

## 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>		£
<b>Searches—</b>			
Ordinary ... ..	2 6	13,629	1,704
In church records ... ..	1 0	223	11
<b>Free—</b>			
On account of applications for old-age pensions ... ..	...	3,720	...
Others ... ..	...	553	...
<b>Certificates—</b>			
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
<b>*Registration of births—</b>			
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
<b>Legitimation cases—</b>			
After 60 days ... ..	5 0	149	37
<b>Production of documents ... ..</b>	...	2	2
<b>Total... ..</b>	...	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.

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.

**Supreme  
Court civil  
business.**

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
	1913	219	581	729	5,572	7,101
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

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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		

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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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
INDUSTRIAL CLASS.																										
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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
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, tailoress ..	96	59	41	11	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Tinsmith ..	76	58	49	5	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Others ..	1,193	934	802	88	20	8	7	1	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
PRIMARY PRODUCERS.																										
Drover, 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	30	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Others ..	197	153	126	20	2	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
INDEFINITE CLASS.																										
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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

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**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>

Age and degree of instruction.

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 ..	..	6	3,554	53	3,618
40 to 50 ..	5	2	3,021	72	3,098
50 to 60 ..	3	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:—

Drunkenness—Comparison with previous years.	Period.	Index Number.
1874-8	Average 5 years	100
1879-85	" 7 "	88
1886-92	" 7 "	106
1893-97	" 5 "	65
1898-1902	" 5 "	83
1903-7	" 5 "	77
1908-12	" 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	..	2·29	20·50	..
France .. ..	51,902,000	313,236,000	1,353,823,000	1·33	7·96	34·52
German Empire ..	92,664,000	1,485,004,000	73,986,000	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	..	·57	4·06	..
Portugal .. ..	..	..	108,574,000	·76	..	20·64
Roumania .. ..	5,130,000	3,507,000	35,468,000	..	·53	5·36
Russian Empire ..	173,600,000	173,731,000	..	1·15	1·15	..
Servia .. ..	..	2,020,000	12,241,000	..	·73	4·40
Spain .. ..	..	..	325,015,000	..	..	17·32
Sweden .. ..	7,137,000	68,231,000	..	1·33	12·80	..
Switzerland .. ..	2,698,000	53,095,000	53,174,000	·77	15·22	15·26
United States ..	105,844,000	1,439,525,000	42,181,000	1·23	16·78	·49

NOTE.—Where blanks occur the information is not available.  
\* Figures refer to period 1905 to 1909.

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.
Commonwealth of Australia	£ 6,472,000	£ 9,080,200	£ 974,700	£ 16,526,900	£ s. d. 3 11 2	£ s. d. 0 6 6
Dominion of New Zealand	£ 1,463,200	£ 1,515,100	£ 75,400	£ 3,053,700	£ s. d. 2 18 8	£ s. d. 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.

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.	Licencee.
<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	8	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.

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

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.