

APPENDIX.

Recent information and returns which have come to hand since the various sections of this book were sent to press, are given hereunder.

SECTION IV.

POPULATION.

§ 4. Elements of Growth of Population.

3. **Net Immigration, p. 106.**—The following table gives particulars of net immigration for the year 1915:—

NET IMMIGRATION,¹ 1915.

Particulars.	States.						Territories.		C'wlth.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W.A.	Tas.	North- ern.	Federal	
Arrivals ...	377,118	273,137	131,003	82,428	20,734	39,767	1,904	...	70,961
Departures ...	403,498	305,189	139,868	91,562	31,761	43,988	1,278	...	162,014
Excess of arrivals over departures	² —26,380	—32,052	—8,865	—9,134	—11,027	—4,221	626	³ —160	—91,053

NOTE.—The sign — denotes excess of departures over arrivals.

1. Figures for States and Territories represent Interstate, Interterritorial and Oversea migration; those for Commonwealth represent Oversea migration only. 2. Including Federal Territory. 3. Included with New South Wales migration.

5. **Total Increase, p. 105.**—The following table gives particulars of the total increase in population for each State and Territory and for the Commonwealth during the year 1915:—

TOTAL INCREASE OF POPULATION, 1915.

Particulars.	States.						Territories.		C'wlth.
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W.A.	Tas.	North- ern.	Federal	
Excess of births over deaths ...	33,346	19,186	12,604	7,104	6,025	3,830	—36	30	82,089
Excess of arrivals over departures	—26,220	—32,052	—8,865	—9,134	—11,027	—4,221	626	—160	—91,053
Total increase	7,126	—12,866	3,739	—2,030	—5,002	—391	590	—130	—8,964

NOTE. — signifies excess of departures over arrivals.

§ 8. Enumerations and Estimates.

5. **Estimates of Population, pp. 120 to 123.**—The following table shows the estimated population of each State and the Commonwealth on the 31st December, 1915 :—

ESTIMATED POPULATION ON 31st DECEMBER, 1915.

Particulars.	States.						Territories.		C'wlth.
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W.A.	Tas.	North-ern.	Federal	
Males ...	951,889	692,275	361,312	213,455	171,304	101,761	3,687	957	2,496,140
Females ...	917,259	725,526	319,134	226,205	146,712	99,264	876	872	2,435,848
Total ...	1,868,648	1,417,801	680,446	439,660	318,016	201,025	4,563	1,829	4,931,988

SECTION V.

VITAL STATISTICS.

§ 1. Births.

1. **Male and Female Births, p. 150.**—The total number of male and female births registered, and the birth rates per 1000 of the population in each State and Territory and in the Commonwealth, during the year 1915, were as follows :—

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES, 1915.

Particulars.	States.						Territories.		C'wlth.
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North-ern.	Federal	
Males ...	27,085	17,820	10,444	6,076	4,578	2,991	33	22	69,049
Females ...	25,846	17,189	9,719	5,722	4,439	2,854	28	25	65,822
Total ...	52,931	35,009	20,163	11,798	9,017	5,845	61	47	134,871
Birth rates ...	28.33	24.55	29.35	26.81	27.97	29.32	13.85	19.05	27.25

§ 2. Marriages.

1. **Marriages, p. 165.**—The following statement shows the number of marriages registered in each State and Territory and in the Commonwealth, and the marriage rates per 1000 of the mean population, during the year 1915 :—

MARRIAGES AND MARRIAGE RATES, 1915.

Particulars.	States.						Territories.		C'wlth.
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North-ern.	Federal	
No. of marriages	18,095	12,832	6,135	3,965	2,581	1,600	12	4	45,224
Marriage rates ¹	9.68	9.00	8.93	9.01	8.01	8.03	2.73	1.62	9.14

1. Number of marriages, not persons married, per 1000 of mean population.

§ 3. Deaths.

1. **Male and Female Deaths, p. 172.**—The number of deaths registered in each State and Territory and in the Commonwealth during 1915, and the death rates per 1000 of the mean population, are shown in the following table:—

MALE AND FEMALE DEATHS AND DEATH RATES, 1915.

Particulars.	States.						Territories.		C'wlth.
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North- ern.	Federal	
Male ...	11,439	8,860	4,695	2,587	1,887	1,083	89	14	30,654
Female ...	8,146	6,963	2,864	2,107	1,105	932	8	3	22,128
Total ...	19,585	15,823	7,559	4,694	2,992	2,015	97	17	52,782
Death rates...	10.48	11.10	11.00	10.67	9.28	10.11	22.03	6.89	10.66

SECTION VII.

PASTORAL PRODUCTION.

§ 1. Initiation and Growth of Pastoral Industry.

3. **Increase in Numbers, p. 280.**—The following table shows the estimated number of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs in the Commonwealth at 31st December, 1915:—

PRELIMINARY FIGURES.—LIVE STOCK AT END OF 1915.

States and Territories.			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
New South Wales ¹	...	...	731,735	2,472,631	32,874,359	286,478
Victoria	...	...	493,779	1,043,604	10,545,632	192,002
Queensland	...	...	686,871	4,780,893	15,950,154	117,787
South Australia...	...	...	253,333	226,565	3,674,547	66,237
Western Australia	...	...	163,863	811,553	4,831,727	57,954
Tasmania	...	...	41,422	169,575	1,624,450	37,778
Northern Territory ²	...	...	21,985	414,558	70,200	1,240
Federal Territory	...	...	1,606	4,961	134,679	226
Commonwealth	...	...	2,394,594	9,924,340	69,705,748	759,702

1. As at 30th June, 1915.

2. 1914 figures; number for 1915 not yet available.

SECTION VIII.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

§ 4. Wheat.

1. **Progress of Wheat Growing, p. 314.**—The following table shows the area under wheat and the yields in each State and the Commonwealth for the season 1915-16:—

AREA UNDER WHEAT, AND YIELDS, 1915-16.

Particulars.	N.S.W. ¹	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	C'wealth.
Area ... Acres	4,235,074	3,679,971	93,703	2,739,214	1,733,629	48,642	12,530,233
Yield ... Bush.	67,323,390	58,521,706	414,438	34,134,504	18,234,392	993,790	179,622,220
Average yield per acre ..	15.90	15.90	4.42	12.46	10.52	20.43	14.34

1. Including Federal Territory.

2. Final figures, with exception of New South Wales and Western Australia.

SECTION XII.

MINES AND MINING.

§ 1. The Mineral Wealth of Australia.

3. **Value of Production during 1915.**—The following table shews the value of the production of the principal minerals and of all minerals in each State of the Commonwealth during the year 1915:—

COMMONWEALTH MINERAL PRODUCTION IN 1915.

Minerals.	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.*	C'wealth.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gold	562,819	1,397,793	1,060,703	25,830	5,140,227	78,784	3,252	7,769,408
Silver and lead ...	3,321,101	1,250	34,610	902	53,915	91,689	5	3,503,472
Copper	234,437	—	1,428,793	561,247	77,636	709,534	7,000	3,018,647
Tin	266,780	9,447	183,473	—	41,391	292,306	5,545	798,941
Coal	3,424,630	274,770	409,342	—	—	30,418	—	—
All minerals	9,600,137	1,737,158	3,322,361	988,395	—	1,225,575	17,387	—

* First six months of year only.

§ 17. Commonwealth Government Control of Industrial Metals.

1. **General.**—Prior to the declaration of war by Great Britain, the Australian base metal production was controlled by the German metal organisation. The outbreak of hostilities threw the industry into chaos, and steps were immediately taken to free it from enemy control, and to establish the industry on a sound and permanent foundation consistent with British interests.

The following legislative and administrative acts may be cited:—

- (i.) Cancellation of all mineral and metal contracts with enemy companies and firms.
- (ii.) Dissolution of the Lead Convention controlled by Germans which determined output and price to consumer and producer of all Australian lead.
- (iii.) Dissolution of the Zinc Combine—a purely German combine which controlled the world's spelter market, determining price, output, and manipulating the market as it pleased in the interests of Germany.
- (iv.) Elimination of the German interests which dominated the copper industry in Australia.
- (v.) Elimination of all enemy agencies controlling tin, molybdenite, wolfram, and other metals.

The policy of the Government is to have all metallic ores, as far as possible, treated within the Commonwealth, so that the resultant metals can be marketed in a refined state.

2. **Lead.**—Steps taken by the Commonwealth Government resulted in the formation and extension of the Broken Hill Associated Smelters Proprietary Limited, which has taken over the Broken Hill Proprietary Works at Port Pirie. The new company is a co-operative institution for the smelting of silver-lead ores and concentrates, and the refining of the silver-lead bullion. It has the largest silver-lead smelting works in the world, with a capacity for an output of 200,000 tons of pig lead, and 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 ounces of silver per annum. The addition of a large silver, lead, and gold refinery is in hand at the Cockle Creek Smelting Works, New South Wales, and when this plant is erected the Sulphide Corporation will be self-contained.

3. **Zinc.**—A new company, the Zinc Producers' Association Proprietary Limited, has been formed to control and dispose of the output of zinc concentrates produced within the Commonwealth. All of the zinc-producing companies are members, and the Association is founded on a co-operative basis. One of the fundamental principles is "equality of treatment" to all members, irrespective of tonnage of output. The Commonwealth Government is represented on the Board, thus safeguarding the interests of the general community.

The annual output of zinc concentrates within the Commonwealth amounts to 450,000 tons, and arrangements have been made whereby 40 per cent. of this quantity will be reserved for local treatment. The Australian Electrolytic Zinc Company has been formed, and the first unit of the refinery is in the course of erection. Contracts for electrical power have been arranged with the Tasmanian Government, and technical experts have been engaged to instal the plant and work the process. In order to facilitate the early establishment of Australian zinc industries, the Imperial Government has undertaken to advance £500,000 at the same rate of interest as is paid by the Imperial Government, if required, to finance Australian zinc works. The Mount Lyell Company, Tasmania, is embarking upon a new venture for the treatment of the West Coast mixed sulphide ores, and promises to be a substantial producer of electrolytic zinc. The enlargement of the Broken Hill Associated Smelters' zinc distillery at Port Pirie is also receiving attention.

4. **Copper.**—The policy of encouraging the treatment in Australia of all copper ores produced within the Commonwealth has been pursued, and considerable extensions of the treatment and refining works at Port Kembla and Wallaroo have been made. Before the end of the year it is expected that all copper ores and products will be refined within the Commonwealth. A new company, called the "Metal Manufactures Limited," has been formed for the production of copper wire, tubes, sheets, etc., and when the works are completed, will be in a position to meet all Australian requirements.

5. **Molybdenite, Wolfram, and Scheelite.**—The Commonwealth Government entered into an agreement with the Imperial Government for the acquisition of all wolframite, molybdenite, etc., produced in Australia. Under this agreement practically the whole of these minerals produced in Australia has been acquired for the Imperial Government.

6. **Formation of Metal Exchange.**—Another action of the Government towards the elimination of German influence was the creation of an Australian Metal Exchange at Melbourne and Sydney. No metals or minerals can be exported from Australia unless first registered through the Exchange by an active member, and, during the war, with the consent of the Minister for Trade and Customs. The members of the Exchange must be natural-born British subjects, and the Attorney-General has the right of veto with regard to membership during the war and twelve months after. Since its establishment, the Melbourne exchange alone has registered over 720 contracts, and shipments under those contracts amount to approximately £7,000,000.

SECTION XV.

COMMERCE.

§ 3. Regulation of Trade during the War (p. 541).

The following is a list of goods as at 31st August, 1916, the exportation of which is restricted, and applications for permission to export any of them must be made to the Collector of Customs in the State from which exportation is desired to be made:—

Acaroid resin; acetates of all kinds; acetic acid and acetates; acetic ether; acetones, and raw and finished materials usable for their preparation; aircraft of all kinds, including aeroplanes, airships, balloons, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft; alloys; alundum, natural and artificial; aluminium, alumina, and salts of aluminium; ammonia liquor, salts, anhydrous, etc.; aniline and its derivatives; animal, fish, and vegetable oils and fats, not including essential oils or materials in the form of foodstuffs prepared for consumption; animals, saddle, draught, or pack, suitable or which may become suitable for use in war; antimony, together with the sulphides and oxides of antimony; apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea; armour plates; arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, and their component parts; arsenic and its compounds; arsenical ore; articles especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres; asbestos; asphalt; bamboo; barbed wire; barium chlorate, perchlorate, carbonate and hydrate; barium salts; bark; bauxite; benzene; benzol and its mixtures and derivatives; bitumen; bladders, guts, casings, and sausage skins; bones in any form, whole or crushed, and bone ash; boots and shoes suitable for use in war; borax, boric acid, and other boron compounds; bran; brass; bromine; bullion, silver-lead, etc.; butter; calcium acetate, calcium nitrate, and calcium carbide; camp equipments, articles of, and their component parts; camphor; canvas; capsicum; carbides of all kinds; carbolic acid; carbon disulphide; carbon, halogen compounds of; carbons suitable for searchlights; carbonyl chloride; carborundum in all forms; cartridges of all kinds and their component parts; casein; casings (sausage, etc.); caustic potash; caustic soda; celluloid; chaff; charges and cartridges of all kinds and their component parts; chlorides, metallic (except chloride of sodium), and metalloids; chlorine; chrome ore; chronometers; clothing and fabrics for clothing suitable for use in war; clothing of a distinctive military character; coal; coal sacks; cobalt; concentrates (metal), all; copper pyrites and other copper ores; copper, unwrought and part wrought, copper wire, alloys and compounds of copper; copra; cork, including cork dust; corundum, natural and artificial (alundum), in all forms; cotton, raw, linters, cotton waste, cotton yarns, cotton piece goods, and other cotton products capable of being used in the manufacture of explosives; cresol and its mixtures and derivatives; currants; cyanamide; diamonds (see precious stones); dimethylaniline; docks, parts of; dyes; electric appliances adapted for use in war, and their component parts; emery in all forms; equipment of a distinctively military character; ether; ether, sulphuric; ethyl alcohol; explosives, whether specially prepared for use in war or not; explosives, materials used in the manufacture of; fabrics for clothing suitable for use in war clothing; fats, animal, fish, and vegetable, not including essential oils or materials in the form of foodstuffs prepared for consumption; felspar; ferro alloys, including ferro-tungsten, ferro-molybdenum, ferro-manganese, ferro-vanadium, and ferro-chrome; field forges and their component parts; field glasses; flax; floating docks and their component parts; flour; fodder; foodstuffs; forage and feeding stuffs for animals; formic ether; fruit, fresh or dried, etc.; fuel, other than mineral oils; fuming sulphuric acid; furs utilizable for clothing suitable for use in war; glycerine, and materials usable

in the manufacture of; gold; goldbeater's skin; graphite; gum, Yacca and Grass-tree; gun mountings and their component parts; guts; hair, animal of all kinds, and tops, noils, and yarns of animal hair; hares; harness and saddlery; harness of a distinctively military character, all kinds of; hay; hemp; hides of cattle, buffaloes, and horses; horseshoes and shoeing material; hydrochloric acid; implements designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea; implements for fixing and cutting barbed wire; iodides; iodine and its compounds; iron, electrolytic; iron, hæmatite and hæmatite iron ore; iron pyrites; jewellery, gold; kapok; lanoline; lard; lathes capable of being employed in the manufacture of munitions of war; lead and lead ore; leather belting, hydraulic leather, pump leather; leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, military boots, or military clothing; lexias; limbers, and limber-boxes and their component parts; linen duck cloth; lubricants; machines capable of being employed in the manufacture of munitions of war; maize; manganese and manganese ore; manganese dioxide; maps and plans of any place within the territory of any belligerent, or within the area of military operations, on a scale of four miles to one inch or any large scale, and reproductions on any scales by photography, or otherwise, of such maps or plans; materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres; materials used in the manufacture of explosives; meat; mercury; metals, alloys, and minerals; methyl alcohol; mica; military waggons and their component parts; mineral jelly; mineral oils, including benzine and motor spirit; minerals; molybdenum and molybdenite; motor spirit; motor vehicles of all kinds and their component parts and accessories; muriatic acid; naphtha solvent and its mixtures and derivatives; naphthalene and its mixtures and derivatives; nautical instruments, all kinds of; nickel and nickel ore; nitrates of all kinds; nitric acid; nuts used as fruit; oats; oil cake, linseed; oil, coconut; oils and fats, animal, fish, and vegetable, not including essential oils, or materials in the form of foodstuffs prepared for consumption; oleaginous seeds, nuts and kernels; oleum; opals (see precious stones); ores, all; osmiridium; paper, waste; paraffin wax; peppers; phenol (carbolic acid) and its mixtures and derivatives; phosphorus and its compounds; phosgene; photographic films, plates and paper, sensitized; picric acid; pitch; platinum; pollard; potassium salts; powders, whether specially prepared for use in war or not; precious stones (except to United Kingdom, New Zealand, and France); precipitates (metal), all; projectiles of all kinds and their component parts; prussiate of soda; rabbits; railway materials, both fixed and rolling stock; raisins; ramie; rangefinders and their component parts; rattans; resinous products; rubber, including raw, waste, and reclaimed rubber, solutions and jellies containing rubber, or any other preparations containing rubber, balata, and gutta-percha, and the following varieties of rubber, viz., Borneo, Guayule, Jelutong, Palembang, Pontianac, and all other substances containing caoutchouc, and goods made wholly or partly of rubber; sabadilla seeds and preparations therefrom; saltpetre; sausage skins; scheelite; searchlights and their component parts; selenium; silk cloths, braid and thread suitable for cartridges; silver, ingots, bars, sheet, or granulated; skins, furred; skins of calves, pigs, sheep, goats, and deer; skins utilizable for clothing for use in war; soap; soda ash, or any compound of soda; soda, prussiate of; sodium; sodium, chlorate and perchlorate; sodium, cyanide; sodium salts; solvent naphtha and its mixtures and derivatives; starch; steel containing tungsten or molybdenum; straw; submarine sound-signalling apparatus; sugar; sulphur; sulphur dioxide; sulphuric (or sulphurous) acid; sulphuric ether; sultanas; talc; tallow; tanning substances of all kinds, including quebrache wood and extracts for use in tanning; tar; telegraphs, materials for; telephones, materials for; telescopes; tin, chloride of tin, and tin ore; tin plates; toluol and its mixtures and derivatives; tools capable of being employed in the manufacture of munitions of war; tungsten; turpentine, oil and spirit; tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles, and materials in manufacture or repair of; urea; vanadium; vegetable fibres and yarns made therefrom; vehicles of all kinds, other than motor vehicles, available for use in war, and their component parts; vessels, craft, and boats of all kinds; warships, including boats and their component parts of such a nature that they can only be used

on a vessel of war; whale oil; wheat; wireless telegraphs, materials for; wolframite; wood tar and wood-tar oil; wool, raw, combed, or carded, wool waste, wool tops and noils; woollen or worsted yarns; xylol and its mixtures and derivatives; yacca gum; yarns made from vegetable fibres; zinc ore.

§ 5. Oversea Trade.

1. **Total Oversea Trade, p. 542.**—The following figures represent the preliminary totals of the trade of the Commonwealth during the year 1914-15.

Recorded Value.			Value per Inhabitant.			Percentage of Exports on Imports.
Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	
£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	%
77,370,687	74,976,117	152,346,804	15 13 9	15 4 0	80 17 9	96.90

SECTION XVI.

SHIPPING.

§ 2. Oversea Shipping.

1. **Total Oversea Shipping, p. 597.**—The following figures represent the preliminary totals for the year 1915-16:—

SHIPPING.—NET TONNAGE ENTERED AND CLEARED.

Tonnage Entered.			Tonnage Cleared.		
With Cargo.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargo.	In Ballast.	Total.
3,609,931	644,744	4,254,705	3,904,165	371,696	4,275,861

§ 4. Vessels Built and Registered (p. 608).

Commonwealth Government Line of Steamships.

The difficulty of obtaining tonnage to transport the products of Australia to the ports of the United Kingdom and those of Allied countries, and the high rate of freights, which, except where controlled by Admiralty requisition or influence, threatened to become prohibitive, became so acute that, towards the end of June, 1916, the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, the Hon. W. M. Hughes, while in London, purchased a fleet of fifteen steamers on behalf of the Commonwealth Government. The dead weight capacity of the vessels purchased amounted to 105,893 tons, and the price paid was about £2,050,000. The fleet will be known as the "Commonwealth Government Line," and will be used for carrying cargo only.

SECTION XVIII.

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

§ 1. Posts.

8. **Ocean Mail Services, p. 691.**—Later information is now available as to the mail services to and from ports on the north-west coast of Western Australia (page 695). That undertaken by the State Steamship Service between Fremantle and Derby, and Fremantle and Darwin, is now regulated by an agreement dated 31st March, 1916, to terminate three months after the termination of the war; at the same subsidy as previously.

The agreement for the service performed by the State steamships to and from ports on the south coast has also been renewed as from the 19th June, 1916, terminating on the 30th June, 1918, the amount of subsidy being reduced to £2000.

SECTION XIX.

COMMONWEALTH FINANCE.

§ 2. Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Treasurer's Financial Statement, 1916.—The Hon. W. G. Higgs, Commonwealth Treasurer, made his interim statement on the 27th September, 1916, and the principal information therein is contained in the tables hereunder.

TABLE I.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHEWING RECEIPTS DURING 1915-16, AND ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FOR 1916-17.

Heads of Revenue.								1915-16.	1916-17 (Estimate).
								£	£
Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,621,471	13,500,000
Excise	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,393,470	3,250,000
Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,055,183	5,450,000
Land Tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,040,176	1,900,000
Income Tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,933,471	3,250,000
Probate and Succession Duties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	625,990	550,000
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,028,182	2,529,290
Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500,000
Entertainments Tax (say half-year)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000,000
War Time Profits Tax, 1915-16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000,000
" " 1916-17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000,000
Increased Income Tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000,000
Funds accumulated in previous year for Old Age Pensions								30,627,943	35,929,290
								...	3,000,000
Total Revenue								30,627,943	38,929,290
Levy on wealth for Repatriation Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,333,000
Balance of First Imperial War Loan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,400,000	...
Internal Loans raised and to be raised	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,256,684	45,931,809
Second Imperial War Loan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,000,000	13,000,000
Treasury Bills and Inscribed Stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,768,005	...
Balance of War Loans from previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,074,192
Loans raised for advances to States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,500,000
Loan for purchase of Steamships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,068,000
Total Receipts								91,052,632	127,836,291

TABLE II.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHEWING EXPENDITURE FOR 1915-16, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1916-17.

Heads of Expenditure.	1915-16.	1916-17 (Estimated).
	£	£
Special Appropriations... ..	12,470,256	19,022,105
Parliament	41,001	43,505
Prime Minister... ..	72,166	74,009
Treasury (excluding Pensions)	966,393	823,669
War Pensions	129,273	1,000,000
Attorney-General's Department	59,917	71,069
External Affairs Department	701,012	717,813
Department of Defence (Military)	33,949,104	73,670,616
Department of Navy	7,591,084	8,987,532
Department of Trade and Customs	568,145	574,307
Department of Home Affairs	899,081	1,129,818
Postmaster-General	4,926,189	5,105,871
New Works	2,886,814	4,394,187
Capital Works ... ..	...	2,270,790
	65,260,435	117,885,291
Deduct War Expenditure	41,195,568	85,299,500
Normal Expenditure apart from War... ..	24,064,867	32,585,791
Add War Expenditure from Revenue	3,563,076	6,343,499
Provision for next year Old Age Pensions	3,000,000	...
Total Charge to Revenue	30,627,943	38,929,290
Repatriation Fund ... ..	...	3,333,000
Loan Expenditure—		
For War	37,632,492	78,956,001
For Works	2,768,005	...
For Advances to States	2,950,000	4,550,000
Commonwealth Steamships ... ..	...	2,068,000
	73,978,440	127,836,291
Balance of War Loan Money carried forward to next year	17,074,192	...
Total Expenditure	91,052,632	127,836,291

TABLE III.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHEWING COMMONWEALTH PUBLIC DEBT AS AT 30th JUNE, 1916, AND ESTIMATED DEBT AS AT 30th JUNE, 1917.

Heads of Debt.	30th June, 1916.	30th June, 1917 (estimated).
	£	£
Loan for construction of Port Augusta-Kalgoorlie Railway	5,158,847	5,158,847
Loans for other Public Works	3,767,360	3,767,360
Loans raised in London ... ..	...	7,500,000
Balance of Loans taken over from South Australia—		
(a) Northern Territory	2,778,266	2,772,516
(b) Port Augusta-Oodnadatta Railway	1,896,132	1,759,001
Transferred Properties	10,781,797	10,781,797
Commonwealth Steamships ... ..	...	2,068,000
War Debt—		
(a) Raised in Australia	34,965,403	81,144,092
(b) Loans from Imperial Government	36,774,296	49,774,269
(c) Treasury Bills	371,118	371,118
(d) Deferred Pay	4,759,730	10,500,000
Total Debt	101,252,949	175,597,000

6. **Proposed New Taxation, p. 724.**—(i.) *Entertainments Tax.* This tax will amount to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on a ticket costing 3d.; 1d. for a ticket costing 6d.; and 1d. for each additional 6d. or part thereof.

(ii.) *War-time Profits Tax for 1915-16.* The Government propose to take 50 per cent. of the excess profits for 1915-16, allowing an exemption of £200, and a minimum standard of profit of 5 per cent. for companies, and 6 per cent. for individuals.

(iii.) *War-time Profits Tax for 1916-17.* The Government propose to allow a minimum standard of profit of 7 and 8 per cent. respectively for this year, and an exemption of £200, but propose to take all war profits over this sum.

(iv.) *Increased Income Tax.*—The exemption is reduced to £100, and all persons will pay a tax equivalent to their assessment, or £1, whichever is the higher. The exemption allowed for children is raised from £13 to £26 for each child under 16 years of age. Married men and single men with dependants are also exempted up to £156. The tax is increased by 25 per cent.

(v.) *Levy on Wealth.* This will amount to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on all estates, real and personal of the value of £500 and over. The levy may be paid in three equal annual instalments of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. each, or it may be paid in one lump sum, in which latter case the contributor is entitled to a discount calculated on the basis of war loan interest for the period covered by the prepayment.

§ 4. Commonwealth Public Debt.

It was stated at the head of page 743 that a third issue of a Commonwealth War Loan had been thrown open for subscription. No definite amount was asked for, but a sum of £21,559,080 was subscribed, which may be regarded as entirely satisfactory, when it is remembered that this loan was the third of its kind within a year, and that the other two had already realised upwards of £35,000,000. In addition to this internal loan, the Commonwealth Government have arranged with the Imperial Government for a further loan of £25,000,000 in monthly instalments. Thus by the time when the whole of this money is received the Commonwealth Government will have an indebtedness directly owing to the war of upwards of £106,000,000 made up as follows:—

COMMONWEALTH WAR LOAN.

(1) To British Government:	1st loan	...	£24,500,000
	2nd loan	...	25,000,000
(2) Internal:	1st issue	...	13,389,440
	2nd issue	...	21,655,580
	3rd issue	...	21,559,080
Total ...	...	...	£106,104,100

SECTION XXV.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

§ 1. Scheme of Parliamentary Government.

1. *The Western Australian Ministry, p. 870.*—The following Ministry took office on the 27th July, 1916:—

Premier and Colonial Treasurer	...	...	Hon. F. WILSON, C.M.G.
Minister for Lands and Agriculture	...	...	Hon. H. B. LEFROY, C.M.G.
Minister for Railways, Water Supply and Industries	...	...	Hon. J. MITCHELL.
Attorney-General and Minister for Mines	...	...	Hon. R. T. ROBINSON.
Minister for Works and Trading Concerns...	...	...	Hon. W. J. GEORGE.
Colonial Secretary and Minister for Education	...	...	Hon. H. P. COLEBATCH, M.L.C.
Ministers without Portfolio	...	...	{ Hon. J. D. CONNOLLY.
			{ Hon. A. J. H. SAW, M.L.C., M.D.

2. *The Tasmanian Ministry, p. 870.*—The following Ministry assumed office on the 15th April, 1916:—

Premier, Chief Secretary, and Minister for Education	...	...	...	Hon. W. H. LEE.
Treasurer and Minister for Mines	...	...	...	Hon. SIR N. E. LEWIS, K.C.M.G.
Attorney-General and Minister for Railways	...	...	...	Hon. W. B. PROPSTING, M.L.C.
Minister for Land, Works, and Agriculture	...	...	...	Hon. J. B. HAYES.
Ministers without Portfolio	...	...	{	Hon. H. HAYS.
			{	Hon. T. SHIELDS, M.L.C.

SECTION XXVIII.

DEFENCE.

§ 6. Special Defence Legislation.

2. War Precaution Regulations, p. 1004.—(i.) *Enemy Firms.* At the outbreak of the war there were in Australia a number of Australian companies whose shareholders were principally of German nationality and origin. These persons were still sharing in the profits made from Australian trade, and to that extent German influence was still felt in the trade of the Commonwealth. The Government decided that this influence must be eradicated, and in pursuance of this policy, the following steps were taken:—

A proclamation under the Trading with the Enemy Act 1914 was made, declaring that any transaction with any company, the shares of which were owned wholly or mainly by persons of enemy nationality or resident or carrying on business in an enemy country; or which the Attorney-General declared to be, directly or indirectly, carried on wholly or mainly for the benefit or on behalf of persons of enemy nationality or resident or carrying on business in an enemy country, was trading with the enemy, and was prohibited. Under this Proclamation, 33 firms and companies in Australia have been listed as enemy firms, and have, consequently, gone out of business. Under the Trading with the Enemy Act 1916, power is given to the Public Trustee to make application to the Court to wind up any such company.

(ii.) *Enemy Shareholders and Naturalised Persons of Enemy Origin.*—By regulations under the War Precautions Act, enemy subjects and naturalised persons of enemy origin, unless exempted, were ordered to transfer their shares to the Public Trustee, with full authority to hold them until twelve months after the end of the war, or to sell the shares in accordance with the Regulations. Under these Regulations shares to the value of £236,125 have been transferred to the Public Trustee. No enemy subject or naturalised person of enemy origin to whom the Attorney-General has not granted an exemption can purchase any shares in any company incorporated in Australia.

By the War Precautions (Land Transfer) Regulations, the transfer of land to enemy subjects is absolutely prohibited, and the transfer of land to naturalised persons of enemy origin is prohibited without the consent of the Attorney-General.

(iii.) *Formation of Companies.*—By the War Precautions (Companies) Regulations, it is necessary to obtain the consent of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth before making application for the registration of any company or firm, or any society, club, or association, having for its object, or one of its objects, the pecuniary benefit of its members. The consent of the Treasurer is also necessary before a company can increase its nominal capital, or issue any of its authorised capital or make a call upon shares issued by it.

3. Military Service Referendum Act. On the 13th September, 1916, the Prime Minister brought in a Bill providing for the taking of a Referendum of the people of Australia on the question of Compulsory Military Service outside the Commonwealth. The prescribed question to be submitted to the electors was as follows:—"Are you in favour of the Government having, in this grave emergency, the same compulsory powers over citizens in regard to requiring their military service, for the term of this war, outside the Commonwealth, as it now has in regard to military service within the Commonwealth?"

The Bill was passed through both Houses by large majorities, and the Referendum will be taken on the 28th October, 1916.