ducks.	Geese.	Turkeys.
1881 .. ..	97,152	2,332,529	181,698	92,654	153,078
1891 .. ..	142,797	3,487,989	303,520	89,145	216,440
1901 .. ..	132,419	3,619,938	257,204	76,853	209,823
1911 .. ..	144,162	3,855,538	288,413	59,851	190,077

Relatively to population poultry-owners and poultry were fewer in 1911 than in the previous census year.

RABBITS, HARES, AND WILD-FOWL.

Active operations for the destruction of rabbits, &c., on Crown lands were first undertaken by the Government in 1880, and from that date to 30th June, 1914, sums amounting to £654,208 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	1906-7 ...	... 16,513
1889-90 to 1898-9	... 208,638	1907-8 ...	... 17,585
1899-1900	... 14,801	1908-9 ...	... 22,756
1900-1...	... 15,817	1909-10	... 23,005
1901-2...	... 17,250	1910-11	... 23,123
1902-3...	... 16,489	1911-12	... 29,524
1903-4...	... 15,759	1912-13	... 27,309
1904-5...	... 16,603	1913-14	... 29,596
1905-6...	... 16,477		

In addition to the expenditure of £654,208 referred to above, a loan of £150,000 for the purchase of wire-netting to be advanced to land-holders was allocated to shires in 1890, and one of £50,000 in 1896, both of which have been repaid. Further sums amounting to £45,850 in 1908-9, £10,734 in 1909-10, £43,648 in 1910-11, £21,116 in 1911-12, £54,061 in 1912-13 and £62,428 in 1913-14, were advanced from loans for the purchase of wire-netting for supply to municipalities and land-owners. A complete system, administered by an officer called the Chief Inspector under the Vermin Destruction Act, exists for effectually keeping the rabbits under control.

The quantity of rabbits, hares, and wild-fowl sold at the Melbourne Fish Market during each of the past ten years was as shown in the following statement :—

RABBITS, HARES, AND WILD-FOWL SOLD AT THE MELBOURNE FISH MARKET, 1905 TO 1914.

Year.	Rabbits.	Hares.	Wild-fowl.
	pairs.	brace.	brace.
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
1914 ...	732,444	488	19,614



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.	£
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	3,395,383	199,562
1911 ... ..	1,373,501	69,426	3,435,928	156,877
1912 ... ..	1,111,902	57,233	3,904,379	221,614
1913 ... ..	2,044,501	107,818	4,182,044	271,463
1914-15 ... ..	2,478,273	127,721	1,827,557	68,777

The value of skins exported was nearly 75 per cent. lower, while the value of rabbits and hares exported was 18 per cent. greater in 1914-15 than in 1913.

### 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, 1914.

Fishing Stations.	Number of Men.	Boats.		Value of Nets and other Plant.
		Number.	Value.	
Anderson's Inlet .. ..	13	9	£ 257	£ 247
Barwon Heads and Ocean Grove .. ..	8	5	610	25
Brighton .. ..	8	6	113	74
Corner Inlet, Welshpool, and Toora .. ..	51	35	2,754	791
Dromana .. ..	16	11	435	146
Echuca .. ..	6	6	14	42
Frankston .. ..	13	12	462	113
Geelong .. ..	69	36	1,147	527
Gippsland Lakes .. ..	205	203	11,662	5,531
Kerang .. ..	9	9	58	44
Lorne .. ..	4	3	155	35
Mallacoota .. ..	18	20	561	430

VICTORIAN FISHERIES—MEN AND BOATS EMPLOYED, 1914—  
continued.

Fishing Stations.	Number of Men.	Boats.		Value of Nets and other Plant.
		Number.	Value.	
			£	£
Mentone .. .. .	6	6	68	69
Mordialloc .. .. .	25	18	358	224
Mornington .. .. .	16	20	876	377
Portarlington and St. Leonards .. .. .	53	39	1,338	556
Portland .. .. .	44	25	2,270	562
Port Albert .. .. .	48	35	2,754	791
Port Fairy .. .. .	44	25	3,330	432
Port Melbourne .. .. .	57	33	1,220	374
Queenscliff .. .. .	90	67	6,564	252
Sandringham .. .. .	17	15	913	96
Sorrento, Portsea, and Rye .. .. .	37	34	1,511	345
St. Kilda .. .. .	6	3	42	82
Swan Hill .. .. .	5	4	15	18
Warrnambool .. .. .	4	4	299	125
Western Port (Coves, Hastings, Grantville, Flinders, San Remo, and Tooradin) .. .. .	139	104	5,515	2,848
Williamstown .. .. .	40	21	965	231
Total .. .. .	1,051	808	46,266	15,387

Melbourne Fish Market.

The quantities and values of Victorian and other fish sold in the Melbourne Fish Market during each of the last two years were as shown hereunder:—

FISH SOLD IN THE MELBOURNE FISH MARKET,  
1913 AND 1914.

	1913.		1914.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Fresh Fish (Victorian) lbs.	10,115,912	£ 84,299	9,191,660	£ 86,172
Crayfish (Victorian) doz.	33,995	10,623	32,499	11,375
Imported Fish (fresh or frozen) .. .. . lbs.	2,040,720	36,053	2,486,548	49,213
Oysters .. .. . bags	16,261	25,408	16,030	26,263
Total .. .. .	..	156,383	..	173,023

In addition to the above, 4,543 cwt. of smoked fish, and 264 baskets of prawns were sold in this market in 1914.

**Victorian  
Fish sold.**

The quantity and value of fish caught in Victorian waters and sold in the Melbourne and Ballarat markets and elsewhere in 1914 were as follows:—

### VICTORIAN FISH SOLD IN 1914.

Markets.	Quantity.		Value.	
	Fish.	Crayfish.	Fish.	Crayfish.
	lbs.	doz.	£	£
Melbourne ....	9,191,660	32,499	86,172	11,375
Ballarat ....	488,880	2,762	3,277	683
Other ....	290,506	226	2,421	79
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>9,971,046</b>	<b>35,487</b>	<b>91,870</b>	<b>12,137</b>

**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 1914-15 are appended:—

### FISH IMPORTED, 1909 AND 1914-15.

	1909.—Interstate.		1909.—Oversea.		1914-15.—Oversea.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>Fish—</b>		£		£		£
Fresh or Frozen lbs.	1,772,999	22,720	758,545	11,076	1,253,467	24,762
Smoked .. ..	127,016	662	99,793	3,322	59,096	2,390
Fresh Oysters cwt.	16,941	8,529	7,935	4,145	5,771	3,934
Potted, &c. ..	..	41	..	4,559	..	6,121
Preserved in tins, &c. .. lbs.	117,177	3,266	4,823,366	116,931	6,537,024	193,797
N.E.I. .. cwt	214	356	5,815	9,434	4,525	9,433
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>35,574</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>149,467</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>240,437</b>

The most important item in this table is fish preserved in tins and other air-tight vessels, of which 5,261,224 lbs., or 80 per cent. of the imports from oversea countries, came from the United Kingdom, the United States, and Canada in 1914-15.

**Imports by  
United  
Kingdom  
of staple  
articles  
produced  
in Victoria.**

In Victoria the natural conditions are eminently suitable for agricultural and pastoral pursuits, and there is room for considerable expansion in these avenues of production. There is little need to fear over-production, as the United Kingdom offers an almost unlimited market for many articles which could be supplied from this State. This is readily seen from the figures in the subjoined table, which show the values and proportions of certain articles imported into the United Kingdom from

Australia, other British Possessions, and Foreign Countries for the average of the years 1902 to 1906 and 1907 to 1913:—

**AVERAGE ANNUAL IMPORTS OF CERTAIN ARTICLES INTO UNITED KINGDOM FROM AUSTRALIA, OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS, AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1902-6 AND 1907-13.**

Articles.	Period.	Amount and Per cent.	Annual Value and Proportion of Imports into United Kingdom from—			
			Australia.	Other British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	All Countries.
Butter .. ..	1902-6	Amount £ 1,712,956	2,472,530	17,812,389	21,497,875	
		Per cent. 7.97	11.50	80.53		
.. ..	1907-13	Amount £ 3,131,811	1,762,922	18,884,656	23,779,389	
		Per cent. 13.17	7.41	79.42		
Cheese .. ..	1902-6	Amount £ ..	4,978,094	1,673,493	6,651,587	
		Per cent. ..	74.84	25.16		
.. ..	1907-13	Amount £ 13,102	5,704,495	1,256,492	6,974,089	
		Per cent. .19	81.80	18.01		
Wheat .. ..	1902-6	Amount £ 2,373,506	9,055,721	20,419,283	31,848,510	
		Per cent. 7.45	28.43	64.12		
.. ..	1907-13	Amount £ 4,497,088	14,371,951	23,170,834	42,039,373	
		Per cent. 10.70	34.19	55.11		
Wheatmeal and Flour .. ..	1902-6	Amount £ 230,520	945,335	6,578,130	7,753,985	
		Per cent. 2.97	12.19	84.84		
.. ..	1907-13	Amount £ 216,477	1,512,672	4,384,282	6,113,431	
		Per cent. 3.54	24.74	71.72		
Meat .. ..	1902-6	Amount £ 1,429,209	6,863,373	30,711,627	39,004,209	
		Per cent. 3.66	17.60	78.74		
.. ..	1907-13	Amount £ 4,108,980	6,651,731	34,457,389	45,213,100	
		Per cent. 9.09	14.71	76.20		
Fruit—Fresh, Dried and Preserved	1902-6	Amount £ 266,617	1,252,458	11,902,119	13,421,194	
		Per cent. 1.99	9.33	88.68		
.. ..	1907-13	Amount £ 395,110	1,409,440	12,933,186	14,737,736	
		Per cent. 2.68	9.56	87.76		
Wine .. ..	1902-6	Amount £ 117,010	19,185	4,213,525	4,349,720	
		Per cent. 2.69	.44	96.87		
.. ..	1907-13	Amount £ 127,388	29,076	3,848,344	4,004,808	
		Per cent. 3.18	.73	96.09		
Wool .. ..	1902-6	Amount £ 10,061,829	8,603,913	3,710,411	22,376,153	
		Per cent. 44.97	38.45	16.58		
.. ..	1907-13	Amount £ 13,621,012	13,085,172	5,697,694	32,403,878	
		Per cent. 42.04	40.38	17.58		
Skins, Furs, and Hides .. ..	1902-6	Amount £ 935,298	2,877,271	4,998,422	8,810,991	
		Per cent. 10.61	32.66	56.73		
.. ..	1907-13	Amount £ 1,923,626	4,105,504	7,987,906	13,972,036	
		Per cent. 13.80	29.39	56.81		
Tallow and Stearine	1902-6	Amount £ 667,477	550,351	1,204,424	2,422,252	
		Per cent. 27.56	22.72	49.72		
.. ..	1907-13	Amount £ 1,352,280	725,532	1,464,682	3,542,494	
		Per cent. 38.17	20.48	41.35		
Leather .. ..	1902-6	Amount £ 401,190	2,515,675	5,473,448	8,390,313	
		Per cent. 4.78	29.98	65.24		
.. ..	1907-13	Amount £ 409,128	3,034,535	6,498,824	9,942,487	
		Per cent. 4.11	30.52	65.37		
Total—Eleven Articles .. ..	1902-6	Amount £ 18,195,612	40,133,906	108,197,271	166,526,789	
		Per cent. 10.93	24.10	64.97		
.. ..	1907-13	Amount £ 29,801,002	52,393,030	120,534,289	202,728,321	
		Per cent. 14.70	25.84	59.46		

Although the annual value of the above-mentioned articles imported into the United Kingdom from Australia amounted to £18,195,612 in 1902-6, and increased to £29,801,002 in 1907-13, these amounts represented only 10.93 per cent. and 14.70 per cent. respectively of the

British import trade in these articles. In 1907-13, 13·17 per cent. of the butter, 10·70 per cent. of the wheat, 3·54 per cent. of the wheatmeal and flour, 9·09 per cent. of the meat, 2·68 per cent. of the fruit, 3·18 per cent. of the wine, 42·04 per cent. of the wool, 13·80 per cent. of the skins, furs, and hides, 38·17 per cent. of the tallow and stearine, and 4·11 per cent. of the leather values imported into the United Kingdom were from Australia.

The figures relating to agriculture and live stock in Victoria and Great Britain in 1913—a year showing fairly normal production—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
Wheat produced .. .. .	bushels	32,936,245
Oats produced .. .. .	..	8,890,321
Barley produced .. .. .	..	1,812,890
Peas produced .. .. .	..	206,846
Potatoes produced .. .. .	tons	176,602
Turnips and swedes produced .. .. .	..	3,166*
Mangolds produced .. .. .	..	15,642
Hay produced .. .. .	..	1,350,374
Horses .. .. .	No.	562,331
Cattle .. .. .	..	1,528,553
Sheep .. .. .	..	12,113,682
Pigs .. .. .	..	2,21,277
		2,233,855

\* Includes beet, carrots, and parsnips.

### MINING.

The supervision of mining and the inspection of mines are regulated by Act of Parliament. Authority for all mining operations, whether on Crown or private lands, must be obtained in the prescribed manner, and mining leases giving the right to enter on private land for mining purposes may be issued to another than the owner.

The taking out of a "miner's right" entitles the holder **Miners' Rights.** to prospect for gold on Crown lands. The right may be had on payment of a sum at the rate of 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 £2,864.

Leases for the purpose 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 £9,182.

**Area occupied for mining.** The area of Crown and private lands under occupation for mining purposes at 31st December, 1914, was 119,405 acres. The subjoined table shows the area being worked for different minerals :—

**AREA UNDER OCCUPATION FOR MINING PURPOSES, 31st DECEMBER, 1914 (CROWN LANDS AND PRIVATE LAND).**

Nature of Mineral, &c.	Area.
	Acres.
Gold .. .. .	101,228
Coal (ordinary) .. .. .	4,470
Coal (brown) .. .. .	1,532
Antimony .. .. .	33
Clay Slum .. .. .	181
Copper .. .. .	150
Gypsum .. .. .	753
Infusorial Earth .. .. .	50
Iron .. .. .	1,262
Kaolin .. .. .	65
Lime .. .. .	40
Magnesite .. .. .	114
Manganese .. .. .	2,151
Marble .. .. .	127
Oil .. .. .	22
Ochre .. .. .	2
Pigments and Limestone .. .. .	345
Pigments and Oil .. .. .	133
Porphyry .. .. .	12
Quicksilver .. .. .	55
Silicate of Alumina .. .. .	51
Silver, Bismuth, Wolfram, and Phosphates .. .. .	79
Slate .. .. .	32
Tin .. .. .	4,882
Water-right Licences .. .. .	1,636
Total .. .. .	119,405

**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 £491,013 (including £219,991 expended on the State Coal

Mine), and the surplus revenues of past years amounting to £82,976, have been expended or advanced for developmental purposes since 1st July, 1904.

## STATE EXPENDITURE ON MINING: 1909-10 to 1913-14.

	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Expenditure from consolidated revenue.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Mining Department ... ..	25,795	25,738	25,980	25,272	26,921
State Coal Mine ... ..	46,695	152,573	189,049	170,884	201,578
Coal Mines Regulation—Sinking Fund and Depreciation Fund ...	...	15,575	6,046	40,918	36,653
Victorian coal—Allowance to Rail- way Department on carriage of Diamond drills for prospecting ...	11,093	7,098	10,018	11,503	9,006
Testing plants ... ..	15,978	17,124	16,938	15,756	14,576
Geological and underground surveys of mines ... ..	3,846	3,793	3,374	3,368	4,283
Mining Development— Advances to companies, &c., boring for gold, coal, &c. ...	6,014	5,941	6,354	6,357	7,009
Miscellaneous ... ..	24,641	15,421	6,850	12,608	14,877
	10,013	4,619	4,170	3,576	2,729
	144,075	247,882	268,779	290,242	317,632
Expenditure from Surplus Revenue.					
Mining Development— Advances to companies, &c., boring for gold, coal, &c. ...	5,001	2,095	737	831	635
Expenditure from Loan Moneys.					
State Coal Mine ... ..	35,906	65,278	48,369	446	69,992
Total ... ..	184,982	315,255	317,885	291,519	388,259

Yearly grants are also made to Schools of Mines, particulars of which will be found on page 496 of this work. Since 1st July, 1896, £491,013 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 .. .. .	219,991
Miscellaneous .. .. .	9,740
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>491,013</b>

The advances from loan moneys and revenue to mining companies to 30th June, 1914, for the development of mining totalled £157,158, of which sum £20,969 had up to that date been repaid, £28,079 realized, and £74,049 written off, leaving £34,061 outstanding. Interest received during 1913-14 amounted to £360 and interest outstanding on 30th June, 1914, to £1,317. Advances to miners for prospecting amounted to £58,864 at 31st December, 1914, of which sum only £2,455 ha 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 1914.

TOTAL MINERAL PRODUCTION TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1914.

Metals and Minerals.	Recorded prior to 1914.		Recorded during 1914.		Total Recorded to end of 1914.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Fine.		Fine.		Fine.	
	ozs.	£	ozs.	£	ozs.	£
Gold .. .	69,107,800	298,550,928	413,218	1,755,236	69,521,018	295,306,164
Silver .. .	1,376,404*	208,369	13,460*	1,540	1,389,864*	209,909
Platinum .. .	30,577	7,880	..	..	30,577	7,880
	311	1,671	..	..	311	1,671
	tons.		tons.		tons.	
Coal, black .. .	5,260,964	2,710,388	617,536	288,535	5,878,500	2,998,923
.. brown .. .	76,169	26,943	2,715	564	78,884	27,507
Oré—copper .. .	18,730	218,590	..	..	18,730	218,590
.. tin .. .	15,772	789,639	53	4,955	15,825	794,594
.. antimony .. .	44,047	272,298	7,603	29,365	51,650	301,663
.. silver-lead .. .	793	5,760	..	..	793	5,760
.. iron .. .	5,434	12,540	..	..	5,434	12,540
.. manganese .. .	45	212	20	70	65	282
Wolfram .. .	66	5,719	..	..	66	5,719
Diamonds .. .	..	128	..	..	..	128
Sapphires, &c. .. .	..	630	..	..	..	630
Gypsum .. .	22,874	16,836	1,077	924	23,951	17,760
Magnesite .. .	487	1,509	23	69	510	1,578
Kaolin .. .	7,953	13,096	808	875	7,861	13,971
Diatomaceous earth .. .	4,893	19,927	1,000	4,000	5,893	23,927
Pigment clays .. .	81	106	25	50	106	156
Bluestone, freestone, granite, &c.† .. .	..	4,340,324	..	192,826	..	4,533,150
Limestone, &c.‡ .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total .. .</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>302,203,493</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2,279,009</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>304,482,502</b>

\* Extracted from gold at the Melbourne Mint. † From 1866 only. ‡ Record from 1900.



Gold was first found in Victoria in 1849 in the Pyrenees Ranges, but it was not until 1851 that the first discovery of any importance took place. In the latter part of that year the Clunes, Anderson's Creek, Ballarat, and Bendigo fields were successively discovered and over 200,000 ounces of gold were produced. Next year the gold rush took place, and it is estimated that, in 1852, 40,000 men were camped at Ballarat, 25,000 at Castlemaine and 40,000 at Bendigo. The production of gold in 1852 amounted to 2,286,535 ounces and in the ten years 1852-1861 it totalled over 25,000,000 ounces; the maximum production for any one year being 3,053,744 ounces in 1856. The annual value of the output for the ten years 1852-1861 averaged over £10,000,000 sterling. The estimated value of gold produced from 1851 to 1914, as shown in the preceding statement, is £295,306,164. This sum is based on the average value of Victorian gold received at the Melbourne Mint, which in 1914 was £3 19s. 2d. per ounce.

The production of gold in Australasia dates from 1851. The following table shows the quantity recorded as having been raised in the respective States and New Zealand at different periods. Prior to 1898, Victoria was almost invariably the leading gold-producing State of the group, but since then Western Australia has taken first place:—

#### GOLD RAISED IN AUSTRALASIA, 1851 TO 1914.

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	..	5,507,004
1871-80	10,156,297	2,251,666	3,187,853	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	7,353,129	355,208	5,870,662	605,519	*	2,738,398
1851-00	64,346,612	13,198,288	14,796,604	649,076	5,917,629	1,187,184	*	14,606,208
	fine ozs.	fine ozs.	fine ozs.	fine ozs.	fine ozs.	fine ozs.	fine ozs.	fine ozs.
1901 ..	730,453	216,888	598,382	4,918	1,703,416	69,491	17,028	412,876
1902 ..	720,866	254,435	640,463	7,231	1,871,037	70,996	15,182	459,406
1903 ..	767,297	254,260	668,546	8,650	2,064,801	59,891	12,597	461,648
1904 ..	765,600	269,817	699,151	17,897	1,983,230	65,921	938	467,897
1905 ..	747,166	274,267	592,620	10,983	1,955,316	73,540	7,103	492,955
1906 ..	772,200	253,987	544,636	8,037	1,794,547	60,023	11,085	534,617
1907 ..	695,576	247,363	466,476	4,834	1,697,553	65,354	4,389	477,312
1908 ..	671,208	224,792	465,085	2,898	1,647,911	57,085	5,624	471,968
1909 ..	654,222	204,709	455,576	7,111	1,595,269	44,777	5,685	472,465
1910 ..	570,383	188,857	441,400	6,603	1,470,632	37,048	5,100	446,434
1911 ..	504,000	181,121	386,164	3,537	1,370,868	31,101	7,277	427,385
1912 ..	480,181	165,295	347,946	6,592	1,282,658	37,973	7,811	310,963
1913 ..	434,932	149,657	265,735	6,545	1,314,043	33,400	3,119	343,595
1914 ..	413,218	124,507	249,468	6,258	1,232,977	26,243	2,532	328,250†

\* Included with South Australia. † Estimated.

The total production of Australasia from 1851 to 1900 inclusive was 114½ million ounces (gross), of which more than one-half was produced in Victoria. During the fourteen years 1901-1914, the Australasian production amounted to 48½ million ounces (fine) to which Western Australia contributed nearly 23 million ounces. The Victorian yield in the same period amounted to nearly 9 million ounces. It has been on the down grade since 1906, the yield for 1914 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 ... ..	10,248,300	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.

Period.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Ounces— Fine.	Value.	Ounces— Fine.	Value— Commercial.
		£		£
1860 to 1869 ... ..	61,314,500	260,450,800	378,311,600	103,714,600
1870 to 1879 ... ..	52,764,400	224,131,700	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

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 represent gross ounces, and for the year 1913 they exceed the total output by 4,232 ounces, while for 1914 they fall short of the total production by 12,953 ounces.

DISTRICT YIELDS OF GOLD, ALLUVIAL AND QUARTZ,  
1913 AND 1914.

District.	1913.			1914.		
	Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.	Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.
	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.
Ararat and Stawell ...	28,574	6,999	35,573	32,284	4,309	36,593
Ballarat ...	10,293	46,307	56,600	10,386	48,218	58,604
Beechworth ...	58,439	15,279	73,718	47,151	17,397	64,548
Bendigo ...	3,310	161,963	165,273	2,860	155,623	158,483
Castlemaine ...	12,666	60,531	73,247	11,422	47,280	58,702
Gippsland ...	6,312	13,977	20,289	4,678	9,628	14,306
Maryborough ...	30,305	16,279	46,584	27,273	11,885	39,158
Total ...	149,899	321,385	471,284	136,054	294,340	430,394

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, 1910 TO 1914.

Mining District.	Amount Distributed.				
	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	£	£	£	£	£
Ararat and Stawell ...	22,519	19,781	2,637	40,550	36,675
Ballarat ...	32,217	22,896	6,850	19,767	19,167
Beechworth ...	46,551	43,187	38,627	27,324	35,447
Bendigo ...	99,421	123,153	113,189	133,744	126,548
Castlemaine ...	55,619	53,462	41,937	46,414	47,225
Gippsland ...	6,600	2,250	675	650	750
Maryborough ...	15,000	20,950	12,867	5,750	5,000
Total ...	277,927	285,684	216,782	274,199	270,812

By comparison with 1913 the amount declared in 1914 shows a decrease of 1·2 per cent.

**Depth of gold mines.** On 31st December, 1914, there were 16 mines on the Bendigo gold-field with shafts over 3,000 feet deep, namely, Victoria Reef Quartz, 4,614 feet; New Chum Railway, 4,318 feet; Lazarus New Chum, 3,682 feet; New Chum and Victoria, 3,579 feet; North Johnson's, 3,498 feet; Great Extended Hustler's, 3,493 feet; Carlisle, 3,460 feet; Lansell's 180, 3,365 feet; Clarence, 3,310 feet; Ironbark, 3,250 feet; New Shenandoah, 3,182 feet; Victoria Consols, 3,114 feet; New Chum Consolidated, 3,099 feet; Eureka Extended, 3,060 feet; Princess Dagmar, 3,040 feet; and Johnson's Reef No. 2, 3,020 feet. The total number of shafts over 2,000 feet in depth, at Bendigo, 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.

**Gold miners.** The average number of men employed in mining is estimated annually by the Mines Department. The figures for the ten years ended with 1914 are appended:—

NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED IN GOLD MINING, 1905 to 1914.

Year.	Alluvial Miners.	Quartz Miners.	Total.
1905 ... ..	11,403	13,966	25,369
1906 ... ..	10,951	14,353	25,304
1907 ... ..	10,390	12,901	23,291
1908 ... ..	8,673	12,180	20,853
1909 ... ..	7,925	10,746	18,671
1910 ... ..	6,638	9,915	16,553
1911 ... ..	5,144	8,871	14,015
1912 ... ..	4,156	7,700	11,856
1913 ... ..	4,222	7,709	11,931
1914 ... ..	3,637	6,761	10,398

The number of men employed in each mining district in 1914 was as follows:—Ararat and Stawell, 759; Ballarat, 1,373; Bendigo, 3,119; Beechworth, 1,880; Castlemaine, 1,635; Gippsland, 481; and Maryborough, 1,151.

The value of the mining plants employed in alluvial and quartz mining during each of the last five years is as shown hereunder :—

VALUE OF MACHINERY ON GOLD-FIELDS, 1910 TO 1914.

Year.	Approximate Value of Machinery Employed in—		
	Alluvial Mining.	Quartz Mining.	Total.
	£	£	£
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
1914 ... ..	448,742	1,051,639	1,500,431

Of the machinery used in connexion with alluvial mining in 1914, dredging plants were valued at £306,145, and hydraulic sluicing plants at £20,700.

The Government has appointed a Sludge Abatement Board, whose duty it is to regulate the disposal of mining sludge and to prevent the silting of streams and injury to lands by battery sand and infertile *débris*.

A feature of alluvial mining in Victoria for the past fifteen years has been the treatment in bulk of low-grade auriferous alluvial deposits and their overburden by bucket dredges and pump hydraulic sluicing plants on barges. The number of bucket dredges at work in 1914 was 45, and the number of pump hydraulic sluices 21, in addition to which 13 jet elevators and 6 gravitation hydraulic sluices were operating in that year. Particulars relating to these dredging and sluicing plants for the past five years are as follows :—

DREDGING AND SLUICING.

Year.	Number of Plants.	Area Worked.	Quantity of Material Treated.	Gold Obtained.	Tin Obtained.
		Acres.	cu. yds.	ozs.	tons.
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
1914 .. ..	85	459	13,979,696	56,796	45

These plants employed 1,016 men in 1914, and paid £107,856 in wages. The yield of gold per cubic yard of material was 1.9 grains in 1914, which was the same as in the previous year.

The alluvial gold-fields of Victoria have been prolific in nuggets. The five largest nuggets found were—

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.

The treatment of tailings during the past five years at old lode and alluvial mines by the cyanide process, and the yield of gold therefrom, are shown in the subjoined table :—

CYANIDATION.

Year.	Number of Plants.	Quantity of Tailings Treated.	Yield of Gold.	Value of Yield.
		tons.	ozs.	£
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	392,256	45,397	163,371
1914 .. ..	194	607,260	39,920	144,969

Records show that the total amount of tailings which have been treated by the cyanide and other processes is 15,107,246 tons, and that the gold that has been won thereby amounts to 1,206,035 ounces, which is equal to an average yield of 1 dwt. 14 grs. per ton.

Batteries for testing small quantities of ore for prospectors have been erected by the Government in various mining districts. The number of these plants and their operations in the last five years were as follows :—

GOVERNMENT BATTERIES.

Year.	Number of Batteries.	Quantity of Ore Treated.	Yield of Gold.	Net Cost of Batteries to Mines Department.
		tons.	ozs.	£
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
1914 .. ..	27	2,128	1,321	3,009

Since 1897, the year in which the first battery was erected, 46,554 tons of ore have been crushed for 30,264 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 1914 was only 2,715 tons, and the total output for all years has been only 79,000 tons.

**The State coal-field.** 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 ended 31st December, 1914, was 550,108 tons, valued at £247,549. The average number of men employed at the mine throughout the year ended 30th June, 1914, was 1,011, and comprised 457 coal miners, 90 wheelers, 165 others below ground, and 299 surface men. The mine worked 250 days during the year, and the earnings of the miners averaged 13s. 11½d. per day after deducting the cost of explosives and lights.

**Coal production.** 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, 1914.

Period.	Tons.	Period.	Tons.
Prior to 1876	9,640	1908	113,962
From 1876 to 31st December, 1890	64,625	1909	123,673
From 1891 to 31st December, 1900	1,719,778	1910	369,709
1901	209,479	1911	659,998
1902	225,164	1912	593,155
1903	69,861	1913	596,896
1904	121,742	1914	620,251
1905	155,186		
1906	160,631	Total	5,957,384
1907	138,634		

These particulars include brown coal and lignite, amounting in the aggregate to 78,884 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.

Period.	Tons of Coal raised in—					
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
Prior to 1878	13,747	17,538,869	507,226	..	92,176	709,931
1878 to 1882...	1,987	8,503,937	305,692	..	54,110	1,408,893
1883 to 1887...	10,196	13,902,101	911,416	..	60,744	2,506,631
1888 to 1892...	107,454	17,738,842	1,444,669	..	208,060	3,179,846
1893 to 1897...	940,954	18,982,101	1,587,973	..	211,990	3,785,485
1898 to 1902...	1,154,348	26,721,213	2,440,078	434,716	235,221	5,566,597
1903	69,861	6,354,846	507,801	133,000	49,069	1,420,193
1904	121,742	6,019,809	512,015	138,550	61,109	1,537,838
1905	155,186	6,632,138	529,326	127,364	51,993	1,585,756
1906	160,631	7,626,362	606,772	149,755	52,896	1,729,536
1907	138,634	8,657,924	683,272	142,372	58,891	1,831,009
1908	113,962	9,147,025	696,332	175,248	61,067	1,860,975
1909	128,673	7,019,879	756,577	214,302	61,162	1,911,247
1910	369,709	8,173,508	871,166	262,166	82,445	2,197,362
1911	659,998	8,691,604	891,568	249,899	57,067	2,066,073
1912	593,155	9,885,815	902,166	295,079	53,560	2,177,615
1913	596,896	10,414,165	1,037,944	313,828	55,043	1,888,005
1914	620,251	10,390,622	1,053,990	319,210	60,794	2,275,593

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.	s. d.		
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	5¼	+ 11,823,000	27,437
France ...	39,745,000	12	8½	+ 18,879,000	198,998
German Empire	172,065,000	10	6½	- 31,324,000	628,307†
Japan† ...	17,349,000	6	5¾	- 5,001,000	145,412
Russian Empire	25,998,000†	10	4½	+ 5,721,000†	169,079
United Kingdom	260,416,000	9	0	- 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 8	10	0	From 3	15	0	to 7	0	0
Miners ..	" 2	8	0	" 3	15	0	" 3	0	0	" 3	18	0
Surface men ..	" 2	2	0	" 3	0	0	" 2	5	0	" 2	10	0
Foremen of shifts ..	" 2	14	0	" 3	10	0	" 3	0	0	" 4	10	0
Pitmen ..	" 2	12	0	" 3	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blacksmiths ..	" 2	10	0	" 4	0	0	From 3	0	0	" 3	6	0
Carpenters ..	" 2	10	0	" 4	0	0	" 2	14	0	" 3	9	0
Engine-drivers ..	" 2	10	0	" 3	15	0	" 3	0	0	" 3	6	0
Engineers ..	" 3	0	0	" 9	0	0	" 4	0	0	" 7	0	0
Machine men ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	" 3	6	0	" 3	15	0
Wheelers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	" 2	10	0	" 3	0	0
Timbermen ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	" 3	0	0	" ..	..	..
Labourers (under-ground) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	0	..	..	..
Boys ..	From 1	0	0	to 2	0	0	From 0	18	0	to 1	10	0

The wages of miners in coal mines are contract rates. As stated on page 760, the earnings of the miners in the State coal mine averaged 13s. 11½d. per day after deducting the cost of explosives and lights.

The numbers of fatal and non-fatal accidents in gold and coal mines during the last ten years are shown below.

Only those non-fatal accidents have been recorded which rendered the injured unfit for work for a period of at least fourteen days.

### MINING ACCIDENTS.

Year.	Gold Mines.			Coal Mines.		
	Miners Employed.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	Miners Employed.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.
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
1914 ..	10,398	15	45	1,405	2	21

As a result of gold mining accidents during the past ten years 177 persons were killed and 770 were injured and rendered unfit for work for a period of at least fourteen days. These numbers were equivalent

to annual rates of .99 and 4.32 respectively per 1,000 employed. Coal mining accidents during the same period accounted for 22 deaths and 140 injuries resulting in disablement for at least fourteen days, these being equal to yearly rates of 2.07 and 13.16 respectively per 1,000 employees.

The record of boring operations conducted by the **Boring for gold, coal, &c.** 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.	Total.	
1910 .. ..	6	7	25	113	138	feet. 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
1914 .. ..	3	7	84	21	105	29,038

**Quarries.** The quantity and value of stone raised from Victorian quarries during the last five years are set forth in the following table :—

QUARRIES : 1910 TO 1914.

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.	
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
1914 ...	93	914,310	2,886	953	57,733	183,376

In 1914 the number of persons employed in quarries was 1,414, and the wages paid amounted to £156,115. These figures include the employees and wages connected with stone-breaking and tar-paving works, most of which are carried on in conjunction with quarries and cannot be separated therefrom.

### MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

**Industrial  
progress.**

The earliest year for which there are statistical records of the factories in the State is 1850, at which date the number of manufacturing establishments is shown to have been 68. Subsequently fair and regular progress was made in the industry until in 1900, the year before Federation, there were 3,097 factories working. The years immediately following Federation were marked by increased industrial activity, which has been well maintained in the last ten years, during which period nearly all existing lines of manufacture have shown a notable expansion, and many industries new to the State have been firmly established. Since 1904 the number of factories has increased by 34 per cent., the number of employees by 55 per cent., the amount of salaries and wages paid by 131 per cent., the value of output by 114 per cent., the value of machinery and plant by 78 per cent., and the engine power of factories by 169 per cent. The difference between the cost of materials used and the value of the output was equivalent to an added value of £172 15s. per employee in 1914, as compared with £128 in 1904. This favorable economic result coincides with a larger proportion of establishments using mechanical power in 1914, when 73 per cent. were so equipped, as against 60½ per cent. in 1904, and with the increased aggregate engine power of factories previously referred to. The increase in the added value relatively to employees, the larger proportion of factories using power, and the higher aggregate power of establishments as a whole connote increasing industrial efficiency. Concurrent with an increase in the output per employee, there has been a decrease of 50 per cent. in the proportion of child labor in factories during the past ten years.

An interesting feature of manufacturing activities is the great increase in the strength of the largest sized factories. Since 1904 the number of factories employing over 100 hands has increased by 64 per cent., and the number of hands employed therein by 91 per cent., as against increases of 33 per cent. in the number of, and 37 per cent. in the hands engaged in, factories employing less than 100. The cost of treating raw materials in factories was higher in 1910-14 than in the preceding five-year period. For every £100 worth of raw material dealt with the cost in salaries and wages was £36 17s. in 1910-14, as against £33 4s. 4d. in 1905-9. The expenditure on fuel and light on a similar basis was £2 13s. 4d. in 1910-14, and £2 13s. 5d. in 1905-9, being almost identical for the two periods.

A very gratifying feature disclosed by the figures relating to distinct industries is the remarkable progress made by those connected with ship building, fitting, &c.; meat preserving and freezing; cement and

cement pipes; arms and explosives; electric light; rubber goods; basket and wickerware; engineering and iron foundries; saw-mills and moulding, and others which are more fully dealt with on page 773.

The appended table summarizes the position of the industries at various stages since 1870, but except for the period 1903-14 the information for different years is not strictly comparable, for the reason that it has not been compiled upon the same basis throughout.

## GROWTH IN THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Number of Persons employed.	Amount of Salaries and Wages paid.	Value of Plant, Machinery, Land and Buildings.	Value of Output.
			£	£	£
1871 ..	1,740	19,468	*	4,725,125	*
1881 ..	2,488	43,209	*	8,044,296	†13,370,836
1891 ..	3,141	52,225	*	16,472,859	‡22,390,251
1901 ..	3,249	66,529	*	12,298,500	§19,478,780
1904 ..	4,208	76,287	4,794,365	13,668,185	23,126,180
1911 ..	5,126	111,948	8,911,019	18,257,889	41,747,863
1912 ..	5,263	116,108	10,102,244	19,457,795	45,410,773
1913 ..	5,613	118,744	10,714,336	20,775,738	47,936,647
1914 ..	5,650	118,399	11,099,940	21,975,646	49,439,985

\* Particulars not available. † 1880. ‡ 1890. § 1900.

The first Factories Act in Victoria was passed in 1873, and since that year many other Acts dealing with the same subject have been placed upon the statute-book, the latest, No. 2558, having come into force at the beginning of 1915. The general provisions of factory legislation, including "Wages Boards," are fully dealt with in Part "Social Condition" of this work.

In the year 1902 the classification of industries for statistical purposes, as shown in the next table, was adopted by the Statisticians of Australia. A factory was defined as an establishment employing on the average four persons or more, or an establishment employing less than four persons where machinery is worked by other than manual power, whether the business carried on is that of making or repairing for the trade (wholesale or retail), or for export. The number of factories in each industry, the power used, the number of persons employed, the wages paid, the

**Factories and Wages Board Legislation.**

**Production of different Industries, 1914.**

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1914.

Nature of Industry.	Number of Manufactories.	Actual Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Value of—			
			Males.		Females.		Wages paid exclusive of Amounts drawn by Working Proprietors.	Fuel and Light used.	Materials Used.	Articles Produced or Work Done.
			Working Proprietors.	Employees.	Working Proprietors.	Employees.				
						£	£	£	£	
<i>Class I.—Treating Raw Material the product of Pastoral Pursuits, or Vegetable Products, not otherwise classed.</i>										
Boiling down .. .. .	17	135	7	148	..	..	17,183	4,579	152,794	196,506
Bone milling .. .. .	16	550	16	91	..	1	11,066	4,727	59,729	87,514
Tanning .. .. .	50	1,779	51	1,383	..	9	173,596	10,848	1,244,008	1,585,151
Fellmongering .. .. .	29	655	31	401	..	..	36,411	4,936	472,648	547,784
Chaffcutting and grain crushing ..	233	2,414	231	713	1	4	53,205	8,883	606,557	797,962
Other .. .. .	9	18	5	218	..	..	22,597	168	45,126	72,400
Total .. .. .	354	5,551	341	2,954	1	14	314,058	34,141	2,580,862	3,287,317
<i>Class II.—Oils and Fats, Animal and Vegetable.</i>										
Oil, grease, glue .. .. .	8	103	3	82	..	9	9,791	2,034	88,410	122,870
Soap and candle .. .. .	17	442	13	539	..	65	65,155	11,463	397,924	641,104
Total .. .. .	25	545	16	621	..	74	74,946	13,497	486,334	763,974

values of materials used and of fuel and light used, also the value of articles produced or work done in 1914, were as follows:—

*Class III.—Processes relating to  
Stone, Clay, Glass, &c.*

Brick, pottery, &c. ..	109	5,109	96	2,060	..	57	260,877	76,812	43,450	504,350
Cement, including cement pipes ..	6	1,005	..	331	..	1	41,184	15,839	34,555	160,790
Glass, including bottles ..	7	115	9	719	..	2	83,873	20,151	23,149	156,475
„ bevelling ..	22	75	24	256	..	3	29,388	738	50,174	100,271
Marble and stone dressing ..	40	166	50	342	..	3	40,078	956	48,116	118,660
Modelling ..	10	17	13	91	..	1	11,827	93	8,317	30,696
Other ..	19	241	19	206	..	..	24,175	10,106	8,843	63,673
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>6,728</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>4,005</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>491,402</b>	<b>124,695</b>	<b>216,604</b>	<b>1,134,915</b>

*Class IV.—Working in Wood.*

Cooperage ..	11	39	9	93	..	..	13,836	365	8,888	27,041
Saw-milling (forest) ..	167	2,714	201	2,126	..	1	232,305	..	..	420,679
Saw-milling, moulding, &c. ..	216	6,547	232	4,124	4	36	513,740	12,858	1,117,235	1,836,871
Mantelpiece ..	11	37	16	196	..	3	24,030	186	31,830	66,048
Wood carving, turning ..	36	409	39	246	..	6	27,892	1,782	33,490	79,636
Other ..	8	73	15	102	..	23	11,782	316	18,523	40,609
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>9,819</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>6,887</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>823,585</b>	<b>15,507</b>	<b>1,209,966</b>	<b>2,470,884</b>

*Class V.—Metal Works, Machinery,  
&c.*

Agricultural implement ..	65	1,238	73	1,881	..	14	242,158	16,866	278,283	638,827
Engineering, iron foundry, &c. ..	354	7,899	414	8,121	..	66	1,038,622	94,284	1,298,255	2,961,187
Railway workshop ..	17	1,423	..	5,340	..	6	756,146	26,561	916,026	1,839,388
Sheet-iron, tin, &c. ..	77	336	75	1,170	..	184	131,538	4,449	231,279	443,915
Brass, copper smithing ..	65	414	91	839	..	30	91,678	5,715	107,011	255,958
Wireworking ..	17	230	13	203	..	9	23,520	883	65,949	109,596
Metallurgical, &c., cyanide ..	55	395	62	308	..	..	35,936	4,480	89,424	169,032
Oven, range ..	19	92	27	173	..	..	20,587	1,323	23,125	57,838
Other ..	53	952	53	533	1	8	61,955	5,031	179,201	296,885
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>12,979</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>18,568</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>2,402,140</b>	<b>159,592</b>	<b>3,188,553</b>	<b>6,772,626</b>

Production.

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1914—*continued.*

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*Victorian Year-Book, 1914-15.*

Nature of Industry.	Number of Manufactories.	Actual Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Value of—			
			Males.		Females.		Wages paid exclusive of Amounts drawn by Working Proprietors.	Fuel and Light used.	Materials Used.	Articles Produced or Work Done.
			Working Proprietors.	Employees.	Working Proprietors.	Employees.				
						£	£	£	£	
<i>Class VI.—Connected with Food and Drink or the preparation thereof.</i>										
Bacon curing .. ..	26	831	33	435	..	7	57,965	6,398	673,930	772,318
Butter, cheese, butterine .. ..	201	2,926	48	1,246	..	1	166,038	31,949	2,900,669	3,307,997
Meat freezing, preserving .. ..	14	4,517	3	1,554	..	31	179,116	30,876	1,422,777	1,720,614
Biscuit .. ..	6	313	5	858	..	542	103,214	9,791	344,588	574,133
Flourmilling .. ..	57	4,467	51	836	..	..	109,910	24,046	2,284,845	2,726,878
Jam, sauce, &c. .. ..	33	400	23	917	2	915	133,229	8,623	556,396	835,807
Oatmeal, starch, &c. .. ..	24	1,129	20	355	..	218	54,093	7,778	298,261	435,272
Sugar, confectionery, &c. .. ..	35	1,438	36	1,286	3	843	183,662	32,904	1,730,762	2,091,852
Aerated water, cordial, &c. .. ..	142	417	126	1,068	10	47	113,546	4,502	192,927	487,198
Malt .. ..	21	246	8	209	..	2	32,415	7,765	232,725	322,466
Brewing .. ..	25	3,151	14	1,036	..	..	167,352	25,354	483,098	1,196,306
Distilling .. ..	9	212	6	95	..	..	8,774	3,887	60,377	89,399
Condiments, coffee, cocoa, &c. .. ..	12	623	3	200	..	108	32,500	3,987	203,989	295,459
Tobacco, &c. .. ..	13	353	7	961	..	716	192,194	2,493	672,665	1,153,067
Other .. ..	25	1,516	19	309	3	13	38,843	9,053	33,977	122,141
Total .. ..	643	22,539	402	11,365	19	3,522	1,572,851	209,406	12,091,986	16,135,907

<i>Class VII.—Clothing and Textile Fabrics, and Fibrous Material.</i>										
Woollen mill .. .. .	10	2,356	9	814	..	994	133,596	14,983	302,798	577,434
Clothing, tailoring, &c. .. .	489	407	469	2,041	23	8,292	667,678	12,607	1,137,073	2,201,353
Dressmaking and millinery .. .	525	272	85	176	388	8,789	403,992	6,704	766,671	1,385,952
Underclothing, shirt .. .	154	507	56	217	109	5,468	274,090	6,563	622,473	1,083,483
Hat, cap .. .. .	43	420	40	622	6	970	134,377	5,398	211,122	413,436
Hosiery .. .. .	51	245	29	83	39	1,014	59,399	1,346	158,721	270,718
Oilskin, waterproof clothing .. .	5	17	3	55	1	203	20,350	366	42,704	81,349
Boot, shoe .. .. .	172	1,474	214	4,177	8	2,525	603,318	10,306	1,281,352	2,160,500
Fur .. .. .	18	14	14	44	9	135	12,456	424	33,414	62,038
Rope, twine, &c. .. .. .	9	1,177	8	394	..	292	57,550	4,086	214,321	318,664
Sail, tent, &c. .. .. .	19	25	15	109	1	81	16,261	284	57,629	96,036
Other .. .. .	20	75	12	145	5	263	28,552	1,542	79,566	136,524
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,515</b>	<b>6,989</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>8,877</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>29,026</b>	<b>2,411,619</b>	<b>64,609</b>	<b>4,907,844</b>	<b>8,787,487</b>
<i>Class VIII.—Books, Paper, Printing, Engraving, &amp;c.</i>										
Printing .. .. .	364	3,143	422	4,948	8	1,219	790,779	24,829	744,475	2,348,367
Account-book, stationery, paper, &c. .. .	24	345	27	594	2	612	96,314	2,796	133,656	295,266
Fancy box .. .. .	30	104	26	143	6	519	42,728	1,055	61,488	134,061
Die sinking, engraving, &c. .. .	17	49	20	163	1	5	22,330	536	14,579	50,690
Other .. .. .	18	1,432	12	393	..	33	46,586	13,618	60,292	158,026
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>5,073</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>6,241</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2,388</b>	<b>998,737</b>	<b>42,834</b>	<b>1,014,490</b>	<b>2,986,410</b>
<i>Class IX.—Musical Instruments</i> .. .	5	233	3	161	..	6	20,119	180	13,650	39,887
<i>Class X.—Arms and Explosives</i> .. .	11	417	1	406	..	563	98,337	4,825	225,690	366,266



FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1914—continued.

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Victorian Year-Book, 1914-15.

Nature of Industry.	Number of Manufactories.	Actual Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Value of—			
			Males.		Females.		Wages paid exclusive of Amounts drawn by Working Proprietors.	Fuel and Light used.	Materials Used.	Articles Produced or Work Done.
			Working Proprietors.	Employees.	Working Proprietors.	Employees.				
<i>Class XI.—Vehicles and Fittings, Saddlery, Harness, &amp;c.</i>							£	£	£	£
Coachbuilding .. .. .	327	638	418	2,420	1	19	244,084	9,035	273,239	655,857
Bicycle, &c. .. .. .	146	435	154	1,288	1	28	153,558	5,252	98,362	316,215
Saddle, harness .. .. .	54	41	59	461	..	90	58,296	544	89,737	175,378
Other .. .. .	11	37	12	133	..	2	14,662	249	14,817	35,613
Total .. .. .	538	1,151	643	4,302	2	139	470,600	15,080	476,155	1,183,063
<i>Class XII.—Shipbuilding, Fitting, &amp;c.</i>	15	1,406	11	582	..	..	77,472	2,357	59,388	163,970
<i>Class XIII.—Furniture, Bedding, &amp;c.</i>										
Upholstery, bedding, &c. ..	42	254	29	360	1	152	51,255	1,431	122,517	207,158
Cabinet, including billiard table ..	191	876	234	1,634	..	57	193,315	3,561	232,696	520,299
Picture frame .. .. .	22	79	21	148	1	26	16,493	557	27,156	53,599
Other .. .. .	14	148	17	289	..	17	31,605	1,759	62,014	105,077
Total .. .. .	269	1,357	301	2,431	2	252	292,668	7,308	444,383	886,133

*Class XIV.—Drugs, Chemicals, and By-products.*

Blacking, blue, &c. .. ..	13	132	11	152	5	128	23,086	828	119,474	204,843
Chemicals, drugs, &c. .. ..	35	533	24	370	2	226	57,543	3,945	130,117	265,785
Fertilizers .. .. .	5	1,294	..	613	..	..	82,541	9,427	416,353	672,985
Other .. .. .	38	103	49	243	3	8	19,000	680	41,078	79,316
Total .. .. .	91	2,062	84	1,378	10	362	182,170	14,880	707,022	1,222,929

*Class XV.—Surgical and Scientific Appliances*

.. .. .	24	28	18	84	..	12	9,924	329	8,262	25,218
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*Class XVI.—Timepieces, Jewellery, and Platedware*

.. .. .	98	199	119	750	..	56	93,757	2,885	182,714	356,188
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*Class XVII.—Heat, Light, and Energy.*

Electric apparatus .. .. .	21	187	23	150	..	4	15,721	608	37,258	67,228
Electric light .. .. .	58	28,485	2	910	..	12	131,854	68,568	1,740	473,918
Gas, coke .. .. .	47	1,326	3	2,105	..	9	332,971	2,471	297,437	979,229
Other .. .. .	8	1,141	3	172	..	376	40,617	4,845	77,731	173,613
Total .. .. .	134	31,139	31	3,337	..	401	521,163	76,492	414,166	1,693,988

*Class XVIII.—Leatherware (except Saddlery and Harness)*

.. .. .	34	186	38	355	1	172	45,652	1,404	186,223	271,487
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Production.

FACTORIES—POWER, WORKERS, WAGES, ETC., AND PRODUCTION, 1914—continued.

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Victorian Year-Book, 1914-15.

Nature of Industry.	Number of Manufactories.	Actual Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Value of—			
			Males.		Females.		Wages paid exclusive of Amounts drawn by Working Proprietors.	Fuel and Light used.	Materials Used.	Articles Produced or Work Done.
			Working Proprietors.	Employees.	Working Proprietors.	Employees.				
<i>Class XIX.—Wares, not elsewhere included.</i>							£	£	£	£
Umbrella .. ..	8	11	9	46	1	115	11,102	246	41,197	61,629
Rubber goods .. ..	13	1,543	10	1,021	..	358	148,059	13,364	453,826	695,738
Brush, broom .. ..	18	97	18	221	1	66	29,060	641	66,971	108,711
Basket, wickerware .. ..	18	3	22	121	..	..	10,519	53	10,408	25,258
Total .. ..	57	1,654	59	1,409	2	539	198,740	14,304	572,402	891,336
Grand Total .. ..	5,650	110,055	5,059	74,713	648	37,979	11,099,940	804,325	28,986,694	49,439,985

Increase in value of output of each industry 1909 to 1914.

Nearly every manufacturing industry in the State has shown a substantial increase in the value of output during the past five years. The relative increases, exceeding 20 per cent., in the value of output of each industry since 1909, are given in the next table :—

INCREASE IN OUTPUT OF DIFFERENT INDUSTRIES, 1909-1914.

Industry.	Increase Per Cent. in Five Years.	Industry.	Increase Per Cent. in Five Years.
Ship, boat-building, dock, slips .. .. .	521·7	Oil, grease, glue, soap, and candle .. .. .	46·3
Meat freezing, preserving .. .. .	229·8	Die sinking, engraving .. .. .	45·9
Arms and explosives .. .. .	226·8	Jam, sauce, &c. .. .. .	45·6
Cement, including cement pipes .. .. .	217·5	Clothing, tailoring, &c. .. .. .	45·4
Electric light .. .. .	127·9	Boot, shoe .. .. .	45·2
Railway workshop .. .. .	120·8	Gas, coke .. .. .	44·7
Oilskin, waterproof clothing .. .. .	120·6	Brick, pottery, &c. .. .. .	44·0
Rubber goods .. .. .	119·7	Woollen mill .. .. .	43·2
Sail, tent, &c. .. .. .	114·7	Upholstery, bedding, &c. .. .. .	41·8
Basket, wickerware .. .. .	95·6	Cabinet, including billiard table .. .. .	41·0
Engineering, ironfoundries, &c. .. .. .	89·7	Glass, including bottles .. .. .	40·0
Brass, copper .. .. .	86·4	Hat, cap .. .. .	39·4
Saw-mills, moulding, &c. .. .. .	85·7	Oatmeal, starch, &c. .. .. .	38·6
Distilling .. .. .	76·5	Butter, cheese, butterine .. .. .	37·8
Bacon-curing .. .. .	74·2	Dressmaking and millinery .. .. .	36·4
Saddle, harness .. .. .	72·1	Leatherware (except saddlery) .. .. .	34·3
Chaff-cutting and grain crushing .. .. .	60·6	Blacking, blue, &c. .. .. .	33·8
Aerated water, cordial, &c. .. .. .	60·0	Goldsmithing, jewellery, electroplating, &c. .. .. .	33·5
Sheet-iron, tin, &c. .. .. .	59·2	Cooperage .. .. .	31·1
Brewing .. .. .	55·0	Condiments, coffee, cocoa, &c. .. .. .	28·7
Wood carving, turnery .. .. .	54·3	Bone-milling .. .. .	27·8
Biscuit .. .. .	53·6	Fancy box .. .. .	26·7
Glass bevelling .. .. .	53·5	Rope, twine, &c. .. .. .	23·0
Mantelpiece .. .. .	51·0	Brush, broom .. .. .	22·9
Underclothing, shirt .. .. .	50·3	Malt .. .. .	22·8
Printing .. .. .	50·0	Tobacco, &c. .. .. .	20·2
Tanning .. .. .	49·7	Marble and stone dressing .. .. .	20·1
Sugar, confectionery .. .. .	47·2		
Boiling down .. .. .	47·0		

## INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES.

The salient features in connexion with the chief industries are set forth in the succeeding pages.

**Tanneries, &c.** The development of the tanning industry during the past ten years is shown by the particulars contained in the next two tables:—

## TANNERIES, ETC.: 1905 to 1914.

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.
			£			£
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
1914 .. ..	79	2,434	190,460	1,875	82	210,007

The quantity of bark used in connexion with tanning operations in 1914 was 11,400 tons. The output of tanneries for each of the last ten years was as follows:—

## OUTPUT OF TANNERIES, ETC.: 1905 to 1914.

Year.	Number Tanned of—			Sheep Skins Stripped.	Wool Washed (weight after washing).	Value of Articles produced or Work done.
	Hides.	Calf Skins.	Sheep and other Skins.		lbs.	£
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	199,257	817,866	1,301,298	9,356,529	1,843,189
1912 .. ..	536,343	194,441	891,971	1,085,196	8,182,610	1,891,816
1913 .. ..	538,117	181,643	863,580	1,128,302	7,424,263	1,961,653
1914 .. ..	554,242	210,894	936,975	1,639,161	7,816,250	2,132,935

The figures for 1909 and subsequent years do not include skins and wool dealt with in small tanneries. The work done in such tanneries in 1908 was the tanning of 1,540 hides, 1,620 calf skins, and 4,916 sheep and other skins. The value of the leather imported into Victoria from oversea countries during the year ended 30th June, 1915, was £208,203.

Particulars in regard to the soap and candle works in the State for the past ten years are given below:—

## SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS—1905 TO 1914.

Year.	Number of Establishments.	Value of Machinery and Plant in Use.	Number of Employees.	Amount of Wages Paid.	Products.		Value of Output.
					Soap.*	Candles.	
		£		£	cwt.	cwt.	£
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
1914 ..	17	120,215	604	65,155	243,558	37,564	641,104

\* Not including soap made in small soap works not classified as factories, viz., 7,185 cwt. in 1905, 11,706 cwt. in 1906, 10,527 cwt. in 1907, 7,125 cwt. in 1908, 5,438 cwt. in 1909, 5,479 cwt. in 1910, 6,216 cwt. in 1911, 4,732 cwt. in 1912, 3,564 cwt. in 1913, and 3,489 cwt. in 1914.

The quantity of tallow used in 1914 in the manufacture of soap and candles was 161,912 cwt. in factories, and 1,203 cwt. in minor works.

The imports from oversea countries in 1914–15 included 780,782 lbs. of soap valued at £32,468, and 100,302 lbs. of candles valued at £2,908.

Particulars relating to brickyards and potteries for the ten years 1905–1914 are shown in the following statement.

The value of the land, plant, buildings, &c., used in connexion with such works in 1914 was £511,838.

## BRICKS, POTTERY, PIPES, AND TILES: 1905 TO 1914.

Year.	Number of Establishments.	Number of Employees.	Amount of Wages Paid.	Number of Bricks Made.*	Value of—	
					Pipes and Tiles.	Pottery.
			£		£	£
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
1914 ..	109	2,117	260,877	188,238,420	124,826	47,948

\* In addition there are bricks made in small brickyards not tabulated as factories.

The estimated value of bricks made in 1914 was £331,576. The increased activity in the building trade in recent years is reflected in the output of bricks, tiles, and pipes.

Particulars in regard to the forest saw-mills in the State for the ten years 1905-1914 are shown in the table which follows:—

## FOREST SAW-MILLS: 1905 TO 1914.

Year.	Number of Mills.	Value of Machinery and Plant in Use.	Number of Employees.	Amount of Wages Paid.	Timber Sawn.	
					Quantity.	Value.
1905 ..	124	£ 87,757	1,495	£ 102,176	Super. ft. 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
1914 ..	167	273,086	2,127	232,305	84,374,300	316,400

In addition to forest saw-mills there were 282 other factories working in wood. The particulars for 1914 relating to these are given on page 767.

It is estimated that the approximate value of the production of firewood for consumption in the year is £505,350. In addition, there are supplies of railway sleepers, piles, posts and rails, shingles, and timber for mines obtained from the forests, but it has been found impossible to procure reliable information as to their value.

During the past decade there has been a very marked expansion in engineering works and iron foundries. Since 1904 the number of factories has increased by nearly 53 per cent., the number of persons employed therein by 84 per cent., the amount of wages paid by 165 per cent., the value of machinery and plant by 73 per cent., the value of materials used by 187 per cent., and the value of the output by 171

Firewood,  
&c.

Engineering,  
iron foundry,  
&c.

per cent. The chief particulars of the industry for the years 1905 to 1914 are given in the next table :—

## ENGINEERING, IRON FOUNDRY, ETC., 1905-14.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Horse Power of Engines.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Number of Persons Employed	Amount of Wages Paid.	Value of—		
						Materials Used.	Fuel and Light Used.	Output.
			£		£	£	£	£
1905 ..	230	2,314	439,607	4,893	413,290	458,577	38,490	1,117,527
1906 ..	251	2,615	445,667	5,643	478,805	586,850	45,522	1,356,555
1907 ..	262	2,990	486,649	5,847	531,398	667,867	55,541	1,516,440
1908 ..	278	3,130	491,208	5,928	549,868	650,990	53,629	1,535,907
1909 ..	293	3,238	481,562	5,810	547,192	644,273	58,648	1,561,011
1910 ..	290	3,583	496,232	6,366	615,704	757,270	66,693	1,805,199
1911 ..	304	4,746	553,685	7,372	762,824	913,476	77,674	2,194,806
1912 ..	326	5,857	635,481	8,649	988,802	1,154,377	83,841	2,640,453
1913 ..	345	6,670	715,909	8,745	1,029,136	1,206,001	90,005	2,824,892
1914 ..	354	7,899	762,392	8,601	1,038,622	1,298,255	94,284	2,961,187

The above figures are exclusive of railway workshops, which in 1914 numbered 17, and gave employment to 5,346 hands, who were paid £756,146; the value of the materials dealt with was £916,026, and the value of the output was £1,839,388, of which nearly 77 per cent. was from the Newport Workshop.

**Agricultural  
Implement  
works.**

The subjoined statement contains the leading particulars relating to agricultural implement works for the last ten years :—

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKS, 1905 TO 1914.

Year.	No. of Factories.	No. of Employees.	Wages Paid.	Approximate Value of—		
				Fuel, &c. Used.	Materials Used.	Output.
			£	£	£	£
1905	53	1,565	145,651	7,964	171,850	443,114
1906	53	1,685	148,610	8,928	194,730	478,509
1907	55	1,553	147,675	9,554	188,173	452,841
1908	52	1,381	134,884	9,253	177,488	437,023
1909	52	1,831	181,391	12,697	242,922	611,293
1910	50	2,193	231,919	21,537	300,718	742,326
1911	59	2,651	297,824	19,299	345,665	831,474
1912	67	2,590	309,789	19,388	329,397	799,217
1913	66	2,166	268,880	16,915	324,063	710,832
1914	65	1,895	242,158	16,866	278,283	638,827



The industry attained its greatest development in 1911, when the employees numbered 2,651, and the value of output was £831,474. Decreases are shown for the last three years, the number of hands employed and the value of output having been 29 and 23 per cent. respectively lower in 1914 than in 1911.

The wages averaged for each employee £89 19s. 5d. in 1904 and £127 15s. 9d. in 1914. The stripper-harvester, which is a Victorian invention, is one of the principal implements manufactured. It is the leading item in machinery exported from Victoria, being in good demand in the Argentine and South Africa, as well as in the Australian States.

In the following table particulars of bacon and ham curing establishments are given for the ten years 1905-1914. The value of the machinery, plant, land and buildings in connexion with these establishments was £59,926 in 1905 and £153,029 in 1914.

BACON CURING : 1905 TO 1914.

Year.	Number of Establishments.	Number of Employees.	Amount of Wages Paid.	Pigs Slaughtered for Curing.	Weight of Bacon and Hams Cured.	Value of Output.
				No.	lbs.	£
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
1914 ..	26	442	57,965	181,756	16,298,474	772,318

This table does not include pigs slaughtered for curing, nor bacon and hams cured in small curing works; the pigs so slaughtered numbered 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, 666 in 1913, and 974 in 1914; the quantity (in pounds) of bacon and hams cured was 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, 51,620 in 1913, and 87,258 in 1914.

In addition, the following quantities of bacon and hams were returned as having been cured on farms:—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, 2,943,303 lbs. in 1913, and 2,476,023 lbs. in 1914. The total quantity of bacon and hams cured in 1914 was thus 18,861,755 lbs.—a decrease of 479,123 lbs. as compared with 1913.

The number of butter and cheese factories, was 197 in 1914. Of these factories, 154 made butter, 12 butter and cheese, 1 butter and concentrated milk, 1 butter and condensed, concentrated and powdered milk, 2 condensed and concentrated milk, 1 casein and powdered milk, and 2 casein, while 24 made cheese only. There were 45 creameries attached to the factories. The number of factories, the value of machinery, plant, land, and buildings, the number of employees and the amount of their wages, and the total value of the output for the ten years 1905–14 were as follows:—

#### BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORIES: 1905 TO 1914.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Value of Machinery, Plant, Land, and Buildings	Number of Employees.	Amount of Wages Paid.	Value of Output.
		£		£	£
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
1914 .. ..	197	643,677	1,290	161,740	3,228,640

Although the value of the output of these factories in 1914 was lower than in the preceding three years, it was 36 per cent. above the value of the output for 1905. Further particulars relating to butter and cheese factories will be found under the heading of Dairying on page 736.

Meat freezing and preserving works numbered fourteen in 1914, and gave employment to 1,585 hands and three working proprietors, the wages of the hands amounting to £179,116. The approximate value of machinery, plant, land, buildings and improvements in the same year was £542,763. The output for each of the last ten years is given in the following table:—

## MEAT FREEZING AND PRESERVING, 1905 to 1914.

Year.			Frozen.			
			Cattle.	Sheep.	Rabbits.	Poultry.
			Qrs.	No.	No.	No.
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	...	...	126,568	2,107,180	4,674,588	25,284
1914	...	...	212,520	1,710,152	3,778,164	30,504

Year.			Preserved.			
			Beef.	Mutton.	Rabbits.	Other Meats, &c.
			Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
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
1914	...	...	49,103	7,316	2,368	5,936

NOTE.—In addition to the above, 15,249 calves, 1,959 pigs, and 25,952 hares were treated at freezing works in 1905; 6,947 calves, 2,580 pigs, and 38,397 hares in 1906; 8,047 calves, 2,196 pigs, and 55,196 hares in 1907; 11,662 calves, 2,296 pigs, and 29,796 hares in 1908; 3,059 calves, 225 pigs, and 8,724 hares in 1909; 3,398 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; 5,050 calves, and 39,420 hares in 1913; and 11,708 calves, 1,713 pigs, and 57,576 hares in 1914.

The following statement shows the imports from and exports to oversea countries of frozen and preserved meats, other than bacon and ham, during the year ended 30th June, 1915 :—

## MEATS IMPORTED AND EXPORTED OVERSEA, 1914-15.

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Meats, Frozen—		£		£
Mutton ... ..	...	...	31,093,023 lbs.	557,409
Lamb ... ..	...	...	34,322,271 "	690,676
Beef ... ..	...	...	19,326,042 "	384,804
Pork ... ..	53,456 lbs.	1,918	19,232 "	580
Rabbits and Hares ... ..	...	...	2,478,273 prs.	127,721
Poultry ... ..	...	...	7,065 "	7,504
Game ... ..	1,095 lbs.	64	...	...
Other ... ..	...	...	763,926 lbs.	11,258
Meats—Fresh and smoked ... ..	58 lbs.	4	...	...
„ Potted and concentrated ... ..	...	10,318	...	38,670
„ Preserved in tins ... ..	82,592 lbs.	4,021	5,943,691 lbs.	213,525
„ Not elsewhere included ... ..	68 cwt.	337	492 cwt.	1,034
Total value ... ..	...	16,662	...	2,033,181

The value of the machinery, plant, land and buildings used in connexion with flour mills was estimated at £452,834 in 1905, and at £503,885 in 1914. Particulars of the industry for the ten years 1905-1914 are as follows :—

## FLOUR MILLS: 1905 TO 1914.

Year.	Number of Mills.	Number of Employees.	Amount of Wages Paid.	Wheat Ground into Flour.	Flour Made.	Value of Total Output.
			£	bushels.	tons.	£
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
1914 ..	57	836	109,910	12,173,943	246,136	2,726,878

In addition to the flour made, the wheat ground in 1914 produced 6,633,712 bushels of bran and 4,507,806 bushels of pollard. Other grain operated on amounted to 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, 39,826 bushels in 1913, and 38,992 bushels in 1914.

**Exports of bread-stuffs.**

During the year 1914-15, 2,155,748 lbs. of biscuits valued at £39,313, and 21,508 tons of flour valued at £191,214, were exported from Victoria to countries beyond

Australia.

**Jam, pickle, and sauce works.**

In 1914 there were 33 establishments in which the manufacture of jams, pickles, and sauces was carried on, and the number of persons employed therein was 1,857, of whom 25 were working proprietors. The wages paid to the employees amounted to £133,229, and the value of machinery, plant, land and buildings was £174,975. The fruit and sugar used and the output for each of the last ten years were as shown below:—

**JAM, PICKLE, AND SAUCE WORKS, 1905 TO 1914.**

Year.	Fruit Used.	Sugar Used.	Jams and Jellies Made.	Fruit Preserved.	Fruit Pulped.	Sauce Made.	Pickles Made.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	pints.	pints.
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
1914 ...	341,189	175,538	271,755	81,425	75,299	5,648,280	1,840,920

These works also candied fruit peel amounting to 3,283 cwt. in 1908, 4,802 cwt. in 1909, 3,902 cwt. in 1910, 3,549 cwt. in 1911, 2,763 cwt. in 1912, 5,519 cwt. in 1913, and 6,892 cwt. in 1914.

**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 1914 and the production therefrom were as follows:—

Raw cane sugar treated	...	...	1,510,460 cwt.
Sugar beet treated	...	...	176,860 "
Refined sugar produced	...	...	1,449,500 "
Refined treacle produced	...	...	38,960 "

**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 purchased large areas at Boisdale and Kilmany Park. These estates are in railway communication with Maffra, and were cut up into small holdings under the Closer Settlement Board, and allotted to settlers subject to the proviso that each must grow a certain area of beet. The compulsory beet-growing conditions were removed in 1914.

The following particulars summarize the results of the last five 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
1914-15 ... ..	990	8,843	1,152

The results of the 1914-15 season, considering the acreage harvested, were very satisfactory, and the manufacturing operations and returns were good. In addition to the beets delivered at the factory, some growers diverted a considerable quantity of large beets for stock feeding purposes, and the by-products, pulp and molasses, proved of inestimable value to stock-owners during the drought period. The advancement of the industry is dependent on growers supplying sufficient quantities of beet to the factory—the Government has fixed 1,000 acres as the minimum area required.

**Breweries.** Particulars regarding breweries for the ten years 1905-1914 are set forth in the next table. Machinery and plant were valued at £232,354 in 1905 and at £394,785 in 1914, whilst land and buildings were valued at £490,498 in 1905 and at £396,030 in 1914. The wages paid in 1914 amounted to £167,352.

**BREWERIES : 1905 TO 1914.**

Year.	Number of Breweries.	Number of Employees.	Materials Used—			Beer Made.	Value of Output.
			Sugar.	Malt.	Hops.		
			cwt.	bushels.	lbs.	gallons.	£
1905 ...	44	995	99,230	529,067	582,012	15,176,499	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	986,927
1913 ...	26	966	123,073	586,375	653,803	20,925,354	1,024,708
1914 ...	25	1,036	133,707	678,526	738,953	23,865,467	1,196,306

**Distilleries.** The number of distilleries working in 1914 was 9 and the persons employed numbered 101, of whom 6 were working proprietors. The estimated value of the machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements was £173,325. The materials used in manufacture, and the quantity of spirits distilled in each of the last ten years, were as follows:—

**DISTILLERIES : 1905 TO 1914.**

Year.	Materials Used.				Spirits Distilled.
	Wine.	Malt.	Other Grain.	Sugar and Molasses.	
	Gal.	Bush.	Bush.	lbs.	Proof gal.
1905 ...	348,791	...	...	199,360	85,690
1906 ...	324,005	13,088	...	101,024	94,674
1907 ...	413,242	141,876	...	49,280	375,183
1908 ...	591,248	53,761	...	...	220,690
1909 ...	379,979	117,197	...	...	314,370
1910 ...	605,204	25,345	3,560	649,152	223,560
1911 ...	370,119	61,981	752	1,293,152	298,237
1912 ...	580,976	...	...	791,056	152,645
1913 ...	944,277	54,544	...	1,057,280	335,251
1914 ...	1,248,957	39,043	118	1,649,760	309,815

Spirits made by vine-growers for fortifying wine are not included in this table. The following quantities were distilled in vineyards for that purpose during the last ten years:—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, 13,357 gallons in 1913, and 51,852 gallons in 1914.

**Tobacco factories.** The number of tobacco, cigar and cigarette factories licensed in 1914 was thirty-two, 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 thirteen employed 1,677 hands, who were paid £192,194 in wages, also seven working proprietors; and the machinery, plant, land and buildings used were valued at £278,225. The subjoined table shows the quantity of tobacco leaf used by, and the output of the full number of licensed establishments for the last ten years:—

TOBACCO FACTORIES: 1905 to 1914.

Year.	Unmanufactured Leaf Operated on.		Quantity Manufactured of—			
	Australian	Imported.	Tobacco.	Snuff.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	No.
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	103,382,600
1914... ..	340,296	4,708,548	5,140,695	746	23,533,572	140,100,500

**Woollen mills.** There were ten woollen mills working in 1914, and the number of persons employed therein was 1,817, of whom nine were working proprietors. The wages paid to employees amounted to £133,596, and the approximate value of the machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements to £404,790. The value of the raw materials used in mills during the year was £302,798, and



that of the goods manufactured in the same period, £577,434. The quantities of wool and cotton used and of goods manufactured in each of the last ten years were as follows:—

WOOLLEN MILLS: 1905 TO 1914.

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.	£
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	3,637,346	146,628	8,383	296,971
1907	3,311,097	914,003	867,789	4,088,383	199,743	12,089	368,784
1908	3,210,925	965,042	922,176	4,396,862	228,621	15,222	388,218
1909	3,093,383	880,934	949,674	4,713,571	225,148	15,189	403,106
1910	3,136,442	955,894	890,281	4,640,401	191,651	18,185	426,336
1911	3,409,105	897,804	901,348	4,691,255	240,961	13,718	473,686
1912	3,265,390	1,061,201	1,013,444	4,604,654	265,637	14,476	473,880
1913	3,489,150	1,068,214	1,017,776	4,965,527	287,814	19,443	513,252
1914	3,607,690	1,075,666	1,036,079	5,546,841	258,859	22,455	577,434

During the period 1905-14 the value of output of woollen mills increased by 117 per cent. The quantity of tweed and cloth manufactured increased by 40 per cent., of flannel by 65 per cent., of blankets by 78 per cent., and of shawls and rugs by nearly 164 per cent.

The development which has taken place in the boot industry in recent years is exhibited by the following tables:—

BOOT FACTORIES: 1905 TO 1914.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Persons Employed.	Value of Land, Buildings, and Machinery.	Wages Paid.	
			£	£	
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
1914	...	172	6,924	455,158	603,318

## OUTPUT OF BOOT FACTORIES: 1905 TO 1914.

Year.	Goods Manufactured—		Value of Materials Used.	Value of Output.
	Boots and Shoes.	Slippers.*		
	No. of pairs.	No. of pairs.	£	£
1905 ... ..	3,951,033	165,892	650,691	1,124,225
1906 ... ..	4,001,580	175,575	719,960	1,194,575
1907 ... ..	4,290,122	182,039	808,879	1,322,893
1908 ... ..	4,164,410	193,949	780,760	1,307,329
1909 ... ..	4,649,130	231,791	884,329	1,487,789
1910 ... ..	4,847,368	191,204	963,110	1,620,179
1911 ... ..	5,198,030	164,313	1,103,653	1,878,308
1912 ... ..	4,966,768	220,616	1,132,045	1,951,998
1913 ... ..	5,013,143	254,844	1,230,725	2,094,866
1914 ... ..	4,913,593	272,866	1,281,352	2,160,500

\* Includes canvas shoes and house-boots.

During the period 1905–14 the wages paid increased by nearly 83 per cent., the value of materials used by 97 per cent., and the value of output by 92 per cent., while the quantity of boots and shoes manufactured increased by only about 24 per cent.

The value of the output of establishments connected with the manufacture of dress, *i.e.*, clothing, tailoring, dressmaking, millinery, underclothing, hats and caps, &c., but exclusive of boots and shoes, was £5,568,744 in 1914, as compared with £2,715,538 in 1905. During the period 1905–14 the hands employed increased by 37 per cent., the wages paid by 108 per cent., the value of materials used by 104 per cent., and the value of the output by 105 per cent. Particulars of the industry for each of the last ten years are as follows:—

## DRESS (EXCLUSIVE OF BOOT) FACTORIES.

Year.	Number of Factories	Number of Hands employed.			Amount of Wages paid.	Value of Materials used.	Value of Output.
		Males.	Females.	Total.			
					£	£	£
1905 ..	978	2,704	18,891	21,595	764,909	1,472,027	2,715,538
1906 ..	999	2,848	19,905	22,753	822,471	1,435,939	2,650,658
1907 ..	1,040	3,032	21,132	24,164	903,320	1,603,583	2,952,393
1908 ..	1,064	3,191	22,124	25,315	965,425	1,693,450	3,112,211
1909 ..	1,125	3,387	23,174	26,561	1,057,278	2,033,925	3,743,940
1910 ..	1,160	3,620	24,069	27,689	1,181,534	2,259,826	4,174,402
1911 ..	1,213	3,921	26,114	30,035	1,384,678	2,557,287	4,756,604
1912 ..	1,205	4,067	26,255	30,322	1,532,559	2,760,001	5,184,535
1913 ..	1,206	4,221	25,955	30,176	1,579,957	2,868,302	5,430,240
1914 ..	1,298	4,019	25,660	29,679	1,591,133	3,001,379	5,568,744

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: 1905 to 1914.**

Year.	Number of Stations.	Horse-power of Machinery.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Persons Employed.	Wages Paid.	Electricity Supplied.
			£		£	British Units.
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
1914 ..	58	28,485	1,418,511	924	131,854	44,890,249

The electricity supplied in 1914 represents an increase of 483 per cent. on that supplied in 1905.

**Gasworks.** The approximate value of the machinery and plant, land, buildings, and improvements connected with gasworks in Victoria was £1,704,983 in 1905, and £1,796,720 in 1914. The gas made in the latter year was 123 per cent. in excess of that made in 1905.

**GASWORKS: 1905 to 1914.**

Year.	Number of Works.*	Persons Employed.	Wages Paid.	Coal Used.	Gas Made.	Coke Produced.	Value of Output.
			£	Tons.	Cubic Feet.	Tons.	£
1905 ..	48	989	123,372	168,007	1,707,184,000	98,559	492,851
1906 ..	48	1,125	133,701	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
1914 ..	47	2,117	332,971	300,152	3,806,380,100	195,178	979,229

\* 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 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, 348,385 in 1913, and 332,586 in 1914.

Number and  
Location of  
Factories  
1903-14.

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 for the years 1903, 1907, 1911, and 1914 is exhibited in the following statement:—

NUMBER AND LOCATION OF FACTORIES.

Class of Industry.	Number of Factories.							
	Metropolis.				Remainder of State.			
	1903.	1907.	1911.	1914.	1903.	1907.	1911.	1914.
Treating raw material, product of pastoral pursuits, &c. ..	97	76	84	78	227	247	253	276
Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c.	12	12	12	14	12	9	11	11
Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c. ..	79	86	96	102	112	117	119	111
Working in wood ..	107	125	168	202	161	165	207	247
Metal works, machinery, &c. ..	304	363	440	493	241	256	234	229
Connected with food and drink, &c. ..	160	182	197	196	461	474	454	447
Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. ..	827	938	1,128	1,141	281	282	288	374
Books, paper, printing, &c. ..	193	223	255	288	104	118	165	165
Musical instruments, &c. ..	2	3	5	5	..	..	..	..
Arms and explosives	2	2	6	7	3	3	3	4
Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c. ..	164	192	219	240	170	185	191	298
Ship and boat building and repairing ..	6	10	11	14	2	2	1	1
Furniture, upholstery, and bedding ..	169	176	222	243	18	18	20	26
Drugs, chemicals, and by-products ..	45	42	50	56	17	22	31	35
Surgical and other scientific appliances	9	11	16	23	..	..	1	1
Jewellery, time-pieces, and platedware ..	47	50	74	93	5	7	6	5
Heat, light, and power	25	24	29	42	43	46	54	92
Leatherware, n.e.i. ..	20	23	32	34	1	1	..	..
Minor wares, n.e.i. ..	25	40	44	55	..	..	..	2
Total ..	2,293	2,578	3,088	3,326	1,858	1,952	2,038	2,324

Since 1903 the number of factories has increased by 1,499, the greatest numerical increase in the classes being that of the clothing and textile factories, of which there were 407 more in 1914 than in 1903.

**Employment in Factories.** The employment afforded in each class of industry is set forth in the next statement:—

**AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.**

Class of Industry.	1903.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Treating raw materials, product of pastoral pursuits, &c. ..	2,976	3,543	3,379	3,246	3,310
Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c. ..	528	601	663	656	711
Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c. ..	3,076	3,753	4,207	4,137	4,283
Working in wood ..	3,713	6,654	7,191	7,653	7,472
Metal works, machinery, &c. ..	10,350	18,069	20,126	20,138	19,694
Connected with food and drink, &c. ..	10,602	14,432	14,335	15,153	15,308
Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. ..	26,301	39,958	39,984	40,140	39,446
Books, paper, printing, &c. ..	6,525	8,706	8,901	9,118	9,153
Musical instruments, &c. ..	25	197	189	181	170
Arms and explosives ..	342	475	707	856	970
Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c. ..	2,973	4,630	4,748	5,230	5,086
Ship and boat building and repairing ..	98	133	240	433	593
Furniture, bedding, and upholstery ..	1,978	3,122	3,263	3,240	2,986
Drugs, chemicals, and by-products ..	987	1,672	1,804	1,931	1,834
Surgical and other scientific appliances ..	35	84	90	102	114
Jewellery, time-pieces, and plated ware ..	594	975	1,037	951	925
Heat, light, and power ..	988	2,808	3,052	3,419	3,769
Leatherware, n.e.i. ..	283	634	605	568	566
Minor wares, n.e.i. ..	855	1,502	1,587	1,592	2,009
Total ..	73,229	111,948	116,108	118,744	118,399

The total increase in the number of hands employed during the period covered by the above table is 45,170, and represents an advance of nearly 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 13,145, 9,344, and 4,706 respectively in the number of persons employed in 1914 as compared with the number employed in 1903.

**Size of Factories.** An examination of the figures relating to different factories in 1903 and 1914 reveals the great increase in the number of hands employed which has taken place in factories of the largest size. During the past eleven years the number of factories employing over 100 hands increased by 64 per cent., and the hands engaged therein by 104 per cent., whilst the factories employing less than 100 and their employees increased by only 35 and

41 per cent. respectively. Particulars of factories of different sizes in 1903 and 1914 are given in the next two tables:—

**FACTORIES ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.**

Size of Factory.	Number of Factories.		Average Number of Hands employed.	
	1903.	1914.	1903.	1914.
Under 4 hands .. ..	587	1,045	1,714	2,411
4 .. ..	487	646	1,948	2,584
5 to 10 .. ..	1,631	1,941	11,293	13,437
11 to 20 .. ..	722	926	10,509	13,457
21 to 50 .. ..	471	659	14,520	20,838
51 to 100 .. ..	135	239	9,109	16,510
Over 100 .. ..	118	194	24,136	49,162
Total .. ..	4,151	5,650	73,229	118,399

**PROPORTION OF FACTORIES OF DIFFERENT SIZES.**

Size of Factory.	Percentage to Total.			
	Factories.		Hands.	
	1903.	1914.	1903.	1914.
Under 4 hands .. ..	14·14	18·50	2·34	2·04
4 .. ..	11·73	11·43	2·66	2·18
5 to 10 .. ..	39·29	34·36	15·42	11·35
11 to 20 .. ..	17·40	16·39	14·35	11·37
21 to 50 .. ..	11·35	11·66	19·83	17·60
51 to 100 .. ..	3·25	4·23	12·44	13·94
Over 100 .. ..	2·84	3·43	32·96	41·52
Total .. ..	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

**Occupations in Factories.** In the following table the persons employed in factories are grouped according to their occupational status:—

**OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.**

Occupations.	1903.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Working proprietors ..	4,190	5,201	5,325	5,649	5,707
Managers, overseers ..	2,520	3,058	3,091	3,314	3,283
Clerks, accountants ..	2,213	3,524	3,676	3,927	3,981
Engine-drivers, firemen ..	1,441	1,794	1,712	1,821	1,835
Workers in factory or works	57,721	92,387	96,324	98,112	97,923
Outworkers .. ..	955	1,906	1,959	1,910	1,737
Carters, messengers ..	2,778	3,021	2,999	2,925	2,835
Others .. ..	1,411	1,057	1,022	1,086	1,098
Total .. ..	73,229	111,948	116,108	118,744	118,399

**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. The employment of outworkers is regulated by a special provision of the Factories Act. They are required to register their names and addresses with the Chief Inspector of Factories, and factory proprietors are forbidden to give work to those who are not registered.

Sex Distribution in Factories.

The average numbers of males and females employed in factories, and their proportions to the male and female populations for the years 1903-1914 were as follows:—

### EMPLOYMENT OF MALES AND FEMALES IN FACTORIES.

Year.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Number.	Average per 10,000 of Male Population.	Number.	Average per 10,000 of Female Population.	Number.	Average per 10,000 of Total Population.
1903 ..	49,434	813	23,795	392	73,229	602
1904 ..	50,554	833	25,733	422	76,287	627
1905 ..	52,925	868	27,310	445	80,235	656
1906 ..	56,339	914	28,890	465	85,229	689
1907 ..	59,691	957	31,212	496	90,903	726
1908 ..	60,873	965	32,935	518	93,808	741
1909 ..	62,822	984	34,533	537	97,355	760
1910 ..	66,309	1,023	35,867	550	102,176	786
1911 ..	73,573	1,118	38,375	579	111,948	848
1912 ..	77,565	1,145	38,543	567	116,108	856
1913 ..	80,054	1,151	38,690	554	118,744	852
1914 ..	79,772	1,119	38,627	543	118,399	832

Males formed 67·5 per cent. in 1903 and 67·4 per cent. in 1914 of the total persons employed. The increase during the period 1903-14, in the number of males employed was 30,338, or 61·4 per cent., and in the number of females employed 14,832, or 62·3 per cent.

Of the total females in factories 77 per cent. are engaged in the textile and clothing industries, and 9 per cent. in the preparation of food and drink. The extent of female employment in distinct industries is shown in the next table:—

### FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIES, 1914.

Industry.	Numbers employed.		Females per 100 Males.
	Males.	Females.	
Biscuit .. ..	863	542	62·80
Jam, pickle, and sauce .. ..	940	917	97·55
Confectionery .. ..	840	816	97·14
Tobacco, &c. .. ..	968	716	73·97
Woollen mills .. ..	823	994	120·78
Clothing, tailoring, &c. .. ..	2,510	8,315	331·28
Dressmaking, millinery .. ..	261	9,177	3,516·09
Underclothing .. ..	273	5,577	2,042·86
Hats, caps, &c. .. ..	662	976	147·43
Hosiery .. ..	112	1,053	940·18
Waterproof clothing .. ..	58	204	351·72
Boots and shoes .. ..	4,391	2,533	57·69
Printing, &c. .. ..	5,370	1,227	22·85
Bookbinding, stationery, &c. .. ..	621	614	98·87
Fancy-box, &c. .. ..	169	525	310·65
All other industries .. ..	60,911	4,441	7·30
Total .. ..	79,772	38,627	48·42

A very favorable feature of factory statistics in the past few years has been the small proportion of children, especially girls, engaged in factories. Of the male and female employees, boys and girls under 16 represented only 3·63 and 4·70 per cent. respectively in 1914, as against 6·05 and 11·47 per cent. in 1904. The number of children employed in factories and their proportion to the total employees are given in the subjoined table for the years 1905 to 1914 :—

## CHILDREN EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.

Year.	Boys under 16.	Girls under 16.	Total Children.	Proportion per cent. of—		
				Boys to Male Employees.	Girls to Female Employees.	Children to Total Employees.
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
1914 .. ..	2,898	1,816	4,714	3·63	4·70	3·98

In the following table are shown the number of factories using mechanical power, the total horse-power of the engines used, and the value of the machinery and plant for the ten years, 1905–1914 :—

## MACHINERY IN FACTORIES.

Year.	Number of Factories equipped with Machinery.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Horse-power of Engines.
		£	
1905 .. ..	2,606	6,187,919	43,492
1906 .. ..	2,676	6,450,355	48,765
1907 .. ..	2,835	6,771,458	52,703
1908 .. ..	2,923	6,957,606	58,945
1909 .. ..	3,069	7,140,304	63,761
1910 .. ..	3,239	7,601,085	69,373
1911 .. ..	3,474	8,336,373	79,515
1912 .. ..	3,653	9,095,134	89,290
1913 .. ..	3,990	10,022,429	105,224
1914 .. ..	4,106	10,727,526	110,055



The nature of the power used and the capacity of the machinery in the factories of the State are set out in the next table:—

### POWER USED IN FACTORIES.

Year.	Number of Factories using—					
	Steam.	Gas.	Electricity.	Oil.	Water, Wind, and Horses.	Manual Labour.
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
1914 .. ..	1,040	858	1,782	348	78	1,544

Year.	Actual Horse-power of Engines.				
	Steam.	Gas.	Electricity.	Oil.	Total.
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
1914 .. ..	67,649	17,432	22,584	2,390	110,055

Although steam is the principal motive power, and was used to supply 61 per cent. of the total mechanical power consumed in factories in 1914, a remarkable development is shown in the use of electricity, which in 1905 was used by 349, and in 1914, by 1,782 factories, the actual horse-power consumed rising from 2,174 to 22,584 in the same interval.

**Wages in factories.** The total amount and the average amount of salaries and wages paid to male and female employees in factories are shown in the following table:—

## SALARIES AND WAGES PAID IN FACTORIES.

Year.	Salaries paid to Managers and Clerks.		Wages paid to Factory Workers.		Average Salary of Managers and Clerks.		Average Wage of Factory Workers.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1910	634,826	43,224	5,639,095	1,283,787	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	109,331	7,828,240	1,679,141	183 12 0	86 12 1	118 6 10	45 12 11
1914	1,137,114	125,610	8,065,222	1,721,994	198 9 7	97 18 1	117 6 10	46 18 6

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 1914, £11,099,940, represents an average payment for all employees of £98 10s., which is an increase of £3 15s. 3d. on the average wage for 1913, of £7 6s. on that for 1912, of £15 on that for 1911, of £20 6s. on that for 1910, of £24 19s. on that for 1909, of £26 18s. on that for 1908, and of £29 4s. on that for 1907. Concurrently with this increase there was a slight change in the relative proportions of male and female workers during the eight years, the percentages of male to total employees being 66 in the years 1911 to 1914, 64 in 1908 and 1910, 63 in 1909, and 65 in 1907. The above average wage for 1914 is very much below the general rates of wages as shown in the table "Wages in Melbourne" on page 802, the reason being that the rates there mentioned relate to adult workers only, whereas the average payment of £98 10s. relates to all employees, 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.

**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 1914 are given in the attached statement:—

## FACTORY COSTS AND OUTPUT, 1914.

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. ..	£ 2,580,862	£ 34,141	£ 314,058	£ 3,287,317
Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c. ..	486,334	13,497	74,946	763,974
Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c.	216,604	124,695	491,402	1,134,915
Working in wood .. ..	1,209,966	15,507	823,585	2,470,884
Metal works, machinery, &c. ..	3,188,553	159,592	2,402,140	6,772,626
Connected with food and drink, &c.	12,091,986	209,406	1,572,851	16,135,907
Clothing and textile fabrics, &c.	4,907,844	64,609	2,411,619	8,787,487
Books, paper, printing, &c. ..	1,014,490	42,834	998,737	2,986,410
Musical instruments, &c. ..	13,650	180	20,119	39,887
Arms and explosives.. ..	225,690	4,825	98,337	366,266
Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c.	476,155	15,080	470,600	1,183,063
Ship and boat building and repairing .. ..	59,388	2,357	77,472	163,970
Furniture, upholstery, and bedding .. ..	444,383	7,308	292,668	886,133
Drugs, chemicals, and by-products .. ..	707,022	14,880	182,170	1,222,929
Surgical and other scientific instruments .. ..	8,262	329	9,924	25,218
Jewellery, time-pieces, and plated-ware .. ..	182,714	2,885	93,757	356,188
Heat, light, and power .. ..	414,166	76,492	521,163	1,693,988
Leatherware, n.e.i. .. ..	186,223	1,404	45,652	271,487
Minor wares, n.e.i. .. ..	572,402	14,304	198,740	891,336
Total .. ..	28,986,694	804,325	11,099,940	49,439,985

The difference between the sum of the first three columns and the last column represents the amount available for miscellaneous expenses, interest, and profit. The proportions which this margin and the chief items of the cost of production bear to the total value of production in each class of industry are shown in the following table:—

PROPORTIONATE VALUE OF COSTS, ETC., TO PRODUCTION  
IN FACTORIES.

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. . . . .	78·51	1·04	9·55	10·90
Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c. . . . .	63·66	1·77	9·81	24·76
Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c. . . . .	19·09	10·99	43·29	26·63
Working in wood . . . . .	48·97	·62	33·34	17·07
Metal works, machinery, &c. . . . .	47·08	2·36	35·46	15·10
Connected with food and drink, &c. . . . .	74·94	1·30	9·75	14·01
Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. . . . .	55·85	·72	27·44	15·99
Books, paper, printing, &c. . . . .	33·97	1·43	33·44	31·16
Musical instruments, &c. . . . .	34·22	·45	50·44	14·89
Arms and explosives . . . . .	61·62	1·32	26·85	10·21
Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c. . . . .	40·25	1·27	39·79	18·69
Ship and boat building and repairing . . . . .	36·22	1·44	47·25	15·09
Furniture, upholstery, and bedding . . . . .	50·15	·82	33·03	16·00
Drugs, chemicals, and by-products . . . . .	57·83	1·22	14·89	26·06
Surgical and other scientific instruments . . . . .	32·76	1·31	39·35	26·58
Jewellery, time-pieces, and plated-ware . . . . .	51·30	·81	26·32	21·57
Heat, light, and power . . . . .	24·45	4·52	30·76	40·27
Leatherware, n.e.i. . . . .	68·59	·52	16·82	14·07
Minor wares, n.e.i. . . . .	64·22	1·61	22·30	11·87
Total . . . . .	58·63	1·63	22·45	17·29

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 19 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 74 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 1905 to 1914 :—

**COST OF PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF OUTPUT OF FACTORIES, 1905-14.**

Year.	Cost of Production.				Total Value of Output.
	Materials.	Fuel, Light, and Power.	Salaries and Wages.	All other Expenditure, Interest, and Profits.	
	£	£	£	£	£
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
1914 .. ..	28,986,694	804,325	11,099,940	8,549,026	49,439,985

These figures are reduced in the appended statement to their proportionate value of the total output.

**PROPORTIONATE COST OF OUTLAY TO OUTPUT OF FACTORIES, 1905-14.**

Year.	Proportion of Outlay to Output.				Total.
	Materials.	Fuel, Light, and Power.	Salaries and Wages.	Other Expenses, Interest, and Profits.	
	%	%	%	%	%
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
1914 .. ..	58·6	1·6	22·5	17·3	100·0

The ratio of salaries and wages to the value of the output of factories was 21·8 per cent. on the average of the past five years as against 20·1 per cent. for the period 1905-9. The cost of materials was 59·5

per cent. of the value of output in 1910-14 as compared with 60·6 per cent. in 1905-9. The proportionate outlay on fuel, light, and power has remained fairly uniform during the past ten years. The balance available for miscellaneous expenses, rent, interest, and manufacturers' profit was £17 2s. 10d. in every £100 of the total output value in 1910-14 as against £17 13s. 7d. in the preceding five-year period.

Capital  
invested in  
manufacturing  
plant and  
premises.

In the following statement the amount of capital invested in machinery, plant, land, and buildings used in connexion with the various classes of manufacturing industries is shown for the year 1914 :—

VALUE OF MACHINERY AND PLANT AND LAND AND BUILDINGS CONNECTED WITH FACTORIES, 1914.

Class of Industry.	Value of Machinery and Plant.	Value of Land, Buildings, and Improvements.
	£	£
Treating raw material, product of pastoral pursuits, &c. . . . .	320,740	389,688
Treating oils and fats, animal, vegetable, &c. . . . .	136,065	105,070
Processes in stone, clay, glass, &c. . . . .	417,450	461,703
Working in wood . . . . .	594,575	422,589
Metal works, machinery, &c. . . . .	1,469,806	1,433,378
Connected with food and drink, &c. . . . .	2,261,535	2,682,669
Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. . . . .	870,318	1,986,117
Books, paper, printing, &c. . . . .	975,931	960,715
Musical instruments, &c. . . . .	6,636	24,340
Arms and explosives . . . . .	115,809	105,297
Vehicles, saddlery, harness, &c. . . . .	134,867	556,668
Ship and boat building and repairing . . . . .	82,273	213,595
Furniture, upholstery, and bedding . . . . .	75,815	350,111
Drugs, chemicals, and by-products . . . . .	244,071	340,780
Surgical and other scientific instruments . . . . .	4,820	20,445
Jewellery, time-pieces, and plated-ware . . . . .	28,273	128,981
Heat, light, and power . . . . .	2,864,817	888,344
Leatherware, n.e.i. . . . .	15,705	55,125
Minor wares, n.e.i. . . . .	108,020	122,505
Total . . . . .	10,727,526	11,248,120

The capital invested in plant, buildings, &c., used in connexion with three classes of industries, heat, light and power; food and drink; and metal works and machinery, amounted to £11,600,549, or slightly more than one-half of the total for all manufacturing industries.

The total value of machinery and plant and that of land, buildings, and improvements used in connexion with factories are shown in the next table for a series of years:—

**VALUE OF MACHINERY AND PLANT AND LAND AND BUILDINGS CONNECTED WITH FACTORIES, 1903-1914.**

Year.				Value of Machinery and Plant.	Value of Premises.
				£	£
1903	..	..	..	5,010,896	7,967,945
1905	..	..	..	6,187,919	7,771,238
1907	..	..	..	6,771,458	8,376,642
1909	..	..	..	7,140,304	8,642,344
1910	..	..	..	7,601,085	9,012,263
1911	..	..	..	8,336,373	9,921,516
1912	..	..	..	9,095,134	10,362,661
1913	..	..	..	10,022,429	10,753,309
1914	..	..	..	10,727,526	11,248,120

It will be seen from these figures that the value of machinery and plant more than doubled between 1903 and 1914, whilst that of the buildings, land, and improvements showed an increase of £3,280,175 in the same interval.

In the appended table the number of accidents in factories is given for the past twelve years. These particulars relate to establishments which came within the scope of the Factories Acts in force in the years specified, and not to those classified for statistical purposes in the preceding tables.

**ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES.**

Year.			Number of Employees.	Number of Accidents.	Percentage of Acci- dents to Number of Employees.
1903	..	..	57,767	175	·303
1904	..	..	60,977	189	·310
1905	..	..	63,270	170	·269
1906	..	..	67,545	205	·303
1907	..	..	71,968	275	·382
1908	..	..	76,210	294	·385
1909	..	..	79,348	287	·361
1910	..	..	83,053	331	·398
1911	..	..	88,694	337	·379
1912	..	..	104,746	389	·371
1913	..	..	110,487	407	·368
1914	..	..	110,660	391	·353

In proportion to employees, accidents show a decrease for each of the past four years.

The number of factories and of the persons employed therein in the Australian States are shown in the following table. The figures for New South Wales and Western Australia relate to the year 1913, and those for the other States to the year 1914 :—

**FACTORIES AND FACTORY EMPLOYEES IN AUSTRALIAN STATES.**

State.	Number of Factories.	Average Number of Persons Employed.			Number of Working Proprietors.	Number of Employees—	
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Under 16 Years of Age.	Over 16 Years of Age.
Victoria ..	5,650	79,772	38,627	118,399	5,707	4,714	107,978
New South Wales	5,346	93,036	27,364	120,400	4,736	4,471	111,193
Queensland ..	1,796	35,717	7,565	43,282	1,548	1,861	39,873
South Australia	1,323	22,111	4,763	26,874	1,322	1,586	23,966
Western Australia	762	14,476	2,674	17,150	556	706	15,888
Tasmania ..	603	7,613	1,309	8,922	464	290	8,168

The next table shows the expenditure on materials, wages, and fuel, &c., and the value of the output in factories in New South Wales and Western Australia in 1913, and in the other States in 1914 :—

**FACTORY COSTS AND VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN AUSTRALIAN STATES.**

State.	Amount of Wages Paid to—			Value of Materials Used.	Value of Fuel, Light, and Power Used.	Value of Output.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Victoria ..	£ 9,252,336	£ 1,847,604	£ 11,099,940	£ 28,986,694	£ 804,325	£ 49,439,985
New South Wales	11,323,791	1,359,593	12,683,384	40,537,476	1,371,425	65,672,495
Queensland ..	3,880,472	331,017	4,211,489	15,710,794	335,219	25,691,955
South Australia	2,734,603	211,693	2,946,296	7,931,175	406,987	13,215,970
Western Australia	2,047,475	146,975	2,194,450	2,753,910	197,831	6,423,071
Tasmania ..	782,300	53,529	835,829	1,992,719	189,012	3,667,754



The following is a statement of the rates of wages ruling in the various industries in Melbourne during 1914, the information having been compiled from determinations of Wages Boards or collected direct from the employers:—

## WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1914.

## A.—WAGES FOR ADULT WORKERS IN CLASSIFIED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class I.—Treating Raw Material the product of pastoral pursuits or vegetable products not otherwise classed.</i>			
<i>Order 1.—Animal products.</i>			
Boiling down .. .. .	Men employed in boiling down and bone mills Sausage skin cleaners Slicker whiteners .. .. Fleshers .. .. Jiggers and grainers .. .. Rollers and strikers .. .. Machine shavers .. .. Scudders, unhairers, stoners, and Japaners Fancy leather machinists Lime jobbers .. .. Labourers in sheds, vats, &c. Wool sorters .. .. Man in charge of sweat house and scourers Man in charge of pickling, scudding, bating, or sheepskin tanners, pelt sorters, dag treaters Man in charge of limes, of "green" or "flat" fleshing or burring machinists, setters-out, pressers, painters Men not otherwise provided for	..	48s. per week
Bone milling .. .. .		51s. to 63s. per week	54s. "
Sausage casing .. .. .		..	65s. "
Tanning .. .. .		..	60s. "
		..	58s. "
		..	57s. "
		..	58s. "
		..	55s. "
		..	53s. "
		..	52s. "
		..	51s. "
		..	55s. "
		..	51s. "
		..	50s. "
	..	48s. "	
	..	45s. "	
<i>Order 2.—Vegetable products.</i>			
Chaff-cutting .. .. .	Labourers and carters	48s. to 52s. per week	..
<i>Class II.—Oils and Fats, Animal and Vegetable.</i>			
Oil, grease, and glue .. .. .	Labourers .. ..	..	7s. 6d. per day
Soap and soda .. .. .	Soapmakers .. ..	..	65s. per week
	Assistant soapmakers .. ..	..	57s. 6d. "
	Foremen .. ..	..	57s. 6d. "
	Men in charge of milling-room .. ..	..	55s. "
	Soap-cutters .. ..	54s. to 57s. 6d. per week	..
	Crutchers and stampers .. ..	49s. to 51s. per week	..
	General hands .. ..	..	48s. per week
	Stampers .. ..	..	49s. "
	Wrappers and packers .. ..	..	27s. 6d. "
	—female		

## WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1914—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.		
		Range.	General Rate.	
<i>Class II.—continued.</i> Candle <sub>s</sub> .. .. .	Stillmen, acidifiers, glycerine distillers	..	53s. per week	
	Candle room gangers	..	52s. 6d. "	
	Refrigerator gangers and moulders	..	51s. "	
	Refrigerator hands and pressroom gangers	..	50s. "	
	Other adult males ..	..	48s. "	
	„ „ females ..	..	27s. 6d. "	
<i>Class III.—Processes relating to Stone, Clay, Glass, &amp;c.</i> Brick .. .. .	Bricklayers ..	..	71s. 6d. per wk.	
	Burners on kilns ..	..	75s. "	
	Facemen ..	57s. to 61s. per week	..	
	Drawers ..	..	65s. per week	
	Machine drivers, riggers	..	59s. 6d. "	
	Setters ..	..	61s. "	
	Pan and crusher at- tendants	57s. 4½d. to 63s. 9d. per week	..	
	Wet pan attendants ..	..	51s. per week	
	Clayholemen, silomen, hand moulders, lime grinders, crushers, and mixers	..	54s. "	
	Wheelers and Truckers	..	50s. "	
	Yardmen and elevator feeders, pitmen, and liftmen	..	48s. "	
	Glazed pipes .. .. .	Burners, head ..	..	67s. 6d. "
		„ assistant ..	..	62s. 6d. "
		„ other ..	..	47s. "
		Flangers ..	..	60s. "
		Setters ..	..	52s. 6d. "
		Pressers ..	..	54s. "
Junction stickers, men in charge of plunges, head drawers		..	48s. "	
Labourers ..		48s. to 50s. per week	..	
General pottery .. .. .	Burners, head ..	..	67s. 6d. per wk.	
	„ assistant ..	..	62s. 6d. "	
	„ other ..	..	46s. "	
	Pressers ..	45s. to 50s. per week	..	
	Stoneware throwers ..	..	54s. per week	
	Handlers and jiggers	45s. to 46s. per week	..	
	Turners ..	..	50s. per week	
	Placers, dippers ..	44s. to 51s. per week	..	
	Sagger makers ..	..	45s. per week	
	Mould makers ..	..	60s. "	
	„ „ assistants	..	48s. "	
	Packers and labourers	44s. to 48s. per week	..	
	Terra-cotta pressers	48s. to 50s. "	..	
	„ and plungers	..	52s. per week	
	„ clayhole facemen	..	48s. "	
„ breakers and fillers	..	48s. "		
„ flower pot throwers	48s. to 50s. per week	..		
Females employed in making general pot- tery	..	23s. per week		
Tiles .. .. .	Tile placers ..	48s. to 51s. per week	..	
	Moulders, pressers, and others—male ..	..	42s. per week	
„ „ female ..	..	23s. "		
Lime, cement, cement pipes ..	Labourers ..	8s. to 9s. per day	..	
Asbestos .. .. .	Machinists ..	40s. to 45s. per week	..	
Glass bottle works .. .. .	Furnacemen (two or more producers)	..	52s. 6d. per week	

## WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1914—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 52s. 6d. per week	57s. "
	Stained glass cutters	..	57s. per week
	Lead light glaziers and fixers of lead lights	50s. to 52s. 6d. per week	..
	Cementers .. ..	..	42s. per week
	Plate glass cutters ..	52s. 6d. to 57s. per week	55s. "
	" glaziers .. ..	..	48s. "
	" assistants and packers	..	55s. "
	Bevellers and silverers	..	..
	Sheet glass and brilliant cutters	50s. to 54s. per week	..
Marble, stone-dressing ..	Carvers in marble and stone	..	82s. 6d. per wk.
	Carvers' assistants ..	..	73s. 4d. "
	Letter cutters .. ..	69s. 8d. to 71s. 6d. per week	..
	Monumental carvers ..	..	77s. per week
	Monumental stone, slate, and other cutters	64s. 2d. to 69s. 8d. per week	..
	Kerbstone cutters ..	..	60s. 6d. per wk.
	Machinists, planing and turning	..	72s. "
	Machinists, polishing and sanding	56s. 10d. to 62s. per week	..
	Labourers .. ..	..	58s. per week
Stone filter .. ..	Filtermakers .. ..	..	60s. "
Modelling .. ..	Modellers, shop hands	..	60s. "
Asphalt .. ..	All others .. ..	42s. to 54s. per week	..
	Asphalters and tarpavers	57s. to 63s. "	..
	Men on mastic machine boilers	..	76s. 3d. per wk.

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1914—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class IV.—Working in Wood.</i>			
Cooperage .. ..	Coopers .. ..	.. ..	72s. per week
Corkcutting .. ..	Corkcutters .. ..	48s. to 65s. per week	.. ..
Bellows .. ..	Bellows makers .. ..	40s. to 45s. " "	42s. 6d. per wk.
Saw-milling, moulding, joinery, sash, door, box, &c.	Box makers and box nailing machine workers	.. ..	56s. "
	Box printing machine workers	.. ..	52s. "
	Carpenters and joiners	60s. to 70s. per week	.. ..
	Mantelpiece makers ..	.. ..	60s. per week
	Crane workers .. ..	.. ..	58s. "
	Labourers, stackers, log-pond men and log-turners, joinery packers	49s. to 57s. per week	.. ..
	Buzzers .. ..	.. ..	60s. per week
	Other machine workers	53s. to 66s. per week	.. ..
	Polishers, coaters .. ..	.. ..	60s. per week
	Painters and glaziers	.. ..	57s. "
	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. "
	Timber benders, tenoners turners, planers, and throaters of spokes	.. ..	60s. "
Wood-carving, turning ..	Carvers and turners ..	.. ..	60s. "
<i>Class V.—Metal Works, Machinery, &amp;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	.. ..
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, 1914—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class V.—continued.</i>			
<i>Engineering, &amp;c.—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	.. "
	Machine-made iron or steel pipe makers	..	60s. per week
<b>Iron and steel moulding</b> ..	Bank pipe moulders ..	56s. to 68s. per week	.. "
	Vertical moulders ..	..	58s. per week
	Pipe dressers ..	..	51s. "
	Furnacemen ..	..	54s. "
	Furnacemen's Assistants	..	51s. "
	Labourers .. ..	..	48s. "
	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	..	66s. "
	Crucible furnacemen's assistants	..	54s. "
	Steel converters ..	..	60s. "
	Steel converters' assistants	..	54s. "
	Steel dressers ..	..	52s. 6d. "
	Steel annealers and labourers	..	49s. 6d. "
<b>Cutlery</b> .. ..	Cutlers and sawmakers	60s. to 75s. per week	.. "
	Knifemiths .. ..	50s. to 60s. "	.. "
	Saw and tool grinders and sharpeners	54s. to 66s. "	.. "
<b>Nail, barbed wire</b> .. ..	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. "
<b>Iron safe, door</b> .. ..	Fireproof safe, &c., makers	55s. to 80s. per week	60s. "
<b>Tinsmithing, galvanized iron, sheet iron, japanning</b>	Tinsmiths, sheet metal workers, japanners, gold and pencil workers	..	57s. "
	Canister makers and repairers, cap solderers, and vent closers	..	54s. "
	Machinists and solderers of down pipes	..	58s. "
	Filleters, grainers, writers	..	52s. "
	Machine attendants ..	..	51s. "
	All others .. ..	..	48s. "

## WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1914—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class V.—continued.</i>			
Stove, range, oven .. ..	Stove and oven fitters	54s. to 57s. per week	..
	Electroplaters .. ..	56s. to 66s. "	..
Pattern making .. ..	Pattern makers .. ..	..	72s. per week
Meter .. ..	Fitters .. ..	..	57s. "
	Diaphragm tyers, testers	60s. to 72s. per week	..
	Meter makers .. ..	..	66s. per week
	Rim makers .. ..	..	62s. "
	All others .. ..	..	54s. "
Spring .. ..	Spring fitters and spiral spring makers	..	60s. "
	Smiths .. ..	..	60s. "
	Elliptic heading and spring eye machinists	54s. to 56s. per week	..
	Other machinists .. ..	..	45s. per week
	Strikers, emery wheel finishers, and others	..	45s. "
Brass, copper smithing .. ..	Brass moulders, finishers	..	57s. "
	Brass polishers .. ..	..	50s. "
	Dressers .. ..	..	45s. "
	Furnacemen .. ..	..	47s. 6d. "
	Core makers, male .. ..	..	51s. "
	" female .. ..	..	30s. "
Lead, shot, pewter .. ..	Labourers in lead and shot factories	48s. to 50s. per week	..
Wire working .. ..	Wire workers .. ..	..	54s. per week
	Weavers .. ..	..	55s. "
	Weavers' strikers .. ..	..	42s. "
Wire mattress .. ..	Machine operators .. ..	58s. to 66s. per week	..
	All others .. ..	..	55s. per week
	Females .. ..	..	34s. "
Smelting, chlorination, cyanide, pyrites	Metallurgists and assayers	£3 5s. to £5 per week	..
	Chlorinators .. ..	..	50s. per week
	Smelters, roasters, and furnacemen	50s. to 70s. per week	..
	Labourers .. ..	48s. to 56s. "	..
Bedstead, fender .. ..	Blacksmiths .. ..	..	56s. per week
	Fitters-up .. ..	..	56s. "
	Chill fitters .. ..	60s. to 72s. per week	..
	Frame setters .. ..	..	58s. per week
	Chippers and casters .. ..	..	52s. "
	Mounters of bedstead pillars	54s. to 60s. per week	..
	Grinders and polishers	54s. to 59s. "	..
	Japanners .. ..	51s. to 56s. "	..
	Fitters (fender) .. ..	56s. to 60s. "	..
	Electroplaters .. ..	..	68s. per week
	" assistants	..	58s. "
	Brass lacquer and plate work polishers	..	54s. "
	Packers and storemen	..	51s. "
	Japanners and polishers—female	..	42s. "
	Wrappers—female .. ..	..	27s. 6d. "
<i>Class VI.—Connected with Food and Drink, or the preparation thereof.</i>			
<i>Order 1.—Animal Food.</i>			
Bacon-curing .. ..	Foremen curers .. ..	..	67s. 6d. per wk.
	Assistant .. ..	54s. to 58s. per week	..
	Foremen, cutting .. ..	..	67s. 6d. per wk.
	Assistants .. ..	..	60s. "
	Foremen, slaughtering	..	67s. 6d. "
	Assistants .. ..	..	60s. "
	Foremen, small goods	..	67s. 6d. "
	Assistants .. ..	..	55s. "

## WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1914—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.		
		Range.	General Rate.	
<i>Class VI.—Order 1—continued.</i>				
Bacon-curing—continued ..	Foremen, smoking, rolling, &c. ..	..	62s. 6d. per wk.	
	Assistants, smoking, rolling, &c. ..	51s. to 60s. per week	..	
	Foreman, lard and tallow ..	..	62s. 6d. per wk.	
	Assistants, lard and tallow ..	..	51s. "	
Butter, cheese, concentrated milk	General workers ..	48s. to 60s. per week	..	
	General foremen ..	..	63s. per week	
	Department ..	..	54s. "	
	Creamery managers ..	..	56s. "	
	Cheese makers ..	..	54s. "	
	Cream graders ..	..	57s. 6d. "	
	Milk or cream testers ..	..	55s. "	
	Machine operators ..	48s. to 50s. per week	..	
	Storemen, packers ..	..	48s. per week	
	Other adult males ..	..	45s. "	
Butterine, margarine ..	" " females ..	..	30s. "	
	Margarine makers ..	..	66s. "	
Meat preserving, freezing ..	Labourers ..	40s. to 42s. per week	..	
	Slaughtermen ..	..	27s. 6d. per 100 sheep	
	Digester hands, tallowmen, and boners ..	54s. to 60s. per week	..	
	Foremen packers, table hands, preservers' assistants ..	..	60s. per week	
	Tinsmiths (canister makers) ..	..	54s. "	
	Chambermen ..	..	66s. "	
	All other adults ..	..	52s. "	
	<i>Order 2.—Vegetable Food, including products not foods but usually associated with the manufacture of foods.</i>			
	Biscuit .. .. .	Bakers .. .. .	..	55s. per week
Brakesmen .. ..		..	48s. "	
Mixers .. .. .		..	51s. "	
Oven firemen, storemen ..		..	48s. "	
Other males .. ..		..	45s. "	
Females .. .. .		..	22s. 6d. "	
Confectionery .. ..		Confectioners .. ..	..	57s. 6d. "
	Head storemen ..	..	50s. "	
	Storemen and labourers ..	..	45s. "	
	Chocolate dippers—female ..	..	22s. 6d. "	
	General workers—male ..	..	45s. "	
	" " female ..	..	22s. 6d. "	
	Flour mill .. .. .	Shift millers .. ..	60s. to 70s. per week	..
	Millwrights .. ..	..	66s. per week	
	Purifiermen, silkmen, or topmen ..	48s. to 52s. 6d. per week	..	
	Head storemen ..	51s. to 56s. per week	..	
	Smuttermen .. ..	..	51s. per week	
	Store hands, &c. ..	..	48s. "	
	Wheat carriers ..	..	72s. "	
	Engine-drivers ..	57s. to 60s. per week	..	
	Foremen .. .. .	60s. to 90s. "	..	
	Adult males .. ..	..	48s. per week	
	Females over 18 years ..	23s. to 30s. per week	..	
	Starch .. .. .	Foremen .. .. .	..	60s. per week
	Millers, stonedressers ..	52s. 6d. to 55s. per wk.	..	
	Leading hands ..	..	50s. per week	
	Adult hands—males ..	..	47s. 6d. "	
	" " females ..	..	26s. "	

## WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1914—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. "
Sugar, treacle refining ..	Packers and others ..	..	45s. "
	Adult females ..	..	22s. 6d. "
	Vacuum hands and others	48s. to 100s. 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, corkers ..	..	51s. "
	Packers, loaders ..	..	45s. "
Distilling .. ..	Other adult males ..	..	51s. "
	Stillmen .. ..	..	70s. "
	Brewhouse, millhouse hands (skilled)	54s. to 60s. per week	..
Condiments, coffee, chicory, chocolate, spice, &c.	Coopers .. ..	..	72s. per week
	General labourers and bottling hands	45s. to 50s. per week	..
	Roasters .. ..	..	52s. 6d. per wk.
Ice, refrigerating .. ..	Mixers, blenders, and storemen	..	50s. "
	Packers and others ..	..	45s. "
	Female adults .. ..	..	22s. 6d. "
	Foremen .. ..	..	84s. "
	Chambermen .. ..	..	66s. "
	Rabbit graders .. ..	..	72s. "
	Ice pullers and stackers	..	60s. "
Nallers, graders, packers, and putters-up	..	56s. "	
<i>Order 4.—Narcotics.</i> Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes ..	All others .. ..	..	54s. "
	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 63s. per week	..
	Cigar makers (piece-work), males	55s. to 85s. "	..
	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, 1914—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class VII.—Clothing and Textile Fabrics and Fibrous Materials.</i>			
<i>Order 1.—Textile.</i>			
Woolen, cloth, blanket, rug ..	Foremen .. ..	55s. to 60s. per week	50s. ..
	Man in charge, milling and scouring	..	50s. per week
	Pattern weavers ..	48s. to 54s. per week	..
	Tuners .. ..	48s. to 52s. "	..
	Power-loom weavers ..	13s. 9d. to 30s. "	..
	Foremen spinners ..	..	50s. per week
	Other adult males ..	..	48s. "
	Warpers—female ..	..	30s. "
	Darners, knotters, &c. ..	..	22s. 6d. "
	Other adult females ..	..	21s. "
<i>Order 2.—Dress.</i>			
Clothing, tailoring .. ..	Order—		
	Cutters and tailors ..	..	60s. per week
	Pressers—male and female	..	55s. "
	Trimmers .. ..	..	52s. 6d. "
	Females .. ..	22s. 6d. to 36s. per wk.	..
	Ready made—		
	Cutters (stock) and tailors	..	60s. per week
	Pressers, machinists, examiners—male	..	55s. "
	Folders .. ..	..	45s. "
	Seam pressers—male and female	..	36s. "
	Brushers .. ..	..	36s. "
	Tailoresses, machinists, buttonhole makers and others	21s. to 26s. per week	..
Tiemakers .. ..	Males—		
	Silk cutters .. ..	..	47s. 6d. per wk.
	Lining cutters .. ..	..	40s. "
	Females—		
	Needleworkers .. ..	22s. 6d. to 25s. per week	..
	Treadle and power machinists, boxers, and pressers	..	22s. 6d. per wk.
	All others .. ..	15s. to 20s. per week	..
Corset .. ..	Corset makers—female	25s. to 37s. 6d. per week	35s. per week
Dressmaking, millinery ..	Male cutters .. ..	..	52s. 6d. "
	Female .. ..	..	30s. "
	Male and female pressers	..	50s. "
	Female pressers—under 12lb. irons	..	25s. "
	Dressmakers in charge	60s. to 150s. per week	..
	Dressmakers' assistants—female	..	21s. 6d. per wk.
	Mantlemakers (in charge)—female	50s. to 80s. per week	..
	Mantlemakers' assistants—female	..	21s. 6d. per wk.
	Milliners in charge ..	50s. to 80s. per week	..
	Milliners' assistants—female	..	25s. per week
Shirtmaking, underclothing ..	Shirt, collar, pyjama makers—male cutters	60s. to 65s. per week	..
	Female cutters .. ..	35s. to 50s. "	..
	Male workers .. ..	42s. to 55s. "	..
	Female .. ..	..	22s. 6d. per wk.
	Underclothing makers—female	..	20s. "

## WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1914—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.		
		Range.	General Rate.	
<i>Class VII.—Order 2—continued.</i>				
Silk hat .. .. .	Bodymakers and finishers	50s. to 60s. per week	55s. per week	
	Shapers .. .. .	60s. to 70s. "	65s. "	
Felt hats .. .. .	Crown sewers—Female	20s. to 30s. "	25s. "	
	Trimmers .. .. .	22s. 6d. to 30s. "	25s. "	
	Bodymakers .. .. .	70s. to 90s. "	77s. 6d. "	
	Blockers .. .. .	65s. to 70s. "	.. .. .	
	Finishers .. .. .	70s. to 100s. "	75s. per week	
	Shapers .. .. .	.. .. .	65s. "	
	Binders and trimmers—Female	20s. to 25s. per week	.. .. .	
	Straw hats .. .. .	Foremen .. .. .	.. .. .	63s. per week
		Blockers, hand or machine	.. .. .	56s. "
		Dyers and bleachers	.. .. .	50s. "
Packers .. .. .		.. .. .	47s. 6d. "	
Machinists—Female ..		22s. 6d. to 30s. per week	25s. "	
Trimmers .. .. .		20s. to 25s. per week	22s. 6d. "	
Women's hats .. .. .	Blockers, pressers ..	50s. to 55s. "	.. .. .	
Caps .. .. .	Machinists—Female ..	20s. to 25s. "	.. .. .	
Hosiery (piecework) ..	Machinists, knitting—female	25s. to 40s. "	.. .. .	
	Machinists, sewing—female	20s. to 35s. "	.. .. .	
	Linkers—female .. ..	25s. to 35s. "	.. .. .	
	Pressers—male .. .. .	60s. to 70s. "	.. .. .	
	.. .. . female .. .. .	27s. 6d. to 35s. "	.. .. .	
	Winders—female .. ..	25s. to 32s. 6d. "	.. .. .	
	Menders, &c.—female	25s. to 35s. "	.. .. .	
	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	.. .. .	60s. "	
	Other females with four years' experience	28s. to 35s. per week	.. .. .	
Furrier .. .. .	Cutters .. .. .	60s. to 100s. per week	.. .. .	
	Machinists—female ..	22s. 6d. to 32s. 6d. per week	25s. per week	
	Sewers—female .. .. .	20s. to 30s. per week	25s. "	
Umbrella, parasol .. ..	Frame makers .. .. .	40s. to 60s. "	.. .. .	
	Cutters .. .. .	40s. to 60s. "	.. .. .	
	Finishers—male .. ..	30s. to 57s. 6d. "	.. .. .	
	Machinists—female ..	22s. 6d. to 30s. "	.. .. .	
	Tipplers .. .. .	20s. to 25s. "	.. .. .	
Dye works .. .. .	Dyers and cleaners ..	50s. to 55s. "	45s. per week	
	Pressers—male .. .. .	.. .. .	55s. "	
	.. .. . female .. .. .	.. .. .	25s. "	
	Labourers .. .. .	.. .. .	45s. "	
Ostrich feather .. .. .	Feather dyers .. .. .	.. .. .	50s. "	
	.. .. . assistants	35s. to 40s. per week	37s. 6d. "	
	Feather curlers, dressers, finishers—female	15s. to 35s. "	20s. "	

## WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1914—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class VII.—continued.</i>			
<i>Order 3.—Fibrous Materials and Textiles not elsewhere included.</i>			
Bag, sack (including calico bag)	Bag-menders ..	45s. to 48s. per week	..
	Calico bag-makers—female ..	15s. to 22s. 6d. "	21s. per week
Rope, twine, &c. .. ..	Males—		
	Foremen ..	55s. to 60s. "	..
	Rope makers ..	50s. to 60s. "	..
	Rope spicers ..	..	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 ..	Foremen ..	..	69s. "
	Hand sewers ..	..	55s. "
	All other males ..	..	48s. "
	Females ..	24s. to 27s. 6d. per	..
<i>Class VIII.—Books, Paper, Printing, Engraving, &amp;c.</i>			
Printing (including lithographic printing, electrotyping, stereotyping)	Printers—Compositors and machinists		66s. per week
	Proof readers		70s. "
	Printers—Linotype and monoline and monotype operators	75s. 3d. to 94s. 6d. per week	..
	Persons employed on linotype or monoline machines	42s. to 54s. per week	..
	Persons employed on monotype casting machines	45s. 6d. to 56s. 10d. per week	..
	Feeders and others—male	..	42s. per week
	Feeders and others—female	..	22s. "
	Lithographers ..	60s. to 67s. 6d. per week	..
	Stone polishers and others	..	45s. per week
	Stereotypers ..	..	66s. "
Bookbinding, account-book making, stationery, &c.	Bookbinders, paper rulers, guillotine machine cutters	..	64s. "
	Feeders and others—male	..	36s. "
	Forewomen ..	25s. to 35s. per week	..
	Pagers, folders, staplers, &c.—female ..	..	21s. per week
	Sewers, &c.—female ..	..	23s. "
Ink, printing ink .. ..	Printing ink makers ..	55s. to 80s. per week	60s. "
	Writing ink " ..	25s. to 30s. "	..
Paper .. ..	Machinemen (paper) ..	..	63s. per week
	Beatermen ..	51s. to 63s. per week	..
	Boilermen, finishers, ragcutters	..	51s. per week
	Guillotinemen, roller-gangers, strawcutters, ripping and rewinding machinists	..	48s. "
	All other males ..	..	45s. "
	Females ..	21s. to 27s. per week	..

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1914—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.		
		Range.	General Rate.	
<i>Class VIII.—continued.</i>				
Paper bag, box, &c. ..	Machine box cutters— male and female ..	..	60s. per week	
	Other workers—male ..	..	48s. "	
	Box-makers—female ..	23s. to 27s. 6d. per wk.	52s. 6d. per wk.	
	Cardboard carton cutters ..	..	58s. "	
	All other carton workers—male ..	..	25s. "	
	Carton workers—adult female ..	..	..	
	Paper bag machinists ..	50s. to 61s. per week	50s. per week	
Die sinking, engraving, &c. ..	" " guillotine cutters ..	..	20s. "	
	" " makers—female ..	..	80s. "	
	Copper plate engravers ..	..	70s. "	
	Die sinkers ..	..	..	
	Engravers, general ..	60s. to 70s. per week	..	
	Process engravers ..	65s. to 90s. "	70s. per week	
	Photo lithographers, etchers ..	..	65s. "	
<i>Class IX.—Musical Instruments.</i>	Line etchers and artists ..	..	55s. "	
	Routers and printers ..	..	45s. "	
	Mounters ..	..	..	
	Organ ..	Organ builders ..	..	58s. per week
	Planoforte ..	Tuners ..	..	70s. "
		Action fitters ..	..	70s. "
		Wood machinists ..	..	66s. "
<i>Class X.—Arms and Explosives.</i>	Cabinet makers, polishers, turners, veneers and others ..	..	60s. "	
	Stringers ..	..	52s. "	
	Ammunition ..	Cartridge operators—female ..	23s. to 50s. per week	29s. per week
	Explosive ..	Mechanics (fitters, &c.) ..	72s. to 93s. 6d. "	..
		Labourers ..	51s. to 63s. "	..
		Nitro-glycerine workers ..	48s. to 55s. "	..
	Fireworks, fuse ..	Acid workers ..	48s. to 51s. "	..
Labourers ..		..	48s. per week	
<i>Class XI.—Vehicles, Fittings, Saddlery, Harness, &amp;c.</i>	Fireworks makers—male ..	40s. to 45s. per week	..	
	" " female ..	17s. 6d. to 20s. "	..	
	Coach, waggon, spoke, and fellow wheelwright ..	Bodymakers, painters, panel beaters, smiths, trimmers, wheel-makers, wheelwrights ..	..	63s. per week
	Tramcar building ..	Machinists ..	45s. to 63s. per week	..
		Springmakers ..	54s. to 60s. "	..
		Turners ..	45s. to 54s. "	..
		Labourers and strikers ..	42s. to 45s. "	..
All others ..		..	48s. per week	
Pattern makers ..		..	72s. "	
Smiths, bodymakers, fitters, turners, sign-writers, grainers ..		..	66s. "	
Tramcar building ..	Painters and pitmen ..	..	63s. "	
	Borers, grinders, planers, and slotters ..	..	60s. "	
	Machinists ..	54s. to 60s. per week	..	
	Gearcutters ..	..	54s. per week	
	Gear painters ..	..	51s. "	
	All others ..	..	48s. "	

## WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1914—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General rate.
<i>Class XI.—continued.</i>			
Cycle .. .. .	Foremen .. ..	62s. 6d. and 65s. per wk.	..
	Assemblers .. ..	47s. 6d. to 55s. "	..
	Filers .. .. .	.. .. .	47s. 6d. per wk.
	Frame builders .. ..	52s. 6d. to 55s. per wk.	..
	General repairers .. ..	50s. 6d. to 55s. 6d. "	..
	Lathe men .. .. .	.. .. .	60s. per week
	Wheel builders .. ..	.. .. .	47s. 6d. "
	Foremen rim makers .. ..	.. .. .	57s. 6d. "
	Braziers .. .. .	.. .. .	52s. 6d. "
	Other workers .. ..	.. .. .	47s. 6d. "
Perambulator .. .. .	Wickerworkers .. ..	.. .. .	57s. 6d. "
	Upholsterers .. ..	.. .. .	50s. "
Saddlery, harness .. .. .	Saddle, collar, and harness makers .. ..	.. .. .	54s. "
	Machinists—female .. ..	.. .. .	24s. "
Saddle-tree, saddlers' ironmongery, &c.	Saddle-tree makers .. ..	50s. to 60s. per week	55s. "
Whip (piece work) .. ..	Thong makers .. ..	44s. to 54s. "	..
<i>Class XII.—Ship Building, Fitting &amp;c.</i>			
Dock, slip .. .. .	Shipwrights .. ..	.. .. .	12s. 8d. per dy.
	Labourers .. .. .	.. .. .	10s. "
	Stevedores' men and lumpers .. ..	.. .. .	1s. 9d. per hr.
Boat building .. .. .	Wharf labourers .. ..	.. .. .	1s. 9d. "
	Boat builders (skilled) .. ..	48s. to 70s. per week	..
<i>Class XIII.—Furniture, Bedding &amp;c.</i>			
Bedding, flock, upholstery .. ..	Bedding and mattress makers .. ..	.. .. .	57s. per week
	All females over four years' experience .. ..	.. .. .	27s. 6d. "
Carpet .. .. .	Upholsterers .. ..	.. .. .	60s. "
	Carpet planners .. ..	.. .. .	65s. "
	Carpet and linoleum layers .. ..	.. .. .	60s. "
Curled hair .. .. .	Makers and repairers—female .. ..	.. .. .	27s. 6d. "
	Curled hair, horseshair workers .. ..	45s. to 60s. per week	..
Furniture, cabinet making, chair, billiard table	Cabinet, chair, and couch makers .. ..	.. .. .	60s. per week
	Carvers, turners, polishers .. ..	.. .. .	60s. "
	Billiard table and cushion makers .. ..	.. .. .	60s. "
	Machinists .. .. .	62s. to 66s. per week	..
	Females (four years' experience) .. ..	.. .. .	27s. 6d. per wk.
Picture frame .. .. .	Joiners, gliders .. ..	.. .. .	50s. "
	Machinists .. .. .	48s. to 66s. per week	..
	Mount cutters .. ..	.. .. .	50s. per week
	Compo workers and stainers .. ..	.. .. .	45s. "
	Mounters .. .. .	.. .. .	48s. "
	Packers and others .. ..	.. .. .	42s. "
Venetian blind, window blind	Adult females .. ..	.. .. .	22s. 6d. "
	Venetian blind makers .. ..	45s. to 50s. per week	..

## WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1914—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class XIV.—Drugs, Chemicals, and By-products.</i>			
Blacking, black lead, blue, polishes, &c.	Grindess and mixers .. .. .	.. .. .	50s. per week
	Others .. .. .	42s. to 50s. 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. ..	.. .. .
Fertilizer .. .. .	Packers—female .. .. .	22s. 6d. to 26s. ..	.. .. .
	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	.. .. .	51s. per week
	Weighing and bagging machine attendants	.. .. .	48s. ..
Paint, varnish, white-lead ..	Labourers .. .. .	55s. to 105s. per week	48s. ..
	Paint and varnish makers	.. .. .	50s. per week
	Paint and varnish makers' assistants	.. .. .	.. .. .
<i>Class XV.—Surgical and Scientific Appliances.</i>			
Optical, philosophical instrument, &c.	Opticians, &c. .. .. .	62s. to 70s. per week	.. .. .
Surgical appliance, instrument	Surgical instrument makers	60s. to 80s. ..	.. .. .
	Female makers of belts and bandages	30s. to 40s. ..	.. .. .
<i>Class XVI.—Timepiece, Jewellery, Plated-ware.</i>			
Electroplating .. .. .	Persons mixing and working solutions and electric current	.. .. .	68s. per week
	Whetstone grinders .. .. .	.. .. .	57s. ..
	Liners and hand decorators	.. .. .	56s. ..
	Grinders, polishers, and coaters	.. .. .	54s. ..
	Lacquerers 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	.. .. .	57s. 6d. ..
	Setters .. .. .	.. .. .	65s. ..
	Pressworkers .. .. .	.. .. .	55s. ..
	Other adult workers .. .. .	.. .. .	50s. ..
	Female chain makers	.. .. .	35s. ..
	Female scratch brushers	35s. to 45s. per week	.. .. .
Watchmaking, &c. .. .. .	polishers, and gilders	.. .. .	.. .. .
	Clock and watchmakers (repairers)	.. .. .	70s. per week
<i>Class XVII.—Heat, Light, and Energy.</i>			
Electric apparatus .. .. .	Engine fitters and turners	.. .. .	66s. per week
	Winders, switchboard fitters	.. .. .	63s. ..

## WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1914—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class XVII.—continued.</i>			
Electric light .. ..	Cable jointers .. ..	..	69s. per week
	Fitters .. ..	..	66s. "
	Wiremen, linesmen, patrolling repairers, installation and circuit repairers and others .. ..	..	63s. "
	Night patrolmen .. ..	..	54s. "
	Assemblers, testers, and winders .. ..	54s. to 63s. per week	66s. "
	Sub-station attendants .. ..	..	60s. per week
	Meter fixers .. ..	..	55s. 6d. "
	All others .. ..	..	51s. "
	Stokers .. ..	..	10s. 6d. per day
	Purifiers .. ..	..	8s. 6d. "
Gas and coke .. ..	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 .. ..	23s. 6d. to 38s. 6d. per week	..
	Box makers—female (piecework) .. ..	21s. to 38s. 6d. per week	..
	Storemen, packers .. ..	46s. to 55s. per week	52s. 6d. per wk.
	Foremen .. ..	..	..
	Mill hands and others .. ..	42s. to 48s. per week	..
Hydraulic power .. ..	Firemen .. ..	..	54s. per week
	Fitters .. ..	..	70s. "
	Main layers .. ..	..	10s. per day
	Labourers .. ..	..	8s. 4d. "
<i>Class XVIII.—Leatherware (excluding Saddlery and Harness).</i>			
Leather belting .. ..	Foremen .. ..	70s. to 80s. per week	..
	Belt makers .. ..	48s. to 55s. "	..
	Machinists .. ..	45s. to 55s. "	..
Portmanteau, gladstone bag .. ..	Foremen .. ..	..	60s. per week
	Male workers .. ..	..	55s. "
	Female workers .. ..	20s. to 25s. per week	..
<i>Class XIX.—Wares not elsewhere included.</i>			
Basket, wickerware .. ..	Bamboo or wicker workers .. ..	..	57s. 6d. per week
	Basket workers .. ..	..	56s. per week
	Upholsters .. ..	..	50s. "
Broom, brushware .. ..	Millet broom sorters .. ..	..	62s. 6d. "
	Storemen and labourers .. ..	..	52s. 6d. "
	Paint brush makers .. ..	..	67s. 6d. "
	Brush machinists .. ..	60s. to 64s. per week	..
	Brush finishers .. ..	..	60s. per week
	Hairwork, basspan, and material dressing .. ..	..	55s. "
	Bottle, flue, wire, and bass brush makers .. ..	..	52s. 6d. "
	Draw-bench and treadle knot machine workers .. ..	..	21s. "
	Calendar hands .. ..	..	65s. "
	Mill hands .. ..	..	58s. "
Rubber goods (including cycle tyres)	Compound scale hands and dough mixers .. ..	..	55s. "
	Spreaders, hose, belting &c., hands .. ..	..	55s. "
	Tyre makers, repairers, wrappers .. ..	50s. 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 £80 per annum	..
	Teachers in private schools— advanced .. ..	£60 to £120 .. ..	..
	Males (elementary) .. ..	£120 to £200 .. ..	..
	" (advanced) .. ..	£200 to £400 .. ..	..
	Females (elementary) .. ..	£50 to £65 .. ..	..
Clerical .. ..	" (advanced) .. ..	£80 to £180 .. ..	..
	All males .. ..	.. ..	56s. per week
	Female cashiers in butchers' shops .. ..	.. ..	32s. "
Domestic servants*—males .. ..	All other females .. ..	.. ..	36s. "
	Coachmen, footmen, grooms, gardeners .. ..	20s. to 30s. per week	..
	females	.. ..	..
	Butlers .. ..	25s. to 40s. "	..
	Cooks .. ..	20s. to 30s. "	..
	Laundresses .. ..	17s. 6d. to 25s. "	..
	Housemaids .. ..	15s. to 17s. 6d. "	..
	Nursemaids .. ..	10s. to 17s. 6d. "	..
	General servants .. ..	15s. to 22s. 6d. "	..
	Girls .. ..	10s. to 15s. "	..
Hotel servants—males .. ..	Barmen .. ..	.. ..	50s. per week
	Billiard markers .. ..	.. ..	42s. 6d. "
	Porters .. ..	.. ..	40s. "
	Waiters (Head) .. ..	.. ..	50s. "
	" other .. ..	.. ..	45s. "
	General handymen .. ..	.. ..	35s. "
	females	.. ..	..
	Cooks .. ..	47s. 6d. to 70s. per wk.	..
	Housekeepers .. ..	.. ..	47s. 6d. per wk.
	Barmaids .. ..	.. ..	37s. 6d. "
	Laundresses .. ..	.. ..	35s. "
	Housemaids .. ..	.. ..	30s. "
Night watchmen .. ..	Waitresses .. ..	26s. to 30s. per week	..
	Cooks .. ..	28s. 6d. to 42s. "	..
	Wharf, working, and outside patrol (other than foot) .. ..	.. ..	57s. per week
	Outside patrol (foot) .. ..	.. ..	66s. "
Lift attendants .. ..	Others .. ..	.. ..	54s. "
	.. ..	45s. to 48s. per week	..
Building .. ..	Bricklayers .. ..	.. ..	71s. 6d. per wk.
	Builders' labourers .. ..	1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d. per hour	..
	Tuckpointers .. ..	.. ..	64s. 2d. per wk.
	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 wk.
	" and gasfitters .. ..	.. ..	66s. per week
Slaters and tilers .. ..	.. ..	71s. 6d. "	
Baking .. ..	Makers of rye-bread and rolls .. ..	.. ..	1s. 7½d. per hour
	Makers of dough by machine .. ..	.. ..	1s. 7d. per hour
	Jobbers .. ..	.. ..	2s. per hour
	Carters .. ..	.. ..	51s. per week
	Pastrycooks .. ..	50s. to 62s. 6d. per wk.	..
	General workers—male .. ..	.. ..	34s. 8d. per wk.
	" female .. ..	.. ..	20s. "
Butchering .. ..	Slaughtermen .. ..	.. ..	80s. per week
	Slaughter house labourers .. ..	.. ..	48s. "
	Shopmen and small-goods men .. ..	.. ..	65s. "

\* With board and lodging.



## WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1914—continued.

Industry or Service.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
Butchering—continued.	Assistant small goods-men, salters, scalders, and general butchers	..	57s. per week
Carters .. .. .	Delivery cart drivers	..	50s. "
	Drivers of one-horse vehicles	..	50s. "
	Drivers of two-horse vehicles	..	55s. "
	Drivers of three-horse vehicles	..	59s. "
	Drivers of jinkers and boiler trucks	55s. to 62s. 6d. per week	..
Coal and wood yards .. .. .	Drivers of motor vehicles	55s. to 60s. per week	47s. 6d. per wk.
	Yardmen in charge ..	..	45s. "
Coal and coke yards .. .. .	Other yardmen ..	..	..
	Carters .. .. .	50s. to 55s. per week	..
Factory engine-drivers .. .. .	Yardmen .. .. .	52s. to 64s. "	..
	Carters .. .. .	50s. to 55s. "	..
	Building cranes ..	..	69s. per week
	Steam, traction, winch, and hoist	..	63s. "
	Steam, 1st class engines	..	60s. "
	" 2nd "	..	51s. "
	" 3rd "	..	48s. "
Marine stores .. .. .	Firemen (2 boilers) ..	..	54s. "
	" single .. .. .	..	48s. "
	Trimmers and greasers	..	48s. "
	Foremen .. .. .	..	50s. "
	Bottle washers and general hands	45s. to 48s. per week	..
	Casuals .. .. .	..	1s. 3d. per hr.
	Pattern men, salesmen, &c. ..	42s. 6d. to 60s. per wk.	..
	Packers, porters, &c. ..	..	50s. per week
	Assistants—females ..	25s. to 32s. per week	..
	Managers .. .. .	60s. to 70s. "	..
Men's clothing (retail shops) ..	Assistants .. .. .	42s. 6d. to 60s. "	..
	Other adult employees	..	45s. per week
Boot dealers .. .. .	Head sales—male or female	..	67s. 6d. "
	Salesmen, packers, porters, and others	40s. to 52s. 6d. per week	..
	Saleswomen .. .. .	26s. to 32s. "	..
Farriers .. .. .	Foremen .. .. .	..	60s. per week
	Journeymen .. .. .	..	55s. "
Furniture dealers .. .. .	Assistants, collectors, doormen	42s. 6d. to 60s. per wk.	..
	Storemen .. .. .	..	54s. per week
	Packers and porters ..	..	45s. "
	Nursery hands .. .. .	..	48s. "
Gardeners .. .. .	Labourers .. .. .	42s. to 45s. per week	..
	Managers .. .. .	..	70s. per week
Grocery .. .. .	Assistants .. .. .	..	55s. "
	Storemen, packers ..	..	55s. "
	Carters .. .. .	50s. to 55s. per week	..
Tea packing .. .. .	Foremen in charge ..	..	55s. per week
	Head packers—males	..	47s. 6d. "
	Adult workers .. .. .	38s. to 42s. 6d. per wk.	..
	Head packers—females	..	28s. 6d. per wk.
	Adult workers .. .. .	17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. per week	..
Hardware .. .. .	Department managers	80s. to 90s. per week	..
	Branch .. .. .	..	80s. per week
	Outside salesmen ..	..	70s. "
	Senior assistants ..	45s. to 60s. per week	..
	Junior .. .. .	40s. to 55s. "	..
	Packers, storemen, &c.	32s. 6d. to 47s. 6d. "	..
Hairdressing .. .. .	Employees—male, full hands	..	65s. per week
	Employees—male, other female ..	55s. to 62s. per week	..
Livery stables .. .. .	female .. .. .	35s. to 46s. "	..
	Adults .. .. .	..	46s. 6d. per wk.
	Casual hands .. .. .	..	1s. per hour

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1914—continued.

Industry or Service.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
Laundry .. .. .	Laundresses ..	17s. 6d. to 25s. per week	22s. 6d. per week
Undertakers .. .. .	Persons conducting funerals and coffin-making	..	56s. per week
	Drivers, grooms, and general workers	.. *	50s. ,,
Photography .. .. .	Males—		
	Operators ..	45s. to 65s. per week	..
	Printers, spotters, and enlargers	..	52s. 6d. per wk.
	Artists and retouchers	..	60s. ,,
	Developers ..	..	48s. ,,
	All others ..	..	52s. 6d. ,,
	Females—		
	Operators ..	28s. to 40s. per week	..
	Printers and enlargers	..	26s. per week
	Artists ..	..	35s. ,,
	Retouchers and developers	..	30s. ,,
	Spotters ..	..	23s. ,,
	All others ..	..	23s. ,,
	Makers of photographic materials	40s. to 75s. per week	..
	Finishers, packers—female	26s. to 35s. ,,	..
Quarry .. .. .	Hammermen ..	51s. to 69s. ,,	..
	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. ,,

Average wages under Wages Boards, &c.

The average weekly wages paid to males and females employed in all industries working under Wages Boards' determinations, and in those for which Wages Boards have not been appointed, have been compiled from particulars contained in the report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and are given in the following statement. The information relates to the year 1914:—

EMPLOYEES UNDER WAGES BOARDS AND AVERAGE WAGES.

	Males.		Females.	
	No.	Average Weekly Wage.	No.	Average Weekly Wage.
Apprentices and improvers ...	14,114	£ s. d. 1 1 11	10,950	£ s. d. 0 12 8
General workers (mostly young persons) ...	3,347	1 0 2	1,787	0 14 6
Persons employed at minimum wage or over ...	57,983	2 18 2	19,336	1 8 3
Piece workers ...	2,613	3 5 1	4,192	1 4 10
Total ...	78,057	2 10 2	36,265	1 2 5

## EMPLOYEES OUTSIDE OF WAGES BOARDS, AND AVERAGE WAGES.

		No.	Average Weekly Wage.
			£ s. d.
• Males	... ..	4,968	2 10 2
Females	... ..	5,307	1 3 5
Total	... ..	10,275	1 16 4

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: 1910 to 1914.

Produce.	Value in—				
	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Cultivation.</i>					
Wheat ... ..	5,512,060	3,547,266	4,343,202	5,352,141	1,391,647
Oats ... ..	909,295	663,916	953,750	777,903	397,078
Barley, Malting ... ..	172,717	202,620	259,217	151,771	105,602
Barley, Other ... ..	54,665	58,823	73,213	85,033	56,297
Maize ... ..	96,166	147,357	119,305	121,234	234,597
Other Cereals ... ..	50,834	37,026	48,458	46,059	46,676
Grass and Clover	4,066	2,376	5,802	5,177	495
Seed					
Potatoes ... ..	534,515	614,540	678,448	573,227	800,269
Onions ... ..	63,723	177,744	176,142	138,257	167,098
Other Root Crops ... ..	35,160	20,398	26,691	25,469	17,379
Hay ... ..	2,455,560	3,200,109	4,010,979	2,565,740	4,181,827
Straw ... ..	158,834	116,911	105,407	101,614	152,640
Green Forage* ... ..	179,565	187,943	211,150	247,408	418,962
Tobacco ... ..	3,783	4,094	1,587	3,266	2,254
Grapes, not made into wine, raisins, &c.	26,704	45,500	31,486	25,639	30,826
Raisins, ordinary ... ..	35,854	52,628	41,934	49,375	28,544
" sultanas ... ..	96,408	142,932	171,884	126,651	152,633
Currants ... ..	48,829	88,899	60,421	71,413	37,085
Wine ... ..	90,828	81,952	120,611	116,822	63,087
Hops ... ..	5,247	4,714	9,062	6,279	5,900
Other Crops ... ..	48,943	44,064	56,015	63,937	64,388
Fruit grown for Sale in Orchards and Gardens	551,280	585,172	656,363	769,647	498,151
Fruit in Private Orchards and Gardens	8,100	8,432	8,180	8,250	7,820
Market Gardens ... ..	269,450	258,275	260,350	269,425	323,375
Total ... ..	11,412,586	10,293,691	12,429,657	11,701,737	9,184,630

\* Exclusive of area under sown grasses.

## VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTION, 1910 TO 1914—continued.

Produce.	Value in—				
	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Dairying and Pastoral.</i>					
Milk consumed in natural state	950,940	1,036,000	1,419,900	1,274,590	1,413,980
Butter made ...	3,109,510	3,860,100	3,478,640	3,341,920	2,998,820
Cheese made ...	105,340	106,160	125,480	126,670	117,210
Cream made (not for butter)	22,480	21,160	22,940	23,900	25,960
Condensed, Concentrated, and Powdered Milk	46,940	260,324	362,480	396,436	381,640
Horses ...	388,556	520,580	328,020	454,820	...
Cattle ...	1,860,888	2,344,680	1,165,430	2,277,170	1,766,473
Pigs ...	541,785	454,815	389,350	678,355	735,065
Sheep (without wool)	1,298,740	1,558,170	709,660	1,572,420	1,134,678
Wool ...	4,318,100	4,142,747	3,751,083	4,032,954	3,410,913
Total ...	12,643,279	14,304,736	11,752,983	14,179,135	11,984,739
<i>Mining.</i>					
Gold ...	2,422,745	2,140,855	2,039,464	1,847,475	1,755,236
Coal ...	189,254	301,142	259,321	274,940	239,099
Stone from Quarries (including limestone)	114,955	151,426	161,843	167,567	183,376
Other Metals and Minerals	24,202	24,368	39,067	54,762	51,298
Total ...	2,751,156	2,617,791	2,499,695	2,344,744	2,279,009
<i>Forest Produce.</i>					
Timber (Forest Saw-mills only)	248,315	265,990	265,980	290,280	316,400
Firewood (estimated)	428,670	446,700	457,890	494,580	505,350
Bark for Tanning ..	70,570	77,350	82,380	78,950	91,200
Total ...	747,555	790,040	806,250	863,810	912,950
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>					
Honey and Beeswax	25,926	21,861	39,425	26,077	9,704
Poultry production (estimated)	1,592,000	1,618,500	1,659,100	1,706,700	1,743,860
Rabbits and Hares	247,152	195,987	261,534	349,671	176,104
Fish ...	72,187	69,675	89,648	100,489	104,007
Total ...	1,937,265	1,906,023	2,049,707	2,182,937	2,033,675
Total Value of Primary Products	29,491,841	29,912,281	29,538,292	31,272,363	26,395,003
Manufacturing — Added Value*	14,189,438	15,958,576	17,752,167	18,714,999	19,633,098
Grand Total ...	43,681,279	45,870,857	47,290,459	49,987,362	46,028,101

\* Exclusive of value of output of butter and cheese factories, and forest saw-mills (as regards Victorian timber) included above.

Except in mining and forest industries the effect of the abnormally dry season is reflected in the reduced value of primary products, notwithstanding their higher price level. In 1914 the total value of primary production was £26,395,003, or £4,877,360 less, and that of manufactures was £19,633,098, or £918,099 more than in the preceding year.

The values of different kinds of production per head of the total population in each of the last five years were as follows:—

VALUE OF PRODUCTION PER HEAD OF POPULATION:  
1910 to 1914.

Produce.	Value of Produce per head in—				
	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cultivation ... ..	8 15 8	7 15 10	9 3 7	8 8 0	6 9 1
Dairying and Pastoral	9 14 7	10 16 6	8 13 7	10 3 7	8 8 5
Mining ... ..	2 2 4	1 19 8	1 16 11	1 13 8	1 12 0
Forest ... ..	0 11 6	0 12 0	0 11 11	0 12 5	0 12 10
Miscellaneous ... ..	1 9 9	1 8 10	1 10 3	1 11 4	1 8 7
Total Primary Produce	22 13 10	22 12 10	21 16 3	22 9 0	18 10 11
Manufactures ... ..	10 18 4	12 1 7	13 2 1	13 8 8	13 15 9
Grand Total ... ..	33 12 2	34 14 5	34 18 4	35 17 8	32 6 8

The figures show the steadily increasing importance of the manufacturing industries. Relatively to population, the amount added in the process of manufacture to the value of the raw materials used was in 1914 26 per cent. higher than in 1910, and 73 per cent. higher than in 1905.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR VICTORIA, 1836 TO 1914.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

Year.	Population on 31st December.			Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Immigrants (by Sea).	Emigrants (by Sea).
	Persons.	Males.	Females.					
1836	224	186	38	1	3	--	..	..
1837	1,264	984	280	7	1	1	740	..
1838	3,511	3,080	431	28	20	15	1,260	..
1839	5,822	4,104	1,718	142	67	57	3,221	..
1840	10,291	7,254	3,037	358	198	177	4,080	..
1841	20,416	14,391	6,025	618	319	406	6,908	939
1842	23,799	15,691	8,108	1,025	413	514	4,136	1,964
1843	24,103	15,892	8,211	1,317	313	364	1,264	2,000
1844	26,734	17,626	9,108	1,336	240	328	2,648	1,423
1845	31,280	20,624	10,656	1,521	327	316	4,335	1,519
1846	38,334	23,531	14,803	1,596	328	301	3,676	1,775
1847	42,936	26,004	16,932	1,661	361	337	4,568	1,540
1848	51,390	30,697	20,693	1,789	405	351	8,235	1,669
1849	66,220	39,556	26,664	1,913	593	593	14,618	1,992
1850	76,162	45,495	30,667	2,673	780	969	10,760	3,304
1851	97,489	58,235	39,254	3,049	1,165	1,023	15,433	3,706
1852	168,321	110,825	57,496	3,756	2,105	1,958	94,664	31,038
1853	222,436	146,456	75,980	3,025*	3,213*	2,703	92,312	42,443
1854	312,307	205,629	106,678	7,542	6,261	3,765	83,410	34,975
1855	364,324	234,450	129,874	11,941	6,603	3,847	66,571	26,395
1856	397,560	255,827	141,733	14,420	5,728	4,116	41,594	21,187
1857	463,135	297,547	165,588	17,384	7,449	4,524	74,255	20,471
1858	504,519	323,576	180,943	19,929	9,015	4,552	56,168	25,882
1859	530,262	335,708	194,554	22,092	9,469	4,769	32,735	19,615
1860	537,847	328,251	209,596	22,863	12,061	4,351	29,037	21,689
1861	541,800	321,724	220,076	23,461	10,522	4,434	26,912	35,898
1862	554,358	324,107	230,251	24,391	10,080	4,525	37,836	38,203
1863	571,559	327,249	244,310	23,906	9,502	4,227	38,983	34,800
1864	601,343	343,296	258,047	25,680	8,887	4,554	36,156	21,779
1865	621,095	350,871	270,224	25,915	10,461	4,497	30,976	25,292
1866	636,982	357,012	279,970	25,010	12,286	4,253	32,178	27,629
1867	651,571	362,273	289,298	25,608	11,733	4,490	27,242	25,142
1868	674,614	373,232	301,382	27,243	10,067	4,692	32,805	25,552
1869	699,790	385,561	314,229	26,040	10,630	4,735	33,570	22,418
1870	726,599	398,755	327,844	27,151	10,420	4,732	32,554	21,087

\* The births and deaths given for 1853 are all of which there is any record; but it is known that the figures are considerably short of the truth, and it is supposed that in each case the real number was not less than 5,000. The deficiency has arisen chiefly from the fact that the system of registering births and deaths was entirely changed during the year 1853, and the new system was not at first properly understood. In consequence of this, and also owing to the unsettled state of the gold-field population, it is known that many children born were neither baptized nor registered, and many persons who died were buried without registration or funeral service.

## POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS—continued.

Year.	Population on 31st December.			Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Immi- grants (by Sea).	Emi- grants (by Sea).
	Persons.	Males.	Females.					
1871	747,412	407,884	339,528	27,382	9,918	4,693	28,333	19,951
1872	758,984	410,278	348,706	27,361	10,831	4,791	27,047	25,295
1873	772,039	414,917	357,122	28,100	11,501	4,974	29,460	26,294
1874	783,274	418,534	364,740	26,800	12,222	4,925	30,732	27,365
1875	791,399	421,023	370,376	26,720	15,287	4,985	32,744	29,342
1876	801,717	424,838	376,879	26,769	13,561	4,949	35,797	31,977
1877	815,494	430,616	384,878	26,010	12,776	5,103	41,196	33,943
1878	827,439	435,691	391,748	26,581	12,702	5,092	42,268	37,492
1879	840,620	441,434	399,186	26,839	12,120	4,986	44,384	39,212
1880	860,067	451,456	408,611	26,148	11,652	5,286	56,955	45,294
1881	879,886	462,159	417,727	27,145	12,302	5,896	59,066	51,744
1882	899,562	472,110	427,452	26,747	13,634	6,309	59,404	48,524
1883	920,694	483,912	436,782	27,541	13,006	6,771	66,592	55,562
1884	944,564	496,998	447,566	28,850	13,505	7,218	72,202	58,061
1885	969,202	511,010	458,192	29,975	14,364	7,395	76,976	61,994
1886	1,000,510	528,919	471,591	30,824	14,952	7,737	93,404	68,102
1887	1,032,993	546,918	486,075	33,043	16,005	7,768	90,147	68,121
1888	1,076,966	570,480	506,486	34,503	16,287	8,946	102,032	60,229
1889	1,103,727	582,547	521,180	36,359	19,392	9,194	84,582	68,418
1890	1,133,266	596,064	537,202	37,578	18,012	9,187	79,777	63,820
1891	1,157,678	606,035	551,643	38,505	18,631	8,780	62,448	53,172
1892	1,168,600	608,700	559,900	37,831	15,851	7,723	62,951	69,214
1893	1,176,160	609,620	566,540	36,552	16,508	7,004	74,047	80,460
1894	1,182,290	609,595	572,695	34,258	15,430	7,029	84,261	90,110
1895	1,185,950	608,240	577,710	33,706	15,636	7,181	81,199	88,886
1896	1,180,280	599,890	580,390	32,178	15,714	7,625	84,872	99,419
1897	1,182,710	600,120	582,590	31,310	15,126	7,568	90,847	97,301
1898	1,183,060	598,950	584,110	30,172	18,695	7,620	94,436	98,225
1899	1,189,470	600,480	588,990	31,008	16,578	8,140	85,384	86,947
1900	1,197,206	602,487	594,719	30,779	15,215	8,308	82,157	83,684
1901	1,212,613	610,005	602,608	31,008	15,904	8,406	93,107	90,126
1902	1,215,840	609,246	606,594	30,461	16,177	8,477	87,557	97,933
1903	1,215,202	607,092	608,110	29,569	15,595	7,605	52,756	66,159
1904	1,218,608	607,285	611,323	29,763	14,393	8,210	55,049	65,831
1905	1,228,985	612,488	616,497	30,107	14,676	8,774	62,798	65,404
1906	1,244,474	620,125	624,349	30,844	15,237	8,930	69,282	67,348
1907	1,260,468	627,631	632,837	31,369	14,542	9,575	75,784	73,045
1908	1,271,097	633,104	637,993	31,101	15,767	9,334	76,863	78,614
1909	1,291,019	643,642	647,377	31,549	14,436	9,431	78,744	73,768
1910	1,308,111	652,285	655,826	31,437	14,736	10,240	82,594	77,951
1911	1,339,102	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
1914	1,430,667	712,594	718,073	36,225	16,503	11,830	109,149	99,043*

\* Exclusive of 15,401 members of the Australian Expeditionary Force who left Victoria during the last quarter of the year.

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	..	506,879	..	368,511
1857	3,328,303	2,968,658	507,201	..	736,050	..	476,136
1858	2,973,383	3,092,720	561,545	..	645,239	..	466,047
1859	3,261,104	3,393,946	1,479,618	4,832,369	601,187	..	537,252
1860	3,082,461	3,315,307	2,207,976	..	621,554	..	419,905
1861	2,952,101	3,092,021	942,171	..	518,329	..	283,341
1862	3,269,079	3,039,497	1,246,764	2,798,692	407,758	..	284,906
1863	2,774,686	2,882,937	857,381	..	171,271	..	257,388
1864	2,955,338	2,928,903	530,416	762,303	415,484	..	281,377
1865	3,076,885	2,983,777	190,043	415,484	89,376	..	231,919
1866	3,079,160	3,222,025	162,740	184,262	113,244	1,103	277,062
1867	3,216,317	3,241,818	391,166	135,712	96,898	72,156	241,449
1868	3,230,754	3,189,321	487,962	247,970	47,374	313,103	182,476
1869	3,383,984	3,226,165	215,023	103,076	110,548	144,216	267,603
1870	3,261,883	3,428,382	236,643	104,612	90,735	152,775	191,573
1871	1,691,266	1,754,251	263,371	192,420	36,832	93,553	97,088*
1872	3,734,422	3,659,534	655,641	242,508*	35,328*	97,176*	264,761
1873	3,644,135	3,504,953	885,388	566,831	42,192	17,945	186,464
1874	4,106,790	4,177,338	723,974	863,179	38,126	227,427	390,955
1875	4,236,423	4,318,121	897,123	816,616	102,922	212,378	350,159
				984,624	99,451	95,672	

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, except in the case of Country Waterworks, 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 each of the years 1877 to 1884, which is for the twelve months ended 31st December; also as regards Country Waterworks expenditure, which for all the years prior to 1885 is for the year ended 31st December. The figures do not in any case include amounts expended by municipal governments.



## STATE FINANCE—continued.

Year.	General Revenue.	General Expenditure.	Loan Expenditure by Government.	Government Expenditure on—			
				Railways.	Roads and Bridges.	Country Water Works.	Other Public Works.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1876	4,325,156	4,572,844	1,093,959	1,481,800*	66,690	142,483	348,596
1877	4,723,877	4,358,096	576,166	1,019,201	16,759	171,551	258,638
1878	4,504,413	4,634,349	801,731	935,666	11,888	37,947	313,039
1879	4,621,520	4,833,379	1,337,052	1,061,694	36,884	12,327	356,547
1880	4,621,282	4,875,029	1,477,002	1,988,916†	24,945	84,413	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	80,202	289,226	356,571
1890	8,519,159	9,645,737	4,134,106	3,613,782	99,372	420,457	564,418
1891	8,343,588	9,128,699	2,341,651	2,399,921	26,934	525,799	644,280
1892	7,729,572	8,482,917	1,324,553	1,156,020	38,576	365,463	382,279
1893	6,959,229	7,989,757	812,057	705,022	28,498	271,427	212,601
1894	6,716,814	7,310,246	405,528	607,172	22,204	126,190	172,795
1895	6,712,152	6,760,439	223,974	504,842	11,578	51,651	101,956
1896	6,458,682	6,540,182	219,106	551,793	12,965	54,754	104,950
1897	6,630,217	6,568,932	182,850	602,543	21,538	28,311	111,760
1898	6,898,240	6,692,444	334,011	681,740	20,266	40,702	120,679
1899	7,389,444	7,107,206	712,093	934,939	32,691	102,566	172,936
1900	7,453,355	7,285,636	1,005,889	1,101,098	52,051	151,035	226,744
1901	7,712,099	7,672,780	932,265	1,005,073	72,890	134,064	286,228
1902	6,997,792	7,398,832	910,833	970,318	75,855	93,471	307,260
1903	6,954,619	6,759,960	756,404	888,962	69,200	111,643	182,612
1904	7,319,949	7,339,608	447,244	787,223	42,114	151,126	111,418
1905	7,628,655	7,456,655	373,191	633,490	30,393	176,790	171,084
1906	7,921,668	7,371,668	932,966	735,518	56,145	125,426	206,315
1907	8,459,203	7,792,812	595,658	758,880	43,119	232,124	305,483
1908	8,478,710	8,026,476	783,538	1,057,577	72,246	349,402	338,901
1909	8,409,543	8,402,036	1,098,360	1,183,888	99,572	394,262	419,816
1910	8,760,305	8,742,293	1,209,505	1,300,477	102,309	369,368	338,121
1911	9,372,637	9,362,291	2,657,271	1,783,491	67,001	399,510	387,224
1912	10,181,840	10,171,386	2,974,149	2,609,739	58,917	365,186	460,750
1913	10,508,945	10,479,741	2,693,844	2,689,672	73,374	385,192	431,949
1914	10,958,037	10,944,718	3,276,994	3,003,739	56,649	344,651	477,849

\* See note (\*) on preceding page.

† Including purchase money of the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company's lines.

NOTE.—The figures of Revenue and Expenditure are for the twelve months ended 31st December of each year until 1871, when the financial year was changed so as to terminate on the 30th June. The figures for 1871 are, therefore, for the six months ended 30th June, and the figures for subsequent years are for the twelve months ended 30th June.

STATE AND MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

Year.	Public Debt at end of Financial Year.	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.			Shires and Road Districts.		
		No.	Total Value of Rateable Property.	Revenue.	No.	Total Value of Rateable Property.	Revenue.
			£	£		£	£
1851	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1852	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1853	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1854	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1855	480,000	..	..	..	..	..	
1856	648,100	..	..	..	..	..	
1857	828,700	19	16,520,160	219,960	16	2,890,550	58,113
1858	808,100	29	17,460,927	314,316	24	4,971,742	98,780
1859	2,089,500	37	17,741,024	318,624	30	6,336,075	118,620
1860	5,118,100	41	19,512,925	324,728	42	8,242,199	122,470
1861	6,345,060	48	19,721,780	284,178	60	9,916,311	146,129
1862	7,992,740	53	20,013,801	262,179	84	10,045,091	226,833
1863	8,237,520	58	20,075,272	257,642	98	12,487,403	200,522
1864	8,443,970	61	20,234,734	336,666	99	13,500,916	349,340
1865	8,622,245	62	20,476,266	308,620	98	16,364,788	370,811
1866	8,844,855	62	20,241,073	341,429	98	19,079,270	403,024
1867	9,480,800	62	20,394,918	335,606	99	21,535,297	389,621
1868	9,417,800	62	21,503,942	500,324	101	22,628,604	371,368
1869	10,385,900	63	21,630,909	423,984	108	24,429,873	534,123
1870	11,924,800	65	22,607,630	386,676	108	25,322,054	528,881
1871	11,994,800	63	23,268,410	406,101	108	26,897,668	522,033
1872	11,984,800	60	23,929,035	391,936	110	29,105,169	541,817
1873	12,445,722	60	25,391,990	410,508	110	31,415,663	529,426
1874	13,990,553	60	27,324,605	449,574	110	34,897,034	535,440
1875	13,995,093	59	28,123,803	462,323	108	39,803,055	638,962
1876	17,011,382	59	29,638,515	446,256	110	46,143,622	595,146
1877	17,018,913	59	29,332,030	459,108	111	48,282,719	535,496
1878	17,022,065	59	31,887,816	453,665	114	52,545,666	455,593
1879	20,050,753	57	31,352,880	447,712	115	51,891,236	605,776
1880	22,060,749	57	31,199,483	416,765	117	52,647,936	405,187
1881	22,426,502	57	32,308,794	457,462	117	55,333,665	557,498
1882	22,103,202	58	34,559,353	458,781	119	57,233,194	652,469
1883	24,308,175	60	37,355,371	486,329	119	58,255,588	600,173
1884	27,526,667	60	41,261,664	535,919	120	62,534,168	593,249
1885	28,628,588	60	47,344,600	557,184	123	66,938,970	595,745
1886	30,114,203	59	53,905,592	615,612	125	71,973,156	615,125
1887	33,127,382	59	60,947,527	662,890	126	76,938,174	628,368
1888	34,627,382	59	76,951,240	752,906	128	90,433,970	674,040
1889	37,367,027	59	85,211,558	861,420	130	102,346,953	754,069
1890	41,443,216	59	86,226,966	925,638	133	108,086,680	925,673

## STATE AND MUNICIPAL FINANCE—continued.

Year.	Public Debt at end of Financial Year.	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.			Shires and Road Districts.		
		No.	Total Value of Rateable Property.	Revenue.	No.	Total Value of Rateable Property.	Revenue.
	£		£	£		£	£
1891	43,638,897	60	91,276,090	963,257	137	112,075,270	916,604
1892	46,774,125	59	88,138,720	882,795	139	109,228,220	884,157
1893	46,064,004*	59	79,606,270	797,302	142	109,855,080	643,932
1894	46,804,382	58	70,423,015	743,745	145	104,561,836	692,783
1895	46,828,517	58	65,700,580	676,026	149	101,497,200	516,697
1896	46,854,311	58	65,626,300	674,110	150	102,801,400	481,938
1897	46,929,321	58	68,255,714	658,374	150	102,998,270	472,127
1898	47,058,088	58	66,983,137	637,155	150	101,473,388	464,410
1899	48,354,277	58	67,113,600	654,858	150	102,798,300	538,905
1900	48,774,885	58	67,302,423	657,775	150	106,839,331	531,102
1901	49,546,275	60	77,289,493	736,240	148	107,812,500	544,994
1902	50,408,957	60	92,099,451	809,325	148	111,803,468	491,209
1903	51,097,900	60	93,376,880	779,950	148	115,766,850	499,112
1904	51,519,962	60	94,583,732	789,596	148	116,336,442	520,794
1905	51,513,767	60	99,354,665	824,392	146	117,260,959	520,829
1906	52,904,800	60	100,801,295	847,104	146	121,797,646	541,188
1907	52,954,989	60	103,666,178	903,120	146	129,059,488	601,311
1908	53,180,487	60	106,149,960	961,530	146	136,538,811	663,739
1909	54,567,197	60	108,863,963	973,191	146	143,142,655	698,625
1910	55,501,725	60	114,113,507	1,015,028	146	150,970,220	754,586
1911	57,933,764	61	119,400,893	1,056,575	146	155,677,624	761,853
1912	60,712,216	61	127,743,501	1,149,044	147	160,128,933	796,472
1913	62,776,724	61	137,649,219	1,259,569	147	164,268,467	840,080
1914	66,130,726	61	147,205,224	1,320,545	147	167,405,523	854,483

\* 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	2,502	173,090
1856	8	5,068,373	11,944,545	9,435,986	5,967,330	6	3,620	245,923
1857	8	5,421,243	11,862,412	8,729,935	6,103,249	7	5,682	374,868
1858	9	5,692,594	11,861,358	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	805,836
1869	10	8,347,500	17,665,861	11,956,575	10,350,335	110	37,494	978,619
1870	10	8,305,224	16,866,405	12,357,571	10,899,026	123	41,738	1,047,147
1871	10	8,276,250	17,222,093	12,862,650	11,358,916	134	45,819	1,117,761
1872	10	8,276,250	18,125,902	13,935,047	12,297,927	141	52,749	1,405,738
1873	10	8,366,250	19,943,959	14,092,995	12,280,551	151	58,547	1,498,618
1874	11	8,503,033	20,456,852	14,105,460	12,438,586	157	64,014	1,617,301
1875	12	8,572,120	22,279,482	15,483,172	13,734,968	162	65,837	1,469,849
1876	12	8,630,745	23,918,123	16,527,277	14,850,148	170	69,027	1,507,235
1877	13	8,756,894	26,258,439	18,183,119	16,503,528	177	73,245	1,575,305
1878	13	9,188,653	26,096,185	17,715,867	16,106,581	184	76,697	1,510,273
1879	11	9,026,250	25,339,843	17,818,225	16,426,165	196	82,941	1,520,296
1880	11	9,126,250	23,284,822	19,488,512	17,972,703	202	92,115	1,661,409
1881	11	9,143,122	27,173,809	22,902,017	21,151,910	212	107,282	2,569,438
1882	12	9,432,250	31,248,586	25,496,305	23,625,093	222	122,584	3,121,246
1883	12	9,597,750	31,742,507	25,856,709	24,059,169	230	136,089	2,818,122
1884	11	8,663,184	36,018,366	30,186,336	28,417,044	243	152,344	2,981,083
1885	11	8,901,250	39,174,826	32,517,645	30,593,564	269	170,014	3,337,018
1886	11	9,568,418	41,170,989	33,085,989	31,239,472	279	189,359	3,589,916
1887	12	10,109,742	46,733,325	37,192,949	35,215,547	296	206,596	3,696,699
1888	13	10,461,850	53,111,387	39,749,590	37,570,838	316	237,433	4,669,541
1889	16	13,389,662	57,625,653	40,810,770	38,768,936	330	261,067	5,021,522
1890	16	13,281,790	60,937,955	42,224,084	40,292,065	360	281,509	5,262,105

\* Post Office Savings Banks were first opened in 1865; hence the increase in the number of banks from that year. The returns for the Post Office Savings Banks are for the years ended 31st December; those for the Trustee Savings Banks are for the years ended 30th June. They were merged into one institution on 1st October, 1897.

## BANKING—continued.

Year.	Ordinary Banks.					Savings Banks.*		
	No. of Banks.	Paid up Capital.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Deposits.	No. of Savings Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Amount of Balances.
		£	£	£	£			£
1891	17	13,563,255	63,720,546	42,244,217	40,416,067	388	300,781	5,715,687
1892	13	11,556,250	63,169,942	41,541,161	40,028,170	388	313,493	5,983,648
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	338,480	7,316,129
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
1914	16	25,074,076	51,996,067	51,819,656	50,896,536	445	705,029	23,258,775

\* Post Office Savings Banks were first opened in 1865; hence the increase in the number of banks from that year. The returns for the Post Office Savings Banks are for the years ended 31st December; those for the Trustee Savings Banks are for the years ended 30th June. They were merged into one institution on 1st October, 1897.

CROWN LANDS AND COMMERCE.

Year.	Crown Land Sales.		Imports.	Exports.	Total Exports of Victorian Produce.	Exports Oversea of—	
	Area Sold.	Amount Realized.	Total Value.	Total Value.		Butter.	
						Quantity.	Value.
	acres.	£	£	£	£	lbs.	£
1836	..	..	..	..	*	..	..
1837	88	7,116	115,379	12,178	*	..	..
1838	38,694	33,977	73,230	27,998	*	..	..
1839	38,280	70,236	204,722	77,684	*	..	..
1840	83,561	219,300	435,307	128,860	*	..	..
1841	49,311	49,311	364,399	200,305	*	..	..
1842	16,698	21,085	277,427	198,783	*	..	..
1843	7,338	8,296	188,036	254,482	*	..	..
1844	181	985	151,062	256,847	*	..	..
1845	3,685	8,718	248,293	463,597	*	..	..
1846	4,601	19,194	315,561	425,201	*	..	..
1847	27,337	69,122	437,696	668,511	*	..	..
1848	17,345	31,716	373,676	675,359	*	..	..
1849	27,610	70,146	479,831	755,326	*	..	..
1850	40,042	97,970	744,925	1,041,796	*	..	..
1851	93,707	201,840	1,056,437	1,422,909	*	..	..
1852	231,297	671,033	4,069,742	7,451,549	*	..	..
1853	283,928	1,548,441	15,842,637	11,061,544	*	..	100
1854	405,679	1,357,965	17,659,051	11,775,204	*	..	..
1855	438,972	763,554	12,007,939	13,493,338	*	..	..
1856	437,562	749,318	14,962,269	15,489,760	*	3,386	150
1857	500,383	1,067,450	17,256,209	15,079,512	*	572,770	16,240
1858	255,724	638,650	15,108,249	13,989,209	12,237,086	39,297	1,130
1859	459,082	814,164	15,622,891	13,867,859	11,282,319	896	25
1850	492,248	663,238	15,093,730	12,962,704	11,061,078	705,040	27,974
1861	514,745	623,588	13,532,452	13,828,606	10,596,368	560,224	15,502
1862	844,969	910,862	13,487,787	13,039,422	9,800,655	375,760	14,625
1863	295,180	450,646	14,118,727	13,566,296	9,597,400	978,208	44,125
1864	260,169	522,602	14,974,815	13,898,384	10,211,564	484,288	20,037
1865	139,776	295,456	13,257,537	13,150,748	10,048,236	128,537	8,532
1866	221,582	380,240	14,771,711	12,889,546	9,433,473	124,026	7,624
1867	129,333	214,077	11,674,080	12,724,427	9,972,333	160,492	6,456
1868	275,649	359,703	13,320,662	15,593,990	11,697,893	*	*
1869	725,110	794,543	13,908,990	13,464,354	9,539,816	37,860	1,442
1870	337,507	463,821	12,455,758	12,470,014	9,103,323	137,475	4,704
1871	378,516	528,119	12,341,995	14,557,820	11,151,622	606,563	17,052
1872	752,161	859,142	13,691,322	13,871,195	10,753,658	259,853	6,919
1873	529,309	621,472	16,533,856	15,302,454	11,876,707	109,551	3,230
1874	531,538	579,051	16,953,985	15,441,109	11,352,515	117,079	4,272
1875	418,561	630,054	16,685,874	14,766,974	10,571,806	49,377	1,876

\* Information not available.

## CROWN LANDS AND COMMERCE—continued.

Year.	Crown Land Sales.		Imports.	Exports.	Total Exports of Victorian Produce.	Exports Oversea of—	
	Area Sold.	Amount Realized.	Total Value.	Total Value.		Butter.	
						Quantity.	Value.
acres.	£	£	£	£	lbs.	£	
1876	476,038	584,913	15,705,354	14,196,487	10,155,916	4,120	236
1877	323,082	375,494	16,362,304	15,157,687	11,269,086	32,227	1,370
1878	307,457	375,535	16,161,880	14,925,707	10,676,499	212,812	6,909
1879	283,191	384,432	15,035,538	12,454,170	8,069,857	158,425	6,091
1880	409,738	471,824	14,556,894	15,954,559	11,220,467	1,096,401	29,996
1881	458,636	574,382	16,718,521	16,252,103	12,480,567	751,060	21,953
1882	441,433	598,079	18,748,081	16,193,579	12,570,788	98,656	4,837
1883	472,378	564,504	17,743,846	16,398,863	13,292,294	114,375	4,709
1884	469,408	585,099	19,201,633	16,050,465	13,155,484	58,801	2,483
1885	423,994	519,422	18,044,604	15,551,758	12,452,245	14,771	806
1886	353,467	445,441	18,530,575	11,795,321	9,054,687	19,374	957
1887	363,905	442,095	19,022,151	11,351,145	8,502,979	281,908	7,859
1888	438,968	644,112	23,972,134	13,853,763	10,356,633	39,410	1,244
1889	257,702	330,054	24,402,760	12,734,734	9,776,670	509,144	16,920
1890	249,373	322,946	22,954,015	13,266,222	10,291,821	1,297,777	47,972
1891	234,264	316,593	21,711,608	16,006,743	13,026,426	3,800,153	187,363
1892	245,101	303,077	17,174,545	14,214,546	11,410,808	6,459,825	322,766
1893	321,061	354,840	13,283,814	13,308,551	10,293,926	13,207,374	537,984
1894	334,397	360,027	12,470,599	14,026,546	11,553,617	22,334,698	842,244
1895	340,628	356,383	12,472,344	14,547,732	11,615,493	21,714,226	816,173
1896	274,482	287,406	14,554,837	14,198,518	11,054,824	17,593,510	668,898
1897	289,480	304,350	15,454,482	16,739,670	12,829,394	17,211,256	654,478
1898	305,543	318,474	16,768,904	15,872,246	11,778,883	15,823,852	607,642
1899	694,391	727,493	17,952,894	18,567,780	14,038,600	30,531,554	1,164,835
1900	494,694	526,650	18,301,811	17,422,552	13,918,556	32,087,739	1,243,260
1901	406,138	438,363	18,927,340	18,646,097	14,134,028	24,696,147	1,018,309
1902	523,477	555,538	18,270,245	18,210,523	13,823,939	7,735,007	376,880
1903	507,927	542,011	17,859,171	19,707,068	14,940,024	21,706,070	859,116
1904	584,010	613,511	20,096,442	24,404,917	17,369,609	34,554,599	1,313,948
1905	907,213	934,386	22,337,886	22,758,828	14,276,961	30,968,120	1,277,602
1906	339,897	375,296	25,234,402	28,917,992	19,881,233	37,690,062	1,635,273
1907	180,189	208,619	28,198,257	28,735,004	19,485,444	34,696,538	1,544,836
1908	136,854	176,335	27,197,696	27,196,201	19,708,845	21,964,293	1,037,628
1909	150,783	188,017	28,150,198	29,896,275	20,777,888	25,699,362	1,100,459
1910	127,890	171,964	*	*	*	39,698,122	1,780,044
1911	121,062	136,277	*	*	*	51,304,010	2,361,587
1912	128,069	165,854	*	*	*	31,451,378	1,645,771
1913	152,989	164,065	*	*	*	34,542,925	1,681,987
1914	129,235	145,003	*	*	*	19,373,252	1,475,898

\* Information not available owing to the Federal Government having abandoned the collecting and recording of Inter-State imports and exports from 13th September, 1910. † To 30th June.

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 1914, to 7,338,361 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 1914, to 126,695 acres (including 50,000 granted to Messrs. Chaffey Bros.), are excluded.

COMMERCE.

Year.	Value of Victorian Produce Exported Overseas.	Value of Oversea Imports.	Value of Oversea Exports.	Value of Total Overseas Trade.
	†	†	†	†
	£	£	£	£
1859 ..	*	12,873,360	12,558,129	25,431,489
1860 ..	*	12,736,535	11,390,445	24,126,980
1861 ..	*	10,991,377	12,209,794	23,201,171
1862 ..	*	11,045,405	11,478,450	22,523,855
1863 ..	*	12,397,570	11,982,625	24,380,195
1864 ..	*	11,691,012	11,061,413	22,752,425
1865 ..	*	10,094,666	11,195,283	21,289,949
1866 ..	*	11,411,529	10,921,617	22,333,146
1867 ..	*	9,091,771	11,109,266	20,201,037
1868 ..	*	10,905,514	13,826,687	24,732,201
1869 ..	*	11,661,895	12,337,944	23,999,839
1870 ..	*	10,608,267	11,236,300	21,844,567
1871 ..	*	9,201,942	12,843,451	22,045,393
1872 ..	*	10,375,896	12,137,798	22,513,694
1873 ..	*	12,717,414	13,688,241	26,405,655
1874 ..	*	12,445,203	13,481,047	25,926,250
1875 ..	*	11,858,513	12,192,652	24,051,165
1876 ..	*	10,924,055	11,223,653	22,147,708
1877 ..	*	11,747,201	11,812,808	23,560,009
1878 ..	8,918,756	11,365,537	11,114,578	22,480,115
1879 ..	6,628,028	10,006,199	9,184,147	19,190,346
1880 ..	9,221,013	9,034,538	12,151,798	21,186,336
1881 ..	10,324,485	11,481,567	12,318,128	23,799,695
1882 ..	9,982,574	13,574,227	11,715,800	25,290,027
1883 ..	10,043,035	12,756,520	11,391,537	24,148,057
1884 ..	9,863,925	13,534,467	10,915,810	24,450,277
1885 ..	9,315,067	12,844,267	10,289,923	23,134,190
1886 ..	6,954,550	13,021,310	7,967,873	20,989,183
1887 ..	6,260,207	12,401,189	7,147,370	19,548,559
1888 ..	8,171,884	16,198,318	9,861,965	26,060,283
1889 ..	8,013,270	16,745,506	9,068,892	25,814,398
1890 ..	8,430,059	15,161,356	9,553,031	24,714,387
1891 ..	10,501,562	13,802,598	11,403,922	25,206,520
1892 ..	9,325,696	10,653,329	10,562,341	21,215,670
1893 ..	8,285,045	7,909,006	10,022,076	17,931,082
1894 ..	9,811,300	7,090,712	10,974,063	18,064,775
1895 ..	8,883,838	7,009,822	10,423,576	17,433,398

\* Information not available.

† 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 ..	10,435,209	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
1914 (to	*			
30th June)	*	12,715,887	9,000,100	21,715,987
1914-15 ..	*	20,997,294	12,357,334	33,354,628

\* Information not available.

† Exclusive of Inter-State trade.

COMMERCE—continued.

Year.	Exports (Oversea) of—					
	Wool.		Tallow.		Wheat.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£	cwt.	£	bushels.	£
1836	..	..	..	..	..	..
1837	..	..	..	..	..	..
1838	..	..	..	..	..	..
1839	..	..	..	..	..	..
1840	..	..	..	..	..	..
1841	..	..	..	..	..	..
1842	..	..	..	..	..	..
1843	..	..	..	..	..	..
1844	..	..	..	..	..	..
1845	..	..	..	..	..	..
1846	..	..	..	..	..	..
1847	..	..	..	..	..	..
1848	..	..	..	..	..	..
1849	..	..	..	..	..	..
1850	17,780,000	815,892	87,763	130,397	85	21
1851	*	*	*	*	*	*
1852	19,410,000	1,031,685	37,243	56,190	..	..
1853	20,593,000	1,620,030	6,462	10,239	132	65
1854	22,206,000	1,572,955	10,900	21,747	..	..
1855	22,584,000	1,389,107	12,317	28,101	..	..
1856	21,764,090	1,493,255	17,100	34,883	50	26
1857	17,061,207	1,326,728	42,815	61,755	279	91
1858	21,512,112	1,677,950	18,466	40,184	527	192
1859	21,427,836	1,743,402	1,603	3,430	1,702	692
1860	24,216,847	2,021,396	6,029	15,687	328	165
1861	23,846,536	2,089,454	35,652	74,025	12,895	3,715
1862	25,193,778	2,347,256	35,040	65,191	114,036	31,491
1863	25,579,596	2,049,474	14,774	28,664	3,167	922
1864	39,463,204	3,244,298	33,408	58,091	1,089	676
1865	44,049,533	3,303,525	11,728	14,380	256	127
1866	42,224,950	3,188,176	2,621	5,975	859	402
1867	51,135,989	3,816,667	18,126	33,909	127,896	30,146
1868	*	*	*	*	*	*
1869	54,256,581	3,355,204	126,250	234,971	105	32
1870	51,830,526	3,199,309	197,420	358,092	5,294	1,458
1871	76,070,663	4,687,271	270,794	467,639	22,352	5,850
1872	58,050,360	4,636,405	200,941	351,301	84,417	23,162
1873	74,573,097	5,723,337	135,080	229,854	22,153	6,797
1874	88,560,320	6,368,475	119,344	196,618	1,704	518
1875	84,492,492	6,068,671	121,005	197,359	..	..

\* Information not available.

## COMMERCE—continued.

Year.	Exports (Oversea) of—						
	Frozen Meats.	Wool.		Tallow.		Wheat.	
	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
£	lbs.	£	cwt.	£	bushels.	£	
1876	..	106,125,503	6,406,133	98,389	168,362	30	11
1877	..	98,157,084	5,658,001	52,544	88,123	24,219	8,673
1878	..	100,905,105	5,772,497	62,336	98,360	131,554	38,309
1879	..	94,619,879	5,236,240	103,770	148,911	495,297	120,928
1880	..	111,509,915	6,372,306	134,022	191,531	2,378,097	539,421
1881	..	100,822,535	5,327,971	175,940	246,544	2,981,852	666,129
1882	..	106,478,094	5,829,690	122,380	189,052	2,180,410	594,853
1883	..	108,289,348	5,981,149	132,640	230,887	1,079,945	291,326
1884	..	118,878,172	6,308,567	151,200	255,366	6,499,237	1,361,594
1885	..	105,286,578	4,987,047	117,640	150,596	1,838,633	361,648
1886	..	107,342,816	4,975,046	113,360	117,024	426,833	90,901
1887	..	114,513,950	5,037,021	83,980	80,789	1,673,565	332,936
1888	..	117,068,238	5,101,698	155,020	154,948	2,197,718	427,073
1889	..	134,701,877	5,886,149	149,140	148,793	46,267	10,271
1890	..	131,041,074	5,862,011	162,140	156,535	505,025	95,930
1891	..	162,601,864	7,070,661	155,660	160,414	4,040,770	781,523
1892	12,403	163,955,532	6,561,529	163,240	163,242	1,950,206	428,527
1893	74,732	149,504,691	5,066,636	219,800	227,715	3,542,031	553,878
1894	127,511	152,935,879	4,703,055	273,540	281,304	4,571,962	543,403
1895	209,179	160,996,936	5,059,804	243,300	243,215	2,656,833	301,601
1896	212,363	145,308,008	4,929,171	196,900	175,491	31	13
1897	174,024	122,320,906	3,967,098	179,280	160,299	..	..
1898	173,572	130,195,494	3,988,548	96,220	92,374	909,915	170,792
1899	359,759	119,659,672	5,614,118	143,240	137,198	7,873,918	1,088,001
1900	432,120	100,743,853	4,164,656	153,340	171,327	6,246,645	874,323
1901	406,913	131,037,619	4,333,526	87,780	98,599	10,356,095	1,418,232
1902	351,797	99,836,900	3,450,825	52,560	77,735	3,365,635	533,578
1903	342,133	83,341,449	3,147,829	37,798	46,499	459,741	72,303
1904	355,000	120,465,337	5,347,607	87,337	93,177	17,282,169	2,740,134
1905	518,543	122,411,706	5,314,316	122,757	137,656	12,422,755	2,089,223
1906	632,548	138,654,818	6,026,940	158,690	204,776	14,017,255	2,255,331
1907	660,486	184,348,150	7,237,716	137,660	205,758	10,663,603	1,761,236
1908	516,340	135,366,732	6,009,568	104,206	133,644	2,815,015	586,796
1909	503,027	162,578,874	7,004,623	160,927	214,080	13,657,928	2,798,269
1910	888,001	164,213,073	7,190,789	248,735	378,924	15,319,971	3,091,079
1911	941,406	159,955,473	6,255,599	334,937	480,256	20,351,479	3,592,534
1912	889,297	166,859,531	6,990,918	229,638	324,497	9,183,280	1,836,387
1913	1,565,061	143,391,292	6,282,291	258,969	371,316	11,220,525	2,053,454
1914*	710,018	44,626,388	1,979,174	156,470	227,759	17,579,763	3,260,551
1914-	1,779,952	115,324,566	5,237,304	143,695	192,400	786,432	160,642
1915							

\* To 30th June.

COMMERCE AND SHIPPING.

Year.	Exports (Oversea) of—			Shipping.			
	Flour.		Hides and Skins.	Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	tons.	£	£				
1836	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1837	..	..	..	140	12,754	140	13,424
1838	..	..	..	137	11,717	136	11,679
1839	..	..	..	..	..	189	20,352
1840	..	..	..	262	43,416	232	34,334
1841	..	..	..	272	52,500	228	34,156
1842	..	..	..	237	43,760	225	34,265
1843	..	..	..	288	43,605	230	27,602
1844	..	..	..	229	29,966	247	34,596
1845	..	..	..	273	31,337	291	31,114
1846	..	..	..	349	40,569	340	35,717
1847	..	..	..	423	47,885	425	48,634
1848	..	..	..	469	67,618	446	55,094
1849	..	..	..	484	97,003	460	82,909
1850	..	..	1,245	555	108,030	508	87,087
1851	..*	..*	..	712	129,426	658	111,005
1852	..	..	4,490	1,657	408,216	1,475	350,296
1853	289	6,350	4,289	2,594	721,473	2,268	664,867
1854	3,000	59,614	25,507	2,596	794,604	2,607	798,837
1855	..	..	35,597	1,907	551,726	1,995	581,557
1856	13	340	63,880	1,920	538,609	1,959	538,362
1857	52	1,780	188,170	2,190	694,564	2,207	684,526
1858	301	4,620	104,577	2,034	648,103	2,015	641,254
1859	367	6,989	157,006	2,026	634,131	2,056	661,518
1860	995	17,713	141,194	1,814	581,642	1,841	599,137
1861	3,566	53,428	93,156	1,778	549,195	1,820	540,807
1862	4,567	57,657	127,978	1,715	556,188	1,766	581,892
1863	3,994	52,292	103,731	1,739	624,061	1,782	618,052
1864	2,618	62,280	98,503	1,816	620,200	1,896	641,614
1865	1,377	30,280	79,312	1,743	580,973	1,823	599,351
1866	2,240	36,299	49,983	1,828	629,561	1,902	650,476
1867	4,759	61,002	29,565	1,631	574,222	1,720	597,219
1868	..*	..*	..*	1,816	630,979	1,929	663,246
1869	1,551	20,787	48,636	1,965	684,576	1,970	693,188
1870	1,077	13,423	23,141	1,759	630,474	1,834	645,571
1871	1,512	22,849	34,452	1,763	626,258	1,854	651,824
1872	843	11,289	44,453	1,733	623,326	1,839	647,753
1873	3,284	42,902	45,760	1,818	710,782	1,854	716,839
1874	2,113	27,587	48,860	1,742	722,336	1,769	738,506
1875	189	2,042	40,505	1,846	794,459	1,871	782,223

\* Information not available.

## COMMERCE AND SHIPPING—continued.

Year.	Exports (Oversea) of—			Shipping.			
	Flour.		Hides and Skins.	Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	tons.	£	£				
1876	172	2,307	54,429	1,773	773,087	1,832	807,407
1877	3,092	43,414	32,771	1,893	898,778	1,921	891,253
1878	2,588	30,290	18,577	1,784	894,725	1,825	901,633
1879	2,950	31,663	45,968	1,706	899,085	1,718	914,219
1880	11,742	113,404	86,127	1,648	1,006,478	1,688	1,028,721
1881	8,959	90,363	105,351	1,788	1,155,746	1,775	1,131,917
1882	9,258	104,190	129,881	1,767	1,288,021	1,754	1,279,641
1883	3,141	35,746	115,880	1,695	1,399,465	1,738	1,427,757
1884	7,877	67,580	134,042	1,718	1,523,702	1,733	1,539,413
1885	6,315	50,204	88,675	1,860	1,582,647	1,832	1,582,867
1886	1,264	12,572	99,449	2,046	1,804,395	2,073	1,846,141
1887	1,722	16,440	101,909	2,057	1,864,211	2,044	1,881,043
1888	4,319	39,078	178,539	2,295	2,118,521	2,230	2,069,329
1889	800	9,322	210,212	2,322	2,206,715	2,364	2,267,315
1890	7,323	68,036	163,258	2,076	2,119,171	2,078	2,128,895
1891	9,073	83,087	209,909	2,102	2,269,708	2,127	2,307,407
1892	2,759	26,467	295,401	1,890	2,164,425	1,890	2,169,865
1893	3,469	26,927	377,832	1,657	1,969,956	1,666	1,985,500
1894	4,948	28,761	248,227	1,838	2,124,311	1,817	2,093,470
1895	4,374	27,207	279,510	1,706	2,141,400	1,689	2,133,775
1896	119	1,305	287,861	1,693	2,247,741	1,716	2,264,274
1897	57	794	316,179	1,705	2,404,859	1,712	2,399,868
1898	3,228	29,066	348,554	1,773	2,434,600	1,782	2,441,469
1899	6,629	51,679	442,667	1,787	2,624,507	1,782	2,638,867
1900	21,672	132,398	271,691	1,928	2,901,619	1,935	2,912,696
1901	23,639	144,007	330,355	2,175	3,357,008	2,123	3,288,942
1902	8,839	68,086	479,735	2,187	3,352,738	2,174	3,355,989
1903	255	2,439	607,244	2,061	3,389,881	2,066	3,422,565
1904	41,491	310,574	480,523	2,267	3,897,251	2,262	3,873,616
1905	72,567	539,041	729,282	2,170	3,962,493	2,112	3,835,369
1906	69,792	508,656	928,767	2,163	4,037,349	2,160	4,041,400
1907	70,508	534,467	1,009,181	2,219	4,203,614	2,216	4,192,366
1908	53,458	461,534	835,225	2,293	4,488,768	2,290	4,472,302
1909	71,494	642,508	1,088,384	2,174	4,506,973	2,167	4,514,298
1910	68,766	609,960	1,296,511	2,308	4,952,273	2,312	4,954,773
1911	79,684	629,427	1,089,451	2,335	5,148,184	2,347	5,156,952
1912	68,782	600,267	1,329,400	2,399	5,426,146	2,385	5,410,801
1913	84,689	710,416	1,688,409	2,481	5,950,035	2,469	5,902,277
1914*	48,113	398,442	552,211	1,281	3,150,689	1,297	3,208,400
1914-15	21,508	191,214	885,075	2,324	5,290,063	2,329	5,308,817

\* To 30th June.

POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES.

Year.	Postage.			Electric Telegraphs.			Tele- phones.
	Number of Post Offices.	Number of Letters.	Number of Newspapers.	Number of Stations.	Number of Miles of Wire.	Number of Telegrams.	Number of Subscribers.
1836	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1837	1	1,050	1,355	..	..	..	..
1838	1	7,424	2,795	..	..	..	..
1839	1	16,318	22,800	..	..	..	..
1840	2	32,163	70,240	..	..	..	..
1841	3	56,704	120,227	..	..	..	..
1842	3	97,490	147,160	..	..	..	..
1843	8	129,476	155,497	..	..	..	..
1844	13	117,072	134,124	..	..	..	..
1845	14	127,168	150,602	..	..	..	..
1846	14	139,402	204,620	..	..	..	..
1847	16	177,821	249,651	..	..	..	..
1848	27	209,798	310,004	..	..	..	..
1849	36	261,556	322,768	..	..	..	..
1850	40	381,651	381,158	..	..	..	..
1851	44	504,425	456,741	..	..	..	..
1852	46	972,176	709,837	..	..	..	..
1853	62	2,038,999	1,618,789	..	..	..	..
1854	95	2,674,384	2,394,941	..	..	..	..
1855	89	2,990,992	2,349,656	..	..	..	..
1856	125	3,220,614	2,906,141	..	..	..	..
1857	152	3,899,981	2,981,970	..	..	..	..
1858	232	5,025,820	4,264,691	..	..	..	..
1859	263	6,649,288	5,051,402	..	..	..	..
1860	311	8,116,302	5,683,023	33	..	166,803	..
1861	369	6,109,929	4,277,179	47	..	184,688	..
1862	408	6,276,623	4,909,219	57	..	211,685	..
1863	437	6,636,291	4,930,646	66	2,536	234,520	..
1864	475	6,790,244	5,671,545	70	2,626	256,330	..
1865	525	7,485,808	6,037,529	79	3,111	279,741	..
1866	555	8,631,133	5,438,388	78	3,111	277,788	..
1867	583	9,567,990	4,907,819	83	3,171	235,648	..
1868	633	9,749,716	4,974,102	86	3,171	254,288	..
1869	651	10,582,711	5,251,327	91	3,368	276,742	..
1870	677	11,133,283	5,287,482	95	3,371	454,598*	..
1871	706	11,716,166	5,172,970	96	3,472	537,398	..
1872	733	12,941,095	5,490,772	117	3,634	639,960	..
1873	764	14,475,085	6,080,007	135	3,928	718,167	..
1874	802	15,738,888	6,866,918	148	4,293	701,080	..
1875	855	17,134,101	7,552,912	164	4,510	732,869	..

\* The increase in the number of telegrams in 1870 was consequent on a reduction in the rates.

POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES—*continued.*

Year.	Postage.			Electric Telegraphs.			Tele- phones.
	Number of Post Offices.	Number of Letters.	Number of Newspapers.	Number of Stations.	Number of Miles of Wire.	Number of Telegrams.	Number of Subscribers.
1876	886	18,963,503*	9,010,147	181	4,745	801,946	..
1877	948	20,910,958	9,809,064	206	5,200	919,985	..
1878	1,007	22,324,931	10,697,331	233	5,404	1,003,654	..
1879	1,069	23,215,648	10,075,407	257	5,736	1,010,116	..
1880	1,100	24,195,149	10,640,540	284	6,019	1,160,912	..
1881	1,158	26,308,347	11,440,732	302	6,626	1,281,749	..
1882	1,218	28,877,977	12,383,928	337	6,922	1,418,769	..
1883	1,295	30,962,167	13,982,222	365	7,271	1,474,972	..
1884	1,342	33,403,884	15,143,067	401	8,850	1,181,433†	..
1885	1,384	36,061,880	16,277,108	411	9,617	1,624,666‡	..
1886	1,429	38,392,414	17,482,490	420	10,111	2,023,858	..
1887	1,492	41,287,972	18,869,055	515	10,175	2,260,480	1,121§
1888	1,544	47,700,776	21,702,876	601	10,360	2,743,938	1,637
1889	1,592	48,097,268	20,662,732	656	12,880	2,885,919	1,988
1890	1,671	62,526,448	22,729,005	748	13,499	3,114,783	2,307
1891	1,729			787	13,989	3,065,351	2,439
1892	1,766			780	14,038	2,725,860	2,414
1893	1,733			777	14,220	2,478,151	2,308
1894	1,719			793	14,420	2,366,365	2,398
1895	1,560			772	14,409	2,036,449	2,609
1896	1,551			791	14,389	1,872,615	2,754
1897	1,572			778	14,374	1,821,634	3,088
1898	1,581			782	14,536	1,806,184	3,630
1899	1,593			830	14,922	1,889,488	4,407
1900	1,615	74,291,204	25,466,342	824	15,198	1,993,009	5,136
1901	1,637	83,273,826	27,104,344	843	15,356	2,057,680	6,049
1902	1,645	97,657,473	28,191,214	875	15,611	2,094,757	6,847
1903	1,646	99,502,211	31,647,278	878	15,883	2,233,698	7,610
1904	1,652	103,215,210	32,446,066	881	16,240	2,201,310	8,429
1905	1,655	111,180,179	29,908,196	969	16,082	2,256,482	9,259
1906	1,659	116,459,106	29,936,787	1,055	14,950	2,488,719	10,424
1907	1,656	122,508,040	27,959,631	1,115	15,326	2,567,289	12,935
1908	1,633	128,985,872	33,187,382	1,212	15,516	2,580,118	14,868
1909	1,642	133,601,053	32,294,427	1,258	16,386	2,556,600	16,673
1910	1,657	143,483,191		1,374	16,405	2,757,737	20,236
1911	1,720	159,092,001	36,125,728	1,455	17,403	2,894,664	22,859
1912	1,730	175,588,805	37,826,929	1,538	18,649	2,969,237	26,562
1913	1,749	206,748,316	40,950,516	1,648	19,403	2,971,041	30,640
1914	1,816	188,440,698	40,737,663	1,748	26,146	3,267,195	34,071

\* 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 1835 was consequent on a reduction in the rates.

§ Telephone system taken over by the Post Office on 22nd September, 1887. Previously worked as a private undertaking.

|| Information not available.

STATE RAILWAYS, ETC.

Year.	Railways.					Churches, Chapels, and Buildings used for Public Worship.
	Miles Opened.	Capital Cost.	Total Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Train Miles Travelled.	
		£	£	£		
1851	..	..	..	..	..	39
1852	..	..	..	..	..	49
1853	..	..	..	..	..	128
1854	..	..	..	..	..	187
1855	..	..	..	..	..	349
1856	..	..	..	..	..	473
1857	..	..	..	..	..	587
1858	..	..	..	..	..	645
1859	..	..	..	..	..	642
1860	*	*	211,557	*	*	874
1861	*	*	291,382	*	*	989
1862	214	*	435,740	*	936,404	1,137
1863	214	*	579,920	*	1,198,524	1,352
1864	272	*	646,589	*	1,587,842	1,531
1865	271	*	717,161	*	1,477,323	1,695
1866	271	*	724,186	*	1,543,762	1,766
1867	271	*	678,179	*	1,488,737	1,874
1868	271	10,116,785	712,766	*	1,538,964	1,870
1869	271	10,164,618	758,470	*	1,563,274	1,967
1870	274	} 10,327,403 {	699,273	*	1,495,719	2,134
1871	276†		401,389†	*	917,960†	2,210
1872	329	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	21,802,922	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, 1873. 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	2,681,591	1,543,393	9,567,453	4,809
1896	3,106	38,102,855	2,401,392	1,546,475	8,989,391	4,893
1897	3,113	38,325,517	2,615,935	1,563,805	9,228,687	4,872
1898	3,113	38,593,205	2,608,896	1,646,054	9,239,657	5,022
1899	3,122	38,974,410	2,873,729	1,797,726	9,714,298	4,893
1900	3,186	39,496,247	3,025,162	1,902,540	10,107,549	5,037
1901	3,229	39,845,667	3,337,797	2,075,239	11,066,016	5,093
1902	3,266	40,570,204	3,367,843	2,166,119	11,284,944	*
1903	3,401	40,965,849	3,046,858	2,032,087	10,286,272	4,543
1904	3,429	41,216,026	3,438,141	2,022,403	9,172,644	4,564
1905	3,442	41,259,387	3,582,266	2,222,279	9,023,365	4,465
1906	3,446	41,404,947	3,789,068	2,217,343	9,392,069	4,605
1907	3,447	41,547,223	4,022,231	2,370,695	10,339,691	4,787
1908	3,447	41,919,376	3,883,742	2,450,318	10,718,415	4,746
1909	3,463	42,392,007	4,189,065	2,523,929	11,628,792	4,857
1910	3,544	43,091,478	4,455,748	2,827,735	12,045,866	4,748
1911	3,576	44,021,212	4,909,062	3,109,323	13,319,572	4,887
1912	3,675	45,603,114	5,233,979	3,455,086	14,203,681	4,946
1913	3,700	47,076,911	5,222,271	3,605,001	14,648,489	4,993
1914	3,888	49,311,907	5,581,474	3,886,348	15,570,098	5,173

\* Information not available.

EDUCATION.

Year.	Number of Schools.			Number of Scholars on Rolls.			Melbourne University.	
	State.	Private.	Total.	State.	Private.	Total.	Number Matriculated.	Number of Direct Graduates.
1851	*	*	129	*	*	7,060	..	..
1852	98	17	115	7,369	472	7,841	..	..
1853	152	54	206	11,270	1,763	13,033	..	..
1854	259	132	391	17,378	2,729	20,107	..	..
1855	*	*	438	*	*	24,478	16	..
1856	*	*	455	*	*	26,323	7	3
1857	540	135	675	*	*	36,671	9	..
1858	595	145	740	38,887	3,545	42,432	2	9
1859	605	167	772	42,361	3,904	46,265	15	2
1860	665	221	886	46,687	4,981	51,668	10	6
1861	671	211	882	51,345	5,128	56,473	14	5
1862	673	316	989	57,151	8,390	65,541	23	12
1863	648	371	1,019	58,519	11,100	69,619	28	8
1864	647	300	947	56,982	9,163	66,145	31	12
1865	694	386	1,080	62,215	11,384	73,599	27	8
1866	730	476	1,206	66,037	15,192	81,229	35	11
1867	780	605	1,385	71,795	19,541	91,336	34	10
1868	802	628	1,430	77,245	20,639	97,884	47	13
1869	839	883	1,722	121,764	30,080	151,844	53	17
1870	908	959	1,867	123,385	30,968	154,353	82	10
1871	988	1,062	2,050	131,145	34,131	165,276	93	19
1872	1,048	888	1,936	135,962	24,781	160,743	88	14
1873	1,078	653	1,731	207,826	18,428	226,254	98	21
1874	1,111	610	1,721	216,144	22,448	238,592	118	24
1875	1,320	565	1,885	220,533	27,481	248,014	93	29
1876	1,498	645	2,143	231,560	28,847	260,407	73	28
1877	1,626	530	2,156	234,519	28,422	262,941	103	26
1878	1,664	585	2,249	231,169	35,873	267,042	114	24
1879	1,713	568	2,281	227,775	34,824	262,599	112	56
1880	1,810	643	2,453	229,723	28,134	257,857	151	49
1881	1,757	645	2,402	231,423	34,062	265,485	172	55
1882	1,762	655	2,417	222,945	34,443	257,388	135	73
1883	1,777	670	2,447	222,428	35,773	258,201	128	64
1884	1,803	655	2,458	222,054	35,115	257,169	173	80
1885	1,826	665	2,491	224,685	34,787	259,472	154	77
1886	1,870	691	2,561	230,576	35,811	266,387	154	102
1887	1,911	749	2,660	230,882	37,823	268,705	178	115
1888	1,933	753	2,686	242,046	40,291	282,337	146	117
1889	2,062	782	2,844	250,429	40,181	290,610	192	129
1890	2,170	791	2,961	250,097	40,181	290,278	154	99

\* Information not available.

## EDUCATION—continued.

Year.	Number of Schools.			Number of Scholars on Rolls.			Melbourne University.	
	State.	Private.	Total.	State.	Private.	Total.	Number Maticu- lated.	Number of Direct Graduates.
1891	2,233	759	2,992	253,469	37,203	290,672	209	122
1892	2,140	745	2,885	249,786	36,344	286,130	220	127
1893	2,038	826	2,864	236,508	35,742	272,250	134	116
1894	1,956	867	2,823	231,321	38,062	269,383	145	105
1895	1,922	938	2,860	232,052	40,193	272,245	141	141
1896	1,886	930	2,816	235,617	42,044	277,661	129	122
1897	1,877	929	2,806	238,308	42,899	281,207	152	145
1898	1,877	945	2,822	238,357	43,926	282,283	117	147
1899	1,892	901	2,793	239,732	52,318	292,050	108	131
1900	1,948	884	2,832	243,667	48,483	292,150	101	124
1901	1,967	862	2,829	*	*	*	137	200
1902	2,041	872	2,913	257,355	43,182	300,537	124	122
1903	1,988	798	2,786	251,655	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
1914	2,175	512	2,687	246,447	58,886	305,333	364	317

\* 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	606,785	2,490,957	5,613	118,744	47,936,647
1914	1,524	158,511	620,765	2,644,216	5,650	118,399	49,439,985

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	..
1914	552,053	1,362,542	12,051,685	243,196	21,084	518	342	..

\* Information not available.

† Estimated.

‡ The figures prior to 1893 represent the number of offences with which persons arrested were charged, those for 1893 and subsequent years distinct arrests.

MINERAL PRODUCTION.

Year.	Gold Raised.		Black Coal Produced.		Other Minerals.	Total.			
	Estimated Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Value.			
	ozs. gross.	£	tons.	£	£	£			
1851	212,899	851,596	}	}	}	866,102			
1852	2,286,535	9,146,140				866,102			
1853	2,744,098	10,976,392				9,160,646			
1854	2,218,483	8,873,932				10,990,898			
1855	2,819,288	11,277,152				8,888,438			
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				2,111	2,111	190,973	10,399,430
1859	2,348,703	9,394,812				2,348,703	9,409,318		
1860	2,224,069	8,896,276				2,224,069	8,900,782		
1861	2,035,173	8,140,692	}	}	}	8,155,198			
1862	1,730,201	6,920,804				6,935,310			
1863	1,694,819	6,779,276				6,793,782			
1864	1,622,447	6,489,788				6,504,294			
1865	1,611,554	6,446,216				197	197	14,309	6,460,722
1866	1,546,948	6,187,792	..	..	23,233	6,211,025			
1867	1,501,446	6,005,784	..	..	13,157	6,018,941			
1868	1,684,918	6,739,672	..	..	24,366	6,764,038			
1869	1,544,756	6,179,024	..	..	22,219	6,201,243			
1870	1,304,304	5,217,216	100	100	24,421	5,241,737			
1871	1,368,942	5,475,768	..	..	32,628	5,508,396			
1872	1,331,377	5,325,508	10	10	36,513	5,362,031			
1873	1,170,397	4,681,588	504	504	36,509	4,718,601			
1874	1,097,643	4,390,572	2,909	2,909	31,090	4,424,571			
1875	1,068,417	4,273,668	..	..	35,452	4,309,120			
1876	963,760	3,855,040	1,095	1,095	29,736	3,885,871			
1877	809,653	3,238,612	2,420	2,420	32,007	3,273,039			
1878	758,040	3,032,160	..	..	63,914	3,096,074			
1879	758,947	3,035,788	..	..	43,487	3,079,275			
1880	829,121	3,316,484	..	..	30,936	3,347,420			
1881	833,378	3,333,512	..	..	31,842	3,365,354			
1882	864,610	3,458,440	..	..	21,518	3,479,958			
1883	780,253	3,121,012	..	..	21,735	3,142,747			
1884	778,618	3,114,472	3,280	3,280	18,681	3,136,433			
1885	735,218	2,940,872	..	..	9,648	2,950,520			
1886	665,196	2,660,784	86	107	11,019	2,671,910			
1887	617,751	2,471,004	3,357	4,199	11,552	2,486,755			
1888	625,026	2,500,104	8,573	7,029	7,871	2,515,004			
1889	614,838	2,459,352	14,596	10,991	8,341	2,478,684			
1890	588,560	2,354,240	14,601	13,899	16,311	2,384,450			



## MINERAL PRODUCTION—continued.

Year.	Gold Raised.		Black Coal Produced.		Other Minerals.	Total.
	Estimated Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Value.
	ozs. gross.	£	tons.	£	£	£
1891	576,399	2,305,596	22,834	19,731	14,726	2,340,053
1892	654,456	2,617,824	23,363	20,044	13,198	2,651,066
1893	671,126	2,684,504	91,726	49,167	11,228	2,744,899
1894	716,954	2,867,816	171,660	94,999	37,733*	3,000,548
1895	740,086	2,960,344	194,227	118,400	22,628	3,101,372
1896	805,087	3,220,348	226,562	113,012	27,363	3,360,723
1897	812,766	3,251,064	236,277	108,640	40,744	3,400,448
1898	837,257	3,349,028	242,860	103,099	39,510	3,491,637
1899	854,500	3,418,000	262,380	113,522	48,496	3,580,018
1900	807,407	3,229,628	211,596	101,599	49,017	3,380,244
1901	789,562	3,102,753	209,329	147,191	68,768	3,318,712
1902	777,738	3,062,028	225,164	155,850	77,425	3,295,303
1903	822,424	3,259,482	64,200	40,818	71,386	3,371,686
1904	821,017	3,252,045	121,741	70,208	97,883	3,420,136
1905	810,050	3,173,744	155,135	79,035	108,676	3,361,455
1906	834,775	3,280,478	160,631	80,283	94,095	3,454,856
1907	754,270	2,954,617	138,584	79,681	112,761	3,147,059
1908	721,220	2,849,838	113,462	64,653	116,554	3,031,045
1909	702,221	2,778,956	128,173	76,870	114,942	2,970,768
1910	609,998	2,422,745	369,059	188,977	139,434	2,751,156
1911	542,074	2,140,855	653,864	298,829	178,107	2,617,791
1912	516,255	2,039,464	589,143	258,455	201,796	2,499,715
1913	467,052	1,847,475	593,912	274,371	222,898	2,344,744
1914	443,347	1,755,236	617,536	288,535	235,238	2,279,009

\* 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.	Malze.	Rye.	Peas and Beans.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1836	50	50	..	..	..	..	..
1837	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1838	149½	82½	22½	..	20	..	..
1839	2,069	1,302	252	161	140	22	..
1840	3,210	1,940	820	300	..	..	..
1841	4,881	1,702	1,285	353	82	5	..
1842	8,124½	2,432	2,410	761	68	..	..
1843	12,072½	4,674	2,560	1,063	77½	..	..
1844	16,529½	6,919½	3,082½	1,636½	106½	..	2
1845	25,133½	11,466½	4,817	749	76½	..	..
1846-7	31,578½	15,802	6,099	1,691½	121½	..	1
1847-8	36,289½	17,679½	7,173	2,161½	130½	..	1
1848-9	40,279½	19,387½	8,289	2,579½	148	..	..
1849-50	45,975½	24,247	5,379½	2,303½	28½	..	..
1850-51	52,340½	28,510½	5,007½	2,101½	24½	..	..
1851-2	57,472	29,623½	6,426½	1,327½	11	4	..
1852-3	36,771½	16,823	2,947½	411½	1	..	..
1853-4	34,816½	7,553½	2,289	411	19½	13	..
1854-5	54,905	12,827	5,341	691	35½	18	5
1855-6	115,059½	42,686	17,800	1,548½	121½	..	84½
1856-7	179,875½	80,154½	25,024½	2,233½	326½	..	..
1857-8	237,288½	87,230	40,222½	5,409	445½	..	132½
1858-9	298,357½	78,234	77,526½	5,322	480	57½	264½
1859-60	352,863½	107,092½	90,167½	4,101½	738	149	395½
1860-61	407,740½	161,251½	86,337½	4,123½	1,650	111½	662
1861-2	427,241	196,922	91,061	3,419	1,714	66	696
1862-3	441,939	162,008½	108,195½	6,829½	1,249½	148½	1,261½
1863-4	475,321	149,392	152,326	7,795	1,711	207	975
1864-5	442,538	125,040	144,303	7,648	597	419	2,783
1865-6	481,236	178,628	102,817	6,887	326	551	4,253
1866-7	534,444	208,588	129,284	9,915	1,627	1,973	4,084
1867-8	567,100	216,989	125,345	15,982	579	1,376	3,658
1868-9	635,165	259,804	114,936	19,222	863	2,386	3,719
1869-70	730,279	288,514	144,791	28,115	1,080	4,275	3,989
1870-71	762,031	284,167	149,309	19,646	1,014	1,168	4,366
1871-2	793,918	334,609	175,944	16,772	1,709	663	8,832
1872-3	765,250	326,564	125,505	21,251	1,910	712	13,368
1873-4	773,352	349,976	110,991	25,333	1,959	722	14,229
1874-5	773,733	332,936	114,921	29,505	1,523	1,096	16,170
1875-6	833,653	321,401	124,100	31,568	2,346	1,292	18,854

## AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Total Area Cultivated.	Area under each Description of Tillage.					
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	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
1914-15	5,969,304	2,863,535	434,815	62,492	19,433	1,955	12,159

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Produce Raised.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye.	Peas and Beans.	Potatoes.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.
1836	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1837	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1838	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1839	12,600	..	..	..	..	..	..
1840	50,420	26,950	9,000	..	..	..	300
1841	47,840	37,325	9,385	1,200	..	..	3,734
1842	55,360	66,100	20,025	1,360	..	..	5,996
1843	104,040	70,789	25,156	..	..	..	6,933
1844	138,436	43,361	40,080	3,290	..	34	12,418
1845	234,734	71,368	39,289	1,980	..	..	11,138
1846-7	345,946	185,856	47,737	3,330	..	20	9,024
1847-8	349,730	207,385	29,115	3,630	..	20	7,255
1848-9	410,220	78,877	36,403	3,928	..	..	11,988
1849-50	525,190	129,602	53,913	235	..	..	5,920
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	3,333
1855-6	1,148,011	614,614	45,151	3,142	..	2,377	59,797
1856-7	1,858,756	641,679	69,548	8,308	..	..	36,895
1857-8	1,808,439	1,249,800	156,459	6,558	..	2,797	51,116
1858-9	1,563,113	2,160,358	115,619	9,698	651	4,833	108,467
1859-60	2,296,157	2,553,637	98,433	7,375	2,692	5,590	48,967
1860-61	3,459,914	2,633,693	83,854	25,045	1,720	11,973	77,258
1861-2	3,607,727	2,136,430	68,118	20,788	1,245	11,050	59,364
1862-3	3,008,487	2,504,301	143,056	19,720	1,853	17,404	50,597
1863-4	1,338,762*	3,497,520	130,664	33,534	3,408	16,471	74,947
1864-5	1,899,378*	2,694,445	124,849	3,980	5,549	41,139	59,828
1865-6	3,514,227	2,279,468	153,490	4,767	8,555	60,068	83,196
1866-7	4,641,205	3,880,406	299,217	27,520	36,155	59,941	88,880
1867-8	3,411,663	2,333,472	324,706	11,345	19,241	51,591	117,787
1868-9	4,229,228	2,258,523	292,665	17,048	29,539	42,333	79,944
1869-70	5,697,056	3,761,408	691,248	22,141	65,822	67,624	127,645
1870-71	2,870,409	2,237,010.	240,825	20,028	14,856	73,449	127,579
1871-2	4,500,795	3,299,889	335,506	30,833	8,496	173,217	125,841
1872-3	5,391,104	2,454,225	443,221	37,703	9,350	236,582	132,997
1873-4	4,752,289	1,741,451	502,601	40,347	7,979	199,041	109,822
1874-5	4,850,165	2,121,612	619,896	24,263	15,620	317,382	124,310
1875-6	4,978,914	2,719,795	700,665	37,177	19,356	450,948	124,377

\* In 1863-4 and 1864-5 the yield of wheat was much affected by "rust."

## AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Produce Raised.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye.	Peas and Beans.	Potatoes.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.
1876-7	5,279,730	2,294,225	530,323	25,909	15,277	373,857	134,082
1877-8	7,018,257	2,040,486	378,706	22,050	9,852	241,007	115,419
1878-9	6,060,737*	2,366,026	417,157	40,754	20,816	248,436	98,958
1879-80	9,398,858	4,023,271	1,065,430	61,887	18,407	574,954	167,943
1880-81	9,727,369	2,362,425	1,068,830	49,299	13,978	403,321	129,262
1881-2	8,714,377	3,812,111	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
1888-9	8,647,709	2,803,800	1,131,427	267,155	10,744	361,724	131,149
1889-90	11,495,720	5,644,867	1,831,132	357,047	16,707	528,074	157,104
1890-91	12,751,295	4,919,325	1,571,599	574,083	17,583	739,310	204,155
1891-2	13,679,268	4,455,551	844,198	461,957	7,495	769,196	200,523
1892-3	14,814,645	4,574,816	774,207	373,183	8,092	981,411	142,623
1893-4	15,255,200	4,951,371	1,033,861	180,442	9,005	1,050,082	144,708
1894-5	11,445,878	5,633,286	1,596,463	294,555	18,378	716,193	196,706
1895-6	5,669,174	2,880,045	715,592	351,891	8,524	287,200	117,238
1896-7	7,091,029	6,816,951	815,605	566,027	14,392	148,956	146,555
1897-8	10,580,217	4,809,479	758,454	515,025	23,785	137,452	67,296
1898-9	19,581,304	5,523,419	1,112,567	587,064	31,196	206,165	161,142
1899-00	15,237,948	6,116,046	1,466,088	624,844	13,896	164,414	173,381
1900-01	17,847,321	9,582,332	1,215,478	604,180	11,989	146,357	123,126
1901-2	12,127,382	6,724,900	693,851	615,472	14,418	169,971	125,474
1902-3	2,569,364*	4,402,982	561,144	750,524	21,179	141,888	168,759
1903-4	28,525,579	13,434,952	1,262,923	904,239	29,586	213,735	167,736
1904-5	21,092,139	6,203,429	874,099	623,736	30,578	201,145	92,872
1905-6	23,417,670	7,232,425	1,062,139	641,216	28,893	265,206	115,352
1906-7	22,618,043	8,845,654	1,255,442	704,961	20,770	286,636	166,839
1907-8	12,100,780	5,201,408	1,059,295	508,761	21,966	213,818	135,110
1908-9	23,345,649	11,124,940	1,511,181	650,462	32,504	197,807	152,840
1909-10	28,780,100	7,913,423	1,023,384	1,158,031	26,070	145,742	174,970
1910-11	34,813,019	9,699,127	1,340,387	982,103	32,647	223,284	163,312
1911-12	20,891,877	4,585,326	1,024,584	792,660	9,981	181,113	119,092
1912-13	26,223,104	8,323,639	1,744,527	715,299	17,141	232,856	191,112
1913-14	32,936,245	8,890,321	1,812,890	800,529	19,029	206,846	176,602
1914-15	3,940,947*	1,608,419	600,599	1,018,419	13,415	114,493	189,225

\* In 1878-9 the yield of wheat was much affected by "rust," and in 1902-3 and 1914-15 the almost total failure was due to drought.

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Area under each Description of Tillage.						
	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips.	Onions.	Hay.	Green Forage.	Chicory.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1836	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1837	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1838	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
1839	192	..	..	..	..	..	..
1840	150	..	..	..	..	..	..
1841	932	..	..	..	450	..	..
1842	1,419	..	..	..	850	171	..
1843	2,069	..	..	..	1,622	..	..
1844	2,487	..	..	..	1,772½	509½	..
1845	2,041¾	..	..	..	5,000	945	..
1846-7	2,140½	..	..	..	4,547	1,098	..
1847-8	2,638½	..	..	..	5,073½	1,330½	..
1848-9	2,577½	..	..	..	5,903	1,287	..
1849-50	2,151	..	..	..	11,180¾	519¾	..
1850-51	2,837¾	..	..	..	13,567	130	..
1851-2	2,375¾	..	..	..	16,822	708½	..
1852-3	1,978½	..	..	..	14,101½	401¾	..
1853-4	1,636½	..	..	..	21,829¼	891	..
1854-5	3,297½	..	..	..	31,514	958½	..
1855-6	11,017½	17½	377¾	38½	40,188¾	1,949	..
1856-7	16,281½	108½	576¾	24½	51,987	862½	..
1857-8	20,697½	119	418½	..	75,536	1,634½	..
1858-9	30,026½	185½	507½	..	86,162¾	6,807	..
1859-60	27,622	382½	516¾	..	98,570½	4,486½	..
1860-61	24,841½	1,029	1,228½	..	90,920½	6,020½	..
1861-2	27,174	806	617	249	74,681	4,038	..
1862-3	24,820¾	806¼	787¾	142½	101,639¼	5,221¾	..
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	99
1870-71	39,026	957	1,886	287	163,181	6,868	220
1871-2	39,064	1,396	1,786	461	103,206	7,473	198
1872-3	38,517	1,739	2,522	417	121,375	11,448	60
1873-4	38,349	1,252	1,318	270	115,672	21,425	43
1874-5	35,183	1,281	962	347	119,031	16,286	109
1875-6	36,901	1,223	1,091	552	155,274	15,227	177

## AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Area under each Description of Tillage.						
	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips.	Onions.	Hay.	Green Forage.	Chicory.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1876-7	40,450	1,285	795	720	147,408	28,803	225
1877-8	37,107	1,320	785	816	176,951	72,033	256
1878-9	36,527	888	712	1,069	172,799	4,033	155
1879-80	41,600	1,027	566	1,040	201,451	4,313	392
1880-81	45,951	1,284	808	1,056	249,656	9,617	230
1881-2	39,129	1,044	437	1,134	212,150	3,226	207
1882-3	34,267	1,087	558	1,341	309,382	5,793	283
1883-4	40,195	1,056	572	1,235	302,957	4,963	283
1884-5	38,763	1,413	664	1,750	339,725	5,796	219
1885-6	42,602	1,346	639	1,740	421,036	7,189	216
1886-7	49,974	1,257	910	1,996	445,150	7,895	204
1887-8	48,263	1,191	788	2,437	441,812	6,410	249
1888-9	43,074	897	648	1,768	411,332	7,549	148
1889-90	47,139	984	820	1,957	451,546	5,980	229
1890-91	53,818	892	708	2,238	413,052	10,091	258
1891-2	57,334	922	731	2,661	369,498	9,202	215
1892-3	40,594	1,138	764	1,973	512,648	16,605	43
1893-4	40,909	1,162	695	2,045	412,223	16,529	54
1894-5	56,383	1,236	722	3,178	492,578	16,791	120
1895-6	43,895	1,067	645	3,780	464,482	25,939	69
1896-7	43,532	823	656	3,735	416,667	23,043	120
1897-8	44,197	876	2,111	3,751	580,000	22,687	117
1898-9	41,252	1,008	2,122	4,472	565,345	19,805	159
1899-00	55,469	788	584	4,436	450,189	18,574	155
1900-01	38,477	636	507	2,815	502,105	18,975	184
1901-2	40,058	865	561	4,151	659,239	32,795	170
1902-3	49,706	1,392	747	5,565	580,884	31,145	340
1903-4	48,930	1,564	1,014	4,176	733,353	33,165	477
1904-5	46,912	1,441	823	2,862	452,459	29,902	287
1905-6	44,670	1,657	909	4,889	591,771	34,041	244
1906-7	55,372	1,360	713	4,705	621,139	36,502	191
1907-8	54,149	1,184	496	4,249	682,194	59,897	283
1908-9	47,903	1,370	702	5,340	956,371	63,066	453
1909-10	62,390	1,119	573	6,434	864,359	56,586	522
1910-11	62,904	1,254	872	6,161	832,669	71,826	467
1911-12	47,692	797	658	3,652	860,205	75,177	399
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
1914-15	65,495	893	563	8,937	895,755	139,654	595

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.	
1836 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1837 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1838 ..	..	..	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	..	..	..	..
1839 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1840 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1841 ..	..	..	72	..	..	..	..	..
1842 ..	..	..	10	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..
1843 ..	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..
1844 ..	..	..	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..
1845 ..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..
1846-7	..	..	..	78	..	..	..	..
1847-8	..	..	..	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..
1848-9	..	..	..	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..
1849-50	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	164 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	..	..	..
1850-51	..	..	..	161 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..
1851-2	..	..	..	173 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..
1852-3	..	..	..	107 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	..	..	..
1853-4	..	..	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	162 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	..	..
1854-5	..	..	37	180 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	..	..	..
1855-6	..	..	23	207 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	..	..	76
1856-7	..	..	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	279 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	1,939 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	107
1857-8	..	..	71	401 $\frac{3}{8}$	4	4,967 $\frac{3}{8}$	..	440
1858-9	..	..	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	547 $\frac{1}{2}$	288 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,883 $\frac{3}{4}$	5,998 $\frac{1}{2}$	602
1859-60	..	..	50	811	369	6,186 $\frac{3}{4}$	11,224 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,864
1860-61	..	..	91	1,138	579 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,298 $\frac{1}{2}$	20,457 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,640
1861-2	..	..	220	1,464	333	6,946	16,835	12,654
1862-3	..	..	508 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,006 $\frac{3}{4}$	247 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,724	18,341 $\frac{1}{2}$	23,491
1863-4	..	..	623	3,076	389	8,282	22,218	32,477
1864-5	..	..	524	3,594	1,264	8,988	26,389	36,925
1865-6	..	..	397	4,078	1,705	10,103	33,042	48,960
1866-7	..	..	243	4,111	156	9,655	31,000	58,471
1867-8	454	9	229	4,340	147	12,603	33,452	64,107
1868-9	42	3	138	4,046	149	11,856	56,598	77,700
1869-70	146	78	144	4,950	87	13,432	49,372	97,255
1870-71	242	64	93	5,466	24	14,856	69,191	146,984
1871-2	308	61	299	5,523	397	15,633	79,584	143,302
1872-3	2,359	107	423	5,485	102	15,785	75,601	197,841
1873-4	2,717	131	583	5,222	111	16,060	66,989	191,644
1874-5	3,082	126	733	4,937	193	17,400	77,912	238,043
1875-6	2,234	145	782	5,081	511	17,761	97,133	293,178

\* Not included in land under cultivation.



## AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Area under each Description of Tillage.							Artificial Grass.*
	Grass and Clover Seeds.	Hops.	To-bacco.	Vines.	Other Crops.	Gardens and Orchards.	Land in Fallow.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1876-7	1,993	225	1,479	4,765	749	18,641	84,159	333,751
1877-8	1,846	274	2,327	4,419	336	19,570	75,675	318,297
1878-9	2,824	203	1,936	4,434	443	20,400	97,669	397,394
1879-80	2,237	267	531	4,284	507	20,299	165,154	301,477
1880-81	2,817	428	1,990	4,980	984	22,288	194,140	254,994
1881-2	2,061	564	1,461	4,923	638	20,630	144,326	238,721
1882-3	2,290	1,034	1,313	5,732	518	19,725	159,302	284,645
1883-4	2,686	1,758	1,325	7,326	645	20,754	174,607	281,903
1884-5	2,329	1,737	1,402	9,042	960	23,015	183,197	327,063
1885-6	2,942	896	1,866	9,775	1,022	25,395	210,451	327,210
1886-7	4,667	730	2,031	10,310	970	27,593	277,788	276,291
1887-8	4,638	685	1,966	11,195	1,291	26,325	364,354	158,047
1888-9	1,541	761	1,685	12,886	1,056	27,533	332,586	184,966
1889-90	3,390	829	955	15,662	936	29,243	379,701	149,616
1890-91	2,587	789	618	20,686	1,095	33,864	385,572	235,241
1891-2	2,861	771	545	25,295	1,426	38,238	395,189	174,982
1892-3	2,264	806	477	28,052	647	39,926	493,744	233,114
1893-4	1,927	693	1,057	30,275	769	42,463	457,177	224,306
1894-5	2,198	668	1,412	30,307	1,757	44,235	346,259	201,056
1895-6	2,899	791	2,029	30,275	4,369	45,419	291,028	180,251
1896-7	2,906	945	1,264	27,934	1,597	45,734	261,619	172,582
1897-8	3,301	918	522	27,701	1,592	43,763	399,535	115,738
1898-9	2,220	847	78	27,568	3,052	50,521	517,242	150,157
1899-00	2,283	713	155	27,550	2,967	54,573	509,244	151,949
1900-01	2,235	401	109	30,634	2,671	57,496	602,870	207,896
1901-2	1,877	307	103	28,592	3,021	58,807	681,778	162,954
1902-3	1,568	213	171	28,374	2,094	58,415	492,305	565,635
1903-4	2,749	214	129	28,513	2,185	59,812	632,521	962,665
1904-5	2,249	251	106	28,016	2,993	60,655	853,829	953,543
1905-6	2,767	313	169	26,402	3,019	59,607	1,049,915	1,040,335
1906-7	1,859	323	133	25,855	3,163	61,927	990,967	1,095,642
1907-8	1,076	248	345	26,465	3,962	63,133	894,300	1,095,471
1908-9	1,741	189	413	24,430	3,955	64,225	1,034,422	1,029,711
1909-10	1,595	140	321	22,768	4,080	66,322	1,175,750	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
1914-15	149	115	196	21,801	6,980	87,237	1,346,545	1,202,130

\* Not included in land under cultivation.

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Produce Raised.						
	Mangel- wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips.	Onions.	Hay.	Chloory.	Grass and Clover Seeds.	Hops.
	tons.	tons.	cwt.	tons.	tons.	bushels.	cwt.
1836 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1837 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1838 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1839 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1840 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1841 ..	..	..	..	900	..	..	..
1842 ..	..	..	..	2,300	..	..	..
1843 ..	..	..	..	2,661	..	..	..
1844 ..	..	..	..	6,459	..	..	..
1845 ..	..	..	..	9,640	..	..	..
1846-7	..	..	..	9,303	..	..	..
1847-8	..	..	..	9,891	..	..	..
1848-9	..	..	..	10,625	..	..	..
1849-50	..	..	..	15,640	..	..	..
1850-51	..	..	..	20,971	..	..	..
1851-2	..	..	..	29,692	..	..	..
1852-3	..	..	..	21,287	..	..	..
1853-4	..	..	..	33,918	..	..	..
1854-5	..	..	..	53,627	..	..	..
1855-6	610	2,969	2,905	83,285	..	..	..
1856-7	2,165	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- wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips.	Onions.	Hay.	Chicory.	Grass and Clover Seeds.	Hops.
	tons.	tons.	cwt.	tons.	tons.	bushels.	cwt.
1876-7	15,386	5,199	71,580	180,560	980	29,229	1,153
1877-8	15,465	4,618	61,100	208,151	1,333	28,840	1,954
1878-9	8,275	2,621	72,000	209,028	653	34,432	1,168
1879-80	14,897	4,558	146,940	292,407	1,764	32,031	2,540
1880-81	12,640	4,335	99,580	300,581	960	26,320	2,744
1881-2	14,989	4,450	203,800	238,793	781	32,085	4,045
1882-3	16,656	4,182	165,600	327,355	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	23,022	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
1914-15	8,921	2,249	630,560	568,956	380	1,100	903

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	120,894
1864-5	..	3,450	13,027	110,042
1865-6	..	3,328	18,063	176,959
1866-7	..	2,915	17,264	284,118
1867-8	..	2,070	31,459	459,072
1868-9	..	1,747	25,574	448,547
1869-70	..	1,290	24,980	577,287
1870-71	..	467	26,296	629,219
1871-2	..	2,307	30,896	713,589
1872-3	..	1,837	19,338	527,592
1873-4	..	3,694	20,371	562,713
1874-5	..	6,839	19,999	577,493
1875-6	..	501*	21,211	755,000

\* The tobacco crop of 1875-6 failed in most parts of the State.

## AGRICULTURE—continued.

Year.	Produce Raised.			
	Tobacco.	Grapes not made into Wine.	Grapes made into Wine.	Wine made.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gallons.
1876-7 .. ..	14,413	15,900	85,111	481,588
1877-8 .. ..	15,827	13,807	73,722	457,535
1878-9 .. ..	15,662	10,818	61,835	410,333
1879-80 .. ..	1,297*	16,270	89,890	574,143
1880-81 .. ..	17,333	24,817	79,045	484,028
1881-2 .. ..	12,876	14,806	78,512	539,191
1882-3 .. ..	5,673	15,543	74,874	516,763
1883-4 .. ..	9,124	22,402	106,925	723,560
1884-5 .. ..	7,893	19,758	120,468	760,752
1885-6 .. ..	13,734	39,651	158,354	1,003,827
1886-7 .. ..	12,008	33,334	155,443	986,041
1887-8 .. ..	11,853	42,389	178,154	1,167,874
1888-9 .. ..	13,355	48,712	179,036	1,209,442
1889-90 .. ..	4,123	59,428	233,564	1,578,590
1890-91 .. ..	326*	63,535	293,775	2,008,493
1891-2 .. ..	2,579	60,313	232,955	1,554,130
1892-3 .. ..	658*	83,272	260,730	1,694,745
1893-4 .. ..	8,952	128,820	229,259	1,490,184
1894-5 .. ..	7,155	144,728	293,842	1,909,972
1895-6 .. ..	15,223	136,456	342,615	2,226,999
1896-7 .. ..	7,890	166,859	434,194	2,822,263
1897-8 .. ..	3,419	162,147	295,290	1,919,389
1898-9 .. ..	190*	179,317	289,570	1,882,209
1899-00 .. ..	1,365	155,340	143,580	933,282
1900-01 .. ..	311*	235,268	396,644	2,578,187
1901-2 .. ..	345*	192,427	304,842	1,981,475
1902-3 .. ..	781	223,939	221,027	1,547,188
1903-4 .. ..	848	290,515	364,450	2,551,150
1904-5 .. ..	1,112	190,663	261,770	1,832,386
1905-6 .. ..	1,405	232,984	265,606	1,726,444
1906-7 .. ..	603	460,707	292,119	2,044,833
1907-8 .. ..	2,764	340,718	195,086	1,365,600
1908-9 .. ..	2,647	356,379	205,300	1,437,106
1909-10 .. ..	2,704	402,122	146,706	991,941
1910-11 .. ..	1,090	397,808	194,630	1,362,420
1911-12 .. ..	3,686	542,761	140,489	983,423
1912-13 .. ..	661	564,991	168,588	1,206,111
1913-14 .. ..	†	675,388	161,105	1,121,491
1914-15 .. ..	†	528,468	92,408	605,636

\* 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	..	..	4,056,994		23,509,845	
1893	..	..	3,748,555		28,160,441	
1894	..	..	4,153,131		35,580,201	
1895	..	..	5,052,782		39,760,994	
1896	..	..	4,742,566		37,128,083	
1897	..	..	4,312,507		34,561,372	
1898	..	..	4,397,369		34,080,310	
1899	..	..	4,512,706		53,327,585	
1900	..	..	4,284,170		55,604,118	
1901	..	..	3,974,668		46,857,572	
1902	..	..	3,849,561		39,227,754	
1903	..	..	5,681,515		46,685,727	
1904	..	..	4,747,851		61,002,841	
1905	..	..	4,297,350		57,606,821	
1906	..	..	4,877,593		68,088,168	
1907	..	..	4,397,909		63,746,354	
1908	..	..	4,328,644		48,461,398	
1909	..	..	5,025,834		55,166,555	
1910	..	..	4,530,893		70,603,787	
1911	..	..	4,549,843		86,500,474	
1912	..	..	4,176,778		67,655,834	
1913	..	..	4,856,321		73,381,567	
1914	..	..	4,395,502		62,421,288	

\* 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
1914	1,391,647	397,078	161,899	234,597	4,181,827	800,269	167,098

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—continued.

Year.	Value of Agricultural Production—continued.						
	Green Forage.	Raisins.	Currants.	Fruit (Including Grapes not made into Wine).	Market Gardens.	All Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1904	74,755	49,526	9,757	405,263	197,600	295,437	6,216,213
1905	85,103	89,346	11,952	406,495	183,325	263,875	7,728,421
1906	91,255	180,473	21,994	524,962	197,650	267,808	7,576,547
1907	149,742	110,248	19,296	458,453	225,550	333,189	8,375,454
1908	157,665	102,483	21,472	441,700	231,975	478,577	11,005,286
1909	141,465	130,558	49,334	489,738	255,350	417,890	11,097,333
1910	179,565	132,262	48,829	586,084	269,450	397,695	11,412,586
1911	187,943	195,560	88,899	639,104	258,275	311,535	10,293,691
1912	211,150	213,818	60,421	696,029	260,350	373,633	12,429,658
1913	247,408	176,026	71,413	803,536	269,425	368,623	11,701,737
1914	418,962	181,177	37,085	536,797	323,375	352,819	9,184,630

## 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	891,765	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	541,786	12,643,276
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
1914	1,821,580	2,998,820	117,210	3,410,913	..	1,766,473	1,134,678	735,065	11,984,739

\* 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	..	470,658	292,055	36,495,251	1,922,278
1911	23,722	2,272	573,699	311,695	38,185,859	1,617,572
1912	24,449	3,162	672,593	331,846	40,132,346	1,667,657
1913	25,434	3,918	715,924	351,250	41,546,825	1,691,833
1914	27,150	4,844	795,449	368,481	43,305,375	1,733,280
1915	28,365	6,054	839,718	..	..	1,757,894

\* 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 I.—CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

## MEMBERS OF THE ELEVENTH COMMONWEALTH MINISTRY.

(FORMED 27TH OCTOBER, 1915.)

*Prime Minister and Attorney-General* : THE HON. W. M. HUGHES.

*Minister for Defence* : THE HON. G. F. PEARCE.

*Minister for Trade and Customs* : THE HON. F. G. TUDOR.

*Minister for External Affairs* : THE HON. H. MAHON.

*Minister for the Navy* : THE HON. J. A. JENSEN.

*Treasurer* : THE HON. W. G. HIGGS.

*Minister for Home Affairs* : THE HON. K. O'MALLEY.

*Postmaster-General* : THE HON. W. WEBSTER.

*Vice-President of the Executive Council* : THE HON. A. GARDINER.

*Assistant Minister* : THE HON. E. J. RUSSELL.

## MEMBERS OF THE STATE MINISTRY.

(FORMED 9TH NOVEMBER, 1915.)

*Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Labour* : HON. SIR ALEXANDER J. PEACOCK, K.C.M.G., M.L.A.

*Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and Minister of Public Instruction* : HON. H. S. W. LAWSON, M.L.A.

*Chief Secretary and Minister of Public Health* : HON. D. McLEOD, M.L.A.

*Minister of Agriculture* : HON. F. W. HAGELTHORN, M.L.C.

*Minister of Railways and Water Supply* : HON. H. MCKENZIE, M.L.A.

*Commissioner of Crown Lands* : HON. W. HUTCHINSON, M.L.A.

*Minister of Mines and Forests* : HON. T. LIVINGSTON, M.L.A.

*Commissioner of Public Works* : HON. W. A. ADAMSON, M.L.C.

*Honorary Ministers* : HON. W. L. BAILLIEU, M.L.C.; HON. J. G. MEMBREY, M.L.A.; HON. R. G. McCUTCHEON, M.L.A.; AND HON. A. ROBINSON, M.L.C.

## PART III.—POPULATION.

## VICTORIA.

## RETURN OF ASSISTED AND NOMINATED IMMIGRANTS FOR FIRST TEN MONTHS OF 1915.

Month.	Assisted or Selected.		Nominated.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
January .. ..	19	8	..	..	19	8
February .. ..	54	130	55	108	109	238
March .. ..	97	103	39	69	136	172
April .. ..	30	26	13	17	43	43
May .. ..	42	75	29	43	71	118
June .. ..	6	44	..	2	6	46
July .. ..	9	10	6	9	15	19
August .. ..	17	9	8	7	25	16
September .. ..	14	116	52	102	66	218
October .. ..	12	36	4	16	16	52
Total .. ..	300	557	206	373	506	930

Total first ten months, 1915	..	..	1,436
"   "   "   1914	..	..	6,390
"   "   "   1913	..	..	9,837
"   "   "   1912	..	..	10,399

## ESTIMATED POPULATION OF THE STATE OF VICTORIA, 30TH JUNE, 1915.

Males .. ..	..	..	..	..	705,305
Females .. ..	..	..	..	..	721,110
Total .. ..	..	..	..	..	1,426,415

## PART VIII.—SOCIAL CONDITION.

## COST OF LIVING.

The subjoined return shows the average retail prices of the principal articles of food and groceries in the capital cities of each State of Australia during the thirteen months from the outbreak of war to the end of August, 1915. The averages are based on the prices of each month, the quantities sold not being taken into account:—

STATEMENT SHOWING AVERAGE PRICES OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF FOOD  
IN CAPITAL CITIES OF AUSTRALIA FOR THE THIRTEEN MONTHS  
AUGUST, 1914—AUGUST, 1915.

(Compiled from data supplied by Commonwealth Statistician.)

Commodity.	Quantity.	Melbourne.	Sydney.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
		<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<b>Groceries, &amp;c.—</b>							
Bread ..	2 lbs.	4·11	3·92	4·06	4·15	4·29	4·15
Flour ..	25 lbs.	50·18	43·44	51·03	52·57	50·15	51·91
Tea ..	lb.	15·31	16·79	17·47	16·90	16·45	16·15
Coffee ..	"	18·71	18·94	20·15	19·43	18·85	18·00
Sugar ..	"	2·77	2·78	2·72	2·76	2·81	2·77
Rice ..	"	2·83	3·03	2·57	3·36	2·94	2·95
Sago ..	"	2·59	2·84	2·46	3·01	2·62	3·07
Jam ..	"	4·10	4·72	4·19	3·96	4·24	4·36
Oatmeal ..	"	3·24	3·29	3·17	3·51	3·42	3·09
Raisins ..	"	6·49	6·80	6·66	6·39	6·92	6·83
Currants ..	"	6·60	7·30	6·81	6·46	6·52	7·51
Starch ..	"	5·50	5·57	5·72	5·65	5·86	6·00
Blue ..	doz. sq.	6·31	9·05	8·84	10·22	10·84	8·68
Candles ..	lb.	6·75	7·35	6·87	7·46	7·48	5·93
Soap ..	"	3·65	3·24	2·67	3·33	2·95	3·07
Potatoes ..	14 lbs.	11·85	16·72	17·23	15·38	20·55	13·54
Onions ..	lb.	1·50	1·81	1·70	1·93	1·90	2·03
Kerosene ..	gall.	13·02	13·74	13·98	14·87	14·25	15·64
<b>Dairy produce—</b>							
Milk ..	quart	5·31	5·14	4·90	5·88	6·80	6·54
Butter ..	lb.	18·32	15·96	17·26	19·72	18·85	19·53
Cheese ..	"	12·08	11·07	11·52	12·36	12·10	12·08
Eggs ..	doz.	18·64	19·84	17·56	15·70	19·69	17·83
Bacon, middles ..	lb.	14·63	13·56	11·93	14·52	14·37	13·21
„ shoulder ..	"	9·48	8·78	8·61	10·01	9·15	8·71
Ham ..	"	14·92	14·17	15·40	15·49	15·82	15·39

STATEMENT SHOWING AVERAGE PRICES OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF FOOD  
IN CAPITAL CITIES OF AUSTRALIA FOR THE THIRTEEN MONTHS  
AUGUST, 1914-AUGUST, 1915—*continued.*

Commodity.	Quantity.	Melbourne.	Sydney.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
		<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Meat—							
Beef, sirloin ..	lb.	8·07	7·84	6·78	8·16	7·96	7·73
„ rib ..	„	6·95	6·73	5·41	7·17	6·80	6·61
„ flank ..	„	6·23	6·07	5·56	6·86	6·11	5·36
Steak, rump ..	„	10·22	10·56	8·39	10·45	11·74	9·93
Mutton, leg ..	„	6·26	5·77	5·93	7·38	8·32	7·11
„ shoulder ..	„	5·06	4·98	4·29	6·41	7·19	5·96
„ loin ..	„	5·98	6·47	5·97	7·34	8·09	6·82
Chops, loin ..	„	7·09	7·33	6·22	7·95	8·56	7·43
„ leg ..	„	6·80	6·71	6·22	8·33	8·65	7·42
Pork, leg ..	„	9·10	9·96	8·90	10·00	9·86	8·40
„ loin ..	„	9·95	10·91	8·97	10·76	9·95	8·72
„ belly ..	„	9·77	9·48	7·98	10·71	9·44	8·92

An examination of these figures shows that the prices of the principal foodstuff commodities were very high in every State during the period mentioned, owing principally to the shortage caused by the drought, but that the cost to the consumer in Victoria was for the greater number of articles enumerated less than the average retail price prevailing in most of the other States of the Commonwealth.

#### PRICES OF GOODS BOARD.

In order to guard against the undue raising of prices in time of war or the undue restriction of the supply of articles of common consumption, the State Parliament passed measures—the *Prices of Goods Act 1914* and the *Foodstuffs and Commodities Act 1914*—which came into operation on 10th September, 1914. The administration of these Acts was intrusted to a Prices of Goods Board, consisting of the Hon. W. A. Adamson, M.L.C., and Messrs. D. H. Dureau, E. H. Lascelles, A. Willis, and A. Long. In exercise of its powers the Board from time to time fixed the prices of the principal articles of food, such as bread, butter, flour, potatoes, tea, sugar, jam, and other groceries. This was done either by Orders in Council published in the *Government Gazette*, or by arrangement with wholesale traders dealing in the articles affected. Holders of stocks of foodstuffs, such as millers, farmers, grain shippers, and buyers were required to supply information as to the quantities

of commodities held by them, and the Board was empowered to investigate any attempt by any person to engage in speculative dealings in or to raise the prices of foodstuffs. The original Acts expired on 31st December, 1914, but were extended to 30th April, 1915, and subsequently to 1st October, 1915. At the last-mentioned date the Board ceased to exist, it being considered that with a probable record harvest in sight normal conditions of trade would soon prevail.

AMOUNTS CONTRIBUTED IN THE STATE OF VICTORIA TO  
THE VARIOUS PATRIOTIC FUNDS TO 7TH DECEMBER,  
1915.

Name of Fund.	Amounts.
	£
Lord Mayor's Patriotic Fund .. .. .	182,276
Belgian Relief Fund .. .. .	271,738*
Belgian Nuns' Relief Fund .. .. .	4,967
Australian Sick and Wounded Soldiers' Fund .. .. .	265,846*
Australian Red Cross Society .. .. .	114,666*
French Red Cross Society .. .. .	8,827*
Italian Red Cross Society .. .. .	1,132
French Relief Fund .. .. .	3,653
Serbian Relief Fund .. .. .	8,590*
Polish Relief Fund .. .. .	1,145
Lady Mayoress' Patriotic League .. .. .	8,176
State Service Patriotic Fund .. .. .	16,839†
Commonwealth Public Service Patriotic Fund .. .. .	9,460†
Victorian Railways Patriotic Fund .. .. .	25,646†
Victorian State Schools Patriotic League .. .. .	43,410†
Salvation Army Field Service .. .. .	700
Y.M.C.A. Fund .. .. .	4,821
Miscellaneous Funds .. .. .	15,847*
Total contributions in money .. .. .	987,739
Estimated value of goods contributed to the—	
Australian Red Cross Society .. .. .	120,000
Lady Mayoress' Patriotic League .. .. .	60,000
Total estimated value of goods .. .. .	180,000
Grand Total .. .. .	1,167,739

\* If sums donated from the State Service Patriotic Fund, the Commonwealth Public Service Patriotic Fund, the Victorian Railways Patriotic Fund, and the Victorian State Schools Patriotic League were included, the totals would be as under:—

£		£
273,438	Belgian Relief Fund .. .. .	9,077
278,832	Australian Sick and Wounded Soldiers' Fund .. .. .	8,900
116,445	Australian Red Cross Society .. .. .	15,947
	French Red Cross Society .. .. .	
	Serbian Relief Fund .. .. .	
	Miscellaneous Funds .. .. .	

† These figures represent the total amounts of the funds to which they relate, and include donations to other funds which have been made by the Committees.

### ANTHROPOMETRIC SURVEY OF PUPILS ATTENDING STATE SCHOOLS.

Since November, 1909, 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. Similar particulars concerning pupils attending High Schools are given in the volume for 1913-14. 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.

This year the tabulation of heights and weights has been resumed (see Table I.). When the tabulation was last made—in 1912—7,660 cards, divided into four groups, were dealt with. On the present occasion, 2,991 have been taken in one group, comprising both town and country schools.

With larger numbers in each age-group the heights and weights for 1915 increase progressively—with one slight exception—as the ages advance, showing that previous abnormalities in this respect were due mainly to the fact that the small numbers operated on caused the averages to be unstable.

Comparing the tabulations made in the years 1912 and 1915, and dealing with two age-groups—the lowest and highest respectively in the tables—the following results appear:—

#### AGE-GROUP, 5 YEARS 9 MONTHS TO 6 YEARS 3 MONTHS.

Year.				Sex.	Height.	Weight.
					inches.	lbs.
1912	..	..	..	M.	43·43	42·13
"	..	..	..	F.	42·22	40·85
1915	..	..	..	M.	42·20	42·64
"	..	..	..	F.	43·34	43·33

## AGE-GROUP, 13 YEARS 9 MONTHS TO 14 YEARS 3 MONTHS.

Year.	Sex.	Height.	Weight.
		Inches.	lbs.
1912	M.	58·49	84·18
"	F.	59·13	87·42
1915	M.	59·36	86·45
"	F.	60·10	92·54

In the lower age-group the 1915 tabulation shows, as compared with the earlier one, a reduction in the height of males and an increase in that of females, but an increase in the weight both of males and females.

In the higher age-group—13 years 9 months to 14 years 3 months—there is an increase in 1915 in the height and weight of both sexes. The figures compiled in that year for the two preceding age-groups also compare favorably with those obtained in 1912. From this it would appear that there has been a decided improvement in physique at the higher ages.

## ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS OF IMMIGRANT CHILDREN.

Table II. gives average heights and weights and chest and cranial measurements of immigrant children attending State schools. Unfortunately, the numbers are small—325 males and 243 females. It is, however, doubtful whether larger numbers would alter the results given, seeing that the figures now obtained do not differ materially from those previously published concerning children born in Victoria. Chest measurements of Victorian-born and immigrant children attending State schools, for the lowest and highest age-groups available and the latest years in which the tabulations were made, are compared in the following statement:—

## AGE-GROUP, 7 YEARS 9 MONTHS TO 8 YEARS 3 MONTHS.

Class and Year.	Sex.	Chest Measurement.			
		Diam. A.P.	Diff.	Diam. Lat.	Diff.
Victorian-born, 1913	M.	mm. 132	mm. 21	mm. 178	mm. 18
	F.	128	20	165	18
Immigrant, 1915 ..	M.	133	19	173	21
	F.	132	13	166	19

## AGE-GROUP, 12 YEARS 3 MONTHS TO 12 YEARS 9 MONTHS.

Class and Year.	Sex.	Chest Measurement.			
		Diam. A.P.	Diff.	Diam. Lat.	Diff.
		mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.
Victorian-born, 1913	M.	147	28	199	20
	F.	138	17	181	19
Immigrant, 1915 ..	M.	144	33	202	23
	F.	141	17	180	20

## ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS OF MALE TEACHERS WHO ATTENDED SUMMER CAMPS.

Of the teachers attending those camps—for the most part in the prime of early manhood—the heights and weights of 214 were taken. The average height was 67·98 inches, or about 5 ft. 8 in., and the average weight 146·20 lbs., or about 10 st. 6 lbs.

According to the tables of height and weight compiled by W. Leslie Mackenzie, M.A., M.D., Medical Inspector to the Local Government Board for Scotland, the weight corresponding to a height of 5 ft. 8 in. is 11 st. 1 lb., so that an average of 10 st. 6 lbs. is 9 lbs. below the standard.

The difference may be accounted for in various ways. The mean temperature of a country may be expected to have an effect on the bodily weight of its inhabitants, and standards applicable to the United Kingdom may, therefore, require modification when applied to the warmer climate of Victoria. Moreover, the great majority of the males referred to would not have attained their maximum weight, and the physical training carried on in the camps would at the outset have a tendency to cause loss of weight.

The average anterior-posterior diameter of the uninflated chest, based on 260 measurements, was 189, and the difference caused by inflation, 32 millimetres. The lateral diameter of the uninflated chest was 258, and the difference caused by inflation 24, millimetres.

The average length of the cranium, based on 95 measurements, was 193, and the average breadth 151, millimetres. The height of the cranium was recorded in only 37 cases, and these gave an average of 141 millimetres.

Grip, or the pressure exerted as registered by a dynamometer, was tested by 97 records being taken, and the average pressure was found to be 96½ lbs.



## ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS OF FEMALE TEACHERS.

The measurements are, for the most part, those of teachers attending the Training College. The heights and weights of 147 female teachers were taken, showing an average height of 63·48 inches—or about 5 ft. 3 in.—and an average weight of 122·83 lbs.—or about 8 st. 9 lbs. This weight is almost exactly that given by Dr. Mackenzie as the standard for women of the given height. Female teachers averaged 4·50 inches less in height than the males examined and 23·37 lbs. less in weight.

The average anterior-posterior diameter of the uninflated chest, based on 303 measurements, was 167 millimetres—as against 189 recorded for male teachers—and the difference caused by inflation 20 millimetres—as against 32 in the case of male teachers.

The lateral diameter of the uninflated chest was 220 millimetres, the average of male teachers being 258, and the difference caused by inflation was 26 millimetres—as compared with 24 in males—there being, strangely enough, a slight advantage in favour of females. This confirms previous findings in State and High Schools as to the relative growth of boys and girls.

ANTHROPOMETRIC SURVEY OF FULL-BLOODED  
ABORIGINALS AT CORANDERRK AND LAKE TYERS.

There were 90 full-blooded aboriginals at Coranderrk and Lake Tyers during 1911—the year when this examination took place. Of that number 65 were medically examined, a fairly good record, having regard to the progressive decrease of this race.

The average height of seventeen men examined was 66·25 inches, and the average circumference of the cranium, 564 millimetres. In addition to these, 12 others were examined for cranial length, breadth, height, and minimum frontal diameter, the results for the 29 averaging length 197, breadth 145, height 139, and mean frontal diameter 109 millimetres.

Only in one case was the height of a woman, and the circumference of the cranium taken, the figures being 62·88 inches and 524 millimetres respectively. In addition to this woman, 9 others were examined for cranial length, breadth, height, and minimum frontal diameter, the results for the 10 averaging—length 185, breadth 139, height 132, and mean frontal diameter 103 millimetres.

It was not possible to form average age-groups of children, and the measurements of each child have therefore been recorded separately (see Table III.).

Two facts require to be borne in mind when considering these figures. One is that allowance must be made for the greater thickness of the aboriginal cranium and the skin around it, when a comparison is made with European results. The other is that owing to generations of isolation the Australian aboriginal is ethnologically one of the least mixed of human races; whereas the very reverse is the case with the Caucasian. It follows, therefore, that very small groups are likely to give a constant average in the former case, while in the latter they would probably be misleading, owing to the presence of abnormalities.

**TABLE I.**  
**AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN AT DIFFERENT AGES.**  
 (Town and country schools combined.)

Ages.		Number of Children.	Both parents born in Australia.		Number of Children.	Both parents Immigrants.		Number of Children.	Of other Parentage.		Number of Children.	Total.	
			Height.	Weight.		Height.	Weight.		Height.	Weight.		Height.	Weight.
Yrs.	Mths.	Yrs.	Mths.	inches.	lbs.	inches.	lbs.	inches.	lbs.	inches.	lbs.	inches.	lbs.
<b>MALES.</b>													
5	- 9	to	6	- 3	..	..	..	16	43.10	43.72	72	42.20	42.64
6	- 3	"	6	- 9	..	..	..	13	44.66	45.96	87	44.08	44.69
6	- 9	"	7	- 3	..	..	..	22	44.80	48.75	128	45.32	48.67
7	- 3	"	7	- 9	..	..	..	25	46.67	50.90	102	46.61	50.87
7	- 9	"	8	- 3	..	..	7	46.61	49.50	25	48.75	53.86	
8	- 3	"	8	- 9	..	..	..	24	48.75	54.05	66	48.99	55.64
8	- 9	"	9	- 3	..	..	8	50.61	54.60	26	50.44	57.42	
9	- 3	"	9	- 9	..	..	9	49.43	56.44	22	50.68	58.80	
9	- 9	"	10	- 3	..	..	11	53.82	65.59	28	52.17	62.00	
10	- 3	"	10	- 9	..	..	10	51.40	61.15	24	52.36	65.34	
10	- 9	"	11	- 3	..	..	13	51.63	61.85	27	53.48	67.30	
11	- 3	"	11	- 9	..	..	7	54.25	68.14	28	53.82	69.42	
11	- 9	"	12	- 3	..	..	8	55.16	70.22	27	55.49	73.74	
12	- 3	"	12	- 9	..	..	13	56.51	79.57	12	56.21	79.00	
12	- 9	"	13	- 3	..	..	7	56.43	76.43	24	56.37	79.05	
13	- 3	"	13	- 9	..	..	..	..	..	17	57.46	81.29	
13	- 9	"	14	- 3	..	..	..	..	..	7	57.61	80.86	
				985			130			367			1,482

FEMALES.

5 - 9	6 - 3	59	43.33	43.48	7	43.21	44.29	14	43.40	42.23	80	43.34	43.33
6 - 3	6 - 9	80	44.24	44.77	12	44.33	44.23	22	44.71	46.60	114	44.34	45.07
6 - 9	7 - 3	76	45.43	46.57	10	45.78	47.25	21	45.87	47.98	107	45.55	46.91
7 - 3	7 - 9	64	46.13	48.39	9	45.44	46.50	18	45.98	48.39	91	46.03	48.20
7 - 9	8 - 3	76	47.56	51.29	..	..	..	18	46.45	48.64	94	47.35	50.79
8 - 3	8 - 9	41	47.51	51.66	11	48.66	52.59	14	49.87	53.20	66	48.20	52.14
8 - 9	9 - 3	64	49.79	56.37	10	49.10	57.55	29	49.50	56.65	103	49.64	56.56
9 - 3	9 - 9	55	50.30	57.26	13	50.83	57.58	13	52.14	61.35	81	50.68	57.96
9 - 9	10 - 3	66	51.28	60.79	17	51.01	63.19	22	51.05	61.94	105	51.19	61.42
10 - 3	10 - 9	52	52.37	62.31	8	50.89	62.44	29	51.67	63.56	80	52.05	62.64
10 - 9	11 - 3	75	52.78	66.44	16	52.24	62.31	29	53.87	68.79	120	52.97	66.46
11 - 3	11 - 9	59	54.13	70.15	11	53.83	65.86	14	54.33	73.91	84	54.62	70.85
11 - 9	12 - 3	63	55.16	73.20	13	54.15	69.19	25	54.98	72.29	101	54.99	72.46
12 - 3	12 - 9	45	55.62	73.76	8	55.84	73.41	16	56.51	80.56	69	55.86	75.30
12 - 9	13 - 3	64	57.93	85.01	12	58.64	80.75	27	58.82	85.92	103	58.24	84.77
13 - 3	13 - 9	51	59.21	87.55	12	57.71	93.21	10	58.83	83.05	73	58.91	86.49
13 - 9	14 - 3	31	60.41	92.43	..	..	..	7	58.69	93.04	38	60.10	92.54
		1,021			169			319			1,509		

\* TABLE II.

AVERAGE HEIGHTS, WEIGHTS, CHEST AND CRANIAL MEASUREMENTS OF IMMIGRANT CHILDREN BORN IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND IN ATTENDANCE AT STATE SCHOOLS.

Ages.		Number of Pupils.	Height.	Weight.	Number of Pupils.	Chest Measurement.				Number of Pupils.	Cranial Measurement.			
						Diam. A.P.	Diff.	Diam. Lat.	Diff.		Length.	Breadth.		
Yrs.	Mths.	Yrs.	Mths.	inches.	lbs.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.			
<b>MALES.</b>														
4	- 9	to	5 - 3	..	10	42.78	41.55	6	133	13	169	13	..	..
5	- 3	"	5 - 9	..	13	41.93	40.52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	- 9	"	6 - 3	..	27	43.12	41.75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	- 3	"	6 - 9	..	15	43.63	44.12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	- 9	"	7 - 3	..	34	44.68	45.51	11	132	21	173	17	..	..
7	- 3	"	7 - 9	..	24	46.39	48.25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	- 9	"	8 - 3	..	31	45.88	47.93	18	133	19	173	21	..	..
8	- 3	"	8 - 9	..	27	46.77	50.84	18	133	22	175	20	..	..
8	- 9	"	9 - 3	..	17	48.81	54.65	16	138	20	181	19	..	..
9	- 3	"	9 - 9	..	14	50.07	55.50	13	135	20	180	21	..	..
9	- 9	"	10 - 3	..	18	51.22	59.57	15	136	21	188	20	6	182
10	- 3	"	10 - 9	..	16	52.69	64.94	15	142	25	194	23	..	140
10	- 9	"	11 - 3	..	12	52.32	65.92	14	139	26	193	22	..	..
11	- 3	"	11 - 9	..	15	53.47	65.63	15	139	24	196	23	..	..
11	- 9	"	12 - 3	..	18	54.84	71.30	16	138	29	197	21	..	..
12	- 3	"	12 - 9	..	13	55.85	76.25	11	144	33	202	23	..	..
12	- 9	"	13 - 3	..	7	55.18	74.93	5	142	31	204	26	..	..
13	- 3	"	13 - 9	..	9	57.33	76.61	10	149	30	210	25	..	..
13	- 9	"	14 - 3	..	5	57.08	75.60	5	142	32	201	20	..	..
					325						188			6

FEMALES.

4 - 9	to	5 - 3	..	7	40.93	38.21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5 - 3	"	5 - 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5 - 9	"	6 - 3	..	18	44.15	42.13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6 - 3	"	6 - 9	..	14	44.07	45.23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6 - 9	"	7 - 3	..	20	45.31	44.03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7 - 3	"	7 - 9	..	16	45.22	46.23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7 - 9	"	8 - 3	..	21	47.00	49.71	13	132	18	166	19	8	174	138	..	..	..	
8 - 3	"	8 - 9	..	15	47.42	52.97	12	132	17	171	18	9	177	136	..	..	..	
8 - 9	"	9 - 3	..	16	49.00	53.67	13	140	15	179	18	7	177	139	..	..	..	
9 - 3	"	9 - 9	..	23	50.74	57.38	23	138	17	173	20	8	175	139	..	..	..	
9 - 9	"	10 - 3	..	19	51.22	58.42	17	137	18	176	21	9	178	138	..	..	..	
10 - 3	"	10 - 9	..	14	52.01	60.86	12	142	15	175	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10 - 9	"	11 - 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11 - 3	"	11 - 9	..	15	54.77	73.20	14	141	17	183	22	11	179	140	..	..	..	
11 - 9	"	12 - 3	..	17	54.09	66.15	11	141	17	184	21	8	179	140	..	..	..	
12 - 3	"	12 - 9	..	15	55.25	68.40	16	141	17	180	20	6	178	140	..	..	..	
12 - 9	"	13 - 3	..	7	55.79	78.29	8	148	14	191	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13 - 3	"	13 - 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13 - 9	"	14 - 3	..	6	56.15	74.75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
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