

# VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK,

1907-8,

BY

E. T. DRAKE, GOVERNMENT STATIST

*(Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society).*

---

TWENTY-EIGHTH ISSUE.

---



BY AUTHORITY.

MELBOURNE:

J. KEMP, GOVERNMENT PRINTER: AND SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS  
IN VICTORIA.

3933.

This page was added on 11 January 2013 to include the Disclaimer below.  
No other amendments were made to this Product

#### DISCLAIMER

Users are warned that this historic issue of this publication series may contain language or views which, reflecting the authors' attitudes or that of the period in which the item was written, may be considered to be inappropriate or offensive today.



# CONTENTS.

	PAGE
MAP OF VICTORIA	
GENERAL INDEX ... ..	vii to xxxv
INTRODUCTORY REMARKS ... ..	1 to 41
CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT ... ..	42 to 116
FINANCE ... ..	117 to 164
POPULATION ... ..	165 to 198
ACCUMULATION ... ..	199 to 232
MUNICIPAL STATISTICS ... ..	233 to 260
SOCIAL CONDITION ... ..	261 to 358
VITAL STATISTICS—	
MARRIAGES ... ..	359 to 372
BIRTHS ... ..	372 to 384
DEATHS ... ..	385 to 426
INTERCHANGE ... ..	427 to 506
LAW AND CRIME ... ..	507 to 560
PRODUCTION—	
LAND SETTLEMENT, WATER SUPPLY, ETC. ... ..	561 to 594
AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL PURSUITS ... ..	595 to 670
MINING ... ..	670 to 683
MANUFACTORIES ... ..	683 to 724
STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF VICTORIA (FOLDING SHEET) No. 1.	
SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS (FOLDING SHEET) No. 2.	

## PREFACE.

---

**T**HE general plan of the work adopted in previous issues has again been closely followed in this one, but additional chapters and tables have been added and many new subjects dealt with, and all the figures have been brought on to the latest dates, in some cases to the middle of the current year.

The comprehensive folding sheets summarizing General Statistics and Agricultural Statistics since their first tabulation—introduced into the work last year—have been revised, and include the latest figures available on all the subjects dealt with therein.

The work consists of ten parts and an appendix, “Financial Relations of the Commonwealth and States,” and each part, when completed, has been printed and circulated in the following order :—

Introductory Remarks and Constitution and Government	...	...	...	May.
Finance	...	...	...	June.
Population	...	...	..	”
Accumulation	...	...	...	July.
Municipal Statistics	..	...	...	”
Appendix to part Finance	...	...	...	”
Social Condition	...	...	...	August.
Vital Statistics	...	...	...	September.
Interchange	...	...	...	”
Law, Crime, &c.	...	...	...	October.
Production	...	...	...	November.

As I have been appointed to another position in the Public Service of Victoria (Secretary to the Department of Public Works), this will be my last Year-Book, and I am pleased to take this opportunity of thanking my staff for the cordial and valuable assistance rendered to me during my term of office as Government Statist of Victoria.

E. T. DRAKE,  
Government Statist.

Office of the Government Statist,  
Melbourne, 24th October, 1908.

# GENERAL INDEX.

	Page
Aborigines in Victoria .. .. .	192
"    Australian States and New Zealand .. .. .	197
Accidental violence, death rate from .. .. .	420
Accumulation .. .. .	199
Acts of Parliament, Commonwealth, 1901 to 1907 .. .. .	91
"    "    State, 1907 .. .. .	58
Adelaide, population .. .. .	188
Administration and Probate Acts 1907 .. .. .	59, 63
"    "    letters of .. .. .	512
Ages and education of distinct persons arrested .. .. .	537
"    at three Census years, 1881, 1891, and 1901 .. .. .	171
"    of scholars in State schools .. .. .	271
Agricultural and grazing allotments, conditions relating to .. .. .	563
"    "    lands unalienated .. .. .	562 and 563
"    "    pastoral produce imported by the United Kingdom .. .. .	669
"    "    cultivation .. .. .	620
"    "    Department .. .. .	603
"    "    education .. .. .	595
"    "    "    endowment lands .. .. .	599
"    "    "    grants .. .. .	611
"    "    "    high schools .. .. .	601
"    "    "    industry .. .. .	611
"    "    "    labourers' allotments .. .. .	575
"    "    "    produce, prices of .. .. .	634
"    "    "    production .. .. .	622
"    "    "    pursuits, persons engaged in .. .. .	618
"    "    "    societies .. .. .	602
"    "    "    wages .. .. .	619
Agriculture, areas occupied for .. .. .	612 to 617
"    "    in Victoria and Great Britain .. .. .	670
"    "    State expenditure and revenue .. .. .	611
Alexandra Railway Construction Act 1907 .. .. .	61
Alfred Hospital, history, &c. .. .. .	324
Alluvial workings, gold yield from .. .. .	674
Anæmia, chlorosis, leucæmia, death rate from .. .. .	409
Anæsthetics, deaths from .. .. .	420
Ancient Lights Declaratory Act 1907 .. .. .	59
Annuity policies .. .. .	225
Appendicitis, death rate from .. .. .	407
Aquarium at Exhibition Buildings .. .. .	300
Area of British Dominions .. .. .	189
"    Greater Melbourne .. .. .	6 and 181
"    States .. .. .	84
"    the World .. .. .	191
"    Victoria .. .. .	9
Arrested persons, sentences of .. .. .	533
Arrests .. .. .	525
"    causes of .. .. .	532
"    for drunkenness .. .. .	540
"    "    various offences .. .. .	525
"    "    of distinct individuals .. .. .	534
"    "    males and females .. .. .	533

	Page
Arrivals (see also Immigration) .. .. .	167 <i>et seq.</i>
Artificial grasses .. .. .	636
"  manures, use of .. .. .	646
Asiatics in Victoria .. .. .	195
Assembly, Legislative (see Constitution, Parliament).	
"  "  1908, members .. .. .	72
Assurance fund, Transfer of Land Act .. .. .	567
"  life .. .. .	222
Asthma, emphysema, death rate from .. .. .	406
Asylum for the Blind (see also Charitable Institutions)	333
"  "  Deaf and Dumb (see also Charitable Institutions)	334
Asylums, Benevolent (see also Charitable Institutions)	334
"  Lunatic .. .. .	349
"  Orphan .. .. .	335
Auriferous lands, unalienated .. .. .	562 and 565
Austin Hospital .. .. .	325
Australia, High Court of .. .. .	507
Australian Exhibition of Women's Work .. .. .	41
"  exploration, &c. (see Discovery, Settlement).	
"  Health Society .. .. .	341
"  Industries Preservation Act 1906 .. .. .	100
"  States, banking business .. .. .	209
"  "  birth rates .. .. .	375
"  "  "  illegitimate .. .. .	383
"  "  births excess over deaths .. .. .	186
"  "  "  per cent. of, over deaths .. .. .	424
"  "  Capitals .. .. .	85
"  "  Chinese and aborigines .. .. .	197
"  "  coal production .. .. .	681
"  "  consumption of spirits, wine, and beer .. .. .	541
"  "  crime and drunkenness .. .. .	528
"  "  crops, principal, yield from .. .. .	635
"  "  death rates .. .. .	385
"  "  debts, funded .. .. .	157
"  "  "  funded and unfunded .. .. .	158
"  "  density of population, 1901 .. .. .	177
"  "  drink bill .. .. .	543
"  "  drunkenness, convictions for .. .. .	541
"  "  enrolment, net, of scholars .. .. .	272
"  "  expenditure on police and gaols .. .. .	560
"  "  gold production .. .. .	677
"  "  Government and local taxation .. .. .	162
"  "  infantile mortality .. .. .	400
"  "  insane persons, number, recoveries, and deaths .. .. .	351
"  "  instruction, primary, cost of .. .. .	272
"  "  live stock .. .. .	662
"  "  "  per square mile .. .. .	662
"  "  marriage rates .. .. .	366
"  "  migration .. .. .	186
"  "  natives of, in Victoria .. .. .	179
"  "  offences .. .. .	528
"  "  old persons in .. .. .	187
"  "  police force, strength of .. .. .	559
"  "  population, 1907 .. .. .	185
"  "  "  1851 to 1901 .. .. .	185
"  "  "  increase since 1851 .. .. .	186
"  "  "  strength of .. .. .	187
"  "  prices of stocks .. .. .	217
"  "  private wealth .. .. .	199
"  "  "  diffusion of .. .. .	200
"  "  savings banks .. .. .	213

	Page
Australian States, sinking funds .. .. .	155
"  "  "  wool production .. .. .	657
Bacon and ham curing industry .. .. .	712
"  "  "  imports and exports .. .. .	713
Bairnsdale District School of Mines .. .. .	282
Ballarat District Hospital .. .. .	326
"  "  "  population .. .. .	184
"  "  "  public libraries .. .. .	298
"  "  "  revenue and expenditure .. .. .	249
"  "  "  riots .. .. .	6
"  "  "  School of Mines .. .. .	283
Bank clearances .. .. .	210
Banking in Australasia .. .. .	209
"  "  "  Victorian returns .. .. .	207
Barley, area under, and production of .. .. .	629 and 631
"  "  "  prices of .. .. .	634
"  "  "  production in Australasia .. .. .	635
Batman in Port Phillip .. .. .	5
Batteries, Government, crushings and gold yields .. .. .	683
Beans and peas, area under, and production of .. .. .	636 and 637
Bee farm site licences .. .. .	563
"  "  "  keepers, hives, and honey .. .. .	664
Beef, frozen, imports and exports .. .. .	715
"  "  "  preserved .. .. .	714
Beer brewed and materials used in breweries .. .. .	717
"  "  "  consumed .. .. .	542
Bendigo Hospital .. .. .	327
"  "  "  Mechanics' Institute .. .. .	298
"  "  "  Miners' Association—the Watson Fund .. .. .	357
"  "  "  population of .. .. .	184
"  "  "  revenue and expenditure .. .. .	249
"  "  "  School of Mines .. .. .	286
Benevolent Asylums (see also Charitable Institutions) .. .. .	334
"  "  "  Societies .. .. .	335
Bent administration .. .. .	69
Berry dead-lock .. .. .	46
Bills and contracts of sale .. .. .	229
Birth and infantile death rates in various countries .. .. .	384
Birthplaces of distinct persons arrested .. .. .	536
"  "  "  parents of legitimate children .. .. .	378
"  "  "  persons marrying .. .. .	370
"  "  "  the people, 1901 .. .. .	178
Birth rate, 1860-1907 .. .. .	373
"  "  "  children surviving fifth year .. .. .	404
"  "  "  connected with infantile mortality .. .. .	404
"  "  "  corrected, for various countries and cities .. .. .	377
"  "  "  ordinary, misleading .. .. .	373
"  "  "  rates in Australia and New Zealand .. .. .	375
"  "  "  "  Capital cities in Australasia .. .. .	382
"  "  "  "  country towns .. .. .	380
"  "  "  "  different countries .. .. .	384
"  "  "  "  sub-districts of Greater Melbourne .. .. .	381
"  "  "  "  town and country .. .. .	380
Births .. .. .	372
"  "  "  ages of mothers of first births .. .. .	379
"  "  "  "  parents .. .. .	378
"  "  "  "  and birth rates in Capital cities in Australasia .. .. .	382
"  "  "  "  Chinese and half-caste Chinese .. .. .	378
"  "  "  "  excess over deaths .. .. .	168
"  "  "  "  "  Australasia .. .. .	375
"  "  "  "  "  "  in States .. .. .	186

	Page
Births, excess over deaths per cent., different countries ..	425
"    "    "    "    States and New Zealand ..	424
"    illegitimate, in Australasia and United Kingdom ..	383
"    "    "    proportion to single women ..	383
"    "    in Greater Melbourne ..	381
"    number, 1891-1907 ..	372
"    proportion of, to married women ..	373
"    "    "    "    States and New Zealand ..	375
"    "    "    "    various countries ..	376
"    "    "    to population, States and New Zealand ..	375
"    registration ..	360
"    twin and triplet ..	382
Bladder and Prostate, diseases of, death rate from ..	407
Blind Asylum (see also Charitable Institutions) ..	333
"    persons in Victoria, 1901 ..	334
Boards, Military and Naval ..	111
Boot and shoe industry ..	719
Boots and shoes, imports and exports ..	720
"    "    manufactured ..	720
Boring, plant and operations ..	683
Borough, definition of ..	82
Botanic Garden, Melbourne ..	300
Bounties Act 1907, Commonwealth ..	104
Breadstuffs and population ..	626
"    disposal of ..	627
"    imports and exports ..	715
Breadwinners and dependents ..	311
Breweries, output, materials used, &c. ..	717
Brickyards and bricks ..	711
Bridegrooms, ages according to occupation ..	369
Bright's disease of kidneys, death rate from ..	407
Brisbane, population ..	188
British consols and Colonial stocks ..	219
"    Dominions, area and population ..	189
Broadmeadows Foundling Hospital ..	336
Bronchitis, death rate from ..	406
Building societies ..	226
"    stones, &c. ..	682
Bullocks, prices of ..	653
Butter and cheese factories, hands, output, &c. ..	713
"    "    made ..	651 and 713
"    "    "    in factories ..	713
"    "    "    on farms ..	713
"    imports and exports of ..	714
"    produced ..	8
Cadets ..	113, 115
Calculi, biliary, death rate from ..	407
"    urinary system, death rate from ..	407
Calves, prices of ..	653
Cancer, death rate from ..	417
"    "    "    in age groups ..	417
"    "    "    various countries ..	419
"    parts affected by ..	419
Candle and soap works ..	710
Candles, imports and exports ..	710
Capital, Federal ..	85
Capitals, Australasian, population 1861 to 1907 ..	188
"    of Australian States ..	85
Castlemaine Free Library ..	299
"    Hospital ..	327
"    population ..	184

	Page
Castlemaine School of Mines .. .. .	287
Cattle, census returns, 1861 to 1901 .. .. .	651
"  frozen .. .. .	714
"  in Australasia .. .. .	662
1906, 1907, and 1908 .. .. .	652
"  prices of .. .. .	653
"  slaughtered .. .. .	654
Census and Statistics Act 1905, Commonwealth .. .. .	96
"  breadwinners and dependents .. .. .	311
"  education of the people .. .. .	276
"  eleventh (see also Population) .. .. .	37
"  occupations of the people .. .. .	310
"  religions of the people .. .. .	279
Charitable and reformatory institutions, inmates, and finances .. .. .	316
"  institutions, accommodation, &c. .. .. .	318
"  "  cost of .. .. .	316, 320
"  "  "  maintenance .. .. .	321
"  "  distribution of Hospital Sunday collections .. .. .	345
"  "  inmates and deaths .. .. .	319
"  "  Neglected Children's Act, Part VIII. .. .. .	353
"  "  receipts and expenditure .. .. .	320
Charities, Hospital Saturday and Sunday donations .. .. .	344
Charity Organization Society .. .. .	338
Cheese and butter factories .. .. .	713
"  imports and exports .. .. .	714
"  made .. .. .	713
"  "  in factories .. .. .	713
"  "  on farms .. .. .	713
Children boarded out from Industrial and Reformatory Schools .. .. .	352
"  number of, receiving instruction .. .. .	272
Children's Hospital (see also Charitable Institutions) .. .. .	331
Chinese .. .. .	192
"  and half-caste Chinese births .. .. .	378
Chloroform, deaths from .. .. .	420
Churches, chapels, ministers, and Sunday schools .. .. .	281
Cider making .. .. .	644
Cigars and cigarettes made in tobacco factories .. .. .	718
Cities, towns, and boroughs .. .. .	234
City, definition of .. .. .	82
Clearing-house transactions .. .. .	210
Climate and rainfall .. .. .	10 and 591
Closer Settlement, acquisition and administration of estates .. .. .	570
"  "  Acts 1898, 1904, 1906, and 1907 .. .. .	63 and 568 <i>et seq.</i>
"  "  agricultural labourers' allotments .. .. .	575
"  "  estates purchased and acquired .. .. .	569, 572, and 575
"  "  Fund .. .. .	156
"  "  holdings and occupiers .. .. .	573
"  "  production on estates .. .. .	574
"  "  small improved holdings .. .. .	574
"  "  workmen's homes .. .. .	575
Coal, boring for .. .. .	683
"  miners, number employed .. .. .	680
"  mining, men employed in principal countries .. .. .	682
"  net imports or exports of .. .. .	682
"  output of collieries .. .. .	680
"  produced and imported .. .. .	681
"  production, of principal countries .. .. .	682
"  "  total for Australasia .. .. .	681
"  "  "  recorded .. .. .	679
"  "  value at collieries in principal countries .. .. .	682
Coin and bullion held by banks .. .. .	208 and 209

	Page
Coin and bullion imports and exports .. .. .	207
"  "  issued from Mint .. .. .	206
Coinage of gold and silver in principal countries .. .. .	215
College, Training, for Teachers .. .. .	274
"  Working Men's .. .. .	293
Collieries, output of .. .. .	680
Colony of Victoria, founding of .. .. .	3
Coloured persons .. .. .	195
Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act 1905, Commonwealth .. .. .	97
Committals for trial .. .. .	527
Commonwealth (see also Elections, Parliament, and Australian States).	
"  Acts passed, 1901 to 1907 .. .. .	91
"  balances paid to Victoria .. .. .	118, 120, and 141
"  Constitution .. .. .	85
"  elections .. .. .	87
"  "  expenditure on .. .. .	90
"  franchise .. .. .	87
"  Judiciary Acts 1903 and 1907 .. .. .	508
"  Ministries .. .. .	105
"  officers, principal .. .. .	108
"  Parliament, opening of first .. .. .	87
"  proclamation of .. .. .	37, 104
"  revenue and expenditure in Victoria .. .. .	140
"  Salaries Act 1907 .. .. .	193
"  State, and local revenue and expenditure .. .. .	142
Companies Act 1907 .. .. .	58
"  trading .. .. .	230
Compensation Fund—Licensing Act 1906 .. .. .	553
Concentrated milk made in factories .. .. .	713
Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904, Commonwealth .. .. .	95
Conference of Federal and State Treasurers .. .. .	37
"  Premiers .. .. .	37, 38
"  Statisticians .. .. .	53
Confinements, death-rate .. .. .	422
Conjugal condition, census years 1881, 1891, 1901 .. .. .	173
"  "  of persons marrying .. .. .	370
Consolidated Inscribed Stock Redemption Fund .. .. .	156
Constitution Act, passing of first .. .. .	43
"  and Government .. .. .	42
"  "  Reform Act 1903 .. .. .	47
"  changes in the .. .. .	44
"  Commonwealth .. .. .	85
"  of 1855 .. .. .	43
"  "  bi-cameral and cabinet systems, introduction of .. .. .	43
"  "  voting by ballot provided for .. .. .	44
"  State, changes in .. .. .	44
Consuls, foreign .. .. .	73
Consumptive Sanatoria (see also Charitable Institutions) .. .. .	335
Contract Immigrants Act 1905, Commonwealth .. .. .	97
Convalescent homes .. .. .	336
Convention between Great Britain and France .. .. .	37
Convulsions, death rate from .. .. .	406
Cook's discovery of Victoria .. .. .	2
Co-operative Societies .. .. .	231
Copper ore produced .. .. .	673
Copyright Act 1905, Commonwealth .. .. .	98
Coroners' inquests .. .. .	560
Corrected birth rates for various countries .. .. .	377
Council, Executive .. .. .	49
"  Federal .. .. .	47
"  Legislative (see Constitution, Parliament).	



Council, Legislative, members, 1908 .. .. .	71
"  of Defence .. .. .	111
County Court Judges .. .. .	74
"  "  litigation .. .. .	511
Court, High, of Australia .. .. .	507
Cows and cowkeepers .. .. .	651
"  milch, in Australasia .. .. .	662
"  prices of .. .. .	653
Cream separators in use .. .. .	650 and 651
"  sold by factories .. .. .	713
Creameries .. .. .	713
Crédit Foncier .. .. .	212
Crime (see also arrests, offences, and prisoners) .. .. .	522
"  in States and New Zealand .. .. .	528
"  United Kingdom .. .. .	538
"  "  and Australasia compared .. .. .	539
"  undetected .. .. .	526
Criminal law, administration of .. .. .	522
Criminals hanged .. .. .	560
"  in prison .. .. .	557
Crops, minor .. .. .	645
"  other than principal .. .. .	636
"  principal, area, produce, and averages per head .. .. .	631
"  "  average yields per acre .. .. .	632
"  "  land under .. .. .	620
"  "  percentage in each district of total cultivation .. .. .	633
"  "  "  of total of each in districts .. .. .	632
"  "  proportion of area to total cultivation .. .. .	633
"  "  yields in Australasia .. .. .	635
"  value in 1905, 1906, and 1907 .. .. .	722
Cultivation, area under .. .. .	612 and 620
"  areas and yearly increase .. .. .	621
"  "  of principal crops .. .. .	620
"  experimental .. .. .	605
"  of holdings .. .. .	612
"  principal crops, proportion to total area .. .. .	633
"  percentage of area under principal crops .. .. .	633
"  value in 1905, 1906, and 1907 .. .. .	722
Currants and raisins .. .. .	640
Customs Act 1901, Commonwealth .. .. .	91
"  and Excise, Inter-State adjustments .. .. .	428
"  "  revenue .. .. .	141, 161, and 445
"  "  tariffs .. .. .	465
"  "  transfer to Commonwealth .. .. .	427
"  Tariff Act 1906 .. .. .	101
Cyanidation, plant, &c. .. .. .	683
Dairy cattle, prices of .. .. .	653
"  cows .. .. .	651
"  farms .. .. .	651
Dairying industry, value in 1905, 1906, and 1907 .. .. .	723
"  pursuits, persons engaged in .. .. .	617
Dalgety, Federal Capital Site .. .. .	85
Darling dead-lock .. .. .	45
Daylesford Technical School .. .. .	287
Deaf and Dumb Asylum (see also Charitable Institutions) .. .. .	334
"  "  persons in Victoria, 1901 .. .. .	334
Death rate of illegitimate infants .. .. .	399
"  "  "  from certain causes .. .. .	399
"  "  ordinary, unreliable .. .. .	391
"  rates from various causes .. .. .	405
"  "  in age groups, Victoria and England .. .. .	392

	Page
Death rates in British and Foreign cities .. .. .	391
"  "  Capital cities in Australasia .. .. .	390
"  "  child-bed according to age .. .. .	421
"  "  country towns .. .. .	388
"  "  States and New Zealand .. .. .	385
"  "  sub-districts of Greater Melbourne .. .. .	388
"  "  town and country .. .. .	387
"  "  various countries .. .. .	386
"  "  of persons 60 years and over .. .. .	393
Deaths .. .. .	385
"  and death rates in Capital cities in Australasia .. .. .	390
"  excess of births over, in various countries .. .. .	425
"  in charitable institutions .. .. .	319
"  child-bed .. .. .	422
"  Greater Melbourne .. .. .	388
"  hospitals, &c. .. .. .	390
"  quarters .. .. .	385
"  index of mortality, 1907 .. .. .	391
"  of children under five years .. .. .	401
"  "  "  "  proportion to population .. .. .	402
"  infants (see also infantile mortality) .. .. .	394
"  members of friendly societies .. .. .	309
"  proportion of, in age groups .. .. .	404
"  "  hospitals, &c. .. .. .	390
"  registration .. .. .	360
Debentures, Government, prices in Melbourne .. .. .	220
Debts in various countries .. .. .	160
Defence Acts, Commonwealth, 1903 and 1904 .. .. .	94
"  Commonwealth, Boards of Administration .. .. .	111
Defences .. .. .	112
"  expenditure on .. .. .	114 and 141
Departures (see also Emigration and Immigration) .. .. .	167 <i>et seq.</i>
Deposits and depositors in savings banks .. .. .	211
"  in banks .. .. .	208 and 209
Designs Act 1906 .. .. .	99
Diabetes, death rate from .. .. .	409
Diarrhœal diseases, death rate from .. .. .	412
Digestive diseases .. .. .	412
Diphtheria and croup .. .. .	408
Discovery of Australia .. .. .	1
"  gold .. .. .	6
Diseases, classification of, altered .. .. .	405
"  in live stock .. .. .	603
Dispensaries, free .. .. .	336
Dissolution of Parliament, granting a .. .. .	49
Distilleries, output and materials used .. .. .	717
Dividends paid, by gold mining companies .. .. .	676
"  "  dredge mining and hydraulic sluicing .. .. .	675
Divorce, grounds of .. .. .	516
Divorced persons, age at re-marriage .. .. .	365
"  "  re-marrying .. .. .	371
Divorces and judicial separations .. .. .	516
"  in States and New Zealand .. .. .	516
Dookie Agricultural College and Experimental Farm .. .. .	595
Drawbacks .. .. .	445
Dredge mining and hydraulic sluicing .. .. .	675
Dredging plants engaged in gold mining .. .. .	675
Dried fruits .. .. .	644
Drink bill, States and New Zealand .. .. .	543
"  consumption of, 1885 and 1906 .. .. .	544
"  expenditure on, per head, 1902 to 1906 .. .. .	544

	Page
Drink, intoxicating, consumption of, in Australasia, British, and other countries .. .. .	541
Drowning, accidental, deaths from .. .. .	343
„ death rate from .. .. .	420
Drunkenness, arrested or summoned for .. .. .	540
„ arrests of persons under 20 years of age .. .. .	540
„ distinct persons arrested more than once .. .. .	536
„ „ charged with other offences .. .. .	536
„ in States and New Zealand .. .. .	528
„ percentage of convictions, States and New Zealand .. .. .	541
Dwellings in Greater Melbourne .. .. .	6
„ inhabited and uninhabited .. .. .	233
Echuca Technical Art School .. .. .	292
Education (see also State Schools) .. .. .	261
„ agricultural .. .. .	595
„ cost of primary instruction .. .. .	139
„ expenditure on .. .. .	137
„ of distinct persons arrested .. .. .	537
„ the people, census returns .. .. .	276
„ State primary, expenditure on .. .. .	8
„ system, boards of advice .. .. .	269
„ „ compulsory clauses .. .. .	268
„ „ extra subjects .. .. .	270
„ „ free subjects .. .. .	269
„ „ of the State .. .. .	267
„ „ standard of education .. .. .	270
„ „ teachers .. .. .	270
„ technical .. .. .	281
Election expenses, limitation of .. .. .	52
„ of members, first Victorian Council .. .. .	42
Elections, Commonwealth .. .. .	87
„ „ franchise .. .. .	87
„ „ informal ballot-papers .. .. .	90
„ „ votes of male and female electors .. .. .	88
„ State, percentage of votes, 1866 to 1907 .. .. .	57
„ voters' certificates .. .. .	45
„ voting by post .. .. .	45, 54, 56
„ 1907, Legislative Assembly electors and votes .. .. .	55
„ „ „ Council electors and votes .. .. .	54
Electoral Acts, Commonwealth .. .. .	92, 93, 99
„ districts, first .. .. .	42
Electors and votes, Commonwealth elections .. .. .	87
„ municipal franchise, &c. .. .. .	83
„ proportion voting for successful candidates .. .. .	90
Electric light works .. .. .	721
Electricity, factories using machinery worked by .. .. .	694
Emigration by rail .. .. .	170
„ sea .. .. .	170
„ Chinese .. .. .	195
„ coloured persons .. .. .	195
„ to South Africa .. .. .	169
„ various places .. .. .	170
„ Western Australia .. .. .	168
„ Victorians in other States .. .. .	179
Endowment of municipalities .. .. .	243
Ensilage .. .. .	663
Epilepsy, death rate from .. .. .	406
Estates of deceased persons .. .. .	202
Ether, deaths from .. .. .	420
Events, principal, 1901-7 .. .. .	37
Evidence Act 1905, Commonwealth .. .. .	96

	Page
Excise Acts, Commonwealth .. .. .	92, 101
Executions of criminals .. .. .	560
Executive Council .. .. .	49
Exhibition Buildings .. .. .	300
Exhibitions for State school scholars .. .. .	275
Expenditure, as evidence of progress .. .. .	8
" Commonwealth .. .. .	140
" from loans .. .. .	147
" in aid of agriculture .. .. .	611
" " mining .. .. .	670 and 671
" on Commonwealth elections .. .. .	90
" defences .. .. .	114
" education .. .. .	137
" police and gaols, States and New Zealand .. .. .	560
" railways .. .. .	131
" State, principal heads .. .. .	134
Experimental farming .. .. .	595
" field work .. .. .	605
Experiments in manuring .. .. .	608
Exploration of Australia .. .. .	1
Exports (see Imports and Exports).	
" principal articles of Victorian produce .. .. .	441
" " " to Australian States .. .. .	440
" Victorian .. .. .	8
" " produce to oversea countries, values and percentages .. .. .	443
" wool .. .. .	7
Eye and Ear Hospital (see also Charitable Institutions) .. .. .	332
Factories .. .. .	683
" and Shops Act 1907 .. .. .	64
" " legislation .. .. .	311
" " town and country, hands employed .. .. .	692
" buildings, land, and improvements, value of .. .. .	684
" classification .. .. .	683
" " according to hands employed .. .. .	692
" " of hands employed .. .. .	695
" cost of production and value of produce .. .. .	696
" increase of .. .. .	8
" metropolitan and country .. .. .	692
" power, hands, wages, machinery, land, buildings, &c. .. .. .	684
" proportion of wages, fuel, light, and materials to work done .. .. .	697
" rates of wages and wages boards .. .. .	314 and 697
" summary for six years .. .. .	694
" value of fuel and light, and of materials, raw and finished .. .. .	696
" " production by .. .. .	723
" wages paid in various industries .. .. .	696
Factory, definition of .. .. .	683
Fallow land .. .. .	636 and 645
Fallowed and unfallowed land, wheat growing on .. .. .	645
Farm implements and machinery .. .. .	650
Farmers .. .. .	617
Farming, Government experimental .. .. .	595
Farms, hands employed on .. .. .	618
Fathers, proportion of, in age groups .. .. .	378
Fauna .. .. .	16
Fawkner on the River Yarra .. .. .	5
Federal Council, Constitution of .. .. .	47
" High Court, inauguration of .. .. .	37
" Invalid and Old-age Pension Act .. .. .	348
Federation of Australian States .. .. .	47, 85
" steps leading up to .. .. .	47
Fellmongeries .. .. .	709



	Page
Geelong Municipal Waterworks Act 1907 .. .. .	61
"  population .. .. .	184
"  settlement .. .. .	5, 6
General Sessions and Supreme Court, criminal cases .. .. .	511
Geographical position, area, and climate .. .. .	9
Geography, physical .. .. .	10
"  "  coast line .. .. .	12
"  "  mountains .. .. .	10, 22
"  "  rivers and lakes .. .. .	11, 27
Geology .. .. .	13
Gold, alluvial and quartz .. .. .	674
"  boring for .. .. .	683
"  Buyers Act 1907 .. .. .	65
"  coin and bullion, imports and exports .. .. .	207
"  crushings and yields by Government batteries .. .. .	683
"  discovery and production .. .. .	6, 8
"  miners .. .. .	673
"  mining, deep shafts .. .. .	674
"  "  dividends .. .. .	675 and 676
"  "  dredging and hydraulic sluicing .. .. .	675
"  "  production .. .. .	673 and 674
"  "  of Australasia .. .. .	677
"  "  principal countries .. .. .	678
"  "  the world .. .. .	678
"  "  total recorded .. .. .	673
"  received at and issued from Mint .. .. .	206
"  yields, alluvial workings and quartz reefs .. .. .	674
"  "  and dividends .. .. .	676
"  "  in mining districts .. .. .	674
Gold-fields, reservoirs .. .. .	577
"  value of machinery on .. .. .	676
Government and Constitution .. .. .	42
"  "  division of functions .. .. .	47
"  "  deposits in banks .. .. .	209
"  "  Labour Bureau .. .. .	315
"  "  local .. .. .	81
"  "  stocks, prices and return to investors .. .. .	216
Governor-General, the .. .. .	104
Governor, the .. .. .	48
Governors of Australasian States .. .. .	105
"  Victoria .. .. .	67
Grass and clover seeds, area under and production of .. .. .	636 and 638
Grasses, artificial, area under .. .. .	636
Graziers, number of .. .. .	617
Grazing allotments, conditions relating to .. .. .	563
"  area leases, Crown lands occupied under .. .. .	561
"  lands available for selection .. .. .	561
"  licences, annual .. .. .	565
Great Britain and Victoria, agriculture and live stock .. .. .	670
Green forage, area under .. .. .	636 and 638
Hands employed in factories .. .. .	692
Harbor Trust, Melbourne, members, &c. .. .. .	80
"  "  revenue and expenditure .. .. .	142 and 251
"  "  "  from taxation .. .. .	161
Hay, area under, and production .. .. .	630 and 631
"  prices of .. .. .	634
"  yield in Australasia .. .. .	635
Health Act 1907 .. .. .	63
"  Board of Public, members .. .. .	80
"  Society, Australian .. .. .	341
Heart, diseases of, death rate from .. .. .	406

	Page
Henty in Portland .. .. .	5
Hernia, &c., death rate from .. .. .	407
Hides tanned .. .. .	709
High Court of Australia .. .. .	507
Hills and mountains in Victoria .. .. .	22
History of Australian exploration .. .. .	1
Hobart, population .. .. .	188
Holdings, classification of area, cultivation, and live stock .. .. .	612
" small improved .. .. .	574
Homes, convalescent .. .. .	336
" Salvation Army (see also Charitable Institutions) .. .. .	337
Homestead associations .. .. .	568
Homicide, death rate from .. .. .	421
Homœopathic Hospital, history, &c. .. .. .	324
Honey and beeswax, value of production .. .. .	723
" hives, and beekeepers .. .. .	664
Hops, area under, and production .. .. .	636 and 638
Horses, census returns, 1861-1901 .. .. .	651
" in Australasia .. .. .	662
" 1906, 1907, and 1908 .. .. .	652
" prices of .. .. .	653
Horsham Technical Art College .. .. .	287
Horticultural societies .. .. .	602
Horticulture, School of .. .. .	601
Horticulturists, number of .. .. .	618 and 641
Hospital and Benevolent Asylum at Geelong .. .. .	328
" " " Stawell .. .. .	329
" " " Warrnambool .. .. .	330
" Alfred, history, &c. .. .. .	324
" Austin, for Incurables .. .. .	325
" Ballarat District .. .. .	326
" Bendigo .. .. .	327
" Castlemaine .. .. .	327
" Children's (see also Charitable Institutions) .. .. .	331
" Eye and Ear .. .. .	332
" Homœopathic .. .. .	324
" Maryborough .. .. .	329
" Melbourne .. .. .	322
" Queen Victoria Memorial .. .. .	331
" Saturday and Sunday donations .. .. .	344
" St. Vincent's .. .. .	326
" Women's (see also Charitable Institutions) .. .. .	330
Hospitals (see Charitable Institutions).	
" &c., deaths in .. .. .	390
" for the Insane .. .. .	349
" Foundling .. .. .	336
Hotels, number of .. .. .	557
House of Representatives, names of members of .. .. .	107
Houses connected with the sewerage system .. .. .	255
Humane Society, Royal .. .. .	342
Hydatids, death rate from .. .. .	409
Hydraulic sluicing and dredge mining .. .. .	675
Illegitimacy, decrease of .. .. .	383
" in town and country .. .. .	383
Illegitimate birth rates in Australasia and United Kingdom .. .. .	383
" births, proportion of, to single women .. .. .	383
" children, legitimated .. .. .	382
" infants, death rate of .. .. .	399
" " " from certain causes .. .. .	399
Illiteracy .. .. .	278
Immigration .. .. .	167 et seq.

	Page
Immigration by rail .. .. .	170
"    sea .. .. .	170
"    Chinese .. .. .	195
"    coloured persons .. .. .	195
"    encouragement of .. .. .	171
"    excess over emigration .. .. .	186
"    from South Africa .. .. .	169
"    Western Australia .. .. .	168
"    Restriction Acts, Commonwealth .. .. .	92, 97, and 197
Imperial Conference in London, results of .. .. .	40
Imports and Exports—Butter and cheese .. .. .	714
"    "    from and to principal countries .. .. .	429
"    "    inter-State .. .. .	436
"    "    "    Australian and other produce .. .. .	438
"    "    live stock .. .. .	655
"    "    of timber .. .. .	444
"    "    values, total and per head .. .. .	428
"    "    wool .. .. .	656
"    coal, quantities and values .. .. .	681
"    countries of origin .. .. .	436
"    principal articles from Australian States .. .. .	439
"    Victorian .. .. .	8
Imprisonment, sentences of .. .. .	533
Income tax .. .. .	121
"    Act 1907 .. .. .	59
"    assessments .. .. .	123
"    revenue from .. .. .	161
"    taxpayers, incomes, and tax payable .. .. .	122
"    "    occupations .. .. .	124
Indeterminate Sentences Act .. .. .	61 and 523
Index of mortality .. .. .	391
Industrial Museum .. .. .	296
"    schools (see also Charitable Institutions) .. .. .	352
Infantile mortality .. .. .	394
"    "    as affecting birth rate .. .. .	404
"    "    at different ages .. .. .	396
"    "    decrease in Australasia .. .. .	401
"    "    in States and New Zealand .. .. .	400
"    "    town and country .. .. .	394
"    "    various cities .. .. .	395
"    "    countries .. .. .	401
"    "    of males and females .. .. .	396
Infant Life Protection Act .. .. .	60 and 354
Infants, death rate of, from chief causes .. .. .	398
"    illegitimate, death rates from certain causes .. .. .	399
"    legitimate, " " " " .. .. .	399
"    probable mortality of .. .. .	397
Influenza and respiratory diseases, death rate from .. .. .	409 and 410
Inquests, coroners' .. .. .	560
Insanity, lunatics in States and New Zealand .. .. .	351
Insolvencies .. .. .	513
Insolvents, occupations of .. .. .	514
Instruction, public (see also Education and State Schools) .. .. .	261
Insurance, fire and marine, accident and guarantee, &c. .. .. .	226
"    life .. .. .	222
Interchange .. .. .	427
Interest on loans .. .. .	149
"    "    expenses in paying .. .. .	153
"    payable in London and Melbourne .. .. .	152
"    rates on outstanding loans .. .. .	153
Inter-State adjustments of Customs and Excise duties .. .. .	427



	Page
Iron ore produced .. .. .	673
Irrigation—abolished trusts .. .. .	588
"  and Water Supply districts .. .. .	580
"  areas .. .. .	581
"  capital expenditure on works .. .. .	577
"  Government advances and expenditure .. .. .	578
"  State works .. .. .	579
"  storage capacities of reservoirs .. .. .	577
"  under the Water Act 1905 .. .. .	578
"  waterings and areas .. .. .	581
"  works—capital written off .. .. .	578
Jam, pickle, and sauce works .. .. .	716
Jams, pickles, and sauces, imports and exports .. .. .	716
Jubilee of Responsible Government in Victoria .. .. .	52
Judges .. .. .	74
Judiciary Acts, Commonwealth .. .. .	93, 100
"  1903 and 1907, Commonwealth .. .. .	508
Junior Public Examination .. .. .	262
Kalgoorlie to Port Augusta Railway Survey Act 1907, Commonwealth .. .. .	103
Kyneton Technical School .. .. .	289
Labour Bureau, Government .. .. .	315
"  Colony, Leongatha .. .. .	340
Lakes in Victoria .. .. .	33
Lamb raising .. .. .	660
Lambs, prices of .. .. .	654
"  wool clip .. .. .	656
Land Acts .. .. .	561 and 562
"  agricultural and grazing allotments .. .. .	563
"  area cultivated, and stock on .. .. .	612
"  "  under cultivation .. .. .	620
"  classified holdings, cultivation, pasture, and live stock .. .. .	613
"  cultivated holdings, area of .. .. .	613
"  cultivation and sheep carrying capacity .. .. .	614
"  in fallow .. .. .	645
"  occupation in each district .. .. .	616
"  Mallee pastoral leases .. .. .	561
"  mortgages and releases .. .. .	227
"  occupied areas, cultivation, live stock on holdings .. .. .	612
"  "  "  for agriculture and pasture .. .. .	613
"  "  "  number and size of holdings .. .. .	613
"  "  "  under grazing area leases .. .. .	561
"  "  "  use, areas, and percentages .. .. .	616
"  selecting, leasing, licensing .. .. .	563
"  settlement .. .. .	561
"  tax .. .. .	129
"  "  revenue from .. .. .	161
"  Transfer Act .. .. .	566
"  "  "  Assurance Fund .. .. .	567
"  "  "  under principal crops .. .. .	620
"  "  "  various annual licences .. .. .	565
Landed property, capital, ground, and rateable values .. .. .	205
Lands, agricultural and grazing, available for selection .. .. .	563
"  alienated .. .. .	561 and 566
"  annual grazing licences .. .. .	565
"  auriferous .. .. .	562 and 565
"  available for occupation .. .. .	561
"  classification of unalienated .. .. .	562
"  Crown, amounts realized by sale of .. .. .	566 and 567
"  "  occupied .. .. .	613 and 615
"  "  pastoral occupation of .. .. .	566
"  "  total area .. .. .	561

	Page
Lands, endowment for agricultural purposes .. .. .	599
"  for sale by auction .. .. .	564
"  in process of alienation .. .. .	561
"  Mallee .. .. .	562 and 565
"  pastoral, available for selection .. .. .	562 and 564
"  private, occupied .. .. .	613 and 615
"  "  purchased for closer settlement .. .. .	568 <i>et seq.</i>
"  "  total area .. .. .	561
"  reclaimed .. .. .	564
"  reserved for various purposes .. .. .	561
"  swamp or reclaimed .. .. .	564
Law as to marriages .. .. .	359
"  crime, &c. .. .. .	507
Leases, perpetual, selecting under .. .. .	564
Leasing Crown lands, conditions relating to .. .. .	563
Leather, imports and exports .. .. .	709
"  industry .. .. .	709
Legal system of Victoria .. .. .	509
Legislative Assembly (see also Constitution, Parliament) .. .. .	44, 51
"  "  electors and voters .. .. .	55
"  "  members, 1908 .. .. .	72
"  Council (see also Constitution, Parliament) .. .. .	42, 50
"  "  election, 1907 .. .. .	54
"  "  members, 1908 .. .. .	71
Legitimated, number of children .. .. .	382
Letters of administration .. .. .	512
Liabilities of former years paid out of ordinary revenue .. .. .	117
Libraries .. .. .	295
"  free, public .. .. .	297
Library, Patent Office .. .. .	297
"  Public, of Victoria .. .. .	295
"  Supreme Court .. .. .	297
Licence and lease, selecting land by .. .. .	563
Licence-fees paid to municipalities .. .. .	244
Licences, annual grazing .. .. .	565
"  bee farm site .. .. .	563
"  number and revenue .. .. .	163
"  Reduction Board .. .. .	81, 548, 554
Licensing Act Fund .. .. .	244
"  Acts 1890, 1906, and 1907 .. .. .	60, 545
Liens on wool and crops .. .. .	228
Life Assurance Companies Act 1905, Commonwealth .. .. .	96
"  insurance, 1900 to 1907 .. .. .	222
"  "  business of Australian and other companies .. .. .	223
"  "  classification of policies .. .. .	223
Lighthouses and lights .. .. .	451
Liquor, intoxicating, consumed in States and other countries .. .. .	542
"  licensing laws .. .. .	545
Litigation and legal business .. .. .	510
"  in County Courts .. .. .	511
Liver, cirrhosis, and other diseases of, death rate from .. .. .	407
Live stock .. .. .	8
"  "  census returns .. .. .	651
"  "  diseases .. .. .	603
"  "  imported and exported .. .. .	655
"  "  in Australasia .. .. .	662
"  "  Victoria and Great Britain .. .. .	670
"  "  numbers in 1906, 1907, and 1908 .. .. .	652
"  "  on holdings .. .. .	612
"  "  per square mile, census years .. .. .	652
"  "  prices in Melbourne .. .. .	653

	Page
Live stock, slaughtered .. .. .	654
"  "  total, and per head, census years .. .. .	651
"  "  "  "  "  square mile, Australasia .. .. .	662
Loan expenditure .. .. .	147
"  "  State and local .. .. .	142
Loans authorized but not raised .. .. .	153
"  due dates .. .. .	149 and 151
"  floated in London .. .. .	143
"  "  Melbourne .. .. .	145
"  municipal, receipts and expenditure .. .. .	245
"  "  unexpended balances .. .. .	246
"  outstanding and rates of interest .. .. .	153
"  purposes for which raised .. .. .	148
"  raised and redeemed .. .. .	143
"  redemption fund .. .. .	156
"  when repayable .. .. .	149
Local Government .. .. .	81
Longerenong Agricultural College and Experimental Farm .. .. .	596
Lotteries Gaming and Betting Act 1906 .. .. .	517
Lunatic Asylums (see also Charitable Institutions) .. .. .	349
Lunatics in States and New Zealand .. .. .	351
Machinery and implements on farms and pastoral holdings .. .. .	650
"  plant in factories, approximate value of .. .. .	684 and 694
"  steam, gas, oil, &c., in factories .. .. .	684 and 694
"  value of, on gold-fields .. .. .	676
Magistrates, offences heard by .. .. .	527
"  sentences by .. .. .	533
Maize, area under, and production.. .. .	636 and 637
Mallee Land Account .. .. .	155
"  lands .. .. .	562 and 565
Mangel-wurzel, area and production .. .. .	636 and 637
Manufactories. (See Factories).	
"  increase of .. .. .	8
"  wages boards .. .. .	313
Manure used for fertilization .. .. .	646
Manured and unmanured wheat crops .. .. .	646
Manures, artificial, use of .. .. .	647
Manuring experiments .. .. .	608
Marine Board, members, &c. .. .. .	81
"  Inquiry, Court of, members .. .. .	81
"  Stores and Old Metals Act 1907 .. .. .	59
Market gardens, area and value of produce .. .. .	644
"  "  value of production .. .. .	723
Marriage, ages in combination of bridegrooms and brides .. .. .	364
"  average age at, in occupations .. .. .	369
"  "  ages of parties at .. .. .	365
"  decrees for dissolution of .. .. .	516
"  rates .. .. .	361
"  "  factors in .. .. .	362
"  "  in age groups .. .. .	363
"  "  Australasia .. .. .	366
"  "  urban and rural districts .. .. .	367
"  "  various countries .. .. .	367
"  tendency amongst men to defer .. .. .	363
"  usual residence of parties .. .. .	368
Marriages .. .. .	361
"  1891-1907 .. .. .	361
"  at matrimonial agencies .. .. .	372
"  by principal denominations .. .. .	372
"  conjugal condition of parties .. .. .	370
"  during each quarter .. .. .	370

	Page
Marriages, law as to .. .. .	359
" of divorced persons .. .. .	371
" minors .. .. .	371
" proportion of bridegrooms and brides in age groups .. .. .	365
" " to marriageable men and women .. .. .	362
" " " in Australasia .. .. .	367
" " population .. .. .	361
" registration .. .. .	360
" signing register with marks .. .. .	278
Married women, percentage of, in age groups under 45 .. .. .	374
Maryborough Hospital .. .. .	329
" population .. .. .	184
" Technical School .. .. .	288
Matrimonial agencies, marriages at .. .. .	372
Measles, death rate from .. .. .	408
Meat freezing and preserving .. .. .	714
Meats, frozen and preserved, imports and exports .. .. .	715
Mechanics' institutes .. .. .	297
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works .. .. .	251
" " " " members, &c. .. .. .	79
" " " " revenue and expenditure .. .. .	142
" " suburbs, birth rate in .. .. .	381
" " " death rate in .. .. .	388
" " " marriage rate in .. .. .	367
" " " population of .. .. .	181
" Botanic Garden .. .. .	300
" College of Pharmacy .. .. .	290
" foundation of .. .. .	5
" Greater .. .. .	6
" " parks and gardens area .. .. .	304
" Harbor Trust, members, &c. .. .. .	80
" Hospital .. .. .	322
" infantile death rate in .. .. .	394
" " rates in sub-districts of .. .. .	395
" port of .. .. .	452
" revenue and expenditure .. .. .	247
" sewerage system .. .. .	254
" tramway returns .. .. .	463
" Tramway Trust .. .. .	462
" University .. .. .	261
" " professors, &c. .. .. .	78
Meningitis and encephalitis, death rate from .. .. .	406
Merinos introduced by Macarthur .. .. .	7
Meteorology .. .. .	591
" Act 1906 .. .. .	99
Migration (see also Emigration, Immigration) .. .. .	167 <i>et seq.</i>
Mildura Irrigation Colony .. .. .	588
Militia, number of .. .. .	113
Military Administration, Board of .. .. .	111
Milk, concentrated, made in factories .. .. .	713
" consumed, value of .. .. .	723
" received at butter and cheese factories .. .. .	713
Mineral production .. .. .	673
" " value of .. .. .	673 and 723
Minerals and rocks of Victoria .. .. .	670
Miners, coal, number of .. .. .	680
" gold, " .. .. .	673
Mines Act 1907 .. .. .	63
" Schools of .. .. .	282
Mining .. .. .	670
" Accident Relief Fund .. .. .	356

	Page
Mining accidents . . . . .	683
" allocation of loan expenditure . . . . .	671
" cyanidation plant, &c. . . . .	683
" deep mines and shafts . . . . .	674
" districts, gold yield, alluvial and quartz . . . . .	674
" dredging and hydraulic sluicing . . . . .	675
" expenditure in aid of . . . . .	670 and 671
" gold . . . . .	674
"  " dividends . . . . .	675 and 676
"  " persons engaged in, at census, 1901 . . . . .	672
" Government batteries, &c. . . . .	683
"  " boring plant, &c. . . . .	683
" machinery, value of . . . . .	676
" production, value of . . . . .	723
Ministers of religion, number of . . . . .	281
" prior to responsible government . . . . .	68
" responsible . . . . .	43, 49, 70, 105
Ministries since responsible government . . . . .	69
Ministry, Commonwealth, <i>personnel</i> of . . . . .	106
" formation of . . . . .	48
" State, <i>personnel</i> of . . . . .	70
Minor crops, areas and produce . . . . .	636 and 645
Mint returns, Melbourne . . . . .	206
Money, approximate stocks of principal countries . . . . .	214
" Lenders Act 1907 . . . . .	61
" orders . . . . .	454
Mortality, index of . . . . .	391
Mortgages and releases of land . . . . .	227
" of personal chattels . . . . .	229
" stock . . . . .	228
Mothers, proportion of, in age groups . . . . .	378
"  " of first births in age groups . . . . .	379
Mountains and hills in Victoria . . . . .	22
Municipal and corporation debts in Australian States . . . . .	158
" assets and liabilities . . . . .	242
" Association Act 1907 . . . . .	58
" councillors . . . . .	82
" electors, franchise, &c. . . . .	83
" endowment . . . . .	243
" Endowment Act 1907 . . . . .	63
" loans . . . . .	244
" Officers' Fidelity Guarantee Fund . . . . .	250
" ratings . . . . .	239
" revenue and expenditure . . . . .	142, 241
"  " increase in . . . . .	234
" statistics . . . . .	233
" taxation . . . . .	161
Municipalities in Greater Melbourne . . . . .	6
" increase in value of rateable property . . . . .	8
" local government . . . . .	81
Murray River, Sturt's navigation of . . . . .	4
Mutton, frozen, imports and exports . . . . .	715
" preserved . . . . .	714
National Gallery and Museum . . . . .	296
" Guard, proposed formation of . . . . .	112
Natural increase of population . . . . .	423
Naturalization Act 1903, Commonwealth . . . . .	94
" 1871 to 1907 . . . . .	196
Naval Administration, Board of . . . . .	111
" Agreement Act 1903, Commonwealth . . . . .	93
" forces, number of . . . . .	114

	Page
Neglected children, &c., schools .. .. .	352
"  "  arrested .. .. .	527
"  "  cost of maintenance .. .. .	353
"  "  total number of .. .. .	354
"  Children's Act, Part VIII. .. .. .	353
Nephritis, death rate from .. .. .	407
New Zealand, birth rate in .. .. .	375
"  births, excess per cent. of, over deaths .. .. .	424
"  "  illegitimate .. .. .	383
"  Chinese and aborigines .. .. .	197
"  coal production .. .. .	681
"  consumption of spirits, wine, and beer .. .. .	542
"  crime and drunkenness .. .. .	528
"  crops, principal .. .. .	635
"  death rate in .. .. .	385
"  debt .. .. .	157
"  density of population, 1901 .. .. .	177
"  diffusion of wealth .. .. .	200
"  drink bill .. .. .	543
"  drunkenness, convictions for .. .. .	541
"  enrolment, net, of scholars .. .. .	272
"  expenditure on police and gaols .. .. .	560
"  gold production .. .. .	677
"  infantile mortality .. .. .	400
"  insane persons .. .. .	351
"  instruction, primary, cost of .. .. .	272
"  live stock .. .. .	662
"  "  per square mile .. .. .	662
"  marriage rate in .. .. .	366
"  natives of, in Victoria .. .. .	179
"  old persons in .. .. .	187
"  police force, strength of .. .. .	559
"  population .. .. .	185
"  "  strength of .. .. .	187
"  "  towns .. .. .	189
"  prices of Government stock .. .. .	217
"  private wealth .. .. .	199
"  savings banks .. .. .	213
"  wool production .. .. .	657
Nhill School of Art .. .. .	292
Night shelters .. .. .	338
Notes, bank, in circulation .. .. .	208
Nuts gathered .. .. .	642
Nyora and Woolamai Railway Construction Act 1907 .. .. .	63
Oats, area and production .. .. .	628 and 631
"  prices of .. .. .	634
"  yield in Australasia .. .. .	635
Observatory records .. .. .	593
Occupations, census periods 1891, 1901 .. .. .	173
"  marrying ages in .. .. .	369
"  of income taxpayers .. .. .	124
"  insolvents .. .. .	514
"  persons, agricultural .. .. .	618
"  "  connected with mining .. .. .	672
"  "  pastoral and dairying .. .. .	617
"  the people .. .. .	310
Offences against person and property in States and New Zealand .. .. .	528
"  reported .. .. .	526
"  various, heard by magistrates .. .. .	527
Officers, principal, of the Commonwealth .. .. .	108
"  "  "  State .. .. .	74

	Page
Official and Parliamentary, Commonwealth .. .. .	104
"    "    "    State .. .. .	67
Old age, death rate from .. .. .	420
"    "    "    pensions .. .. .	345
"    "    "    Act 1907 .. .. .	59
"    "    "    Australia and New Zealand .. .. .	347
"    "    "    expenditure on .. .. .	346
"    "    "    Federal Invalid and Old-age Pension Act .. .. .	348
"    "    "    persons, proportion of, in Australasia .. .. .	187
Onions, area and production .. .. .	636 and 637
Orchards and gardens, area and produce .. .. .	636 and 641
"    "    "    orchardists .. .. .	642
"    "    "    inspection of .. .. .	603
Ormond College .. .. .	266
Orphan Asylums .. .. .	335
Pacific Islanders Labourers Acts, Commonwealth .. .. .	92, 102
Papua Act 1905, Commonwealth .. .. .	96
Parks and gardens, area in Greater Melbourne .. .. .	6, 304
"    "    "    in country towns .. .. .	307
Parliament, Acts of Commonwealth .. .. .	91
"    "    "    Commonwealth, franchise, powers, &c. .. .. .	86, 87, 92
"    "    "    "    opening of first .. .. .	37, 87
"    "    "    "    representation of States .. .. .	86
"    "    "    "    division of Government functions .. .. .	47
"    "    "    "    State, constitution of .. .. .	42, 43, 47
"    "    "    "    "    Darling dead-lock .. .. .	45
"    "    "    "    "    franchise, tenure, powers, &c. .. .. .	48
"    "    "    "    "    granting a dissolution .. .. .	49
"    "    "    "    "    members, 1908 .. .. .	71
"    "    "    "    "    "    qualification, franchise, &c. .. .. .	48
"    "    "    "    "    "    plural voting abolished .. .. .	44
"    "    "    "    "    "    voters' certificates .. .. .	45
"    "    "    "    "    "    voting by post .. .. .	45, 54, 56, 61
"    "    "    "    "    "    third Commonwealth, members of .. .. .	106
Parliamentary Allowances Act 1907, Commonwealth .. .. .	103
Parliaments and Sessions, duration of, 1856 to 1907 .. .. .	57
Pastoral industries, value of production .. .. .	723
"    "    "    "    lands available for occupation .. .. .	562 and 564
"    "    "    "    occupation of Crown lands .. .. .	566
"    "    "    "    pursuits, persons engaged in .. .. .	617
"    "    "    "    wages .. .. .	619
Pasture, areas occupied for .. .. .	613
Patent Office, library .. .. .	297
Patents Act 1903, Commonwealth .. .. .	94
Peas and beans, area and production .. .. .	636 and 637
Pensions, gratuities, &c. .. .. .	135
"    "    "    old-age .. .. .	345
Persons arrested more than once .. .. .	536
"    "    "    employed in factories .. .. .	684 and 694
"    "    "    "    upon farming, dairying, and pastoral holdings .. .. .	619
"    "    "    "    engaged in agricultural pursuits .. .. .	618
"    "    "    "    "    mining pursuits .. .. .	672
"    "    "    "    "    pastoral and dairying pursuits .. .. .	617
Perth, population .. .. .	188
Pharmacy, Melbourne College of .. .. .	290
Phthisis, death rate from .. .. .	413
"    "    "    "    in age groups .. .. .	413
"    "    "    "    Melbourne, Ballarat, and Bendigo .. .. .	414
"    "    "    "    various countries .. .. .	414
Pickles, imports and exports .. .. .	716
"    "    "    "    made in manufactories .. .. .	716

	Page
Pigs, census returns, 1861 to 1901 .. .. .	651
" in Australasia .. .. .	662
" numbers in 1906, 1907, and 1908 .. .. .	652
" prices of .. .. .	654
" slaughtered .. .. .	654 and 712
Pipes and tiles made, value of .. .. .	711
Pleurisy, death rate from .. .. .	406
Plural voting abolished .. .. .	44
Pneumonia, &c., death rate from .. .. .	406
Police courts, civil business .. .. .	512
" expenditure on .. .. .	559
" number in States and New Zealand .. .. .	559
" Offences Act 1907 .. .. .	60
Population .. .. .	165
" actual rate of increase in various countries .. .. .	425
" and breadstuffs .. .. .	626
" British Dominions .. .. .	189
" cities of the world .. .. .	191
" coloured persons .. .. .	195
" density .. .. .	176
"  " in Australian States and New Zealand, 1901 .. .. .	177
"  " capital cities of Australasia .. .. .	188
"  " of the world .. .. .	191
" effective strength, Australasia .. .. .	187
" estimated for 1907 .. .. .	167
" excess per cent. of births over deaths, States and New Zealand .. .. .	424
" Greater Melbourne .. .. .	6
" increase, 1891 to 1907 .. .. .	167
"  " 1861 to 1907 .. .. .	180
"  " of males and of females .. .. .	180
" movement of, 1891 to 1907 .. .. .	168
"  " in States .. .. .	186
" natural increase in Australasia .. .. .	423
"  " various countries .. .. .	424
" New Zealand towns .. .. .	189
" of Australasian capitals .. .. .	187
"  " towns .. .. .	188
" chief towns in Victoria .. .. .	184
" Greater Melbourne .. .. .	181
" States and New Zealand, 1907 .. .. .	185
"  " increase since 1851 .. .. .	185
" the world .. .. .	191
" Victoria .. .. .	8, 165
" proportion of Greater Melbourne to Victoria .. .. .	184
"  " sexes .. .. .	180
" urban and rural .. .. .	183
" Victorians in States and New Zealand .. .. .	179
Pork, frozen, imports and exports .. .. .	715
Port Phillip settlement .. .. .	3, 5
Portland settlement .. .. .	4
Post, voting by, in Commonwealth and State elections .. .. .	45, 54, 56
Postal business .. .. .	8
" Department, revenue and expenditure .. .. .	457
" notes .. .. .	454
" returns .. .. .	452
"  " dead letters, &c. .. .. .	454
"  " detailed .. .. .	453
Posts and Telegraphs, revenue and expenditure .. .. .	141
Potatoes, area and production .. .. .	630 and 631
" prices of .. .. .	634
" produce of Australasia .. .. .	635



	Page
Pottery made, value of .. .. .	711
Poultry and poultry owners .. .. .	665
"  census returns .. .. .	665
"  frozen .. .. .	714
"  "  imports and exports .. .. .	715
"  value of production (estimated) .. .. .	665 and 723
Power employed in factories .. .. .	684
Prahran and Malvern Tramway Trust Act 1907 .. .. .	64
Precious stones .. .. .	673
Prematurity, death rate of infants from .. .. .	398
Prices of agricultural produce .. .. .	634
"  live stock in Melbourne .. .. .	653
Principal crops, average yields per acre .. .. .	632
Prisoners and gaols .. .. .	557
Private schools .. .. .	273
Probate returns .. .. .	202
Probates and letters of administration .. .. .	512
Production .. .. .	561
"  total value of Victorian .. .. .	722
"  values per head, Victorian .. .. .	724
Property, annual and capital values, 1880 to 1908 .. .. .	204
"  "  capital, and ground values, 1903-4 to 1907-8 .. .. .	205
"  left by deceased persons .. .. .	202
"  rateable, definition of .. .. .	83
"  "  number and classification of properties .. .. .	240
"  "  value of .. .. .	233, 234
Prostate and Bladder, diseases of, death rate from .. .. .	407
Public debt .. .. .	8
"  (see also loans) .. .. .	143
"  and interest, payable in London and Melbourne .. .. .	152
"  due rates .. .. .	149 and 151
"  growth of and interest .. .. .	154
"  of Australasia .. .. .	157
"  various countries .. .. .	160
"  State and local .. .. .	159
Publicans' licences, fees payable for .. .. .	546
Quarries, stone, output, &c. .. .. .	682
Quartz reefs, gold yields .. .. .	674
Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital (see also Charitable Institutions) .. .. .	331
Queen's College .. .. .	266
"  Fund .. .. .	358
Rabbits and game sold at Melbourne market .. .. .	666
"  hares, exports of frozen .. .. .	666
"  "  value of production .. .. .	723
"  frozen .. .. .	714
"  "  imports and exports .. .. .	715
"  preserved .. .. .	714
"  State expenditure on destruction of .. .. .	665
Race-course licence and percentage fees .. .. .	521
Race meetings, restrictions on .. .. .	520
Railway accident fund .. .. .	131
"  accidents and compensation paid .. .. .	132
"  "  in principal countries, averages and ratios for 10 years .. .. .	133
"  funds, other .. .. .	134
"  revenue and expenditure, 1902-3 to 1906-7 .. .. .	131
Railways Act 1907 .. .. .	62
"  capital cost of lines and equipment .. .. .	458
"  consumption and carriage of Victorian coal .. .. .	462
"  Flinders-street station .. .. .	461
"  Funds Act 1907 .. .. .	64
"  interest charges and expenses .. .. .	460

	Page
Railways length of lines and cost of construction .. .. .	457
"  mileage and traffic .. .. .	458
"  open .. .. .	8
"  receipts and expenditure .. .. .	459
"  "  "  "  per train mile .. .. .	461
"  rolling stock .. .. .	461
Rainfall .. .. .	10
"  records and averages .. .. .	591
Raisins and currants made .. .. .	640
Rateable property, definition of .. .. .	83
"  "  increase in value of .. .. .	8
Ratepayers, number of .. .. .	233
Rates, municipal .. .. .	83
Referendum, Commonwealth, result of .. .. .	91
Reformatory schools (see also Charitable Institutions) .. .. .	352
Refuges for females (see also Charitable Institutions) .. .. .	337
Registration of births, deaths, and marriages .. .. .	360
Religions of the people .. .. .	279
Representation Act 1905, Commonwealth .. .. .	96
Reserves, land .. .. .	561
"  public .. .. .	304
Reservoirs .. .. .	577
Respiratory diseases, death rate from, in age groups .. .. .	411
"  "  and influenza, death rate from, in age groups .. .. .	410
Responsible government .. .. .	43
"  "  jubilee of .. .. .	52
Revenue and expenditure, Commonwealth .. .. .	140
"  "  "  and State combined .. .. .	141
"  "  "  State and local .. .. .	142
"  "  Fire Brigades Boards .. .. .	260
"  "  Harbor Trust .. .. .	251
"  "  Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works .. .. .	256
"  "  Melbourne, Ballarat, and Bendigo .. .. .	247
"  "  State, 1906-7 .. .. .	117
"  "  "  1899-1900 to 1906-7 .. .. .	119
"  "  appropriated towards paying off old liabilities .. .. .	117
"  "  as evidence of progress .. .. .	8
"  "  from licences .. .. .	163
"  "  railways .. .. .	120 and 131
"  "  heads of, State .. .. .	120
Rifle clubs, members of .. .. .	114
Rivers in Victoria .. .. .	27
Royal Horticultural Society .. .. .	303
"  Humane Society .. .. .	342
"  Victorian Institute for the Blind .. .. .	333
Rupanyup and Marnoo Railway Construction Act 1907 .. .. .	63
Rutherglen Viticultural Station .. .. .	598
Rye, area and production .. .. .	636 and 637
Sale Technical School .. .. .	289
Salvation Army Rescue Homes (see also Charitable Institutions) .. .. .	337
Sanatoria, consumptive .. .. .	335
Sandhurst Mechanics' Institute .. .. .	298
Sauces, imports and exports .. .. .	716
"  made in manufactories .. .. .	716
Savings Banks, 1875 to 1907 .. .. .	210
"  "  assets and liabilities .. .. .	212
"  "  deposits .. .. .	8
"  "  in Australasia .. .. .	213
"  "  various countries .. .. .	214
"  "  investment of deposits .. .. .	212
"  "  loans to farmers .. .. .	212

	Page
Sawmills, forest .. .. .	711
Scarlet fever, death rate from .. .. .	408
Scholars in private schools .. .. .	273
"    State schools .. .. .	271
Scholarships, State school .. .. .	275
Schools, industrial and reformatory (see also Charitable Institutions) .. .. .	352
"    of art .. .. .	292
"    mines .. .. .	282
"    private .. .. .	273
"    State, teachers, and scholars .. .. .	270
"    technical .. .. .	281
Sea-Carriage of Goods Act 1904, Commonwealth .. .. .	95
Seat of Government Act 1904 .. .. .	94
Secret Commissions Act 1905 .. .. .	96
Selection of land, conditions relating to .. .. .	563
Senate, names of members .. .. .	106
Senile decay, death rate from .. .. .	420
Sentences of persons arrested .. .. .	533
Separators, cream, in use .. .. .	650 and 651
Septic diseases (puerperal), death rate from .. .. .	422
Settlement, closer .. .. .	568
"    of Australia .. .. .	3
"    "    discovery of gold .. .. .	6
Sewerage system of Melbourne .. .. .	254
Sheep, according to breed .. .. .	660
"    census returns, 1861 to 1901 .. .. .	651
"    flocks of .. .. .	658 and 659
"    frozen .. .. .	714
"    in Australasia .. .. .	662
"    principal countries .. .. .	663
"    introduction and increase of .. .. .	5, 7, 8
"    number in 1906, 1907, and 1908 .. .. .	652
"    prices of .. .. .	653
"    sizes of flocks .. .. .	659
"    slaughtered .. .. .	654
"    wool clip .. .. .	656
Shelters, night .. .. .	338
Shipping in ballast .. .. .	447
"    inward and outward .. .. .	446
"    nationality of vessels .. .. .	449
"    "    "    1903 to 1907 .. .. .	448
"    port of Melbourne .. .. .	452
"    vessels on register .. .. .	449
"    "    owned in Australasia .. .. .	450
"    Victorian .. .. .	8
"    with principal countries .. .. .	447
Shire, definition of .. .. .	82
Shires .. .. .	236
Shops and factories, legislation .. .. .	311
Silver production of principal countries .. .. .	678
"    "    Victoria .. .. .	673
"    "    world .. .. .	678
Sinking funds .. .. .	155
Skins tanned .. .. .	709
Slaughtering .. .. .	654
Sluicing, hydraulic, plants .. .. .	675
Small improved holdings .. .. .	574
Soap and candle works .. .. .	710
"    imports and exports .. .. .	710
Social condition .. .. .	261
Societies, benevolent .. .. .	335

	Page-
Societies, friendly .. .. .	308
" horticultural .. .. .	304
Society, Charity Organization .. .. .	338
" for the Protection of Animals .. .. .	343
" Victorian Discharged Prisoners' Aid .. .. .	338
Soils, characteristics of Victorian .. .. .	648
South African migration .. .. .	169
Spinal diseases, death rate from .. .. .	406
Spinsters, average age at marriage .. .. .	365
Spirits Act 1906 .. .. .	102
" beer, and wine consumed .. .. .	542
" distilled .. .. .	717
" expenditure on .. .. .	543
St. John's Ambulance Association .. .. .	338
St. Vincent's Hospital .. .. .	326
State education system .. .. .	267
" expenditure, heads of .. .. .	134
" officers, principal .. .. .	74
" revenue, heads of .. .. .	120
" Rivers and Water Supply Commission .. .. .	578
" schools, teachers, and scholars .. .. .	270
" taxation, heads of .. .. .	161
Statistical summary of Victoria .. .. .	8
Statistics Act 1905, Commonwealth .. .. .	96
Stawell Hospital and Benevolent Asylum .. .. .	329
" Library, &c. .. .. .	299
" population .. .. .	184
" School of Mines .. .. .	288
Stock (see Live Stock).	
" mortgages .. .. .	228
Stocks, Australasian, investors' interest .. .. .	218
" mean prices .. .. .	217
" British and Colonial .. .. .	219
" Victorian, prices in London .. .. .	216
" Melbourne .. .. .	220
Stomach, diseases of, death rate from .. .. .	407
Stone quarries, output, &c. .. .. .	682
Street betting, penalty for .. .. .	519
Sugar Bounty Acts, Commonwealth .. .. .	93, 98
" imports and exports .. .. .	717
" refineries, output, &c. .. .. .	716
Suicide, death rate from .. .. .	420
Summonses, criminal .. .. .	527
" for various offences .. .. .	526
Superannuation allowances paid .. .. .	135
Superior Courts, sentences by .. .. .	534
Supreme Court and General Sessions, criminal cases .. .. .	511
" civil business .. .. .	510
" criminal jurisdiction .. .. .	522
" judges .. .. .	74
" Library .. .. .	297
Surplus Revenue Act 1907 .. .. .	59
Sydney, population .. .. .	188
Syphilis, death rate from .. .. .	406
Tanneries, &c., output, &c. .. .. .	709
Tariff Commission, appointment of .. .. .	38
" Federal .. .. .	37, 101
Tariffs, Customs and Excise .. .. .	465
Taxation, Commonwealth, State, and Local .. .. .	161
" in Australia and United Kingdom .. .. .	162
" income tax .. .. .	121

	Page
Taxation, land tax .. .. .	129
"  per head of population, Commonwealth, State, and local ..	162
Teachers in State schools .. .. .	270
"  remuneration and classification .. .. .	270
Technical education .. .. .	281 to 295
"  schools .. .. .	281
"  "  expenditure on .. .. .	282
Telegraph lines .. .. .	8
Telegraphs and telegrams .. .. .	455
Telephones .. .. .	456
Temperature .. .. .	10, 593, and 594
Tiles and pipes made, value of .. .. .	711
Timber sawn, in forest sawmills .. .. .	711
Tin ore, total production .. .. .	673
Tobacco, area and production .. .. .	636 and 639
"  colonial, used in factories .. .. .	718
"  experimental station .. .. .	597
"  factories, output, &c. .. .. .	718
Tocumwal Railway Extension Act 1907 .. .. .	58
Tolmie Railway Act 1907 .. .. .	64
Town and township, definition of .. .. .	82
Towns, Australasian, population .. .. .	188
Trade Marks Act 1905, Commonwealth .. .. .	97
Trade, total values .. .. .	428
"  with Australian States .. .. .	436
"  Belgium .. .. .	432
"  France .. .. .	433
"  Germany .. .. .	434
"  India and Ceylon .. .. .	432
"  New Zealand .. .. .	431
"  principal countries .. .. .	429
"  United Kingdom .. .. .	430
"  "  States .. .. .	435
Trading companies registered .. .. .	230
Training College for Teachers .. .. .	274
Tram cars licensed in Melbourne .. .. .	464
Tramway Trust, Melbourne .. .. .	462
Tramways, Melbourne, mileage, traffic, and receipts .. .. .	463
"  Metropolitan and country .. .. .	464
Trinity College .. .. .	265
Trust funds .. .. .	139
Tubercular Diseases, death rate from, Melbourne, Ballarat, and Bendigo ..	414
"  "  "  "  sub-districts of Melbourne .. .. .	415
"  "  deaths of recent arrivals in Victoria from .. .. .	417
"  "  (excluding phthisis), death rate from .. .. .	416
Twin and triplet births .. .. .	382
Typhoid fever, death rate from .. .. .	407
United Kingdom, annual imports of agricultural and pastoral produce ..	669
"  "  crime in .. .. .	538
"  "  taxation in .. .. .	162
University, affiliated colleges .. .. .	265
"  degrees conferred .. .. .	263
"  endowment .. .. .	261
"  examinations, public .. .. .	262
"  extension .. .. .	266
"  fees .. .. .	262
"  finances .. .. .	264
"  of Melbourne .. .. .	261
"  professors, lecturers, &c. .. .. .	78
"  undergraduates and students attending lectures .. .. .	264
Urinary diseases, death rate from .. .. .	412

	Page
Value of Victorian production, detailed .. .. .	722
Vehicles licensed in Melbourne .. .. .	464
Victoria and Great Britain, agriculture and live stock .. .. .	670
"  discovery and settlement of .. .. .	2, 3
"  population of, 1836 to 1907 .. .. .	165
"  position, area, and climate .. .. .	9
"  statistical summary of .. .. .	8
Victorian agricultural and pastoral produce imported by Great Britain..	669
"  coal, consumption of .. .. .	462
"  Deaf and Dumb Institution .. .. .	334
"  Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.. .. .	338
"  loans redemption fund .. .. .	156
"  Mining Accident Relief Fund .. .. .	356
"  produce, distribution of .. .. .	442
"  "  exports of .. .. .	441
Vignerons, number of .. .. .	640
Village communities .. .. .	568
"  settlements .. .. .	567
Vines and wine making .. .. .	640
"  area and production .. .. .	636 and 640
Vital statistics .. .. .	359
Viticultural Station, Rutherglen .. .. .	598
Volunteers, number of .. .. .	113
Voters at elections .. .. .	54, 55, 87
Voters' certificates .. .. .	45
Voting by post .. .. .	45, 54, 56
"  plural, abolished .. .. .	44
Wages, agricultural and pastoral .. .. .	619
"  Boards, Factories Acts .. .. .	313
"  in Melbourne, industrial rates of .. .. .	697
"  "  unclassified trades, rates of .. .. .	708
"  paid in factories .. .. .	696
"  percentage of, to article produced .. .. .	697
Warnambool Hospital and Benevolent Asylum .. .. .	330
"  Mechanics' Institute and Free Library .. .. .	299
"  population .. .. .	184
"  School of Art .. .. .	292
Water Act 1905 .. .. .	578
"  boring for .. .. .	683
"  consumption of, in Melbourne .. .. .	253
"  supply and irrigation .. .. .	577
"  "  trusts abolished .. .. .	588
"  works controlled by trusts and corporations .. .. .	577 and 583
"  "  for domestic supply .. .. .	577
"  "  municipal, capital indebtedness and interest outstanding..	587
"  "  receipts and expenditure, State Rivers and Water Supply Commission .. .. .	581
"  "  summary of State advances and expenditure .. .. .	578
"  "  "  storage capacity and capital expenditure .. .. .	577
"  "  "  trusts, capital indebtedness and interest outstanding .. .. .	583
"  "  "  "  receipts and expenditure .. .. .	585
"  "  "  "  vested in State Rivers and Water Supply Commission .. .. .	579
Watson Fund, the Bendigo Miners' Association .. .. .	357
Wealth, diffusion of, in Australasian States and New Zealand .. .. .	200
"  of the British Empire .. .. .	201
"  private, Australian States and New Zealand .. .. .	199
"  "  various countries .. .. .	201
Wellington, population .. .. .	188
Western Australia, migration to .. .. .	168
Western Port settlement .. .. .	4
Wharfs, plant, &c., of Melbourne Harbor Trust .. .. .	452

*Index.*

xxxv

	Page
Wheat and flour exported, &c. . . . .	627
"  "  produced, disposal of . . . . .	627
"  area and production . . . . .	622 and 631
"  average yields in wheat-growing counties . . . . .	623, 624, and 625
"  consumption . . . . .	627
"  estimate of yield . . . . .	622
"  first cultivation of . . . . .	622 and 624
"  flour and biscuits, net export . . . . .	627
"  ground in flour mills . . . . .	715
"  growing counties, area and production . . . . .	623 and 624
"  "  experiments . . . . .	605
"  "  on fallowed and unfallowed land . . . . .	646
"  manured and unmanured . . . . .	646
"  prices of . . . . .	634
"  production of the world . . . . .	628
"  returns, 1896-7 to 1907-8 . . . . .	626
"  stocks . . . . .	628
"  weights, standard and actual . . . . .	626
"  yield in counties . . . . .	623
"  "  Australasia . . . . .	635
"  yields from experimental fields . . . . .	606
Whooping cough, death rate from . . . . .	408
Widowers, age at marriage . . . . .	365
Widows, " " . . . . .	365
Wild fowl sold at Melbourne market . . . . .	666
Wine consumption in Australia . . . . .	542
"  quantity made . . . . .	640
Wireless Telegraphy Act 1905, Commonwealth . . . . .	96
Women's Hospital (see also Charitable Institutions) . . . . .	330
"  suffrage, Commonwealth elections . . . . .	88, 89
"  Work Exhibition . . . . .	41
Woodworking factories . . . . .	712
Wool, exports and production . . . . .	7, 8
"  imports and exports . . . . .	656
"  liens registered . . . . .	228
"  prices of . . . . .	657
"  produced in Australasia . . . . .	657
"  production . . . . .	656
"  used in manufactories . . . . .	656 and 719
"  value of production . . . . .	723
"  washing . . . . .	709
Woollen mills, output, &c. . . . .	718
Working Men's College . . . . .	293
Workmen's homes . . . . .	575
World, population, area, and principal cities . . . . .	191
Yarra River, discovery of . . . . .	5
Zoological Gardens . . . . .	303
Zoology . . . . .	16





# VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK, 1907-8.

## INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

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

History of  
early  
discoverers  
and  
settlers.

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

Frobisher.

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

De Houtman  
and Jansen.

De Quiros.

De Quiros, a Portuguese in the service of Spain, made strenuous efforts to reach the Great South Land, as he was convinced that the rumours concerning its existence were true. In December, 1605, he set sail to discover it, with Torres as captain of the second vessel of his small fleet, but his efforts proved unsuccessful. De Quiros may be regarded as the last of the Southern European explorers, whose work was now taken up by the Dutch.

Dutch ex-  
ploration.

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

Carstens  
and Poole.

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

Van Diemen  
and  
Tasman.

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

Dampier.

In January, 1688, New Holland (so named by the Dutch) was visited near Roebuck Bay by Dampier, the first Englishman who sighted our shores. The description of his voyages includes his opinions respecting Australia and the people he found there, as well as of its flora and fauna. He was selected in 1699 to make further exploration of the place, to ascertain whether the land was a continent or a group of islands. He visited Sharks Bay, coasting northwards 9,000 miles, and then returned to England. His unfavorable report concerning the country suspended British exploration for many years.

Cook.

That our continent ever became a portion of the British Empire is due to the enterprise, skill, and courage of Captain James Cook. In 1768 the British Government sent a scientific expedition, under his command, to Tahiti, with permission to undertake exploration in the South Seas. Cook first visited New Zealand, and, sailing westward, land was sighted on 19th April, 1770, by Lieutenant Hicks, at a point which has since borne his name, on the Victorian coast. Cook sailed northwards, and, after seven or eight days on the water,

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

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

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

Notable discoveries by sea were afterwards made by Flinders, <sup>Flinders, Bass, Grant, Murray.</sup> Bass, Grant, Murray, and others, the former of whom sailed through the strait separating Australia from Van Diemen's Land, and circumnavigated the latter island, thus demonstrating it to be an island. In 1802 Port Phillip Bay was discovered by Lieutenant Murray, sent from Sydney in the *Lady Nelson*, to survey the south coast.

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

Hume and  
Hovell.

In 1824, a young Australian-born explorer, Hamilton Hume, of Lake George, in company with Hovell, a sea captain, six convicts as servants, set out overland to found a settlement on the southern coast. After accidents by flood and field, swimming rivers, climbing mountains, and hewing their way with difficulty through rough forest country, they reached the river which now separates Victoria from New South Wales, and which they called the Hume. After much toil and many disappointments, they reached Corio Bay, near the site of the present town of Geelong. The expedition, having accomplished the object of their task, returned to Sydney. Two years later an expedition, under Captain Wright, settled at Westernport, Hovell, under the impression that it was an inlet of Westernport he and Hume had reached, accompanying it as guide. The place, after a year's struggle for existence, was abandoned, and the settlement withdrawn, lack of energy and general discontent being the apparent causes of failure.

Westernport  
Settlement.

Sturt and  
Macleay, on  
the Murray.

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

Mitchell.

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

Portland  
Settlement.

Whilst these overland expeditions were being conducted toilsomely and with difficulty and danger, anxious eyes looked from Tasmania across the narrow straits. Whale and seal hunting prevailed in the waters of the Victorian coast, or on the rocky islets that studded them. As early as 1828 sealers had erected temporary dwellings upon suitable spots on the southern coast of Victoria. The principal traders were William Dutton, John Griffiths, and John and Charles Mills. The first-named of these, William Dutton, established a whaling station at Portland in 1832, and was followed a year later

Dutton.

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

But it was the Bay of Port Phillip, after all, that was destined to become the principal channel of the new district's commerce. Thither John Batman came in 1835, entering the Heads on 29th May in the *Rebecca*. After landing near Geelong, and with characteristic acumen, ingratiating himself with the natives, he proceeded up the bay, and anchored off what is now Williamstown. He proceeded, with fourteen well-armed men, along the banks of the Lower Yarra and Saltwater as far as the site of Sunbury, and the natives, friendly because of Batman's favour in the eyes of the Geelong natives, were ready to treat with him. The famous barter, afterwards declared informal, by which the natives conveyed to him about 600,000 acres of rich grassy land for a quantity of knives, scissors, looking-glasses, blankets, and similar articles of native ambition, was drawn up by Batman near the site of Melbourne. Proceeding southwards, he came upon the main stream of the Yarra, and again boarded his vessel. Next day he ascended the river in a boat, and on reaching the Yarra Falls, entered in his diary the famous legend, "This will be the place for a village." Leaving a small party at Indented Head, Batman and his associates returned to Tasmania to prepare for the transportation of their households and worldly possessions, which speedily followed. Port Phillip Settlement.  
Batman.  
Geelong.  
The Yarra.  
Melbourne.

But Batman was not to have things all his own way. John Pascoe Fawcner, who was one of the children whose brightness had illumined for a time the gloomy Sorrento settlement of 1803, formed a small party, and sailed in the *Enterprise* from Launceston a few weeks after Batman's departure. After visiting Westernport, whose aspect was particularly discouraging to the settlers, the *Enterprise* entered Fort Phillip on 15th August, 1835. Batman's party at Indented Head, speedily and in due form intimated that their master was the owner of all the western side of the bay and the noble river at its head. Fawcner appears to have been prepared for such a claim, presumptuous as he declared it to be, for the *Enterprise* proceeded up the South Channel, and moved slowly northwards along the coast, in order that an exploring party might land from time to time to view the country. In this way Dromana, Frankston, Mordialloc, Brighton, and St. Kilda were tried and found wanting, and eventually the vessel anchored in Hobson's Bay, near the river mouth. The Yarra was entered in a boat, and the site of the present Custom-house selected for the settlement. Next day, the *Enterprise* was towed up, and the landing of the colonists, with their horses, provisions, ploughs, grain, fruit trees, building material, and other necessities of a new settlement, accomplished the foundation of Melbourne. The settlement at Indented Head was removed to "the place for a village," and encamped quietly on the site of St. James's Cathedral, close beside the Fawcner settlement. Fawcner.

The Capital.

Thus arose the present capital of the State, which, under the name of Greater Melbourne, now comprises the cities of Melbourne, South Melbourne, St. Kilda, Footscray, Fitzroy, Collingwood, Hawthorn, Richmond, Prahran, and Brunswick; the towns of Malvern, Brighton, Port Melbourne, Williamstown, Essendon, Northcote, Caulfield, Camberwell; the boroughs of Kew, Oakleigh, and Coburg; the shire of Preston; and parts of the shires of Moorabbin, Mulgrave, Nunawading, Doncaster, Templestowe, Heidelberg, Whittlesea, Epping, Broadmeadows, Keilor, Braybrook, Wyndham and Eltham. The total area of Greater Melbourne is 163,480 acres of which 5,441 acres are reserved as parks and gardens. At the census of 1901 there were 97,653 dwellings, containing 538,569 rooms, and housing 494,167 persons, which had increased to 116,000 dwellings, with a population of 538,000 at the end of 1907.

Port Phillip district.

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

### GOLD PRODUCTION.

Gold.

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

Since its discovery, the quantity of gold recorded for Victoria up to the end of 1907 is 69,956,447 ounces, valued at £279,471,591, this being about one-half the quantity recorded for the whole of Australia.

### WOOL PRODUCTION.

Important as was the discovery of gold in aiding the early development of the Colony, wool production has been hardly less notable. It is to the Tasmanian flocks of sheep that the best Victorian stock owes its origin. The original Henty flock was formed at Sussex, England, towards the close of the eighteenth century, and brought by members of the family to Tasmania, whence it was transferred to Portland, at the time Edward Henty settled there. Good Merinoes were also overlanded from the Camden flock, established in New South Wales by Captain Macarthur in 1797, with Merinoes imported from England. This strain has been preserved pure in Victoria. The first official return of sheep in this State was in 1836, when the number was 41,332. At the end of 1842 the number recorded for the Port Phillip district was 1,404,333. The herds increased year by year, until at the census of 1891 the number was 12,692,843, which, owing to dry and unfavorable seasons between that year and 1901, decreased to 10,841,790. The number had increased in 1907 to 12,937,440.

Wool was first exported in 1837, the quantity being 175,081 lbs., valued at £11,639; in the following year 320,383 lbs., valued at £21,631, were exported; in 1839, 615,603 lbs., valued at £45,226; in 1840, 941,815 lbs., valued at £67,902; and in 1841, 1,714,711 lbs., valued at £85,735.

Soon after this time the figures of the export trade of wool from Victoria include small returns from New South Wales; but it was not until 1864 that wool to any considerable extent was exported from that Colony through Victoria. In 1862 and in 1863 the export from Victoria was about 25,000,000 lbs.; in 1864 it was nearly 40,000,000 lbs.; the increase being mainly derived from the Riverina district, which was placed in communication with Melbourne by means of the Echuca railway. In 1906-7, the wool production was 88,434,296 lbs. Prior to 1890 no returns were prepared to show the average weight of fleeces. Since that year, however, records have been kept, and the average (sheep and lambs) for the whole period may be put down at 5 lbs. 8½ ozs. This may be taken as an indication of the suitability of Victoria in soil, climate, and natural pasturage for sheep-breeding.

### GENERAL PROGRESS.

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

## STATISTICS OF VICTORIAN PROGRESS, 1842 TO 1907.

	1842.	1850.	1855.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1906-7.
Population, 31st December ..	23,799	76,162	864,324	541,800	747,412	879,886	1,157,678	1,210,882	1,258,140
Revenue ..	£ 87,296	259,433	2,728,656	2,592,101	3,734,422	5,186,011	8,343,588	7,712,099	8,345,534
Expenditure from Revenue ..	£ 124,631	196,440	2,612,807	3,092,021	3,665,534	5,108,642	9,128,699	7,672,770	7,679,143
Public Funded Debt ..	£ ..	..	480,000	6,345,060	11,994,800	22,426,502	43,638,897	49,546,275	52,954,989
Gold produced ..	oz. ..	..	2,793,065	1,967,453	1,355,477	858,850	576,400	789,562	754,269
Wool produced ..	lbs. 2,752,330	16,345,468	22,470,443	22,640,745	37,177,646	45,970,560	76,503,635	73,235,138	88,434,296
Butter produced ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,703,786	46,857,572	68,088,168
Agriculture—									
Land in cultivation ..	acres 8,124	52,341	115,060	427,241	793,918	1,582,998	2,512,593	3,647,459	4,294,553
Wheat ..	bushels 55,360	556,167	1,148,011	3,607,727	4,500,795	8,714,377	13,679,268	12,127,382	22,618,043
Oats ..	.. 66,100	99,585	614,614	2,136,430	3,299,889	3,612,111	4,455,551	6,724,900	8,845,654
Wine ..	gallons ..	4,621	9,372	47,568	713,589	539,191	1,554,130	1,981,475	2,044,833
Live Stock—Horses ..	No. 4,065	21,219	33,430	84,057	181,643	278,195	440,696	392,237	406,840
.. Cattle ..	.. 100,792	378,806	534,113	628,092	799,509	1,286,677	1,812,104	1,602,384	1,804,323
.. Sheep ..	.. 1,404,333	6,032,783	4,577,872	6,239,258	10,002,381	10,267,265	12,928,148	10,841,790	12,937,440
.. Pigs ..	.. ..	9,260	20,686	43,480	177,447	239,926	286,780	350,370	220,452
Imports—Value ..	£ 277,427	744,925	12,007,939	13,532,452	12,341,995	16,718,521	21,711,608	18,927,340	28,197,448
Exports—Value ..	£ 198,783	1,041,796	13,493,338	13,828,606	14,557,820	16,252,103	16,006,743	18,646,097	28,735,672
Shipping ..	tonnage 78,025	195,117	1,133,283	1,090,002	1,355,025	2,411,602	4,715,109	6,715,491	8,136,991
Railways open ..	miles ..	..	..	214	276	1,247	2,764	3,238	3,400
Telegraph wire ..	..	..	..	2,586	3,472	6,626	13,989	15,356	14,950
Postal business—Letters ..	No. 97,490	381,651	2,990,992	6,109,929	11,716,166	26,308,347	62,526,448	83,973,499	126,349,003
.. Newspapers ..	.. 147,160	381,158	2,349,656	4,277,179	5,172,970	11,440,732	22,729,005	27,125,251	42,230,000
Savings Bank Deposits ..	£ ..	52,697	173,090	582,796	1,117,761	2,569,438	5,715,687	9,662,006	12,951,779
Factories—									
Number of ..	..	..	278	531	1,740	2,488	3,141	3,249	4,360
Hands employed ..	..	..	..	..	19,468	43,209	52,225	66,229	85,229
Value of machinery, plant, land and buildings ..	£ ..	..	..	..	3,626,340	8,068,101	16,472,859	12,298,500	14,512,465
Value of articles produced ..	£ ..	..	..	..	..	13,370,836	22,390,251	19,478,780	28,102,480
State Primary Education—									
Number of schools ..	..	61	370	671	988	1,757	2,233	1,967	1,994
Expenditure on ..	£ ..	..	115,099	162,547	274,384	546,285	726,711	701,034	754,521
Total value of rateable property in municipalities ..	£ ..	..	..	29,638,091	50,166,078	87,642,459	203,351,360	185,101,993	222,598,941
Friendly Societies—									
Number of Members ..	..	..	1,698	7,166	35,706	47,908	89,269	101,045	114,060
Total funds ..	£ ..	..	..	..	213,004	475,954	961,933	1,370,692	1,708,346

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

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



The population of the State at the end of 1842 was 23,799; and at the end of 1907 it had increased to 1,258,140. During the period 1842-1907, the revenue steadily increased from £87,296 to over £8,300,000. There was no public debt until after separation. In 1855 the State indebtedness was £480,000, and in 1907 the funded debt had reached £52,955,000, which has been spent on revenue-yielding and other works of a permanent character, and during the last financial year the net return from the reproductive works was more than sufficient to meet the total interest due for the year upon the public debt. The land in cultivation in 1842 was slightly over 8,000 acres; it now amounts to nearly 4,300,000; in the number of horses, cattle, and pigs increases are generally shown. The value of imports in 1842 was £277,427; in 1907 it was over £28,000,000. Exports amounted to £198,783 in 1842; and in 1907 to nearly £29,000,000. No railways or telegraphs were in existence up to the end of 1855; in 1861 there were 214 miles of railway open, and 3,400 miles in 1907; 2,586 miles of telegraph wires had been erected up to 1861, 14,950 miles up to the end of 1906. Postal business in letters and newspapers shows a large increase, and the deposits in savings banks rose from £52,697 in 1850 to £12,951,779 in 1907.

The expenditure on State primary education amounted to £115,000 in 1855, which had increased to £755,000 in 1906-7—the amount spent since the introduction of the present Act in 1873 being £23,368,714. Members of friendly societies numbered 1,698 in 1856, and 114,000 in 1906—the funds amounting to £213,000 in 1871 and £1,708,000 in 1906. Hands employed in factories rose from 19,468 in 1871 to 85,229 in 1906. The total value of rateable property in municipalities, which was £29,600,000 in 1861, aggregated £222,500,000 in 1906-7.

### GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION, AREA, AND CLIMATE.

Victoria is situated at the south-east extremity of the Australian continent, of which it occupies about a thirty-fourth part, and contains about 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres. It is bounded on the north and north-east by New South Wales, from which it is separated by the River Murray, and by a right line running in a south-easterly direction from a place near the head-waters of that stream, called The Springs, on Forest Hill, to Cape Howe. On the west it is bounded by South Australia, the dividing line being about 242 geographical miles in length, approximating to the position of the 141st meridian of east longitude, and extending from the River Murray to the sea. On the south and south-east its shores are washed by the Southern Ocean, Bass Strait, and the Pacific Ocean. It lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of south latitude, and the 141st and 150th meridians of east longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 420, its greatest breadth about 250, and its extent of coast-line nearly 600 geographical miles. Great Britain, exclusive of the islands in the British Seas, contains 88,309 square miles, and is therefore slightly larger than Victoria.

Area of  
Victoria.

The southernmost point in Victoria, and in the whole of Australia, is Wilson's Promontory, which lies in latitude 39 deg. 8 min. S., longitude 145 deg. 26 min. E.; the northernmost point is the place where the western boundary of the State meets the Murray, latitude 34 deg. 2 min. S., longitude 140 deg. 58 min. E.; the point furthest east is Cape Howe, situated in latitude 37 deg. 31 min. S., longitude 149 deg. 59 min. E.; the most westerly point is the line of the whole western frontier, which, according to the latest correction, lies upon the meridian 140 deg. 58 min. E., and extends from latitude 34 deg. 2 min. S. to latitude 38 deg. 4 min. S., or 242 geographical miles.

Climate.

From its geographical position, Victoria enjoys a climate more suitable to the European constitution than any other State upon the Continent of Australia. In the fifty years ended with 1907, the maximum temperature in the shade recorded at the Melbourne Observatory was 111.2 deg. Fahr., viz., on the 14th January, 1862; the minimum was 27 deg., viz., on the 21st July, 1869; and the mean was 57.3 deg. Upon the average, on four days during the year, the thermometer rises above 100 deg. in the shade; and, generally, on about three nights during the year, it falls below freezing point. The maximum temperature in the sun ever recorded (*i.e.*, since 1857) was 178.5 deg., viz., on the 4th January, 1862. The mean atmospheric pressure, noted at an Observatory 91 feet above the sea level was, in the 50 years ended with 1907, 29.93 inches; the average number of days on which rain fell was 131, and the average yearly rainfall was 25.59 inches.

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

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

### PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

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

There are thus constituted two main drainage areas. A series of rivers flows northwards from the highlands, forming the Murray and its southern tributaries, while another series flows southwards to the sea. At the western end the Glenelg taps streams which arise both on the northern and the southern slopes. The water-parting between the north and the south flowing streams is spoken of as the Main Dividing Range, and along its course are some of the highest mountains of the State, as Mount Cobboras, 6,030 feet, Mount Hotham 6,100 feet, and several others nearly as high. The average elevation of the Divide is about 3,000 feet. The

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

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

Highlands occur to the north of Cape Otway, where they rise to a height of over 2,000 feet, and also in South Gippsland. These districts are densely clothed with forests, and rich in fern gullies, the rocks consisting of fresh-water jurassic strata. Geographically isolated from the rest of the State is the rugged granitic area of Wilson's Promontory, which rises in places to about 2,500 feet.

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

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

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

Rivers and lakes.

As regards the streams to the south of the Dividing Range, the south-westerly drift bars the mouths of all which debouch into the open sea, and long continued action has built up a ridge off the Gippsland coast behind which the rivers spread out to form large shallow lakes. The volcanic plains of the west are dotted with lakes and swamps owing to the imperfect drainage of the almost level expanse, the low barriers formed by the irregular flows of lava, and the distribution of the sheets of volcanic ash. Some of these lakes have been ascribed to sinking of the surface as a subsequent result of the volcanic outburst, while others, many of

which are very deep, occupy the sites of volcanic vents. Many of the western lakes have no outlet, and are salt, while those with a permanent or occasional overflow are fresh.

Coastline.

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

The only good natural harbor is the land-locked basin of Port Phillip. Portland Bay, on the west, is formed under the lee of a projecting tongue of volcanic rocks. Lady Bay, Warrnambool Bay, Port Campbell, and it is said Apollo Bay and Loutit Bay, owe their main outlines to the fact that they are drowned valleys. Port Phillip has itself a similar origin, its eastern side being defined by a north and south fault. Western Port, Corner Inlet, and Malla-coota Inlet are also due to subsidence. The estuaries of the Curdie, Gellibrand, Aire, Barwon, and other smaller streams were formerly inlets of a similar nature, but are now more or less filled with river-borne material.

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

## GEOLOGY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

At Heathcote a few imperfect fossils have been found, which have been referred to middle cambrian age, but this reference has been disputed in favour of ordovician. At Dookie and at Waratah Bay certain other beds have been thought to be cambrian, but fossils are wanting. Cambrian.

Slates and sandstones of ordovician age, all acutely folded, and more or less cleaved, occur. Limestones are practically absent. One large area is situated in the east, and the same rocks re-appear in the centre of the State. From Ballarat westward is a large mass of rocks having similar characters, and generally regarded as ordovician. Recently many places which were thought to be occupied by silurian rocks have yielded ordovician fossils, as will be seen on comparing the last two editions of the geological map. Since then ordovician, in the place of silurian, has been proved in several places on the Mornington Peninsula. Ordovician.

As regards fossils, the absence of calcareous beds greatly limits their variety. A few sponges and lower types of crustacea occur. No trilobites have been found, unless the Heathcote rocks be ordovician,

and not cambrian. The dominant forms are graptolites, of which a large number are known. The series is divided into upper and lower. Of the former there is but little accurate information available. The rocks of the eastern area, a prolongation of similar beds in New South Wales, are of this age, as also are certain rocks near Matlock, Sunbury, and some other places north of Melbourne. The lower ordovician has been divided into four. These, in descending order, are typically developed at Darriwell (north of Geelong), and at Castlemaine, Bendigo, and Lancefield. Most of our auriferous quartz veins occur in the ordovician, but some are in younger, and perhaps some in older, rocks. The best studied gold-field is that of Bendigo, where the veins fill lenticular spaces arching over the anticlines. They have considerable extension along the strike, and several usually occur on the same anticline, one below the other. These veins are known as "saddle-reefs." "Pitch" of the strata, or undulation of the axis of the anticlines in a vertical direction, is a marked feature, and of considerable importance from its effect on mine working.

## Silurian.

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

## Devonian.

A long and narrow belt of quartz-porphyrries, and allied rocks, running parallel to the Snowy River, and partly intersected by it, marks a volcanic axis. In places tuffs rest on the edges of the ordovician, and are in turn overlain by limestones rich in devonian fossils. The volcanic rocks have been referred to lower devonian, and the limestones to middle devonian. Several patches of these limestones occur widely scattered over the eastern parts of the State, the largest being at Buchan and at Bindi. Corals, brachiopods, and molluscs abound in them. A series of much-folded shales and quartzites of apparently the same age, judging by the fossils, is to be seen at Tabberabbera and Cobannah. In places overlying these highly-inclined, middle devonian beds are found nearly horizontal strata. These, as at Iguana Creek, yield plant remains, and are regarded as upper devonian. The Grampian sandstones, which form a bold range with an abrupt south-easterly fault-scarp over 2,000 feet in height, have yielded no fossils, but are provisionally regarded as upper palæozoic. The Cathedral Range, near Marysville, belongs probably to the same series.

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

At several localities occur beds of glacial origin, sometimes of considerable thickness. At Bacchus Marsh the boulder beds are associated with sandstones containing the fossil fern-like plant *Gangamopteris*, which affords a means of correlating them with beds elsewhere. Permian-Carboniferous.

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

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

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

*Barwonian* (? Eocene).—Sands, clays, and limestones composing beds of this age are widely spread, occurring about the Gippsland Lakes, and along the southern coast from Flinders to the Glenelg. Inland they underlie the western plains from Geelong to Hamilton, and have been proved in bores from Stawell to beyond the Murray northwards. East of this line they appear to be bounded by a ridge of palæozoic rocks, extending northwards from the Divide, and only thinly mantled by non-marine beds. The fauna of the marine beds is extremely rich and varied, all types being represented,

and in number of species and excellence of preservation is scarcely anywhere surpassed. Associated with the marine beds is a series of basalts and tuffs, which are found more especially in the central and eastern parts of the State. Under certain climatic conditions these volcanic rocks have decomposed to form a valuable agricultural soil.

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

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

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

In conclusion, it may be stated that many of the writer's sins of omission are due to the small space allotted to him, and even that small space has been exceeded.

#### FAUNA.

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

As regards birds, we have only some two or three species practically confined to the State, the Victorian lyre-bird (*Menura superba*) being the best known. The emu is still common in the north-west. Wild fowl are plentiful, and occasionally great incursions are made from the north. Our most striking birds are the lorries and honey-eaters, which gather "the harvest of the honey-gums." Quail are common at times, and pigeons of various kinds occur. The mound-building lowan, or mallee-hen (*Leipoa ocellata*), and the bower birds (*Ptilonorhynchus violaceus* and *Chlamydodera maculata*) are remarkable for their habits, so often described, while the mutton bird (*Puffinus brevicaudus*) is of great economic value for its eggs, which are gathered, together with its young, in countless numbers. Field naturalists have investigated our birds more thoroughly than any other group of our fauna, and are now busy collecting data for the study of their migrations, an almost untouched subject here.

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

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

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

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

In fresh-water fish we are not rich, owing mainly to our poor river development. There is a marked distinction between the forms found to the north of the Divide, and those to the south. In the Murray basin we have the Murray cod (*Oligorus macquariensis*), which occasionally reaches the weight of 100 lbs. This fish, together with the cat-fish (*Copidoglanis tandanus*), the bony bream (*Chaetoessus richardsoni*), and a few others are absent from the southern waters. The southern forms are nearly all found also in Tasmania, and include the blackfish (*Gadopsis marmoratus*), and the eel (*Anguilla australis*). The voracious little mountain trout (*Galaxias truttaceus*), which rarely reaches a quarter of a pound in weight, has a similar southern distribution, while the minnow (*Galaxias attenuatus*), common in the south, is said to range into the Murray waters, though we need specimens in the Museum to settle the point. Most of our other southern river-fish occur in the sea as well, and only pass up into the rivers for a longer or a shorter distance. Lampreys are found in most of our streams, but are not often caught.

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

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

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

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

Of crustacea, we can mention only the fresh-water crayfish, of which we have several kinds. The Murray crayfish (*Astacopsis serratus*) is a spiny form growing to the length of a foot, and occasionally seen in the Melbourne market. The yabbie, or pond crayfish (*Astacopsis bicarinatus*) is found in all suitable situations, and ranges

widely over Australia. It is a small species, but is eaten. The so-called land-crab (*Engaeus*) is really a crayfish, and is found in the damper parts of the State. It also occurs in Tasmania.

Centipedes are common, especially in the warmer parts, but do not seem to do much harm to human beings.

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

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

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

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

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

## MOUNTAINS AND HILLS.

Mountains  
and hills.

The highest mountain in Victoria is the Bogong Range,\* situated in the county of the same name, 6,508 feet above the sea-level; the next highest peaks are—Mount Feathertop, 6,306 feet; Mount Hotham, 6,100 feet; and Mount Cope, 6,015 feet; all situated in the same county; also the Cobboras, 6,030 feet, situated in the county of Tambo. These, so far as is known, are the only peaks which exceed 6,000 feet in height; but, according to the following list, which has been corrected for this work by Mr. J. M. Reed, the Surveyor-General, there are 20 peaks between 5,000 and 6,000 feet high, and 25 peaks between 4,000 and 5,000 feet high; it is known, moreover, that there are many peaks rising to upwards of 4,000 feet above the level of the sea whose actual heights have not yet been determined:—

## MOUNTAINS AND HILLS IN VICTORIA.

Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.	Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.
		feet.			feet.
Abrupt ..	Dundas, Ripon and Villiers	2,721	Barker ..	Talbot and Bendigo	—
Acland ..	Polwarth ..	—	Bass Range ..	Mornington	—
Aitken's Hill ..	Bourke ..	1,608	Battery ..	Delatite ..	—
Alexander ..	Talbot ..	2,435	Baw Baw ..	Evelyn ..	5,062
Alexander's Head ..	Bourke and Dalhousie	—	Bealiba ..	Gladstone ..	—
Alexander's Crown ..	Bourke and Dalhousie	—	Bear's Hill ..	Bendigo ..	—
Alexina ..	Anglesey ..	—	Beckwith ..	Talbot ..	2,087
Almond Peak ..	Ripon ..	—	Bellarine ..	Grant ..	463
Anakie, Mount ..	Grant ..	1,327	Benambra ..	Benambra ..	4,843
Angus ..	Tanjil ..	—	Ben Cruachan ..	Tanjil ..	2,765
Arapiles ..	Lowan ..	1,176	Bindi ..	Tambo ..	—
Ararat ..	Ripon ..	2,020	Bendock ..	Croajingolong	—
Ararat ..	Mornington	—	Ben Nevis ..	Kara Kara	2,875
Arnold ..	Anglesey, Evelyn and Wonnangatta	—	Big Hill ..	Bourke ..	—
Arthur's Seat ..	Mornington	1,031	Big Hill ..	Evelyn ..	—
Atkinson ..	Bourke ..	—	Birch Hill ..	Talbot ..	—
Avoca ..	Kara Kara	2,461	Black Mount ..	Rodney ..	—
Bald Head ..	Dargo ..	4,502	Black Hill ..	Grant ..	2,310
Bald ..	Dargo and Bogong	5,541	Black Hill ..	Grenville ..	—
Bald Hill ..	Ripon ..	1,117	Black Range ..	Anglesey ..	—
Balmattum Range ..	Delatite ..	—	Black Range ..	Polwarth ..	—
Bainbridge ..	Dundas ..	—	Black Range ..	Lowan ..	—
Baranhet ..	Delatite ..	—	Blackwood, or Myrning	Bourke ..	2,432
Baringhup ..	Talbot ..	—	Bland ..	Bourke ..	—
			Blowhard ..	Ripon ..	—
			Blue Mountain ..	Bourke ..	—
			Blue Range ..	Delatite ..	—
			Bogong Mt. ..	Bogong ..	6,508
			Bolangum ..	Kara Kara	1,225
			Bolga ..	Benambra ..	2,860

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

## MOUNTAINS AND HILLS—continued.

Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.	Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.
		feet.			feet.
Bolton ..	Talbot ..	—	Cole ..	Ripon ..	—
Boon ..	Croajingolong	4,500	Colite ..	Grant ..	—
Boswell ..	Ripon ..	1,748	Concongella ..	Borong ..	1,376
Boulder ..	Buln Buln ..	1,725	Concord ..	Anglesey ..	1,500
Boundary Hill	Anglesey ..	—	Conical Hill ..	Evelyn ..	—
Bowen ..	Croajingolong	—	Consultation ..	Talbot ..	—
Brenanah ..	Gladstone ..	—	Coopragambra	Croajingolong	—
Brigg's Bluff	Borong ..	—	Cooyatong ..	Benambra ..	3,270
Brock's Hill	Bourke ..	—	Cope ..	Bogong ..	6,015
Brown's Hill	Heytesbury	—	Corranwarrabul	Mornington	—
Bryarty's Hill	Evelyn ..	—	Cotterill ..	Bourke ..	—
Buangor ..	Kara Kara	3,247	Crinoline ..	Wonnangatta	4,500
Buckle ..	Croajingolong	1,465	Cunningham ..	Anglesey ..	1,920
Buckrabanyule	Gladstone ..	—	Dandenong ..	Evelyn and	2,077
Budgee Budgee	Tanjil and	—		Mornington	—
	Wonnangatta		Dargo Hill ..	Dargo ..	—
Buffalo ..	Delatite ..	5,645	Darriwil ..	Grant ..	—
Bulla Bulla ..	Croajingolong	—	Dawson ..	Tambo ..	—
Bullancrook	Bourke ..	2,306	Deddick ..	Croajingolong	—
Bullarook ..	Talbot ..	2,400	Deboobetic ..	Kara Kara	—
Buller ..	Wonnangatta	5,934	Delegete Hill	Croajingolong	4,307
Bullioh ..	Benambra ..	2,360	Despair ..	Anglesey ..	—
Buninyong ..	Grant ..	2,443	Difficult ..	Borong ..	2,657
Burramboot	Rodney ..	—	Dingle Range	Bogong ..	—
Burrowa ..	Benambra ..	4,181	Diogenes ..	Dalhousie ..	—
BurrumbEEP	Ripon ..	—	Direction ..	Kara Kara	—
Hill			Disappointment	Bourke ..	2,631
Byron ..	Lowan ..	—	Djoandah ..	Wonnangatta	2,000
Callender ..	Ripon ..	—	Drummond ..	Borong ..	—
Camel ..	Rodney ..	—	Dryden ..	Borong ..	—
Camel's Hump	Bourke and	3,295	Dundas ..	Dundas ..	1,535
	Dalhousie		Duneed ..	Grant ..	—
Cameron ..	Talbot ..	—	Eccles ..	Normanby ..	590
Cannibal Hill	Mornington	—	Eckersley ..	Normanby ..	529
Carlyle ..	Croajingolong	1,189	Egbert ..	Gladstone ..	—
Cardinal, The	Ripon ..	—	Egerton ..	Grant ..	—
Castle Hill ..	Borong ..	—	Elephant ..	Hampden ..	1,294
Castle Hill ..	Wonnangatta	4,860	Eliza ..	Mornington	530
Cathedral ..	Anglesey ..	2,120	Ellery ..	Croajingolong	4,251
Cavendish ..	Dundas ..	—	Ellery E. Bump	Croajingolong	3,908
Cavern ..	Talbot and	—	Emu ..	Ripon ..	1,687
	Ripon		Emu ..	Hampden ..	—
Chalamber ..	Ripon ..	1,549	Enterprise ..	Wonnangatta	—
Chalicum ..	Ripon ..	1,594	Erica ..	Tanjil ..	4,800
Charlton Hill	Dargo ..	2,090	Erip ..	Grenville ..	1,539
Chaucer ..	Normanby ..	—	Everard ..	Croajingolong	1,200
Christmas Hills	Evelyn ..	—	Fainter ..	Bogong ..	—
Clay ..	Normanby ..	622	Fainting Range	Tambo ..	—
Cobbler ..	Delatite ..	5,349	Fatigue ..	Buln Buln ..	2,110
Cobboras ..	Tambo ..	6,030	Feathertop ..	Bogong ..	6,306
Coghill's Creek	Talbot ..	—			

## MOUNTAINS AND HILLS—continued.

Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.	Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.
		feet			feet.
Ferguson's Hill	Polwarth ..	708	Juliet, Mount	Evelyn ..	3,631
Forest Hill ..	Tambo on the N.S.W. frontier	5,000	Kangaroo Range	Normanby ..	—
Forest Hill ..	Talbot ..	—	Kay	Croajingolong	3,284
Franklin ..	Talbot ..	2,092	Keilawarra ..	Moira ..	—
Franklin Range	Bogong ..	—	Kent ..	Wonnangatta	5,129
Friday ..	Dargo ..	2,700	Kerang ..	Gladstone ..	—
Fyans ..	Hampden ..	957	Kerang ..	Gunbower ..	—
Gap ..	Talbot ..	—	Kerange Moorah	Polwarth ..	—
Gaspard ..	Talbot ..	—	Kernot ..	Tanjil ..	4,800
Gellibrand ..	Grenville ..	871	Kersop Peak	Buln Buln ..	740
Genoa Peak	Croajingolong	1,611	Kincaid ..	Normanby ..	655
George ..	Polwarth ..	—	Kinross	Hampden ..	908
Gibbo ..	Benambra ..	5,764	Kirk's Hill ..	Ripon ..	—
Glasgow ..	Talbot ..	—	Koala ..	Dalhousie ..	—
Glenrowen ..	Moira ..	1,680	Koang ..	Hampden ..	891
Good Morning Bill	Ripon ..	1,716	Kooroongh ..	Talbot ..	—
Gowar ..	Gladstone ..	—	Kooyoora ..	Gladstone ..	—
Graham ..	Evelyn ..	—	Korong ..	Gladstone ..	1,408
Granyah ..	Benambra ..	3,620	Kororoit ..	Bourke ..	—
Green Hill ..	Dalhousie ..	—	Kurtweeton ..	Hampden ..	—
Green Hill ..	Grenville ..	—	Lady Franklin	Bogong ..	1,789
Greenock ..	Talbot ..	—	Lady Mount..	Ripon ..	—
Gregory ..	Evelyn, Wonnangatta, and Tanjil	4,000	Langdale Pike	Polwarth ..	—
Hamilton ..	Hampden ..	1,050	Landsborough Hill	Kara Kara	1,903
Hardie's Hill	Grenville ..	—	Langi Ghiran	Ripon ..	3,123
Hat Hill ..	Delatite ..	2,544	La Trobe ..	Buln Buln ..	2,366
Heath Point..	Normanby ..	627	La Trobe's Range	Polwarth ..	—
Hermit ..	Bogong ..	—	Lawaluk ..	Grenville ..	—
Hesse ..	Grenville ..	—	Leading Hill	Mornington	—
Hoad ..	Dargo ..	2,160	Leinster ..	Dargo and Benambra	—
Hoddle Range	Buln Buln ..	—	Leura ..	Hampden ..	1,030
Hollowback Hill	Talbot ..	—	Lianiduk ..	Karkaroc ..	—
Hooghly ..	Gladstone ..	—	Livingstone ..	Bogong ..	4,007
Hope ..	Gunbower ..	—	Liptrap ..	Buln Buln ..	551
Hope ..	Benambra ..	4,505	Lock ..	Bogong ..	5,900
Hore's Hill ..	Benambra ..	—	Loinman ..	Karkaroc ..	—
Hotspur ..	Villiers ..	—	Lookout (2) ..	Tanjil ..	3,500
Hotham ..	Bogong ..	6,100	Lyll ..	Mornington	—
Howe Hill ..	Croajingolong	1,292	Macedon ..	Bourke ..	3,324
Howitt ..	Delatite ..	5,718	Mackenzie ..	Anglesey ..	—
Hume's Range	Bourke ..	—	Mackersey ..	Dundas ..	—
Hunter ..	Buln Buln ..	1,136	Magdala ..	Wonnangatta	—
Ida ..	Rodney ..	1,537	Maindample	Delatite ..	—
Jeffcott ..	Kara Kara	—	Major ..	Moira ..	1,251
Jenkins ..	Weeah ..	339	Mannibadar ..	Grenville ..	—
			Maramingo ..	Croajingolong	1,274



MOUNTAINS AND HILLS—continued.

Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.	Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.
		feet.			feet.
Martha ..	Mornington	544	Prospect ..	Anglesey ..	1,025
Martin ..	Bogong ..	—	Puckapanyal	Dalhousie ..	—
Matlock ..	Wonnangatta	4,544	Hill		
Maxwell ..	Anglesey ..	740	Puzzle Range	Anglesey ..	—
Melbourne Hill	Bourke ..	—	Pyramid Hill	Gunbower ..	—
Meningorot ..	Hampden ..	766	Quoin Hill ..	Talbot and	—
Mercer ..	Grenville ..	—	Ripon	Ripon	—
Misery ..	Ripon ..	—	Raven's Hill	Kara Kara	—
Mitchell ..	Talbot ..	—	Ravenscroft	Ripon and	—
Moliagul ..	Gladstone ..	—	Hill	Talbot	—
Mournot ..	Ripon ..	—	Raymond ..	Croajingolong	980
Monda ..	Evelyn and	2,974	Red Hill (Mount	Buln Buln ..	—
	Anglesey		Red Hill (Mount	Ripon ..	1,211
Monk, The ..	Talbot ..	—	Weejort)		
Moolort ..	Talbot ..	—	Richmond Hill	Normanby ..	727
Moorokyle ..	Talbot ..	—	Riddell ..	Evelyn ..	—
Moornambool	Ripon ..	—	Ross ..	Ripon ..	—
Moorul ..	Talbot ..	—	Rouse ..	Villiers ..	1,220
Moriac ..	Grant ..	839	Sabine ..	Polwarth ..	1,912
Mormbool ..	Dalhousie ..	—	Samaria ..	Delatite ..	3,138
Mueller ..	Tanjil ..	5,400	Sargent ..	Talbot ..	—
Murindal ..	Tambo ..	—	Scobie ..	Rodney ..	—
Murrangrang-	Bogong ..	—	Selwyn ..	Wonnangatta	—
bong				and Dela-	
Myrtoon ..	Hampden ..	713		tite	
Nanimia ..	Ripon ..	—	Separation ..	Delatite ..	—
Napier ..	Normanby ..	1,453	Shadwell ..	Hampden ..	962
Navarre Hill	Kara Kara	1,355	Sherwin's	Evelyn ..	—
Nibo ..	Anglesey ..	—	Range		
Noorat ..	Hampden ..	1,024	Shillinglaw ..	Wonnangatta	—
Norgate ..	Buln Buln ..	1,390	Serra Range	Dundas and	—
Notch Hill ..	Dargo ..	4,507		Ripon	
Nowa Nowa	Tambo ..	—	Singapore ..	Buln Buln ..	451
Oberon ..	Buln Buln ..	1,968	Singleton ..	Wonnangatta	—
Ochertyre ..	Bogong ..	—	Sister Rises ..	Hampden ..	—
One-Mile Hill	Talbot ..	—	Sisters ..	Anglesey ..	—
One-tree Hill	Evelyn ..	—	Skene ..	Wonnangatta	—
One-tree Hill	Normanby ..	—	Smeaton ..	Talbot ..	—
Paradox ..	Anglesey ..	—	Snake's Ridge	Buln Buln ..	—
Peter's Hill ..	Polwarth ..	1,280	Snodgrass ..	Anglesey ..	—
Pierrepoint ..	Normanby ..	936	Spring Hill ..	Gladstone ..	—
Pilot Range ..	Bogong ..	—	Spring Hill ..	Ripon ..	—
Pine Mount ..	Benambra ..	—	Spring Hill ..	Talbot ..	—
Pininbar ..	Benambra ..	4,100	Square Mount	Dargo ..	4,900
Pisgar ..	Ripon and Tal-	—	Stanley ..	Bogong ..	3,444
	bot		Station Peak	Grant ..	1,154
Pleasant ..	Rodney ..	—	Stavely Range	Villiers ..	1,070
Pollock ..	Grant ..	—	Steel's Hill ..	Evelyn ..	—
Porndon ..	Heytesbury	947	Steiglitz ..	Bourke ..	—
Powlett's Hill	Talbot ..	—	St. Bernard ..	Bogong ..	5,060

## MOUNTAINS AND HILLS—continued.

Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.	Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.
		feet.			feet.
St. George ..	Polwarth ..	—	Tower Hill ..	Villiers ..	322
St. Gwinear ..	Tanjil ..	5,000	Traawool ..	Anglesey ..	—
St. Leonard's	Evelyn and Anglesey	—	Twins, The ..	Delatite and Wonnangatta	5,582
St. Mary's Hill	Ripon ..	—	Tyers ..	Tanjil ..	4,900
St. Phillack ..	Tanjil ..	5,210	Upton Hill ..	Delatite ..	—
Strathbogie Ranges	Delatite ..	—	Useful ..	Wonnangatta and Tanjil	4,720
Sturgeon ..	Dundas ..	1,946	Valentia ..	Wonnangatta	—
Sugarloaf (Bear's)	Evelyn ..	—	Vandyke ..	Normanby ..	—
Sugarloaf (Mt. Piper)	Dalhousie ..	—	Vereker ..	Buln Buln ..	2,092
Suggan Buggan	Tambo ..	—	Victoria Range	Dundas ..	—
Survey Peak	Anglesey ..	—	Vite Vite ..	Hampden ..	—
Table Top ..	Delatite ..	—	Wagra ..	Benambra ..	2,638
Talbot ..	Lowan ..	—	Wallace ..	Grant ..	—
Tallarook ..	Anglesey ..	2,652	Wallerson ..	Tambo ..	—
Talgarna ..	Benambra ..	2,101	Warrambal ..	Wonnangatta	—
Tambo ..	Benambra ..	4,707	Warrenheip ..	Grant ..	2,463
Tamboritha ..	Wonnangatta	5,381	Warrion Hill, Gt.	Grenville ..	921
Tara ..	Tambo ..	2,009	Warrnambool	Hampden ..	712
Tarrangower	Talbot ..	1,861	Watershed Hill	Ripon ..	—
Taylor ..	Dargo ..	1,571	Weejort ..	(See Red Hill)	—
Telegraph Hill	Ripon ..	1,854	Wellington ..	Mornington	314
Templar ..	Tatchera ..	—	Wellington (Trig)	Wonnangatta and Tanjil	5,355
Tennyson ..	Croajingolong	3,422	Wellington (Nap-Nap-Marra)	Tanjil ..	5,269
Terrick Terrick	Gunbower ..	—	Wermatong ..	Benambra ..	—
Thackeray ..	Dundas ..	—	Whittaker's ..	Croajingolong	—
The Brothers	Benambra ..	4,667	Widderin ..	Hampden ..	1,132
The Sisters ..	Benambra and Dargo	4,038	William ..	Ripon and Borung	3,827
Timbertop, or Warrambat	Wonnangatta	—	Wills ..	Bogong ..	5,758
Tingariny ..	Croajingolong	4,771	Wilson ..	Buln Buln ..	2,350
Tikatory Hill	Delatite ..	2,002	Wilson ..	Bourke ..	—
Tom's Cap ..	Buln Buln ..	1,258	Wiridgil ..	Hampden ..	—
Tongio ..	Tambo ..	—	Wombat ..	Delatite ..	2,659
Tooborac Hills	Dalhousie ..	—	Wombat Hill	Talbot ..	—
Torbreck ..	Anglesey and Wonnangatta	5,001	Yandoit Hill	Talbot ..	—
Towanga ..	Bogong ..	4,151	Zero, Mount	Borong ..	—

With the exception of the Yarra, on the banks of which the metropolis is situated; the Goulburn, which empties itself into the Murray about eight miles to the eastward of Echuca; the La Trobe and the Mitchell, with, perhaps, a few other of the Gippsland streams; and the Murray itself, the rivers of Victoria are not navigable except by boats. They, however, drain the watershed of large areas of country, and many of the streams are used as feeders to permanent reservoirs for irrigation and water supply purposes and manufactures. The Murray, which forms the northern boundary of the State, is the largest river in Australia. Its total length is 1,300 miles, for 980 of which it flows along the Victorian border.\* Several of the rivers in the north-western portion of the State have no outlet, but are gradually lost in the absorbent tertiary flat country through which they pass. The names and lengths of the principal Victorian rivers, with their positions and approximate lengths, corrected by the Surveyor-General, Mr. J. M. Reed, according to the latest information, are as follow:—

RIVERS IN VICTORIA.

Name of River.	Position.	Approximate Length.
		Miles.
Aberfeldy .. ..	Tanjil. Falls into Thomson .. ..	30
Acheron .. ..	Anglesey. Falls into Goulburn, 4 miles S. of Alexandra	35
Aire .. ..	Polwarth. Falls into sea, 6 miles W. of Cape Otway	25
Arthur's Creek .. ..	Evelyn. Falls into Yarra Yarra .. ..	30
Avoca .. ..	Tatchera, and western boundary of Gladstone	163
Avon, or Dunlop .. ..	Tanjil. Flows into Lake Wellington	60
Avon .. ..	Kara Kara. Source about a mile N. of Navarre	55
Back Creek .. ..	Moir. Falls into Broken Creek .. ..	60
Back Creek .. ..	Villiers. Falls into Moyne .. ..	25
Baillie's Creek .. ..	Ripon. Falls into Mount Emu Creek .. ..	20
Barkly .. ..	Wonnangatta. West of Macallister .. ..	20
Barr Creek .. ..	Bendigo. Falls into Murrabit .. ..	20
Barwon .. ..	Grant. Runs into Lake Connewarre. Part of W. boundary of county	95
Bass .. ..	Mornington. Falls into Western Port near East Head	35
Bemm .. ..	Croajingolong. Falls into sea at Sydenham Inlet	60
Benambra Creek .. ..	Benambra. Near Lake Omeo' .. ..	45
Bet Bet Creek .. ..	Between Talbot and Gladstone. Falls into Loddon	70
Big .. ..	Wonnangatta. Joins Goulburn, 16 miles S.W. of Mansfield	32
Birregurra Creek .. ..	Polwarth and Grenville. Falls into Barwon .. ..	20
Black .. ..	Wonnangatta. Falls into Goulburn .. ..	24
Boggy Creek .. ..	Tambo. Falls into Lake Tyers .. ..	20
Boort Creek .. ..	Gladstone. Overflow from Loddon into Lake Boort	25
Bream Creek .. ..	Grant. Falls into the sea W. of Barwon .. ..	30
Broadbent Creek .. ..	Croajingolong. Falls into Snowy River .. ..	25

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

## RIVERS—continued

Name of River.	Position.	Approximate Length.
		Miles.
Brodribb .. ..	Croajingolong. Falls into Snowy River near its mouth	80
Broken .. ..	Delatite and Moira. Joins Goulburn, 2 miles S. of Shepparton	120
Broken Creek ..	Moira, affluent of Broken River. Falls into Murray near Lake Moira	120
Broken Creek ..	Ripon. Falls into Mount Emu Creek	20
Bruthen Creek ..	Buln Buln. Falls into Shoal Inlet	25
Buchan .. ..	Tambo. Tributary of Snowy River from westward	75
Buckland .. ..	Delatite. 40 miles S.E. of Wangaratta	35
Buffalo .. ..	Delatite. S. of Ovens, 25 miles S.E. of Wangaratta	50
Bullabul Creek ..	Gladstone. Falls into Loddon	30
Bullarook Creek ..	Ripon. Falls into Tullaroop Creek	35
Bundarra .. ..	Bogong. Falls into Victoria River. Tributary of Mitta Mitta	25
Bunee .. ..	Part of eastern boundary of Mornington	20
Burnt Creek .. ..	Borong. Falls into Wimmera	30
Burrumbeet Creek ..	Part of southern boundary of Ripon. Falls into Lake Burrumbeet	35
Campaspe .. ..	Dalhousie, at Kyneton. Flows into Murray at Echuca	150
Cann .. ..	Croajingolong. Falls into Tamboon Inlet, 5 miles west Cape Everard	55
Castle Creek .. ..	Delatite. Falls into Goulburn	50
Chetwynd .. ..	Dundas. Falls into Glenelg	30
Cherry-tree Creek ..	Kara Kara. Falls into Avoca	25
Cobungra Creek ..	Bogong. Falls into Victoria	26
Cochrane's Creek ..	Gladstone. Falls into Avoca	20
Coliban .. ..	Dalhousie. Boundary between counties of Talbot and Dalhousie. Flows into Campaspe	60
Concongella Creek ..	Borong. Falls into Wimmera	30
Cornella Creek ..	Rodney. Falls into Lake Cooper	35
Crawford .. ..	Normanby. Joins Glenelg at Dartmoor	45
Cudgee Creek .. ..	Heytesbury. Falls into Hopkins	25
Cudgewa Creek ..	Benambra. Falls into Murray, 8 miles N. of Towong	45
Curdie's River ..	Heytesbury. Flows from Lake Purrumbete. Falls into sea, 28 miles S.E. from Warrnambool	50
Corryong Creek ..	Benambra. Falls into Murray, 3 miles N. of Towong	55
Dabyminga Creek ..	Anglesey, western boundary. Falls into Goulburn	35
Dandenong Creek ..	Mornington, western boundary. Falls into Port Phillip Bay	30
Dargo .. ..	Dargo. Joins Mitchell River	85
Darlot's Creek ..	Normanby. Falls into Fitzroy	25
Dart .. ..	Benambra. Falls into Mitta Mitta	25
Delatite, or Devil's River	Boundary between Delatite and Wonnangatta. Joins the Goulburn, 10 miles below Darlingford	60
Deegay Ponds ..	Dalhousie. Falls into Goulburn	20

## RIVERS—continued.

Name of River.	Position.	Approximate Length.
		Miles.
Delegete .. ..	Croajingolong. Joins Snowy River in New South Wales	30*
Doma Mungi .. ..	Bogong. Falls into Murray .. ..	45
Drysdale Creek .. ..	Villiers. Falls into Merri .. ..	25
Dundas .. ..	Dundas. Joins Wannon 1½ miles W. of Caven-dish	20
Dunmunkle Creek .. ..	Borong. Effluent of Wimmera .. ..	60
Dwyer's Main Creek .. ..	Normanby. Falls into Wannon .. ..	25
Emu Creek .. ..	Bourke. Falls into Saltwater .. ..	30
Eumerella .. ..	Normanby. Falls into Lake Yambuk .. ..	80
Ferrer's Creek .. ..	Grenville. Falls into Woody Yaloak .. ..	35
Fiery Creek .. ..	Ripon. Falls into Lake Bolac .. ..	90
Fifteen-Mile Creek .. ..	Delatite. Joins Three-Mile Creek .. ..	50
Fitzroy .. ..	Normanby. Falls into Portland Bay .. ..	35
Ford's Creek .. ..	Delatite. Falls into Delatite .. ..	20
Franklin .. ..	Buln Buln, at Corner Inlet, W. of Welshpool .. ..	25
Fyan's Creek .. ..	Borong. Falls into Lake Lonsdale .. ..	30
Gellibrand .. ..	Polwarth. Falls into sea, 23 miles W. of Cape Otway	75
Genoa .. ..	Croajingolong. Falls into sea, 12 miles S.W. of Cape Howe	45†
Gibbo .. ..	Benambra. Falls into Mitta Mitta .. ..	25
Glenelg .. ..	Normanby. Part of western boundary of county; a bend at the mouth enters South Australia	281
Gnarkeet Ponds .. ..	Hampden, on eastern boundary. Falls into Lake Corangamite	30
Goulburn .. ..	Anglesey, part of western boundary of county. Joins Murray, 6 miles E. of Echuca	345
Gray's Creek .. ..	Villiers. Falls into Hopkins .. ..	25
Gunbower Creek .. ..	Bendigo. Falls into Murray .. ..	75
Happy Valley Creek .. ..	Bogong. Falls into Ovens .. ..	20
Henty's Creek .. ..	Normanby. Falls into Wannon .. ..	25
Hodgson's Creek .. ..	Bogong. Falls into Ovens .. ..	20
Holland .. ..	Delatite. Source at Wombat Hill and Tabletop. Joins Broken River at Benalla	45
Hopkins .. ..	Villiers. Falls into sea at Warrnambool .. ..	155
Howqua .. ..	Wonnangatta. Rises at Mount Howitt. Falls into Goulburn	45
Hughes' Creek .. ..	Anglesey, part of northern boundary of county. Falls into Goulburn	50
Indigo Creek .. ..	Bogong. Falls into Murray .. ..	20
Jackson's Creek .. ..	Bourke. Falls into Saltwater .. ..	55
Jamieson .. ..	Wonnangatta. Falls into Goulburn .. ..	60
Jim Crow Creek .. ..	Ripon, part of southern boundary of county. Falls into Loddon	35
Jingallala or Deddick .. ..	Croajingolong. Joins Snowy from eastward .. ..	37
Joyce's Creek .. ..	Ripon. Falls into Middle Creek .. ..	35
Kiewa .. ..	Bogong. Falls into Murray, 8 miles below confluence of Mitta Mitta with Murray	95
King .. ..	Delatite. Joins Ovens at Wangaratta .. ..	90
King Parrot Creek .. ..	Anglesey. Falls into Narrangeanong .. ..	20

\* Length in Victoria only.

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

## RIVERS—continued.

Name of River.	Position.	Approximate Length.
		Miles.
Koetong Creek ..	Benambra. Falls into Murray ..	25
Koroit Creek ..	Normanby. Falls into Wannon ..	35
Kororoit Creek ..	Bourke. Falls into Port Phillip Bay ..	40
Lang Lang ..	Mornington. Falls into Western Port Bay ..	30
La Trobe ..	Buln Buln. Falls into Lake Wellington. Boundary between Tanjil and Buln Buln	140
Leigh ( <i>see</i> Yarrowee).		
Lerderberg ..	Bourke. Falls into Werribee at Bacchus Marsh	35
Lindsay ..	Millewa. Falls into Murray ..	35
Little ..	Grant. Falls into Port Phillip Bay ..	40
Little ..	Tambo. Falls into Tambo ..	15
Little Woody Yaloak	Grenville. Falls into the Woody Yaloak ..	20
Loddon ..	Talbot, and western boundary of Bendigo and Gunbower. Joins Murray at Swan Hill	225
Macallister ..	Tanjil and Wonnangatta. Falls into Thomson	115
Marraboer ..	Tatchera. Falls into Murray ..	35
Mather's Creek ..	Normanby. Falls into Glenelg ..	20
Merri ..	Villiers. Falls into sea at Warrnambool ..	40
Merri Merri Creek ..	Bourke. Falls into Yarra Yarra ..	50
Merriman's Creek ..	Buln Buln. Falls into sea at Ninety-mile Beach	60
Middle Creek ..	Ripon. Falls into Loddon ..	40
Mitchell ..	Boundary between Dargo and Tanjil. Falls into Lake King	80
Mitta Mitta ..	Boundary between Benambra and Bogong. Joins Murray about 8 miles east from Wodonga	175
McKenzie ..	Borong. Falls into Wimmera, 5 miles W. of Horsham	55
Moorarbool ..	Grant. Joins Barwon at Fyansford, near Geelong	80
Moroka ..	Wonnangatta. Joins Wonnangatta, 12 miles N. of Mount Wellington	30
Morwell ..	Buln Buln. Tributary of La Trobe ..	35
Mountain Creek ..	Croajingolong. Falls into Snowy ..	25
Moynes ..	Villiers. Falls into sea at Belfast ..	45
Mount Cole Creek ..	Borong. Falls into Wimmera ..	25
Mount Emu Creek ..	Hampden. Falls into Hopkins ..	150
Mount Greenock Creek	Ripon. Falls into Tullaroop Creek ..	35
Mount Hope Creek ..	Bendigo and Gunbower. Falls into Kow Swamp	120
Mount Pleasant Creek	Rodney. Falls into Campaspe ..	25
Mount William Creek	Borong. Falls into Lake Lonsdale, thence into Wimmera, 12 miles E. of Horsham	80
Muckleford Creek ..	Talbot. Falls into Loddon ..	20
Muddy or Pranjip Creek	Delatite. Falls into Goulburn ..	35
Murray ..	Northern boundary line of State of Victoria ..	980*
Murrabit ..	Bendigo. Falls into Loddon ..	35
Murrindal ..	Tambo. Falls into Buchan ..	35
Muston's Creek ..	Villiers. Falls into Hopkins ..	50
Myer's Creek ..	Bendigo ..	30
Myrtle Creek ..	Ripon, part of north boundary. Falls into Coliban	20
Naringhil Creek ..	Grenville. Falls into Woody Yaloak ..	30

\* Length in Victoria only; total length, 1,300 miles.

## RIVERS—continued.

Name of River.	Position.	Approximate Length.
		Miles.
Nicholson ..	Dargo. Falls into Lake King .. ..	50
Norton Creek ..	Lowan, part of eastern boundary. Falls into Wimmera	35
Outlet Creek ..	Weeah. Flows from Lake Hindmarsh into Lake Albacutya; thence north to Pine Plains	80
Ovens .. ..	Boundary between Bogong, Delatite, and Moira. Joins Murray, 23 miles below Wangaratta	140
Perry .. ..	Tanjil. Falls into Lake Wellington .. ..	38
Plenty .. ..	Bourke. East boundary of county .. ..	35
Pyramid Creek ..	Bendigo and Gunbower. Falls into Loddon at Kerang	160
Reedy Creek ..	Bogong. Falls into Ovens .. ..	45
Richardson ..	Kara Kara. Joins Avon about 26 miles N.W. from Navarre	35
Rose .. ..	Delatite. Falls into Buffalo .. ..	50
Salt Creek .. ..	Hampden, outlet of Lake Bolac. Falls into Hopkins	35
Saltwater .. ..	Bourke. Joins the Yarra at Footscray .. ..	170
Serpentine Creek ..	Bendigo. Falls into Loddon .. ..	35
Seven Creeks ..	Delatite. Falls into Goulburn .. ..	35
Shaw .. ..	Villiers. Falls into Lake Yambuk .. ..	20
Snowy .. ..	Tambo and Croajingolong. Falls into sea near Point Ricardo	120*
Snowy Creek ..	Bogong. Falls into Mitta Mitta .. ..	26
Spring Creek ..	Villiers. Falls into Merri Merri .. ..	30
Stokes, or Emu ..	Normanby. Joins the Glenelg, 5 miles N. of Dartmoor	30
Stony Creek ..	Delatite. Falls into Violet Ponds .. ..	32
Sugarloaf Creek ..	Dalhousie. Falls into Goulburn .. ..	30
Sunday Creek ..	Dalhousie. Falls into Sugarloaf Creek .. ..	35
Surrey .. ..	Normanby. Falls into Portland Bay .. ..	28
Sutherland Creek ..	Grant. Falls into Moorarbool .. ..	20
Tallangatta Creek ..	Benambra. Falls into Mitta Mitta .. ..	40
Tambo, or Thomson ..	Boundary between Tambo and Dargo. Falls into Lake King	120
Tanjil .. ..	Buln Buln and Tanjil. Falls into La Trobe ..	50
Tarra Tarra .. ..	Buln Buln. Falls into Shoal Inlet, near Tarra-ville	25
Tarwin .. ..	Buln Buln. Falls into sea at Anderson's Inlet	60
Thomson .. ..	Tanjil. Falls into La Trobe .. ..	100
Thowgla Creek ..	Benambra. Falls into Corryong Creek .. ..	30
Thurra .. ..	Croajingolong. Falls into sea at Cape Everard	55
Toonginbooka ..	Tambo. Joins Snowy River .. ..	30
Tom's Creek .. ..	Tanjil. Falls into Lake Victoria .. ..	20
Trawalla Creek ..	Ripon. Falls into Mount Emu Creek .. ..	20
Tsheea Creek ..	Rodney. Falls into Murray .. ..	25
Tullaroop Creek ..	Talbot. Falls into Loddon near Eddington, with Creswick's and Adekate Creeks	120
Tyers .. ..	Tanjil. Tributary of La Trobe .. ..	35
Tyrrell Creek ..	Kara Kara and Tatchera. Effluent of Avoca. Falls into Lake Tyrrell	95

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

RIVERS—*continued.*

Name of River.	Position.	Approximate Length.
Victoria .. ..	Bogong. Falls into Mitta Mitta, 8 miles W. of Lake Omeo	Miles. 30
Violet Ponds .. ..	Moirra. Falls into Goulburn .. ..	35
Wabba Creek .. ..	Benambra. Falls into Cudgewa Creek .. ..	20
Wallpolla Creek .. ..	Millewa. Falls into Murray .. ..	30
Wando .. ..	Dundas. Falls into Wannon .. ..	25
Wannon .. ..	Dundas. Part of south boundary of county .. ..	150
Watts .. ..	Evelyn. Falls into Yarra Yarra .. ..	25
Warrambine Creek .. ..	Grenville. Falls into Barwon .. ..	45
Wellington .. ..	Wonnangatta .. ..	24
Wentworth .. ..	Dargo. Falls into Mitchell .. ..	55
Western Moorarbool .. ..	Grant. Falls into Moorarbool .. ..	30
Werribee .. ..	Bourke. West boundary of county .. ..	70
Whorouly .. ..	Delatite. Joins Ovens about 15 miles S.E. of Wangaratta	20
Wimmera .. ..	Wimmera district. Falls into Lake Hindmarsh	228
Wingan .. ..	Croajingolong. Falls into sea at Ram Head	30
Woody Yaloak .. ..	Grenville. Flows from north into Lake Corangamite	60
Wongungarra .. ..	Falls into Wonnangatta, 43 miles N.W. of Lake Wellington	50
Wonnangatta .. ..	Falls into Mitchell .. ..	75
Woori Yaloak .. ..	Evelyn. Joins Yarra Yarra about 4 miles west from Warrandyte	25
Yackandandah Creek .. ..	Bogong. Falls into Kiewa .. ..	30
Yarra Yarra .. ..	Bourke. Falls into Hobson's Bay .. ..	150
Yarriambiack Creek .. ..	Borong. Effluent of Wimmera. Falls into Lake Coorong	95
Yarrowee, or Leigh .. ..	Grant. Joins Barwon at Inverleigh .. ..	80
Yea .. ..	Anglesey. Falls into Goulburn .. ..	35

## LAKES.

Lakes.

Victoria contains numerous salt and fresh water lakes and lagoons; but many of these are nothing more than swamps during dry seasons. Some of them are craters of extinct volcanoes. Lake Corangamite, the largest inland lake in Victoria, covers 90 square miles, and is quite salt, notwithstanding it receives the flood waters of several fresh-water streams. It has no visible outlet. Lake Colac, only a few miles distant from Lake Corangamite, is a beautiful sheet of water, 10½ square miles in extent, and quite fresh. Lake Burrumbeet is also a fine sheet of fresh water, embracing 8 square miles. The Gippsland lakes—Victoria, King, and Reeve—are situated close to the coast, and are separated from the sea only by a narrow belt of sand. Lake Wellington, the largest of all the Gippsland lakes, lies to the westward of Lakes Victoria and King, and is united to the first-named by a narrow channel. South-east of Geelong is Lake Connemare, connected with the sea at Point



Flinders. The following is a list of the lakes in Victoria, with their localities and areas, supplied by Mr. Surveyor-General Reed:—

## LAKES IN VICTORIA.

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

Name of Lake.	Position.	Approximate Area.
		Acres.
Albacutya ..	Weeah, 10 miles N. of Lake Hindmarsh ( <i>f</i> ) ..	14,430
Albert Park ..	South Melbourne ( <i>f</i> ) ..	105
Bael Bael ..	Tatchera, 9 miles W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) ..	1,075
Baker ..	Tatchera, 7 miles S.E. of Castle Donnington ( <i>f</i> ) ..	700
Barracootta ..	Croajingolong, 6 miles W. of Cape Howe ( <i>f</i> ) ..	600
Beeac ..	Grenville, 10 miles N. of Colac ( <i>s</i> ) ..	1,500
Birdebush ..	Hampden, 8 miles N.W. of Camperdown ( <i>b</i> ) ..	64
Bitterang ..	Karkaroc, 45 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell ( <i>f</i> ) ..	180
Boga ..	Tatchera, 8 miles S.E. of Castle Donnington ( <i>f</i> ) ..	2,120
Bolac ..	Ripon, 6 miles E. of Wickliffe ( <i>f</i> ) ..	3,500
Bookaar ..	Hampden, 6 miles N.W. of Camperdown ( <i>b</i> ) ..	1,075
Booroopki ..	Lowan 14 miles E. of South Australian boundary line ( <i>f</i> ) ..	1,030
Boort ..	Gladstone, fed by overflow of Loddon ( <i>f</i> ) ..	1,127
Bringalbert ..	Lowan, 10 miles N.E. of Apsley ( <i>f</i> ) ..	250
Bullen Merri ..	Hampden, 1 mile S.W. of Camperdown ( <i>b</i> ) ..	1,330
Buloke ..	Borong, 4 miles N. of Donald ( <i>occasionally dry for a series of years</i> ) ( <i>f</i> ) ..	600
Bunga ..	Tambo, 3 miles S.W. of Lake Tyers ( <i>f</i> ) ..	300
Bungaa ..	Tanjil, 90-mile beach ( <i>b</i> ) ..	1,000
Buninjon ..	Ripon, 6 miles S.W. of Ararat ( <i>f</i> ) ..	430
Burn ..	Grenville, 10 miles N.E. of Colac ( <i>s</i> ) ..	130
Burrumbeet ..	Ripon, 10 miles W. of Ballarat ( <i>f</i> ) ..	5,200
Calvert ..	Grenville, 5 miles N. of Colac ( <i>s</i> ) ..	5,200
Cantala ..	Karkaroc, 44 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell ( <i>f</i> ) ..	250
Carchap ..	Lowan, 20 miles N. of Mostyn ( <i>f</i> ) ..	220
Catcarrong ..	Villiers, near township of Winslow ( <i>f</i> ) ..	80
Catherine ..	Polwarth, W. boundary of county, 13 miles from sea ( <i>f</i> ) ..	130
Centre ..	Lowan, 10 miles N.W. of Mostyn ( <i>f</i> ) ..	660
Charm ..	Tatchera, 10 miles N. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) ..	1,390
Clear ..	Lowan, 17 miles N. of Mostyn ( <i>f</i> ) ..	300
Colac ..	Polwarth, at Colac ( <i>f</i> ) ..	6,650
Colongulac ..	Hampden, 3 miles N. of Camperdown ( <i>b</i> ) ..	3,500
Connearre ..	Grant, 5 miles S.E. of Geelong ( <i>tidal</i> ) ..	3,880
Cooper ..	Rodney, 9 miles E. of Runnymede ( <i>f</i> ) ..	2,400
Coorong ..	Karkaroc, fed by Yarriambiak Creek ( <i>f</i> ) ..	2,000
Cope Cope ..	Kara Kara, 16 miles N.W. of St. Arnaud ( <i>f</i> ) ..	400
Coragulac ..	Grenville, 7 miles N.W. of Colac ( <i>b</i> ) ..	90
Corangamite ..	Grenville ( <i>s</i> ) ..	57,700
Corringle ..	Tambo, 2 miles from coast ( <i>f</i> ) ..	400
Craver ..	Polwarth, 5 miles N.W. of Cape Otway ( <i>tidal</i> ) ..	200
Cullens ..	Tatchera, 8 miles N.W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) ..	1,660
Cundare ..	Grenville, 12 miles N. of Colac ( <i>s</i> ) ..	350
Curlip ..	Croajingolong, fed by overflow of Snowy River ( <i>f</i> ) ..	400
Denison ..	Buln Buln, 28 miles N.E. of Alberton ( <i>f</i> ) ..	350
Dock ..	Borong, 6 miles S.E. of Horsham ( <i>f</i> ) ..	370
Doling Doling ..	Dundas, 3 miles N.E. of Hamilton ( <i>f</i> ) ..	50

## LAKES—continued.

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

Name of Lake.	Position.	Approximate Area.
		Acres.
Drung Drung or Taylor's	Borong, 11 miles S.E. of Horsham ( <i>f</i> )	750
Duck	Tatchera, 6 miles N.W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> )	870
Durridwarrah	Grant, reservoir for town of Geelong, 25 miles N.W. ( <i>f</i> )	—
Elingamite	Heytesbury, 11 miles S.W. of Camperdown ( <i>f</i> )	800
Elizabeth	Tatchera, 5 miles W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> )	200
Eyang	Hampden, 9 miles E. of Chatsworth ( <i>f</i> )	180
Furnell	Croajingolong, 8 miles N.W. of Cape Everard ( <i>f</i> )	800
Garnouk	Tatchera, 10 miles S.E. of Castle Donnington ( <i>f</i> )	500
Garry	Moir, 10 miles N.W. of Shepparton ( <i>f</i> )	1,700
Ghentghen	Ripon, 5 miles E. of Wickliffe ( <i>s</i> )	40
Gherang Gherang	Grant, 3 miles E. of Winchelsea ( <i>f</i> )	250
Gnarput	Hampden, at Northern extremity of Lake Corangamite ( <i>s</i> )	5,800
Gnotuk	Hampden, 2 miles W. of Camperdown ( <i>s</i> )	600
Goldsmith	Ripon, 7 miles S. of Beaufort ( <i>f</i> )	2,130
Goulburn Weir	Moir, fed by Wimmera River ( <i>f</i> )	4,500
Green	Borong, 7 miles S.E. of Horsham ( <i>f</i> )	250
Hattah	Karkaroc, 42 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell ( <i>f</i> )	150
Hindmarsh	Lowan, fed by Wimmera River ( <i>f</i> )	30,000
Jollicum	Hampden, 4 miles S.W. of Streatham ( <i>f</i> )	130
Kakydra	Tanjil, 7 miles E. of Sale ( <i>b</i> )	452
Kanaguik	Lowan, 6 miles N.E. of Mostyn	870
Kangaroo	Tatchera, 11 miles N.W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> )	2,250
Kariah	Hampden, 5 miles N.E. of Camperdown ( <i>b</i> )	350
Karnak	Lowan, 18 miles N.E. of Edenhope ( <i>b</i> )	300
Keilambete	Hampden, 15 miles W. of Camperdown ( <i>b</i> )	770
Kemi Kemi	Lowan, 2 miles S. of Edenhope ( <i>f</i> )	130
Kennedy	Villiers, 8 miles N.W. of Peshurst ( <i>b</i> )	690
Kerferd	Bogong, Beechworth Water Supply ( <i>f</i> )	100
King	Tanjil, near Bairnsdale, 23 miles N.E. of Seacombe ( <i>tidal</i> )	22,500
Konardin	Karkaroc, 44 miles N.W. of north shore of Lake Tyrrell ( <i>f</i> )	300
Koreetnung	Hampden, 6 miles N.E. of Camperdown ( <i>s</i> )	560
Kow	Gunbower ( <i>f</i> )	6,800
Laanecoerie Weir	Bendigo and Gladstone ( <i>f</i> )	1,620
Lalbert	Tatchera, 31 miles W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> )	1,250
Leaghur	Tatchera, 18 miles S.W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> )	130
Learmonth	Ripon, 11 miles N.W. of Ballarat ( <i>f</i> )	1,200
Linlithgow	Villiers, 8 miles N.W. of Peshurst ( <i>b</i> )	2,450
Little	Tatchera, 10 miles S.W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> )	80
Lockie	Karkaroc, 42 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell ( <i>f</i> )	350
Long	Tatchera, 8 miles S.E. of Castle Donnington ( <i>f</i> )	500
Lonsdale	Borong, 7 miles S.W. of Glenorchy ( <i>f</i> )	6,000
Lookout	Tatchera, 14 miles W. of Kerang	130
Mallacoota	Croajingolong, 12 miles W. of Cape Howe ( <i>tidal</i> )	1,700
Malmsbury	Dalhousie and Talbot, reservoir for northern gold-fields' population, borough of Malmsbury ( <i>f</i> )	640
Mannaor	Tatchera, fed by overflow of Murray ( <i>f</i> )	40

## LAKES—continued.

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

Name of Lake.	Position.	Approximate Area.
		Acres.
Marmal .. ..	Gladstone, 12 miles N.E. of Charlton ( <i>f</i> ) ..	250
Marsh, The .. ..	Tatchera, 10 miles N.W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) ..	1,700
Meering .. ..	Tatchera, 11 miles S.W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) ..	500
Melanydra .. ..	Tanjil, 6 miles E. of Sale ( <i>b</i> ) ..	153
Middle .. ..	Tatchera, 4 miles N. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) ..	560
Miga .. ..	Lowan, 20 miles N.W. of Mostyn ( <i>f</i> ) ..	230
Mitre .. ..	Lowan, 20 miles W. of Horsham ( <i>s</i> ) ..	1,280
Modewarre .. ..	Grant, 6 miles E. of Winchelsea ( <i>s</i> ) ..	1,025
Moodemere .. ..	Bogong, 3 miles W. of Rutherglen ( <i>f</i> ) ..	850
Morea .. ..	Lowan, 13 miles N. of Edenhope ( <i>f</i> ) ..	180
Mournpall .. ..	Karkaroc, 44 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell ( <i>f</i> ) ..	600
Mundi .. ..	Follett, 1 mile E. of South Australian boundary line ( <i>f</i> ) ..	1,280
Murdeduke .. ..	Grenville, 25 miles W. of Geelong ( <i>s</i> ) ..	2,800
Murphy's .. ..	Tatchera ( <i>f</i> ) ..	560
Natimuk .. ..	Lowan, 14 miles W. of Horsham ( <i>f</i> ) ..	922
Omeo .. ..	Benamtra, 10 miles N.E. of Omeo ( <i>f</i> ) ..	1,966
Ondit .. ..	Tatchera, 5 miles N. of Colac ( <i>s</i> ) ..	250
Oundell .. ..	Hampden, 5 miles S.W. of Streatham ( <i>f</i> ) ..	180
Paragalmir .. ..	Ripon, 6 miles E. of Wickliffe ( <i>s</i> ) ..	160
Pelican .. ..	Tatchera, 2 miles W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) ..	94
Pertobe .. ..	Villiers, town of Warrnambool ( <i>tidal</i> ) ..	50
Pine .. ..	Borong, 8 miles S.E. of Horsham ( <i>f</i> ) ..	360
Pine Hut .. ..	Lowan, 22 miles N.W. of Mostyn ..	200
Powell .. ..	Karkaroc, 36 miles N. of Lake Tyrrell ( <i>f</i> ) ..	322
Pumpundhal .. ..	Hampden, W. of Lake Corangamite ( <i>s</i> ) ..	60
Purgagoolah .. ..	Croajingolong, 18 miles W. of Cape Howe ( <i>tidal</i> ) ..	30
Purumbete .. ..	Heytesbury, 4 miles S.E. of Camperdown ( <i>f</i> ) ..	1,450
Racecourse .. ..	Tatchera, 10 miles N.W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) ..	196
Reedy .. ..	Tatchera, 3 miles N. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) ..	550
Reeve .. ..	Buln Buln, 2 miles S.E. of Seacombe on coast ( <i>tidal</i> ) ..	9,000
Repose .. ..	Villiers, 7 miles S.E. of Dunkeld ( <i>f</i> ) ..	280
Rosine .. ..	Grenville, 3 miles W. of Cressy ( <i>s</i> ) ..	380
Round .. ..	Tatchera, 10 miles S.W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) ..	35
Salt .. ..	Weeah, 46 miles N.W. of Lake Albacutya ( <i>s</i> ) ..	4,480
" .. ..	Grenville, 9 miles N.E. of Colac ( <i>s</i> ) ..	870
" .. ..	Ripon, 6 miles N.E. of Streatham ( <i>s</i> ) ..	500
" .. ..	Ripon, 9 miles S. of Beaufort ( <i>s</i> ) ..	180
" .. ..	Lowan, 12 miles N.W. of Mostyn ( <i>s</i> ) ..	500
" .. ..	Lowan, 5 miles N.W. of Natimuk ( <i>s</i> ) ..	600
" .. ..	Tatchera, 13 miles N.W. of Kerang ( <i>s</i> ) ..	700
" .. ..	Tatchera, 8 miles W. of Kerang ( <i>s</i> ) ..	100
Sand Hill .. ..	Tatchera, 13 miles W. of Kerang ( <i>s</i> ) ..	160
Sea Lake .. ..	Karkaroc ( <i>f</i> ) ..	30
Spectacle (Great) .. ..	Tatchera, 10 miles S.W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) ..	128
" (Little) .. ..	Tatchera, 10 miles S.W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) ..	43
St. Mary's .. ..	Lowan, 4 miles W. of Mount Arapiles ( <i>f</i> ) ..	280
Swan .. ..	Mornington, in Phillip Island ( <i>f</i> ) ..	60
Sydenham .. ..	Croajingolong, 8 miles E. of Cape Conran ( <i>tidal</i> ) ..	2,300
Tamboon .. ..	Croajingolong, 8 miles W. of Cape Everard ( <i>tidal</i> ) ..	1,150
Tatutong .. ..	Hampden, W. of Lake Corangamite ( <i>s</i> ) ..	50

LAKES—*continued.*

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

Name of Lake.	Position.	Approximate Area.
		Acres.
Tcham .. ..	Tatchera, near Birchip ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	260
Terang .. ..	Hampden, 12 miles W. of Camperdown ( <i>f</i> ) ..	300
Terang Pom .. ..	Hampden, 11 miles N.E. of Camperdown ( <i>s</i> ) ..	500
Timboon .. ..	(See Colongulac.)	
Tobacco .. ..	Tatchera, 10 miles S.W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) ..	25
Tooliorook .. ..	Hampden, 4 miles S.E. of Lismore ( <i>b</i> ) ..	850
Tower Hill .. ..	Villiers, 7 miles N.E. of Belfast ( <i>f</i> ) ..	850
Turang-moroke .. ..	Ripon, 9 miles E. of Wickliffe ( <i>s</i> ) ..	250
Tyers .. ..	Tambo, 22 miles west of mouth of Snowy River ( <i>tidal</i> )	3,950
Tyrrell .. ..	Karkaroc, fed by overflow of Avoca River ( <i>s</i> )	42,600
Upper Coliban Reservoir	Talbot and Dalhousie ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	574
Victoria .. ..	Tanjil, 21 miles E. of Sale ( <i>tidal</i> ) .. ..	28,500
Walwalla .. ..	Millewa, 13 miles S.E. of intersection of South Australian boundary line by Murray River ( <i>f</i> )	600
Wallace .. ..	Lowan, at Edenhope ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	450
Wangoom .. ..	Villiers, 6 miles N.E. of Warrnambool ( <i>f</i> ) ..	200
Waranga Basin .. ..	Rodney ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	11,009
Wartook Reservoir	Borong ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	2,556
Wau Wauka .. ..	Croajingolong, near Cape Howe ( <i>f</i> ) ..	600
Weerancanuck .. ..	Hampden, 7 miles N.E. of Camperdown ( <i>s</i> ) ..	1,280
Weering .. ..	Grenville, 17 miles N. of Colac ( <i>s</i> ) ..	921
Wellington .. ..	Tanjil, 8 miles E. of Sale ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	34,500
Wendouree .. ..	Grenville, at Ballarat ( <i>f</i> ) .. ..	500
White .. ..	Lowan, 8 miles N.W. of Mostyn ( <i>s</i> ) ..	1,400
Wirraan .. ..	Hampden, 9 miles N. of Camperdown ( <i>s</i> ) ..	60
Wooronook .. ..	Kara Kara, 10 miles W. of Charlton ( <i>f</i> ) ..	250
Wurdee Boluc .. ..	Grant, 5 miles S.E. of Winchelsea ( <i>f</i> ) ..	440
Yallakar .. ..	Lowan, 7 miles N.E. of Edenhope ( <i>f</i> ) ..	870
Yambuk .. ..	Villiers, 10 miles W. of Belfast ( <i>tidal</i> ) ..	200
Yando .. ..	Tatchera, 22 miles S.W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) ..	200
Yan Yean .. ..	Evelyn, reservoir for supply of metropolis, 22 miles N.E. of Melbourne ( <i>an artificial lake</i> ) ( <i>f</i> )	1,360
Yeeangmaria .. ..	Ripon, 10 miles E. of Wickliffe ( <i>s</i> ) ..	75
Yellwell .. ..	Karkaroc, 44 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell ( <i>f</i> )	200
Yerang .. ..	Karkaroc, 44 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell ( <i>f</i> )	160

## THE FLORA OF VICTORIA.

In the 1905 issue of the *Year-Book* will be found an interesting and instructive article upon the flora of Victoria, from the pen of Gustav Weindorfer, Esq. (late Chancellor Austro-Hungarian Consulate, Melbourne). That gentleman divides the flora into three main divisions, and describes each in detail in his article.

## PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

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

Principal events.

1901. January 1st—Proclamation and inauguration of the Commonwealth at Sydney, and swearing in of the Rt. Hon. E. Barton, first Prime Minister, and other members of the Ministry. State departments of Customs and Excise transferred, whilst those of the Post and Telegraph and Defence followed on 1st March.
- „ January 22nd—Death of Queen Victoria. Accession of King Edward VII. His Majesty's Coronation took place on 9th August, 1902.
- „ March 31st—Eleventh census of Victoria, and third simultaneous census of Australia and New Zealand.
- „ May 9th—Opening of the first Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, in Melbourne, by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York, Heir-Apparent to the Throne, under commission from His Majesty King Edward VII.
- „ October 8th—Inter-State free-trade established by the introduction of a provisional tariff by resolution of the Commonwealth House of Representatives.
1902. September 16th—The Commonwealth Tariff finally passed.
1903. April 15th-22nd—Conference of Premiers, held at Sydney. Temporary settlement, pending appointment of the Inter-State Commission, of the rival claims to the waters of the River Murray. The question of taking over of States' debts by the Commonwealth and several other matters were also considered.
- „ October 6th—Inauguration of the Federal High Court, and the swearing-in of Sir Samuel Griffith, late Chief Justice of Queensland, as Chief Justice, and of the Right Hon. Sir Edmund Barton, K.C., late Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, and the Hon. R. E. O'Connor, K.C., as judges.
- „ December 16th—Commonwealth elections. Female franchise exercised for the first time in Victoria.
1904. February 1st—The British Government decided on important changes in the British Army, including the establishment of an Army Council, on the lines of the Board of Admiralty.
- „ February 5th-12th—Conference of States and Federal Treasurers at Melbourne to consider the question of the taking over by the Commonwealth of the States' debts.
- „ March 17th—Death of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. The deceased peer was a grandson of King George III., and first cousin of the late Queen Victoria.
- „ April 8th—Signing of Convention adjusting foreign and colonial questions at issue between Great Britain and France.
- „ August 9th—House of Representatives chose Dalgety as site for Federal Capital.
- „ August 10th—Senate agreed to Dalgety site.

1904. December 12th—Appointment of Tariff Commission, in Federal House of Representatives, to inquire into the effect of the operation of Customs Tariff of the Commonwealth of Australia upon Australian industries, and into the working of the Tariff generally.
1905. February 1st—Beginning of the poundage system in English mail contracts.
- „ February 6th—Conference of Premiers and other Ministers (State and Commonwealth) at Hobart opened.
- „ February 15th—Tariff Commission opened at Melbourne.
- „ February 15th—Opening of the Continuation School, Melbourne. The purpose is to give an advanced education to those who wish to qualify as teachers.
- „ April 25th—Royal Letters Patent for the Constitution of the Transvaal colony issued. There is to be a Legislative Assembly, to be re-elected every four years, the franchise being extended to every burgher of the late Boer Republic who was entitled to vote for its first Volksraad; and all white Britishers earning £100 per annum, or occupying a house with a rental of £10 per annum. Power of initiating taxation bills is withheld from the chamber. Members are to receive £2 per day during the session, but not more than £200 per annum. The House comprises the Lieutenant-Governor of the Transvaal, between six and nine official members, and between thirty and thirty-five elected members. The debates will be conducted in English, but, with the President's consent, the Dutch language may be used by members. The Orange River Colony has not yet been given a new Constitution.
- „ May 16th.—Agreement signed between the Butter Export Committee and the White Star, Lund, and Aberdeen lines of steamers, for the carriage of butter. The freight reduction effected by the contract is 50 per cent. on former rates, and the temperature of the butter in transit is not to exceed 20 deg.
- „ May 24th—Empire Day—first observation in Melbourne.
- „ August 12th—Treaty signed between Great Britain and Japan, renewing, for ten years, the old treaty, and adding thereto.
- „ August 29th—Peace arranged between Japan and Russia.
- „ September 26th—Text of the English-Japanese treaty made public. The preamble states that the Governments have agreed upon articles having for their object :—First, the consolidation, maintenance, and general peace of the regions of Eastern Asia and India; second, the preservation of the common interests of all the powers in China, by ensuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire, and the principle of equal opportunities in commerce and industry to all nations in China; third, the maintenance of the territorial rights of the high contracting parties, and the defence of their special interests, in the said regions.
- „ October 30th—Annexation under an Order-in-Council, of Town of North Melbourne and Borough of Flemington and Kensington, to City of Melbourne.

1905. December 5th—Balfour Ministry (Imperial) having resigned, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman undertook to form a Cabinet. Five days later the new Ministry was submitted to the King, and on 11th December the seals of office were transferred.
1906. January 1st—Importation of opium into Australia prohibited (other than for medical purposes).
- „ January 16th—Second annual conference of the Federal Council of the Chambers of Manufactures of the Commonwealth commenced.
- „ January 27th—Opening of the first A.N.A. Exhibition of Australian Manufactures.
- „ January 29th—Death of King Christian IX. of Denmark, father of the reigning Queen of England.
- „ February 9th—Government loan of £1,600,000, for the purpose of redeeming in part a loan falling due in London, floated with decided success in Melbourne.
- „ February 19th—Opening of the Imperial Parliament by His Majesty the King.
- „ February 22nd—Loss of the sailing vessel *Speke*, wrecked on Phillip Island.
- „ February 23rd—Tobacco Commission's report (a majority report) to Prime Minister. Nationalization of the tobacco industry favoured.
- „ March 14th—Death of Mr. G. S. Coppin, veteran actor, at the age of 86 years.
- „ March 18th—Death of Mr. Geo. Lansell, pioneer quartz miner of Bendigo, at the age of 83 years.
- „ March 19th—Mr. L. F. B. Cussen appointed to the Supreme Court Bench.
- „ April 5th—Conference of Premiers and other Ministers opened at Sydney. The principal subjects discussed were the taking over by the Commonwealth of State debts, the liability for transferred properties, and the disputed territory between Victoria and South Australia.
- „ April 23rd—Melbourne University jubilee celebrations commenced.
- „ April 24th—Conference of Federal and State electoral officers opened in Melbourne.
- „ April 29th—Census of New Zealand taken.
- „ June 10th—Death of the Right Hon. R. J. Seddon, Prime Minister of New Zealand.
- „ July 12th—Wireless telegraphy installed—Queenscliff (Victoria) to Devonport (Tasmania).
- „ August 15th—Conference of Federal and State public works officers with reference to transferred properties.
- „ September 1st—Papua Act came into operation by proclamation of the Governor-General.
- „ October 8th—Commonwealth free-trade instituted, by disappearance of the Western Australian special Tariff.
- „ October 8th—Inter-State Conference of Premiers opened at Melbourne. The subjects considered were the transfer of the State debts and the future of the Braddon clause.
- „ October 12th—Hon. I. A. Isaacs, K.C., Attorney-General, and Hon. H. B. Higgins, K.C., appointed to the High Court Bench.
- „ October 12th—Prorogation of the Federal Parliament.

1906. November 1st—Strike in the building trade in Melbourne. About 1,000 men directly affected. The demand of the strikers was that 44 hours, instead of 48 hours, constitute a week's work at the current rate of wages. After being on strike for ten weeks, both sides agreed that the dispute should be submitted to Judge Cussen for arbitration, and he decided that the men should continue to work 48 hours per week, but receive an increase of wages.
- „ November 21st—Celebration of the first 50 years of Responsible Government in Victoria.
- „ November 30th—Conference of the Statists of the Australian States and New Zealand (with Mr. G. H. Knibbs, Commonwealth Statistician, president), convened for the purpose of securing uniformity in the compilation of statistical information, and of preventing overlapping between the Commonwealth and States.
- „ December 2nd—Judgment delivered by the Privy Council in *Webb v. Outtrim*, affirming the liability of members of the Commonwealth Public Service to pay State income tax.
- „ December 12th—Elections for the third Commonwealth Parliament held.
- „ December 12th—New constitution of the Transvaal Colony proclaimed.
- „ December 28th—Prorogation of the State Parliament.
1907. January 7th—Opening of the eleventh session of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science at Adelaide.
- „ January 14th—Earthquake in Jamaica, with terrible loss of life.
- „ January 19th—Cooktown (Queensland) wrecked by a hurricane.
- „ January 21st—Mr. Townsend MacDermott, "father of the bar" in Victoria, died at Ballarat, in the 89th year of his age.
- „ January 28th—Rev. Dr. John G. Paton, missionary of the Presbyterian Church, died at the age of 83.
- „ February 20th—Third Parliament of the Commonwealth opened.
- „ March 7th—Station and all cars destroyed by fire on the Brighton Electric Tramway line.
- „ March 13th—Buildings for Talbot Colony of Epileptics opened at Clayton by Lady Talbot.
- „ March 13th—Explosion on the French Battleship *Jena*, in Toulon Harbor, 118 deaths resulting.
- „ March 15th—Elections for the State Parliament held.
- „ March 17th—The steamship *Suevic* wrecked on Lizard Head, coast of Cornwall, England. The passengers and crew were saved.
- „ March 26th—Opening of the Navigation Conference in London.
- „ April 15th—Opening of the Imperial Conference in London, at which the Commonwealth of Australia was represented by the Hon. Alfred Deakin, the Prime Minister, and the other self-governing British Dependencies by their respective Premiers. The results of the Conference were as follow:—The right to cancel the Naval Agreement was affirmed; the privilege of coining silver conceded; favorable consideration was promised to schemes for facilitating cable and postal communication throughout the Empire; concessions considered probable in regard to Suez Canal dues; and a secretariat established to devote its time exclusively to Imperial affairs and to keep regular communication between Premiers.



1907. May 24th—Memorial to the late Queen Victoria unveiled in Alexandra-avenue.
- „ May 27th—Conference of Premiers of Australian States opened in Brisbane.
- „ July 9th—Opening of the State Parliament.
- „ July 10th—Opening of telephone between Melbourne and Sydney.
- „ July 24th—Death of the Rev. John Watsford, first Australian to enter the Wesleyan ministry, aged 86.
- „ July 30th—Appointment of Mr. W. H. Moule to the County Court Bench, *vice* Judge Molesworth, deceased.
- „ July 30th—Resignation of Sir John Forrest, P.C., G.C.M.G., as Treasurer of the Federal Government.
- „ August 8th—New Tariff introduced into the Federal Parliament, providing generally for large protective increases in Customs duties.
- „ August 13th—Union Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Kawatiri* totally wrecked at Macquarie Heads, Tasmania, with a loss of six lives.
- „ August 14th—Colonel Stanley appointed State Military Commandant, *vice* Colonel Ricardo, deceased.
- „ August 14th—Allowances of members of the Federal Legislature increased from £400 to £600 per annum.
- „ September 17th—The committee of the Melbourne Hospital accept an offer of £100,000 by the trustees of the Edward Wilson Estate towards the erection of new hospital buildings.
- „ September 26th—The colony of New Zealand proclaimed a "Dominion."
- „ September 28th—Strike of bakers in Melbourne for an increase in wages from £2 10s. to £2 14s. per week. The request was eventually agreed to on the 2nd October.
- „ October 23rd—Opening of the First Australian Exhibition of Women's Work at the Exhibition Building, Melbourne. As bearing on this subject, it may be stated that 120,000 females, or about 16 per cent. of the female population of Australia, were earning their own living in 1871; 185,000, or 18 per cent., in 1881; 277,000, or 19 per cent., in 1891; 356,000, or nearly 20 per cent., in 1901; and about 397,000 in 1907. In England and Wales the proportion is larger, 4,171,751, or nearly 25 per cent. of the total female population, having been returned as engaged in occupations at the census of 1901.
- „ November 4th.—Opening of a new Dental Hospital in Melbourne.
- „ November 13th—Coal strike in New South Wales—all the collieries in the Hunter River District remained idle till 21st November.
- „ November 30th—Wallach's Buildings, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne, destroyed by fire, the damage being estimated at £70,000.
- „ December 11th—Parliamentary Buildings, Wellington, New Zealand, destroyed by fire.
- „ December 23rd—Prorogation of the State Parliament.

## CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

Separation  
from New  
South  
Wales.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Steps leading up to responsible government.

### THE CONSTITUTION OF 1855.

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

Responsible government.

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

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

Qualifications of Members.

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

Council franchise.

Assembly  
franchise.

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

Vote by  
ballot.

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

### CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION.

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

Plural  
voting  
abolished.

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

To facilitate the exercise of the franchise in sparsely populated districts, the *Voting by Post Act* 1900 was passed on the 17th October, 1900. This measure enables any elector, who is resident, or is likely to be staying, on the polling day, more than five miles from the nearest polling booth, or who is prevented by reason of sickness or infirmity from voting personally, to obtain a ballot paper entitling him to vote by post for any candidate in his district standing for either House of Parliament. This Act came into force on 1st December, 1900, and was to continue in force for three years, and thence until the end of the next ensuing session of Parliament. Subsequent Acts continued the measure to 31st December, 1908. Voting by post is also provided for in the Commonwealth Electoral Act. The first experience of the working of this Act was at the Commonwealth Elections held in March, 1901, at which 1,269 postal ballot papers were used in eighteen out of the nineteen contested districts for the House of Representatives, being about 1 per cent. of the total votes recorded. The number of electors who voted by post for the Senate throughout the whole State was 1,227, or one in every 144 who voted. At the last Commonwealth Elections, held in December, 1906, 6,643 postal ballot papers were used for the Senate Election in Victoria, and 6,725 for the House of Representatives, or about 1¼ per cent. of the votes recorded.

Voting by  
post at  
elections.

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

Voters'  
certificates.

The first difficulty in the working of the Constitution of 1855 occurred in 1865, when the Government of Mr. McCulloch was anxious to pass a protective Tariff. It was certain that a majority of the Council would resist such a Tariff, that body having (unlike the House of Lords in the Imperial Parliament) power to reject Money Bills. The Assembly, fearing such a course, passed the Tariff, and tacked it to the Appropriation Bill. The Council laid aside the double Bill, and Parliament was prorogued without having passed supply. The Ministry, having no money, applied to the Governor, Sir Charles Darling, who sanctioned a levy of the new duties as passed by the Assembly, and performed the necessary executive acts to enable Ministers to negotiate loans with a bank to provide for necessaries, sanctioning also the expending of money in payment of salaries. The Governor then communicated these facts to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Cardwell, who replied that his acts had been illegal. Meantime Parliament had been dissolved,

Constitutional  
difficulties  
experienced

and the electors returned a large majority in favour of the Government's protective Tariff. Great indignation was manifested on account of Mr. Cardwell's missive, and the Cabinet resigned on the ostensible ground that the opposition of the Council made it impossible to carry on the Government. Attempts to form a new Ministry were unsuccessful. The old Cabinet resumed office, and the difficulty was finally met by a separation of the two Bills. Sir Charles Darling was recalled in 1866.

In consideration of the late Governor's services, the Assembly in 1867 voted £20,000 to Lady Darling, and fearing the rejection of the grant by the Council, again included the amount in the Appropriation Bill. On the Council's rejection of this Bill, the Ministry suggested a short prorogation to enable negotiations to be carried on. The new Governor, Sir J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, proposed the resignation of Ministers, that he might communicate with the leaders of the other side. He found that none of these would give him such an assurance of ability to remove the deadlock which had occurred as would justify him in asking them to become Ministers.

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

Again, in 1877, the Houses were in conflict. The first part of the proceedings was like the preceding cases. Payment of members had been adopted by two temporary Acts, the latter of which was about to expire, and the Government of Mr. Graham Berry included the grant (£18,000) in the Appropriation Bill, thus purposing to provide the money as an ordinary form of expenditure. The Council laid the Bill aside, and the Government proceeded to raise supplies for their service by collecting the duties voted by the Assembly in the Appropriation Bill. A decision of the Law Courts was against the Government, who were therefore unable to enforce their demands. Reductions and dismissals in the Civil Service were made. A crisis ensued, and both Houses addressed the Crown. In March, 1878, the disputed

item was withdrawn from the Appropriation Bill, and the Council accepted a separate Payment of Members Bill. The question of the removed civil servants remained. Ministers said that the Service was overmanned, and only a sufficient number would be reinstated, and the rest pensioned or compensated.

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

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

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

### THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION.

After the establishment of the Federal Government it became abundantly evident that the representation of the States in the States' Houses was excessive, and steps were taken to reform the States' Constitutions. Accordingly an Act was passed in Victoria "to provide for the Reform of the Constitution," and reserved for the Royal assent on the 7th April, 1903. After an interval of some months the Royal assent was proclaimed on the 26th November, 1903. This Act,

Steps  
leading  
up to  
Federation.

Division of  
Govern-  
mental  
functions.

Reform Act  
1903.

entitled *The Constitution Act 1903*, provided for a reduction in the number of responsible Ministers from ten to eight, and their salaries from £10,400 to £8,400; decreased the number of members of the Legislative Council from 48 to 35, including one special representative for the State railways and public servants; but increased the number of electoral provinces from fourteen to seventeen, each being now represented by two members elected for six years—one retiring every three years by rotation, except at a general election, when one-half of the members are to be elected for only three years. The property qualification of members of the Council was reduced from £100 to £50 as the annual value of the freehold, and that of electors qualifying as lessees or occupying tenants from an annual value of £25 to one of £15. A reduction was also made in the number of members of the Legislative Assembly from 95 to 68—including two to be specially elected by the railway officers, and one by the State public servants, and in that of the electoral districts from 84 to 65. The Constitution was again amended in 1906 by the repeal of the provisions in the Act of 1903 relating to the separate representation of railway officers and State public servants. The Assembly now consists of 65 members, and the Council 34.

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

The  
Governor.

The Governor acts under the authority of Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, and according to Royal instructions issued by the Colonial Office. He is the official head of the Legislature, and assents in the name of the Crown to all Acts passed by the Parliament, reserving for the Royal assent certain Bills already described. The only matters in which the exercise of any discretion is required on the part of the Governor are the assenting to or dissenting from, or reserving, of Bills passed by the Parliament; the granting or withholding of a dissolution of Parliament when requested by a Premier; or the appointment of a new Ministry.

Forming  
a new  
Ministry.

When a Ministry is defeated in Parliament or at the polls, its members tender their resignations to the Governor, whose duty it is to announce his intention of accepting them. The outgoing Premier generally suggests to the Governor, as his successor, the name of the most prominent of his opponents, generally the leader of the Opposition. Thereupon the Governor "sends for" the individual suggested, who, if he feels in a position to carry on the



Government, endeavours to form a Ministry. If he fails, he informs the Governor of the fact and some one else is applied to. The distribution of portfolios is first arranged by the proposed Ministers themselves, and submitted to the Governor for approval, who always adopts it, unless the list should contain the name of any one against whom very serious objections exist, or propose a new and revolutionary arrangement.

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

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

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

office of Treasurer as well, and may occupy any office. The present Premier, the Hon. Thomas Bent, is also Treasurer and Minister of Railways.

The Parliament consists of two Chambers, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The general power of legislation is conferred upon "His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the said Council and Assembly." By Section 56 of The Constitution Act it was provided that—"All Bills for appropriating any part of the revenue of Victoria, and for imposing any duty, rate, tax, rent, return, or impost shall originate in the Assembly, and may be rejected, but not altered by the Council." There was great difference of opinion as to the interpretation of this section, it being held by many that the words "all Bills for appropriating" (revenue) "and for imposing" (taxes) signified Bills having for their principal object the authorizing of payments or the granting of supply; whilst others contended that legislation which merely incidentally or consequentially authorizes the collection of money or the payment of officials may be dealt with as ordinary legislation by the Council. This matter has now been dealt with by Section 30 of the Reform Act of 1903, which declares that a Bill shall not be deemed for appropriating, &c., or for imposing, &c., by reason only of its containing provisions "for the imposition or appropriation of fines or other pecuniary penalties or for the demand or payment or appropriation of fees for licences or fees for services under such Bill." In regard to the latter portion of Section 56, providing that Money Bills must originate in the Assembly, and may be rejected but not altered by the Council, the new Act provides, as in the Commonwealth Constitution, that the Council may suggest alterations as mentioned previously.

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

The Council — called the Upper House — now consists of 34 members. The State is now divided into seventeen electoral provinces, each returning two members. The member in each constituency at the first election who, of the two elected, receives the highest number of votes retains his seat for six years, whilst the other member retains his seat for three years only, subject, of course, to the dissolution of both Houses in case of a deadlock, as previously described. One-half of the members thus retire every three years. To be qualified for membership, a candidate must be a male of the age of 30 years, either a natural-born subject or naturalized and resident in Victoria for ten years, and must have been beneficially entitled to a freehold estate in Victoria of the clear annual value of £50 for one year "previously to" his election. The following male persons aged 21 or over, if they are natural-born subjects or naturalized for three years and resident in Victoria for twelve months, are entitled to vote for the Council in that electoral division

on the rolls of which their names appear:—The owner of a freehold rated at an annual value of £10; the owner of a leasehold, created originally for five years, or the occupying tenant of land rated at £15 annual value; graduates of a British University, matriculated students of the University of Melbourne, barristers and solicitors, legally-qualified medical practitioners, duly appointed ministers of religion, certificated schoolmasters, naval and military officers, active and retired. All voters, except those claiming in respect of property, must take out electors' rights in the division in which they reside.

The Assembly, commonly called the Popular or Lower House, now consists of 65 members. For the whole of the seats single electorates are now provided. Each Assembly expires by effluxion of time at the end of three years from its first meeting, and may be sooner dissolved by the Governor. To be qualified for election to the Assembly, a candidate must be a natural-born subject or a person who has been naturalized for five years and resident in Victoria for two years. The following persons are ineligible:—Judges, ministers of religion, Government contractors, uncertificated insolvents, holders of offices of profit under the Crown (except Ministers), and persons who have been attainted of treason, or convicted of felony or infamous offence in the British dominions. Moreover, a member vacates his seat if he resigns; is absent for a whole session without permission of the House; takes any oath or declaration of allegiance or adherence to a foreign power, or becomes a subject of a foreign State; becomes bankrupt, insolvent, or a public defaulter; is attainted of treason, or convicted of felony, &c.; becomes *non compos mentis*; or enters into a Government contract. Universal manhood suffrage is in force for the Assembly, all males over the age of 21 years, natural-born or naturalized, untainted by crime, being allowed a vote if they hold an elector's right, and their names are on a general roll, and are resident in the State twelve months and in the district one month. If a person is on a ratepayers' roll it is unnecessary to take out an elector's right or to reside in the district, although the occupying tenant is entitled to be entered as the ratepayer in priority to the owner, and is in most cases so entered. Where a tenant finds that his landlord has paid the rates in his own name, and is consequently entered as the ratepayer in respect of the premises occupied by the tenant, an elector's right must be taken out. Even where the tenant is entered on the ratepayers' roll in respect of the premises occupied by him, and the property is of the capital value of £50 or the annual value of £5, the owner may take out an elector's right in respect thereof. There are, consequently, a large number of persons on the rolls for several districts who were formerly entitled to vote in all of such districts; but, in August, 1899, plural voting was abolished in respect of the Assembly, and now a vote is allowed in only one constituency, although the elector may, if on the roll for more than one district, choose which district he shall vote in. A

The Legis-  
lative  
Assembly.

member of the Assembly receives reimbursement of his expenses in relation to his attendance at the rate of £300 per annum. The Assembly is presided over by a Speaker, who is elected at the first meeting after every general election, and vacates his seat by expiry or dissolution of the House, and by death, resignation, or a removing vote of the House. When the Assembly resolves itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider the details of any measure, it is presided over by a Chairman of Committees. The Assembly cannot proceed to business unless twenty members, exclusive of the Speaker, are present; and the Speaker has a casting but no substantive vote.

Limitation  
of election  
expenses.

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

## JUBILEE OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT IN VICTORIA.

On the 21st November, 1906, fifty years had passed since the first Parliament of Victoria under Responsible Government met, at 12 o'clock noon, "in the Parliament Houses on the Eastern Hill, in the City of Melbourne," pursuant to proclamation by His Excellency Major-General Edward Macarthur, the officer administering the government, and the jubilee of the event was celebrated by the presentation to Parliament of a paper prepared by Mr. Thos. Greenless Watson, C.M.G., Clerk of the Legislative Assembly. The paper contains the rolls of Parliament and some statistics of progress from 1856 to 1906.

The names of 584 gentlemen are recorded on the roll of members of the Legislative Assembly. The Hon. Thomas Bent, the present Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Railways, holds the honour of having been elected to the Legislative Assembly before any member now in the House, having been chosen to represent Brighton on the 16th March, 1871. Amongst the ex-members, the only one elected to the first Parliament who still takes part in public affairs is the Hon. John Dennistoun Wood, now representing the electorate of Cumberland in the House of Assembly, Tasmania. Mr. Wood was

first elected a member of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria in 1857, and is the oldest surviving member of the Executive Council.

There are 194 names recorded on the roll of the Legislative Council. The Hon. Nicholas FitzGerald, the present Chairman of Committees, has sat continuously as a member of that House since 1864, a period of nearly 43 years, the record for the Parliament of Victoria and probably for any Australian Parliament. The paper also contains "A Retrospect" of the principal events in Parliament during the 50 years, and the names of those who took the most prominent part therein.

#### CONFERENCE OF STATISTICIANS.

A conference of statisticians of the Commonwealth and States of Australia and the Colony of New Zealand was held in Melbourne in November and December, 1906, for the purpose of securing uniformity in statistical methods throughout Australia and New Zealand, of making more efficient provision for the mutual supply of statistical information to the Commonwealth and State Bureaux, and of co-ordinating the entire scheme of work therein.

The following representatives constituted the conference:—

*Commonwealth of Australia*—G. H. Knibbs, Esq., F.S.S., F.R.A.S., &c., Commonwealth Statistician, President.

*New South Wales*—H. C. L. Anderson, Esq., M.A., Director of Intelligence Department and Bureau of Statistics.

*Victoria*—E. T. Drake, Esq., Government Statist.

*Queensland*—Thornhill Weedon, Esq., F.S.S., Government Statistician and Registrar-General.

*South Australia*—L. H. Sholl, Esq., I.S.O., Chief Under-Secretary and Government Statist.

*Western Australia*—C. H. Wickens, Esq., A.I.A., late Actuary and Compiler, Government Statistician's Office, Perth, Western Australia.

*Tasmania*—R. M. Johnston, Esq., F.S.S., I.S.O., Government Statistician and Registrar-General.

*New Zealand*—E. J. Von Dadelsen, Esq., Registrar-General and Government Statistician.

The main objects of the conference were as indicated hereunder, viz:—

1. To secure, as far as possible, uniformity in the whole method of collection, compilation, and presentation of statistics in all the States of the Commonwealth, and, if possible, also in New Zealand.
2. To make arrangements for the supply of statistical information, at the earliest possible moment, to all parties concerned.
3. To decide on the method by which these objects can be best secured, and to determine the forms desirable to be used as a means thereto.
4. To determine the general conditions under which the State Statisticians shall supply any statistical information needed by the Commonwealth Statistician, and reciprocally, under which the Commonwealth Statistician shall supply information needed by the State Statisticians.
5. To make such general arrangements in regard to the detail of the professional activities of the Commonwealth and State Statistical Bureaux as will render the statistical resources of the latter available to the Commonwealth Statistician, and conversely those of the Commonwealth Bureau to the State Statisticians.
6. To so delimit the activity of each, that unnecessary duplication of work, printing, and expense will be avoided.

A comprehensive memorandum, prepared by the Commonwealth Statistician, was communicated to the conference on the opening thereof, and a complete series of forms was submitted for consideration, indicating what might be attempted through an adequate organization of the State Statistical Bureaux, and illustrative of the range of the requirements of the Commonwealth Statistician. These were reviewed in detail, and after examining the matter in its entirety, the conference accepted a series of resolutions to give effect to the above. The desirableness of a quinquennial enumeration was affirmed by the following resolution:—"That, having in view the characteristics of the movement of the population in Australia, as well as the expectation of a considerable increase in the total thereof, as the result of means taken to attract it, the conference is unanimously of opinion that it is desirable that there should be a limited quinquennial enumeration."

#### ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1907.

Elections—  
Legislative  
Council,  
1907.

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

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

Provinces.	Number of Electors on Rolls.	Number of Electors who Voted.				Number who voted by post.	Proportion of Electors who voted.
		Rate-payers.	Non-rate-payers.	Informal.	Total.		
East Yarra ...	13,889	Uncontested				...	...
Melbourne ...	14,001	"				...	...
Melbourne East	11,424	3,537	14	14	3,551	57	31·08
" North	13,036	3,951	13	63	3,964	60	30·40
" South	13,495	4,908	24	26	4,932	109	36·54
" West	13,534	3,428	2	23	3,430	4	25·34
Bendigo ...	8,558	5,049	5	16	5,054	178	59·07
Gippsland ...	9,485	Uncontested				...	...
Nelson ...	8,012	"				...	...
Northern ...	8,685	3,081	7	14	3,088	26	35·56
North-Eastern ...	8,932	Uncontested				...	...
North-Western ...	9,780	3,119	14	10	3,133	16	32·03
Southern ...	9,557	Uncontested				...	...
South-Eastern ...	10,891	"				...	...
South-Western ...	9,269	"				...	...
Wellington ...	8,705	"				...	...
Western ...	9,485	"				...	...
Less uncontested	180,738	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provinces (10)	102,226	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	78,512	27,073	79	166	27,152	450	34·58

ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1907.

For the Legislative Assembly, there were contests in 45 of the 65 constituencies, each returning one member. The number of electors on the rolls for the Assembly (including voters' certificates issued by the Courts), was 261,088 (of whom 69,957 were in uncontested districts), and of these 117,098 voted, being 61.26 per cent of the number entitled. The following table shows the number of electors, the votes polled, and the percentage of the latter to the former, in the different electoral districts:—

Electoral Districts—  
Legislative Assen

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AT THE GENERAL ELECTIONS ON THE 15TH MARCH, 1907.

Electoral Districts.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election, including Voters' Certificates.	Electors who Voted.	
		Total Number.	Percentage of Number on the Rolls.
Abbotsford .. .. .	4,304	2,735	63.54
Albert Park .. .. .	5,045	3,497	69.31
Allandale .. .. .	3,153	(Uncontested)	
Ballaarat East .. .. .	4,278		
Ballaarat West .. .. .	4,041	2,640	65.33
Barwon .. .. .	3,891	2,470	63.48
Benalla .. .. .	3,563	(Uncontested)	
Benambra .. .. .	2,672		
Bendigo East .. .. .	3,841	2,644	68.83
Bendigo West .. .. .	4,382	2,645	60.36
Boroondara .. .. .	5,931	2,365	39.87
Borong .. .. .	3,127	(Uncontested)	
Brighton .. .. .	4,121		
Brunswick .. .. .	5,330	3,877	72.73
Bulla .. .. .	3,764	2,220	58.98
Carlton .. .. .	4,439	2,570	57.89
Castlemaine and Maldon .. .. .	3,388	2,464	72.73
Collingwood .. .. .	4,499	2,936	65.26
Dalhousie .. .. .	3,346	2,621	78.33
Dandenong .. .. .	4,263	1,681	39.43
Daylesford .. .. .	3,156	2,113	66.95
Dundas .. .. .	3,098	2,059	66.46
Eaglehawk .. .. .	3,582	2,399	66.97
East Melbourne .. .. .	4,346	2,031	46.73
Essendon .. .. .	5,810	3,581	61.63
Evelyn .. .. .	3,641	(Uncontested)	
Fitzroy .. .. .	4,269	2,721	63.74
Flemington .. .. .	5,394	3,166	58.69
Geelong .. .. .	4,414	2,800	63.43
Gippsland East .. .. .	3,101	1,963	63.30
Gippsland North .. .. .	3,060	1,762	57.58
Gippsland South .. .. .	3,875	(Uncontested)	
Gippsland West .. .. .	3,303		
Glenelg .. .. .	3,600		
Goulburn Valley .. .. .	3,257		

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED FOR THE LEGISLATIVE  
ASSEMBLY AT THE GENERAL ELECTIONS ON THE 15TH MARCH,  
1907—continued.

Electoral Districts.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election, including Voters' Certificates.	Electors who Voted.	
		Total Number.	Percentage of Number on the Roll.
Grenville .. .. .	3,693		(Uncontested)
Gunbower .. .. .	3,067		"
Hampden .. .. .	4,064		"
Hawthorn .. .. .	5,833	3,304	56.64
Jika Jika .. .. .	5,660	3,167	55.95
Kara Kara .. .. .	3,229	2,000	61.93
Korong .. .. .	2,736		(Uncontested)
Lowan .. .. .	3,102		"
Maryborough .. .. .	3,828	2,614	68.28
Melbourne .. .. .	5,918	2,821	47.67
Mornington .. .. .	4,275	1,965	45.96
North Melbourne .. .. .	5,364	3,352	62.49
Ovens .. .. .	3,035	2,004	66.03
Polwarth .. .. .	3,774	2,132	56.49
Port Fairy .. .. .	3,580	2,542	71.01
Port Melbourne .. .. .	5,483		(Uncontested)
Prahran .. .. .	4,903	3,133	63.90
Richmond .. .. .	5,091	3,484	68.43
Rodney .. .. .	3,542	2,666	75.27
Stawell and Ararat .. .. .	3,260	2,081	63.83
St. Kilda .. .. .	4,840	2,505	51.76
Swan Hill .. .. .	3,114		(Uncontested)
Toorak .. .. .	4,751	2,345	49.36
Upper Goulburn .. .. .	3,667	2,399	65.42
Walhalla .. .. .	2,830		(Uncontested)
Wangaratta .. .. .	3,735	2,326	62.27
Waranga .. .. .	2,953	2,009	68.03
Warrenheip .. .. .	3,073	2,052	66.78
Warrnambool .. .. .	3,278		(Uncontested)
Williamstown .. .. .	6,126	4,237	69.16
Less uncontested districts (20)	261,088 69,957	.. ..	.. ..
Total .. .. .	191,131	117,098	61.26

The number of persons who voted by post was 2,307, and 303 voters' certificates were issued by the Courts. Amongst the metropolitan constituencies the greatest proportion of votes was recorded in Brunswick, viz., 72.73 per cent.; and in the country constituencies, Dalhousie, with 78.33 per cent.; Rodney, 75.27 per cent.; Castle-maine and Maldon, 72.73 per cent.; and Port Fairy, 71.01 per cent., were the most keenly contested.



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

Proportion of votes polled, 1866 to 1907.

PROPORTION OF VOTERS AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1866 TO 1907.

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

The first session of the twenty-first Parliament was opened on 9th July, 1907, and prorogued on the 23rd December, 1907, the session thus extending over 168 days, as compared with 155 days in the first session of the previous Parliament.

Twenty-first Parliament.

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

Duration of Parliaments and sessions.

DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS AND SESSIONS, 1856 TO 1907.

Number of Parliament.	Period.	Duration of Parliament. Days.	Days in Session.	
			Number.	Percentage to Duration.
1st .. ..	1856-8	991	691	69·7
2nd .. ..	1859-60	637	566	88·8
3rd .. ..	1861-4	1,091	728	66·7
4th .. ..	1864-5	378	366	96·8
5th .. ..	1866-7	686	391	57·0
6th .. ..	1868-70	1,048	734	70·0
7th .. ..	1871-3	1,049	639	60·9
8th .. ..	1874-6	1,072	700	65·3
9th .. ..	1877-9	993	684	68·9
10th .. ..	1880	49	46	93·9
11th .. ..	1880-2	926	802	86·6
12th .. ..	1883-6	1,088	543	49·9
13th .. ..	1886-9	1,091	653	59·9
14th .. ..	1889-92	1,093	636	58·2
15th .. ..	1892-4	845	524	62·0
16th .. ..	1894-7	1,089	684	62·8
17th .. ..	1897-00	1,088	586	53·9
18th .. ..	1900-02	671	358	53·4
19th .. ..	1902-3	436	300	68·8
20th .. ..	1904-7	968	509	52·6
21st (1st Session) ..	1907	..	168	..

Long  
sessions  
and  
recesses.

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

#### STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1907.

The following is a short synopsis of the Acts passed during 1907 by the Victorian Parliament:—

Act No.	Date.	
2076.	July	11th.—This Act applies £1,025,740 out of the consolidated revenue for the service of the year 1907-8.
2077.	July	31st.—This Act applies £152,102 out of the consolidated revenue for the service of the year 1906-7.
2078.	August	13th.—The <i>Tocumwal Railway Extension Act 1907</i> authorizes the construction of an extension of the Strathmerston towards Tocumwal railway to Tocumwal in New South Wales, and ratifies an agreement in reference thereto between the Governments of Victoria and New South Wales.
2079.	August	13th.—The <i>Companies Act 1907</i> repeals Act No. 2073, of 1906. It also makes eligible to act as an auditor of companies any person who was a member of the Society of Accountants and Auditors of Victoria on 28th December, 1906, and had acted as an accountant for five years before that date. After the 31st December, 1907, no person shall be qualified to receive a licence to act as an auditor of companies unless he satisfies the Companies' Auditors' Board that he has a thorough knowledge of accounts and auditing and of the Companies Acts.
2080.	August	27th.—The <i>Municipal Association Act 1907</i> provides for the incorporation of the Municipal Association of Victoria in order that it may be enabled to establish a "Municipal Officers' Fidelity Guarantee Fund." This fund cannot be established unless three-fifths of the municipalities in Victoria agree to contribute to it, and in the event of the amount to the credit of the fund being at any time insufficient to meet all liabilities, every contributing municipality must <i>pro rata</i> to the amount of its contribution make up the deficiency.
2081.	September	10th.—The <i>Default Summonses Act 1907</i> makes provision for the payment of fees for the service of certain default summonses.
2082.	September	12th.—This Act applies £421,264 out of the consolidated revenue for the service of the year 1907-8.
2083.	September	24th.—The <i>Vacant Unclaimed Lands Act 1907</i> amends a similar Act of 1906.
2084.	September	24th.—The <i>Brim Registers Act 1907</i> validates certain registers and certificates of births or deaths purporting to be made and signed by George Paine, but actually signed in the name of George Paine by his wife Edmee Valentin Paine.

- | Act No. | Date.           |  |
|---------|-----------------|--|
| 2085.   | September 24th. | —The <i>Surplus Revenue Act</i> 1907 allocates the surplus of the financial year 1906-7 as follows:—£99,140 to the Commissioners of Savings Banks in reduction of the amount owing to them under section 19 of the <i>Savings Banks Act</i> 1896; £42,000 for mining development purposes; £8,000 for the improvement of forests; £100,000 to the credit of the "Railway Rolling Stock Replacement Fund"; and the balance, not exceeding £49,000, for the erection and removal of State school buildings and the purchase of land, furniture, and fittings for school purposes.  |
| 2086.   | September 24th. | —The <i>Real Property Act</i> 1907 deals principally with the limitation of actions relating to real and other property.   |
| 2087.   | October 8th.    | —The <i>Ancient Lights Declaratory Act</i> 1907 provides that from the commencement of the Act no right to the access or use of light to or for any building shall be capable of coming into existence by reason only of the enjoyment of such access or use for any period or of any presumption of a lost grant based upon such enjoyment.   |
| 2088.   | October 8th.    | —The <i>Old-Age Pensions Act</i> 1907, to be construed as one with the Act of 1901, increases the maximum amount of pension payable from 8s. to 10s. per week—the addition of 2s. per week to apply to all pensions existing at the commencement of the Act. An alteration from £150,000 to £250,000 per annum is made in the total amount appropriated on account of old-age pensions.  |
| 2089.   | October 8th.    | —The <i>Administration and Probate Duties Act</i> 1907, to be read with the Acts of 1890 and 1903, provides that bequests or settlements made to charitable institutions in Victoria are to be exempt from duty.   |
| 2090.   | October 8th.    | —The <i>Income Tax Act</i> 1907 fixes the rates of income tax for the year 1908, payable on incomes earned in 1907. Incomes of £200 a year or under are not taxable. On incomes from £201 to £500 there is an exemption of £150, which, however, does not apply to companies. Incomes from personal exertion are taxed 3d. in the £ up to £500; 4d. from £500 to £1,000; 5d. from £1,000 to £1,500; and 6d. over £1,500. Taxes on incomes from property are double these rates. A reduction of 20 per cent., not applying to companies, is made in the amount collectable under these rates. Deductions for gifts of over £20 to public libraries, institutions for the promotion of science and art, museums, or charitable institutions in Victoria, are to be allowed from incomes. |
| 2091.   | October 11th.   | —This Act applies £788,782 out of the consolidated revenue for the service of the year 1907-8.   |
| 2092.   | October 22nd.   | —The <i>Marine Stores and Old Metals Act</i> 1907 amends the Act of 1800. No person is allowed to purchase old metals (except at auction) unless he is a licensed collector or dealer. Each collector or dealer must produce his books to the police when requested, and also any special wares purchased or received by him, the form of which is not to be changed for seven days after their receipt. Notice must be given to the police when any article supposed to have been stolen comes into the possession of a dealer. Collectors are not allowed to carry on business on Sundays or public holidays.  |

- | Act No. | Date.          |   |
|---------|----------------|---|
| 2093.   | October 22nd.  | —The <i>Police Offences Act 1907</i> , to be read with the <i>Police Offences Act 1890</i> and amending Acts, alters the law relating to habitual criminals.  |
| 2094.   | November 6th.  | —The <i>Transfer of Land Act 1907</i> relates to the attestation of documents under the <i>Transfer of Land Act 1890</i> .  |
| 2095.   | November 6th.  | —The <i>Forests Act 1907</i> , to come into force from the 1st January, 1908. Under the authority of this Act, a State Forests Department is to be constituted, which is to have the exclusive control and management of all matters of forest policy; the granting of all leases, licences, or permits; the collection and recovery of all rents, fees, royalties, charges and revenue; the planting or thinning of forests, and the making, laying out, and maintaining of plantations and nurseries, and the distribution of trees therefrom, and the administration generally of the Act. A special examination is to be held for appointments and promotions in the Department, but the Secretary, Conservator of Forests, persons employed on the clerical staff or as messengers, and persons employed in the State Forests and Nurseries Branch at the commencement of the Act are exempt. Provision is made for training persons in forestry—the term of training not to exceed three years. An annual report is to be issued by the Department, containing a full account of the work carried on by the Conservator of Forests and the inspectors, and also a statement of the revenue derived from forests and the expenditure thereon during the twelve months ended the 30th June preceding. |
| 2096.   | November 6th.  | —The <i>Collins Street Independent Church Lands Act 1907</i> defines the trusts and powers affecting certain lands held in trust for the Collins-street Independent Church.   |
| 2097.   | November 18th. | —The <i>Dandenong Lands Act 1907</i> amends the <i>Dandenong Lands Act 1892</i> .   |
| 2098.   | November 18th. | —The <i>Mandurang Lands Act 1907</i> provides for the resumption by the Crown of certain land in the parish of Mandurang.   |
| 2099.   | November 18th. | —This Act alters the hours of closing at polling for Legislative Council elections from five to seven o'clock.  |
| 2100.   | November 18th. | —The <i>Roman Catholic Trusts Act 1907</i> authorizes the creation of corporate bodies of trustees in which property belonging to the Roman Catholic Church in Victoria may be vested.  |
| 2101.   | November 18th. | —The <i>Sherwood Lands Act 1907</i> revokes the permanent reservation of certain lands in the parish of Sherwood as sites for military and other public purposes.   |
| 2102.   | November 18th. | —The <i>Infant Life Protection Act 1907</i> , to be construed as one with the <i>Infant Life Protection Act 1890</i> , is dealt with under part "Social Condition."   |
| 2103.   | November 29th. | —The <i>Licensing Act 1907</i> amends the Licensing Acts of 1890 and all subsequent Licensing Acts. The number of grocers' licences is not to be increased unless at a poll of the electors. No permit for extended hours is to have any force after 31st December of the year in which granted. Permission to have two or more bars is to extend to any person to whom the licence is transferred.   |

Act No.      Date.

Section 7 makes it unnecessary to summon owners and occupiers of licensed premises to appear before the Licences Reduction Board, unless they are specially concerned in the cases under investigation. In any district in which there are more than the statutory number of licences, at the request of the owner and occupier the Licences Reduction Board may determine that the premises be deprived of a licence, and may award compensation. Any persons found on licensed premises during prohibited hours must prove that they are *bonâ fide* lodgers, weekly or other boarders, *bonâ fide* travellers, or inmates or servants. A schedule to the Act contains a number of minor amendments of the Act of 1906.

2104. December 3rd.—The *Alexandra Railway Construction Act* 1907 authorizes the construction of a line of railway from Alexandra-road to Alexandra township.
2105. December 3rd.—The *Justices Act* 1907 relates to applications for orders to review decisions of Courts of Petty Sessions or Justices.
2106. December 3rd.—The *Indeterminate Sentences Act* 1907 provides for indeterminate sentences and for the detention and control of habitual and other criminals.
2107. December 3rd.—The *Friendly Societies Act* 1907 makes it obligatory upon all friendly societies to be registered, and also to adopt tables, certified by the Actuary for Friendly Societies, of adequate contributions for the benefits to be received by the members. The provisions of the Act do not apply to trade unions.
2108. December 10th.—This Act applies £2,863,510 out of the consolidated revenue to the service of the year 1907-8, and appropriates the supplies granted in the parliamentary session, amounting to £5,251,398, to the service of the Government.
2109. December 16th.—The *Geelong Municipal Waterworks Act* 1907 provides for the constitution of a municipal waterworks trust for the supply of water to Geelong and district.
2110. December 16th.—The *Money Lenders Act* 1907 amends the Act of 1906. No contract or agreement entered into by a money lender is voidable by reason of the money lender having been guilty of a contravention of any of the provisions of section 5 of the Principal Act. Power is given to the lender to deduct costs from the loans.
2111. December 16th.—This Act alters the title of Engineer-in-Chief or Acting Engineer-in-Chief of the Victorian Railways to that of Chief Engineer for Railway Construction.
2112. December 16th.—The *Studley Park Bridge Land Act* 1907 authorizes the re-vesting in the Crown and the cancellation of the Crown grant of certain land granted to trustees for a road and approaches to Studley Park bridge, and for a site for a toll-house and out-offices in connexion with the bridge.
2113. December 16th.—This Act continues the Voting by Post Acts Nos. 170r and 171q until the 31st December, 1908.
2114. December 16th.—The *Mallee Leases Act* 1907 further extends the term of certain mallee allotment leases.

- | Act No. | Date.          |   |
|---------|----------------|---|
| 2115.   | December 16th. | —The <i>Consolidated Revenue Application Act 1907</i> authorizes the Treasurer to pay to the Commissioners of Savings Banks and the Trust Funds Trustees a sum of money not exceeding £500,000 in reduction of the Treasurer's liability under certificates issued to the Commissioners.  |
| 2116.   | December 16th. | —The <i>Victorian Railways Loan Act 1907</i> authorizes the raising of £500,000 to be expended in the construction of railways and tramways and irrigation and water supply works.  |
| 2117.   | December 16th. | —The <i>Railway Loan Application Act 1907</i> sanctions the issue and application of £683,311 out of loan funds for various railway and tramway works enumerated in a schedule to the Act.  |
| 2118.   | December 16th. | —The <i>Water Supply Loans Application Act 1907</i> provides for the application of £579,707 out of loan moneys, to be expended principally on country water supply works.  |
| 2119.   | December 16th. | —The <i>Railways Act 1907</i> , to be read with the Act of 1890, enacts that any officer or employé on becoming insolvent shall forfeit his office unless he satisfies the Commissioners that such embarrassment was not caused or attended by fraud, extravagance, or dishonorable conduct. The limit of damages which may be recovered against the Commissioners as carriers of passengers is fixed at £2,000. All moneys standing to the credit of the Railway Accident Fund are to form part of the Railway Accident and Fire Insurance Fund—a new permanent fund to be established under this Act—into which the Commissioners are to pay 10s. for every £100 sterling of the revenue of the Victorian Railways until it reaches £100,000, at which amount the fund is to be maintained. Damages recovered or compensation awarded for any death or injury of any person, the amount of any loss from fire or in connexion with any goods, parcels, luggage, or other property under the control of the Commissioners or by the neglect of employés whilst engaged in burning-off within railway boundaries, may be paid out of the fund. From the 1st January, 1908, railway pay is not attachable by any court, nor is any assignment made by any officer to have any force or validity in law. Agents may be appointed for the sale of railway tickets, to whom certificates are to be issued, and it shall be unlawful for any other person (not an officer of the Department) to sell, exchange, or transfer the whole or any part of a ticket or to occupy an office bearing the words "Railway Ticket Office," or any words calculated to advertise or notify to the public that railway tickets may be bought, sold, or exchanged, or transferred therein. The unlawful importation of, counterfeiting or altering railway tickets is prohibited. The onus of proof that a person has not contravened the Act is on the defendant. Penalties for a first offence of not more than £20, and for a second or subsequent offence of not more than £40; or of imprisonment for any term of not more than three months, may be imposed for any infringement of the Act. Railway servants are exempted from service as jurors. |

- | Act No. | Date.          |   |
|---------|----------------|---|
| 2120.   | December 16th. | —The <i>Administration and Probate Act 1907</i> amends the <i>Administration and Probate Act 1890</i> . The principal alteration made is that any one executor in an estate may appoint a trustee company to act in his stead. Previously if there were more than one executor, a trustee company could only be appointed when authorized by all the executors.   |
| 2121.   | December 16th. | —The <i>Land Draining Facilities Act 1907</i> , to be read with the Local Government Acts, empowers municipal councils to scour, cleanse, and keep open certain drains constructed by owners of lands.  |
| 2122.   | December 16th. | —The <i>Old Colonists' Association Act 1907</i> vests lands situated in the city of Fitzroy in the Old Colonists' Association, the Australasian Dramatic and Musical Association (the Crown grantee), having agreed to this arrangement.  |
| 2123.   | December 16th. | —The <i>Murray Settlements Act 1907</i> provides for settlement on certain Crown lands situate in the mallee border and the mallee country and near the Murray River.   |
| 2124.   | December 23rd. | —The <i>Rupanyup and Marnoo Railway Construction Act 1907</i> authorizes the construction of a line of railway from Rupanyup to Marnoo.   |
| 2125.   | December 23rd. | —The <i>Nyora and Woolamai Railway Construction Act 1907</i> authorizes the construction of a line of railway from Nyora to Woolamai.   |
| 2126.   | December 23rd. | —The <i>Health Act 1907</i> , to be read with previous Health Acts, provides that whenever any municipal district or place in Victoria appears to be affected by any dangerous, infectious or contagious disease, the Board may, by notice in the <i>Government Gazette</i> , direct all medical practitioners and registrars of births and deaths to report all cases of such disease both to the Board of Health and the local Council. The Pure Food Act is amended by adding the words "any other article or any substance or compound" to the words "article of food" in the sections relating to adulteration and false descriptions: |
| 2127.   | December 23rd. | —The <i>Mines Act 1907</i> , to be read with the <i>Mines Act 1890</i> provides for the constitution of a Sludge Abatement Board for the purpose of regulating hydraulic mining, dredging, and sluicing. Sludge abatement trusts may also be constituted in the mining districts of Ballarat and Bendigo.   |
| 2128.   | December 23rd. | —The <i>Closer Settlement Act 1907</i> amends the Act of 1904. Power is given to work to the best advantage land acquired until such time as it is more convenient to make it available for sale, or to grant and issue a permit for grazing on such property. Provision is made for advances to certain lessees, and also to municipalities for the formation of roads or channels on estates purchased.   |
| 2129.   | December 23rd. | —The <i>Municipal Endowment Act 1907</i> fixes the municipal endowment at £100,000 annually, and also in a schedule to the Act re-classifies the boroughs and shires. The provisions of this Act are further dealt with under Municipal Statistics.   |

- | Act No. | Date.          |   |
|---------|----------------|---|
| 2130.   | December 23rd. | —The <i>Prahran and Malvern Tramway Trust Act</i> 1907 confirms an agreement between the city of Prahran and the town of Malvern for the constitution of the Prahran and Malvern Tramways Trust.  |
| 2131.   | December 23rd. | —The <i>Railways Standing Committee Act</i> 1907 extends the power of referring questions to the Committee so that electric railways and renewals or improvements in connexion with existing lines may be reported on. The amount of remuneration payable in a financial year to members of the Committee is increased from £800 to £1,200.   |
| 2132.   | December 23rd. | —The <i>Terang Land Act</i> 1907 revokes the permanent reservation of portion of certain land reserved as a site for public purposes at Terang.   |
| 2133.   | December 23rd. | —The <i>Railway Funds Act</i> 1907 establishes two permanent railway reserve funds—"The Railway Interest Reserve Fund," to be used only for the purpose of paying interest on railway loan funds to the extent to which the net railway revenue for the year may be insufficient for the purpose; and the "Railway Additions and Improvements Fund," for additions and improvements on existing railways, and for equipment and rolling-stock. The surplus railway revenue for any year, after deducting superannuation or retiring allowances, compensation, and gratuities, is to be placed one-half to the credit of each fund until the former amounts to £300,000 and the latter to £200,000. All interest accruing from the funds is to be applied towards the payment of interest on the Railway Loan Funds. |
| 2134.   | December 23rd. | —The <i>Drainage of Land Act</i> 1907 amends the Act of 1890 by giving an interpretation of "owner."  |
| 2135.   | December 23rd. | —The <i>Municipalities Powers Extension Act</i> 1907, to be read with the <i>Local Government Act</i> 1903, empowers municipal councils to provide and maintain sheep dips, and to contribute towards public agricultural and other schools and colleges.   |
| 2136.   | December 23rd. | —The <i>Tolmie Railway Act</i> 1907 authorizes the construction of a line of railway for the purpose of encouraging settlement in the county of Delatite, deals with the loading of Crown and forest lands in the district benefited by the railway, and gives authority for the Railway Construction Trust to impose a rate for 20 years to be used for the cost of acquiring private land, and in liquidating the expenditure incurred in the construction of the railway.  |
| 2137.   | December 23rd. | —The <i>Factories and Shops Act</i> 1907 amends the Factories Acts of the State. It extends the power to apply the Special Board System to—(1) Any business whatsoever usually or frequently carried on in a shop; (2) any business of carting or driving or assisting in carting or driving, either generally or in any specified business; (3) any specified process, trade, or business connected with the erection of buildings or quarrying; (4) any business connected with the preparation of firewood for sale. No Board, however, can be   |



Act No.            Date.

appointed under this Act unless sanctioned by a vote in both Houses of Parliament. Provision is made for payment for overtime and of tea money to shop employés. Permission to keep open till 8 p.m. may be given by the Minister to certain shopkeepers who otherwise are required to close their shops at 6 p.m. This permission can only be granted to widows, old people, and in cases of great hardship.

2138. December 23rd.—The *Gold Buyers' Act 1907*, to come into force on the 1st March, 1908, amends the law relating to gold-buying. Gold buyers and gold assayers must each be licensed, and no person (except a bank manager) can hold the two licences. No person (except a bank manager) who assays or smelts gold is allowed to sell gold. Jewellers and other gold manufacturers may without a licence buy gold from the Mint or from a bank for manufacturing purposes, but particulars of the transactions must be entered in a book called the "Gold entry book." Notice of intention to apply for a licence as a gold buyer or assayer must be given to the nearest clerk of petty sessions, who will place in a conspicuous place near the front door of the court a copy of the notice and the date when the application will be considered, together with the names of the ratepayers who signed the certificate of character which appeared in two consecutive issues of a newspaper circulating in the district. The Justices, if satisfied as to the character of the applicant, and that the premises where he intends to buy or assay gold abut on a public street, and have a front door opening on to the street, that there is not on the premises any facility for buying, selling, smelting, or handling gold illicitly, and that the licence is required in the locality, may issue a gold buyer's or assayer's certificate. No licences are to be issued to Chinese, licensees under the Licensing Acts, or to any manufacturer of jewellery or gold. The fee for a licence is £2, except in Melbourne, Ballarat, or Bendigo, where it is £5, and the licence holds good until the end of the year in which granted. The Secretary for Mines may grant to any bank a gold buyer's or assayer's licence, or both, for the principal office of the bank, and at a like fee for each branch of the bank to which the licence is to apply. The Secretary for Mines may, on payment of a fee of 20s. per annum, issue a special gold assayer's licence to any holder of a gold mining lease to assay any gold derived from the mine, or may, on payment of a similar fee, issue to any person a special licence to buy upon any mine copper-plates containing gold, or to buy waste products from persons (other than miners) who use gold in their trade or profession. A Gold entry book must be kept by every licensed gold buyer or assayer, in which is to be entered all particulars relating to any gold purchased or

Act No.

Date.

received, and a certified copy of the entries in the book is to be posted to the Secretary for Mines within three days after the end of the month. The book must also show how the gold has been disposed of. Every buyer and seller must enter by way of the front door. The licence and books are to be produced when demanded by the police, and the dealer is to inform the authorities when any gold supposed to have been stolen comes into his possession. The form of the gold purchased is not to be changed for five days. All entries in the Gold-buyer's book are deemed to be made by him, and for false entries a penalty not exceeding £100, or six months' imprisonment, may be imposed. Smelted gold cannot be purchased unless the seller supplies a satisfactory gold assayer's certificate, showing where the gold was obtained, and whether alluvial, quartz, or manufactured. All gold bought must be paid for by cash, by cheque, or by placing the proceeds to the credit of the seller's account at the bank. A licensee may require any person tendering gold for sale or assay to make a declaration specifying the place or mine from which it was obtained. No transactions are to be allowed on Sundays or public holidays. On week days the hours of business are between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., but on Saturdays gold may be bought or received up till 8 p.m. A licensee is not to buy gold except at his business place, and if the gold comes from another district he must send the name and address of the seller to the officer in charge of the nearest police station. A special gold licence may be granted to any person in a sparsely-populated or remote or mountainous part of the State. Gold is not to be bought from nor left with any person on a licensed victualler's premises, nor may a gold buyer lawfully have in his possession any smelting or assaying appliances, except a pestle and mortar. No child under the age of fifteen years is allowed to sell gold. No person, except a licensee or a mining company, is to have any appliance for the treatment of gold unless his name and address and the particulars and situation of the appliance are registered at the nearest police station. The Governor in Council may make regulations prescribing the form of licences, the books to be kept by the licensee, the locality or district for which gold buyers' licences may be issued, and all other matters necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of the Act.

OFFICIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY.

The following return shows the names and periods of office of <sup>Governors</sup> Governors and Acting Governors of the State, since the first appointment of Mr. Charles Joseph La Trobe as Superintendent, in 1839 :— <sup>of Victoria.</sup>

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA.

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Charles Joseph La Trobe ...	30th Sept., 1839	5th May, 1854
John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster (acting)	8th May, 1854 ...	22nd June, 1854
Captain Sir Charles Hotham, R.N., K.C.B.	22nd June, 1854 ...	31st Dec., 1855
Major-General Edward Macarthur (acting)	1st January, 1856...	26th Dec., 1856
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B. ...	26th December, 1856	10th Sept., 1863
Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B. ...	11th Sept., 1863 ...	7th May, 1866
Brigadier-General George Jackson Carey, C.B. (acting)	7th May, 1866 ...	15th August, 1866
The Honorable Sir John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, K.C.B.	15th August, 1866...	2nd March, 1873
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	3rd March, 1873 ...	19th March, 1873
Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.	31st March, 1873 ...	22nd Feb., 1879
Sir Redmond Barry, Kt. (acting) ...	3rd January, 1875...	10th January, 1875
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	11th January, 1875	14th January, 1876
The Most Honorable George Augustus Constantine Phipps, Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., P.C.	27th Feb., 1879 ...	18th April, 1884
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	18th April, 1884 ...	15th July, 1884
Sir Henry Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	15th July, 1884 ...	8th March, 1889
Sir William Foster Stawell, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor (acting)	18th October, 1889	15th Nov., 1889
Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, G.C.M.G. (acting)	6th Nov., 1886 ...	12th March, 1889
Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, G.C.M.G. (acting)	9th March, 1889 ...	17th October, 1889
The Right Honorable John Adrian Louis Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.	16th Nov., 1889 ...	27th Nov., 1889
The Honorable John Madden, LL.D. (acting)	28th November, 1889	12th July, 1895
The Right Honorable Baron Brassey, K.C.B.	26th January, 1893	11th May, 1893
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D. (acting)	27th March, 1895	24th October, 1895
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D. (acting)	25th October, 1895	31st March, 1900
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D. (acting)	29th December, 1896	16th February, 1897
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D. (acting)	27th September, 1897	10th October, 1897
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D. (acting)	23rd March, 1898	21st October, 1898
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (acting)	15th January, 1900	10th December, 1901

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—*continued.*

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Sir George Sydenham Clarke, K.C.M.G., F.R.S.	10th December, 1901	24th November, 1903
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (acting)	24th November, 1903	25th April, 1904
Major-General Hon. Sir Reginald Arthur James Talbot, K.C.B.	25th April, 1904 ...	Still in office
The Honorable Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., L.L.D., Lieutenant Governor (acting)	20th March, 1907 ...	18th Nov., 1907

Captain William Lonsdale, formerly of the 4th Regiment, was appointed Police Magistrate of the District of Port Phillip on the 9th September, 1836, and assumed office on the 29th of the same month. In that capacity he was in charge of the District until the appointment of Mr. C. J. La Trobe, as Superintendent. Subsequently, Captain Lonsdale acted as Superintendent during the temporary absence of Mr. La Trobe, who was called on to administer the Government of Tasmania from the 13th October, 1846, to the 25th January, 1847. Sir John Madden appointed Lieutenant-Governor, to act in the absence of the Governor, by Commission dated 29th April, 1839.

Ministers of  
the Crown,  
1851 to  
1855.

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

## MINISTERS PRIOR TO RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

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

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

Ministries,  
1855 to 1908.

MINISTRIES SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

Number of Ministry and Name of Premier.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.	Duration of Office.
1. William Clark Haines...	28th November, 1855	11th March, 1857 ...	Days. 469
2: John O'Shanassy ...	11th March, 1857 ...	29th April, 1857 ...	49
3. William Clark Haines...	29th April, 1857 ...	10th March, 1858 ...	315
4. John O'Shanassy ...	10th March, 1858 ...	27th October, 1859 ...	596
5. William Nicholson ...	27th October, 1859...	26th November, 1860	396
6. Richard Heales ...	26th November, 1860	14th November, 1861	353
7. John O'Shanassy ...	14th November, 1861	27th June, 1863 ...	590
8. James McCulloch ...	27th June, 1863 ...	6th May, 1868 ...	1,775
9. Charles Sladen ...	6th May, 1868 ...	11th July, 1868 ...	66
10. James McCulloch ...	11th July, 1868 ...	20th September, 1869	436
11. John Alexander Mac- Pherson	20th September, 1869	9th April, 1870 ...	201
12. James McCulloch ...	9th April, 1870 ...	19th June, 1871 ...	436
13. Charles Gavan Duffy...	19th June, 1871 ...	10th June, 1872 ...	357
14. James Goodall Francis	10th June, 1872 ...	31st July, 1874 ...	781
15. George Briscoe Kerferd	31st July, 1874 ...	7th August, 1875 ...	372
16. Graham Berry ...	7th August, 1875 ...	20th October, 1875	74
17. Sir James McCulloch, Kt.	20th October, 1875...	21st May, 1877 ...	579
18. Graham Berry ...	21st May, 1877 ...	5th March, 1880 ...	1,019
19. James Service ...	5th March, 1880 ...	3rd August, 1880 ...	151
20. Graham Berry ...	3rd August, 1880 ...	9th July, 1881 ...	340
21. Sir Bryan O'Loughlen...	9th July, 1881 ...	8th March, 1883 ...	607
22. James Service ...	8th March, 1883 ...	18th February, 1886	1,078
23. Duncan Gillies ...	18th February, 1886	5th November, 1890	1,722
24. James Munro ...	5th November, 1890	16th February, 1892	469
25. William Shiels ...	16th February, 1892	23rd January, 1893	343
26. James Brown Patterson	23rd January, 1893	27th September, 1894	612
27. Sir George Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G.	27th September, 1894	5th December, 1899	1,895
28. Allan McLean ...	5th December, 1899	19th November, 1900	350
29. Sir George Turner, P.C., K.C.M.G.	19th November, 1900	12th February, 1901	85
30. Sir Alexander James Peacock, K.C.M.G.	12th February, 1901	10th June, 1902 ...	483
31. William Hill Irvine ...	10th June, 1902 ...	16th February, 1904	616
32. Thomas Bent ...	16th February, 1904	Still in office	

On the 16th February, 1904, the Irvine Ministry resigned, the Premier, Mr. Irvine, and the Minister of Railways, the late Mr. Shiels, retiring on account of ill-health. The Lieutenant-Governor intrusted the formation of a new Government to the Hon. Thos. Bent, who held office in the Irvine Ministry as Commissioner of Public Works and Minister of Health. The task was undertaken successfully. Mr. Bent took the offices of Treasurer and Minister of Railways in the new Ministry; Messrs. Davies, Sachse, Taverner, Murray, and Pitt retained the same positions that they held in the previous Ministry; Mr. Cameron was placed in charge of the departments of Public Health and Public Works in lieu of the Mines

The Bent  
Adminis-  
tration.

and Water Supply Departments then under his control ; Mr. McLeod, an honorary Minister in the Irvine Government, was appointed Minister of Mines, and Mr. Thos. Langdon was selected as an honorary Minister. On the 18th February, 1904, Mr. J. E. Mackey was appointed honorary Minister. On the 19th February Mr. Taverner resigned the portfolios of Minister of Lands and Agriculture (subsequently being appointed Agent-General), which were taken by Mr. Murray, then Chief Secretary and Minister of Labour, the latter offices being filled by Sir Samuel Gillott. On the 10th March Mr. McLeod was appointed Minister of Water Supply pending the arrival from England of Mr. George Swinburne, who assumed administration on the 26th April. On the 8th November Mr. Murray resigned the office of Minister of Agriculture, retaining that of Minister of Lands, and Mr. Swinburne took up the duties in addition to those of the Water Supply Department. On the same date Mr. McLeod was appointed Minister of Mines and Forests instead of Minister of Mines.

Changes in  
the  
Ministry,  
1906-7.

Mr. Murray resigned the portfolio of Minister of Lands on 15th August, 1906, and Mr. Mackey was appointed to the position on the 17th August, 1906. Sir S. Gillott vacated the office of Chief Secretary and Minister of Labour on the 4th December, 1906. Mr. Langdon temporarily took charge of the Department from 4th January to 22nd February, 1907, at which date Sir A. J. Peacock, K.C.M.G., assumed control, Mr. Langdon retiring from the Ministry. On the 21st February, 1907, Messrs. D. Mackinnon and J. A. Boyd joined the Ministry as honorary Ministers. In April, 1908, Ministers and their offices were as follow :—

The State  
Ministry  
and depart-  
ments.

#### STATE MINISTRY.

Name.	Office.
Bent, Thomas ... ..	Premier, Treasurer, Minister of Railways, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Davies, John Mark, M.L.C.	Attorney-General, Solicitor-General.
Mackey, John Emanuel ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey.
Peacock, Sir Alexander J., K.C.M.G.	Chief Secretary and Minister of Labour.
Sachse, Arthur Otto, M.L.C.	Minister of Public Instruction, Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
Cameron, Ewen Hugh ...	Minister of Public Health, Commissioner of Public Works, and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
McLeod, Donald ... ..	Minister of Mines and Forests.
Swinburne, George ... ..	Minister of Water Supply and Minister of Agriculture.
Pitt, William, M.L.C. ...	Honorary Minister.
Mackinnon, Donald ... ..	Honorary Minister.
Boyd, James Arthur ... ..	Honorary Minister.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1908.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

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

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

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

Clerk Assistant: J. M. Pitts.

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

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

## THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker: Hon. Frank Madden.

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Abbotsford	Wm. D. Beazley.
Albert Park	Geo. A. Elmslie.
Allandale	Hon. Sir A. J. Peacock, K.C.M.G. (Chief Secretary and Minister of Labour).
Ballaarat East	Hon. R. McGregor.
Ballaarat West	Hon. J. W. Kirton.
Barwon	J. F. Farrer.
Benalla	J. J. Carlisle.
Benambra	A. W. Craven (Chairman of Committees).
Bendigo East	T. Glass.
Bendigo West	D. Smith.
Boroondara	Hon. Frank Madden (Speaker).
Borong	W. Hutchinson.
Brighton	Hon. Thomas Bent (Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Railways).
Brunswick	F. Anstey.
Bulla	A. R. Robertson.
Carlton	F. H. Bromley.
Castlemaine and Maldon	H. S. W. Lawson.
Collingwood	E. Wilkins.
Dalhousie	R. I. Argyle.
Dandenong	W. S. Keast.
Daysford	Hon. D. McLeod (Minister of Mines and Forests).
Dundas	J. Thomson.
Eaglehawk	T. Tunnecliffe.
East Melbourne	H. Weedon.
Essendon	Hon. W. A. Watt.
Evelyn	Hon. E. H. Cameron (Minister of Public Health and Commissioner of Public Works).
Fitzroy	J. W. Billson.
Flemington	E. C. Warde.
Geelong	Hon. W. Gurr.
Gippsland East	J. Cameron.
Gippsland North	H. P. Keogh.
Gippsland South	T. Livingston.
Gippsland West	Hon. J. E. Mackey (Minister of Lands).
Gleneig	H. J. M. Campbell.
Goulburn Valley	Hon. George Graham.
Grenville	D. C. McGrath.
Gunbower	J. Cullen.
Hampden	D. S. Oman.
Hawthorn	Hon. George Swinburne (Minister of Water Supply and Agriculture).
Jika Jika	J. G. Membrey.
Kara Kara	P. McBride.
Korong	Hon. Thos. Langdon.
Lowan	R. Stanley.
Maryborough	Hon. A. R. Outtrim.
Melbourne	Hon. J. A. Boyd (Honorary Minister).
Mornington	A. Downward.
North Melbourne	G. M. Prendergast.
Ovens	A. A. Billson.
Polwarth	C. L. Forrest.
Port Fairy	J. F. Duffus.
Port Melbourne	G. Sangster.



MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1908—LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued.*

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Prahran ...	Hon. D. Mackinnon (Honorary Minister).
Richmond ...	G. H. Bennett.
Rodney ...	H. McKenzie.
St. Kilda ...	R. G. McCutcheon.
Stawell and Ararat ...	R. F. Toutcher.
Swan Hill ...	J. Gray.
Toorak ...	N. Bayles.
Upper Goulburn ...	T. Hunt.
Walhalla ...	A. Harris.
Wangaratta ...	J. Bowser.
Waranga ...	J. W. Mason.
Warrenheip ...	G. F. Holden.
Warrnambool ...	Hon. John Murray.
Williamstown ...	J. Lemmon.

Clerk of the Assembly: T. G. Watson, C.M.G.  
 Clerk Assistant and of Private Bills: H. H. Newton.  
 Reader and Clerk of the Record: H. F. Mortley.  
 Clerk of the Papers: J. M. Worthington.  
 Accountant and Clerk: W. R. Heywood.  
 Chief *Hansard* Reporter: E. B. Loughran.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

The following is a return of Consuls of foreign countries for Victoria during the year 1907:—

CONSULS-GENERAL.

Name.	Countries Represented.
Boschart, W. L. ...	Netherlands.
Lyle, M. ...	Colombia.
Werc, F. W. ...	Denmark.
Bray, John P. ...	United States.
Sanders, Lewis ...	Liberia.
Huylebroeck, F. ...	Belgium.
Moore, Frederick H. ...	Hawaii.
Ryan, Dr. Charles ...	Turkey.
Bertola, Cav. C. ...	Italy.
Waddell, G. W. ...	Peru.
Pinard, A. ...	France.
Takeda, I. ...	Japan.
Walsh, F. ...	Honduras.
Römcke, Otto ...	Norway.
Irmer, George ...	Germany.
Tillock, Don Diego T. ...	Argentiné Republic.
Jehlitschka, H. ...	Austria-Hungary.
Love, J. R. ...	Greece.

CONSULS.

Pinschof, Carl A. ...	Austria-Hungary.
Meyer, S. (Chancellor) ...	Austria-Hungary.
Brahe, William Alexander ...	German Empire.
Stahel, G. ...	Swiss Confederation.
Hunter, David ...	Japan.
Langdon, Charles P. ...	Hawaii.

CONSULS—*continued.*

Name.	Countries Represented
Pfaff, Alfred ... ..	Peru.
Jack, W. L. ... ..	Portugal.
Driffield, L. G. ... ..	Chile.
Abourizk, W. (Chancellor, &c.) ... ..	Turkey.
De Possel, H. ... ..	Bolivia.
Curtain, R. ... ..	Greece.
Walters, H. A. ... ..	Uruguay.
Hedenstrom, M. ... ..	Russia.
Corte, Cav. Pasquale ... ..	Italy.
Vanderkelen, F. ... ..	Belgium.
Paxton, J. M. ... ..	Venezuela.
De Bavay, A. ... ..	Guatamala.
Cave, Henry ... ..	Spain.
Oldham, J. ... ..	Servia.
Assche, O. Van ... ..	Netherlands.
Medina, R. ... ..	Nicaragua.
McKinley, A. ... ..	Mexico.
Phillips, E. ... ..	Ecuador and Panama.

## DEPUTY CONSUL-GENERAL.

Bouton, W. K. ... ..	United States.
----------------------	----------------

## VICE-CONSUL-GENERAL.

Merrill, A. P. ... ..	United States.
-----------------------	----------------

## VICE-CONSULS.

Gollin, Alfred ... ..	Argentine Republic.
Holdenson, P. J. ... ..	Denmark.
Maistre, M. P. ... ..	France.
Belcher, George Frederick ... ..	Sweden and Denmark.
Gundersen, H. J. ... ..	Norway.
Martin, G. ... ..	Norway.
Moore, A. E. ... ..	Liberia.
Sheppard, H. A. ... ..	Brazil, United States of
Pirandello, A. ... ..	Italy.

## PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS.

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

Chief Justice ... ..	The Hon. Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D.
Puisne Judges ... ..	Thomas A'Beckett. H. E. A. Hodges. J. H. Hood. L. F. B. Cussen.
County Court Judges ... ..	A. W. Chomley. W. E. Johnston. J. G. Eagleson. J. B. Box. W. H. Moule.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

Master-in-Equity and Lunacy and Commissioner of Taxes	and	T. P. Webb, K.C.
Commissioner of Titles	...	E. T. de Verdon, K.C.
Public Service Commissioner	...	C. A. Topp, M.A., I.S.O.
Inspector-General of the Insane	...	Dr. W. E. Jones.
Agent-General, London	...	Hon. J. W. Taverner.
Auditor-General	...	F. H. Bruford.
Chairman of the Board of Public Health and Medical Inspector	...	Dr. W. P. Norris.
Chief Commissioner of Police	...	T. O'Callaghan.
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons	...	Dr. T. F. Bride.
Director of Agriculture	...	Dr. T. Cherry.
Chief Crown Prosecutor	...	C. B. Finlayson, K.C.
Chief Clerk, Supreme Court	...	G. H. Neighbour, K.C.
Government Botanist	...	Dr. A. J. Ewart.
State Rivers and Water Supply Commissioners—		
Chairman	...	Elwood Mead, C.E.
Commissioner	...	G. Garson, C.E.
Commissioner	...	W. Cattanach.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Under Secretary	...	G. C. Morrison.
Chief Clerk	...	W. A. Callaway.
Chief Electoral Inspector	...	H. E. Macdowell.
Audit Office	...	Chief Clerk, G. W. Fyfe.
Executive Council, &c.	...	Clerk to the Council and Secretary to Premier, R. S. Rogers.
Explosives	...	Chief Inspector, C. N. Hake.
Friendly Societies	...	Actuary, D. Barry, Acting.
Government Shorthand Writer	...	H. E. Wade.
Government Medical Officer	...	Dr. J. A. O'Brien.
Government Statist	...	E. T. Drake, F.S.S.
Inspection of Factories	...	Chief Inspector, H. Ord.
Inspection of Stores	...	Inspector, A. Roche.
Marine Board	...	Secretary, J. G. McKie.
Mercantile Marine	...	Superintendent, C. A. Parsons.
Neglected Children and Reform- atory Schools	...	Secretary, T. Smith.
Observatory	...	Government Astronomer, P. Baracchi.
Penal and Gaols	...	Inspector-General, E. C. Connor.
Police	...	Chief Clerk, J. Bedell.
Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery	...	Chief Librarian and Secretary, E. La T. Armstrong, B.A., LL.B.
Public Service Commissioner	...	Secretary, J. D. Merson.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Under-Treasurer	...	H. W. Meakin, I.S.O.
Accountant	...	M. A. Minogue.
Chief Clerk	...	C. H. Wheatland.
Receiver and Paymaster, Melbourne	...	J. W. Stranger.
Inspector of Charities	...	F. T. Short.
Tender Board	...	Secretary, T. M. Callan.
Income Tax	...	Deputy Commissioner, V. E. Hender- son.
Government Printer	...	J. Kemp.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Director of Education	...	...	Frank Tate, M.A., I.S.O.
Chief Inspector	...	...	S. J. Swindley.
Assistant Chief Inspector	...	...	W. Hamilton, B.A.
Training College	...	...	Principal, Dr. John Smyth.
Secretary	...	...	C. W. H. James.

## LAW DEPARTMENT.

Secretary	...	...	W. R. Anderson.
Parliamentary Draftsman	...	...	E. Carlile, K.C.
Crown Solicitor	...	...	E. J. D. Guinness, I.S.O.
Police Magistrates	...	...	P. J. Dwyer and 18 others.
Chief Clerk and Accountant (Acting)	...	...	A. T. Lewis.
Master-in-Equity's Office	...	...	Chief Clerk and Officer for Assessing Duty, J. F. Poole. Registrar of Probates, W. MacDonald.
Prothonotary	...	...	J. W. O'Halloran.
Sheriff	...	...	I. Martin.
Registrar of County Courts, &c.	...	...	D. F. McGrath.
Comptroller of Stamps, &c.	...	...	J. Davidson.
Registrar-General	...	...	T. Byrne.

## DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND SURVEY.

Secretary for Lands	...	...	J. W. Skene.
Surveyor-General	...	...	J. M. Reed, I.S.O.
Chief Clerk	...	...	J. Macgibbon.
Director of Botanic Gardens and Domain, &c.	...	...	W. R. Guilfoyle.
Closer Settlement	...	...	Secretary, J. E. Jenkins.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Secretary for Public Works	...	...	D. Martin, I.S.O.
Inspector-General of Public Works	...	...	W. Davidson.
Chief Clerk and Accountant	...	...	R. I. Cullen.
Architects	...	...	J. H. Marsden and 2 others.
Engineer Ports and Harbors	...	...	C. W. Maclean.
Engineer Roads, Bridges, and Harbor Works	...	...	C. Catani, C.E.

## DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND WATER SUPPLY.

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

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Secretary	...	...	J. W. Colville.
-----------	-----	-----	-----------------

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Secretary for Agriculture...	...	E. G. Duffus.
Government Analytical Chemist	...	W. P. Wilkinson.
Entomologist	...	C. French, sen.
Inspector of Food for Export	...	Dr. A. A. Brown.
Chief Inspector of Stock	...	J. R. Weir.
Veterinary	...	Chief Inspector, S. S. Cameron.
Engineer	...	A. S. Kenyon.

STATE FORESTS DEPARTMENT.

Secretary	...	W. Dickson.
Conservator	...	(Vacant). A. W. Crooke, Acting.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS

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

ROYAL MINT (UNDER IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT).

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

COMMISSIONERS OF LAND TAX.

C. A. Topp, Public Service Commissioner (Chairman); J. M. Reed, Surveyor General; and D. Martin, Secretary for Public Works.

## MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.

Return of the Professors, Lecturers, and Demonstrators of the Melbourne University during the year 1907:—

		PROFESSORS.	
	Office.		Name.
Mathematics	... ..	...	Nanson, E. J., M.A.
History and Political Economy	... ..	...	Elkington, J. S., M.A., LL.B.
Anatomy and Pathology	... ..	...	Allen, H. B., M.D., B.S.
Engineering	... ..	...	Kernot, W. C., M.A., M.C.E.
Classical Philology	... ..	...	Tucker, T. G., M.A., Litt.D.
Mental and Moral Philosophy	... ..	...	Laurie, H., LL.D.
Chemistry	... ..	...	Masson, D. O., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Biology	... ..	...	Spencer, W. B., C.M.G., M.A., F.R.S.
Natural Philosophy	... ..	...	Lyle, T. R., M.A., D.Sc.
Law	... ..	...	Moore, W. H., B.A., LL.B.
Music	... ..	...	Peterson, Franklin S., Mus. Bac.
Physiology and Histology	... ..	...	Osborne, W. A., M.B., B.Ch., D.Sc.
Geology and Mineralogy	... ..	...	Skeats, E. W., D.Sc., F.G.S.
Anatomy	... ..	...	Berry, R. J. A., M.D., Ch.M., F.R.C.S., F.R.S.E.
Botany	... ..	...	Ewart, A. J., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.L.S.
LECTURERS.			
Equity	... ..	...	Mackey, J. E., M.A., LL.B.
Law of Contracts	... ..	...	Duffy, F. G., M.A., LL.B.
Wrongs	... ..	...	Woinarski, C. J. Z., M.A., LL.M.
Law of Property	... ..	...	Guest, W. C., M.A., LL.B.
Classics and Philology	... ..	...	Kerry, Wm., M.A.
Mathematics	... ..	...	Michell, J. H., M.A., F.R.S.
Natural Philosophy (Evening)	... ..	...	Grant, Kerr, M.Sc.
French	... ..	...	Maurice-Carton, F. I., M.A., B.ès L.
German	... ..	...	von Dechend, W.
Surgery	... ..	...	Bird, F. D., M.B., M.S., M.R.C.S.
Theory and Practice of Medicine	... ..	...	Jamieson, J., M.D., M.S.
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women	... ..	...	Adam, G. R. W., M.D., M.S.
Forensic Medicine	... ..	...	Mollison, C. H., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S.
Therapeutics, Dietetics, and Hygiene	... ..	...	Springthorpe, J. W., M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P.
Bacteriology	... ..	...	Bull, R. J., M.D., B.S.
Mining	... ..	...	Merrin, A. H., M.C.E.
Architecture	... ..	...	Henderson, A. M., M.C.E.
Civil Engineering	... ..	...	Fowler, T. W., M.C.E., M. Inst. C.E.
Classics (Evening)	... ..	...	Cornwall, E. W., B.A.
Metallurgy	... ..	...	Mills, A. L.
"	... ..	...	Mousley, F., Assoc. R.S.M., F.I.C.
Engineering	... ..	...	Higgins, Geo., M.C.E.
Education	... ..	...	Smyth, J., M.A., D.Ph.
English	... ..	...	Murdoch, W. L. F., M.A.
Logic (Evening)	... ..	...	Latham, J. G., M.A., LL.M.
History (Evening)	... ..	...	Arthur, J. A., M.A., LL.M.
" "	... ..	...	Shann, E. O. G., M.A.
LECTURERS AND DEMONSTRATORS.			
Chemistry	... ..	...	Green, W. H., D.Sc., and Steele, B. D., D.Sc.
Biology	... ..	...	Hall, T. S., M.A.
Natural Philosophy	... ..	...	Love, E. F. J., M.A., F.R.A.S.
Physiology and Histology	... ..	...	Fielder, W., F.R.M.S.
Bio-Chemistry	... ..	...	Rothera, A. C. H., B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY—continued.

DEMONSTRATORS.

Office.	Name.
Anatomy ... ..	Mackenzie, W. C., M.D., B.S., F.R.C.S.
" ... ..	Murphy, J. T., M.D., B.S.
" ... ..	Robertson, A. W. D., M.B., B.S.
" (Massage Students) ... ..	Strahan, S. G., M.B., B.S.
Physiology (Massage Students) ... ..	Hewlett, H. M., M.B., B.S.
Pathology ... ..	Sewell, S. V., M.B., B.S.
" ... ..	Dane, P. G., M.B., B.S.
Drawing ... ..	Lupson, J. T.
Petrology ... ..	Grayson, H. J.
Bacteriology ... ..	Sayce, A. O.
" ... ..	Adeney, A. W.
" ... ..	Davies, Muriel, M.B., B.S.
Geology ... ..	Summers, H. St. J., B.Sc.
Natural Philosophy ... ..	Gray, T. A.
Biology ... ..	Sweet, Georgina, D.Sc.
" ... ..	Bage, A. F., B.Sc.

OFFICE STAFF.

Registrar ... ..	Cornwall, W. E., M.A.
Chief Clerk ... ..	James, J. F. C.
Librarian ... ..	romby, E. H., M.A.

THE MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

Chairman ... .. Major W. J. C. Riddell.

Commissioners—

Sir A. Snowden, M.L.C., W. Strong, J.P., W. Cook, Hon. J. G. Aikman, J.P., M.L.C., J. H. Gardiner, A. L. Crichton, W. W. Cabena, Jacob Marks, J.P., Frank Stapley, representing the City of Melbourne.	
J. Baragwanath, J.P., J. S. White, J.P., John Sloss, W. O. Strangward, J.P., representing the City of South Melbourne.	
E. Naylor, Hon. T. Luxton, M.L.C., H. Upton, J.P., representing the City of Prahran.	
J. Gahan, J.P., W. Rain, J.P., representing the City of Collingwood.	
J. G. Yager, J.P., George R. Jeffries, J.P.	Fitzroy.
E. Crawcour, G. W. Freeman, J.P.	Richmond.
S. Jacoby, J.P., G. Connibere, J.P.	St. Kilda.
F. E. Shillabeer	Footscray.
J. S. Riddell, J.P.	Hawthorn.
Thos. Passfield	Brunswick.
T. Wilson, J.P.	Town of Brighton.
Robert Beckett, J.P.	Camberwell.
Robt. L. Phillips	Caulfield.
A. E. Young	Essendon.
Alex. Cameron	Malvern.
Chas. Mitchell	Northcote.
Geo. S. Walter	Port Melbourne.
W. H. Treganowan, J.P.	Williamstown.
E. A. Atkins, representing the Borough of Kew.	
Eli Williams	Coburg.
T. Latham, J.P.	Shire of Heidelberg.
C. T. Crispe, J.P.	Preston.
Secretary ... ..	Geo. A. Gibbs.
Treasurer ... ..	R. Richardson.
Engineer-in-Chief ... ..	C. E. Oliver, M.C.E.
Designing Engineer ... ..	C. Kussmaul.

## MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.

## Commissioners appointed by—

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

## GEELONG HARBOR TRUST.

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

## BOARD OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Chairman and Medical Inspector	...	...	Wm. Perrin Norris, M.D., D.P.H.
Members	...	...	Hon. J. Styles, appointed by Governor in Council. W. Burton, City of Melbourne. J. Johnston, M.D., North Yarra Group. F. G. Wood, J.P., South Yarra Group. J. P. Carolin, Eastern Country Boroughs. J. J. Brokenshire, Western Country Boroughs. A. H. Smith, J.P., Eastern Shires. H. A. Austin, J.P., Western Shires.
Port Health Officers	...	...	J. C. Johnston, M.B., Quarantine Station, Portsea. H. R. Maclean, M.B., Port of Melbourne. H. Howard, M.B., Port of Melbourne. J. H. Sleeman, M.B., Portland. W. H. Orchard, M.B., Port Fairy. T. J. M. Kennedy, M.B., Geelong. H. I. Holmes, M.D., Warrnambool.



**MARINE BOARD, MELBOURNE.**

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

**COURT OF MARINE INQUIRY.**

President	...	...	...	Senior Police Magistrate presiding.
Skilled Members	...	...	...	J. A. Roberts, J. F. Anderson, A. Dun- bar, V. E. E. Gotch, J. Garson, T. Boyd, A. McCowan, J. Sloss, J. Tozer, W. H. Panter.

**LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD.**

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

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT.**

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

all but about  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. of its whole area being divided into urban or rural municipal districts. The former are called cities, towns, and boroughs, and the latter shires.

The laws relating to local government were amended and consolidated by the *Local Government Act* 1903, passed on 24th December, 1903. The councils of municipalities have power to levy rates, which, together with licence-fees, subsidies received from the State, market dues, rents, and sanitary charges, form their chief sources of income. Their principal functions are to make, maintain, and control all streets, roads, bridges, ferries, culverts, sewers, drains, water-courses, and jetties within their respective boundaries; also, under proper by-laws, to control the traffic, regulate the markets, pounds, abattoirs, baths, places of recreation, and the arrangements for sewerage, lighting, water supply, and carrying on of noxious trades, and to act as local Boards of Health.

Cities,  
towns,  
boroughs,  
and shires.

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

Townships.

On petition by twenty-five ratepayers resident in any portion, not exceeding three square miles in extent, of any shire, and distant more than ten miles from the City of Melbourne, the Governor in Council may proclaim such portion a township.

Municipal  
councillors.

Each municipality existing at the commencement of the original Act—now incorporated in the Act of 1903—is allowed the number of councillors then assigned to it; but in other cases the number must be some multiple of three, not less than six nor more than 24. The number is usually nine. If the district is subdivided, the number of councillors is three for each subdivision. If at any time in any municipality there is no council or not enough councillors to form a quorum, a commissioner may be appointed by the Governor in Council to exercise the powers of the council. Male persons liable to be rated in respect of property in the municipal district of the rateable annual value of £20 at least, whether consisting of one or

more tenements, are qualified to hold the office of councillor. The election of councillors takes place annually. One-third of the councillors retire each year by rotation, but retiring councillors may be re-elected. The councillors elect their own chairman, who, in the case of cities, towns, and boroughs, is called the mayor; in the case of shires, the president.

Every person (male or female) 21 years of age or upwards, liable to be rated in respect of property within a municipal district, in respect of which all rates, made before 10th March of the year, have been paid, shall be entitled to be enrolled as a voter. Plurality of votes is allowed upon the following scale:—

Municipal electors.

IN CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS.

Properties rated at an annual value of	under £50 ...	...	One vote.
"    "    "    "    "	£50 to £100	...	Two votes.
"    "    "    "    "	£100 and upwards	...	Three votes.

IN SHIRES.

Properties rated at an annual value of	under £25 ...	...	One vote.
"    "    "    "    "	£25 to £75	...	Two votes.
"    "    "    "    "	£75 and upwards	...	Three votes.

No person may be enrolled in respect of property rated under £5 a year, unless there is a house on the property, and he resides there. The occupier and the owner are not to be both enrolled in respect of the one property, the former having the prior right to enrolment. Corporations liable to be rated may nominate not more than three persons to be enrolled in their stead, and joint occupiers and owners, not exceeding three, are each entitled to be enrolled. If there be more than three, then the three standing first on the last rate valuation or return are so entitled. The *Voting by Post Act* 1900 may be made applicable to the elections for any municipality on the petition of the councillors.

All land situated in a municipal district is rateable property except the following:—Crown lands; land used exclusively for commons, mines, public worship, mechanics' institutes, public libraries, cemeteries, primary free schools, and charitable purposes; land vested in or held by or in trust for any municipality, local governing body, or commissioners under the Water Acts; land vested in fee in the Railways Commissioners, Minister of Public Instruction, Board of Land and Works, Harbor Trust Commissioners, and Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. The expression land includes, of course, all buildings and improvements thereon.

Rateable property.

Rates levied in municipal districts are of three kinds, viz:—General, extra, and separate rates. General rates are levied at least once in every year by the council of every municipality, and shall not exceed in any one year 2s. 6d. in the pound of the net annual value, or be less than 6d. in the pound of such value. Every general rate is made and levied on the occupier of the property rated, or if there be no occupier, or the occupier be the Crown or public or

Rates—general, separate, &c.

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

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

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

Detailed particulars of the existing municipalities in 1907—their area, population, number of ratepayers, rated properties, estimated total annual value, &c.—will be found under Municipal Statistics.

### THE COMMONWEALTH.

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

#### AREA OF STATES.

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

Improve-  
ment  
charge.

Incorporation of  
Melbourne  
and  
Geelong.

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

Position of Australian capitals.

POSITION OF STATES CAPITAL CITIES.

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

FEDERAL CAPITAL.

By section 125 of the Commonwealth Constitution Act it was decreed that the capital city of the Australian Commonwealth should be in New South Wales, distant not less than 100 miles from Sydney. Until such time as the Federal Government should meet at the seat of government, Parliament was to sit at Melbourne. In August, 1904, the Parliament of the Federation proceeded to fix the permanent seat of government, the following clauses being enacted in the *Seat of Government Act 1904*:—

Site.

It is hereby determined that the seat of government of the Commonwealth shall be within seventeen miles of Dalgely, in the State of New South Wales. The territory to be granted to, or acquired by, the Commonwealth, within which the seat of government shall be, should contain an area not less than nine hundred square miles, and have access to the sea.

Dalgely.

THE CONSTITUTION.

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

Leading features of the Commonwealth Constitution.

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

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

Parliament.

Senate. Senate. to consist of six members from each State; number may be increased or diminished, but so that equal representation of the States be maintained. Qualification of electors of Senate and of Senators to be same as that of House of Representatives. Each elector shall vote only once.

Senate.

House of Representatives shall have twice the number of members of the Senate, and the number of members for each State shall be in proportion to population, but not less than five for any State. Qualification of electors to be that of the more numerous House in each State. Each elector to vote only once. Qualifications of a member—(a) 21 years of age, (b) to be an elector or entitled so to be, (c) resident three years, (d) natural born or naturalized five years.

House of Representatives.

- Powers of Parliament.** The general powers of the Parliament are 39 in number, the principal of which are to make laws for trade, taxation, bounties, borrowing, postal services, naval and military, statistics, currency, banking, insolvency, corporations, divorce, marriage, old age pensions, immigration and emigration, railways, &c. Exclusive powers in regard to the seat of Government, State departments transferred, are other matters declared by the Constitution to be within the exclusive power of the Parliament.
- Money Bills.** Money Bills not to originate in, nor to be amended by the Senate, which House may, however, return the Bill requesting any omission or amendment: Equal power in all other matters. Tacking Bills prohibited.
- Dead-locks.** Provision for Dead-locks.—Joint dissolution, and if again passed in lower House and rejected in Senate, a joint sitting to be held, and if passed by an absolute majority of the total members of both Houses, disputed Bill to become law.
- A Bill having passed both Houses the Governor-General shall either assent, withhold assent, reserve the Bill, or return it and recommend amendments.
- Executive.** Executive power vested in Queen and exercisable by Governor-General in Council who may appoint Ministers of State.
- Departments transferred.** State departments of Customs and Excise transferred to Commonwealth on its establishment. Departments of posts and telegraphs, defence, light-houses, &c., and quarantine, on a date or dates to be proclaimed.
- Judicature.** High Court of Australia established; appellate and original jurisdiction.
- Finance and Trade.** Collection of Customs to pass. Customs and Excise duties to be uniform, and intercolonial free-trade established within two years after the establishment of the Commonwealth, after which the Federal Government shall have exclusive power to levy such duties as well as bounties in the production or export of goods.
- Of the net revenue from Customs and Excise not more than one-fourth to be applied by Commonwealth towards its expenditure. This provision is liable to variation or repeal after 10 years from the establishment of the Commonwealth.
- Water rights.** Right of States to reasonable use of river waters for conservation or irrigation reserved.
- Inter-State Commission.** Inter-State Commission established to regulate trade and commerce, and prevent discriminations being made by any State which may be deemed unreasonable or unjust to any other State.
- State Debts.** Constitutions, powers, and laws of States protected. State Debts may be taken over.
- Protection to States.** Admission of new States provided for. Commonwealth to protect States against invasion or domestic violence.
- Federal Capital.** Seat of Government to be fixed by the Parliament at some place in New South Wales, but at least 100 miles from Sydney, and to be federal territory.
- Alteration of Constitution.** Constitution may be altered by an absolute majority of both Houses; or of one House if passed twice successively with three months interval; subject to the approval of a majority of the electors voting in a majority of the States, and in the whole Commonwealth.

The representation of the States in the present House of Representatives is as follows:—

New South Wales ...	...	...	...	...	27
Victoria ...	...	...	...	...	22
Queensland ...	...	...	...	...	9
South Australia ...	...	...	...	...	7
Western Australia ...	...	...	...	...	5
Tasmania ...	...	...	...	...	5

Total Members, House of Representatives 75

Previously Victoria had 23 members, and New South Wales 26.

OPENING OF FIRST PARLIAMENT.

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

Opening of the first Commonwealth Parliament.

ELECTIONS, 1906.

The third Commonwealth elections were held on the 12th December, 1906.

All persons 21 years of age, male or female, who have lived in Australia for six months continuously, are natural-born or naturalized subjects, and whose names are on the roll for any division, are entitled to vote at the election of members of the Senate and the House of Representatives. No person of unsound mind, or attainted of treason, or convicted and under sentence or subject to be under sentence for any offence punishable by imprisonment for one year or longer, shall be entitled to vote. No aboriginal native of Australia, Asia, Africa, or the Islands of the Pacific, except New Zealand, shall be enrolled, unless he is entitled to vote for the more numerous House of the Parliament of a State. No person is allowed to vote more than once at the same election. The following is a statement of the number of electors, votes polled, and percentage of the latter to the former, for the Senate and the House of Representatives:—

Franchise.

ELECTORS ENROLLED AND VOTES POLLED, 1906.

State.	Number of Electors.		Electors who Voted.		Percentage of Electors who Voted.	
	Total.	In contested districts for House of Representatives.	Senate.	House of Representatives.	Senate.	House of Representatives.
Victoria ..	672,054	672,054	381,185	381,265	56·72	56·73
New South Wales ..	737,599	678,500	381,336	357,377	51·70	52·67
Queensland ..	271,109	271,109	124,539	124,482	45·94	45·92
South Australia ..	193,118	80,643	70,517	32,519	36·51	40·32
Western Australia ..	145,473	145,473	52,712	52,716	36·23	36·24
Tasmania ..	90,209	72,618	48,879	40,194	54·18	55·35
Australia ..	2,109,562	1,920,397	1,059,168	988,553	50·21	51·48

This table shows that the greatest proportion of votes was recorded in Victoria, Tasmania and New South Wales—these being the only States in which more than 50 per cent. of the total were polled. The proportion of persons who voted for the House of Representatives in Australia, as a whole, was slightly higher than in 1903—51.48 per cent. as against 50.27 per cent.—but lower than at the first Commonwealth elections held in March, 1901, when 55.69 in every 100 electors exercised the franchise. In the State of Queensland remarkable apathy existed as compared with previous elections. This is manifest when it is considered that in 1901 and 1903, 60.35 per cent. and 57.03 per cent. respectively of the electors voted, but in 1906 only 45.92 per cent. performed this duty of citizenship. Western Australia, where in 1903 the polling was abnormally low—only 30.41 per cent. of the electors voting—shows an improvement at this election, the percentage recorded being 36.24. In tables further on full comparative details will be found of the voting at the three Commonwealth elections which have now been held.

The following are statements of the male and female electors enrolled, votes recorded, and percentage of votes to electors at the Senate and House of Representatives elections of December, 1906:—

SENATE ELECTIONS, 1906.—MALE AND FEMALE ELECTORS, AND VOTES RECORDED.

State.	Electors Enrolled.		Votes Recorded.		Percentage of Votes to Electors.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Victoria ..	335,886	336,168	209,252	171,933	62.30	51.14
New South Wales	392,077	345,522	229,654	151,682	58.57	43.90
Queensland ..	150,037	121,072	79,567	44,972	53.03	37.14
South Australia	97,454	95,664	43,318	27,199	44.45	28.43
Western Australia	91,427	54,046	37,180	15,532	40.67	28.74
Tasmania ..	47,306	42,903	29,164	19,715	61.65	45.95
Australia ..	1,114,187	995,375	628,135	431,033	56.38	43.30

ELECTIONS FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1906.—MALE AND FEMALE ELECTORS, AND VOTES RECORDED.

State.	Electors Enrolled.		Electors Enrolled in Contested Divisions.		Votes Recorded.		Percentage of Votes to Electors.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Victoria ..	335,886	336,168	335,886	336,168	209,266	171,999	62.30	51.16
New South Wales	392,077	345,522	363,723	314,777	216,150	141,227	59.43	44.87
Queensland ..	150,037	121,072	150,037	121,072	79,540	44,942	53.01	37.12
South Australia	97,454	95,664	42,065	38,578	19,850	12,669	47.19	32.84
Western Australia	91,427	54,046	91,427	54,046	36,976	15,740	40.44	29.12
Tasmania ..	47,306	42,903	37,779	34,839	23,753	16,441	62.87	47.19
Australia ..	1,114,187	995,375	1,020,917	899,480	585,535	403,018	57.35	44.81

Males and females—votes recorded.



It will be seen, by comparing the percentage of males who voted with the percentage who voted in State elections previously given, that a greater amount of interest is aroused in State elections than in elections for the Commonwealth, the percentage of votes recorded in the former fluctuating from 60 to 70 per cent. at various times. The above figures show that the female vote was exercised to a greater extent in Victoria and Tasmania than in the other States, New South Wales being next in this respect; but only about one female in every three entitled to vote in South and Western Australia took advantage of her right to do so. In Western Australia, at the previous election, only one female in every seven on the rolls voted.

The following tables contain some interesting comparisons, under several heads, of the results of the three Commonwealth elections held in 1901, 1903 and 1906:—

Percentage of electors who voted three Commonwealth Elections.

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ELECTORS WHO VOTED.

State.	Senate.			House of Representatives.		
	1901.	1903.	1906.	1901.	1903.	1906.
Victoria .. .. .	53.09	51.18	56.72	56.04	53.83	56.73
New South Wales .. .. .	65.81	47.21	51.70	66.38	48.88	52.67
Queensland .. .. .	49.45	54.83	45.94	60.35	57.03	45.92
South Australia .. .. .	40.80	32.65	36.51	40.76	40.53	40.32
Western Australia .. .. .	32.68	28.35	36.23	36.95	30.41	36.24
Tasmania .. .. .	47.62	45.00	54.18	46.99	44.99	55.35
Australia .. .. .	53.04	46.86	50.21	55.69	50.27	51.48

PERCENTAGE OF MALE AND FEMALE ELECTORS WHO VOTED.

State.	Senate.					House of Representatives.				
	Male.			Female.		Male.			Female.	
	1901.	1903.	1906.	1903.	1906.	1901.	1903.	1906.	1903.	1906.
Victoria .. .. .	53.09	56.89	62.30	45.63	51.14	56.04	59.08	62.30	48.70	51.16
New South Wales .. .. .	65.81	52.70	58.57	41.16	43.90	66.38	54.12	59.43	43.08	44.87
Queensland .. .. .	49.45	62.49	53.03	44.94	37.14	60.35	64.64	53.01	47.17	37.12
South Australia .. .. .	40.80	41.58	44.45	23.28	28.43	40.76	51.95	47.19	20.97	32.84
Western Australia .. .. .	32.68	35.96	40.67	14.86	28.74	36.95	40.54	40.44	15.57	29.12
Tasmania .. .. .	47.62	54.53	61.65	34.30	45.95	46.99	54.53	62.87	34.28	47.19
Australia .. .. .	53.04	53.09	56.38	39.96	43.30	55.69	56.47	57.35	43.50	44.81

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

Informal  
Ballot  
Papers.

The following were the number and percentage of ballot-papers which were informal for both Houses of the Commonwealth Parliament at the elections in 1903 and 1906:—

INFORMAL BALLOT PAPERS, ELECTIONS, 1903 AND 1906.

State.	Senate.				House of Representatives.			
	1903.		1906.		1903.		1906.	
	Number.	Percentage Recorded.	Number.	Percentage Recorded.	Number.	Percentage Recorded.	Number.	Percentage Recorded.
Victoria .. .. .	7,003	2.23	23,481	6.16	4,818	1.83	14,515	3.81
New South Wales .. .. .	15,796	4.87	28,016	7.35	7,834	2.77	11,705	3.28
Queensland .. .. .	4,612	3.70	7,344	5.90	3,057	2.64	5,212	4.19
South Australia .. .. .	1,208	2.20	2,785	3.88	542	2.69	1,622	4.99
Western Australia .. .. .	2,001	6.03	3,550	6.73	1,251	5.89	2,228	4.23
Tasmania .. .. .	1,441	3.89	2,192	4.48	1,164	3.15	1,583	3.94
Australia .. .. .	32,061	3.61	67,318	6.36	18,666	2.52	36,865	3.73

It will be seen that there was a considerable increase in 1906 in the number of informal ballot papers.

Proportion  
of Electors  
voting for  
successful  
candidates.

The proportion of electors, in all the States and for both Houses, who recorded their votes in favor of successful candidates is very small, as will be seen from the following:—

PERCENTAGE OF VOTERS WHO RECORDED THEIR VOTES IN FAVOR OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES TO TOTAL NUMBER OF ELECTORS ENROLLED.

	House of Representatives.	
Victoria .. .. .	...	28.18
New South Wales .. .. .	...	30.13
Queensland .. .. .	...	26.42
South Australia .. .. .	...	23.63
Western Australia .. .. .	...	22.43
Tasmania .. .. .	...	29.54
Australia .. .. .	...	28.05

In the Senate the percentage ranged from 16.31 for the lowest successful candidate in South Australia to 28.02 for the highest successful candidate in Victoria.

Cost of Com-  
monwealth  
Elections.

There was a decrease of about £4,700 in the cost of the Commonwealth elections in 1906 as compared with 1903, and of £9,600 compared with 1901.

EXPENDITURE ON THE COMMONWEALTH ELECTIONS, 1901, 1903 AND 1906 (including cost of Printing Rolls).

State.	1901.	1903.	1906.
	£	£	£
Victoria .. .. .	13,827	12,924	14,281
New South Wales .. .. .	19,027	21,254	15,739
Queensland .. .. .	12,342	9,311	7,632
South Australia .. .. .	5,873	3,160	4,002
Western Australia .. .. .	3,613	2,301	2,673
Tasmania .. .. .	1,650	2,464	2,352
Australia .. .. .	56,332	51,414	46,679

A referendum relating to a proposed law for the alteration of the Constitution was held on the same day as the general election. The result of the referendum was in favour of altering the Constitution, so that the elections may in future be held in the autumn. Referendum (Constitution Alteration) 1906.

COMMONWEALTH ACTS PASSED.

The following is a short synopsis of the principal Acts passed from the inauguration of the Commonwealth to the end of 1906 and of all Acts passed during 1907 :—

- 1901.
- No. 4. 7th August.—The *Audit Act* 1901 makes provision for the collection and payment of the public moneys, the audit of the public accounts, and the protection and recovery of public property.
- No. 5. 5th September.—The *State Laws and Records Recognition Act* 1901 provides for the recognition throughout the Commonwealth of the laws, the public acts and records, and the judicial proceedings of the States.
- No. 6. 3rd October.—The *Customs Act* 1901 regulates the customs, and deals with the importation, exportation, and warehousing of goods, the administration and control of the customs, duties and drawbacks, ships' stores, the coasting trade, agents and officers, forfeitures and penalties, prosecutions and settlement of cases by the Minister. This is a machinery Act, and does not impose any duties.
- No. 7. 5th October.—The *Beer Excise Act* 1901 regulates the excise on beer, the licensing of brewers, and regulation of breweries, excise supervision, duty stamps, computation and payment of duty and refunds, removal of beer from breweries, powers of officers, and prohibition and penalties. The Act does not impose the rate of duty.
- No. 8. 5th October.—The *Distillation Act* 1901 regulates distillation, stills, licences, vignerons, excise supervision, removal of spirits, computation and payment of duty, powers of officers, and prohibitions and penalties.

1901.

- No. 9. 5th October.—The *Excise Act* 1901 regulates excise generally, and deals with administration, producers, and dealers, licensing of manufacturers and regulation and supervision of factories, payment of duty and excise control, drawbacks, officers, disputes, prohibitions, and penalties.
- No. 11. 16th October.—The *Service and Execution of Process Act* 1901 provides for the service and execution throughout the Commonwealth of the civil and criminal process, and the judgments of the courts of the States and of other parts of the Commonwealth, and matters connected therewith.
- No. 14. 17th December.—The *Punishment of Offences Act* 1901 makes provision for the punishment of offences against the laws of the Commonwealth, by enacting that the laws of each State respecting the arrest and custody of offenders, and the procedure for their summary conviction, or for their examination and commitment for trial on indictment or information, and for holding accused persons to bail, shall apply generally to persons charged with offences committed within that State against the Commonwealth laws.
- No. 16. 17th December.—The *Pacific Island Labourers Act* 1901 provides for the regulation, restriction, and prohibition of the introduction into the Commonwealth of labourers from the Pacific Islands. No Pacific Islander is to enter Australia after 31st March, 1904, nor, except under a licence, before that date.
- No. 17. 23rd December.—The *Immigration Restriction Act* 1901 places restriction on immigration of undesirables, and provides for the removal from the Commonwealth of prohibited immigrants. The persons whose immigration is prohibited are persons likely to become a charge upon the public, lunatics and idiots, persons suffering from infectious or contagious diseases, convicted criminals, persons living on prostitution, persons who fail to pass a prescribed education test, and persons under a contract or agreement to perform manual labour within the Commonwealth (subject to exemptions for special skill, or for crews of coasting vessels, if the wages are on a par with those ruling in the Commonwealth), and for others specially exempted by the Minister.

1902.

- No. 5. 5th May.—The *Commonwealth Public Service Act* 1902 regulates the public service. It deals with the Commissioner and the inspectors, and their respective duties; the division of the service into administrative, professional, clerical, and general, and the officers included in each; salaries and wages; appointments, transfers, and promotions; dismissals and removals; life assurance; leave of absence, holidays, and furlough.
- No. 8. 12th June.—The *Commonwealth Franchise Act* 1902 provides for a uniform Federal franchise. Persons above 21 years of age of both sexes, who have lived in Australia for six months continuously, are natural-born or naturalized, and who are enrolled for any electoral division, are entitled to vote for both the Federal Houses, and only one vote is permitted to each adult. Persons of unsound mind, attainted of treason, convicted and under sentence for any offence punishable for one year or longer, are disqualified from voting.

1902.

No. 19. 10th October.—The *Commonwealth Electoral Act* 1902 regulates Parliamentary elections, dealing with the appointment and duties of electoral officers, the partition of each of the States into electoral divisions, the fixing of polling places, the preparation of electoral rolls, the constitution and jurisdiction of special courts of revision, the issue and return of the writs, nomination of candidates, voting by post, elections, scrutiny, limitation of electoral expenses, offences and punishments, and disputed returns.

1903.

No. 2. 15th July.—*Senate Elections Act* 1903 provides that the election of Senators to fill periodical and casual vacancies shall be conducted as one election, and for a casting vote by the Commonwealth electoral officer of the State in the case of an equal number of votes. The powers of the Court of Disputed Returns are added to, and other formal matters dealt with.

No. 4. 30th July.—*Sugar Bounty Act* 1903 provides for a bounty to every grower of sugar-cane or beet in the production of which white labour only has been employed, at the rate of 4s. per ton on cane giving 10 per cent. of sugar, or in the case of beet, at the rate of 40s. per ton on the sugar-giving contents of the beet. Ancillary provisions are included, and regulations may be made by the Governor-in-Council.

No. 6. 26th August.—*Judiciary Act* 1903 provides for the establishment of the High Court of Australia, to consist of a Chief Justice and two other justices, to be appointed by Commission. The seat of Government shall be the principal seat of the Court, but district registries may be established in each State, where the Court shall sit when required. Chamber business, interlocutory proceedings, &c., may be dealt with by a Judge of the High Court and (except in matters within the exclusive jurisdiction of the High Court) by a Judge of the Supreme Court of a State. Provision is made for a Full Court to hear appeals, and to grant appeals to the Privy Council. The jurisdiction, original and appellate, is fully defined and regulated. Provision is made for officers of the Court, and in regard to barristers and solicitors, those of any State being entitled to practise in any Federal Court. Suits by and against the Commonwealth and the States are regulated; and the criminal jurisdiction in regard to offences against the laws of the Commonwealth is fully regulated.

No. 8. 28th August.—*Naval Agreement Act* 1903 ratifies an agreement entered into between the British Admiralty and the Governments of the Commonwealth and New Zealand relating to the naval force on the Australian station. The Commonwealth is to pay the Imperial Government five-twelfths and New Zealand is to pay one-twelfth of the total annual cost of maintaining the naval force on the Australian station, not to exceed £200,000 and £40,000 respectively in any year.

1903.

No. 11. 13th October.—*Naturalization Act 1903*. Any resident of the Commonwealth, not being a British subject, and not being an aboriginal native of Asia, Africa, or the islands of the Pacific, who intends to settle in the Commonwealth, has resided there continuously for the preceding two years, or has been naturalized in the United Kingdom, may, at the discretion of the Governor-in-Council, be naturalized. Provision is also made as to the naturalization of women by marriage, and of children of naturalized persons; and for the recognition of persons previously naturalized under State laws; and as to the exclusive power of the Commonwealth in regard to naturalization.

No. 20. 22nd October.—*Defence Act 1903*. For the purposes of administration the Governor-General in Council may appoint a General Officer Commanding the Military Forces of the Commonwealth, a similar Naval Officer, and Commanding Officers of Districts, apportion the forces amongst the districts and sub-districts, and generally appoint and promote officers, and issue commissions. The powers, duties, and tenure of certain officers is provided for; and also seniority, promotion, and reserves. A Naval and Military College may be established to impart education in the various branches of naval and military science. The defence force is to consist of the permanent and citizen forces, the latter of which is divided into Militia, Volunteer Forces, and Reserve Forces, and provision is made for the raising of the force. The permanent forces are at all times liable to be employed on active service, and the citizen forces may be called out in time of war by proclamation. The military forces are not liable to serve beyond the Commonwealth, but the naval forces are. Where the Governor of a State proclaims that domestic violence exists therein, the permanent forces may be called out. All male inhabitants (except persons specially exempt from service) aged 18 to 60 years, who are British subjects and resident six months, shall, in time of war, be liable to serve in the Militia forces. Other general provisions of a comprehensive character are also included.

No. 21. 22nd October.—*Patents Act 1903* provides for the transfer of the administration of the State Patent Acts and for the establishment of a new system, with the saving of rights accrued under State Acts. State patents in existence may be extended to the Commonwealth. A Commissioner of Patents is to be appointed, and a Patent Office established, and the mode of registration and procedure is fully dealt with.

1904.

No. 7. 15th August.—The *Seat of Government Act 1904* determines that the Seat of Government of the Commonwealth shall be within seventeen miles of Dalgety, in the State of New South Wales.

No. 12. 9th December.—The *Defence Act 1904* is to be read with the *Defence Act 1903*. The positions of "General Officer Commanding" and "Naval Officer Commanding" are abolished, and, in their stead, those of Inspector-General of the Military Forces and Director of the Naval Forces are created, the duties appertaining to

1904.

the new offices being defined. A Council of Defence is substituted for the Board of Advice, and Boards of Administration for the Military and Naval Forces are constituted. Provision is also made for the appointment of commanding officers in time of war.

No. 13. 15th December.—The *Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904 provides for the prevention of lock-outs and strikes in relation to industrial disputes. It constitutes a Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration having jurisdiction for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes, and for the exercise of the jurisdiction of the Court by conciliation, with a view to amicable agreement between employers and employé. In default of such amicable agreement, the Court is to exercise its jurisdiction by equitable award. States may refer industrial disputes to the Court, and the Court may call up cases under review by State industrial authorities, and may override such authorities. Its awards and orders are to prevail over theirs, and are to be binding on all parties to the dispute who appear or are represented before the Court, on all parties who have been properly summoned to appear, on all organizations and persons on whom the award is at any time declared by the Court to be binding, and on all members of organizations bound by the award. The organization of representative bodies of employers and employés, and their submission of industrial disputes to the Court is facilitated and encouraged, such organizations being registered, and preference being given to their members where other things are equal. Provision is made for the enforcement of orders and awards, and for their registration in the principal registry and in the district registry, which may be inspected by any person on payment of a fee of sixpence.

No. 14. 15th December.—The *Sea Carriage of Goods Act* 1904, to come into operation on 1st January, 1905, declares to be null and void all clauses in bills of lading which relieve ship masters and owners from liability for loss or damage caused through negligence in loading or carelessness in stowage and custody of goods; or which lessen or destroy the obligations of ship-owners to properly man the ship, make and keep her seaworthy, and make and keep all parts of the ship where goods are carried fit and safe for their reception and preservation; or which lessen or destroy the masters' and agents' obligations to carefully handle and stow, and to preserve and properly deliver, all goods. Clauses thus declared illegal are not in future to be inserted in bills of lading. In bills of lading, a clause that the ship is seaworthy and properly manned and equipped is to be implied; as also a clause whereby, if the ship is seaworthy and properly manned and equipped at the beginning of the voyage, owners and masters are not responsible for damage resulting from errors in navigation, perils of the sea, acts of God or the King's enemies, inherent defect of the goods, or their faulty packing, or their seizure under legal process, or for omission of owner of goods or his agent, or saving or attempting to save life or property at sea.

1905.  
 No. 4. 25th August.—The *Evidence Act* 1905 relates to the law of evidence, directing all courts to take judicial notice of the seal of the Commonwealth, and of the official signatures and seals of the Governor-General and other high officers, and defining how evidence of proclamations, commissions, orders, &c., by the Governor-General or a Minister, or of public documents, or of the Government Gazette, or of votes and proceedings of Parliament, may be given.
- No. 8. 18th October.—The *Wireless Telegraphy Act* 1905 gives to the Postmaster-General the exclusive privilege of establishing and using stations and appliances for the purposes of wireless telegraphy. The Minister may grant licences on fulfilment of prescribed conditions, and payment of prescribed fees. The Act does not apply to ships belonging to the King's Navy.
- No. 9. 16th November.—The *Papua Act* 1905 provides for the acceptance of British New Guinea as a territory under the authority of the Commonwealth, and for the Government thereof. The Act is to come into operation by proclamation of the Governor-General.
- No. 10. 16th November.—The *Secret Commissions Act* 1905 applies to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States, and to agencies and contracts with the Commonwealth or any department or officer thereof. Under very heavy penalties, the following offences are defined:—Accepting by, or offering to, an agent, secret gifts as inducement or reward; giving an agent, or, being an agent, receiving and using, false documents or accounts, with intent to deceive the principal; being an agent, secretly buying from or selling to himself. Aiding and abetting offences under the Act, are declared to be punishable as the offence itself. The principal may recover the amount of secret gift.
- No. 11. 23rd November.—The *Representation Act* 1905 relates to the representation of the several States in the House of Representatives. The determination of the number of members of the House of Representatives, and of the representation of the States, is to be made by the Chief Electoral Officer, according to population, ascertained by an enumeration conducted as prescribed in the Act.
- No. 12. 23rd November.—The *Life Assurance Companies Act* 1905 relates to assurance on the lives of children, limiting the amount which life assurance companies may contract to pay in cases of deaths of children, to the sums set out in the schedule.
- No. 15. 8th December.—The *Census and Statistics Act* 1905 relates to the census and statistics of the Commonwealth. The appointment of a Commonwealth Statistician is authorized, and arrangements may be made with the States in regard to the collection of statistics. The census is to be taken in the year 1911, on a day to be appointed for that purpose by proclamation, and in every tenth year thereafter. The particulars required to be furnished in householders' schedules include the name, sex, age, condition as to, and duration of, marriage, relation to head of the household, profession or occupation, sickness or infirmity,



1905.

religion, education, birthplace, length of residence in Australia (where person born abroad), and nationality of every person abiding in the dwelling during the night of the census day, as well as the material of the dwelling, and the number of rooms, and any other matters that may be prescribed. Annual statistics, similar to those now collected by States' Statisticians, are to be collected and compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician, and published by him according to Ministerial direction. No person is bound to state his religion.

No. 16. 8th December.—The *Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act* 1905 relates to commerce with other countries, and is incorporated with the *Customs Act* 1901. Customs officers may enter any ship, wharf, or other place, and inspect imports and exports, and take samples of them, for the purposes of the Act. Imports and exports of articles used for food or drink, or in the preparation thereof; medicines, manures, apparel (including boots and shoes), jewellery, and seeds and plants, not bearing the prescribed trade description, may be prohibited under the regulations. Importation and exportation of falsely-marked goods are forbidden.

No. 17. 21st December.—The *Immigration Restriction Amendment Act* 1905 amends the Act of 1901. Several machinery clauses are more exactly defined. Subjects or citizens of a country with which an arrangement has been made are exempted from the dictation test, and a person who has resided five years in Australia may, on leaving the Commonwealth, obtain a certificate excepting him from the test on his return. The master, owners, &c., of a vessel bringing a prohibited immigrant to the Commonwealth must provide a return passage for him.

No. 18. 21st December.—The *Queen Victoria Memorial Act* 1905 grants and applies £25,000 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, which is appropriated accordingly, for the purpose of enabling the Commonwealth to join with Great Britain and British countries throughout the world, in the erection of a memorial in honour of the late Queen Victoria.

No. 19. 21st December.—The *Contract Immigrants Act* 1905 relates to immigrants under contract to perform manual labour in the Commonwealth. The provisions of the *Immigration Restriction Act* 1901, which prohibit the immigration of persons under a contract or agreement to perform manual labour are repealed. Such a person may unless otherwise prohibited by law, land in the Commonwealth, provided that the contract is in writing, and the Minister has approved of its terms.

No. 20. 21st December.—The *Trade Marks Act* 1905 relates to the registration, &c., of trade marks. A trade marks office, with a registrar, is instituted, and a register, open to the inspection of the public, is to be kept. Rights and duties which have accrued under State Acts are continued, but their administration is transferred to the Commonwealth, otherwise they cease to operate.

3933.

E

clamation, declare that on a specified date the State Designs Acts of each State shall cease to be administered by the State, and be thereafter administered by the Commonwealth; that the Registrar

1905.

The Common Law of England applies generally. The essential and additional particulars which constitute a trade mark, which must be for particular goods, are set out. The machinery to be used in registering a trade mark, including the methods of application and opposition, is defined. Registration is for fourteen years, and may be renewed. It gives to the registered proprietor power to use and assign the trade mark; and the use of a mark substantially identical, or so nearly resembling it as to be likely to deceive, is an infringement of the trade mark. Falsely applying to goods for trade or sale a trade mark registered by an Australian worker or workers, or knowingly trading in or importing goods so marked, is prohibited. A Commonwealth trade mark, consisting of a distinctive device, or label, bearing the words "Australia labour conditions," is provided for, and the authority of the Minister may be given for its use in regard to goods made under those conditions. Protection of trade marks is also provided for, and heavy penalties are enacted for importing, selling, &c., goods with false marks.

No. 23. 21st December.—The *Sugar Bounty Act* 1905 provides for a bounty, to be paid after 1st January, 1907, to growers of sugar cane and beet on plantations where white labour only is employed.

No. 25. 21st December.—The *Copyright Act* 1905 relates to the registration, &c., of copyright. A Copyright Office, with a registrar, is instituted, and registers of literary copyrights, of fine arts copyrights, and of international and State copyrights are to be kept, and are to be open to the inspection of the public. The machinery of registration is defined. State copyright Acts are not to apply to copyright under this Act, but rights acquired under them are conserved, and the transfer of their administration to the Commonwealth may be declared by proclamation. The Common Law of England applies generally. Copyright in a book, performing right, lecturing right, and artistic copyright, are defined, and decreed to subsist for forty-two years or for the author's life and seven years, whichever shall last the longer. The Minister may grant permission to translate a book into a particular language after ten years, if the owner of the copyright fails to make arrangements for translation. A lecture may be reported in a newspaper if no notification of prohibition to do so has been made. Protection of copyrights is also provided for, and heavy penalties are enacted for dealing with pirated books, and for other infringements. Importation of pirated works is forbidden. Provision is made for the protection in Australia of international and State copyright, and for registration of the former. If a copyright owner refuses, after the author's death, to have the work republished, and such refusal withholds it from the public, the Governor-General may grant a licence for its republication to any person applying for it.

1905.

No. 26. 21st December.—The *Commonwealth Electoral Act* 1905, to be read with the Act of 1902, relates to parliamentary elections, and incorporates the *Commonwealth Franchise Act* 1902, the *Senate Elections Act* 1903, and the *Electoral Divisions Act* 1903. This Act modifies the provisions for appointment and duties of electoral officers, redistribution of the States into electoral divisions, and fixing of polling places, preparation of electoral rolls, and appeals to magistrates concerning them; nomination of candidates, voting by post, elections, scrutiny, limitation of electoral expenses, offences and punishments, and disputed returns.

1906.

No. 2. 8th August.—The *Governor-General's Residences Act* 1906 provides that the Governor-General may enter into arrangements with the Governors of Victoria and New South Wales for the use and occupation of the Government House in Melbourne and that in Sydney, for a period not exceeding five years.

No. 3. 28th August.—The *Meteorology Act* 1906 provides for the establishment of observatories and the appointment of a Commonwealth Meteorologist. Amongst the duties which may be assigned to that officer are the taking and recording of meteorological observations; the forecasting of weather; the issue of storm-warnings; the display of weather, flood, frost, and cold-wave signals; the distribution of meteorological information, and such other duties as may be prescribed to give effect to the provisions of this Act. To facilitate this work, the Governor-General may enter into arrangements with the Governor of any State for the transfer to the Commonwealth, on such terms as may be agreed upon, of any observatory, and the instruments, books, registers, records, and documents used or kept in connexion therewith; the taking and recording of meteorological observations by State officers; the interchange of meteorological information between the Commonwealth and State authorities; and any other matters that may be necessary in carrying out the Act.

No. 4. 28th August.—The *Designs Act* 1906 relates to copyright in industrial design. A design is described as an industrial design applicable in any way to the purpose of the ornamentation, pattern, shape, or configuration of an article, or to any two or more of those purposes. No new registrations are to be made under State Acts unless made by virtue of a right acquired before the commencement of this Act. The Commissioner of Patents is appointed Registrar of Designs, and deputy-registrars, under his control, may be appointed. An office, called the Designs Office, is established, with a sub-office in each State. The Governor-General may, by proclamation, declare that on a specified date the State Designs Acts of each State shall cease to be administered by the State, and be thereafter administered by the Commonwealth; that the Registrar

1906.

shall collect for each State all fees payable; and that all registers, deeds, and documents which are lodged in or belong to the office in which designs are registered, and which are subject to the control of the State, be vested in the Commonwealth. Copyright in a design is defined as the exclusive right to apply the design, or authorize another person to apply it, to the articles in respect of which it is registered, and shall subsist in every design registered under the Act. The author of a design is declared to be the first owner, and the person entitled to make application for the registration. Penalties are provided for infringement of copyright in designs, or for false representation to the registrar.

- No. 5. 28th August.—The *Judiciary Act* 1906 amends the *Judiciary Act* 1903 by providing for two extra Judges of the High Court of Australia, and authorizes the High Court to make rules for the admission of barristers and solicitors to practise in any Federal Court.
- No. 9. 24th September.—The *Australian Industries Preservation Act* 1906 deals with the repression of monopolies and the prevention of "dumping." Monopolies are defined as combinations existing with intent to restrain trade or commerce to the detriment of the public, or with intent to destroy or injure by means of unfair competition any Australian industry. The penalty is a fine of £500. Unfair competition is deemed to be competition that would probably, or does in fact, result in an inadequate remuneration for labour in the Australian industry, or in creating substantial disorganization by throwing workers out of employment, also the giving of rewards, rebates, refunds, discounts, upon condition of dealing with certain corporations. In determining whether competition is unfair, regard shall be had to the management, processes, plant, and machinery employed in the Australian industry affected by the competition being reasonably efficient and up-to-date. Any person or corporation who monopolises, or attempts to monopolise, or combines or conspires with any other person to monopolise any part of the trade with other countries or among the States with intent to control to the detriment of the public the supply or price of any service, merchandise or commodity, is guilty of an offence for which a penalty of £500 may be exacted. With regard to "dumping," if the Comptroller-General of Customs is of opinion that imported goods have been purchased abroad at prices greatly below their ordinary cost of production, and for the purpose of destroying or injuring any Australian industry, he shall certify to the Minister accordingly, giving full particulars. On receipt of the certificate, the Minister may, by order in writing, refer to a Judge of the High Court the investigation and determination of the question whether the goods are being imported with the intent alleged, and if

1906.

so whether the importation of the goods should be prohibited either absolutely or subject to any specified conditions, restrictions, or limitations. The determination of the Judge is to be final and without appeal. In all cases of prohibition the determination of the Judge must be laid before Parliament within seven days after publication in the *Gazette*.

No. 11. 8th October.—The *Referendum (Constitution Alteration) Act* 1906 makes provision for submission to the electors of any proposed alteration of the Constitution.

No. 14. 12th October.—The *Customs Tariff Act* 1906 amends the *Customs Tariff* 1902, by altering the rates of duties on strippers, stripper-harvesters, and parts of these machines. It also makes provision for the maximum selling price of Australian stripper-harvesters and drills; but if the Governor-General is satisfied that the cash price of these machines exceeds the price in the schedule, he may reduce the rates of duty, but not to less than one-half provided in the Act.

No. 16. 12th October.—The *Excise Tariff Act* 1906 imposes excise duties on agricultural machinery, but directs that such duties shall not apply if the goods are manufactured in the Commonwealth under reasonably remunerative conditions of labour, or in accordance with an industrial award or agreement of the *Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904.

No. 17. 12th October.—The *Customs Tariff (South African Preference) Act* 1906 reduces the rates of duty on certain articles mentioned in the schedule, imported from and being the produce or manufacture of the British South African Colonies or Protectorates.

No. 19. 12th October.—The *Patents Act* 1906, which is to be read with the *Patents Act* 1903, gives power to extend the time limit under section 29 of the Principal Act, and also to revive any application for a patent which has lapsed by reason of an omission to take the necessary steps within the prescribed time. Provision is also made for dealing with applications which may have lapsed owing to errors in the Patents Office.

No. 20. 12th October.—The *Excise Tariff Act* 1906 amends the Act of 1902 by increasing the rates of excise duty payable on spirits distilled in Australia. Exception is made in regard to spirits not having been matured by storage in wood for a period of two years, which may until the 31st December, 1907, be delivered at the old rates. If any distiller does not, after the expiration of one year from the passing of this Act, pay his employes a fair and reasonable rate of wages per week of forty-eight hours, or if he employs more than a due proportion of boys to men, an extra duty of 1s. per gallon may be imposed on such spirits as he distils.

1906.

No. 21. 12th October.—The *Spirits Act* 1906 defines the different kinds of spirits, deals with the certificates and marking in relation to spirits, and enacts penalties for forging such marks or for describing spirits contrary to the Act. Imported and Australian spirits (other than gin, schnapps, or liqueurs), are required to be matured by storage in wood for not less than two years, and brandy delivered for human consumption is required to be distilled from grape wine. The Minister may order inferior spirits under the control of the Customs to be methylated, or if imported, to be re-distilled in Australia or exported. Methylated spirits are described, and the use thereof, in the manufacture or preparation of any articles of food or drink, or of any scents, essences, tinctures, or medicines prohibited. Heavy penalties are imposed for refining methylated spirits in contravention of the Act, or for selling or having in possession any illicit methylated spirit or any article of food or drink, scents, essences, tinctures, or medicines containing such spirits. Spirits methylated before the Act came into operation are not to be deemed illicit methylated spirits. Licences to make or sell methylated spirits in prescribed quantities may be granted by the Collector of Customs.

No. 22. 12th October.—The *Pacific Island Labourers Act* 1906 amends the Act of 1901. A certificate of exemption may be granted to a Pacific Island labourer who proves (1) that he was introduced into Australia prior to the 1st September, 1879; (2) that he is of such extreme age or suffering from such bodily infirmity as to be unable to obtain a livelihood if returned to his native island; (3) that having been married before the 9th October, 1906, to a native of some other island than his own, he cannot be deported without risk to the life either of himself or his family; (4) that he has been married before the 9th October, 1906, to a female not a native of the Pacific Islands; (5) that he was on the 1st July, 1906, and still is, registered as the beneficial owner of a freehold in Queensland; or (6) that he has been continuously resident in Australia for a period of not less than twenty years prior to the 31st December, 1906. A special certificate (not to be issued or remain in force after 30th June, 1907) may be granted to a Pacific Island labourer whom, in the opinion of the Minister, it will not be convenient to return to his island immediately after the 31st December, 1906. Any certificate may be cancelled if obtained by means of false representation, and persons aiding and abetting in obtaining such certificate are liable to fine and imprisonment.

## COMMONWEALTH ACTS PASSED DURING 1907.

1907.

- No. 1. 3rd April.—The *Constitution Alteration (Senate Election) Act* 1906 deals with the rotation of the office of senators, and alters the provision of the Constitution relating to the election of senators by extending the term of service of those retiring at the end of 1909 to the 30th June, 1910.
- No. 2. 5th July.—The *Supply Act (No. 1)* of 1907-8 grants and applies £457,243 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1907-8.
- No. 3. 15th August.—The *Supply Act (No. 2)* 1907-8 grants and applies £1,103,744 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1907-8.
- No. 4. 28th August.—The *Kalgoorlie to Port Augusta Railway Survey Act* 1907 authorizes the survey of a route for a railway to connect Kalgoorlie, in Western Australia, with Port Augusta, in South Australia, the cost not to exceed £20,000.
- No. 5. 28th August.—The *Parliamentary Allowances Act* 1907 increases the allowance to members of both Houses of the Commonwealth Parliament from £400 to £600 a year. The increase will not apply to Ministers of the Crown or members holding the paid offices of President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, or Chairman of Committees of either House.
- No. 6. 8th October.—The *Appropriation (Works and Buildings) Act* 1907-8 grants and applies £686,824 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the purpose of additions, new works, buildings, &c.
- No. 7. 8th October.—The *Commonwealth Salaries Act* 1907 provides that the official salaries of officers of the Commonwealth residing in each State be subject to the same taxation as those of State officers. The allowances and salaries of Federal Ministers, the Presiding Officer or Chairman of Committees of either House, and members of Parliament are also to bear the same taxation as is imposed on salaries of similar amount in the State in which they are elected.
- No. 8. 14th October.—The *Judiciary Act* 1907 defines where the jurisdiction of the High Court is exclusive of the State Supreme Courts, and directs that when in any cause pending in the Supreme Court of a State any question arises as to the limits *inter se* of the Constitutional powers of the Commonwealth and those of any State or States, the cause shall be automatically removed to the High Court.
- No. 9. 14th November.—The *Supply Act (No. 3)* 1907-8 grants and applies £787,496 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1907-8.

1907.

- No. 10. 22nd November.—The *Disputed Elections and Qualifications Act* 1907 amends the law relating to parliamentary elections, and provides for the settlement of questions relating to the qualification of members of Parliament and to vacancies in either House of Parliament.
- No. 11. 23rd November.—The *Supply Act (No. 4)* 1907-8 grants and applies £704,457 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the service of the year 1907-8.
- No. 12. 28th November.—The *Bounties Act* 1907 provides for the payment of bounties on the production of certain goods. The articles to which these bounties apply are—Cotton (ginned), New Zealand flax, flax and hemp, jute, sisal hemp, cotton seed and linseed supplied to an oil factory for the manufacture of oil, rice (uncleaned), rubber, coffee, raw as prescribed, tobacco leaf for the manufacture of high-grade cigars, preserved fish, dried dates, dried or candied fruit (except currants and raisins) exported, and combed wool or tops exported. The total amount which may be expended up to the 30th June, 1922, is £339,000. Every grower or producer claiming the bounty must specify the rate of wages paid in respect of the labour employed, and if the Minister is of opinion that the rates paid are below the standard ruling in the district in which the goods are produced he may withhold the whole or any part of the bounty payable.

## OFFICIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY.

Governor-General and Proclamation of Commonwealth.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Hopetoun, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.S., was on the 29th October, 1900, appointed Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth, and arrived at Sydney on the 16th December. The Proclamation of the Commonwealth and the swearing-in of the Governor-General took place at Sydney on the 1st day of January, 1901, in the presence of representatives of most of the principal countries of the world, and of a vast assemblage from all parts of the Commonwealth and elsewhere. The Governor-General continued in office until the 9th May, 1902, when he was, at his own request, recalled. On 17th July, 1902, the Right Hon. Hallam, Baron Tennyson, K.C.M.G., was appointed Acting Governor-General; and on 16th January, 1903, he was appointed as Lord Hopetoun's successor. Lord Tennyson retired on 21st January, 1904, and was succeeded by the Right Hon. Henry Stafford, Baron Northcote, C.B., who was in occupation of the office on the 31st December, 1907.



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

Governors of Australasian States.

GOVERNORS OF AUSTRALASIAN STATES.

	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
Victoria ... ..	Major-General Hon. Sir Reginald Arthur James Talbot, K.C.B.	25 April, 1904
	The Hon. Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., L.L.D. (Lieutenant-Governor)	29 April, 1899
New South Wales ... ..	Admiral Sir Harry Holdsworth Rawson, K.C.B.	27 May, 1902
	The Right Honorable Sir Fred. M. Darley, P.C., G.C.M.G. (Lieutenant-Governor)	29 Oct., 1900
Queensland ... ..	Frederick J. N. Thesiger Lord Chelmsford	30 Nov., 1905
South Australia ... ..	Sir George Ruthven LeHunte, K.C.M.G.	1 July, 1903
	The Right Honorable Sir Samuel J. Way, Bart., P.C. (Lieutenant-Governor)	29 Oct., 1900
Western Australia ... ..	Admiral Sir Frederick George Denham Bedford, G.C.B.	24 March, 1903
Tasmania ... ..	Sir Gerald Strickland, Count Della Catena, K.C.M.G.	28th Oct., 1904
New Zealand ... ..	The Right Honorable William Lee, Baron Plunket, K.C.V.O.	20th June, 1904
Fiji ... ..	Sir Everard Ferdinand im Thurn, Esq., K.C.M.G., C.B.	11th Oct., 1904
New Guinea (British)	Captain Francis Rickman Barton, C.M.G.	16 June, 1904

COMMONWEALTH MINISTRIES.

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

First Commonwealth Ministry.

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

Attorney-General : The Hon. Alfred Deakin.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Changes  
in the  
Ministry.

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

On 27th April, 1904, Mr. Deakin's Ministry resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. J. C. Watson, who continued in office until 18th August, 1904, when the Right Hon. G. H. Reid, P.C., K.C., assumed control. On 4th July, 1905, Mr. Reid's Ministry resigned, and Mr. Deakin again became Prime Minister. There have been several changes in the Ministry since it was first formed owing to the elevation of the Hon. I. A. Isaacs, K.C., to the High Court Bench, the defeat of the Hon. T. Playford at the elections, and the resignation of the office of Treasurer by the Hon. Sir John Forrest, P.C., G.C.M.G. The Ministers and their offices were as follow in April, 1908:—

Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs : The Hon. Alfred Deakin.  
Minister of Trade and Customs : The Hon. A. Chapman.  
Attorney-General : The Hon. L. E. Groom.  
Treasurer : The Hon. Sir W. J. Lyne, K.C.M.G.  
Minister of Home Affairs : The Hon. J. H. Keating.  
Minister of Defence : The Hon. T. T. Ewing.  
Postmaster-General : The Hon. S. Mauger.  
Vice-President of the Executive Council : The Hon. R. W. Best.  
Honorary Minister : The Hon. J. H. Cook.

## MEMBERS OF THE THIRD COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT, 1908.

### THE SENATE.

President : Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Albert John Gould.

#### Victoria—

Best, Hon. R. W.  
Findley, E.  
Trenwith, Hon. W. A.  
Fraser, Hon. S.  
McCull, Hon. J. H.  
Russell, E. J.

#### New South Wales—

Gray, J. P.  
Neild, Col., Hon. J. C.  
Pulsford, Hon. E.  
Gould, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. A. J.  
Millen, Hon. E. D.  
Walker, Hon. J. T.

#### Queensland—

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

#### South Australia—

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

#### Western Australia—

Croft, J. W.  
De Largie, Hon. H.  
Henderson, G.  
Lynch, P. J.  
Needham, E.  
Pearce, Hon. G. F.

#### Tasmania—

Dobson, Hon. H.  
Macfarlane, Hon. J.  
Mulcahy, Hon. E.  
Cameron, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. C.  
St. C.  
Clemons, Hon. J. S.  
Keating, Hon. J. H.

*Note.*—In the above list the first three senators in each State retire on 30th June, 1910; the remaining three on 30th June, 1913.

MEMBERS OF THE THIRD COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT—*continued.*

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Speaker: The Hon. Sir Frederick William Holder, K.C.M.G.

Chairman of Committees: The Hon. C. McDonald.

*Victoria.*

Member.	District.	Member.	District.
Brown, J. Tilley	Indi	Mauger, Hon. S.	Maribyrnong
Cook, Hon. J. Hume	Bourke	McDougall, J. K.	Wannon
Coon, J.	Batman	Palmer, A. C.	Echuca
Crouch, Hon. R. A.	Corio	Quick, Hon. Sir J.,	Bendigo
Deakin, Hon. A.	Ballaarat	LL.D., K.B.	
Fairbairn, G.	Fawkner	Salmon, Hon. C. C.	Laanecoorie
Harper, Hon. R.	Mernda	Sampson, S.	Wimmera
Irvine, Hans W. H.	Grampians	Tudor, Hon. F. G.	Yarra
Irvine, Hon. W. H.	Flinders	Wilson, J. G.	Corangamite
Knox, Hon. W.	Kooyong	Wise, G. H.	Gippsland
Maloney, W.	Melbourne	Wynne, Hon. A.	Balaclava
Mathews, J.	Melb. Ports		

*New South Wales.*

Bowden, E. K.	Nepean	Lyne, Hon. Sir W. J.,	Hume
Brown, Hon. T.	Calare	K.C.M.G.	
Carr, E. S.	Macquarie	Reid, Right Hon. G.	East Sydney
Catts, J. H.	Cook	H., P.C., K.C.	
Chanter, Hon. J. M.	Riverina	Smith, Hon. Bruce,	Parkes
Chapman, Hon. Austin	Eden-Monaro	K.C.	
Cook, Hon. Joseph	Parramatta	Spence, Hon. W. G.	Darling
Ewing, Hon. T. T.	Richmond	Thomas, Hon. J.	Barrier
Foster, F. J.	New England	Thomson, Hon. Dugald	North Sydney
Fuller, Hon. G. W.	Illawarra	Thomson, John	Cowper
Hall, D. R.	Werriwa	Watkins, Hon. D.	Newcastle
Hughes, Hon. W. M.	West Sydney	Watson, Hon. J. C.	South Sydney
Johnson, W. E.	Lang	Webster, W.	Gwydir
Kelly, W. H.	Wentworth	Wilks, Hon. W. H.	Dalley
Liddell, F.	Hunter	Willis, Hon. H.	Robertson

*Queensland.*

Archer, E. W.	Capricornia	Groom, Hon. L. E.	Darling Downs
Bamford, Hon. F. W.	Herbert	McDonald, Hon. C.	Kennedy
Edwards, Hon. R.	Oxley	Page, Hon. J.	Maranoa
Fisher, Hon. A.	Wide Bay	Sinclair, H.	Moreton
Foxton, Col. the Hon.	Brisbane		
J. F. G., C.M.G.			

*South Australia.*

Batchelor, Hon. E. L.	Boothby	Kingston, Right Hon.	Adelaide
Glynn, Hon. P. McM.	Angas	C. C., P.C., K.C.	
Holder, Hon. Sir F.	Wakefield	Livingston, J.	Barker
W., K.C.M.G.		Poynton, Hon. A.	Grey
Hutchison, J.	Hindmarsh		

*Western Australia.*

Forrest, Right Hon. Sir	Swan	Frazer, C. E.	Kalgoorlie
J., P.C., G.C.M.G.		Hedges, W. N.	Fremantle
Fowler, Hon. J. Mac-	Perth	Mahon, Hon. H.	Coolgardie
kinnon			

MEMBERS OF THE THIRD COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT—*continued.*  
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*continued.*

*Tasmania.*

Member.	District.	Member.	District.
Atkinson, L.	Willmot	McWilliams, W. J.	Franklin
Fysh, Hon. Sir P. O.	Denison	O'Malley, Hon. K.	Darwin
K.C.M.G.		Storrer, D.	Bass

*Parliamentary Officers.*

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

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS.

JUDICIARY—HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA.

Chief Justice	...	...	...	The Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, P.C., G.C.M.G.
Justice	...	...	...	The Rt. Hon. Sir Edmund Barton, P.C., G.C.M.G.
"	...	...	...	The Hon. Richard E. O'Connor.
"	...	...	...	The Hon. Isaac A. Isaacs.
"	...	...	...	The Hon. Henry B. Higgins.
Associate to Chief Justice	...	...	...	G. H. Wilson, B.A., LL.B.
"	"	Justice Barton	...	H. B. Jaques
"	"	Justice O'Connor	...	C. O'C. Murray.
"	"	Justice Isaacs	...	E. L. Best.
"	"	Justice Higgins	...	B. G. Duffy.
Principal Registrar	...	...	...	Gordon Harwood Castle.
Marshal	...	...	...	Walter David Bingle.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

*Central Administration.*

Secretary	...	...	...	R. T. Scott, I.S.O.
Assistant Secretary	...	...	...	J. Oxenham.
Chief Clerk	...	...	...	H. B. Templeton.
Chief Electrical Engineer	...	...	...	J. Hesketh.
Meteorologist	...	...	...	H. A. Hunt.

*Deputy Postmasters-General.*

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

*Staff Officers, Victoria.*

Electrical Engineer	...	...	...	H. W. Jenvey.
Chief Clerk	...	...	...	W. B. Crosbie.
Accountant	...	...	...	E. Miller.
Superintendent Mail Branch	...	...	...	J. A. Springhall.
Manager Telegraph Branch	...	...	...	W. Blandford.
Senior Inspector, Post and Telegraph Services	...	...	...	W. B. Edwards.

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—*continued.*

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND CUSTOMS.

*Central Administration.*

Comptroller-General	...	...	H. N. P. Wollaston, LL.D., I.S.O.
Secretary	...	...	S. Mills.

*State Collectors.*

Victoria	...	...	A. W. Smart.
New South Wales	...	...	N. C. Lockyer.*
Queensland	...	...	W. H. Irving.
South Australia	...	...	T. N. Stephens.
Western Australia	...	...	C. T. Mason.
Tasmania	...	...	J. Barnard.

\* Mr. Lockyer is also Assistant Comptroller-General.

*Staff Officers, Victoria.*

Sub-Collector	...	...	J. F. Bradly.
Accountant	...	...	F. M. Wheatland.
Senior Inspector of Distilleries	...	...	D. Ferguson.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

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

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

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

DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS.

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

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Public Service Commissioner	...	...	D. C. McLachlan, I.S.O.
Inspector for Victoria	...	...	R. Betheras.
Secretary	...	...	(Vacant)
Examiner	...	...	F. J. Healy, M.A., LL.B.
Registrar	...	...	W. J. Skewes.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.

Secretary	...	...	G. T. Allen, I.S.O.
Accountant	...	...	J. R. Collins.

PRINCIPAL COMMONWEALTH OFFICERS—*continued.*

## AUDIT OFFICE.

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

## PATENTS OFFICE.

Commissioner of Patents ... ..	G. Townsead.
--------------------------------	--------------

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE.

*Central Administration.*

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

## INSPECTOR-GENERAL AND DIRECTORS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Inspector-General ... ..	Major-Gen. J. C. Hoad, C.M.G.
Deputy Adjutant-General ... ..	Col. E. T. Wallack, C.B.
Chief of Intelligence ... ..	Colonel W. T. Bridges, R.A.A.
Chief of Ordnance and Director of Engineers	Lieut.-Col. J. W. Parnell, R.A.E.
Director-General of Medical Services and of Cadets	Surgeon-Gen. W. D. C. Williams, C.B.
Director of Works ... ..	Major P. N. Buckley, R.A.E.
Director of Artillery ... ..	Major H. W. Dangar, R.A.A.
Inspector of Ordnance and Ammunition	Major A. H. Sandford, R.A.A.

## NAVAL ADMINISTRATION.

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

## DISTRICT STAFF, VICTORIA.

Military Commandant ... ..	Col. J. Stanley, R.A.A.
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief Staff Officer	Major V. C. M. Sellheim, C.B.
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General	Major A. P. Luscombe.
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Instruction	Major J. H. Bruche.
Staff Officer for Engineer Services	Major G. F. Wilkinson, C. of A.E.
Principal Medical Officer ... ..	Col. C. S. Ryan, V.D., A.A.M.C.
Principal Veterinary Officer ... ..	Major E. A. Kendall.
Paymaster ... ..	T. J. Thomas.
Senior Ordnance Officer ... ..	J. J. F. Lahiff.

## DISTRICT COMMANDANTS.

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

COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE.

The three principal defence councils are as follow :—

COUNCIL OF DEFENCE.

*President.*

The Minister of State for Defence.

*Members.*

The Treasurer.  
The Inspector-General.  
The Director of Naval Forces.  
The Chief of Intelligence.

*Secretary.*

The Secretary for Defence.

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

BOARD OF MILITARY ADMINISTRATION,

*Regular Members.*

*President.*

The Minister of State for Defence.

*Members.*

The Deputy Adjutant-General.  
The Chief of Intelligence.  
The Chief of Ordnance.  
The Finance Member (Chief Accountant).

*Secretary.*

The Chief Clerk.

*Consultative Members.*

Col. J. Rowell, C.B., V.D., A.D.C. to H.E. the Gov.-Gen., Officer Commanding Field Force, South Australia, and Commanding 10th A.I.R.  
Col. W. H. Hall, V.D., Officer Commanding Garrison Troops, Victoria.  
Col. G. R. Campbell, V.D., Officer Commanding Garrison Troops, New South Wales.  
Mr. A. Ferguson, Queensland Rifle Clubs.

BOARD OF NAVAL ADMINISTRATION.

*President.*

The Minister of State for Defence.

*Members.*

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

*Secretary.*

The Chief Clerk.

## DEFENCES.

Under the Commonwealth Defence Act No. 2 of 1903, all male inhabitants of Australia (except persons specially exempted from service) aged 18 to 60 years, who are British subjects, and resident six months, are in time of war made liable to serve in the military forces. The Prime Minister (the Hon. A. Deakin) in a speech in the House of Representatives on 13th December, 1907, outlined certain proposals with a view of giving practical effect to the new military system.

Projected  
National  
Guard.

It is proposed that every male Australian aged from 12 to 18 years be compelled to undergo military training in the cadets or senior cadets. The compulsory character of the training will be held in abeyance so far as the cadets are concerned until there are sufficient officers available, but the personal obligation to military training is intended to operate in respect to all who attain the age of 18 years after the scheme comes into force. Men of 18 to 26 years of age will be divided into two classes. Those from 18 to 21 will be required to attend a training of eighteen days in the first year, eighteen in the second, and twelve in the third. These periods will be curtailed to twelve days in each year if the member has a satisfactory record as a cadet, or at the initiation of the system can show a knowledge of recruit drill and musketry already attained. All training will be given in camps, and on ground permitting of the conditions attaching to actual service in the field. On attaining the age of 21 years, if not promoted, these men will be incorporated in the senior regiments of the National Guard, the training of which is a matter for subsequent consideration. No payment will be made to young men under the age of 21 years, unless in very exceptional cases, where they have dependents. All over 21 years will receive payment, probably at rates similar to those of the existing militia. It is proposed that all officers shall pass through the ranks, and that promotion be based upon practical examinations and work in the field.

About 40,000 male Australians reach the age of 18 years in each year, of whom about 27,000 are estimated to be physically fit and otherwise available for service. In eight years it is reckoned that an army of 214,000 men fairly trained, physically fit for war, properly equipped, and organized in self-contained brigades will be available, an establishment of 83,000 always being in training. It is calculated that at the end of the twenty-second year of the system 750,000 Australians will have received military training. In this calculation ordinary rates of mortality have been allowed for, and an increase of population at 2 per cent. per annum has been assumed.







Included in the item—"Australian Defences Maintenance, 1906-7, £65,677," are the following amounts:—Contribution towards the maintenance of the Auxiliary Squadron, £59,810; maintenance of garrison at King George's Sound, £1,231, and at Thursday Island, £4,636.

#### CADETS.

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

- (a) The formation of Classes of Instruction in all the Schools of the Commonwealth in "Physical Training," "Elementary Drill," "Handling of Arms," and "Musketry," at which attendance of boys over twelve years of age attending such schools shall be compulsory.
- (b) Compulsory training for all male teachers (physically fit) in State Schools and the compulsory provision of a teacher qualified to instruct in the subjects referred to in (a) in all private schools in the Commonwealth.

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

Instructional Staff Officers and Non-commissioned Officers were appointed after competitive examination. Uniforms of a separate pattern in each State have been approved by the Military Board. The proposal to arm the bigger boys with M.E. rifles, and the remainder with Westley-Richards and Francotte rifles, is being gradually carried out.

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

A further conference was held, at which it was decided to recommend a considerable addition to the number of Cadets, viz. :— Senior Cadets, 4,062; Cadets, 23,414; these numbers have since been amended to 8,061 Senior Cadets and 27,441 Cadets, of which numbers 2,680 Senior Cadets, and 7,361 Cadets, are allotted to Victoria.

Provision has also been made for eight squadrons of Mounted Cadets of a total establishment of 576 all ranks, 144 of which are provided for Victoria.

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

Preparation is being made for the holding of Schools of Instruction for Cadet Officers and Camps of Training for the Cadet Corps in each State during the present financial year.

---

## FINANCE.

There has been a marked improvement of late years in the finances <sup>State</sup> of the State of Victoria, and, in addition to the ordinary expenditure, large sums out of ordinary revenue have been devoted to paying off liabilities of former years, and to the formation of Sinking Funds to meet outstanding loans as follow. After these payments there were still substantial surpluses, applied specially to public works at the end of each of the last four financial years. <sup>finance.</sup>

REVENUE DEVOTED TO PAYING OFF OLD LIABILITIES, ETC., ETC.,  
1903-4 to 1906-7.

Year ended 30th June.	ORDINARY REVENUE APPROPRIATED.			Total.
	In reduction of the accumulated revenue deficiency of former years.	In redemption of loan raised in anticipation of revenue (Act No. 1451.)	In formation of Redemption Funds to meet outstanding loans.*	
	£	£	£	£
1904 ... ..	175,000	25,000	57,500	257,500
1905 ... ..	172,000	25,000	97,962	294,962
1906 ... ..	550,000	25,000	97,936	672,936
1907 ... ..	666,391	25,000	117,571	808,962
Totals (4 years)	1,568,391	100,000	370,939	2,034,360

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

The following table shows the receipts and expenditure from <sup>State</sup> general revenue during the year ended 30th June, 1907. On 1st July, 1906, the total revenue deficiency was £1,459,119 12s. 5d., and in the course of the year was reduced by £567,251 9s. 7d., leaving the accumulated revenue deficiency at the end of the financial year 1906-7 at £891,868 2s. 10d., the whole of which amount was covered <sup>revenue and expenditure.</sup>

by advances from the trust funds. The sum of £99,140 6s. 4d. was also appropriated to the reduction of the accumulated revenue deficiency by Act No. 2085, but was not paid over at the 30th June, 1907.

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1906-7.

Revenue.	Amount.		Expenditure.	Amount.	
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Excise and Inland Territorial ...	884,528	9 2	Consolidated Revenue deficiency, 30/6/06	1,459,119	12 5
Public Works ...	4,101,664	19 10	Special Appropriations	2,902,377	9 4
Ports and Harbors	87,020	13 3	Chief Secretary ...	685,494	1 9
Fees .. ...	309,218	6 10	Minister of Public Instruction	637,557	18 8
Fines ...	12,328	11 0	Attorney-General	75,821	1 3
Mallee Land Account	46,293	7 4	Solicitor-General ...	60,500	8 6
Miscellaneous ...	433,126	13 5	Treasurer ...	246,667	17 3
Commonwealth balances returned	2,192,339	18 10	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	97,726	2 4
Consolidated Revenue deficiency, 30/6/07	891,868	2 10	Commissioner of Public Works	295,387	1 0
			Minister of Mines	66,776	16 3
			Minister of Water Supply	69,428	7 10
			Minister of Agriculture	102,562	1 3
			Minister of Health	21,770	16 9
			Minister of Railways	2,172,528	2 2
			Mallee Land Account	46,293	7 4
			Surplus Revenue transferred to Trust Fund for Works	198,251	6 2
			Reduction of Revenue Deficit	99,140	6 4*
Total ...	9,237,402	16 7	Total ..	9,237,402	16 7

\* Appropriated by Act No. 2085 but not paid over at 30th June, 1907.

The following is a return of the revenue and expenditure of Victoria for the eight years 1900-1907 :—

## STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE : 1899-1900 TO 1906-7.

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

NOTE.—The differences between the revenue and expenditure shown above and the revenue and expenditure given in the Treasurer's Finance Statement arise from the use of a different method of classification for statistical purposes. Those for 1906-7 are as follow :—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
Total according to Treasurer's Finance Statement ...	8,313,241	7,500,990
<i>Add—</i>		
Mallee Land Account—appropriated to Loan Redemption purposes ...	46,293	46,293
Surplus Revenue—set aside for Railway Works, State School Buildings, &c. ...	...	198,252
<i>Deduct—</i>		
Transfers from Stock Act No. 1564, &c. ...	14,000	14,000
Appropriation to Trust Funds Act ...	...	52,392
Total ... ..	8,345,534	7,679,143

If the total Commonwealth revenue and expenditure credited or debited to Victoria be taken into account in connexion with the above figures, the revenue for 1907 would amount to £9,690,796, and the expenditure to £9,015,732, an increase over 1900, the year before federation, of £2,237,441 in the revenue, and £1,730,096 in the expenditure. The increase in revenue is due chiefly to the items Customs duties, £191,794; Excise duties, £260,506; Postal, Telegraphic, &c., £211,912; Probate duties, £275,153; Income tax, £140,077 and Railways, £1,002,025; that in expenditure to the introduction of Old-age pensions, £187,795; and the transfer of surplus revenue for public works, £198,252; Postal, Telegraphic, &c., £202,810; Defences, £117,254; Commonwealth "New" expenditure, £228,511; Railways, £357,623, and redemption of loans, £141,734.

On the ordinary transactions of the year, there was a surplus of £864,643, which was applied as follows:—£666,391 (of which £99,140 was not paid over at the 30th June, 1907) in reduction of the revenue deficiency of former years, and £198,252 for the purposes of the public works specified in the Surplus Revenue Act No. 2085, but which is included in the expenditure given in the preceding tables.

Heads of  
State  
revenue.

The sources of revenue may be grouped under three headings—(1) taxation, (2) public works, and (3) other sources. Customs and Excise (under taxation), and Posts and Telegraphs (under public works) were transferred to the Federal Government in 1900-1, and the net revenues from these departments are now included under the head of "Federal Government." Land revenue, which averaged £367,000 yearly, is included under "other sources." The amounts received during the last five financial years were as follow:—

#### HEADS OF REVENUE: 1902-3 TO 1906-7.

Heads of Revenue.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
	£	£	£	£	£
Federal Government...	2,105,450	2,002,804	2,017,378	2,097,119	2,192,340
State Taxation—					
Probate and Succession Duties	161,636	308,531	265,876	328,628	401,631
Income Tax ...	415,048	311,147	316,943	318,135	355,148
Other ...	373,499	392,441	396,210	429,172	443,750
Public Works and Services—					
Railways ...	3,033,596	3,400,243	3,609,120	3,779,153	4,010,546
Other ...	181,172	199,072	190,306	212,174	213,838
Other Sources ...	684,218	705,711	719,909	647,094	728,281
Total ...	6,954,619	7,319,949	7,515,742	7,811,475	8,345,534
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Per Head of Population	5 15 5	6 1 1	6 4 2	6 8 2	6 14 10

The amount returned to the State by the Federal Government—£2,105,450 for 1902-3, £2,002,804 for 1903-4, £2,017,378 for 1904-5, £2,097,119 for 1905-6, and £2,192,340 for 1906-7—is that collected by transferred departments, less the amount deducted by the Federal Government under Section 89 of the "Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act." For 1906-7 the Federal Government received £2,719,431 from Customs and Excise; £797,973 from Posts and Telegraphs; and £20,198 from other sources; and paid over to the State Government £2,192,340.

The revenue of the Railway Department continues to display a considerable advance upon all previous years, that for 1906-7 exceeding the revenue of 1905-6 by £231,393 and of 1902-3 by £976,950. The probate duties of 1906-7 exceed the collections of any previous year, and are approached only by those of 1889-1890, which amounted to £400,150.



## INCOME TAX.

An income tax was first imposed in Victoria in 1895, for a period of three years, expiring in 1898, but it has been extended from time to time ever since. The Act is administered by a Commissioner, who, together with his officers, is bound by oath to secrecy. Incomes assessed for tax in any year are those earned, derived, or received in Victoria in the preceding calendar year, and are divided into two classes, viz.:—Incomes (1) from personal exertion, and (2) from property. The former consists of earnings, salaries, wages, allowances, pensions, &c., or stipends earned in or derived from Victoria, and all incomes arising or accruing from any profession, business, trade, or occupation carried on in Victoria; and the latter of all other income. In computing the taxable income certain deductions are allowed from the gross income, the principal of which are outgoings and losses incurred in the production of the income, life assurance premiums not exceeding £50, and calls or contributions actually paid into any company in liquidation or mining company. By the original Act, incomes of certain public, local, religious, provident, &c., bodies or societies were exempt from taxation, also the official salary of the Governor, and the incomes of mutual life offices with head offices in Australia, fire, fidelity, &c., insurance companies taking out licences under the "Stamps Act," limited to income from that class of business, and incomes of non-residents of Victoria from stock, debentures, or bonds of the Victorian Government or of any public or municipal trust or body. An exemption to the extent of £200 was allowed, except in the case of absentees. The rate of tax is fixed annually by an "Income Tax Rate Act," and from 1895 to 1902 both inclusive was 4d. in the £1 on the first £1,200 of the taxable amount (allowing for £200 exemption), 6d. on the next £1,000, and 8d. on all over £2,200 on income from personal exertion, and double these rates on income from property. The rate of tax for 1903, based on the incomes of the previous year, was fixed by Act No. 1819, as follows:—(a) Personal exertion—Net incomes up to £125 exempt; from £126 to £500, 4d. (with £100 exemption to resident and non-resident taxpayers except companies); over £500, 4d. on first £500 (no exemption), 1d. extra on every £500 or portion thereof up to £2,000; and 8d. on all over £2,000. (b) Property—Double these rates. This Amending Act also made companies taxable as persons, except mining companies, the shareholders of which included in their returns the dividends received. Special provision was also made for the assessment and taxation of life, fire, fidelity, and guarantee assurance and insurance companies. Life assurance companies paid a uniform rate of 1s. in the £1. The rates for the year 1904, based on the incomes of 1903, were altered by Act No. 1863, which did not alter the exemption, but raised the minimum taxable from £126 to £151. The following were the rates under this Act:—Incomes from personal exertion—3d. for every £1 of the taxable amount up to £300; thence up to £800, 4d.; thence to £1,300, 5d.; thence to £1,800, 6d.; and over £1,800, 7d. Life

assurance companies, is. in the £1. Incomes from property—Double these rates. The rates for the year 1905, based on the incomes of 1904, were again altered by Act No. 1938, as follow:—Incomes from personal exertion were taxed 3d. for every £1 of the taxable amount up to £500; thence up to £1,000, 4d.; thence to £1,500, 5d.; over £1,500, 6d. Taxes on income from property double these rates. The minimum amount taxable was £157, the exemption to resident and non-resident taxpayers except companies being £100 on incomes from £157 to £500. The tax on the income of life assurance companies was 8d.; that for other companies liable to tax, 7d. for every £1 of the taxable amount. Interest on Government stock, bonds, and debentures held by residents was exempted as in the case of non-residents, and the exemption of mining companies repealed. The taxable amount of the income of a mining company is the total amount of the dividends declared during the year. The exemption of the profits from trade of provident societies and other associations was also repealed. The rates and exemption for 1906 were the same as those for 1905; but for 1907, whilst the rates are the same as those for 1905 and 1906, the minimum amount taxable is £200 with an exemption of £100 up to £500. The following is a statement of the assessments, taxpayers, taxable income, and tax payable from personal exertion and property during the last five years:—

## INCOME TAX: 1903 TO 1907.

—	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
<b>Number of Assessments:</b>					
Personal exertion ...	61,635	43,361	40,528	41,017	30,448
Property ...	12,757	8,916	8,237	8,453	7,652
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>74,392</b>	<b>52,277</b>	<b>48,765</b>	<b>49,470</b>	<b>38,100</b>
<b>Distinct taxpayers ...</b>	<b>67,812</b>	<b>48,266</b>	<b>44,956</b>	<b>45,595</b>	<b>33,926</b>
<b>Taxable Income—</b>					
Personal exertion ...	£ 10,006,700	£ 11,724,100	£ 13,072,600	£ 12,941,931	£ 14,104,531
Property ...	3,930,400	3,118,534	2,890,500	2,951,391	2,988,314
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>13,937,100</b>	<b>14,842,634</b>	<b>15,963,100</b>	<b>15,893,322</b>	<b>17,092,845</b>
<b>Tax Payable—</b>					
Personal exertion ...	£ 211,870	£ 199,718	£ 230,737	£ 227,290	£ 254,918
Property ...	194,850	112,930	89,890	91,373	93,147
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>406,720</b>	<b>312,648</b>	<b>320,627</b>	<b>318,663</b>	<b>348,065</b>
<b>Per taxpayer ...</b>	£ s. d. 6 0 0	£ s. d. 6 9 11	£ s. d. 7 2 8	£ s. d. 6 19 9	£ s. d. 10 5 2
<b>Average Tax payable in the £ on Taxable Incomes derived from—</b>					
Personal exertion ...	d. 5·08	d. 4·09	d. 4·24	d. 4·22	d. 4·34
Property ...	11·90	8·69	7·46	7·43	7·48

The effect of the different Acts passed during the five years under review was that the number of assessments was reduced from 74,392 in 1903 to 38,100 in 1907, the latter figures including 1,063 assessments of companies. Of the total decrease 31,187 were from personal exertion, and 5,105 from property.

The taxpayers have decreased by 33,886 since 1903; but the taxable income from personal exertion increased from £10,006,700 in 1903 to £14,104,531 in 1907, whilst that from property, in the same years, fell from £3,930,400 to £2,988,314, the net increase in the total taxable income being £3,155,745. The exemptions allowed amounted to £6,080,500 in 1903, and to £2,550,600 in 1907. The amount of tax payable increased from £211,870 in 1903 to £254,918 in 1907 on incomes from personal exertion; but decreased from £194,850 to £93,147 in the case of incomes from property—a net decrease of £58,655.

The average tax payable per taxpayer in 1907 is considerably higher than that payable in the preceding four years owing to the adoption in 1907 of a higher taxable income, and the increase in the incomes of the taxpayers.

The average tax payable in the pound was highest in 1903, both on taxable incomes derived from personal exertion (5d.) and from property (nearly 1s.). The highest previous rates were under 5d. and 9½d., and in 1907 the rates were 4½d. and 7½d. The following return shows particulars of rates of taxation, assessments, taxable incomes, and taxes payable in the respective groups for which different rates of taxation are charged:—

INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS, 1907—BASED ON INCOMES OF 1906.

Taxable Income.	Rate of Tax in £ on Incomes derived from		Number of Assessments.		Taxable Income from		Tax Payable on	
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Personal Exertion.	Property.
Up to £500 ...	3	6	24,413	6,180	4,707,782	909,919	59,753	22,814
£500 to £1,000 ...	4	8	3,927	915	2,650,564	622,179	37,334	16,972
£1,000 to £1,500 ...	5	10	953	267	1,155,946	322,246	19,143	10,052
Over £1,500 ...	6	12	1,155	290	5,590,239	1,133,970	138,688	43,309
Total ...	...	...	30,448	7,652	14,104,531	2,988,314	254,918	93,147

It is here shown that the taxable income from personal exertion amounts to £14,104,531, and that from property to £2,988,314, after allowing for exemptions of £2,550,600. The total net incomes of those assessed in 1907 on incomes of the previous year amounted to over nineteen and a half millions sterling, or an average of £579

for each taxpayer. The averages of the assessed incomes of the four previous years were:—1903, £295; 1904, £394; 1905, £444; and 1906, £438.

Occupations  
of Income  
Taxpayers.

In the succeeding tables the occupations of income taxpayers are exhibited, the summary table immediately following showing the percentage of each class paying the tax, and the proportion contributed thereto.

OCCUPATIONS OF INCOME TAXPAYERS SUMMARIZED, 1907.

Occupations in Classes.	Number of Taxpayers.			Amount of Tax.						
	Total.	Percentage of Taxpayers.	Percentage of each class in Population.	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Total.	Percentage of Total.	Average to each Taxpayer.		
				£	£	£		£	s.	d.
1. Professional	5,150	15·18	14·62	25,110	3,907	29,017	8·34	5	12	8
2. Domestic ...	1,268	3·74	1·90	5,366	791	6,157	1·7	4	17	1
3. Commercial	8,768	25·84	11·09	61,495	7,672	69,167	19·87	7	17	9
4. Transport ...	1,150	3·39	3·65	3,797	527	4,324	1·24	3	15	2
5. Industrial ...	4,723	13·92	3·23	28,861	3,465	32,326	9·29	6	16	10
6. Primary producers ...	7,840	23·11	4·75	49,047	10,245	59,292	17·03	7	11	3
7. Indefinite ...	4,051	11·94	40·24	4,225	52,133	56,358	16·19	13	18	2
8. Companies ..	976	2·88	...	77,017	14,407	91,424	26·27	9	13	5
Total ...	33,926	100·00	...	254,918	93,147	348,065	100·00	10	5	2

An examination of this table reveals the relative wealth of the various classes. Thus the commercial class, which forms nearly 26 per cent. of the taxpayers, has the proportion of only 15 per cent. of the total bread-winners in the population, whilst primary producers, which include those following agricultural, pastoral, and mining pursuits make up 23 per cent. of the taxpayers, but 31 per cent. of the bread-winners; the next great class—the industrial—contributes 14 per cent. to the taxpayers, and forms 27 per cent. of the bread-winners; whilst the professional class, contributing 15 per cent. to the taxpayers, forms only 7 per cent. of the bread-winners. Of the definite classes, that contributing the highest percentage of taxpayers in proportion to its number in the population is the professional, with 14½ per cent.; the commercial coming next, with 11 per cent.; then primary producers with 4¾; and last, the domestic class with less than 2 per cent. Of the amount paid as tax, companies yielded 26 per cent. of the total; whilst the indefinite class, forming 12 per cent. of the taxpayers, yielded 16 per cent. of the tax. The commercial class, forming 26 per cent. of the taxpayers, gave 20 per cent. of the tax; primary producers, forming 23 per cent. of the taxpayers, gave 17 per cent. of the tax; the industrial class, forming 14 per cent. of the taxpayers, gave 9 per cent. of the tax; and the professional class, forming 15 per cent. of the taxpayers, gave 8 per cent. of the tax.

In the succeeding table the sources of the incomes of taxpayers for all the principal occupations are dealt with under the heads of personal exertion and property.

SOURCES OF INCOMES AND OCCUPATIONS OF TAXPAYERS, 1907.

Occupations.	Number of Taxpayers.				Amount of Tax.			
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Personal Exertion and Property combined.	Total.	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Total.	Average to each Taxpayer.
<b>1 Professional.</b>					£	£	£	£ s. d.
Civil Servants	879	...	62	941	3,234	174	3,408	3 12 5
Clergymen ...	486	...	32	518	1,486	69	1,555	3 0 0
Legal Practitioners	472	5	149	626	5,961	1,934	7,895	12 12 2
Medical Practitioners	462	8	132	602	5,055	641	5,696	9 9 2
Police ...	178	...	5	183	387	10	397	2 3 4
Teachers ...	765	...	37	802	2,292	93	2,385	2 19 5
Various ...	1,298	14	166	1,478	6,695	986	7,681	5 3 11
	4,540	27	583	5,150	25,110	3,907	29,017	5 12 8
<b>2. Domestic.</b>								
Hotelkeepers...	926	1	153	1,080	4 603	615	5,218	4 16 7
Various ...	156	2	30	188	763	176	939	4 19 11
	1,082	3	183	1,268	5,366	791	6,157	4 17 1
<b>3. Commercial.</b>								
Agents ...	597	3	130	730	5,764	894	6,658	9 2 5
Brokers ...	174	...	45	219	3,903	368	4,271	19 10 0
Butchers ...	335	1	51	387	1,457	236	1,693	4 7 6
Clerks ...	2,350	2	189	2,541	9,609	810	10,419	4 2 0
Drapers ...	346	2	52	400	3,410	222	3,632	9 1 7
Grocers ...	224	2	52	278	1,037	268	1,305	4 13 10
Merchants	875	9	274	1,158	19,905	2,724	22,629	19 10 10
Salesmen ...	1,412	2	93	1,507	7,235	467	7,702	5 2 2
Storekeepers...	442	4	101	547	2,652	437	3,089	5 12 11
Various ...	812	24	165	1,001	6,523	1,246	7,769	7 15 2
	7,567	49	1,152	8,768	61,495	7,672	69,167	7 17 9
<b>4. Transport.</b>								
Carriers ...	193	...	33	226	806	61	867	3 16 8
Engaged in Postal Service	245	...	14	259	650	25	675	2 12 0
Engaged in Railways	491	...	11	502	1,197	11	1,208	2 8 1
Engaged in Shipping	132	2	29	163	1,144	430	1,574	9 13 1
	1,061	2	87	1,150	3,797	527	4,324	3 15 2

SOURCES OF INCOMES AND OCCUPATIONS OF TAXPAYERS,  
1907—continued.

Occupations.	Number of Taxpayers.				Amount of Tax.			
	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Personal Exertion and Property combined.	Total.	Personal Exertion.	Property.	Total.	Average to each Taxpayer.
<b>5. Industrial.</b>					£	£	£	£ s. d.
Carpenters ...	304	6	84	394	1,946	352	2,298	5 16 7
Engine-drivers ...	84	...	2	86	135	1	136	1 11 7
Engineers ...	295	2	31	328	1,465	99	1,564	4 15 4
Managers ...	549	3	65	617	2,859	448	3,307	5 7 2
Manufacturers ...	604	3	164	771	9,487	1,320	10,807	14 0 4
Printers ...	386	1	27	414	4,240	153	4,393	10 12 2
Various ...	1,895	3	215	2,113	8,729	1,092	9,821	4 12 11
	4,117	18	588	4,723	28,861	3,465	32,326	6 16 10
<b>6. Primary Producers.</b>								
Engaged in Agriculture, &c.—								
Dairy Farmers ...	585	2	57	644	1,928	251	2,179	3 7 7
Farmers ...	4,199	46	481	4,726	17,880	1,833	19,713	4 3 5
Graziers ...	1,084	54	527	1,665	26,076	7,580	33,656	20 4 3
Various ...	326	7	62	395	1,488	424	1,912	4 16 9
	6,194	109	1,127	7,430	47,372	10,088	57,460	7 14 8
Engaged in Mining—								
Legal Managers ...	32	...	1	33	155	...	155	4 13 11
Miners ...	83	2	6	91	402	51	453	4 19 6
Mining Managers ...	139	...	6	145	474	33	507	3 9 11
Various ...	135	...	6	141	644	73	717	5 1 8
	389	2	19	410	1,675	157	1,832	4 9 4
	6,583	111	1,146	7,840	49,047	10,245	59,292	7 11 3
<b>7. Indefinite.</b>	553	3,150	348	4,051	4,225	52,133	56,358	13 18 2
<b>8. Companies.</b>								
Life Assurance ...	...	21	...	21	...	11,186	11,186	532 13 3
Mining ...	88	...	...	88	14,220	...	14,220	161 11 9
Other ...	683	97	87	867	62,797	3,221	66,018	76 2 10
	771	118	87	976	77,017	14,407	91,424	93 13 5
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>26,274</b>	<b>3,478</b>	<b>4,174</b>	<b>33,926</b>	<b>254,918</b>	<b>93,147</b>	<b>348,065</b>	<b>10 5 2</b>

Of the total taxpayers, 78 per cent. gained their incomes from personal exertion, 10 per cent. from property, and 12 per cent. from personal exertion combined with property, the proportion of taxpayers of definite occupations deriving incomes from personal exertion

ranging from 84 per cent. of primary producers to 92 per cent. of those engaged in transport; personal exertion combined with property ranging from  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of those engaged in transport to  $14\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of primary producers and those engaged in boarding, lodging, &c. (domestic). The indefinite class, comprising persons of independent means, no occupation, and pensioners, has 14 per cent. gaining incomes from personal exertion, 78 per cent. from property, and 8 per cent. from personal exertion combined with property. Of companies 79 per cent. made their incomes from personal exertion, 12 per cent. from property, and 9 per cent. from personal exertion and property combined. Seventy-three per cent. of the total tax was yielded by incomes made from personal exertion, the range amongst the various classes jumping from  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. indefinite occupations to 83 per cent., primary producers, after which it gradually attains to 89 per cent. in the industrial class.

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

TAXABLE INCOMES AND OCCUPATIONS OF TAXPAYERS, 1907.

Occupations.	Number of Taxpayers.				Amount of Tax.			
	With taxable incomes between—			Total.	On taxable incomes between—			Total.
	£100 and £500.	£500 and £1,000.	£1,000 and over.		£100 and £500.	£500 and £1,000.	£1,000 and over.	
<b>1. Professional.</b>								
Civil Servants ...	806	121	14	941	£ 1,997	£ 1,099	£ 312	£ 3,408
Clergymen ...	482	32	4	518	1,091	291	173	1,555
Legal Practitioners ...	358	156	112	626	1,036	1,551	5,308	7,895
Medical Practitioners	297	214	91	602	943	2,197	2,556	5,696
Police ...	177	6	...	183	345	52	...	397
Teachers ...	743	46	13	802	1,659	418	308	2,385
Various ...	1,176	236	66	1,478	3,015	2,179	2,487	7,681
	4,039	811	300	5,150	10,086	7,757	11,144	29,017
<b>2. Domestic.</b>								
Hotelkeepers ...	848	200	32	1,080	2,232	1,855	1,131	5,218
Various ...	150	26	12	188	358	258	323	939
	998	226	44	1,268	2,590	2,113	1,454	6,157
<b>3. Commercial.</b>								
Agents ...	516	114	100	730	1,383	1,103	4,172	6,658
Brokers ...	104	60	55	219	328	595	3,348	4,271
Butchers ...	327	47	13	387	836	458	399	1,693
Clerks ...	2,194	255	92	2,541	5,075	2,473	2,871	10,419
Drapers ...	302	51	47	400	787	520	2,325	3,632
Grocers ...	237	25	16	278	591	247	467	1,305
Merchants ...	595	299	264	1,158	1,456	3,052	18,121	22,629
Salesmen ...	1,311	126	70	1,507	3,108	1,190	3,404	7,702
Storekeepers ...	413	104	30	547	1,130	1,011	948	3,089
Various ...	752	164	85	1,001	1,932	1,755	4,082	7,769
	6,751	1,245	772	8,768	16,626	12,404	40,137	69,167

TAXABLE INCOMES AND OCCUPATIONS OF TAXPAYERS,  
1907—continued.

Occupations.	Number of Taxpayers.				Amount of Tax.			
	With taxable incomes between—			Total.	On taxable incomes between—			Total.
	£100 and £500.	£500 and £1,000.	£1,000 and over.		£100 and £500.	£500 and £1,000.	£1,000 and over.	
<b>4. Transport.</b>								
Carriers ... ..	189	30	7	226	438	281	148	867
Engaged in Postal Service	244	14	1	259	528	125	22	675
Engaged in Railways	482	16	4	502	945	122	141	1,208
Engaged in Shipping	106	35	22	163	249	363	962	1,574
	1,021	95	34	1,150	2,160	891	1,273	4,324
<b>5. Industrial.</b>								
Carpenters ... ..	311	57	26	394	803	566	929	2,298
Engine-drivers ... ..	86	...	...	86	136	...	...	136
Engineers ... ..	284	33	11	328	649	364	551	1,564
Managers ... ..	471	116	30	617	1,216	1,137	954	3,307
Manufacturers ... ..	461	175	135	771	1,257	1,738	7,812	10,807
Printers ... ..	355	34	25	414	752	339	3,302	4,393
Various ... ..	1,809	210	94	2,113	4,112	2,019	3,690	9,821
	3,777	625	321	4,723	8,925	6,163	17,238	32,326
<b>6. Primary Producers.</b>								
Engaged in Agriculture, &c.—								
Dairy Farmers ... ..	580	54	10	644	1,381	484	314	2,179
Farmers ... ..	3,921	679	126	4,726	10,046	6,198	3,469	19,713
Graziers ... ..	957	330	378	1,665	2,750	3,622	27,284	33,656
Various ... ..	331	44	20	395	829	454	629	1,912
	5,789	1,107	534	7,430	15,006	10,758	31,696	57,460
Engaged in Mining—								
Legal Managers ... ..	23	9	1	33	55	76	24	155
Miners ... ..	77	11	3	91	167	115	171	453
Mining Managers ... ..	130	12	3	145	303	107	97	507
Various ... ..	114	18	9	141	274	131	312	717
	344	50	16	410	799	429	604	1,832
	6,133	1,157	550	7,840	15,805	11,187	32,300	59,292
<b>7. Indefinite.</b>								
	2,937	703	411	4,051	13,590	12,178	30,590	56,358
<b>8. Companies.</b>								
Life Assurance ... ..	2	2	17	21	8	40	11,138	11,186
Mining ... ..	14	13	61	88	76	293	13,851	14,220
Other ... ..	456	122	289	867	1,824	2,446	61,748	66,018
	472	137	367	976	1,908	2,779	86,737	91,424
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>26,128</b>	<b>4,999</b>	<b>2,799</b>	<b>33,926</b>	<b>71,690</b>	<b>55,502</b>	<b>220,873</b>	<b>348,065</b>



Of the taxable incomes assessed, 77 per cent. were under £500, 15 per cent. between £500 and £1,000, and 8 per cent. over £1,000; but the tax levied on these incomes formed 21, 16, and 63 per cent. respectively of the total. Of the definite occupations the largest amount of tax was contributed by the commercial class, in which 1,158 merchants were responsible for £22,629, of which £18,121 came from 264 persons, whose incomes for the previous year exceeded £1,000. Clerks, who comprised nearly one-third of this class, came next to merchants, but as 86 per cent. of their number had taxable incomes under £500, their tax amounted to less than half that of the merchants although they were more than double in number. Next to the commercial class the largest amount of tax came from the primary producers, the principal of whom were graziers whose contribution amounted to £33,656 from 1,665 persons. Of these, 378 incomes exceeded £1,000 each during 1906, and were taxed to the extent of £27,284. Of the primary producers assessed, farmers represented two-thirds of the number, but contributed only little more than one-third of the tax.

#### LAND TAX.

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

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

The following are particulars regarding the land tax for the half-year ended February, 1908 :—

LAND TAX : RETURN FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDED  
27TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

Class.	Estates Assessed.			Exemptions.		Net Taxable Value.	Half-year's Tax Payable.
	Number.	Area.	Capital Value.	Number.	Value.		
		Acres.	£		£	£	£ s. d.
I. ...	115	184,791	739,164	102	255,000	434,164	3,026 0 6
II. ...	175	456,347	1,369,041	165	412,500	956,541	5,978 7 8
III. ...	491	1,658,769	3,317,538	440	1,100,000	2,217,538	13,859 12 3
IV. ...	524	4,483,965	4,483,965	435	1,087,500	3,396,465	21,227 18 2
Total	1,305	6,783,872	9,909,708	1,142	2,855,000	7,004,708	44,091 18 7

There are thus 1,305 landed estates assessed in Victoria, containing land to the extent of 6,783,872 acres, valued at £9,909,708, or an average of 5,198 acres to each estate from which a tax of £44,092 has been levied for the half-year ended 27th February, 1908. The collections in 1900-1 were £97,948; in 1901-2, £97,862; in 1902-3, £92,867; in 1903-4, £106,445; in 1904-5, £97,840; in 1905-6, £103,536; and in 1906-7, £92,438. In the following return a comparison is made of the number and size of the estates assessed for land tax in 1900, 1905, 1906, and 1907 :—

LAND TAX : 1900, 1905, 1906, AND 1907.

Year.	Number of Exemptions.	Estates.			Net Taxable Value.	Average Area to each Assessment.
		Assessed.	Area.	Capital Value.		
			Acres.	£	£	Acres.
1900	907	1,146	7,424,542	11,775,026	9,507,526	6,479
1905	1,081	1,262	7,039,132	10,356,984	7,654,484	5,577
1906	1,124	1,307	6,977,313	10,197,723	7,387,723	5,338
1907	1,142	1,305	6,783,872	9,909,708	7,004,708	5,198

The total area of the State being 56,245,760 acres, there is thus slightly less than an eighth of the whole subjected to taxation. The area of land alienated and in process of alienation is 26,836,043 acres, of which the taxable land is only one-quarter. It will be noticed that the average area to each assessment is gradually falling.

## RAILWAY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The following return shows the financial working of the Railways during the last five years, inclusive of the cost of pensions and gratuities. The figures have been taken from the Railway Report, and they represent the actual business done each year, and not simply the receipts and expenditure brought to account by the Treasury, within the year. Working expenses include expenditure on belated repairs, and expenditure on account of previous years, together amounting to £102,630 in 1902-3, £119,556 in 1903-4, £248,485 in 1904-5, £117,542 in 1905-6, and £165,749 in 1906-7; also £9,941 in the last year for replacement on Electric street railway of rolling-stock, car-shed, &c., which were destroyed by fire.

Financial  
working  
of the  
Railways.

## RAILWAY BALANCES, 1902-3 TO 1906-7.

	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
	£	£	£	£	£
Gross Receipts ...	3,046,858	3,438,141	3,582,266	3,789,068	4,022,231
Working Expenses ...	1,938,580	1,921,867	2,119,623	2,117,706	2,259,814
Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	93,507	100,536	102,656	99,637	110,881
Net Receipts ..	1,014,771	1,415,738	1,359,987	1,571,725	1,651,536
Interest on Cost of Construction	1,473,532	1,515,755	1,461,994	1,472,397	1,483,284
Deficit (-) Surplus (+)	- 458,761	- 100,017	- 102,007	+ 99,328	+ 168,252

Comparing 1906-7 with the first year appearing in the table, the gross receipts have increased by £975,373 and working expenses and pensions by £338,608—the net receipts being £636,765 in excess of 1902-3.

## RAILWAY ACCIDENT FUND.

A Railway Accident Fund was established by the *Railways Act 1891*, which was maintained by a payment into the Fund of 10s. for every £100 received by the Commissioners for fares for the conveyance of passengers and for charges for conveyance of animals, goods, and parcels. On 30th June, 1907, the Fund had a credit balance of £49,602, and the payments made during 1906-7 for damages, costs, &c., amounted to £7,810. By the *Railways Act*, passed last session, this Fund is replaced by a Fund called the Railway Accident and Fire Insurance Fund, into which the Railways Commissioners are to pay 10s. for every £100 of the revenue of the Victorian Railways until the fund reaches £100,000, at which amount it is to be maintained.

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

AMOUNTS PAID IN DAMAGES, CLAIMS, ETC., AND PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED ON VICTORIAN RAILWAYS 1897-8 to 1906-7.

Year ended 30th June.	Amount Paid out of Railway Accident Fund for Damages, Claims, Costs, &c.	Passengers.				Servants of the Department, or of Contractors.				Persons Killed or Injured at Cross- ings: Trespassers, and Others.		Total.	
		Due to Causes beyond their own Control.		Due to their own Action or Negligence.		Due to Causes beyond their own Control.		Due to their own Action or Negligence.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.				
	£												
1898 ...	6,792	1	47	2	78	3	53	7	160	14	86	27	424
1899 ...	3,134	...	14	4	86	...	43	10	203	22	4	36	400
1900 ...	5,474	...	14	2	115	5	112	4	224	27	73	38	538
1901 ...	2,674	...	15	3	136	12	150	4	234	31	80	50	615
1902* ...	22,076	2	200	2	155	4	142	6	256	26	85	40	838
1903 ...	8,593	...	32	2	145	7	118	3	199	28	80	40	574
1904 ...	2,269	1	84	1	232	3	124	4	204	19	37	28	681
1905 ...	2,544	...	23	4	184	4	92	2	91	15	40	25	430
1906† ...	24,060	...	195	9	162	5	141	6	188	40	53	60	739
1907 ...	7,810	...	31	6	200	1	123	12	97	36	76	55	527
Yearly Average ...	8,543	4	65.5	3.5	149.3	4.4	109.8	5.8	185.6	25.8	66.4	39.9	576.6

\* Including Jolimont Accident.

† Including Belgrave Accident.

With regard to the payments out of the Railway Accident Fund contained in the table, it must be pointed out that these payments only cover cases of passengers where the accidents causing death or injury were "due to causes beyond their own control" (3rd and 4th columns of the table). The section of the Railway Act which established the Fund, and provides what may be paid out of it, says the Fund is "for the purpose of paying claims in consequence of any wrongful act neglect or default of the Commissioners as carriers of passengers or common carriers or of any of the officers or employes of the Commissioners as such carriers."

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

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

Country.	Average Annual Number of Passengers in last 10 years.		Average per Ten Million Passengers carried.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
United Kingdom ... ..	134·4	2,208·0	·70	11·45
Victoria ... ..	3·9	214·8	·70	38·76
Belgium ... ..	10·4	295·1	·77	21·80
Austria ... ..	12·3	217·4	·80	14·18
Germany ... ..	84·7	383·9	·98	4·45
Holland ... ..	3·7	20·1	1·18	6·39
New South Wales ... ..	3·7	44·4	1·25	15·00
Norway ... ..	1·2	1·9	1·29	2·04
France ... ..	53·6	331·4	1·33	8·22
Hungary ... ..	10·0	46·2	1·48	6·86
Switzerland ... ..	9·4	63·4	1·49	10·05
Sweden ... ..	4·8	8·0	1·66	2·77
Japan ... ..	18·2	204·5	1·78	20·03
United States ... ..	307·2	5,565·3	5·11	92·62
Spain ... ..	20·8	89·3	6·37	27·35
Russia ... ..	92·5	482·7	9·80	51·12
Canada ... ..	22·0	178·5	10·67	86·62

These figures show that in Victoria the probability of passengers being killed is the same as in the United Kingdom, but less than in any of the other countries mentioned in the table; and also that the risk is fifteen times as great in Canada, fourteen times as great in

Russia, nine times as great in Spain, and more than seven times as great in the United States. In regard to injuries, however, better results are shown in thirteen of the other countries, and a higher proportion in only the United States, Canada, and Russia; but probably the figures regarding injuries are not recorded with equal accuracy in all the countries, and consequently may not be as comparable as in the case of persons killed.

#### OTHER RAILWAY FUNDS.

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

#### STATE EXPENDITURE.

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

#### PRINCIPAL HEADS OF STATE EXPENDITURE, 1902-3 TO 1906-7.

Heads of Expenditure.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
	£	£	£	£	£
General Administration	227,621	233,634	210,512	211,314	227,183
Retiring Allowances, Gratuities, &c.	337,226	341,297	343,694	339,508	347,534
Law, Order, and Protection	483,097	482,158	478,058	481,953	488,829
Education:—					
State ...	631,129	621,314	624,677	630,500	628,996
Secondary and Technical	29,895	30,028	37,617	38,722	42,544
Science, Medical, &c.	52,398	51,742	54,859	57,751	61,968
Charitable Institutions	300,821	292,914	294,483	292,454	304,151
Agriculture ...	110,867	150,380	157,307	160,238	164,080
Mining ...	53,961	45,975	56,355	56,178	59,721
Crown Lands ...	79,014	73,906	72,633	77,245	78,298
Public Works and Services:—					
Railways ...	1,849,989	1,896,359	2,004,601	2,033,818	2,159,577
Posts and Telegraphs	...	1,198*	...	...	...
Other ...	213,274	666,798	602,388	433,730	631,009

\* Arrears of salary to letter carriers.

PRINCIPAL HEADS OF STATE EXPENDITURE, 1902-3 TO 1906-7--  
*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
	£	£	£	£	£
Public Debt:—					
Interest and expenses	1,907,656	1,948,376	1,884,208	1,919,869	1,934,542
Redemption ...	68,155	95,060	114,260	125,566	179,681
Interest, Savings Banks	83,247	88,216	93,687	91,995	76,268
Old Age Pensions ...	215,973	205,183	200,465	189,094	187,795
Other Expenditure ...	115,637	115,070	113,938	121,540	106,967
Totals { Special Ap- ropriations	2,810,955	3,338,413	3,214,812	3,049,310	3,160,922
{ Annual Votes	3,949,005	4,001,195	4,128,930	4,212,165	4,518,221
Grand Total ...	6,759,960	7,339,608	7,343,742	7,261,475	7,679,143
Per Head of Popula- tion	£ s. d. 5 12 2	£ s. d. 6 1 5	£ s. d. 6 1 4	£ s. d. 5 19 2	£ s. d. 6 4 1

As compared with the previous year, the figures for 1906-7 show an increase of expenditure to the amount of £111,612 under special appropriations, and of £306,056 under annual votes; a total increase of £417,668. The principal items making up the increase under special appropriations are redemption of loans, £54,115; interest and expenses of public debt, £45,538; and surplus revenue transferred for public works, £22,681. On the other hand, the expenditure on railways decreased by £20,264, and under many other headings by small amounts. Under annual votes, the chief increases are railway working expenses, £146,023, and other public works, £147,838; whilst the expenditure on interest and expenses of public debt diminished by £30,865.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

During the year 1906-7, 2,812 pensions were paid under special appropriations, amounting to £277,426; and 226 from annual votes, amounting to £12,808. The total number of pensions was 3,038, and the amount £290,234. Ninety-five compensations and gratuities were also paid, the amount being £19,300; and £38,000 were

Pensions  
and  
gratuities.

paid as a subsidy to the Police Superannuation Fund. The following statement contains full particulars, showing various Acts under which these payments have been made:—

PENSIONS, SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES, AND GRATUITIES, ETC.,  
PAID, 1906-7.

Division of Service.	Special Appropriations.		Annual Votes.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£		£		£
General Public Service—						
Under Civil Service Act	434	74,739	15	1,080	614	98,388
" Public Service Act	153	17,534				
" Other Acts ...	12	5,035				
" Discipline Act ...	15	1,080	...	...	15	1,080
" Lunacy Act ...	62	4,942	...	...	62	4,942
Education Department ...	944	84,539	29	1,747	973	86,286
Railways ...	1,187	84,936	174	9,734	1,361	94,670
Miscellaneous—						
Under Constitution Act	2	3,000	...	...	2	3,000
" County Courts Act	3	1,621	...	...	3	1,621
Police ...	...	...	8	247	8	247
Total Pensions and Superannuation Allowances	2,812	277,426	226	12,808	3,038	290,234
Compensations and Gratuities	28	4,781	67	14,519	95	19,300
Subsidy to Police Superannuation Fund	...	2,000	...	36,000	...	38,000
Total Amount Paid ...	...	284,207	...	63,327	...	347,534

The total amount of pensions paid in 1906-7—£290,234—was an advance of £1,709 on that of the previous year. In the Education Department the increase was £2,187, and in the Railway Department £2,014. An additional pension is responsible for an increase of £1,500 under the Constitution Act, and the death of two pensioners in 1906 for a decrease of £1,504 under the County Courts Act. Under other divisions there was a net decrease of £2,488.

In 1906-7 the payments out of the Police Superannuation Fund were as follow:—339 pensions, amounting to £42,482, and 14 gratuities, amounting to £6,824. The Police Superannuation Fund is maintained by an annual subsidy of £2,000 from the consolidated revenue; by a moiety of the fines inflicted by the Courts of Petty Sessions; and by a deduction, not exceeding 2½ per cent., from the



pay of the members of the force, and a further grant in aid from the consolidated revenue. The further grant in 1906-7 was £36,000.

In the year 1906-7, 27 pensions amounting to £1,218, and £113 sick allowances, were paid out of the Port Phillip Pilot Sick and Superannuation Fund, toward which, however, the Government does not contribute, the fund being maintained by deductions from pilots' earnings and the annual income from investments belonging to the fund.

#### EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION.

The expenditure during 1906-7 on State education amounted to £782,717, portion of which, however (£22,728), was for technical schools and agricultural high schools, except buildings. Pensions, gratuities, &c., are also included, but this expenditure may be considered as almost entirely belonging to the education of a past generation rather than as a portion of the cost of instruction of the children of the present day. The expenditure in detail for the five years 1902-3 to 1906-7, according to the Report of the Education Department, is as follows:—

#### EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION 1902-3 TO 1906-7.

Expenditure on—	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
	£	£	£	£	£
Instruction ... ..	552,838	556,595	546,168	540,277	546,611
Training College ... ..	4,555	4,177	4,227	4,800	5,584
Continuation School ... ..	...	...	1,155	3,500	5,322
Administration ... ..	39,148	37,621	36,628	37,693	39,471
Technical Schools ... ..	16,430	16,278	17,117	21,444	22,322
Melbourne University ... ..	4,500	4,500	...	...	...
Pensions, Compensation, and Gratuities	77,535	78,732	82,414	84,637	87,642
Exhibitions and Scholarsh ps ...	4,287	4,239	4,421	4,778	5,468
Miscellaneous ... ..	335	30	...	460	1,882
<b>Total (exclusive of Buildings)</b>	<b>699,628</b>	<b>702,172</b>	<b>692,130</b>	<b>697,589</b>	<b>714,302</b>
<b>Buildings—</b>					
Expended by the Public Works Department:—					
From Loans ... ..	10,734	384	...	...	...
„ Annual Votes ... ..	20,886	12,167	24,946	32,087	59,411
Expended by Boards of Advice... ..	3,901	3,383	3,710	3,673	3,794
Rents ... ..	3,848	3,568	3,385	3,423	3,556
Continuation and Agricultural High Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,654
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>738,997</b>	<b>721,674</b>	<b>724,171</b>	<b>736,772</b>	<b>782,717</b>

NOTE.—The University endowment—£9,000 in 1902-3, £9,000 in 1903-4, £20,000 in 1904-5, £21,500 in 1905-6, and £21,000 in 1906-7—is not included in this table.

The expenditure of 1906-7 is the highest since that of 1901-2, which amounted to £800,202, and compared with 1905-6, shows an increase of £45,945, of which buildings and rents absorbed £29,232.

Since the inception of the system of education by the State in 1872, up to the 30th June, 1907, the expenditure on public instruction amounts to £23,396,911, of which £17,346,753 has been spent on instruction, £1,290,096 on administration, £179,001 on training, £2,010,532 on miscellaneous items, principally pensions, technical schools, and the Melbourne University (excluding the annual endowment of £9,000 to that institution under Act 16 Vict., No. 34, since raised to £21,000 under Act No. 1926), £2,570,529 on buildings, of which £1,129,610 was paid out of loans and £1,440,919 from revenue. For particulars of the progress of State instruction since its inception, see Part Social Condition of this work.

Expenditure  
on primary  
education.

The foregoing statement deals with public instruction generally, and includes some items of expenditure on secondary and technical education; but in the following statement particulars are given of primary State school education only—that is, the cost to the State of the “free, compulsory, and secular” system, the subjects of which are set out in the schedule of Act. No. 1777, as follow:—Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, drill, singing, drawing, elementary science, manual training, and, where practicable, gymnastics and swimming; also, for children over nine years of age, lessons in health and temperance from standard works; and, for girls, sewing, needlework, cookery, and domestic economy:—

EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY EDUCATION: 1902-3 TO 1906-7.

Items.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
<b>Instruction—</b>					
Teachers' Salaries ... ..	£ 499,559	£ 502,562	£ 494,546	£ 493,415	£ 500,034
Drawing, Cookery ... .. and Manual Training	5,955	5,334	4,841	2,126	337
Teachers' Travelling Expenses	2,540	2,562	2,519	2,125	1,907
Conveyance of Children to Schools	2,536	2,129	2,191	2,185	2,498
Printing, Stores, Cadets, Manual Training, and Cookery Expenses ... ..	10,034	10,559	8,345	7,855	8,983
Cleaning, Stationery, Fuel, &c.	31,532	32,781	33,206	32,128	32,520
Teaching Night Schools ... ..	682	668	520	443	332
Training Teachers ... ..	4,555	4,177	5,381	8,300	10,906
<b>Total Instruction</b> ... ..	<b>557,393</b>	<b>560,772</b>	<b>551,549</b>	<b>548,577</b>	<b>557,517</b>
<b>Administration—</b>					
Office and Inspectors... ..	29,156	28,830	29,187	29,855	30,510
Truant Officers ... ..	6,046	5,046	4,941	4,475	4,314
Stores, Cleaning, &c.* ... ..	3,946	3,745	2,500	3,363	4,647
Buildings ... ..	39,369	19,502	32,041	39,183	68,415
Retiring Allowances, Compensa- tion, and Gratuities	77,535	78,732	82,414	84,637	87,642
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	...	460	1,476
<b>Total Expenditure</b> ... ..	<b>713,445</b>	<b>696,627</b>	<b>702,632</b>	<b>710,550</b>	<b>754,521</b>

\* Including Postage and Telegrams, £2,186 in 1902-3, £2,615 in 1903-4, £1,376 in 1904-5, £1,591 in 1905-6, and £2,747 in 1906-7.

The increased expenditure in training teachers is accounted for by the establishment of Continuation Schools, and the decrease in payments for instruction in drawing, cookery, and manual training by the withdrawal from the item of instruction in infant school work. Comparing 1906-7 with 1905-6, primary education is responsible for £43,971 out of the total increase in expenditure on education (£45,945), referred to on page 137.

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

COST OF PRIMARY INSTRUCTION IN VICTORIA: 1899-1900 TO 1906-7.

Year.	Cost to the State.		Scholars in Average Attendance.	Per Head of Scholars in Average Attendance.	
	Including Buildings.	Excluding Buildings.		Including Buildings.	Excluding Buildings.
	£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1899-00 ...	673,174	628,489	145,868	4 12 4	4 6 2
1900-01 ....	699,418	663,378	147,818	4 14 8	4 9 9
1901-2 ...	767,352	685,406	150,939	5 1 8	4 10 10
1902-3 ...	713,445	674,076	150,268	4 14 11	4 9 8
1903-4 ...	696,627	677,125	145,500	4 15 8	4 13 1
1904-5 ...	702,632	670,591	143,362	4 18 0	4 13 7
1905-6 ...	710,550	671,367	142,216	4 19 11	4 14 5
1906-7 ...	754,521	686,106	147,270	5 2 6	4 13 2

The cost of primary education per head of scholars has grown gradually—if the big increase of 1901-2 be excepted—during the eight years set forth in this table, with the result that the expenditure of 1906-7, including buildings, exceeds that of 1899-1900 by 10s. 2d. per head, or by 7s. per head if buildings be excluded.

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

TRUST FUNDS: 1903 TO 1907.

Accounts.	Credit Balance on 30th June.				
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Deposits in Savings Banks	£ 3,595,418	£ 3,495,418	£ 3,445,418	£ 2,617,310	£ 2,050,959
Deposits in Savings Banks Security Account	1,543,952	1,625,812	2,036,262	2,451,549	2,287,707
Municipal Funds Sinking	634,141	633,464	627,914	628,497	647,950
Assurance Fund	184,685	194,773	204,301	213,790	222,440
Intestate Estates	88,698	100,511	103,557	106,677	97,774

TRUST FUNDS: 1903 TO 1907—*continued.*

Accounts.	Credit Balance on 30th June.				
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
	£	£	£	£	£
Country Tramways* ...	137,872	137,872	94,164	46,732	26,600
Trustee and Assurance Companies ...	104,795	104,795	104,795	104,950	104,950
Police Superannuation Fund	3,253	5,579	7,312	7,718	5,876
Other Funds ...	988,832	821,061	1,010,804	1,346,423	1,571,568
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>7,281,646</b>	<b>7,119,285</b>	<b>7,634,527</b>	<b>7,523,646</b>	<b>7,014,924</b>
<b>How Invested :—</b>					
In State Debentures and Stock	1,595,544	1,534,464	1,586,470	1,796,652	2,531,656
In Bank Deposit Re- ceipts, Cash, and Advances to Re- venue, &c.	5,686,102	5,584,821	6,048,057	5,726,994	4,483,268

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

The revenue deficiency on 30th June, 1907, £891,868, and the debit balance of £187,030 in the Land Sales by Auction Fund are included in the last item in the above return.

In 1898 an Act was passed to relieve any municipality, which desired relief, from further contributions to its loan sinking fund. The amount already to the credit of the sinking fund of any municipality which took advantage of the Act is allowed to accumulate with interest, and at the maturity of the loan the Government will, by the sale of inscribed stock, pay the difference between the amount at credit of the fund and the amount of the loan to be redeemed, the municipality repaying to the Government, in half-yearly instalments, the amount so paid. Previous to 1905-6 it was the practice to include in the Trust Funds the amount of the unsold stock inscribed under this Act, but the figures given in the above table have been revised to bring them into accord with those of the last two years. The amount at credit of the Municipalities' Loans Extension Act on 30th June, 1907, was £1,088,401. The amount of money to the credit of the municipal sinking funds has not materially altered during recent years. On 30th June, 1907, it was £647,950.

## COMMONWEALTH REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The amount of revenue collected in this State to the 30th June, 1907, by the Federal Government since its inauguration is £20,747,267. Of this amount £7,213,839 was used to meet the Victorian portion of Commonwealth expenditure, and £13,513,805 was paid over to the State Government. A balance of £377 was overpaid to the State, as £20,000 is retained as "till-money," principally in the offices of the Post and Telegraph Department in the State.

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

COMMONWEALTH REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE CREDITED OR DEBITED TO THE STATE OF VICTORIA: 1902-3 TO 1906-7.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
<b>REVENUE.</b>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Customs Duties ...	2,096,318	2,040,128	1,907,063	1,950,713	2,129,548
Excise Duties ...	402,696	403,377	531,780	586,357	589,883
Post and Telegraph	622,700	650,583	683,480	735,563	797,973
Miscellaneous ...	5,407	8,364	9,575	12,251	20,198
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>3,127,121</b>	<b>3,102,452</b>	<b>3,181,898</b>	<b>3,284,884</b>	<b>3,537,602</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>					
Customs and Excise...	64,770	66,731	69,244	67,076	64,485
Post and Telegraph	597,008	631,313	665,161	674,601	724,728
Defences ...	258,852	258,471	291,577	303,673	318,865
New Expenditure ...	98,200	143,332	145,413	153,032	228,511
Paid over to the State	2,105,450	2,002,804	2,017,378	2,097,119	2,192,340
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,124,280</b>	<b>3,102,651</b>	<b>3,188,773</b>	<b>3,295,501</b>	<b>3,528,929</b>

COMMONWEALTH AND STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

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

Commonwealth and State finance.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF COMMONWEALTH AND STATE COMBINED: 1902-3 TO 1906-7.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
<b>REVENUE.</b>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Customs and Excise ...	2,499,014	2,443,505	2,488,843	2,537,070	2,719,431
Post and Telegraph ...	622,700	650,583	683,480	735,563	797,973
Railways ...	3,033,596	3,400,243	3,609,120	3,779,153	4,010,546
State Taxation ...	950,183	1,012,119	979,029	1,075,935	1,200,529
Other sources ...	870,797	913,147	919,790	871,519	962,317
<b>Total Revenue ...</b>	<b>7,976,290</b>	<b>8,419,597</b>	<b>8,680,262</b>	<b>8,999,240</b>	<b>9,690,796</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>					
Customs and Excise ...	64,770	66,731	69,244	67,076	64,485
Post and Telegraph ...	597,008	631,313	665,161	674,601	724,728
Railways ...	1,849,989	1,896,359	2,004,601	2,033,818	2,159,577
Public Instruction ...	661,024	651,342	662,294	669,222	671,540
Public Debt—					
Interest and Expenses	1,907,656	1,948,376	1,884,208	1,919,869	1,934,542
Redemption ...	68,155	95,060	114,260	125,566	179,681
Other Expenditure ...	2,630,188	3,150,274	3,115,369	2,969,705	3,281,179
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>7,778,790</b>	<b>8,439,455</b>	<b>8,515,137</b>	<b>8,459,857</b>	<b>9,015,732</b>

In 1900-1901, when the State Tariff was in force, the Customs and Excise revenue was £2,558,290, and, under the Commonwealth Tariff, this was not exceeded until 1906-7, when an increase of £161,141 was shown.

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

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

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE:  
1903 TO 1907.

	Financial Year ended in—				
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
<i>Revenue.</i>					
Government—					
Federal ..	£ 3,127,121	£ 3,102,452	£ 3,181,898	£ 3,284,884	£ 3,537,602
State ..	4,767,168	5,234,887	5,426,800	5,642,899	6,081,617
Municipal ..	1,180,453	1,229,609	1,254,649	1,293,202	1,387,127
Melbourne Harbor Trust ..	177,233	176,898	189,983	208,455	214,261
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works ..	362,450	355,650	390,441	418,849	476,949
Fire Brigades Boards	21,639	19,797	20,557	20,610	21,763
Total ..	9,636,064	10,119,293	10,464,328	10,868,899	11,719,319
<i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i>					
Government—					
Federal ..	3,124,280	3,102,651	3,188,773	3,295,501	3,528,929
State ..	4,572,509	5,254,546	5,254,800	5,092,899	5,415,226
Municipal ..	1,099,620	1,209,967	1,253,171	1,282,559	1,417,169
Melbourne Harbor Trust ..	150,174	144,897	145,986	147,253	176,933
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works ..	398,879	409,039	416,410	443,740	476,954
Fire Brigades Boards	20,455	19,607	21,041	22,867	23,340
Total ..	9,365,917	10,140,707	10,280,181	10,284,819	11,038,551
<i>Loan Expenditure.</i>					
Government (State)	756,404	447,244	373,191	932,966	595,658
Municipal ..	132,044	84,339	84,845	84,081	141,587
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works ..	358,387	1,053,526	386,511	404,907	437,330
Fire Brigades Boards	..	..	405	3,250	2,623
Total ..	1,246,835	1,585,109	844,952	1,425,204	1,177,198
<i>Expenditure—Grand Total</i> ..	10,612,752	11,725,816	11,125,133	11,710,023	12,215,749

Commonwealth, State, and local finance.

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,  
1903 TO 1907—*continued.*

	Financial Year ended in—				
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Per Head of Population—					
Revenue ..	£ s. d. 7 19 10	£ s. d. 8 7 5	£ s. d. 8 12 11	£ s. d. 8 18 5	£ s. d. 9 9 4
Ordinary Expenditure ..	7 15 5	8 7 9	8 9 11	8 8 10	8 18 4
Loan Expenditure ..	1 0 7	1 6 3	0 14 0	1 3 5	0 19 0

The total revenue of the Federal and State Governments, the municipalities and other corporations, is nearly 8 per cent. more than in the previous year, and amounts to nearly eleven and three-quarter millions sterling. The ordinary expenditure shows an increase in the twelve months of £753,732, which is the result of an increased expenditure in each division. The loan expenditure was less by £248,006 than in 1906. The revenue per head in 1906 was £8 18s. 5d., and in 1907, £9 9s. 4d. The ordinary expenditure was £8 8s. 10d. and £8 18s. 4d.; and the loan expenditure £1 3s. 5d. and 19s. in those years respectively.

## PUBLIC DEBT.

The following statement shows the result of loan transactions, including Treasury Bonds in aid of revenue to 30th June, 1907, with the exception of Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway debentures taken over, which are not treated in the Treasury accounts as a loan raised by the State:—

Loans raised  
and  
redeemed.

CASH RECEIPTS AND LOANS RAISED AND REDEEMED TO 30TH JUNE,  
1907.

	£	s.	d.
Cash received ... ..	87,144,062	12	5
Discount and expenses after deducting premiums received ... ..	1,791,623	16	3
Securities issued ... ..	88,935,686	8	8
Securities redeemed ... ..	35,831,697	4	4
Loans outstanding ... ..	53,103,989	4	4*

\* There is in addition to this amount the overdue debentures for £1,000 referred to further on, which together make the total loans outstanding at 30th June, 1907.

It will be seen that upon the transactions to date for cash, amounting to £87,144,062, securities representing £88,935,686 were issued, which is equal to the State receiving £97 19s. 9d. in cash for every £100 Bond given.

Excluding London debentures for £388,100 taken over with the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway and since paid off, the total amount of loans raised in London at varying rates of interest was £68,380,024, after conversion operations. The amount paid off by

Loans  
floated  
in Lo

means of new loans was £26,938,307, and by means of payment derived from revenue, &c., £1,556,198, while £255,650 was transferred to the Melbourne register, leaving a balance due in London on 30th June, 1907, of £39,629,869, consisting of debentures amounting to £516,700, and inscribed stock, £39,113,169. The following statement gives particulars respecting the various loans which were raised in London since 1859, together with the average prices obtained after deducting flotation expenses as well as accrued interest, and the rates of interest to which such prices are equivalent:—

LOANS FLOATED IN LONDON, 1859 TO 1907.

When Raised.	Debentures or Stock.			Average Price Obtained per £100 Debenture Stock or Bond.		Actual Rate of Interest per £100 net.	
	Currency.		Amount Sold.	Rate of Interest.	Ex Accrued Interest.		Ex Interest and Expenses. (Net proceeds.)
	When Due.	No. of Years.					
			£	Per cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1859	1883	24	<i>Debentures.</i> 1,000,000	6	105 1 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	103 18 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
"	"	"	750,000	6	107 17 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	106 14 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
1860	1884	23	1,837,506	6	104 17 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	103 14 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
"	"	"	812,500	6	103 1 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	101 18 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
1861	1885	24	1,000,000	6	102 19 7	101 16 7	
1862	"	32	1,600,000	6	100 8 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	99 5 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
1866	1891	25	850,000	6	98 4 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	97 1 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
1869	1894	25	588,600	5	100 17 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	99 14 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
1870	"	24	1,518,400	5	90 2 7	88 19 7	
1874	1899	25	1,500,000	4	94 16 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	93 18 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
1876	1901	"	{ 500,000 2,500,000	{ 4 4	97 17 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	96 19 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
1878	1904	26	457,000	4	103 3 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	102 5 11	
1879	"	25	3,000,000	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	98 16 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	97 13 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
1880	"	24	2,000,000	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	97 14 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	96 10 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
			<i>Stock.</i>				
1883	1907	"	4,000,000	4	98 5 7	97 2 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
"	1908	"	2,000,000	4	98 18 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	97 15 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	
1884	1913	29	{ 2,636,600 1,363,400	{ 4 4	105 12 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	104 9 0	
1885	1919	34	{ 3,180,620 819,380	{ 4 4	102 5 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	101 2 9	
1886	1920	"	1,500,000	4	108 1 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	106 18 0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
1887	"	33	3,000,000	4	102 14 10	101 11 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
1888	"	32	1,500,000	4	100 2 4	98 19 6	
1889	1923	34	3,000,000	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	96 3 7	95 0 10	
1890	"	33	4,000,000	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	91 13 7	90 10 8	
1891	1921-6	20-5	{ 850,000 2,150,000	{ 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	94 7 5	93 4 8	
1892	"	29-34	2,000,000	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	94 7 1	93 4 2	
1893	1911-26	17-32	2,107,000	4	92 2 1	89 14 5	
1899	1929-49	30-50	1,600,000	3	95 16 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	93 8 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
1901	"	28-48	3,600,000	3	{ 91 14 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 100 0 0	89 8 0	
1902	"	27-47	1,600,000	3		88 19 1	
1903	"	26-46	3,148,176	3			
1906	"	23-43	587,808	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			
1907	"	22 42	702,140	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>			
			<i>Treasury-bonds.</i>				
1892	1893	1	1,000,000	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	99 3 11	99 1 5	
1898	1900	2	500,000	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	100 0 0	100 0 0	
1903	1906	3	2,254,800	4	99 10 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	96 18 10	
Total			67,813,924				
Paid off			27,928,405				
Transferred to Melbourne register			255,650				
Outstanding			39,629,869				



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

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

Excluding Victorian debentures for £63,000 taken over with the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway, and of which £62,000 have since been paid off, the total amount of loans floated in Melbourne after conversion operations was £16,491,050. Of this amount, £1,729,343 was redeemed by loans, and £1,693,237 by revenue, &c., leaving due a balance of £13,068,470 on 30th June, 1907, consisting of debentures, £4,284,419; inscribed stock, £3,802,191; and Treasury bonds, £4,981,860. In addition, debentures for £2,000 and inscribed stock for £253,650 have been transferred from London to the Melbourne register, so that of the debt outstanding the total payable in Melbourne amounts to £13,324,120. The outstanding balance of loans payable in Melbourne amounted to £2,994,088 on 30th June, 1898, but during the last nine years the local debt has been increased by about  $10\frac{1}{2}$  millions sterling. This increase has been brought about principally by the replacing of London loans as they fell due by local issues and by the raising of local loans to acquire estates for Closer Settlement purposes. The

Loans  
floated in  
Melbourne.

following is a statement of these loans, showing the amounts originally raised, the amounts converted or paid off, and the amounts outstanding on 30th June, 1907:—

## LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE.

Authorization.		Loans as originally raised.			Amounts.		Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1907.			
Act No.	Year.	Rate of Interest.	When due.	Amount.	Converted into Stock or Debentures.	Paid off.				
		Per cent.		£	£	£	£			
<i>Debentures.</i>										
13 & 23	1854	...	1855-75	735,000	...	735,000	...			
40	1855	6	1857-72	299,100	...	299,100	...			
15	1856	6	1872-4	2,900	...	2,900	...			
36	1857	6	1883-5-8	1,000,000	52,780	947,220	...			
150	1862	6	1889	300,000	23,900	276,100	...			
332	1868	5	1894	610,000	297,100	312,900	...			
371	1870	5	...	100,000	100,000	...	...			
1296	1893	4	1913-23	746,795	...	...	746,795			
1440	1896	3	1912	63,000	...	...	63,000			
1659	1900	3	1921-30	1,000,000	6,850	...	993,150			
1753	1901	3	1923-32	394,000	3,500	40,000	350,500			
1816	1903	3½	1904	93,869	...	45,000	48,869			
1901	1903	3	1934-54	457,000	...	...	457,000			
		3½	1926-40	336,300	...	12,075	324,225			
1962	1904	3¾	{ 1925-40	60,000	...	...	60,000			
		4	{ 1926-40	160,000	...	...	160,000			
			{ 1936	300,000	...	...	300,000			
			{ 1926-41.	285,880	...	...	285,880			
1990	1905	3½	{ 1926	100,000	...	...	100,000			
			{ 1927	6,000	...	...	6,000			
2026	1906	3½	{ 1926	289,000	...	...	289,000			
			{ 1927-42	100,000	...	...	100,000			
<i>Inscribed Stock.</i>										
428	1872	4	1897	1,113,000	} 2,659,613	...	...			
439	1872	4	"	86,780						
741	1882	4	"	13,102						
963	1887	4	"	167,500						
1015	1889	4	"	130,000						
1341	1893	4	"	750,000	} 3,011,544	...	...			
1369	1895	4	"	150,000						
1468	1896	3	1917	249,131						
1564	1898	3	"	2,290,482						
1623	1899	3	"	500,000						
1552	1898	3	"	420,057				...	227,202	3,011,544
1602	1898	3	"	28,207				} 24,947	186,188	
1749	1898	3	"	211,135						
1659	1900	3	1921-30	6,850				...	90	6,760
1753	1901	3	1923-32	3,500				...	46	3,454
1962	1904	3½	1917	256,325	...	...	256,325			
1990	1905	3½	"	81,920	...	...	81,920			
2026	1906	3½	"	256,000	...	...	256,000			

LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE—*continued.*

Authorization.		Loans as originally raised.			Amounts.		Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1907.
Act No.	Year.	Rate of Interest.	When due.	Amount.	Converted into Stock or Debentures.	Paid off.	
		Per cent.		£	£	£	£
<i>Treasury Bonds.</i>							
1574	1898	3½	1901	500,000	...	500,000	...
1800	1902	3½	1907	1,000,000	...	...	1,000,000
			1915	500,000	...	...	500,000
			1916	2,767,000	...	...	2,767,000
1982	1905	3½	1917	514,860	...	...	514,860
			Not yet fixed.	200,000	...	...	200,000
Overdue debentures ... ..				1,000	...	...	1,000
Total, floated in Melbourne				19,635,793	3,143,743	3,422,580	13,069,470
Transferred from London Register ... ..				...	...	...	255,650
Total, payable in Melbourne				...	...	...	13,325,120

Of the total loans raised in Victoria (exclusive of Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway debentures) £2,337,000, *i.e.*, the total of those authorized prior to 1863, was at 6 per cent.; £710,000, or those authorized from 1868 to 1870, at 5 per cent.; and the balance (£16,587,793) at rates varying from 3 to 4 per cent. In February, 1906, there were issued in Melbourne debentures (£285,880), due 1926-41; inscribed stock (£65,120), due 1917; and Treasury bonds (£1,249,000), due 1916; each at 3½ per cent. The average proceeds obtained per £100 of these securities were £96 5s., £98 6s. 10d., and £97 5s. 1d. respectively. These local loans were for the purpose of redeeming bonds for £1,513,200 which fell due in London on 1st July, 1906. Of the total Melbourne loans outstanding on 30th June, 1907, £1,103,945 are bearing interest at 4 per cent., £220,000 at 3¾ per cent., £6,732,579 at 3½ per cent., and £5,267,596 at 3 per cent.

## EXPENDITURE FROM LOANS.

In addition to the ordinary expenditure from revenue, certain sums are annually disbursed for various purposes from amounts raised

by means of loans. The following table shows the details of such expenditure in each of the last five years:—

LOAN EXPENDITURE: 1902-3 TO 1906-7.  
(Including Loan in aid of Revenue, Act 1451.)

Works.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
	£	£	£	£	£
Railways .. .. .	371,330	258,090	171,837	77,968	80,482
Water Supply .. .. .	115,405	118,392	142,183	81,634	161,346
Schools and University .. .. .	12,116	558	101	..	..
Agriculture .. .. .	7,383	608	136	47	..
Closer Settlement, Purchase of Estates .. .. .	1,189	3,666	754	754,983	339,497
Loans to Farmers—Purchase of Seed and Fodder .. .. .	82,059	11,067	..	..	..
Mining Development .. .. .	33,231	7,518	552	83	..
Assistance to Municipalities— For Roads, &c. .. .. .	44,770	17,267	14,945	1,919	498
For Drainage Works .. .. .	8,951	249	..	..	..
Accommodation for Federal Parliament .. .. .	226	..	..	..	..
Other Public Works .. .. .	79,744	29,829	42,683	16,332	13,835
Total .. .. .	756,404	447,244	373,191	932,966	595,658
Per Head of Population	s. d. 12 6	s. d. 7 5	s. d. 6 2	s. d. 15 4	s. d. 9 7

The loan expenditure of the State has for years past been upon a very much smaller scale than formerly, as the following particulars show:—

Average amount of loan expenditure per annum for the—

10 years ended 30th June, 1895	... £1,890,813
5 years ended 30th June, 1900	... 587,241
7 years ended 30th June, 1907	... 711,098

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LOANS WERE RAISED.

The aggregate amount of the loans raised to 30th June, 1907, exclusive of temporary Treasury bonds in aid of revenue, but inclusive of Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures taken over, was £85,322,174; but a total of £32,367,185 (exclusive of conversion loans) having been repaid, viz., £3,249,435 out of the general revenue, and £29,117,750 out of the proceeds of redemption loans; the balance on 30th June, 1907, was reduced to £52,954,989.

The purposes for which the amount outstanding was borrowed and the annual interest payable thereon are as follow:—

## PURPOSES FOR WHICH LOANS WERE RAISED.

Public Borrowings Contracted for—	Amount of Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1907.	Annual Interest Payable.
<b>REVENUE-YIELDING WORKS.</b>		
	£	£
Railways and Tramways ... ..	39,687,338	1,440,452
Waterworks—Melbourne ... ..	1,688,663	61,039
"    Country ... ..	6,098,812	210,708
Harbours ... ..	190,000	6,650
Graving Dock ... ..	356,074	11,971
Agriculture and Advances to Farmers, &c. ... ..	143,088	4,553
Purchase of Land for Closer Settlement ... ..	1,286,738	46,155
Development of Mining ... ..	121,194	3,780
<b>Total Revenue-yielding Works ... ..</b>	<b>49,571,907</b>	<b>1,785,308</b>
<b>OTHER WORKS OF A PERMANENT CHARACTER.</b>		
Public Offices, Law Courts, and Parliament Houses	732,976	24,949
Defence Works ... ..	151,469	5,044
State Schools, Technical Schools, and University	1,270,261	41,294
Other ... ..	928,376	29,932
<b>Total other Permanent Works ... ..</b>	<b>3,083,082</b>	<b>101,219</b>
Redemption of loan falling due in 1908 ... ..	300,000	10,500
<b>Net Borrowings ... ..</b>	<b>52,954,989</b>	<b>1,897,027</b>

Out of the proceeds of these loans outstanding on the 30th June, 1907, sums not yet expended amount in the aggregate to £30,718, of which £4,581 is for railways, and £5,179 for country water supply, £18,173 for closer settlement, and £2,785 for different other services. Of the total loans outstanding, nearly 94 per cent. has been expended on revenue-yielding works, as detailed above.

## LOANS REDEEMABLE.

The total amount of loans outstanding on 30th June, 1907, exclusive of debentures for £1,000 overdue since 1897, and of Treasury bonds in aid of revenue, was £52,953,989, and of this sum £4,803,119 were in the form of debentures; £39,113,169 of inscribed stock (London Register); £4,055,841 of stock (Melbourne Register); and £4,981,860 in the form of Treasury bonds. The

following are the dates on which these loans are repayable, those repayable in Melbourne and London being indicated—

TOTAL LOANS OUTSTANDING, 30TH JUNE, 1907, AND DATES  
WHEN REPAYABLE.

Under Act No.	When Repayable.	Rate of Interest per cent.	Amount Repayable.		
			In Melbourne.	In London.	Total.
	<i>Debentures.</i>		£	£	£
1296	1st April, 1913-23 ...	4	746,795	...	746,795
1440	" 1912-22 ...	3	63,000	...	63,000
1659	1st July, 1921-30 ...	3	993,150	...	993,150
1753	1st Jan., 1923-32 ...	3	350,500	...	350,500
1816	1st July, 1907-8 ...	3½	48,869	...	48,869
1901	1st Jan., 1934-54 ...	3	457,000	...	457,000
1962	2nd April 1926, to 29th Nov., 1940 ...	3½	324,225	...	324,225
	29th Nov., 1925-40 ...	3½	60,000	...	60,000
	27th Feb., 1926, to 29th Nov., 1940 ...	3½	160,000	...	160,000
	14th March, 1936 ...	4	300,000	...	300,000
1990	1st April, 1926-41 ...	3½	285,880	...	285,880
	18th Oct., 1926 ...	3½	100,000	...	100,000
2026	1st July, 1927 ...	3½	6,000	...	6,000
	1st Oct., 1926, to 16th April, 1942 ...	3½	289,000	...	289,000
	1st July, 1927-42 ...	3½	100,000	...	100,000
	<i>Inscribed Stock (London).</i>				
739	1st April, 1908 ...	4	2,000*	1,998,000	2,000,000†
760	1st Oct., 1913 ...	4	9,000*	3,991,000	4,000,000†
805	" 1919 ...	4	18,000*	3,982,000	4,000,000
845	" 1920 ...	4	28,150*	5,971,850	6,000,000
989	" 1923 ...	3½	...	7,000,000	7,000,000
1032					
1196	1st Jan., 1921-26 ...	3½	...	5,000,000	5,000,000
1217					
1287	" 1911-26 ...	4	...	2,107,000	2,107,000
1560	" 1929-49 ...	3	196,000*	4,268,714	4,464,714
1562	" 1929-49 ...	3½	2,500*	4,311,305	4,313,805
		3	...	1,000,000	1,000,000
	<i>Stock (Melbourne).</i>				
1468	29th Sept., 1917, or after	3	3,011,544	...	3,011,544
1564					
1623	" " " "	3	186,188	...	186,188
1602					
1749	" " " "	3½	256,325	...	256,325
1962					
1990	" " " "	3½	81,920	...	81,920
2026	" " " "	3½	256,000	...	256,000
1659	1st July, 1921-30 ...	3	6,760	...	6,760
1753	1st Jan., 1923-32 ...	3	3,454	...	3,454

\* Transferred from London to Melbourne register.

† Debentures convertible into inscribed stock at option of holder. The amount so converted on 30th June, 1907, was £5,481,300.

TOTAL LOANS OUTSTANDING, 30TH JUNE, 1907, AND DATES  
WHEN REPAYABLE—*continued.*

Under Act No.	When Repayable.	Rate of Interest per cent.	Amount Repayable.		
			In Melbourne.	In London.	Total.
	<i>Treasury Bonds.</i>		£	£	£
1800	1st October, 1907 ...	3½	1,000,000	...	1,000,000
	1st July, 1915 ...	3½	500,000	...	500,000
1982	... 1916... ..	3½	2,767,000	...	2,767,000
	1st July, 1917 ..	3½	514,860	...	514,860
	Not yet fixed ...	3½	200,000	...	200,000
617	<i>Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures.</i> (Overdue since 1897) ...	...	1,000	...	1,000
	Total ... ..	...	13,325,120	39,629,869	52,954,989
1451	<i>Treasury Bonds in aid of Revenue.</i> 1st Jan., 1908-13 ...	3¼	150,000	...	150,000
	Total (including loans in aid of Revenue)...	...	13,475,120	39,629,869	53,104,989

With regard to the loan of £2,000,000 falling due in London on 1st April, 1908, arrangements have been made for meeting the loan upon maturity, and the whole of the debt will be transferred to Melbourne. In regard to due dates, it may be mentioned that in several instances where they cover a series of years the Government, by giving twelve months' notice, has the option of fixing the particular year of redemption. If it be assumed that loans at the higher rates of interest will be redeemed at earliest, while those at the lower rates will not be redeemed till latest dates of option, the following table shows the most probable years in which the outstanding debt will be met.

DUE DATES OF VICTORIAN LOANS ON 30TH JUNE, 1907.  
(Including Treasury Bonds in aid of Revenue.)

When Payable.	Amount Payable, assuming that—	
	3 per cent. Loans are redeemed at latest, and all others at earliest date of option.	3¼ per cent. and under are redeemed at latest, and all others at earliest date of option.
Overdue and Unclaimed ...	£ 1,000	£ 1,000
1907 ... ..	1,025,000	1,025,000
1908 ... ..	2,048,869	2,048,869
1909 ... ..	25,000	25,000
1910 ... ..	25,000	25,000

DUE DATES OF VICTORIAN LOANS ON 30TH JUNE, 1907—*continued.*

When Payable.	Amount Payable, assuming that—	
	3 per cent. Loans are redeemed at latest, and all others at earliest date of option.	3½ per cent. and under are redeemed at latest, and all others at earliest date of option.
	£	£
1911 ... ..	2,132,000	2,132,000
1912 ... ..	25,000	25,000
1913 ... ..	4,771,795	4,771,795
1915 ... ..	500,000	500,000
1916 ... ..	2,767,000	2,767,000
1917 ... ..	1,109,105	514,860
1919 ... ..	4,000,000	4,000,000
1920 ... ..	6,000,000	6,000,000
1921 ... ..	5,000,000	...
1922 ... ..	63,000	63,000
1923 ... ..	7,000,000	7,000,000
1925 ... ..	60,000	60,000
1926 ... ..	1,159,105	5,260,000
1927 ... ..	106,000	6,000
1929 ... ..	4,313,805	...
1930 ... ..	999,910	999,910
1932 ... ..	353,954	353,954
1936 ... ..	300,000	300,000
1941 ... ..	...	285,880
1942 ... ..	...	713,225
1949 ... ..	5,464,714	9,778,519
1954 ... ..	457,000	457,000
Not yet fixed ... ..	200,000	200,000
Indefinite ... ..	3,197,732	3,791,977
To end of 1920 ... ..	24,429,769	23,835,524
After 1920... ..	28,475,220	29,069,465
On date to be fixed ... ..	200,000	200,000
Total ... ..	53,104,989	53,104,989

In connexion with the replacing of London loans as they fall due by local issues, and the practice of late years of borrowing money in the State instead of going to London for it, the following particulars are of interest:—

PUBLIC DEBT AND INTEREST PAYABLE THEREON IN LONDON AND MELBOURNE, 30TH JUNE, 1900, 1906, AND 1907.  
(Including Treasury Bonds in aid of Revenue.)

On 30th June.	Amount of Loans Payable in—		Annual Interest Payable in—	
	London.	Melbourne.	London.	Melbourne.
	£	£	£	£
1900	44,655,579	4,669,306	1,735,307	152,046
1906	43,178,681	9,901,119	1,594,490	326,696
1907	39,629,869	13,475,120	1,450,950	450,952



An important point in relation to the London loans is that certain expenses occur each year in connexion with them which are not common to local loans. In the last financial year the amount was £11,845, and this sum was small compared with that of recent previous years, viz. :—£17,203 in 1902-3, £25,402 in 1903-4, £15,297 in 1904-5, and £12,272 in 1905-6. The details for 1906-7 are as follow :—

	£
To contracting banks, commission upon coupons ... ..	239
To London and Westminster Bank, commission for inscribing stock and paying interest thereon ... ..	10,523
Premiums on remittances ... ..	200
Stamps, advertising, &c. ... ..	883
Total ... ..	£11,845

The average rate of interest on the outstanding loans of the State is substantially less than it was a few years ago, and the following table, comparing the figures in 1900 (the year before Federation) with those in 1906 and 1907, illustrates this fact.

AMOUNT OF OUTSTANDING LOANS AT EACH RATE OF INTEREST,  
1900, 1906, AND 1907.

(Including Treasury Bonds in aid of Revenue.)

Rates of Interest per Cent.	Nominal amount outstanding on 30th June—		
	1900.	1906.	1907.
	£	£	£
4½ ... ..	5,000,000	...	...
4 ... ..	27,060,795	23,153,795	19,153,795
3¾ ... ..	...	220,000	220,000
3½ ... ..	12,250,000	19,099,301	23,043,884
3¼ ... ..	300,000	175,000	150,000
3 ... ..	4,714,090	10,490,704	10,536,310
Overdue (not bearing interest) ... ..	...	1,000	1,000
Total ... ..	49,324,885	53,079,800	53,104,989

The difference between the interest in 1900 and in 1907 represents a saving of over £130,000 on the debt of £53,104,989 at 30th June, 1907.

LOANS AUTHORIZED BUT NOT RAISED.

The loans authorized, but not raised, on the 30th June, 1907, amounted to £1,782,865, which sum now represents the unfloted balance of loans authorized in 1896, 1898, 1899, 1901, 1903, 1904,

and 1905. The following return gives the particulars of these loans:—

LOANS AUTHORIZED, BUT NOT RAISED, 30TH JUNE, 1907.

Under Loan Act No.—	Total.		
	Authorized.	Raised to 30th June, 1907.	Balance not raised.
	£	£	£
1440 ... ..	100,000	63,000	37,000
1552 ... ..	1,116,808	28,207	1,088,401
1623 ... ..	500,000	420,057	79,943
1753 ... ..	500,000	394,000	106,000
1816 ... ..	100,000	93,869	6,131
1962 ... ..	1,500,000	1,112,625	387,375
1990 ... ..	551,815	473,800	78,015
Total ... ..	4,368,423	2,585,558	1,782,865

The rate of interest on the amount to be raised is 3 per cent. on £1,311,344, and 3½ per cent. on £471,521.

GROWTH OF FUNDED DEBT.

Growth of  
Funded  
Debt.

The following return shows the growth of the funded debt and interest since the date of the establishment of responsible government in 1855. The average rate of interest payable on the indebtedness has steadily declined from 6 per cent. in 1855 to 3.58 in 1907. In relation to population, however, the amount per head has substantially increased from 1855 to 1900, but since the latter year there has been no material alteration.

GROWTH OF FUNDED DEBT AND INTEREST, 1855 TO 1907.

End of Financial Year in—	Loans Outstanding.			Amount per head of population.	
	Amount.	Annual Interest Payable.		Debt.	Annual Interest.
		Total.	Average rate per cent.		
1855	£ 480,000	£ 28,800	6.00	£ s. d. 1 6 4	£ s. d. 0 1 7
1860	5,118,100	306,405	5.99	9 10 4	0 11 5
1870	11,924,800	688,740	5.78	16 8 3	0 19 0
1880	20,056,600	1,004,436	5.01	23 11 9	1 3 7
1890	41,377,693	1,649,465	3.99	36 19 11	1 9 6
1900	48,774,885	1,867,604	3.83	40 17 4	1 11 3
1901	49,548,275	1,861,547	3.76	41 3 0	1 11 0
1902	50,408,957	1,887,877	3.74	41 15 5	1 11 4
1903	51,097,900	1,904,514	3.73	42 5 11	1 11 6
1904	51,519,962	1,876,011	3.64	42 13 4	1 11 1
1905	51,513,767	1,875,249	3.64	42 9 8	1 10 11
1906	52,904,800	1,915,499	3.62	43 2 3	1 11 3
1907	52,954,989	1,897,027	3.58	42 9 7	1 10 5

Including money borrowed for temporary purposes (£150,000—Act 1451) in aid of revenue, the total amount of loans outstanding on the 30th June, 1907, was £53,104,989, upon which the amount of interest and expenses (paid in 1906-7) was £1,934,542, or an average of 3.64 per cent. on the total debt. In 1906-7 the net receipts from works constructed out of loan moneys and the interest received on advances to local bodies, &c., amounted to £1,942,759, or £8,217 more than was required to meet interest and expenses during the year on loans outstanding, of which over £3,000,000, though expended on works of a permanent character, such as defences, State schools, public offices, &c., does not earn revenue. On 30th June, 1907, there was also £532,988 at the credit of redemption funds, and £300,000 of loan money available for the redemption of loans falling due.

## SINKING FUNDS.

On 30th June, 1907, the sinking funds in Australia were as follow:—

## SINKING FUNDS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES, 30TH JUNE, 1907.

State.	Sinking Funds in Connexion with—	
	State Funded Debts.	Municipal and Other Debts.*
	£	£
Victoria .. .. .	532,988	857,787
New South Wales .. .. .	505,346	164,236
Queensland .. .. .	..	11,619
South Australia .. .. .	520,015	..
Western Australia .. .. .	1,600,044	110,005
Tasmania .. .. .	261,431	99,845
Total .. .. .	3,419,824	1,243,492

\* Figures for 1906.

The following table shows for Victoria the various funds having balances to their credit on 30th June, 1907, and in addition, £300,000 out of loans under Acts No. 1982 and 2026 is held to meet loans falling due in 1908:—

	Balance at Credit.
Mallee Land Account .. .. .	£28,345
Closer Settlement Fund .. .. .	12,469
Victorian Loans Redemption Fund .. .. .	216,397
Victorian Government Consolidated Inscribed Stock Redemption Fund .. .. .	275,777
Total .. .. .	£532,988

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

Mallee Land Account.

Closer  
Settlement  
Fund.

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

Consoli-  
dated  
Inscribed  
Stock Re-  
demption  
Fund.

By Act No. 1561 of 1898, it was enacted that a "Victorian Government Consolidated Inscribed Stock Redemption Fund" should be kept in the Treasury, and should be applied in purchasing or repurchasing, and ultimately in redeeming consolidated stock—that is, stock on the London Register—and in paying expenses and costs of such purchase or redemption. The fund is made up of money derived from special appropriations from revenue, from repayments by Water Trusts, and from the Mallee Land Account, &c. Transactions in this fund to the 30th June, 1907, are as follow:—

THE VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT CONSOLIDATED INSCRIBED STOCK  
REDEMPTION FUND, 30TH JUNE, 1907.

Transactions.	To 30th June, 1907.
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>	
Waterworks Trusts ... ..	£ 153,699
Mallee Land Account ... ..	140,000
Revenue ... ..	142,471
Miscellaneous ... ..	82,821
Total receipts ... ..	518,991
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>	
Purchase of Stock ... ..	242,514
Commission, &c. ... ..	700
Total expenditure ... ..	243,214
Balance in the Fund ... ..	275,777
Amount of Stock repurchased and cancelled ... ..	259,605

The miscellaneous receipts include £62,827, surplus after redemption of loans, Acts 531 and 608. Of the balance in the fund, £240,000 was invested in Victorian Government debentures, and £35,777 held in cash.

Loans Re-  
demption  
Fund.

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

is derived from special appropriations from revenue, repayments on account of resumption of land in the Mallee district, and sundry loans made by the Government to municipalities, &c. Transactions in this fund to 30th June, 1907, are as follow:—

THE VICTORIAN LOANS REDEMPTION FUND, 30TH JUNE, 1907.

Transactions.	To 30th June, 1907.
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>	
From Revenue ... ..	£ 404,998
Resumption of land in Mallee Districts and valuation of improvements ... ..	9,299
Payments by Municipalities ... ..	4,332
Repayment of Loans—	
Bush fires relief ... ..	19,721
Floods relief ... ..	1,232
Seed advances ... ..	84,556
New pilot steamer ... ..	3,466
Yarrowee Channel ... ..	2,417
Total receipts ... ..	530,021
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>	
Purchase of stock ... ..	313,624
Balance in the fund ... ..	216,397
Amount of stock and debentures repurchased and cancelled	319,202

Of the balance in the fund, £163,875 was invested in Victorian Government debentures and stock, and £52,522 held in cash.

DEBTS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND.

The following is a summary of the funded debts of the Australian States and New Zealand on the 30th June, 1907, the amounts per head of population, and the total and average interest payable. The amounts are exclusive of Treasury bonds or bills issued for revenue purposes:—

Funded debts of Australian States and New Zealand.

FUNDED DEBTS OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND,  
30TH JUNE, 1907.

State.	Funded Debt.		Interest Payable.	
	Amount.	Per Head of Population.	Amount.	Average Rate Per Cent.
	£	£ s. d.	£	
Victoria .. ..	52,954,989	42 9 7	1,897,027	3.58
New South Wales .. ..	84,046,200	54 3 10	2,994,148	3.56
Queensland .. ..	39,068,827	72 0 9	1,447,339	3.70
South Australia .. ..	29,226,493	75 10 5	1,086,759	3.72
Western Australia .. ..	19,222,638	72 14 9	660,451	3.44
Tasmania .. ..	9,706,768	54 18 0	356,900	3.68
Total .. ..	234,225,915	56 3 11	8,442,624	3.60
New Zealand (31.3.07) .. ..	64,179,040	70 3 5	2,400,528	3.74

New Zealand and South Australia pay the highest average rate of interest on their loans, the reason being, not that their securities are considered of less value, but that a larger proportion of their loans was raised when the rates of interest were high.

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

GOVERNMENT FUNDED DEBTS PER HEAD OF POPULATION IN  
AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND.

	At end of Financial Year—				
	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria .. ..	42 5 11	42 13 4	42 9 8	43 2 3	42 9 7
New South Wales ..	53 6 1	54 2 4	54 13 4	55 10 10	54 3 10
Queensland .. ..	74 14 10	77 17 8	74 17 10	73 6 7	72 0 9
South Australia ..	73 5 11	74 3 9	73 10 9	75 12 10	75 10 5
Western Australia ..	70 7 11	68 0 7	66 10 4	69 10 0	72 14 9
Tasmania .. ..	52 3 1	51 6 4	51 18 5	53 1 0	54 18 0
New Zealand .. ..	68 5 4	69 2 0	69 5 3	69 19 1	70 3 5

Debts of  
Australian  
States.

The following is a statement of the total indebtedness of the Australian States in 1907:—

FUNDED AND UNFUNDED DEBTS OF AUSTRALIAN STATES, 1907.

State.	State Debts.		Municipal and Corporation Debts (exclusive of Loans from Government).	Grand Total.	
	Funded.	Unfunded.		Amount.	Per Head of Population.
	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
Victoria.. ..	52,954,989	1,228,898*	14,060,417	68,244,304	54 14 10
New South Wales	84,046,200	1,561,632	3,127,310	88,735,142	57 4 3
Queensland† ..	39,068,827	1,130,000	743,734	40,942,561	75 9 10
South Australia ..	29,226,493	1,444,018	101,737	30,772,248	79 10 4
Western Australia	19,222,638	208,729	713,350	20,144,717	76 4 7
Tasmania .. ..	9,706,768	216,315	572,051	10,495,134	59 7 2
Total .. ..	234,225,915	5,789,592	19,318,599	259,334,106	62 4 5

\* Treasury Bonds have been issued for £150,000 of this amount, but it has been the practice to regard it as part of the Unfunded Debt, as the money was borrowed for temporary purposes in aid of revenue, and is being paid off in yearly instalments.

† Excluding Government Savings Bank Stock and Debentures, £1,565,640.

The figures, £259,334,106, include loans raised by the State Governments, municipal bodies, corporations, and trusts. The Victorian figures exclude the amount of the Tramways Trust loan, viz., £1,650,000, which is treated as a loan to a private company, for although the money has been borrowed by the Trust, which is composed of representatives of municipalities, on the security of municipal property, yet the interest is paid and a sinking fund provided by the Tramway Company, which renders the liability of the Trust merely nominal.

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

The State debts are those for the year ended in 1907, the municipal and corporation debts are for the year ended in 1906, figures for 1907 for other States than Victoria not being available. The complete figures for Victoria in 1907, appear in the following statement:—

State and  
local debts.

STATE AND LOCAL DEBTS, 1907.

	£	£
State Debts (Funded)—		
London Register .. .. .	39,629,869	
Melbourne Register .. .. .	13,324,120	
State Debts (Unfunded) .. .. .	1,228,898	
Overdue Debentures, late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway—unpresented .. .. .	1,000	
	-----	
Total State Debts .. .. .		54,183,887
Municipal .. .. .	4,211,865	
Harbor Trust .. .. .	2,000,000	
Fire Brigades Board .. .. .	130,000	
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works .. .. .	7,951,000	
	-----	
Total Debts of Municipalities and Corporations .. .. .		14,292,865
		-----
Total Debts .. .. .		68,476,752
		-----

This sum (£68,476,752) is equal to a debt of £54 18s. 7d. per head of the population on 30th June, 1907.

## DEBTS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Debts of  
various  
countries.

In order that a comparison may be instituted between the States of Australia and other countries of the world in regard to indebtedness, the following table is furnished. The highest debt per head of population here disclosed is that of France (£27 14s. 11d.), which is about three-fifths of that of Victoria. The next highest is the united liability of the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies (£20 1s. 8d.), and then that of the Cape of Good Hope (£19 15s. 6d.), the next Belgium (£18 2s. 8d.), with the United Kingdom following (£17 11s.), and Natal (£16 19s. 10d.), and Italy (£16 7s. 4d.) in close succession. From this amount there is a rapid diminution of indebtedness to £1 1s. 5d. per head in British India. It must be remembered, however, that the large indebtedness of the Australian States is the result of expenditure on railways, roads, irrigation and water supply works, harbors, public and other works, required for the speedy development of an entirely new country, whilst in the older countries of the world much of this class of work is left to private enterprise.

## GOVERNMENT DEBTS PER HEAD OF POPULATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Public Debt.	
		Total Amount.	Amount per Head of Population.
		£	£ s. d.
United Kingdom .. .. .	1907	774,164,700	17 11 0
British India .. .. .	1906	248,782,000	1 1 5
Canada .. .. .	1906	80,633,200	13 9 6
Cape of Good Hope .. .. .	1906	49,199,900	19 15 6
Natal .. .. .	1906	19,484,100	16 19 10
Transvaal and Orange River .. .. .	1906	35,000,000	20 1 8
France .. .. .	1906	1,088,992,800	27 14 11
Italy .. .. .	1906	547,266,000	16 7 4
Austria .. .. .	1905	392,233,000	14 5 6
Hungary .. .. .	1905	221,513,000	10 18 8
German States .. .. .	1905	616,425,300	10 3 4
German Empire (Imperial) .. .. .	1905	163,552,000	2 13 11
Norway .. .. .	1906	19,023,000	8 4 7
United States of America (Federal) .. .. .	1906	198,178,503	2 7 1
United States of America (States, Territories, &c.) .. .. .	1902	383,227,900	4 17 6
Russia .. .. .	1904	702,138,000	4 17 11
Sweden .. .. .	1905	21,156,600	3 19 11
Belgium .. .. .	1905	129,859,000	18 2 8



## COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL TAXATION.

In the following table will be found a statement showing for the last five financial years the amount of revenue collected under the various heads of taxation by the Commonwealth, the State, and the local bodies:—

## COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL TAXATION, 1902-3 TO 1906-7.

Heads of Taxation.	Amount Received.				
	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
<b>Federal—</b>	£	£	£	£	£
Customs Duties... ..	2,096,318	2,040,128	1,907,065	1,950,713	2,129,548
Excise Duties ... ..	402,696	403,377	581,780	586,357	589,883
<b>Total Federal Taxation</b>	<b>2,499,014</b>	<b>2,443,505</b>	<b>2,488,843</b>	<b>2,537,070</b>	<b>2,719,431</b>
<b>State—</b>					
Wharfage Rates ... ..	43,976	45,216	50,213	52,771	53,099
Ports and Harbors ... ..	27,616	28,756	30,946	32,355	33,922
Licences ... ..	16,969	17,852	17,521	17,813	19,043
Probate & Succession Duties	161,636	308,531	265,876	328,628	401,631
Duties on Bank Notes ... ..	18,434	18,440	16,444	17,352	17,702
Land Tax ... ..	92,867	106,445	97,840	103,536	92,438
Income Tax ... ..	415,048	311,147	316,943	318,135	355,148
Stamp Duty ... ..	173,637	175,732	183,246	205,345	222,671
Race Club's percentage ... ..	...	...	...	...	4,875
<b>Total State Taxation ...</b>	<b>950,183</b>	<b>1,012,119</b>	<b>979,029</b>	<b>1,075,935</b>	<b>1,200,529</b>
<b>Municipal Taxation ...</b>	<b>940,351</b>	<b>981,412</b>	<b>986,009</b>	<b>1,015,841</b>	<b>1,068,967</b>
<b>Melbourne Harbor Trust Taxation ... ..</b>	<b>164,611</b>	<b>162,105</b>	<b>167,727</b>	<b>188,337</b>	<b>191,762</b>
<b>Total Taxation ...</b>	<b>4,554,159</b>	<b>4,599,141</b>	<b>4,621,608</b>	<b>4,817,183</b>	<b>5,180,689</b>

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

COMMONWEALTH, STATE, AND LOCAL TAXATION PER HEAD OF POPULATION, 1902-3 TO 1906-7.

Division.	Taxation per Head of Population in—				
	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Federal ... ..	2 1 3	2 0 5	2 1 1	2 1 8	2 3 11
State ... ..	0 15 8	0 16 9	0 16 2	0 17 8	0 19 5
Local ... ..	0 18 3	0 18 11	0 19 1	0 19 9	1 0 4
Total ... ..	3 15 2	3 16 1	3 16 4	3 19 1	4 3 8

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

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

—	Total Amount of Taxation.	Rate per Head of Population.
	£	£ s. d.
Victoria .. ..	4,848,780	3 18 4
New South Wales .. ..	5,657,346	3 14 1
Queensland .. ..	2,206,442	4 2 6
South Australia .. ..	1,368,105	3 11 3
Western Australia .. ..	1,440,664	5 10 1
Tasmania .. ..	687,113	3 16 3
Total .. ..	16,208,450	3 18 7
United Kingdom .. ..	191,546,000	4 7 4

In these figures, which exclude wharfage rates and harbor dues, the Commonwealth and the State taxation have been taken for the year 1906-7, and the Local taxation for the year 1905-6, and it appears that the total taxation for Australia is £16,208,450, or an average of £3 18s. 7d. per head per annum. The lowest rate, £3 11s. 3d. per head, prevails in South Australia; New South Wales is next with £3 14s. 1d.; then follow Tasmania, Victoria, Queensland, and Western Australia, with £3 16s. 3d., £3 18s. 4d., £4 2s. 6d., and £5 10s. 1d. respectively. In the United Kingdom, the taxation is 8s. 9d. per head above that in Australia, and is higher than in any of the Australian States except Western Australia.

## LICENCES.

The following is a statement showing, as far as practicable, the number of licences issued for various purposes in 1907, and the amount of annual and temporary fees, under each head, collected during the year. Municipal licences for slaughtering, dairies, noxious trades, the carriage of passengers and goods, &c., are not shown.

## LICENCES—NUMBER AND REVENUE, 1907.

Description of Licence.	Number of Licences Granted.			Amount of Fees Collected.								
	Annual.	Temporary.	Total.	Annual.	Temporary.	Total.						
<i>Excise.</i>				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Distilling—												
Spirit Makers												
General ..	5	..	5	250	0	0	..			250	0	0
Wine ..	5	..	5	125	0	0	..			125	0	0
Vignerons ..	35	..	35	175	0	0	..			175	0	0
Test Still ..	43	..	43	4	19	8	..			4	19	8
Manufacturing To-												
bacco, Cigars, Cigar-												
ettes, and Snuff ..	55	..	55	1,199	12	0	..			1,199	12	0
Brewers ..	37	..	37	925	0	0	..			925	0	0
Sugar refining ..	1	..	1	5	0	0	..			5	0	0
Starch manufacturing	3	..	3	15	0	0	..			15	0	0
Methylators (per-												
manent licence) ..	1	..	1	2	0	0	..			2	0	0
<i>Licensing.</i>												
Victuallers ..	3,530	805	4,335	79,955	0	0	1,610	0	0	81,565	0	0
Packet ..	13	..	13	260	0	0	..			260	0	0
Grocers ..	317	..	317	3,170	0	0	..			3,170	0	0
Colonial Wine ..	325	..	325	1,625	0	0	..			1,625	0	0
Railway Refreshment												
Rooms ..	32	..	32	800	0	0	..			800	0	0
Billiard Tables ..	83	..	83	530	0	0	..			530	0	0
Spirit Merchants, &c.	431	..	431	10,686	9	5	..			10,686	9	5
Brewers ..	43	..	43	265	0	0	..			265	0	0
Club ..	105	..	105	210	0	0	..			210	0	0
Vignerons ..	38	..	38	190	0	0	..			190	0	0
<i>Customs.</i>												
Carriage ..	855	153	1,008	213	15	0	19	2	6	232	17	6
Lighter and Boat ..	60	1	61	15	0	0	0	2	6	15	2	6
Custom House Agents	59	10	69	295	0	0	25	0	0	320	0	0
Bond ..	38	23	61	3,944	10	0	601	17	6	4,546	7	6

## LICENCES—NUMBER AND REVENUE, 1907—continued.

Description of Licence.	Number of Licences Granted.			Amount of Fees Collected.								
	Annual.	Temporary.	Total.	Annual		Temporary.		Total.				
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Explosives.</i>												
Importation ..	164	..	164	478	5	0	..	..	..	478	5	0
Manufacture of Rack-a-rock ..	12	..	12	3	0	0	..	..	..	3	0	0
Manufacture of other Explosives ..	8	..	8	9	0	0	..	..	..	9	0	0
Magazine ..	224	..	224	162	0	0	..	..	..	162	0	0
Fireworks, Sale of ..	753	..	753	37	13	0	..	..	..	37	13	0
Other than Fireworks, Sale of ..	1,417	..	1,417	354	5	0	..	..	..	354	5	0
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>												
Auctioneers—General	554	243	797	13,175	19	4	243	0	0	13,418	19	4
Gold-buyers	243	..	345	104	10	2	..	..	..	104	10	2

In addition to the above there are other licences, particulars of which cannot be obtained for the calendar year 1907, but the fees collected during the financial year 1906-7 are as follow :—

Description of Licence.	Amount of Fees Collected.		
	£	s.	d.
Insurance .. .. .	12,633	0	0
Business (on the Gold-fields) .. .. .	70	0	0
Sale of Tobacco, &c. .. .. .	1,434	1	5
Servants' Registry Office .. .. .	98	0	0
Pawnbrokers .. .. .	1,090	0	0
Hawkers .. .. .	1,433	1	8
Carriers .. .. .	53	2	0
Stage Carriage .. .. .	173	5	0
Marine Store .. .. .	166	8	0
Forwarding Agents .. .. .	140	0	0
Permits to Fish, &c. .. .. .	11	0	0
Race Clubs .. .. .	87	0	0

## FINANCIAL RELATIONS OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND STATES.

Several Inter-State Conferences have been held to consider the financial relations of the Commonwealth and States, particularly in regard to the taking over of the States' debts, and the proportion of the Customs and Excise revenue to be returned upon the expiration of the "Braddon Clause" in 1910, but no settlement has been arrived at. The question is dealt with in an appendix to this work.

## POPULATION.

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

Population  
of Victoria  
1836 to  
1907.

from the official figures, which show that the population numbered 463,135 at the end of 1857, or more than six times that of 1850. During the decade 1861 to 1870, the population increased by 188,752, all but 39,000 of which was due to the excess of births over deaths. In the next decennial period, 1871 to 1880, there was an increase of 133,468, but this would have been nearly 13,000 greater if the arrivals in had equalled the departures from the colony. Between 1881 and 1890 an addition of 273,000 was made in the population, about 112,000 being due to immigration. The latter portion of this decennium is known as the "boom period," when land values were highly inflated, wages and prices were at a maximum, and expenditure by the Government and the people generally was conducted in a most lavish manner. The inevitable re-action followed, and this is reflected in the records, the net migration from the State during the ten years following 1890 amounting to 109,000 persons, the increase of 64,000 in the total population being accounted for by the fact that the births exceeded the deaths by 173,000. Most of these emigrants left for Western Australia, where gold had been discovered in large quantities. In 1902-3 a year of unexampled drought was experienced, which was felt severely by this as well as all the Eastern States. Since then four good seasons have followed one another, with the result that employment has been plentiful, and that in addition to retaining its own people, this State has latterly been able to attract others from without. The subjoined table gives a statement of the population in various years from 1836 to 1907:—

## ESTIMATED POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 1836 TO 1907.

Year.	Estimated Population, 31st December.			Estimated Mean Population.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1836 (25th May) ...	142	35	177	200
1836 (31st Novr.) ...	186	38	224	
1840 ...	7,254	3,037	10,291	8,056
1850 ...	45,495	30,667	6,162	71,191
1855 ...	234,450	129,874	364,324	338,315
1860 ...	328,251	209,596	537,847	534,055
1870 ...	398,755	327,844	726,599	713,195
1880 ...	451,456	408,611	860,067	850,343
1890 ...	596,064	537,202	1,133,266	1,118,500
1900 ...	602,487	594,719	1,197,206	1,193,338
1901 ...	609,544	601,338	1,210,882	1,204,045
1902 ...	608,037	603,413	1,211,450	1,211,170
1903 ...	605,361	603,493	1,208,854	1,208,880
1904 ...	605,035	605,269	1,210,304	1,207,537
1905 ...	609,674	608,897	1,218,571	1,212,517
1906 ...	620,380	617,618	1,237,998	1,227,072
1907 ...	631,140	627,000	1,258,140	1,246,860

The elements of increase in the population of Victoria during 1907, are shown in the following table:—

Population  
1907.

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 31ST DECEMBER, 1907.

—	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Estimated Population, 31st December, 1906 .. ..	..	..	620,380	617,618	1,237,998
Births, 1907 .. ..	15,989	15,380			
Deaths „ .. ..	7,980	6,562			
Natural increase .. ..	..	..	8,009	8,818	16,827
Migration by Sea, 1907—					
Arrivals (as recorded) ..	46,277	29,507			
Departures* „ .. ..	44,063	28,982			
Gain Seawards .. ..	..	..	2,214	525	2,739
Migration by Land, 1907 (plus 10 per cent.)—					
Arrivals .. ..	15,972	10,023			
Departures .. ..	15,435	9,984			
Gain Overland .. ..	..	..	537	39	576
Estimated Population, 31st December, 1907 .. ..	..	..	631,140	627,000	1,258,140
Increase from Census, 31st March, 1901, to 31st December, 1907 .. ..	..	..	27,420	29,650	57,070
Full-blooded aborigines at the date of the Census not included in the estimate .. ..	..	..	163	108	271

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

The population of Victoria on 5th April, 1891, when the census of that year was taken was 1,140,405. The following table shows Increase of population, 1891-1907.

the increase of population by excess of births over deaths, and the loss by emigration since that date:—

INCREASE OF POPULATION BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS,  
AND LOSS BY EMIGRATION, 1891 TO 1907.

Year.	Natural Increase (i.e., Excess of Births over Deaths.)	Loss by Emigration.	Net Increase.
1891 (From 5th April, Census) ..	15,859	+1,414	17,273
1892 .. .. .	21,980	11,058	10,922
1893 .. .. .	20,044	12,484	7,560
1894 .. .. .	18,828	12,698	6,130
1895 .. .. .	18,070	14,410	3,660
1896 .. .. .	16,464	22,134	-5,670
1897 .. .. .	16,184	13,754	2,430
1898 .. .. .	11,477	11,127	350
1899 .. .. .	14,430	8,020	6,410
1900 .. .. .	15,564	7,828	7,736
1901 (To 31st March, Census) ..	3,613	+522	4,135
Total Intercensal period (10 years)	172,513	111,577	60,936
1901 (from 1st April) .. ..	11,491	1,679	9,812
1902 .. .. .	14,284	13,716	568
1903 .. .. .	13,974	16,570	-2,596
1904 .. .. .	15,370	13,920	1,450
1905 .. .. .	15,431	7,164	8,267
1906 .. .. .	15,607	+3,820	19,427
1907 .. .. .	16,827	+3,315	20,142
Total since 1901 Census (6½ years)	102,984	45,914	57,070
Total (16½ years) .. ..	275,497	157,491	118,006

Emigration  
to Western  
Australia.

It will be seen from the above table that Victoria has since 1891 suffered a serious loss by emigration. Naturally, Western Australia was by far the greatest gainer. The following table shows to what a large extent that State has gained from Victoria from 1891 (the year when gold was first discovered there in large quantities), to the close of 1907. The total recorded is 87,330.

RECORDED MIGRATION TO AND FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIA,  
1891 TO 1907.

Year.	Arrivals from.	Departures to.	Excess of Departures.
1891 .. .. .	344	2,304	1,960
1892 .. .. .	632	2,346	1,714
1893 .. .. .	1,922	4,177	2,255
1894 .. .. .	6,545	16,690	10,145
1895 .. .. .	6,344	17,471	11,127
1896 .. .. .	12,951	37,448	24,497
1897 .. .. .	20,580	31,775	11,195
1898 .. .. .	21,687	22,504	817
1899 .. .. .	12,403	12,299	- 104
1900 .. .. .	10,638	13,576	2,938
1901 .. .. .	11,371	16,704	5,333



RECORDED MIGRATION TO AND FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1891 TO 1907—*continued.*

Year.	Arrivals from.	Departures to.	Excess of Departures.
1902 .. .. .	10,550	18,608	8,058
1903 .. .. .	7,986	12,854	4,868
1904 .. .. .	7,882	12,819	4,937
1905 .. .. .	8,936	10,737	1,801
1906 .. .. .	10,159	8,714	- 1,445
1907 .. .. .	10,389	7,623	- 2,766
Total .. .. .	161,319	248,649	87,330

The arrivals and departures cannot all be taken to represent Victorians, as passengers from the Eastern States calling at Victorian ports on the way to the Western State were, up to 31st December, 1902, included. A very large number of Victorians must, however, have emigrated to Western Australia, as the census returns of that State on 31st March, 1901, disclosed the fact that there were then no fewer than 39,491 natives of Victoria living there. Victoria had a greater gold-mining population to draw upon than any of the other States, and it so happened that the mining industry here was dull at the very time when that of Western Australia was flourishing. There was some compensation to Victoria for this exodus to Western Australia, as the fathers and sons who went there, and earned good wages, remitted considerable sums of money for the support of their dependents in Victoria.

There was a large migration to and from South Africa and Victoria going on for some years, which, during the period 1895-1903, resulted in a loss to Victoria of 10,002 of her population. However, during the past four years this State has gained 2,340 persons from South Africa. From these figures the loss by emigration of Victorians to South Africa appears to have stopped. The following table gives the movement since 1895, the first year in which a separate record to South Africa was kept:—

Emigration  
to South  
Africa.

## RECORDED MIGRATION TO AND FROM SOUTH AFRICA, 1895 TO 1907.

Year.	Arrivals from.	Departures to.	Excess of Departures.
1895 .. .. .	136	1,524	1,388
1896 .. .. .	333	3,214	2,881
1897 .. .. .	824	1,570	746
1898 .. .. .	740	870	130
1899 .. .. .	994	1,192	198
1900 .. .. .	1,878	3,645	1,767
1901 .. .. .	4,785	3,715	- 1,070
1902 .. .. .	4,215	5,460	1,245
1903 .. .. .	794	3,511	2,717
1904 .. .. .	1,325	1,125	- 200
1905 .. .. .	1,186	1,068	- 118
1906 .. .. .	1,382	878	- 504
1907 .. .. .	2,162	644	- 1,518
Total .. .. .	20,754	28,416	7,662

The other places to gain by Victoria's loss by emigration were New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand.

Immigration and Emigration, 1903 to 1907.

The following table shows the total migration by sea to and from Victoria during the five years 1903 to 1907:—

RECORDED IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION BY SEA, 1903 TO 1907.

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of Emigrants.
1903 .. ..	52,756	66,159	13,403
1904 .. ..	55,049	65,831	10,782
1905 .. ..	62,798	65,404	2,606
1906 .. ..	69,282	67,348	- 1,934
1907 .. ..	75,784	73,045	- 2,739

The departures exceeded the arrivals in the three years ended 1905, but during the past two years there was an excess of immigrants numbering 1,934 in 1906 and 2,739 in 1907.

Arrivals and departures by rail, 1903 to 1907.

The Inter-State railway passenger traffic is also taken into account in framing estimates of population, and the effect of this traffic during the past five years is shown in the following return:—

RECORDED MIGRATION BY RAIL, 1903 TO 1907.

Year.	Arrivals.			Departures.			Excess of Arrivals.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
1903 ..	11,463	6,645	18,108	9,611	5,959	15,570	1,852	686	2,538
1904 ..	11,500	6,869	18,369	9,717	6,118	15,835	1,783	751	2,534
1905 ..	11,758	7,156	18,914	10,620	7,076	17,706	1,128	80	1,208
1906 ..	12,829	8,075	20,904	11,519	7,670	19,189	1,310	405	1,715
1907 ..	14,520	9,112	23,632	14,032	9,076	23,108	488	36	524
Total ..	62,070	37,857	99,927	55,509	35,899	91,408	6,561	1,958	8,519

In 1907 Victoria gained by rail 97 from New South Wales, 19 from Queensland, and 408 from South Australia.

Loss by emigration to various countries and vice versa.

The net result of the recorded immigration and emigration by sea between Victoria and the neighbouring States, the United Kingdom, and foreign countries during each of the five years ended 1907 is shown in the following table. Where a minus sign (—) appears, it indicates that the immigrants exceeded the emigrants by the number against which it is placed:—

RECORDED NET EMIGRATION FROM VICTORIA BY SEA, 1903 TO 1907.

Year.	Excess of Emigration over Immigration between Victoria and—									Net Emigration.
	New South Wales and Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand and South Seas.	South Africa.	United Kingdom.	Other British Dominions.	Foreign Ports.	
1903 ..	3,205	411	4,868	- 663	2,830	2,717	178	187	- 330	13,403
1904 ..	2,972	516	4,937	- 122	2,314	- 200	432	85	- 152	10,782
1905 ..	- 145	587	1,801	- 1,052	1,581	- 118	- 15	31	- 64	2,606
1906 ..	- 211	- 302	1,445	- 1,766	2,332	- 504	- 26	62	- 74	- 1,934
1907 ..	3,144	264	- 2,766	- 1,901	574	- 1,518	- 371	14	- 179	- 2,739
Total	8,965	1,476	7,395	- 5,504	9,631	377	198	379	- 799	22,118

It will be seen from the above table that emigration from Victoria to South Africa ceased in 1904, and it appears from the last two years' figures, as if it had ceased to Western Australia also.

There is at the present time a very general demand throughout Australia for increased population, and the question of attracting immigrants is now receiving considerable attention. In Victoria a commencement was made by a provision in the Closer Settlement Act 1906, enabling portions of estates to be reserved exclusively for applicants in or from Great Britain and Ireland, or any other country, and arrangements have been made for applications to be lodged with the Agent-General. Desirable immigrants are also being assisted to Victoria through the Agent-General in London.

Encouraging immigration.

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

Ages of the people.

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

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

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

Age Group (Years.)	1881.		1891.		1901.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
50-55 ..	26,303	15,245	22,676	19,290	18,348	17,601
55-60 ..	15,885	9,087	22,135	16,132	15,351	15,157
60-65 ..	11,984	6,985	20,091	12,847	14,979	14,292
65-70 ..	6,123	3,788	11,075	7,140	16,080	13,843
70-75 ..	3,667	2,516	7,194	4,775	11,781	8,360
75-80 ..	1,773	1,211	3,191	2,253	5,733	4,231
80-85 ..	847	619	1,378	1,006	2,453	2,065
85-90 ..	178	154	459	356	603	587
90-100 ..	58	66	168	124	160	152
100 and over ..	11	..	5	5	12	11
Unspecified ..	2,341	1,459	2,898	2,071	2,564	1,759
Total ..	452,083	410,263	598,414	541,991	603,883	597,458
PROPORTIONS PER CENT.						
0-5 ..	12.79	13.73	12.63	13.61	11.11	10.94
5-10 ..	12.13	13.27	10.91	11.72	11.98	11.83
10-15 ..	12.02	13.14	9.83	10.65	11.21	11.19
15-20 ..	10.94	12.48	9.55	10.66	9.80	10.03
20-25 ..	8.98	10.56	10.64	11.52	8.41	9.68
25-30 ..	6.08	6.58	10.56	10.19	7.56	8.87
30-35 ..	5.01	5.35	8.00	7.35	7.76	8.08
35-40 ..	5.18	5.26	5.32	4.89	7.77	7.28
40-45 ..	5.74	5.18	4.02	3.95	6.17	5.63
45-50 ..	6.27	4.74	3.70	3.62	4.02	3.66
50-55 ..	5.85	3.73	3.81	3.57	3.05	2.96
55-60 ..	3.53	2.22	3.72	2.99	2.55	2.54
60-65 ..	2.66	1.71	3.37	2.38	2.49	2.40
65-70 ..	1.36	.93	1.86	1.32	2.67	2.32
70-75 ..	.82	.62	1.21	.88	1.96	1.40
75-80 ..	.39	.30	.53	.42	.95	.71
80-85 ..	.19	.15	.23	.19	.41	.35
85-90 ..	.04	.04	.08	.07	.10	.10
90 and over ..	.02	.01	.03	.02	.03	.03
Specified Ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

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

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

Occupation.	1891.	1901.
<b>Breadwinners—</b>		
Professional .. .. .	29,734	35,224
Domestic .. .. .	57,571	66,815
Commercial .. .. .	68,076	79,048
Transport and Communication .. .. .	31,476	31,516
Industrial .. .. .	168,534	146,233
Primary Producers .. .. .	128,983	165,147
Indefinite .. .. .	17,776	10,066
<b>Total Breadwinners .. .. .</b>	<b>502,150</b>	<b>534,049</b>
<b>Dependents .. .. .</b>	<b>631,308</b>	<b>662,355</b>
<b>Occupation not stated .. .. .</b>	<b>6,947</b>	<b>4,937</b>
<b>Total Population .. .. .</b>	<b>1,140,405</b>	<b>1,201,341</b>

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

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

Conjugal condition] 1881, 1891, 1901.

Ages.	MALES.					
	Total Number.			Never Married.		
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1881.	1891.	1901.
Under 15 years ..	166,686	199,109	206,305	166,686	199,108	206,305
15 to 20 years ..	49,316	56,981	58,990	49,263	56,878	58,899
20 „ 30 „ ..	67,130	125,700	95,498	50,769	94,357	75,951
30 „ 40 „ ..	44,238	78,447	92,393	13,525	26,066	32,193
40 „ 50 „ ..	49,251	44,721	60,544	10,360	9,246	12,444
50 „ 60 „ ..	39,487	42,422	33,047	7,760	7,692	5,397
60 years and upwards	23,646	41,937	49,999	4,657	7,206	8,305
<b>All ages ..</b>	<b>439,754</b>	<b>589,317</b>	<b>596,776</b>	<b>303,020</b>	<b>400,553</b>	<b>399,494</b>
<b>Under 21 years ..</b>	<b>224,805</b>	<b>268,156</b>	<b>275,636</b>	<b>224,519</b>	<b>267,875</b>	<b>275,387</b>
<b>21 years and upwards</b>	<b>214,949</b>	<b>321,161</b>	<b>321,140</b>	<b>78,501</b>	<b>132,678</b>	<b>124,107</b>
15 „ „	273,068	390,208	390,471	136,334	201,445	193,189
20 „ „	223,752	333,227	331,481	87,071	144,567	134,290

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

(Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.)

Ages.	MALES.					
	Husbands.			Widowers.		
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1881.	1891.	1901.
Under 15 years ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
15 to 20 years ..	53	97	89	..	6	2
20 „ 30 „ ..	16,072	30,765	19,294	289	578	253
30 „ 40 „ ..	29,702	50,631	58,408	1,011	1,750	1,792
40 „ 50 „ ..	36,398	32,917	45,334	2,493	2,558	2,766
50 „ 60 „ ..	27,983	30,345	24,418	3,744	4,385	3,232
60 years and upwards	13,730	25,527	29,695	5,259	9,204	11,999
All ages ..	123,938	170,283	177,238	12,796	18,481	20,044
Under 21 years ..	280	274	245	6	7	4
21 years and upwards	123,658	170,009	176,993	12,790	18,474	20,040
15 „ „	123,938	170,282	177,238	12,796	18,481	20,044
20 „ „	123,885	170,185	177,149	12,796	18,475	20,042

  

Ages.	FEMALES.					
	Total Number.			Never Married.		
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1881.	1891.	1901.
Under 15 years ..	164,437	194,365	202,235	164,432	194,362	202,235
15 to 20 years ..	51,140	57,603	59,789	49,657	55,964	58,748
20 „ 30 „ ..	70,223	117,527	110,676	38,304	64,345	71,832
30 „ 40 „ ..	43,471	66,314	91,813	5,501	12,870	24,212
40 „ 50 „ ..	40,641	41,069	55,516	2,425	3,701	8,331
50 „ 60 „ ..	24,397	35,603	32,851	1,062	1,877	2,679
60 years and upwards	15,375	28,665	43,684	718	1,483	2,142
All ages ..	409,684	541,146	596,564	262,099	334,602	370,179
Under 21 years ..	225,264	264,239	273,634	222,220	260,768	271,394
21 years and upwards	184,420	276,907	322,930	39,879	73,834	98,785
15 „ „	245,247	346,781	394,329	97,667	140,240	167,944
20 „ „	194,107	289,178	334,540	48,010	84,276	109,196

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

(Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.)

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

MALES—PROPORTION PER 100 LIVING AT EACH AGE.

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

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

(Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.)

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

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

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

DENSITY OF POPULATION.—RETURN FOR FIVE CENSUS YEARS.

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



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

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

Density of Population in Australia and New Zealand.

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

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

Victoria is the most thickly populated of the Australian States, having more than twice as many persons to the square mile as Tasmania, the next State in point of density, and more than three times as compared with New South Wales. About five persons to the inhabited house is the proportion existing in each Australian State, except Western Australia and the Northern Territory, where the number is somewhat more than three. As regards the number of rooms to each dwelling, Victoria stands the highest with an average of  $5\frac{1}{4}$  rooms, and Western Australia the lowest with about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  rooms to each habitation. In the five States of Australia which collected the information, it was ascertained that there was nearly one person to every room—Victoria having 90 (the lowest), and New South Wales 99 (the highest) persons to every 100 rooms—the other States varying between these numbers.

Birthplaces  
of the  
people,  
1901.

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

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA, 1901.

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

Victorian  
born.

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

Decrease of  
natives of  
the United  
Kingdom.

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

Foreign  
subjects.

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

Chinese.

In the interval between the censuses of 1891 and 1901 natives of China decreased from 8,467 (including 17 of European race) to 6,230 (including 70 of European race). This, however, does not represent all the Chinese in the State, as there are persons of this race born in places outside of China resident in Victoria. The total number of the Chinese race in Victoria was 9,377 in 1891 and 7,349 in 1901, and it is estimated that at the end of 1907 they had decreased to 6,550.

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

Victorians in each Australian State and New Zealand.

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

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

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

Natives of other States and New Zealand living in Victoria.

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

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

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

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

Increase of population at five decades and in 1907.

The enumerated population at the five census years, the estimated population in 1907, and the increases, numerical and centesimal, are as under:—

POPULATION OF VICTORIA (INCLUDING ABORIGINES) AT FIVE CENSUS PERIODS, AND IN 1907.

Year of Census or Estimate.	Both Sexes.			Males.			Females.		
	Population.	Increase since last Census.		Population.	Increase since last Census.		Population.	Increase since last Census.	
		Numerical.	Centesimal.		Numerical.	Centesimal.		Numerical.	Centesimal.
1861	540,322	129,556	31·54	328,651	64,317	24·33	211,671	65,239	44·55
1871	731,528	191,206	35·39	401,050	72,399	22·03	330,478	118,807	56·13
1881	862,346	130,818	17·88	452,083	51,033	12·72	410,263	79,785	24·14
1891	1,140,405	278,059	32·24	598,414	146,331	32·37	541,991	131,728	32·11
1901	1,201,341	60,936	5·34	603,883	5,469	·91	597,458	55,467	10·23
1907	*1,258,411	57,070	4·75	631,303	27,420	4·54	627,108	29,650	4·96

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

Population 1861-1907.

From the date of the census 31st March, 1901, to the end of 1907—a period of  $6\frac{3}{4}$  years—the increase in population nearly equals that of the preceding ten years, which, however, was the smallest since 1861, being only 60,936 persons, as against 278,059 between 1881 and 1891, and 130,818 and 191,206 respectively in the two decennial periods prior to 1881.

Proportion of sexes, Victoria.

The proportion of sexes at the five census enumerations, and during the past five years was:—

Year.	Females to 100 Males.
1861	64·41
1871	82·40
1881	90·75
1891	90·57
1901	98·94
1903	99·68
1904	100·04
1905	99·87
1906	99·55
1907	99·34

It will be noticed that in 1904 the females outnumbered the males, but that in all other years the latter have been in excess.

Proportion of sexes in Australia and New Zealand.

The numbers of the sexes are more on an equality in Victoria than in any of the other States. This will be apparent from the

following figures which show that while in Western Australia there are only 71 females, and in Queensland 83, to 100 males, in Victoria the proportion is 99 :—

PROPORTION OF THE SEXES IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1907.

	Females to 100 Males.		Females to 100 Males.
Victoria ... ..	99·34	Western Australia ... ..	71·16
New South Wales ... ..	86·30	Tasmania ... ..	93·59
Queensland ... ..	83·35		—
South Australia Proper ... ..	87·50	Australia ... ..	88·89
"    "    Northern Territory ... ..	19·50	New Zealand ... ..	88·67

The following table shows for Greater Melbourne its area in acres, its estimated population, the number of persons to the acre at the end of 1907, also the estimated mean population during that year in the various municipalities :—

POPULATION, &C., OF GREATER MELBOURNE, 1907.

Sub-District.	Area in Acres.	At End of 1907.		Mean Population, 1907.
		Estimated Population.	Persons to the acre.	
Melbourne City ... ..	7,658	100,510	13·1	100,670
Fitzroy City ... ..	923	33,360	36·1	33,060
Collingwood City ... ..	1,139	34,930	30·7	34,630
Richmond City ... ..	1,430	39,200	27·4	38,840
Brunswick Town ... ..	2,722	27,080	9·9	26,620
Northcote Town ... ..	2,850	13,540	4·8	13,070
Prahran City ... ..	2,320	42,600	18·4	42,580
South Melbourne City ... ..	2,311	42,000	18·2	41,580
Port Melbourne Town ... ..	2,366	12,670	5·4	12,610
St. Kilda City ... ..	2,046	22,400	10·9	22,020
Brighton Town ... ..	3,288	11,500	3·5	11,200
Essendon Town ... ..	4,000	19,500	4·9	19,230
Hawthorn City ... ..	2,400	24,640	10·3	23,950
Kew Borough ... ..	3,553	10,300	2·9	10,160
Footscray City ... ..	2,577	19,470	7·6	19,130
Williamstown Town ... ..	2,775	13,320	5·0	13,810
Oakleigh Borough ... ..	1,858	1,570	·8	1,550
Caulfield Town ... ..	6,080	11,830	1·9	11,470
Malvern Town ... ..	3,989	13,290	3·3	13,250
Camberwell Town ... ..	8,320	10,600	1·3	10,480
Preston Shire ... ..	8,800	4,350	·5	4,230
Coburg Borough ... ..	4,800	8,090	1·7	7,880
Remainder of District ... ..	85,275	19,020	·2	18,450
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River ... ..	...	1,730	...	1,730
<b>Total, including Shipping ... ..</b>	<b>163,480</b>	<b>538,000</b>	<b>3·3</b>	<b>532,900</b>

Fitzroy is the most thickly populated municipality, with about 36 persons to the acre; Collingwood has 31; Richmond 27; Prahran and South Melbourne about 18; and Melbourne City 13.

Density of metropolitan population.

There are large areas devoted to parks, gardens, and other reserves in many of the municipalities, so that the population is really living closer together than these figures indicate. Melbourne City contains 1,982 acres of such reserves, Kew 634, South Melbourne 482, Williamstown 460, St. Kilda 278, Caulfield 265, Richmond 206, and Brighton 172 acres. There are smaller areas in other districts, but they do not appreciably affect the question of density of population. The total area of all the reserves is 5,441 acres, and if these be excluded, the number of persons to the acre in the places named would be as follows:—Richmond 32, South Melbourne 23, Melbourne City 18, St. Kilda 13, Williamstown 6, and Kew 4; but in Brighton and Caulfield the proportion would remain about the same.

Greater  
Melbourne  
—Increase  
of popula-  
tion.

The following return has been prepared, showing the population of Greater Melbourne in 1891, 1901, and 1907, the totals of these three years being respectively 490,896, 496,079, and 538,000. There was a falling off in the cities of Melbourne, Fitzroy, Collingwood, Richmond, Footscray, and South Melbourne from 1891 to 1901, but a slight recovery from the latter year to 1907. North Melbourne and Flemington and Kensington were annexed by Melbourne during 1905, and the figures for that city in 1891 and 1901 have been adjusted to include these districts. In Prahran, St. Kilda, and Hawthorn alone of the cities there has been a continued increase. Of the towns, Port Melbourne fell away up to 1901, and slightly recovered to 1907. There was a continued increase in Brunswick, Essendon, Northcote, Brighton, Malvern, Caulfield, and Camberwell, and a continued decrease in Williamstown. In the boroughs of Kew and Oakleigh the increase has been continuous. The same remark applies to Coburg, which was a shire in 1891 and 1901, but became a borough in 1905. In the shire of Preston there was a small increase. In the parts of shires included in the Greater Melbourne area, the population was 14,217 in 1891; 15,445 in 1901; and 19,020 in 1907.

RETURN SHOWING THE POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE IN  
1891, 1901, AND 1907.

Municipal Districts.	Population.		
	1891 (Census).	1901 (Census).	1907 (31st Dec.)
Cities—			
Melbourne .. .. .	104,316	97,440	100,510
Fitzroy .. .. .	32,453	31,687	33,360
Collingwood .. .. .	35,070	32,749	34,930
Richmond .. .. .	38,797	37,824	39,200
Prahran .. .. .	39,703	40,441	42,600
South Melbourne .. .. .	41,724	40,619	42,000
St. Kilda .. .. .	19,838	20,542	22,400
Hawthorn .. .. .	19,585	21,430	24,640
Footscray .. .. .	19,149	18,318	19,470

RETURN SHOWING THE POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE IN  
1891, 1901, AND 1907.—*continued.*

Municipal Districts	Population.		
	1891 (Census.)	1901 (Census.)	1907 (31st Dec.)
<b>Towns—</b>			
Brunswick* .. .. .	21,961	24,141	27,080
Essendon .. .. .	14,411	17,426	19,500
Northcote .. .. .	7,458	9,677	13,540
Williamstown .. .. .	15,960	14,052	13,820
Port Melbourne (Borough 1891) .. .. .	13,067	12,176	12,670
Brighton .. .. .	9,858	10,047	11,500
Malvern (Shire 1891) .. .. .	8,136	10,619	13,290
Caulfield (Shire 1891) .. .. .	8,005	9,541	11,830
Camberwell (Shire 1891 and 1901) .. .. .	6,204	8,602	10,600
<b>Boroughs—</b>			
Kew .. .. .	8,462	9,469	10,300
Oakleigh .. .. .	1,236	1,273	1,570
Coburg (Shire 1891 and 1901) .. .. .	5,752	6,772	8,090
<b>Shires—</b>			
Preston .. .. .	3,569	4,059	4,350
Parts of Shires, forming remainder of District .. .. .	14,217	15,445	19,020
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River .. .. .	1,965	1,730	1,730
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>490,896</b>	<b>496,079.</b>	<b>538,000</b>

\* Brunswick was proclaimed a city on the 8th January, 1908.

In the following return, Victoria is divided into three districts, the first being the metropolitan (Greater Melbourne), extending in all directions for a distance of 10 miles from the centre of the city; the second, the other urban districts, including the total space embraced in cities, towns, and boroughs (present or former) outside the limits of Greater Melbourne; and the third, rural districts, including the remaining portions of the State. The population at the end of the year 1907, the average population during the year, the ratio of the population of each district to that of the whole State, and the number of persons to the square mile were as follow:—

Urban and rural population, 1907.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1907.

Districts.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population at end of 1907.			Mean Population, 1907.
		Total.	Proportion per Cent.	Persons to the Sq. Mile.	
Metropolitan ... ..	255	538,000	42·76	2,110	532,200
Other Urban ... ..	376	210,907	16·76	561	209,302
<b>Total Urban ... ..</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>748,907</b>	<b>59·52</b>	<b>1,187</b>	<b>741,502</b>
Rural ... ..	87,253	509,233	40·48	5·8	505,358
<b>Total State ... ..</b>	<b>87,884</b>	<b>1,258,140</b>	<b>100·00</b>	<b>14·3</b>	<b>1,246,860</b>

The rural population—that is, exclusive of the population in country towns—is nearly 41 per cent. of the total population of the State, and it has remained at about that proportion during the last six years.

Proportion  
of metro-  
politan  
population.

The urban is greater than the rural population, and the population of the metropolis alone is equal to 42 $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. of the whole State.

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

Year.	Per cent.
1903	41.5
1904	42.0
1905	42.3
1906	42.5
1907	42.7

Population  
of chief  
extra-  
metropoli-  
tan towns.

Outside Melbourne and suburbs, the most important towns in Victoria are Ballarat, comprising three municipalities; Bendigo, two; Geelong, three; Castlemaine, two; Warrnambool, Maryborough, and Stawell, one each. The enumerated populations of these, with their immediate suburbs, according to the census of 1901, and an estimate for 1907, were as follow:—

POPULATION OF CHIEF TOWNS IN VICTORIA, 1901 AND 1907.

Name of Town.	1901 (Census).	1907 (Estimated).
Ballarat	49,414	48,607
Bendigo	42,701	44,458
Geelong	25,017	28,021
Castlemaine	7,912	8,530
Warrnambool	6,404	6,600
Maryborough	5,622	5,903
Stawell	5,318	5,300

There are other important towns in Victoria, and the principal of these containing a population of 3,000 persons or over in 1907 are hereunder shown:—

Town.	Estimated Population in 1907.
Hamilton	4,170
Echuca	4,050
St. Arnaud	4,024
Wangaratta	4,005
Ararat	3,951
Daylesford	3,775
Maldon	3,708
Colac	3,550
Horsham	3,500
Sale	3,455
Kyneton	3,416
Bairnsdale	3,120



The following table shows the population of each Australian State and New Zealand at each census from 1851 to 1901:—

Population of Australia and New Zealand, 1851-1901.

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

State.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.
Victoria ..	77,345	540,322	731,528	862,346	1,140,405	1,201,070
New South Wales	191,099	350,860	503,981	751,468	1,132,234	1,354,846
Queensland		30,059	117,960	213,525	393,718	498,129
South Australia ..	63,700	126,830	185,626	279,865	320,431	363,157
Western Australia ..	5,886	15,100	25,270	29,708	49,782	184,124
Tasmania ..	70,130	89,977	101,020	115,705	146,667	172,475
Australia ..	408,160	1,153,148	1,665,385	2,252,617	3,183,237	3,773,801
New Zealand ..	22,108	84,536	257,810	489,933	626,658	772,719

In the next table is shown the estimated population of each Australian State (excluding Aborigines) and New Zealand at the end of 1907, also the increase of population since the last census, and the number of persons to the square mile:—

Population of Australian States and New Zealand, 1907.

POPULATION OF EACH AUSTRALIAN STATE AND NEW ZEALAND, 31ST DECEMBER, 1907.

State.	Estimated Population, 31st December, 1907.			Increase since Census, 1901	Persons to the Square Mile.	Estimated Mean Population, 1907.
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Victoria ..	631,140	627,000	1,258,140	57,070	14·32	1,246,860
New South Wales	841,091	725,889	1,566,980	212,134	5·05	1,550,348
Queensland ..	298,040	248,427	546,467	48,338	·82	541,204
South Australia	209,294	183,137	392,431	34,085	1·03	384,255
Proper						
"  " Northern Territory ..	3,010	587	3,597	-1,214	·01	3,563
Western Australia	154,151	109,695	263,846	79,722	·27	263,749
Tasmania ..	93,820	87,804	181,624	9,149	6·93	178,296
New Zealand ..	492,649	436,835	929,484	156,765	8·87	919,105

The number of persons to the square mile in Australia is 1·42.

The following table contains particulars as to the movement of population by immigration and emigration, and the natural increase

Australian States—Increase of population since 1851.

by excess of births over deaths in each of the Australian States since 1851:—

TABLE SHOWING INCREASE OF POPULATION IN AUSTRALIAN STATES SINCE 1851.

Period.	Increase by Excess of Immigration over Emigration.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
<b>PART I.</b>							
1851-61 (Census period)	400,045	126,314		35,750	6,510	7,709	576,328
1861-71 ..	41,789	48,247	68,581	17,060	6,386	- 5,183	176,880
1871-81 ..	- 15,322	107,536	58,904	45,032	- 135	- 770	195,245
1881-91 ..	116,950	164,424	114,835	-28,275	12,973	5,993	386,900
1891-01 ..	-111,577	223	16,693	-16,121	118,441	-2,179	5,480
1901 (from April 1)	- 1,679	4,056	1,278	- 1,299	7,585	- 451	9,490
1902 .. ..	- 13,716	6,903	- 3,103	- 3,706	15,809	- 93	2,094
1903 .. ..	- 16,570	4,523	- 1,598	- 2,394	9,716	- 942	- 7,265
1904 .. ..	- 13,920	6,631	- 2,707	- 1,496	10,976	- 2,605	- 3,121
1905 .. ..	- 7,164	9,935	- 1,730	462	7,617	- 2,507	6,613
1906 .. ..	3,820	9,004	- 1,859	608	2,251	- 4,264	9,560
1907 .. ..	3,315	14,498	2,411	6,789	- 2,687	- 1,822	22,504
Total .. ..	385,971	502,294	251,705	52,410	195,442	- 7,112	1,380,708
<b>PART II.</b>							
Natural Increase (i.e., Excess of Births over Deaths).							
1851-61 (Census period)	62,932	63,506		27,380	2,704	12,138	168,660
1861-71 ..	149,417	104,874	19,320	41,736	3,784	16,226	335,357
1871-81 ..	146,140	139,951	36,661	49,207	4,573	15,455	391,987
1881-91 ..	161,109	209,705	65,358	68,841	7,101	24,969	537,083
1891-01 ..	172,513	226,676	87,718	58,294	15,901	27,987	589,089
1901 (from April 1)	11,491	16,338	6,537	3,875	2,400	2,353	42,994
1902 .. ..	14,284	21,189	8,012	4,633	3,409	3,181	54,708
1903 .. ..	13,974	19,469	6,275	4,557	3,911	2,964	51,150
1904 .. ..	15,370	23,307	8,832	5,355	4,359	3,318	60,541
1905 .. ..	15,431	24,523	8,123	5,064	4,873	3,412	61,426
1906 .. ..	15,607	25,973	8,924	5,015	4,716	3,322	63,557
1907 .. ..	16,827	25,785	8,943	5,408	4,787	3,283	65,033
Total .. ..	795,095	901,296	264,703	279,365	62,518	118,608	2,421,585
<b>PART III.</b>							
Total Increase.							
1851-61 (Census period)	462,977	189,820		63,130	9,214	19,847	744,988
1861-71 ..	191,206	153,121	87,901	58,796	10,170	11,043	512,237
1871-81 ..	130,818	247,487	95,565	94,239	4,438	14,685	587,232
1881-91 ..	278,059	374,129	180,193	40,566	20,074	30,962	923,983
1891-01 ..	60,936	226,899	104,411	42,173	134,342	25,808	594,569
1901 (from April 1)	9,812	20,394	7,815	2,576	9,985	1,902	52,484
1902 .. ..	568	28,092	4,909	927	19,218	3,088	56,802
1903 .. ..	- 2,596	23,992	4,677	2,163	13,627	2,022	43,885
1904 .. ..	1,450	29,938	6,125	3,859	15,335	713	57,420
1905 .. ..	8,267	34,458	6,393	5,526	12,490	905	68,039
1906 .. ..	19,427	34,977	7,065	5,623	6,967	- 942	73,117
1907 .. ..	20,142	40,283	11,354	12,197	2,100	1,461	87,537
Total .. ..	1,181,066	1,403,590	516,408	331,775	257,960	111,494	3,802,293

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

Effective strength of population in Australasia.

## STRENGTH OF AUSTRALASIAN POPULATION, 1901.

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

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

Relative strength of population of Australasia.

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

Old persons in Australasia.

The enumerated population of Australasian capital cities during the past 47 years is shown in the following table. Melbourne during that time has made good progress, more especially in the decennial period, 1881-91, when the increase was 73 per cent. Between 1891 and 1901 the population remained almost stationary, but in the 6½ years since 1901 there has been an increase of nearly 42,000. Sydney, which since 1902 has been the most populous city in Australasia, in 1907 had 550,600 inhabitants. These two cities contain about 26 per cent. of the population of the Commonwealth. Perth has made a remarkable advance since 1891, when the enumerated population was about 8,500, which had increased to 50,527 in 1907.

Population of Australasian Capital Cities, 1861-1907.

## POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1861 TO 1907.

Capital City (with Suburbs).	Enumerated Population at the Census of—					Estimated Popula- tion, 31st De- cember, 1907.	Persons to the Acre, 1907.
	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.		
Melbourne ..	139,916	206,780	282,947	490,896	496,079	538,000	3·30
Sydney ..	95,789	137,776	224,939	383,283	481,830	550,600	6·04
Brisbane ..	6,051	15,029	31,109	101,554	119,428	135,655	·69
Adelaide ..	18,303	42,744	103,864	133,252	162,094	178,300	1·06
Perth ..	3,507	5,445	5,822	8,447	36,274	50,527	3·16
Hobart ..	24,773	26,004	27,248	33,450	34,604	35,685	·62
Wellington ..	4,176	7,908	20,563	34,190	49,344	70,947	4·95

Density of  
population in  
capital  
cities.

It will be noticed that the population of Sydney is more concentrated than that of any other metropolitan city, and in both that city and Wellington the density of the population is greater than in Melbourne. Perth has about the same density as Melbourne, but in Adelaide there is only about one person and in Brisbane and Hobart less than one person to the acre.

Population  
of Principal  
Towns in  
Australia  
and New  
Zealand.

The population of the principal towns in Australia and New Zealand is given in the following statement. In most cases the immediate suburbs are included. The figures for Western Australia (outside Perth) refer to 1906, and for Queensland (other than Brisbane) to 1901. In all other instances the particulars are for 1907:—

## POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

VICTORIA.		QUEENSLAND—continued.	
	Population.		Population.
Melbourne ...	538,000	Toowoomba ...	14,087
Ballarat ...	48,607	Maryborough ...	12,900
Bendigo ...	44,458	Bundaberg ...	9,666
Geelong ...	28,021	Mount Morgan ...	8,486
Castlemaine ...	8,530		
Warrnambool ...	6,600	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	
Maryborough ...	5,903	Adelaide ...	178,300
Stawell ...	5,300	Port Pirie ...	10,670
		Walleroo ...	3,756
		Mount Gambier ...	3,506
NEW SOUTH WALES.			
Sydney ...	550,600	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	
Newcastle ...	63,250	Perth ...	50,527
Broken Hill ...	30,000	Kalgoorlie (including Boul- der, 6,844) ...	33,401
Parramatta ...	13,000	Fremantle ...	27,826
Maitland ...	11,100	Coolgardie ...	4,630
Goulburn ...	10,700	Albany ...	4,171
Bathurst ...	9,600		
Orange ...	7,000	TASMANIA.	
Albury ...	6,900	Hobart ...	35,685
Tamworth ...	6,700	Launceston ...	22,113
Lithgow ...	6,500	Queenstown ...	6,312
Wagga Wagga ...	5,800	Zeehan ...	5,555
Grafton ...	5,750	Devonport ...	3,383
		Beaconsfield ...	3,146
		Gormanston ...	2,949
		New Town ...	2,515
		Queensborough ...	2,403
		Burnie ...	1,681
QUEENSLAND.			
Brisbane ...	135,655		
Charters Towers ...	20,976		
Rockhampton ...	19,691		
Townsville ...	15,506		
Ipswich ...	15,246		
Gympie ...	14,431		

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

NEW ZEALAND.			NEW ZEALAND— <i>continued.</i>		
	Population.			Population.	
Auckland ... ..	89,577	Palmerston North ... ..	...	11,299	
Christchurch ... ..	73,309	Napier ... ..	...	10,115	
Wellington ... ..	70,947	Nelson ... ..	...	8,305	
Dunedin ... ..	59,495	Wanganui ... ..	...	8,160	
Invercargill ... ..	13,419	Timaru ... ..	...	7,935	

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

Population  
of British  
Dominions.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREA AND POPULATION.

Territory.	Estimated Area, Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Population per Square Mile.
<b>EUROPEAN.</b>				
England and Wales .. ..	58,324	1907	34,945,600	599
Scotland .. ..	29,796	"	4,776,063	160
Ireland .. ..	32,605	"	4,378,568	134
Isle of Man and Channel Islands .. ..	302	1901 (c)	156,599	519
Total United Kingdom	121,027	..	44,256,830	366
Gibraltar .. ..	2	1906	18,624	9,312
Malta .. ..	117	"	206,690	1,767
Total .. ..	121,146	..	44,482,144	367
<b>ASIATIC.</b>				
British India .. ..	1,087,204	1901 (c)	231,855,533	213
Feudatory Native States	679,393	1901 (c)	62,461,549	92
Ceylon .. ..	25,332	1906	3,984,985	157
Straits Settlements .. ..	1,600	"	611,790	382
Federated Malay States .. ..	26,380	"	918,382	35
British North Borneo .. ..	31,106	1905	160,000	5
Brunei .. ..	4,000	1906	30,000	8
Sarawak .. ..	42,000	"	500,000	12
Labuan .. ..	30	"	9,000	300
Hong Kong .. ..	48	1906 (c)	437,266	9,110
Weihaiwei .. ..	285	1904	150,000	526
Cyprus .. ..	3,584	1906	250,595	70
Other British Possessions	1,807	..	151,000	84
Total .. ..	1,902,769	..	301,520,100	158
<b>AFRICAN.</b>				
Mauritius and Dependencies	835	1906	380,840	456
Cape Colony .. ..	276,995	"	2,487,690	9
Natal .. ..	35,371	"	1,151,907	33
Orange River Colony .. ..	50,392	1901 (c)	387,315	8
Transvaal Colony .. ..	117,732	1905	1,399,528	12
Basutoland .. ..	10,293	"	348,000	34

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

Territory.	Estimated Area, Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Population per Square Mile.
<i>AFRICAN—continued.</i>				
Bechuanaland Protectorate	275,000	1906	129,995	.47
British Central Africa Protectorate .. ..	40,980	1905	977,252	24
British East Africa Protectorate .. ..	175,588	1903	4,000,000	23
Uganda Protectorate .. ..	223,500	"	2,540,405	11
Zanzibar .. ..	1,020	"	200,000	196
Somaliland .. ..	68,000	"	300,029	4
Rhodesia .. ..	439,575	"	1,502,200	3
Nigeria .. ..	333,660	"	14,782,183	44
West African Colonies (including Protectorates)	156,739	1901	3,153,492	20
Total .. ..	2,205,650	..	33,740,836	15
<i>AMERICAN.</i>				
Canada .. ..	3,745,574	1906	5,983,558	1.6
Newfoundland .. ..	42,734	"	228,755	5
Labrador .. ..	120,000	"	4,023	.03
Bermudas .. ..	19	"	19,588	1,031
Honduras .. ..	7,562	"	41,007	5
West Indies .. ..	12,021	"	1,726,953	144
British Guiana .. ..	90,277	"	300,131	3
Falkland Islands .. ..	6,500	"	2,065	.32
Total .. ..	4,024,687	..	8,306,080	2
<i>AUSTRALASIAN.</i>				
Australia .. ..	2,972,578	31.12.07	4,213,085	1.4
New Guinea .. ..	90,540	..	350,000	3.9
New Zealand .. ..	104,751	31.12.07	929,484	8.9
Total .. ..	3,167,869	..	5,492,569	1.7
<i>OCEANIC.</i>				
Fiji .. ..	7,740	1906	125,540	16.2
Tonga .. ..	390	1906 (c)	21,240	54.5
Total .. ..	8,130	..	146,780	18
GRAND TOTAL of British Dominions	11,430,281	..	393,688,509	34.4

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

Population of the World.

THE WORLD.—ESTIMATES OF AREA AND POPULATION.

Divisions.	Area in Square Miles (000's omitted).	Estimated Population (000's omitted).	Population per Square Mile.
Europe .. .. .	3,696,	386,930,	104.7
Asia .. .. .	16,030,	914,561,	57.1
Africa .. .. .	11,500,	140,000,	12.2
North America .. .. .	8,123,	96,000,	11.8
South America .. .. .	6,752,	42,000,	6.2
Australasia and Polynesia .. .. .	3,279,	6,000,	1.8
Total .. .. .	49,380,	1,585,491,	32.1

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

Population of the principal cities of the World.

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD.

City.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Greater London .. .. .	England .. .. .	1906	7,113,561
New York .. .. .	United States .. .. .	1906	4,113,043
Paris .. .. .	France .. .. .	1906	2,763,393
Chicago .. .. .	United States .. .. .	1906	2,049,185
Berlin .. .. .	Prussia .. .. .	1905	2,040,148
Tokio .. .. .	Japan .. .. .	1903	1,818,655
Vienna .. .. .	Austria .. .. .	1900	1,674,957
Philadelphia .. .. .	United States .. .. .	1906	1,441,735
St. Petersburg .. .. .	Russia .. .. .	1905	1,429,000
Constantinople .. .. .	Turkey .. .. .	1904	1,203,000
Moscow .. .. .	Russia .. .. .	1902	1,092,360
Calcutta .. .. .	India .. .. .	1901	1,026,987
Buenos Aires .. .. .	Argentine Republic .. .. .	1905	1,025,653
Osaka .. .. .	Japan .. .. .	1903	995,945
Canton .. .. .	China .. .. .	1905	900,000
Tient-sin .. .. .	China .. .. .	1905	900,000
Manchester (with Salford) .. .. .	England .. .. .	1907	879,818
Glasgow .. .. .	Scotland .. .. .	1907	847,584
Rio de Janeiro .. .. .	Brazil .. .. .	1906	811,265
Bombay .. .. .	India .. .. .	1901	776,006
Warsaw .. .. .	Russia .. .. .	1901	756,426
Liverpool .. .. .	England .. .. .	1907	746,144
Pekin .. .. .	China .. .. .	1905	700,000
Brussels .. .. .	Belgium .. .. .	1905	612,401
Cairo .. .. .	Egypt .. .. .	1897	570,062
Amsterdam .. .. .	Holland .. .. .	1905	557,614

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

City.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Birmingham .. ..	England .. ..	1907	553,155
Sydney .. ..	New South Wales .. ..	1907	550,600
Madrid .. ..	Spain .. ..	1900	539,835
Melbourne .. ..	Victoria .. ..	1907	538,000
Rome .. ..	Italy .. ..	1901	462,783
Copenhagen .. ..	Denmark .. ..	1906	426,540
Montreal .. ..	Canada .. ..	1906	405,000
Bangkok .. ..	Siam .. ..	1901	400,000
Dublin .. ..	Ireland .. ..	1906	390,691
Belfast .. ..	Ireland .. ..	1907	370,163
Lisbon .. ..	Portugal .. ..	1900	356,009
Edinburgh .. ..	Scotland .. ..	1907	345,747
Mexico .. ..	Mexico .. ..	1900	344,721
Stockholm .. ..	Sweden .. ..	1905	324,488
Toronto .. ..	Canada .. ..	1906	323,801
Washington .. ..	United States .. ..	1906	307,716
The Hague .. ..	Holland .. ..	1905	242,054
Johannesburg .. ..	Transvaal .. ..	1904	158,580
Venice .. ..	Italy .. ..	1901	151,840

NOTE.—The figures for Montreal represent the population inclusive of suburbs; but in the last issue only the inhabitants of the city municipality were given. In the case of Dublin, the population for the "registration area" is here stated, but formerly the number of residents of the "parliamentary area" was shown.

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

Chinese and  
Aborigines  
in Victoria.

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

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

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

Decrease of  
Chinese.

Chinese first began to arrive in Victoria in 1853, and at the census of 1854 2,000 were enumerated. In 1857, when the next census was taken, they had increased to 25,424; and at the end of



1859 it was estimated that they numbered no less than 42,000. Soon after this an exodus of Chinese took place, chiefly to New South Wales, it being estimated that besides those who departed by sea, as many as 11,000 went over the frontier to work at the Lambing Flat diggings in that colony. In consequence of this the census of 1861 showed the number of Chinese remaining in Victoria to be only 24,732, or 692 less than in 1857. Since 1861 there has been a continuous decrease in the Chinese population. At the census of 1901 they totalled only 7,349 (of whom 609 were females—111 pure race and 498 half-castes), and by the end of 1907 it was estimated that they numbered only 6,550. The Chinese Immigration Restriction Act passed in December, 1888 (afterwards *Chinese Restriction Act 1890*), was largely instrumental in later years in limiting the number of Mongolian immigrants. This Act provided that no vessel should enter any port in this State having on board more than one Chinese to every 500 tons of her burden, and that in the event of any vessel bringing more than this proportion, her owner, master, or charterer would be liable to a penalty of £500 for every one by which it should be exceeded; also that any Chinese who should enter Victoria by land should obtain a permit in writing from an officer duly appointed to grant it, and failing to do so should be liable to a penalty ranging from £5 to £20. Under the Immigration Restriction Act of the Commonwealth, the practice is not to permit the landing of Chinese unless they pass the prescribed dictation test, or hold a permit dispensing with that condition.

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

At the first colonization of Victoria the Aborigines were officially estimated to number about 5,000, but according to other and apparently more reliable estimates they numbered at that time not less than 15,000. When the colony was separated from New South Wales, the number was officially stated to be 2,693. At the 1901 census there were enumerated 652 Aborigines, consisting of 271 of pure blood and 381 half-castes. These figures indicate that the race is gradually but surely dying out, for, although the half-castes have increased by 133 since 1891, the pure race shows a decrease of 46 in the ten years. From the report of the Aborigines Board, dated 1st October, 1907, it would appear that a fair proportion of the pure

Decrease of  
Aborigines.

race and half-castes are under the care of that body, in the following mission stations:—

NUMBER OF ABORIGINES UNDER CARE AT MISSION STATIONS IN  
VICTORIA, 1906-7.

Station.	Area of Reserves.		Total Number under care.
	Acres.		
Coranderrk .. .. .	2,400	59	
Lake Condah .. .. .	2,050	53	
Lake Wellington .. .. .	860	20	
Lake Tyers .. .. .	4,000	69	
Framlingham .. .. .	548	18	
Colac and Lake Moodemere .. .. .	41	..	
Gayfield .. .. .	2,000	..	
Depôts .. .. .	..	51	
Total .. .. .	11,899	270	

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

During the year 1906-7 thirteen deaths occurred—two at Coranderrk, one at Lake Condah, three at Lake Wellington, and seven at the Depôts. There were eight births—one each at Lake Condah, Lake Wellington, Coranderrk, and five at Lake Tyers. Four marriages took place at Lake Tyers.

The total amount expended on the maintenance of these institutions during the year was £4,078—£1,189 at Coranderrk; £274 at Framlingham; £603 at Lake Condah; £965 at Lake Tyers; £392 at Lake Wellington; and £655 for administration and at the Depôts. The value of the produce raised was £510 at Coranderrk, and £2 at Framlingham, which was paid into the Treasury.

The following statement contains particulars of the net cost of Aborigines in Victoria (including cost of administration) from 1851 to 1907:—

Amount expended .. .. .	£354,935
Revenue from stations paid into the Consolidated Revenue	12,845
Net cost .. .. .	342,090

During the four years ended 1906, a greater number of Chinese left than entered Victoria, but in 1907 the reverse was the case. The net decrease in the Chinese population in the five years mentioned in the table by excess of emigration over immigration was 272. The figures for each year are:—

## CHINESE IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1903 TO 1907.

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of— Arrivals (+). Departures (-).
1903	408	503	- 95
1904	372	441	- 69
1905	506	509	- 3
1906	376	526	- 150
1907	464	419	+ 45
Total	2,126	2,398	- 272

Arrivals and departures of Chinese.

With a view of restricting the immigration of Asiatics and other coloured persons, the Commonwealth Parliament passed the Immigration Restriction Act in 1901, which provides that any person, who, when asked to do so by a public officer, fails to write out from dictation and sign in the presence of the officer, a passage of fifty words in any prescribed language, is prohibited from landing in Australia. Certificates of exemption are granted in certain cases, and members of the military and naval forces, as well as the master and crew of any public vessel of any government, are excepted. The Act appears to have achieved its purpose, judging by the coloured persons who have been admitted to the Commonwealth since its adoption. The following are the numbers of coloured persons, other than Chinese, who entered or left Victoria since the 1st April, 1901:—

Immigration and emigration of coloured persons, 1901 to 1907.

## IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION OF COLOURED PERSONS (OTHER THAN CHINESE) FROM THE 1ST APRIL, 1901, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1907.

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of— Arrivals (+). Departures (-).
From 1st April, 1901, to 31st Dec., 1901	609	483	+ 126
1902	307	525	- 218
1903	96	92	+ 4
1904	48	75	- 27
1905	58	136	- 78
1906	71	129	- 58
1907	41	79	- 38
Total	1,230	1,519	- 289

The number of coloured persons in Victoria was ascertained at the census of 1901, and the information then collected gave a total of 7,349 Chinese and 1,273 other coloured persons at that time. It

Coloured persons in Victoria, 1901 and 1907.

is believed that these numbers decreased by the end of 1907, the Chinese being then estimated at about 6,550, and other coloured persons at 1,000.

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

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

Naturalization.

Under the "Commonwealth Naturalization Act No. 11 of 1903," the right to issue certificates of naturalization was taken from the States, and vested in the Commonwealth. This Act came into force on 1st January, 1904. All persons who, prior to that date, had been granted letters or certificates of naturalization in the various States are to be deemed naturalized. To obtain a certificate a person, not being an aboriginal native of Asia, Africa, or any of the islands of the Pacific (excepting New Zealand), must have resided in Australia continuously for the two years immediately preceding the application, and must produce, in support of his application, a statutory declaration stating his name, age, birthplace, occupation, and residence, the length of his residence in Australia, and that he intends to settle in the Commonwealth, in addition to a certificate of good character signed by a justice of the peace, postmaster, State school teacher, or police officer. If a person has been naturalized in the United Kingdom, he must produce the certificate, and also a declaration that he is the person named in it, that he obtained it without any fraud or misstatement, and that he intends to settle in the Commonwealth. An alien woman who marries a British subject becomes naturalized thereby. Children of naturalized parents, who have at any time resided in Australia with their father or mother, have all the rights, powers, and privileges of naturalized persons, and this provision also applies to the children of an alien mother married to a natural-born British subject, or to a person who has obtained a certificate of naturalization. Under the State Act Chinese were allowed to take out letters of naturalization, but owing to the large increase in such applications, 1,178 of which were granted in 1885, it was decided in 1886 to issue no more "unless a sufficient reason was assigned," with the result that only 173 were issued in 1886, 16 in 1887, and none since then. The following are the native countries of those naturalized in Victoria from 1871

to 1907, from which it will be seen that about 30 per cent. of the total were Germans, and 28 per cent. Chinese:—

NATURALIZATION, 1871 TO 1907.

Native Places.	Numbers Naturalized in Each Year.					Total Naturalized, 1871 to 1907.
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	
France ... ..	11	9	4	11	11	246
Belgium ... ..	...	...	1	3	1	38
Austria ... ..	11	8	10	11	7	239
Germany ... ..	149	132	81	115	63	3,190
Russia ... ..	25	9	16	10	4	399
Norway and Sweden ... ..	57	53	40	48	52	3,077
Other European Countries	121	101	57	87	70	
United States ... ..	14	6	4	12	6	140
China ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2,969
Other Countries ... ..	9	1	...	4	...	151
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>397</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>10,449</b>

With regard to Australia as a whole, it may here be mentioned that, according to the Commonwealth Statistics prepared in connexion with the Immigration Restriction Act, the number of persons of coloured races who arrived in Australia in 1907 was 3,263, and those who departed 7,339, giving a departure balance of no fewer than 4,076. Most of the coloured persons who left Australia were Pacific Islanders and Chinese, and of those who arrived, the greater number were formerly domiciled in the Commonwealth.

Decrease of aliens in Australia.

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

Chinese and Aborigines in Australasia.

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

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

Decrease of  
Chinese in  
Australia.

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

Aborigines  
in Australia.

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

---

## ACCUMULATION.

## PRIVATE WEALTH.

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

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

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

\* Estimated.

† Including Maoris.

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

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

It has been found impossible to give a similar estimate of wealth for Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania, owing to the probate returns for those States being incomplete or apparently not accounting for anything like the whole of the property left by persons dying. In regard to New Zealand also it is probable that the wealth thereof has been somewhat under-estimated, as it is stated in the New Zealand Official Year-Book that certain estates upon which no duty is payable are not included in their returns. The Registrar-General of New Zealand estimates the average wealth during 1898-1902 on a somewhat similar basis to that above adopted, to be £227,326,000 or £279 per head, which is slightly higher than in the three Australian States for which estimates are given. At the 31st December, 1905, the estimate determined from the five years ended with that date was £258,710,000, or an average of £293 per head, excluding Maoris.

Diffusion of  
wealth.

The diffusion of wealth appears to be far wider in Victoria and South Australia than in New South Wales or New Zealand, according to the proportion of adults who die leaving property in respect of which probate or administration is taken out. For the reason previously mentioned, the comparison must be restricted to these three States and New Zealand. The following are the number of persons who died leaving property, as shown by the probate returns, the number of adult deaths, and the proportion of the former to the latter during the five years, 1898-1902:—

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

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



It is thus shown that more than one-third of the adults who died in Victoria and South Australia during the five years, 1898-1902, was possessed of accumulated property in respect of which it was found necessary to obtain probate or letters of administration. An allowance should be made for the number of probates sealed of persons dying out of the State; but it is estimated that 5 per cent. would cover this.

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

Private wealth in other countries

PRIVATE WEALTH OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

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

With regard to the income of the people of Victoria, the late Mr. Hayter made an estimate for the year 1891, which gave the amount as £44 6s. per head of the total population. A further estimate has been made for the year 1907, with a result of £47 6s. per head.

Average income in Victoria, 1891 and 1907.

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

Wealth of the British Empire.

AGGREGATE INCOME.

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

## CAPITAL OR WEALTH.

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

Taking the population of three of the several divisions of the Empire set forth in the above tables, as nearly as possible to the date mentioned, the average income and wealth have been found to be as shown in the following statement. The information has not been obtained for India and South Africa, owing to the heterogeneous character of the populations in those places:—

## INCOME PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

		£	s.	d.
United Kingdom	... ..	42	4	2
Canada	... ..	50	5	4
Australasia	... ..	46	3	10

## CAPITAL OR WEALTH PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

		£	s.	d.
United Kingdom	... ..	361	16	1
Canada	... ..	251	6	8
Australasia	... ..	241	19	5

It will be seen from these figures that although the accumulated wealth per head is 44 per cent. more in the United Kingdom than in Canada, and 50 per cent. more than in Australasia, yet the average income is greater in the latter countries by 19 per cent. and 9½ per cent. respectively than in the United Kingdom. These results are perfectly consistent when comparing old and new communities—the older community showing a greater accumulated wealth, whilst the newer—for obvious reasons—show a greater income per head.

The following table shows for each of the last 30 years the number, value, and average value of estates of deceased persons leaving property in Victoria; the proportion of the number and value of estates left in the State to the total number of adults dying in the State in the same year; and also the percentage of properties of persons dying intestate:—

Property  
left by  
deceased  
persons.

## ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS, 1878 TO 1907.

Year.	Estates of Deceased Persons.			Per 100 Deaths of Persons over 21 Years.		Percentage of Intestates.
	Number.	Value Sworn under. (Debts not deducted.)	Average Value of each Estate.	Number of Estates.	Amount of Property Left.	
		£	£		£	
1878	1341	2,919,215	2,177	24.4	46,581	43.2
1879	1385	2,666,433	1,925	22.2	42,731	43.2
1880	1235	1,890,100	1,530	20.4	31,267	40.0
1881	1548	2,935,070	1,961	22.8	43,290	39.3
1882	1698	3,482,938	2,051	23.2	47,607	40.0
1883	1794	3,748,344	2,089	24.5	51,172	42.1
1884	1890	5,113,687	2,706	25.7	69,536	38.6
1885	1938	4,297,919	2,218	25.5	53,791	36.1
1886	2126	4,532,271	2,137	25.6	54,619	40.7
1887	2348	5,201,130	2,215	26.9	59,578	38.2
1888	2276	7,026,984	3,088	25.6	79,026	38.5
1889	2908	11,252,096	3,869	29.4	113,681	39.7
1890	3107	8,667,127	2,789	31.3	87,291	42.0
1891	2714	7,581,678	2,797	25.0	70,658	31.6
1892	3208	9,669,784	3,014	34.9	105,152	38.0
1893	2801	6,231,931	2,225	30.8	68,558	34.6
1894	2805	5,419,225	1,932	33.5	58,077	34.6
1895	3153	5,340,052	1,694	31.9	53,999	36.5
1896	3335	6,091,421	1,852	34.0	61,993	36.2
1897	3291	5,782,173	1,757	34.6	60,746	36.1
1898	3590	6,269,345	1,746	32.4	56,649	36.2
1899	3641	5,920,104	1,626	34.0	55,261	35.3
1900	3961	6,918,533	1,747	38.9	67,882	36.0
1901	3846	6,527,235	1,697	36.5	61,990	34.8
1902	3976	7,571,482	1,904	37.0	70,470	34.9
1903	3884	6,037,765	1,567	37.4	58,706	34.9
1904	3827	5,782,998	1,511	37.3	56,364	33.3
1905	3853	6,017,365	1,562	36.8	57,516	31.8
1906	3982	6,433,851	1,616	37.4	60,406	30.7
1907	4156	6,860,143	1,651	38.6	63,732	31.2

A glance at the above figures will show that the increase in the number of estates has been remarkable, as will also be evidenced by the following figures, which must be taken as proving that the economic conditions prevalent in Victoria during the period reviewed in the above table have led to a wide and growing diffusion of wealth amongst the people:—

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

The average value of each estate left has fallen off very considerably since 1893, as compared with the values during the previous decade, which is very natural, seeing that during that period values were much inflated, and were, as events afterwards proved, largely fictitious. The last column in the table shows that the precaution of making a will is gradually being adopted by a larger proportion of the people, the percentage who died intestate having decreased from an average of 40.5 per cent. during 1878-90, and 35.6 during 1891-1900, to an average of 33.1 during 1901 to 1907.

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

Rateable  
property.

The whole of Victoria, with the exception of about 650 square miles—600 in the county of Wonnangatta and the whole of French Island—or  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. of the area of the State, being divided into municipalities for the purposes of local government, the value of real property, based on the municipal valuations, can be given with some degree of accuracy. Returns are obtained annually from each city, town, borough, and shire; and the following figures show the net annual rateable value and the capital value estimated by the municipalities over a series of years:—

#### RATEABLE PROPERTY: ANNUAL AND CAPITAL VALUES, 1880 TO 1908.

Year ended 30th Sept.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Year ended 30th Sept.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.	
	Annual.	Capital.		Annual.	Capital.
	£	£		£	£
1880 ...	7,117,946	83,847,418	1895 ...	10,641,200	167,197,780
1881 ...	7,175,289	87,642,459	1896 ...	10,393,000	168,427,700
1882 ...	7,433,812	91,792,547	1897 ...	10,345,535	171,253,984
1883 ...	7,692,706	95,610,959	1898 ...	10,152,500	168,611,906
1884 ...	8,098,814	103,795,832	1899 ...	10,134,108	168,456,523
1885 ...	8,793,490	114,283,570	1900 ...	10,233,500	169,911,900
1886 ...	9,621,135	125,878,748	1901 ...	10,537,497	174,141,754
1887 ...	10,153,771	137,885,701	1902 ...	10,885,087	185,101,993
1888 ...	11,913,473	167,385,210	1903 ...	11,188,932	203,902,919
1889 ...	12,931,526	187,558,511	1904 ...	11,437,830	209,143,730
1890 ...	13,265,543	194,313,646	1905 ...	11,743,270	210,920,174
1891 ...	13,733,770	203,351,360	1906 ...	11,795,143	216,615,624
1892 ...	13,605,990	197,366,940	1907 ...	12,174,325	222,598,941
1893 ...	12,779,600	189,461,350	1908 ...	12,638,960	232,725,666
1894 ...	11,676,079	174,984,851			

It will be observed from the table that there has been a steady increase each year since 1899 in the annual value of rateable property, as estimated by the municipalities. The capital values given are not to be relied upon for purposes of accurate comparison. The great bulk of the municipalities capitalize the

net annual value on a 5 per cent. basis; but about one-quarter of them assume the capital value to be much less in proportion to the annual value, some estimating 19, 16, 15, 12, 10, down to as low as 8 years' purchase, whilst in one case 7 years' purchase is given as the capital value. Twenty years' purchase is adopted by thirteen of the metropolitan municipalities, one adopting 17 and one 13 years, two 15 years, and four 12 years; whilst of thirty-nine country towns, twenty-one adopt from 7 to 12 years' purchase as the basis, one returning figures showing 14 years', five 15 years', one 16 years', one 17 years', and ten 20 years' purchase as the capital value. Of the 146 shires, 122 adopt 20 years' purchase in estimating the capital value, the others ranging from 19 to 8 years.

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

Landed property capital and ground values.

VALUE OF LAND WITH AND WITHOUT IMPROVEMENTS, 1903-4 TO 1907-8.

Year.	Annual Rateable Value.	Capital Value with Improvements.	Unimproved or Ground Value.
Urban.			
	£	£	£
1903-4	5,366,477	93,376,880	46,688,440
1904-5	5,498,471	94,583,732	47,291,866
1905-6	5,664,425	99,354,665	49,677,332
1906-7	5,779,231	100,801,295	50,400,647
1907-8	5,944,691	103,666,178	51,833,089
Rural.			
	£	£	£
1903-4	6,071,353	115,766,850	77,177,900
1904-5	6,244,799	116,336,442	77,557,628
1905-6	6,130,718	117,260,959	78,173,973
1906-7	6,395,094	121,797,646	81,198,431
1907-8	6,694,209	129,059,488	86,039,659
Total.			
	£	£	£
1903-4	11,437,830	209,143,730	123,866,340
1904-5	11,743,270	210,920,174	124,849,494
1905-6	11,795,143	216,615,624	127,851,305
1906-7	12,174,325	222,598,941	131,599,078
1907-8	12,638,900	232,725,666	137,872,748

Improvements are estimated at one-half in the case of urban properties, and one-third in the case of rural, which are about the proportions which are found to prevail in New Zealand, according to the valuations of the Valuer-General, revised to 1907. If the

Victorian estimate were based upon the New Zealand proportion, without distinguishing the urban and rural, the ground value in 1907-8 would be about £147,000,000, which is approximate to the above estimate. These proportions have also been checked by an examination of the census returns, which give the number of rooms in each house, and the materials of which same were built. In Melbourne city an average of £100, and in suburbs and country towns £70, per room for brick, &c., houses was allowed; whilst in urban districts £45 per room, and in rural £40 per room, were allowed for wooden houses. On this system the above estimates were verified as being remarkably close, allowing for other improvements, besides houses, in rural districts.

#### ROYAL MINT.

Royal Mint  
returns.

The Melbourne branch of the Royal Mint was established in 1872, the date of opening being the 12th June. In the following table particulars are given, for the period 1872 to 1903 and for each of the last four years, showing the quantity of gold received at the Mint, where the same was raised, and its coinage value; also gold coin and bullion issued during the same periods:—

#### ROYAL MINT RETURNS, 1872 TO 1907.

Gold Received.		1872 to 1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
<i>Gross Weight.</i>						
Raised in Victoria ...	oz.	19,483,215	817,262	783,761	848,298	754,810
" New Zealand ..		2,639,047	161,488	127,174	132,529	103,764
" Western Aus- tralia ..		2,727,351	28,801	21,453	18,700	20,772
" elsewhere ..		2,010,411	66,999	94,685	54,764	58,823
Total ...		26,860,024	1,074,550	1,027,073	1,054,291	938,169
Coinage Value ...	£	106,055,368	4,212,792	3,984,132	4,100,195	3,645,704
<i>Gold Issued.</i>						
Coin—						
Sovereigns ...	No.	97,779,120	3,743,897	3,633,838	3,657,874	3,332,691
Half-Sovereigns ...		1,094,725	...	...	82,000	...
Bullion—Quantity ...	oz.	1,849,893	113,529	82,935	95,114	80,648
" Value ...	£	7,716,023	479,132	349,768	400,820	314,022
Total value Coin and Bullion ...	£	106,042,506	4,223,029	3,983,606	4,099,694	3,646,713

Since the opening of the Mint 30,954,107 ounces of gold have been received thereat, the coinage value, at £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce standard, being £121,998,191, thus averaging £3 18s. 10d. per ounce gross. Of the total quantity of gold received at the Mint 22,687,346 ounces were raised in Victoria, 3,164,002 ounces in New Zealand, and 2,817,077 ounces in Western Australia. The average

value of Victorian gold received at the Mint during the year 1907 was £3 18s. 5½d. per ounce gross, £3 18s. 4d. being the value of the gold and 1½d. the value of the silver contained therein. The output of the Mint since its establishment comprises 112,147,420 sovereigns, 1,176,725 half-sovereigns, and 2,222,119 ounces of gold bullion; the total value of coin and bullion being £121,995,548.

Since the establishment of the Melbourne Mint, the gold coin exported from Victoria, less that imported, has amounted to £94,428,470, or less by £18,307,312 than the total gold coin issued from the Mint. The following particulars are given of the value of gold and silver coin and bullion imported and exported during each of the last five years:—

Interchange  
of coin and  
bullion.

INTERCHANGE OF COIN AND BULLION, 1903 TO 1907.

Imports of—	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Gold Coin ...	£ 10,000	£ 79,100	£ 26,500	£ 100,900	£ 124,600
„ Bullion ...	1,057,803	896,528	894,237	818,007	714,985
Silver Coin ...	17,346	5,427	17,998	36,403	123,925
„ Bullion ...	1,656	1,356	676	968	113,756
Exports of—					
Gold Coin ...	4,704,740	3,949,911	1,620,520	4,416,808	2,306,240
„ Bullion ...	716,234	494,100	378,777	493,369	354,304
Silver Coin ...	7,660	7,228	9,550	17,089	9,960
„ Bullion ...	319	1,167	2,687	8,592	112,971

The imports and exports of gold and silver display considerable fluctuations. The net exports of gold coin and bullion in 1903 amounted to £4,353,171, exceeding the total production of gold in Victoria during the same year by more than one million pounds sterling; but in 1904 and 1905 there were heavy reductions, the net exports in 1904 being less than in 1903 by £884,788, and in 1905 less than in 1904 by £2,389,823. In 1906 there was a great increase, the net exports amounting to £3,991,270, but again in 1907 a considerable decrease, the net exports of that year (£1,820,959) being £2,170,311 less than those of 1906. The Victorian production of gold for 1907 was valued at £2,954,617.

BANKING.

During 1907 there were eleven banks of issue in Victoria, possessing 608 branches or agencies, being a decrease of 4 on the

Finances of  
banks.

previous year. The financial position of these banks, on 31st December in each of the last five years, is shown by the following return:—

## VICTORIAN BANK RETURNS, 1903 TO 1907.

In Victoria.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>					
Deposits bearing interest*	£ 19,148,880	£ 20,896,017	£ 23,055,743	£ 24,232,979	£ 24,615,431
Deposits not bearing interest	11,280,423	10,778,780	12,068,153	13,390,841	13,631,858
Notes in circulation ...	913,590	858,345	835,499	886,922	889,357
Other ...	210,441	220,201	463,449	366,950	480,046
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>31,553,334</b>	<b>32,753,343</b>	<b>36,422,844</b>	<b>38,877,692</b>	<b>39,616,692</b>
<b>ASSETS.</b>					
Coin and Bullion ...	6,452,687	6,351,576	8,056,666	6,918,743	8,043,780
Debts due ...	30,401,807	29,293,210	29,918,226	31,495,558	33,238,732
Property ...	1,957,544	1,951,171	1,919,230	1,901,999	1,844,237
Other ...	479,087	531,635	617,213	633,184	605,331
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>39,291,125</b>	<b>38,127,592</b>	<b>40,511,335</b>	<b>40,949,484</b>	<b>43,732,080</b>
<b>CAPITAL AND PROFITS.</b>					
Capital stock paid up	14,392,320	14,412,175	13,961,695	12,965,593†	13,441,231†
Reserved Profits (ex Dividend)	4,045,092	4,263,499	4,414,059	4,672,901	5,234,983
Last Dividend—					
Amount ...	396,488	437,251	469,218	482,883‡	549,604‡
Average rate per cent. per annum	6·45	6·55	7·07	7·12	7·84

\* Including perpetual inscribed stocks which, in 1907, amounted to £984,827.—† Excluding £1,000,000 guaranteed by the Government of New Zealand, and which was hitherto included.—‡ Half-yearly dividend in the case of nine banks.

During the five years 1903-7, there have been considerable fluctuations in the excess of assets over liabilities—being as high as £7,737,791 in 1903, and as low as £2,071,792 in 1906. In 1907 this excess was £4,115,388.

It appears from the above table that the principal item of increase in the liabilities is the deposits—those bearing interest having increased by £5,466,551, and those not bearing interest by £2,351,435—between 1903 and 1907, whilst there has been a decrease of £24,233 in note circulation. On the other hand, the total assets have increased by £4,440,955 only, and the conclusion therefore seems irresistible that much of the increased deposits has been invested in other than Victorian securities, for which higher remuneration could be obtained. It must be borne in mind that the figures represent only the assets and liabilities *within* the State, of which sworn returns are rendered to the Government quarterly as required by law.



An indication of the recovery in banking business is revealed by the annual increase in dividends paid and reserved profits. Compared with 1903, the average rate of dividend had increased in 1907 by 22 per cent., and the amount of reserved profits by 29 per cent.

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

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

Government deposits in banks.

There are twenty-two banks in Australasia, many of which do business in several States. Eleven do business in Victoria and Queensland, thirteen in New South Wales, seven in South Australia, six in Western Australia, four in Tasmania, and five in New Zealand. The amounts of deposits, advances, notes in circulation, and coin and bullion for the quarter ended 31st December, 1907, are as follow:—

Banks in Australia and New Zealand.

#### AUSTRALASIAN BANKING BUSINESS, 31ST DECEMBER, 1907.

State, &c.	Deposits.*	Advances, &c.	Notes in Circulation.	Coin and Bullion.
	£	£	£	£
Victoria ... ..	37,262,462	33,238,732	889,357	8,043,780
New South Wales ... ..	41,997,340	37,190,950	1,756,697	9,551,116
Queensland ... ..	15,429,699	15,561,901	...	2,257,713
South Australia ... ..	8,163,965	5,622,917	496,327	1,975,287
Western Australia ... ..	5,193,464	5,337,213	346,801	2,443,817
Tasmania ... ..	3,649,568	2,915,043	161,016	744,731
Australia ... ..	111,696,498	99,866,756	3,650,198	25,016,444
New Zealand ... ..	22,739,730	22,452,852	1,641,858	4,984,566
Australasia ... ..	134,436,228	122,319,608	5,292,056	30,001,010

\* Excluding perpetual inscribed stocks, which amount to £984,827 in Victoria, £668,965 in New South Wales, £79,206 in Queensland, and £313,563 in South Australia.

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

As compared with the previous year, deposits have increased by £5,974,836 in the whole of Australasia, and by £5,437,746 in the Commonwealth of Australia, the greatest increases being £3,259,778 in New South Wales, and £1,199,082 in Queensland. In Western Australia and Tasmania, there were decreases of £280,311 and £21,470 respectively. Advances, compared with the previous year, show an increase in Australia of £6,174,255, each State showing an increase. Notes in circulation have increased by £269,122 in Australia: in New Zealand there has been also an increase of £30,638. Coin and bullion increased by £3,567,443 in Australia, and by £287,808 in New Zealand.

Melbourne  
Clearing  
House.

The following table shows the particulars respecting the clearances through the Melbourne Clearing House for the eleven years, 1897-1907:—

MELBOURNE CLEARING HOUSE—TRANSACTIONS, 1897-1907.

Year.	Clearances.			Payments in Coin.	Average Weekly Clearances.
	Notes.	Cheques, Bills, &c.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1897	10,827,000	133,016,000	143,843,000	18,145,000	2,766,211
1898	10,292,000	132,383,000	142,675,000	18,605,000	2,743,750
1899	11,011,661	147,901,947	158,913,608	20,447,663	3,056,030
1900	10,577,293	149,371,785	159,949,078	19,953,585	3,075,944
1901	11,059,519	159,367,162	170,426,681	21,505,100	3,277,436
1902	10,967,723	159,057,401	170,025,124	21,869,162	3,269,714
1903	10,322,250	156,371,148	166,693,398	21,505,741	3,205,642
1904	9,813,956	164,352,306	174,166,262	21,606,342	3,349,351
1905	9,979,716	177,652,709	187,632,425	24,562,534	3,608,316
1906	11,007,506	209,034,550	220,042,056	27,839,446	4,231,578
1907	11,557,939	225,035,841	236,593,780	29,281,793	4,549,880

From this table it is seen that there has been a large increase in the transactions of the Clearing House since 1897. Compared with that year, the weekly average for 1907 shows an increase of 64½ per cent.

Savings  
Banks.

The two classes of Savings Banks which formerly existed in Victoria, viz., the Post Office and the Trustees, were, in 1897, merged into one institution controlled by the Savings Banks Commissioners, and guaranteed by the Government. The interest allowed to depositors is at the rate of 3 per cent. on sums up to £100; and 2½ per cent. on sums over £100 up to £250; but no interest is allowed

on any excess over £250. The following are the particulars of depositors and deposits for a number of years:—

## SAVINGS BANKS: DEPOSITORS AND DEPOSITS, 1875 TO 1907.

On the 30th June.	Number of Depositors.		Amount remaining on Deposit.	
	Total.	Per 1,000 of Population.	Total.	Average to each Depositor.
			£	£ s. d.
1875 ... ..	65,837	81	1,469,849	22 6 6
1880 ... ..	92,115	108	1,661,409	18 0 9
1885 ... ..	170,014	174	3,337,018	19 12 7
1890 ... ..	281,509	252	5,262,105	18 13 10
1895 ... ..	338,480	286	7,316,129	21 12 3
1899 ... ..	356,074	300	8,517,006	23 18 5
1900 ... ..	375,070	314	9,110,793	24 5 9
1901 ... ..	393,026	327	9,662,006	24 11 8
1902 ... ..	410,126	340	10,131,604	24 14 1
1903 ... ..	418,511	317	10,341,857	24 14 3
1904 ... ..	432,867	358	10,582,808	24 9 0
1905 ... ..	447,382	369	10,896,741	24 7 2
1906 ... ..	466,752	380	11,764,179	25 4 1
1907 ... ..	491,318	394	12,792,590	26 0 9

The best evidence of the growing habit of thrift, as well as the wide diffusion of wealth amongst the middle and poorer classes in Victoria, is contained in the Savings Banks returns, the number of depositors in proportion to population, having increased by 31 per cent. since 1899. On the 30th June, 1907, more than one person out of every three in the State (including children and infants, who themselves number more than one-third of the population) was a depositor with a credit balance, on the average, of over £26. Of the amount on deposit in 1907, 36 per cent. belonged to depositors with accounts up to £100 each, 40 per cent. with accounts over £100 and up to £250, and 24 per cent. with accounts over £250. The aggregate of the excess over £250—the money on deposit for which interest is not allowed—was, on 30th June, 1907, £652,361.

It should, however, be pointed out that about 134,000 of the accounts remaining open were small sums under £1 left by depositors who had ceased to operate their accounts, and the total amount at their credit was about £19,300. If these figures be withdrawn from those in the preceding table it would appear that there were 357,318 active accounts with £12,773,290 at credit—an average of £35 14s. 11d. per depositor; and the number of depositors per thousand of the population becomes reduced to 287.

The next statement shows the assets and liabilities of savings banks in Victoria, the former indicating the manner in which deposits are invested or held:—

SAVINGS BANKS, ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 30TH JUNE, 1907.

<i>Assets.</i>		£
With Treasurer of Victoria—Certificate representing Post Office Savings Bank Deposits, taken over 30th September, 1897 ... ..		2,050,059
Government Debentures ... ..		5,133,312
Bank Fixed Deposits Receipts (in name of Treasurer of Victoria) ... ..		2,287,707
Savings Bank Mortgage Bonds and Debentures (Advance Dept.) ... ..		838,139
City of Melbourne Debentures ... ..		33,704
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Debentures ... ..		745,194
Mortgage Securities ... ..		1,315,417
Mortgage Properties foreclosed or in possession ... ..		140,132
Melbourne Trust Ltd. Debentures and Shares ... ..		6,639
Accrued Interest on Investments ... ..		161,005
Bank premises ... ..		140,000
Advances Department ... ..		575
Inter-State Transfer Account ... ..		1,961
Commercial Bank—		
Current Accounts at call ... ..		65,906
Deposit at short notice ... ..		30,000
Cash at various Savings Banks, Agencies, and Trustees' Bankers ... ..		156,622
Total ... ..		<u>£13,106,372</u>
<i>Liabilities.</i>		£
Depositors' balances, with Interest to date ... ..		12,792,591
Other liabilities ... ..		1,791
Surplus Funds allotted as follow:—		
Reserve Fund ... ..	250,000	
Depreciation Fund ... ..	44,781	
Profit and Loss Account ... ..	10,765	
Fidelity Guarantee Fund ... ..	6,444	
Total Surplus Funds ... ..		311,990
Total ... ..		<u>£13,106,372</u>

Savings  
Banks  
loans to  
farmers.

For the purpose of making advances to farmers an advance department was established in 1896 by the Act amalgamating the Post Office and Commissioners' Savings Banks. Funds for this purpose are raised by sale of mortgage bonds for £25 each, and by debentures in denominations of £100 and over, redeemable at fixed dates not more than ten years from date of issue. The total issues up to 30th June, 1907, amounted to £2,183,600, of which mortgage bonds for £694,250 have been redeemed or repurchased, leaving £1,489,350 outstanding; of this amount £637,800 are held by the public, and the balance by the Commissioners themselves out of Savings Bank funds. The amount advanced during the year 1906-7 was £89,975, making, with the amounts previously advanced, a total of £2,111,308, of which £860,257 have been repaid, leaving the amount outstanding on 30th June, 1907, at £1,251,051, representing 3,056 loans, which thus averaged £409. As a measure of the

safety with which the advance department has been conducted, it may be mentioned that the instalments of principal in arrear amounted on 30th June, 1907, to only £46, and of interest to £65.

## TRANSACTIONS UNDER CRÉDIT FONCIER SYSTEM TO 30TH JUNE, 1907.

	At 30th June, 1906.	During 1906-7.	At 30th June, 1907.
Loans raised ... ..	£ 2,083,600	100,000	2,183,600
„ repaid ... ..	£ 489,575	204,675	694,250
„ outstanding ... ..	£ 1,594,025	...	1,489,350
Applications received ... ..	No. 9,755	550	10,305
„ „ amount ... ..	£ 4,673,615	217,572	£ 4,891,187
Applications granted ... ..	No. 6,130	325	6,455*
„ „ amount ... ..	£ 2,708,000	116,500	2,824,500*
Amounts advanced—			
To pay liabilities ... ..	£ 1,797,553	75,239	1,872,792
„ Crown rents ... ..	£ 77,596	2,842	80,438
For improvement and development of land ... ..	£ 146,184	11,894	158,078
Total advanced ... ..	£ 2,021,333	89,975	2,111,308
Amounts repaid ... ..	£ 670,710	189,547	860,257
„ outstanding ... ..	£ 1,350,623	...	1,251,051

\* Including £509,260 offered to, but not accepted by, 993 applicants.

There are both Government and Trustee Banks in New South Wales, Tasmania, and New Zealand; Government Savings Banks only in Queensland and Western Australia; and Trustee Banks only in South Australia and Victoria—those in the latter State being guaranteed by, and under the supervision of, the Government.

The following were the number of depositors, the amount on deposit including interest, in each of the Australian States and New Zealand; on 30th June, 1907, in the case of Victoria and Western Australia; 30th June, 1906, in the case of Queensland and South Australia; 31st December, 1906, in the case of Tasmania and New Zealand; and 31st December, 1907, in the case of New South Wales:—

## SAVINGS BANKS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

State.	Number of Depositors.		Amount remaining on Deposit.	
	Total.	Per 1,000 of the Population.	Total.	Average to each Depositor.
Victoria ... ..	491,318	394	£ 12,792,590	£ s. d. 26 0 9
New South Wales ... ..	421,928	269	17,530,157	41 10 11
Queensland ... ..	88,024	165	4,105,169	46 12 9
South Australia ... ..	131,649	347	4,750,192	36 1 7
Western Australia ... ..	66,737	252	2,633,136	39 9 1
Tasmania ... ..	53,824	299	1,483,057	27 12 6
Australia ... ..	1,253,480	300	43,299,301	34 10 10
New Zealand ... ..	341,114	357	11,170,025	32 14 11
Australasia ... ..	1,594,594	311	54,469,326	34 3 2

Savings  
Banks in  
Australasia

The number of depositors in Victoria is greater than in the other States and New Zealand in proportion to population, although the average amount standing to the credit of each depositor is not so large. It has already been shown that the diffusion of wealth, as evidenced by the proportion of persons dying and leaving property, is wider in Victoria, and this is corroborated by the above figures. More than one-third of the population of Victoria, South Australia, and New Zealand are depositors, more than one-fourth in New South Wales, Western Australia, and Tasmania, and nearly one-sixth in Queensland.

Savings  
Banks  
in various  
countries.

The following table shows the number of depositors, amount of deposits, and average to each depositor in Savings Banks in Great Britain, other European countries, and the United States:—

SAVINGS BANKS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Number of Depositors.	Amount remaining on Deposit	
			Total.	Average to each Depositor.
			£	£ s. d.
England and Wales ...	1906	10,505,268	171,065,117	16 5 8
Scotland ...	1906	1,027,457	24,826,278	24 3 3
Ireland ...	1906	561,058	13,114,350	23 7 5
United Kingdom ...	1906	12,093,783	209,005,745	17 5 8
Austria ...	1904	5,406,919	210,214,697	38 17 7
France ...	1904	11,845,250	181,566,077	15 6 7
Italy ...	1905	7,434,100	114,171,271	15 7 2
Holland ...	1904	1,501,678	17,394,417	11 11 8
Russia ...	1905	4,989,999	193,988,575	38 17 6
Sweden ...	1904	2,314,693	44,760,318	19 6 9
Norway ...	1905	790,307	20,781,634	26 5 11
Denmark ...	1905	1,323,044	44,152,236	33 7 5
United States ...	1906	8,027,192	715,532,148	89 2 9

World's  
stocks of  
money.

The following statements give the approximate stocks of gold, silver, and paper money in the principal countries of the world for 1905, and the world's coinage of gold and silver for 1906. The information has been extracted principally from reports issued by the Directors of the Mints of the United States and Great Britain:—

APPROXIMATE STOCKS OF MONEY IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF  
THE WORLD AT THE CLOSE OF 1905.

Country.	Value of—		
	Gold.	Silver.	Uncovered Paper.
	£	£	£
Argentine ... ..	20,549,000	*	60,269,000
Austria-Hungary ... ..	63,146,000	21,597,000	20,097,000
Belgium ... ..	6,267,000	5,076,000	22,994,000
British Empire—			
Australasia ... ..	29,672,000	1,253,000	*
Canada ... ..	10,911,000	1,377,000	13,377,000
India ... ..	56,920,000	124,073,000	6,658,000
South Africa ... ..	10,583,000	4,110,000	*
United Kingdom ... ..	114,888,000	22,994,000	23,960,000
Egypt ... ..	17,877,000	3,082,000	*
France ... ..	212,185,000	84,475,000	24,288,000
Germany ... ..	188,513,000	43,090,000	43,953,000
Italy ... ..	38,940,000	5,754,000	32,220,000
Japan ... ..	14,364,000	8,898,000	20,199,000
Mexico ... ..	1,767,000	11,672,000	*
Netherlands ... ..	8,425,000	11,117,000	11,117,000
Russia ... ..	175,670,000	16,829,000	*
Spain ... ..	15,227,000	35,693,000	23,939,000
Turkey ... ..	10,274,000	8,219,000	*
United States ... ..	291,955,000	141,128,000	119,614,000
Other Countries ... ..	44,139,000	102,188,000	308,004,000
Total ... ..	1,332,272,000	652,625,000	730,689,000

\* No information.

WORLD'S COINAGE OF GOLD AND SILVER DURING THE YEAR 1906.

Country.	World's coinage.	
	Gold.	Silver.
	£	£
United Kingdom ... ..	12,589,700	1,822,400
Australasia ... ..	11,474,700	...
India (a) ... ..	...	13,334,300
British Colonies and Dependencies (b) ... ..	...	214,100
Austria-Hungary ... ..	1,519,600	170,700
France and Tunis ... ..	13,277,600	130,000
Germany and German East Africa ... ..	8,612,400	3,211,700
Japan ... ..	1,538,500	1,511,800
Mexico ... ..	4,890,300	902,200
Russia ... ..	...	904,300
Turkey ... ..	3,329,300	151,400
United States and Philippines (a) ... ..	11,042,100	999,000
Other Countries ... ..	436,100	4,224,400
Total ... ..	68,710,300	27,576,300

(a) Financial Year, 1905-6.

(b) Inclusive of coins struck at Calcutta and Bombay (during the Financial Year, 1905-6) and at the "Mint," Birmingham.

## PRICES, ETC., OF GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Compara-  
tive prices  
of Victorian  
stocks.

Selecting one of the leading 4 per cent. and one of the leading 3½ per cent. Victorian stocks, and finding the highest prices quoted in 1885 and each subsequent year, an adequate idea may be formed of the general course of prices in London during the last twenty-three years. These are shown in the following table, together with the equivalent returns to the investor.

PRICES OF VICTORIAN REPRESENTATIVE STOCKS IN LONDON,  
1885 TO 1907.

Year.	Highest Prices quoted on Stock Exchange.		Minimum Return to Investor.	
	4 per cents. (due 1920).	3½ per cents. (due 1923).	4 per cents.	3½ per cents.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1885	104½	...	3 15 10	...
1886	107½	...	3 13 2	...
1887	108½	...	3 13 1	...
1888	114½	...	3 6 5	...
1889	114½	105	3 5 8	3 5 5
1890	111½	103½	3 8 0	3 7 0
1891	109½	100½	3 10 3	3 9 9
1892	106½	98	3 13 9	3 13 5
1893	103½	93½	3 18 6	4 3 4
1894	106½	99½	3 15 2	3 10 2
1895	111½	105½	3 9 0	3 6 1
1896	116½	109½	3 2 7	3 1 6
1897	115	108½	3 4 0	3 2 7
1898	113½	107½	3 5 1	3 3 6
1899	114	107½	3 4 5	3 2 10
1900	111½	105½	3 6 8	3 5 0
1901	112½	106½	3 5 3	3 4 1
1902	112½	104½	3 5 3	3 6 0
1903	107½	101½	3 11 2	3 10 0
1904	107	98½	3 11 10	3 14 5
1905	107	100	3 11 6	3 11 6
1906	105½	101½	3 13 4	3 10 7
1907	105	100½	3 14 2	3 11 8

The minimum return to the investor is calculated after allowing for accrued interest and redemption at par on maturity.



The following are the means between the highest and lowest prices of Australasian stocks in London during each of the last fourteen years. The stocks selected are the representative issues of 4 and 3½ per cents. :—

Prices of Australasian stocks.

MEAN PRICES OF AUSTRALASIAN STOCKS IN LONDON, 1894 TO 1907.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
	FOUR PER CENTS. REDEEMABLE IN—						
	1920.	1933.	1915.	1917-36.	1934.	1920-40.	1929.
1894 ..	103½	107¾	105¾	105¾	108½	..	107¾
1895 ..	104½	113¾	109¾	109¾	117½	..	109¾
1896 ..	111¾	118¾	111¾	111	124½	..	112¾
1897 ..	113	120¾	113½	112¾	121¾	..	114¾
1898 ..	111½	117½	109¾	110	118	..	112¾
1899 ..	110	115½	109	108½	116½	..	111
1900 ..	109½	114¾	108½	108¾	115½	110½	111½
1901 ..	110	114¾	107½	107	113	109	113
1902 ..	108¾	112¾	105½	105	112¾	110	111½
1903 ..	104¾	107¾	102½	102¾	109¾	107	107¾
1904 ..	104¾	107	102¾	101	107	105	106
1905 ..	105½	107¾	103¾	103½	107½	106½	107¾
1906 ..	103¾	108¾	102¾	102¾	108	105	107¾
1907 ..	102½	106¾	101	101	107½	104	106

	THREE AND A HALF PER CENTS. REDEEMABLE IN—						
	1923.	1924.	1924.	1939.	1915-35.	1920-40.	1940.
1894 ..	95¾	99½	95½	97¾	..	96¾	99¾
1895 ..	98¾	104½	102½	104¾	..	102¾	103¾
1896 ..	104½	108	106½	108¾	..	107¾	106
1897 ..	106½	109¾	106¾	111	..	108½	107¾
1898 ..	104¾	106½	104½	108	..	107¾	106½
1899 ..	103¾	105½	103¾	106¾	..	103¾	105½
1900 ..	103¾	105	103½	105¾	102½	102	105
1901 ..	104	104¾	102¾	104¾	101¾	102	106¾
1902 ..	102½	103½	101¾	103½	100¾	103	105½
1903 ..	98	99½	97½	101½	98	100	102½
1904 ..	96¾	97½	96½	98¾	95¾	98	99½
1905 ..	98½	99¾	98½	99	97½	99¾	98¾
1906 ..	100	100¾	99¾	100¾	99	98¾	100½
1907 ..	98¾	99½	97½	99	96¾	97½	99½

It will be noticed from these figures that immediately after 1894 there was a remarkable and rapid rise in the prices of all the above stocks; but in 1898 there was a sudden drop, which continued gradually until 1902. The decline was accentuated in 1903 and 1904, when there was another heavy fall, which reduced prices to something like the level ruling in 1894, but prices hardened again in 1905, and were generally sustained in 1906, again falling slightly in 1907.

These figures, however, as they stand, do not afford an indication of the real values of the stocks concerned; the table simply shows the mean between the highest and lowest prices for the year.

Investors' return from Australasian stocks.

The best method of comparing the value of stocks over a series of years, or of comparing the different values placed upon the stocks of different States by investors, is to show the actual or effective rate of interest the investor is satisfied with, as evidenced by the mean between the highest and lowest quotations during the year. This is done in the following table, allowance being made for an average of three months' accrued interest, which is deducted from the market price before the computation is made. In computing the yield to the investor, the gain or loss incurred by redemption at par at maturity is taken into account:—

INVESTORS' INTEREST RETURN FROM AUSTRALASIAN STOCKS,  
1894, 1897, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1905, 1906, AND 1907.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
FOUR PER CENTS.							
	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.
1894	3 17 2	3 13 7	3 13 10	3 13 9	3 13 0	..	3 13 4
1897	3 5 1	3 2 2	3 2 2	3 4 1	3 1 3	..	3 6 2
1900	3 8 8	3 6 4	3 7 6	3 7 10	3 6 2	3 7 0	3 9 0
1902	3 8 4	3 8 2	3 11 10	3 11 8	3 8 0	3 6 9	3 8 5
1904	3 14 0	3 13 0	3 16 2	3 19 9	3 13 0	3 13 2	3 13 9
1905	3 12 11	3 12 5	3 13 5	3 15 4	3 12 8	3 11 1	3 11 6
1906	3 14 11	3 11 5	3 15 1	3 16 5	3 11 8	3 11 8	3 11 3
1907	3 17 0	3 13 6	3 18 2	3 18 2	3 12 10	3 13 0	3 13 3
THREE AND A HALF PER CENTS.							
	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.	Per cent. £ s. d.
1894	3 15 11	3 11 11	3 16 4	3 12 10	..	3 15 2	3 11 0
1897	3 3 11	3 0 6	3 3 7	3 1 0	..	3 1 1	3 3 11
1900	3 6 10	3 5 0	3 6 10	3 5 9	3 7 7	3 7 3	3 6 4
1902	3 7 10	3 6 8	3 9 0	3 7 6	3 10 3	3 6 9	3 5 6
1904	3 16 0	3 14 10	3 16 10	3 12 7	4 2 2	3 14 11	3 11 9
1905	3 14 0	3 11 8	3 13 10	3 11 10	3 19 0	3 12 8	3 12 0
1906	3 11 5	3 10 5	3 12 3	3 10 0	3 15 0	3 13 8	3 10 4
1907	3 14 4	3 12 2	3 15 6	3 11 11	4 2 9	3 16 8	3 11 5

NOTE.—Where the date of redemption is optional, the earliest date has been adopted for the calculation.

Taking the  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cents. as being the representative stocks, it appears that, judging from the quotations in 1906 and 1907, those of South Australia, New Zealand, and New South Wales yield least to the investor, being practically alike, and returning little

more than the nominal rate of interest, and that those of Western Australia yield most, the net return to the investor being  $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. in 1906 and  $4\frac{1}{8}$  per cent. in 1907.

The following is a statement of the interest return to the investor in the principal issues of Colonial stocks and in British Consols, as indicated by the mean between the highest and lowest market prices quoted during the years 1900 and 1907:—

Representative British and Colonial stocks in London.

INTEREST ON MEAN PRICES OF BRITISH CONSOLS AND COLONIAL STOCKS, 1900 AND 1907.

Country.	Date of Maturity.	Rate of Interest on Stock.	Return to Investor Per Cent.		
			1900.	1907.	Increase.
United Kingdom Consols	Inter-minable.	per cent. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *	£ 2 10 0	£ 2 19 11	£ 0 9 11
Canada .. .. .	1938	3	3 0 0	3 4 3	0 4 3
" .. .. .	1947	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2 17 2	3 8 3	0 11 2
Ceylon .. .. .	1934	4	3 6 11	3 11 2	0 4 3
New Zealand .. .. .	1940	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3 6 4	3 11 5	0 5 1
South Australia .. .. .	1939	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3 5 9	3 11 11	0 6 2
New South Wales .. .. .	1924	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3 5 0	3 12 2	0 7 2
Western Australia .. .. .	1934	4	3 6 2	3 12 10	0 6 8
Tasmania .. .. .	1920-40	4	3 7 0	3 13 0	0 6 0
New Zealand .. .. .	1929	4	3 9 0	3 13 3	0 4 3
New South Wales .. .. .	1933	4	3 6 4	3 13 6	0 7 2
Natal .. .. .	1937	4	3 10 1	3 13 8	0 3 7
New Zealand .. .. .	1945	3	3 3 2	3 13 9	0 10 7
Hong Kong .. .. .	1918-43	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3 7 5	3 14 3	0 6 10
Victoria .. .. .	1923	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3 6 10	3 14 4	0 7 6
Jamaica .. .. .	1934	4	3 10 11	3 14 5	0 3 6
Queensland .. .. .	1924	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3 6 10	3 15 6	0 8 8
Cape Colony .. .. .	1923	4	3 10 4	3 15 10	0 5 6
Newfoundland .. .. .	1935	4	3 11 1	3 16 2	0 5 1
British Guiana .. .. .	1935	4	3 12 3	3 16 5	0 4 2
Tasmania .. .. .	1920-40	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3 7 3	3 16 8	0 9 5
Victoria .. .. .	1920	4	3 8 8	3 17 0	0 8 4
Trinidad .. .. .	1917-42	4	3 7 8	3 17 0	0 9 4
New South Wales .. .. .	1935	3	3 0 11	3 17 4	0 16 5
Cape Colony .. .. .	1929-49	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3 5 3	3 17 6	0 12 3
Queensland .. .. .	1915	4	3 7 6	3 18 2	0 10 8
South Australia .. .. .	1917-36	4	3 7 10	3 18 2	0 10 4
Victoria .. .. .	1929-49	3	3 4 10	3 19 6	0 14 8
Quebec .. .. .	1937	3	3 10 7	4 0 6	0 9 11
Western Australia .. .. .	1915-35	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3 7 7	4 2 9	0 15 2
Natal .. .. .	1914-39	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3 7 11	4 7 0	0 19 1
Natal .. .. .	1929-49	3	3 4 9	4 7 5	1 2 8
British Guiana .. .. .	1923-45	3	3 7 2	4 8 8	1 1 6
Queensland .. .. .	1922-47	3	3 6 1	4 9 11	1 3 10
Trinidad .. .. .	1922-44	3	3 6 11	4 10 2	1 3 3
Western Australia .. .. .	1916-36	3	3 12 0	5 3 7	1 11 7
South Australia .. .. .	1916 or later	3	3 10 2	5 6 2	1 16 0

\* Consols carried  $2\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. interest until 1903; but the rate of interest to a permanent investor in 1900 is only reckoned at  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , which is now the permanent rate.

It would appear from this table as if the Australian and other Colonial 3 per cent. stocks were not viewed with approbation by the British investor; but as most of these stocks are payable at the option of the Governments between extremes of 20 or 25 years, and the computation of returns to investors has been made on the assumption of redemption of the loans at the earliest dates, such returns are higher than the probabilities warrant. Since the market rate of interest is about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., it is not at all likely that the Governments will endeavour to redeem at the earliest date, unless under the unlikely condition of a fall in interest below 3 per cent. Therefore, in the case of these stocks, it would be a fairer comparison to calculate the return to the investor on the assumption of redemption at the latest optional date. Under these circumstances, the interest realized by the purchasers of the various 3 per cent. Australian and other Colonial stocks in 1907 would be as follows:—

Stocks.	Return to Investor. Per cent.		
	£	s.	d.
South Australia, 1916 or later	...	3	11 0
Victoria, 1929-49	...	3	13 1
Queensland, 1922-47	...	3	15 5
British Guiana, 1923-45	...	3	15 10
Trinidad, 1922-44	...	3	16 0
Western Australia, 1916-36	...	3	17 6
Natal, 1929-49	...	3	18 4

It is thus seen, on comparison with the yields of the  $3\frac{1}{2}$  and 4 per cents. shown in the previous tables, that there is no real preference exhibited in favour of any particular stock.

Prices of  
stock and  
debentures  
in Mel-  
bourne.

The amount of Victorian Government stock and debentures, under three loans payable in Melbourne, outstanding on 30th June, the price in January, and the return to the investor per cent. for recent years, are as follow. The market prices are taken from the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*:—

PRICES OF STOCK AND DEBENTURES IN MELBOURNE: 1899 TO 1908.

Year.	Amount Out- standing on 30th June.	Price in January.	Return to Investor per cent.	
			£	£ s. d.
3% Stock, due 1917 or at any time thereafter.				
1899	2,790,482	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	19 8
1900	3,059,511	100-100 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	19 11
1901	3,146,000	98 $\frac{1}{2}$ -99 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	0 7
1902	3,195,619	99 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	0 4
1903	3,196,933	97	3	1 10
1904	3,120,492	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	4 10
1905	3,155,773	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	7 7
1906	3,153,067	93	3	4 6
1907	3,197,732	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	5 7
1908	...	89	3	7 5

PRICES OF STOCK AND DEBENTURES IN MELBOURNE: 1899 TO 1908—  
continued.

Year.	Amount Out- standing on 30th June.	Price in January.	Return to Investor per cent.
	£		£ s. d.
3 % Debentures, due 1921-30.			
1901	532,000	97 $\frac{1}{4}$ -97 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 2 9
1902	1,000,000	95-95 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 4 10
1903	1,000,000	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ -93 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 7 1
1904	1,000,000	88-90	3 13 2
1905	1,000,000	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -88	3 15 3
1906	997,400	93	3 8 7
1907	993,150	90	3 12 10
1908	...	89	3 14 8
4 % Debentures, due 1913-23.			
1899	746,795	111-112	3 1 2
1900	746,795	112	2 19 6
1901	746,795	105-107 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 8 2
1902	746,795	106	3 8 0
1903	746,795	104 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 10 9
1904	746,795	103	3 12 10
1905	746,795	103 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 10 3
1906	746,795	104 $\frac{1}{2}$ -105	3 6 5
1907	746,795	104	3 7 3
1908	...	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 10 8

The prices quoted in this table do not include any allowance for accrued interest, the practice on the Melbourne Stock Exchange differing from that on the London Exchange, where accrued interest is included in prices quoted.

In computing the returns to investors, the 3 per cent. stock has been regarded as interminable, since it is at the option of the Government whether it be redeemed in 1917, or at any time thereafter; and, as before explained, with reference to other Colonial stock, it is extremely unlikely that redemption will take place at the earliest date. For the 3 per cent. debentures it has been assumed that redemption will be made at the latest optional date, viz., 1930. For the 4 per cent. debentures the earliest date has been assumed, since the nominal interest is in excess of the market rate. For the earlier years shown above, the yield per cent. was about the same from the 3 and 4 per cents., in the middle period the 4 per cents. gave a better return than the 3 per cents., and in the latter years occupied an intermediate position between the 3 per cent. stock and debentures. It appears that the yields realized by the investor in Victoria from 3 per cent. stock and 4 per cent. debentures in January, 1908, were considerably lower than those generally realized by the investor in Colonial stocks on the British market during 1907.

## INSURANCE.

Life assurance.

There are nineteen companies transacting life assurance business in Victoria. The head offices of six of these companies are in Victoria, five in New South Wales, four in America, and four in the United Kingdom. The returns are not required to be lodged with the Registrar-General before the end of September, consequently returns for 1907 have been obtained direct from all the companies except two, for which the figures of the preceding year have been given. This does not affect the comparison of 1907 with previous years, as the number of policies of these offices was inconsiderable in comparison with the total. The following are the number and amount of policies in force in Victoria in companies whose head offices are inside, and those whose head offices are outside Victoria during the years 1900 to 1907:—

## LIFE POLICIES IN FORCE IN VICTORIA, 1900 TO 1907.

Year.	Companies with Head Offices in—				Total.
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	United Kingdom.	America.	
NUMBER.					
1900 ..	59,997	105,851	1,203	5,662	172,713
1901 ..	70,115	117,958	1,130	6,833	196,036
1902 ..	76,958	125,075	1,052	7,837	210,922
1903 ..	77,938	127,364	1,004	8,555	214,861
1904 ..	84,006	130,366	950	8,890	224,212
1905 ..	84,108	133,117	914	9,029	227,168
1906 ..	87,894	138,546	841	7,810	235,091
1907 ..	89,359	145,203	805	7,018	242,385
AMOUNT.					
	£	£	£	£	£
1900 ..	8,268,635	14,917,162	554,124	2,575,941	26,315,862
1901 ..	9,267,205	15,952,982	523,560	2,821,142	28,564,889
1902 ..	9,610,224	16,798,243	477,934	2,991,761	29,878,162
1903 ..	9,458,538	17,175,972	458,820	3,137,237	30,230,567
1904 ..	9,692,186	17,646,043	434,030	3,208,084	30,980,343
1905 ..	9,702,730	18,242,212	426,840	3,214,742	31,586,524
1906 ..	10,010,359	18,973,956	393,765	2,868,727	32,246,807
1907 ..	10,375,502	19,814,689	377,906	2,544,255	33,112,352

The policies dealt with in the preceding table include ordinary life assurance, endowment assurance, and pure endowment. The companies are required to distinguish between assurance and endowment in their returns to the Registrar-General; but it would appear that some have included only pure endowment under the latter head,

and others have included endowment assurance as well, thus rendering the distinction between the two impossible for comparative purposes.

The increase in the number and amount of policies since 1900 has been most satisfactory—an increase of 40.3 per cent. in the number of policies, and 25.8 per cent. in the amount. It will be seen that 96.8 per cent. of the policies, and 91.2 per cent. of the amount of insurance, are in Australian offices, of which there are eleven doing business in Victoria; 27.5 per cent. of the policies and 46.8 per cent. of the amount insured being in the Australian Mutual Provident Society, the head office of which is in Sydney.

The percentage of policies held in Australian and foreign offices in Victoria in 1907, and the percentage increase or decrease since 1900, are as follow:—

Life policies.  
Growth of  
business,  
Australian  
and foreign  
companies.

LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES: PERCENTAGE AND GROWTH OF VICTORIAN BUSINESS IN AUSTRALIAN AND FOREIGN OFFICES.

Companies with Head Offices in—	Percentage in 1907 of—		Increase per cent. in 1907 as compared with 1900.	
	Total Policies.	Total Amount Assured.	Number.	Amount.
Victoria .. .. .	36.9	31.3	48.9	25.5
New South Wales .. .. .	59.9	59.9	37.2	32.8
United Kingdom .. .. .	.3	1.1	-33.1*	-31.8*
America .. .. .	2.9	7.7	24.0	-1.2*
Total .. .. .	100.0	100.0	40.3	25.8

\* The minus sign denotes a decrease.

Thus, while there has been a very large increase in the business of the Australian offices, there has been a large falling off in the business of the British companies, which, however, have for many years ceased to accept new business. The latter statement may also be made of the American companies, only one of which, it is understood, is now competing for new business. Compared with 1905, when American companies attained their maximum business, there has been a falling off of 22.3 per cent. in the number of policies, and of 20.9 in the amount, whilst the Australian offices exhibit increases of 8.0 per cent. in both the number of policies and the amount.

An endeavour has been made to obtain direct from each office the business under each class of assurance. In the cases of two of the offices—one American and one New South Wales—the separation between ordinary assurance and endowment assurance could not be effected. The following table shows the available information on the subject—distinguishing between ordinary and industrial business,

Classifica-  
tion of  
Assurance  
Policies.

and also between those offices whose headquarters are situated respectively as shown in previous tables:—

LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES IN FORCE IN VICTORIA, 1907.

Assurance Companies with Head Offices in—	Ordinary Assurance.		Endowment Assurance.		Pure Endowment.		Total.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		£		£		£		£
	<b>Ordinary Business.</b>							
Victoria .. .. .	16,004	4,561,660	28,686	4,614,601	4,898	491,657	49,588	9,667,918
United Kingdom ..	699	358,838	105	18,918	1	150	805	377,906
New South Wales ..		78,756	18,203,808		3,097	301,582	81,853	18,505,390
America .. .. .		6,345	2,441,769		53	7,296	6,398	2,449,055
Total, Ordinary Business		180,595	30,199,584		8,049	800,685	138,644	31,000,269
	<b>Industrial Business.</b>							
Victoria .. .. .	17,904	332,538	7,338	145,465	14,529	229,581	39,771	707,584
New South Wales ..	20,851	380,680	37,555	803,475	4,944	125,144	63,350	1,309,299
America .. .. .	620	95,200	..	..	..	..	620	95,200
Total, Industrial Business	39,375	808,418	44,893	948,940	19,473	354,725	103,741	2,112,083
	<b>Total Business.</b>							
Victoria .. .. .	33,908	4,894,198	36,024	4,760,066	19,427	721,238	89,359	10,375,502
United Kingdom ..	699	358,838	105	18,918	1	150	805	377,906
New South Wales ..		137,162	19,387,963		8,041	426,726	145,203	19,814,689
America .. .. .		6,965	2,536,959		53	7,296	7,018	2,544,255
Grand Total		214,863	31,956,942		27,522	1,155,410	242,385	33,112,352

An analysis of this table shows that 57.2 per cent. of the policies and 93.6 per cent. of the amount of the total assurance of Victoria belong to the "ordinary" business, and 42.8 per cent. of the policies and 6.4 per cent. of the amount belong to the "industrial" business. The average value of the policy in the former category is £223, whilst—calculated from the returns of those societies which distinguish between simple assurance and endowment assurance—the average simple assurance policy is £329, endowment assurance £172, and pure endowment £99. In these companies the total amounts of the policies in the two forms of assurance were very similar, viz., £14,813,575 for simple assurance, and £13,917,724 for endowment assurance, the figures for pure endowment being £724,139. In the industrial branch of the business the average policy is a little over £20, and there is not much variation in the average policies of the three classes of assurance, viz., simple assurance, £20.5, endowment assurance £21.1, and pure endowment £18.2; the total amounts of the several policies being £808,418, £948,940, and £354,725 respectively. Taking these figures in



conjunction with those of the ordinary insurance (with the restriction before mentioned) it would seem that there is a preference slightly in favour of simple assurance. But a better test, perhaps, of popularity would be furnished by the number of policies in the respective classes. In the ordinary business there are 44,996 simple assurance policies, and 80,775 endowment assurance, and in the industrial 39,375 and 44,893 respectively. Judged by these figures, endowment assurance must be regarded as the popular form.

The following are the number and amount of annuity policies in force in Victoria at the end of each of the last eight years, distinguishing between those in force in companies whose head offices are inside, and those whose head offices are outside, Victoria:—

ANNUITY POLICIES IN FORCE IN VICTORIA, 1900 TO 1907.

Year.	Head Offices in Victoria.		Head Offices outside Victoria.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount per Annum.	Number.	Amount per Annum.	Number.	Amount per Annum.
		£		£		£
1900 ..	65	3,877	189	12,307	254	16,184
1901 ..	81	4,221	229	15,150	310	19,371
1902 ..	85	4,958	269	15,990	354	20,948
1903 ..	91	4,850	294	13,971	385	18,821
1904 ..	101	7,275	308	14,108	409	21,383
1905 ..	117	7,253	308	14,179	425	21,432
1906 ..	137	8,146	320	14,270	457	22,416
1907 ..	144	8,181	336	15,007	480	23,188

There was an increase in both the number and amount of annuities at the end of each year except 1903. The annuities at the close of 1907 exceed those at the close of 1900 by 89 per cent. in the number and 43 per cent. in the amount.

Of the 336 annuities held in 1907 in companies whose head offices were outside Victoria, 240 for £10,316 per annum were in New South Wales offices, 3 for £375 in English offices, and 93

for £4,316 in American offices. It is noteworthy that there was only one annuity in the industrial branch, and that for only £6 per annum.

Insurance—  
other than  
Life.

The following table shows the transactions of insurance companies—other than life—operating in Victoria in 1904, 1905, and 1906:—

INSURANCE—OTHER THAN LIFE: 1904 TO 1906.

	Year.	Nature of Insurance.			
		Fire and Marine.	Accident and Guarantee.	Other.	Total.
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>					
Premiums, less Re-assurance and Returns	1904	£ 559,518	£ 47,110	£ 7,655	£ 614,283
	1905	550,138	53,539	9,853	613,530
	1906	587,502	60,799	10,672	658,973
Other Receipts (Interest, Rent, Fees, &c.)	1904	33,614	2,756	593	36,963
	1905	36,874	4,072	658	41,604
	1906	36,245	3,872	737	40,854
Total Receipts ...	1904	593,132	49,866	8,248	651,246
	1905	587,012	57,611	10,511	655,134
	1906	623,747	64,671	11,409	699,827
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>					
Losses ...	1904	230,626	19,085	4,348	254,059
	1905	248,947	23,508	4,477	276,962
	1906	240,357	18,585	6,093	265,035
Other Expenditure ...	1904	220,029	21,649	2,175	243,853
	1905	225,972	19,990	2,448	248,410
	1906	235,910	26,701	3,330	265,941
Total Expenditure ...	1904	450,655	40,734	6,523	497,912
	1905	474,919	43,498	6,925	525,342
	1906	476,267	45,286	9,423	530,976

The total amount at risk is not available, but it is obvious, from the extent of the premiums, that the amount covered must be very considerable. In 1906 in the fire and marine business the premiums received amounted to £587,502, and the losses to £240,357; in the accident and guarantee, £60,799 and £18,585 respectively; in the "other" insurance business, which includes plate glass and live stock insurance, the figures were £10,672 and £6,093 respectively. The total amount of premiums on all these classes of insurance for the three years 1904 to 1906 was £1,886,786, and the losses £796,026, or 42 per cent. of the premiums.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Building  
Societies.

Building societies in Victoria date from an early period in the history of the State, and up to 1892 their business was extensive. Since then it has been comparatively small, although the figures of recent years, and particularly those of 1906 and 1907 show that an

improvement has taken place in building society business. The following table gives particulars of the principal items of business during the last five years:—

## BUILDING SOCIETIES: 1903 TO 1907.

—	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Number of societies ...	32	32	28	31	30
"  shareholders	6,365	6,970	5,881	6,920	6,949
"  borrowers	6,105	6,275	6,351	7,418	7,638
During the year—	£	£	£	£	£
Advances ...	145,186	131,307	154,507	253,029	316,516
Repayments ...	267,193	243,492	237,898	316,005	344,051
Working expenses ...	22,025	20,959	20,084	24,060	24,264
At end of year—					
Deposits ...	735,017	721,548	716,601	712,186	694,095

A glance at the above figures will show the substantial improvement in building society business in the period 1903-7, and more particularly between 1904 and 1907. Although, compared with 1904, there were two societies less in 1907, yet there has been an advance of 141 per cent. in the advances made and 41 per cent. in the repayments, whilst the liabilities to depositors have been reduced by about 4 per cent. It will also be noticed that this form of liability has been continuously reduced since 1903. Under ordinary circumstances a reduction of deposits might be taken as an indication of want of confidence in the societies, but in the present instance means the release of temporarily locked-up deposits. The total assets of the building societies on the 31st December, 1907, amounted to £2,639,413, of which £1,296,772 consisted of loans on mortgage, and £1,266,681 of properties in possession or surrendered. Of the total liabilities, viz., £2,469,597, £1,311,813 were due to shareholders, £301,268 to debenture holders, and £694,095 to depositors. The total reserved funds at the same date amounted to £195,186.

## MORTGAGES, LIENS, ETC.

A statement of the number and amount of registered mortgages and releases of land in each of the last five years is hereunder. Generally, in about 13 per cent. of the mortgages the amount of the loan is not stated, so that the amounts stated in the following table may be taken as understating the total by about that proportion. No account is taken of unregistered or equitable mortgages to banks

Land mortgages and releases.

and individuals, as there is no public record of these dealings; nor are building society mortgages over land held under the *Transfer of Land Act* included, they being registered as absolute transfers. Besides releases registered as such, some mortgages are released or lapse in other ways, *e.g.*, by a transfer from mortgagor to mortgagee, by sale by mortgagee, or by foreclosure.

## LAND MORTGAGES AND RELEASES: 1903 TO 1907.

Registered During Year.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Mortgages—					
Number ..	9,199	8,562	8,665	8,964	10,523
Amount £	6,452,908	7,982,671	5,957,242	7,139,501	8,937,305
Releases—					
Number ..	4,241	7,081	7,175	8,318	8,034
Amount £	5,324,527	4,884,665	5,143,295	6,896,972	7,222,827

Stock mortgages, liens on wool and crops.

The number and amount of stock mortgages, liens on wool, and liens on crops registered during each of the last five years were as follow. Releases are not shown, as releases of liens are not required to be registered, being removed from the register after the expiration of twelve months; and very few of the mortgagors of stock trouble to secure themselves by a registered release.

## STOCK MORTGAGES, LIENS ON WOOL AND CROPS: 1903 TO 1907.

Security.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Stock Mortgages—					
Number ..	742	821	900	747	799
Amount £	99,517	135,295	161,841	141,154	171,145
Liens on Wool—					
Number ..	229	156	154	152	150
Amount £	48,029	63,463	58,061	56,396	65,898
Liens on Crops—					
Number ..	3,835	1,867	1,673	1,086	503
Amount £	206,737	111,730	91,050	80,580	52,280
Total—					
Number ..	4,806	2,844	2,727	1,985	1,452
Amount £	354,283	310,488	310,952	278,130	289,323

The large number of liens on crops in 1903, is due to the fact that 2,955 were liens to the Board of Land and Works, under the *Seed Advances Act* 1903. There were 1,286 such liens in 1904, 1,095 in 1905, 624 in 1906, and 174 in 1907.

Two forms of security are taken by lenders over personal chattels, viz., a bill of sale, and a contract of sale for letting and hiring. The former is a simple mortgage of the chattels, whilst the latter purports to be an absolute sale of the chattels to the lender, with an agreement by the lender to hire the goods back to the borrower at a certain rental, which takes the place of interest. The number and amounts of those filed in each of the last five years are as follow:—

Bills and contracts of sale.

BILLS AND CONTRACTS OF SALE: 1903 TO 1907.

Security.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Bills of Sale—					
Number ..	1,967	2,725	2,200	1,998	1,407
Amount   £	221,114	189,433	181,375	184,911	167,292
Contracts of Sale—					
Number ..	425	364	265	161	152
Amount   £	12,505	11,715	7,860	5,184	5,376

Before filing a bill of sale, 14 days' notice of intention to file must be lodged with the Registrar-General, within which period any creditor may lodge a "caveat" to prevent the filing of the bill without the payment by the borrower of his claim. To circumvent this, the practice arose, in 1877, whereby the borrower purported to sell the chattels to the lender, who hired them back to the borrower, and this became the form of security more generally adopted until 1887, when a decision was given that if there were any tacit understanding that the transaction should be considered as a loan, the security would be void unless registered as a bill of sale. In consequence of this, the number of contracts of sale has gradually decreased, until in 1906 the bills of sale were more than twelve times their number, and the amount secured thirty-six times as great. In 1907, the number of bills was nine times the number of contracts, and the amount secured thereby thirty-one times as great.

Trading  
companies  
registered.

A statement of the number and nature of trading companies floated and registered in Victoria during the eight years' period 1894-1901, and during each of the last six years, is appended:—

TRADING COMPANIES REGISTERED IN VICTORIA, 1894 TO 1907.

Nature of Company.	1894 to 1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
<b>FINANCE—</b>							
Land, property, investment	14	5	5	...	5	...	7
Finance, agency, &c. ...	9	1	2	...	3	2	6
Insurance ...	2	1	...	2	1	...	...
<b>TRADE—</b>							
Cycling ...	13	...	...	2	2	...	...
Export ...	2	3	...	1	...	...	1
Produce ...	14	1	1	4	3	...	2
Supply and trading ...	10	2	5	5	6	10	12
Merchants' imports ...	20	6	2	1	5	5	2
<b>TRANSPORT—</b>							
Carrying ...	8	1	1	...	...	1	1
Railways and rolling-stock	5	...	...	...	...	1	...
Tramways ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1
Steamship ...	3	2	2	1	...	1	1
Others ...	9	...	...	2	1	2	...
<b>INDUSTRIAL—</b>							
Bacon curing ...	6	...	...	1	...	...	1
Brewing ...	4	1	...	2	1	...	6
Bricks, tiles ...	5	1	...	...	...	...	1
Electric ...	5	...	...	2	3	...	3
Engineering, machinery ...	9	...	...	1	11	10	8
Explosives, &c. ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	3
Freezing ...	5	...	...	...	1	1	2
Manufacturing (undefined)	9	2	2	...	9	7	5
Tobacco ...	4	1	1	1	...	...	1
Preserving ...	10	...	...	2	...	...	1
Printing ...	5	1	1	...	3	1	2
Wine-making ...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...
Others ...	118	26	17	10	5	6	14
<b>PRIMARY PRODUCTION—</b>							
Cultivation ...	2	...	...	2	...	2	4
Dairying, &c. ...	76	2	5	16	8	4	6
Mining, prospecting, &c. ...	32	3	1	1	2	9	6
Gold saving, extracting, &c.	5	4	...	1	3	...	1
Pastoral ...	4	1	...	...	1	1	2
<b>MISCELLANEOUS—</b>							
Newspaper, magazine ...	19	3	1	5	1	2	2
Public halls ...	15	1	...	...	1	2	...
Other ...	63	1	8	14	10	8	8
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>109</b>

The figures in the above table refer only to companies registered under Part I. of the *Companies Act* 1890, and are, therefore, exclusive of ordinary mining companies, of which 167 were registered during 1907 under Part II. of the Act. Insurance companies doing

life business only, as well as building societies, are also excluded. From the above figures, it may be ascertained that of the 988 new companies registered during the last fourteen years, 368, or 37 per cent., were industrial; 204, or 21 per cent., were connected with primary production; 140, or 14 per cent., with trade; 65, or 6 per cent., with finance; 47, or 5 per cent., with transport; whilst 164, or 17 per cent., were of a miscellaneous character, including newspapers, magazines, public halls, and various societies and associations. Those industrial companies, included under the term "others," are principally companies registered for the manufacture of a particular patented article, but include a number of companies formed for the manufacture of various commodities and for the treatment of natural products.

According to records in the Registrar-General's office, there were 1,337 trading companies in 1907 actively engaged in the operations for which they were formed, as against 1,305 in 1906, 1,131 in 1905, 1,115 in 1904, 1,143 in 1903, 1,073 in 1902, 1,074 in 1901, 989 in 1900, 953 in 1899, 924 in 1898, 781 in 1897, and 799 in 1896, prior to which year this information was not obtainable. In addition to the above there were 14 insurance companies doing life business only in 1907, and a large number of mining companies, but how many is not known.

The following table shows the particulars of the Registered Co-operative Societies for 1907:—

REGISTERED CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, 1907.

Number of Societies	...	...	...	...	27
Number of Shareholders	...	...	...	...	20,998
Total Sales during Year	...	...	...	...	£322,454
Other Receipts	...	...	...	...	£6,137
Wages and Salaries for Year	...	...	...	...	£39,155
Other Working Expenses	...	...	...	...	£29,245
Net Profit	...	...	...	...	£12,318
Liabilities at end of Year—				£	
Paid-up Capital	...	...	...	97,173	
Reserves	...	...	...	6,274	
Bank Overdraft	...	...	...	41,889	
Sundry Creditors	...	...	...	73,906	
Other Liabilities	...	...	...	5,032	
Total Liabilities	...	...	...		£224,274
Assets at end of Year—				£	
Stock and Fittings	...	...	...	175,165	
Sundry Debtors	...	...	...	41,905	
Cash in Hand and on Deposit	...	...	...	15,199	
Other Assets	...	...	...	1,524	
Total Assets	...	...	...		£233,793

As compared with 1906 there has been an increase of 3 in the number of societies, and 4,415 in the number of shareholders. The total liabilities have increased by £91,557—£35,655 of which is due to increased capital. The total assets have also increased by £93,122.

Of the twenty-seven co-operative societies, nine were engaged as general distributors, eight in the purchase of farmers' materials, two in selling the produce of fruit-growers and market-gardeners, and one each, importing coachbuilders' materials, co-operative credit banking, fish selling, fruit preserving, meat supplying, butter manufacturing, fruit drying, and newspaper with job printing.

---



## MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

The total number of municipalities administering local government throughout the State at the end of the year 1907 was 206. Of these 12 ranked as cities, 11 as towns, 37 as boroughs, and the remainder (146) as shires. The whole of Victoria, with the exception of about 650 square miles—nearly 600 in the mountainous part of Wonnangatta, and the whole of French Island, or  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. of the area of the State—is now brought under control of municipalities.

The following is a summary of the estimated population, number of ratepayers, estimated number of dwellings (inhabited and uninhabited), total and annual value of rateable property, and annual revenue of cities, towns, boroughs and shires in each of the five years ended 1907-8:—

## MUNICIPALITIES : 1903-4 TO 1907-8.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Number of Rate-payers.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.		Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
			In-habited.	Uninhabited.	Total.	Annual.	
Cities, Towns, and Boroughs—							
1903-4 ..	652,658	158,691	137,394	4,958	£ 93,376,880	£ 5,366,477	£ 789,596
1904-5 ..	657,815	159,953	138,670	4,997	94,583,732	5,498,471	824,392
1905-6 ..	684,358	169,536	144,996	4,698	99,354,665	5,664,425	847,104
1906-7 ..	695,192	171,909	147,055	4,778	100,801,295	5,779,231	903,120
1907-8 ..	708,762	176,420	149,706	3,923	103,666,178	5,944,691	..
Shires—							
1903-4 ..	556,350	152,204	117,760	3,883	115,766,850	6,071,353	520,794
1904-5 ..	552,414	153,908	117,998	3,337	116,336,442	6,244,799	520,829
1905-6 ..	541,242	149,350	115,270	3,069	117,260,959	6,130,718	541,188
1906-7 ..	565,739	151,869	117,286	2,828	121,797,646	6,395,094	601,311
1907-8 ..	573,715	152,973	118,575	2,890	129,059,488	6,694,209	..
Total—							
1903-4 ..	1,209,008	310,895	255,154	8,841	209,143,730	11,437,830	1,310,390
1904-5 ..	1,210,229	313,861	256,668	8,334	210,920,174	11,743,270	1,345,221
1905-6 ..	1,225,600	318,886	260,266	7,767	216,615,624	11,795,143	1,388,292
1906-7 ..	1,260,931	323,778	264,341	7,606	222,598,941	12,174,325	1,504,431
1907-8 ..	1,282,477	329,393	268,281	6,813	232,725,666	12,638,600	..

Increase in value of rateable properties and municipal revenue.

It will be observed from the following figures that there has been a very substantial increase in the estimated value of rateable property and in the revenue of municipalities during the period covered by the foregoing table:—

**INCREASE IN VALUE OF PROPERTIES AND IN MUNICIPAL REVENUE.**

	Increase.		
	1907-8 over 1903-4.		1906-7 over 1903-4.
	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Revenue from all sources.
	Total.	Annual.	
	£	£	£
Cities, Towns, and Boroughs ... ..	10,289,298	578,214	113,524
Shires ... ..	13,292,638	622,856	80,517
<b>Total Increase</b> ... ..	<b>23,581,936</b>	<b>1,201,070</b>	<b>194,041</b>

The number of ratepayers returned for 1907-8 was 329,393, and the total capital value of rateable property £232,725,666, which is equivalent to about 18 years' purchase on the annual value, £12,638,900.

Cities, towns, and boroughs, 1907-8.

The following is a statement of the estimated population, number of ratepayers, total and annual value of rateable property, annual endowment payable by the Government, total revenue, and amount of rate levied in the £ in each city, town, and borough in Victoria. The information relates to the municipal year 1907-8, except as regards the item "revenue," which is for 1906-7. With regard to the item Annual Endowment, last column, the *Municipal Endowment Act 1907* fixes the amount payable to each municipality in each of the next two financial years at the same amount as that for 1907-8:—

**CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS, 1907-8.**

Name.	Estimated Population.	Number of Ratepayers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £1.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue, 1906-7.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government under Act No. 2129, 1907-8.
				Total.	Annual.		
<b>CITIES.</b>			s. d.	£	£	£	£
Ballarat .. ..	25,000	5,219	2 0	2,544,720	169,648	31,714	..
Bendigo .. ..	31,898	7,595	1 6	2,427,684	202,307	32,236	..
Brunswick* .. ..	27,075	6,821	2 4	2,966,220	148,311	25,057	..
Collingwood .. ..	34,932	7,200	1 9	3,270,767	196,246	21,529	..
Fitzroy .. ..	33,358	7,186	1 8	5,178,500	258,925	26,335	..
Footscray .. ..	19,474	4,561	2 4	2,302,600	115,130	15,656	..
Hawthorn .. ..	24,640	5,412	1 9	4,223,660	211,183	21,819	..
Melbourne .. ..	100,506	26,861	1 0 5 8	33,417,100	1,670,855	315,526	..
Prahran .. ..	42,600	9,584	1 8	5,165,940	430,495	41,259	..
Richmond .. ..	39,200	8,779	1 9	2,832,076	217,852	25,160	..
South Melbourne .. ..	42,000	8,009	2 0	6,836,220	341,811	47,878	..
St. Kilda .. ..	22,400	5,350	2 0	2,800,064	216,672	25,241	..

\* Brunswick was constituted a city on the 8th January, 1908.

## CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS—continued.

Name.	Estimated Population.	Number of Ratepayers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £1.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue, 1906-7.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government under Act No. 2129, 1907-8.
				Total.	Annual.		
<b>TOWNS.</b>							
Ballarat East ..	18,285	4,500	2 0	1,254,870	83,658	13,871	..
Brighton ..	11,500	3,306	2 0	1,888,380	94,419	14,414	..
Camberwell ..	10,600	4,000	2 0	2,288,060	114,403	16,438	..
Caulfield ..	11,827	3,966	2 0	2,512,640	125,632	16,227	..
Essendon ..	19,500	7,404	2 0	3,025,700	151,285	20,714	..
Geelong ..	14,577	4,119	2 0	1,978,700	98,935	17,279	..
Malvern ..	18,293	3,066	1 7	3,185,660	159,283	15,785	..
Northcote ..	18,543	4,900	2 2	1,664,540	83,227	13,343	..
Port Melbourne ..	12,667	2,765	1 9	947,988	75,999	9,294	..
Warrnambool ..	6,600	1,376	1 10	844,160	42,208	12,165	..
Williamstown ..	13,820	5,000	2 3	942,108	78,509	12,968	..
<b>BOROUGHS.</b>							
Ararat ..	3,951	781	1 9	190,810	19,081	5,752	50
Browns and Scarsdale ..	1,050	221	1 0	27,800	2,780	291	25
Buninyong ..	1,316	351	1 3	101,937	5,825	944	50
Carisbrook ..	1,196	320	1 0	38,749	4,937	548	50
Castlemaine ..	6,200	1,635	1 6	412,025	32,962	5,532	50
Chewton ..	1,350	298	1 0	48,520	6,065	635	50
Clunes ..	2,390	622	1 4	68,733	9,819	2,899	75
Coburg ..	8,090	3,800	2 3	741,135	49,409	9,335	50
Creswick ..	2,965	621	1 6	96,870	9,687	2,959	75
Daylesford ..	3,775	750	2 0	154,500	15,450	2,784	50
Dunolly ..	1,390	398	1 6	69,700	6,970	1,218	50
Eaglehawk ..	9,000	1,880	1 6	448,356	37,363	6,003	50
Echuca ..	4,050	1,082	1 6	246,015	23,430	5,748	50
Geelong West ..	6,344	1,471	2 0	408,814	29,201	3,113	50
Hamilton ..	4,170	993	1 9	607,960	30,398	4,698	50
Horsham ..	3,500	558	2 6	250,230	16,682	3,143	100
Inglewood ..	1,440	360	1 6	76,308	6,359	2,215	50
Kew ..	10,300	2,117	1 6	1,440,060	96,004	9,710	50
Koroit ..	1,857	431	2 0	273,620	13,681	1,849	50
Majorca ..	700	190	1 0	25,600	3,200	422	30
Malmsbury ..	1,050	275	1 6	41,090	4,109	788	50
Maryborough ..	5,993	1,360	1 6	278,500	27,850	4,674	50
Newtown and Chilwell ..	5,421	1,397	1 9	600,540	30,027	3,217	50
Oakleigh ..	1,574	816	2 0	271,320	13,566	2,652	100
Portland ..	2,100	568	2 0	187,560	12,504	3,020	50
Port Fairy ..	2,000	461	2 0	244,100	12,205	2,939	50
Queenscliff ..	1,535	495	1 9	222,340	11,117	2,020	100
Raywood ..	461	110	1 0	40,192	2,512	296	20
Rutherglen ..	2,300	403	1 0	149,010	14,901	1,734	80
Sale ..	3,455	850	1 9	355,640	17,782	6,479	50
Sebastopol ..	2,700	725	1 6	133,290	8,886	1,343	80
Smythesdale ..	460	156	1 0	19,620	1,962	251	20
Stawell ..	5,300	915	1 6	205,560	20,556	3,855	50
St. Arnaud ..	4,024	767	1 6	204,990	20,499	2,715	50
Talbot ..	1,165	349	1 0	52,920	5,292	1,290	50
Tarnagulla ..	980	210	1 0	39,416	4,927	632	50
Wangaratta ..	4,005	723	1 6	534,000	26,700	3,529	50
Total ..	708,762	176,420	..	103,666,178	5,944,691	903,120	2,065

Shires,  
1907-8.

The next table gives a list of the shires, and similar particulars to those shown for the cities, towns, and boroughs:—

## SHIRES, 1907-8.

Name.	Estimated Population.	Number of Ratepayers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £1.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue, 1906-7.	Annual Endowment Payable by the Government under Act No. 2129, 1907-8.
				Total.	Annual.		
				£	£		
Alberton ..	4,300	1,130	s. d. 1 3	1,292,100	64,605	6,067	£ 1,500
Alexandra ..	2,570	990	1 0	697,900	34,880	3,362	750
Arapiles ..	2,750	672	1 3	489,780	24,489	2,308	304
Ararat ..	7,000	1,750	1 0	2,383,620	119,181	8,742	1,800
Avoca ..	4,000	1,365	1 0	319,530	31,953	2,530	485
Avon ..	2,700	645	1 0	766,500	38,325	2,750	575
Bacchus Marsh ..	2,945	530	1 0	426,735	31,610	2,842	385
Bairnsdale ..	8,300	1,870	1 6	1,392,400	69,620	8,017	1,440
Ballan ..	5,650	1,250	1 0	739,900	36,995	3,170	575
Ballarat ..	4,750	964	1 0	1,106,200	55,310	4,081	575
Bannockburn ..	1,895	366	1 3	308,816	19,301	1,804	265
Barrabool ..	1,920	445	1 3	636,820	31,841	2,634	425
Beechworth ..	7,500	1,400	1 0	378,204	31,517	5,415	545
Belfast ..	2,700	710	1 4	946,260	47,313	3,976	650
Bellarine ..	4,830	1,050	1 3	868,840	43,442	3,757	485
Benalla ..	8,900	2,600	1 3	1,795,340	89,767	9,237	1,450
Berwick ..	6,700	1,500	1 3	1,140,000	57,000	5,717	1,000
Bet Bet ..	3,200	793	1 0	437,840	21,892	1,987	375
Birchip ..	2,020	636	1 0	539,820	26,991	2,366	400
Borong ..	7,500	1,250	1 0	1,713,740	85,687	6,668	1,080
Braybrook ..	1,605	1,426	1 0	578,260	28,913	2,107	320
Bright ..	4,700	1,305	1 3	636,580	31,829	3,226	750
Broadford ..	2,000	500	1 3	307,400	15,370	1,454	300
Broadmeadows ..	1,870	558	1 0	526,780	26,339	1,776	365
Bulla ..	2,200	415	1 3	475,000	23,159	2,191	350
Buln Buln ..	4,700	1,416	1 3	916,500	45,825	5,132	1,250
Bungaree ..	4,505	854	1 9	604,680	30,234	3,935	800
Buninyong ..	6,320	1,480	1 0	745,575	49,705	3,502	550
Charlton ..	2,989	937	1 0	733,000	36,650	2,740	550
Chiltern ..	2,990	807	1 0	132,880	13,288	1,951	230
Colac ..	11,700	2,750	1 0	3,728,020	186,401	16,477	1,200
Corio ..	2,399	670	1 3	767,000	38,350	2,885	500
Cranbourne ..	3,850	1,098	1 3	1,058,680	52,934	4,314	700
Creswick ..	7,500	1,450	1 0	1,208,100	60,405	4,714	775
Dandenong ..	3,500	2,031	1 6	630,420	32,076	4,482	525
Deakin ..	2,600	853	1 0	700,120	35,006	2,715	446
Dimboola ..	4,800	1,128	1 0	1,073,800	53,690	3,781	618
Donald ..	3,000	738	1 0	771,950	41,615	3,564	575
Doncaster ..	1,097	293	1 3	271,560	13,578	1,180	216
Dundas ..	2,684	899	1 0	1,888,600	94,430	6,288	1,050
Dunmunkie ..	5,750	1,050	1 0	1,613,380	80,669	5,134	1,200
East Loddon ..	1,525	353	1 0	711,000	35,550	2,455	550
Echuca ..	4,700	1,206	1 0	1,205,960	60,298	4,287	500
Eltham ..	3,320	1,185	1 3	562,240	28,112	2,965	450
Epping ..	1,270	460	1 0	385,500	19,275	1,222	225
Euroa ..	5,490	1,133	1 0	1,255,620	62,781	3,964	750
Fern Tree Gully ..	4,500	1,180	1 6	601,520	30,076	3,125	900
Flinders and Kangeroo ..	2,600	980	1 0	591,000	29,550	2,316	260
Frankston and Hastings ..	2,460	1,020	1 6	430,600	21,530	2,266	425
Gisborne ..	2,500	918	1 0	464,360	23,218	1,634	340
Glenelg ..	5,772	1,588	1 0	1,617,960	107,864	8,519	1,200
Glenlyon ..	2,700	613	1 0	169,530	16,953	1,705	250
Gordon ..	3,700	875	1 0	957,140	47,857	4,061	740
Goulburn ..	3,100	644	1 0	491,160	24,558	2,288	350
Grenville ..	6,800	1,450	1 0	822,140	41,107	4,016	560

## SHIRES—continued.

Name.	Estimated Population.	Number of Ratepayers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £1.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue, 1906-7.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government under Act No. 2129, 1907-8.
				Total.	Annual.		
			s. d.	£	£	£	£
Hampden ..	7,600	1,609	1 3	4,384,600	219,230	18,408	750
Healesville ..	1,413	397	2 0	223,920	11,196	1,958	450
Heidelberg ..	6,160	2,182	1 7	1,088,880	54,194	7,923	500
Heytesbury ..	3,912	941	1 3	1,359,600	67,980	6,757	1,100
Howqua ..	1,750	280	1 6	96,120	4,806	1,552	200
Huntly ..	4,000	900	1 0	610,840	30,542	2,509	400
Kara Kara ..	4,450	1,379	1 0	1,036,620	51,831	3,422	678
Karkaroc ..	3,500	1,174	1 6	1,186,960	59,348	5,925	950
Keilor ..	700	270	1 0	311,520	15,576	1,666	100
Kerang ..	8,000	2,020	1 0	2,074,340	113,717	11,316	1,000
Kilmore ..	2,120	567	1 3	180,090	18,009	1,940	275
Korong ..	6,650	1,500	1 0	1,000,460	50,023	3,955	650
Kooroo ..	3,727	1,300	1 0	1,088,336	68,021	4,639	870
Kyneton ..	8,655	1,800	1 0	1,311,900	65,595	10,022	685
Lancefield ..	1,202	291	1 0	256,840	12,842	1,423	151
Lawloit ..	2,290	548	1 0	492,135	32,809	2,000	396
Leigh ..	1,691	612	1 0	870,940	43,597	2,785	550
Lexton ..	2,270	569	1 0	755,160	37,758	2,633	400
Lillydale ..	5,794	2,076	1 3	1,044,640	52,232	4,485	800
Lowan ..	4,100	1,290	1 3	723,400	36,170	3,325	600
Maffra ..	3,950	1,100	1 0	1,281,160	64,058	4,499	1,000
Maldon ..	5,600	1,550	1 0	779,260	38,963	4,001	375
Mansfield ..	3,800	920	1 3	973,200	48,660	4,579	900
Marong ..	7,000	2,132	1 0	1,409,300	70,465	5,322	900
Melton ..	1,300	300	1 0	211,200	21,120	1,402	236
Meredith ..	1,750	390	1 0	292,460	14,623	1,044	190
Merriang ..	1,050	258	1 0	315,300	15,765	1,553	176
Metcalfe ..	2,860	828	1 0	373,875	24,925	1,838	278
Mildura ..	4,855	940	1 6	581,340	29,067	3,967	476
Minhamite ..	1,870	489	1 0	1,230,140	61,507	4,057	650
Mirboo ..	1,400	374	1 6	314,220	15,711	2,307	700
Moorabbin ..	9,637	3,300	2 0	1,600,540	80,027	11,867	600
Mornington ..	1,350	394	1 4	284,060	14,203	2,150	230
Mortlake ..	3,063	643	1 0	2,014,500	100,725	6,455	700
Morwell ..	3,100	825	1 3	609,780	30,489	3,483	900
Mount Alexander ..	2,150	510	1 0	132,250	10,580	1,082	126
Mount Franklin ..	2,594	802	1 0	146,030	14,603	1,390	204
Mount Rouse ..	2,450	600	1 0	1,476,220	73,811	5,134	400
Mulgrave ..	2,560	779	2 0	404,860	20,243	2,586	450
Melvior ..	4,330	1,090	1 6	703,100	35,155	4,087	450
Narracan ..	5,300	1,420	1 6	960,000	48,000	6,000	1,400
Newham and Wood- end ..	2,410	527	1 3	246,810	16,454	1,721	210
Newstead ..	2,300	620	1 0	324,120	16,206	1,604	300
North Ovens ..	2,750	752	1 0	649,700	32,485	2,724	296
Numurkah ..	7,881	1,594	1 0	1,910,840	95,542	7,382	1,200
Nunawading ..	6,047	2,300	2 0	982,240	49,112	6,581	950
Omoo ..	5,000	1,270	1 4	450,000	45,000	6,896	1,700
Orbost ..	3,600	1,088	1 6	648,880	32,444	3,536	1,100
Oxley ..	4,550	1,108	1 0	1,012,800	50,640	3,895	750
Phillip Island and Woolamal ..	2,840	822	1 3	865,600	43,280	3,804	1,100
Poowong and Jeetho ..	8,400	1,940	1 3	1,590,820	79,541	8,925	2,000
Portland ..	5,750	1,850	1 0	1,707,800	85,390	5,702	1,000
Preston ..	4,352	1,367	1 9	723,000	36,150	4,753	650
Pyalong ..	1,200	350	1 0	336,000	16,800	1,066	229
Ripon ..	5,500	1,140	1 0	1,355,240	67,762	5,948	450
Rodney ..	6,400	1,280	1 0	1,963,400	98,170	4,864	875
Romsey ..	1,900	420	1 3	471,720	23,586	2,376	274
Rosedale ..	3,490	980	1 0	1,446,000	72,300	4,932	1,000
Rutherglen ..	5,842	1,302	1 0	447,344	27,959	2,525	450

## SHIRES—continued.

Name.	Estimated Population.	Number of Ratepayers.	Amount of General Rate levied in the £1.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue, 1906-7.	Annual Endowment payable by the Government under Act No. 2129, 1907-8.
				Total.	Annual.		
			s. d.	£	£	£	£
Seymour ..	4,200	1,040	1 0	831,420	41,571	3,862	850
Shepparton ..	6,500	1,360	1 0	1,147,200	57,360	7,104	850
South Barwon ..	2,126	937	1 3	405,780	20,289	2,069	277
South Gippsland ..	3,500	1,012	1 6	602,400	30,120	4,070	1,050
Springfield ..	706	157	1 6	250,340	12,517	1,313	189
Stawell ..	2,700	1,045	1 0	1,158,734	60,986	4,224	624
Strathfieldsaye ..	3,700	1,016	1 3	393,020	19,651	2,339	278
Swan Hill ..	5,000	1,419	1 0	790,500	52,700	3,975	550
Talbot ..	1,250	431	1 0	380,800	19,040	1,507	221
Tambo ..	2,300	730	1 6	503,900	25,195	2,909	895
Templestowe ..	950	326	1 3	235,720	11,786	1,269	177
Towong ..	6,900	1,850	1 0	1,500,460	75,023	7,937	1,800
Traralgon ..	3,000	820	1 3	664,000	33,200	4,659	892
Tullaroop ..	3,101	973	1 0	303,216	25,268	2,027	337
Tungamah ..	6,402	1,501	1 0	1,466,540	73,277	5,422	900
Upper Yarra ..	2,032	525	1 3	314,400	15,720	1,904	450
Violet Town ..	2,970	593	1 0	602,680	30,134	2,430	450
Walhalla ..	2,466	786	2 6	71,168	8,896	1,910	570
Wannon ..	2,870	643	1 0	1,557,860	77,893	5,170	862
Waranga ..	4,750	1,800	1 0	1,518,760	75,938	5,099	750
Warragul ..	4,850	1,010	1 6	1,103,300	55,165	7,485	1,800
Warrnambool ..	9,700	1,959	1 0	2,554,920	127,746	10,305	1,380
Whittlesea ..	2,160	468	1 0	368,740	18,437	1,774	235
Wimmera ..	4,815	997	1 0	1,313,460	65,673	4,341	733
Winchelsea ..	3,629	804	1 4	1,089,540	54,477	4,995	850
Wodonga ..	1,926	552	1 0	164,560	16,456	2,081	288
Woorayl ..	4,360	1,205	1 9	1,230,480	61,524	6,134	2,000
Wycheproof ..	3,883	1,137	1 0	1,243,480	62,174	4,783	665
Wyndham ..	2,825	2,930	1 0	1,271,500	63,575	4,299	600
Yackandandah ..	5,225	1,192	1 0	1,012,480	50,624	3,937	933
Yarrawonga ..	3,300	770	1 0	757,440	37,872	3,632	570
Yea ..	2,628	742	1 0	920,220	46,011	3,445	800
Total ..	573,715	152,973	..	129,059,488	6,694,209	601,311	96,539

The following is the number of cities, towns, and boroughs, and the number of shires in which rates were struck in each of the last five years at the amounts set down in the first column:—

Ratings in municipalities, 1907.

## RATINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1903-4 TO 1907-8.

Amount levied in the £.	Number of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.					Number of Shires.				
	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.
s. d.										
0 6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
0 9	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	1	..
1 0	12	11	9	9	9	102	96	95	87	87
1 1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
1 3	5	5	3	3	1	16	18	23	25	31
1 4	2	2	2	1	1	5	5	4	3	4
1 6	13	12	14	13	14	14	18	14	21	15
1 7	..	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1 8	2	3	2	4	2	..	..	..	..	..
1 9	7	8	7	8	9	1	2	1	2	3
1 10	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..
2 0	11	11	12	12	15	4	4	5	5	4
2 2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
2 3	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	..	..	..
2 4	1	1	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
2 6	1	2	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1
1 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 9 0	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 5 8	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
1 1 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	60	60	60	60	60	148	148	146	146	146

These figures give an average rating of 1s. 7½d. in the £ in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 1s. 1½d. in shires. The rating in the urban districts is thus shown to be 6d. in the £1 more than in the rural districts. It will be observed that only one municipality, and only once in the last five years, imposed the minimum rate allowed by law, viz., 6d., but that several reached the maximum of 2s. 6d. in the £.

\* These amounts refer to Melbourne City where, for the North Melbourne and Flemington and Kensington portions of Hopetoun Ward, the rating is different from that of the rest of the city.

Classification of properties rated, 1905-6.

The number of properties rated and the annual assessment thereon in cities, towns, and boroughs, and shires, in 1905-6, were as follow:—

NUMBER AND ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTIES, 1905-6.

Rateable Values.	Number of Properties Rated.			Assessment of Properties.		
	In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	In Shires.	Total.	In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	In Shires.	Total.
				£	£	£
Under £25 ...	148,373	125,806	274,179	} 3,028,065	2,486,591	5,514,656
£25 to £50 ...	36,677	40,172	76,849			
£50 " £75 ...	8,428	12,151	20,579	} 766,858	1,231,471	1,998,329
£75 " £100 ...	3,585	6,745	10,330			
£100 " £200 ...	4,078	7,028	11,106	} 539,909	922,449	1,462,358
£200 " £300 ...	1,086	1,424	2,510			
£300 " £400 ...	470	510	980	} 1,329,593	1,490,207	2,819,800
£400 " £500 ...	242	288	530			
£500 & upwards	679	718	1,397			
Total ...	203,618	194,842	398,460	5,664,425	6,130,718	11,795,143

Classification of properties rated, 1901-2.

A similar return to the above was prepared for the year 1901-2, and is now reprinted for comparison with the figures for 1905-6.

NUMBER AND ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTIES RATED, 1901-2.

Rateable Values.	Number of Properties Rated.			Assessment of Properties.		
	In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	In Shires.	Total.	In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	In Shires.	Total.
				£	£	£
Under £25 ...	138,191	119,146	257,337	} 2,713,023	2,426,477	5,139,500
£25 to £50 ...	34,848	44,225	79,073			
£50 " £75 ...	8,002	10,681	18,683	} 693,482	1,096,013	1,789,495
£75 " £100 ...	3,094	6,612	9,706			
£100 " £200 ...	3,823	5,813	9,636	} 517,663	762,504	1,280,167
£200 " £300 ...	1,013	1,112	2,125			
£300 " £400 ...	435	406	841	} 1,299,114	1,376,811	2,675,925
£400 " £500 ...	257	226	483			
£500 & upwards	627	707	1,334			
Total ...	190,290	188,928	379,218	5,223,282	5,661,805	10,885,087



The following return shows the proportion of properties at the different rateable values at the two dates. It will be seen that there was very little alteration in the four years:—

Proportion of properties at different values, 1901-2 and 1905-6.

PROPORTION OF PROPERTIES AT DIFFERENT RATEABLE VALUES,  
1901-2 AND 1905-6

Rateable Values.	Number of Properties in every 100 Rated.					
	In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.		In Shires.		In Victoria.	
	1901-2.	1905-6.	1901-2.	1905-6.	1901-2.	1905-6.
Under £25 ...	72·6	72·9	63·1	64·6	67·8	68·8
£25 to £50 ...	18·3	18·0	23·4	20·6	20·9	19·3
£50 " £75 ...	4·2	4·2	5·6	6·2	4·9	5·2
£75 " £100 ...	1·7	1·8	3·5	3·5	2·6	2·6
£100 " £200 ...	2·0	2·0	3·1	3·6	2·5	2·8
£200 " £300 ...	·6	·5	·6	·7	·6	·6
£300 " £400 ...	·2	·2	·2	·3	·2	·2
£400 " £500 ...	·1	·1	·1	·1	·1	·1
£500 and upwards ...	·3	·3	·4	·4	·4	·4

The ordinary revenue and expenditure for the last three financial years were as follow:—

Municipal revenue and expenditure.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPALITIES, 1905 TO 1907.

Sources of Revenue.		1905.	1906.	1907.
Taxation—		£		£
Rates ...	...	802,253	836,024	887,580
Licences ...	...	112,475	106,621	108,742
Dog Fees ...	...	16,022	16,257	17,455
Market and Weighbridge Dues ...	...	55,259	56,939	57,190
Government Endowment and Grants ...	...	90,572	95,090	117,304
Contributions for Streets, Footpaths, &c. ...	...	22,755	18,597	30,816
Sanitary Charges ...	...	55,731	56,052	56,918
Rents ...	...	60,344	63,242	66,601
Other Sources ...	...	129,810	139,470	163,825
<b>Total</b> ...	...	<b>1,345,221</b>	<b>1,388,292</b>	<b>1,504,431</b>
Heads of Expenditure.				
Salaries, &c. ...	...	136,066	141,438	147,933
Sanitary Work, Street Cleansing, &c. ...	...	131,378	135,466	134,632
Lighting ...	...	69,915	72,571	76,217
Fire Brigades' Contributions ...	...	16,061	17,431	17,144
Public Works—				
Construction ...	...	198,275	217,346	266,658
Maintenance ...	...	378,859	403,791	441,335
Formation of Private Streets, &c. ...	...	23,676	19,627	28,296
Redemption of Loans ...	...	55,866	49,483	54,998
Interest on Loans ...	...	186,439	188,111	196,965
Charities ...	...	13,185	13,637	13,401
Other Expenditure ...	...	134,023	118,748	156,894
<b>Total</b> ...	...	<b>1,343,743</b>	<b>1,377,649</b>	<b>1,534,473</b>

As compared with 1906, the revenue of 1907 increased by £116,139, all the headings sharing in the improvement, as follow:— Rates, £51,556; Government endowment and grants, £22,214; rents, £3,359; market and weighbridge dues, £251; sanitary charges, £866; dog fees, £1,198; licences, £121; contributions for streets, footpaths, &c., £12,219; and “other sources” of revenue, £24,355. The expenditure shows an increase of £156,824. The items increased are—Salaries, £6,495; lighting, £3,646; public works, construction, £49,312; maintenance, £37,544; formation of private streets, &c., £8,669; redemption of loans, £5,515; interest on loans, £8,854; and “other expenditure,” £38,146. The reductions in expenditure are—Sanitary work and street cleaning, £834; fire brigades’ contributions, £287; and charities, £236.

Proportion of municipal revenue raised from different sources.

Fifty-nine per cent. of municipal revenue was derived from rates, 7 per cent. from licences of all kinds, 4 per cent. from market and weighbridge dues, 1 per cent. from dog fees, 8 per cent. from Government endowments and grants, 2 per cent. from contributions for streets, footpaths, &c., 4 per cent. from sanitary charges, 4 per cent. from rents, and 11 per cent. from all “other sources”.

Salaries.

In 1907, the salaries of the municipal officers amounted to £147,933, or about 10 per cent. of the entire revenue.

Local charities.

A sum of £13,401, equivalent to about 1 per cent. of the revenue, was devoted to local charities—the greater part of this disbursement was in aid of hospitals, benevolent asylums and associations, and orphan asylums.

Assets and liabilities of municipalities.

The assets of the municipalities are shown under three heads—(1) Municipal Fund, (2) Loan Fund, (3) Property; the liabilities under two heads—(1) Municipal Fund, (2) Loan Fund.

#### MUNICIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1905 TO 1907.

Assets.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Municipal Fund—	£	£	£
Uncollected Rates ... ..	119,028	124,174	112,435
Other Assets ... ..	168,737	184,380	196,048
Loan Funds—			
Sinking Funds—			
Amount at Credit ... ..	701,503	740,382	772,662
Arrears Due ... ..	4,459	1,341	3,616
Unexpended Balances ... ..	112,643	302,400	325,901
Property—			
Halls, Buildings, Markets, &c. ... ..	2,530,858	2,573,017	2,697,701
Waterworks ... ..	234,461	221,548	223,687
Gasworks ... ..	65,760	60,510	66,269
Total Assets ... ..	3,937,449	4,207,752	4,398,319

MUNICIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1905 TO 1907—*continued.*

Liabilities.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Municipal Fund—			
Due on Current Contracts ... ..	£ 54,914	£ 57,269	£ 68,654
Arrears due to Sinking Funds ... ..	4,459	1,341	3,616
Overdue Interest ... ..	16,637	16,951	17,060
Bank Overdrafts ... ..	90,660	89,370	94,825
Temporary Government Advances ... ..	4,018	694	..
Other Liabilities ... ..	84,803	118,695	110,688
Loan Funds—			
Loans Outstanding ... ..	4,186,602	4,375,116	4,442,713
Due on Loan Contracts ... ..	27,438	2,256	39,726
Total Liabilities ... ..	4,469,531	4,661,692	4,777,282

The total assets of municipalities in 1907 amounted to £4,398,319, and the liabilities to £4,777,282. The aggregate of the current liabilities (Municipal Fund) was £294,843, against which there were assets amounting to £308,483. The gross liability on account of loan expenditure for works completed and in progress was £4,482,439, which, after deducting sinking funds and unexpended balances, was reduced to £3,380,260. If credit were taken for the value of municipal properties (£2,987,657) in markets, halls, buildings, gasworks, waterworks, &c., the net burden on account of loan moneys would be £392,603.

Under the *Local Government Act 1891*, £450,000 was provided as an annual endowment for the municipalities. This was the first statutory provision made since 1879, when an endowment of £310,000, authorized under the *Local Government Act 1874*, ceased to be payable. A subsidy, however, in lieu thereof, amounting to £310,000, was voted by Parliament annually, but this vote was gradually increased until £450,000 was reached in 1889-90 and 1890-91. This amount was reduced to £405,000 per annum from the 1st January, 1893; to £310,000 from 1st July, 1893; to £100,000 from 1st July, 1894; and to £50,000 from 1st July, 1902. Under Act No. 2025 it was increased to £75,000 for the year 1906-7, and from the 1st July, 1907, it was increased under Act No. 2129 to £100,000. The endowment is payable in equal moieties in March and September of each year. No city or town is entitled to receive any part of the endowment. The distribution amongst the boroughs and shires is based on the amount of general and extra rates received in the twelve months ending on the last day of September next preceding such financial year, according to the following scale:—

To every borough or first-class shire ... ..	3s. in the £
„ „ second-class shire ... ..	5s. „ „ „
„ „ third-class shire ... ..	6s. „ „ „
„ „ fourth-class shire ... ..	8s. „ „ „
„ „ fifth-class shire ... ..	10s. „ „ „
„ „ sixth-class shire ... ..	12s. „ „ „

But for the three financial years commencing 1st July, 1907, the amounts are definitely fixed by Act No. 2129 at the sums payable for the current financial year, as set out in the table on pages 234 to 238 of this part.

Licence fees. In addition to the endowment of £75,000 (increased to £100,000 from 1st July, 1907), the municipalities received from the Government a sum of £87,804 out of the Licensing Act Fund, under Act No. 1111, Section 201, the equivalent for (1) fees for licences; (2) fees for the registration of brewers and spirit merchants; (3) fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred under *The Licensing Act 1876*. The particulars of this payment are as follow:—

## EQUIVALENT FOR LICENCE FEES, ETC., 1906-7.

	£	s.	d.
Paid to Cities ... ..	34,443	0	0
„ Towns ... ..	8,396	0	0
„ Boroughs ... ..	12,996	0	0
„ Shires—			
1st Class ... ..	288	0	0
2nd „ ... ..	14,773	0	0
3rd „ ... ..	11,833	0	0
4th „ ... ..	945	0	0
5th „ ... ..	3,708	0	0
6th „ ... ..	1,655	0	0
Total amount due ... ..	89,037	0	0
Deduct unpaid accounts of 1907	£1,296	0	0
Add payments on account of 1906	63	0	0
	1,233	0	0
Amount paid in 1906-7 ...	87,804	0	0

Licensing Act Fund.

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Licensing Act Fund for the year ended 30th June, 1907:—

## LICENSING ACT FUND.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1906-7.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance from last year	4,286	9 8	Expenses of Officers carrying out the Licensing Act	7,159	7 3
Licences ... ..	100,115	9 11	Cost of taking poll of electors ... ..	77	15 8
Fees ... ..	1,281	2 0	Compensation ... ..	8,895	6 3
Fines ... ..	3,088	14 6	Equivalent to municipalities (see previous table) ... ..	87,804	0 0
Sale of confiscated liquor ... ..	28	6 4	Balance 30th June, 1907 ... ..	7,372	11 0
Club certificates and percentage fees ..	966	8 9			
Permits ... ..	1,530	0 0			
Expenses of extended sitting of courts ...	12	9 0			
	£111,309	0 2		£111,309	0 2

## MUNICIPAL LOANS.

In connexion with loans raised by municipalities, Section 375 of the *Local Government Act 1903* provides that before any municipality incurs a loan and the debentures are payable in different

years, the council shall obtain from the Auditor-General a certificate, in writing, that the amounts proposed to be provided in each year will be sufficient to pay all principal moneys and interest as they fall due. The repayments of principal have to be so provided for, that each year of the currency of the loan shall bear its full share towards liquidation.

The total loan indebtedness of the municipalities at the end of their financial year was £4,442,713, due to the Government and the public respectively as follows:—

## MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS, 1907.

	Due to the Government.		Due to the Public.	
	£		£	
Cities, Towns, and Boroughs ...	131,045		3,732,861	
Shires .. ...	99,803		479,004	
	230,848		4,211,865	
<b>Total</b> ...	4,442,713			

## MUNICIPAL LOAN RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1907.

	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£
Receipts during the year ...	104,553	18,893	123,446
Balance unexpended from previous year ...	328,315	15,727	344,042
Expenditure during the year ...	126,961	14,626	141,587
Balance unexpended at the end of 1907 ...	305,907	19,994	325,901

The municipal expenditure of loan moneys during the year 1907 amounted to £141,587, of which £126,961 was spent by cities, towns, and boroughs, and £14,626 by shires. This is considerably more than in the preceding three years, but about the same as in the year 1903.

## MUNICIPAL LOAN RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE: RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1903 ...	81,585	132,044
1904 ...	22,118	84,339
1905 ...	33,313	84,845
1906 ...	270,279	84,081
1907 ...	123,446	141,587

The total loan receipts for the year, £123,446, consisted of loans raised from the public by the following districts. The loans—with the exception of those of the municipalities of Ballarat East, Creswick, and Northcote, which were raised locally—were floated in Melbourne:—

Loans raised by municipalities, 1907.

## LOANS RECEIPTS BY MUNICIPALITIES, 1907.

Loans from the Public—		Amount.
Cities, Towns, and Boroughs—		£
Ballarat East	...	15,198
Caulfield	...	3,552
Creswick	...	778
Malvern	...	12,233
Northcote	...	11,048
Prahran	...	56,393
St. Arnaud	...	816
Williamstown	...	4,535
<b>Total</b>	...	<b>104,553</b>
Shires—		
Broadmeadows	...	2,004
Minhamite	...	11,000
Narracan	...	3,000
Nunawading	...	869
Traralgon	...	2,020
<b>Total</b>	...	<b>18,893</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	...	<b>123,446</b>

Loan moneys to the credit of municipalities, 1907.

At the end of the year 1906-7 the total amount of loan money in hand was £325,901—£305,907 to the credit of cities, towns, and boroughs, and £19,994 to the credit of shires. The following return shows the municipalities having such credits, and the amounts thereof:—

## LOANS UNEXPENDED IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1907.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS—		SHIRES—			
		£	£		
Ballarat	...	2,205	Berwick	...	24
Ballarat East	...	7,144	Broadmeadows	...	904
Bendigo	...	2,416	Dimboola	...	290
Brunswick	...	3,675	Fern Tree Gully	...	408
Camberwell	...	241	Heidelberg	...	1,034
Caulfield	...	178	Kerang	...	814
Coburg	...	889	Minhamite	...	6,217
Collingwood	...	530	Moorabbin	...	605
Creswick	...	285	Mulgrave	...	73
Essendon	...	1,073	Narracan	...	523
Fitzroy	...	879	Numurkah	...	1,279
Footscray	...	15,413	Nunawading	...	3,337
Geelong	...	81	Omeo	...	1,240
Hawthorn	...	313	Phillip Island and Wool-		
Inglewood	...	800	mai	...	1,541
Kew	...	1,932	Seymour	...	2
Malvern	...	4,731	Springfield	...	8
Maryborough	...	365	Swan Hill	...	558
Melbourne	...	190,662	Traralgon	...	928
Northcote	...	8,390	Waranga	...	197
Port Melbourne	...	4,052	Yarrawonga	...	12
Prahran	...	44,067			
Queenscliff	...	133	<b>Total Shires</b>	...	<b>19,994</b>
South Melbourne	...	4,146			
St. Arnaud	...	131			
St. Kilda	...	7,639			
Wangaratta	...	738			
Williamstown	...	2,799			
<b>Total Cities</b>	...	<b>305,907</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>	...	<b>325,901</b>

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CITIES OF MELBOURNE,  
BALLARAT, AND BENDIGO.

Particulars of the receipts and expenditure for 1907 of the City of Melbourne and of the principal cities in the country—Ballarat and Bendigo—are given in the following statements:—

Of the total revenue of the City of Melbourne in 1907, about 38 per cent. was derived from rates, rather more than 22 per cent. from the sale of electric light, about 14 per cent. from the rental of city property—chiefly markets and shops—11 per cent. from market and weighbridge fees, 7 per cent. from licences, and 8 per cent. from other sources. On public works maintenance, such as roads and bridges, markets, abattoirs, &c., about 28 per cent. of the total expenditure was incurred; interest on loans and expenses, 22 per cent.; repayment of loans and payments to sinking funds, 23 per cent.; the electric light service, 8 per cent.; street cleansing, 8 per cent.; salaries, allowances, and commissions, 6 per cent.; and miscellaneous expenditure, 5 per cent.

City of Melbourne revenue and expenditure under various heads.

CITY OF MELBOURNE: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1907.

Heads of Revenue.	Amount.
Rates—	£
General	92,383
Lighting	27,588
Licences—	
Publicans'—Equivalent for—From Licensing Act	14,736
Abattoirs—Slaughtering fees	3,094
Drays, Hackney Carriages, and Trams	1,983
Other Licences	368
Fees under Dog Act...	1,103
City Baths	3,125
Market and Weighbridge Fees	33,428
Lighting—Sale of Electric Current and Rent of Meters, &c.	69,613
Fines and Costs	1,422
Rents—	
Abattoirs	6,117
Markets and Shops	34,133
Boat Sites and Shops	76
Town Hall Premises and Rooms	5,034
Interest on Fixed Deposits, &c...	9,330
Miscellaneous—	
Desiccators	3,650
Public Conveniences, Cleansing Streets, Sale of Manure, &c.	3,045
Tree Planting	361
Fees under Building Act	680
Sundries	4,257
Total	315,526

CITY OF MELBOURNE: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1907—  
continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amount.
Salaries (including clerical assistance, expenses of audit, collection of statistics, making valuation, and commissions paid in lieu of salaries, &c.) ...	£ 17,430
Allowance to Mayor ... ..	1,500
Closest Cleansing and Sanitary Works ... ..	1,625
Street Cleansing, &c. ... ..	24,838
Lighting—Electric—Maintenance ... ..	25,786
Fire Brigades Board—Contribution ... ..	4,490
Public Works—Maintenance—	
Roads and Bridges ... ..	42,234
Markets and Weighbridges ... ..	24,757
Public Buildings (including Abattoirs, Baths, &c.) ...	16,078
Parks and Planting Trees in Streets ... ..	9,150
Repayment of Loan ... ..	15,000
Interest on Loans from the Government ... ..	240
"  "  Public ... ..	72,250
Payment towards Redemption of Government Loan ...	210
Sinking Funds—Loans from the Public ... ..	11,406
Electric Supply—Sinking, Depreciation, and Renewals Fund ... ..	48,393
Expenses of paying Interest on Loans ... ..	360
Interest on Bank Overdrafts ... ..	80
Contributions to Charitable Institutions ... ..	1,250
Contributions to Infectious Diseases Hospital ... ..	905
Law Costs ... ..	697
Printing, Advertising, and Stationery ... ..	1,271
Miscellaneous—	
Rat Destruction ... ..	385
Compensation, Officers ... ..	715
Gas Conferences ... ..	215
Fees—Dog Act ... ..	535
Insurance and Guarantee Premiums... ..	1,481
Elections ... ..	121
Analyst's salary ... ..	188
Sundries ... ..	4,090
Total ... ..	327,680



Of the total revenue received by the City of Ballarat in 1907, about 55 per cent. was obtained from rates, 11 per cent. from licences, 12 per cent. from sanitary rates, 9 per cent. from market and weighbridge dues, 4 per cent. from rents, and 9 per cent. from all other receipts. The expenditure was incurred on the following services:— 43 per cent. on public works, 7 per cent. on interest and redemption of loans, 11 per cent. on sanitary work, 7 per cent. on lighting, 7 per cent. on salaries and allowances, 7 per cent. on street cleaning, &c., and 18 per cent. on all other items.

City of Ballarat, revenue and expenditure, 1907.

CITY OF BALLARAT: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

Revenue.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
	£		£
Special Grants—From Government ... ..	885	Salaries ... ..	1,736
General Rates ... ..	17,258	Allowance to Mayor ... ..	400
Licences—From Licensing Act Fund ... ..	3,000	Sanitary Expenses ... ..	3,442
„ Other ... ..	228	Street Cleaning, &c. ... ..	2,200
Market and Weighbridge Dues ... ..	2,904	Lighting ... ..	2,242
Dog Fees ... ..	255	Fire Brigades Board—Contribution ... ..	454
Pound Fees ... ..	98	Public Works—	
Closest Cleansing and Sanitary Rates and Fees ... ..	3,924	Construction ... ..	1,331
Rents ... ..	1,389	Maintenance ... ..	12,083
Interest ... ..	249	Repayment of Loan—	
Botanic Gardens ... ..	269	To the Government ... ..	327
Other Sources ... ..	1,255	Payment to Sinking Funds on Loans from the Public ... ..	644
		Interest—Government Loan ... ..	220
		„ Loans from the Public ... ..	1,159
		Contributions to Charitable Institutions ... ..	345
		Printing, Advertising, and Stationery ... ..	534
		Libraries, Museums, &c. ... ..	402
		Other Expenditure ... ..	4,019
Total ... ..	<u>31,714</u>	Total ... ..	<u>31,538</u>

In the City of Bendigo, in 1907, the following were the proportions of total revenue obtained under the different headings:— General rates, 46 per cent.; licences, 14 per cent.; sanitary rates and fees, 17 per cent.; market and weighbridge dues, 10 per cent.; rents, 8 per cent.; and other sources, 5 per cent. The proportions of the total expenditure on various services were:—Public works, construction, and maintenance, 45 per cent.; sanitary expenses, 14 per cent.; interest on loans and payments to sinking funds, 7 per cent.; salaries and allowances, 9 per cent.; lighting 8 per cent.; street cleansing, 6 per cent.; and miscellaneous expenditure, 11 per cent.

Revenue and expenditure of City of Bendigo, 1907.

CITY OF BENDIGO: REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR  
ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

Revenue.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
	£		£
Special Grants—From Government ... ..	118	Salaries ... ..	2,438
General Rates ... ..	14,909	Allowance to Mayor ... ..	400
Licences—From Licensing Act Fund ... ..	3,900	Sanitary Expenses ... ..	4,731
"    Other ... ..	179	Street Cleansing ... ..	2,092
Market and Weighbridge Dues ... ..	3,387	Lighting ... ..	2,537
Dog Fees ... ..	357	Fire Brigades Board—Contribution ... ..	531
Closet Cleansing and Sanitary Rates and Fees ... ..	5,380	Public Works— { Construction ... ..	3,697
Rents ... ..	2,575	Maintenance ... ..	11,134
Interest ... ..	236	Payments to Sinking Fund on Loans from the Public ... ..	1,149
Sports Ground ... ..	664	Interest on Loans from the Public ... ..	1,069
Other Sources ... ..	531	"    Bank Overdraft ... ..	160
		Contributions to Charitable Institutions ... ..	398
		Libraries ... ..	312
		Law Costs ... ..	133
		Other Expenditure ... ..	2,213
Total ... ..	32,236	Total ... ..	32,994

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS' FIDELITY GUARANTEE FUND.

Municipal  
Officers'  
Guarantee  
Fund.

An Act was passed in 1907 (No. 2080) incorporating the Municipal Association of Victoria, so that it may be able to institute a "Municipal Officers' Fidelity Guarantee Fund," which, however, cannot be established until three-fifths of the municipalities in Victoria have agreed in writing to contribute to the fund. The amount to be contributed by any municipality is not to be less than that at present payable for a like guarantee to any incorporated company or society in Victoria. When the fund reaches £3,500 the rates of contribution may be altered, so that it will be maintained at that sum, and in the event of the amount at credit being at any time insufficient to pay all liabilities and expenses, every municipality must, *pro rata* to its contributions, make up the difference. If the association determines to discontinue business, the funds are to be divided proportionately to the sums contributed by each municipal district during the preceding five years. Payment of contributions is to be made within one month after a written notification has been sent by the secretary. Full and accurate accounts are to be kept of all moneys received and expended, and of the details of the transactions. A balance sheet, made up to the 30th September of each year, must be prepared, exhibiting a true statement of receipts and expenditure and the balance to the credit of the fund.

## MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.

The Melbourne Harbor Trust is a corporate body established in 1876 to regulate, manage, and improve the Port of Melbourne and portions of the Yarra and Saltwater Rivers adjacent, for which purpose certain lands and properties are vested in seventeen Commissioners, two of whom are elected by the Melbourne City Council, one each by the ratepayers of the municipalities of South Melbourne, Port Melbourne, Williamstown, and Footscray, three by the owners of ships registered at Melbourne, three by merchants and traders paying wharfage rates, and five are appointed by the Governor in Council. The following are particulars of the receipts and expenditure during each of the last five years:—

Melbourne Harbor Trust—receipts and expenditure.

## MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.—ORDINARY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE : 1903 TO 1907.

Receipts from—	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
	£	£	£	£	£
Wharfage Rates ..	164,611	162,105	167,727	188,337	191,762
Rents and Licence Fees	9,773	10,647	12,361	12,857	12,544
Other Receipts ...	2,849	4,146	9,895	7,261	9,955
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>177,233</b>	<b>176,898</b>	<b>189,983</b>	<b>208,455</b>	<b>214,261</b>
Expenditure on—					
Plant ... ..	..	..	..	..	11,310
Harbor Improvements and Maintenance ...	27,714	30,504	27,213	27,828	35,084
Wharfs, &c.—Construction and Maintenance	24,303	16,003	19,443	19,839	30,019
General Management, &c.	10,679	11,548	12,700	13,056	14,145
Interest on Loans and Expenses ... ..	87,478	86,842	86,630	86,530	86,375
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>150,174</b>	<b>144,897</b>	<b>145,986</b>	<b>147,253</b>	<b>176,933</b>

During the 30½ years the Trust has been in existence, the net receipts have amounted to £4,418,340, and the expenditure to £6,203,211, or £1,784,871 in excess of the receipts, to meet which loans amounting to £2,000,000 have been raised. Of this expenditure of over 6 millions, £1,971,177 has been expended on harbor improvements and maintenance, including dredging, landing, and depositing silt, £1,493,299 on wharfs and approaches, construction and maintenance; and £544,659 on plant.

## THE MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

The district over which the Board exercises control consists of 20 cities, towns, and boroughs, and 4 shires, embracing a total area of 90,821 acres, and containing an estimated population on the 31st December, 1907, of 530,000. The annual value of rateable property in the district in 1907 was £4,876,351, which, at 1s 1d. in

Area under control and value of property.

the £1 for sewerage rate, the rate levied by the Board would yield a revenue of £264,136 (exclusive of water rates), but as the whole of the district has not yet been sewered, the amount receivable is only £214,305. From 1st July, 1906, the Board is empowered to levy a sewerage rate not exceeding 1s. 2d. in the £1.

Liability on  
loans.

To carry out its work, the Board is authorized to borrow £7,750,000, exclusive of loans amounting to £2,389,934, which were originally contracted by the Government, but taken over by the Board. The liability for Government loans on 30th June, 1907, was £1,688,663, and for loans raised by the Board £7,951,000. The Board is still empowered to borrow £500,271 before the limit of its borrowing powers is reached.

Melbourne  
Water-  
works.

The waterworks for the service of Melbourne and suburbs were originally constructed by the General Government. The cost to 30th June 1907, was £3,793,389. At the present time, these works consist of nine storage reservoirs, as under:—

Situation.	Storage Capacity in gallons.	Situation.	Storage Capacity in gallons.
Yan Yean ... ..	6,400,000,000	Caulfield ... ..	10,000,000
Toorourrong ... ..	60,000,000	Kew ... ..	3,000,000
Preston ... ..	16,000,000	Surrey Hills ... ..	9,000,000
Essendon, No. 1 ... ..	1,000,000	Morang (Pipe Head) ... ..	3,000,000
„ No. 2 ... ..	6,000,000		
		Total	6,508,000,000

The transfer of these works to the control of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board was made in 1891. The Board consists of 40 members, one of whom is a Chairman elected every four years by the other members, the retiring Chairman being eligible for re-election. Nine of the members are elected by the Melbourne City Council, four by the South Melbourne, three by the Prahran, two each by the Fitzroy, Richmond, St. Kilda, and Collingwood, and one each by the other suburban municipal councils. In 1891, the rateable property within the area to be served was valued at £6,866,313, of which about £1,000,000 was for vacant land. The collapse of the land boom was followed by a heavy shrinkage in the value of rateable property. A partial recovery in values has taken place, and the total assessments, inclusive of vacant land, now reach £4,876,351. The main source of supply is the Yan Yean Reservoir, in which are stored the waters of the eastern branch of the Plenty River and Jack's Creek, from the southern slopes of the Great Dividing Range, and those of Wallaby and Silver Creeks, brought over the range in an aqueduct from the northern slopes. These streams are collected in the Toorourrong Reservoir, and taken thence in a pitched channel to the Yan Yean Reservoir. A second supply is brought to Melbourne by means of the Maroondah Aqueduct, which conveys water from the Maroondah River, the Graceburn, and Donnelly's Creek, but without, at present, any provision for storing the surplus winter waters thereof, except the small service reservoirs in the suburbs at Preston, Essendon, Caulfield, and Kew. By means of these systems, Melbourne is provided with an

ample supply of pure water at a high pressure. The total catchment areas for both systems aggregate 62,000 acres, the whole of which is under the control of the Board, and free from settlement or grazing. The Yan Yean is an artificial lake situated 22 miles from the city, 602 feet above sea level. It covers an area of 1,300 acres, or rather more than two square miles, and receives water from a catchment area of 35,000 acres. Up to 31st December, 1907, there were laid mains (12-in. to 48-in.) 189 miles, reticulation mains (below 12-in.), 1,019 miles, in addition to which there are 75 miles of aqueducts and syphons, or a total length of aqueducts, &c., mains, and pipes of 1,283 miles. The storage capacity of the main reservoir is 6,400 million gallons, and of the eight subsidiary reservoirs 108 million gallons. The population supplied with water is about 530,000, and the average daily consumption  $66\frac{1}{2}$  gallons per head in 1907.

DAILY AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN MELBOURNE AND  
SUBURBS, 1907.

Month.	Gallons.
January ... ..	43,712,870
February ... ..	43,432,359
March ... ..	37,091,387
April ... ..	33,309,500
May ... ..	29,809,516
June ... ..	28,646,800
July ... ..	30,608,903
August ... ..	28,551,000
September ... ..	30,983,666
October ... ..	37,082,387
November ... ..	38,687,533
December ... ..	41,128,774
Mean for the year ...	35,253,725

The total expenditure to the 30th June, 1907, on the construction of the Melbourne Waterworks, was £3,793,389. The gross revenue since the opening of the works at the end of 1857 up to the 30th June, 1907, amounted to £5,920,397; whilst the expenses of maintenance and management amounted to only £996,483, and interest to £2,659,652. During 1906-07 the revenue amounted to £211,059; as against £182,926 in the previous year; and the expenditure on maintenance and management to £30,573, and interest £102,075, as against £28,016 and £102,548 in the previous year. The net revenue in 1906-7 was thus £78,411, being equivalent to 2.06 per cent. of the mean capital cost, as compared with £52,362,

Revenue  
and expend-  
iture of  
Melbourne  
Water-  
works.

or 1.38 per cent. in 1905-6. The loans outstanding (£2,635,663) for the construction of the waterworks now bear an average nominal rate of only 3.83 per cent. The aggregate net profit up to the end of 1906-7, after paying all interest and expenses, has amounted to £2,264,262.

Sewerage  
system.

Connected with the water service of Melbourne and suburbs, the Board also controls the sewage system of the metropolis. The particulars of the system are as follow:—The whole of the sewage of the metropolis is being gradually collected by means of two principal main sewers leading to the Pumping Station at Spotswood. On the 31st December, 1907, the sewerage system, including mains, branches, and reticulation, had been laid in the following districts, viz.:—Port Melbourne, South Melbourne, Melbourne, Richmond, and nearly the whole of Footscray, Prahran, St. Kilda, Fitzroy, Hawthorn, Collingwood, and Brighton. A considerable portion of Essendon, Caulfield, Malvern, Kew, Williamstown, Brunswick, and Camberwell has been dealt with. Work is now proceeding in Brunswick, Northcote, Essendon, Kew, Camberwell, Malvern, Brighton, and Caulfield. In all, 924½ miles of reticulation, and 97 miles of main and branch sewers, have been completed, the system being so advanced that the sewerage from 96,302 houses could be collected. On the 31st December, 1907, 91,272 houses had been connected, together with 19 public conveniences and 42 public urinals, 102,260 water-closets, 70,719 baths, 52,284 sinks, 44,369 sets of wash troughs, 21,460 lavatories, 9,835 stables, 6,508 urinals, 2,776 polluted areas and paved yards, 1,589 cellars, 839 slop hoppers, 199 latrines, and 168 dairies. There are also 1,309½ miles of house connexions laid (1,303½ miles of vitrified stoneware and 6 miles of cast-iron pipes), or a total of 2,331 miles of mains, sewers, and drains connected with the Pumping Station. When collected at Spotswood the sewage is raised about 125 feet, to the head of the outfall sewer, through 2¾ miles of 6-foot and 4-foot wrought-iron rising mains, whence it gravitates to the farm in a partly-open and partly-closed channel 11 feet in diameter, at a grade of 2 feet to the mile. It is spread over properly-prepared blocks of land by a series of main and lateral carriers. The effluent, after filtering through the land, is discharged into Port Phillip Bay in a clear and transparent condition. The prepared blocks on the farm are laid down with prairie grass and lucerne, on 2,825 acres of which during the financial year ended 30th June, 1907, 44,757 sheep have been fattened and sold, while on 575 acres cattle and horses have been agisted. The profit on sheep for the same period

amounted to £11,948—the fees received for grazing amounting to £2,381. Of the whole farm area of 8,847 acres, there remain 1,991 acres, comprising land in course of preparation, plantations, roads, drains, &c., and 3,456 acres not used in connexion with sewage distribution, but let on lease to farmers at an average rental of 15s. 9.6d. per acre.

The actual expenditure on sewerage works and house connexions up to 30th June, 1907, was £5,486,431, divided as follow:—

Sewerage works, receipts and expenditure.

EXPENDITURE ON SEWERAGE CONSTRUCTION UP TO 30TH JUNE, 1907.

Farm purchase and preparation ... ..	£425,357
Outfall sewer and rising main ... ..	368,868
Pumping Station buildings and engines ... ..	174,804
Main and branch sewers ... ..	1,713,924
Street reticulation ... ..	1,404,397
Reticulation of rights-of-way ... ..	666,801
House connexions branches ... ..	232,924
Cost of house connexions to capital ... ..	271,080
<hr/>	
Expenditure on sewerage system ... ..	£5,258,155
River improvements ... ..	2,764
Householders' debts for house connexions ... ..	225,512
<hr/>	
Total ... ..	£5,486,431

The sewerage receipts for 1906-07 amounted to £284,221, of which £205,446 was collected in rates, £47,349 proceeds of sale of live stock, and £20,636 interest. The purchase of live stock amounted to £47,276, the expenditure on interest £263,876, and on maintenance of works £33,214.

On the 31st December, 1907, 92,062 tenements had been connected, or were in progress of connexion, with the sewerage system, leaving 23,644 houses which had not been started. The maximum cost of the sewerage of a single building in work carried out by the Board was the Women's Hospital, which cost £1,208, and the minimum, £7 11s. 5d., for a house in South Melbourne. The average

Houses connected with the Sewerage System.

cost per tenement was £23 18s. 4d. The following statement shows the progress of house connexion to the 31st December, 1907 :—

PROGRESS OF HOUSE CONNEXION WITH THE SEWERAGE SYSTEM IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS.

Municipality.	No. of Tenements on 31st December, 1907.		
	Connected and in Progress.	Not Started.	Total.
Melbourne City ... ..	24,194	513	24,707
Fitzroy City ... ..	6,990	192	7,182
Collingwood City ... ..	7,047	528	7,575
Richmond City ... ..	8,853	117	8,970
Brunswick Town* ... ..	2,038	3,745	5,783
Northcote Town ... ..	...	2,390	2,390
Prahran City ... ..	9,834	176	10,010
South Melbourne City ... ..	9,697	122	9,819
Port Melbourne Town ... ..	2,701	83	2,784
St. Kilda City ... ..	4,582	113	4,695
Brighton Town ... ..	153	2,055	2,208
Essendon Town ... ..	2,241	1,848	4,089
Hawthorn City ... ..	4,966	163	5,129
Kew Borough ... ..	1,229	563	1,792
Footscray City ... ..	3,575	631	4,206
Williamstown Town ... ..	193	3,000	3,193
Caulfield Town ... ..	1,308	978	2,286
Malvern Town ... ..	1,384	1,335	2,719
Camberwell Town ... ..	1,077	1,050	2,127
Preston Shire ... ..	...	876	876
Coburg Borough ... ..	...	1,450	1,450
Moorabbin Shire ... ..	...	833	833
Nunawading Shire ... ..	...	193	193
Heidelberg Shire ... ..	...	690	690
Total ... ..	92,062	23,644	115,706

\* Brunswick was constituted a city on 8th January, 1908.

Total Receipts and Expenditure.

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditure during the five years 1902-3 to 1906-7, exclusive of refunds, deposits, &c., included in the figures quoted in preceding paragraphs :—

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE: 1902-3 to 1906-7.

	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
<i>Ordinary Receipts.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Water Supply ... ..	178,290	165,761	180,632	184,821	213,500
Sewerage ... ..	184,160	189,889	209,809	234,028	263,449
Total .. ..	362,450	355,650	390,441	418,849	476,949



MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE: 1902-3 TO 1906-7—*continued.*

—	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
<i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i>					
Management ...	59,542	55,796	55,012	60,085	78,360
Maintenance—					
Water Supply ...	21,480	20,767	18,846	18,742	20,196
Sewerage ...	26,555	26,557	26,680	28,625	33,083
Interest on Loans ...	291,302	305,919	315,872	336,288	345,315
Total ...	398,879	409,039	416,410	443,740	476,954
<i>Loan Receipts</i> ...	704,783	946,686	185,735	342,920	394,672
<i>Loan Expenditure.</i>					
Water Supply ...	10,771	8,653	7,479	14,249	23,535
Sewerage ...	324,190	309,480	377,801	331,453	258,058
Redemption of Loans ...	3,580	521,480	..	62,630	159,400
Loss on Sale of Deposit Receipts ...	..	193,948	..	..	..
Other ..	19,846	19,965	1,231	-3,425*	-3,663*
Total ..	358,387	1,053,526	386,511	404,907	437,330

\* Loan expenditure exceeded by receipts by these amounts.

## FIRE BRIGADES BOARDS.

Connected with the water service of the State generally, is the service of water required for fire extinction.

Under the *Fire Brigades Act* 1890, there are constituted a metropolitan fire district, controlled by the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board, and nine country fire districts, controlled by the Country Fire Brigades Board. The supervisors are the chief officers of the respective boards, who are aided by deputies and other assistants.

The arrangements for fire extinction in the metropolis are closely allied to those for the Melbourne water supply, the service having been provided under the clauses of the *Fire Brigades Act* 1890, and its amendments.

The metropolitan fire district embraces the area included in the various municipalities within a radius of ten miles from the General Post Office. The area vested in the Metropolitan Board of Works is included in this area, but the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board has jurisdiction over portions of the shires of Wyndham, Braybrook, Keilor, Broadmeadows, Heidelberg, Templestowe, Nunawading, Mulgrave, and Moorabbin within the ten-mile radius, not vested in the Metropolitan Board of Works. The Metropolitan Fire District

Constitution  
of Fire  
Brigades  
Boards.

has been extended, and now includes the greater portion of the shire of Moorabbin, and extends in a southerly direction as far as and includes the township of Mordialloc.

The Metropolitan Fire Board is controlled by three members appointed by the Governor in Council, three by the municipal councils, and three by the insurance companies.

Powers of  
the Boards.

For the purpose of extinguishing any fire, the chief officers of the fire brigades may in the areas under their respective control "cause water to be shut off from any main or pipe in order to obtain a greater pressure and supply of water for the purpose of extinguishing any fire, and no persons or body having the management of any water supply shall be liable to any penalty or claim by reason of any interruption of the supply of water occasioned by compliance with the provisions of this section."

Another section provides that "each board, its officers, and servants, any local committee, its officers and servants, and any brigade registered under this Act shall have the use of any water mains, water plugs, valves, pipes, vested in or belonging to the Board of Land and Works, or any public or municipal corporation, or local body whatsoever, and of all water therein, or in any well or tank, free of charge, for the purpose of extinguishing any fire, or for the purpose of drills, competitions, and practice, conducted under the authority of either board or any local committee."

Local councils have the right, in the interests of fire prevention, with the approval of the Governor in Council, of making, altering, or repealing by-laws for the purpose of regulating the height of all buildings erected in their own municipality, or in any part of it, and also for providing means of escape from such buildings during a fire.

The general duties of the Fire Brigades Boards are defined to be those "of taking, superintending, and enforcing all necessary steps for the extinguishment of fires, and for the protection of life and property in case of fire, and the general control of all stations and of all fire brigades shall be vested in the boards for the metropolis and country districts respectively. The boards may purchase or lease property for fire brigade stations, and control the formation of permanent and volunteer fire brigades, and schools of instruction, the maintenance of fire alarms, and the establishment of communication, telephonic and other."

The Metropolitan Board of Works under the *Water Act* 1890 must, upon the request of any municipal council within its boundaries, fix proper fire plugs, in the main and other pipes belonging to the board at convenient distances, and at such places as the board may consider proper and convenient for the supply of water for extinguishing any fire which may break out within its limits. The cost of fixing fire plugs and notice boards, together with their maintenance, must be defrayed by the municipal council within whose limits the fire plug is fixed. The board may also fix fire plugs for private owners, provided they pay the cost and maintenance.

The Metropolitan Board of Works is bound to keep all its pipes, to which fire plugs are affixed, charged with water, unless prevented by unusual drought or other unavoidable cause, or during necessary repairs, and shall allow all persons at all times to take and use such water for extinguishing fires. On 31st December, 1907, it had fixed 881 pillar hydrants, 14,004 ball fire plugs, 155 "Tregear" hydrants, to its 189 miles of leading mains, and 1,019 miles of reticulation mains, and except in case of accident, repairs, or cleansing, these mains are kept constantly full of water under pressure.

The Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board on the 31st December, 1907, had under its control the following:—50 stations, 176 permanent men, 6 men engaged at theatres, 160 auxiliary firemen, 10 steam fire engines, 2 gasolene engines, 1 chemical engine and hose waggon combined, 1 petrol motor fire engine, 1 motor chemical engine and hose waggon combined, 2 manual engines, 37 horse hose reels, 52 hand hose reels, 7 extension ladders and fire escapes, 6 Pompier ladders, 12 exercise and supply carts, 2 salvage vans, 1 brake, 68 horses, 95,128 feet of hose, 46 hand pumps, 3 smoke helmets and 2 smoke jackets, 132 telephones in stations, 114 fire alarm circuits, having 139 fire alarm points and 413 fire alarm and telephone points. The total length of wire in use outside stations for fire alarms and telephones is about 300 miles.

Outfit of the  
Metropolitan  
Fire  
Brigade.

During 1907 the cost of maintenance of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade amounted to £45,718, one-third being contributed by each of the contributing bodies, viz., Government of Victoria, municipalities within the Metropolitan Fire District, and the insurance companies carrying on business in that district. The municipalities' contribution is equal to .66d. in the £1, over an area wherein the property is valued at £4,937,154, and the insurance companies equal to £4 10s. for every £100 of premiums on insured property.

The Country Fire Brigades Board consists of nine members. Three are appointed by the Governor in Council, two are elected by the municipal councils of the districts where there are brigades registered under the Board, two are elected by the fire insurance companies carrying on business in such districts, and two by the registered fire brigades. The Board annually elects one of its members as president. The tenure of the Board members is two years. The Board's revenue in 1907 was £11,161, and this amount was contributed in equal portions by the Government, the municipal councils, and the insurance companies above mentioned. The expenditure for the year amounted to £12,245. There are 89 municipal councils and 55 insurance companies included in the operation of the Act. All brigades under the control of the Board are volunteer brigades, but in the large towns permanent stationkeepers and watchmen are employed. There are 99 registered brigades, and one more is about to be registered. The number of registered firemen is 1,991, but in many brigades there are, in addition to the registered firemen, a number of "reserve members." The chief officer of the Board frequently inspects the brigades, and also pays them "surprise

Country  
Fire  
Brigades  
Board.

visits." He reports monthly to the Board as to the efficiency of the service, and upon the equipment necessary to be supplied. In 1907 the chief items of the plant consisted of 5 steam engines, 62 manual engines, 10 horse brakes, 61 apparatus carriages, 3 fire escapes, about 250 hose reels, and approximately 145,000 feet of canvas hose.

Receipts  
and ex-  
penditure.

Particulars of receipts and expenditure of both boards during the five years ended 30th June, 1907, are as follow:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF FIRE BRIGADES BOARDS :  
RETURN FOR FIVE YEARS.

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
<i>Ordinary Receipts.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Contributions — Govern- ment, Municipal, and Insurance ... ..	49,002	48,874	49,083	50,937	51,934
Receipts for Services ...	727	692	754	551	1,336
Interest and Sundries ...	4,626	2,814	3,442	3,080	3,116
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>54,355</b>	<b>52,380</b>	<b>53,279</b>	<b>54,568</b>	<b>56,386</b>
<i>Ordinary Expenditure.</i>					
Salaries ... ..	23,112	23,103	24,793	25,961	27,411
Fire Expenses ... ..	2,873	2,936	2,990	3,041	3,201
Horses, Quarters, &c. ...	12,002	9,207	10,930	8,994	9,986
Plant—Purchase and Re- pairs ... ..	4,862	4,305	4,589	6,517	5,783
Interest ... ..	6,073	6,057	6,103	5,752	5,803
Sinking Fund ... ..	2,028	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,895
Miscellaneous ... ..	2,221	4,332	2,108	4,310	2,884
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>53,171</b>	<b>52,190</b>	<b>53,763</b>	<b>56,825</b>	<b>57,963</b>
<i>Loan Expenditure.</i>					
Purchase of Land and Erection of Buildings, &c.	..	..	405	3,250	2,623

## SOCIAL CONDITION.

## MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.

The University of Melbourne was incorporated and endowed by an Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of Victoria, to which the Royal assent was given on 22nd January, 1853. The University buildings, together with those of the affiliated colleges, are situated on 106 acres of land, in the southern part of Carlton. The University consists of a Council and Senate, and is incorporated and made a body politic with perpetual succession. It has power to grant degrees, diplomas, certificates, and licences in all faculties except divinity. The Council consists of twenty members elected by the Senate for a term of five years, together with three members appointed by the Governor in Council. It elects two of its members to be Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor respectively. The Senate consists of all male persons who have graduated doctor or master in the University. It elects a Warden annually from its members. Control and management are in the hands of the Council. Council and Senate conjointly make statutes and regulations. There is no religious test for admission. By Royal letters patent of 14th March, 1859, it is declared that the degrees of the University of Melbourne shall be as fully recognised as those of any University in the United Kingdom. Scholarships, exhibitions, and prizes are provided in all the principal subjects, the cost being defrayed partly out of University funds and partly by private bequests. In the matter of endowment by private persons, the Melbourne University does not, however, compare favorably with others. The Act of 1853 provides for an endowment of £9,000 annually for maintenance and management. Additional grants have been voted annually by Parliament for maintenance, and from time to time for building purposes. Since 1853 the total amount received from the Government was £805,967—£168,467 for building and apparatus, £521,500 endowment under "Special Appropriation Act," 16 Vict. 34, and £116,000 additional endowment by annual votes of the Legislature. By Act No. 1926 of 1904 an additional endowment of £11,000 annually is provided for a period of ten years, conditionally on the University undertaking teaching in agriculture and mining, and granting a number of free scholarships to pupils from the primary schools; also £1,000 on condition that Evening Lectures are held at the University. In

The University of Melbourne

addition, the Council derives income from the fees paid by students for lectures, examinations, certificates, and diplomas. These are charged as follow:—

- For the degree of Bachelor of Arts, £12 12s. per annum.
- For the degree of Bachelor of Science, £21 per annum.
- For the degree of Bachelor of Laws, £12 12s. for each of the 1st and 2nd years; £25 4s. for each of the 3rd and 4th years.
- For the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery, £22 per annum.
- For the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering, Bachelor of Electrical Engineering, Bachelor of Mining Engineering, Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering, £18 18s. for the 1st year; £21 for the 2nd year; £25 4s. for each of the 3rd and 4th years.
- For the degree of Bachelor of Music and Diploma in Music, £12 12s. per annum.
- For the degree of Bachelor of Agriculture, £21 per annum.
- For the degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery, fees are paid to the Australian College of Dentistry.
- For the course for Diploma of Education, £6 6s. per annum for Students of the Education Department, and Special Fees for other Students, according to subjects taken.
- For the Diploma of Agriculture, £21 per annum.
- For the Diplomas in Mining and in Metallurgy, £18 18s. for the 1st year, £21 for the 2nd year, and £25 4s. for the 3rd year.
- For the Diploma in Architecture, £12 12s. per annum.
- For single subjects, special fees are charged, ranging from £3 3s. each annually for Art subjects to £21 for Science subjects, in which laboratory work plays a great part.
- For admission to degrees, £7 7s. is payable by bachelors, £10 10s. by masters, £5 5s. for any *ad eundem* degree.
- For any diploma, £3 3s. is the fee.
- For certificates of matriculation, attendance upon lectures, &c., special small fees are charged.

Examina-  
tions.

In May, 1906, the last matriculation examination was held, and the new system of junior and senior public and commercial examinations was introduced in December, 1906. Under the regulations, the rights of all candidates who had passed any subject at any previous matriculation examination were reserved. The subjoined table gives the results of the public examinations conducted by the University during 1907:—

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE MELBOURNE  
UNIVERSITY, 1907.

Examination—	Number who attempted to Pass fully.	Number who Passed fully.	
		Total.	Percentage.
Primary ... ..	390	128	32·8
Junior, Public ... ..	1,028	400	38·9
„ Commercial ... ..	79	26	32·9
Senior, Public ... ..	148	86	58·1

No candidate attempted to pass fully in the Senior Commercial Examination. The percentage of passes obtained at the Junior Public Examination, viz., 38.9 was lower than that generally gained at previous Matriculation examinations.

The number of degrees taken in 1907 was 149, 146 of which were direct and 3 *ad eundem*, as against a total of 721 for the five preceding years, or an average of 144 per year. The direct graduates numbered 688, and the *ad eundem* degrees 33 in the five preceding years. Of the total number of 4,107 degrees conferred, 352 were conferred on women, 349 of which were direct and three *ad eundem*: and 167 of which were the degree of Bachelor of Arts, 76 Master of Arts, 42 Bachelor of Medicine, 2 Doctor of Medicine, 39 Bachelor of Surgery, 2 Bachelor of Laws, 1 Doctor of Science, 13 Bachelor of Science, 9 Master of Science, and 1 Bachelor of Music. The following table shows the number of degrees conferred at the University between the date of its first opening and the end of 1907—the years 1906 and 1907 being shown separately:—

## DEGREES CONFERRED.

Degrees.	Prior to 1906.			During 1906.			During 1907.			Total.		
	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.
Bachelor of Arts ...	841	107	948	26	3	29	28	...	28	895	110	1005
Master of Arts ...	470	162	632	23	6	29	8	1	9	501	169	670
Bachelor of Medicine	662	15	677	38	...	38	33	...	33	733	15	748
Doctor of Medicine ...	108	100	208	11	7	18	8	...	8	127	107	234
Bachelor of Surgery	573	4	577	36	...	36	39	...	39	648	4	652
Master of Surgery ...	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
Bachelor of Laws ...	326	9	335	8	...	8	6	...	6	340	9	349
Master of Laws ...	62	3	65	4	...	4	1	...	1	67	3	70
Doctor of Laws ...	15	20	35	...	...	...	...	1	1	15	21	36
Bachelor of Engineering	132	2	134	6	...	6	5	...	5	143	2	145
Bachelor of Mining Engineering ...	3	...	3	4	...	4	2	...	2	9	...	9
Master of Engineering	67	...	67	1	...	1	3	...	3	71	...	71
Bachelor of Science .	42	3	45	3	...	3	8	...	8	53	3	56
Master of Science .	17	1	18	4	...	4	3	...	3	24	1	25
Doctor of Science .	3	6	9	1	1	2	1	1	2	5	8	13
Bachelor of Music ...	3	2	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	2	6
Doctor of Music ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Bachelor of Dental Surgery ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total	3339	436	3775	166	17	183	146	3	149	3651	456	4107

Students attending lectures and undergraduates admitted.

The number of persons attending lectures has greatly increased during the past five years, the total in 1907 being 980, as compared with 628 in 1903, an advance of 56 per cent. To some extent, this is due to the inclusion of new subjects in University teaching, principally agriculture, metallurgy, mining, and public health; but apart from these, the increase is very large. A great improvement is also shown in the admission of undergraduates, the number having doubled in the years stated.

PERSONS ADMITTED AS UNDERGRADUATES, AND STUDENTS ATTENDING LECTURES, 1903 TO 1907.

Year.	Number of Persons Matriculated and Admitted as Undergraduates.			Number of Students Attending Lectures.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1903 ...	89	22	111	434	194	628
1904 ...	110	21	131	431	184	615
1905 ...	156	39	195	586	216	802
1906 ...	153	44	197	648	212	860
1907 ...	186	41	227	749	231	980

Of the 980 students who attended lectures in 1907, 237 attended Arts, 79 in Laws, 68 in Engineering, 330 in Medicine, 41 in Science, 94 in Music, 51 in Education, 69 in Dentistry, 5 in Public Health, 1 in Mining, 1 in Metallurgy, and 4 in Agriculture.

University finance.

Lecture and examination fees comprised 46½ per cent. of the total receipts of the University in 1907. The Government grant amounted to 52 per cent., and only the very small proportion of 1½ per cent. came from outside sources.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY, 1903 TO 1907.

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Receipts—	£.	£	£	£	£
Government grant	13,500	16,750	21,000	21,000	21,000
Lecture, degree, and examination fees	15,484	15,572	15,594	18,918	18,839
Other sources ...	1,114	528	461	558	622
Total ...	30,098	32,850	37,055	40,476	40,461
Expenditure ...	27,170	28,092	32,271	35,301	37,543



## AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

The permission accorded by the "University Act of Incorporation" for the establishment of affiliated colleges has been taken advantage of by the clergy and people of the Church of England, and of the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches of Victoria. Large residential colleges have been built upon the sites reserved for this purpose, which are situated in the northern portion of the University grounds, fronting Sydney-road and College-crescent, Carlton. These colleges, which admit students without regard to their religious beliefs, maintain efficient staffs of tutors and lecturers for the teaching of the principal subjects in each of the University courses. They also provide training for the ministers of their respective denominations. The Roman Catholic body has not yet erected a college upon its site in Madeline-street. In 1906, the Australian College of Dentistry was formally affiliated to the University, which obtained certain rights of supervision and control, and in return undertook to recognise the professional teaching of the College for the purpose of the newly-instituted Degree of Bachelor of Dental Surgery.

The  
affiliated  
colleges.

The Anglican Church was the first to avail itself of the right. In 1869, Bishop Perry (then Lord Bishop of Melbourne), assisted by Professor Wilson and others, undertook to raise the funds required for the college buildings. Their efforts were crowned with success, and the building of Trinity was commenced in the following year. Its progress was remarkably rapid, and in 1877 it was found necessary to increase the accommodation for students. In 1883 the Clarke buildings were erected by Sir W. J. and Mr. Joseph Clarke, and additions have been repeatedly made since that time. In 1886, Trinity College Hostel, for resident women students of the college, was established by the present Warden, and was carried on until 1890 in houses rented by him. In 1890, mainly through the munificence of Janet Lady Clarke, the Hostel was supplied with permanent buildings erected within the College precincts, and named "The Janet Clarke Buildings." The Hostel forms an integral part of Trinity College, and the women students of the college consequently enjoy all its educational advantages on equal terms with the men students. The Hostel, like the College itself, is open to students of all religious denominations. The college buildings consist of a chapel, dining hall, chemical and biological laboratories, lecture-rooms, libraries, and students' common-room, in addition to apartments for the Warden, tutors, and students. Fresh additions are now contemplated in consequence of the great increase in the number of students seeking admission, many of whom it is necessary to refuse each year. The Warden of the college is Dr. A. Leeper, M.A., LL.D., late of Trinity College, Dublin, and of St. John's College, Oxford, who is assisted by a staff of ten tutors and lecturers. The college annually holds, in the month of November, an examination for open scholarships and exhibitions. Prospectuses can be obtained by applying to the Warden.

Trinity  
College.

Ormond  
College.

In 1877, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Victoria appointed a committee to take charge of the site in its interests. Shortly afterwards it was resolved to raise subscriptions, to obtain the Crown grant for the land, and to proceed with the erection of a college. When £6,000 was subscribed for the purpose, Mr. Francis Ormond offered £10,000, provided that the Church obtained £10,000 from other sources, and in less than a year the Council were in a position to receive Mr. Ormond's subscription. The buildings were at once commenced, and the college opened in March, 1881. It was then announced that Mr. Ormond would bear the whole expense of the structural part of the building, so that the remaining subscriptions could be entirely devoted to payments for fittings, improvements, repairs, &c. In 1883 the buildings were enlarged. In 1887 Mr. Ormond erected the Victoria wing, in honour of the late Queen's Jubilee. The buildings comprise lecture and reading-rooms, common-room, and masters', tutors', and students' quarters. They form a college of residence for students attending the University of Melbourne in Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, Engineering, Mining, and Agriculture. The college is open to members of all religious denominations. In it are delivered the lectures of the Theological Hall of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria for the training of ministers of that church. The theological course covers three years after a student has taken his B.A. degree in the University, and the lectures are given by a staff specially set apart for that purpose. Mr. Ormond's benefactions, amounting to £41,780 during his lifetime, were increased under his bequest to a sum which will ultimately amount to £100,000. The college bears the name of this generous donor. The master is Dr. J. H. MacFarland, M.A., LL.D.

Queen's  
College.

The Conference of the Wesleyan Church in Victoria, in 1878, appointed a committee to arrange for the building of a college. A request for donations met with a generous response, the first donor being Sir William McArthur, who made a gift of £1,000. The work of erecting the college was not, however, commenced until 1887. It was formally opened in March, 1888. The strenuous efforts of the Rev. W. A. Quick, in the establishment of the college, entitle him to the honour of being practically its founder. In 1889 large additions were made to the buildings, which now comprise fully equipped lecture-rooms, laboratories, library, reading-rooms, and apartments for the master, tutors, and students. Further additions were made in 1905, and the college is now capable of holding about 50 students and tutors. The master is the Rev. E. H. Sugden, M.A., B.Sc.

#### UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

University  
extension.

The system of local lectures and classes, known as University Extension, which has been in vogue in England for nearly 40 years, and has more lately been introduced into the countries of Europe and the United States, was organized in Victoria in 1891, under a board appointed by the Melbourne University. The system aims at

bringing teaching of the scope and standard of that given at the University itself within the reach of the numerous and constantly growing class of people whose position in life prevents them from attending lectures there, but who wish to devote their leisure to systematic reading and study. To these, material assistance is given by formal lectures, illustrated, where the subject requires it, by demonstrations and experiments, informal classes and discussions, checking written essays, and examinations, by men of special training. By thus systematizing the knowledge of the extension students, guiding their reading, and suggesting new methods and new directions of inquiry, the higher education is imparted to them. The lectures are not of the ordinary popular kind. Their primary object is education, they seek to instruct and stimulate rather than to entertain; at the same time, they endeavour to avoid pedantry and dullness. The lectures are delivered in courses, and thus fairly wide subjects may be treated with some approach to thoroughness. The work is carried on by local committees, both in Melbourne and suburbs, and in urban centres, acting in conjunction with the Central Board. This body supplies a list of suitable courses of lectures by competent and approved lecturers, and the local committee chooses the lecturer and subject. In 1904 there were eight centres, eight courses of lectures, and 950 students enrolled. In 1905 and 1906 respectively only five centres were active, and five courses of lectures were delivered. In 1907, the number of active centres was only four, but the attendance was well maintained.

#### THE STATE EDUCATION SYSTEM.

The present system of "free, compulsory, and secular" education came into operation on the 1st January, 1873, the Act which introduced it having been passed the previous year. Subsequently, this Act, with two Amending Acts passed in 1876 and 1889, was consolidated in the *Education Act* 1890, which in turn has been amended by Act No. 1777, passed in December, 1901, and Act No. 2005 passed in December, 1905. Before the inception of the present system, several different systems were tried. Prior to 1848 education was left to private enterprise; but in that year a denominational system was introduced and administered by a Board, subsidy being granted by the State. Under that system, religious as well as secular instruction was imparted by the teachers—the former being given according to the principles of the denomination to which the school was attached, the clergy of which also exercised control over the instruction imparted. On the separation of Port Phillip district from New South Wales in 1851, a Board of National Education was established in the new Colony of Victoria "for the formation and management of schools to be conducted under Lord Stanley's National System of Education, and for administering the funds in connexion therewith." There were thus two systems of education under separate boards in operation at the same time, which duplicate system continued in force

The education system of Victoria.

until 1862, when it was abolished as being cumbrous and costly. The *Common Schools Act 1862* transferred the powers of both boards to a single Board of Education, provided a limit to the distance between which schools might be established, and fixed a minimum of scholars a school must have in order to entitle it to State aid; it prescribed, moreover, that four hours each day must be set apart for secular instruction, and that no child be refused admission to any school on account of its religious persuasion. Although this Act caused some improvement, it was not such as to wholly abolish denominationalism, nor did it reduce the number of small schools to any appreciable extent. In continued in force, however, for ten years, when it was repealed by the present Act in 1872. Under these systems, a fee ranging from 6d. to 2s. 6d. weekly was charged to all children except those whose parents were in destitute circumstances. Under the Act of 1872, education was made free to all willing to accept it; compulsory, in the sense that, whether they attend or do not attend State schools, evidence must be produced that all children are educated up to a certain standard; and secular, no teacher being allowed to give other than secular instruction in any State school building. Facilities are, however, afforded to persons other than State school teachers to give religious instruction, on one or two days each week, to the children of the parents who desire that their children shall receive such instruction.

Main details  
of the  
system.

In each school four hours at least are set apart during each school day for secular instruction, two hours of which are to be before, and two hours after, noon. Secular instruction, in the case of children over nine years of age, includes the teaching of some recognised lesson-books on the laws of health and lessons from some recognised temperance lesson-books.

Compulsory  
clauses.

Parents and custodians of children not less than six nor more than fourteen years of age (up to 31st December, 1905, the statutory age was from six to thirteen years), are required to cause such children to attend a State school for not less than eight half-days in any week, in which the school is open for ten (10) half-days. Non-attendance may be excused for any of the four following reasons:—(1) If the child is receiving efficient instruction in some other manner, and is complying with the prescribed conditions as to regularity of attendance; or (2) has been prevented from attending by sickness, fear of infection, temporary or permanent infirmity, or any unavoidable cause; or (3) is twelve years of age, and has been educated up to the standard, or has been excused by a general or particular order of the Minister; or (4) that there is no State school within one, two, two and a half, or three miles in the case of children under seven, between seven and nine, between nine and eleven, and over eleven years of age respectively. In regard to the latter cause, however, in cases where schools are closed through low average attendance, or where, though there is no school, the number of children would warrant the department in establishing a school, allowances are made by

the department for the conveyance of children to the nearest school. The amount of the allowance is 3d. per day for children over six and under twelve who reside between two and a half and three miles from the nearest school, or 4d. per day for all children over six and under thirteen who reside three miles or over from the nearest school. Parents and custodians who fail to make a child attend as provided may be summoned and fined not less than 2s., or more than 10s., for each such offence, or in default, may be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three days; and truant officers are appointed to see that the compulsory provisions are carried out.

There are at present 376 school districts, in each of which a Board of Advice is elected every three years by the ratepayers in the district, the members of such boards being seven or five according to the size or importance of the district. The main functions of a Board of Advice are:—To report on the condition of schools and premises, whether new ones are required, and as to books, furniture, gymnastic appliances or other requirements; to suspend teachers for misconduct, and report cause to the Minister; to visit schools, record the number present, and its opinion as to the general condition and the management of the schools in the district; and to endeavour to induce parents to send their children regularly to school, to compare the attendance with the roll, and report names of parents who fail to comply with the compulsory clauses.

The following are the subjects in which instruction is absolutely free:—Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, drill, singing, drawing, elementary science, manual training, gymnastics, and swimming where practicable; lessons on the laws of health and on temperance previously mentioned; and needlework, and, where practicable, cookery, and domestic economy for girls. Pupils buy their own books and material. To cover the cost of the latter for paper work and cardboard modelling, 1d. per week is charged, and for woodwork 2d. per week. For instruction in other branches, fees are charged to the parents, and the teacher is entitled to such fees if the inspector is satisfied with the instruction imparted.

In the latter half of 1902, a revised programme of free instruction was issued, the provisions of which are such as to secure a more realistic treatment than formerly of the essential subjects of school education, and a larger share of attention to the training of the hand and eye through manual instruction in various forms. The requirements from teachers of infants were also made such as to secure methods of teaching in accord with the principles enunciated by Froebel, the founder of the kindergarten system. Great activity has been displayed in the training of teachers for the new work. During the past few years hundreds of country teachers have been instructed, at the University and Training College, in such subjects as drawing, brush-work, paper-work, cardboard modelling, kindergarten, experimental science, and nature-study; while, at centres throughout the State, Saturday classes have been held in several of these subjects.

Drill,  
swimming,  
school garden,  
etc.

There were, on the 30th June, 1907, 20 Sloyd centres in operation, having accommodation for 4,140 boys; and twelve cookery centres, having accommodation for 1,560 girls. Military drill receives a large share of attention, and the older boys of the larger schools are enrolled in corps and provided with light rifles. The teaching of swimming is organized when practicable, the children being formed into swimming clubs, which hold annual competitions at Melbourne and Geelong. The cultivation of school gardens and the study of the elements of agriculture are warmly encouraged by the Department's officers; and every facility is made for the celebration of arbor days.

Extra  
subjects.

The following are the extra subjects and the fees chargeable:—Latin, French, German, and painting, for which the fee must not exceed one shilling weekly; natural science (other than that provided in the course of free instruction) Euclid, algebra, trigonometry, fancy work, elocution, shorthand, and typewriting, fee not exceeding sixpence weekly; bookkeeping and calisthenics, fee not exceeding threepence weekly; and such other subjects as may be approved by the Director. The instruction in extra subjects must be given so as not to interfere with the ordinary free instruction.

Standard of  
education.

Yearly examinations are held to determine the quality of the work done by teachers, to award merit certificates, and to grant certificates of exemption from compulsory attendance to children who present themselves. The subjects of examination for the latter certificates are:—Reading, writing, spelling, composition, and arithmetic, as prescribed for Class V.; and any child over 12 years of age who wishes exemption from further compulsory attendance may be so exempt on passing this test. Half-yearly examinations are also held for the examination of children not attending State schools who desire to prove that they are educated up to the standard.

Teachers'  
remuneration  
and  
classification.

Male teachers are divided into eight classes and female teachers into seven classes, there being no female teachers in the first class. The salaries for males, excluding junior teachers, range from £100 to £415, and those for females excluding junior teachers and sewing mistresses, from £80 to £200. The system of payments by way of results was finally abolished by Act No. 2006, which came into force on the 1st January, 1906. In addition to the head and assistant teachers, there are four classes of male and female junior teachers, with salaries ranging from £20 to £50 and from £16 to £40 respectively. Sewing mistresses receive £30 yearly.

State  
schools,  
teachers,  
and scholars,  
1872  
to 1907.

The following statement shows the progress as regards State schools, teachers, and scholars since 1872. The figures relating to the number of schools and teachers refer to 30th June, and those relating to the number of scholars to the financial year ended 30th June.

for the last six years, and to the years ended 31st December for all previous returns:—

STATE SCHOOLS, ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE, 1872 TO 1906-7.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Scholars.		
			Enrolled during the Year.	In Average Attendance.	Distinct Children (estimated).
1872 ...	1,049	2,416	136,055	68,456	113,197
1880 ...	1,810	4,215	229,723	119,520	195,736
1890 ...	2,170	4,708	250,097	133,768	213,886
1898 ...	1,877	4,618	238,357	134,976	212,164
1899 ...	1,892	4,808	239,732	143,844	214,522
1900 ...	1,948	4,977	243,667	147,020	218,240
1901-2 ...	2,041	5,066	257,355	150,939	228,241
1902-3 ...	1,988	5,037	251,655	150,268	224,178
1903-4 ...	1,922	4,797	241,145	145,500	214,822
1904-5 ...	1,935	4,689	234,614	143,362	210,200
1905-6 ...	1,953	4,598	229,179	142,216	203,119
1906-7 ...	1,974	4,721*	231,759	147,270	203,782

\* In addition to these teachers, 219 were temporarily employed on the 30th June, 1907.

In 1872, before attendance at school was free and compulsory, each child on the average attended 58 days out of each 100 days the school was open; now each child attends 72½ days out of each 100 school days.

Children's attendance at school, 1872 and 1907.

The decrease in the number of schools and of scholars (*i.e.*, as compared with the number for the year ended 30th June, 1902) has arisen from several causes. Between 1890 and 1898, and between 1902 and 1904, many very small schools were closed or worked on the part-time system. In cases where the schools were closed, an allowance of 3d. to 4d. per day was made to enable parents to have the children of school age conveyed, where practicable, to neighbouring schools. The fluctuations in the enrolment and average attendance were due to such causes as sickness or variation in the birth rate, with consequent variation in the number of children of school age in any given year. In the year 1905-6, a considerable increase took place in the number of children enrolled at private schools.

Fluctuations in the number of schools and scholars.

The following are particulars of the number and percentage of distinct children attending State schools, below, at, and above the school age (6 and under 14), during the year 1906-7:—

Ages of State school scholars.

AGES OF DISTINCT CHILDREN.

Ages.	Distinct Children Attending—					
	Day Schools.		Night Schools.		Total.	
	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
Under 6 years ...	10,138	4·99	...	...	10,138	4·97
6 to 14 " ...	168,667	83·10	...	...	168,667	82·77
14 years and upwards ...	24,167	11·91	810	100	24,977	12·26
Total ...	202,972	100·00	810	100	203,782	100·00

Children at school age receiving instruction.

The estimated number of children in the State at school age (6 to 14 years) on the 30th June, 1907, was 210,087, and of these 199,936 were being instructed in State and private schools. The number of children not being instructed in schools was, therefore, 10,151, and if allowance be made for those being taught at home, for others who, having obtained certificates of exemption, have left school, and for those bodily or mentally afflicted, it would appear that the number of children whose education is being wholly neglected is not great.

Net enrolment in Australia and New Zealand.

In the following return will be found a comparative statement for the year 1906, showing, for the various States of the Commonwealth and for New Zealand, the mean population, the net enrolment of children in State and private schools, and the percentage of such enrolment to the population. The percentage in the Commonwealth is 19.13 (15.54 per cent. in State, and 3.59 in private schools), and in New Zealand 17.79 (15.40 per cent. in State, and 2.39 in private schools). The highest enrolment in State and private schools is in Victoria, 20.52 per cent., New South Wales coming next with 19.71.

NET ENROLMENT OF SCHOLARS IN STATE AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1906.

State.	Mean Population.	Net Enrolment of Scholars —all Ages.			Percentage of Population.		
		State Primary Schools.	Private Schools.	Total.	State Primary Schools.	Private Schools.	Total.
Victoria ..	1,227,072	203,119	48,732	251,851	16.55	3.97	20.52
New South Wales	1,510,103	237,493	60,119	297,612	15.73	3.98	19.71
Queensland ..	532,783	89,488	12,833	102,321	16.80	2.41	19.21
South Australia	380,069	57,365	9,778	67,143	15.10	2.57	17.67
Western Australia	259,824	28,927	7,515	36,442	11.13	2.89	14.02
Tasmania ..	180,634	19,144	7,979	27,123	10.60	4.42	15.02
Total Australia	4,090,485	635,536	146,956	782,492	15.54	3.59	19.13
New Zealand ..	895,594	137,880	21,401	159,281	15.40	2.39	17.79

Primary instruction, cost per scholar.

The cost of primary instruction, including the expenditure on buildings, in the Commonwealth and in New Zealand for the year 1906, is set out below. The average cost per scholar in Australia is £5 4s. 7d., and in New Zealand £5 8s. 9d. The cost for 1905 was—Australia, £4 19s. 10d.; New Zealand, £4 17s. 6d.



COST OF PRIMARY INSTRUCTION IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND,  
1906.

State.	Scholars in Average Attendance.	Expenditure—			Per Head of Scholars in Average Attendance.	
		On Administration and Maintenance.	On Buildings and Rent.	Total.	Including Buildings and Rent.	Excluding Buildings and Rent.
		£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria ..	142,216	671,367	39,183	710,550	4 19 11	4 14 5
New South Wales ..	151,261	791,606	89,975	881,581	5 16 7	5 4 8
Queensland ..	69,771	286,629	24,896	311,525	4 9 4	4 2 2
South Australia ..	40,308	149,307	15,175	164,482	4 1 7	3 14 1
Western Australia ..	24,973	132,806	39,156	171,962	6 17 9	5 6 4
Tasmania ..	13,729	58,458	13,308	71,766	5 4 7	4 5 2
Total Australia	442,258	2,090,173	221,693	2,311,866	5 4 7	4 14 6
New Zealand ..	121,958	512,723	150,344	663,067	5 8 9	4 4 1

The items taken into consideration in compiling the expenditure are:—Instruction in day and night schools in primary subjects, as defined by Acts of Parliament, cost of training, cost of administration, cost of buildings, rent, and pensions and gratuities.

The number of private schools, instructors in same, and individual scholars in attendance in 1872, the year before the adoption of the present secular system, for a number of subsequent years, and for the latest year available, was:—

Private Schools  
1872 to

PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND ATTENDANCE, 1872 TO 1906-7.

Year. (4th Quarter.)	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Individual Scholars.
1872 .. .. .	888	1,841	24,781
1880 .. .. .	643	1,516	28,134
1890 .. .. .	791	2,037	40,181
1898 .. .. .	945	2,440	43,926
1899 .. .. .	901	2,417	48,854
1900 .. .. .	884	2,348	48,483
1901-2 .. .. .	872	2,379	43,182
1902-3 .. .. .	798	2,369	42,695
1903-4 .. .. .	787	2,360	42,214
1904-5 .. .. .	771	2,289	43,014
1905-6 .. .. .	757	2,397	48,732
1906-7 .. .. .	751	2,313	49,803

On comparing the number of scholars with the number attending schools, it is seen that 20 per cent. of the scholars attending school during 1906-7 attended private schools, and the balance, 80 per cent., attended State schools.

Scholars attendin  
State and  
private  
schools.

## TRAINING COLLEGE.

College for  
training  
teachers.

A State College for the training of teachers is situated in the corner of the University grounds, Carlton. It provides courses for Kindergarten or Infant schools, Primary or State schools, and Secondary schools. In connexion with the first two courses special certificates are issued, and in connexion with the third the University of Melbourne grants a special diploma. The course for the diploma is purely a University one, but the work in education, both theoretical and practical, is done by the Training College principal, assisted by the lecturers. Each of the above-named courses extends over two years. Lectures and lessons are given in education, kindergarten principles, psychology, English language and literature, British history, Latin, mathematics, science, nature-study, music, drawing, manual training, kindergarten subjects and infant school work, domestic economy, and gymnastics. Criticism lessons in connexion with all the courses are held weekly, and full opportunity is given to every student either at the practising or associated schools of gaining experience in the practical work of his profession. The majority of the students attending the Training College belong to the State schools. These have been either classified teachers or pupil teachers, and they hold studentships gained by competitive examination, which entitle them to free instruction. If they reside at the college they must pay £12 per annum towards the expense of their board and residence, but on the other hand they receive a grant of the same amount from the State each year; if they reside at home they are entitled to an allowance of £18 per annum towards board and residence. Holders of State school exhibitions may be granted a studentship for any two years during the currency of their exhibition, but without allowance for board and residence (other than that payable to them as exhibitors). Studentships, not exceeding five in number in any one year, may be granted to persons who have passed the junior public examination of the Melbourne University, or an approved equivalent, who are at least eighteen years of age, and who have been classed as meritorious in the competitive examination above mentioned. Such students will be entitled to tuition in the course of instruction at the College free of expense, but without any allowance for board and residence. Every "State" student will be required to enter into an agreement, by himself and an approved surety, not to relinquish his course of training without the permission of the Minister, and for four years after the termination of his studentship to teach in any school to which he may be appointed. Visiting students other than above may, on payment of a fee of £10 per annum, be admitted to the course of instruction at the Training College; or, on payment of a fee of £4 4s. per annum, to the course of instruction in education only; or, on payment of a fee of £6 6s. per annum, to the course for the Kindergarten certificate. The fees for the Diploma of Education are payable to the University.

## SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.

Any person may collect, raise, or give a sum of money towards founding a scholarship or exhibition in connexion with any particular State school; and money or land, or both, may be bequeathed for that purpose. By an amended regulation of 13th December, 1904, the Minister of Public Instruction may annually award eighty scholarships, each tenable for three years. Of these, forty are open to State school pupils, for the purpose of facilitating their higher education in the general work of the University or the science work of the Technical school; and forty to pupils of State or other schools, to enable them to proceed to a diploma or degree in mining or agriculture at the University. The scholarship holders are to become students in a State continuation school, or an approved secondary school or college, and to obtain at the end of each year a satisfactory report of conduct and progress. Under specified conditions, cost of transit (not exceeding £5 per annum) may be allowed to a student who resides with his parents or guardians more than five miles from the school. Where it is impracticable for the student to reside with his parents or guardians, the Minister may make an allowance of £26 for board and residence, instead of the transit allowance. Scholars while attending approved secondary schools and colleges are granted an allowance of £8 per annum toward the expenses of their tuition. Holders of scholarships will be admitted free of cost as pupils in continuation schools, and receive instruction in such subjects as the Minister determines. The Minister may cancel any scholarship where the conditions are not observed, or where the scholar is guilty of disorderly or immoral conduct. Examinations were held in December last. Those candidates returned as meritorious will be permitted to make such arrangements as they please with the teachers of secondary schools, and with satisfactory progress reports and examinations, they will, in due course, be eligible to attend examination for an exhibition. The holders of scholarships whose age does not exceed seventeen years and six months who have attended regularly at an approved secondary school or college for the preceding two years, from the authorities of which good reports have been obtained, and who have passed the junior public examination at the University, are eligible to compete for forty exhibitions annually awarded by the Department. The exhibitions are allotted on competitive examination conducted by the University authorities in four of the subjects prescribed for the Senior Public examination of the Melbourne University. Twenty of the exhibitions are of the annual value of £40, tenable for three years at technical schools, or for four years at the Melbourne University. The other twenty exhibitions entitle their holders to free tuition at the Melbourne University in the subjects prescribed for a degree or a diploma in Mining or in Agriculture. Such exhibitioners may also receive an allowance of £26 per annum, provided that the net income of their parents or guardians does not exceed £250 per annum.

Scholarships  
and exhibi-  
tions.

## CENSUS RETURNS.

Education of  
the people,  
census  
1901.

The following statement, taken from the returns of the census of 1901, shows the number and percentage of persons (excluding Chinese and aborigines) in the State at different ages who could read and write, who could read only, or who were unable to read:—

## EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE, 1901.

Ages.	Numbers in 1901.				Number in every 100 at each age in 1901.		
	Able to read and write.	Able to read only.	Unable to read.	Total.	Able to read and write.	Able to read only.	Unable to read.
Under 6 years ..	4,811	5,237	146,796	156,844	3·07	3·34	93·59
6 to 13 ..	175,797	8,046	11,251	195,094	90·12	4·12	5·76
13 ,, 15 ..	50,547	65	220	50,832	99·44	·13	·43
15 ,, 25 ..	222,076	239	1,245	223,560	99·34	·10	·56
25 ,, 35 ..	187,879	238	1,512	189,679	99·05	·15	·80
35 ,, 45 ..	155,206	650	1,994	157,850	98·32	·41	1·27
45 ,, 55 ..	76,480	1,120	2,350	79,950	95·66	1·40	2·94
55 ,, 65 ..	52,808	1,986	2,994	57,788	91·38	3·44	5·18
65 years and upwards	54,809	3,776	4,865	63,450	86·38	5·95	7·67
Unspecified adults ..	1,647	27	45	1,719	95·81	1·57	2·62
All ages ..	982,060	21,434	173,272	1,176,766	83·46	1·82	14·72
15 years and upwards	750,905	8,086	15,005	773,996	97·02	1·04	1·94
21 ,, ,, ,,	613,018	7,936	14,335	635,289	96·49	1·25	2·26

The number of children from 6 to 13 years of age includes those children whose ages were not specified, the total figures exclude those whose educational attainments were not returned, and in the ages 15 years and upwards, and 21 years and upwards, are included the adults whose ages were unspecified.

The numbers of persons in every 10,000 of the population who could both read and write, and of those who were unable to read, at the last two enumerations, were as follow:—

	In 1891.	In 1901.
At all ages .. .. .	8,318	8,528 could read
"    "    "    "    "	8,029	8,346 could write
"    "    "    "    "	1,682	1,472 could not read
Between 6 and 13 (school age*) ..	9,389	9,424 could read
"    "    "    "    "	8,769	9,012 could write
"    "    "    "    "	611	576 could not read
At 15 and upwards .. .. .	9,771	9,806 could read
"    "    "    "    "	9,573	9,702 could write
"    "    "    "    "	229	194 could not read
At 21 and upwards .. .. .	9,728	9,774 could read
"    "    "    "    "	9,491	9,649 could write
"    "    "    "    "	272	226 could not read

\* The school age is now 6 to 14 years of age.

Education  
1891 and  
1901.

A marked improvement is noticeable at all ages, and in regard to children at school age the proportion entirely illiterate was only 576 per 10,000.

A comparison of the results of the censuses of 1891 and 1901 in every 10,000 children of school age,\* *i.e.*, between 6 and 13 years of age, indicates that the educational attainments of both boys and girls had materially improved, as there were proportionately more children able to read in 1901 than there were in 1891. This will be readily seen by an examination of the following figures:—

Education of boys and girls, 1891 and 1901.

1891.		1901.	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
9,357	9,421	9,398	9,454 could read
8,686	8,852	8,971	9,056 could write
643	579	602	546 could not read.

It is always a noticeable fact that in Victoria girls are much more forward in regard to the rudiments of education than are boys. Whether this is owing to a closer application to lessons, to less distractions caused by sports and games, or to quicker natural abilities, it is hard to determine. This relative backwardness of boys is not a condition peculiar to Victoria, but is just as noticeable in the other States.

The degree of education of children differs somewhat according to religious denomination, as will be seen by the following figures taken at the census of 1901:—

Education of children of different sects.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF DIFFERENT DENOMINATIONS, 1901.

Religious Denominations.	Number aged 5 to 15 years.			Proportion per cent.		
	Able to read and write.	Able to read only.	Unable to read.	Able to read and write.	Able to read only.	Unable to read.
Church of England ..	84,406	4,797	9,914	85·16	4·84	10·00
Presbyterian ..	36,808	2,032	4,232	85·46	4·72	9·82
Methodist ..	40,769	2,036	4,102	86·92	4·34	8·74
Other Protestants ...	18,022	858	2,028	86·20	4·10	9·70
Total Protestants	180,005	9,723	20,276	85·72	4·63	9·65
Roman Catholics ..	46,468	2,849	6,253	83·62	5·13	11·25
Jews ..	1,026	56	79	88·37	4·82	6·81
Residue ..	3,657	198	497	84·03	4·55	11·42
Total ..	231,156	12,826	27,105	85·27	4·73	10·00

In addition to these, there were 5,770 children between the ages of five and fifteen whose education was unstated.

\* The school age is now 6 to 14 years of age.

Education of children at census, 1901.

At the census of 1901 the number of children at school age (over 6 and under 13 years\*) resident in Victoria was 197,704, and of these 184,200 were receiving instruction, whilst the balance, 13,504, were not under instruction nor receiving any education whatsoever. There were also 43,353 children either above or below the school age, making a total of 241,057 children under instruction. Of every 1,000 of these, 783 were educated at State schools, 33 at colleges and grammar schools, 72 at denominational schools, 63 at private schools, and 10 at unspecified schools, whilst the balance of 39 were educated at home. Of the 13,504 at school age who were returned as not receiving any instruction at all, 4,608 were in Melbourne and suburbs, 2,209 in country cities, towns, and boroughs, and 6,687 in rural districts. Of the children at school age resident in Melbourne and suburbs, 6·13 per cent., of those in the country towns, &c., 7·03 per cent., and of those in rural districts 7·34 per cent. were not receiving instruction.

Education of children. Progress and comparison with other States.

As a measure of the progress of education under the free, compulsory, and secular system, it may be mentioned that 90·12 per cent. of children of school age (6 to 13 years) at the census of 1901 were able to read and write, as against 87·69 at that of 1891, 81·70 in 1881, and 65·60 in 1871, just before the introduction of the system. The percentage just mentioned as being able to read and write at the census of 1901 (viz., 90·12) is considerably higher than that in any other State in the Commonwealth, the percentage being, at the 1901 census, 84·42 in Queensland (Australian born children only), 82·05 in Western Australia, 82·00 in South Australia, 80·35 in New South Wales, and 78·77 in Tasmania.

#### STANDARD OF EDUCATION.

Signing with marks.

The proportion of either sex who showed their want of elementary education, by signing the marriage register with a mark instead of in writing, is given in the following table for each fifth year from 1875, and for the years 1900 to 1907:—

#### SIGNING THE MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS, 1875 TO 1907.

Year.	Men.	Women.	Mean.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1875 ..	5·48	9·43	7·46
1880 ..	4·18	4·09	4·13
1885 ..	2·56	2·62	2·59
1890 ..	1·50	1·53	1·52
1895 ..	·89	·67	·78
1900 ..	·66	·85	·76
1901 ..	·56	·50	·53
1902 ..	·67	·54	·60
1903 ..	·69	·50	·59
1904 ..	·65	·40	·52
1905 ..	·50	·38	·44
1906 ..	·43	·44	·43
1907 ..	·47	·29	·38

\* The school age is now 6 to 14 years of age.

It will be observed that in proportion to the total numbers married, a very satisfactory increase has taken place during the 20 years ended with 1895 in the numbers of both sexes signing the marriage register in writing, in that nearly every year, as compared with its predecessor, a smaller proportion of persons signed with their marks. From 1895 to 1900 this proportion remained at a somewhat uniform level, but since the latter year the improvement is marked. It is probable, however, that the irreducible minimum has almost now been reached, for a certain residuum of the proportion will remain illiterate even under the compulsory system of education which prevails in Victoria. This is confirmed by the results of the census of 1901, which show that the percentage of males aged 21 years and upwards (exclusive of Chinese and aborigines) who could not write was 3·18, and that of females aged 15 years and upwards, 3·23; whereas at the age groups fifteen to twenty, immediately following the school period, the percentage was ·81 for males and ·45 for females, so that the persons at all ages now marrying in Victoria are not only far better instructed than the general population, but are quite as well educated as those who have just completed their school life.

Increased numbers signing in writing.

Compared with England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, where the proportions signing with marks were 1.69, 1.89, and 8.78 respectively, the elementary educational standard is very high in this State, which, in this respect, occupies the highest position in Australasia.

The following table shows the principal religions of the people as ascertained at the census of 1901:—

Religions of the people.

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA AT THE CENSUS OF 1901.

Religion.	Number.	Per cent. of Population.
<b>Protestant Churches—</b>		
Church of England (including Protestant, so stated)	432,704	36·52
Presbyterian Church of Victoria	190,725	16·09
Free Presbyterian	778	·07
Methodist	180,272	15·21
Independent or Congregational	17,141	1·45
Baptist	32,648	2·75
Evangelical Lutheran	13,935	1·18
Unitarian	788	·07
Church of Christ	10,682	·90
Welsh Calvinistic Methodist	1,257	·11
Society of Friends	251	·02
United Brethren or Moravian	144	·01
Australian Church	964	·08
Seventh Day Adventists	1,086	·09
Free Christian Church	71	·01
Other Protestant Churches	12,658	1·06
<b>Total Protestant Churches</b>	<b>896,104</b>	<b>75·62</b>

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA AT THE CENSUS  
OF 1901—*continued.*

Religion.	Number.	Per cent. of Population.
Roman Catholic Church .. .. .	263,710	22·26
Other Denominations—		
New Church (or Swedenborgian) .. .. .	146	·01
Catholic Apostolic Church .. .. .	460	·04
Christian Israelites .. .. .	258	·02
Spiritualists .. .. .	913	·08
Salvation Army .. .. .	8,830	·74
Greek Orthodox Church .. .. .	367	·03
Jews .. .. .	5,907	·50
Other Religions .. .. .	3,293	·28
Sceptics .. .. .	4,969	·42
Total specified .. .. .	1,184,957	100·00
Unspecified .. .. .	16,384	..
Grand Total .. .. .	1,201,341	..

Protestants  
and Roman  
Catholics.

The total number of Protestants of all denominations in 1901 was 896,104, as against 836,857 in 1891. In 1901 the Roman Catholics numbered 263,710; in 1891, 248,591. The rate of increase of each of these bodies in the ten years was, therefore, about the same as that of the population.

Protestant  
sects.

The Presbyterians, Methodists, and Baptists have improved their positions relatively to the total population since 1891. The proportion of members of the Church of England has remained almost stationary. The Independents have decreased from 22,100 to 17,141.

Salvation  
Army.

In 1891 the adherents of the Salvation Army were enumerated at 13,521, but they numbered only 8,830 in 1901.

Ministers  
and  
Churches.

At the end of 1907, there were 2,828 regular churches and chapels, and 1,959 other buildings, where religious services were held—a total of 4,787 places of public worship throughout the State



—attended by 1,862 regular clergymen. The following statement contains particulars of the different denominations:—

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS, 1907.

Denominations.	Number of Clergy, Ministers, &c.	Buildings used for Public Worship.		
		Churches and Chapels.	Other Buildings.	Total.
Protestant Churches—				
Church of England ...	322	607	633	1,240
Presbyterian Church of Victoria ...	242	501	398	899
Free Presbyterian ...	3	10	3	13
Methodist ...	226	810	464	1,274
Independent or Congregational ...	55	77	46	123
Baptist ...	81	96	81	177
Other Protestant ...	68	136	66	202
Roman Catholic Church ...	263	500	179	679
New Church (or Swedenborgian) ...	1	2	...	2
Catholic Apostolic Church ...	2	1	...	1
Spiritualists ...	2	...	3	3
Salvation Army ...	584	78	83	161
Greek Orthodox Church ...	...	1	...	1
Jews ...	7	6	1	7
Re-organized Church of Latter Day Saints ...	6	3	2	5
Total ...	1,862	2,828	1,959	4,787

The Sunday Schools of the various religious bodies numbered 2,975; the teachers, 20,320; and the number of scholars on the rolls, 211,935—93,741 males and 118,194 females. Sunday Schools.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

All the technical schools, under which name are included the Schools of Mines, Working Men's Colleges, and Schools of Art and Design, are managed by local councils elected by subscribers. The Education Department, however, retains the general direction of technical education, and decides when schools are to be opened. Regulations are issued defining the powers of the councils, allotting the Government grants, and providing for the instruction and examination of the students. In the schools of art and design, the subjects taught comprise practical geometry, mechanical and architectural drawing, perspective, model, and freehand drawing. The schools of mines, which have been established at the principal mining centres, provide both theoretical and practical instruction, not only in all the subjects in any way connected with mining pursuits, but also in the arts and sciences generally; whilst a wide range of subjects is taught at the working men's and other colleges. In Technical schools.

1906-7, there were altogether 16 technical schools in the State. Six of these afforded instruction in science, art, and trade subjects; three in art and science; four in art and trade; while two schools confined their teaching to art, and one to trade. Six schools, viz., the Working Men's College, Melbourne, and the Schools of Mines at Ballarat, Bendigo, Bairnsdale, Stawell, and Maryborough, are classed as certified science schools, and are eligible to receive State school exhibitioners. The schools, as a whole had, during 1906-7, an average enrolment of 3,599 pupils for each term; whilst the fees per term ranged in the different schools from 3s. to £8 15s. The Government expenditure on all the institutions in 1906-7 amounted to £22,322. The students paid in fees £11,586 during the year.

The following is a statement showing the Government expenditure on each technical school during the financial year 1906-7:—

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON TECHNICAL SCHOOLS, 1906-7.

Name.	Amount.
<i>Schools of Mines and Technical Schools.</i>	
Bairnsdale .. .. .	£ 942
Ballarat .. .. .	4,096
Bendigo .. .. .	1,878
Castlemaine .. .. .	565
Daylesford .. .. .	398
Horsham .. .. .	350
Kyneton .. .. .	340
Maryborough .. .. .	678
Sale .. .. .	577
Stawell .. .. .	712
<i>Schools of Art.</i>	
Echuca .. .. .	210
Nhill .. .. .	200
Warrnambool .. .. .	150
Gordon Technical College, Geelong ..	753
<i>Working Men's College.</i>	
Melbourne .. .. .	7,218
<i>College of Domestic Economy.</i>	
Melbourne .. .. .	2,352
Miscellaneous Expenditure ..	903
Total .. .. .	22,322

SCHOOLS OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

Bairnsdale  
District.

The Bairnsdale District School of Mines was founded in 1890 for the purpose of giving instruction in such subjects as pertained to local industries. With this object in view, classes in Chemistry,

the Principles of Agriculture, Metallurgical and Mining subjects, as well as drawing classes for artisans, were established. It was soon found that the metallurgical industry needed the greatest attention. The ores in the neighbourhood of Omeo were complex, and yielded but little of their gold to ordinary methods of treatment. A well-equipped metallurgical plant was erected at the school. It soon justified its existence by the successful treatment of ore which was previously looked upon as valueless. One result has been that mines in North Gippsland, having refractory gold ores, are now profitably dealt with. In addition to this work, experimental work on parcels of from one ton to five ton samples of complex ore from various States have been dealt with in order to demonstrate particular methods of treatment.

Amongst the lots treated were sulphide ores containing oxide of tin, separation of heavy mineral sands, such as zircons from oxide of tin, separation of zinc, lead and copper from a complex sulphide ore, separation of zinc, and other sulphides, according to Potter's process.

The students do all the work, including battery treatment, amalgamation roasting, retorting, cyaniding, chlorinating, and smelting, and thus get an actual insight into their duties.

The courses for mining and metallurgy have been drawn up by the Education Department, and are the same for all approved Schools of Mines. The time taken is from three to four years. After passing the necessary examinations, and having had a year's practical experience, diplomas are granted by the Government of Victoria. Owing to the demand made for mining and metallurgical teaching, the classes in agriculture had to be temporarily discontinued, and although it is not possible to give the same courses as in mining subjects, yet on account of the local importance of the industry, the School Council has obtained the assistance of the Agricultural Department in providing for a winter course of lectures and demonstrations by the various experts in that Department. This course will be continuous for about three months. In addition to the regular courses, separate subjects may be taken up during day and evening, including engineering, drawing, and various science and art subjects of technical importance. The students from the school have been very successful in after life. Many are now engaged in professional work in Victoria, others in New South Wales, Western Australia, Tasmania, and South Africa.

This is the oldest established School of Mines in Australasia, Ballarat. having been founded in 1870 "to impart instruction in the various branches of science relating to mining." It was established on the initiative of the public spirited and enlightened mining men of Ballarat—the resolution of the Mining Board dating from 6th October, 1869. After consultation with Sir Roderick Murchison—at that time of the Royal School of Mines, London—and other educational and mining authorities, the plan was decided upon which the institution was to be modelled. With the old court-house rented from the Government as a building nucleus (to which laboratories

may be excused from attendance or examination, or from both, in such subject or subjects, on a certificate from the Board of Examiners. The number of associate students—those taking a three or four years'

were immediately afterwards added, supported by public subscription, and assisted by a modest Government grant), the first classes assembled on 23rd January, 1871, and the school was launched upon its career. Since that date, its income, which has steadily increased, has been drawn from students' fees, public subscriptions and donations, private bequests, and an annual grant from the Government. The four-acre block which the school already possesses, centrally situated as it is, constitutes an ideal site for a mining institution. From west to east it has a fall of 60 feet, well adapted for the battery and concentration plants, whilst one corner of the ground is within a few yards of the creek, allowing of the easy disposal of tailings. The general efficiency and usefulness of the school have recently been greatly promoted by extensive additions to the buildings and plant, and numerous improvements in the chemical, metallurgical, engineering, and mining departments. In the chemical laboratories—of which there are four—provision is made for upwards of 200 students. The assay laboratory, to which four weighing rooms are attached, contains upwards of thirty furnaces. The engineering department is well supplied with theodolites, levels, and a quantity of other surveying apparatus, and the engineering laboratory has been fitted with an experimental steam-engine and boiler, and other apparatus of the most modern form. The extensive new buildings erected as a mining laboratory continue to prove of eminent value to the school, where the most advanced systems of treating free and refractory gold ores have been introduced. The primary object of this laboratory is for the instruction of students in the large scale treatment and for testing parcels of ore for the public. This department contains a furnace for roasting pyrites and provision for milling, concentrating, chlorinating, and cyaniding, and a model mine with ample equipment. There is also a model 40-head battery with pumping, driving, and hauling engines for class purposes. In the department of geology and mineralogy, the students have the advantage of a well supplied lecture and demonstration room, where the determination of minerals by blowpipe tests, and the examination of rocks and minerals by microscopical tests, are made. The school has always concentrated its resources and energies upon mining education, aiming to do this one thing well rather than to risk loss of efficiency through diffuseness of effort. The aim is to make the instruction eminently practical, and so to train up the young mine managers and metallurgists that by the time they leave the school they shall be prepared at all points to complete their education at the mine and metallurgical works, and thus become, with the least possible delay, capable and trusted metallurgists and mine managers. The school has, in addition, since its commencement, acted the part of an information bureau upon subjects connected with mining, and is at present freely consulted upon questions associated with mining engineering, metallurgy, mining, geology, electrical technology, and similar subjects. It is greatly aided in this work by its being situated not only in a thriving city, but in the centre of a large mining and agricultural district, and of an interesting

geological area full of varied and instructive features. Many mining claims are within sight of the buildings, and the deep alluvial fields of Allendale and Loddon are near at hand. Quartz vein mining, shallow and deep alluvial—illustrating a wide range of treatment from primitive methods up to the most approved processes—dredging plants, chlorination and cyanide works of latest patterns, besides foundries and engineering works, are all within easy reach. Regular visits of inspection are made to these and other objects of scientific interest by the school classes. These inspections are supplemented by holiday excursions much further afield. The directorates, mine managers, and works superintendents of the district greatly assist by affording ready facilities for the inspection of their works and mines, and by engaging students who are required to complete a prescribed course of practical work—one or two years as the case may be—before they can obtain their diplomas.

The entire mining district, with its mines and works, thus constitute one vast permanent object lesson for the school's use, and an ever active source of inspiration to the student. Practice in the laboratories and workshops of the school is made a special feature of the instruction, every candidate being required to pass an appointed time in one or more of these laboratories, according to the diploma or certificate he seeks.

The school draws its students from every Australian State, and from countries beyond the boundaries of the Commonwealth, whilst its associates and certificated students are to be found occupying important and lucrative positions in most of the mining fields of the world. A very pleasing feature is the readiness with which students obtain suitable employment in mines and metallurgical works, either as chemists, metallurgists, mining engineers, assayers, officers in charge of cyanide plants, or mining managers. The school offers instruction to all persons who shall have entered their names and paid the prescribed fees, and these persons are admitted to examination in any particular subject. The diploma of associate of the school is issued in mining engineering, metallurgy, geology, and electrical engineering, and for certificates as mine manager and assayer. Classes are also organized for candidates preparing for the Victorian Government examinations just instituted for certificates as cyanide, chlorination, and battery managers, underground foremen, and mining manager. In the case of students taking single subjects, or such courses as that for certificate as mine manager, or for a certificate as assayer, no entrance examination is required. Students desirous of qualifying for one or more of the associated courses are expected to have a preliminary education up to matriculation standard, and to attend all the prescribed courses of instruction, unless they can produce to the satisfaction of the Board of Examiners evidence of having attained elsewhere the degree of proficiency required in any subject or subjects. In such cases students may be excused from attendance or examination, or from both, in such subject or subjects, on a certificate from the Board of Examiners. The number of associate students—those taking a three or four years'

course of special training—has been well maintained. Besides these, there are a number who have taken the assayers' course, which includes chemistry, assaying, metallurgy, and mineralogy, and is usually taken by those who cannot afford the time necessary to compete for a full associateship, or who desire to specialize in assaying.

During 1907, the control of the local art and trade schools has been placed under the Council of the School of Mines. It is anticipated that under this arrangement more systematic and efficient work will be done than hitherto in the branches of technical instruction.

The total fees for lectures and practical work for an associate course is one hundred guineas, payable in yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly instalments.

Weekly lectures on electricity and magnetism are given gratuitously to the senior scholars of State schools. Members of these classes, on passing a satisfactory examination, are admitted to the ordinary lecture classes of the school at a much reduced fee. The Council have now adopted a scheme suggested by the Director of Education, to train 150 of the senior boys from the local State schools.

The museum, library, and reading rooms are necessary adjuncts, and are open daily to the public. The museum, rich as it is in geological and mineralogical specimens, is of great aid to the students and to those interested in these and cognate branches of science.

The Scientific and Literary Society holds regularly, at the school, their fortnightly meetings, when highly interesting and instructive papers are read and much information given. That such a society is needed is shown by the large attendance at meetings and the interest displayed.

The Ironworkers' Association continues to hold its meetings at the school. Lectures are delivered weekly to its members and the public, and its library, containing upwards of 2,000 books, all of a scientific and technical character, is recognised as being one of the best selected scientific libraries in the State.

Bendigo.

The school was established in 1873 as a School of Mines and Industries. Courses of from three to four years are provided for mining engineers, metallurgists, electrical and mechanical engineers, and shorter courses for mining managers, assayers, draughtsmen, and for subjects relating to applied art. Classes for tradesmen, such as builders, carpenters, metal workers and stone workers, are provided—the aim of the school being to give a thorough training to those who spend all their time there, and to improve the technical skill of the tradesmen or artisans who attend evening classes. The place is eminently situated for mining students, since there are over 100 mines in active operation surrounding the school. Visits to these are frequently made, the methods of work and machinery studied, and typical mines are surveyed and plotted out by the students. The numerous types of crushing and amalgamating appliances, the methods of roasting and subsequent treatment by chlorination or

cyanide, may be studied within half-an-hour's journey from the school. When a student finishes his course and requires practical experience, he is taken on for the necessary period by one of the local mines. The school is provided with a large crushing, concentrating, and amalgamating plant, and Mr. Thos. Edwards has donated a valuable patent tilting roasting furnace. Cyanide vats and other appliances are now erected, and the school is in a position to deal with large parcels of complex ore. The assay and analytical work of the district is mainly done at the school, and students thus get the fullest opportunity for learning commercial as well as scientific methods. Students for electrical engineering are usually employed by the Bendigo Electrical Supply Company, and attend classes at the school.

In October, 1887, a School of Mines was established in a building which was granted for the purpose by the Government of the day. Classes in art subjects, chemistry, assaying, telegraphy, carpentry, languages, mathematics, and botany, were at once commenced in a temporary school. In 1890 the permanent building was opened. Classes are now held in mining, metallurgy, surveying, chemistry, assaying, geology, mineralogy, electricity, engineering drawing, building construction, architecture and clay modelling, and the instruction in art subjects has been amplified and extended. The attendance of students during 1907 averaged 126 per term. Scholarships have been founded by local residents and institutions, and are of great aid to the students. A complete cyanide plant has been installed, and instruction in cyaniding has been added to the programme. A branch School of Mines has also been formed at Maldon, where, during the year 1906, a laboratory was erected, the funds being obtained by local subscriptions supplemented by a Government grant. Classes are held there in mining and metallurgical subjects, the instruction being given by the staff of the head school at Castlemaine.

The Daylesford Technical School was founded in 1889, with the object of providing facilities for students to continue their school education, and removing the difficulties experienced by young miners in getting technical instruction in the various branches of their occupation. The borough council gave a building for the institution, where a commencement was at once made, a substantial new building taking the place of the old one in the course of the following year. The objects are defined as follow:—To foster and develop a knowledge of handicrafts, arts, and sciences, and all subjects related directly and indirectly to scientific education, by the establishment of classes, workshops, laboratories, and museums. By this means the higher education is attainable in the district at a comparatively small cost.

This college was founded in 1890, and met first in the State school, and afterwards in the hall at the Mechanics' Institute. In 1894, the present commodious building was erected specially to meet the needs of an art school. In addition to the main building, there

is an outer one, containing the carpenter's workshop, smith's forge, &c. The late Dr. Young, who was for years president, was untiring in his efforts to promote the welfare of the college, which he liberally supported. The subjects taught include geometry, perspective, free-hand, and model drawing, painting in oil and water colours, modelling, moulding and casting, repoussé work, wood carving, manual training, architectural and mechanical drawing, drawing in black and white for reproduction, and other processes of applied art. A teachers' drawing class is held on Saturdays, which any teachers in the district may attend free of charge. The technical library is available to past and present students. The college also accommodates the local museum, which possesses a good collection of natural history specimens and objects of industrial art processes. It is the nature study centre for teachers in the State schools of this district. The Director is Mr. Ernest E. Barker, F.R.M.S.

Mary-  
borough.

The Maryborough Technical School was established in 1888. The present building was opened in 1891. The average number of students attending during 1907 was 85. On the science side, classes are open in all branches of chemistry, metallurgy, mathematics, geology, and kindred subjects, and students enter for special courses in assaying, metallurgy, and electrical engineering. The art curriculum deals mainly with the technical side of art, and includes freehand drawing in all its branches, wood carving, modelling, machine and architectural drawing, design, &c. The school is managed by a local council, elected by subscribers.

The Stawell School of Mines had its origin in 1882, when a School of Design was established by a number of citizens of Stawell enthusiastically working together and obtaining assistance from those anxious to have such an institution. The first classes were held in the Mechanics' Institute, and it was not until 1890 that the present buildings were occupied. The school curriculum embraces a thorough training in decorative and pictorial art, and includes drawing, painting and modelling from the flat, from the round, and from life; decorative design and pictorial composition, building construction; architectural drawing and design, engineering drawing and design, sign-writing, graining, and marbling, wood carving, repoussé, embossed leather work, gesso work, carpentry and manual training and cabinet-making. Class lectures are delivered on practical, plane, and solid geometry, perspective, elements and principles of decorative art, historic ornament, artistic anatomy, &c. A unique adjunct of the school is its art library and reading-room, containing the standard and latest works on architecture and technology, drawing and painting, applied art and decoration. Many of these works being beyond the means of the average individual student, the facilities thus afforded for their perusal are invaluable. A State school teachers' drawing centre has been established for some time in connexion with this school, which is open to all State school teachers free of charge, and the classes are conducted every Saturday morning between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock.



This school was established in 1888 by a few of the principal townsmen, who were influenced by the then prevailing wave of feeling with regard to the useful influence of technical education, and who desired to offer the younger members of the community some of the advantages which had hitherto been one of the attractions of the metropolis. They more especially desired to encourage an appreciation and cultivation of the arts and crafts; but science, trade, and other classes have also received due attention. A large proportion of the youth of both sexes has passed through the school, and its influence has been marked in many ways. Some of the students have been enabled to occupy positions of importance where knowledge, art, and science are requisite. In the trade classes valuable work has been achieved, more especially in the engine-driving class, which has been very successful. The work of the school has always been as practical as possible, such subjects as the drawing and projection of plans of all kinds, modelling and casting, wood carving, and the necessary designing have been the most prominent in the art section. Mining men have been the principal science students, and, together with factory hands, have chiefly constituted the engine-driving class. Altogether over 100 pupils have passed through the various courses. In consequence of the report of the Education Department that the building occupied was unsuitable, the council took into consideration the advisability of erecting a new structure. For this purpose, £500 was locally raised which was supplemented by £500 from the Government. With these funds in hand, a handsome building has been erected, which meets all requirements.

A School of Design was in existence in 1885, but the institution was projected on its present basis in 1889 under the title of School of Mines, Art, and Technology, which was subsequently changed to "Technical School." From its inception the management has been in the hands of the Mechanics' Institute committee, and two-thirds of the present building is used by the school classes, the remaining third being the institute proper. The old Mechanics' Institute, in which instruction was first given, was quite unfitted for the purpose in view, and in 1889 the committee resolved that an effort should be made to erect a suitable building. At a public meeting held that year, an appeal for funds resulted in a collection of £100. Induced by the interest shown, and by the promise of a subsidy from the Government, the committee erected the present commodious buildings in York-street at an ultimate cost, including site, of £5,000. To meet this outlay, the Government has contributed a building grant of £2,634, and the public, by bazaars, donations, &c., the remainder, and the building is now free of debt. The object of the school is to facilitate the attainment of a knowledge of the various handicrafts, arts, and sciences, and especially to improve the education of craftsmen and craftswomen by the establishment of classes, workrooms, laboratories, libraries, and museums. The classes are open to all who pay the prescribed fees, and pledge themselves to obey the rules of the institution.

During 1906, the Education Department announced that the science side of the school in its then form would definitely cease in December on account of low attendances, and proposed to establish an Agricultural High School in its place on certain conditions. The School Council on their part agreed to give the Department the free use of all the rooms of the building used for the Sale Technical School, together with plant, so long as the Department carries on a Technical or Agricultural High School in the building, while it was further enacted by the Department that £150 should be raised locally to defray half the cost of alterations necessary to the building; that 20 acres of land should be placed at the disposal of the school, and promises to attend the courses obtained from 50 pupils. The Art side of the school was not to be interfered with, as it had more than justified its existence.

The help of various outside bodies was sought to accomplish these objects, and the Agricultural and Continuation High School was opened for instruction in 1907, under the direction of Mr. Rephaug.

#### MELBOURNE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

Melbourne  
College of  
Pharmacy.

The Melbourne College of Pharmacy was established in 1881 for the purpose of providing instruction in the subjects prescribed in the compulsory curriculum set out in section 88 of the *Medical Act* 1890, Part III., for qualification as a pharmaceutical chemist in Victoria. In 1882, the old County Court, in Swanston-street, was purchased from the Government, and since then a large amount has been spent in the erection of laboratories, lecture rooms, library, &c. The College is under the control of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, by whom it was established. It is also recognised by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria as a school of pharmacy providing instruction in accordance with the provisions of section 88 of the *Medical Act* 1890. The land upon which the College is erected is a reservation by the Crown for educational purposes, and is vested in the Pharmacy Board and Pharmaceutical Society.

The College of Pharmacy, in addition to providing instruction for pharmaceutical students in chemistry, practical chemistry, materia medica and botany, is affiliated to the Melbourne University, and gives instruction in materia medica and practical pharmacy to second-year medical students. It is represented on the Faculty of Medicine by a member of the teaching staff. Dental students undergoing the curriculum prescribed by the Dentists Act, receive instruction at the College in theoretical and practical chemistry. The syllabus also makes provision for students entering the College at any date, and pursuing an independent course of study, according to the object in view. In 1906, evening post-graduate classes in bacteriology and urine analysis were established. Provision is also made in the laboratory for students desirous of acquiring a knowledge of chemistry in its application to medicine, manufactures, toxicology,

brewing, analysis, or original research. The Royal Commission on Technical Education in 1901, after full inquiry into its scope and objects, reported that the functions of the College were manifestly those of a high class technical school.

Appended are the details of the work up to 31st December, 1907 :—

*Number of Students who have attended the College.*

Pharmaceutical students	...	...	588
Medical students, Melbourne University	...	...	799
Dental students	...	...	277
Extra laboratory students	...	...	314
Bacteriological students	...	...	48
Urine Analysis students	...	...	14
Analytical and Applied Chemistry	...	...	26
			<hr/>
			2,066
			<hr/>

*Number of Candidates Examined.*

Preliminary examination	...	...	2,316
Intermediate examination	...	...	1,283
Modified examination	...	...	164
Final qualifying examination	...	...	945
Medical students	...	...	664
Dental students	...	...	269
Bacteriological students	...	...	22
Urine Analysis	...	...	11
Analytical and Applied Chemistry	...	...	12
			<hr/>
			5,686
			<hr/>

*Finance.*

Revenue—			£
Grants from Government	...	...	11,460
Fees received from students	...	...	13,303
Aids from Pharmaceutical Society	...	...	5,231
			<hr/>
Total Revenue	...	...	29,994
			<hr/>
Expenditure—			£
Ordinary	...	...	26,704
On Buildings	...	...	3,290
			<hr/>
Total Expenditure	...	...	29,994
			<hr/>

## SCHOOLS OF ART.

Echuca.

This school was originated for the purpose of educating the working classes in the various handicrafts, and in art; no record of the successes of the school has been retained, but many of its pupils have been enabled, through the instruction which has been imparted, to obtain positions of trust and responsibility. The following subjects are taught:—Drawing, painting, geometry, building construction, architectural drawing, engineering drawing, sign writing, coach trimming, modelling, repoussé work, and poker work. A drawing centre has been established in connexion with the school, which is open to all *bonâ fide* State school teachers free of charge. Mr. F. P. Vize is the director and instructor.

Warrnambool.

The Warrnambool School of Art was opened in 1883. The subjects taught are drawing, wood-carving, modelling, and life study. During the year, 70 students passed through the school, and their examination results were very satisfactory. The school is of value to the State school teachers of the district, who attend on Saturdays. Several of the students have been successful in the matriculation examination of the Melbourne University.

Nhill.

The Nhill Technical Art School was formed, about thirteen years ago, by leading residents of the district, to impart instruction in the art of drawing, painting, practical geometry, building and engineering, drawing and construction, and general designing, &c., to those far removed from centres where these very necessary subjects were taught. On an average 45 students have annually availed themselves of the benefits of the institution. In addition, the State school teachers of the district have, in recent years, been afforded special facilities for free instruction by an accredited art instructor in the subjects they are required to teach in the State schools. Amongst the local craftsmen in the building and iron-workers' trades, carriage builders, smithwrights, mill hands, signwriters, painters and decorators, &c., are many former students. Some of these are now in positions of responsibility and trust, and carrying out the practical work which they had been taught in the school. A few are in business for themselves, and are still attending the school.

The usefulness of the institution is now further enhanced by the introduction of carpentry, joiners' and cabinet-makers' work, detailing drawings, and mensuration of quantities, modelling and carving, decoration in all branches, and designing for practical purposes.

During 1905 the council of the school purchased the Masonic Buildings, formerly rented, and made such alterations, improvements, and general equipments as were necessary to bring the school up-to-date. The Government generously contributed one-half (£200) towards the purchase and a two-thirds grant towards the improvements, &c. The technical classes particularly have been well attended, and have been forward in competitions, &c. The work exhibited at the State School and Technical Schools' Exhibition, held in September, 1906, was well reported upon, as also some designing executed by the students. Other students have advanced their interests in life owing to the information gained at the school. Mr. C. F. Mudie is the director of the school.

THE WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, MELBOURNE.

The Working Men's College is a technical institution and school of mines, founded in 1887. It is open to all classes and both sexes, and supplies high-class instruction. Its revenue is obtained from students' fees, supplemented by a Government grant. There are both day and evening courses.

Working Men's College, Melbourne.

All fees are payable in advance, and no refund is allowed. Students under 18 years of age, and those under 21 in receipt of less wages than 25s. per week, and indentured apprentices, are admitted at reduced fees to many of the evening classes. Examinations are held in July and December, and entrance to these examinations is free to students of the college attending the classes in which they present themselves for examination, provided they have made the necessary attendances.

FEES PAYABLE.

	Full Day Course.	Fee.
Mechanical, Electrical, Municipal, Marine, and Mining Engineering—		
First year ... ..	£5	per term
Second year ... ..	£6	”
Third year ... ..	£8	”
Metallurgy—		
First year ... ..	£5	”
Second year ... ..	£6	”
Third year ... ..	£8	”
Applied Chemistry—		
First year ... ..	£5	”
Second year ... ..	£6	”
Third year ... ..	£7	”
Fourth year ... ..	£8	”
Building and Contracting—		
First year ... ..	£4	”
Second year ... ..	£5	”
Third year ... ..	£6	”

EVENING CLASSES.

Preliminary year for Science Courses	...	Various amounts ranging from 3s. upwards per term.
Preliminary year for Trade Courses	...	
Arithmetic	...	
Algebra	...	
Practical Geometry	...	
Freehand Drawing	...	
Painting	...	
Modelling	...	
Applied Mechanics	...	
Applied Electricity	...	
Architecture	...	
Building Construction	...	
Woolsorting	...	
Chemistry	...	
Cookery	...	
Millinery	...	
Dressmaking	...	
Mechanical Drawing	...	
Photography	...	
Science, Art, Trade, Commercial, and Mining, and numerous other Subjects	... ..	

## Prizes.

Special prizes are awarded to students annually. The Magee prize is of the annual value of £3, and is awarded to the student who obtains highest marks at examination in the work of the senior mechanical drawing class. The Sir George Verdon prize is of an annual value equal to the interest on the amount of the donor's endowment of £210, and is awarded for excellence of design and workmanship in the technical or trade subject selected by the Council at the beginning of each year. The Turri prizes, awarded for original inventions of students, consist of one prize of £10 10s., two prizes of £5 5s., and five prizes of £1 1s. each. The total receipts from Government, in 1907, amounted to £9,047.

*By F. A. Campbell, Esq., M.C.E., Director.*

Over 100 classes are held in the following departments:—Commercial, Elocution and Music, Mathematics, Engineering, Architecture, Chemistry, Mining and Metallurgy, Photography, Art and Applied Art, Rural Industries, Household Economy, and Trade Courses. The work is divided into—(1) day courses, and (2) evening courses and classes. In the day courses the lower technical school prepares for the higher technical school, and also gives boys after they have left school a course of practical training, fitting them to enter intelligently on any line of industrial work. The higher technical school prepares students for the higher positions of industrial life, and has the following complete courses:—(1) Mechanical Engineering, (2) Electrical Engineering, (3) Marine Engineering, (4) Mining Engineering, (5) Sanitary Engineering, (6) Building and Contracting, (7) Metallurgy, and (8) Applied Chemistry. To students who complete any of the above courses, pass the necessary examinations, and produce evidence of having obtained twelve months' approved practical experience, the Diploma of "Associateship" of the College is issued.

In the evening school, the following courses for Experts' certificates are in operation, and preliminary years for these courses are also held:—(A) carpenters, (B) fitters and machinists, (C) cabinet-makers, (D) plumbers and gasfitters, (E) house decorators, (F) modellers and terra cotta workers, (G) lithographic artists and draughtsmen, (H) photographers, (I) electricians, (J) assayers, (K) geologists, (L) municipal engineers, (M) commercial, (N) sheep and wool. There are also courses for marine engineers and for naval artificers, both fitters and wood workers. The following figures indi-

cate the comparative amount of work done at the college during the years 1903 to 1907 :—

STUDENTS AT WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, 1903 TO 1907.

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Students enrolled—					
Average per term .. ..	2,182	2,239	2,313	2,276	2,453
Males over 21 .. ..	437	417	363	377	436
„ under 21—Apprentices	145	150	195	334	569
„ „ Others .. ..	1,135	1,198	1,325	1,184	1,091
Females .. ..	465	474	430	381	357
Fees received during the year £	7,105	7,296	7,475	7,528	8,150
Average fee per student ..	65s. 1d.	65s. 2d.	64s. 8d.	66s. 2d.	66s. 5d.
Number of classes .. ..	163	166	168	169	170
„ instructors .. ..	55	60	62	66	73
Salaries paid instructors £	7,223	7,533	8,163	8,528	9,228

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

In the last issue of the *Year-Book* will be found an interesting and instructive article upon Technical Education in Victoria, from the pen of the late J. Dennant, Science Inspector of Technical Schools.

LIBRARIES.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF VICTORIA.

The buildings of the Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery of Victoria cost £229,382. The funds were provided by the Government, as also were further moneys expended on maintenance, amounting, with the sum just named, to a total of £1,195,850. At the end of 1907 the Reference library contained 174,647 volumes. It is open to the public without payment on week days (Christmas Day and Good Friday excepted), between the hours of 10 a.m. and 10 p.m., and was visited during the year by 328,847 persons. The Library consists of three distinct sections, viz. :—The Reference Library, the Lending Library, and the Country Lending Library. The librarian reports that 3,998 volumes were purchased, 2,272 volumes presented, 298 volumes obtained under the "Copyright Act," and 42,635 newspapers were added to the Reference Library during the year. The Lending Branch, which is also free to the public, issued 171,110 volumes during 1907, and the number of persons to whom the books were lent was 8,951. Of these volumes 53.1 per cent. related to fiction, 14.2 to history, 8.6 to general literature, 12.1 to religion, philosophy, natural science and art, 7.8 to arts and trades, and 3.1 per cent. to social science. The number of volumes in the Lending Library at the end of 1907 was 24,651, of which 1,137 were added during the year.

Public  
Library of  
Victoria.

Following on the establishment of the Melbourne Public Library, libraries were founded in many of the larger towns. The attention of the original trustees of the Melbourne Library was directed to these institutions, and to the vast number of people whom the distance prevented from reaching the building. They, therefore, established a scheme by which the larger country centres should have the benefit of the collection, and forwarded cases of books on loan for fixed periods. To the country towns of less importance cases were also sent, and in many instances the nucleus of a local library was thus formed. This travelling library system, as it is called, thus greatly stimulated the library movement in those places where it had begun, and inaugurated it in many places to which as yet it had not spread. At the present time loans are made up to 300 volumes at a time to the committees of free libraries and mechanics' institutes, and to the councils of municipalities, for a period of one year, with a further extension of time if required. The books are selected with a view to meeting the special requirements of the district to which they are to be forwarded, publications on mining being sent to mining centres, and those relating to agricultural and pastoral pursuits to those districts where these industries are carried on. Although this scheme is now in operation in many countries, research among library records does not reveal the existence of anything similar prior to its establishment in Melbourne, so that the credit of starting it seems to belong undoubtedly to the original trustees of our library. Many of the local libraries are now in a position to supply all the wants of their patrons without having recourse to these loans.

National  
Gallery.

The National Gallery at the end of 1907 contained 17,764 works of art, viz., 505 oil paintings, 3,530 objects of statuary, &c., and 13,729 water colour drawings, engravings, photographs, &c. It is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily on week days (Christmas Day and Good Friday excepted), and on Sundays it is open from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. The school of painting in connexion with this institution was attended in the year by 7 male and 20 female students, and the school of design by 40 male and 55 female students. The students are encouraged to paint original works, by which means it is hoped the foundation may be laid of a school of art of purely Australian subjects. Every three years a Travelling Scholarship is open for competition amongst the students of painting. Its money value is £150 per annum, and it is awarded with the object of enabling promising students to travel and complete their art studies in England and on the Continent. The Trustees also award a prize of £20 for the best painting from life shown at the annual exhibition of students' work, and numerous other prizes for distinction in the different branches of the drawing and painting schools.

Industrial  
Museum.

The Industrial and Technological Museum adjoins the National Gallery, and was opened on the 7th September, 1870. At the end of 1907 it contained 55,455 specimens. It is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily on week days (Christmas Day and Good Friday excepted), and on Sundays from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.



The collection in the National Museum, formerly kept in a building situated on the grounds of the Melbourne University, is now located in the Public Library Buildings. It comprises natural history, geology, and ethnology. The National Museum is open to the public free of charge on all week days throughout the year, except Thursdays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and on Sundays from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. In 1907 the expenditure for specimens, furniture, materials, &c., was £1,550. The payments for salaries and wages during the year amounted to £2,320.

National  
Museum.

## SPECIAL LIBRARIES.

There is a free library attached to the Commonwealth Patent Office, Melbourne. This contains over 10,000 volumes, consisting of the printed patent records from Great Britain, Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, New Zealand, Canada, the United States, France, Italy, Germany, &c., technical periodicals, and other works relating to Science, Patents, and Trade Marks. The approximate value of the books is over £20,000, and additions of several hundred volumes are made annually. During 1905, the printing of the Commonwealth Patent Specifications was commenced, and over 1,500 have been issued; these are arranged in two separate files for free public perusal, one arranged chronologically and numerically, the other classified according to the subjects of the inventions. Complete sets are also sent weekly to the branch Patent Offices in the State capitals, and to other public libraries. The library is open to the public on each week day, except Saturday, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and on Saturday from 9 a.m. until noon. Patent records, &c. are also received from Austro-Hungary, Argentine, Belgium, Finland, Luxemburg, Japan, Portugal, Peru, Mexico, British India, and South Africa.

Patent  
Office  
Library.

The Supreme Court Library at Melbourne has eighteen branches in the assize towns. It is free to members of the legal profession between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays, when it closes at noon. It is supported by fees paid under Acts of Parliament and rules of court for the admission of barristers and attorneys.

Supreme  
Court  
Library.

## FREE LIBRARIES.

Most of the suburban and country libraries receive Government aid—the amount granted in 1906-7 being £3,340. In addition to the Melbourne Public Library, 463 furnished returns in 1907, which show that they possessed 741,896 volumes, received £41,745 in revenue, and that 3,054,681 visits were paid to the 405 institutions which kept records of the attendances of visitors. As to the class of literature in general use, it appears, from particulars received from a number of institutions, that works of fiction are in much greater demand than any other class. Next come general literature, history, and travel, in that order.

Free  
Libraries.

City of  
Ballarat  
Free  
Library.

This library was established in 1878, on a site situated at the corner of Sturt and Camp Streets, which was at the time occupied by the Mining Board, the District Mining Surveyor, and Registrar of Births and Deaths. These officials were, however, compensated by the founders of the library to the extent of £600. With the aid of donations from some of the citizens, gifts of books from others, and loans of books from the Melbourne Public Library, the Committee were enabled in course of time to thoroughly establish the institution. In 1901-2, a sum of £3,000 was expended on a new library and reading-rooms. During the year 1907, the municipal grant was £50; and receipts from subscribers, rents, &c., £820. The library now contains 10,146 volumes on science, history, travels, and other subjects, besides a supply of reviews, magazines, and newspapers of Great Britain and the Commonwealth. The number of visitors during the last twelve months was 210,602.

Ballarat  
Public  
Library.

This institution has experienced a very successful year, more especially towards the end, which shows that the library is becoming more popular. During the past year, 73 new members were enrolled, and the subscriptions were increased from £103 to £114; 17,062 volumes were issued during the year, and 488 were added to the library's stock. A club-room has been established for members, which is the means of augmenting the funds of the institution very considerably. A first-class new billiard table has been installed, and tables have been set apart for chess, draughts, &c., which action is very much appreciated by the members.

Sandhurst  
Mechanics'  
Institute.

This institute was established in 1854. The total cost up to date is over £10,000. The library contains 15,000 volumes, and is supplied with the current periodicals and newspapers. The reading-room and library are open daily to the public. The institute is under the control of the Council of the School of Mines. The institute is maintained by members' subscriptions, grants from the City Council, rents, and Government subsidy.

Geelong  
Free  
Library  
and  
Museum.

The Geelong Free Library and Museum is located in a handsome building, originally built as the Chamber of Commerce at a cost of about £20,000. It was purchased in 1876 from that body for £3,200, for the purposes of the library and museum, which, as an institution, had been in existence since 1854. The total cost of buildings to date was £5,278. It has been mainly supported by residents of the town, and amply supplies all requirements. The average daily attendance is about 465. The library contains 5,859 books, comprising works of fiction, poetry and the drama, educational, scientific, geological, religious, biographical, classical, and other works, together with daily, weekly, and monthly publications. In addition, there is a library of 320 books in embossed type for the use of the blind. The museum contains an interesting collection of geological and mineralogical specimens, native weapons, and objects of natural history. In the art gallery are several excellent oil paintings, which add largely to the attraction of the institution. In 1907 the receipts were £184, and the expenditure £184.

This institute was established on a very small scale in 1855, but from that time onward it has continued to make steady and satisfactory progress. Up to the end of 1907 the buildings erected cost £5,047. The Hall, which is used for general entertainments and meetings, accommodates 600 persons. There are at the present time 250 subscribers to the institution, which contains suitable and commodious reading and other rooms for the use of the general public, well equipped with books on various subjects, numbering at the end of the year 10,631 volumes, also magazines, newspapers, and illustrated papers. There is also a billiard-room for the use of subscribers. The income for the year 1907 from all sources was £527; the expenditure £515. The total number of visits was 25,000.

Castlemaine  
Free  
Library  
and  
Mechanics'  
Insti

This library dates its origin as far back as 1858, when the inhabitants of the Reef, Pleasant Creek, opened a building for the purpose of a mechanics' institute, circulating library, and reading room, which served the needs of the people until 1866, when it was destroyed by a fire. It was replaced by a two-story structure, which, in addition, provided space for lodge and lecture rooms. This building was burnt in 1875, and replaced by the structure now known as the Stawell Free Library and Mechanics' Institute, the cost of which was about £4,000, and at the present time there is upon it an outstanding debt of £500. The library contains 3,607 volumes of various classes of literature, and is well supplied with newspapers, magazines, journals, and illustrated papers. The institute is managed by a committee of sixteen, six members being elected each year by the public, and six by the subscribers for the same term; three being trustees or permanent members of the committee, and the Mayor of Stawell is, *ex officio*, its president. The receipts during 1907 were £319.

Stawell Free  
Library  
and  
Mechanics'  
Institute.

In October, 1853, a public meeting was held at Warrnambool for the purpose of petitioning the Government to reserve a block of land for the purposes of a mechanics' institute building site. The site then obtained was given up some years later, and that upon which the building now stands was obtained in its stead. It was not, however, until after the lapse of some years, in August, 1871, that the committee were in a position to erect buildings thereon. In this year a reading-room was erected, at a cost of £340, and in the September of the following year four additional rooms were added. In 1885, a large art gallery and museum was added, and opened free of all encumbrance, the total cost of the building to date being £3,331. Valuable works of art, curiosities, and historical relics were gradually collected by the curator. In 1889, the museum was transferred to the town council, which body removed the collection to the old court-house building, thus leaving the hall free for works of art, many of which were purchased at the Melbourne Exhibition of 1888. Though not quite free from debt, the position of the institution is fairly satisfactory. It comprises a large reading-room furnished with the leading newspapers and magazines; a billiard room; a library, containing 8,285 volumes; an art gallery, and school of art.

Warrnam-  
bool  
Mechanics'  
Institute  
and Free  
Library.

## EXHIBITION BUILDINGS.

Exhibition  
Buildings,  
Aquarium,  
and  
Museum.

The Exhibition Buildings, which are situated in the Carlton Gardens, Melbourne, when first opened, in October, 1880, occupied a total space of 907,400 square feet. The original cost of the permanent structure was £132,951, of the temporary annexes, £83,111; gardens, £18,481; machinery, £5,715; organ, £5,560; and miscellaneous expenditure, £547—making a total of £246,365. After the close of the exhibition, on the 30th April, 1881, the annexes were removed, and the permanent building was vested in trustees. Another exhibition was opened in the building on the 1st August, 1888, to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the first Australian Colony. On this occasion, a further sum of £125,178 was expended upon the re-erection of the annexes; £30,986 upon additions, alterations, and decorations to the permanent building; £4,854 upon the gardens; £16,471 upon machinery; £77,128 upon electric lighting; and £8,337 upon gas and gas fittings—making a total of £262,954. At the close of the exhibition, there was realized from the sale of various materials, including temporary annexes, a sum of £56,904. The property again reverted to the trustees, who report, for the year 1907, that all the buildings are in a good and substantial condition, the gardens well maintained, and the aquarium and insectarium museums extremely useful, both from educational and scientific points of view. A new system of arc lighting has been installed throughout the main building and oval, which gives a very powerful and efficient light. The receipts for the year amounted to £5,260, consisting of rents, £2,749; and aquarium and other receipts, £2,511. The expenditure totalled £4,559, viz., £1,926 for expenses of the Aquarium; and £2,633 for maintenance and improvement of the building and gardens, insurance, and sundry expenses. The deposits and balances in banks to the credit of the trust amount to £1,660.

## THE MELBOURNE BOTANIC GARDEN.

Botanic  
Garden.

The Melbourne Botanic Garden is situated on the south side of the River Yarra, and is at a distance of about a mile and a half from the city. The area of the garden proper, including lawns, groups, &c., is 88 acres, whilst that of the lake, including the added elbow, or bend of the River Yarra, amounts to 12 acres in addition. This now historic garden, together with the Government House grounds (62 acres), and the Domain (150 acres), comprises a total of 312 acres. The facts as to the commencement and progress of the establishment, having been compiled from the most reliable sources, are to be found in the illustrated "Guide Book," as published by the Government Printer in 1901-2, from which the accompanying quotation has been taken:—

"The first site chosen for a Botanic Garden was an area of 50 acres, near to where the Spencer-street railway station is situated, and was selected by Mr. Hoddle, Surveyor-General, in 1842. Afterwards various other localities were proposed, but finally, owing mainly to the discrimination and taste of the Hon. Charles Joseph La Trobe, first Government Superintendent (afterwards Lieutenant-Governor) of the province of Port Phillip, a portion of the present site

was decided upon for the purpose. In September, 1845, Dr. Nicholson presented a petition, signed by three or four hundred of the citizens, headed by the Mayor, praying for the immediate establishment of the Botanic Garden, and the sum of £750 was thereupon voted—1845-6—for its maintenance. The first superintendent, or curator (Mr. John Arthur), was appointed 1st March, 1846, and he at once fenced in a 5-acre paddock, that portion of the gardens at present known as the Anderson-street Lawn, sloping towards the tea-house on the edge of Lake, in which he made good progress both as to cultivation and planting. Mr. Arthur, however, whose labours were much appreciated at the time, died in January, 1849. Mr. John Dallachy succeeded Mr. Arthur as curator, and insured such good results that, at the end of 1851, a progress report submitted to the Legislature showed that, in addition to an extension of cultivated ground, many kinds of exotic plants had been added to the collection, and also that the native vegetation has received attention. The various shows of the Horticultural Society were at that time held in the gardens. For several years prior to the retirement of Mr. Dallachy, a scientific arrangement of plants in a part of the gardens was undertaken by the then Government Botanist, Dr. Ferdinand Mueller (subsequently Baron Sir F. von Mueller), who had accompanied the Gregory Expedition in search of Leichhardt, the explorer. After the Baron had received the appointment as Director (1857), Mr. Dallachy was re-employed for several years as a collector of seeds and herbarium specimens for the gardens, and discovered many new and beautiful species in Queensland. The Baron held office as Director until 1873, when, with the view of enabling him to give undivided attention to his scientific labours as Government Botanist, he was relieved of control of the Botanic Gardens, and Mr. W. R. Guilfoyle was appointed to the position. Since 1873 the gardens have been entirely remodelled by him and their area extended by more than 30 acres.

The present features of the gardens are its extensive undulating lawn areas and broad sweeping paths with varied groupings and marginal beds of ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, and useful plants. Large specimens of Australian and exotic trees and other vegetation are effectively disposed about the grounds. At suitable spots, rockeries and mounds have been formed and planted. Along the western and southern boundary fence an interesting plantation of Australian vegetation has been made, which contains many hundreds of representative trees and shrubs of the Continent.

When the present Director took charge of the gardens, in 1873, about 2,500 species of plants were growing there, and these, having been constantly added to, now represent no less than 14,000 species. Many of the most valuable additions are large palms in great variety, and arborescent and other ferns—as, for instance, those in and around the rather extensive Fern-gully, which has a thousand feet of winding pathway running through its area. There are, besides, hundreds of rare ornamental and utilitarian plants, and a large collection of medicinal herbs.

An extensive "System Pavilion" was also formed by the present Director. The plants, all in large pots, are classified in their natural orders, and, like the various collections in the outer grounds, conservatory, &c., have labels attached—giving both their scientific and common names, their orders, native countries, &c.

The "Museum of Botany and Plant Products" established by Mr. Guilfoyle contains many thousands of fully-named herbarium specimens; seeds in their seed vessels (or pods), fibres, and woods; products of food, medicinal, and other plants. Both the system

pavilion and museum, which are open to the public on Tuesdays and Fridays from 2 to 4 p.m., are largely visited by students connected with botanical classes in colleges and schools.

A *Nymphæa* or Water-lily lake has recently been formed in the valley immediately above the head of the fern gully on the south side of the gardens. Over 40 different varieties of *Nymphæas* have been planted in the pockets built for them in the form of mounds in the lake. Around the margin of the water, a "shelf" or "shallow" has been raised to within a few inches of the surface, and on this a number of ornamental semi-aquatic plants have been planted. The area directly surrounding the lake has been laid out in gently sloping swards of grass, with mounds and promontories covered with suitable vegetation jutting out at various intervals.

The grounds are almost encircled by a much-used carriage way, which, having been inter-connected, comprises the Alexandra Avenue and the South Yarra Drive, and now makes one wide promenade of  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles in length. Adjacent to the two entrances from the Alexandra Avenue, and on one of the highest points, close to Government House, has been erected a large domed structure with ten columns, which is known as the Temple of the Winds. This has been dedicated by the Director to the memory of the Hon. Charles Joseph La Trobe, the first Governor of Victoria, who selected the site for the Botanic Garden in 1845-6. The Temple is very attractive to visitors, as from it, very fine views of the Gardens, Yarra Improvements, City, Eastern Suburbs, and the Dandenong and Healesville Ranges are to be obtained.

An efficient water supply for the gardens is obtained from the River Yarra. A pumping station is located near Dight's Falls, at Studley Park, and the water is drawn by powerful pumps from the river and forced into a storage reservoir, situated on the highest point in the Park. The whole of the water required is conducted from this reservoir for a distance of over three miles directly into the gardens water mains. A service of Yan Yean water is provided for drinking purposes for visitors.

The gardens may be approached from the City by foot or vehicle along the interesting Alexandra Drive and Avenue from Prince's Bridge, by boat along the Yarra River, or by the South Yarra or Toorak trams, which pass close to one of the main entrances; while visitors from the northern, eastern, or southern suburbs can obtain access by gates on these boundaries of the gardens.

The gates of the gardens are daily opened from April to September (inclusive) at 7.30 a.m., and from October to March (inclusive) at 7 a.m., and closed at sunset.

It will be seen by the facts quoted that the Melbourne Botanic Garden has now had an existence of over 60 years, and as a favorite resort has become increasingly popular, being attended by many thousands of people on Sundays and holidays, whilst being on week days much used by citizens and others, including visitors from other States, Colonies, &c., Great Britain, and other countries.

The gardens of the Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria are situated in the centre of Royal Park, on the northern side of the city, distant nearly two miles from the Post Office, and can be reached by the tramcars starting every few minutes from the lower end of Elizabeth-street, or by rail. The ground enclosed contains 50 acres, rather more than half of which is laid out as a zoological garden and the rest in deer paddocks. The Patron of the Society is His Excellency the Governor-General, and the present director is Mr. D. Le Souéf.

Zoological  
and Acclimatisation  
Gardens.

#### ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA.

The initiation and progress of the horticultural interests in this State may justly be considered as due to the efforts of this society, which, as the Horticultural Society of Victoria, was started in the year 1849. Its pioneer members have by this time all passed away, but there remain a few who were members of the society in the early fifties and whose interest in the work of popularizing the growth of plants, flowers, and fruits still manifests itself.

Some few years after its establishment, the society undertook the responsibility of forming and maintaining experimental gardens at Burnley—the park of which it formed a part being known as Survey Paddock—and Mr. Clarkson was intrusted with the direction of the work, acting for many years as honorary director. Upon his resignation in 1882, Mr. George Neilson took charge as curator and remained in that position until his death a few years ago. During all this time, the society was rendering most valued assistance to growers, especially in the establishment of the most complete and reliable type collection of fruits ever seen in Australasia. Horticulturists from all parts of Australia and New Zealand readily availed themselves of this magnificent collection in order to settle disputed questions of nomenclature of fruits, as very great pains were taken to insure absolute correctness of name of every variety planted among the collection. In 1885, Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria issued the warrant for the society to use the name of "Royal," and it has since worked under the full title of Royal Horticultural Society of Victoria.

The years of depression following the crash of the land boom had their full effect on the society, many of the most liberal donors to its funds being compelled to relinquish the financial support they had in past years generously accorded the committee. In 1891, the Government of the day undertook the establishment of a School of Horticulture, and the balance due to debenture-holders on the handsome show pavilion erected in the gardens having been paid by the Government, the estate was handed over to the management of the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Neilson continuing as curator under the direction of a Board of Horticultural Advice to whose personnel the Government appointed three, the society three, with the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture as Chairman. This arrangement

worked with the utmost satisfaction until the death of the curator. Some years after that event, the Minister made a new departure by dissolving the board and placing the School of Horticulture under the sole auspices of the Department.

Since relinquishing the sole control of the Gardens, the society has set itself the task of giving instruction by means of lectures and exhibits at monthly meetings of members, and by imposing fruit and floral displays, all of which attract large attendances.

The President of the society is the Hon. T. H. Payne, M.L.C., who succeeded the Hon. William Anderson, of Southern Cross, in the Koroit District.

The membership subscription is low enough (10s. per annum) to be within the reach of all lovers of horticulture, and as a consequence the list of members is an encouraging evidence of the society's popularity.

The business of the society is vested in a committee, consisting of the president, two vice-presidents (one amateur and one professional), an honorary treasurer, and sixteen members (eight amateurs and eight professionals), the administrative work being conducted by the secretary, Mr. James R. A. Milligan, at the office, Broken Hill Chambers, 31 Queen-street, Melbourne.

Other Societies.

There are 27 other horticultural societies in the State, situated at Ballarat, Bendigo, Castlemaine, Kyneton, Mildura, Terang, Traralgon, and other centres. The Government provided £290 in aid of these associations during the year ended 30th June, 1907.

#### METROPOLITAN PUBLIC RESERVES.

Public reserves in Greater Melbourne.

Greater Melbourne is amply supplied with public reserves and parks, the total area devoted to such purposes being 5,441 acres in 1907. The following list of these reserves, together with a statement of their respective areas, has been supplied by the Lands Department:—

#### AREA OF RESERVES, PARKS, AND GARDENS IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1907.

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area.
Melbourne City	Royal Park	425
"	Yarra "	155
"	Prince's "	97
"	Fawkner "	102
"	Flinders "	17
"	Alexandra Park	46
"	Park (Model Farm)	28



AREA OF RESERVES, PARKS, AND GARDENS IN MELBOURNE AND  
SUBURBS, 1907—*continued.*

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area.
Melbourne City	Botanic Garden and Domain	178
"	Queen Victoria Memorial Statue and Garden	8½
"	Zoological Garden	55
"	Carlton "	63
"	Fitzroy "	64
"	Spring "	21
"	Flagstaff "	18
"	Argyle Square	3¼
"	Curtain "	3½
"	Darling "	2
"	Lincoln "	3¼
"	Macarthur "	1
"	Murchison "	1
"	University "	3½
"	University Grounds	106
"	School Children's Recreation Reserve	25
"	Industrial Schools and Board of Health Depot	47
"	Melbourne Cricket Ground	9½
"	East Melbourne "	7
"	Scotch College "	7
"	Richmond Cricket Ground	6
"	Carlton " (old)	5
"	Parliament Reserve	10
"	Ornamental Plantations	26
"	General Cemetery	101
"	Old Cemetery	8½
"	Military Parade Ground	5
"	Recreation (Brown's Hill)	7½
"	Recreation (North Melbourne)	9½
"	Racecourse (Flemington)	301
"	Recreation (Kensington)	5½
Fitzroy City	Edinburgh Park	34
"	Recreation	7
Collingwood City	Mayor's Park	6
"	Recreation	7
"	Darling Gardens	16
"	Victoria Park	10
Richmond City	Richmond Park	158
"	Horticultural Gardens	33
"	Barkly Square	7
"	Municipal Reserve	7½
Northcote Town	Jika Park	5¾
"	Recreation	7
South Melbourne City	Albert Park (part of)	464
"	St. Vincent Gardens	7½
"	Ornamental Plantations	2¼
"	Cricket and Recreation (Warehousemen's)	8
Port Melbourne Town	Cricket Ground	7¼
"	Park and Garden	58
"	"	2
"	Ornamental Plantations	17
Prahran City	Toorak Park	7
"	Victoria Gardens	4
"	Gardens (Grattan-street)	2
St. Kilda City	St. Kilda Gardens	16

AREA OF RESERVES, PARKS, AND GARDENS IN MELBOURNE AND  
SUBURBS, 1907—*continued.*

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area.
		Acres.
St. Kilda City	Albert Park (part of)	106
"	Recreation (Point Ormond)	54
"	"	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	"	11
"	" (Beach Reserves)	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	" Dandenong Road	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Cemetery	20
Brighton Town	Elsternwick Park	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Recreation (Elsternwick)	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Beach Park	67
Esseidon Town	Recreation	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	"	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Agricultural Society's Yards	30
"	Queen's Park	22
"	Water Reserve	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hawthorn City	Recreation	15
Kew Borough	Studley Park	203
"	Lunatic Asylum	384
"	Cemetery	31
"	Recreation	16
Footscray City	Public Gardens and Recreation	104 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Cricket Ground, &c.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Recreation (Yarraville)	5
"	" (Footscray West)	15
"	"	11
Williamstown Town	Park (Newport)	25
"	"	2
"	"	20
"	Recreation	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	Beach Park	20
"	Cemetery	28
"	Rifle Range	332
"	Cricket Ground	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	Public Garden	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Recreation (Newport)	13
Malvern Town	Park and Garden	8
"	Recreation	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Park and Garden (Waverley-road)	16
Caulfield Town	Race-course	144
"	Park	62
"	Park (East Caulfield)	17
"	Recreation	13
"	Brighton Cemetery	29
Oakleigh Borough	Recreation	8
"	Park and Garden	21
"	Park and Recreation	5
"	Cemetery	10
Camberwell Town	Gardens	7
"	Norwood Recreation Reserve	4
Coburg Borough	Recreation	5
Outside urban muni- } cipalities	Yarra Bend Asylum	350
	Williamstown Race-course	190
	Total	5,441 $\frac{1}{2}$

Most of the large towns throughout the State also possess public gardens, parks, and reserves for recreation purposes. The following table contains particulars respecting the most important of these :—

Public Reserves in Country Towns.

NUMBER AND AREA OF PARKS AND GARDENS OF COUNTRY TOWNS IN VICTORIA, 1907.

Town.	Number of Reserves.	Area.
		Acres.
Ararat	4	36½
Bairnsdale	3	150
Ballarat	6	1,153
Ballarat East	11	185¼
Beechworth	5	161
Bendigo	10	168
Buninyong	4	114
Burrumbeet	1	100
Castlemaine	3	109
Clunes ...	5	78½
Colac ...	1	38
Creswick	2	43
Daylesford	5	242
Dromana	3	274¾
Dunolly	5	312
Eaglehawk	4	42½
Echuca	4	251
Flinders	1	14¼
Geelong	5	261
Hamilton	4	58
Horsham	3	142¼
Koroit	1	13
Kyneton	1	14
Korumburra	2	31½
Learmonth	4	76
Majorca	2	185
Maldon	4	156
Maryborough	3	142
Mortlake	2	82
Portland	5	103
Port Fairy	1	26
Queenscliff	2	46
Sale	1	40
Sebastopol	1	36
Shepparton	4	123¼
St. Arnaud	2	63
Stawell	3	71¾
Wangaratta	3	125
Warrnambool	9	449

## FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Valuations  
of Friendly  
Societies.

Friendly societies are regulated under the *Friendly Societies Act* 1890 and amendments thereof in the Acts of 1891, 1896, 1900, 1905, 1906, and 1907, which, amongst other provisions, prescribe that each society shall furnish returns annually to the Government Actuary for Friendly Societies, and once at least in every five years shall cause its assets and liabilities to be valued to the satisfaction of that officer. The fees for valuation have purposely been fixed low, and average no more than threepence per member, the result being that, although it is competent for the societies to employ outside valuers if they desire it, as a matter of fact they have rarely done so, and all the valuations are now made by the Government Actuary for Friendly Societies.

Registra-  
tion, &c.  
of Friendly  
Societies.

The amending Act of 1907 provides that all Societies which do friendly societies' work shall register, and every registered society must adopt a scale of adequate contributions within 18 months of the passing of the Act. In the event of any society not complying with this latter condition, the Government Actuary for Friendly Societies has to report in writing to the Registrar for Friendly Societies, who is empowered to cancel the registration; and if any officer subsequently takes any money on account of an unregistered society for any benefit received or to be received, he is liable to a penalty of £50. Trades unions are exempted from the provisions of the Act. The investment of funds on leasehold property is made illegal, but the power to invest generally is extended to all trustee securities. All loans on freehold property must be on first mortgage only, and are not to exceed three-fifths of the value as certified by a practical surveyor or valuer. The trustees are prohibited from investing if the fee-simple of the property has been in the possession of a trustee or his wife during the previous five years. Formerly it was not lawful for a friendly societies' dispensary to sell patent or other medicines to members of friendly societies or their relatives, but this has been amended so that all benefit members who have paid the full subscription to the dispensary, and the full amount payable to the society for medicines and medical appliances, may now be supplied with medicines for which payment is required.

The following is an epitome of the particulars furnished respecting friendly societies for the five years, 1903 to 1907: —

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, 1903 TO 1907.  
(Including Female Societies.)

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Number of societies ...	26	26	26	26	27
Number of branches ...	1,236	1,266	1,306	1,351	1,376
Average number of members	105,784	107,213	110,063	114,059	120,002
Number of members sick	19,527	21,608	20,951	22,394	24,456
Weeks for which alimnt was allowed	173,676	184,799	180,986	185,537	190,702
Deaths of members ...	1,030	1,007	1,035	1,052	1,068
Deaths of registered wives	408	406	413	424	431
	£	£	£	£	£
Income of sick and funeral fund	212,607	223,460	225,790	239,172	246,045
Income of incidental fund	174,798	181,085	183,881	193,095	202,116
Total Income ...	387,405	404,545	409,671	432,267	448,161
Expenditure of sick and funeral fund	154,652	161,277	152,434	161,991	165,426
Expenditure of incidental fund	173,629	177,899	182,234	190,498	198,113
Total Expenditure...	328,281	339,176	334,668	352,489	363,539
Amount to credit of sick and funeral fund	1,375,207	1,437,390	1,510,746	1,587,927	1,668,546
Amount to credit of incidental fund	52,816	56,032	57,679	60,276	64,279
Amount invested—sick and funeral fund	1,315,904	1,378,151	1,451,359	1,530,569	1,608,510
Amount invested—incidental fund	43,903	47,395	48,549	48,754	50,678
Total invested ...	1,359,807	1,425,546	1,499,908	1,579,323	1,659,188

During the quinquennium ended with 1907, the number of members in friendly societies increased by 17,729, or by about 16 $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent., the amount to the credit of the sick and funeral fund by £351,294, or by more than 26 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and the total amount invested by £364,013, or over 28 per cent.

At the end of 1907 registered friendly societies consisting solely of females numbered 8, and the branches 139. The average number of members during the year was 6,993, the total income £15,454, and the expenditure £11,306. The capital amounted to £16,767, of which £15,540 was invested.

Sickness  
and death  
rates.

In proportion to the number of effective male members of Friendly Societies, the amount of sickness experienced in 1907 was about the average of recent years. The days per effective member for which alimint was allowed were equal to an average of about 12.0 in each of the five years 1903-1907, but the average was only 11.0 during the twenty years ended 1902. The death rate in 1907 was slightly below the average—the rate per 1,000 members being 9.18 in 1907, 9.61 in 1906, 9.75 in 1905, 9.64 in 1904, 10.02 in 1903, and 10.41 for the 30 years ended 1907. The female societies experienced a smaller amount of sickness than the male branches—the days per effective member for which alimint was allowed only averaging 6.1 yearly in the five years ended 1907. The death rate, too, was considerably lower, being 4.29 per 1,000 members in 1907, and not exceeding 5 per 1,000 members in any of the years of the quinquennium.

## OCCUPATIONS.—CENSUS RETURNS.

Occupations,  
1901.

The occupations of the people in 1901 were ascertained at the census. The various divisions of employment, under 28 heads, were:—

## OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1901.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ministering to—			
Government, Defence, &c. ... ..	6,719	165	6,884
Religion, Charity, Science, Education, &c.	13,664	14,676	28,340
Board, Lodging, and Attendance ...	13,129	53,686	66,815
Dealing in—			
Money and Real Property ... ..	10,039	2,760	12,799
Art and Mechanic Productions ... ..	3,720	934	4,654
Textile Fabrics, Dress and Fibrous Materials	6,374	2,452	8,826
Foods, Drinks, Narcotics, and Stimulants	18,217	3,428	21,645
Animals, and Animal and Vegetable Sub- stances	3,977	198	4,175
Metal or Minerals (other than those used for Fuel and Light)	2,044	162	2,206
Minerals, &c., mainly used for Fuel and Light	2,794	34	2,828
Engaged in—			
General Dealing and Mercantile Pursuits	16,091	4,446	20,537
Speculating on Chance Events ... ..	284	1	285
Storage ... ..	1,093	...	1,093
Transport and Communication ... ..	30,318	1,198	31,516

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1901—continued.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Manufacturers of—			
Art and Mechanic Productions ...	20,676	1,748	22,424
Textile Fabrics, Dress and Fibrous Materials	10,664	28,450	39,114
Foods, Drinks, Narcotics, and Stimulants	10,251	1,402	11,653
Animal and Vegetable Substances ...	5,281	85	5,366
Metals and Minerals (other than those used for Fuel and Light)	14,315	88	14,403
Materials used for Heat, Light, or Energy	1,035	37	1,072
Constructors of Buildings, Roads, Railways, Earthworks, &c.	27,392	17	27,409
Engaged in Disposing of the Dead or Refuse	1,260	24	1,284
Ill-defined Industrial Workers (chiefly Labourers)	22,653	855	23,508
Engaged on Land or with Animals, and in Obtaining Raw Products from Natural Sources	140,149	24,998	165,147
Persons—			
Of Independent Means ...	7,242	2,824	10,066
Dependent upon Natural Guardians ...	203,279	444,931	648,210
Dependent upon the State or upon Public or Private Support	7,701	6,444	14,145
Occupation not stated (chiefly Breadwinners)	3,522	1,415	4,937
Total ...	603,883	597,458	1,201,341

The number of breadwinners and dependents were:—

BREADWINNERS AND DEPENDENTS, 1901.

Bread-winners and dependents, 1901.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
Breadwinners	389,381	144,668	534,049	65	24	45
Dependents ...	210,980	451,375	662,355	35	76	55
Total ...	600,361	596,043	1,196,404	100	100	100

Proportion of bread-winners and dependents.

The proportion of breadwinners was 100 to every 124 dependents, which was almost the same as at the previous census, when 100 breadwinners supported 125 dependents. It will be seen, too, that nearly one-fourth of the females in Victoria were returned as earning their own living.

FACTORIES AND SHOPS.

The Factories and Shops Acts were consolidated during the year 1905 by the *Factories and Shops Act 1905*, No. 1975. Beyond making the Act a permanent measure, no changes were effected in the law by Act 1975. The nine existing Acts were merely consolidated.

Factory legislation.

Shortly after the consolidation, the *Factories and Shops Act 1905* (No. 2), No. 2008, was passed, and came into force on the 1st March, 1906. The *Factories and Shops Act 1907* (No. 2137) was passed on 23rd December, 1907, and came into force on 1st March, 1908. These measures remove a number of administrative difficulties, but the majority of their provisions do not call for special remark.

An important change was, however, made by Act 2008 as regards the provisions governing the closing of shops in the Metropolitan District. Under the old law, the majority of shops were required to close at 7 p.m. on ordinary nights, and 10 p.m. on Saturdays, unless a majority of the shopkeepers of any class in any district petitioned the Governor in Council to fix a later hour by Regulation. Shopkeepers could also petition for the closing of shops for a half-holiday.

The above provisions continue in force as regards places outside the Metropolitan District, but, as regards the latter, the amending Act fixes the hours for closing and for a half-holiday, and same cannot be altered except by Act of Parliament.

Shortly stated, the hours for closing butchers' shops are fixed at 5 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, 6 p.m. on Friday, 1 p.m. on Wednesday or Saturday, whichever the shopkeeper may prefer. If Wednesday be chosen for half-holiday, the hour for closing on Saturday is 9 p.m., and if Saturday be chosen the hour for closing on Wednesday is 5 p.m. Bicycle shops, boot repairers' shops, dairy produce shops, flower shops, hairdressers' shops, and pawnbrokers' shops must be closed on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday at 8 p.m.; on Wednesday or Saturday, at 1 p.m. If shop be closed on Saturday at 1 p.m., it must be closed on Wednesday at 8 p.m.; if it be closed at 1 p.m. on Wednesday, it can be kept open till 11 p.m. on Saturday.

All other shops (except Fourth Schedule Shops) must be closed at 6 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday. On Friday, at 6 p.m., if shop be closed on Wednesday at 1 p.m., but if closed on Wednesday at 6 p.m., and on Saturday at 1 p.m., the shop may be kept open till 10 p.m. on Friday. If closed on Wednesday at 1 p.m., shop may be kept open till 10 p.m. on Saturday. The shop must be closed for a half-holiday on Wednesday or Saturday at 1 p.m., whichever day the shopkeeper may elect, but having elected one day or the other he cannot change it for three months.

The Fourth Schedule shops, so far as Metropolitan District is concerned, are:—

- Chemists' shops.
- Coffee-houses.
- Confectioners.
- Cooked meat (other than tinned meat) shops.
- Eating-houses.
- Fish and oyster shops.
- Fruit and vegetable shops.
- Restaurants.
- Tobacconists' shops.
- Booksellers' and news agents' shops.

No hours for closing such shops are fixed by the Act.



Under the provisions of the *Factories and Shops Act 1907* the Minister can grant permission to certain shopkeepers, who under Act 2008 are required to close their shops at 6 p.m., to keep open till 8 p.m. Such permission can only be granted to widows, old people, and in cases of great hardship.

Provision is also made under Act 2137 for overtime and tea money for shop employés.

A factory is defined to mean any place in which four or more persons other than a Chinese, or in which one or more Chinese are employed in any handicraft, or in preparing articles for trade or sale; or any place in which one or more are employed, if motive power be used in the preparation of such articles, or where furniture is made, or where bread or pastry is made or baked for sale. The expression handicraft includes any work done in a laundry or dyeworks. Provision is made for the registration of factories; and inspectors are appointed to inspect and examine them in order to see that the health requirements and other provisions of the Acts are complied with. A record is to be kept in every factory of the names, work, and wages of all employés, and the ages of those under 21. The employment of persons under 13 is debarred, and a strict limitation is placed on the hours of employment for all females and for males under sixteen. There are special provisions to guard against accidents, and persons in charge of engines and boilers must hold certificates of competency or service. The working hours of Chinese are specially restricted, in order to try to prevent or lessen unfair competition. Every employé in a factory must be paid at least 2s. 6d. per week. This provision is, of course, intended as a protection for juvenile workers.

The most important provision contained in the Act of 1896, and extended by subsequent Acts, is in regard to the formation of Boards to fix the rates of wages and piece-work in various trades, for which purpose it is provided that, to determine the lowest prices or rates to be paid, the Governor-in-Council may appoint special Boards, if a resolution in favour of creating a Board for any process, trade, or business has been carried in both Houses of Parliament, consisting of from four to ten members (half elected by employers and half by employés), who are to nominate some outside person as chairman; or if no agreement can be arrived at as to such nomination, then the Governor-in-Council shall appoint the chairman. The Board so appointed may fix piece-work rates which may be paid, and also the lowest wages rates, and may also determine the number of improvers

Wages.  
Boards.

who may be employed. There are 51 Special Boards now in existence, of which number 48 have made determinations affecting over 50,000 operatives. These Boards are:—

- |                                   |                                |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Aerated Water Trade Board.     | 27. Jam Trade Board.           |
| 2. Agricultural Implements Board. | 28. Jewellers Board.           |
| 3. Artificial Manure Board.       | 29. Leather Goods Board.       |
| 4. Bedstead Makers Board.         | 30. Malt Board.                |
| 5. Boot Board.                    | 31. Millet Broom Board.        |
| 6. Brassworkers Board.            | 32. Milliners Board.           |
| 7. Bread Board.                   | 33. Ovenmakers Board.          |
| 8. Brewers Board.                 | 34. Paper Bag Trade Board.     |
| 9. Brick Trade Board.             | 35. Pastrycooks Board.         |
| 10. Brushmakers Board.            | 36. Picture Frame Board.       |
| 11. Butchers Board.               | 37. Plate Glass Board.         |
| 12. Candlemakers Board.           | 38. Pottery Trade Board.       |
| 13. Cardboard Box Trade Board.    | 39. Printers Board.            |
| 14. Cigar Trade Board.            | 40. Saddlery Board.            |
| 15. Clothing Board.               | 41. Shirt Board.               |
| 16. Confectioners Board.          | 42. Soap and Soda Board.       |
| 17. Coopers Board.                | 43. Starch Board.              |
| 18. Cycle Trade Board.            | 44. Stone Cutters Board.       |
| 19. Dressmakers Board.            | 45. Tanners Board.             |
| 20. Engravers Board.              | 46. Tinsmiths Board.           |
| 21. Farriers Board.               | 47. Underclothing Board.       |
| 22. Fellmongers Board.            | 48. Waterproof Clothing Board. |
| 23. Flour Board.                  | 49. Wicker Board.              |
| 24. Furniture Trade Board.        | 50. Woodworkers Board.         |
| 25. Glassworkers Board.           | 51. Woollen Trade Board.       |
| 26. Ironmoulders Board.           |                                |

The most important provision of the *Factories and Shops Act 1907* is that which provides for the extension of the Special Board system to—

1. Any business whatsoever usually or frequently carried on in a shop.
2. Any business of carting or driving generally, or in any specified business.
3. Any specified process, trade, or business connected with the erection of buildings or quarrying.
4. Any business connected with the preparation or sale of firewood.

This is a very great extension of the Special Board system, but it must be remembered that not one new Special Board can be appointed under the provisions of the new Act unless such appointment is sanctioned by a vote in both Houses of Parliament.

The Chief Inspector of Factories reports that determinations, made by forty-two Boards appointed under the Act, were in full operation during 1907, and furnishes figures showing the increase in average earnings consequent thereon. For instance, the average weekly wage for all employés (including boys) in the bread-making trade was £1 12s. 6d. in 1896, prior to the Wages Board being in operation, and £2 4s. 9d. in 1907, when its determination was in full force. Likewise, the average wage of persons employed in the clothing trade increased from £1 in 1896 to £1 os. 7d. in 1907, the average wage in the boot trade from £1 3s. 2d. to £1 7s. 6d., and in the furniture trade from £1 9s. 1d. to £1 15s. 9d. In

Effect—  
Rise in  
earnings

1900, the average wage of persons engaged in the engraving trade was 36s. 11d., and in 1907, when the determination was in force, it was £1 19s. 11d., or an increase of 3s. In the pottery trade the average wage was £1 8s. 1d. in 1900, before the Wages Board fixed the rates, and in 1907, when the determination was in operation, it has risen to £1 12s. 10d., or an average increase of 4s. 9d. for each employé engaged in the trade.

Provision has been made in the law for appeals against the determination of any Special Board to a Court of Industrial Appeals. The Court consists of a Judge of the Supreme Court, who may be assisted by two assessors for technical purposes only. The assessors have no voice in the decisions of the Court. There have been five appeals against the determinations of Special Boards to this Court.

GOVERNMENT LABOUR BUREAU.

Prior to the 1st October, 1900, two labour bureaux were administered by the Railway Department. One registered men in search of work, and distributed all Government work, each Department paying the cost. The other was a Railway Staff Office, regulating and distributing all temporary and casual railway employment. Both these are now administered by a bureau under the control of the Public Works Department, where applicants are registered for temporary or casual employment principally as artisans and labourers on Government works, including railways. Men are supplied when work is available according to their order of registration, subject to fitness. This bureau also undertakes to supply workmen for private employment, and advances railway tickets to deserving applicants who may themselves have obtained employment in country districts, which they would be otherwise unable to reach, these advances being subject to orders for repayment out of earnings.

Government  
Labour  
Bureau.

The following is a summary of the operations of the bureau in respect to registrations and applicants sent to employment for the year 1907 :—

GOVERNMENT LABOUR BUREAU.

Year and Month.	Number of Applicants for Work as Registered at the End of each Month.	Number of Men for whom Employment was Obtained.
1907—January .. .. .	1,133	} 2,466
February .. .. .	1,142	
March .. .. .	968	
April .. .. .	965	
May .. .. .	1,715	
June .. .. .	1,265	
July .. .. .	1,022	
August .. .. .	846	
September .. .. .	815	
October .. .. .	*	
November .. .. .	870	
December .. .. .	*	

\* Figures not available.

In the next table particulars are given of the operations of the bureau over a series of years:—

Year.	Registrations Effected.	Engagements Effected.
1901 ... ..	13,865	2,705
1902 ... ..	16,071	806
1903 ... ..	7,629	1,203
1904 ... ..	11,559	1,329
1905 ... ..	12,937	1,531
1906 ... ..	13,232	2,896
1907 ... ..	10,119	2,466

Regarding the number of distinct individuals included in the registrations and engagements effected, the officer in charge of the bureau states that the number of men who are regular applicants at the bureau is very considerable, especially amongst unskilled labourers, and consequently the allowance to be made for duplication of registrations is proportionately great. It would probably be safe to say that the number of distinct individuals applying in any one year would be represented by about half the registrations effected. In connexion with the engagements effected during the year allowance must also be made for the fact that the same applicants may be engaged more than once during the year, and this, it is considered, would be equal to about one-sixth to one-eighth of the engagements made.

During the year 1907 the number of railway tickets advanced was 740, valued at £609, of which £431 was refunded. During the past seven and a quarter years 5,515 railway tickets have been advanced, of the value of £4,613, of which £2,737 has been refunded.

#### CHARITIES AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

The total number of organizations administering charitable relief and of a reformatory character throughout the State which forwarded returns to the Government Statist for the year 1907 was 241. The number of these which received aid from the Government was 216. The amount received by all these institutions was £852,974, of which the Government contributed £598,134, and £254,840 was received from all other sources. The total expenditure amounted to £843,561. The daily average number under care indoors throughout the year was 13,832, and there were no less than 121,916 distinct cases of outdoor relief. With regard to the outdoor relief, it has been ascertained that in some institutions the "distinct cases treated" represent the actual number of persons treated; in others, they represent the actual cases of illness, accident, or disease; but in these latter cases, the books of the institutions do not furnish the necessary particulars as to the number of distinct persons. Again, it is considered probable that some obtained relief at more than one establishment, and that some, in the course of the year, became inmates of one or other of the institutions. There is no available information upon which an estimate of these duplications can be based.

In the following table will be found a summary containing full particulars of all these charitable and reformatory institutions, showing the number in each class, the daily average number of persons under care in institutions, the total number of distinct cases receiving outdoor relief, together with receipts and expenditure:—

CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS—INMATES, RECEIPTS,  
AND EXPENDITURE, 1906-7.

Name of Institution, &c.	Number of Institutions.	Daily Average Indoors.	Outdoor Relief Distinct Cases.	Receipts.			Expenditure (including Building Expenses for Year).
				From Government.	From Other Sources.	Total.	
<b>HOSPITALS.</b>							
General Hospitals .. .. .	45	2,138	61,561	£ 49,462	£ 100,447	£ 149,909	£ 144,126
Women's Hospital .. .. .	1	87	1,184	2,400	5,724	8,124	7,659
Children's Hospital .. .. .	1	93	13,507	500	13,198	13,698	15,653
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children .. .. .	1	18	3,443	445	1,876	2,321	1,986
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives .. .. .	1	53	..	4,745	201	4,946	4,946
Consumptive Sanatorium .. .. .	1	67	..	300	3,954	4,254	5,734
Convalescent Homes .. .. .	2	43	..	370	1,392	1,762	1,713
Deaf and Dumb, Blind, and Eye and Ear Institutions .. .. .	3	229	5,725	3,400	12,317	15,717	16,162
Hospitals for Insane, Idiot Asylum, and Receiving House .. .. .	10	4,938	..	197,976	17,414	215,390	215,390
Foundling Hospitals .. .. .	2	151	..	741	1,062	2,403	2,432
Infectious Diseases Hospital .. .. .	1	33	..	1,245	2,044	3,289	3,744
Total .. .. .	68	7,850	85,420	261,584	160,229	421,813	419,545
<b>BENEVOLENT ASYLUMS AND SOCIETIES.</b>							
Benevolent Asylums .. .. .	8	2,442	1,763	20,931	15,660	36,591	36,802
Old Colonists' Association .. .. .	1	56	9	..	5,727	5,727	3,745
Freemasons' Home .. .. .	1	16	1	..	804	804	556
Old Actors' Home .. .. .	1	5	32	..	707	707	693
Benevolent Societies .. .. .	97	..	14,099	7,930	19,116	27,046	25,428
Orphan Asylums .. .. .	9	1,495	..	5,910	17,863	23,773	21,816
Total .. .. .	117	4,014	15,904	34,771	59,877	94,648	89,040
<b>REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.</b>							
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools .. .. .	13	256	4,913	62,072	1,932	64,004	64,004
Female Refuges .. .. .	10	643	..	2,130	20,796	22,926	21,795
Salvation Army Rescue Homes .. .. .	6	149	..	566	5,080	5,646	5,154
Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society .. .. .	1	..	673	195	548	743	752
Gaols and Penal Establishments .. .. .	16	920	..	52,923	..	52,923	52,923
Total .. .. .	51	1,968	5,586	117,886	28,356	146,242	144,628
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>							
Old-age Pensioners .. .. .	..	..	10,732	183,713	4,080	187,793	187,793
Night Shelters (Dr. Singleton's) .. .. .	2	..	..	40	58	98	74
Charity Organization Society .. .. .	1	..	..	..	1,769	1,769	1,884
Free Dispensaries .. .. .	2	..	4,274	140	471	611	597
Total .. .. .	5	..	15,006	183,893	6,378	190,271	190,348
Grand Total .. .. .	241	13,832	121,916	598,134	254,840	852,974	843,561

Charitable  
institutions  
—accom-  
modation.

Particulars relating to the accommodation in the most important of the various classes of charitable institutions in the State are as follow. The information relates to the year ended the 30th June, 1907, except for the Hospitals for the Insane, the Idiot Asylum, and the Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools, in which cases it relates to the calendar year 1907, and in the case of the Infectious Diseases Hospital, it is for the year ended 30th September, 1907. Of the general hospitals, six are in Melbourne, the remainder in country towns, nine of the latter being also benevolent asylums. The accommodation available for indoor patients was as follows:—

AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION, 1906-7.

Description of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Dormitories.		Number of Beds for Inmates.	Number of Cubic Feet to each Bed.
		Number.	Capacity in Cubic Feet.		
General Hospitals ...	45	401	4,428,763	3,137	1,412
Women's Hospital ...	1	25	144,450	104	1,389
Children's Hospital ...	1	17	141,815	115	1,233
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	1	8	54,680	60	911
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	1	3	23,892	22	1,086
Infectious Diseases Hospital	1	6	96,304	50	1,926
Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows)	1	10	...	90	...
The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	1	3	15,336	61	251
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	1	11	...	67	...
Consumptive Sanatorium...	1	32	56,000	139	403
Receiving House for the Insane	1	12	26,673	31	860
Hospitals for the Insane ...	8	1,257	3,097,450	4,355	711
Idiot Asylum ...	1	20	114,288	292	391
Benevolent Asylums ...	8	215	1,743,466	2,710	643
Convalescent Homes ...	2	30	69,000	61	1,131
Blind Asylum ...	1	5	91,318	112	815
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	1	5	87,604	89	984
Orphan Asylums ...	9	70	704,038	1,483	475
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	18	90	311,222	681	457
Female Refuges ...	10	128	492,619	713	691
Salvation Army Rescue Homes	6	18	110,435	189	584
Total ...	119	2,366	11,809,353	14,561	811

The following statement shows the number of inmates and of deaths in these institutions:—

Charitable  
institutions  
—inmates  
and deaths

## INMATES AND DEATHS, 1906-7.

Description of Institution.	Number of Inmates.		Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Total Number of Inmates.
	Total during the Year.	Daily Average.		
General Hospitals ... ..	23,645	2,138	2,376	Per cent. 10·0
Women's Hospital ... ..	2,136	87	33	1·5
Children's Hospital ... ..	1,724	93	202	11·7
Eye and Ear Hospital ... ..	753	56	5	·7
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	274	18	11	4·0
Infectious Diseases Hospital ...	482	33	8	1·7
Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows)	146	74	12	8·2
Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	138	77	9	6·5
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	305	53	2	·7
Consumptive Sanatorium ... ..	254	67	8	3·1
Receiving House for the Insane ..	86	16	...	...
Hospitals for the Insane ... ..	5,527	4,596	303	5·5
Idiot Asylum ... ..	372	326	30	8·1
Benevolent Asylums ... ..	3,823	2,442	450	11·8
Convalescent Homes ... ..	1,172	43	...	...
Blind Asylum ... ..	101	90	...	...
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ... ..	100	83	...	...
Orphan Asylums ... ..	1,982	1,495	9	·5
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	5,966	5,169	36	·6
Female Refuges ... ..	1,045	643	10	1·0
Salvation Army Rescue Homes ...	557	149	...	...
Old Colonists' Association ... ..	63	56	7	11·1
Old Actors' Home ... ..	5	5	...	...
Freemasons' Home ... ..	17	16	1	5·9
Total ... ..	50,673	17,825	3,512	6·9

In addition to the inmates shown in the preceding table, there were 54 mothers of infants in the Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home, 91 infants in the Female Refuges, and 138 infants in Salvation Army Homes during the year.

Charitable institutions—receipts and expenditure

The total receipts of all charitable institutions in the year 1906-7 amounted to £612,258, of which £361,498, or nearly 60 per cent., was contributed by Government, and the expenditure amounted to £602,845. Of the Government contribution, £264,793 was expended on the Receiving House for the Insane, Hospitals for the Insane, the Idiot Asylum, the Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools, and the Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives, which are Government institutions.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1906-7.

Description of Institution.	Receipts.			Expenditure.
	From Government.	From other Sources.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£
General Hospitals ... ..	49,462	100,447	149,909	144,126
Women's Hospital ... ..	2,400	5,724	8,124	7,659
Children's Hospital ... ..	500	13,198	13,698	15,653
Eye and Ear Hospital ... ..	800	5,226	6,026	4,013
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	445	1,876	2,321	1,986
Infectious Diseases Hospital ...	1,245	2,044	3,289	3,744
Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows)	291	696	987	955
The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	450	966	1,416	1,477
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	4,745	201	4,946	4,946
Consumptive Sanatorium ... ..	300	3,954	4,254	5,734
Receiving House for Insane Hospitals for the Insane	197,976	17,414	215,390	215,390
Idiot Asylum ... ..				
Benevolent Asylums ... ..	20,931	15,660	36,591	36,802
Convalescent Homes ... ..	370	1,392	1,762	1,713
Blind Asylum ... ..	1,700	3,404	5,104	6,302
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ... ..	900	3,687	4,587	5,847
Orphan Asylums ... ..	5,910	17,863	23,773	21,816
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	62,072	1,932	64,004	64,004
Female Refuges ... ..	2,130	20,796	22,926	21,795
Salvation Army Rescue Homes ...	566	5,080	5,646	5,154
Old Colonists' Association ... ..	...	5,727	5,727	3,745
Old Actors' Home ... ..	...	707	707	693
Freemasons' Home ... ..	...	804	804	556
Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society	195	548	743	752
Charity Organization Society ... ..	...	1,769	1,769	1,884
Benevolent Societies ... ..	7,930	19,116	27,046	25,428
Free Dispensaries ... ..	140	471	611	597
Dr. Singleton's Night Shelters ...	40	58	98	74
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>361,498</b>	<b>250,760</b>	<b>612,258</b>	<b>602,845</b>



The following statement shows the average number of inmates of the respective institutions, the total cost of their maintenance, and the average cost for the year of each inmate:—

Charitable institutions—average cost per inmate.

## COST OF MAINTENANCE, 1906-7.

Description of Institution.	Daily average Number of Inmates.	Total Cost of Maintenance.	Average cost of each Inmate.
		£	£ s. d.
General Hospitals ... ..	2,138	119,750	56 0 2
Women's Hospital ... ..	87	6,310	72 10 7
Children's Hospital ... ..	93	8,717	93 14 7
Eye and Ear Hospital ... ..	56	3,862	68 19 3
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children	18	1,834	101 17 9
Infectious Diseases Hospital ...	33	3,249	98 9 1
Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows) ...	74	812	10 19 6
The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	77	1,473	19 2 7
Greenvale Sanatorium for Consumptives	53	3,186	60 2 3
Consumptive Sanatorium ... ..	67	5,221	77 18 6
Receiving House for the Insane			
Hospitals for the Insane ... ..	4,938	139,497	28 5 0
Idiot Asylum ... ..			
Benevolent Asylums ... ..	2,442	32,409	13 5 5
Convalescent Homes ... ..	43	1,393	32 7 10
Blind Asylum ... ..	90	3,755	41 14 5
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ... ..	83	3,300	39 15 2
Orphan Asylums ... ..	1,495	18,851	12 12 2
Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	5,169	64,004	12 7 8
Female Refuges ... ..	643	18,480	28 14 10
Salvation Army Rescue Homes ... ..	149	5,154	34 11 10
Old Colonists' Association ... ..	56	2,820	50 7 2
Old Actors' Home ... ..	5	693	138 12 0
Freemasons' Home ... ..	16	556	34 15 0
Total ... ..	17,825	445,326	24 19 8

In calculating the average cost of each inmate, the cost of treating out-patients is necessarily included, as there is no available information showing the cost of in-patients and out-patients separately.

The institutions showing the lowest average cost per inmate are the Foundling Hospital (Broadmeadows), Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools, the Orphan Asylums, and the Benevolent Asylums. As many of the children of the Industrial and Reformatory Schools cost the State nothing—maintaining themselves at service or being supported by relatives—the cost of maintenance per head shown above is somewhat misleading, the true cost per head of those supported by the State being about £17 3s. The average cost per inmate of the Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home, Female Refuges, and Salvation Army Homes would be reduced if allowance were made for mothers of infants in the first-named institution, and for infants in the two latter groups of institutions.

Melbourne  
Hospital.

The origin of this institution belongs to the very earliest days of Melbourne. Five years from the foundation of the city, the great desirability, and even necessity, of providing some establishment for the reception, nursing, and treatment of the sick poor, and for the relief of victims of accidents, was apparent. A public meeting, presided over by the Superintendent of the Province, Mr. Latrobe, and attended by the leading people of the settlement, was held on 1st March, 1841, and resolutions were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted in favour of the foundation of a hospital in which the best medical advice and the most skilful surgical treatment available would be at the service of those who were in indigent circumstances, as well as of those who would be admitted as paying patients. The severity of the struggle for existence in those early days, and the poverty of the people of the settlement, retarded for a time the collection of subscriptions. In a year, only £300 had been received; but urgent requirements were met by the establishment of a dispensary in a small brick cottage rented for the purpose in Little Collins-street. The grant in aid, which had been fully expected, was refused by the Government in Sydney; but the charitable work was not thereby doomed, and private donations enabled larger premises, in Bourke-street west, to be engaged for hospital purposes. It was intimated that no more than £500 could in any event be expected from Sydney, and the indignation and disappointment in Melbourne culminated in a meeting of prominent colonists at the house of Dr. Palmer, afterwards President of the Legislative Council under responsible government. Strong representations were made to the Governor, Sir George Gipps, who promised the memorialists a site for the hospital, and a money grant by way of building fund and endowment. In February, 1845, two sites were offered, namely, the hay and corn market reserve, between Flinders-lane and Flinders-street, and a block, in a then sequestered corner of the town, bounded by Lonsdale, Little Lonsdale, Swanston, and Russell streets. The latter was ultimately chosen, and upon it the building of the hospital was commenced.

As an intimation had been received from Sydney that the Government was prepared to advance £1,000 if a like amount was subscribed in Melbourne, immediate steps were taken to fulfil the condition. £265 was raised at a public meeting, at which also a governing body was appointed. The first entertainment raised nearly £60, and was given by some gentlemen amateurs who had formed themselves into a philharmonic society. In January, 1846, tenders were called for the erection of the building. The foundation stone was laid on the same day as that of the original Prince's-bridge. Early in 1848, the building was ready for occupation, a staff was appointed, and in March of that year two patients were admitted and four out-patients treated. By July, 1848, all the beds, 21 in number, were occupied, and even at that early date applications for admission exceeded the available accommodation, and additions had therefore to be made. The original building now forms the east wing of the main building. From that time up to the present day continual additions and alterations have been made in order to meet the growing demands of an increasing

population, and equip the institution for the position it has held as the principal general hospital of Victoria, and the chief medical training school for University students. The wards now contain over 300 beds, in which over 5,000 in-patients are treated annually. In the out-patients' department, 20,579 persons were treated last year, including 8,461 casualty cases. The aggregate number of attendances was 76,009.

As far as has been possible in an institution, the greater part of which was built over half a century ago, the hospital has been improved in accordance with the latest views of hospital construction, and the requirements of modern science. A fine new operating theatre was built a few years ago, and recently the old original theatre was reconstructed and brought thoroughly up-to-date. In these two theatres during 1907, no fewer than 1,817 operations were performed. There is a most effective system of steam supply and hot-water pipes installed at this hospital, whereby the operating theatres and some of the wards are heated, the sterilizers are supplied with steam at a high temperature, and the theatres are provided with absolutely sterilized water.

Some years ago an excellently-equipped mortuary was added to the hospital, and a fine large lecture-room for University students. Other important additions have been two new wards for septic cases. These are the most up-to-date wards in the hospital, and have proved highly satisfactory. Another department of the institution which has been excellently equipped is the X rays room. Generous donations from the trustees of the estate of the late Edward Wilson have provided for this highly useful department the latest and best equipment.

The usefulness of the Melbourne Hospital since its inauguration may be judged from the work carried out. The in-patients treated up to date number 195,074; the out-patients, 852,667.

In 1906-7 the Government granted £10,000 towards maintenance; the municipal grants were £709; private contributions amounted to £4,543; proceeds of entertainments, £142; legacies, bequests, £5,082; Hospital Sunday, £1,662; payments and contributions by in-door patients, £1,740; out-patients' fees, £1,255; and £3,792 was received from all other sources. The total receipts for the twelve months were £28,925, which includes £3,000, bequests, &c., to the endowment fund. The expenditure was £25,945—£24,745 for maintenance, &c., and £1,200 for buildings and extraordinary repairs.

During the year 1907 an offer of £120,000 was made by the trustees of the Edward Wilson estate towards the erection of a new hospital. This was subsequently added to by the trustees of the Sumner estate to the extent of £20,000, and by gifts of £1,000 each from Mrs. Aubrey Bowen and Mr. S. Miller, and a promise of £500 in fittings from Mr. A. T. Danks, making a total of £142,500. It has been decided to re-build on the present site, and the committee have commissioned an architect (Mr. J. I. Clarke) to visit Great Britain, the Continent, and America, with the object of studying modern hospital architecture before preparing the plans for the new structure.

Alfred  
Hospital.

For many years before the establishment of this institution, the necessity for a second general hospital in Melbourne was recognised. It was not, however, until 1868 that it was finally resolved that a charitable institution should be erected as a memorial of the providential escape of H.R.H. Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, from assassination during his visit to Sydney. A site of 13 acres within the municipality of Prahran was secured, and the foundation stone was laid in March, 1869, by His Royal Highness, after whom the hospital was named. In May, 1871, the establishment was opened, and additions were made in 1885. In 1888, a fire occurred, which entirely destroyed a portion of the original buildings. During the year 1901-2, further additions were made. This hospital is recognised by the Melbourne University as a clinical school for medical students, and, in addition, a training school for nurses was established in 1880, the term of instruction decided upon being one year, but this was subsequently increased to three years. The pupils are of two grades—the first pay an entrance fee and a fixed sum monthly for maintenance, &c., whilst the second receive a small and progressive salary after six months. For the year ended 30th June, 1907, the daily average number of in-patients was 161.5. The number of patients treated shows a continuous and steady increase. Thus, the total number of patients for year ended 30th June, 1897, was 6,715, while the figures for the year 1906-7 are 10,584. The total revenue from all sources was £13,581—£4,000 from the Government; £421 municipal grants; £1,960 private contributions; £42 proceeds of entertainments; £2,989 legacies, bequests, &c.; £850 Hospital Sunday; £1,704 contributions by in-door patients; £791 by out-door patients; £396 from interest, and £428 all other receipts. The total expenditure was £13,391. A new operating theatre, on the most approved model, has been erected at a cost of £2,000. The management has now under consideration the provision of sleeping quarters for the night nurses away from the main buildings, and £500 has been specially subscribed towards carrying out this project.

Homoeo-  
pathic  
Hospital.

This institution was first established in 1869 as a dispensary, in Spring-street, Melbourne. In 1876, the buildings were enlarged, and founded as a hospital for the treatment of both in and out-patients. In 1881, owing to annually increasing demands for the treatment of in-patients, it was decided to remove the institution to its present site on St. Kilda-road, and the northern wing and administration quarters were then erected. In 1890, the southern wing, which is reserved for surgical cases, was added, the cost being met by a gift of £9,000 made by Mr. James S. Hosie, of Melbourne. Since the institution was first opened, up to 30th June, 1907, 150,587 patients have received treatment. During the year ended on that date, 8,681 patients were treated. The visits of out-patients during the same period were 23,362. The average stay of in-patients was 19 days for males and 21 days for females, which is an exceedingly low average. 684 operations were performed by the visiting honorary surgeons, and 1,758 casualty cases were attended to. The establishment has attached to it a school for training nurses, who have to serve a period

of three years, and pass prescribed examinations. Visitors are admitted on Sundays and Wednesdays, between the hours of 2 and 4 p.m. The income for the year was £5,481, made up of £1,400 Government grant; £256 municipal grants; £915 private contributions; £177 proceeds of entertainments; £1,141 legacies, bequests, &c.; £329 Hospital Sunday; £440 contributions by in-door, and £488 by out-door patients; and £335 from all other sources. The expenditure was £4,289—£22 for buildings; £4,221 for maintenance; and miscellaneous items £46.

The institution has accommodation for 84 patients. On 30th June, 1907, there were remaining under care 17 men and 24 women. A new operating theatre has recently been built, equipped with all the latest instruments and appliances, and it is proposed by the board of management of the hospital very shortly to proceed with the erection of a children's wing, which will provide accommodation for over 30 children. Also a new building for nurses' accommodation, dispensary, and out-patients' waiting rooms.

This hospital for incurables, the only one of its kind in Victoria, is situated on a block of 17 acres at Heidelberg. Its origin belongs to the year 1880, when Mrs. Thomas Austin, of Barwon Park, Winchelsea, offered £6,000 for the purposes of the institution. Other donations quickly followed, and the Government of the day granted the present site. The hospital was opened in August, 1882, and provided accommodation for 66 patients. In 1884, a wing, containing sixteen beds for the reception of cancer patients, was opened, and in 1900 another wing was added for consumptives, containing 41 beds. Alterations in 1897 increased by eight the accommodation for cancer patients. The Nurses' Home, with accommodation for 30 nurses and women servants, was erected and furnished in 1897. This building was enlarged in 1906 so as to increase the accommodation for nurses and women servants to 45 beds. In 1901, the children's wing was erected, and a laundry has since been added. In 1905 an additional wing for consumptives, capable of containing 60 patients, was opened. £5,110 of the total cost (about £6,000) of the erection of the building was provided by Mr. Joseph Kronheimer, of Melbourne. The ground floor of the wing, holding 30 beds, has been furnished at a cost of about £480, of which amount quite two-thirds has been specially contributed, without solicitation, by friends of the institution. The whole (60 beds) of the accommodation for patients in the Kronheimer wing was rendered available in 1906. Up to 30th June, 1907, 2,546 patients were admitted; of this number 1,735 died in the institution, 604 were discharged, and 207 were occupying beds in the various wards. The patients treated have been all of the one class, *i.e.*, chronic or incurable, many of them reaching the hospital in a dying condition. Amongst the number set out as having been discharged, a fair percentage, say, 45 per cent., have benefited very considerably from the treatment received in the institution, the remaining 55 per cent. having left of their own accord, many of them preferring to die amongst their friends and relatives. Practically no cures have been

Austin  
Hospital  
for  
Incurables.

effected at the establishment. The patients treated during the year 1906-7 numbered 428, of whom 236 were new admissions, and the daily average was 195. The institution is well supported by the public. Of the total expenditure for 1906-7, £10,160, £2,058 was spent on buildings, and £8,102 on maintenance and other expenses. The revenue was £9,099; made up of £1,000 Government grant; £223 municipal grants; £2,400 private contributions; £53 proceeds of entertainments; £3,392 legacies and bequests; £605 Hospital Sunday; £468 contributions from in-door patients; and £958 miscellaneous contributions. Of the surplus in hand, £3,600 was credited to the Perpetual Endowment account, and £1,497 is at the credit of the building account. The institution now contains 30 dormitories with 210 beds. There were 119 males and 88 females under care on 30th June, 1907.

S. Vincent  
Hospital,  
Melbourne.

This hospital was founded in 1893, and is conducted by the Sisters of Charity; but, though associated with the Roman Catholic Church, the work of the institution is carried on upon entirely unsectarian lines. The site is in Victoria Parade, Fitzroy. The present building only forms the rear portion of the proposed completed structure, and contains 120 beds. During the year ended 30th June, 1907, 1,596 patients were treated in the institution; 120 patients remaining, showing that every available bed was occupied. The number of out-patients who received treatment was 10,401, making a total of 11,997. The total number of operations performed on patients during the year was 1,527, of whom 40 died, giving a death-rate of 2.6 per 100 operations. The total receipts were £9,585, made up of £2,500 Government grant; £98 from municipalities; £1,435 private contributions; £658 proceeds of entertainments; £2,752 from legacies and bequests; £476 from Hospital Sunday Committee; £1,606 patients' contributions, and other receipts £60. The expenditure was £9,802, of which £1,424 was spent on buildings and repairs, and £8,378 on maintenance, &c.

Ballarat  
District  
Hospital.

The foundation stone of this hospital was laid on the 25th December, 1855, and on the 1st January following a memorial stone was laid to commemorate the completion of the main building. On the Queen's Birthday, 1869, the foundation stone of the Prince Alfred Memorial Ward was laid. This building provides accommodation for 75 beds. On 23rd March, 1897, a public meeting of the ladies of the district was held, when it was decided to collect funds for the purpose of building wards to accommodate 50 female patients, and on 21st June, 1897, was laid the foundation stone of the Queen Victoria Women's Ward, in commemoration of the Jubilee of Her Majesty, the late Queen Victoria, and this building was completed and opened on 26th October, 1900. The establishment is now fully equipped for the accommodation of 170 patients, and its work and usefulness are of a high character. The receipts for 1906-7 were £5,201, made up of £2,100 Government grant, £322 municipal grants, £833 private contributions, £232 proceeds of entertainments, £856 legacies, bequests, &c., £90 Hospital Sunday collections, £200 contributions by in-door patients, £123 by out-door patients,

£273 interest, and £172 other receipts. The expenditure was £6,366—£1,439 on buildings and repairs, and £4,927 on maintenance, &c. There are twelve dormitories, and in the 170 beds there were 106 persons under care on 30th June, 1907.

This establishment was founded in 1853, upon a site of 10 acres, which was permanently reserved in 1856, when the main portion of the present building was erected to provide accommodation for 60 patients, the Bowen wing having been subsequently added. This hospital, through the munificence of the late Mr. George Lansell, has the right to six beds for patients from the Bendigo district in the Austin Hospital for Incurables, at Heidelberg. The hospital now includes detention wards of six rooms, built on modern lines by the Government at a cost of over £2,500 for male and female insane patients, where they are kept under observation for limited periods prior to discharge or transfer to a public asylum. There is also a special cottage set apart for contagious diseases, which, however, is not adequate to meet the wants of the district, and local effort is now being made to raise the necessary funds whereby this cottage may be enlarged, or a new ward on approved modern lines built. For this purpose, £1,004 has been collected locally. By a gift of £1,000, Miss Edith Lansell has endowed in perpetuity a cot in the children's ward as a thank offering for her recovery from a long and dangerous illness. The General Hospital provides accommodation for 172 patients, but during the last ten years the daily average has only been 112. The number of patients received during the year was 1,444, which, with 106 remaining at the close of the previous year, yields a total of 1,550 treated. The electric light has been installed throughout, and electric fans have been placed in the principal wards. The out-patients numbered 2,602, and their attendances 7,806. The receipts for 1906-7 were £8,724, made up as follows:—Government grant, £2,690; municipal grants, £298; private contributions, £1,287; proceeds of entertainments, £533; legacies, bequests, &c., £2,212; Hospital Sunday, £421; in-door patients' contributions, £653 (includes £247 payment by Government for lunacy patients); out-door patients' fees, £133; and other sources, £497. The expenditure amounted to £6,679, of which £75 was spent on buildings, and £6,604 on maintenance and other expenses.

Bendigo  
Hospital.

There are no official records in existence dealing with the formation and early history of this hospital. Many attempts have been made by members of various committees in the past to obtain reliable data and original documents to enable them to do so, but unfortunately, without success. In 1903, however, some important private documents were discovered which threw some light upon the subject. From these it appears that a public meeting was convened at Castlemaine on the 17th February, 1853, when it was resolved that a hospital should be established for (1) the reception of sick persons who are totally destitute; (2) for accidents; and (3) for those who are able to pay to be attended by their own medical men if desired. On the 24th May, 1853, the hospital appears to have been opened

Castlemaine  
Hospital.

in a good building, 30 feet long by 20 feet wide, with a detached surgery, kitchen, and men's room. The first resident surgeon was appointed to the institution about the middle of 1853. Cases of leprosy were treated early in the sixties, in a tent specially set apart for the purpose, but, in 1870, the patients were all removed to Melbourne, and there strictly isolated. To commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of the late Queen Victoria in June, 1897, an up-to-date building was erected for the treatment of infectious diseases. It consists of two wards, each containing three beds, specially fitted up to receive patients suffering from contagious diseases. It is called the Queen Victoria Ward. In 1906-7, 268 patients were admitted, 254 were discharged, cured, or relieved, 24 died, and 26 remained at the close of the year. The institution contains 13 dormitories, with 75 beds. The average number of in-patients for the year was 31.5. The total receipts were £2,635, made up of £1,180 Government grant; £128 municipal grants; £983 private contributions; £28 proceeds of entertainments; £70 legacies and bequests; £42 Hospital Sunday; £130 contributed by in-door and £30 by out-door patients; and £44 miscellaneous receipts. The expenditure was £2,810.

Seelong  
Infirmary  
and  
Benevolent  
Asylum.

This institution was opened on the 23rd April, 1852, and during the remainder of that year 150 patients were treated in the Infirmary and seven inmates were admitted to the Benevolent Asylum. It is managed by a president, assisted by a committee of 22 persons, who meet once a month for the transaction of business. The staff consists of a superintendent and secretary, dispenser, resident surgeon and assistants, a matron, wardsman, and women nurses and probationers. A nurses' training school is a special feature of this establishment, twelve nurses being constantly under tuition, the course of instruction extending over a term of three years. The buildings, being now 56 years old, are showing signs of age, but everything is done to keep the wards in an up-to-date condition. There is a handsome new out-patients' department which is kept quite apart from the general hospital. It contains an operating theatre, with all modern appliances. A thoroughly up-to-date X-ray apparatus has been imported from Germany at a cost of £100, and the institution is now perfectly equipped in this important branch of medical science. An infectious ward has been erected at the rear of the present hospital. It will accommodate 24 patients. A plant to distil all water used at operations for surgical purposes has been installed, together with the latest basins, in the theatre, which are filled and emptied by valves operated by the surgeon's feet. The laundry is fitted up with the latest steam washing machines, everything being washed and sterilized on the premises. There is also a plant in use for the manufacture of aerated waters. The number of beds is 205, the average number occupied, 155. During 1907, 1,849 cases—910 in-door and 939 out-door—received relief, and there were 151 under care in the institution at the close of the year. The total ordinary income from all sources for the twelve months ended 30th June, 1907, was £8,181, made up as follows:—Government grant,



£2,400; municipal grant, £172; private contributions, £1,108; proceeds of entertainments, £31; legacies, bequests, &c., £2,848; Hospital Sunday, £377; in-patients' contributions, £820 (includes £42 payment by Government for lunacy patients); out-patients' fees, £67; and other sources, £358. The expenditure was £7,637, of which £2,688 was spent on buildings, and £4,949 on maintenance and other expenses.

Within spacious grounds, tastefully laid out, this hospital is an imposing structure, the grounds and buildings covering an area of 5 acres. The hospital was established in a modest way in the early days of gold-mining in the fifties, and came as a great boon to gold diggers. Since its establishment, it has increased in importance and dimensions, and many thousands of people have regained health and strength under its auspices. There is a house surgeon, three honorary physicians, one honorary surgeon-dentist, a dispenser, a matron, and a capable staff of nurses. The main building now contains eight dormitories with 85 beds, and a detached contagious diseases ward (a fine brick building erected by the municipalities of the district, assisted by the Government) contains ten beds. On the 30th June, 1906, there were 52 patients under care, and during the year 556 were admitted, giving a daily average of 51.6. The number remaining in the hospital on 30th June, 1907, was 44. The number of out-patients was 865, and their attendances 2,597. The receipts during the year totalled £2,415—£1,250 Government grant; £91 municipal grant; £496 private contributions; £213 proceeds of entertainments; £34 legacies, bequests, &c.; £30 Hospital Sunday; £158 contributed by in-patients, and £106 by out-patients; and £37 miscellaneous. The expenditure was £2,221—£150 for buildings, and £2,071 for maintenance, &c.

The Pleasant Creek Hospital was established in 1858, and a building of wood, canvas, and iron, capable of accommodating twenty patients, was constructed. In February, 1859, this temporary hospital was opened, and before the end of that year 67 patients had been admitted. In 1861, the permanent building was opened, on the admirable site of 19 acres, which the Government had granted. Numerous additional wards have from time to time been constructed, and in 1883 the scope of the operations of the charity was widened by the incorporation with the hospital of a benevolent asylum; its name also was altered to the Stawell Hospital and Benevolent Asylum. The buildings are now capable of accommodating 59 patients in the hospital and 13 inmates in the Benevolent Asylum. A new building has been constructed for the purpose of an Infectious Diseases Hospital, and provides for twelve patients. It is designated the W. H. Syme ward, its whole structure, furnishing, and equipment being generously provided as a free gift by the widow of the late Dr. W. H. Syme, who was for many years an honorary surgeon of the institution. The building was formally opened by the Right Honorable Sir John Forrest, P.C., &c., on the 20th November, 1904. During

Mary-  
borough  
Hospital

Stawell  
Hospital  
and  
Benevolent  
Asylum.

the years 1906 and 1907 the sum of £872 has been expended on the buildings. Most of the wards have been thoroughly renovated, re-ceiled with fibrous plaster, painted, new ventilators fixed, &c.; a new kitchen range and a complete hot-water service were also installed. In addition, the operating theatre has been enlarged; the floor and walls have been tiled, the old windows removed, and a large elliptic head window built in, and new basins with hot and cold water fitted, making a thoroughly up-to-date operating theatre. The relief afforded during the year ended 30th June, 1907, was as follows:—In-patients, 302; out-patients, 227; number of attendances of out-patients, 1,176; daily average of in-patients, 38. The total revenue for the year was £2,029, made up of £950 Government grant; £140 municipal grant; £357 private contributions; £111 entertainments; £340 legacies, bequests, &c.; £64 Hospital Sunday; £85 payments by in-patients, and £6 by out-patients, and £76 miscellaneous. The expenditure was £2,292—£531 for buildings and repairs, and £1,761 for maintenance, &c.

Warram-  
bool  
Hospital  
and  
Benevolent  
Asylum.

This institution was incorporated in 1872. During the year ended 30th June, 1907, 387 cases have been treated in the institution, viz. :—326 in the Hospital and 61 in the Benevolent Asylum. Of the hospital cases, 271 were discharged, cured or relieved, 31 died, and 24 remained in the hospital on 30th June, 1907. Of the asylum cases, 24 were discharged, 3 died, and 34 remained in the asylum on 30th June, 1907. The daily averages were:—Hospital, 30.3; Benevolent Asylum, 32.4; total, 62.7. The total attendances of out-patients numbered 2,411. There are 10 wards and dormitories containing 96 beds. An isolated building in the hospital grounds has been set apart for the treatment of contagious cases. The receipts for the year amounted to £2,157, as follow:—Government grant, £1,100; municipal grants, £200; private contributions, £198; Hospital Saturday and Sunday, £156; patients' contributions, £190; legacies, bequests, &c., £222; and other sources, £91. The expenditure was £2,427. A septic tank for the sewerage of the institution has been installed.

Women's  
Hospital.

The necessity for establishing an institution of this kind forced itself upon the attention of the benevolent ladies of Melbourne over fifty years ago. In 1856 it was definitely founded, its original title being the Melbourne Lying-in Hospital and Infirmary for Diseases of Women and Children, and it was the first institution of this special nature erected in Australia. The work was first carried on in Collins-street, Eastern Hill, but a permanent site was eventually granted by the Government in Madeline-street, Carlton, where the hospital was opened in 1858, its title being altered in 1868 to Women's Hospital, the name it now bears. Important and improved additions have since been made, including the Genevieve Ward Wing, constituting the largest portion of the midwifery department, nurses' quarters, and the infirmary and midwifery operating theatres. During the past year the management have caused to be created an up-to-date pathological block and an eclamptic ward, and have put in hand the work of building a new out-patients' department and nurses' quarters to take

the place of those existing, which have fallen far behind modern requirements. These buildings are part of a complete scheme for a new Women's Hospital. The institution, early in its career, attained a high reputation for the efficient help it afforded, and the accommodation had to be augmented from time to time to meet increasing demands. It is a special training school in gynaecology and midwifery for medical men and nurses, and the excellent work carried on is fully recognised. Up to 30th June, 1907, the number of patients admitted was 47,847, and the attendances of out-patients 189,814. During the year ended on that date, 2,043 patients were admitted, which, together with 93 remaining at the close of previous year, gives a total of 2,136 treated. There were also in the same period 3,149 attendances of 1,184 out-patients. There is now accommodation for 104 in-patients, each bed having the most liberal allowance of space. It is governed by a committee of 15 ladies and 6 gentlemen, on whom falls the responsibility of the effective working of the whole establishment. The professional work devolves chiefly on an honorary staff. The receipts to maintenance were £6,758, made up of £2,400 Government grant; £299 municipal grant; £1,470 private contributions; £765 bequests and donations; £538 Hospital Sunday; £766 from patients; £449 medical students and pupil nurses; £30 interest; and £41 other sources. The receipts to the building fund were £1,366—bequests, £1,247; interest on debentures, £113; and rent of cottage, £6. The expenditure on maintenance was £6,430. The expenditure on buildings was £1,229. Every patient who passes through the wards is seen and spoken to by some lady or ladies of the committee—many of them before admission, but all before leaving. No patient is discharged without inquiries being made as to her home, &c., and, where possible, the wants of needy patients are supplied. To prevent abuse of the charitable trust, certain ladies each week give much of their time to interviewing applicants for admission to inquire into their circumstances.

In this establishment 19 patients remained under care on 30th June, 1906. During the year 1906-7 255 were admitted, making a total of 274 treated; 227 were cured or relieved, 11 were discharged incurable, 7 left at their own request, and 11 died, leaving 18 in the hospital on 30th June, 1907. The total number of distinct cases treated as out-patients was 3,443, the attendances numbering 14,632. The income for 1906-7 was £2,321, made up as follows:—Government grant, £445; municipal grant, £87; private contributions, £304; proceeds of entertainments, £179; legacies, bequests, &c., £451; Hospital Sunday, £168; out-patients' contributions, £455; in-patients' fees, £105; and miscellaneous receipts, £127. The expenditure was £1,986.

The Children's Hospital, Melbourne, founded in 1870, has completed its 37th year of useful progress. It was first opened in a very small cottage in Stephen-street, Melbourne, as an out-patient department only, but the necessity of treating in-patients was very soon felt, and in consequence, six beds were opened for the reception of in-patients. This small effort has grown with marvellous rapidity, and the hospital now occupies a site in Drummond,

Queen  
Victoria  
Memorial  
Hospital  
for Women  
and  
Children.

Children's  
Hospital,  
Melbourne.

Pelham, and Rathdown streets, Carlton, covering an area of  $1\frac{3}{4}$  acres, provides accommodation for 115 in-patients, and receives daily at the big out-patients' department nearly 270 attendances. In addition there is at Brighton a Convalescent Cottage, with 22 beds, utilized solely for those children who, although cured from the disease from which they suffered, need strengthening before being sent home. Every form of infantile ailment is treated in children up to 14 years of age, and the tabulated list of causes of admission of in-patients is a wonderful record of the good work done. For the year ended 30th June, 1907, there were 1,635 cases admitted, which, with 89 in the hospital on 1st July, 1906, makes a total of 1,724 in-patients treated during the year, of whom 1,425 were discharged relieved, 202 died, and 97 were in the institution on 30th June, 1907. The total in-door patients treated from the commencement number 25,649. In the out-patients' department 13,507 children attended 81,357 times; and since the foundation of the hospital there have been 1,251,627 attendances of 254,278 out-patients. Owing to the generosity of the late Mr. John Robertson the committee have been enabled to erect a much-needed nurses' home at a cost of nearly £9,000, to be called the "John Robertson Nurses' Home," in order to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Robertson. The cost of maintenance last year was £9,011, which, with £6,642 expended on the building, &c., gave a total expenditure of £15,653. The revenue was £13,698, made up of £500 Government grant; £373 municipal grants; £2,647 private contributions; £679 proceeds of entertainments; £5,942 bequests; £925 Hospital Sunday; £795 schools and church collections; £1,006 contributions by patients; and £831 interest and miscellaneous revenue.

Eye and Ear  
Hospital.

The Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital deals not only with the diseases which, as the name of the institution implies, fall to be treated there, but also with diseases in parts adjacent to the eye and ear, viz., the nose, pharynx, naso-pharynx, and larynx. Thus classes of ailments are treated in this institution which not only are the cause of extreme suffering in themselves, but also, when unchecked, the means of producing much helplessness and poverty, arising from deafness, blindness, &c., and entailing a heavy burden on the community. It places within the reach of all persons, without distinction of creed or country, every attainable means for the relief or cure of diseases of the eye and ear. The patients treated are distributed throughout the whole of the Commonwealth; New Zealand also contributing its quota. The in-patients admitted during 1907 numbered 696, making, with 57 in the institution at the commencement of the year, a total of 753 treated. The patients discharged numbered 705, of whom 661 were stated to be cured or relieved, and 35 to be incurable; 4 were discharged at their own request, and 5 died. Besides these, there were 5,725 out-patients treated, 65 of this number being from the other States and New Zealand; 153 were from various charitable institutions, and 65 were wards of the State, of whom 16 were treated as in-patients. The total number of attendances was 32,188, and of operations, 888. The hospital buildings are situated

on a fine site in Victoria-parade, East Melbourne, but the accommodation is quite insufficient. However, negotiations for the acquirement of the adjoining land belonging to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, so long carried on, have at length been brought to a successful issue, and the hospital is now in actual possession, and has let the contract for the erection of the much-needed additional accommodation. The receipts for the year 1906-7 were £6,026, made up of £800 Government grant; £276 from municipalities; £856 private contributions; £2,110 legacies, bequests, &c.; £1,079 out-patients' fees; £281 in-patients' fees; and £624 other sources. The expenditure was £4,013.

#### ROYAL VICTORIAN INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

The Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind occupies a site on the St. Kilda-road, Melbourne. The institution is strictly undenominational in its character, and its objects are to give a suitable scholastic and religious education to the young blind of the State, and to teach them trades or professions by means of which they may earn an independent livelihood. It is further intended, as far as the exigencies of trade will permit, to give employment in its industrial department to blind people, who, having completed their term of training, may be unable to get work elsewhere. This, however, is restricted to the demand for the goods made. The institute is not in any sense a benevolent asylum for the indigent blind, who can not only be maintained cheaper, but can be better cared for in the ordinary institutions for the care of the destitute. The scholastic education is similar to that in the State schools, varied only in the apparatus and means employed, and examinations are held annually by the Education Department. Music is an important part of the education of the blind, and those who display exceptional talent are trained for the musical profession, and the skill of the pupils is utilized as a means of raising revenue for the institution by means of concerts and band performances in various parts of the State. In the industrial branch, pupils are trained in the trades of brush, basket, mat, and matting making, the period of training varying from two to five years. Wages are paid at somewhat higher rates than those ruling in the various trades of a similar character outside. Some less proficient workers have their wages supplemented by a bonus. Its outside workers are assisted in times of sickness by "The Blind Workers' Sick Benefit Society." Its funds are maintained by weekly contributions by its members, and it is subsidized by a grant from the board of management equal to the amount of the members' contributions. This society is managed by a committee of its members, assisted by the principal of the institution and the accountant, who acts as honorary treasurer. The institution contains 5 dormitories, with 112 beds. There were under care on 1st July, 1906, 91 persons; 10 were admitted during the year; 7 were discharged at their own request; leaving 94 at the end of the financial year. The total sales of manufactured goods were

Institute for  
Blind.

£5,949. There is now no debt on the institution. The total receipts in 1906-7 were £5,104, comprising—£1,700 Government grant; £188 municipal grants; £1,450 private contributions; £908 legacies and bequests; and £858 from all other sources. The total ordinary expenditure was £3,874, and the expenditure on building new brush factory offices, &c., £2,428.

At the census of 1901 there were 1,082 blind persons in Victoria, viz., 645 males and 437 females, and of these nearly one-fourth (242) were inmates of charitable institutions.

#### VICTORIAN DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.

Deaf and  
Dumb  
Institution.

The Victorian Deaf and Dumb Institution occupies a site on the St. Kilda-road, and is a home and school combined for deaf children from all parts of the State, irrespective of creed or nationality. At the beginning of the year there were 81 pupils on the roll. During the year ended 30th June, 1907, 19 new pupils were admitted and 13 discharged, leaving 87 on the roll, the largest in the institution's history. Since the institution was established 481 deaf children have enjoyed the benefits. The combined oral and manual system of teaching, which is used in the majority of similar institutions throughout the world, is also used here, with most satisfactory results. In addition to the ordinary school work, the boys are instructed in carpentering, bootmaking, and gardening; while the girls are taught dressmaking, plain and fancy needlework, and all kinds of domestic duties. The receipts for the year amounted to £4,587, made up of £900 Government grant; £215 municipal grants; £1,000 private contributions; £744 (specially raised for building fund); and £1,728 from all other sources. The expenditure was £5,847, viz., £2,459, for new buildings and extraordinary repairs; and £3,388 for maintenance, &c.

At the census of 1901 there were 410 deaf and dumb persons in the State. Of these 168 were returned as breadwinners and 242 as dependants, of whom 64 were living in the deaf and dumb institute or other charitable institutions, and the remainder with relatives or friends.

#### BENEVOLENT ASYLUMS.

Benevolent  
asylums.

In addition to the nine Benevolent Asylums connected with general hospitals, there are eight other of these institutions in the State; two are situated at Ballarat, one each at Bendigo, Beechworth, and Castlemaine, the remaining three being in Melbourne. The number of inmates on the 1st July, 1906, was 2,472; the number admitted during the year, 1,351; the total discharged cured, relieved, or otherwise, and died was 1,386; leaving under care on 30th June, 1907, in all the institutions, 2,437. The Government grant in aid for the year 1906-7 was £20,931; from municipalities a sum of £1,094 was received; private contributions amounted to £3,748; proceeds of entertainments, £659; legacies, bequests, and special donations, £3,578; Hospital Sunday collections, £1,137; payments by patients, £2,036; from all other sources £3,408 was received, making a total income of £36,591. The expenditure was £36,802.

Ninety-seven benevolent or philanthropic societies furnished returns for the year ended 30th June, 1907. These associations are for the relief of distressed or indigent persons, and are generally managed by ladies. The names of three of the societies indicate their connexion with the Jewish body, but no distinctive denomination is perceptible in the titles of any of the others, with the exception of the Central Methodist Mission and Scots' Church Mission. The distinct adult individuals relieved during the year numbered about 14,099; the receipts amounted to £27,046, of which £7,930 was from Government, £1,478 from municipalities, and £17,638 from private sources; the expenditure was £25,428.

Benevolent societies.

There are nine of these establishments in the State, situated at Ballarat, Geelong, and Melbourne. The number of children under care on the 1st July, 1906, was 1,472; the number admitted during the 12 months was 510; the total discharged and died, 457, leaving under care on 30th June, 1907, 1,525. This shows overcrowding to a slight extent, as the daily average in attendance was 1,495, and the number of beds only 1,483. In one of these establishments, the Nazareth Home at Ballarat, the particulars respecting cost of maintenance, &c., cannot be furnished, as the management, on the score of economy, keep no books of accounts. In the other eight institutions, the total receipts were £23,773—made up of £5,910, Government grant; £376, municipal grants; £4,585, private contributions; £490, proceeds of entertainments; £5,757, legacies and bequests; £208, Hospital Sunday contributions; £2,169, payments on account of orphans maintained; and £4,278, other receipts. The total expenditure was £21,816—£2,621 for buildings, and £19,195 for maintenance and other expenses.

Orphan asylums.

There are two consumptive sanatoria, situated at Echuca and Macedon, with 139 beds. On 1st July, 1906, there were under care 35 males and 26 females, and 102 males and 91 females were admitted during the year; 76 males and 60 females were discharged cured or relieved; 15 males and 24 females were discharged incurable; and 3 males and 4 females were discharged at their own request; 7 males and 1 female died, leaving under care on 30th June, 1907, 36 males and 28 females. The Government grant in aid was £300; municipal donations amounted to £137; private contributions to £831; proceeds of entertainments, £43; legacies, bequests, &c., £288; Hospital Sunday distribution, £486; relatives contributed, £2,056; interest amounted to £103; and all other receipts £10, making a total of £4,254. The expenditure on buildings was £351; on maintenance and miscellaneous expenses, £5,383—a total of £5,734.

Sanatoria for consumptives.

The Greenvale Consumption Sanatorium, at Broadmeadows, was opened for the reception of patients on the 10th May, 1905. This institution was established by the Government, and is under the control of the Department of Public Health. During the year ended 30th June, 1907, 305 patients were treated at the Sanatorium, 40 of these being cases admitted during the previous year. Of this number 166 did very well, 25 were classed as incurable, 54 were discharged at their own request or for special reasons, and 2 deaths

Greenvale Consumption Sanatorium.

occurred. At the end of the period under review there were 58 patients remaining under care. 436 patients have now received the benefits of treatment and education that this institution affords to cases of early consumption. A most important function of the institution is the teaching of patients how to avoid communicating the disease to others. Immediately after the admission of a patient to the sanatorium, the house or room vacated is disinfected under the supervision of the municipal council of the district, a centre of infection being thus removed.

Convalescent homes.

In addition to the hospitals, there are two Convalescent Homes—one for men situated at Cheltenham, and the other for women at Clayton—with accommodation for 61 inmates. The number of inmates at the beginning of the year 1906-7 was 44; 1,128 were admitted, and 1,127 were discharged during the year, and 45 remained under care on the 30th June, 1907. The Government grant in aid of these institutions amounted to £370; municipal grants, £66; private contributions, £365; legacies, bequests, &c., £450; Hospital Sunday, &c., £282; from relatives, £84; and from interest and other sources, £145—a total of £1,762. The expenditure was £292 on buildings, &c.; £1,421 on maintenance, &c.—a total of £1,713.

Free dispensaries.

Two free dispensaries furnished returns for 1907—the Collingwood and Fitzroy Free Medical Dispensary, and the Richmond General Dispensary. The individuals treated during the year ended 30th June, 1907, numbered 4,274. The visits to or by these persons numbered 21,552. The total receipts amounted to £611, of which £140 was from Government and £471 from other sources. The total expenditure was £597.

Broadmeadows Foundling Hospital.

This hospital was established on the 1st April, 1901. The original cost of the buildings was £2,200, and £1,975 has been expended since that time in additions and improvements. The total number of inmates on 30th June, 1906, was 70; 76 were admitted during the year, 12 died, 55 were discharged or adopted, and 79 were under care on 30th June, 1907. The institution contains 10 dormitories and 90 beds. It is supported chiefly by donations and collections. It is managed by the Sisters of St. Joseph, whose aim is to protect infant life, procure suitable homes for the children, and afford shelter to destitute mothers. The condition of the institution has been greatly improved, open-air accommodation for the infants having been provided.

The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home.

The objects of the Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home are the prevention of infanticide, the saving of infant life from the many evils arising from baby-farming, and the rescuing of mothers of illegitimate children from further degradation. Every child admitted must be brought by the mother or some authorized person, who must enter the child's name and the date of birth in a register kept for the purpose, and must undertake to contribute something towards its support. During year ended 30th June, 1907, 138 children were in the care of the institution. Of these 40 were discharged to friends or relations, 4 adopted, 30 boarded out, 9 died, and 55 remained in the institution on 30th June, 1907. Two new day



nurseries and foundling ward, with necessary nurses' duty rooms, &c., were opened in September, 1905, and the extra accommodation is already taxed to the uttermost. Ordinary and extraordinary receipts amounted to £1,416, of which £450 was from Government, and £966 from other sources. Expenditure was £1,477.

At the present time these refuges are ten in number, and are all situated in or near large centres of population. The women while under care in these institutions are expected to work to the best of their ability, a suitable share of labour being allotted to each. Laundry work is the chief means of providing employment, whilst sewing, art needlework, embroidery, &c., also provide occupation to a limited extent. During the year ended 30th June, 1907, the Government subsidized these establishments to the extent of £2,130; £15,498 was obtained as the result of the labour of inmates, and £5,298 from other sources, making the total receipts £22,926. The expenditure amounted to £21,795—made up of £3,090 spent on buildings, and £18,705 on maintenance. The following statement contains particulars of the number of inmates in the separate institutions during the year 1906-7:—

Refuges for women.

REFUGES FOR WOMEN, 1906-7.

Female Refuges.	Number admitted.		Born in the Home.	Number discharged.		Inmates on 30th June, 1907.	
	Women and Girls.	Infants.		Women and Girls.	Infants.	Women and Girls.	Infants.
Ballarat Home ...	19	...	15	9	8	19	15
Bendigo Rescue Home	12	5	...	11	6	6	2
Elizabeth Fry Retreat, South Yarra ...	41	...	...	41	...	28	...
Geelong ...	10	...	6	8	3	9	6
Magdalen Asylum, Abbotsford ...	143	...	...	149	...	355	...
Carlton Refuge ...	33	35	...	38	42	29	17
South Yarra Home ..	46	...	...	47	...	28	...
Temporary Home, Collingwood ...	47	9	...	49	10	10	3
House of Mercy, Cheltenham ...	12	...	...	13	...	5	...
Magdalen Asylum, South Melbourne	37	...	...	38	...	153	...
Total ...	400	49	21	403	69	642	43

There are six rescue homes controlled by the Salvation Army, at Abbotsford, Ballarat, Bendigo, Brunswick, Fitzroy, and Geelong. The establishments contained 189 beds on 1st July, 1906, when there were under care 159 adults and 22 children. During the year 398 adults and 116 children were admitted; 231 were placed at service or restored to friends; 110 were discharged at their own request; 27 were sent to hospitals and other institutions; 14 infants

Salvation Army Rescue Homes.

died; and there were 50 adults discharged for various reasons, with 91 children. The Army received £566 from the Government, in aid of these institutions; £198 from private contributions; and £4,882 from the proceeds of the labour of the inmates—a total of £5,646. The total expenditure was £5,154.

Night  
shelters.

At Dr. Singleton's Night Shelters, Collingwood, 13,940 cases were accommodated during the year 1906-7, viz., 6,959 men, 6,585 women, and 396 children. The expenses were £74, which were defrayed out of the "General Charity Fund," but there were also numerous contributions in the shape of food.

Victorian  
Discharged  
Prisoners'  
Aid  
Society.

Since 1872 a society has been in existence for the purpose of affording assistance to discharged prisoners, and offering them inducements to return to the paths of honesty and industry. Relief is afforded by gifts of money, clothes, blankets, and other necessaries, railway passes, and various kinds of tools of trade; and those who desire it are supplied for a time with board and lodging in Melbourne, or are provided with means to go into the interior, or to leave the State. The society also takes charge of and distributes the sums earned by the prisoners whilst under detention. The work is aided by honorary correspondents in country centres. Very valuable aid is given in connexion with the moral reformation of the young offender. The improvement of the hardened criminal is a matter of great difficulty, but the society is a valuable help to those who have not become confirmed in careers of crime and wrong-doing, and minimizes the tendencies of drifting into the criminal class of those who have formed vicious and evil habits. The number of individuals relieved in 1906-7 was 673. The receipts were £743, including grants from the Government and the Penal Department, and contributions from private sources; and the expenditure was £752.

St. John's  
Ambulance  
Associa-  
tion.

This association was established in Victoria in 1883. Its objects are to instruct all classes in the preliminary treatment of the sick and injured. Since the inception of the association its influence has been steadily increasing, and the number of people instructed is growing larger every day. The total number who have been instructed to date is 15,129; the number of persons who are fully qualified is 746; 2,220 railway employés and 553 members of the police force have been specially educated in the work; and 8,763 certificates and medallions have been issued. Four ambulance waggons are stationed at 25 Lang-lane (Tel. 3264), at the back of the Grand Hotel, Spring-street, and one at 476 Chapel-street, Prahran, which may be summoned when required. First aid is rendered by trained men when necessary. Ashford litters are also provided for the use of the public in cases of accident in the city.

#### CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

Charity Or-  
ganization  
Society

The society has been established in Melbourne since 1887, its objects being:—(1) To encourage and organize charitable work and to promote co-operation therein; (2) To check imposture and profes-

sional mendicity, and to discourage indiscriminate alms-giving; (3) To inquire into all applications for assistance, with the view of ascertaining if and in what way each case can be helped; (4) To afford (where necessary) immediate relief during inquiry or pending arrangements with charitable institutions or aid from other sources; (5) To maintain a woodyard, or other labour test, so that the means of earning food or shelter shall be open to any applicant able and willing to work; (6) To establish a loan fund; (7) To keep records of all cases for the purpose of reference, and to maintain a Central Register of help given by all relieving agencies. The society is managed by an executive committee elected by a council empowered to make rules and regulations for the conduct of its business. This council consists of a nominee of each of the charities represented, and of twenty members elected at an annual meeting of subscribers of the society. The income of the year ended 30th June, 1907 was—Administration account (for payment of all general expenses of management as well as all charges connected with the administration of the trust and relief funds)—Receipts, £914; expenditure, £934. Trust Account (being donations for special applicants and objects)—Receipts, £746; expenditure, £789. Emergency Relief Account—Receipts, £109; expenditure, £161. Woodyard—Receipts, £733; expenditure, £686. The number of cases dealt with during the year was 1,518, of which the new cases investigated were 934. The result of investigation shows that in 803 instances distress was due to misfortune, and in 69 to misconduct; in 20 cases the cause of distress was undetermined, and 42 cases come under other headings. Special efforts are made to deal with applicants for alms on street and doorstep. The society claims to have prevented a large amount of imposture, to have relieved subscribers of the annoying feeling that their benevolence was often wasted on unworthy objects, and to have stimulated and wisely directed the flow of charity. Especially good work has been done in cases where employment has been found for those who, without the society's aid, might have degenerated into permanent burdens on public or private charity, and in the large number of cases in which relatives of indigent persons have been induced to recognise natural claims in a community where no legal obligation is entailed by relationship other than that of husband to wife and of parent to infant. The woodyard is a very practical part of the society's work. It affords a test of the sincerity of men who ask help on the ground that they cannot get work; and it gives temporary work to those who really need it. This society has consistently advocated the establishment of labour colonies. That at Leongatha was founded by the advice, and with the assistance of the society fourteen years ago. The lack of suitable employment for the poor is partly met by the employment office of the society, through which a large number of persons have been given work, permanent in some cases, and temporary in others, which otherwise would not have reached them.

## LABOUR COLONY, LEONGATHA.

Labour  
Colony,  
Leongatha.

The Labour Colony at Leongatha was established by a proclamation of 26th September, 1893, setting apart and appropriating, under the *Settlement on Lands Act* 1893, about 800 acres in the township. By a further proclamation of 24th April, 1903, the colony was abolished, and the land resumed by the Lands Department, although the colonists were still maintained on the land.

After the trustees of the old colony had all retired the Minister of Lands instructed the Director of Agriculture, on 13th June, 1903, to take over the farm and manage it as a Labour Establishment, virtually as a Labour Colony for the relief of destitute men in Melbourne who desired to go there. No order was given that the number admitted to the Establishment was to be reduced, and the destitute were as freely admitted as formerly, but in many instances were not maintained there so long, orders being issued that when a man had earned £2 he should leave in search of work.

On the 14th June, 1904, 460 acres or thereabouts of the old Labour Colony lands, including the homestead, were proclaimed a Labour Colony, and Trustees were appointed to act from 1st July, 1904.

The object sought by its establishment was to afford temporary relief at sustenance wages to able-bodied destitute men. During the first year of its existence 1,013 men were sent to the colony, and up to the present 6,866 out of the 9,965 applicants have been afforded relief. The colonists are instructed in the general work of farming, dairying, fruit, and vegetable growing. Pig breeding is carried on extensively, and poultry are also raised. During the year ended 30th June, 1907, 257 men were admitted—a weekly average of 48 was maintained during the whole year, an average of 10½ weeks—128 left looking for work, 82 left with engagements, 37 left without notice, 10 were discharged for various reasons, 3 sent to Melbourne for medical treatment, 9 received tickets but did not reach the colony, and 42 were at work on the 30th June, 1907. The cost of maintenance, including food, wages, and management, was 8s. 6d. per week per man.

When the accounts were balanced for the financial year ended 30th June, 1907, it was found that there was a credit balance of £837 in trust accounts.

The total expenses for the year were £1,523, which included £128 fares and freights; £210 plants and tools; £110 fodder, seeds, &c.; and £228 food for men.

The receipts from sales amounted to £1,382, as follows:—

Dairy produce ... ..	£536
Farm produce and garden ... ..	139
Horses ... ..	51
Pigs ... ..	334
Dairy Herd ... ..	15
Hides, bones, &c. ... ..	55
Sheep ... ..	52
Poultry ... ..	13
Working bullocks ... ..	91
Miscellaneous ... ..	96

The following is the amount of Government grants spent annually since the establishment of the Colony:—

1893-4	...	... £4,213	15	2
1894-5	...	... 3,203	8	0
1895-6	...	... 2,473	13	1
1896-7	...	... 2,219	14	4
1897-8	...	... 2,729	13	2
1898-9	...	... 4,091	8	1
1899-1900	...	... 3,884	5	11
1900-1	...	... 3,000	0	0
1901-2	...	... 2,374	3	6
1902-3	...	... 3,627	7	10
1903-4	...	... 1,998	18	11
1904-5	...	... 999	19	7
1905-6	...	... 499	19	9
1906-7	...	... 496	9	10
Total	...	... £35,812	17	2

It will be seen that the Government grant for the past two years is only £500 per annum, the lowest that has ever been made, and is £500 less than that of the year 1904-5.

Although the profits from the farm are reduced owing to the restricted area, there will still be work in clearing and cultivation to enable men to be sent to Leongatha for several years. By the continuation of this colony no man need starve in the city. Every week applications are made by destitute unemployed men to be sent to the Institution. A greater number apply in winter than in spring or summer, and without an institution of this kind it is hard to conceive what would become of these destitute individuals. In every large community there is always a great number of human derelicts without criminal tendencies; and provision (other than gaols) where men can get work that is remunerative to the State, must of necessity be made. It is now almost self-supporting, and, in a few years' time, by the adoption of improved methods in management, should become entirely self-supporting.

#### AUSTRALIAN HEALTH SOCIETY AND ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The "Australian Health Society" was established in Melbourne in 1875. It consists of about 300 members, and is managed by a president, three vice-presidents, a treasurer, secretary, and fourteen members of council, five of whom are ladies. Its objects are:—(1) To create an educated public opinion with regard to sanitary matters in general, by the aid of the platform, the press, and other suitable means; (2) To induce and assist people, by personal influence, example and encouragement, to live in accordance with recognised laws whereby health is maintained and disease is prevented; (3) To seek the removal

Health  
Society.

of all noxious influences deleterious to the public health, and to influence and facilitate legislation in that direction. To effect these objects (its methods being distinctly benevolent), the society prints and distributes freely pamphlets, tracts, and wall sheets bearing upon the preservation of health; maintains a lending library of specially selected works for the use of members; and arranges courses of public health lectures. The ladies' committee of the council organize series of illustrated "Health Talks for Wives and Daughters" in thickly populated parts of the suburbs, given by that eminently qualified teacher, Mrs. Sadleir-Forster—thus reaching the classes most in need of sanitary enlightenment. Admission is in all cases free. In pursuance of the plan of testing the work done in the inculcation of health and temperance lessons in the State schools, an examination is held annually, with the concurrence of the Minister of Public Instruction, of pupils of thirteen years of age and upwards, in those subjects. At the last examination 101 candidates passed, and were awarded prizes and certificates, which were presented at the society's annual meeting by Mrs. Edward Bage, in the absence from the State of His Excellency the Governor (Sir Reginald Talbot, K.C.B.), patron of the society. In the latter part of 1905 arrangements were completed by which the "Victorian Association for the Prevention and Cure of Tuberculosis" and the "Women's Health Society" were amalgamated with the Australian Health Society, the view being taken that the union would tend to further the spread of hygienic knowledge and promote the cause of sanitary progress. The "fight against consumption," in particular, is thus carried on with greater energy than before. The society receives no pecuniary aid from the Government, its work being carried on by voluntary subscriptions ranging from 5s. per annum upwards. The office is located in Empire Buildings, Flinders-street.

#### ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA.

Humane  
Society.

The Royal Humane Society of Australasia was established in 1874 under the name of "The Victorian Humane Society." Its objects are as follow:—(1) To bestow awards on all who promptly risk their lives to save those of their fellow-creatures. (2) To provide assistance, as far as it is in the power of the society, in all cases of apparent death occurring in any part of Australasia. (3) To restore the apparently drowned or dead, and to distinguish by awards all who, through skill and perseverance, are successful. (4) To collect and circulate information regarding the most approved methods and the best apparatus to be used for such purposes. During the year ended 30th June, 1907, 65 applications for awards were investigated, with the result that 27 certificates, 10 bronze medals, 2 silver medals, and 2 gold medals were granted. The receipts during the year amounted to £607, and the expenditure to £414. The institution has placed and maintains 340 life-buoys at various places on the coast, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs, throughout

all the Australian States and Fiji. Of the honorary awards distributed in 1906-7, 26 were for deeds of bravery performed in Victoria, 2 for similar acts in New South Wales, 2 in New Zealand, 6 in Western Australia, 2 in Tasmania, 2 in Queensland, and 1 in South Australia. The society has 154 honorary correspondents, residing as follows, viz.:—52 in Victoria, 35 in New South Wales, 25 in New Zealand, 28 in Queensland, 8 in Tasmania, 3 in South Australia, and 3 in Western Australia. Owing to the appointment of these gentlemen and to the awards made by the society appearing to give complete satisfaction throughout the States, there is no urgency for forming local branches of the society in the other States.

Swimming competitions have been inaugurated in the schools of the Commonwealth, and awards of medals and certificates are made to those pupils who attain proficiency in exercises which have special reference to saving life from drowning. The society is making a special feature of the development of swimming and life saving proficiency.

The following figures show the number of persons accidentally drowned in Victoria during the past twenty years:—

Period.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1888 to 1897 ...	1,759	335	2,094
1898 to 1907 ...	1,291	272	1,563

A large falling off is shown in the last ten years, both in the actual number of persons drowned, and in proportion to the population, the rate per 10,000 being 18 in the earlier decennium as against 13 in the last.

Taking the ten years ended 1907, the ages of persons accidentally drowned were as follow:—

AGES OF PERSONS ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED IN VICTORIA,  
1898 TO 1907.

Age.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 10 years ... ..	230	85	315
10 to 20 years ... ..	253	42	295
20 to 40 years ... ..	323	73	396
40 to 60 years ... ..	262	48	310
60 years and over ... ..	223	24	247
Total ... ..	1,291	272	1,563

The Victorian Society for the Protection of Animals has been established about 36 years. For the first 10½ years of its existence it was known as the Victorian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty

Society for  
the Pro-  
tection of  
Animals.

to Animals. By the enforcement of the existing laws, and the procuring of such further legislation as may be deemed expedient, it seeks to prevent wanton and unnecessary cruelty. The creation of a wholesome and enlightened public opinion is also aimed at, since it is recognised that to excite and sustain such opinion regarding man's duty to the lower animals is even of greater importance than the enforcement of the law, particularly in those classes of cases where pain and suffering may actually be caused in ignorance, and where consequently a little more knowledge of animals would result in the diminution of the unconscious practice of cruelty. To this end, papers and leaflets dealing with the proper, humane, and considerate treatment of animals are widely distributed. Honorary agents of the society are appointed in more than 170 different centres, and these, by disinterested service under the supervision of and in co-operation with the secretary and inspector in Melbourne, forward the work of the institution in every portion of the State. During the year ended 30th June, 1907, 796 cases were dealt with by the society, of which 568 were connected with cruelty to horses. There were 104 prosecutions in cases of deliberate cruelty, in nearly all of which the law was vindicated by the punishment of the offenders. The receipts for the year amounted to £646, and the expenditure to £409.

#### HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

Hospital  
Saturday  
and  
Sunday.

In Melbourne and suburbs, the last Saturday and Sunday of October in each year are set apart for making collections in aid of the charitable institutions. The clergy of the various denominations take an active part in the movement, preaching sermons appropriate to the occasion, and otherwise helping it forward. The church collections on this Sunday are entirely devoted to the charities. Sunday school superintendents, business firms, their employés, and others lend valuable assistance in making collections. The following are the amounts collected since the movement was inaugurated:—

#### COLLECTIONS, 1873 TO 1906.

	£		£
1873 to 1898 ...	190,104	1904 ...	7,795
1899 ...	5,853	1905 ...	8,235
1900 ...	5,901	1906 ...	8,011
1901 ...	6,034		
1902 ...	6,669	Total ...	£245,660
1903 ...	7,058		

The returns for 1907 are not yet available.

Distribution  
of moneys  
collected  
on Hospital  
Saturday  
and  
Sunday.

The amounts distributed to the various charitable institutions, as well as the total sums collected, from the inception of the fund, and for the year 1906, were as follow:—



## DISTRIBUTION, 1873 TO 1906.

Institution.	Amount Distributed.		
	1873 to 1905.	1906.	Total.
Melbourne Hospital ... ..	£ 68,993	£ 1,653	£ 70,646
Alfred Hospital ... ..	30,012	824	30,836
Benevolent Asylum ... ..	20,830	522	21,352
Women's Hospital ... ..	20,826	538	21,364
Children's Hospital ... ..	26,804	925	27,729
Eye and Ear Hospital ... ..	11,400	328	11,728
Homœopathic Hospital ... ..	11,227	329	11,556
Victorian Homes for Aged and Infirm ... ..	7,447	153	7,600
Richmond Dispensary ... ..	1,491	40	1,531
Collingwood Dispensary ... ..	1,900	...	1,900
Austin Hospital for Incurables ... ..	12,526	605	13,131
Convalescent Home for Women ... ..	2,355	140	2,495
"    "    Men ... ..	1,840	140	1,980
Melbourne District Nursing Society ... ..	932	150	1,082
St. Vincent's Hospital ... ..	3,435	476	3,911
Sanatorium for Consumptives, Echuca and Macedon ... ..	2,045	483	2,528
Queen Victoria Hospital for Women and Children ... ..	858	166	1,024
Melbourne Dental Hospital ... ..	124	30	154
The Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home ... ..	86	...	86
St. John's Ambulance Association ... ..	..	50	50
Total distributed ... ..	225,131	7,552	232,683
Total collected ... ..	237,649	8,011	245,660

## OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

An Act to provide for the payment of old-age pensions was passed in 1900. The minimum age of a pensioner is 65 years, but pensions may be granted to persons under that age if they have been permanently disabled through having been engaged in mining or any unhealthy or hazardous occupation. The period of residence in the State required to entitle a person to a pension is 20 years, five of which must be continuous and immediately preceding the application. A person who has deserted, without just cause, wife, husband, or children, for a period of 12 months in the preceding five years, is debarred from pension rights. The absence of serious criminal taint, to the extent of not having been imprisoned for periods amounting to five years during the whole qualifying period of residence, or to six months or upwards in the preceding five years, is insisted upon. Three convictions for drunkenness during the preceding two years is a disqualification. An applicant must be a British subject by birth, or a naturalized subject of not less than six months' standing, but Chinese and Asiatics, whether naturalized or not, and Aborigines are excluded. Relatives may be summoned to show cause why they do not support applicants for pensions, and may be ordered to do so. Originally the maximum pension was 10s. per week, but in the Amending Act of 1901 it was reduced to 8s. per week. By Act No. 2088 the maximum rate of pension has again been fixed at 10s. per week, dating from 5th October, 1907. Under the Amending Act of 1903 pensions are

Old-age  
pensions in  
Victoria.

only granted and the amount fixed by the Treasurer of the State, after recommendation of the Commissioners. 10,786 persons were entitled to receive pensions on 31st December, 1906. Between 1st January, 1907, and 31st December, 1907, 1,378 pensions were granted to new applicants, and 119 pensions were restored; 416 pensions were suspended, and 992 pensioners died, leaving 10,875 persons entitled to pensions on 31st December, 1907, of whom 10,789 received payment from last schedules prepared. (The remaining 86 pensioners are inmates of hospitals or have had their pensions temporarily withheld.) Of the persons entitled to pensions on 31st December, 1907, 4,839 were resident in Melbourne and suburbs; 733 in Ballarat and district; 486 in Bendigo and district; 310 in Geelong; 125 in Maryborough; 94 in Daylesford; 128 in Warrnambool; 98 in Creswick, and the remainder were scattered throughout the other districts of the State.

The following are the amounts paid since the inception of the system on 1st January, 1901, viz.:—

In 1900-01	...	...	£129,338
1901-02	...	...	292,432
1902-03	...	...	215,973
1903-04	...	...	205,150
1904-05	...	...	200,464
1905-06	...	...	189,127
1906-07	...	...	187,793
From 1st July, 1907, to 31st December, 1907	...	...	107,642
Total	...	...	£1,527,919

Old-age pensioners in Victoria, 1908.

The following table contains the number of old-age pensioners in Victoria, distinguishing male and female, at various rates of payment on 30th April, 1908:—

NUMBER OF OLD-AGE PENSIONERS AND RATES OF PENSION ON 30TH APRIL, 1908.

Rate of Pension per Week.	Number of Old-age Pensioners on 30th April, 1908—		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
10s. ....	1,615	2,112	3,727
9s. 6d. ....	101	101	202
9s. ....	2,016	1,389	3,405
8s. 6d. ....	119	81	200
8s. ....	1,033	909	1,942
7s. 6d. ....	65	78	143
7s. ....	543	471	1,014
6s. 6d. ....	31	19	50
6s. ....	133	107	240
5s. 6d. ....	9	15	24
5s. and under	88	53	141
Total	5,753	5,335	11,088

This statement shows that about one-third of the total number of pensioners receive the maximum amount of 10s. per week—the proportion of females receiving the full pension, however, being nearly 40 per cent. as against 28 per cent. of the males. The average pension payable to those on the roll on 30th April, 1908, is 8s. 9½d. per week, which would entail an annual expenditure of £254,053, which slightly exceeds the statutory limit of £250,000, fixed under Act No. 2088, to be paid yearly on account of old-age pensions. Of the total number of pensioners, 52 per cent. are men and 48 per cent. women.

The following statement shows the estimated number of persons aged 65 years and over in the two Australian States paying old-age pensions and in New Zealand, the number of persons receiving pensions, the proportion of the latter to the former, and the annual amount payable:—

Old-age pensions in Australia and New Zealand.

#### OLD-AGE PENSIONS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1907.

State or Dominion.	Estimated Number of Persons Aged 65 Years and Upwards.	Number of Persons Receiving Old Age Pensions.	Proportion of those Eligible on an Age Basis Receiving Pensions.	Annual Amount Payable.
			Per cent.	£
Victoria ... ..	67,350	10,875	16	201,192*
New South Wales ... ..	58,500	21,490	37	498,310
New Zealand ... ..	42,570	13,544	32	333,182
Total ... ..	168,420	45,909	27	1,032,684

It thus appears that New South Wales is paying pensions to nearly two-fifths of those eligible to receive them under the age qualification, New Zealand to nearly one-third, but in Victoria only about one-sixth of those so qualified are on the pension list. The number of pensioners in New Zealand includes about 700 Maoris.

Besides Victoria, only New South Wales and New Zealand have, in Australasia, provided pensions for their aged people. In New South Wales, the scheme sanctioned by Parliament specifies a pension of £26 a year, diminished by £1 for every £1 of income above £26 a year, and by £1 for every £15 of property the pensioner possesses. Where a husband and wife are each entitled to a pension the amount is fixed at £19 10s. a year each, unless they are living apart under a decree of the Court or a deed of separation, when the full amount of £26 is allowed. To obtain a pension a person must be 65 years of age and have resided in the State not less than 25 years. Persons under 65 years of age but over 60 years are entitled

\* This amount will be increased to £250,000 per annum in 1908 by the operation of Act No. 2088, increasing the maximum pension from 8s. to 10s. per week, which took effect on the 5th October, 1907.

to pensions if they are incapacitated by sickness or injury from earning their livelihood, but debility due merely to age is not considered as an incapacitating sickness.

In New Zealand, every person 65 years of age and over, is eligible for a pension, provided he has resided continuously in the dominion for 25 years, and does not receive income in excess of £60 a year, nor possess property exceeding £260 in value. The maximum pension is £26 a year with a deduction of £1 per annum for each £1 of income above £34 a year, and for each £10 of property above £50. Where any part of the property of an applicant is that on which he permanently resides, and which produces no income a deduction of £150 is allowed. In the case of a husband and wife the amount of joint income (including pension) is limited to £90.

The law of New South Wales and New Zealand, unlike that of Victoria, makes no provision for relatives of aged impecunious persons being compelled to support them.

Federal  
Invalid  
and Old-  
age  
Pension  
Act.

The Federal Parliament has made provision for the payment of invalid and old-age pensions throughout Australia, to come into force, so far as old-age pensions are concerned, on the 1st July, 1909, or on such earlier day as is fixed by proclamation. The maximum rate of pension is not to exceed 10s. per week, and the principal conditions on which old-age pensions may be granted are as under:—

#### OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

Every person who has attained the age of 65 years, or who being permanently incapacitated for work has attained the age of 60 years. The Governor-General may by proclamation declare that the age at which women shall be qualified to receive an old-age pension shall be 60 years.

Residence in Australia when applying for pension, and also continuously for 25 years. Continuous residence in Australia is not to be deemed as interrupted by occasional absences not exceeding in the aggregate one-tenth of the total period of residence, or if the applicant proves that during any period of absence his home was in Australia; and if married that his wife and family resided in Australia and were maintained by him.

Good character.

If a husband has not for 12 months or upwards during five years immediately preceding that date, without just cause, deserted his wife, or without just cause failed to provide her with adequate means of maintenance, or neglected to maintain any of his children under 14 years of age, or if a wife she has not for 12 months during the preceding five years without just cause deserted her husband or children under the age of 14 years.

Net capital value of property not to exceed £310, but a deduction of £1 is made for every complete £10 by which the net value of property exceeds £50, except where the property includes the home of the pensioner, when £100 is exempted. Pensioner's income, together with pension, not to be more than £52 per annum.

Any applicant who has directly or indirectly deprived himself of property or income is not eligible.

The following persons are disqualified to receive an old-age pension :—

Aliens.

Naturalized subjects of the King who have not been naturalized for three years before making application.

Asiatics (except those born in Australia), or aboriginal natives of Australia, Africa, the Islands of the Pacific, or New Zealand.

#### INVALID PENSIONS.

This part of the Act is not to come into force until the date is fixed by proclamation, and pensions may then be granted under the following conditions :—

Every person above the age of 16 years, who is permanently incapacitated for work by reason of an accident or by reason of his being an invalid, and who is not receiving an old-age pension.

Residence in Australia continuously for at least five years, and that the applicant has become permanently incapacitated whilst in Australia.

That the accident or invalid state of health was not self-induced nor in any way brought about with a view to obtaining a pension.

That he has no claim against any employer, company, or other person, or body to adequately maintain or compensate him on account of accident or ill-health.

That his relatives, viz., father, mother, husband, wife, or children, do not either severally or collectively adequately maintain him.

Income or property is not to exceed the limits prescribed for old-age pensions.

Persons disqualified for invalid pension are :—

Aliens.

Asiatics (except those born in Australia), or aboriginal natives of Australia, Africa, the Islands of the Pacific, or New Zealand.

As the provision relating to relatives, when in a position to do so, being compelled to support applicants for old-age pensions does not appear in the Commonwealth Act, the effect will probably be to largely increase the amount payable in the State of Victoria on account of old-age pensions.

#### PUBLIC HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

During the year 1907 the most important advance in the treatment of the insane has been the opening of the Receiving House at Royal Park. This institution has been specially designed for the observation of doubtful cases, and, as the duration for which patients

Public  
Hospitals  
for the  
Insane.

can be detained is as long as two months, it has been found possible to treat many cases of incipient or transient mental disorder therein.

During the four months from September to December, 86 patients were admitted. Of these it was found necessary, sooner or later, to send 33 on to the Hospitals for the Insane, whilst 33 were returned home well, 1 was sent to a public hospital, 1 case was discharged as relieved, and 1 as not improved. There were 17 patients remaining in the establishment at the end of the year.

All varieties of mental disorder were found amongst the patients received. There could have been no doubt at all as to the insanity of many of the patients received, but a great number of the cases were of the transient or recoverable class, *e.g.*, cases of alcoholism, hysterical insanity, and mild cases of melancholic and suicidal depression. Amongst the 86 cases received there were 15 cases of mania, 19 of melancholia, 7 cases of alcoholism, 12 of delusional insanity, 5 epileptics, 6 general paralytics, 3 senile cases, and 19 other cases of divers neurotic conditions. There is every reason to believe that the Receiving House will fill a very long felt want; and possibly, as an adjunct, or rather as the Reception Ward of the Mental Hospital at present in course of erection, its utility will be even greater.

The number of cases admitted to Hospitals for the Insane during the year 1907 was 728, the number discharged recovered was 219, and relieved 67. The number of patients remaining in the asylums on the 31st December, 1907, was 4,961, or a proportion of 1 in every 254 of the population, as compared with 4,873, or 1 in every 254 of the population, in the preceding year. Of those discharged recovered in 1907, as many as 73 per cent. had been in the asylums for less than twelve months, 16 per cent. from 1 to 2 years, and 7 per cent. from 2 to 5 years. After this length of time in the asylums recoveries are not at all likely to take place. Of those who died, 37 per cent. had been resident under twelve months, 29 per cent. from 1 to 5 years, 10 per cent. from 5 to 10 years, 6 per cent. from 10 to 15 years, 6 per cent. from 15 to 20 years, 5 per cent. from 20 to 25 years, and about 6 per cent. were in longer than 25 years. These facts tend to show that mortality is heavier during the early stages of treatment, and that the death rate amongst those inmates who have a lengthened asylum residence is very light.

Since the opening of the first asylum in 1848 up to the end of 1907, 36,346 persons have been admitted, *viz.*, 20,698 males, and 15,648 females. The proportion who recovered was 29 per cent. of males, and 33 per cent. of females, whilst 4 and 7 per cent. respectively were relieved, 20 and 21 per cent. (including transfers) were not improved, 34 and 24 per cent. died, and 12 and 14 per cent. respectively still remain under care in the institutions.

In addition to the Public Hospitals for the Insane, patients may now be cared for in private licensed houses, which are under the supervision of the Inspector-General of the Insane. There were 5 of these establishments open in 1907, to which 89 patients were admitted during the year.

Admission  
discharges,  
&c., 1848 to  
1907.

Private  
Licensed  
Houses  
for the  
Insane.

The number of patients in the Hospitals for the Insane in the different Australian States and New Zealand, and their proportion to the total population of each State on 31st December, 1906, were:—

Patients in Hospitals for the Insane in Australasia.

NUMBER OF INSANE PERSONS IN STATES.

State or Dominion.	Number of Insane on 31st December, 1906.	
	Total.	Per 100,000 of Population.
Victoria ... ..	4,876	394
Queensland ... ..	2,032	380
New South Wales ... ..	5,497	360
New Zealand ... ..	3,208	353
Tasmania ... ..	482	268
South Australia ... ..	994	259
Western Australia ... ..	546	209

Insanity being a disease which develops with age, the high proportion of insane persons in Victoria is to a certain extent accounted for by the greater number of old people in the Victorian population as compared with the other States.

The recoveries of patients in the Victorian Hospitals for the Insane in 1906 were below the average of the sixteen years ended with 1906, the proportion in that year being 3,532 per 10,000 admitted, as compared with 3,716 in the period stated.

Recoveries of insane persons in Australia, 1906.

RECOVERIES.

	Recoveries per 10,000 Admissions.		Recoveries per 10,000 Admissions.
South Australia ... ..	4,156	Western Australia ... ..	3,708
Tasmania ... ..	3,864	Victoria ... ..	3,532
New South Wales ... ..	3,811	Queensland ... ..	2,720

The mortality of patients was higher in South Australia in 1906 than in any of the other States. This will be seen by the following figures —

Deaths of insane persons in Australia and New Zealand.

DEATHS.

	Deaths per 10,000 Resident Patients.		Deaths per 10,000 Resident Patients.
South Australia ... ..	1,213	New Zealand ... ..	730
Western Australia ... ..	1,000	Victoria ... ..	647
Tasmania ... ..	792	Queensland ... ..	579
New South Wales ... ..	751		

## NEGLECTED AND REFORMATORY CHILDREN.

Neglected  
and  
Reformatory  
Children.

There were at the end of 1907 three industrial and eleven reformatory schools in the State. Two of them (one industrial and one reformatory school) are wholly maintained and managed by the Government, and are used merely as receiving and distributing depôts, the children being sent as soon as possible after admission thereto to foster homes, situations, or to other institutions for dealing with State wards. The other schools are under private management and receive a capitation allowance from the Government for those inmates who are wards of the Neglected Children's and Reformatory Department. Many of the inmates of the reformatories are either placed with friends or licensed out. The wards of the State on 31st December, 1907, numbered 5,212—comprising 5,008 neglected and 204 reformatory children—and in addition there were 35 others free from legal control, who, being incapacitated, were maintained by the State. The following table shows the number of neglected and reformatory children under control at the end of each of the last five years:—

## NEGLECTED AND REFORMATORY CHILDREN, 1903 TO 1907.

Year.	NUMBER OF NEGLECTED CHILDREN AT THE END OF THE YEAR.					Total Neglected Children.
	Boarded Out.	Placed with friends on Probation.	Maintaining themselves at Service or Apprenticed.	In Institutions (including Hospitals).	Visiting Relatives, &c.	
1903 ...	3,363	771	767	143	1	5,045
1904 ...	3,154	769	826	136	4	4,889
1905 ...	3,044	761	854	148	6	4,813
1906 ...	3,315	724	751	120	10	4,920
1907 ...	3,358	740	777	127	6	5,008

  

Year.	NUMBER OF REFORMATORY CHILDREN AT THE END OF THE YEAR.					Total Reformatory Children.
	In Reformatory Schools.	Placed with Relatives.	Maintaining themselves at Service.	In Institutions.	Visiting Relatives, &c.	
1903 ...	192	54	64	3	3	316
1904 ...	189	33	62	2	1	287
1905 ...	151	29	54	1	...	235
1906 ...	144	20	42	...	...	206
1907 ...	146	18	39	...	1	204



The welfare of the children boarded out is cared for by honorary committees, who send reports to the Department as to their general condition. The rate paid by the Government to persons accepting charge of these children is five shillings per week for each child. Children from either industrial or reformatory schools may be placed with friends on probation, without wages, or at service.

Children boarded out, &c.

The circumstances leading to the commitment of children to the care of the Department in 1907 were as follow:—The total number of children placed under control during the year was 759, and in 256, or 34 per cent. of the whole, the parents were held to be blamable—the father in 193, the mother in 36, and both parents in 27 cases. There were 503 cases in which the parents were held to be blameless—in 278 the father was dead and the mother poor but of good character; in 7 the father was dead and the mother an invalid; in 17 both parents were dead; in 75 the parents were alive, but, though held to be of good character, were too poor to support their children; in 48 the father was an invalid and the mother poor; in 20 the father was poor and the mother dead; in 13 the father was poor and the mother an invalid; in 3 both parents were the victims of misfortune; in 14 the parents were unknown; in 7 the father was unknown and the mother dead; and in 21 the father was unknown and the mother unable through ill-health or poverty, to maintain her offspring.

Children committed to the care of the State, 1907.

The Government expenditure for the maintenance of neglected children amounted in 1907 to £54,677, and for reformatory school children to £4,141; the expenses of administration amounted to £4,774, making a total gross expenditure of £63,592. A sum of £1,873 was received from parents for maintenance, and £59 from other sources, making the net expenditure £61,660. The average number of neglected children under supervision during the year was 4,966; of this total 3,297 were maintained in foster homes at an average annual cost per head to the State of £15 1s.; 95 were in Government receiving depôts at £28 3s. 2d. per head, and 57 were in private industrial schools costing £14 3s. 6d. per head; 777 were at service earning their own living, and 740 were with relatives and others at no cost to the State. The average number of reformatory wards under supervision during the year was 199. Of this number, 141 were maintained in private schools at an average annual cost per head of £28 18s. 2d., 39 were at service earning their own living, and 19 were with relatives at no cost to the State. The average net cost per head of neglected and reformatory school children who were maintained by the State during the year was £17 3s. 2d.

Cost of maintenance of neglected and reformatory children.

Part VIII. of the *Neglected Children's Act* 1890 deals with the committal of neglected children to the care of private persons or institutions approved by the Governor in Council, and also provides for the wardship of the children, and for their transference if found unfitted for such care to the control of the Department for Neglected Children. The following return shows the societies and persons regis-

Neglected children maintained by societies or private persons.

tered under the provisions of this part of the Act, and particulars respecting the children under their care during 1907 :—

WORK OF SOCIETIES AND PERSONS REGISTERED UNDER PART VIII.  
OF THE "NEGLECTED CHILDREN'S ACT."

Name of Society or Person.	Number of Children under Supervision on 31.12.06.	Admissions during 1907.			Number of Children under Supervision on 31.12.07.
		Court Committals.	Transfer of Guardianship.	Voluntary Admissions.	
Presbyterian and Scots' Church Neglected Children's Aid Society	344	2	18	3	310
Victorian Neglected Children's Aid Society	839	..	..	592	592
Clifden Home, Wedderburn ..	103	..	..	2	105
Gordon Institute, Melbourne ..	132	11	24	22	160
Try Society, Surrey-road, Hawksburn (Mr. W. M. Forster)	35	..	..	19	18
Burwood Boys' Home ..	53	1	22	..	57
Geelong Try Boys' Brigade ..	127	..	..	79	119
Latrobe-street Ragged School Mission	89	..	..	48	149
Mission Rescue and Children's Home, Ballarat East	28	3	2	2	35
Church of England Neglected Children's Aid Society	97	..	1	18	110
Methodist Homes for Children ..	325	28	11	18	352
Methodist Boys' Training Farm, Burwood East	62	..	..	8	68
Presbyterian Rescue Home, Brunswick	1	..	5	3	4
St. Joseph's Home, Surrey Hills	184	..	..	61	288
Total .. .. .	2,419	45	83	869	2,367

Total number of neglected and orphan children.

The total number of children who were under the guardianship of the State or maintained in public institutions or by societies in 1907, reached the large number of 9,139, viz., 5,247 under the control of the Neglected Children's Department, 2,367 under the supervision of societies registered under Part VIII. of the Neglected Children's Act, and 1,525 in Orphan Asylums.

#### INFANT LIFE PROTECTION ACT.

Infant Life Protection Act.

With a view generally of exercising more efficient supervision over unprotected child life, and of lessening the excessive mortality amongst boarded-out children, the State Legislature passed an Act No. 2102 (which came into force on 31st December, 1907), to amend the Infant Life Protection Act of 1890. Its principal provisions are as follow :—

The administration of the Act is removed from the Chief Commissioner of Police to the Department for Neglected Children, and power is given to establish maternity homes, infant asylums, or cottage homes. No male person is eligible to be registered as the occupier of a registered house. Male or female inspectors are to be appointed, who may enter and inspect any house registered under the Act, inspect any infant in the house, and examine the registered occupier as to the proper care and maintenance of the infants, and give any necessary advice or directions. The age of children who may be dealt with under the Act is raised from 2 to 5 years. For

refusing to admit or obstructing an inspector, or for refusing to answer or answering falsely any questions put by the inspector, a penalty of £10 may be imposed.

Any person who desires to board-out an infant must make application to the Secretary of the Department, stating what amount he or she is prepared to pay weekly for the child's maintenance. The infant must then be examined by a medical man, and if he reports that it is free from syphilis, epilepsy, or any disease of a serious nature, and the Secretary is satisfied that the home is suitable, he may grant the application.

No infant under the age of 12 months is to be boarded-out for less than 10s. a week, and if over 12 months old for less than 7s. per week, nor in any case for more than 40s. per week. All payments for the maintenance of infants are to be made through the Secretary, who is not to pay any registered person more than two weeks in advance, and no instalment for any payment is to be paid after the death of the infant, except for any arrears at the time of death. If the weekly payments fall into arrear for a period of four weeks, the infant *ipso facto* becomes a ward of the Department for Neglected Children.

The Secretary may cancel the registration, and take charge of children from a registered home, and if they are not removed from his care within a month they become wards of the Department, and the Secretary shall then determine, by writing, what amount, not exceeding 12s. per week, the parents or guardians are to pay towards each child's maintenance.

A penalty of £100, with or without imprisonment for any term not more than a year, may be levied for receiving or making payment for the maintenance of an infant contrary to the method prescribed in the Act.

Information as to the parentage of infants is to be treated as confidential, and is to be recorded in a book kept by the Secretary to be called the "Private Register."

Any child found to have developed syphilis, epilepsy, or any disease, which the Governor in Council may, by Order published in the *Government Gazette*, declare to be of a serious nature, must be removed from a registered home, and committed to the care of the Department.

When a child is received in a home, notice must be sent to the Secretary, and every registered person is to keep a roll containing the name, sex, and age of each infant, and the date at which the infant was received in charge. On the removal of an infant from a registered home, the Secretary is to be notified, and entries are to be made on the roll, showing the time of such removal, and the name, address, and occupation of the person removing the infant, and if done by a married woman, the address and occupation of her husband. The penalty for neglecting to produce the roll or to keep it in proper form is a fine not exceeding £25, or imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

All children in registered homes are to be under the care of medical officers appointed by the Government.

Every registered person is compelled within twelve hours after the death of an infant in her care to give notice to the Secretary, and to the police. Unless a medical officer appointed pursuant to the regulations gives a certificate stating that he has personally attended or examined the infant, specifying the cause of death, and unless the coroner is satisfied that there is no cause for inquiry, an inquest must be held by the coroner, who has to make a report to the Chief Secretary, with such remarks as to him seem fit.

Every infant under 5 years of age in charge, or who for two months previously was in charge, of a registered person, or if illegitimate, dying in the house of such person, cannot be buried without the production of a certificate from a coroner, justice, or member of the police force, authorizing the burial.

It is unlawful for a Registrar of Births and Deaths to give an undertaker or other person a certificate of the registration of the death of an infant to whom the provisions of this Act apply, unless authorized by a coroner, justice, or member of the police force acting on behalf of a coroner or justice.

Certain children are exempted from the operation of most of the sections of the Act, viz., wards of the Department for Neglected Children, any infant retained or received in any charitable institution approved by the Minister, any child whom the Minister may exempt on the ground that he is satisfied that the guardian is a relative, or that it is unnecessary or undesirable.

An annual report of all proceedings under the Infant Life Protection Acts has to be submitted by the Secretary of the Neglected Children's Department to the Minister for the year ended the 31st December preceding, which document should be presented to Parliament within three weeks from its receipt.

An examination of the vital statistics of the State shows that there is pressing need for this Act for the repression of criminal negligence in the treatment of infants. In 1907 the illegitimate births numbered 1,762, and the deaths of illegitimate children under 1 year 280, equal to a rate of 15.89 deaths per 100 births, as compared with 6.74 for legitimate children under 1 year of age. The mortality rate of illegitimate infants was thus between two and three times as great as that of those born in wedlock, which proportion is the experience of all recent years.

#### VICTORIAN MINING ACCIDENT RELIEF FUND.

In December, 1882, an inrush of water in the New Australasian Company's mine, at Creswick, caused the deaths of 22 miners. Consequent on the disaster 79 persons, comprising 18 widows and 61 children, were left in destitute circumstances. Public subscriptions to the amount of £21,602 were raised throughout Victoria for the relief of the widows and orphan children of those who lost their lives. A fund was established, out of which the widows and children to a certain age were paid weekly allowances, and on the 31st December, 1906, there remained 7 widows, who were receiving 15s. per week each. At the same date the amount at credit was £15,011, of which £12,000 was the estimated value of freehold premises in

Queen-street; £2,500 was in Government debentures, £467 bank deposit receipts, and £44 cash in hand.

BENDIGO MINERS' ASSOCIATION—THE WATSON FUND.

About the middle of the year 1889 the idea suggested itself to Mr. J. B. Watson of doing something for the permanently injured miners of the Bendigo District. It was immediately after the occurrence of a severe mining accident that Mr. Watson sent a letter to the Miners' Association with an offer to contribute £1,500, at the rate of £100 per year unconditionally, or to give £150 per year for 10 years, if the Society would contribute a like amount. His proposal was brought under the notice of the Committee of Management with the result that a Select Committee was appointed to bring up a report, and at the same time to formulate a scheme. It was thought that the sum of money was not sufficient to meet the liability that would be likely to occur. It was ultimately decided to recommend the members to accept Mr. Watson's offer of £150 for 10 years, and at the same time to cover it with the sum of £200 per year, to be made by levy on all members. This scheme was laid before Mr. Watson and the members, and accepted by both parties, and it was arranged that all gifts and donations that could be procured should be credited to a fund to be known as the Watson Sustentation Fund. It was decided that the collections of 1890 should be reserved strictly for revenue purposes, and that the benefits should not come into full operation until 1891, so as to give the fund a good start, and place it on a sure foundation. Payments were accordingly first made in 1891, at the rate of 5s. per week, and this rate was maintained for about two years, when the sick pay was increased to 7s. 6d. per week. Further changes were afterwards made, as necessity arose.

The Watson Sustentation Fund.

The following return shows the receipts and expenditure, from the inception of the fund. In the column "Administration" the item £152 for 1903 includes £132 expenses in connexion with the sale of property:—

PERSONS RELIEVED, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE: WATSON SUSTENTATION FUND.

Year.	Relieved during the Year.	On Funds at end of Year.	Deaths during the Year.	Receipts.		
				From the Founder, J. B. Watson.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipts.
				£	£	£
1890	...	...	...	150	1,467	1,617
1891	*	11	*	150	56	206
1892	*	26	*	150	503	653
1893	*	44	*	150	452	602
1894	*	43	*	150	790	940
1895	43	38	5	150	734	884
1896	57	48	9	150	543	693
1897	56	52	4	150	1,680	1,830
1898	57	48	9	150	944	1,094
1899	56	41	15	150	524	674

\* Particulars not available.

PERSONS RELIEVED, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE: WATSON  
SUSTENTATION FUND—*continued.*

Year.	Relieved during the Year.	On Funds at end of Year.	Deaths during the Year.	Receipts.		
				From the Founder, J. B. Watson.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipts.
1900 ...	54	47	7	£	£	£
1901 ...	66	48	18	...	641	641
1902 ...	52	41	11	...	591	591
1903 ...	50	43	7	...	549	549
1904 ...	58	48	10	...	874	874
1905 ...	63	40	20	...	1,049	1,049
1906 ...	76	40	36	...	875	875
1907 ...	68	35	33	...	1,235	1,235
Total ...	...	...	184	1,500	14,638	16,138

## Expenditure.

Year.	Sick Pay.	Donations to Members and Wives and Families of Deceased Members.	Administration.	Total Expenditure	Balance at End of Year.
1890 ...	£	£	£	£	£
1891 ...	...	...	...	...	1,617
1892 ...	104	87	6	197	1,626
1893 ...	330	150	8	488	1,791
1894 ...	571	116	9	696	1,697
1895 ...	578	64	6	648	1,989
1896 ...	777	98	7	882	1,991
1897 ...	845	107	34	986	1,698
1898 ...	946	121	17	1,084	2,444
1899 ...	917	99	10	1,026	2,512
1900 ...	873	61	7	941	2,245
1901 ...	973	65	11	1,049	1,837
1902 ...	765	140	9	914	1,514
1903 ...	842	28	11	881	1,182
1904 ...	827	39	152	1,018	1,038
1905 ...	854	114	24	992	1,095
1906 ...	822	80	43	945	1,025
1907 ...	767	97	29	893	1,367
1907 ...	715	96	27	838	1,660
Total ...	12,506	1,562	410	14,478	—

## QUEEN'S FUND.

Queen's Fund.

This fund was inaugurated in 1887 by Lady Loch to commemorate the Jubilee of the late Queen Victoria. It is for the relief of women in distress, and it is arranged that only the interest on the capital shall be expended yearly. The number of women relieved during 1907-8 was 75, to whom £454 was allotted either by way of grant or loan, and the cost of management was £75. The accumulated fund on the 20th June, 1908, amounted to £13,931.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

Marriages in Victoria can only be celebrated by a minister of religion whose name is registered in the office of the Government Statist, by the Government Statist, or by any duly appointed registrar of marriages. In order to guard against the celebration of marriages by undesirable persons, the present law provides that no person shall be registered as a minister of religion unless he ordinarily officiates as such in one of the officially recognised religious denominations, is supported by the recognised head of the denomination in Victoria, or, if there be no such head, then by at least two registered ministers; and satisfies the Government Statist that he is a fit and proper person to celebrate marriages. The Governor in Council may prohibit from celebrating marriages any minister who is proved guilty of any offence, misconduct, or impropriety unworthy of his calling; and the Government Statist may cancel the registration of any minister who ceases to officiate or otherwise loses his qualifications. Any clergyman or person officiating as such who celebrates a marriage without being duly registered, or any person who obtains registration by untruly representing himself as an officiating minister, or who personates a registrar, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, punishable by a penalty not exceeding £500, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both; but if the omission were accidental, the penalty is reduced to a maximum of £20 on summary conviction. In the case of a minor (not being a widower or widow), wishing to marry, there must be obtained the written consent (*a*) of the father if he be within Victoria; if not (*b*) of a guardian appointed by him; if no such appointment (*c*) of the mother if within Victoria; if there be no such parent or guardian (*d*) of a police magistrate, or a justice appointed for the purpose by the Chief Justice or a Judge of the Supreme Court. If the mother has been deserted by the father, or obtained a protection order against him, or if, through divorce or judicial separation she has become the guardian *de facto*, her consent is sufficient authority for the marriage. If the minor is a ward of the Neglected Children's or Reformatory Schools Department, the Departmental Secretary's consent is the authority. In all cases the consent must be indorsed on the marriage certificate. Marriages of Jews and Quakers are exempted from the above provisions, and are deemed legal and valid if celebrated according to their respective usages. To guard against the abuse of the system of matrimonial agencies, the Governor in Council is empowered, if deemed expedient, to prohibit ministers from celebrating marriages in any undesirable place or building. No marriage shall be invalid by reason of having been celebrated by an unqualified person if either of the parties shall have believed at the time that such person was qualified, nor by reason of any formal defect or irregularity. Marriage with a deceased wife's sister has been legalized in Victoria since 1873; but there is no provision to validate a marriage of a woman with a deceased husband's brother.

Law as to  
marriages  
in Victoria.

Registration.

The present official system of compulsory registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Victoria has been in force since 1853; and the registers—framed on the best models—are replete with all necessary information bearing on the family history of the people. The statutory duties under the Registration Acts are performed by the Government Statist, who has control over the local registrars of births and deaths, and (so far as regards their registration duties) of the officiating clergymen and lay registrars; and copies of all entries certified by him or by the Assistant Government Statist, are *primâ facie* evidence in the Courts of Australia of the facts to which they relate. At the head office in Melbourne there is kept for reference a complete collection of all registrations effected since 1st July, 1853, as well as certified copies or originals of all existing church records relating to earlier periods, as far back as 1837. For the registration of births and deaths, the State is divided into over 600 registration districts, for each of which a registrar is appointed, who (if not a public servant) is paid by fees at the rate of 2s. 6d. per entry, but is not prevented from following his or her own private business; whilst the marriages are recorded by the clergyman or lay registrar who performs the ceremony. Registrations of marriages are made in triplicate, and of births and deaths in duplicate—each copy bearing the original signatures of the parties married and witnesses (in case of marriage), or of the informant (in case of a birth or death), and of the registrar. One copy is retained by the registrar or clergyman; one forwarded to the Government Statist—to be kept as a permanent record; and the third (in case of marriage only) is given to one of the parties married. The parents of a legitimate child born in Victoria, or the occupier of a house wherein a birth or death occurs, is required under a penalty of £10 to give notice (either personally or by authorized agent) to the registrar of the district within 60 days after the birth, and within 7 days after the death. (As an alternative, the notice may be given by the attending doctor or nurse.) If an illegitimate child is born in any house or place of which the mother of the child is not the occupier, or if an illegitimate child, under five years of age, dies in, or its dead body is brought to, any house or place, the occupier must give notice to the local registrar within three days if within any city, town, or borough, or to either the local registrar or police officer in charge, if elsewhere. In the case of an illegitimate birth, if the mother is the occupier the notice must be given within three weeks. The penalty for breach of this is imprisonment for six months or a penalty of £25. No fee is charged for registration, except in the case of a birth registered after sixty days, when 5s. is charged if within twelve months, and 12s. 6d., if over one year. Applicants for searches or certificates of births, deaths, or marriages should, in applying to the Government Statist, furnish particulars of the date and place of the event; also the names of the parties in the case of a marriage, or the name, age (if a death), and parentage in the case of a birth or death.



## MARRIAGES.

Marriages in 1907 numbered 9,575, which was the highest ever recorded, and was 645 more than in the preceding year, 1,970 greater than 1903, and 1,176 above the average of the period 1902-6. The marriages in Victoria in each of the last seventeen years are as follow:—

## MARRIAGES IN EACH YEAR, 1891 TO 1907.

Year.	No. of Marriages.	Year.	No. of Marriages.
1891	8,780	1900	8,308
1892	7,723	1901	8,406
1893	7,004	1902	8,477
1894	7,029	1903	7,605
1895	7,181	1904	8,210
1896	7,625	1905	8,774
1897	7,568	1906	8,930
1898	7,620	1907	9,575
1899	8,140		

Between 1891 and 1894, a period of commercial depression, a fall in the number of marriages amounting to 20 per cent. took place, but since 1894 an upward movement is shown in each year, excepting 1897 and 1903. As the tendency to marry is necessarily influenced by the view taken of present and future prospects, the large increase in the number of marriages in the past four years evidences a belief in the present and prospective prosperity in the State.

The ordinary marriage rate—per 1,000 of the total population—like birth and death rates similarly estimated, is somewhat unreliable in comparatively newly settled countries like Australia, especially in earlier years, but as it affords a ready and approximate comparison between years not widely separated, the figures relating to Victoria are shown in the following table for the last ten years:—

## MARRIAGE RATES, 1898 TO 1907.

Year.	Marriage Rate.	Year.	Marriage Rate.
1898	6.44	1903	6.29
1899	6.86	1904	6.80
1900	6.96	1905	7.24
1901	6.97	1906	7.28
1902	7.00	1907	7.68

With the exception of 1903 there was a perceptible yearly increase in the marriage rate since 1898, that for 1907 being the highest during the last seventeen years.

Factors in  
marriage  
rates.

It has been frequently shown that the marriage rate is not so dependent upon the number of marriageable women as upon the number of marriageable men the community contains, and, to demonstrate this the following table is designed, showing the proportion of marriages to the population, to the number of single men, and of single women in each census year 1854 to 1901:—

PROPORTION OF MARRIAGES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION AND OF  
SINGLE MEN AND WOMEN, 1854 TO 1901.

Year of Census.	Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.						
	Enumerated Population.	Number Marriageable—		Marriages.	Proportion of Marriages per 1,000 of the—		
		Men.	Women.		Popula- tion.	Marriage- able Men.	Marriage- able Women.
1854 ..	234,361	70,865	15,083	3,696	15.77	52.16	245.04
1857 ..	383,668	95,427	26,317	4,465	11.64	46.79	169.66
1861 ..	513,896	106,940	37,006	4,528	8.81	42.34	122.36
1871 ..	712,263	89,921	65,386	4,715	6.62	52.43	72.11
1881 ..	849,438	99,824	119,360	5,732	6.75	57.42	48.02
1891 ..	1,130,463	163,048	173,138	9,007	7.97	55.24	52.02
1901 ..	1,193,340	154,334	211,087	8,468	7.08	54.87	40.12

NOTE.—The figures in this table relate to the twelve months of which the date of census is the middle.

Fluctua-  
tions in  
marriage  
rate.

It will thus be observed that, whilst the proportion of marriages to the population (marriage rate) and to the marriageable women has fluctuated considerably, the proportion to the marriageable men has been tolerably constant, the extremes being  $57\frac{1}{2}$  in 1881, and  $42\frac{1}{2}$  in 1861, and the usual range was between the narrow limits of 52 and 55. This proportion steadily diminished from  $57\frac{1}{2}$  in 1881 to 55 in 1901, although the latter was higher than at any period prior to 1881. The proportion of marriages per 1,000 marriageable women, on the other hand, has fallen off considerably. Even in the more settled times, after the gold rush, it fell from 72 in 1871 to a level of about 50 in 1881 and 1891, and still further to as low as 40 in 1901, owing to the generally increased proportion of marriageable women to men, which at the last period reached as high as 137 per 100 men. In other words, the chances of a woman marrying in Victoria are now very much smaller than at any earlier period, the proportions having fallen from about 1 in every 4 of the marriageable women in 1854, 1 in 8 in 1861, to 1 in 20 in 1891, and 1 in every 25 in 1901 marrying within a year.

To further investigate this subject, it will be interesting to ascertain the marriage rates amongst marriageable men and women at different periods of life, and, with this view, the rates have been computed for various age groups between 15 and 50 at each of the last three census periods, and are shown in the following table:—

Marriage rates in age groups.

PROPORTION OF MARRIAGES PER 1,000 MARRIAGEABLE MEN AND WOMEN AT EACH AGE.

Age Group (Years.)	Men.			Women.		
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1881.	1891.	1901.
15—21 .. ..	..	..	..	24.6	23.6	18.8
21—25* .. ..	57.8	44.3	44.6	118.8	106.0	87.2
25—30 .. ..	114.2	85.9	90.5	105.7	100.5	84.7
30—35 .. ..	82.9	75.2	82.1	73.1	66.4	57.9
35—40 .. ..	56.4	51.1	62.6	53.8	46.4	37.2
40—45 .. ..	30.5	33.4	39.9	32.5	27.7	22.3
45—50 .. ..	21.8	25.9	29.8	22.1	17.8	14.3
50 upwards ..	10.5	9.1	9.1	4.9	4.2	2.4
15—45 .. ..	..	..	..	55.9	58.7†	49.0

\* In the case of men 20-25.

† The apparent anomaly of the rate for women between 15 and 45 being higher in 1891 than in 1881, whilst the rate in each age group in 1881 is higher than that in the corresponding group in 1891, is due to the changes in the age constitution of women under 45 years of age.

In the last two periods, as compared with the first, there is every evidence of a tendency amongst men to defer marriage to a later period in life—the turning point being age group 30-35, for there has been a marked decrease in the rates below, but an increase in the rates above that age. In 1901, as compared with 1891, however, there was a considerable increase in the rate at every age period except 20-25 and over 50.

Tendency amongst men to defer marriage.

In the case of marriageable women, there was, it will be observed, a fall between 1881 and 1891, and a still greater fall between 1891 and 1901 in the proportion marrying at each age group under 35; but a rapid fall from each census to the subsequent one in the proportions at ages over 35. The fall between 1891 and 1901 was almost uniformly distributed over the various age groups, and averaged about 18 per cent. In this connexion it may be noted that whilst the marriageable women between 15 and 45 increased by 25,300 during the intercensal period 1891-1901, the number of marriageable men between 20 and 50 decreased by 9,156—a decrease chiefly due to the efflux of single men to Western Australia and South

Fall in marriage rates of women at all ages.

Africa. Thus, there were resident in Western Australia, according to the last census returns of that State, 17,433 adult males of Victorian birth (besides 6,909 minors), of whom 6,701 were married, and 10,732 were single.

The ages of bridegrooms and brides who were married in 1907 are shown in combination for various groups in the following table:—

AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES IN COMBINATION IN VICTORIA,  
1907.

Ages of Brides.	Ages of Bridegrooms													Total Brides.				
	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.		60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 and upwards.
14	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
15	...	...	1	1	...	6	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
16	...	2	1	4	3	23	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
17	1	1	7	8	8	65	37	11	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142
18	...	...	6	24	16	145	68	18	8	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	288
19	...	...	5	13	27	209	135	26	16	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	438
20	...	...	2	14	23	266	171	57	23	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	560
21 to 25	...	2	17	31	31	1,376	1,349	462	189	69	18	3	...	1	...	1	...	3,518
25 to 30	...	...	...	2	6	286	1,088	624	325	111	26	23	8	4	...	...	...	2,508
30 to 35	...	...	...	...	1	46	217	327	254	128	55	20	4	1	1	1	1	1,056
35 to 40	...	...	...	...	...	8	43	97	132	104	57	24	10	5	4	1	3	488
40 to 45	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	27	53	57	60	28	14	5	1	4	1	256
45 to 50	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	9	14	22	33	16	14	13	5	2	4	134
50 to 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	12	17	8	10	2	6	...	62
55 to 60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	5	7	6	3	1	28
60 to 65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	1	4	1	...	12
65 to 70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	4	4	3	15
70 to 75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	1	7
75 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Total Bridegrooms ..	1	3	24	84	115	2,434	3,131	1,662	1,021	504	274	138	67	48	30	24	15	9,575

Some inequalities of age appear amongst the persons married, as for instance, a man between 35 and 40 was married to a girl of 15 years of age, 4 men between 30 and 35 to girls of 16, and 1 between 70 and 75 years of age to a woman between 21 and 25. About 32 per cent. of the contracting parties were about the same age, whilst 10 per cent. of the brides were older than their bridegrooms. Of the total bridegrooms and brides, 69 of the former and 24 of the latter were over 65 years of age.

The proportions of both sexes marrying in the various age groups are shown in the following table for the averages of the periods 1881-90, 1891-5, and for the year 1907:—

Proportion of marriages at various ages.

PROPORTION OF MALES AND FEMALES MARRYING AT DIFFERENT AGES, 1881-90, 1891-5, AND 1907.

Ages (Years).	Proportion per 1,000 of total.					
	Bridegrooms.			Brides.		
	1881-90.	1891-5.	1907.	1881-90.	1891-5.	1907.
Under 15	...	...	...	·15	·13	·10
15 to 16	...	...	...	1·17	1·31	1·78
16 to 17	...	...	...	6·53	5·70	5·01
17 to 18	...	...	...	20·32	17·21	14·83
18 to 19	...	...	...	42·94	35·27	30·08
19 to 20	...	...	...	65·03	50·48	45·74
20 to 21	...	...	...	73·84	62·09	58·49
21 to 25	...	...	...	321·02	262·69	254·20
25 to 30	...	...	...	432·34	398·04	367·41
30 to 35	...	...	...	365·48	383·61	327·00
35 to 40	...	...	...	223·83	268·61	261·41
40 to 45	...	...	...	134·57	182·99	173·58
45 to 50	...	...	...	62·07	87·42	110·29
50 to 55	...	...	...	29·53	34·68	50·97
55 to 60	...	...	...	32·54	29·09	52·64
60 and over	...	...	...	17·10	16·73	26·74
	...	...	...	24·77	17·66	28·62
	...	...	...	12·23	8·74	13·99
	...	...	...	18·40	12·57	14·41
	...	...	...	6·74	6·15	6·48
	...	...	...	11·49	8·71	7·00
	...	...	...	3·40	3·92	2·92
	...	...	...	10·85	15·51	12·22
	...	...	...	2·78	3·52	3·76
Total	...	...	...	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00

It will be observed that in later years the proportion of both sexes marrying between 21 and 30 shows a decline. This is more marked amongst the men than the women, the former having fallen from 69 per cent. in 1881-1890 to 58 in 1907—or 16 per cent.—as compared with a decline of only 4 per cent. amongst the women. On the other hand, a large increase occurred in later years in the proportions of bridegrooms and brides between 30 and 40, the former being 19 and the latter 9 per cent. in 1881-1890 as against 28 and 16 per cent. respectively in 1907.

A high proportion of re-marriages has the effect of increasing the average marrying age of bridegrooms and brides. This is readily seen by comparing for 1907 the mean age at marriage of bachelors—29.04—with that of divorced men and of widowers—39.94 and 46.35 respectively. The average age of spinsters marrying was 25.54 as against 34.79 for divorced women and 41.47 for widows. Although the ratio of re-marriages declined there was a gradual rise in the marrying ages of bridegrooms marrying brides under 45, and of such brides during the 27 years ended 1906. For 1907, however, the

Increased age at marriage.

average age at marriage was slightly lower than in the previous year, as will be seen in the following table:—

## MEAN AGES AT MARRIAGE.

Period.	Average Age of—	
	Brides under 45.	Bridegrooms of Brides under 45.
	years.	years.
1870-4	24·13	29·93
1880-4	23·83	28·61
1890-4	24·66	28·66
1900-4	25·44	29·70
1905	25·77	29·76
1906	25·97	29·90
1907	25·82	29·78

In the two earlier periods shown, the difference between the mean ages of brides under 45 and their bridegrooms was about 5, as compared with 4 years in the five later periods. The mean age of all bridegrooms during 1907 was 30·44, which was nearly 2 years higher than that of England and Wales—28·56—during the year 1906.

Marriage rates in Australian States and New Zealand.

In the following table are shown the marriage rates per 1,000 of the population in the Australian States and New Zealand for each of the last five years, and also the mean rates for the whole period:—

## MARRIAGE RATES IN THE AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND: 1903 TO 1907.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand
1903 ..	6·29	6·88	5·72	6·21	9·33	7·53	6·67	8·27
1904 ..	6·80	7·21	5·93	6·85	8·83	7·55	7·00	8·26
1905 ..	7·24	7·42	6·04	6·94	8·48	7·61	7·21	8·28
1906 ..	7·28	7·63	6·73	7·05	8·70	7·74	7·43	8·48
1907 ..	7·68	7·84	7·58	7·94	8·02	7·91	7·78	8·91
Mean	7·06	7·40	6·40	7·00	8·67	7·67	7·22	8·44

It will be observed that, according to the average of the five years, the lowest marriage rates prevailed in Queensland, South Australia, and Victoria, in that order, and the highest in Western Australia, closely followed by New Zealand. In Victoria the rate was somewhat below, and in New South Wales slightly above, the average for Australia. For the year 1907, all the States, except Western Australia, showed an increase in the marriage rate as compared with the

previous year, varying from nearly 13 per cent. in Queensland to 2 per cent. in Tasmania. The rate in Australia increased by 4.7 per cent. in the same year.

The average marriage rate in Australia for the period 1903-7 was lower than in ten of the fifteen European countries shown in the following table during the years 1902-6:—

Marriage rates in European countries.

MARRIAGES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1902-6.

Hungary .. .. .	8.6	Italy .. .. .	7.5
Belgium .. .. .	8.0	Holland .. .. .	7.4
German Empire (1901-5) .. .. .	8.0	Denmark .. .. .	7.2
Spain .. .. .	7.8	Scotland .. .. .	6.9
Austria (1901-5) .. .. .	7.8	Norway .. .. .	6.0
England and Wales .. .. .	7.8	Sweden .. .. .	5.9
France .. .. .	7.6	Ireland .. .. .	5.2
Switzerland (1901-5) .. .. .	7.5		

For reasons already explained, a better and more reliable index of the frequency of marriage in the different States is a comparison of the marriages with the number of marriageable male adults per 1,000, aged 21 and upwards, such as is contained in the following statement for the average of the three years, 1900 to 1902:—

Marriages in proportion to marriageable males in Australasia.

MARRIAGES PER 1,000 MARRIAGEABLE MALES IN AUSTRALASIA.

Victoria .. .. .	56.0
New South Wales .. .. .	58.3
Queensland .. .. .	41.6
South Australia .. .. .	56.8
Western Australia .. .. .	41.9
Tasmania .. .. .	65.7
Total Australia .. .. .	55.7
New Zealand .. .. .	55.1

Although high marriages rates are generally regarded as evidence of prosperity in a community, low rates can hardly be regarded as showing the reverse in some of the Australian States, where the age and sex constitutions are not normal. Thus, in Queensland and Western Australia, the low rates amongst marriageable men cannot be said to be due to the absence of prosperity, as compared with the other States, or to greater disinclination on the part of the men to marry, but rather to the fact that the number of marriageable women to that of men is small in both those States.

Formerly the marriages which were celebrated in urban and rural districts were compared with the populations of those districts respectively, but as the place where a marriage is solemnized is no guide as to domicile, the method has been abandoned, and the classification according to the usual residence of the parties adopted instead. The

Marriage rates in urban and rural districts.

following table gives the numbers and rates per 1,000 of the population of brides and of bridegrooms, whose usual place of residence (if in Victoria) was in Melbourne and suburbs, other urban districts, or rural districts respectively, or was outside the State—during the year 1907:—

## USUAL RESIDENCE OF BRIDES AND BRIDEGROOMS DURING 1907.

Usual Residence of Bridegroom.	Usual Residence of Bride.				Total Bridegrooms.	Proportion of Bridegrooms per 1,000 of Population.
	Metropolitan.	Other Urban.	Rural.	Outside Victoria.		
In Victoria—						
Metropolitan Districts	3,811	118	235	46	4,210	7·9
Other Urban Districts	134	1,100	250	15	1,499	7·2
Rural Districts	386	313	2,659	36	3,394	6·7
Outside Victoria ..	172	58	122	120	472	..
Total Brides	4,503	1,589	3,266	217	9,575	7·7
Proportion of Brides per 1,000 of Population ..	8·5	7·6	6·5	..	7·7	..

Of the 352 men residing outside the State who married Victorian women, 152 were residents of New South Wales, 21 of Queensland, 34 of South Australia, 51 of Western Australia, 42 of Tasmania, 19 of New Zealand, 10 of the United Kingdom, and 23 of other countries.

It will be noticed that 5 per cent. of the bridegrooms, and over 2 per cent. of the brides, resided outside the State. Excluding non-residents, these figures show that the marriage rate—for both males and females—was higher in the metropolitan and other urban districts than in rural districts, and such is usually the case.

Compared with the average of the five years, 1900-4, the marriage rate of both sexes in 1907 showed a marked increase in the metropolitan and the rural districts; but only a small increase in the urban districts. The rates prevailing in each division of the State for the two periods are shown in the following statement:—

Period.	Marriage Rates in Victoria.		
	Metropolitan.	Urban.	Rural.
Males { 1900-4 ... ..	6·9	6·8	5·8
{ 1907 ... ..	7·9	7·2	6·7
Females { 1900-4 ... ..	7·5	7·4	5·5
{ 1907 ... ..	8·5	7·6	6·5



In order to obtain some information regarding the influence of occupation upon the marrying age, the following table has been constructed, based upon 8,119 of the marriages which took place in 1907, in which definite occupations were given:—

Marrying age according to occupation.

## AGE AT MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO OCCUPATIONS.

Occupation.	Number Married.	Average Age at Marriage.	Percentage Marrying at Age Group.			
			Under 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 and over.
Ironworker, Foundry Employé, &c. ...	141	27·94	41·13	44·68	12·06	2·13
Hairdresser, Tobacconist	70	28·18	45·71	41·43	8·57	4·29
Carter, Driver, Carrier ...	387	28·62	41·35	43·15	9·56	5·94
Coachbuilder ...	71	28·85	45·07	35·21	14·08	5·64
Labourer ...	1,431	29·07	36·06	45·63	13·42	4·89
Grocer, Baker, Butcher, Fruiterer ...	538	29·09	33·27	49·44	13·94	3·35
Mechanical Engineer, Fitter, Engine-driver ...	337	29·34	31·45	51·34	12·46	4·75
Constable, Warder, Soldier	67	29·59	32·84	47·76	14·92	4·48
Salesman, Storeman, &c.	225	29·63	24·89	59·56	12·44	3·11
Clerk ...	428	29·67	27·81	55·14	14·25	2·80
Bootmaker ...	160	29·85	36·25	45·00	9·38	9·37
Tailor ...	141	29·92	26·95	55·32	13·48	4·25
Miner ...	594	29·95	32·32	47·82	13·97	5·89
Carpenter, Bricklayer, Mason, &c. ...	529	30·03	32·33	45·37	15·12	7·18
Rail and Tram Employé	230	30·31	27·83	49·56	18·26	4·35
Printer, Stationer, News-agent ...	145	31·24	24·14	51·03	17·24	7·59
Farmer, Dairy-farmer, Grazier, &c. ...	1,708	32·13	15·11	57·14	21·43	6·32
Sailor, Mariner ...	88	32·26	20·46	46·59	21·59	11·36
Professional ...	226	32·41	13·27	60·18	19·47	7·08
Brewer, Cordial-maker, Hotel-keeper ...	94	32·48	25·53	38·30	28·72	7·45
Civil Servant ...	96	32·69	23·96	39·58	29·17	7·29
Commercial Traveller, Agent, &c. ...	238	32·92	15·13	53·78	21·01	10·08
School Teacher ...	63	33·01	15·87	61·91	9·52	12·70
Builder, Contractor ...	112	33·52	20·54	46·43	16·96	16·07

An inspection of the table shows that wage-earners marry at an earlier age than persons working on their own account and employers of labour. And further that some wage-earners, such as ironworkers, foundry employés, &c., carters, drivers, carriers, &c., and labourers, who generally receive the highest wage of their occupations in comparatively early manhood, marry at an earlier age than those whose highest wage is reached at a later age, of whom clerks, civil servants, school teachers, carpenters, bricklayers, masons, &c., and railway

employés may be taken as examples. This is emphasised by comparing the proportion of labourers marrying under 25 years of age, which was equal to 36.06 per cent., as against 15.87 of school teachers; 23.96 of civil servants, and 27.81 of the clerks, married during the year. The group comprising farmers, dairy farmers, graziers, &c., shows a late marrying age, and, with one exception (professional), has the lowest proportion marrying at the earliest age division. The average age at marriage of this class is greater than that of ironworkers, foundry employés, &c., by 4.19 years; of hair-dressers and tobacconists, by 3.95; of carters, drivers, carriers, &c., by 3.51; of labourers, by 3.06; of grocers, bakers, butchers, &c., by 3.04; of clerks, by 2.46; of miners, by 2.18; and of carpenters, painters, bricklayers, masons, &c., by 2.10 years. The high marrying age of farmers, dairy farmers, graziers, &c., accounts in a large measure for the comparatively low marriage rate of the rural division of the State, as compared with the metropolitan and urban divisions.

Birthplaces  
of persons  
married,  
1907.

The birthplaces of persons married in 1907 show that only a small proportion—equivalent to 21 per 1,000 bridegrooms and 7 per 1,000 brides—was born in foreign countries, of which Germany contributed about one-fourth. Of every 1,000 men married, 857 were born in Australia, 68 in England and Wales, 17 in Scotland, 17 in Ireland, and 20 in other British Possessions. The corresponding proportions for women married were 924, 34, 8, 10, and 17 respectively.

Marriages  
in quarters.

The Autumn quarter is the most frequently selected season for marrying. Of the 194,871 marriages recorded in the twenty-five years 1881-1905, 26.86 per cent. were celebrated in the Autumn, 25.74 in the Spring, 24.03 in the Summer, and 23.37 in the Winter quarter. For the corresponding periods of 1907, the percentages were 28.47, 24.92, 22.98, and 23.63 respectively.

Former con-  
dition of  
persons  
married.

The following statement shows the percentages of persons in each conjugal condition, who married at the periods specified:—

#### CONJUGAL CONDITIONS OF PERSONS MARRYING, 1871-1907.

Conjugal Conditions.	Percentage of total Marriages.				
	1871-80.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1901-5.	1907.
Bachelors and Spinsters	80.59	85.84	87.22	88.06	88.59
Bachelors and Widows	7.10	4.72	4.23	3.73	3.76
Widowers and Spinsters	7.75	6.17	6.07	5.94	5.42
Widowers and Widows	4.56	3.27	2.48	2.27	2.23

That these percentages are now approaching somewhat those of a settled community might be inferred from the slight alteration which has taken place between the rates in 1907 and those of the preceding fifteen years. This is corroborated by the similar percentages for England and Wales during the year 1906, which were 88.49 for marriages contracted between bachelors and spinsters, 3.16 between bachelors and widows, 5.32 between widowers and spinsters, and 3.03 between widowers and widows.

The number of divorced persons re-married during 1907 was 109, which was above the average of the preceding four years. Of the 86,188 persons married during the last five years, divorced persons numbered 494, or 1 in every 174 persons, as compared with 1 in every 799 in England and Wales in 1906. The following are the numbers of divorced persons re-marrying in Victoria since 1902 :—

Divorced persons re-marrying.

DIVORCED PERSONS RE-MARRYING, 1903 TO 1907.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1903 .. ..	33	37	70
1904 .. ..	45	68	113
1905 .. ..	38	64	102
1906 .. ..	42	58	100
1907 .. ..	52	57	109

During the year 1907, the proportion of brides under 21 years of age in Victoria was the lowest of all the Australian States, and the ratio of bridegrooms under 21 was less than in any other State except Western Australia. The percentages for each State were as follow :—

Marriages of minors.

	Percentage under 21 years of age.	
	Bridegrooms.	Brides.
Victoria .. ..	2.37	15.60
New South Wales .. ..	4.70	24.18
Queensland .. ..	3.26	24.19
South Australia .. ..	3.90	17.77
Western Australia .. ..	1.47	20.20
Tasmania .. ..	4.46	25.02

These ratios show that in Tasmania, Queensland, and New South Wales 1 in every 4 brides was under 21 years of age, in Western Australia 1 in 5, and in Victoria little more than 1 in every 7 was under age. The percentage of minors in Victoria in the year under review was about equal to that of the previous ten years, but below that of the decennium 1881-1890. In England and Wales in 1906 the percentage of bridegrooms under 21 years of age 4.30 is nearly double that in Victoria, whilst that for brides 14.57 is slightly less than in Victoria.

Marriages  
by principal  
denominations.

During the five years, 1903 to 1907, an annual average of 8,619 marriages was registered, of which only 101, or 1.2 per cent., were celebrated by lay registrars. This proportion was as high as 7 in the ten years, 1881-90, but dropped to 3.7 in 1894, and has since declined to less than 1 in 1907, probably owing to the competition of matrimonial agencies, which sprang up about 1894. Of the annual average marriages in 1903-7, 1,780 were solemnized according to the rites of the Church of England, 1,428 of the Presbyterians, 1,380 of the Methodists, 349 of the Baptists, 825 of the Independents, 57 of the Lutherans, 1,324 of "other sects"—chiefly Protestants—1,351 of the Roman Catholic Church, and 24 according to those of the Jews.

Marriages  
at matrimo-  
nial and ad-  
vertising  
agencies.

The number of marriages solemnized at matrimonial and advertising agencies gradually rose from 1,409 in 1898 to 1,701 in 1900, and fell to 1,188 in 1902, but increased again to 1,353 in 1903, 1,502 in 1904, 1,792 in 1905, 1,941 in 1906, and to 2,140 in 1907. About 20 per cent. of the total marriages were performed in such agencies in 1900, and 18 per cent. in 1903 and 1904, 20 per cent. in 1905, nearly 22 per cent. in 1906, and over 22 per cent. in 1907. This accounts for the unduly large proportion of marriages celebrated by "other sects," whose clergymen acted for such agencies.

#### BIRTHS.

Number of  
births.

The number of births registered in Victoria during the year 1907 was 31,369—15,989 males and 15,380 females. This was 525 above the number recorded for the preceding year, and was the highest recorded since 1896. The figures for each year since 1890 were:—

#### NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN VICTORIA, 1891 TO 1907.

1891	..	38,505	1897	..	31,310	1903	..	29,569
1892	..	37,831	1898	..	30,172	1904	..	29,763
1893	..	36,552	1899	..	31,008	1905	..	30,107
1894	..	34,258	1900	..	30,779	1906	..	30,844
1895	..	33,706	1901	..	31,008	1907	..	31,369
1896	..	32,178	1902	..	30,461			

During the twenty years ended with 1883, the number of births remained almost stationary; but in 1884 a marked increase took place, which continued during the subsequent seven years; the number in 1891 being the highest. Since 1891, however, a rapid falling off has taken place down to the period embraced in the last ten years, when the number has fluctuated at a lower level than that which had prevailed at any other year since 1886. In connexion with the decline in the number of births between 1891 and 1904 it must be borne in mind that during the intervening period Victoria suffered serious loss of population by emigration, principally to Western Australia. Since 1903, when the fewest births since 1884 were recorded, the numbers have shown a steady increase—the total for 1907 being 1,800 greater than in 1903.

The following table shows the birth rates in Victoria from 1860 to 1907:—

BIRTH RATES IN VICTORIA PER 1,000 OF POPULATION, 1860 TO 1907.

Year.	Birth Rate.	Year.	Birth Rate.	Year.	Birth Rate.
1860 ..	42·81	1892 ..	32·51	1900 ..	25·79
1865 ..	42·40	1893 ..	31·18	1901 ..	25·78
1870 ..	38·07	1894 ..	29·05	1902 ..	25·15
1875 ..	33·94	1895 ..	28·46	1903 ..	24·46
1880 ..	30·75	1896 ..	27·19	1904 ..	24·65
1885 ..	31·33	1897 ..	26·49	1905 ..	24·83
1890 ..	33·60	1898 ..	25·51	1906 ..	25·14
1891 ..	33·57	1899 ..	26·14	1907 ..	25·16

From 1891 to 1903, there was a heavy decline in the crude birth rate, but, during the last four years a slight continuous improvement has taken place, that for 1907 being the highest during the last six years.

In young communities, birth rates calculated per 1,000 of the population are to some extent unreliable and misleading. In the earlier years when, owing to immigration, the population consisted for the most part of men and women at the reproductive period of life, the rates are obviously high. As time proceeds, however, notwithstanding that immigration of reproductive adults may be maintained, the proportion of such to the total population must continuously diminish, and with it, of necessity, the birth rate.

A more correct rate is the ratio of the number of legitimate births to that of married women under 45, and the following table shows the rate computed in the ordinary manner, also the proportion of legitimate births per 1,000 of such women during the last four census years:—

Proportion of births to population and married women.

LEGITIMATE BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION AND OF MARRIED WOMEN UNDER 45 YEARS OF AGE.

Year.	Enumerated Population.	Married Women under 45 years of Age.	Legitimate Births.	Proportion of Legitimate Births.	
				Per 1,000 of the Population.	Per 1,000 Married Women under 45 years of Age.
1871 ..	731,528	88,561	26,805	36·64	302·67
1881 ..	862,346	84,831	25,675	29·77	302·66
1891 ..	1,140,405	120,700	35,853	31·44	297·04
1901 ..	1,201,341	127,858	29,279	24·37	229·00

It will be observed that, although the proportion of legitimate births per 1,000 of the population fluctuated considerably during the four census periods, the proportions per 1,000 of married women remained fairly uniform during the first three census years, but showed a decline in 1901 from 297 to 229, being equivalent to nearly 23 per cent. A noticeable instance of the unreliability of the ordinary birth rate in a new country such as this, appears in the above table on comparing 1881 with 1891, for whereas the birth rate per 1,000 of the population was considerably higher (by nearly 12) in the later than in the earlier year, yet the proportion of births per 1,000 married women was actually lower. The fluctuations in the ordinary birth rate from 1871 to 1891 are, therefore, found to have been mainly due to varying proportions of married women in the community at the fruitful period of life. The exceptional fall since 1891, however, cannot be so explained, as other factors must be involved which require further investigation, and which will be dealt with in the following paragraphs.

Percentage of married women in quinquennial groups under 45 years of age.

An analysis of the minor age groups, of which the whole age group, 15 to 45, is composed, will disclose the fact that there has been a considerable falling off in 1901, as compared with previous census periods, in the proportion of married women at the younger, and more fertile ages, but a counter-balancing increase in that at the higher ages—a result chiefly brought about by a decrease in the proportion of young men at marriageable ages, through emigration, and the consequent decline of the female marriage rates at the lower age groups. Thus, the number of married women under 30 years of age fell from 53,778 in 1891 to 39,230 in 1901, or by 27 per cent., whereas the number over 35, but under 45, increased during the same period from 37,460 to 57,161, or by 52½ per cent. Relatively to the whole number at child-bearing ages, the married women under 30 years of age fell from 44½ per cent. in 1891 to 30½ in 1901; whilst those at the higher ages, between 35 and 45, rose from 31 to 44½ per cent. This will be seen in the following statement:—

PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED WOMEN IN AGE GROUPS TO TOTAL UNDER 45 YEARS AT FOUR LAST CENSUS YEARS.

Census Year.	Married Women Under 45 Years of Age—Percentage in each Age Group.					
	15—20.	20—25.	25—30.	30—35.	35—40.	40—45.
1871 ..	2·03	13·04	21·14	23·07	23·32	17·40
1881 ..	1·73	15·95	20·46	20·60	20·97	20·29
1891 ..	1·35	15·69	27·52	24·41	17·21	13·82
1901 ..	·81	9·90	19·83	24·96	24·92	19·58

Of the total married women under 45, the proportion under 25 years of age was slightly higher in Victoria than in England and Wales in 1881 and 1891, but was about 15 per cent. lower in 1901. According to the English Registrar-General's Report for 1905 the

percentage under 25 years of all married women under 45 was 15.2 in 1871, 14.8 in 1881, 13.7 in 1891, and 12.4 in 1901—a fall of 18 per cent. as compared with one of 29 in Victoria in 30 years.

The following table gives the birth rates, calculated in the ordinary way, per thousand of the population in the Australian States and New Zealand for 1891, and for each of the last five years:—

Birth rates in Australian States and New Zealand.

BIRTH RATES IN THE AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND: FOR 1891 AND 1903 TO 1907.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1891 ..	33.57	34.50	36.35	33.92	34.85	33.37	34.23	29.01
1903 ..	24.46	25.35	24.62	23.24	30.27	28.47	25.21	26.61
1904 ..	24.65	26.73	27.12	24.70	30.34	29.59	26.30	26.94
1905 ..	24.83	26.72	25.92	23.66	30.30	29.32	26.10	27.21
1906 ..	25.14	27.04	26.31	23.54	30.02	29.52	26.35	27.08
1907 ..	25.16	27.14	26.87	23.82	29.24	29.68	26.44	27.30
Mean of 5 Years	24.85	26.60	26.17	23.79	30.03	29.32	26.08	27.03

Excepting Western Australia all the States show slightly higher birth rates for 1907, than for the previous year. The rate for Australia—26.44—was the highest since 1902, and was slightly greater than for the preceding year. The births in Australia in the year under review numbered 110,344, and the deaths 45,304, thus showing a natural increase of 65,040 persons, which was 3,765 above the average—58,275—of the preceding five years.

According to the average of the last five years, the highest birth rate prevailed in Western Australia and the lowest in South Australia. The comparison of these rates is not a reliable one, but it is useful for certain purposes. As already explained in the case of Victoria, it cannot be relied on as an index of the productiveness of married women, which can be more closely gauged by a comparison of the legitimate births with the number of married women at reproductive ages. Such a comparison is effected in the sub-joined return, which shows the results for each Australian State and for New Zealand at the two census years 1891 and 1901:—

Decline in the number of legitimate births.

PROPORTION OF LEGITIMATE BIRTHS PER 1,000 MARRIED WOMEN UNDER 45 YEARS OF AGE.

State.	Proportion of Legitimate Births per 1,000 Married Women, aged 15 to 45.		Decrease per cent.
	1891.	1901.	
Victoria .. .. .	297.0	229.0	22.9
New South Wales .. .. .	298.9	235.6	21.2
Queensland .. .. .	315.0	251.0	20.3
South Australia .. .. .	311.1	235.0	24.5
Western Australia .. .. .	352.8	244.0	31.1
Tasmania .. .. .	315.9	254.6	19.4
New Zealand .. .. .	279.1	246.1	11.8

It will be seen from these figures that between 1891 and 1901 there was a pronounced decline in the proportion of legitimate births to married women under 45 years of age in the different States, varying from 31 per cent. in Western Australia, 24 in South Australia, 23 in Victoria, to about 20 in Queensland and Tasmania, and to nearly 12 per cent. in New Zealand.

Similar information regarding various European countries, the Australian States and New Zealand is given in a table published by the Registrar-General of England of which the following is a copy:—

## LEGITIMATE BIRTH RATES.

COUNTRY.	Proportion of Legitimate Births per 1,000 Wives aged 15-45 years.			Increase + or Decrease - per cent. in Fertility during 20 years.
	Approximate Periods.			
	1880-82.	1890-92.	1900-02.	
The Netherlands ... ..	347.5	338.8	315.3	- 9.3
Norway ... ..	314.5	306.8	302.8	- 3.7
Prussia ... ..	312.6	307.6	290.4	- 7.1
Ireland ... ..	282.9	287.6	289.4	+ 2.3
German Empire ... ..	310.2	300.9	284.2	- 8.4
Austria ... ..	281.4	292.4	283.7	+ 0.8
Scotland ... ..	311.5	296.4	271.8	- 12.7
Italy ... ..	276.2	?	269.4	- 2.5
Sweden ... ..	293.0	280.0	269.0	- 8.2
Switzerland ... ..	284.1	274.0	265.9	- 6.4
Denmark ... ..	287.1	278.1	259.1	- 9.8
Spain ... ..	257.7	263.9	258.7	+ 0.4
Belgium ... ..	312.7	285.1	250.7	- 19.8
England and Wales ... ..	286.0	263.8	235.5	- 17.7
France ... ..	196.2	173.5	157.5	- 19.7
Tasmania ... ..	?	311.0	256.4	?
Queensland ... ..	329.0	320.6	252.8	- 23.2
Western Australia ... ..	323.9	338.8	246.4	- 23.9
South Australia ... ..	326.5	307.5	235.0	- 28.0
New South Wales ... ..	337.8	298.5	234.3	- 30.6
Victoria ... ..	299.2	297.8	226.8	- 24.2
New Zealand ... ..	322.1	277.5	243.2	- 24.5

In commenting upon these figures the English Registrar-General says—"It appears that among European countries from which it has been possible to obtain returns, there were only two—Austria and Spain—in which the fertility of wives during the 20 years (1881-1901) showed a tendency to increase, and this also applied to Ireland. In all the remaining countries a decrease in human fertility had taken place in the period under review ranging from 2.5 to as much as 19.8 per cent."



The ordinary birth rate (per 1,000 of the total population) is only of value when comparing results of two or more countries where the proportions and ages of married women between 15 and 45 are alike, but as these conditions vary in each community any comparisons of rates computed on this basis are misleading. In expressing birth rates of different countries in proportion to population it is necessary that factors for correction of such rates should be used based upon the ages and proportion of married women between 15 and 45 by comparison with a standard proportion, in order to make the results comparable. This has been done by Drs. Newsholme and Stevenson in the *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society* for March, 1906, in a paper on the "Decline of Human Fertility in the United Kingdom and other countries as shown by a Corrected Birth Rate," and the results are given in the following table for the periods 1880 or 1881 and 1901-4.

## CORRECTED BIRTH RATES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES AND CITIES.

Country or City.	Corrected Birth Rate per 1,000 of Population.		Percentage Decline in Corrected Birth Rate.
	1880 or 1881.	1901-4.	
Bavaria ... ..	45·49	40·37	11
Saxony ... ..	41·45	31·76	23
Belgium ... ..	40·76	31·01	24
German Empire ... ..	40·37	35·34	12
Norway ... ..	40·12	37·79	6
Prussia ... ..	39·87	35·72	10
Scotland ... ..	39·29	33·38	15
Austria ... ..	39·04	38·50	1
Denmark ... ..	38·92	33·12	15
New South Wales ... ..	38·80	26·47	32
Sweden ... ..	38·49	36·19	6
Italy ... ..	36·89	33·71	9
New Zealand ... ..	36·68	29·63	19
Victoria ... ..	36·02	27·04	25
Ireland ... ..	35·17	36·08	3 (increase)
Hamburg ... ..	34·98	25·40	27
Edinburgh ... ..	34·97	28·08	20
England and Wales ... ..	34·65	28·41	18
Berlin ... ..	33·11	21·89	34
Dublin ... ..	32·24	35·39	10 (increase)
London ... ..	32·21	26·83	17
France ... ..	25·06	21·63	14
Paris ... ..	23·27	16·65	28

The above method of calculating birth rates allows for the differing ages and proportions of married women at child-bearing

years in the countries compared, and gives them higher statistical value than ordinary or crude ratios. A very striking illustration of the necessity for a method which takes into account these important factors in each population is shown in the case of Ireland, which has one of the highest corrected birth rates in Europe, but has nearly the lowest rate when no allowance is made for the unfavorable age distribution and proportion of married women of child-bearing years in the community. The corrected rates show that (with the exception of Ireland and Dublin, whose rates increased), all the countries and cities had a lower rate in 1901-4 than in 1880 or 1881. The greatest decline—34 per cent—occurred in Berlin, followed by 32 per cent. in New South Wales, 28 in Paris, 27 in Hamburg, 25 in Victoria, 24 in Belgium, 23 in Saxony, 20 in Edinburgh, 19 in New Zealand, 18 in England, 17 in London, 15 in Scotland and Denmark, 14 in France, and the least decline—1 per cent.—in Austria.

Birthplaces  
of parents  
of legiti-  
mate  
children.

The birth records for 1907 show that the proportion of parents born in Australia has increased by comparison with the ratio for even such a recent period as 1903-5. Unless affected by immigration, this experience may be expected, within small limits, in future years. In the year under review, 80 out of every 100 children were born to Australian parents, and 97 out of every 100 to one or both parents born in Australia. Of the total fathers, 77.52 per cent were born in Victoria; 85.28 in Australia; 1.35 in New Zealand; 6.80 in England and Wales; 1.78 in Scotland; 2.28 in Ireland; .37 in other British Possessions; and 2.14 in foreign countries. The corresponding percentages for mothers were: Victoria, 83.56; Australia, 92.60; New Zealand, 1.32; England and Wales, 3.14; Scotland, .77; Ireland, 1.30; other British Possessions, .20; and in foreign countries, .67.

Chinese and  
half-caste  
Chinese  
births,  
1903-7.

The births to Chinese parents numbered 57, and the Chinese half-caste births (fathers only Chinese) amounted to 163 during the five years 1903-7.

Ages of  
parents of  
legitimate  
children.

The average ages of fathers and mothers of legitimate children whose births were recorded in 1907 were 34.93 and 30.50 years respectively, which were 5.15 and 4.68 years above the average age of bridegrooms marrying brides under 45 years of age, and of such brides for the same period. The proportions of both parents in

various age groups are shown in the following table for the latest year:—

PERCENTAGE OF PARENTS IN AGE GROUPS, 1907.

Father.		Mother.	
Age Group (Years).	Proportion per 100 Births.	Age Group (Years).	Proportion per 100 Births.
Under 20 ... ..	20	Under 20 ... ..	2.55
20 to 25 ... ..	8.36	20 to 25 ... ..	20.11
25 to 30 ... ..	21.27	25 to 30 ... ..	27.58
30 to 35 ... ..	23.07	30 to 35 ... ..	23.67
35 to 40 ... ..	21.46	35 to 40 ... ..	18.09
40 to 45 ... ..	15.41	40 to 45 ... ..	7.30
45 to 50 ... ..	7.33	45 and over ... ..	.70
50 and over ... ..	2.90		
Total ... ..	100.00	Total ... ..	100.00

It will be seen that on the experience of 1907, 47.69 per cent. of the mothers were between 20 and 30, and 41.76 per cent. between 30 and 40. The proportions of fathers at corresponding ages were 29.63 and 44.53 per cent. Of every 1,000 legitimate births, about 26 were due to mothers under 20 years, and only 7 to mothers aged 45 years and upwards.

The proportion of legitimate births recorded as first births was 21.87 per cent. in 1901 as compared with 24.78 in 1906 and 24.98 in 1907, an increase of nearly 14 per cent. in the intervening period. The numbers and percentages of mothers of first births at various ages are shown in the subsequent table for the latest two years:—

Ages of mothers of first births 1906-7.

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF MOTHERS OF FIRST-BORN CHILDREN IN AGE GROUPS, 1906 AND 1907.

Ages.	Mothers.			
	1906.		1907.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
Under 20 ... ..	634	8.8	615	8.3
20 to 25 ... ..	2,935	40.9	3,064	41.4
25 to 30 ... ..	2,198	30.6	2,231	30.2
30 to 35 ... ..	959	13.4	1,003	13.6
35 to 40 ... ..	376	5.3	398	5.4
40 to 45 ... ..	70	1.0	78	1.1
45 and over ... ..	3	...	3	...
Unstated ... ..	...	...	3	...
Total ... ..	7,175	100.0	7,395	100.0

The experience of the year 1907 shows that of every 100 mothers of first-born children, 8.3 were under 20 years of age, 49.7 were under 25, 79.9 were under 30, and only 1 aged 40 to 45. These proportions are very similar to the ratios of brides in the same groups during 1907, which showed that 9.8 per cent. of the women marrying were under 20, 52.3 per cent. were under 25, 78.5 per cent. under 30, and only 2.7 per cent. were aged 40 to 45.

Birth rates  
in town and  
country.

The following table shows the number of births per 1,000 of the population in the metropolitan, the other urban, and the rural districts, for 1875 and each subsequent fifth year, and the averages of the years 1901-5 and for the years 1906 and 1907.

BIRTH RATES IN METROPOLITAN, OTHER URBAN, AND RURAL DISTRICTS, 1875 TO 1907.

Year.	Births per 1,000 of the Population.			
	Metropolitan District.	Other Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	Victoria.
1875 .. ..	33.63	38.63	31.54	33.94
1880 .. ..	31.19	34.21	28.72	30.75
1885 .. ..	34.94	31.87	28.12	31.33
1890 .. ..	37.71	34.43	28.93	33.60
1895 .. ..	29.46	34.03	25.49	28.46
1900 .. ..	24.54	32.29	24.26	25.79
1901-5 .. ..	24.10	32.11	23.36	24.97
1906 .. ..	23.75	32.87	23.38	25.14
1907 .. ..	24.16	32.31	23.24	25.16

It is seen from this table that the urban and rural divisions of the State had a slightly lower, and the metropolitan area a higher, rate than in the preceding year.

Birth rates  
in seven  
principal  
country  
towns.

The birth rates in the seven principal country towns are shown in the following table for the years 1903-7:—

BIRTH RATES IN THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL COUNTRY TOWNS, 1903 TO 1907.

Year.	Births, per 1,000 of the Population.						
	Ballarat and Suburbs.	Bendigo and Suburbs.	Geelong and Suburbs.	Castlemaine and Suburbs.	Maryborough.	Warrnambool.	Stawell.
1903 ...	24.12	30.18	28.29	28.62	29.04	25.61	29.04
1904 ...	24.96	31.95	27.12	28.55	29.74	29.02	25.58
1905 ...	24.45	32.52	26.51	28.66	32.50	29.40	31.35
1906 ...	26.25	33.55	25.35	32.52	36.61	34.29	30.96
1907 ...	22.96	36.12	23.69	28.49	32.36	34.39	31.13
Average 5 years	24.55	32.86	26.19	29.37	32.05	30.54	29.61

On the average of the five years 1903-7, the birth rates in all of the above towns exceeded that of Melbourne and suburbs and, with the exception of Ballarat, that of the State. The highest rate prevailed in Bendigo and suburbs, and the lowest in Ballarat and suburbs.

The birth rates in the various sub-districts of Greater Melbourne (exclusive of those in hospitals and public institutions) are shown in the following table for each of the five years, 1903-7:—

Birth rates  
in sub-  
districts of  
Greater  
Melbourne.

BIRTH RATES IN SUB-DISTRICTS OF GREATER MELBOURNE,  
1903 TO 1907.

Sub-Districts.	Births per 1,000 of the Population.				
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Melbourne City ... ..	20·48	20·30	19·45	19·54	20·75
Fitzroy City ... ..	20·34	18·97	21·20	19·29	22·25
Collingwood City ... ..	23·37	22·82	21·92	23·98	22·58
Richmond City ... ..	22·87	23·70	21·80	24·40	23·22
Brunswick City ... ..	27·00	26·50	26·55	24·30	29·64
Northcote Town ... ..	27·89	27·84	29·73	26·16	26·98
Prahran City ... ..	20·55	21·25	21·52	21·85	21·79
South Melbourne City ... ..	21·80	21·05	21·38	21·66	22·80
Port Melbourne Town ... ..	27·64	24·21	24·48	26·94	23·79
St. Kilda City... ..	17·93	17·61	19·34	18·78	17·53
Brighton Town ... ..	20·08	19·36	19·90	17·95	17·68
Essendon Town ... ..	22·28	22·29	21·96	20·84	23·19
Hawthorn City ... ..	20·22	18·66	18·68	19·67	19·46
Kew Borough ... ..	20·60	18·22	19·69	20·39	22·41
Footscray City ... ..	26·18	27·99	29·36	29·53	29·12
Williamstown Town ... ..	22·09	24·13	21·37	24·96	21·74
Oakleigh Borough ... ..	29·23	22·31	36·15	28·37	28·39
Caulfield Town ... ..	17·74	19·80	19·54	22·02	17·96
Malvern Town ... ..	23·64	19·15	19·09	22·52	19·85
Camberwell Town ... ..	17·73	15·77	18·56	17·30	19·47
Preston Shire ... ..	19·26	21·82	25·83	25·12	26·48
Coburg Borough ... ..	17·84	21·38	15·81	20·13	22·46
Remainder of District ... ..	24·32	22·36	19·97	18·01	18·63
Greater Melbourne (including Hos- pitals, &c.)	23·93	23·54	23·33	23·75	24·16

The births in Greater Melbourne in 1907 numbered 12,860, and corresponded to a rate of 24.16 per thousand of the population, which was higher than the four preceding years, but over 15 per cent. below that for the average of the period 1892-1901. when the proportion was 28.55. The smaller districts—Oakleigh, Preston, and Coburg—being more susceptible to slight influences, showed the greatest variations during the past five years. The highest average rates for this period prevailed in Oakleigh 28.89, followed by Footscray 28.44, Northcote 27.72, Brunswick 26.80, Port Melbourne,

25.41, and the lowest in Camberwell 17.17, St. Kilda 18.24, Brighton 18.99, Hawthorn 19.34, and Caulfield 19.41.

Birth rates in capital cities and suburbs.

The subsequent table shows the mean population, number of births, and birth rates in each Australasian capital city and suburbs during the year 1907, and the birth rates for 1906:—

#### BIRTH RATES IN CAPITAL CITIES OF AUSTRALASIA.

Capital Cities and Suburbs.	Year 1907.			Births per 1,000 of the population, 1906.
	Mean Population.	Number of Births.	Births per 1,000 of the population.	
Melbourne ... ..	532,200	12,860	24.16	23.75
Sydney ... ..	544,700	14,334	26.32	26.18
Brisbane ... ..	133,378	3,295	24.70	24.50
Adelaide ... ..	176,971	4,045	22.86	21.87
Perth ... ..	50,330	2,054	40.81	37.73
Hobart ... ..	35,417	981	27.70	31.36
Wellington ... ..	69,241	1,893	27.34	27.26

With the exceptions of Perth and Wellington, the Australasian capitals showed a lower birth rate than their respective States in the latest year.

Twins and triplet births.

The numbers of cases of twin and triplet births in Victoria in the past five years are as follow:—

#### CASES OF TWINS AND TRIPLETS, 1903 TO 1907.

Year.	Cases of Twins.	Cases of Triplets.
1903 ... ..	301	5
1904 ... ..	299	2
1905 ... ..	336	4
1906 ... ..	355	...
1907 ... ..	330	7

On the average of the five years 1 mother in every 93 gave birth to twins and 1 in every 8,333 was delivered of three children at a birth. These proportions were considerably higher than in the decennium ended 1900, when the ratios were 1 in every 103 and 1 in every 11,893 respectively.

Children legitimized under Legitimation Act.

Under a section of an Act passed in 1903, an illegitimate child, whose parents subsequently marry, may, provided there be no lawful impediment at the time of birth to the marriage of the parents, be legitimized if registered for that purpose within six months after marriage. Advantage was taken of this section to legitimize 168 children, of whom 14 were registered in 1903, 19 in 1904, 34 in

1905, 43 in 1906, and 58 in 1907. In addition, there were 247 children legitimated in 1903 under another section, which provides that if the parents were married before the passing of the Act, the child should be registered for that purpose within six months of the passing of the Act.

The number of illegitimate births registered in Victoria during the year 1907 was 1,762, which gives a proportion of 5.62 to every 100 births registered, being slightly above the ratio of the previous year. This proportion has been fairly constant during the last twelve years, when it was decidedly higher than at any earlier period within the last 30 years. It was much lower than in New South Wales and Queensland, slightly lower than in Tasmania, but much higher than in either of the other two Australian States or New Zealand; it was also lower than in Scotland, but much higher than in the other portions of the United Kingdom. The following are the proportions of illegitimate births to every 100 children born in the Australian States and New Zealand, for the year 1907, and in the United Kingdom for the latest available years:—

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTH RATES.

Queensland .. ..	7.31	New Zealand .. ..	4.61
New South Wales .. ..	7.04	South Australia .. ..	4.09
Scotland (1905) .. ..	6.91	England and Wales (1906)	4.00
Tasmania .. ..	5.86	Western Australia .. ..	3.89
Victoria .. ..	5.62	Ireland (1905) .. ..	2.63

It will readily be supposed that a larger proportion of illegitimacy prevails in Melbourne and suburbs than in any other district of Victoria, and that the proportion in country districts is the smallest of all. During the five years 1900-4, in the metropolitan districts, about 1 birth in 11; in the other urban districts, about 1 in 18; and in the rural districts, only 1 birth in 38 was registered as illegitimate. The proportions in 1907 were 1 in 11.2, 1 in 22.5, and 1 in 37.2 respectively.

Although the proportion of illegitimate births to the total births, as already stated, has varied so little for several years past, yet the proportion of such births to the number of unmarried women and widows, between the ages of 15 and 45, shows the same decline between 1891 and 1901 as has already been observed in the proportion of legitimate births to married women at similar ages. With the exception of altered age distribution, which in this instance is estimated to account for less than 1½ per cent. of the fall, the many causes which have contributed so largely to the decline in the legitimate birth rate, have no doubt operated—but in a major degree—to bring about a reduction in the illegitimate birth rate per 1,000 single

women, which will be seen on comparing the rate for 1901 with that of the previous census, 1891, as given in the subjoined statement:—

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS PER 1,000 SINGLE WOMEN.

Period.		Single Women Aged 15 to 45.	Illegitimate Births.	Illegitimate Births per 1,000 Single Women.
1891	.. ..	142,443	2,064	14.49
1901	.. ..	167,760	1,729	10.31

The proportion of illegitimate births per 1,000 unmarried and widowed women between the ages of 15 and 45, was 14.49 in 1891, and 10.31 in 1901. In Scotland it was 13.9 in 1905. In England and Wales it was 14.1 in 1880-2, 10.5 in 1890-2, and 8.5 in 1900-2. The reduction, during the two latest census periods, was about 29 per cent. in Victoria, and 19 per cent. in England and Wales.

Births and  
infantile  
death rates  
in various  
countries.

Infantile mortality, which is fully dealt with in subsequent pages, is perhaps one of the most prominent determinants of the birth rate. A cursory glance at the next table, which shows the ordinary birth rate and the infantile mortality on the average of the latest five years for which these data are available, is evidence of the intimate connexion existing between the two events:—

BIRTH AND INFANTILE DEATH RATES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the Population.	Deaths under 1 year per 100 Births.
Russia (European) ...	48.9	26.1
Hungary ...	36.8	21.2
Austria ...	36.7	21.7
Spain ...	35.2	17.0
German Empire ...	34.4	19.9
Prussia ...	34.4	18.5
Italy ...	32.6	16.8
The Netherlands ...	31.2	13.2
Western Australia ...	30.0	11.3
Tasmania ...	29.3	9.1
Denmark ...	29.0	11.9
Scotland ...	28.9	12.0
Norway ...	28.6	8.1
Switzerland ...	28.1	13.4
England and Wales ...	27.8	13.4
Belgium ...	27.7	14.8
New Zealand ...	27.0	7.4
New South Wales ...	26.6	8.8
Sweden ...	26.4	9.3
Queensland ...	26.2	8.5
Victoria ...	24.8	8.7
South Australia ...	23.8	7.6

France and Ireland have been intentionally omitted from this table—the former because the low birth rate is due to special causes, the latter to the excessive withdrawal of reproductive adults by emigration.



## DEATHS.

The following return shows the number of deaths—males and females—also the quarters in which they were registered and proportion per 1,000 of the population, during the years 1903-7 :—

## DEATHS IN EACH QUARTER, 1903 TO 1907.

Year.	Total Deaths.	Sex.		Quarter of Registration.				Death Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
		Males.	Females.	March.	June.	September.	December.	
1903 ..	15,595	8,626	6,969	4,036	3,994	3,810	3,755	12·90
1904 ..	14,393	7,992	6,401	3,439	3,590	3,992	3,372	11·92
1905 ..	14,676	8,273	6,403	3,912	3,540	3,710	3,514	12·10
1906 ..	15,237	8,342	6,895	3,896	3,550	3,875	3,916	12·42
1907 ..	14,542	7,980	6,562	3,285	3,391	4,011	3,855	11·66
Average	14,889	8,243	6,646	3,714	3,613	3,880	3,682	12·20

The number of deaths during the year 1907 was 14,542—7,980 males and 6,562 females—a result below the average of the last five years, which was 14,889—the males 8,243, and the females 6,646. According to the experience of the five years, 1903-7, the quarter of the year ending 30th September is the most fatal, the next in order being the quarter ending 31st March. In the year under review, the greatest number of deaths occurred in the September quarter, and the next occurred in the December quarter.

For purposes of comparison the death rates per 1,000 of the population for each of the Australian States and New Zealand are shown in the following statement, for a period of five years from 1903 to 1907 :—

Death rates in Australian States and New Zealand.

DEATH RATES IN THE AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND :  
1903 to 1907.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1903 ..	12·90	11·63	12·38	10·79	12·60	11·86	12·09	10·40
1904 ..	11·92	10·62	10·11	10·22	11·91	11·01	11·01	9·57
1905 ..	12·10	10·13	10·47	10·15	10·83	10·28	10·82	9·27
1906 ..	12·42	9·89	9·56	10·34	11·87	11·17	10·83	9·31
1907 ..	11·66	10·56	10·35	9·87	11·09	11·22	10·86	10·95
Average	12·20	10·56	10·57	10·27	11·66	11·11	11·12	9·90

Although the death rate of Victoria, according to the average of the five years, 1903-7, was higher than in any other State, this result is due to the larger proportion of elderly persons, amongst whom the death rate is very high. In any comparison of crude death

rates of the different States or New Zealand, it is therefore necessary to bear in mind the proportion of persons aged (say) 60 years and upwards in each community. This was accurately known at the last census when Victoria had 798 persons aged 60 years and over, per 10,000 of the population, as compared with 558 in New South Wales, 482 in Queensland, 633 in South Australia, 326 in Western Australia, 608 in Tasmania, 623 in Australia, and 676 in New Zealand. Of the total deaths in 1907, 38.2 per cent. were 65 years and over in Victoria, 27.4 in New South Wales, 23.1 in Queensland, 33.6 in South Australia, 13.3 in Western Australia, 31.3 in Tasmania, 30.1 in Australia, and 29.5 in New Zealand. It will thus be seen that though Victoria had a higher crude death rate, it had concurrently a larger proportion of elderly persons in the population and a greater percentage of total deaths due to persons 65 years and upwards, than any other State or New Zealand. Although the death rates of the different States varied somewhat in 1907 by comparison with the previous year, that for Australia remained about the same.

Death rates  
in various  
countries.

The following were the maximum, minimum, and mean death rates per 1,000 of the population in various countries during the five years ended with 1906, also the average of the 25 years ended 1901. In all, except Japan, where the rate slightly increased, there has been a noticeable decrease, and in Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Germany, Prussia, Spain, Denmark, Holland, and Italy, a considerable decrease in the recent five-year period, as compared with the average of 25 years. The countries are arranged in order according to the average rate of mortality in the more recent period:—

#### DEATH RATES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Five Years, 1902-1906.			Average of 25 Years. 1877-1901.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	
Norway .. ..	14.8	13.7	14.3	16.4
Denmark .. ..	14.7	13.5	14.4	18.1
Sweden .. ..	15.6	14.4	15.2	16.8
Holland .. ..	16.3	14.8	15.6	20.1
England and Wales .. ..	16.2	15.2	15.7	18.9
United Kingdom .. ..	16.5	15.5	16.0	18.8
Scotland .. ..	17.2	15.9	16.5	19.1
Belgium .. ..	17.3	16.4	16.8	19.9
Ireland .. ..	18.1	17.0	17.4	18.2
Switzerland (1901-5) .. ..	18.0	17.2	17.7	20.3
Prussia .. ..	19.7	17.9	19.1	23.5
France .. ..	19.9	19.2	19.5	21.8
Germany (1901-5) .. ..	20.7	19.5	19.9	23.9
Japan (1901-5) .. ..	22.0	20.0	20.9	20.5*
Italy .. ..	22.4	20.8	21.7	26.2
Austria (1901-5) .. ..	25.0	23.7	24.2	28.4
Spain .. ..	26.2	25.0	25.8	30.2
Hungary .. ..	27.8	24.8	26.1	31.8

\* 1881-1901.

Comparing this statement with a previous one, it will be noticed that the death rate of Victoria—the highest in Australasia, for the reason previously stated—is considerably lower than that in Norway—the lowest in Europe. And although, owing to the fact that emigration from the old to the newer countries tends to raise the death rate in the former, but to lower it in the latter, the death rates, calculated on the total population, would naturally be on a higher level in Europe than in Australasia, yet it may be safely affirmed that the true rate of mortality, allowing for differences in the age constitution of the people, is considerably lighter in Australasia than in any country in Europe, except, perhaps, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.

In every country the death rate is higher in towns than it is in the country districts. This circumstance, although no doubt partly attributable to the superior healthfulness and immunity from contagion prevailing in the latter, is also to a great extent due to the fact that hospitals and charitable institutions, which are frequented by patients from the country as well as by town residents, are generally situated in the towns; and further, that outside of charitable institutions many persons die who have come from the country on the approach of a serious illness for the sake of the superior nursing and medical attendance to be obtained in towns. In the ten years ended with 1890, the rate in the metropolitan district was higher than in the other urban districts, but in more recent years was much lower, in consequence of a marked decrease in the rate in the former district; whilst in the rural districts the rate has remained fairly constant, at less than 9 per 1,000, or much less than half the rate in the extra-metropolitan towns. The following are the means for the periods, 1881-90 and 1891-1900, and the years 1901 to 1907:—

Death rates  
in town and  
country.

DEATH RATES IN METROPOLITAN, OTHER URBAN, AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

Period.	Metropolitan District.	Other Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.
1881-90 .. .. .	20·65	19·90	8·90
1891-1900 .. .. .	16·25	21·17	8·98
1901 .. .. .	15·09	19·54	8·73
1902 .. .. .	14·93	20·86	8·77
1903 .. .. .	14·37	20·17	8·41
1904 .. .. .	12·99	18·71	8·02
1905 .. .. .	12·88	19·62	8·19
1906 .. .. .	13·59	19·39	8·30
1907 .. .. .	12·82	17·73	7·93

Death rates  
in principal  
country  
towns in  
Victoria.

The death rates in the principal country towns are shown in the following table for each year, and the average of the period 1903-7 :—

DEATH RATES IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRY TOWNS, 1903 TO 1907.

Year.	Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.						
	Ballarat and Suburbs.	Bendigo and Suburbs.	Geelong and Suburbs.	Castlemaine and Suburbs.	Maryborough.	Warrnambool.	Stawell.
1903 ...	17·91	21·23	17·25	19·25	15·13	14·85	19·61
1904 ...	16·34	18·59	15·41	18·45	17·09	14·13	18·27
1905 ...	17·68	18·25	15·41	19·84	20·50	17·42	17·88
1906 ...	17·48	19·46	14·26	19·46	17·61	13·23	16·15
1907 ...	15·65	17·86	13·21	18·99	16·94	15·15	16·23
Average of 5 years ...	17·01	19·08	15·11	19·20	17·45	14·96	17·63

On the average of the five years, 1903-7, the death rates in all of the above towns were higher than in Melbourne and suburbs, and, as might be expected, they were considerably higher than that for the State, on account of the hospitals situated in those centres. On the average of the five years under review, the lowest rate obtained in Warrnambool, followed by Geelong, Ballarat, Maryborough, Stawell, Bendigo, and Castlemaine, in that order.

Death rates  
in Mel-  
bourne and  
suburbs.

The deaths in Greater Melbourne in 1907 numbered 6,823, which was 260 less than the previous year, and represented a death rate of 12·82 per 1,000 of the population. Excluding the deaths in hospitals and other public institutions, which numbered 2,183, the rate was 8·80 for the same period. The rates for each sub-district, exclusive of hospitals, &c., for the latest five years are shown in the following table :—

DEATH RATES IN SUB-DISTRICTS OF MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS,  
EXCLUSIVE OF HOSPITALS, 1903-7.

Sub-Districts.	Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.				
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Melbourne City ...	12·79	10·43	10·25	10·49	9·54
Fitzroy City ...	12·45	10·89	9·67	11·02	9·71
Collingwood City ...	10·82	9·55	9·31	8·72	8·95
Richmond City ...	11·45	9·40	8·68	8·83	8·88
Brunswick City ...	11·24	9·96	10·41	10·28	9·73
Northcote Town ...	10·83	7·84	9·05	9·74	8·32
Prahran City ...	10·34	9·07	9·71	9·31	9·04
South Melbourne City ...	10·57	8·95	9·26	9·49	8·31

DEATH RATES IN SUB-DISTRICTS OF MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS,  
EXCLUSIVE OF HOSPITALS, 1903-7—*continued.*

Sub-Districts.	Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.				
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Port Melbourne Town... ..	10·95	8·91	8·35	8·79	7·85
St. Kilda City ... ..	9·60	10·00	9·72	9·39	8·27
Brighton Town ... ..	10·73	10·21	8·95	10·23	10·09
Essendon Town ... ..	9·67	8·07	7·48	8·24	8·01
Hawthorn City ... ..	8·13	9·15	7·68	9·19	8·02
Kew Borough ... ..	9·40	7·46	8·73	7·49	8·17
Footscray City ... ..	11·35	9·71	8·74	11·84	8·21
Williamstown Town ... ..	14·68	12·75	10·39	10·41	9·42
Oakleigh Borough ... ..	13·84	12·31	9·23	11·35	11·61
Caulfield Town ... ..	8·22	7·09	7·18	8·16	7·76
Malvern Town ... ..	7·44	6·16	7·38	7·69	7·47
Camberwell Town ... ..	9·14	7·94	8·59	7·80	5·73
Preston Shire... ..	14·10	7·79	11·90	10·84	9·69
Coburg Borough ... ..	8·11	9·56	8·30	9·28	10·91
Remainder of District... ..	10·83	10·82	9·11	8·79	7·58
Greater Melbourne, excluding Hospitals ... ..	11·01	9·54	9·26	9·58	8·80
Greater Melbourne, including Hospitals ... ..	14·37	12·99	12·88	13·59	12·82

The death rate of Melbourne and suburbs is gradually decreasing, although a higher proportion of aged people—65 years and upwards—in the community in recent, as compared with earlier, years has an unfavorable effect upon the mortality rate. In 1890-4 the deaths per 1,000 of the population were 17·46 as against 13·33 for 1903-7—a decrease of nearly 24 per cent. in the intervening period. The deaths for the last five years disclose the fact that much lighter mortality rates prevailed in the principal centres of population in Greater Melbourne, indicating that the effects of improved sanitation are being reflected in the general health of the community. This is strikingly evidenced in the reported cases of Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever combined, which averaged 1,367 in 1905-7, as against 2,676 in 1902-3, or a decline of 49 per cent. between these periods. On the average of the five years 1903-7, the highest death rate—11·67—prevailed in Oakleigh, followed by 11·53 in Williamstown, 10·86 in Preston Shire, 10·75 in Fitzroy, and the lowest rates—7·23 in Malvern, 7·68 in Caulfield, 7·84 in Camberwell, and 8·25 in Kew.

Deaths in hospitals, &c.

In 1907 the deaths in public institutions in Victoria numbered 3,534, or 1 in every 4.1 of the total deaths. In similar institutions in Greater Melbourne the deaths were 2,183, or 1 in every 3.1. The proportion dying in public institutions in the metropolitan area is nearly twice as great as in the remainder of the State.

#### DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN GREATER MELBOURNE, 1907.

Institution.	No. of Deaths.	Institution.	No. of Deaths.
Melbourne Hospital	737	Benevolent Asylum	153
Alfred Hospital	250	Old Colonists' Home	5
Homœopathic Hospital	64	Convent of the Little Sisters of the Poor	35
St. Vincent's Hospital	116	Girls' Dépôt, Royal Park	4
Williamstown Hospital	9	Metropolitan Lunatic Asylum	114
Austin Hospital	158	Yarra Bend Lunatic Asylum	67
Women's Hospital	107	Protestant Refuge	6
Children's Hospital	207	Melbourne Gaol	5
Infectious Diseases Hospital	18	Eye and Ear Hospital	3
Foundling Hospital, Broadmeadows	7	Queen Victoria Hospital	5
Foundling Hospital and Infants' Home	10	Other Institutions	10
Victorian Homes for Aged and Infirm	93	Total	2,183

The deaths in Public Institutions in Greater Melbourne steadily increased during the last five years, the number in 1907 being 43 greater than the preceding year and 367 more than in 1904.

Deaths and births in Australasian capitals.

The subsequent table shows the number of deaths and births, and the death rates in the Australasian Capital Cities; also the numerical and centesimal excess of births over deaths in each during 1907:—

#### DEATHS AND BIRTHS IN CAPITAL CITIES, 1907.

Capital City with Suburbs	Number of Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number of Births.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	
				Numerical.	Centesimal.
Melbourne	6,823	12·82	12,860	6,037	88
Sydney	6,238	11·45	14,334	8,096	130
Brisbane	1,618	12·13	3,295	1,677	104
Adelaide	2,055	11·61	4,045	1,990	97
Perth	862	17·13	2,054	1,192	138
Hobart	538	15·19	981	443	82
Wellington	781	11·28	1,893	1,112	142

The deaths in the Capital Cities of the six States numbered 18,134, or 40 per cent. of the deaths in Australia during the year 1907. The centesimal excess of births over deaths for each city shows that for every 100 deaths there were 242 births in Wellington, 238 in Perth, 230 in Sydney, 204 in Brisbane, 197 in Adelaide, 188 in Melbourne, and 182 in Hobart, and an average of 207 for the metropolitan cities of Australia.

The average death rate of the Australasian Capitals, in 1907, was 12.31, which was considerably lower than the rates of the British and foreign cities for 1906 given in the following list, which has been taken from *Whitaker's Almanac*:—

DEATH RATES IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN CITIES, 1906.

City or Town.	Deaths per 1,000 of the population.	City or Town.	Deaths per 1,000 of the population.
Dublin ... ..	22.4	Cairo ... ..	35.5
Liverpool ... ..	20.6	Calcutta ... ..	31.7
Belfast ... ..	20.1	St. Petersburg ... ..	25.5
Manchester ... ..	19.2	Buda Pesth ... ..	19.3
Glasgow ... ..	17.8	Rome ... ..	18.7
Newcastle-on-Tyne ... ..	17.1	New York ... ..	18.3
Hull ... ..	16.9	Paris ... ..	17.5
Birmingham ... ..	16.8	Vienna ... ..	17.5
Sheffield ... ..	16.4	Buenos Ayres ... ..	17.1
Edinburgh ... ..	16.0	Berlin ... ..	15.8
London ... ..	15.1	Rio de Janeiro ... ..	15.2
Bristol ... ..	14.5	Brussels ... ..	14.6

Death rates in cities.

The misleading results arrived at by a comparison of the ordinary death rates of different countries, or of the same country at different periods, unless the age distribution is identical, have been pointed out in former editions of this work. This applies more especially to such a comparison of newly-settled communities—such as the Australian States—with one another, and with the old-established communities of (say) Europe. In the former the population is, on the average, younger than in the older countries, and is, moreover, constantly being strengthened by immigrants at the younger adult ages, at which the mortality is low; whereas, in the latter, not only is the age distribution more constant from year to year, but there is relatively a much larger proportion of elderly people, amongst whom the death rate is very high, concurrent with a smaller proportion of the younger and middle-aged adults, at the most vigorous period of life. Considerable disparity exists between the proportions of the population at certain ages in the different States, and accounts in a large measure for the inequalities in their ordinary death rates. When the age distribution of the people is taken into consideration, as is done in computing an "index of mortality," the results approximate much more closely than the ordinary death rates for the Australian States. The Victorian "index of mortality," computed by applying the ascertained death rates in the age group specified to a population whose age distribution corresponds with that of

Index of mortality, 1907.

Sweden in 1890, which was accepted by the Conference of Statisticians as a standard population, is shown in the following table for 1907:—

INDEX OF MORTALITY FOR VICTORIA IN 1907.

Age.	Standard Population per 1,000. (Sweden, 1890.)	Death rate per 1,000 at each age in Victoria in 1907.	Index of Mortality for Victoria, 1907.
0-1 ... ..	25·5	77·23	1·97
1-20 ... ..	398·0	2·73	1·08
20-40 ... ..	269·6	4·81	1·30
40-60 ... ..	192·3	13·46	2·59
60 and over ... ..	114·6	63·56	7·28
Total ... ..	1000·0	11·66	14·22

In 1907 the "index of mortality" for all ages was 14.22 as against 15.63 in 1901. The ratios for the age groups 40 to 60 and 60 and upwards were slightly above, and the proportions for each of the three younger ages were considerably below the proportions in 1901.

Death rates at various ages.

A reliable estimate of the improvement in the health of the community is obtained by comparing the death rates of each age group at different periods. Such rates for Victoria for the decennial periods 1881-1890, and 1891-1900, and for the three years 1900-1902, and for England and Wales for 1891-1900, are given in the following statement:—

DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGE GROUPS IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

Age Groups.	Deaths per 1,000 at each age.			
	Victoria.			England and Wales.
	1881-1890.	1891-1900.	1900-1902.	1891-1900.
<i>Males.</i>				
Under 5 ... ..	44·79	39·29	34·07	62·71
5 to 10 ... ..	4·06	3·36	2·70	4·31
10 to 15 ... ..	2·65	2·20	2·10	2·45
15 to 20 ... ..	4·03	3·28	3·11	3·79
20 to 25 ... ..	6·35	4·79	4·90	5·06
25 to 35 ... ..	7·72	6·60	6·25	6·76
35 to 45 ... ..	11·23	9·03	8·81	11·50
45 to 55 ... ..	19·28	15·32	15·34	18·95
55 to 65 ... ..	33·25	32·90	29·86	34·95
65 to 75 ... ..	61·13	62·99	61·57	70·39
75 and upwards ... ..	137·18	145·05	141·59	160·09
All ages ... ..	16·55	15·47	14·80	19·32



DEATH RATES AT CERTAIN AGE GROUPS IN VICTORIA, AND ENGLAND AND WALES—continued.

Age Groups.	Deaths per 1,000 at each age.			
	Victoria.			England and Wales.
	1881-1890.	1891-1900.	1900-1902.	1891-1900.
<i>Females.</i>				
Under 5	39·46	34·09	29·10	52·80
5 to 10	3·92	3·12	2·63	4·37
10 to 15	2·56	2·06	1·92	2·57
15 to 20	4·17	3·43	2·92	3·67
20 to 25	5·81	4·81	4·10	4·46
25 to 35	7·90	6·89	6·00	6·08
35 to 45	10·93	8·68	8·32	9·59
45 to 55	14·84	12·12	11·48	14·74
55 to 65	23·49	23·64	21·49	28·44
65 to 75	50·32	45·87	45·07	60·72
75 and upwards	129·00	124·33	122·77	146·46
All ages	13·56	12·36	11·43	17·14

Excepting the male death rate for the age groups, 20-25 and 45-55, a lower mortality was experienced for both sexes at each age during 1900-1902 than in the ten years 1891-1900, and a still more favorable death rate for all age groups up to 65, than in the ten years 1881-1890. These rates are comparable and point to continuously improving hygienic conditions, and consequently to a general improvement in the health of people in later years. A comparison of English and Victorian death rates for the same period in the foregoing table indicates the marked superiority of Victoria over England at almost every age group for both sexes. This is specially evident in the death rates for children under 5 years of age, which was 57 per cent. higher in England and Wales than in Victoria.

The proportion of deaths per 1,000 persons 60 years and upwards in the Commonwealth, is of special interest now, in view of recent legislation relating to old-age pensions, and the following table has been constructed, showing, in age groups, such proportions for the Australian States and New Zealand on the average of the years 1900-2:—

Death rates of aged people.

DEATH RATES OF PERSONS 60 YEARS AND UPWARDS.

Ages at Death.	Deaths per 1,000 of the Population in Age Groups in							
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
60 to 65	30·1	29·8	29·8	25·3	32·1	25·2	29·3	24·3
65 to 70	43·9	45·4	47·7	41·1	51·4	41·0	44·5	39·9
70 to 75	69·5	71·7	72·1	58·9	67·8	66·2	68·9	64·4
75 to 80	104·5	105·8	124·4	88·8	127·4	106·0	101·8	97·8
80 & over	181·7	195·2		162·4	186·8	199·1	185·0	182·0
Total ..	62·2	58·9	52·1	54·5	56·6	65·1	58·4	49·2

The experience of the three years, 1900-2, shows that of every 1,000 persons aged 60 years and upwards in Australia, 58.4 died during the year, a lower rate than that of Tasmania, Victoria, or of New South Wales, but higher than that of the other States and New Zealand, the proportion of deaths for each State and New Zealand being:—Victoria, 62.2; New South Wales, 58.9; Queensland, 52.1; South Australia, 54.5; Western Australia, 56.6; Tasmania, 65.1; and New Zealand, 49.2. As the average age of persons over 60 years tends to increase in young countries, it may be expected that these rates will become higher, until the normal, or settled conditions of older countries are reached.

Infantile mortality in 1907 and previous years.

The mortality of children under one year in proportion to births was considerably less in recent than in earlier periods, but the necessity for reducing the risks to infant health and life, particularly amongst illegitimate children, is still apparent. Of every 100 infants born in the ten years 1891-1900 11.11 died within a year, as against 8.65 in 1903-7. The lower rate for the latter period represented a saving of 3,730 infant lives in the last five years. The deaths of infants in 1907 numbered 2,276, and, as the births were 31,369, it follows that 7.26 of every 100 infants born died within twelve months—the lowest infantile death rate ever recorded for the State.

Infantile mortality in Melbourne and country.

The prejudicial effect of city surroundings on infant life is evidenced by the higher infantile mortality in the Metropolitan Area than in the remainder of the State, amounting to an excess of 35 per cent. in the year under review, which was about the average of the period 1902-6. That the difference in favour of infants in less densely populated centres is not confined to Victoria is indicated by the English Registrar-General's Report for 1905, which shows that the death rate of infants in Urban Areas was 30 per cent. higher than in Rural Counties of England and Wales. The following table shows the infantile mortality rates in Melbourne and suburbs, and the remainder of the State, and the difference in favour of the latter during the years 1873-1907:—

INFANTILE DEATH RATES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, AND THE REMAINDER OF THE STATE, 1873-1907.

Period.	Melbourne and Suburbs—Deaths per 100 Births.	Remainder of State—Deaths per 100 Births.	Excess per cent. of Melbourne over Country Rate.
1873-80 .. ..	16.85	10.16	66
1881-90 .. ..	17.14	9.50	80
1891-1900 .. ..	13.36	9.60	39
1901 .. ..	12.41	8.89	39
1902 .. ..	12.74	9.55	33
1903 .. ..	12.43	9.42	32
1904 .. ..	9.27	6.81	36
1905 .. ..	9.48	7.57	25
1906 .. ..	11.35	7.92	43
1907 .. ..	8.57	6.34	35

The infantile death rate of Greater Melbourne in 1907 (8.57) was the lowest ever recorded, and considerably below the ratios shown in the English Registrar-General's Annual Summary for 21 European cities for the period 1901-5, and the years 1906 and 1907.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES IN EUROPEAN CITIES.

European Cities.	Deaths under 1 year per 100 Births.		
	1901-5.	1906.	1907.
Moscow ... ..	26.2	27.7	...
Breslau ... ..	24.8	21.3	23.2
St. Petersburg ..	24.6	25.6	25.1
Munich ... ..	23.6	19.6	20.4
Berlin ... ..	20.2	17.7	16.3
Dresden ... ..	19.0	16.7	15.2
Vienna ... ..	17.8	17.0	17.0
Hamburg ... ..	17.4	16.6	13.9
Dublin ... ..	15.8	15.0	15.9
Copenhagen ... ..	15.6	14.8	12.1
Buda-Pest ... ..	14.9	14.3	15.5
Milan ... ..	14.6	13.7	13.3
Belfast ... ..	14.6	14.4	13.6
Rotterdam ... ..	14.4	12.4	10.4
Glasgow ... ..	14.0	13.1	13.0
London ... ..	13.9	13.1	11.6
Stockholm ... ..	13.6	9.0	8.9
Edinburgh ... ..	13.1	11.8	12.7
The Hague ... ..	13.0	11.8	9.8
Amsterdam ... ..	12.2	10.6	8.9
Paris ... ..	11.0	10.8	10.5

Excluding the deaths under 1 year, and the births which occurred in hospitals and public institutions in sub-districts of Greater Melbourne during the four years 1904-7, the deaths of infants in proportion to the births in those areas reveal some very remarkable differences in the various metropolitan divisions. The births and deaths under 1 year (excluding those in hospitals, &c.) and the resultant death rates are shown for the principal sub-districts on the average of the four years 1904-7.

Infantile death rates in metropolitan sub-districts.

## INFANTILE DEATH RATES IN METROPOLITAN SUB-DISTRICTS, 1904-7-

Sub-Districts.	Total in four Years, 1904-7.		Deaths under 1 year per 100 births, 1904-7.
	Births.	Deaths under 1 year.	
Kew Borough ... ..	701	28	3.99
Camberwell Town ... ..	701	30	4.28
Caulfield Town ... ..	851	46	5.41
Malvern Town ... ..	1,024	66	6.45
Hawthorn City ... ..	1,759	115	6.54
Northcote Town ... ..	1,262	83	6.58
Essendon Town ... ..	1,655	111	6.71
St. Kilda City ... ..	1,543	125	8.10
Prahran City ... ..	3,646	303	8.31
Richmond City ... ..	3,576	308	8.61
Port Melbourne Town ... ..	1,241	109	8.78
Williamstown Town ... ..	1,270	118	9.29
South Melbourne City ... ..	3,528	328	9.30
Footscray City ... ..	2,114	197	9.32
Collingwood City ... ..	3,110	323	10.39
Melbourne City ... ..	7,810	846	10.83
Brunswick City ... ..	2,733	299	10.94
Fitzroy City ... ..	2,652	341	12.86

It is noticeable that the seven centres having the lowest infantile death rates are mainly residential areas, and are not so thickly populated as the other principal sub-districts of the Metropolitan area, with higher mortality ratios. Kew had less than a third, Camberwell a third, Caulfield about two-fifths, and Malvern, Hawthorn, and Northcote about one-half the mortality rate experienced in Fitzroy, which had the highest infantile death rate, and the largest number of persons to the acre of any sub-district of the Metropolis.

Deaths of  
infants at  
different  
ages.

Of the total mortality of infants under 1 year, over one-third occurred in the first month and more than one-half in the first three months of life. The annual deaths under 1 month, at from 1 to 3 months, at from 3 to 6 months, and at from 6 to 12 months, during the ten years ended with 1900, and the period 1903 to 1907, are shown in the following table, together with the proportion of deaths at each of those periods of age and the number at each such period to every 100 births. It will be noticed that in the last five years the mortality of infants per 100 births at each age period, excepting

under 1 month, was below the average of the ten years ended with 1900:—

## DEATHS OF INFANTS AT DIFFERENT AGES, 1891-1900 AND 1903-7.

Ages.	Average Annual Deaths at under 1 year of Age.					
	Ten Years—1891-1900.			Five Years—1903-7.		
	Number.	Percentage at each Age.	Number per 100 Births.	Number.	Percentage at each Age.	Number per 100 Births.
<i>Boys.</i>						
Under 1 month	650	31·7	3·79	578	39·7	3·72
1 to 3 months	355	17·3	2·07	253	17·3	1·63
3 to 6 "	445	21·7	2·59	278	19·1	1·79
6 to 12 "	600	29·3	3·50	348	23·9	2·24
Total ..	2,050	100·0	11·95	1,457	100·0	9·38
<i>Girls.</i>						
Under 1 month	488	28·7	2·98	438	37·6	2·96
1 to 3 months	301	17·7	1·84	197	16·9	1·33
3 to 6 "	385	22·6	2·35	234	20·1	1·58
6 to 12 "	528	31·0	3·23	296	25·4	2·00
Total ..	1,702	100·0	10·40	1,165	100·0	7·87

In the period 1903-7, the births of boys were in the proportion of 105 to every 100 girls, but as the mortality among the former was greater than among the latter at each age group, more especially under 1 month, the proportion alive at the end of the year was reduced to 103 boys to 100 girls. The death rate of infants under 1 month remained fairly constant in both periods, but a large decrease is shown for each of the three remaining age groups—that for 6 to 12 months amounting to 37 per cent.—in 1903-7 as compared with 1891-1900, and may be attributed chiefly to the improved milk supply and the consequent lighter mortality from digestive and diarrhoeal diseases.

The experience of the years 1903-7 shows that of every 20,000 newly-born boys and girls in equal numbers, 938 boys and 787 girls died within twelve months, and 9,062 of the former and 9,213 of the latter, or 18,275 of mixed sexes were living at the end of the year. The proportions surviving the first year were 17,765 in the ten years 1891-1900 and 17,468 in 1881-1890. It is thus seen that of every 20,000 births of equal numbers of each sex there were 807 more survivors in 1903-7 than in 1881-1890, and 510 more than in 1891-1900.

Probable mortality of infants.

Infantile  
death rates  
from  
certain  
causes.

The infantile death rate in Victoria shows on the whole a tendency to decrease much more marked in the last five years than in those immediately preceding. The rate for the year under review—7.26 deaths per 100 births—which was the lowest ever recorded in the State, was 35 per cent. below that for the decennium 1891-1900. Any investigation of this subject would be incomplete unless the diseases which proved fatal to infant life in different years are ascertained, and their incidence in each period compared. This method reveals the causes of high mortalities, and when a fairly early period is selected for comparison with recent years, it shows in what direction the improvement is tending. A detailed comparison of the mortalities from each disease would be less useful than one giving the main preventable and non-preventable causes of death, grouped under certain headings, such as is shown in the following table for the periods 1891-3, 1901-5, and for the years 1906 and 1907.

INFANTILE DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES, 1891-3, 1901-5, 1906, AND 1907.

Causes of Death.	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births in—			
	1891-3.	1901-5.	1906.	1907.
Diarrhoeal Diseases, all forms ... ..	29·66	26·68	24·42	18·49
Wasting Diseases (Marasmus, Atrophy, &c.)	22·24	13·75	11·97	9·82
Prematurity ... ..	13·13	15·47	15·43	14·47
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia	11·37	9·08	10·80	5·64
Convulsions ... ..	6·83	3·71	2·89	2·55
Congenital Defects and Malformations ...	3·45	5·30	5·25	4·27
Violence ... ..	3·16	2·62	2·82	2·36
Whooping Cough ... ..	2·60	2·18	5·35	2·68
Other causes ... ..	24·49	17·03	13·99	12·28
Total all causes ... ..	116·93	95·82	92·92	72·56

In 1907 much lower rates prevailed from all of the above causes than in the preceding year. A further examination of the foregoing table shows that the death rates from certain causes, which may be regarded as of a non-preventable nature, such as prematurity, congenital defects, and malformations were responsible over the whole period for nearly one-fifth of the total infant mortality. Of the deaths from preventable causes about 1 in every 3 is due to diarrhoeal diseases, which are specially prevalent and fatal in hot weather, when milk food, the chief diet of children, undergoes rapid changes, and consequently becomes dangerous to infant life. The influence of the seasons on the mortality amongst children under 1 year is vividly shown by the deaths in certain months. The Victorian experience shows a high death rate in December, January, February, and March co-existent with a heavy mortality rate from diarrhoeal diseases, and a low rate in the remaining eight months, concurrently with a very

low rate from these complaints. Although the mortality rate from these diseases decreased by nearly 38 per cent. between 1891-3 and the year under review, it was only about equal to the decline in the general infantile death rate in the same period. On the average of the last seven years of every 1,000 children born, 25 died from diarrhoeal diseases within a year, a proportion which shows the necessity for preventive measures in this direction. The rate attributable to diarrhoeal complaints in Victoria is equal to that in England and Wales, but the proportion from bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia and pneumonia is three times as high in the latter as in the former.

The influence of temperature on infantile mortality from the chief digestive and respiratory diseases is specially noticeable, whilst on deaths from other causes, particularly those of a developmental character, very little influence is apparent. The deaths in Melbourne and suburbs from the two former complaints in each of the quarters of the past three years are shown in the following statement:—

Infantile deaths in seasons from certain causes.

Cause of Death.	Deaths during 1905-7 in the Quarter ended—			
	March.	June.	September.	December.
Diarrhoeal Diseases ... ..	533	180	69	233
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia ... ..	53	87	190	52

The experience of the three years 1905-7 shows that the first three months furnish a greater infantile mortality from diarrhoeal complaints than the remaining nine months, and that the deaths of infants in the September quarter from bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia and pneumonia are as numerous as in the other three quarters combined.

On the average of the past five years, slightly over 1 in every 5 illegitimate infants died within a year, as against 1 in every 13 legitimate children. It is thus seen that the chance of an illegitimate child dying before the age of 1 year is nearly three times that of the legitimate infant. In the year under review the mortality rate for legitimate infants—6.74—was the lowest ever experienced in Victoria. The children born out of wedlock during the same period numbered 1,762, and the deaths 280, which corresponded to a rate of 15.89 per 100 births. To ascertain the chief reasons for the marked disproportion in the mortality rates between the two classes, the subsequent table has been constructed, showing the deaths from certain causes per

Legitimate and illegitimate infantile death rates.

1,000 legitimate and illegitimate births on the average of the years 1903-7.

LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN CAUSES,  
1903-7.

Cause of Death.	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births.	
	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.
Diarrhoeal Diseases	21.1	75.2
Prematurity, Congenital Defects, Marasmus, &c.	31.1	58.3
Bronchitis, Broncho-pneumonia, Pneumonia	7.5	21.4
Other causes	19.0	62.5
Total all causes	78.7	217.4

The rates for 1903-7 show that of every 1,000 children born out of wedlock, 75.2 died from diarrhoeal diseases within a year as compared with 21.1 deaths per 1,000 legitimate infants from the same cause. Owing to the larger proportion of the former deprived of breast food a higher mortality might be expected among them than legitimate infants from these diseases, but the striking differences in death rates from this cause and from the chief respiratory diseases would indicate considerable neglect in rearing illegitimate infants.

Infantile  
mortality  
in Aus-  
tralian  
States and  
New  
Zealand.

The following table shows the proportion of deaths of infants under one year to the total births in each Australian State and in New Zealand for each of the last five years, and the average for the ten years ended with 1900:—

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN AUSTRALASIA.

Year.	Deaths under 1 year per 100 Births.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1891-1900 ..	11.11	11.22	10.34	10.54	14.48	9.58	8.38
1903 ..	10.64	11.63	11.99	9.71	14.12	11.08	8.11
1904 ..	7.79	8.24	7.61	7.05	11.30	9.07	7.10
1905 ..	8.33	8.06	7.55	7.30	10.42	7.97	6.75
1906 ..	9.29	7.45	7.47	7.59	11.00	9.09	6.21
1907 ..	7.26	8.86	7.76	6.59	9.77	8.28	8.88
Average 1903-7..	8.66	8.85	8.48	7.65	11.32	9.10	7.41



The average rate for the ten years 1891-1900 was far higher in Western Australia, and much lower in New Zealand and Tasmania, than in any other Australasian State. On the average of the past five years New Zealand retained its superiority, but Tasmania lost its favorable position, and showed a high rate only exceeded by that of Western Australia. Although the rates varied considerably in the States during the same year, and in different years in the same State, it is noticeable that the pronounced improvement which commenced in all the divisions of the Commonwealth in 1904 has continued with slight variations up to the latest year. Compared with the infantile death rate in 1891-1900, the rate for 1907 declined by 34½ per cent. in Victoria, 21 in New South Wales, 25 in Queensland, 37½ in South Australia, 32½ in Western Australia, and 13½ per cent. in Tasmania. This reduction in infantile mortality rates in all the States in 1907 was equivalent to saving 3,400 infant lives, of which 1,207 were in Victoria.

Decrease in infantile mortality in Australasia.

Of all the countries respecting which information is available, infantile mortality is highest in Russia, where one out of every four infants born dies within twelve months. The following table shows the rates for various foreign countries for the average of the latest five years for which this information is available, and for the Australian States and New Zealand in 1903-7:—

Infantile mortality in various countries.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Deaths under 1 year per 100 births.		Deaths under 1 year per 100 births.
Russia (European) ...	26.1	The Netherlands ...	13.2
Austria ...	21.7	Scotland ...	12.0
Hungary ...	21.2	Denmark ...	11.9
German Empire ...	19.9	Western Australia ...	11.3
Prussia ...	18.5	Ireland ...	9.7
Spain ...	17.0	Sweden ...	9.3
Italy ...	16.8	Tasmania ...	9.1
Japan ...	15.4	New South Wales ...	8.8
Servia ...	14.9	Victoria ...	8.7
Belgium ...	14.8	Queensland ...	8.5
Bulgaria ...	14.3	Norway ...	8.1
France ...	13.9	South Australia ...	7.6
England and Wales ...	13.4	New Zealand ...	7.4
Switzerland ...	13.4		

In the year 1907 deaths of male children under 5 years of age numbered 1,636, and deaths of female children under that age numbered 1,281—the former being in the proportion of 20.50 per cent., and the latter of 19.52 per cent., to the total number of deaths at all ages. These proportions are the lowest ever recorded. Comparing the averages of the last three decades, a marked falling off took place, from period to period, in the mortality of children relatively to that of persons of all ages, and the following table shows the annual number of such deaths at each year of age, and their proportion to the deaths at all ages, in each of the last seven years and

Deaths of children under 5.

during the three decennial periods ended with 1880, 1890, and 1900 :—

## MORTALITY OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS.

Period.	Years of Age at Death.					Total under 5 Years.	
	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	Number.	Proportion Per 100 Deaths at all Ages.
<i>Males.</i>							
1871-1880.. ..	1,783	508	206	148	119	2,764	39·41
1881-1890.. ..	2,158	464	161	114	92	2,989	34·28
1891-1900.. ..	2,050	432	143	93	76	2,794	30·05
1901 .. ..	1,788	317	90	77	58	2,330	25·79
1902 .. ..	1,793	345	106	67	37	2,348	25·65
1903 .. ..	1,694	271	100	76	47	2,188	25·36
1904 .. ..	1,299	192	85	55	50	1,681	21·03
1905 .. ..	1,446	210	73	69	39	1,837	22·20
1906 .. ..	1,563	255	82	38	32	1,970	23·62
1907 .. ..	1,286	193	72	53	32	1,636	20·50
<i>Females.</i>							
1871-1880.. ..	1,482	482	198	139	106	2,407	46·06
1881-1890.. ..	1,805	423	151	105	84	2,568	39·61
1891-1900.. ..	1,702	385	129	82	68	2,366	33·61
1901 .. ..	1,404	308	100	61	48	1,921	28·11
1902 .. ..	1,515	285	110	52	51	2,013	28·65
1903 .. ..	1,452	267	103	67	51	1,940	27·84
1904 .. ..	1,020	169	79	49	56	1,373	21·45
1905 .. ..	1,062	183	79	52	40	1,416	22·11
1906 .. ..	1,303	235	80	51	31	1,700	24·65
1907 .. ..	990	167	59	44	21	1,281	19·52

Number of children under 5 and their deaths.

The average number of male and female children at each year of age under 5, living during the period of ten years ended with 1900, is compared in the next table with the average number of deaths of children of the same sexes at those ages which occurred annually during that period :—

## DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION.

Age last Birthday in years.	Males.				Females.			
	Mean Number Living, 1891 and 1901.	Annual Deaths, 1891 to 1900.		Deaths per 1,000 Children Living.	Mean Number Living, 1891 and 1901.	Annual Deaths, 1891 to 1900.		Deaths per 1,000 Children Living.
		Number.	Per-centage.			Number.	Per-centage.	
0	15,516	2,050	73·38	132·12	15,089	1,702	71·94	112·80
1	14,124	432	15·46	30·59	13,783	385	16·27	27·94
2	13,981	143	5·11	10·23	13,428	129	5·45	9·61
3	13,780	93	3·33	6·75	13,667	82	3·47	6·00
4	13,698	76	2·72	5·55	13,437	68	2·87	5·06
Total	71,099	2,794	100·00	39·29	69,404	2,366	100·00	34·09

Of every 1,000 boys under 1 year of age, 132, and of every 1,000 girls under 1 year of age, 113, died in the decade under notice; the corresponding proportions for the previous ten years being 152 and 130 respectively. These proportions are naturally higher than those quoted in the table showing the comparison of deaths of children under 1 with the births, the proportions in which were 120 deaths of male infants and 104 deaths of female infants to every 1,000 births of infants of those sexes respectively during the recent decade, and 135 and 118 respectively during the previous one.

In proportion to their respective numbers in the population, more boys than girls died at every year of age, the difference per 1,000 living being as much as 19 at under 1 year, but only about 2-3 at from 1 to 2, and less than 1 at subsequent ages.

According to the figures, deaths of boys under 1 year of age furnish a larger proportion to the total deaths of boys under 5 than deaths of girls under 1 do to the total deaths of girls under 5, but the reverse is the case at each of the years of age after the first.

Of the whole number of children who died before they attained the age of 5, nearly three-fourths, viz., 73 per cent. of the boys, and 72 per cent. of the girls, were under 1 year of age; less than a sixth of the boys and about a sixth of the girls were between 1 and 2; about 1 in 19 of the boys and about 1 in 18 of the girls were between 2 and 3; 1 in 33 of the boys and 1 in 28 of the girls were between 3 and 4; 1 in 37 of the boys and 1 in 35 of the girls were between 4 and 5.

It results from actuarial calculations, based upon the figures for the decade 1891-00 in the last table, that of every 20,000 boys and girls in equal numbers born in Victoria, 1,195 boys and 1,040 girls may be expected to die before they complete a year of life, 265 more boys and 247 more girls before they complete 2 years, 81 more boys and 84 more girls before they complete 3 years, 63 more boys and 52 more girls before they complete 4 years, and 47 more boys and 43 more girls before they complete 5 years. At the end of that period it is probable that 1,651 of the boys and 1,466 of the girls will have died; and 8,349 of the boys and 8,534 of the girls will be still living. The average result for both sexes is 8,441 per 10,000, which is more favorable than that deduced from the mortality of either of the two previous decades 1881-90, and 1871-80, which showed the number of survivors at the end of the first five years of life to be 8,211 and 8,103 respectively.

Out of every 10,000 infants born in Victoria, there will on the average be 5,120 boys and 4,880 girls—being in the ratio of 105 of the former to every 100 of the latter. These, according to the

results just arrived at, will be reduced at the end of 5 years to 4,275 boys and 4,165 girls—or in the ratio of 103 of the former to every 100 of the latter. Thus, one-half of the excess of males over females at birth is neutralized in the first five years.

Connexion  
between  
infantile  
mortality  
and birth  
rate.

It is notable that those countries (with the exception of France) in which the greatest infantile mortality occurs are those which possess a high birth rate, and on the contrary those countries which have a low birth rate have also the lightest mortality. It is evident, therefore, that there is an intimate association between the birth rate and the infantile mortality. So great indeed is the mortality per 1,000 births in the high birth rate countries that the ultimate gain to the population of those countries at the expiration of five years is in some cases below that of the low birth rate countries, and it is highly probable that could the mortality have been traced for a year or two beyond that period, it would be found that the supremacy rests with the low birth rate countries. The following statement shows for the latest five years the birth rate per 1,000 of the population, and the number surviving their fifth year similarly estimated:—

#### BIRTH RATES AND SURVIVORS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Birth rate.	Surviving age 5.
Hungary .. .. .	36·8	22·0
Austria .. .. .	36·7	22·5
Spain .. .. .	35·2	20·1
Prussia .. .. .	34·4	23·5
Italy .. .. .	32·5	20·5
Holland .. .. .	31·2	24·9
Denmark .. .. .	29·0	21·9
Norway .. .. .	28·6	24·0
Switzerland .. .. .	28·1	21·0
England and Wales .. .. .	27·8	21·2
Belgium .. .. .	27·7	20·9
New Zealand .. .. .	27·0	24·0
New South Wales .. .. .	26·6	22·6
Sweden .. .. .	25·9	20·3
Victoria .. .. .	24·8	20·9
Ireland .. .. .	23·3	19·5
France .. .. .	21·0	15·8

Thus it will be seen that the superiority of the birth rate of European States, so far as population is concerned, has for the most part disappeared at the end of five years.

Percentage  
of deaths  
in age  
groups.

A very favorable feature of Victorian mortality in recent years is the steadily diminishing number of both sexes dying between 5 and 25 years of age. Although fluctuations occurred in the general death rate, the deaths between these ages fell from 1,474 in 1902, 1,435 in 1903, 1,405 in 1904, 1,279 in 1905, 1,215 in 1906, to 1,203 in 1907.

The following table shows the number of deaths in various age groups in 1907, and the percentage of the total deaths in such groups in 1891-5, 1901, and 1907:—

PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS, 1891-5, 1901, AND 1907.

Age Groups. (Years).	Number of Deaths in 1907.	Percentage of Deaths in Age Groups.		
		1891-5.	1901.	1907.
Under 5 ... ..	2,917	53.82	26.75	20.06
5 to 10 ... ..	248	2.59	2.51	1.70
10 to 15 ... ..	213	1.57	1.68	1.46
15 to 20 ... ..	315	2.38	2.38	2.17
20 to 25 ... ..	427	3.72	3.00	2.94
25 to 35 ... ..	933	8.48	7.46	6.42
35 to 45 ... ..	1,268	6.60	8.96	8.72
45 to 55 ... ..	1,306	7.39	7.11	8.98
55 to 65 ... ..	1,356	12.18	9.11	9.32
65 to 75 ... ..	2,474	12.26	17.30	17.01
75 and over ... ..	3,078	9.01	13.74	21.17
Unstated ... ..	7	...	...	.05
Total ... ..	14,542	100.00	100.00	100.00

In proportion to the total deaths, the deaths of persons aged 75 and upwards increased from 9.01 per cent. in 1891-5 to 21.17 in 1907, or by 135 per cent. in the intervening years, and the proportion in the earlier age group—65 to 75—increased by nearly 39 per cent. in the same period. The higher proportion of deaths of elderly people in the latest year accounts for a higher death rate per 1,000 of the population than would be otherwise shown. On the other hand, the proportion of deaths under 5 years diminished by nearly 41 per cent. between 1891-5 and 1907.

In accordance with the decision of the Conference of Statisticians held in Melbourne in 1906, the causes of deaths were classified for the first time in 1907 according to the Bertillon Index of Diseases. This differs so materially in some respects from the mortality lists previously used in Victoria that comparisons of deaths and death rates from certain causes in 1907 and earlier years are impossible. This applies even to some causes which appear to be similarly grouped, but are actually of a non-comparable character owing to their different limitations in 1907 and earlier years. In any comparison of mortalities from detailed causes in different years it is therefore necessary to bear in mind the minor diseases excluded from or included in the assigned causes in the years compared. This precaution is especially necessary in comparing certain mortalities of the digestive, nervous, and respiratory systems.

With regard to the selection of the primary cause of death when two or more associated diseases are stated, there is no material difference between the Bertillon method and that hitherto followed

Altered classification of causes of deaths.

Death rates from diseases.

in Victoria, except in a few minor nervous and respiratory complaints of persons dying in Hospitals for the Insane. Many important causes of deaths are practically unaffected by the new classification referred to in the preceding paragraph, and consequently retain their comparative character. Amongst those are cancer, tubercular diseases, typhoid fever, whooping cough, measles, influenza, scarlet fever, meningitis and encephalitis, diabetes, appendicitis, urinary and liver and puerperal diseases, suicide, old age, &c. In many other instances, such as diarrhoea and enteritis, diphtheria and croup, hydatids, accidental violence, homicide, &c., a rearrangement of these mortalities is made which permits a comparison with different years and enhances the value of earlier Victorian mortalities as comparative records. The health of the community, as reflected in the death rates from the chief diseases arranged on a comparative basis, is shown in the subsequent table for the period 1890-2 and for the last five years:—

## DEATHS PER MILLION FROM CERTAIN CAUSES.

Cause of Death.	Deaths per Million of the Population.					
	1890-2.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Typhoid Fever .. .. .	369	210	157	100	132	71
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	34	38	19	8	3	2
Measles .. .. .	2	17	..	65	6	33
Whooping Cough .. .. .	129	91	38	16	201	103
Diphtheria and Croup .. .. .	552	96	172	73	48	79
Influenza .. .. .	381	107	213	110	198	221
Hydatids .. .. .	51	25	33	24	23	34
Cancer .. .. .	584	761	740	786	755	796
Phthisis .. .. .	1,365	1,109	1,111	1,019	988	958
Other Tubercular Diseases .. .. .	379	289	311	282	273	209
Syphilis .. .. .	39	50	39	35	50	63
Diabetes .. .. .	38	58	82	82	85	110
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucæmia .. .. .	28	52	57	50	60	45
Meningitis and Encephalitis .. .. .	113	127	102	119	145	161
Locomotor Ataxia and other diseases of Spinal Cord .. .. .	43	51	60	50	50	65
Congestion and Hæmorrhage of the Brain .. .. .	344	360	389	401	404	463
Epilepsy .. .. .	74	52	47	35	43	32
Convulsions .. .. .	353	139	94	99	90	87
Heart Disease (including Endocarditis and Pericarditis) .. .. .	950	1,093	1,049	1,099	1,177	1,254
Acute and Chronic Bronchitis .. .. .	691	412	320	425	477	343
Pneumonia and Broncho Pneumonia .. .. .	853	784	709	850	884	780
Pleurisy .. .. .	96	88	78	83	86	46
Congestion of Lungs and Pulmonary Apoplexy .. .. .	140	66	46	45	50	54
Asthma and Pulmonary Emphysema .. .. .	70	76	64	70	66	43

DEATHS PER MILLION FROM CERTAIN CAUSES—*continued.*

Cause of Death.	Deaths per Million of the Population.					
	1890-2.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Enteritis, Gastro-enteritis, and Diarrhoeal Diseases .. ..	1,342	1,266	761	813	943	718
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction .. ..	124	141	93	96	131	125
Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted) .. ..	175	97	103	100	108	101
Cirrhosis and other diseases of the Liver (Cancer excepted) .. ..	329	202	173	182	175	164
Biliary Calculi .. ..	11	21	21	33	33	28
Appendicitis and Abscess of the Iliac Fossa .. ..	..	..	71	72	96	66
Simple Peritonitis (non-puerperal) ..	106	78	56	61	61	52
Acute and Chronic Nephritis, Uræmia, Bright's Disease .. ..	294	554	540	559	551	596
Diseases of the Bladder and Prostate ..	86	96	104	103	127	107
Calculi of the Urinary System .. ..	8	9	6	9	10	6
Old Age .. ..	631	870	991	1,041	928	982
Suicide .. ..	109	114	94	115	90	95
Accidental Violence .. ..	811	516	526	574	535	568
Homicide .. ..	34	12	19	33	16	17

The striking feature of the preventable mortality in 1907, as compared with the previous year, was the great reduction in infantile fatality from diarrhoea and enteritis, bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia, and pneumonia and whooping cough. The low general death rate was almost wholly due to the remarkably light mortality among children in 1907, when 753 fewer deaths under 5 years of age were recorded than in the previous year. Phthisis, other tubercular diseases, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, anæmia, chlorosis, and leucæmia and appendicitis furnish lower rates, and cancer, diphtheria and croup, measles, influenza and diabetes higher rates, than in the preceding year. These and other comparable causes of death are fully dealt with in subsequent paragraphs.

Typhoid fever, which is really a preventable disease that is most fatal between 15 and 50 years, showed a mortality rate of 369 per million of the population in 1890-2, as against 210 in 1903, 157 in 1904, 100 in 1905, 132 in 1906, and only 71 in 1907. The rate for the latest year was less than one-fifth of that for the period 1890-2, and considerably below the average of the preceding five years. For Greater Melbourne also a rapidly diminishing death rate from this cause is shown in recent years; the ratio for 1903-7 was only about one-third of that in the decennium 1891-1900. In regard to the prevalence of typhoid fever in different divisions of the State it is notable that the reported cases in the metropolitan area furnish a lower "attack rate" in proportion to population than the remainder of the State on the average of the past five years. Comparing the

deaths from typhoid fever with the cases reported in the five years 1903-7 in Greater Melbourne, the fatality rate was 1 in every 10 cases, which was about equal to the ratio in Sydney in 1898-1905, but only slightly more than two-thirds the fatality experienced in London in the same period.

Scarlet fever.

The mortality from scarlet fever is extremely variable in different years, but exhibits on the whole a diminishing proportion. The death rate in 1907 was only 2 per million of the population as compared with 38 in 1903 and 34 in 1890-2. By comparison with scarlet fever mortality in England and Wales, which amounted to 130 per million in 1896-1905, the rate for Victoria is remarkably light, and even in epidemic periods it has never reached the usual English rate. The ratio of deaths to the notified cases in Greater Melbourne in the period 1903-7 was 14 in every 1,000, as compared with a fatality rate of 27 per 1,000 in London in the same years.

Measles.

The number of deaths attributed to measles each year varied very considerably in the past 20 years, during which there were two severe epidemic outbreaks in 1893 and 1898, but their durations did not extend beyond these years. In 1903 the death rate was 17 per million, as against no deaths in 1904; 65 per million in 1905, 6 in 1906, and 33 in 1907. The Victorian mortality rate on the average of the past five years was only about one-fourteenth of the rate—325—experienced in England and Wales in the five years 1902-6.

Whooping cough.

There were 128 deaths referred to whooping cough in 1907, which equalled a rate of 103 per million of the population at all ages, as compared with 201 in the previous year, when it was exceptionally heavy. The infantile death rate is more affected than the general death rate by this ailment, as it is practically confined to children. In the year under review 84, or two-thirds, of the deaths were of infants under 1 year, and 122, or over 95 per cent., were less than five years of age. As in previous periods the sex incidence of this disease shows that it is more fatal to girls than to boys, the rate amongst the former being about 20 per cent. higher than among the latter during 1907.

Diphtheria and croup.

On the average of the past five years the mortality rate from diphtheria and croup was considerably less than in earlier years. For the year under review the rate equalled 79 per million of the population, which was only one-seventh of the proportion—552—for 1890-2, and less than half the ratio usually experienced in England and Wales. It was, however, in excess of the rate in the previous year, when it was exceptionally low, but shows on the whole a decreasing tendency. Like measles, scarlet fever, and whooping cough, it is an ailment chiefly affecting children. Of the 98 deaths attributed to this disease in the latest year 50 were under 5 and 82 were less than 10 years of age. The incidence of this malady is light in the first year of life, as compared with the subsequent four years, and is about equal for both sexes. The fatality rate of diphtheria, *i.e.*, the proportion of deaths to the cases in Greater Melbourne notified



to the Board of Health, shows that 66 in every 1,000 ended fatally in 1903-7, as against 91 in every 1,000 in London in the same period. Prior to the employment of the anti-toxin treatment of diphtheria the fatality rate in Melbourne was over four times that experienced in the past five years.

The deaths attributed to hydatids in 1907 numbered 43, which were equivalent to a rate of 34 per million of the population, as compared with rates of 23 in 1906, 24 in 1905, 33 in 1904, 25 in 1903, and 51 in 1890-2. Of the 167 persons who died from this disease in the last five years 100 were males and 67 were females, and only 2 were under 5 years of age. In 1907, 73 per cent. of the fully defined cases were of the liver and 18 per cent. of the lungs. Hospital returns for the latest five years show that 625 cases of hydatids were treated therein, and that 1 in every 9 ended fatally.

The death rate from diabetes has shown a varying increase in recent periods, and now exceeds the rate—97—in England and Wales in 1906. In the year under review there were attributed to this cause 60 male and 77 female deaths, which equalled a rate of 110 per million of the population. This was the highest recorded and nearly three times the rate in 1890-2. Of the 137 deaths referred to this disease in 1907 all were over 10 years and only 11 were under 30 years of age, the heaviest mortality being experienced at the age group 60 years and upwards. The higher rates in later years cannot be wholly explained by the sex and age constitution of the population, although an increasing proportion of middle-aged and elderly people, among whom the heaviest mortality prevails, would account for a higher rate in later than in earlier years.

Anæmia, chlorosis, and leucæmia were responsible for 56 deaths in 1907, which corresponded to a rate of 45 per million of the population. This was lower than in the preceding four years, but about 61 per cent. above the ratio—28—in 1890-2. The deaths in England and Wales were equivalent to a rate of 59 per million in 1906.

The deaths from influenza in 1907 numbered 276, corresponding to a rate of 221 per million of the population, which was above the average of the past five years. Of the deaths from this cause in the year under review about two-thirds occurred in the three months ending in November. Although this disease has varied in form in different periods it has always proved more fatal at the extremes of life than at middle age. In 1907 a relatively heavier mortality occurred amongst persons 55 years and upwards than in previous years. The proportion of the total at this age amounted to 65 per cent. last year, as compared with 50 per cent. in 1890-8. The age incidence of this disease at various periods is shown in the next table, which gives the average yearly proportion of deaths from influenza per 10,000 of the population in age groups during the latest four census periods, and shows that during the latter two the

proportion of deaths resulting from this disease was eleven times as great as in the two preceding periods:—

DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA IN VICTORIA PER 10,000 OF  
POPULATION AT EACH AGE.

Age-Group (Years).	Males.				Females.			
	1870-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.	1870-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.
0-15 ...	·69	·34	2·50	1·10	·52	·34	1·86	1·15
15-20 ...	...	·07	·64	·34	...	...	·92	·83
20-25 ...	...	...	1·20	·59	...	...	1·28	·69
25-35 ...	·05	·07	1·50	·79	·07	·07	2·35	·89
35-45 ...	·05	...	3·04	1·31	...	·08	4·11	1·86
45-55 ...	·09	·24	5·12	3·20	·17	...	5·39	2·02
55-65 ...	·67	·24	12·65	5·25	·39	·62	11·46	5·53
65 and upwards	1·09	2·36	27·13	17·02	·84	3·18	35·22	16·02
All ages ...	·33	·25	3·94	2·30	·28	·24	3·72	2·13

Since 1890, there were two severe epidemic outbreaks of influenza—in 1891, and 1899, resulting in 1,035 and 963 deaths respectively. The deaths due to this cause in 1903 numbered 129, which was the lowest during the past seventeen years.

The average yearly proportion of deaths from influenza and respiratory diseases (combined) per 10,000 of the population living at different ages during the latest four census periods, is shown in the following table:—

DEATH RATES FROM INFLUENZA AND RESPIRATORY DISEASES  
(COMBINED).

Age Group (Years).		1870-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.
<i>Males.</i>					
0-15 ...	...	23·34	29·36	31·02	17·63
15-20 ...	...	3·05	3·37	3·56	3·04
20-25 ...	...	5·70	5·34	6·08	5·44
25-35 ...	...	5·74	8·38	8·35	6·73
35-45 ...	...	10·33	15·80	16·59	10·80
45-55 ...	...	20·52	26·83	30·30	21·24
55-65 ...	...	42·46	51·89	69·16	43·62
65 and upwards	...	109·20	138·90	168·20	129·40
All ages	...	17·62	24·73	28·24	20·96
<i>Females.</i>					
0-15 ...	...	19·02	24·52	25·99	15·00
15-20 ...	...	1·88	2·02	4·44	3·17
20-25 ...	...	3·54	4·23	4·33	4·03
25-35 ...	...	4·58	5·79	8·00	4·64
35-45 ...	...	7·94	12·61	15·66	9·54
45-55 ...	...	8·04	13·63	22·40	13·82
55-65 ...	...	23·36	29·77	43·56	32·95
65 and upwards	...	73·94	119·30	147·60	102·80
All ages	...	12·91	17·32	21·34	15·41

Excepting the age group 15-20 during 1890-2, and 1900-2, the proportion of deaths of males from influenza and respiratory diseases combined, was greater in every instance at each census period, than that for females. The mortality rates showed a considerable decrease for both sexes during the last census period, as compared with the two previous ones, such decrease amounting to 26 per cent. in male, and 28 per cent. in female rates.

In 1907 the deaths from respiratory diseases numbered 1,675, which represented a rate of 1,343 per million of the population, as compared with 1,622 in the previous year, 1,552 in 1905, 1,297 in 1904, 1,482 in 1903, and 2,029 in 1890-2. Of the deaths from complaints of the respiratory system in the year under review, 110 were referred to acute bronchitis, 318 to chronic bronchitis, 350 to broncho-pneumonia, 619 to pneumonia, and 57 to pleurisy. These five diseases accounted for seven-eighths of the total respiratory mortality. The season incidence of these maladies is evidenced by the large proportion of deaths, amounting to 37 per cent., resulting from them in the months of July, August, and September in the latest year. Complaints of this nature are much more fatal at the extremes of life than at middle ages, and among males than females. This is shown in the next table, which gives the death rates in age groups for each sex during four census periods, when the age and sex constitution of the population were accurately known.

## DEATH RATES IN VICTORIA FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

Age Group (Years).	Males.				Females.			
	1870-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.	1870-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.
0-15 ...	22·65	29·02	28·52	16·53	18·50	24·18	24·13	13·85
15-20 ...	3·45	3·30	2·92	2·70	1·88	2·02	3·52	2·34
20-25 ...	5·70	5·34	4·88	4·85	3·54	4·23	3·05	3·34
25-35 ...	4·69	8·31	6·85	5·94	4·51	5·72	5·65	3·75
35-45 ...	10·28	15·80	13·55	9·49	7·94	12·53	11·55	7·68
45-55 ...	20·43	26·59	25·18	18·04	7·87	13·63	17·01	11·80
55-65 ...	41·79	51·65	56·51	38·37	22·97	29·15	32·10	27·42
65 and upwards	108·11	136·54	141·07	112·38	73·10	116·12	112·38	86·78
All ages ...	17·29	24·48	24·30	18·66	12·63	17·08	17·62	13·28

An examination of the above table shows that the proportion of males dying from diseases of the respiratory system exceeded that of females at each census period. The average mortality per 10,000 of the population for the four census years was 21·18 deaths for males, and 15·15 for females. In each age group (except 15-20 in 1890-2), the mortality rate for males was heavier than that for females, and not only was there a considerable decrease in the proportions for both sexes, but, in nearly every age group, a reduction is shown during 1900-2, as compared with 1890-2.

Diseases  
of the  
digestive  
system.

The very satisfactory decrease in the death rates referring to diseases of the digestive system (excluding hydatids) in the period 1904-6 was continued in 1907, when an exceptionally low rate prevailed. In the latest year there were 1,605 deaths from digestive ailments, representing a proportion of 1,287 per million of the population, which was considerably below the average of the past five years, slightly more than half the rate—2,331—experienced in 1890-2, and only three-fourths of the ratio—1,752—in England and Wales in 1906. The large reduction in the general mortality rate from complaints of this character in recent years is coincident with a comparatively lighter mortality among infants. Victorian experience shows that more than half of the mortality from digestive maladies were ascribed to diseases of a diarrhoeal nature. In 1907 diarrhoeal complaints were responsible for 895 deaths, equivalent to 718 per million, which was the lowest rate ever recorded, and 46 per cent. below the ratio—1,342—for 1890-2. In 1903, 1904, 1905, and 1906 the rates were 1,266, 761, 813, and 943 respectively. The age incidence of this disease is heaviest at the extremes of life. Of the 895 deaths from this cause in the year under review, 690, or 77 per cent., were of children under 2 years of age. The seasonal influence on the mortality from this disease is much more strongly marked among infants than aged people, as was evidenced by the fact that half the deaths under 1 year from diarrhoea and enteritis occurred in the three months ending in March, whilst the proportion was only slightly higher for that quarter as compared with other quarters at other ages.

Diseases of  
urinary  
system.

A very marked alteration in mortality rates from diseases of the urinary system has taken place in recent years: Excepting urinary calculi, all the important diseases (Bright's disease, albuminuria, uræmia, nephritis, &c.), constituting this group exhibit increasing rates, which are now in excess of the proportions in England and Wales. In the year under review, 930 deaths were attributed to these diseases, which corresponded to a ratio of 746 per million of the population, as against 682 in 1902-6, and 408 in 1890-2, or an increase of 83 per cent. in the intervening years. Bright's disease, uræmia, and nephritis were responsible for 743 deaths, or 80 per cent., complaints of the bladder for 68 deaths, or over 7 per cent., and ailments of the prostate for 65 deaths, or 7 per cent., of the total referred to maladies of the urinary system, which furnish a male death rate nearly double that of the female rate. A larger proportion of elderly people in the community, among whom the

heaviest mortality occurs, would account for a portion of the increase in the death rate from complaints of this class in recent years, but as the age constitution of the population of Victoria would warrant a lower rate than in England, the marked disparity between the rates in the two countries—746 in Victoria and 489 in England—would indicate a greater prevalence of urinary diseases in this State.

The deaths from phthisis in 1907 numbered 1,195, which were equal to a rate of 958 per million of the population, as compared with 988 in 1906, 1,019 in 1905, 1,111 in 1904, 1,109 in 1903, and 1,365 in 1890-2—a substantial improvement. The rates are more fully shown in the following table, which gives the mortality per 10,000 of the population of each sex, in age groups, during the last five census periods.

DEATH RATES IN VICTORIA FROM PHTHISIS IN AGE GROUPS AT FIVE CENSUS PERIODS, 1860-2, 1870-2, 1880-2, 1890-2, 1900-2.

Ages (Years).	Annual Mortality from Phthisis per 10,000 of the Population at each age.				
	1860-2.	1870-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.
<i>Males.</i>					
0 to 15	2·55	1·22	1·74	·90	·38
15 " 20	7·72	5·71	6·88	5·41	5·06
20 " 25	12·23	18·75	21·19	18·29	14·35
25 " 35	16·53	22·21	30·33	23·70	20·31
35 " 45	21·63	21·83	25·11	28·28	22·07
45 " 55	23·14	22·24	28·65	31·17	25·05
55 " 65	25·63	27·86	31·41	36·48	35·75
65 and upwards	23·20	19·56	18·08	25·40	31·07
All ages	13·33	12·89	15·33	15·73	13·51
<i>Females.</i>					
0 to 15	3·70	·98	1·76	1·43	·93
15 " 20	14·07	12·37	12·50	9·51	8·18
20 " 25	18·95	19·28	21·00	18·49	12·79
25 " 35	24·76	22·02	26·56	21·77	18·15
35 " 45	25·62	21·65	24·06	22·53	17·74
45 " 55	25·01	19·60	20·72	16·13	14·41
55 " 65	22·59	10·51	14·26	12·35	12·52
65 and upwards	18·03	12·61	13·12	8·25	8·18
All ages	14·46	10·62	12·75	11·51	9·72

It will thus be seen that the male death rates per 10,000 of the population from phthisis were greater during the latest four census periods than those of females; but the proportion of deaths of females

under 20 years of age, was nearly twice as great as that of males during each period, whilst the proportion of males, 45 years and upwards, was considerably greater than that of females in all but the first period. The figures for 1900-2, show that there was a decline in every age group (excepting 65 and upwards amongst males, and 55-65 amongst females) as compared with those for 1890-2.

Death rates from pulmonary tuberculosis per 10,000 of the population, in various countries are shown in the following table, the figures for which have been taken from the English Registrar-General's Report for 1906, for the average of the ten years 1896-1905 :—

DEATH RATES FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1896-1905.

Country.	Deaths per 10,000 of the Population.	Country.	Deaths per 10,000 of the Population.
Ireland ... ..	21·4	England and Wales ...	12·7
German Empire ... ..	19·7	Victoria ... ..	11·5
Norway ... ..	20·1	South Australia ... ..	8·4
Switzerland ... ..	18·9	Queensland ... ..	8·4
Scotland ... ..	15·5	New South Wales ... ..	8·0
The Netherlands ... ..	14·9	New Zealand ... ..	7·4
Japan ... ..	14·5	Western Australia ... ..	7·0
Spain* ... ..	14·4	Tasmania ... ..	6·7
Belgium ... ..	13·0		

Owing to the different age constitutions, and the possible variations in the classification of tubercular diseases in the various countries, the above figures show only approximately the mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis. It appears that the deaths attributable to this disease are greater, in proportion to population, in Victoria than in the other Australian States and New Zealand, but are less than in the other countries.

The local distribution of tuberculous mortality indicates that certain urban centres—particularly that of Bendigo and suburbs—furnish considerably higher death rates from this cause than the rural divisions of the State. The tubercular death rate amongst miners is very considerably more than the ratio among farmers and graziers, and as mining occupations predominate in Bendigo and suburbs, and farming and grazing in the rural districts, this distribution of callings

Tubercular death rates in Melbourne, Ballarat, and Bendigo.

\* Average for six years, 1900-5.

accounts in a large measure for the disparity in the mortality rates from this cause in those divisions of the State. The rates show that during the past seven years 9 more persons in every 10,000 of the population died each year from tubercular diseases in Bendigo than in Melbourne and suburbs, and 8.5 more per 10,000 than in Ballarat. The rates in the above localities from phthisis and other tubercular diseases are shown in the following statement for the decennium 1891-1900 and for each of the last seven years:—

DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES IN MELBOURNE, BALLARAT, AND BENDIGO, 1891-1907.

Period.	Deaths per 10,000 of the Population.								
	Phthisis.			Other Tubercular Diseases.			All Tubercular Diseases.		
	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Ballarat and Suburbs.	Bendigo and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Ballarat and Suburbs.	Bendigo and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Ballarat and Suburbs.	Bendigo and Suburbs.
1891-1900 ..	16.7	17.1	24.1	4.7	3.5	4.0	21.4	20.6	28.1
1901 ..	15.5	16.0	22.0	4.4	3.4	6.6	19.9	19.4	28.6
1902 ..	14.3	15.6	27.0	3.9	4.6	4.2	18.2	20.2	31.2
1903 ..	14.0	16.4	20.4	4.2	3.3	3.5	18.2	19.7	23.9
1904 ..	13.5	17.1	22.3	4.4	5.3	5.2	17.9	22.4	27.5
1905 ..	12.2	11.5	21.8	3.9	3.2	3.9	16.1	14.7	25.7
1906 ..	11.5	13.2	21.7	3.9	2.3	2.5	15.4	15.5	24.2
1907 ..	11.6	10.5	20.2	3.4	1.8	2.0	15.0	12.3	22.2
Average of 1901-7 ..	13.2	14.3	22.2	4.0	3.4	4.0	17.2	17.7	26.2

During the period embraced in the above table a considerably diminishing rate from all tuberculous diseases is shown for Greater Melbourne. Rates for Ballarat fluctuated, but they also on the whole decreased considerably, that for the year 1907 being 40 per cent. lower than in the decade 1891-1900. The rates for Bendigo varied in recent years, and, although still high, they, too, exhibit a diminishing proportion.

In the next table are given the actual numbers of deaths from tubercular diseases in the last three years in the principal sub-districts of Greater Melbourne, exclusive of Hospitals; also the number of deaths from all causes (including tubercular diseases) during the same period; and the rates per 1,000 of the population in each case. It will be seen that the two rates do not by any means run together.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES IN  
PRINCIPAL SUB-DISTRICTS OF GREATER MELBOURNE (EXCLUDING  
HOSPITALS) 1905 TO 1907.

Sub-Districts.	Total Deaths in Three Years— 1905, 1906, and 1907 from—				Deaths per Thousand of the Population. Average of 1905, 1906, and 1907—	
	Phthisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	All Tubercular Diseases.	All Causes.	From all Tubercular Diseases.	From all Causes.
Footscray City .. ..	63	19	82	532	1.48	9.60
Collingwood City .. ..	103	18	121	921	1.18	8.99
Fitzroy City .. ..	89	23	112	990	1.15	10.13
Northcote Town .. ..	30	10	40	320	1.13	9.04
Brunswick City .. ..	63	24	87	786	1.12	10.14
Richmond City .. ..	103	23	126	1,016	1.09	8.80
Coburg Borough .. ..	20	5	25	220	1.08	9.50
Camberwell Town .. ..	28	4	32	220	1.07	7.37
Melbourne City .. ..	239	59	298	2,972	1.01	10.09
South Melbourne City .. ..	95	27	122	1,104	1.00	9.02
Essendon Town .. ..	42	13	55	448	.97	7.91
Kew Borough .. ..	19	6	25	213	.95	8.13
Hawthorn City .. ..	50	16	66	578	.95	8.30
Prahran City .. ..	91	19	110	1,190	.86	9.35
Brighton Town .. ..	23	4	27	317	.83	9.76
Malvern Town .. ..	25	5	30	290	.78	7.51
St. Kilda City .. ..	38	11	49	582	.77	9.13
Williamstown Town .. ..	20	10	30	416	.73	10.07
Caulfield Town .. ..	17	4	21	253	.64	7.70
Port Melbourne Town .. ..	12	9	21	313	.56	8.33

In 1907 there were 261 deaths from tubercular diseases (excluding phthisis), which corresponded to a rate of 209 per million, as compared with 273 in 1906, 282 in 1905, 311 in 1904, 289 in 1903, and 379 in 1890-2. The death rates in various age groups are shown in the subsequent table for the latest four census periods:—

DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES (PHTHISIS EXCEPTED) IN  
AGE GROUPS DURING THE YEARS 1870-2, 1880-2, 1890-2, 1900-2.

Ages (Years).	Deaths per 10,000 persons at each age during—			
	1870-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.
<i>Males.</i>				
0-15 .. ..	7.53	7.98	10.36	5.64
15-20 .. ..	.64	.81	1.17	1.12
20-25 .. ..	1.80	1.23	.89	1.77
25-35 .. ..	.70	.66	.84	1.91
35-45 .. ..	.77	.88	.77	1.39
45-55 .. ..	.95	.85	.67	1.64
55-65 .. ..	.88	1.07	.78	2.40
65 and over .. ..	1.09	2.36	.56	1.17
All ages .. ..	3.46	3.55	4.02	2.99



DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES (PHTHISIS EXCEPTED) IN  
AGE GROUPS DURING THE YEARS 1870-2, 1880-2, 1890-2, 1900-2  
—continued.

Ages (Years).	Deaths per 10,000 persons at each age during—			
	1870-2.	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.
<i>Females.</i>				
0—15 ... ..	5·89	7·28	8·43	5·33
15—20 ... ..	·82	1·30	1·27	1·95
20—25 ... ..	·52	·69	1·23	2·09
25—35 ... ..	·54	·41	·88	1·98
35—45 ... ..	1·04	·70	·42	1·77
45—55 ... ..	·17	·67	·34	1·01
55—65 ... ..	·39	·62	·69	·71
65 and over ... ..	1·69	1·19	·64	·71
All ages ... ..	3·10	3·39	3·58	2·91

It will be noticed that the proportion of persons under fifteen years of age dying from tubercular diseases (excluding phthisis), during 1900-2, as compared with 1890-2, showed a decline of 45 per cent. for males, and nearly 37 per cent. for females. As a reduction of 58 and 35 per cent. for males and females respectively occurred also in the proportion of deaths of persons of the same age from phthisis, it evidences a gratifying decrease in the mortality rates from all tubercular diseases amongst children during the last decennial period.

The experience of recent years shows that the tubercular death rate in Victoria is but slightly affected by the arrival from beyond Australia of persons suffering from tubercular diseases. In 1907 slightly more than one-half per cent. of the persons who died were born outside and resident less than one year in Australia, and about 1 per cent. were born outside and resident less than five years in the Commonwealth.

Deaths from cancer in 1907 numbered 992, and represented a death rate of 796 per million of the whole population as compared with rates of 755 in 1906, 786 in 1905, 740 in 1904, and 761 in 1903. Cancer rates, computed in proportion to the general population in earlier and later periods, are not fairly comparable, owing to the changed age distribution of the people. A more accurate mortality rate is obtained by comparing the deaths in proportion to the persons living in age groups, and this has been done for both sexes for the census periods 1880-2, 1890-2, and 1900-2, when the numbers of the people in age groups were accurately known.

DEATH RATE FROM CANCER IN AGE GROUPS DURING  
1880-2, 1890-2, 1900-2.

Age Group (Years).	Deaths from Cancer per 10,000 of population at each age.		
	1880-2.	1890-2.	1900-2.
<i>Males.</i>			
Under 5 ... ..	·29	·18	·30
5 to 10 ... ..	·24	·10	·42
10 " 15 ... ..	·18	·11	·20
15 " 20 ... ..	·07	·17	·22
20 " 25 ... ..	·25	·32	·33
25 " 35 ... ..	·80	·81	1·26
35 " 45 ... ..	4·12	4·29	3·69
45 " 55 ... ..	10·16	14·83	14·14
55 " 65 ... ..	22·01	31·92	36·00
65 " 75 ... ..	34·55	52·75	59·04
75 and over ... ..	45·12	58·55	74·04
All ages ... ..	4·29	6·16	7·52
<i>Females.</i>			
Under 5 ... ..	·12	·09	·26
5 to 10 ... ..	·12	·10	·04
10 " 15 ... ..	·06	·06	...
15 " 20 ... ..	·26	·12	·28
20 " 25 ... ..	·39	·22	·23
25 " 35 ... ..	2·65	1·68	1·61
35 " 45 ... ..	7·32	7·43	6·05
45 " 55 ... ..	15·07	18·00	18·13
55 " 65 ... ..	29·35	31·79	33·05
65 " 75 ... ..	32·68	53·96	51·18
75 and over ... ..	27·56	49·55	62·70
All ages ... ..	4·27	5·57	6·64

Deaths from cancer occurred at every age, but the rates in the foregoing table show that it is essentially a disease of later life, increasing rapidly in the groups past middle age, and reaching a maximum mortality rate in the oldest age group. A comparison of the rates for females under 25 years of age at the three census periods shows that there was no increase in mortality in the two later periods, whilst the rates for males and females aged 25 to 45 showed an appreciable decrease in 1900-2 as compared with 1890-2. In the age groups over 55 a marked increase was shown in the later periods, but, probably a superior diagnosis of this disease, and a higher average age of persons within these groups—particularly that of 75 and upwards—would account in a large measure for the higher rates in the years 1890-2 and 1900-2 as compared with 1880-2.

The experience of 1901-5 shows that amongst males deaths from cancer of the stomach were nearly twice as numerous as those from cancer of the liver, whilst for females the deaths resulting from a similar complaint of these organs were almost equal. Of the 2,365 male deaths due to cancer in the same period, 607 were ascribed to cancer of the stomach, 317 of the liver, 144 of the intestines, 142 of the tongue, and 92 of the jaw. Of the total female deaths—2,135—399 were due to cancer of the uterus, 333 of the liver, 326 of the stomach, 275 of the breast, 127 of the intestines, and only 15 to cancer of the tongue. Comparing the deaths from affections of similar organs of each sex it will be noticed that deaths from cancer of the stomach were about twice, and of the tongue  $9\frac{1}{2}$  times, as numerous among males as females; and that deaths from cancer of the liver were nearly equal for both sexes.

Deaths from cancer per 10,000 of the population in various countries are shown in the following table, the rates of which have been taken from the English Registrar-General's Report for 1906, for the average of the ten years 1896-1905.

DEATH RATES FROM CANCER IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1896-1905.

Country.	Deaths from Cancer per 10,000 of the Population.	Country.	Deaths from Cancer per 10,000 of the Population.
Switzerland ... ..	12·9	Ireland ... ..	6·3
The Netherlands ... ..	9·5	Prussia ... ..	6·1
Norway ... ..	9·0	South Australia ... ..	6·1
England and Wales ... ..	8·3	New South Wales ... ..	5·9
Scotland ... ..	8·1	Tasmania ... ..	5·6
German Empire ... ..	7·4	Italy ... ..	5·3
Victoria ... ..	7·2	Queensland ... ..	5·0
Austria (1895-1904) ... ..	7·0	Western Australia ... ..	3·8
New Zealand ... ..	6·3		

Victoria showed a lower death rate from cancer than six of the above European countries, but a higher one than the other Australian States. The higher rate in Victoria, as compared with the other States, is chiefly due to the larger proportion of elderly people in the community, amongst whom the mortality is greatest, whilst the high proportion of persons at less susceptible ages accounts for the very low rate in Western Australia.

Senile  
decay.

Deaths are not attributed to senile decay or old age unless the deceased were 65 years of age or over. In the year under review 661 male and 563 female deaths were ascribed to this cause. The deaths at these ages from all causes during the same period numbered 3,189 for males, and 2,363 for females. On the experience of 1907 it is thus seen that 21 per cent. of the male and 24 per cent. of the female deaths 65 years and upwards were ascribed to senile decay. The death rates of elderly persons in several age groups have been computed for the average of the three years 1900-2, when the numbers of persons within those groups were accurately known, and they show that of every 100 persons aged 65 to 70, 4.39 died within a year; of those aged 70 to 75 years, 6.95; of those aged 75 to 80 years, 10.45; and of every 100 persons aged 80 years and upwards, 18.17, died from all causes within a year.

Accidental  
violence.

Death rates from accidental violence were lower in later than in earlier periods, a result that is chiefly due to the rapidly diminishing mortality rate from accidental drowning. In 1907 there were 527 male and 181 female deaths attributed to accidents and negligence, which represented a rate of 568 per million of the population. This proportion was slightly above the average of the past five years, but 30 per cent. below the rate—811—for 1890-2. The greater reduction occurred in the death rate from drowning, which was equivalent to 103 per million in 1907, as against 200 in 1890-2. Of the deaths ascribed to drowning 107 were males and 22 were females. Fractures, dislocations, and other accidental injuries accounted for 357 deaths, of which one-sixth were females, and furnished a death rate of 286, as against 329 per million in 1890-2. Mortality rates from accidental violence are considerably heavier in the country than in Greater Melbourne, the rate for the former in the year 1907 was 648 per million, as against 460 in the latter. In the year under review 4 male and 6 female deaths occurred through the administration of anæsthetics by medical practitioners. Chloroform was used in nine of these cases, and ether in only one case. The number of instances in which anæsthetics were administered in the same period is not available for the purpose of computing a fatality rate. Of the 10 persons who died from this cause 9 were under 35 years of age.

Suicide.

Death rates from suicide remained fairly constant in the periods 1890-2 and 1903-7. In the year under review 99 males and 20 females took their own lives, which corresponded to a rate of 95 per million of the population. This was below the proportion—101—

in England and Wales, and the rate—117—in New South Wales on the average of five years. A lower rate from suicide obtains amongst females than males, the ratio for the former being only one-fifth of the latter in 1907. In the same year hanging was the most frequently selected mode of death by both sexes.

The deaths ascribed to homicide in 1907 numbered 21, of which 15 were of males and 6 were of females. These represented a rate of 17 per million of the population, which was below the average of the past five years, and only half the proportion in 1890-2, but nearly twice the rate prevailing in England and Wales. Of the deaths referred to homicide in the past five years more than half were of infants, of whom nearly all were born out of wedlock and were less than one month old.

The experience of the years 1906 and 1907 shows that the death rate of women in childbed varies considerably at different ages, and is less between 20 and 25 years than at younger or older age periods. The number of married mothers, the deaths in childbed, and the death rate for various age groups, are shown for the two years 1906 and 1907 in the following table:—

DEATH RATES OF MARRIED MOTHERS IN CHILDBED IN AGE GROUPS, 1906 AND 1907.

Age Group.	Married Mothers.		
	Confinements.	Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000 Confinements.
Under 20 years	1,495	8	5.35
20 to 25 "	11,553	34	2.94
25 " 30 "	16,014	62	3.87
30 " 35 "	13,870	84	6.06
35 " 40 "	10,462	71	6.79
40 " 45 "	4,258	31	7.28

A rapidly increasing death rate is shown for each succeeding age group beyond 20-25, that for 40-45 being 2½ times as high as for 20-25. During the last two years the deaths per 1,000 married women in first confinements were equal to 6.86, as against an average rate of 4.49 for subsequent ones.

Deaths in  
childbed.

The death rate of women in childbed is usually ascertained by comparing the number of deaths of parturient women with the total number of births. Such deaths are classified in two ways. If the death is supposed to occur merely from the consequences of child-bearing without specific disease, it is set down under the head of childbirth, but if it should arise from puerperal fever or puerperal septicæmia it is placed under puerperal fever. The proportion of deaths of child-bearing women has fallen decade by decade from 64 per 10,000 in 1871-80 to 56 in 1891-00. In the years 1901 and 1902, however, the rate was as high as in the decade 1871-80. The proportions which prevailed in the last seven years, and the averages of previous periods back to 1871 are shown in the following table:—

## DEATHS OF MOTHERS TO EVERY 10,000 CHILDREN BORN ALIVE.

Period.	Number of Women who Died Annually of—			Deaths of Mothers to every 10,000 Children Born Alive.
	Childbirth.	Puerperal Fever.	Total.	
1871-1880 ..	127	46	173	64·38
1881-1890 ..	121	64	185	59·19
1891-1900 ..	117	66	183	56·01
1901 ..	130	71	201	64·82
1902 ..	131	68	199	65·32
1903 ..	136	53	189	63·92
1904 ..	113	46	159	53·42
1905 ..	119	53	172	57·13
1906 ..	115	51	166	53·82
1907 ..	119	43	162	51·64

Deaths in  
childbed  
from septic  
diseases.

The proportion per 1,000 births of deaths in childbirth from septic diseases was 1.93 in 1901-5, 1.65 in 1906, and 1.37 in 1907. In England and Wales for 1906 the proportion was 1.75. These rates are considerably higher than those obtaining in the out-door departments of the large maternity hospitals in London, where, according

to Dr. H. O. Cowen, in his paper on "Puerperal Sepsis," in the *Intercolonial Medical Journal* for August, 1904, the results of the Queen Charlotte and the British Lying-in Hospitals show that out of 34,628 out-door births attended by trained and skilled midwives attached to these institutions there were only six deaths, or the very small proportion of less than two deaths to every 10,000 births—one-eighth of the Victorian mortality rate from the same cause in 1907.

#### NATURAL INCREASE.

The natural increase, *i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths, per 1,000 of the population, in the various Australian States and New Zealand for each of the years 1903 to 1907, and also for the mean of that period, is shown in the following table:—

Natural  
increase  
per 1,000  
of popula-  
tion in  
Australasia

NATURAL INCREASE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION, AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1903	11·56	13·72	12·24	12·45	17·67	16·61	13·12	16·21
1904	12·73	16·11	17·01	14·48	18·43	18·58	15·29	17·37
1905	12·73	16·59	15·45	13·51	19·47	19·04	15·30	17·95
1906	12·72	17·15	16·75	13·20	18·15	18·35	15·52	17·77
1907	13·50	16·58	16·52	13·95	18·15	18·46	15·58	16·35
Mean	12·65	16·03	15·59	13·52	18·37	18·21	14·96	17·13

The mean natural increase of the Australian States for the period 1903-7, *viz.*, 14.96, is probably not far from that which will be attained under ordinary circumstances when the age constitution of the population will have become normal, and when undisturbed by migration. At the present time, the birth rate and death rate are both below normal, owing to factors in operation which have already been discussed in dealing with the birth and death rates. This

annual rate of increase, 14.96 per thousand, will enable a population to double itself in 46.7 years. The rate for the last year was .62 above the average of the five years, and if this increased rate were maintained, the population would take 44.9 years to double itself.

Natural increase per 1,000 of population in various countries.

The rate of natural increase in Australia in 1903-7 is higher than in Japan and in all European countries except Russia, Holland, and Prussia, on the average of the latest five years for which this information is available.

NATURAL INCREASE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Natural Increase per 1,000 of Population.	Country.	Natural Increase per 1,000 of Population.
Western Australia	18.4	Victoria	12.6
Tasmania	18.2	England and Wales	12.1
New Zealand	17.1	Scotland	12.1
Russia (European)	17.1	Austria	11.4
New South Wales	16.0	Japan	10.9
Queensland	15.6	Italy	10.8
Holland	15.6	Hungary	10.7
Prussia	15.3	Sweden	10.7
Australia	15.0	Switzerland	10.4
Germany	14.5	Belgium	10.2
Denmark	14.3	Spain	9.4
Norway	13.7	Ireland	5.9
South Australia	13.5	France	1.5

The rate of natural increase in Victoria is higher than in England and Wales, Scotland, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, and Spain, although higher birth rates obtained in those countries in the periods compared.

Excess of births over deaths in Australasia.

The following table shows the excess per cent. of births over deaths in each of the Australian States and New Zealand for each of the five years 1903 to 1907, together with the mean of the same period:—

EXCESS PER CENT. OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.	New Zealand.
1903	90	118	99	115	140	140	109	156
1904	107	152	168	142	155	169	139	181
1905	105	164	148	133	180	185	141	194
1906	102	173	175	130	153	164	143	191
1907	116	157	160	141	164	164	144	149
Mean...	104	153	150	132	158	164	135	174



From this it is seen that the least excess in Australasia is in Victoria and the greatest in New Zealand. To every hundred deaths that occur in Victoria there are 204 births, in New South Wales 253, in Queensland 250, in South Australia 232, in Western Australia 258, in Tasmania 264, in Australia 235, whilst in New Zealand there are 274.

Although the excess per cent. of births over deaths is lower in Victoria than in the other States and New Zealand, it is higher than in any of the other countries in the following table, on the average of the latest five years for which this information is available:—

EXCESS PER CENT. OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

Country.	Excess per cent. Births over Deaths.	Country.	Excess per cent. Births over Deaths.
New Zealand ...	174	Scotland ...	73
Tasmania ...	164	Germany ...	73
Western Australia ...	158	Sweden ...	71
New South Wales ...	153	Belgium ...	60
Queensland ...	150	Switzerland ...	59
Australia ...	135	Russia (European) ...	54
South Australia ...	132	Japan ...	52
Victoria ...	104	Italy ...	50
Holland ...	100	Austria ...	47
Denmark ...	100	Hungary ...	41
Norway ...	96	Spain ...	36
Prussia ...	80	Ireland ...	34
England and Wales ...	77	France ...	8

Excess of births over deaths in various countries.

The very favorable position of Australasia in respect of the excess of births over deaths is wholly due to its low death rate. Excepting Sweden, Ireland, and France, higher birth rates prevailed in the above European countries and Japan than in Australia, but this advantage was more than counterbalanced by their higher death rates. On the average of five years, the loss caused by every 100 deaths was replaced by 235 births in Australia, as compared with 200 in Holland and Denmark, which were the highest in Europe; 196 in Norway, 180 in Prussia, 177 in England and Wales, 173 in Scotland and Germany, 154 in Russia, 152 in Japan, and only 108 in France, which was the lowest of all the countries shown.

The actual rates of increase in various European countries have been computed and are set forth in the following table, which also shows the periods from which such rates were obtained, and also the

Actual rate of increase of population in European countries.

periods in which the population would double itself at the computed rate of increase:—

ACTUAL RATE OF INCREASE OF POPULATION IN VARIOUS  
EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Annual Rate of Increase per cent.	Period of Experience.	Period required to double Population.
			Years.
German Empire ...	1·12	1872-1901	62½
Prussia ...	1·11	1867-1901	62¾
The Netherlands ...	1·05	1853-1901	66½
Denmark ...	1·03	1861-1901	67½
Hungary ...	·97	1876-1901	71¾
Great Britain ...	·91	1864-1901	76½
Belgium ...	·84	1853-1901	83
Norway ...	·81	1871-1901	86
Sweden ...	·77	1852-1901	90½
Austria ...	·77	1853-1901	90½
Switzerland ...	·72	1868-1901	96½
Italy ...	·64	1872-1901	108½
Spain ...	·45	1861-1901	154½
France ...	·16	1853-1901	433½

At the rate of natural increase in Australia in 1907 the period required to double its population, viz., 44·9 years—and which is independent of immigration—is considerably less than that required by any of the European countries, based upon actual experience.

## INTERCHANGE.

By the Commonwealth Constitution the collection of Customs and Excise duties was transferred to the Federal Government on the 1st January, 1901, and the departments of Posts and Telegraphs and Defence were transferred by proclamation on 1st March following. The Commonwealth Government collects the revenue of these departments, and after deducting the expenditure of the transferred departments incurred in the State, and the State's proportion of new expenditure on a population basis, returns the balance to the State.

Customs  
and Excise  
transferred  
to Com-  
monwealth.

A limit, however, to the amount which the Commonwealth may expend is fixed by Section 87 (known as the Braddon clause) of the Constitution, which provides that "during a period of ten years after the establishment of the Commonwealth, and thereafter until the Parliament otherwise provides, of the net revenue of the Commonwealth from duties of Customs and of Excise, not more than one-fourth shall be applied annually by the Commonwealth towards its expenditure." The ten years referred to will expire on 31st December, 1910, and particulars are given in an appendix to this work of the proposals submitted by the Commonwealth Treasurer, Sir William Lyne, and the Premier of Victoria, Sir Thomas Bent, for the future distribution of the Customs and Excise revenue between the Commonwealth and the States.

Another provision in the Constitution Act—Section 93—relating to duties of Customs and of Excise is, that these duties on goods imported into or manufactured in a State, and afterwards passing into another State for consumption, shall be taken to have been collected in the latter State. Monthly adjustments are accordingly made between the States by the Commonwealth Government, and under the provision referred to Victoria has refunded to the other States the sum of £2,078,879 during the six years ended 30th June, 1908—a striking illustration of the important position Melbourne holds as a distributing and manufacturing centre for Australia.

The following table shows the net adjustments between the several States during the last six years. The credits represent the net amount received for duties collected in other States, and the debits represent the net refunds.

NET INTER-STATE ADJUSTMENTS OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTIES,  
SIX YEARS ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1908.

State.	Debits.		Credits.	
	£		£	
Victoria ... ..	2,078,879	...	—	—
New South Wales ... ..	766,508	...	—	—
Queensland ... ..	—	...	1,194,377	...
South Australia ... ..	—	...	212,734	...
Western Australia ... ..	—	...	740,214	...
Tasmania ... ..	—	...	698,062	...
Total ... ..	2,845,387	...	2,845,387	...

Up to the end of 1902 each State published statistical information regarding its trade, showing countries from and to which articles were imported and exported. Under this arrangement there occurred material differences in the classification of the goods, making it practically impossible to institute accurate comparisons. Arrangements were accordingly made by the Federal Government for uniform tabulation of trade returns in each State, and the information so tabulated was issued for the first time in 1903, but the Inter-State returns for later years are somewhat defective, as they do not distinguish the home produce exported.

Imports and exports.

The total value of Victorian imports and exports and their value per head of the population for each of the last eight years are shown in the following table:—

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1900 TO 1907.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
1900 ...	18,301,811	15 6 9	17,422,552	14 12 0
1901 ...	18,927,340	15 14 8	18,646,097	15 10 0
1902 ...	18,270,245	15 2 8	18,210,523	15 1 8
1903 ...	17,859,171	14 15 6	19,707,068	16 6 0
1904 ...	20,096,442	16 12 10	24,404,917	20 4 2
1905 ...	22,337,886	18 8 5	22,758,828	18 15 5
1906 ...	25,234,402	20 11 4	28,917,992	23 11 4
1907 ...	28,198,257	22 12 4	28,735,004	23 0 11

The trade of 1907 is considerably greater than that of any previous year, and the same remark applies to imports if taken separately. Compared with 1905, there is an increase in imports equivalent to £4 3s. 11d. per head of the population, and in exports

equivalent to £4 5s. 6d. per head, but compared with 1906, while there is in imports an increase of £2 1s., there is in exports a decrease of 10s. 5d. per head during 1907. Per head of population imports exceeded exports in 1900 by 14s. 9d., in 1901 by 4s. 8d., and in 1902 by 1s. only, but in 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, and 1907 exports exceeded imports by £1 10s. 6d., £3 11s. 4d., 7s., £3, and 8s. 7d. per head respectively.

Trade with the other Australian States, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, other British possessions, and all foreign countries in each of the last five years was as follows:—

Imports and exports to principal countries.

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES,  
1903 TO 1907.

Countries.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Imports.					
From—	£	£	£	£	£
Other Australian States	5,519,556	7,353,067	9,380,031	10,379,239	11,097,235
New Zealand ...	1,043,509	873,304	843,264	942,339	852,470
United Kingdom ...	5,977,947	7,266,239	7,472,489	8,617,057	10,294,691
India and Ceylon ...	680,894	605,565	848,727	903,893	972,123
South Africa ...	2,239	2,206	5,581	6,163	11,609
Other British Possessions	423,599	376,880	347,307	378,151	352,408
Belgium ...	150,672	214,908	205,772	274,845	342,572
France ...	108,906	113,863	118,168	110,659	174,106
Germany ...	796,897	952,322	925,040	1,143,920	1,310,917
United States of America	1,976,015	1,538,623	1,480,809	1,604,916	1,954,102
Other Foreign Countries	1,178,937	799,465	710,698	873,220	836,024
Total ...	17,859,171	20,096,442	22,337,886	25,234,402	28,198,257
Exports.					
To—	£	£	£	£	£
Other Australian States	8,522,056	8,232,223	8,730,187	10,807,972	11,622,706
New Zealand ...	524,898	508,227	552,820	1,006,466	962,932
United Kingdom ...	3,280,134	7,953,077	7,472,462	8,926,300	8,514,274
India and Ceylon ...	3,549,910	2,847,755	849,450	1,546,890	1,038,339
South Africa ...	1,226,981	993,883	917,238	807,458	608,544
Other British Possessions	133,770	204,289	246,839	291,142	329,512
Belgium ...	431,979	627,674	697,885	793,649	871,997
France ...	967,770	1,301,371	1,529,438	1,640,182	2,318,227
Germany ...	568,985	857,113	534,121	739,052	626,572
United States of America	312,297	454,911	423,979	1,056,642	936,982
Other Foreign Countries	188,288	424,394	804,409	1,302,239	904,919
Total ...	19,707,068	24,404,917	22,758,828	28,917,992	28,735,004

A mere comparison of the figures of the last five years is somewhat misleading. Although the total exports in 1904 were £1,646,089 greater in value than those of 1905, it was on account of the large amount of gold coin and bullion—£4,444,011—exported in the former as against £1,999,297 in the latter year, while the value of gold exported in 1906 was £4,910,177, and in 1907, £2,660,544. The value of the merchandise exported in 1907 exceeded that of the previous year by £2,066,645, and that of 1905 by £5,314,929.

The proportion of imports coming from Australian States formed 31 per cent. of the total in 1903, 36½ in 1904, 42 in 1905, 41 in 1906, and 39 per cent. in 1907, or an average of 38½ per cent. over the five years, the percentage coming from the United Kingdom being 33 in 1903, 36 in 1904, 33 in 1905, 34 in 1906, and 37 in 1907, or an average of 35 per cent. for the period. The average contributions for the five years to Victorian imports by other countries were—New Zealand 4 per cent., India and Ceylon 3½, Belgium 1, Germany 4½, the United States of America 7½, and all other countries 6 per cent. Of the total exports the proportion sent to Australian States was 43 per cent. in 1903, 34 in 1904, 38 in 1905, 37 in 1906, and 40 per cent. in 1907; the proportion sent to the United Kingdom being 17 per cent. in 1903, 33 in 1904 and 1905, 31 in 1906, and 30 per cent. in 1907; India and Ceylon took 18 per cent. in 1903, 11½ per cent. in 1904, 4 in 1905, 5½ in 1906, and 3½ per cent. in 1907; whilst South Africa took 6 per cent. in 1903, 4 in 1904 and 1905, 3 in 1906, and 2 per cent. in 1907. Of other countries on the average for the five years New Zealand took nearly 3 per cent. of Victorian exports, Belgium nearly 3, France 6, Germany 2½, the United States of America 2½, and all other countries 4 per cent. British countries contributed 76 per cent. of the total imports in 1903, 81½ in 1904, 85 in 1905, and 84 per cent. in 1906 and in 1907, and took 87½ per cent. of the total exports in 1903, 85 in 1904, 83 in 1905, 81 in 1906, and 80 per cent. in 1907. In each of the last five years exports were of greater value than imports in the trade with India and Ceylon, South Africa, Belgium, and France; but with Germany and the United States, the value of imports was greater than that of exports. There was an excess of exports in trade with the United Kingdom in 1904 and 1906, and with New Zealand in 1906 and 1907; but in other years there was an excess of imports. In interchange with the other Australian States there was an excess of imports in 1905, but of exports in each of the other four years.

Trade with  
United  
Kingdom.

On the whole, since 1903, Victorian trade with the United Kingdom shows an increase from £9,258,081 to £18,808,965; and as compared with our total trade, an increase is shown from 25 to 33 per cent. The proportion of imports increased from 34 to 37 per cent., and that of exports from 17 to 30 per cent. The principal articles imported from and exported to the United Kingdom in 1907 are as follow:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1907.

Imported into Victoria from United Kingdom.		Exported from Victoria to United Kingdom.	
Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
	£		£
Piece Goods—Cotton and Linen ...	1,133,056	Wool ... ..	3,472,248
" " Woollen ...	804,829	Butter ... ..	1,323,673
" " Silk ...	362,008	Wheat and Flour ...	1,205,062
" " Velvets, &c. ...	300,342	Hides and Skins ...	481,598
Iron and Steel ...	639,285	Meat—Frozen (Beef, Mutton and Lamb) ...	467,131
Apparel and Attire ...	571,376	Meat—Frozen (Rabbits and Hares) ... ..	153,421
Machines, Tools, and Implements ...	487,366	Gold ... ..	177,412
Vessels (Ships) ...	260,000	Tallow ... ..	176,271
Paper ... ..	220,133	Leather ... ..	135,457
Books ... ..	186,661	Wine ... ..	55,072
All other articles ...	5,329,635	All other articles ...	866,929
Total ... ..	10,294,691	Total ... ..	8,514,274

Imports from the United Kingdom are chiefly made up of manufactures, while exports thereto from Victoria consist almost entirely of agricultural and pastoral products. It will be observed that, of the imports, piece goods and apparel and attire are more than 30 per cent. of the total, also that, of the exports, wool is responsible for over 40 per cent. and if its value be added to that of butter and wheat and flour over 70 per cent. is accounted for.

During the last five years the value of imports from New Zealand has been fairly uniform, and in 1907 was only 18 per cent. less than in 1903; but exports thereto show a rapid growth, having increased by 83 per cent. during that period. The principal articles imported and exported during 1907 are as follow:—

Trade with New Zealand.

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO NEW ZEALAND, 1907.

Imported into Victoria from New Zealand.		Exported from Victoria to New Zealand.	
Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
	£		£
Gold-Bullion ... ..	397,873	Gold-Specie ... ..	352,000
Skins and Hides ...	122,651	Tobacco, manufactured ...	54,320
Timber ... ..	122,250	Indiarubber manufactures ...	36,999
Flax and Hemp ... ..	53,305	Wheat and Flour ... ..	34,423
Animals (horses, cattle, sheep and pigs) ...	24,979	Oats ... ..	27,852
Wool ... ..	23,900	Implements, agricultural ...	27,571
Fish ... ..	23,288	Leather... ..	21,699
Machines, Tools and Implements ...	14,008	Bark, tanning ... ..	19,709
Seeds ... ..	9,287	Books ... ..	19,632
Meats ... ..	6,988	Machinery ... ..	18,862
All other Articles ...	53,941	All other Articles ...	349,865
Total ... ..	852,470	Total ... ..	962,932

In 1907 the exports to New Zealand were only 13 per cent. in excess of the imports therefrom. Gold is the leading item in each case, having been received evidently to be converted into coin. Leaving gold out of consideration, it will be observed that the articles imported are not very numerous, as the nine leading items account for 88 per cent. of the total, whilst the varied character of the exports is evidenced by the fact that the nine leading items make up only 43 per cent. of the total.

Trade with  
India and  
Ceylon.

Trade with India and Ceylon, which was  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the Victorian total in 1907, declined by £2,220,342 since 1903, the exports being less by £2,511,571 (principally gold), but the imports more by £291,229. The principal articles interchanged last year are as follow:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO  
INDIA AND CEYLON, 1907.

Imported into Victoria from India and Ceylon.		Exported from Victoria to India and Ceylon.	
Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
	£		£
Tea ... ..	416,697	Gold ... ..	822,265
Bags, Sacks, &c. ... ..	300,540	Horses ... ..	129,121
Hessian ... ..	65,101	Wool ... ..	13,773
Skins ... ..	19,025	Wheat and Flour ... ..	11,582
Rice ... ..	16,527	Hay and Chaff ... ..	9,185
Bonedust ... ..	15,369	Soap ... ..	8,855
Oils in Bulk ... ..	12,203	Tallow ... ..	7,919
Shellac ... ..	11,674	Butter ... ..	5,105
Pig Iron ... ..	9,719	Oats ... ..	3,960
Nuts ... ..	9,257	Biscuits ... ..	3,467
All other Articles ... ..	96,011	All other Articles ... ..	23,107
Total ... ..	972,123	Total ... ..	1,038,339

The import trade with India and Ceylon is largely made up of tea and jute goods, which in 1907 were more than 80 per cent. of the total. In return gold was the leading item of exchange, outside of which the export trade in horses was the only business of importance, and all other exports in 1907 were equal to only 8 per cent. of the total.

Trade with  
Belgium.

Imports from Belgium increased by 127 per cent. in the last five years, and exports thereto more than doubled in the same period. Belgium's contribution accounted for only  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of Victoria's imports and exports in 1903, but in 1907 its proportion was over



2 per cent. The principal articles of trade with Belgium in 1907 are as follow:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO BELGIUM, 1907.

Imported into Victoria from Belgium.		Exported from Victoria to Belgium.	
Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
	£		£
Iron and Steel ... ..	68,719	Wool ... ..	612,551
Glass and Glassware ...	41,857	Hides and Skins... ..	153,338
Cameos and Precious Stones	28,712	Ores—Silver Lead, &c. ...	32,278
Manures ... ..	13,544	Leather ... ..	31,283
Wine ... ..	12,528	Spelter, Concentrates (not gold) ... ..	17,498
Paper ... ..	12,429	Cameos and Precious Stones	6,753
Piece Goods ... ..	11,195	Tallow ... ..	6,702
Vehicles, and parts of ...	9,536	Wheat ... ..	6,415
Machines, Tools and Im- plements ... ..	9,385	All other articles ... ..	5,179
Leather ... ..	7,111		
All other articles ... ..	127,556		
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>342,572</b>	<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>871,997</b>

The trade with Belgium is largely in the form of exports of which the principal articles in 1907 were wool and hides and skins, together representing 88 per cent. of the total, and if these be added to the other six articles specified in the table above, only little more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. is unaccounted for. The only articles imported to any great extent were iron and steel and glass and glassware, which were nearly one-third of the whole, though equal in value to only about one-sixth of that of the wool exported.

With France, contrary to our experience with the United States and Germany, our principal trade is in exports, which in 1907 amounted to £2,318,227, as against imports £174,106; the increase in the total trade in the last five years is £1,415,657, viz., exports £1,350,457, and imports £65,200. The proportion to the total in 1903 was 3, and in 1907 nearly  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The principal

Trade with  
France.

articles imported from and exported to France in 1907 are as follow :—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO FRANCE, 1907.

Imported into Victoria from France.		Exported from Victoria to France.	
Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
	£		£
Cream of Tartar ...	43,104	Wool ... ..	1,973,829
Cameos and Precious Stones	28,610	Hides and Skins...	334,653
Acids ... ..	11,435	Spelter, Concentrates (not gold)...	6,500
Leather ... ..	9,083	Metals, manufacture of ...	621
Corks, Cork Mats, &c. ...	8,973	Jewellery and Precious Stones ... ..	545
Gelatine ... ..	8,635	Horns ... ..	448
Piece Goods ... ..	7,730	Cream Separators ...	431
Wine ... ..	6,002	Seeds ... ..	242
Pipes (Smoking)... ..	3,178	All other articles ...	958
All other articles ...	47,356		
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>174,106</b>	<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>2,318,227</b>

Imports direct from France, of which nearly one-fourth consisted of cream of tartar, did not in 1907 indicate the extent to which articles produced in France were received in Victoria, as it is shown on page 436 that goods of French origin to the extent of £724,543 were imported in that year. The value of exports was practically covered by that of wool and hides and skins, as all other items outside of these did not equal  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the total value of exports.

Trade with  
Germany.

The trade with Germany amounted to £1,365,882 in 1903, and to £1,937,489 in 1907, or about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the whole in each year. The imports for 1907 were £166,997 more, but the exports £112,480 less than in the previous year. The principal articles interchanged with Germany during 1907 were as follow :—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO GERMANY, 1907.

Imported into Victoria from Germany.		Exported from Victoria to Germany.	
Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
	£		£
Wire ... ..	112,742	Wool ... ..	549,669
Paper ... ..	107,104	Sausage Casings...	27,206
Machines, Tools, and Im- plements ... ..	96,931	Apples—Fresh ... ..	10,971
Pianos... ..	96,812	Ores—Silver Lead, &c. ...	8,280
Piece Goods ... ..	55,753	Eucalyptus Oil ... ..	6,379
Iron and Steel ... ..	38,653	Cameos and Precious Stones	4,184
India rubber Manufactures	32,459	Tin—Ingots ... ..	2,150
Glass and Glassware ...	30,810	Bark—Tanning ... ..	1,885
Fancy Goods ... ..	30,450	Tallow ... ..	1,251
China ware, &c. ... ..	26,034	Iron—Scrap ... ..	1,245
All other Articles ...	683,169	All other Articles ...	13,352
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>1,310,917</b>	<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>626,572</b>

The articles imported from Germany are very varied in character, as more than one-half of their total is made up of items of which the largest does not exceed £25,000 in value, and the ten leading items, as shown above, account for the balance. In return for these imports less than one-half their value is returned in exports, 88 per cent. of which consisted of wool, though in 1907 Germany also supplied a good market for Victorian sausage casings and apples.

Leaving British countries out of consideration, the largest trade is with the United States, amounting in 1907 to £2,891,084, of which £1,954,102 represent imports. As compared with the year 1903, this trade has increased by £602,772, but its proportion to the total trade has declined from 6 to 5 per cent. Exports to the United States in 1907 were three times as great as in 1903, but 11 per cent. less than in 1906, the decrease being due to a reduction in exports of wool of over £104,000. The principal articles comprised in the trade with the United States in 1907 were as follow:—

Trade with  
United  
States.

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO THE UNITED STATES, 1907.

Imported into Victoria from the United States.		Exported from Victoria to the United States.	
Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
	£		£
Machines, Tools, and Im- plements ... ..	353,878	Wool ... ..	501,578
Timber... ..	201,524	Copper in matte... ..	315,459
Tobacco, Cigars, and Ciga- rettes ... ..	183,908	Silver in matte ... ..	39,134
Kerosene ... ..	143,451	Gold in matte ... ..	36,487
Wire ... ..	84,822	Hides and Skins ... ..	35,204
Paper ... ..	77,690	Sausage Casings ... ..	2,393
Iron and Steel ... ..	51,469	Iron—Scrap ... ..	2,343
Vehicles, and parts of ... ..	37,728	Machine Tools ... ..	1,400
Piece Goods ... ..	32,725	Eucalyptus Oil ... ..	1,311
Turpentine ... ..	32,424	All other Articles ... ..	1,673
Resin ... ..	32,420		
All other Articles ... ..	722,063		
Total ... ..	1,954,102	Total ... ..	936,982

The imports from the United States cover a wide range of articles, as after the five leading items which account for 50 per cent., the next largest six are responsible for only 13 per cent. of the total, and over one-third of the whole is made up of articles of much smaller value. The exports thereto are less than half of the imports, and consist principally of wool and copper, which account for 87 per cent.; another 12 per cent. is made up of silver, gold, hides, and skins, after which all other articles equal only 1 per cent. of the total.

Origin of Imports.

The value of the imports from different countries is not a true indication of produce of such countries received by Victoria; but the actual value of the production of each country imported in 1907 is as follows:—

## VALUE OF IMPORTS THE PRODUCE OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1907.

Countries which produced the Imports into Victoria.	Value of Imports the produce of each country.	Percentage of Total.
	£	
Australian States ... ..	10,311,401	36·56
New Zealand ... ..	836,120	2·96
United Kingdom ... ..	8,649,756	30·67
India and Ceylon ... ..	1,033,761	3·67
Canada ... ..	171,911	·61
Other British Countries ... ..	313,610	1·11
Belgium ... ..	281,391	1·00
France ... ..	724,543	2·57
Germany ... ..	1,753,188	6·22
Japan ... ..	207,871	·74
Norway ... ..	264,179	·94
Switzerland ... ..	270,026	·96
United States ... ..	2,297,442	8·15
Other Foreign Countries ... ..	1,083,058	3·84
Total ... ..	28,198,237	100·00

Of the imports in 1907 it was previously shown that 39 per cent. came from Australian States and 37 per cent. from the United Kingdom; but the figures in the table above show that a much smaller proportion of the total is the produce of these places. On the other hand, while the imports from foreign countries in the same year amounted to £4,617,721, or 16 per cent., the produce of foreign countries received was £6,881,698, or over 24 per cent. of the total.

Trade with Australian States.

Trade with each of the other States of the Commonwealth in each of the last five years was as follows:—

## IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO OTHER STATES, 1903 TO 1907.

State.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
	Imports.				
From—	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales...	3,297,545	4,352,895	5,477,163	6,640,333	6,668,888
Queensland ...	400,766	875,415	1,172,771	904,678	1,271,163
South Australia ...	904,962	693,600	770,778	812,454	941,725
Western Australia	221,989	166,759	207,623	212,000	337,981
Tasmania ...	694,294	1,264,398	1,751,696	1,809,774	1,877,478
Total ... ..	5,519,556	7,353,067	9,380,031	10,379,239	11,097,235

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO OTHER STATES, 1903 TO 1907—  
*continued.*

State.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
	Exports.				
To—	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales...	4,430,742	3,973,818	3,932,531	5,265,169	5,561,294
Queensland ...	738,498	592,529	717,399	844,291	977,711
South Australia ...	857,498	1,111,964	1,392,222	1,380,820	1,701,781
Western Australia	1,243,833	1,250,355	1,331,877	1,569,340	1,530,445
Tasmania ...	1,251,485	1,303,557	1,356,158	1,748,352	1,851,475
Total ...	8,522,056	8,232,223	8,730,187	10,807,972	11,622,706

This statement, which includes for 1907 under the head of exports, £3,823,523 worth of goods other than those of Victorian origin, serves to illustrate the growing importance of Melbourne as a distributing and manufacturing centre for the neighbouring States. This is more apparent in the classes of articles imported and exported. The imports chiefly comprise raw materials for manufacture, or for transfer to oversea markets, and in 1907 the nine articles of highest value accounted for 75 per cent. of the total as follow:—Wool, £3,087,349; live stock (horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs), £2,319,711; sugar, £753,826; coal, £489,381; tin ingots, £420,020; hides and skins, £407,250; gold and silver (bullion and specie), £401,122; copper in matte, £261,188; and wheat, £131,297. On the other hand, the exports are mainly in a manufactured form, and are for consumption in the States. They are also more varied than in the case of imports; the nine leading items account for 49 per cent. of the total, and are as follow:—Gold and silver, £1,192,297; live stock, £998,510; apparel and attire, £833,394; machines, tools, and implements, £624,274; piece goods, £558,816; boots and shoes, £460,359; metal manufactures, £385,292; butter, £373,074; and tobacco, £321,029. Since 1903 exports to the other States have increased considerably notwithstanding that in 1904, as compared with 1903, they declined by £289,833. In 1903 and 1904 the exports exceeded the imports, but in the next year the reverse was the case, and in 1906 and 1907 the exports were again in excess, though the imports had also continued to improve. The average yearly figures for the five years show an excess of about £837,200 in exports, made up of an excess in exports to South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, amounting to £1,642,700, less an excess of imports from New South Wales and Queensland amounting to about £805,500. In 1907, as compared with 1903, imports from New South Wales increased by £3,371,343, from Queensland by £870,397, from South Australia by £36,763, from Western Australia by £115,992, and from Tasmania by £1,183,184—the latter being an increase of no less than 170 per cent. Comparing the same years, viz.:—1907 with 1903, exports to

New South Wales increased by £1,130,552, or 25 per cent.; to Queensland by £239,213, or 32 per cent.; to South Australia by £844,283, or 98 per cent.; to Western Australia by £286,612, or 23 per cent.; and to Tasmania by £599,990, or 48 per cent.

Since the abolition of Inter-State duties towards the end of 1901, trade with the other States has increased considerably. In 1901, this trade was valued at £11,811,298, of which the imports formed 53 per cent., and the exports 47 per cent.; in 1907 it had increased to £22,719,941, or by 92 per cent., the imports representing 49 per cent., and the exports 51 per cent. of the total. Particulars of the Inter-State imports and exports of articles of Australian and oversea production during these two years are shown hereunder:—

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF ARTICLES THE PRODUCE OF AUSTRALIA AND OF OVERSEA COUNTRIES FROM AND TO THE OTHER STATES, 1901 AND 1907.

State from which Imported or to which Exported.	1901.			1907.		
	Imports.	Exports	Excess of— Exports (+) Imports (—)	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of— Exports (+) Imports (—)
PRODUCE OF AUSTRALIA.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	4,076,009	2,210,815	-1,865,194	6,093,704	4,412,334	-1,681,370
Queensland	511,164	255,537	-255,627	1,244,544	783,724	-460,820
South Australia	403,497	320,998	-82,499	854,577	1,111,726	+257,149
Western Australia	265,642	781,277	+515,635	296,684	1,340,305	+1,043,621
Tasmania	335,499	317,241	-18,258	1,816,371	1,017,670	-798,701
Total	5,591,811	3,885,868	-1,705,943	10,305,880	8,665,759	-1,640,121
PRODUCE OF OVERSEA COUNTRIES.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	521,852	781,527	+259,675	575,184	1,148,960	+573,776
Queensland	6,532	111,246	+104,714	26,619	193,987	+167,368
South Australia	89,157	202,980	+113,823	87,148	590,055	+502,907
Western Australia	11,190	207,204	+196,014	41,297	190,140	+148,843
Tasmania	19,918	382,013	+362,095	61,107	833,805	+772,698
Total	648,649	1,684,970	+1,036,321	791,355	2,956,947	+2,165,592

In the interchange of Australian produce great expansion has taken place in imports from and exports to the other States since 1901, and of the two the exports show the more substantial improvement, especially to New South Wales, South Australia, and Western Australia. In the trade in oversea produce, Victoria shows a great

advance in its position as a distributing centre for Australia, having increased the value of these exports by 75 per cent., whilst importing an advance of only 22 per cent. in the same period, so that the excess of exports in 1907 was more than double that in 1901. In these exports the greatest improvement is to Tasmania, followed by South Australia and New South Wales, the only reduction occurring with Western Australia.

The following is a statement of the value of some of the principal articles imported from the States of Australia in 1907, compared with the values of similar imports in 1901:—

Increased  
Inter-State  
imports  
since 1901.

IMPORTS OF SOME PRINCIPAL ARTICLES FROM AUSTRALIAN STATES,  
1901 AND 1907.

Articles.	Year.	Value of Imports from—					
		New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australian States.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Wool .. .. .	1901	1,540,161	158,310	116,443	2,490	21,906	1,839,310
	1907	2,265,928	250,805	337,328	33,504	199,784	3,087,349
Animals(horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs)	1901	969,255	..	85,579	22	27,568	1,082,424
	1907	2,132,193	5,110	148,079	6,510	27,819	2,319,711
Sugar .. .. .	1901	11,344	229,044	8,502	..	..	248,890
	1907	2,545	749,684	1,489	..	108	753,826
Gold and Silver (bullion and specie, and contained in matte)	1901	305,717	263	125,039	254,434	148,388	833,841
	1907	79,725	..	30,126	133,500	308,699	552,050
Coal .. .. .	1901	446,053	..	..	3	2	446,058
	1907	488,925	1	..	4	461	489,381
Tin Ingots .. .. .	1901	..	..	..	194	33,183	33,377
	1907	..	1,400	10	2	418,608	420,020
Hides and Skins .. .. .	1901	143,652	52,703	2,388	3	30,113	228,859
	1907	200,232	69,733	4,521	15,052	117,712	407,250
Copper in matte .. .. .	1901	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1907	..	..	22	..	261,166	261,188
Wheat .. .. .	1901	234,505	..	6	..	3	234,514
	1907	110,915	..	15,640	4,505	237	131,297
Leather .. .. .	1901	22,777	1,448	606	..	760	25,591
	1907	83,007	5,679	7,603	1,862	3,084	101,235
Butter .. .. .	1901	24,006	2,957	25	..	337	27,325
	1907	50,813	4,547	3,238	18	24,056	82,672
All other Articles .. .. .	1901	900,391	72,971	154,066	19,686	93,157	1,240,271
	1907	1,254,605	184,204	393,609	143,024	515,754	2,491,256
Total .. .. .	1901	4,597,861	517,696	492,654	276,832	355,417	6,240,460
	1907	6,668,888	1,271,163	941,725	337,981	1,877,478	11,097,235

Since 1901 the increase in Inter-State imports, though substantial, is not as great as that in exports. The increase in imports is due principally to New South Wales and Tasmania, or mainly to the increased trade in wool and animals from the former and in minerals from the latter. Importations from Queensland and South Australia have also grown, as the result, chiefly, of an improved trade in sugar with the former and in wool and live stock with the latter. By comparison with other States, this trade with Western Australia is unimportant, and has made the poorest progress. There is a reduction in the total imports of gold and silver, though Tasmania did not assist towards it, and also in the total of wheat.

Increased  
Inter-State  
exports  
since 1901.

The following is a statement of the value of principal articles exported to the other States in 1907, compared with the values of similar exports in 1901:—

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES TO AUSTRALIAN STATES,  
1901 AND 1907.

Articles.	Year.	Value of Exports to—					
		New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australian States.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Gold .. .. .	1901	893,686	..	50,000	..	17,000	960,686
	1907	1,142,092	..	30,000	..	11,200	1,183,292
Animals (horses, cattle, sheep, pigs) ..	1901	316,363	5,492	52,506	86,783	31,611	492,755
	1907	661,024	16,655	147,840	81,418	91,573	998,510
Apparel and Attire ..	1901	136,210	5,430	18,838	50,883	51,065	262,426
	1907	321,084	62,753	171,222	108,006	170,329	833,394
Machines, Tools and Implements ..	1901	181,722	25,220	27,316	49,068	35,573	318,899
	1907	286,716	65,292	98,601	62,509	111,156	624,274
Piece Goods ..	1901	85,263	6,307	27,363	9,003	24,850	152,786
	1907	249,573	44,411	128,420	35,860	100,552	558,816
Boots and Shoes ..	1901	39,154	499	3,198	15,076	11,208	69,135
	1907	194,667	41,305	77,409	77,671	69,307	460,359
Butter .. .. .	1901	7,886	194	31,763	176,408	10,054	226,305
	1907	26,336	2	39,690	256,616	50,430	373,074
Tobacco, &c. ..	1901	29,890	8,194	11,185	15,801	27,716	92,786
	1907	107,832	54,786	37,741	65,381	55,289	321,029
Jewellery .. ..	1901	18,559	6,368	8,595	2,674	11,610	47,806
	1907	166,763	25,941	36,211	8,887	36,126	273,928
Tea .. .. .	1901	58,181	21,535	18,343	34,055	39,478	171,592
	1907	32,231	28,264	36,580	30,084	55,643	182,802
Confectionery ..	1901	3,182	201	1,623	878	8,280	14,164
	1907	59,968	27,047	34,270	21,008	26,420	168,713
Bacon and Hams ..	1901	6,849	23	262	83,002	968	91,104
	1907	24,852	2,739	2,379	108,378	16,106	154,454
All other Articles ..	1901	1,215,397	287,320	272,986	464,850	429,841	2,670,394
	1907	2,288,156	608,516	861,416	674,627	1,057,344	5,490,061
Total .. .. .	1901	2,992,342	366,783	523,978	988,481	699,254	5,570,838
	1907	5,561,294	977,711	1,701,781	1,530,445	1,851,475	11,622,706

Since 1901 the exports to other States have more than doubled. The greatest increase in amount was to New South Wales, but in rate of increase was to South Australia followed by Queensland and Tasmania. The article showing the greatest expansion of trade in the same period was apparel, closely followed by animals and piece goods. The leading items to New South Wales are gold, animals, apparel and attire, machines, &c., and piece goods, which, in 1907, made up nearly half the total export, and accounted for over 40 per cent. of the increase since 1901; to Queensland, machines, &c., apparel and attire, tobacco, piece goods, and boots and shoes represent 27 per cent. of the total, and 36 per cent. of the increase; to South Australia, apparel and attire, animals, piece goods, machines, &c., and boots and shoes, 37 per cent. and 42 per cent. respectively; to Western Australia, butter, bacon and hams, apparel and attire, animals, and boots and shoes account for 41 per cent. of the total and 41 per cent. of the increase, though in the case of animals



a decrease had occurred; and to Tasmania apparel and attire, machines, &c., piece goods, animals, and boots and shoes account for 29 per cent. of the exports and for 34 per cent. of the increase.

No record of Victorian produce exported to other States since 1903 has been kept by the Customs Department; but information has been supplied by which a reliable estimate can be made. The year 1904 shows a considerable increase over 1903 in the value of Victorian produce exported, the increase per head of population being £2 os. 6d.; in 1905, consequent on the small exports of gold, the total per head was less than in 1903, and was £3 17s. 1d. lower than in 1907. The exports of merchandise in the last year show a considerable increase since 1903. The proportion of domestic produce to the total exports was 76 per cent. in 1903, 71 per cent. in 1904, only 63 per cent. in 1905, 69 per cent. in 1906, and 68 per cent. in 1907. The principal articles of domestic produce exported are wool, wheat, butter and cheese, meat, and skins and hides.

Victorian  
produce  
exported.

The values of the principal articles of export the produce or manufactures of Victoria during each of the last five years were as follow:—

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF VICTORIAN PRODUCE EXPORTED,  
1903 TO 1907.

Principal Articles.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
	£	£	£	£	£
Animals—Cattle ...	315,399	167,141	293,241	512,569	248,776
Horses ...	182,996	228,209	278,033	275,445	336,942
Sheep ...	704,622	340,199	326,526	429,775	480,343
Apparel and Attire	345,868	352,664	437,672	468,960	593,579
Boots and Shoes ...	237,434	281,739	294,913	337,056	415,031
Butter and Cheese	1,303,422	1,593,377	1,576,189	2,038,900	1,895,910
Fruit—Dried ...	56,768	70,492	56,808	56,776	141,935
Jams and Jellies ...	82,755	71,941	73,233	75,254	76,536
Grain—Oats ...	45,818	163,121	165,585	111,859	112,058
Wheat ...	33,052	2,581,276	1,835,204	2,277,533	1,787,325
Other ...	53,961	50,075	68,553	35,239	41,935
Grain prepared—					
Flour ...	74,479	364,705	590,297	582,494	582,285
Hay and Chaff ...	339,660	65,420	97,471	127,722	129,296
Fodder ...	69,306	121,375	63,260	41,065	48,655
Meat—Bacon and Ham ...	137,971	108,750	89,943	125,338	140,317
Frozen Beef	24,724	25,555	22,697	16,882	15,333
" Mutton	191,647	233,154	275,195	373,757	456,245
" Rabbits " & Hares	167,914	126,432	220,940	221,516	154,829
Potatoes ...	74,754	27,104	102,184	189,224	55,198
Skins and Hides ...	323,245	414,677	535,086	682,783	873,884
Leather ...	225,858	232,690	252,569	300,106	317,235
Tallow ...	53,165	89,908	135,489	203,471	196,120

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF VICTORIAN PRODUCE EXPORTED,  
1903 TO 1907—*continued.*

Principal Articles.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
	£	£	£	£	£
Wool ... ..	1,848,925	3,443,153	2,501,990	2,602,088	4,261,526
Other Articles ...	3,693,110	2,748,069	2,905,323	3,804,141	4,303,192
Total Merchandise	10,586,853	13,901,226	13,198,401	15,889,953	17,664,485
Gold (Bullion and Specie) ...	4,353,171	3,468,383	1,078,560	3,991,280	1,820,959
Total ...	14,940,024	17,369,609	14,276,961	19,881,233	19,485,444
Per head of Population ...	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Percentage of Total Exports ...	12 7 2	14 7 8	11 15 6	16 4 1	15 12 7
	75·810	71·173	62·731	68·750	67·811

Distribution  
of Victorian  
produce.

The following table shows the destination of Victorian produce under four principal heads for the past five years:—

EXPORTS OF VICTORIAN PRODUCE, 1903 TO 1907.

Destination.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
	£	£	£	£	£
Australian States ...	6,093,933	5,478,892	5,901,347	7,568,442	7,799,183
United Kingdom ...	2,298,484	6,178,666	4,454,510	6,800,243	6,140,305
Other British Possessions	5,154,382	3,530,633	1,551,420	2,804,141	2,129,754
Foreign Countries ...	1,393,225	2,181,418	2,369,684	2,628,506	3,416,202
Total ... ..	14,940,024	17,369,609	14,276,961	19,881,233	19,485,444

Of the Victorian produce exported, 41 per cent. was sent to the sister States in 1903, 31½ in 1904, 41 in 1905, 38 in 1906, and 40 per cent. in 1907. Fifteen and a half per cent. was sent to the United Kingdom in 1903, 35½ in 1904, 31 in 1905, 34 in 1906, and 31½ per cent. in 1907. Thirty-four and a half per cent. was sent to "Other British Possessions" in 1903, 20½ in 1904, 11 in 1905, 14½ in 1906, and 11 per cent. in 1907. Nine per cent. was sent to foreign countries in 1903, 12½ in 1904, 17 in 1905, 13½ in 1906, and 17½ per cent. in 1907. Compared with 1903 the total value of domestic produce exported in 1907 shows an increase of £4,545,420, or 30 per cent. During this period substantial increases occurred in the exports to the other States, United Kingdom, and foreign countries; but to "Other British Possessions" a decline of £3,024,628 took place, as although there was an increase of £269,421 in exports to New Zealand, there was a decline in those to Cape Colony, India, and Ceylon amounting to £3,460,682. In 1903 British Possessions other than Australia and United Kingdom took nearly four

times as much Victorian produce as was taken by foreign countries; but principally through a greatly reduced demand in South Africa, India, and Ceylon, the position has become altered, and in 1907 60 per cent. more was taken by foreign countries than by these British Possessions. The value and proportion of Victorian produce sent to countries beyond Australia in 1900 and the last four years is more fully detailed in the following return:—

EXPORTS TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES OF VICTORIAN PRODUCE,  
1900, AND 1904 TO 1907.

Countries.	Value of Victorian Produce Exported in—				
	1900.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	5,559,669	6,178,666	4,454,510	6,800,243	6,140,305
Cape Colony ...	1,118,986	721,306	552,166	488,610	264,154
Ceylon ...	574,149	1,293,041	22,325	312,533	275,971
Hong Kong ...	76,255	141,734	81,183	145,460	174,575
India ...	664,298	786,031	379,350	864,579	441,442
Natal ...	698,316	254,193	256,219	277,245	267,393
New Zealand ...	257,781	286,727	208,040	681,646	602,178
Other British ...	40,401	47,601	52,137	113,969	104,041
<b>Total British ...</b>	<b>8,989,855</b>	<b>9,709,299</b>	<b>6,005,930</b>	<b>9,684,285</b>	<b>8,270,059</b>
Belgium ...	173,071	249,867	320,903	279,202	498,961
France ...	546,832	874,139	815,198	647,236	1,390,836
Germany ...	208,844	527,974	347,561	288,094	376,519
Japan ...	3,282	101,534	77,103	380,177	101,192
Peru ...	...	50,092	102,016	124,063	184,020
Philippines ...	27,348	29,677	50,655	73,220	115,143
Portuguese East Africa ...	...	26,673	50,146	68,853	145,306
United States of America ...	94,554	204,409	248,424	261,983	321,914
Other Foreign ...	441,423	117,053	357,678	505,678	282,311
<b>Total Foreign ...</b>	<b>1,495,354</b>	<b>2,181,418</b>	<b>2,369,684</b>	<b>2,628,506</b>	<b>3,416,202</b>
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>10,485,209</b>	<b>11,890,717</b>	<b>8,375,614</b>	<b>12,312,791</b>	<b>11,686,261</b>
	Percentage of Victorian Produce Exported—				
United Kingdom ...	53·02	51·96	53·18	55·23	52·54
Cape Colony ...	10·67	6·07	6·59	3·97	2·26
Ceylon ...	5·48	10·88	·27	2·54	2·36
Hong Kong ...	·73	1·19	·97	1·18	1·50
India ...	6·33	6·61	4·53	7·02	3·78
Natal ...	6·66	2·14	3·06	2·25	2·29
New Zealand ...	2·46	2·41	2·49	5·54	5·15
Other British ...	·39	·40	·62	·92	·89
<b>Total British ...</b>	<b>85·74</b>	<b>81·66</b>	<b>71·71</b>	<b>78·65</b>	<b>70·77</b>

EXPORTS TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES OF VICTORIAN PRODUCE, 1900,  
AND 1904 TO 1907—*continued.*

Countries.	Percentage of Victorian Produce Exported.				
	1900.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Belgium ... ..	1·65	2·10	3·83	2·27	4·27
France ... ..	5·22	7·35	9·73	5·25	11·90
Germany ... ..	1·99	4·44	4·15	2·34	3·22
Japan ... ..	·03	·86	·92	3·09	·87
Peru ... ..	...	·42	1·22	1·01	1·58
Philippines ... ..	·26	·25	·60	·59	·98
Portuguese East Africa ... ..	...	·22	·60	·56	1·24
United States of America ... ..	·90	1·72	2·97	2·13	2·75
Other Foreign ... ..	4·21	·98	4·27	4·11	2·42
Total Foreign ... ..	14·26	18·34	28·29	21·35	29·23
Total ... ..	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

The United Kingdom continued to take more than half of the Victorian produce exported oversea, and in respect of this France has become the second most prominent, after which come New Zealand, India, and Germany, in such order. The improved trade since 1900 with the foreign countries specified, and the reduced trade with British countries, excepting New Zealand and Hong Kong, are the most noticeable features disclosed by the figures.

Imports and exports of timber.

Victoria imports a considerable quantity of timber, including large quantities of American oregon and Baltic deal. The following is a statement of the imports and exports during the five years 1903 to 1907:—

VALUE OF TIMBER IMPORTED AND EXPORTED, 1903 TO 1907.

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
	£	£	£	£	£
Total Imports ... ..	380,158	597,210	598,486	681,075	759,433
Imports from Australian States and New Zealand...	114,943	152,203	195,217	238,897	252,797
Imports of Australasian Timber ... ..	111,675	151,114	193,116	237,185	251,440
Total Exports ... ..	57,441	46,884	42,724	46,776	64,654
Exports to Australian States and New Zealand ... ..	55,908	45,975	41,611	45,504	58,830
Exports of Victorian Timber	11,682	15,342	11,788	13,046	18,198
Victorian Timber exported to Australian States and New Zealand ... ..	11,058	15,105	11,456	12,903	17,243

By deducting from the total imports the value of timber which had been imported and then exported, the value of other than Victorian timber required for use within the State is obtained. Such net imports were valued at £334,399 in 1903, £565,668 in 1904, £567,550 in 1905, £647,345 in 1906, and £712,977 in 1907.

Of the Australasian timber (*i.e.*, timber produced or treated in Australasia) imported into Victoria in 1907, New Zealand contributed £122,826 worth. The Australasian timber imported in that year was valued at £251,440, whilst the Victorian timber exported to Australasia was only worth £17,243. The export trade in Victorian timber has been done almost wholly with the adjoining States, very little going to oversea markets.

The following are the net amounts of Customs and Excise duty collected in each of the last four years, the principal items being separately distinguished:—

Net revenue  
of Customs  
Depart-  
ment.

## REVENUE OF CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, 1903-4 TO 1906-7.

Heads of Revenue.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
<b>Import Duty—</b>	£	£	£	£
Alcoholic Liquors ...	515,584	525,932	541,462	567,743
Narcotics ...	234,026	241,047	251,402	260,550
Sugar ...	269,890	112,217	76,353	86,933
All other Articles ...	1,008,312	1,016,490	1,070,452	1,207,402
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,027,812</b>	<b>1,895,686</b>	<b>1,939,669</b>	<b>2,122,628</b>
<b>Excise Duty—</b>				
Spirits ...	86,019	88,926	94,186	94,624
Beer ...	168,155	169,115	170,919	173,928
Tobacco... ..	140,979	149,187	160,091	169,862
Sugar ...	Dr. 2,307	163,247	149,119	138,982
Starch ...	7,935	8,662	9,447	9,943
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>400,781</b>	<b>579,137</b>	<b>583,762</b>	<b>587,339</b>
<b>Miscellaneous ...</b>	<b>14,912</b>	<b>14,019</b>	<b>13,639</b>	<b>9,464</b>
<b>Grand Total ...</b>	<b>2,443,505</b>	<b>2,488,842</b>	<b>2,537,070</b>	<b>2,719,431</b>

The net revenue collected by the Department of Trade and Customs in Victoria from all sources, after deduction of drawbacks and repayments, and making Inter-State adjustments, amounted to £2,719,431 in 1906-7, being £182,361 in excess of that of the previous year, and £275,926 above that of 1903-4. The revenue from Customs duties in 1906-7 was £94,816 more than that of 1903-4, and Excise duties returned £186,558 more.

Imported goods, other than stimulants and narcotics, on which duty has been paid are allowed drawback, or refund of the duty paid, if subsequently exported. Drawback is allowed not only on goods exported in the same condition as when imported, but also upon

Drawbacks.

imported goods which have been subjected to some process of manufacture in Victoria. Drawbacks are included in the general exports. The following are the figures for the last seven years:—

REFUND OF DUTY ON EXPORTS, DRAWBACK 1901 TO 1907.

Year.							Amount Paid as Drawback.
							£
1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	115,283
1902	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,022
1903	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,096
1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,840
1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,275
1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,962
1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,104

From 1872, when the system of allowing drawback was first introduced, to the end of 1907, the total amount of duty repaid as drawback was £2,954,975. The withdrawals were heavy in 1901, but very light in the last four years.

Vessels  
entered  
and  
cleared.

Victorian shipping is dealt with in the succeeding tables, which refer to vessels trading with other States and oversea countries, local shipping, *i.e.*, vessels trading exclusively on the Victorian coast, not being taken into consideration, but a reference to the total shipping of the port of Melbourne will be found on page 452, *post*. The number of vessels entered and cleared, their total tonnage, and the number of men forming their crews in the last five years were as follow:—

SHIPPING INWARD AND OUTWARD, 1903 TO 1907.

		1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Vessels Entered—						
Number	... ..	2,204	2,495	2,376	2,332	2,392
Tons	... ..	3,409,288	3,928,849	3,989,903	4,066,442	4,234,169
Average tonnage	... ..	1,547	1,575	1,679	1,744	1,770
Crews	... ..	112,064	120,710	121,415	126,218	129,193
Vessels Cleared—						
Number	... ..	2,263	2,503	2,274	2,343	2,408
Tons	... ..	3,448,566	3,906,692	3,859,098	4,070,549	4,225,942
Average tonnage	... ..	1,524	1,561	1,697	1,737	1,755
Crews	... ..	113,376	120,331	118,458	125,298	128,761

The number of vessels arriving at Victorian ports during 1907 shows an advance of 60 on the previous year, and of 88 on the arrivals in 1903; but it is in the tonnage of the vessels that the best guide will be found as to increase in the volume of shipping. Thus, the tonnage of 1907 exceeds that of 1906 by 167,667, and that of 1903 by 824,821. The departures of 1907 represent an increase of

65 vessels compared with 1906, and of 145 compared with 1903, the tonnage in 1907 being 155,393 in advance of that in 1906, and 777,376 in advance of the tonnage in 1903.

In 1907 steamers numbered 2,161 of the vessels entered, and 2,164 of the vessels cleared, their tonnage aggregating 4,048,588 and 4,023,085 respectively.

The inward shipping of 1907 includes 53 vessels in ballast, with an aggregate tonnage of 71,479, and of these 29, having a total tonnage of 27,353, were arrivals from Australian States. The outward shipping includes 305 vessels in ballast, with aggregate tonnage of 379,208, of which 283, having a total tonnage of 362,649, were departures for Australian States.

The more important of the countries having shipping communication with Victoria in 1907 are set out in the following statement:—

## SHIPPING WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1907.

Countries.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Australian States ...	1,807	2,623,237	1,883	2,759,982
United Kingdom ...	193	707,062	207	716,228
New Zealand ...	98	162,623	95	156,523
Other British ...	86	182,149	76	165,911
Total British ...	2,184	3,675,071	2,261	3,798,644
France ...	18	49,086	38	119,119
Germany ...	59	185,561	43	164,822
United States ...	71	192,102	5	11,183
Other Foreign ...	60	132,289	61	132,174
Total Foreign ...	208	559,038	147	427,298
Total ...	2,392	4,234,109	2,408	4,225,942

Sixty-two per cent. of the inward tonnage and 65 per cent. of the outward tonnage of 1907 were engaged in the Inter-State trade; 38 per cent. of the inward and 35 per cent. of the outward being engaged in the oversea trade. Of the oversea trade, 44 per cent. of the inward tonnage and 49 per cent. of the outward tonnage were employed in the trade with the United Kingdom; 10 per cent. inward and 11 per cent. outward with New Zealand; 11 per cent. inward and 11 per cent. outward with other British countries; 3 per cent. inward and 8 per cent. outward with France; 12 per cent. inward and 11 per cent. outward with Germany; 12 per cent. inward and 1 per cent. outward with the United States of America; and 8 per cent. inward and 9 per cent. outward with other foreign countries.

Nationality  
of vessels.

The nationality of vessels entered and cleared at Victorian ports in each of the years 1903 to 1907 was as shown hereunder:—

## NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1903 TO 1907.

Year.	NUMBER OF VESSELS.				TONNAGE OF VESSELS.			
	Australian.	Other British.	Foreign.	Total.	Australian.	Other British.	Foreign.	Total.
Entered.								
1903...	1,579*	466	159	2,204	1,604,129*	1,383,879	421,280	3,409,288
1904...	1,636	657	202	2,495	1,685,200	1,789,881	453,768	3,928,849
1905...	1,518	659	199	2,376	1,641,555	1,851,868	496,480	3,989,903
1906...	1,492	640	200	2,332	1,684,442	1,839,013	542,987	4,066,442
1907...	1,524	648	220	2,392	1,676,899	1,946,055	611,155	4,234,109
Cleared.								
1903...	1,644*	460	159	2,263	1,632,632*	1,390,225	425,709	3,448,566
1904...	1,641	663	199	2,503	1,654,386	1,809,579	442,727	3,906,692
1905...	1,469	619	186	2,274	1,626,601	1,753,274	479,223	3,859,098
1906...	1,492	645	206	2,343	1,663,025	1,853,334	554,190	4,070,549
1907...	1,543	655	210	2,408	1,669,113	1,971,706	585,123	4,225,942

\* Australasian.

In the year 1903 British owned shipping was tabulated under two divisions, viz., British and Australasian; and for the remaining years it is summarized above under Australian and Other British. The proportions of each nationality as tabulated, to the total for the respective years in their proper sequence from 1903 to 1907 are, Australian vessels, 72, 66, 64, 64, 64 per cent.; Australian tonnage, 47, 43, 42, 41, 40 per cent.; other British vessels, 21, 26, 28, 27, 27 per cent.; other British tonnage, 41, 46, 46, 45, 46 per cent.; foreign vessels, 7, 8, 8, 9, 9 per cent.; and foreign tonnage, 12, 11, 12, 14, 14 per cent. German owned shipping is more than responsible for the growth in foreign shipping, the percentage to the total of ships rising from 2.7 in 1903 to 4.9 in 1907, and of tonnage from 6.7 to 9.0 in the same period.



In the next table further detail of the nationality of the shipping for the year 1907 is given:—

## NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING, 1907.

Nationality.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels	Tonnage.
British—				
Australian ...	1,524	1,676,899	1,543	1,669,113
United Kingdom ...	519	1,795,955	526	1,820,517
New Zealand...	129	150,100	129	151,189
<b>Total British</b> ...	<b>2,172</b>	<b>3,622,954</b>	<b>2,198</b>	<b>3,640,819</b>
Foreign—				
Austrian ...	1	2,337	1	2,337
Danish ...	2	1,615	2	1,615
Dutch ...	3	6,435	4	8,839
French ...	36	105,552	31	92,058
German ...	117	380,811	119	382,036
Italian ...	6	9,374	6	10,013
Japanese ...	13	38,935	12	35,785
Norwegian ...	30	41,252	25	32,170
Russian ...	2	3,155	2	3,155
Swedish ...	7	15,499	5	10,925
United States ...	3	6,190	3	6,190
<b>Total Foreign</b> ...	<b>220</b>	<b>611,155</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>585,123</b>
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>2,392</b>	<b>4,234,109</b>	<b>2,408</b>	<b>4,225,942</b>

The vessels on the Victorian register were as follow on the 31st December, 1907, the ports of registration and net tonnage being distinguished:—

Vessels on  
Victorian  
register.

## VESSELS ON THE VICTORIAN REGISTER, 1907.

Port of Registration.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Net Tonnage.	Number.	Net Tonnage.	Number.	Net Tonnage.
Melbourne ...	168	93,101	195	31,997	363	125,098
Geelong ...	2	657	4	364	6	1,021
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>170</b>	<b>93,758</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>32,361</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>126,119</b>

During 1907 there were added to the register 11 steamers with net tonnage of 10,276, and 4 sailing vessels, net tonnage 835; whilst 10 steamers, net tonnage 3,365, and 7 sailing vessels, net tonnage 1,377, were taken off the register.

Vessels on  
Austral-  
asian  
registers.

The following is a statement, compiled from figures supplied by the Marine Underwriters' Association of Victoria, of the number and net tonnage of vessels on the registers of all the Australian States and New Zealand on the 30th June, 1907.

VESSELS OWNED IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1907.

State.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Victoria ...	161	89,781	206	32,542	367	122,323
New South Wales ...	531	78,129	534	50,936	1,065	129,065
Queensland ...	98	15,803	204	9,280	302	25,083
South Australia ...	105	37,739	252	19,034	357	56,773
Western Australia ...	42	11,857	344	8,051	386	19,908
Tasmania ...	61	9,201	166	9,590	227	18,791
Total Australia ...	998	242,510	1,706	129,433	2,704	371,943
New Guinea ...	...	...	2	25	2	25
New Zealand ...	253	80,180	360	43,907	613	124,087
Total ...	1,251	322,690	2,068	173,365	3,319	496,055

Compared with 1906, steamers owned in Australia and New Zealand have increased by 14 in number and 14,126 in tonnage, and sailing vessels by 114 in number and 2,313 in tonnage.

Dead letters, &c. Money orders and postal notes.

Dead letters in 1907 numbered 431,257, of which 8,791 were irregularly posted. These letters contained money amounting to £9,727, as well as other articles of value, and were disposed of as follows:—Returned to writers, 327,533; destroyed, 66,940; returned to other States or countries as unclaimed, 36,784. There were also 570,311 dead packets and newspapers, of which 26,972 were returned to the senders, 487,674 were destroyed, and 55,665 returned to other States and countries.

There are 490 money order offices in the State, which, in 1907, issued 236,954 orders for £938,198. Of these 163,909 for £680,447 were inland, 34,406 for £159,982 Inter-State, and 38,639 for £97,769 international orders. The orders paid in the same year numbered 320,107 for £1,266,235, the inland being 163,388 for £682,022, the Inter-State 109,564 for £444,954, and the international 47,155 for £139,259. Inland postal notes paid numbered 1,744,710 for £645,831, Victorian notes paid in other States 245,480 for £90,102, and notes of other States paid in Victoria 302,002 for £133,960. The following is a comparative statement of the business done since 1902:—

MONEY ORDERS AND POSTAL NOTES, 1903 TO 1907.

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
<b>Money Orders Issued—</b>					
Number ... ..	215,694	221,578	221,732	230,253	236,954
Amount ... ..	£721,017	£747,875	£759,763	£814,564	£938,198
<b>Money Orders Paid—</b>					
Number ... ..	318,766	319,886	312,244	310,382	320,107
Amount ... ..	£1,121,807	£1,125,557	£1,102,652	£1,122,551	£1,266,235
<b>Postal Notes—</b>					
<b>Victorian—Paid in</b>					
Victoria ... ..	£514,464	£559,325	£585,548	£619,523	£645,831
Other States ... ..	£44,512	£58,061	£67,156	£70,615	£90,102
<b>Of Other States—</b>					
Paid in Victoria ...	£77,341	£96,532	£110,027	£121,159	£133,960

LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHTS, 1907.

Where situated.	Description.	Nature.	Power in Lighthouse. (Units of 1,000 Candles.)	Colour.	Distance Visible.	No. of Hands.	Ordinary Expenditure during the Financial Year 1906-7.	Capital Cost.
Cape Nelson .. ..	Dioptric ..	Fixed ..	White. 4½	White*	10	3	£ 495	£ 16,178
Portland .. ..	Dioptric ..	Fixed ..	Red. 3½	Red	9	3	323	2,573
Port Fairy .. ..	Dioptric ..	Fixed and Flashing ..	Green. 1½	Green	12	2	338	3,887
Warmanbool (upper light)	" ..	Fixed ..	White 1	White	14	2	350	7,917
Warmanbool (lower light)	" ..	Triple Flashing ..	White 2½	White	9	3	506	10,367
Cape Otway .. ..	" ..	Fixed ..	Red 7½	Red	28	3	494	11,888
Split Point .. ..	Dioptric ..	" ..	White 6½	White	18	3	550	4,113
Port Phillip—								
Point Lonsdale .. ..	Dioptric ..	Occulting ..	White 13	White and Red	17	3	550	4,113
Queenscliff (high) .. ..	Catadioptric ..	Fixed ..	White 2½	White	17	8	1,241	19,071
Queenscliff (low) .. ..	Dioptric ..	" ..	Red 2½	Red and White	10 & 14	8	637	9,456
West Channel Pile Light ..	" ..	" ..	White 2	White	11	4	45	5,005
South Channel (Eastern Light)	" ..	" ..	Red 2	Red	10	3	596	5,005
Schnapper Point (Pile Light)	Dioptric ..	Occulting and Flashing ..	White 1½	White	12	3	465	19,278
Gallibrand Point .. ..	Catadioptric ..	Fixed ..	White 48½	White	23	3	465	19,278
Cape Schanck .. ..	Dioptric ..	Fixed ..	White 2½	White	11	3	465	19,278
" .. ..	Dioptric ..	Fixed ..	White 2½	White	11	3	465	19,278
Wilson's Promontory .. ..	Catoptric ..	Fixed ..	White 2½	White	8	3	950	24,433
Cliff Island .. ..	Dioptric ..	Flashing ..	White 4½	White	15	3	445	13,225
Cape Eyreard .. ..	Holophotal ..	Double Flashing ..	White 80	White*	21	3	555	21,785
" .. ..	Catadioptric ..	Fixed ..	White 44	White	20	3	939	22,631
Gabo Island .. ..	Catadioptric ..	Fixed ..	White 44	White	30	3	939	22,631
" .. ..	Catadioptric ..	Fixed ..	White 44	White	30	3	939	22,631
" .. ..	Catadioptric ..	Fixed ..	White 44	White	30	3	939	22,631
<b>Total .. ..</b>							<b>8,914</b>	<b>101,727</b>

\* Red sectors between the limits of white light and shore at either side.  
† White sectors between the limits of red light and shore at either side.

The following return contains particulars of the lighthouses and Light-houses.

Port of Melbourne.

The port of Melbourne is under the control of the Melbourne Harbor Trust, which has 8.26 miles of wharfs, piers, and jetties in the River Yarra, Victoria Dock, and Hobson's Bay. The area of these wharfs is 45.98 acres, of which 13.04 acres are under sheds. According to a return prepared by the Harbor Master, the total number of vessels berthed within the port of Melbourne in 1907 comprised 3,769 steamers; 34 ships, 135 barques, 64 schooners, 443 ketches, and 174 lighters, their registered tonnage aggregating 4,841,787: the tonnage of imports being 2,159,043, and of exports 1,071,340. The floating plant of the Trust in commission includes 3 dredges, 1 steam tug, 5 steam hopper barges, 10 iron towing hopper barges, 2 steam launches, &c., &c. The material dredged and disposed of during 1907 amounted to 1,172,006 cubic yards, viz., 432,300 cubic yards from Hobson's Bay, and 739,706 cubic yards from the River Yarra and Victoria Dock. Since the establishment of the Trust, the river dredgings have amounted to 23,379,572 cubic yards, and the bay dredgings to 13,426,985 cubic yards, making a total of 36,806,557 cubic yards. Of the dredgings, 26,314,708 cubic yards were deposited in deep water and 10,491,849 cubic yards were landed and deposited for reclamation work. The average cost of dredging, towing, and depositing in 1907 was 5.89d. per cubic yard. The work of widening Coode Canal, which was commenced in 1906, has been continued, and up to the end of 1907 about 220,000 cubic yards have been excavated.

Postal returns.

The post-offices in the State on the 31st December, 1907, numbered 1,656, and in addition there were 670 receiving offices (principally loose-bags), 15 travelling offices, and 1,207 letter boxes. The postal and telegraphic staff numbered 2,566 males and 413 females, as well as 1,515 sub or non-official postmasters and 960 mail contractors. The postal routes in 1907 totalled 13,323 miles, of which 3,288 were railway, the distances traversed being 7,853,123 miles, including 4,130,755 railway miles. In the following table is shown the business done by the Postal Department in each of the last five years, the figures for the years 1903 to 1906 having been revised since the previous issue of this part.

POSTAL RETURNS, 1903 TO 1907.

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Posted and Received—					
Letters and Post-cards ...	99,502,211	103,215,210	111,180,179	116,459,106	122,508,040
Newspapers	43,909,553	46,530,443	44,527,821	45,877,460	27,959,631
Packets ...					14,383,278
Parcels ...	429,295	424,924	469,496	510,822	556,017
Total ...	143,841,059	150,170,577	156,177,496	162,847,388	165,406,966

Registered letters are included in this statement, and numbered 1,099,700 in 1907. The total number of letters, newspapers,

	† Included with newspapers.				* Including packets.	
Posted for delivery inland	291,271	292,216	282,216	281,985	..	..
.. in other States	92,756	83,182	83,182	72,975	..	..
.. outside the States	19,571	16,051	12,945	12,945	..	..
Total	400,598	360,449	367,905	367,905	..	..
Received from other States	42,396	38,026	34,688	26,702	..	..
.. outside the States	26,508	26,449	26,702	26,702	..	..
Total	434,911	400,598	367,905	367,905	..	..
..	17,400	92,756	83,182	72,975	..	..
..	17,786	19,571	12,945	12,945	..	..
..	472,520	400,598	367,905	367,905	..	..
..	47,004	42,396	34,688	26,702	..	..
..	28,847	26,508	26,449	26,702	..	..
..	76,511	68,898	64,475	61,390	..	..
..	83,497	83,497	83,497	83,497	..	..

Letters and post-cards posted within the State have increased by 18,548,352 since 1903, those for delivery inland showing an increase of 13,434,366, those for other States 3,447,866, and those for countries outside the Commonwealth 1,666,120. In the same period letters and post-cards received from other States increased by 2,741,687, and those from outside countries by 1,715,790. Compared with 1903 newspapers posted for delivery inland have diminished to the extent of 45 per cent., but those posted for other States show an increase of 2,311,410, and those for outside countries an increase of 1,051,524, whilst those received from other States show an increase of 348,453. Although packets posted for inland delivery show a decrease of 1,977,199 compared with 1906, yet packets and parcels posted for inland delivery have increased by 521,233 in the five years shown above, those for delivery in other States by 365,667, and those for delivery outside the Commonwealth by 425,303, whilst packets and parcels received from other States increased by 676,124 in the same period.

packets and parcels passing through the post-office in 1907 exceeds that of 1903 by 15 per cent., and in 1907 the letters posted and received represent 98 per head of the population, the newspapers representing 22 per head, and the packets and parcels 12 per head of the population.

The next table gives the destination in three groups of letters, newspapers, packets and parcels posted, whether for delivery inland, in other States, or countries outside the Commonwealth, and shows whence those received came, whether from other States or outside countries.

POSTAL SERVICE—INLAND, INTER-STATE AND INTERNATIONAL:  
1903 TO 1907.

Service.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
LETTERS AND POSTCARDS.					
Posted for delivery inland .. ..	85,568,005	87,502,756	93,065,704	95,757,186	98,997,371
"    "    in other States .. ..	4,974,832	5,012,658	5,906,712	6,789,347	8,422,698
"    "    outside the States ..	1,445,484	2,217,936	2,602,122	3,100,550	3,111,604
Total .. ..	91,983,321	94,733,350	101,574,538	105,647,083	110,531,673
Received from other States .. ..	5,811,251	6,276,198	6,970,591	7,901,784	8,552,938
"    "    outside the States ..	1,707,639	2,205,662	2,635,050	2,910,239	3,423,429
Total .. ..	7,518,890	8,481,860	9,605,641	10,812,023	11,976,367
NEWSPAPERS.					
Posted for delivery inland .. ..	18,064,141	17,800,589	12,948,945	12,684,907	9,896,754
"    "    in other States .. ..	7,304,600	7,591,956	9,224,864	9,572,496	9,616,010
"    "    outside the States ..	1,300,602	2,091,810	2,096,106	2,063,868	2,352,126
Total .. ..	26,669,343	27,484,355	24,270,005	24,271,273	21,864,890
Received from other States .. ..	2,432,224	2,221,616	2,532,944	2,731,936	2,780,677
"    "    outside the States ..	3,394,281*	3,653,460*	4,140,329*	3,911,370*	3,814,064
Total .. ..	..	..	..	..	6,094,741
PACKETS.					
Posted for delivery inland .. ..	8,015,331	9,069,944	9,524,237	10,459,960	8,482,761
"    "    in other States .. ..	1,780,276	1,865,814	1,786,938	1,893,365	2,099,972
"    "    outside the States ..	459,588	915,210	919,218	837,204	880,080
Total .. ..	10,255,195	11,820,968	12,230,393	13,190,529	11,462,783
Received from other States .. ..	1,158,510	1,350,044	1,354,150	1,772,302	1,815,808
"    "    outside the States ..	†	†	†	†	1,104,687
Total .. ..	..	..	..	..	2,920,495
PARCELS.					
Posted for delivery inland .. ..	281,985	262,216	291,271	312,084	335,788
"    "    in other States .. ..	72,975	83,182	93,756	104,827	118,946
"    "    outside the States ..	12,945	15,051	15,571	17,400	17,786
Total .. ..	367,905	360,449	400,598	434,311	472,520
Received from other States .. ..	34,688	33,026	42,395	47,664	53,514
"    "    outside the States ..	26,702	26,449	26,503	28,847	29,983
Total .. ..	61,390	64,475	68,898	76,511	83,497

\* Including packets.

† Included with newspapers.

Letters and post-cards posted within the State have increased by 18,548,352 since 1903, those for delivery inland showing an increase of 13,434,366, those for other States 3,447,866, and those for countries outside the Commonwealth 1,666,120. In the same period letters and post-cards received from other States increased by 2,741,687, and those from outside countries by 1,715,790. Compared with 1903 newspapers posted for delivery inland have diminished to the extent of 45 per cent., but those posted for other States show an increase of 2,311,410, and those for outside countries an increase of 1,051,524, whilst those received from other States show an increase of 348,453. Although packets posted for inland delivery show a decrease of 1,977,199 compared with 1906, yet packets and parcels posted for inland delivery have increased by 521,233 in the five years shown above, those for delivery in other States by 365,667, and those for delivery outside the Commonwealth by 425,303, whilst packets and parcels received from other States increased by 676,124 in the same period.

Dead letters, &c.

Dead letters in 1907 numbered 431,257, of which 8,791 were irregularly posted. These letters contained money amounting to £9,727, as well as other articles of value, and were disposed of as follows:—Returned to writers, 327,533; destroyed, 66,940; returned to other States or countries as unclaimed, 36,784. There were also 570,311 dead packets and newspapers, of which 26,972 were returned to the senders, 487,674 were destroyed, and 55,665 returned to other States and countries.

Money orders and postal notes.

There are 490 money order offices in the State, which, in 1907, issued 236,954 orders for £938,198. Of these 163,909 for £680,447 were inland, 34,406 for £159,982 Inter-State, and 38,639 for £97,769 international orders. The orders paid in the same year numbered 320,107 for £1,266,235, the inland being 163,388 for £682,022, the Inter-State 109,564 for £444,954, and the international 47,155 for £139,259. Inland postal notes paid numbered 1,744,710 for £645,831, Victorian notes paid in other States 245,480 for £90,102, and notes of other States paid in Victoria 302,002 for £133,960. The following is a comparative statement of the business done since 1902:—

#### MONEY ORDERS AND POSTAL NOTES, 1903 TO 1907.

—	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
<b>Money Orders Issued—</b>					
Number ... ..	215,694	221,578	221,732	230,253	236,954
Amount ... ..	£721,017	£747,875	£759,763	£814,564	£938,198
<b>Money Orders Paid—</b>					
Number ... ..	318,766	319,886	312,244	310,382	320,107
Amount ... ..	£1,121,807	£1,125,557	£1,102,652	£1,122,551	£1,266,235
<b>Postal Notes—</b>					
Victorian—Paid in Victoria ... ..	£514,464	£559,325	£585,548	£619,523	£645,831
Victorian—Paid in Other States ... ..	£44,512	£58,061	£67,156	£70,615	£90,102
Of Other States—Paid in Victoria ... ..	£77,341	£96,532	£110,027	£121,159	£133,960

The value of money orders issued has increased year by year, the issues of 1907 exceeding those of 1903 by £217,181, and those of 1906 by £123,634. Of orders paid those of 1907 exceeded 1903 by £144,428, and those of 1906 by £143,684. Decreases in Western Australian and South African orders are responsible for the falling off of the business in orders paid in 1905 and 1906.

The business in postal notes has increased considerably, the amount of Victorian notes paid within the State being £131,367 more in 1907 than in 1903. The business with the other States shows great improvement during the period embraced in the table, attributable to the removal of Inter-State charges existing prior to the federation of the States; Victorian notes paid in other States during 1907 showing an increase of £45,590 over 1903, and notes of other States paid in Victoria compared for the same years an increase of £56,619.

There are 1,115 telegraph offices in the State, 501 of which are attached to the railway service. Of the mileage of line and wire, 3,998 miles of lines carrying 10,786 miles of wire are controlled by the postal department, 3,010 miles of line carrying 4,540 miles of wire being controlled by the Railway Department. The length of lines and wire open, and the number of telegrams sent from Victorian stations, and those received from outside the State in the last five years were as follow:—

Telegraphs  
and tele-  
grams.

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEGRAMS, 1903 TO 1907.

—	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Number of Stations ...	878	881	969	1,055	1,115
Miles open—					
Line (poles) ...	6,596	6,494	6,338	6,954	7,008
Wire ...	15,883	16,240	16,082	14,950	15,326
Telegrams despatched—					
Inland ...	1,706,497	1,644,522	1,689,145	1,785,046	1,812,253
Inter-State ...	476,881	501,038	508,058	633,358	679,518
International ...	50,320	55,750	59,279	70,315	75,518
Total ...	2,233,698	2,201,310	2,256,482	2,488,719	2,567,289
Telegrams received—					
Inter-State ...	536,245	526,992	*	681,364	733,504
International ...	50,395	53,885	55,749	67,194	72,200
Total ...	586,640	580,877	...	748,558	805,704

\* No record.

The mileage of lines has been increased since 1905 as telephone lines used for transmitting telegrams are now classed as telegraph, but the mileage of wire has been reduced considerably, as signalling wire on the railways is now classed as telephone. Compared with 1906 the total telegrams despatched in 1907 show an increase of 78,570, inland telegrams having increased to the extent of 27,207, whilst Inter-State and international increased by 46,160 and 5,203 respectively. Compared with 1903 the telegrams despatched in 1907 show an increase of 333,591, of which 202,637 were Inter-State. Compared with 1903, telegrams received from outside the State in 1907 have increased by 219,064, of which 197,259 came from other States of the Commonwealth. In 1907 the value of inland telegrams was £74,657, of Inter-State despatched £56,530, of Inter-State received £59,042, of international despatched £90,095, and of international received £75,604.

Telephones. The telephone exchanges were worked by a private company until September, 1887, in which month the business, buildings, and plant were purchased by the Government. The following statement shows for the past five years the length of lines and wire open, the number of exchanges, subscribers, bureaux, and private lines:—

TELEPHONES, 1903 TO 1907.

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Miles Open—					
Lines (Poles and under-ground)					
Cables ... ..	1,310	1,368	1,659	1,121	1,228
Wire ... ..	22,995	25,501	29,312	32,956	41,391
Exchanges—					
Number ... ..	20	22	24	31	40
Subscribers ... ..	7,610	8,429	9,259	10,424	12,935
Telephones ... ..	...	...	14,134	15,460	18,412
Bureaux ... ..	90	126	135	128	131
Private Lines ... ..	392	395	416	417	443

The reduced mileage of lines since 1905 is accounted for by the fact that in the Railway Department these lines are all on poles carrying other wires, and are already included in the mileage of telegraph lines.

The length of wire has increased 80 per cent., and the number of subscribers 70 per cent., since 1903.

The subscribers given in the table are direct connexions, the actual number of telephones in use being 18,412 in 1907, an increase of 30 per cent. compared with 1905, the first year for which such information is available, and of 19 per cent. compared with 1906.

The whole mileage of telephone lines (1,072), carrying 39,368 miles of wire, also 150 miles of the underground cable, are controlled by the Postal Department, the balance of the wire which is carried on telegraph poles and cable being controlled by the Railway Department.



The revenue of the Post and Telegraph Department amounted to £783,402 in 1906, and £813,662 in 1907, the principal items in 1907 being postage £518,631, commission on money orders and postal notes £24,224, telegrams, cablegrams, &c., £136,542, telephones, &c., £118,510, various £15,755. In addition, unpaid services rendered to other departments were valued at £5,761 in 1907. It is estimated that the number of stamps and pre-payment forms sold for postal and telegraphic purposes in 1907 was 113,949,567, and the value thereof £729,053. The ordinary expenditure of the Department amounted to £630,648 in 1906, and £687,015 in 1907, whilst capital expenditure on buildings, furniture, &c., telegraph lines and telephone exchanges amounted to £37,398 in 1906, and £113,474 in 1907. The principal items of ordinary expenditure in 1907 were:—Salaries, &c., £425,146; inland mail services, £103,948; British and foreign mail services, £55,457; cable subsidies, &c., £6,637; maintenance of buildings, &c., £48,333; and miscellaneous, £47,494. In the following table the revenue and expenditure of the department is summarized for the last five years:—

Revenue and expenditure, Post and Telegraph Department.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT,  
1903 TO 1907.

—	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue ... ..	638,578	668,283	702,608	783,402	813,662
Value of unpaid Services ...	3,347	2,523	5,761	5,761	5,761
Revenue Earned ... ..	641,925	670,806	708,369	789,163	819,423
Expenditure (ordinary) ...	582,520	624,841	627,735	630,648	687,015
Surplus ... ..	59,405	45,965	80,634	158,515	132,408

All railways in Victoria are the property of the State. The gauge is 5 ft. 3 in. for all double lines, and for 3,054.01 miles of the single lines, the balance—81.60 miles of single lines—having a gauge of 2 ft. 6 in. The following table shows the length of double and single lines, the cost of construction, and average cost per mile for the last five years:—

Railways, length and cost.

RAILWAYS, LENGTH AND COST OF CONSTRUCTION, 30TH JUNE, 1903,  
TO 1907.

—	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Length of Lines on 30th June—					
Double Lines (miles)	297	315.46	312.01	311.82	311.47
Single Lines (miles)	3,104	3,113.09	3,129.72	3,134.03	3,135.61
Total ...	3,401	3,428.55	3,441.73	3,445.85	3,447.08
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost of Construction	32,052,954	32,156,868	32,231,083	32,338,352	32,448,468
Average Cost per mile	9,425	9,379	9,365	9,385	9,413

During the years 1903-4 to 1905-6 all railways and tracks were re-measured by the Railway Department, and the mileage is now correctly given. Since the 30th June, 1902, 131.45 miles of railway (including 3.23 narrow gauge) have been constructed and opened for traffic, and the average cost per mile of all lines constructed has been reduced from £9,602 to £9,413, or by £189 per mile.

During the year 1906-7 an extension of the St. Kilda to Brighton electric street railway (1.06 miles) was opened for traffic, and owing to alterations the length of the North Geelong to Ballarat line was increased by .17 of a mile. The railways in progress are the Moe-Walhalla line and the Strathmerton-Tocumwal extension.

Cost of  
railways  
and  
equipment.

The capital cost of lines opened, works, rolling-stock, and equipment at the end of each year for the last five years was as follows:—

CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS AND EQUIPMENT, 1902-3 TO 1906-7.

					£
1902-3	...	...	...	...	40,965,849
1903-4	...	...	...	...	41,216,026
1904-5	...	...	...	...	41,259,387
1905-6	...	...	...	...	41,404,947
1906-7	...	...	...	...	41,547,223

The cost given is the actual cost of construction, exclusive of expenses of floating loans, &c. Of the capital expended to 30th June, 1907, £3,849,940 was derived from the general revenue, and the balance (£37,697,283) from loans. The latter liability is represented by debentures and stock outstanding to the nominal amount of £38,989,560, on which the annual interest payable is £1,453,375, or at the average rate of 3.73 per cent. The nominal amount of loans, however, was reduced by £1,292,277—the cost of flotation, together with the net deficiency below par at time of flotation. It has been computed that, whilst the nominal rate of interest on loans outstanding on 30th June, 1907, was 3.73 per cent., the real interest on the net proceeds available for railway construction was 3.85 per cent.

Railway  
traffic.

The mileage and the traffic of the railways since 30th June, 1902, are given in the following table:—

RAILWAYS—MILEAGE AND TRAFFIC, 1902-3 TO 1906-7.

	Year ended 30th June.				
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Miles Constructed ...	3,401	3,428.55	3,441.73	3,445.85	3,447.08
„ Dismantled ...	16	16.07	16.07	16.07	16.07
„ Closed to Traffic	9	31.77	31.81	31.81	29.93
„ Open for Traffic	3,376	3,380.70	3,393.85	3,397.97	3,401.08
Train Mileage ...	10,286,272	9,172,644	9,023,365	9,392,069	10,339,691
Passengers carried ...	54,798,073	54,282,003	59,702,050	65,244,392	70,950,825
Goods and Live Stock Carried (Tons) ...	3,093,997	3,439,203	3,628,237	3,676,017	3,965,792

The traffic of 1906-7 is the heaviest experienced by the railways, passenger journeys exceeding those of the next heaviest year—1905-6—by 5,706,433, and those of 1904-5, the next in volume, by 11,248,775. Of the passenger journeys in 1906-7, 65,192,586 were made by metropolitan suburban passengers, an increase of 5,166,446 on the previous year, and 5,758,239 by country passengers, an increase of 539,987 on the previous year. The tonnage of goods and live stock exceeded that of 1905-6, the next in volume, by 289,775, and that of 1904-5, which follows in importance, by 337,555. In 1906-7, a considerably increased tonnage was carried of live stock, wool, flour, hay, straw, chaff, potatoes, coal, firewood, sawn timber, bricks, and other building materials. Comparing 1906-7 with 1902-3, the passenger traffic has increased by 16,152,752 passengers, or 29 per cent., and the goods and live stock carried by 871,795 tons, or 28 per cent.; whilst the number of train miles run has been increased only 53,419 miles, or by one-half per cent.

The receipts and working expenses of the railways during the last five financial years were as follow:—

## RAILWAY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1902-3 TO 1906-7.

	Year ended 30th June.				
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Receipts -					
Passenger Fares ...	£ 1,325,565	£ 1,360,484	£ 1,382,308	£ 1,503,024	£ 1,644,247
Freight on Goods and Live Stock	1,467,609	1,806,337	1,932,381	2,015,121	2,096,167
Sundries ...	253,684	271,320	267,577	270,923	281,817
Total ...	3,046,858	3,438,141	3,582,266	3,789,068	4,022,231
Working Expenses -					
Maintenance ...	£ 528,253	£ 545,013	£ 571,149	£ 587,914	£ 599,948
Rolling-stock ...	774,933	743,032	942,529	891,391	1,011,441
Traffic Charges ...	582,167	577,799	562,370	588,123	596,309
Compensation ...	10,729	8,216			
General Charges*	136,005	148,343	146,231	149,915	162,997
Total ...	2,032,087	2,022,403	2,222,279	2,217,343	2,370,695
Net Receipts ...	1,014,771	1,415,738	1,359,987	1,571,725	1,651,536
Percentage of Ex- penses to Receipts	66·69	58·82	62·04	58·52	58·94

\* Including pensions and gratuities.

The receipts for 1906-7 are the largest yet earned, being £233,163, or 6 per cent., in excess of the receipts for 1905-6 the next best year, and £975,373, or 32 per cent., in excess of those for 1902-3, and this although in November, 1906, reductions were made in the rates for agricultural produce, including wheat and other cereals, to the extent of £35,000 per annum, and in the rates for wire netting and fencing wire, gravel, and metal for Shire Councils, and malt for export, and the charge made for stoppage in transit of wheat for milling. The passenger fares paid in 1906-7 exceed those paid in 1905-6 by £86,167 in the case of country passengers, and by £55,056 in the case of metropolitan-suburban passengers. In the receipts from goods in 1906-7, the most notable items, as compared with the previous year, are an increase of £23,011 for the carriage of wool, and a decrease of £37,014 for the carriage of wheat and other grain, which is partly due to a decreased yield, but chiefly to the reductions in the rates. Working expenses, which include pensions and gratuities, and expenditure on belated repairs and on account of previous years, together amounting to £102,630 in 1902-3, £119,556 in 1903-4, £248,485 in 1904-5, £117,542 in 1905-6, and £165,749 in 1906-7, exceed the expenditure of 1905-6 by £153,352, or 7 per cent., and that of 1902-3 by £338,608, or 17 per cent. The expenditure on rolling-stock in 1906-7 includes special expenditure of £145,039 in reduction of the deficiency in rolling-stock at the 1st July, 1903, and that on general charges an increase of £11,244 on pensions and gratuities, of which £9,312 were gratuities. The net receipts of 1906-7 exceed those of the previous year by £79,811, or 5 per cent., and those of 1902-3 by £636,765, or 63 per cent.

Railway  
interest  
charges  
compared  
with net  
revenue.

The amount of interest on current loans allocated to railways, and the expenses incurred by the Treasury in connexion with the payment of such interest is compared with the net revenue of the Department for the last five years in the following statement:—

RAILWAY INTEREST CHARGES AND EXPENSES AND NET REVENUE  
1902-3 TO 1906-7.

Year.	Interest, &c.	Net Revenue.
	£	£
1902-3   ...   ...   ...	1,473,532	1,014,771
1903-4   ...   ...   ...	1,515,755	1,415,738
1904-5   ...   ...   ...	1,461,994	1,359,987
1905-6   ...   ...   ...	1,472,397	1,571,725
1906-7   ...   ...   ...	1,483,284	1,651,536

The excellent position of the railways in late years is exhibited by this table, a surplus of £99,328 being available in 1905-6, and of £168,252 in 1906-7, after the payment of working expenses, pensions and gratuities, special expenditures and charges on account of previous years, and interest charges and expenses.

The earnings, expenses, and net profits per mile of railway open for the years ended 30th June, 1903 to 1907 were as follow:—

Railway earnings and expenses per mile.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE PER TRAIN MILE, 1902-3 TO 1906-7.

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Average Number of Miles Open for Traffic	3,328	3,371	3,384	3,394	3,400
Gross Earnings per Mile	£ 916	£ 1,020	£ 1,059	£ 1,116	£ 1,183
Expenses per Mile	611	600	657	653	697
Net Profits per Mile	305	420	402	463	486

The receipts per mile of open railway were £67 better in 1906-7 than for the preceding year, and £267 better than in 1902-3 (the drought year), whilst the expenses per mile show increases of £44 and £86 over the same respective years. Net profits per mile are £23 above the profits of 1905-6, and £181 above those of 1902-3. This table excludes all consideration of interest payable on railway loans and expenses of paying the same, given in the preceding table. The inventory of rolling-stock at the 30th June, 1907, contains 497 locomotives, 1,233 carriages, 10,625 trucks, and 494 vans and sundry stock, of which 7 locomotives, 16 carriages, and 106 trucks were narrow-gauge stock. The electric railway stock comprised 13 combined cars and trailers. The capital cost of the broad-gauge stock was £6,049,416, of the narrow-gauge £38,281, and of the electric railway stock £14,304.

Rolling-stock.

The total estimated cost of the new station and yards at Flinders-street, including the building now under contract, additions and alterations to lines of way, platforms, platform-roofs, subways, ramps, interlocking signals, widening and lengthening of Princes' Bridge, &c., is £440,000. The expenditure at the 30th June, 1907, amounted to £286,391, leaving a balance to be expended of £153,609, towards which funds are available amounting to £52,106, so that additional funds have yet to be provided to the extent of £101,503. The estimated expenditure of £440,000 includes extensive re-grading and additions and alterations in the lines of way,

Flinders-street station,

interlocking and signals, not only in the vicinity of the Flinders-street station proper, but between the viaduct to the west and Jolimont to the east.

Victorian  
coal carried  
on rail-  
ways.

Victorian coal has been largely used by the Railway Department for steaming purposes. In 1903, 23,694 tons were consumed; in 1904, 51,572 tons; in 1905, 76,289 tons; in 1906, 63,694 tons; and in 1907, 41,713 tons. The quantity carried for the general public was 46,599 tons in 1903, 70,341 tons in 1904, 67,239 tons in 1905, 87,144 tons in 1906; and 87,913 tons in 1907. The rate of carriage from the mines to Melbourne is  $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per ton per mile, of which  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per ton per mile was paid by the Government; beyond Melbourne the charge is 1d. per ton per mile.

#### MELBOURNE TRAMWAYS TRUST.

Tramways.

By the "Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company's Act 1883" (47 Vict. No. 765), passed on the 12th October, 1883, the company was authorized to construct tramways in the streets of Melbourne and suburbs, unless the municipalities interested, who had the prior right, elected to do so. All the municipalities, however, decided to exercise the powers conferred upon them, and the necessary notice to the company having been given, a Tramways Trust was formed, as provided by the Act. This body, which consists of delegates from municipalities concerned, received full power to construct tramways, and to borrow money for that purpose, secured on the municipal properties and revenues and on the tramways themselves. The Trust was required by the above-mentioned Act, as modified by the amending Acts (51 Vict. No. 952 and 56 Vict. No. 1278), to complete the tramways by the 31st December, 1893, and to grant a 32 years' lease of the tramways to the company, dating from the 1st July, 1884 (when the liability for interest commenced), and expiring on the 1st July, 1916. The company, on its part, is required to find all the rolling-stock, to keep the tramways and adjoining road, a total width of 17 feet, in complete repair; to hand back the lines in good working condition to the Trust at the expiration of the lease, and to pay to the Trust the annual interest on the moneys borrowed; also to contribute annually a certain varying percentage on the sums borrowed, so as to form a sinking fund towards the ultimate extinction of the loans. The expenses of the Trust to the 31st December, 1893, were defrayed out of the loan; after that period by the company to an amount not exceeding £1,000 per annum, and the remainder by the municipalities; and the liability on account of loans is by Act 48 Vict. No. 788 made a joint and several charge on the properties and revenues of the several municipalities. The total amount the Trust is empowered to borrow is £1,650,000,

which has been raised in London by means of debentures bearing interest at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The premiums received amounted to £55,794, making a total of £1,705,794. The whole of this was expended by the 31st December, 1893, when all outlay from loan moneys ceased in accordance with Act No. 1278. The sinking fund on the 3rd February, 1908, amounted to £1,000,500. The following particulars have been furnished by the secretary to the Tramways Trust:—

“The cable lines form one of the largest systems of this description of tramway in the world, and the method of construction adopted combined all the best features and latest improvements of lines constructed both in America and Europe.

“A uniform fare of 3d. is authorized to be charged on the tramway lines, except on the section between the Spencer-street and Prince's-bridge Railway Stations, *via* Flinders-street, on which the fare is 1d. But the company is required to run, upon all lines open for traffic, every morning between the hours of 6 and 7, and every evening between the hours of 5.30 and 6.30 (Sundays and public holidays excepted), two or more carriages for workmen at a fare of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per journey. All fares are, by Act No. 765, section 26, subject to revision by Parliament after the lapse of ten years from the date of the first 20 miles of tramway being opened for traffic, *viz.*, on the 31st December, 1897.”

The length of the several lines and the dates on which they were opened for traffic were given in previous issues of this work.

The succeeding table has been compiled from information furnished by the secretary of the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company:—

Melbourne  
tramways.

TRAMWAYS OF THE MELBOURNE TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS COMPANY,  
1900-1 TO 1906-7.

Year ended 30th June.	Length of Lines Open.	Tram Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Traffic Receipts.
				£
1901 ... ..	48	8,964,734	47,195,647	465,427
1902 ... ..	48	9,226,883	47,261,572	454,683
1903 ... ..	48	9,044,282	46,832,910	432,505
1904 ... ..	48	8,968,928	49,183,742	444,495
1905 ... ..	48	8,932,073	50,297,357	448,740
1906 ... ..	48	9,032,523	52,925,654	469,079
1907 ... ..	48	9,536,397	59,069,280	506,635

The length of lines open at the 30th June, 1907, comprise 43.65 miles of double track cable tramway, and 4.47 miles of double track horse tramway. The traffic of the last four years has each successively eclipsed all former years, 1906-7 exceeding 1905-6 by 6,143,626 passengers, and 1904-5 by 8,771,923 passengers. The number of tram miles run shows an increase of 503,874 over 1905-6, and of 604,324 over 1904-5.

Other  
metro-  
politan  
and  
country  
tramways.

As well as the lines of the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company, there are within the metropolitan area the North Melbourne Electric Tramways, with a route of  $7\frac{1}{4}$  miles, upon which 463,986 tram miles were run, and 1,713,755 passengers were carried during the year ended the 30th September, 1907; the Coburg horse tramway, with  $1\frac{3}{4}$  miles of double track, upon which 122,304 tram miles were run, and 470,000 passengers were carried during 1906-7; and the Northcote cable tramway, with  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles of double track, but in regard to which no information is available. Just outside the metropolitan area there is the Beaumaris horse tramway, with 7 miles of single track, upon which 46,335 tram miles were run, and 102,500 passengers were carried during the year ended the 30th June, 1907. There are also electric tramways at Ballarat and Bendigo, but no particulars regarding them are at present available.

Licensed  
vehicles in  
Melbourne.

The number of vehicles licensed for the conveyance of passengers in Melbourne, and for a distance of 8 miles beyond the corporate limits, in 1907, was 1,599, of which 806 were cabs. The number of drivers licensed for the conveyance of goods was 1,770. The following are the particulars for the last five years:—

LICENSED VEHICLES IN MELBOURNE, 1903 TO 1907.

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
<i>For Passenger Traffic.</i>					
Cabs (4 wheels) ... ..	613	607	591	582	581
" (Hansoms) ... ..	200	210	215	219	225
Omnibuses ... ..	37	29	33	40	48
Tram Cars ... ..	11	10	382	426	393
" Dummies ... ..	5	5	336	329	352
Total ... ..	866	861	1,557	1,596	1,599
<i>For Conveyance of Goods.</i>					
Drivers licensed ... ..	1,299	1,138	1,638	1,119	1,770

The reason for the small number of tram cars and dummies licensed in 1903 and 1904 is that their liability to be licensed was under dispute. The matter has since been settled, the decision being, as the figures show, in favour of licensing.



The *Customs Tariff* 1908 Act relating to duties of Customs was assented to on the 3rd June, 1908, the time of imposition of duties imposed being the 8th August, 1907, and the Act is deemed to have come into operation at that time. The rates of duty set out in the column headed "Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom," apply only to those goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, on which there is a preferential tariff, which are shipped in the United Kingdom to Australia and not transhipped, or if transhipped then only if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector that the goods have not, since they were shipped in the United Kingdom, been subjected to any process of manufacture. The rates of duty set out in the column headed "General Tariff" apply to all other goods. The *Customs Act* 1901 is incorporated and read as one with this Act. This Act does not affect the provisions of the *Customs Tariff (South African Preference)* 1906, and the duties imposed by that Act continue to be collected.

The  
Customs  
Tariff  
1908.

THE CUSTOMS TARIFF.

All imitations to be dutiable at the rate chargeable on the goods they imitate, unless such rate is less than the rate which would otherwise be chargeable on the imitations.

"Proof" or "Proof Spirit" means spirit of a strength equal to that of pure ethyl alcohol compounded with distilled water so that the resultant mixture at a temperature of 60° Fahrenheit has a specific gravity of 0.9198 as compared with that of distilled water at the same temperature.

The term "Iron" includes Steel.

"Wool" or "Woollen" includes all manufactures of wool or hair or combinations thereof.

"N.E.I." means "not elsewhere included."

"Departmental By-law" means By-law made by the Minister, and published in the *Gazette*.

Any article, not otherwise dutiable, composed of a combination of other articles, some of which are dutiable when imported separately, and of others free of duty when imported separately, shall be dealt with as follows:—

- (a) When the value of the dutiable portion exceeds the value of the free portion, duty shall be charged upon the whole article at the same rate as would be chargeable on that portion of the dutiable portion which, if imported separately, would be liable to the highest rate of duty.
- (b) When the value of the free portion exceeds the value of the dutiable portion of such article, the whole article shall be admitted free of duty.

IMPORT DUTIES.

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
---------------	-----------------	---

DIVISION I.—ALE, SPIRITS, AND BEVERAGES.

1. Ale, Porter, and Other Beer; Cider, and Perry, containing not less than 2 per cent. of proof spirit:—		
(A) In bottle*	-	per gallon 1s. 6d.
(B) In bulk	-	per gallon 1s.

\* Six reputed quarts or twelve reputed pints or twenty-four reputed half-pints to be charged as one gallon,

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division I.—Ale, Spirits, and Beverages—<i>continued.</i></b>		
2. Ale, Porter, and Other Beer; Cider, and Perry, containing less than 2 per cent. of proof spirit - - - ad val.	20 per cent.	
3. Spirits,* and spirituous liquors, n.e.i.:—		
(A) When not exceeding the strength of proof per gallon	14s.	
(B) When exceeding the strength of proof per proof gallon	14s.	
4. Amylic Alcohol and Fusel Oil - - - per gallon	14s.	
5. Collodion - - - - - per gallon	3s.	
6. Wood Naphtha and Methylic Alcohol - - - - -	Free	
7. Spirits Denaturated, or to be denaturated in accordance with Departmental By-laws prior to delivery; and being not less than 65 o.p. - - - per gallon	1s.	
8. Perfumed Spirits and Bay Rum - - - per gallon	25s.	
9. Spirituous Essences; Fruit Ethers Aromas and Flavours; Fluid Extracts; Sarsaparilla; Tinctures; Medicines; Infusions; Toilet Preparations; and Limejuice and other Fruit Juices and Fruit Syrups, containing more than 2 per cent. of proof spirit; containing—		
(A) Not more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit per gallon	3s. 6d.	
(B) More than 25 per cent. but not more than 50 per cent. of proof spirit - - - per gallon	7s.	
(C) More than 50 per cent., but not more than 75 per cent. of proof spirit - - - per gallon	10s. 6d.	
(D) More than 75 per cent. of proof spirit, but not over proof - - - per gallon	14s.	
(E) Over proof to be charged as spirituous liquors under Item 3 (B) - - - per proof gallon	14s.	
10. Sulphuric Ether and other Ethers, n.e.i.:—		
(A) Containing 5 per cent. and more of proof spirit per proof gallon	14s.	
(B) Containing less than 5 per cent. of proof spirit - - -	Free	
11. Non spirituous Ethereal Fruit Essences and Artificial Fruit Essences Ethers Aromas and Flavours - - - ad val.	15 per cent.	
12. Wine, Sparkling† - - - - - per gallon	12s.	

\* Spirits in cases of two gallons and under, to be charged as two gallons; over two gallons and not exceeding three gallons, as three gallons; over three gallons, and not exceeding four gallons, as four gallons; and so on, provided that small bottles or phials of liquor intended for samples or other special purposes only may be entered at actual measurement.

† Three magnums, six reputed quarts, twelve reputed pints, or twenty-four reputed half-pints to be charged as one gallon.

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
---------------	-----------------	---

Division I.—Ale, Spirits, and Beverages—*continued.*

13. Wine, Still (including Medicated and Vermouth):—		
(A) In bottle* . . . . . per gallon	8s.	
(B) In bulk . . . . . per gallon	6s.	
(C) Containing more than 35 per cent. of proof spirit; for each 1 per cent. of proof spirit over 35 per cent. up to and including 40 per cent. . . . . additional per gallon	6d.	
(D) Containing more than 40 per cent. of proof spirit . . . . . per gallon	14s.	
14. Wine (Grape), unfermented . . . . . per gallon	3s.	
15. Wine, n.e.i., including Sake, Ginger, and Prune Wines; and Wines (other than Grape); containing:—		
(A) Not more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit . . . . . per gallon	3s. 6d.	
(B) More than 25 per cent. but not more than 50 per cent. of proof spirit . . . . . per gallon	7s.	
(C) More than 50 per cent. of proof spirit . . . . . per gallon	14s.	
16. Limejuice and other Fruit Juices and Fruit Syrups, containing not more than 2 per cent. of proof spirit . . . . . per gallon	9d.	
17. Table Waters (Aerated or Mineral), and preparations n.e.i. packed for household use for the production thereof . . . . . ad val.	25 per cent.	

## DIVISION II.—TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.

18. Tobacco, manufactured n.e.i., including the weight of tags, labels, and other attachments . . . . . per lb.	3s. 6d.	
19. Tobacco, cut . . . . . per lb.	3s. 9d.	
20. Tobacco, unmanufactured . . . . . per lb.	3s. 6d.	
21. Tobacco, unmanufactured, but entered to be locally manufactured into Tobacco or Cigarettes—to be paid at the time of removal to the factory:—		
(A) Unstemmed . . . . . per lb.	1s. 6d.	
(B) Stemmed, or partly stemmed, or in strips . . . . . per lb.	2s.	
22. Tobacco, unmanufactured, but entered to be locally manufactured into Cigars—to be paid at the time of removal to the factory:—		
(A) Unstemmed . . . . . per lb.	2s. 6d.	
(B) Stemmed, or partly stemmed, or in strips . . . . . per lb.	3s.	
23. Tobacco destroyed for manufacture of Sheepwash or other purposes under Departmental By-laws . . . . .	Free	
24. Cigars, including the weight of bands and ribbons . . . . . per lb.	7s. 6d.	
25. Cigarettes, including weight of cards and mouth-pieces contained in inside packages . . . . . per lb.	6s. 6d.	
26. Snuff . . . . . per lb.	6s. 6d.	

Six reputed quarts, twelve reputed pints, or twenty-four reputed half-pints to be charged as one gallon.

## IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>DIVISION III.—SUGAR.</b>		
27. Glucose . . . . .	per cwt.	8s.
28. Sugar, the produce of Sugar-cane . . . . .	per cwt.	6s.
29. Invert Sugar and Invert Syrup, including Primings Sugars . . . . .	Brewers' per cwt.	6s.
30. Sugar, n.e.i. . . . .	per cwt.	10s.
31. Golden Syrup and Sugar Syrups, n.e.i. . . . .	per cwt.	3s.
32. Molasses . . . . .		Free
<b>DIVISION IV.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND GROCERIES.</b>		
33. Animals, living; (except for stud purposes), viz. :—		
(A) Horned Cattle . . . . .	per head	10s.
(B) Sheep . . . . .	per head	2s.
(C) Pigs . . . . .	per head	5s.
(D) Horses . . . . .	per head	10s.
34. Sago and Tapioca . . . . .		Free
35. Biscuits . . . . .	per lb.	1½d.
36. Blue, Laundry . . . . .	per lb.	2d.
37. Broom Corn Millet and Rice Straw . . . . .	per cental	4s.
38. Rice Root . . . . .		Free
39. Butter and Cheese . . . . .	per lb.	3d.
40. Candles, Tapers, and Night Lights :—		
(A) Paraffine Wax, wholly or in part . . . . .	per lb.	2d.
(B) N. E. I. . . . .	per lb.	1½d.
41. Solid Spirit Heaters, including the weight of the immediate containing package . . . . .	per lb.	1d.
42. Stearine, Paraffine Wax, Beeswax, Carnauba, Ceresine, and Japanese or Vegetable Wax . . . . .	per lb.	1d.
43. Lard and Lard Oil; and Refined Fats, n.e.i. . . . .	per lb.	1d.
44. Mixed or Compounded Waxes, liquid or solid . . . . .	per lb.	1d.
45. Confectionery, Cocoa and Chocolate, viz. :—		
(A) Confectionery, n.e.i., including Cocoa and Chocolate prepared for edible use, or potable use (not in powdered form); Bon-bons and mixed packets of Confectionery containing trinkets (gross weights); Sugar Candy; Medicated Confectionery; Cachous; and Crystallized or Candied Fruits . . . . .	per lb.	3d.
(B) Confectionery, ornamental but not edible . . . . .	ad val.	25 per cent.
(C) Cocoa and Chocolate, for potable use, in powdered form . . . . .	per lb.	2½d.
(D) Cocoa Beans . . . . .		Free
(E) Cocoa Shells and Nibs; Cocoa Mass Paste or Slab unsweetened . . . . .	per lb.	¾d.
(F) Cocoa Butter; Caramel; Caramel Paste and Caramel Butter . . . . .	per lb.	1¾d.
46. Liquorice, viz. :—		
(A) Root in its natural state . . . . .		Free
(B) Crude; Crude Paste; and Block Juice . . . . .	per lb.	1d.
(C) Other . . . . .	per lb.	3d.
(D) When the invoice value, including the inside packages, exceeds 1s. per lb. . . . .	ad val.	25 per cent.

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division IV.—Agricultural Products and Groceries—<i>continued.</i></b>		
47. Coffee and Chicory, viz. :—		
(A) Raw and kiln dried - - - - - per lb.		3d.
(B) Roasted, or ground ; in liquid form ; or mixed with milk or other substance - - - - - per lb.		6d.
48. Eggs, in shell - - - - - per dozen		6d.
49. Egg contents, being yolk and albumen combined, dry - - - - - per lb.		1s. 4d.
50. Egg yolk, dry - - - - - per lb.		8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d.
51. Egg albumen, dry - - - - - per lb.		2s. 6d.
52. Egg (not in shell) in liquid form, when imported for use in industries other than those for the preparation of articles of food, and denaturated, may, as prescribed by Departmental By-laws, be delivered free.		
53. Fish, viz. :—		
(A) Fresh, smoked or dried (but not salted), or preserved by cold process - - - - - per lb.		1d.
(B) Potted or concentrated, including extracts of and caviare - - - - - ad val.		25 per cent.
(C) Preserved in tins or other air-tight vessels including the weight of liquid contents - - - - - per lb.		1d.
(D) N.E.I. - - - - - per cwt.		5s.
(E) Oysters, fresh, in the shell - - - - - per cwt.		2s.
(F) Fish of all kinds caught from or cured dried or preserved by any process on board any Australian registered ship fitted out in and sailing from any port in the Commonwealth, and imported in such ship		Free
54. Fruits and Vegetables, viz. :—		
Fruits, Dried, viz. :—		
(A) Currants - - - - - per lb.		3d.
(B) Dates - - - - - per lb.		1d.
(C) Raisins and other ; including Desiccated Banana, Banana Flour, and Peel candied drained or dried - - - - - per lb.		3d.
(D) Ginger preserved (not in liquid) - - - - - per lb.		3d.
Fruits and Vegetables, including Ginger (preserved in liquid, or partly preserved, or pulped)—		
(E) Half-pints and smaller sizes - - - - - per dozen		9d.
(F) Pints and over half-pints - - - - - per dozen		1s. 6d.
(G) Quarts and over pints - - - - - per dozen		3s.
(H) Exceeding a quart - - - - - per gallon		1s.
(I) When preserved in spirituous liquid, additional duty at 14s. per gallon to be paid on the liquid.		
55. Fruits, n.e.i., including fresh Lychee nuts - - - - - per cental		2s.
56. Fruits, citrus - - - - - per lb.		½d.
57. Ginger, green - - - - - per lb.		1d.
58. Peel, preserved in liquid, including the weight of the liquid - - - - - per lb.		1d.
59. Bananas - - - - - per cental		1s.
60. Vegetables, n.e.i. - - - - - per cental		2s.

## IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division IV.—Agricultural Products and Groceries—continued.</b>		
61. (A) Vegetables, dried, drysalted, concentrated, compressed, or powdered	ad val.	20 per cent.
(B) Herbs dried not medicinal	per lb.	4d.
62. Onions, in their natural state	per cwt.	1s.
63. Potatoes, in their natural state	per cwt.	1s.
64. Grain and Pulse, not prepared or manufactured—		
(A) Barley	per cental	2s.
(B) N.E.I.	per cental	1s. 6d.
65. Grain and Pulse, prepared or manufactured, viz.:—		
(A) Bran, Pollard, and Sharps	per cental	1s.
(B) Wheaten Flour	per cental	2s. 6d.
(C) Corn Flour	per lb.	2d.
(D) N.E.I., including Phosphorized Wheat	per lb.	½d.
66. Animal Foods, n.e.i.	per cental	2s.
67. Hay and Chaff		Free up to and including 31st October, 1908, thereafter 1s. per cwt.
68. Straw	per cwt.	1s.
69. Honey, Jams, and Jellies; including Calves' Foot but not Meat Jellies	per lb.	2d. 1½d.
70. Hops	per lb.	6d.
71. Linseed	per cental	2s.
72. Linseed for the manufacture of oil and cake under Departmental By-laws		Free
73. Linseed Meal	per cental	4s.
74. Linseed Cake and Oil Cake	per cental	1s.
75. Arrowroot	per lb.	½d.
76. Macaroni, and Vermicelli	per lb.	1d.
77. Malt, including granulated, maize, and rice malts and roasted, or torrefied barley	per cental	6s.
78. Malt Extract, non-spirituos, including peptonized malt extract	per lb.	2d.
79. Matches and Vestas of all kinds:—		
(A) In boxes containing 100 or less of Matches or Vestas	per gross of boxes	1s. 6d.
(B) In boxes containing over 100, but not exceeding 200 Matches or Vestas	per gross of boxes	2s. 1s.
(C) For each additional 100, or portion of 100 Matches or Vestas per box, an additional duty	per gross of boxes	1s. 6d.

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division IV.—Agricultural Products and Groceries—<i>continued.</i></b>		
79. Matches and Vestas of all kinds :— <i>continued.</i>		
* (D) When in boxes with printed matter thereon, other than the manufacturer's name, trade mark, and address, and description of the article contained therein, in addition to the duties set out in (A), (B), (C) above	per gross of boxes 7d.	6d.
(E) When in boxes upon which the number of Matches contained therein is not printed or stamped, in addition to the duties set out in (A), (B), (C) above	per gross of boxes On and after 1st September, 1908, 2s.	
80. Meats, Poultry, and Game, viz.:—		
(A) Fresh or smoked	per lb. 2d.	
(B) Potted or concentrated, including extracts of, and Meat Jellies	ad val. 25 per cent.	
(C) Preserved in tins or other air-tight vessels, including the weight of liquid contents	per lb. 1½d.	
(D) Soup in tins or other air-tight vessels	per lb. 1½d.	
(E) N.E.I.	per cwt. 5s.	
(F) Preserved by cold process	per lb. 2d.	
81. Bacon and Hams, partly or wholly cured	per lb. 3d.	
82. Sausage casings	Free	
83. Milk (including Cream)—		
(A) Preserved, Condensed, Concentrated, Peptonized, and Frozen :—		
(1) Sweetened	per lb. 2d.	1½d.
(2) Unsweetened	per lb. 1½d.	1d.
(B) Dried or in Powder form	per lb. 2d.	1½d.
84. Mustard Seed	per lb. ½d.	
85. Mustard, including French Mustard	per lb. 3d.	
86. Nuts—Edible, viz.:—		
(A) Coconuts, whole	per cwt. 1s.	
(B) Coconuts, whole, for the manufacture of Coconut Oil and Oil Cake, and other substances, under Departmental By-laws	Free	
(C) Coconuts, prepared	per lb. 2d.	
(D) Almonds, unshelled	per lb. 2d.	
(E) Almond Kernels	per lb. 4d.	
(F) N.E.I., whole or prepared	per lb. 2d.	
(G) Almond paste and meal	per lb. 4d.	
* Sub-item (b) as printed above will operate on and after 1st October, 1908. Up to and including the 30th September, 1908, the following sub-item will prevail, but will then be superseded by the above :—		
(D) When in boxes with matter thereon advertising any commodity other than the Matches contained therein, in addition to the duties set out in (a), (b), (c) above	per gross of boxes 7d.	6d.

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division IV.—Agricultural Products and Groceries—<i>continued.</i></b>		
87. Copra	Free	
88. (A) Oilmen's Stores, n.e.i., being Groceries, including Culinary and Flavouring Essences non-spirituous, Soap Dyes, Condition Foods, and other preparations used in the household including Food for Birds ad val.	20 per cent.	15 per cent.
(B) Invalids' Diabetic Food, and also all other Invalids' Foods prescribed by Departmental By-laws	Free	
89. Infants' food as prescribed by Departmental By-laws	Free	
90. Annatto, liquid and solid, in packages over 1 lb.	Free	
91. Isinglass—		
(A) In sheets	Free	
(B) N.E.I. ad val.	15 per cent.	
92. Rennet	Free	
93. Pickles, Sauces, Chutney, Olives, and Capers—		
(A) Quarter-pints and smaller sizes per doz.	7½d.	6d.
(B) Half-pints and over quarter-pints per doz.	1s. 3d.	1s.
(C) Pints and over half-pints per doz.	2s. 6d.	2s.
(D) Quarts and over pints per doz.	5s.	4s.
(E) Exceeding a quart per gal.	1s. 8d.	1s. 4d.
(F) Curry manufactured, whether paste or powder ad val.	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
(G) Soy, for Sauces, in packages containing over 10 gallons, may be delivered free as prescribed by Departmental By-laws.		
94. Rice, viz. :—		
(A) Uncleaned per cental	3s. 4d.	
(B) Rice for use in the manufacture of Starch may be delivered free as prescribed by Departmental By-laws.		
(C) N.E.I., including Rice Meal and Flour per cental	6s.	
95. Salt, and table preparations thereof, in packages of any description, not exceeding 14 lb. net weight ad val.	15 per cent.	
96. Salt—		
(A) Brown, Light Brown, Pink, or Dark Red Rock per ton	20s.	Free
(B) N.E.I. per ton	20s.	
97. Seed; Canary, Hemp, and Rape per cental	1s. 6d.	
98. Seed; (Cotton) per cental	4s.	
99. Seed (Cotton), for the manufacture of Cotton Seed Cake and denaturated Cotton Seed Oil may be delivered free as prescribed by Departmental By-laws.		
100. Soap—		
(A) Toilet, Fancy, Medicated ad val.	25 per cent. *	
or per lb.	4d. *	
(B) N.E.I. ad val.	25 per cent.	

\* Whichever rate returns the higher duty.



IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division IV.—Agricultural Products and Groceries—<i>continued.</i></b>		
101. Spices, viz.:—		
(A) Unground, n.e.i. - - - - - per lb.	2d.	
(B) Ground, n.e.i. - - - - - per lb.	4d.	
102. Sparklets, for making Aerated Waters - - - - -	Free	
103. Starch - - - - - per lb.	2½d.	2d.
104. Starch Flours - - - - - per lb.	2½d.	2d.
105. Tea :—		
(A) In packets not exceeding 20 lb. in weight - per lb.	1d.	
(B) N.E.I. - - - - -	Free	

**DIVISION V.—TEXTILES, FELTS AND FURS, AND MANUFACTURES  
THEREOF, AND ATTIRE.**

106. Apparel and Attire—		
(A) Woollen or Silk, or containing Wool or Silk, n.e.i.— partly or wholly made up; including articles cut into shape - - - - - ad val.	40 per cent.	35 per cent.
(B) Corsets - - - - - ad val.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
107. Apparel and Attire, n.e.i., for the human body, partly or wholly made up made of any material not containing wool or silk including materials cut into shape therefor - - - - - ad val.	40 per cent.	35 per cent.
108. Articles, n.e.i., partly or wholly made up from textiles, felts, or feathers, not included under Items 107 or 134, and including materials cut into shape therefor ad val	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
109. Feathers, Undressed - - - - - ad val.	15 per cent.	
110. Feathers, Dressed - - - - - ad val.	30 per cent.	
111. Diving Dresses - - - - -	Free	
112. Bags and Sacks of Calico, Hessian, n.e.i., and Linen, and Meat Wraps, whether partly or wholly made up; and Bags and Sacks, n.e.i. - - - - - ad val.	15 per cent.	
113. Bags Sacks Packs and Bales for Bran, Chaff, Compressed Fodder, Potato, Onion, Ore, Coal and Wool; also Sugar Mats, and Sugar Corn and Flour Sacks - - - - -	Free	
114. Blankets (except of Rubber); Blanketing; Flannels, whether plain fancy or printed, including Domett containing wool; Rugs, n.e.i., including Buggy Rugs or Aprons, and Rugging - - - - - ad val.	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
115. Carpets, Carpeting, Floor Cloths, Floor and Carriage Mats of any material except Coir; Lap Dusters; and Floor Rugs and Coverings (including Felts and Pads) ad val.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
116. Coir Mats and Matting, and Fenders - - - - - ad val.	25 per cent.	20 per cent.

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division V.—Textiles, Felts and Furs, and Manufactures thereof, and Attire—<i>continued.</i></b>		
117. Cosies and Cushions, in part or wholly made up; articles as under and the like, not being piece-goods, viz.:—Articles of Furnishing Drapery and Napery, including Quilts, Table-covers, Doyleys, Tray-cloths, Sheets, Pillow-cases and Covers, Bolster Cases, Counterpanes, Bed Spreads, Table Mats, Splashers, Tablecloths, Runners, Mantel Borders, Toilet Sets, Saddlebag in piece or otherwise, Bags for Linen, Brush and Comb Bags, Nightdress Cases, Antimacassars, Handkerchief Sachets - - - - - ad val.	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
118. Curtains and Blinds, n.e.i., (not including blinds attached to rollers); Curtain Clips, Bands, Loops, and Holders; and Blind Tassels and Acorns - - - - - ad val.	20 per cent.	15 per cent.
119. Furs and other Skins:—		
(A) Furs, being Apparel or Attire or other article in part or wholly made up, including Furs sewn together - - - - - ad val.	35 per cent.	30 per cent.
(B) Fur and other Skins n.e.i., dressed or prepared for making up - - - - - ad val.	15 per cent.	
(C) Hatters' Fur, not on the skin - - - - - ad val.	15 per cent.	
120. Gloves—		
(A) Gloves, being Harvesting, Driving, Housemaids', and Gardening - - - - - ad val.	30 per cent.	20 per cent.
(B) Gloves n.e.i. of all kinds and materials including Mittens - - - - - ad val.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
121. Hats, Caps, and Bonnets—		
(A) Wool Felt Hats, in any stage of manufacture - - - - - per dozen or ad val.	16s.*	12s.*
(B) Fur Felt Hats, in any stage of manufacture - - - - - per dozen or ad val.	35 per cent.*	30 per cent.*
(C) Firemen's Helmets and Miners' Hats - - - - - per dozen or ad val.	25s.*	20s.*
(D) Hats, and Bonnets of all descriptions and materials, n.e.i., including Forms, Pull-over Hoods, Shapes, and Frames, n.e.i. - - - - - ad val.	35 per cent.*	30 per cent.*
(E) Caps and Sewn Hats, n.e.i. - - - - - per dozen or ad val.	Free	
(F) Caps and Sewn Hats, n.e.i. - - - - - per dozen or ad val.	35 per cent.	30 per cent.
(G) Caps and Sewn Hats, n.e.i. - - - - - per dozen or ad val.	7s.*	6s.*
(H) Caps and Sewn Hats, n.e.i. - - - - - per dozen or ad val.	35 per cent.*	30 per cent.*
122. Parasols, Sunshades, and Umbrellas - - - - - ad val.	25 per cent.	

\* Whichever rate returns the higher duty.

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division V.—Textiles, Felts and Furs, and Manufactures thereof, and Attire—<i>continued.</i></b>		
123. Piece Goods,* viz.:—		
(A) Woollen, or containing wool, n.e.i. - ad val.	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
(B) Piece goods, woollen or containing wool, viz.:— women's and children's dress goods including women's and children's dress flannels not weighing over 5 oz. per square yard - ad val.	15 per cent. up to and including 27th May, 1908†	10 per cent. up to and including 27th May, 1908†
(C) Silk, or containing silk or having silk worked thereon, except piece goods enumerated in sub-item (A) - ad val.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
(D) Velvets, Velvetens, Pushes, Sealette and cloths imitating furs, Astrachans, Ribbons, Galoons not being bindings; Lace for Attire; Lace Flouncings; Millinery and Dress Nets; Veilings; Embroideries in the piece; Italians containing wool; Tucked Linens or Cottons; Boxed Robes when not shaped or sewn ad val.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
(E) Cotton, Linen, and other piece goods, n.e.i.; Oil Baize; Leather Cloth; Dungaree; Denims; Moleskins and Corduroys - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
(F) Piece Goods, n.e.i., other than of Wool or Silk, suitable for Human Apparel, or to be worn in con- nexion with the human body, having on one or both sides a teased, treated, combed, fluffed, or raised nap or surface in imitation of or resembling Flannel in feel or appearance - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
(G) Rubbered Waterproof Cloth—		
(1) Woollen or containing Wool - ad val.	35 per cent.	30 per cent.
(2) Silk or containing Silk, but not containing Wool ad val.	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
(3) N.E.I. - ad val.	20 per cent.	15 per cent.
124. Waddings and Cotton Wool, n.e.i. - ad val.	20 per cent.	15 per cent.
125. Bunting; Sheathing Roofing and Boiler Felt; Felt for making Polishing Pads; Hair Fabric and Hair material for covering steam pipes and boilers -	Free	
126. Saddlers' Webs; Upholsterers' Webs; Collar Check; Collar Cloth; Kersey; Saddlers' Serge and Felt -	Free	
127. Horse-hair Cloth and Cloth of Horse-hair and Cotton, or Horse-hair and Wool combined; Hop-cloth; Filter Cloth for mines; Camel Hair Cloth for pressing crushed copra -	Free	

\* DEFINITION OF PIECE GOODS.—When material is defined by selvedge or by pattern for cutting up into separate articles, it is not to be considered Piece Goods but as dutiable under the heading applying to the article into which it is designed to be made. Tasselled, Whipped (with or without loops), or Taped Curtain material, when not defined for cutting up, is to be considered Piece Goods.

† Not now operative. Flannels dutiable Item 114, balance under 123 (A).

## IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division V.—Textiles, Felts and Furs, and Manufactures thereof, and Attire—continued.</b>		
128. Milling Silk	Free	
129. Canvas and Duck	Free	
130. Hessians and Brattice Cloth; Jute Piece Goods; and Bookbinders' Cloth	Free	
131. Fringes or Edgings of Textile Materials, not being for Attire	Free	
132. Socks and Stockings for human attire viz. :—		
(A) Woollen or containing Wool	ad val. 25 per cent.	20 per cent.
(B) Cotton	Free	
(C) Silk or containing Silk, but not containing Wool, and n.e.i.	ad val. 25 per cent.	20 per cent.
133. Tents and Tarpaulins, Sails and Flags :—		
(A) Tents, Tarpaulins, and Sails	ad val. 15 per cent.	
(B) Flags and Banners over 1 foot in length	ad val. 20 per cent.	
134. (A) Trimmings and Ornaments n.e.i. for Bonnets, Hats, Shoes, and other attire, not being in part or wholly of gold or silver; including Badges n.e.i.; Crowns and Bandeaux for Hats; Natural Birds and Wings; Frillings; Ruffling; Pleating; and Ruchings	ad val. 25 per cent.	15 per cent.
(B) Buckles; Clasps; Slides; Buttons; Fringes n.e.i.; Braids n.e.i.; Piping; Gimp n.e.i.; Tinsel Cloth; Tinsel Belting and Thread	Free	
135. Bayonets, Swords, Scabbards, and attachments; Waist Belts; Cross Belts; Medals; and all Accoutrements, Buttons, Braid, and Lace for Naval and Military Uniforms may be delivered under Departmental By-laws	Free	
136. Artificial Plants, Flowers, Fruits, Leaves, and Grains of all kinds and materials	ad val. 30 per cent.	25 per cent.
137. Articles of natural or imitation hair :—		
(A) Wigs, Transformations, and Fringes	each 10s. † or ad val. 20 per cent. †	
(B) Switches	each 5s. † or ad val. 20 per cent. †	
(C) Hair Nets, and n.e.i.	ad val. 20 per cent.	
<b>DIVISION VI.—METALS AND MACHINERY.*</b>		
138. Ammunition, viz., Shot, Bullets, and Slugs	per cwt. 5s. 6d.	5s.
139. Arms, viz. :—		
(A) Double-barrelled Guns and Rifles bearing the British or other approved test mark	ad val. 15 per cent.	10 per cent.
(B) Single-barrelled Guns and Rifles bearing the British or other approved test mark	ad val. 15 per cent.	10 per cent.

\* Motive Power, Engine Combinations, and Power Connexions are dutiable under their respective headings when not integral parts of exempted machines, machinery, or machine tools.

† Whichever rate returns the higher duty.

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division VI.—Metals and Machinery—<i>continued.</i></b>		
139. Arms, viz. :— <i>continued.</i>		
(c) Revolvers, Pistols . . . . . each or ad val.	2s. 9d.* 20 per cent.*	2s. 3d.* 15 per cent.*
(d) Barrels or Actions other—		
(1) For double-barrelled guns bearing the British or other approved test mark . . . . . ad val.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
(2) For single-barrelled guns bearing the British or other approved test mark . . . . . ad val.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
(E) Bayonets, Swords, Fencing Foils, and Masks; Gun, Revolver, and Pistol Covers, Cases and Fittings; Loading Tools, and Cartridge Belts . . . . . ad val.	22½ per cent.	15 per cent.
(F) N. E. I. . . . . ad val.	22½ per cent.	15 per cent.
(G) Rifles, Military and Match, and Fittings, including authorized Cadet Rifles and Morris Tubes; Gun Stocks in the rough; Barrels (not fitted to any action) bearing the British or other approved test mark . . . . . ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
(H) Guns or Rifles fitted with Barrels which do not bear the British or other approved test mark; or such barrels imported separately—per double-barrelled gun or rifle or barrel for such—per single-barrelled gun or rifle or barrel for such . . . . . each	£5	
Provided that until the 1st October, 1908, Guns and Rifles or Barrels for same not bearing the marks prescribed in (H) above may be admitted on payment only of the duties applicable to weapons coming within sub-items (A), (E), (D) (1) and (2), of this item if the Minister is satisfied that such Guns, Rifles, or Barrels have been efficiently tested by the manufacturers thereof.		
140. Iron, Plate and Sheet, viz. :—		
(A) Corrugated Galvanized . . . . . per ton	30s.	20s.
(B) Galvanized not Corrugated, and Corrugated not Galvanized . . . . . per ton	20s.	10s.
141. Lamps and Lampware, viz. :—		
(A) Oil and other self-contained Lamps, Lanterns, and parts thereof, including one Chimney, Shade, and Globe, or other article imported with and used as an integral part of any Lamp or Lantern; Coach and Carriage Lamps and Lamp Irons . . . . . ad val.	25 per cent.	15 per cent.
(B) Lamps, n.e.i., including one Chimney, Shade, and Globe, or other article imported with and used as an integral part of such Lamps; and Lampware n.e.i. (but not the columns of Street Lamps); Metal Reflectors and Shades . . . . . ad val.	25 per cent.	15 per cent.
(c) Lamp and Gas Stoves, for heating and cooking . . . . . ad val.	20 per cent.	
(D) Incandescent Mantles . . . . . ad val.	25 per cent.	15 per cent.

\* Whichever rate returns the higher duty.

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division VI.—Metals and Machinery—<i>continued.</i></b>		
142. Lamps, Miners' Safety	Free	
143. Sheet Lead and Lead Piping	Free	
144. Mangles, Clothes-wringers, and Clothes Washing Machines - ad. val.	20 per cent.	12½ per cent.
145. Agricultural, Horticultural, and Viticultural Machinery and Implements, n.e.i.; including Cane Loaders and Cane Unloaders and Cane Harvesters; Channel-making Graders; Garden and Field Spraying Machines; Garden and Field Rollers; Garden Hose Reels; Garden Syringes; Horse Road Rollers and Machines; Lawn Mowers Sweepers and Sprinklers; Road Scoops and Scrapers; Scoops; Stump Extractors - ad. val.	15 per cent.	12½ per cent.
146. Chaffcutters and Horse Gears; Chaffcutter Knives; Corn Shellers; Corn Huskers; Cultivators n.e.i.; Harrows; Ploughs other; Plough Shares; Plough Mould Boards; Scarifiers - ad. val.	20 per cent.	
147. (A) Combined Corn Sheller, Husker, and Bagger; Combined Corn Sheller and Husker; Disc Cultivators; Drills (Fertilizer Seed and Grain), and all attachments thereto; Stump Jump Ploughs; Winnowers (horse and other power); Seats, Poles, Swingle-bars, Yokes, and Trees for Agricultural Machines, when imported separately - ad. val.	25 per cent.	
(B) Discs for Agricultural Implements	Free	
148. Churns of all kinds; Cheese Presses; Dairy Coolers; Refrigerators; Supply Cans; Incubators n.e.i.; Foster Mothers - ad. val.	25 per cent.	
149. Stripper Harvesters	each £12	
150. Strippers	each £6	
151. Metal Parts of Stripper Harvesters and Strippers per lb.	1¼d.	
152. Agricultural, Horticultural, and Viticultural Machinery and Implements, viz.:—		
(A) Testers and Pasteurizers; Cotton Gins; Fibre Scutching Machines; Hand-worked Rakes and Ploughs combined; Hay Tedders; Horse Rakes; Lucerne Bunchers; Maize Harvesters; Maize Binders; Milking Machines; Mouldboard Plates in the rough and not cut into shape; Potato Raisers or Diggers; Potato Sorters; Root Cutters Pulpers and Graters; Straw Stackers; Sub-surface Packers; Threshing Machines; Winnower Forks (wood and steel); Hand-worked Cultivators	Free	
(B) Cream Separators; Sheep Shearing Machines not including the flexible shafting or any part above it	Free	
153. Cutlery, of all kinds, n.e.i.; including Plated Cutlery; Knife Sharpeners; Manicure Sets; but not cutlery in part or wholly made up of gold or silver - ad. val.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.

## IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division VI.—Metals and Machinery—continued.</b>		
154. Crucibles	Free	
155. Diving Apparatus, not including hose	Free	
156. Nails, viz. :—		
(A) Horse-shoe nails	8s.	7s. 6d.
(B) Brads (including moulders' and glaziers'); Picture Nails; Staples; Tacks n.e.i.; Wire and other Nails n.e.i.	5s. 6d.	5s.
(C) Rail-dogs or Brobs; and Spikes	3s. 3d.	3s.
157. Tanks containing goods, or empty	Free	
158. Weighing Machines n.e.i.; Weighbridges n.e.i.; Scales, n.e.i.; including Tanners' Measuring Machines; Chemists' Counter Scales; Spring Balances and Steelyards; Weights n.e.i.	20 per cent.	
159. Adding and Computing Machines and all Attachments; Time Registers and Detectors; Cash Registers; Automatic Weighbridges, and Automatic Weighing Machines except coin-freed Automatic Weighing Machines; Combined Bagging, Weighing, and Sewing Machines	Free	
160. Motive Power Machinery and Appliances (except Electric), viz. :—		
(A) Flue-heated Economizers; Mechanical Stokers; Steam Traps; Steam Turbines; Superheaters; Water purifiers	5 per cent.	Free
(B) High-speed Reciprocating Steam Engines for direct coupling or directly coupled to electric generators or to pumps, subject to Departmental By-laws	5 per cent.	Free
(C) N.E.I.	20 per cent.	
161. Locomotives, Traction and Portable Engines; Steam Road Rollers, including Scarifier Attachments	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
162. (A) Chain Blocks and Travelling Blocks; Pneumatic Elevators and Conveyors; Rotary Blowers for Smelting, and Turbo-Blowers; Telfers; Apparatus for Liquefaction of Gases; Patent Portable Hoists for underground use	5 per cent.	Free
(B) Log Band Saws with Band Wheels 5 feet and over in diameter	Free	
(C) Machines and Machinery n.e.i.	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
163. Machinery and Parts thereof, viz. :—		
Steam-engine Indicators; Revolution and Speed Counters n.e.i.; Patent Porcelain and Steel Rollers for Flour Mills; Typewriters (including Covers); Zinc Refining Retorts; Fire Engines; Stitching Machines; Sewing Machines (including Cabinets and Covers); Button-hole Punching and Sewing Machines; Darning Machines; Straw Envelope-making Machines	Free	

## IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division VI.—Metals and Machinery—continued.</b>		
164. Machinery, not including motive power, Engine Combination or Power Connexions, if any, viz. :—		
Garment Drafting Machines, Jewellers' Polishing Lathes; Knitting; Linotype, Monotype, Monoline, and other Type Composing Machines; Printing Machines and Presses; Machinery used exclusively for and in the actual process of Electrotyping and Stereotyping; Aluminium Rotary Graining Machines	Free	
165. Machinery and Machines; and Machine Tools n.e.i., viz. :—		
(A) Machines n.e.i., used in the Tanning of Hides and Skins, and in the Preparation of Leather; Automatic Can-making and Closing Machines; Machinery for Scouring and Washing Wool; Machinery, and parts thereof, used in the manufacture and treatment of Fibrous Materials and Felt, and Felt Hats; Machinery for the Manufacture of Paper, and for Felting; Soap-cutting Machines; Artesian Boring Machines; Combination Machines to disintegrate mix and compress molasses fodder - - - - - ad val.	15 per cent.	
(B) Machine Tools :—		
Hat-making—Hydraulic Blocking Press for making straw hats - - - - -		
India rubber working—Hose Machines; Steel Stamps; Steel Tyre Mandrils; Spreading; Tread Drums; Washer Cutting - - - - -		
Metal working—Wire Netting Machines; Pneumatic Hammers, other than hand pneumatic hammers; Steam Hammers, up to and including sizes up to 16-in. cylinders; Punching and Shearing Machines, combined or separate, sizes up to $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; Slotting Machines, sizes up to 12-in. stroke; Centering Machines to center up to 6 in. diameter; Bolt Screwing and Nut Tapping, combined or separate, sizes above $\frac{3}{8}$ in., and up to 2 in.; Bending Rolls in sizes to bend up to $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. plate - - - - -	ad val. 15 per cent.	
Artesian boring tools, n.e.i. - - - - - Boot-making machine tools, n.e.i. - - - - - Tyre benders and shrinkers - - - - - Tinsmiths' tools, being machine - - - - -		
166. Machine Tools, as prescribed by Departmental By-laws - - - - -	Free	
167. Any dutiable machinery, or machine tool, or any part thereof specified in any proclamation issued by the Governor-General in pursuance of a joint address passed on the motion of Ministers by both Houses of the Parliament, stating that such machinery, machine tool, or part cannot be reasonably manufactured within the Commonwealth, and that it should be admitted free - - - - -	Free	



IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division VI.—Metals and Machinery—<i>continued.</i></b>		
168. Tools of Trade, for the use of artisans and mechanics and Tools in general use as prescribed by Departmental By-laws	Free	
169. Mixed Metalware and Platedware, n.e.i. - - - ad val.	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
170. (A) Manufactures of Metal n.e.i. - - - ad val.	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
(B) Manganese or Chrome Steel Parts, viz. :—Parts made of Steel containing Chromium or not less than 7 per cent. of Manganese, which are used in grinding, crushing, or pulverising machinery, and come in contact with the material ground, crushed, or pulverised	Free	
(C) Articles made of Aluminium for household use	Free	
(D) Articles to be used as Kitchen Utensils made of Cast Iron, tinned or plain - - - - - ad val.	Free	
171. Saws, n.e.i. - - - - - ad val.	15 per cent.	
172. Brasswork and Gunmetal work for general engineering and plumbing, and other trades - - - ad val.	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
173. Type, Printers', including Spaces and Quads; Lino. and other Slugs; Metal Furniture and Quotations - ad val.	20 per cent.	
174. Fire Extinguishers, hand - - - - - ad val.	20 per cent.	
175. (A) Screws with nuts or for use with nuts; Engineers' Set Screws; Brake and Plough Screws; Music Stool, Table, Roofing, and Spiral screws - ad val.	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
(B) Screws for wood - - - - - ad val.	Free	
(C) Screws n.e.i., including Sash Screws and attachments - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
176. (A) Earth and Rock Cutting, Dredging, and Excavating Machinery - - - - - ad val.	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
(B) Ore Dressing Machinery and Appliances n.e.i., and Accessories - - - - - ad val.		
(C) Smelting, Leaching, and Metal-Refining Appliances - ad val.		
(D) Rotary and Percussive Rock Drills - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
(E) Coal Cutting Machines - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
(F) Rock Boring Machines, n.e.i. - - - - - ad val.	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
177. Electrical Machines, Appliances, and parts thereof:—		
(A) Dynamo Electric Machines up to the capacity of 200 horse power; Static Transformers and Induction Coils for all purposes; Electric Fans - - - - - ad val.	20 per cent.	
(B) Dynamo Electric Machines over the capacity of 200 horse power - - - - - ad val.	12½ per cent.	
(C) Regulating, Starting, and Controlling Apparatus for all electrical purposes, including Distributing Boards and Switchboards, except Telephone Switchboards - - - - - ad val.	20 per cent.	
(D) Electric Fittings consisting wholly or partly of metal, viz. :—Switches, Fuses, and Lightning Arresters - - - - -	Free	

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division VI.—Metals and Machinery—<i>continued.</i></b>		
177. Electrical Machines, &c.— <i>continued.</i>		
(E) Electric Heating and Cooking Appliances ad val.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
(F) Electric Fittings not containing metal to be dutiable according to material.		
(G) Generators for direct coupling to steam Turbines - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
178. Electrical and Gas Appliances, viz. :—		
(A) Electroliers ; Gasaliers ; Chandeliers ; Pendants ; Brackets ; Zinc Tubing - - - - - ad val.	20 per cent.	Free
(B) Gas meters - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
(C) Telephones, Telephone Switchboards and Appliances - - - - - ad val.	Free	Free
(D) N.E.I. - - - - - ad val.	17½ per cent.	10 per cent.
179. Electrical Articles and Materials, viz. :—		
Accumulators or Storage Batteries ; Arc Lamps ; Arc Lamp Carbons ; Cable and Wire (covered) ; Carbon in blocks of 12 square inches and over ; Electric Vacuum Tubes ; Measuring and Recording Instruments ; Prepared Insulating Tape - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
180. Rails, Fish Plates, Fish Bolts, Tie Plates and Rods, Switches, Points, Crossings, and Intersections, for Railways and Tramways - - - - - ad val.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
181. Iron Pipes, Cast, and Wrought n.e.i., and cast-iron fittings for pipes - - - - - per ton	40s.	35s.
182. Iron and Steel Tubes or Pipes (except riveted or cast) not more than 6 inches internal diameter ; including Flexible Metal Tubes ; Galloway and Vertical parallel Boiler Tubes bent or straight ; Water Bore Casings ; Wrought and Malleable Iron fittings for pipes ; and unpolished metal-cased tubes or pipes - - - - -	Free	
183. Rolled Iron or Steel Beams, Channels, Joists, Girders, Columns, Trough and Bridge Iron and Steel, not drilled or further manufactured ; Shafting, Cold Rolled, Turned or Planished - - - - - ad val.	17½ per cent.	12½ per cent.
184. Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, and Washers, n.e.i. - - - - - ad val.	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
185. Barbed Wire - - - - - ad val.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
186. Wire Netting - - - - -	Free	
187. Electrotypes and Stereotypes for advertising purposes, per block of 12 square inches and under for every square inch over 12 square inches - - - - -	1s.	
188. Ammonia Condenser Coils, and Coils for Sugar Boilers and the like ; Corrugated Cylinders for Boilers - - - - - ad val.	1d.	
189. Plates (except plain tin) and Sheets and Pipes and Tubes of any Metal, plated polished or decorated - - - - - ad val.	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
190. Antimony (known as Star Antimony) ; and Antimonial and Lead Compounds, viz. :—Type Metal, Linotype Metal, Antifriction and Plastic Metals - - - - - ad val.	15 per cent.	
	20 per cent.	15 per cent.

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division VI.—Metals and Machinery— <i>continued.</i></b>		
191. Aluminium, Bronze, Yellow Metal, Britannia Metal, Magnolia Metal, Nickel, and German Silver, viz. :— Pigs, Ingots, Scrap, Blocks, Bars, Rods, Strips, Sheets (plain), Plates (plain), Pipes (plain), and Tubes (plain)	Free	
192. Anchors, over 10 cwt. - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
193. Anodes, Cathodes, and Hooks, for Plating purposes ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
194. Bolts, Carriage ( $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch and under in diameter and 4 inches and under in length) - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
195. Brass, viz. :—Scrap, Bars, Rods, Blocks, Plates (plain), Sheets (plain), Pipes (plain), Tubes (plain), and Strips	Free	
196. Capsules, Metallic - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
197. Chain, n.e.i., not made into serviceable articles - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
198. Copper, viz. :—Strips, Scrap, Bars, Rod, Blocks, Wire, Plates (plain), Sheets (plain), Pipes (plain), and Tubes (plain) - - - - -	Free	
199. Cylinders for Anhydrous Ammonia and for Gas - - -	Free	
200. Droppers, patent steel of all lengths - - - ad val.	17½ per cent.	12½ per cent.
201. Eyelets and Eyelet Studs - - - - -	Free	
202. Fasteners, Machine belt - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
203. Thimbles and Block Fasteners for Lasts - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
204. Leaf and Foil of any metal - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
205. (A) Knobs, keys, escutcheons, window and transom catches - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
(B) Locks - - - - - ad val.	20 per cent.	15 per cent.
206. Pins (not being gold or silver or gold or silver-plated), viz. : —Gimp; solid-headed short toilet; plain wire hair; plain safety; also hooks and eyes and crochet hooks ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
207. Platinum, viz. :—Bars, rods, blocks, strips, tubing, pipes, sheets and plates - - - - -	Free	
208. Retorts, Pans, Condensers, Cylinders, and other articles used in the manufacture of acids and in laboratories, and made of platinum - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
209. Printers' Materials, viz. :—Circles, Clumps, Curves, Knives (paring), Rules, and Leads - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
210. Rabbit Traps, Dog Traps, Vermin Traps - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
211. Rivets, bifurcated - - - - -	Free	
212. Saddlers' and Harness Makers' Materials, viz. :—Saddlers' Tacks (not cut) and Nails, Snaps (Harness and Halter), Spurs (not being partly or wholly of gold or silver, or gold or silver plated), and Spur Boxes ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
213. Scales, viz. :—Chemical, analytical, and assay, including weights; and precision and physical balances - - -	Free	
214. Scrap Iron and Steel, and, subject to Departmental By-laws, materials for use as scrap iron - - -	Free	
215. Screw Hooks, Eyes and Rings - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
216. Sprinklers (not being partly or wholly of gold or silver) for perfume bottles - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division VI.—Metals and Machinery—<i>continued.</i></b>		
217. Standards and pillars of all lengths for fencing; pig wedges for droppers and standards - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
218. Steel, band or ribbon for making band-saws or band-knives - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
219. Steel grit and steel wool, and steel balls for other than cycle bearings - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
220. Steel Knives for hand tobacco cutters and hand tin openers - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
221. Steel, rough-shaped, for chaff-cutter and other knives - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
222. (A) Steel wheels n.e.i. of over 30 inches diameter in the tread, for trucks and waggons, and all steel parts for such wheels - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
(B) Steel-rimmed wheels of over 18 inches diameter in the tread, for trucks and waggons, and all steel parts for such wheels - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
223. Tinned Plates and Tinned Sheets, plain - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
224. Tubes (Collapsible) empty - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
225. Washers and Rivets, copper - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
226. Wire n.e.i., also woven wire measuring over 20 holes to the lineal inch - - - - -	Free	
227. Zinc, viz.:—Bar, Scrap, Sheet (plain), and Circles and Ingots bored or unbored for cyanide gold process, and Zinc Sheets (perforated with round holes of less than $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch diameter), for meat safes and covers - - - - -	Free	
228. Zinc Blocks for Marine Boilers - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free

**DIVISION VIA.—METALS AND MACHINERY.**

To come into operation (and any then existing bonus to cease) on dates to be fixed by Proclamation, and exempt from Duty in the meantime. Proclamation to issue so soon as it is certified to Parliament by the Minister that the Manufacture to which the Proclamation refers has been sufficiently established in the Commonwealth, but no proclamation to issue except in pursuance of a Joint Address passed on the motion of Ministers by both Houses of Parliament stating that such manufacture is sufficiently established.

229. Iron and Steel—		
(A) Scrap Iron and Steel, and Pig Iron - - - - - ad val.	} 12½ per cent.	}
(B) Ingots; Blooms; Slabs; Billets; Puddled Bars and Loops; or like crude Manufactures, less finished than Iron or Steel Bars, but more advanced than Pig Iron (except Castings) - - - - - ad val.		
(C) Bar; Rod; Angle; Tee; Sheet and Plate (plain); Wire and Hoop - - - - - ad val.	} 12½ per cent.	}
(D) Machinery, Machines, and Parts— Mowers; Reapers; and Reapers and Binders ad val.	} 17½ per cent.	}
(E) Iron and Steel Tubes and Pipes, not dutiable under Division VI. - - - - - ad val.	} 12½ per cent.	}

\* At present exempt from duty. See Head Note above.



IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
---------------	-----------------	---

Division VII.—Oils, Paints, and Varnishes—*continued.*

236. aints and Colours, viz. :—		
(A) Ground in liquid . . . . .	per cwt. 4s.	
(B) Prepared for use, including tattoo oil . . . . .	per cwt. 6s. *	6s. *
	or ad val. 20 per cent. *	15 per cent. *
(C) Ships' Antifouling Composition . . . . .	per cwt. 4s. 6d.	4s.
(D) Colours, dry, n.e.i. . . . .	per cwt. 2s. 6d.	
(E) Dry White Lead; Patent Dryers and the like; and Putty . . . . .	per cwt. 2s.	1s. 6d.
(F) Whiting . . . . .	per cwt. 6d.	
(G) Barytes . . . . .	per cwt. 2s.	
237. Varnishes; Varnish and Oil Stains; Lacquers; Enamels; Enamel Paints and Glosses; Japans; Berlin, Brunswick and Stoving Blacks; Liquid Sizes; Patent Knotting; Oil and Wood Finishes; Petrifying Liquids; Damp-wall Compositions; Lithographic Varnish; Printers' Ink Reducer; Terebine; Liquid Dryers; and Gold Size . . . . .	per gal. 2s. 6d.	2s.
238. Liquid removers of Paint and Varnish . . . . .	ad val. 5 per cent.	Free
239. Blacks, being lamp, ivory, bone, or vegetable; Litharge; London Purple and Paris Green; Prepared Glazes for Pottery; Sulphate of Copper; Ultramarine Blue; Ceramic Colours; Artists' Colours; Dyes, dry or in paste, in bulk for manufacturing purposes; Vandykes; Manganese; Paris White; Vermilions; Crayons . . . . .	ad val. 5 per cent.	Free

## DIVISION VIII.—EARTHENWARE, CEMENT, CHINA, GLASS, AND STONE.

240. Portland Cement, Plaster of Paris, and other like preparations having Magnesia or Sulphate of Lime as a basis; also Gypsum . . . . .	per cwt. 1s.	9d.
241. China Parian and Porcelain Ware . . . . .	ad val. 25 per cent.	20 per cent.
242. Scientific Apparatus, Porcelain, viz. :— Crucibles, Tubes, Pressure Filters, and Evaporating Dishes for Laboratory use . . . . .	Free	
243. Earthenware, Brownware, and Stoneware, n.e.i. . . . .	ad val. 25 per cent.	20 per cent.
244. Roofing Tiles, Flooring Tiles, and Tiles, n.e.i., of all materials and Mosaic Flooring, and Tiles of Fibro Cement, Asbestos Cement, and similar substances . . . . .	ad val. 30 per cent.	25 per cent.
245. Asphalt Mastic . . . . .	ad val. 15 per cent.	
246. Earthenware, viz. :—Spurs, Stilts, and Thimbles . . . . .	Free	
247. Fire and Glazed Bricks; Fire Lumps; Fibro Cement n.e.i.; Fireclay Manufactures n.e.i.; and Asphalt Tiles . . . . .	ad val. 15 per cent.	
248. Roasting Dishes, Assay Furnaces, Crucibles, Skittle Pots, Scorifiers, and Muffles . . . . .	Free	

\* Whichever rate returns the higher duty.

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division VIII.—Earthen ware, Cement, China, Glass, and Stone—<i>continued.</i></b>		
249. Glass, viz.:— Bent, Bevelled, Heraldic, Sand-blasted, Enamelled, Embossed, Etched, Silvered, or brilliant Cut; Corners Cut, Bevelled, or Engraved; Panes, Prisms, and all Glass framed with metal - - - - - ad val.	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
250. Glass, viz.:— (A) Polished and Patent Plate, n.e.i. - - - - - per 100 superficial feet	11s.	10s.
(B) Sheet - - - - - per 100 superficial feet	2s. 3d.	2s.
(C) Polished and Patent Plate up to 25 superficial feet	Free	
251. Glass, n.e.i., also Seltzogenes and accessories and Syphon Bottles - - - - - ad val.	15 per cent.	
252. Glass Cells for Primary and Secondary Electric Batteries - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
253. (A) Glassware, n.e.i., including Smelling and Perfume Bottles, Glass Stoppers and Fruit-jar Caps - - - - - ad val.	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
(B) Glass for Photographic Plates, under Departmental By-laws - - - - -	Free	
254. Glass, viz.:—Lenses, n.e.i.; Locket, Brooch, and Watch Glasses - - - - -	Free	
255. Glass, viz.:—Gas Analysis Apparatus; Arsenic Testing Apparatus and Tubes; Evaporating Basins - - - - -	Free	
256. Scientific Apparatus (glass), viz.:—Beakers; Flasks; also Carbonic Acid, Sulphuretted Hydrogen, Decomposing Water, and Bacteriological Apparatus of Glass - - - - -	Free	
257. Screens, Process Engravers' - - - - -	Free	
258. Bottle Stoppers, n.e.i.; also Glass Bottle Marbles - - - - -	Free	
259. (A) Bottles, n.e.i., Flasks, and Jars, empty - - - - - ad val.	35 per cent.	25 per cent.
(B) Bottles up to and including 5 drams of fluid capacity	Free	
260. Bottles n.e.i., Flasks and Jars containing goods not subject to ad valorem duty:—		
(A) Bottles up to and including capacity of 5 fluid drams	Free	
(B) Over 5 drams and not exceeding 10 ozs. fluid capacity - - - - - per dozen	1½d.	1d.
(C) Over 10 ozs. and not exceeding 20 ozs. fluid capacity - - - - - per dozen	2d.	1½d.
(D) Over 20 ozs. and not exceeding 60 ozs. fluid capacity - - - - - per dozen	2½d.	2d.
(E) Over 60 ozs. fluid capacity - - - - - ad val.	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
261. (A) Glue - - - - - ad val.	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
(B) Cement, n.e.i., including mucilage and belting compounds - - - - - ad val.	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
(C) Gelatine of all kinds - - - - - per lb.	2d.	1½d.
262. Printing roller composition - - - - - ad val.	35 per cent.	
263. Dry Gums, Shellac, Sandarac, Dextrine, and Mastic - - - - -	Free	
264. Slate slabs, split, and with rough edges - - - - - ad val.	15 per cent.	
265. (A) Slate Slabs with split or chiselled faces and one or more sawn edges - - - - - ad val.	20 per cent.	
(B) Slate Slabs with one or more planed faces - - - - - ad val.	25 per cent.	

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division VIII.—Earthenware, Cement, China, Glass, and Stone—<i>continued.</i></b>		
266. Wrought Slate, n.e.i. . . . .	- ad val. 30 per cent.	
267. Roofing Slates . . . . .	- ad val. 25 per cent.	20 per cent.
268. Stone and Marble—		
(A) Marble Unwrought, including rough or scabbled from the pick . . . . .	- ad val. 10 per cent.	
(B) Slabs or scantlings, sawn on one or two faces . . . . .	ad val. 15 per cent.	
(C) Slabs or scantlings, sawn on one or more faces, and one or more edges . . . . .	- ad val. 20 per cent.	
(D) Wrought, n.e.i. . . . .	- ad val. 30 per cent.	
(E) Dust and Chips . . . . .	- ad val. 20 per cent.	
269. Bathbricks . . . . .	Free	
270. Oil and Whet Stones; also Lithographic and Emery Stones . . . . .	Free	
271. Pestles and Mortars—Agate . . . . .	Free	
272. Stone, viz.:—In the rough, n.e.i. . . . .	Free	

**DIVISION IX.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.**

273. Acetic Acid, Extract, or Essence of Vinegar :—		
(A) Vinegar, standard (as prescribed by Departmental By-laws), the product of malt or grain or fruit juice by alcoholic and acetic fermentation, containing not more than 6 per cent. of absolute Acetic Acid . . . . .	per gal. 6d.	
(B) Vinegar, not the product of malt or grain or fruit juice . . . . .	per gal. 2s.	
(C) Solutions, Extracts, or Essences, containing more than 6 per cent. but not more than 30 per cent. of absolute Acetic Acid . . . . .	per gal. 3s. 9d.	
(D) Solutions, Extracts, or Essences, containing more than 30 per cent. of absolute Acetic Acid, for every extra 10 per cent., or part thereof . . . . .	per gal. 1s. 3d.	
(E) Acetates for the manufacture of Acetic Acid . . . . .	ad val. 15 per cent.	
274. Acids, viz.:—Muratic, Nitric, and Sulphuric . . . . .	ad val. 15 per cent.	
275. Ammonia, viz.:—		
Carbonate, Anhydrous, Liquid, Muriate, and Sulphate . . . . .	ad val. 15 per cent.	
276. Carbonic Acid Gas . . . . .	per lb. 2d.	
277. Carbide of Calcium . . . . .	Free	
278. Drugs and Chemicals, viz.:—		
(A) Salicylic and Boric Acids and other Food Preservatives n.e.i.; Salicylate of Soda; Sulphites and Bisulphites of Potassium; Bisulphite of Sodium, Calcium, and Magnesium; and Foaming Powders and Liquids, including Malto-Peptone Yeast Food, Yeast Food Preservatives, Yeast Nourishment, Quillaya Bark, Saponarias, Glycyrrhizin and its compounds . . . . .	ad val. 25 per cent.	20 per cent.
(B) Saccharin and other similar substitutes for Sugar, and substances capable of conversion into such substitutes for Sugar . . . . .	per lb. 30s.	
279. Cresylic Acid; Crude Creosote Oil and Tar Oil; Saponaceous Mixture of Creosote; Carbohc Acid . . . . .	Free	



IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division IX.—Drugs and Chemicals—<i>continued.</i></b>		
280. Crude Naphthaline . . . . .	Free	
281. Naphthaline, n.e.i. . . . . ad val.	25 per cent.	
282. Cyanide of Potassium, Sodium, and Bromide Salts . . . . .	Free	
283. Voltoids of Sal-ammoniac . . . . . ad val.	15 per cent.	
284. (A) Sheep Washes and Cattle and Horse Washes; Insecticides and Disinfectants in packages containing not less than 28 lbs. and drums containing not less than 5 gallons . . . . .	Free	
(B) Insecticides and Disinfectants, n.e.i. . . . . ad val.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
285. Fly Papers, chemical and sticky . . . . .	Free	
286. Thiosulphates (hyposulphites), and Hyposulphites containing zinc sulphite and formaldehyde . . . . .	Free	
287. Chemical Compounds n.e.i. and Simple Drugs . . . . .	Free	
288. Bacteriological Products and Serum, as prescribed by Departmental By-laws . . . . .	Free	
289. Carbonate and Bicarbonate of Soda . . . . .	Free	
290. Tartaric Acid, Cream of Tartar, and Citric Acid . . . . .	Free	
291. Essential Oils, non-spirituous, n.e.i. . . . .	Free	
292. Medicines :—		
(A) Pharmaceutical Preparations; Patent and Proprietary Medicines and other Medicinal Preparations; Medicinal Compounds (not chemical); Medicinal Extracts; Essences; Juices; Infusions; Solutions; Emulsions; Confections; and Syrups; Pills; Pilules; Tabloids; Soloids; Ovoids; Tablets; Capsules; Cachets; Suppositories; Pessaries n.e.i.; Poultices; Salves; Cerates; Ointments; Liniments; Lotions; Pastes and the like; Medicinal Waters and Oils, n.e.i.; and Medicines for Animals . . . . . ad val.	15 per cent.	
(B) Spirituous . . . . . ad val.	15 per cent.	
(Or according to the rates provided in Division I. whichever rate returns the higher duty)		
293. Opium, for medicinal purposes only, under Departmental By-laws . . . . . per lb.	30s.	
294. Opium contained in any medicinal preparation when such preparation would not be liable to higher duty under any other heading . . . . . per lb.	30s.	
295. (A) Perfumery; including Perfumed Ammonia; Toilet Preparations (perfumed or not) non-spirituous, and spirituous when the duty payable under item 9 is less than that payable under this item; Skin Foods; refined Lanoline; refined Glycerine; and Petroleum Jelly . . . . . ad val.	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
(B) Petroleum Jelly, in packages containing not less than 3 cwt. . . . .	Free	
296. Unrefined Glycerine and unrefined Lanoline (Crude Wool-fat); Camphor; and Plasters, adhesive, and all un-medicated . . . . .	Free	
297. Essential Oils, and Fat containing extract of flowers used in making perfumes . . . . .	Free	
298. Soda Crystals . . . . . per cwt.	1s.	

## IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>DIVISION X.—WOOD, WICKER, AND CANE.</b>		
299. (A) Furniture n.e.i., including any article of wood or partly of wood, wholly or partly made up or finished and used in any building or premises, including Hospitals; also Show Figures of all kinds ad val.	35 per cent.	30 per cent.
(B) Lounges and Settees of Wicker, Bamboo, or Cane but not including those of Cane with wooden frames each	10s.*	8s. 9d.*
or ad val.	45 per cent.*	40 per cent.*
(C) Chairs of Wicker, Bamboo, or Cane but not including those of cane with wooden frames each	7s. 6d.*	6s. 9d.*
or ad val.	45 per cent.*	40 per cent.*
300. Lounges and Settees—up to and including 4th December, 1907†	10s.*	
or ad val.	30 per cent.*	
301. Chairs—up to and including 4th December, 1907†	7s. 6d.*	
or ad val.	30 per cent.*	
302. Billiard Balls, in the rough	Free	
303. Timber, viz. :—		
(A) Timber, undressed, n.e.i., in sizes of 12 in. x 6 in. (or its equivalent) and over per 100 super. feet	6d.	
(B) New Zealand Pine, undressed, of all sizes per 100 super. feet	6d.	
(C) Timber, undressed, n.e.i., in sizes of 7 in. x 2½ in. (or its equivalent) and upwards, and less than 12 in. x 6 in. (or its equivalent) per 100 super. feet	2s.	
(D) Timber, undressed, n.e.i., in sizes less than 7 in. x 2½ in. (or its equivalent) per 100 super. feet	2s. 6d.	
(E) Timber, undressed, in sizes less than 7 ft. 6 in. x 10 in. x 2½ in. for door stocks per 100 super. feet	2s.	
(F) Timber, dressed, n.e.i. per 100 super. feet	3s.	
(G) Architraves, Mouldings n.e.i., and Skirtings, of any material per 100 lineal feet	5s.	
(H) Shingles per 1,000	3s.	
(I) Pickets, undressed per 100	2s. 6d.	
(J) Pickets, dressed per 100	6s.	
(K) Laths n.e.i. per 1,000	7s. 6d.	
(L) Laths for Blinds ad val.	25 per cent.	
(M) Spokes, dressed or prepared (not being of hickory), 2 in. or under in diameter per 100	10s.	
(N) Palings per 1,000	15s.	
(O) Prepared Hubs n.e.i. each	1s.	
(P) Rims, n.e.i. each	1s. 3d.	
(Q) Staves, dressed or partly dressed, but not shaped per 100	2s. 6d.	
(R) Three-ply Veneer per 100 super. feet	5s.	
(S) Veneers, n.e.i. per 100 super. feet	3s.	

\* Whichever rate returns the higher duty.

† Not now operative; dutiable under item 299.

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division X.—Wood, Wicker, and Cane—<i>continued.</i></b>		
303. Timber, viz. :— <i>continued.</i>		
(T) Timber, for making boxes or doors, being cut into shape, and dressed or partly dressed	per 100 feet super. face* 2s. 6d.	
(V) Picture and Room Mouldings - - - - - ad val.	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
(V) Broom Stocks, being square timber rough sawn into sizes suitable for the manufacture of broom handles ad val.	20 per cent.	
(W) Timber, bent or cut into shape, dressed or partly dressed, n.e.i. - - - - - ad val.	25 per cent.	
(X) Hickory Spokes, dressed, 2 in. and under in diameter - - - - -	Free	
(Y) Hickory, undressed - - - - -	Free	
(Z) Elm Hubs, with metal bands, known as Sarven Hubs - - - - -	Free	
(AA) Engravers' Boxwood and Engravers' Maplewood - - - - -	Free	
(BB) Logs, not sawn - - - - -	Free	
(CC) Spars, in the rough - - - - -	Free	
(DD) Spokes, Rims, and Felloes of Hickory, in the rough - - - - -	Free	
(EE) Staves, undressed - - - - -	Free	
304. Wicker, Bamboo, and Cane, all articles, n.e.i., made of, whether partly or wholly finished - - - - - ad val.	35 per cent.	30 per cent.
305. Basketware n.e.i. - - - - - ad val.	35 per cent.	25 per cent.
306. (A) Wood, all articles made of, n.e.i., whether partly or wholly finished; including Bellows; Sashes, and Frames; Wire-doors; Window Screens; Walking Sticks; Hods; Mallets; Rakes; Grain Shovels; Saw Frames; Mitre Boxes; Wood Bungs; Wood Type; Wood Rules n.e.i.; Washboards; and Knifeboards - - - - - ad val.	35 per cent.	30 per cent.
(B) Wood Rules for School use, as prescribed by Departmental By-Laws - - - - -	Free	
307. Wicker, Bamboo, Cane, or Wood, viz. :—		
(A) Bamboo, clouded - - - - -	Free	
(B) Canes and Rattans, and Bamboo unmanufactured - - - - -	Free	
(C) Cane, compressed, in sheet and unshaped, and enamelled - - - - -	Free	
(D) Last Blocks, rough turned - - - - - ad val.	10 per cent.	Free
308. Brushmakers' Woodware and Turnery - - - - - ad val.	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
309. Tool Handles n.e.i., unattached - - - - - ad val.	20 per cent.	15 per cent.
310. Adze Axe Scythe and Bentwood handles - - - - - ad val.	15 per cent.	
311. Doors of wood :—		
Sizes 1½-in. and over - - - - - each	7s. 6d.	
„ over 1½-in. and under 1¾-in. - - - - - each	5s.	
„ 1½-in. and under - - - - - each	3s. 6d.	
312. Photograph Frames and Stands for Pictures, Picture Frames (on pictures or otherwise), of wood - - - - - ad val.	35 per cent.	
313. Lasts and Trees, wooden - - - - - ad val.	35 per cent.	25 per cent.
314. Buggy Shafts, bent but not dressed - - - - - ad val.	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
315. Buggy Shafts, bent and dressed - - - - - ad val.	30 per cent.	25 per cent.

\* NOTE—The term "super. face" means the superficial measurement of those surfaces (except edges, of the timber, actually dressed or partly dressed.

## IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division X.—Wood, Wicker, and Cane—continued</b>		
316. Shafts, n.e.i., in the rough - - - - -	- ad val. 30 per cent.	25 per cent.
317. Shafts, n.e.i., dressed - - - - -	- ad val. 30 per cent.	25 per cent.
318. Poles for Vehicles, rough - - - - -	- ad val. 30 per cent.	25 per cent.
319. Poles for Vehicles, dressed - - - - -	- ad val. 30 per cent.	25 per cent.
320. Whiffle-tree Bars - - - - -	- ad val. 30 per cent.	25 per cent.
321. Shaft Bars - - - - -	- ad val. 30 per cent.	25 per cent.
322. Casks, Barrels and Vats n.e.i. empty - - - - -	- ad val. 35 per cent.	30 per cent.
323. Hogsheads, secondhand, empty - - - - -	- ad val. 35 per cent.	30 per cent.
324. Shooks—		
Hogshead, new - - - - -	each 6s. 6d.	
Barrel, new - - - - -	each 5s.	
Half-hogshead, new - - - - -	each 4s. 6d.	
Kilderkin, new - - - - -	each 3s. 6d.	
Puncheon, new - - - - -	each 11s.	
Hogshead, secondhand - - - - -	each 5s.	
N.E.I. - - - - -	- ad val. 35 per cent.	30 per cent.
325. Buckets and Tubs, wooden - - - - -	- ad val. 30 per cent.	25 per cent.

## DIVISION XI.—JEWELLERY AND FANCY GOODS.

326. Fancy Goods; including Card Cases; Snuff and Match Boxes; Purses n.e.i.; Wallets; Thimbles; Serviette Rings; Button Hooks; Shoe-horns and Lifts; Glove Stretchers; Toys other than dolls undressed; Ivory and other ornamental figures; Feather Dusters; Paper Parasols; Articles used for outdoor and indoor games; Fishing Appliances, n.e.i.; and Articles, n.e.i., used for ornamental purposes, or partly for use and partly for ornament, including fancy, ground, and cut glass bottles of over 5 drams of fluid capacity, containing goods not subject to ad valorem duty, and stoppers for such bottles - - - - -	- ad val. 25 per cent.	20 per cent.
327. Dolls undressed - - - - -	Free	
328. Combs (toilet), and Shaving Sets not included under item 387 - - - - -	- ad val. 25 per cent.	20 per cent.
329. } Transferred to and incorporated in item 364 as sub-		
330. } items (D) and (H) respectively.		
331. Paint Boxes of all kinds when completely fitted - - - - -	Free	
332. Shells in their natural state; Weapons and Curios of aboriginal inhabitants of any country; Old Coins - - - - -	Free	
333. Jewellery unfinished, viz.—Unset Bracelets, Brooches, Necklets, Rings, and other Articles, prepared for setting, or such articles set with imitation precious stones - - - - -	- ad val. 40 per cent.	35 per cent.
334. Jewellery, commonly known as rolled gold; and jewellery under 9-carat - - - - -	- ad val. 40 per cent.	35 per cent.
335. Jewellery, being machine made Chain in the rough (known as Brunswick pattern Foxtail, or Lace Chain); Gallerie; Coronets; Beads; Catches and Joints for Pins; Clasps n.e.i.; Points; and Brooch Pins - - - - -	- ad val. 20 per cent.	15 per cent.

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
---------------	-----------------	---

Division XI.—Jewellery and Fancy Goods—*continued.*

336. Jewellery, n.e.i., including Bolt and Split Rings; Swivels; Ear Wires; Bars and Stampings used in manufacture of jewellery; Medals and Medallions of Gold and Silver; Buckles, Badges, Clasps, Slides, Buttons, and other Ornaments of Gold or Silver for Attire; Combined Bracelets and Watches; Gold or Silver Safety Pins; Gold or Silver Bags and Purses; Lace, Braid, and Cord, and all articles n.e.i. partly or wholly made of gold or silver - ad val.	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
337. Imitation Jewellery n.e.i. and Imitation Precious Stones - ad val.	40 per cent.	35 per cent.
338. Bullion and Coin; Gold and Silver Bar Ingot and Sheet; Cameos, Intaglios, and Precious Stones, unset, including Pearls, Coral, and Doublets; Gold and Silver Wire for Embroidery Bullion, Purl	Free	
339. Watches, Clocks, and Chronometers, n.e.i., and parts thereof; Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses; Pedometers; and Pocket Counters and the like - ad val.	30 per cent.	20 per cent.
340. Watch and Clock Main and Hair Springs; Compasses of all kinds except for external wear and except those of gold or silver or mounted in gold or silver; Ships' Chronometers, Patent Logs, and Sounding Machines; Microscopes; Telescopes; and Clinical Thermometers - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
341. (A) Kinematographs, Bioscopes, and Kinetoscopes - ad val. (B) Sensitized and exposed films for Kinematographs, Bioscopes, and Kinetoscopes	35 per cent.	25 per cent.
342. Talking Machines, Graphophones, Gramophones, Phonographs (commercial or business), including all accessories except Horns	Free	
343. Spectacle Cases, of all kinds not being partly or wholly of gold or silver, or gold or silver plated - ad val.	Free	
344. Spectacles, and Spectacle Frames (not being gold) and spectacle glasses and lenses in a finished state	15 per cent.	
	Free	

## DIVISION XII.—LEATHER AND RUBBER.

345. Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Clogs, Pattens, and other footwear (of any material), n.e.i.; and Boot and Shoe Uppers and Tops; Cork, Leather, or other Socks or Soles - ad val.	35 per cent.	30 per cent.
346. Goloshes, Rubber Sand Boots and Shoes and Plimsolls - ad val.	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
347. Slipper Forms and Royal Cord in the piece; Prunella, Lasting, and Felt Stuff for Boots, Shoes, and Slippers; under Departmental By-laws	Free	
348. Boots Rubber, viz.:— Gum and Wading Boots	Free	
349. Rubber and other Hose - ad val.	25 per cent.	20 per cent.

## IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division XII.—Leather and Rubber—continued.</b>		
350. Rubber Manufactures, n.e.i., and Articles, n.e.i., in which Rubber forms a part; including Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Leggings, Knee Caps, Thigh-pieces and Wristlets; Hat-makers' Press Bags and Rings; Gas Bags; Soles, Pads, and Heels; Cash Mats; Rubbered Tyre Fabric; Tyre Rubber; Tyres; Tubes, valved or unvalved: Rubber Stoppers or Corks	ad val. 25 per cent.	20 per cent.
351. Rubber and Rubber Manufactures, viz. :— Indiarubber, crude or powdered and reclaimed; Rubber Waste; Hard Rubber, in sheets; Rubber Thread; Boot and Apparel Elastics; Masticated Rubber; India-rubber Syringes, Enemas, Injection Bottles, Urinals; and Air and Water Beds; Air Cushions and Pillows; and Surgical Tubing	ad val. 25 per cent.	Free
352. Leather Manufactures, n.e.i.; Leather cut into shape; Harness; Razor Strops; and Whips, including Keepers, Thongs, and Lashes	ad val. 25 per cent.	
353. (A) Leather, Rubber, and Composition Belting, and Green Hide for Belting and other purposes	ad val. 25 per cent.	20 per cent.
(B) Leather, viz. :— (1) Patent and Enamelled per square foot (2) Calf, other than Patent and Enamelled ad val. (3) N.E.I. ad val.	ad val. 2d. 15 per cent. 20 per cent.	
(c) Belt Butts	ad val. 20 per cent.	15 per cent.
354. Leather, viz. :— (A) Goat and Sheep Skins, raw, Hogskins	Free	
(B) Chamois Leather	Free	
355. Crust or rough tanned Goatskins Persian Sheepskins and Skivers	Free	
<b>DIVISION XIII.—PAPER AND STATIONERY.</b>		
356. Paper, viz. :— (A) Manufactures of, framed (including the weight of the frame), or unframed, having advertisements thereon, including Price Lists n.e.i., Trade Catalogues n.e.i., Show Cards n.e.i., and all Printed Photographed or Lithographed Matter, Pictures n.e.i., and Posters of all kinds, used or intended to be used for advertising purposes; also all Printed Bags and Cartons; Calendars and Almanacs n.e.i. per lb. or ad val. (B) Printed Matter and Photographs the property of any public institution and intended for deposit or exhibition therein (c) Australian Directories, Guides, and Time Tables per lb.	6d.* 35 per cent.* Free 6d.	

\* Whichever rate returns the higher duty.

## IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
---------------	-----------------	---

## Division XIII.—Paper and Stationery—continued.

## 356. Paper—continued.

(E) Printing, in Rolls or Folios, known as Newspaper, to be used exclusively for Newspapers under Departmental By-laws, in sizes not less than 20 x 25 inches or its equivalent	Free	
(F) Printing, n.e.i.	Free	
(G) Writing (plain) cut less than 16 x 13 inches and not in stationery packets	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
(H) Ruled and Bordered Papers	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
(I) Browns, and Sugar (grey, blue and other tints); Fruit Bag Paper, Candle Blue and Grey Paper, Candle Canton Paper	5s.	4s. 6d.
(J) Cartridge and Blotting	5s.	4s. 6d.
(K) Strawboard	1s. 6d.	
(L) Bags n.e.i.	8s.	7s. 6d.
(M) N.E.L., including Pulpboard*; Cloth-lined Boards; and Cloth-lined Paper; Floor Paper; Paperhangings, or Wall Papers; and Toilet Paper in rolls or packets	20 per cent.	15 per cent.
(N) Millboard; Cardboard; Pasteboard; Greyboard; Leatherboard; Woodboard; and Manillaboard	5 per cent.	Free
(O) Flint or Surface Coated Paper, plain or embossed, also Marble and Foil Paper, and Boxmakers' Borderings and Lace Paper	Free	
(P) Coated Boards, n.e.i., which at the size of a single royal 20 x 25 inches or its equivalent weighs 80 lb. or over per ream of 480 sheets	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
(Q) Pulpboard in the Reel for coating, subject to Departmental By-laws	Free	
(R) Gummed Paper, n.e.i.	20 per cent.	
(S) Vesta and Match-boxes, empty, n.e.i.	3d.	
(T) Vesta and Match-boxes having advertisements thereon, empty	6d.	
(U) Cards, Playing, in sheet or cut	3s.	
(V) Fashion Plates and Books	Free	
(W) Paper Shavings and Waste Paper for Paper making	Free	
(X) Emery Paper; Emery Cloth; Flint Paper; Flint Cloth; Filter Paper; Litmus Paper	5 per cent.	Free
(Y) Pulp, for manufacturing Paper	Free	
(Z) Roofing, Sheathing, and Insulating Paper	Free	
(AA) True Vegetable Parchment	Free	
(BB) Writing and Typewriting Paper (plain), in sheets not less than 16 x 13 inches	5 per cent.	Free

\* NOTE.—Pulpboard shall mean a pulp paper whether plain, coloured, or coated, which at the size of single royal 20 x 25 inches or its equivalent, weighs 80 lbs. or over per ream of 480 sheets. Paper, which is below the weight which constitutes "boards," to be dealt with under the paper duties.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division XIII.—Paper and Stationery—continued.</b>		
356. Paper—continued.		
(cc) Copying, Tissue, and Tissue Cap Paper and Paper for Paper Patterns, in sheets or rolls, weight not to exceed 9 lb. for 500 sheets 20 x 30 inches	Free	
(DD) Monotype Paper for use in the Monotype Machine	Free	
(EE) Paper specially prepared for coating with photographic emulsions	Free	
(FF) Waxed Stencil Paper, and Carbon Paper in Packets or otherwise	Free	
357. (A) Stationery, manufactured; including Bill Files and Letter Clips; Cardboard Boxes, cut and shaped, or finished; Mounts for Pictures; Date Cases and Cards; Albums, including Birthday, Scrap, Motto, and Character; Cards, and Booklets, including Printers', Visiting, Menu, Programme, Wedding, Funeral, Christmas, Easter, New Year, and Birthday; Scraps; Transfers; Ink Bottles; Ink-wells; Paper Knives; Blotters; Blotting Cases and Pads; Billheads and other printed, ruled, or engraved forms of paper n.e.i., bound or unbound; Books—Account, Betting, Cheque, Copy, Copying, Diary, Drawing, Exercise, Guard, Letter, Music, Memo., Pocket, Receipt, Sketch, and the like; Envelopes; Stationery Packets; Wrappers for Writing Paper; Memo. and Sketch Blocks; Memo. Slates and Tablets; Labels, Tags, and Tickets; Sealing and Bottling Wax; Post-cards n.e.i.; Book-markers; Writing Desks (not being furniture); Writing Cases; Stationery Cases; Paper Binders; Card Hangers; Pen Racks; Book-binders' Staples; Charts for manuscript use; Corrugated Strawboard; Strawboard made into bottle envelopes; Confetti Paper; Printed Parchment		
	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
(B) Manufactures of Paper n.e.i.	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
(c) Matrices for stereotyping purposes, having a superficial area of 12 square inches or under	1s.	
For every square inch of superficial area over 12 square inches	1d.	
358. Printing and Stencilling Inks, n.e.i.	6½d. *	6d. *
or ad val.	30 per cent. *	25 per cent. *
359. News Printing Ink, invoiced at 6d. and under per lb. and in packages containing not less than 1 cwt.	ad val.	30 per cent.
		25 per cent.
360. Writing Ink and Ink Powders	ad val.	30 per cent.
361. Ceramic Transfers for Pottery	ad val.	5 per cent.
362. Kindergarten Materials prescribed by Departmental By-laws	Free	Free
363. Paper Patterns, not being connected or associated with advertising matter	ad val.	5 per cent.
		Free

\* Whichever rate returns the higher duty.



IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division XIII.—Paper and Stationery—<i>continued.</i></b>		
364. (A) Pens, n.e.i., without holders or not including holders ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
(B) Ink Stands, Fountain Pens, Pencils n.e.i., and Rulers - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
(C) Academy Boards - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
(D) Pencils of Wood, but not including pencils with metal or other clamps or attachments, also pen-handles of wood (including metal attachments for nibs) - - - - -	Free	
(E) Fancy Pencils - - - - - ad val.	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
(F) Pencils of Wood with metal rubber or other attachments - - - - -	Free	
(G) Pencil cases wholly or partly made of gold, silver, aluminium, or nickel; Pen and Pencil Sets and Pen-holders, n.e.i. - - - - - ad val.	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
(H) School Pen and Pencil Sets and Boxes - - - - -	Free	
(I) School Pencil Sets and Boxes - - - - -	Free	
(J) Penholders other than of wood, not being partly or wholly made of gold or silver - - - - -	Free	
365. Maps, except those of Australia or any part thereof; and Charts, n.e.i. - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
366. Globes; geographical, topographical, and astronomical ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
367. Parchment, cut and uncut - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
368. School and Drawing Slates; Slate Pencils ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
369. Stay Paper and Stay Cloth, gummed on one side, in rolls cut to a width of not more than two inches - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
370. (A) Leatherette - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
(B) Licht-pausroh papier - - - - -	Free	
371. Books n.e.i.; Prospectuses and Catalogues (other than trade), n.e.i., and all printed matter, n.e.i. - - - - -	Free	
<b>DIVISION XIV.—VEHICLES.</b>		
372. Bicycles, Tricycles, and similar Vehicles, n.e.i., and Frames thereof, whether partly or wholly finished each or ad val.	25s.* 30 per cent.*	20s.* 25 per cent.*
373. Children's Tricycles - - - - - ad val.	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
374. Motor Cycles, Tricycles and similar Vehicles, n.e.i., and Frames thereof, whether partly or wholly finished ad val.	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
375. Cycle Tubing and Fork Sides in the rough; Liners, including Bent Tubing not Brazed or Plated; Balls - - - - -	Free	
376. Perambulators and Go-carts, and bodies therefor ad val.	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
377. Perambulator or Go-cart parts n.e.i. - - - - - ad val.	20 per cent.	15 per cent.
378. Cycle parts plated brazed enamelled or permanently joined n.e.i. (including rims); cycle accessories n.e.i. and parts thereof, including Steel Trousers Clips, Steel Toe Clips, and Bands, Parcel Carriers, Inflator Clips and Connexions, Bells, Saddles and Saddle Covers. Repair Outfits - - - - - ad val.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.

\* Whichever rate returns the higher duty.

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division XIV.—Vehicles—<i>continued.</i></b>		
379. Cycle parts n.e.i., including Steel Bars for the manufacture of Rims; also parts, namely, Ball Heads not permanently joined and parts thereof plated or unplated, Bottom Brackets including Bracket Shells and plated or unplated Axles Cups Cranks Cotter and Locking Pins Lubricators and Chain Wheels, Hubs including Sprocket Wheels Lock Rings and Free Wheel Clutches, Lugs, Fork Ends, Bridges, Nipples, Spokes, Spoke Washers, Chains, Pedals and parts thereof, all Valves for Pneumatic Tyres, also Cyclometers, Speedometers, and Inflators ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
380. Vehicles, viz. :—		
(A) Boston Chaises, Dog Carts, Gigs, Tilburys, and other two-wheeled Vehicles on springs or thorough braces ad val.	35 per cent.	30 per cent.
(B) Buggies, four-wheeled Waggon, for carrying goods } without tops, mounted on springs or thorough braces } ad val.	35 per cent.	30 per cent.
Waggon, single or double-seated		
Waggon, Express		
(C) Hansom Cabs		
Single and double-seated		
Waggon	with tops ad val.	35 per cent.
Waggonettes		
Four-wheeled Buggies		
(D) Omnibuses and Coaches for carrying mails or passengers	ad val.	35 per cent.
(E) Barouches		
Broughams		
Drags		
Landaus	ad val.	35 per cent.
Mail Phaetons		
Victorias		
(F) All Carts and Waggon (without springs) and Spring Carts and Spring Drays, with two wheels	ad val.	35 per cent.
(G) All Carriages or Conveyances, n.e.i., Hand Trucks and parts n.e.i. of Vehicles, including Axles n.e.i. and Springs when imported separately	ad val.	35 per cent.
(H) Roller bearing and Ball bearing Axles	ad val.	5 per cent.
(I) Parts of Carriages		
* (a) Sets of Wheels (unbored and untired) ad val.	35 per cent.	30 per cent.
* (b) Sets of Wheels (bored and tired) ad val.	35 per cent.	30 per cent.
(c) Under Gear (including Axles, Springs, and Arms)	ad val.	35 per cent.
(d) Buggy hoods	ad val.	35 per cent.
(e) Carriage Bodies, in the white	ad val.	35 per cent.

\* A set consists of four wheels.

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division XIV.—Vehicles—<i>continued.</i></b>		
380. Vehicles— <i>continued.</i>		
(j) (a) Bodies for Motor Lorries and Waggon and parts thereof n.e.i. - ad val.	35 per cent.	30 per cent.
(b) Chassis for Motor Waggon and Lorries - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
(k) (a) Bodies for Motor Cars and parts thereof n.e.i. - ad val.	35 per cent.	30 per cent.
(b) Chassis for Motor Cars but not including Rubber Tyres - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
<b>DIVISION XV.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.</b>		
381. Musical Instruments, n.e.i.; Musical Boxes; Pianolas, and other Attachments or Articles for rendering Music by Mechanical Process; and Metronomes and the like - ad val.	20 per cent.	
382. Organs, Pipe - ad val.	20 per cent.	
383. Metal Pipes for Pipe Organs -	Free	
384. Pianos, viz. :—		
(A) Grand and Semi-grand - ad val.	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
(B) Upright - ad val.	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
(c) N.E.I. - ad val.	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
(d) Parts thereof, n.e.i. under Departmental By-laws ad val.	20 per cent.	15 per cent.
385. Musical Instruments, parts of, and accessories:— Actions in separate parts; Strings; Felts and Felting; Hammers and Ivories; Handles and Hinges for Pianos; Violin Mutes and Chin Rests; Holders for attaching to Band or Orchestral instruments, Pianola, Aeolian and similar records for rendering music by Mechanical Process -	Free	
386. Military Band and Orchestral Musical Instruments :— Bassoons; Baritones; Bombardons; Bugles; Clarionettes; Cornets; Cornophones; Cor. Anglais (Wood); Cymbals; Cor. Tenor (Brass); Contra Bassoon (Brass); Doblphones; Drums; Double Basses; Euphoniums; Flutes; Fifes; Harps; Horns, viz., Flugel, French, Koenig Tenor, and Vocal Ballad; Musette; Oboes or Hautbois; Piccoloes; Saxophones; Trombones; Trumpets; Tubas; Triangles; Violins and Violoncellos; Bagpipes; Flageolets, not being toys -	Free	
<b>DIVISION XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.</b>		
387. Bags, Baskets, Boxes, Cases, or Trunks, with or without fittings, viz. :—		
(A) Fancy; hand; jewel; trinket; sporting; travelling; picnic; toilet; dressing; glove; handkerchief; collar; and work; satchels; reticules; valises; and companions - ad val.	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
(B) Fancy Boxes containing free goods or goods subject to a specific rate - ad val.	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
(C) Fancy Boxes containing goods subject to duty ad valorem to be dutiable at the same rate as the goods		

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division XVI.—Miscellaneous—<i>continued.</i></b>		
388. Baskets, viz.:—Workmen's, of rush or straw	Free	
389. Articles, which bear advertisements, and which would not otherwise be dutiable at a higher rate of duty under any other heading, including all other articles which would be otherwise free if without advertisements thereon	ad val.	25 per cent.
390. Curled Hair and curled Fibre suitable for upholstering purposes	ad val.	25 per cent.
391. Filters n.e.i.	ad val.	15 per cent.
392. Boats, Launches, and Yachts imported in any vessel, or which have been put out of any vessel off the coast of Australia, and are subsequently brought into Australia, including all fittings	ad val.	20 per cent.
393. Oars and Sculls	ad val.	20 per cent.
394. Carpet Sweepers, Brooms, Whisks, Mops	ad val.	30 per cent.
395. Brushes, viz.:—		25 per cent.
(A) Hair Brushes, Tooth, Scrubbing, and other Brushes n.e.i., and Brush Sets for halls	ad val.	30 per cent.
(B) Artists' brushes in White Metal, Tin, or Quill, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch or under, including Aerographs	ad val.	5 per cent.
396. Coke	per ton	4s.
397. Manures		Free
398. Rope, Cordage, and Twines, n.e.i.; including cordage with metal core; macrame twines; fleece thread; brush-makers' and mattress twine; roping, seaming, and shop twines; and halters, and other articles n.e.i. manufactured from cord or twine	ad val.	25 per cent.
399. Fishing and Rabbit Nets and netting therefor; Fish-hooks; Floats for Fishing Nets	ad val.	5 per cent.
400. Yarns—		
(A) Jute, Hemp, and Flax	ad val.	10 per cent.
(B) Wool n.e.i.	ad val.	10 per cent.
(C) Cotton Yarn n.e.i.	ad val.	15 per cent.
(D) Mercerised cotton yarn		Free
(E) Coir		Free
(F) N.E.L., including Hosiery Yarn	ad val.	5 per cent.
401. Reaper and Binder Twine and Yarn	per cwt.	5s.
402. Sewing and Embroidery Silks and Twists; Household Threads and Cottons; Sewing Threads and Cottons n.e.i. for manufacturing purposes		Free
403. Unserviceable Cordage for paper manufacture, pursuant to Departmental By-laws		Free
404. Metal Cordage including Cordage of Metal, with core of other material		Free
405. Copying Apparatus for duplicating typewriting and the like	ad val.	20 per cent.
406. (A) Fumigators, Atomizers n.e.i., Odorizers, Vaporizers, and the like	ad val.	20 per cent.
(B) Atomizers for mining purposes		Free

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division XVI.—Miscellaneous—<i>continued.</i></b>		
407. Cork Mats, and other manufactures of Cork, n.e.i. ad val.	15 per cent.	
408. Corks—		
(A) Small Corks (up to 8-oz. bottles), bungs and rings - - - - - per lb.	1s.	
(B) N.E.I. - - - - - per lb.	6d.	
409. Explosives, viz.:—		
(A) Cartridges, n.e.i. - - - - - ad val.	20 per cent.	15 per cent.
(B) Fireworks - - - - - ad val.	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
(C) Fuse, n.e.i., per coil of 24 feet or less, and in proportion for any greater quantity - - - per coil	¾d.	¾d.
(D) Powder, Sporting - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
(E) Wads for Cartridges - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
(F) Caps, Percussion - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
(G) Cartridges, for Military purposes - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
(H) Detonators - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
(I) Cartridge Cases, empty, capped, or uncapped - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
(J) Fuse Cotton - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
(K) Mining Fuses, Electrical - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
(L) N.E.I. - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
410. (A) Lantern Slides; Photographic Sensitized Films; Photographic Sensitized Papers n.e.i., Linen, or other material; Photographic Mounts; Photographic Backgrounds (mounted or unmounted); Photographs of Australian subjects; Postcards (sensitized with or without letter press); Stereoscopic Views; Powdered Magnesium; Sulphite of Soda; Nitrate of Silver; and Chloride of Gold - - - ad val.	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
(B) Photographic Materials, viz.:—		
(1) Platinotype Paper, Autotype Paper - - -	Free	
(2) Metabisulphite of Potassium and Metabisulphite of Sodium, under Departmental By-laws - - -	Free	
411. Cameras and Magic or Optical Lanterns, including lenses and accessories n.e.i. - - - - - ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
412. Photographic accessories of rubber, not being integral parts of cameras - - - - - ad val.	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
413. Photographic Dry Plates and Negatives - - - ad val.	20 per cent.	15 per cent.
414. Prepared Plates for Engravers and Lithographers ad val.	5 per cent.	Free
415. Smoking Pipes, n.e.i. and Cigar and Cigarette Holders, and accessories; Smokers' Requisites including Cases, Tobacco Pouches, Smokers' Sets, Boxes, Match Stands, Ash Trays, Smokers' Lamps, Cigar Stands, and Lighters - - - - - ad val.	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
416. Clay Smoking Pipes - - - - - per gross	1s. 6d.	1s.
417. (A) Works of Art, framed or unframed, imported for public institutions or purposes under Departmental By-laws - - - - -	Free	
(B) Stained Glass Windows for churches or public institutions under Departmental By-laws - ad val.	20 per cent.	

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division XVI.—Miscellaneous—<i>continued.</i></b>		
418. Works of Art, being Statuary not being less than £10 in value	Free	
419. Pictures, n.e.i., including Scripture Cards of all kinds	Free	
420. Pictures, being coloured supplements for newspapers, under Departmental By-laws - per lb.	3d.	
421. Undertakers' requisites of all kinds and materials, including immortelle crosses and the like - ad val.	25 per cent.	
422. Wall and ceiling parts, and decorations of any materials, n.e.i. - ad val.	25 per cent.	
423. (A) Cotton, Asbestos, and other packings including asbestos cloth (with or without wire) proofed with rubber; Asbestos cord - ad val.	20 per cent.	
(B) Asbestos Millboards, Asbestos Yarn, Asbestos Cloth (with or without wire) unproofed	Free	
424. Asbestos Pipe and Boiler Covering; Asbestos Mattresses for Boilers - ad val.	20 per cent.	
425. Inks and Stains for Leather - ad val.	20 per cent.	
426. Articles, not included under any other heading in the Tariff, of Celluloid, Xylonite, Bone, Ivory, Pulp, Papier-maché, Indurated Fibre, or Asbestos - ad val.	25 per cent.	
427. Surgical Appliances, n.e.i., including Belts, Trusses, Pads, Corsets, Braces, Breast Supports, Vaccination Shields - ad val.	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
428. Articles imported by or being the property of the Commonwealth	Free	
429. Articles imported, or purchased in bond, for the official use of the Governor-General and declared as being for such official use	Free	
430. Articles imported, or purchased in bond, for the official use of the State Governors and declared as being for such official use	Free	
431. Articles specially designed and imported for the use of the Blind, Deaf, and Dumb, when imported by governing bodies of public institutions having the care thereof	Free	
432. Uniforms, Flags, and office requisites, for official use, imported by a Consul who is not a British subject or engaged in trade in Australia	Free	
433. Fire Brigade Appliances, n.e.i., viz.:— Fire Escape and Fire Ladders, Ladder and Hose Carriages, and Water Towers, Woven Canvas Hose 2½ inches in diameter and over, plain or rubber-lined, also life-saving appliances under Departmental By-laws	Free	
434. Minor articles, prescribed by Departmental By-laws, for use in the manufacture of goods within the Commonwealth	Free	
435. Models of inventions and other improvements in the Arts and Manufactures, and models of Ships	Free	

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division XVI.—Miscellaneous—<i>continued.</i></b>		
436. Collections of Antiquities for public institutions under Departmental By-laws -	Free	
437. Natural History, specimens of; models and wall diagrams for illustration of natural history -	Free	
438. Passengers' personal effects; Passengers' Furniture and Household Goods which have been in actual use by such passengers for at least one year, not exceeding £50 in value for each adult passenger *	Free	
439. Pictorial Illustrations and Casts and Models for Teaching purposes, when imported by and for the use of Universities, Colleges, or Schools, or Public Institutions -	Free	
440. Scientific Instruments and Apparatus (and materials for scientific purposes) for use in Universities, Colleges, Schools, or Public Hospitals, or any Public Institution under Departmental By-laws -	Free	
441. Machinery specially designed and adapted for use in any University or Public Educational Institution for the purposes of instruction to students only, and any article which has been bequeathed or donated to any Public Institution -	Free	
442. Surgical and Dental and Veterinary Instruments and Appliances (not being Furniture), viz. :—		
Amputating; Cupping; Dissecting; Examining and Operating; Veterinary; Lint; Gauzes; Bandages n.e.i.; Ligatures; Oil Silk; Poroplastic Felt; Splints and Artificial Limbs and Eyes; Surgical Pessaries, except of glass; Operation Bags fitted with Instruments; Syringes, except of glass; Galvano-cautery Batteries and Appliances; Operating Tables; Dressing and Instrument Trays; Accident Emergency Cases; Hot Air Apparatus for legs and arms; X-ray Apparatus, viz.:—X-ray tubes, tube shields, fluorescent screens, tube holders, apparatus for localisation and stereoscopic radiography; Snake-bite Outfits; Medicated and Absorbent Wool and Surgical Dressings; Aseptic Paper; Impression Trays; Dental Rubber; Dental Alloy and Cements; Amalgam and Gold Filling in Pellets or Cylinders	Free	
443. Theatrical Costumes and Properties subject to Departmental By-laws -	Free	
444. Trophies won abroad and Decorations Medallions and Certificates awarded or to be awarded and sent from abroad to individuals and trophies or prizes sent by donors resident abroad for presentation or competition in Australia; under Departmental By-laws	Free	

\* Two members of a family, being children, may be reckoned as one adult.

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce of Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division XVI.—Miscellaneous—<i>continued.</i></b>		
445. Goods which have been passed by the Customs and subsequently sent out of the Commonwealth for repairs, which, in the opinion of the Minister, cannot be reasonably done in the Commonwealth, may, upon re-introduction, under Departmental By-laws, be admitted upon payment of duty on the dutiable value only of any repairs or additions to the goods		
446. Goods brought back to Australia by the person who was owner at the time of exportation, or the legal representative of such owner, after exportation without drawback having been paid thereon; subject to the provisions of section 151 of the <i>Customs Act 1901</i>	Free	
447. Blankets, Rubber or Wool for Printing Machines, Top Cloths for Ruling Machines, when imported with the machines of which they form a necessary working part, one or more as required for working the machine; and Felts and Wires for Paper Making Machines	Free	
448. Scientific Instruments and Apparatus, viz.:—		
(A) Instruments of other material than glass for measuring the density of Liquids Solids and Gases; including Hydrometers, Saccharometers, Lactometers, Salinometers, and Barkometers, of other material than glass	Free	
(B) Instruments made of glass for measuring the density of Liquids Solids and Gases; including Hydrometers, Saccharometers, Lactometers, Salinometers, and Barkometers	ad val.	20 per cent.
(C) Barographs; Calorimeters; Cathetometers; Dividing Engines for graduating Bars, Tubes, and Circles; Kymographs, and Time Markers; Dial Micrometers; Microtomes; Pyrometers; Spherometers; Thermographs; Thermostats; Thermoregulators; Microscopical, Mineralogical, and Blow Pipe Cabinets (fitted); Mercury Vacuum Pumps; Vacuum Gauges, Viscosimeters; Vacuum Ovens for Laboratories; Drawing, Mathematical, and Surveying Instruments	Free	15 per cent.
(D) Bacteriological Apparatus; including Counting Apparatus, Culture Dishes, Flasks and Tubes, Slide Cabinets and Trays, Staining Dishes and Plates, Stains, Incubators	Free	
(E) Scientific Instruments for measuring Absorption, Dispersion, Intensity, Reflection, Refraction, and Rotation of Light, and for Colour Analysis and Colour Comparison	Free	
(F) Apparatus for the Testing and Analysis of Milk, Wine, and other Agricultural Products, as prescribed by Departmental By-laws	Free	



IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Tariff Items.	General Tariff.	Tariff on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom.
<b>Division XVI.—Miscellaneous—<i>continued.</i></b>		
449. Ophthalmic Instruments and Appliances; including Cases of Trial Lenses; Caustic Holders; Demonstrating Apparatus; Eye Douches, Electro Magnets; Eye Compresses; Eye Guards; Ophthalmic Lamps; Ligature Bottles and Troughs; Ophthalmoscopes; Optometers; Perimeters; Pupilometers; Sterilizing Apparatus for Solutions; Operation Tables; Temperature Regulator; Test Types; Tests for Colour Vision; Trial Cases; Trial Drums; Trial Frames; Dressing Trays; Instrument Trays	Free	
450. Outside Packages n.e.i., including the sole containing package, in which goods are ordinarily imported, when containing such goods	Free	

The  
Excise  
Tariff 1908.

The *Excise Tariff 1908 Act* relating to duties of Excise was assented to on the 3rd June, 1908, the time of imposition of duties imposed being the 8th August, 1907, and the Act is deemed to have come into operation at that time. The *Distillation Act 1901*, the *Beer Excise Act 1901*, and the *Excise Act 1901* are incorporated and read as one with this Act. This Act does not affect the provisions of any of the following Acts:—The *Excise Tariff 1905* (No. 24 of 1905) as amended by the *Excise Tariff (Amendment) 1906* (No. 15 of 1906), the *Excise Tariff 1906* (No. 16 of 1906), and the *Excise Tariff 1906* (No. 20 of 1906).

#### THE EXCISE TARIFF.

All imitations to be dutiable at the rate chargeable on the goods they imitate, unless such rate is less than the rate which would otherwise be chargeable on the imitations.

“N.E.I.” means “not elsewhere included.”

#### EXCISE DUTIES.

Tariff Items	Rate.
Tobacco, manufactured, n.e.i., made in Australia, both from imported and locally-grown leaf ... per lb.	1s.
Tobacco, hand-made strand* ... .. per lb.	9d.
Cigars—	
(a) Machine-made ... .. per lb.	9d.
(b) Hand-made† ... .. per lb.	3d.
Cigarettes, including the weight of the outer portion of each Cigarette ... .. per lb.	3s.
Cigarettes, if hand-made‡ ... .. per lb.	2s. 9d.
Snuff ... .. per lb.	2s.
Starch—	
(a) Made from rice ... .. per lb.	1d.
(b) Made from materials grown in the Commonwealth ... ..	Free
Amylic Alcohol and Fusel Oil ... .. per gal.	13s.
Glucose ... .. per cwt.	1s.
Invert Sugar and Invert Syrup ... .. per cwt.	3s.
Saccharin and other similar substitutes for Sugar ... per lb.	£1
Golden Syrup, and Syrups n.e.i. ... .. per cwt.	Free

\* “Hand-made Tobacco” shall mean tobacco in the manufacture of which all operations are entirely carried on by hand without the aid of machine tools or machinery other than that used in the pressing of the tobacco.

† Hand-made cigars shall mean cigars in the manufacture of which every operation is performed by hand, provided that moulds may be used.

‡ Hand-made shall mean that the whole of the operations connected with the filling and completion of cigarettes shall be performed exclusively by hand.

## LAW, CRIME, ETC.

## THE HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA.

The Commonwealth Constitution (section 71) provides that the judicial power of the Commonwealth shall be vested in a Federal Supreme Court, to be called the High Court of Australia, and to consist of a Chief Justice, and at least two other Justices. Power is also given to the Federal Parliament to create other Federal courts, or to invest other courts with Federal jurisdiction. Section 72 provides that the Justices shall be appointed by the Governor-General in Council, shall not be removed, except on an address from both Houses of Parliament in the same session, on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity; and 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 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 which could on 1st January, 1901, be heard by 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 mandamus prohibition or 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; of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; or relating to the same subject-matter claimed under the laws of different States; to define the jurisdiction of any Federal court other than the High Court, and the extent to which such jurisdiction shall be exclusive of that which belongs to or is invested in the courts of the States; to invest any court of a State with Federal jurisdiction; and to confer "rights to proceed against the Commonwealth or a State in respect of matters within the limits of the judicial power." By section 79 the Parliament may prescribe the number of Judges by whom the Federal jurisdiction of any court may be exercised; and section 80 provides for trial by jury of any offence against any law of the Commonwealth, and for the venue of the trial.

**Common-  
wealth  
Judiciary  
Acts  
1903-07.**

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution, and within the limits thereof specified therein, the Commonwealth Parliament passed a Judiciary Act, which was assented to on 25th August, 1903, and has been amended by Acts of 1906 and 1907. The High Court consists of a Chief Justice and four other Justices; and its principal seat is at the seat of Government, where there shall be the principal registry of the court. District registries in each other State are also provided for, and peripatetic sittings are to be held when required. Chamber business may be dealt with by a single Justice of the High Court, or (except in matters within the exclusive jurisdiction of the High Court) by a single Judge in Chambers of the Supreme Court of a State. A Full Court, consisting of any two or more Justices of the High Court, sitting together, may hear and determine any case or question referred by, and appeals from judgments of, any such single Justice or Judge; appeals from judgments of any other court exercising Federal jurisdiction, or of the Inter-State Commission; applications for a new trial; and applications for leave or special leave to appeal to the

High Court from a judgment of the Supreme Court of a State, or of any other court of a State from which, at the establishment of the Commonwealth, an appeal lay to the Privy Council. The jurisdiction of the High Court to hear and determine appeals from judgments of the Supreme Court of a State sitting as a Full Court, or of any other court of a State from which at the establishment of the Commonwealth an appeal lay to the Privy Council, and applications for a certificate that a question, decided by the High Court, as to the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth and a State, or of any two or more States, is one which ought to be determined by the Privy Council, shall be exercised by a Full Court consisting of not less than three Justices.

In addition to the original jurisdiction conferred by section 75 of the Constitution, previously mentioned, the High Court is, by section 30 of the Judiciary Act, invested with original jurisdiction in all matters arising under the Constitution, or involving its interpretation; and by section 33 is empowered to make orders or issue writs of mandamus and prohibition in certain cases. Part V. of the Act limits and defines the appellate jurisdiction; Part VI., as amended by the Act of 1907, defines the matters in which the jurisdiction of the High Court is exclusive; Part VII., as amended by the same Act, provides for the removal of causes arising under the Constitution, and pending in any State Court, to the High Court, and also provides that where in any cause pending in the Supreme Court of a State there arises any question as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth and those of any State or States, or as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of any two or more States, it shall be the duty of the Court to proceed no further in the cause, and the cause is, by virtue of the Act and without any order of the High Court, removed to the High Court; Part VIII. treats of the members and officers of the High Court; Part IX. of suits by and against the Commonwealth and the States; Part X. of criminal jurisdiction, and Part XI. contains supplementary provisions, dealing with appearance of parties, application of laws, venue, and rules of court.

#### THE LEGAL SYSTEM IN VICTORIA.

The law of Victoria, in its basic principles and main provisions, is founded on the law of England. All laws in force in England in 1828 were, so far as they should be held to apply to the circumstances of Australia, by Imperial Statute made law in New South Wales (which then included Victoria); and in case of any doubt as to the applicability, the Colonial Legislature was empowered to declare whether or not they did apply, or to establish any modification or limitation of them within the colony. The same Statute established a Legislature within New South Wales with power to make laws for that colony; and Supreme and other courts were established. On the separation of Port Phillip from New South Wales in 1851, the new colony of Victoria was invested with similar powers, which were

widened on the establishment of responsible government in 1855. In order, therefore, to ascertain the law of Victoria as to any particular matter or point, considerable research is often involved. The first step is a search of the Victorian Statutes; and if the matter is fully dealt with there, the labour is concluded; but, if it has never been dealt with by any Victorian Act, recourse must be had to the Statutes of New South Wales, and the Imperial Statutes specially applicable to New South Wales passed between 1828 and 1851. If no law on the point is obtainable from these sources, the law of England in 1828 must be ascertained, which in most cases is found in the English text-books. Having found the apparent law from either of these sources, it is still necessary to search through series of law reports for decisions which may either modify or interpret the same.

#### LITIGATION AND LEGAL BUSINESS.

Supreme  
Court civil  
business.

The Supreme Court of Victoria was first established in 1852, and its constitution and powers remain substantially unaltered by recent legislation, although the procedure has been entirely remoulded by the "Judicature Act of 1883." There were in 1907, five judges, viz., a Chief Justice and four Puisne Judges.

The following is a statement of Supreme Court business during 1891, 1895, and the last five years:—

#### SUPREME COURT CIVIL CASES, 1891 TO 1907.

Year.	Writs of Summons.		Causes Entered for Trial.	Causes Tried.	Verdicts for—		Amount Awarded.
	Number Issued.	Amount Claimed.			Plaintiff.	Defendant.	
		£					£
1891 ..	5,744	304,377	479	247	119	64	57,713
1895 ..	2,115	140,292	254	187	101	33	41,487
1903 ..	770	148,516	172	122	54	40	11,135
1904 ..	767	129,361	159	98	36	19	5,513
1905 ..	623	88,079	117	96	21	9	3,986
1906 ..	533	56,867	128	64	22	19	7,358
1907 ..	564	56,182	106	61	26	10	2,408

Decline in  
litigation.

The decline in litigation in the Supreme Court since 1891, to which attention was directed in previous issues of this work, still continues. In 1907, the writs issued were about one-tenth; the amount sued for was less than one-fifth; and the causes which actually came to trial were only one-fourth of the number in 1891. Notwithstanding the decrease in litigation, the census of 1901 showed the number of barristers and solicitors as 820, an increase of 90 over the number as shown at the previous census of 1891. The figures show that a very small proportion of writs result in actual trials, whilst a large number of trials are either abandoned before a verdict is given, postponed to the following year, or settled.

The number of criminal cases tried in the superior courts, viz., the Supreme Court and Court of General Sessions, throughout the State in the last year of the three quinquennial periods ended 1900, and in each of the last five years was as follow:—

Criminal cases in superior courts.

CRIMINAL CASES — SUPREME COURT AND GENERAL SESSIONS, 1890 TO 1907.

Year.	Total Number of Cases Tried.	Total Number of Convictions.	Proportions of Convictions per 10,000 of Population.
1890 ...	964	662	5.92
1895 ...	735	462	3.90
1900 ...	652	451	3.78
1903 ...	696	475	3.93
1904 ...	605	398	3.30
1905 ...	758	454	3.74
1906 ...	623	397	3.24
1907 ...	36	392	3.14

This statement shows that there has been a fall in 1907 as compared with 1890 of 34 per cent. in the total number of criminal cases tried in the higher courts, and of 40 per cent. in the number of convictions.

County Courts have a jurisdiction both in equity and common law cases, limited to £500; and to try 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 1907, there were 107 sessions lasting 348 days held in 44 places. Particulars of litigation in 1891, 1895, and the last five years are as follow:—

County Courts business.

COUNTY COURT CASES, 1891 TO 1907.

Year.	Number of Cases tried.	Amount sued for.	Amount awarded.	Costs awarded to—	
				Plaintiff.	Defendant.
		£	£	£	£
1891	9,947	293,073	115,199	14,006	7,263
1895	1,361	219,285	73,091	7,256	5,514
1903	584	126,670	42,004	3,923	2,923
1904	553	144,405	52,059	4,612	2,644
1905	582	145,884	47,481	4,096	2,383
1906	556	135,580	42,836	5,473	2,856
1907	633	133,962	43,662	4,579	2,485

The number of cases tried continues below the average of ten years ago. The number in 1907 was higher than in any preceding year since 1900, but only one-sixteenth of that in 1891; but the amount sued for and awarded, and costs awarded, have not fallen off to anything like the same extent. This would seem to indicate that the public is less inclined than formerly to institute legal proceedings for the settlement of disputes; and that the County Court is not resorted to for the recovery of petty and trade debts to the same extent as in former years.

Petty  
Sessions  
civil  
business.

Courts of Petty Sessions were held at 234 places in Victoria in 1907 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, or restitution of goods, where the amount in dispute does not exceed £50. Particulars of such cases heard during a series of years are as follow:—

COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS: CIVIL CASES, 1891 TO 1907.

Year.	Cases heard.	Amount claimed.	Amount awarded.
		£	
1891 .. ..	33,030	210,255	144,158
1895 .. ..	30,609	168,143	138,722
1903 .. ..	22,012	126,051	107,502
1904 .. ..	22,046	133,560	116,757
1905 .. ..	26,393	142,673	121,525
1906 .. ..	25,320	145,847	123,625
1907 .. ..	26,255	147,044	123,732

In addition to the ordinary civil cases above mentioned, and to the criminal jurisdiction hereinafter mentioned, Courts of Petty Sessions deal with other business of a civil and quasi-criminal nature. During the year 1907, 557 appeals against municipal ratings, 752 maintenance cases, 445 fraud summonses against debtors, 10,672 electoral revision cases, 5,840 licences and certificates, and 1,553 miscellaneous cases were heard, and 451 persons alleged to be lunatics were examined. There has been a large decrease in the civil cases heard before magistrates and in the aggregate amount claimed and awarded since 1891; but since 1900 there has been an increase under each of the three headings.

Probates  
and letters  
of adminis-  
tration.

As compared with 1906, there has been a moderate increase in the number of probates and letters of administration issued, and in the value of property devised and bequeathed. There must, however, naturally be large differences in the aggregate value of property left in different years on account of the falling in of one or several very large estates during certain years. This matter is dealt with



more fully over a long series of years in part "Accumulation" of this work. The following information is furnished for the last five years:—

PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, 1903 TO 1907.

Year.	Probates.		Letters of Administration.		Both.	
	Number.	Property sworn under—	Number.	Property sworn under—	Number.	Property sworn under—
1903 ...	2,527	£ 5,239,913	1,357	£ 834,164	3,884	£ 6,074,077
1904 ...	2,533	5,224,103	1,294	537,981	3,827	5,762,084
1905 ...	2,628	5,427,278	1,225	590,087	3,853	6,017,365
1906 ...	2,758	5,759,514	1,224	674,337	3,982	6,433,851
1907 ...	2,859	6,351,166	1,297	508,977	4,156	6,860,143

INSOLVENCIES.

The number of failures and the declared assets and liabilities during the last five years were:—

Insolvencies, &c.

INSOLVENCIES AND PRIVATE ARRANGEMENTS, 1903 TO 1907.

Year.	Insolvencies.			Private Arrangements.		
	Number.	Declared Liabilities.	Declared Assets.	Number.	Declared Liabilities.	Declared Assets.
1903 ..	505	£ 210,086	£ 84,611	194	£ 202,475	£ 164,481
1904 ..	462	387,882	138,301	164	158,267	124,266
1905 ..	570	235,773	74,673	174	179,310	98,673
1906 ..	517	231,828	81,144	175	126,499	102,323
1907 ..	448	196,879	53,849	133	115,057	94,913

The number of insolvencies was less, and the declared liabilities were smaller, in 1907 than in any of the four preceding years. Insolvencies are much below the average of some years ago. Thus the average number during the last five years was 500, and the declared liabilities £252,490, whereas during the ten years, 1879 to 1888, the average yearly number was 612, with declared liabilities, £661,720. During the eleven years, 1889 to 1899, when the failures resulting from the financial crisis swelled the returns, the yearly average number was 790, with declared liabilities, £2,037,292.

Insolvencies are of two kinds, voluntary and compulsory, and the following table contains the number of petitions of each kind in the last five years:—

Year.	Voluntary.	Compulsory.	Total.
1903 ...	... 476	29	505
1904 ...	... 436	26	462
1905 ...	... 536	34	570
1906 ...	... 485	32	517
1907 ...	... 431	17	448

Occupations  
of insol-  
vents.

In the following return will be found the occupations, in six classes, of those who became insolvent and compromised with their creditors during the last five years, also the number of breadwinners in each class at the census of 1901, and the proportion of the former to the latter. The total number of insolvents does not include 169 whose occupations were not returned:—

#### OCCUPATIONS OF INSOLVENTS, 1903 TO 1907.

Occupation Groups.	Number of Breadwinners, Census, 1901.	Number of Insolvents, 1903 to 1907.	Proportion of Insolvents to every 1,000 Breadwinners.
Professional .. ..	35,224	166	4.71
Domestic .. .. .	66,815	133	1.99
Commercial .. .. .	79,048	857	10.84
Transport and Communication	31,516	296	9.39
Industrial .. .. .	146,233	1,134	7.75
Primary Producers .. ..	165,147	587	3.55
Total .. .. .	523,983*	3,173	6.06

\* Exclusive of 10,066 persons of independent means.

As might be expected, fewer breadwinners of the domestic and primary producing classes become insolvent than those of other classes, in proportion to their numbers in the community, whilst a greater proportion of the commercial than any other class find it necessary to file their schedules or compound with their creditors.

The following figures show the results for each of the five years, 1903 to 1907:—

Occupation Groups.	Number of Insolvents during—				
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Professional .. .. .	35	29	43	40	19
Domestic .. .. .	26	24	30	21	32
Commercial .. .. .	186	175	172	188	136
Transport and Communication	71	44	55	81	45
Industrial .. .. .	201	210	272	230	221
Primary Producers .. ..	134	114	131	105	103
Indefinite .. .. .	46	30	41	27	25
Total .. .. .	699	626	744	692	581

#### 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, or of sodomy, or bestiality, or of adultery, coupled with cruelty, or of adultery, coupled with desertion without reasonable excuse for two years.

Judicial separation was obtainable either by husband or wife on the ground of adultery, or cruelty, or of desertion, without cause for a period of two years.

*The Divorce Act 1889* extended the grounds upon which divorces might be granted, those added being as follow:—

- (a) That the respondent has, without just cause or excuse, wilfully deserted the petitioner, and, without any such cause or excuse, left him or her continuously so deserted during three years and upwards.
- (b) That the respondent has, during three years and upwards, been an habitual drunkard, and either habitually left his wife without the means of support, or habitually been guilty of cruelty towards her, or, being the petitioner's wife, has for a like period been an habitual drunkard and habitually neglected her domestic duties or rendered herself unfit to discharge them.
- (c) That at the time of the presentation of the petition the respondent has been imprisoned for a period of not less than three years and is still in prison under a commuted sentence for a capital crime, or under sentence to penal servitude for seven years or upwards, or, being a husband, has within five years undergone frequent convictions, and been sentenced in the aggregate to imprisonment for three years or upwards and left his wife habitually without means of support.
- (d) That within one year previously the respondent has been convicted of having attempted to murder the petitioner, or of having assaulted him or her with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm, or on the ground that the respondent has repeatedly during that period assaulted and cruelly beaten the petitioner.
- (e) That the respondent, being a husband, has since the celebration of his marriage and the date of this Act been guilty of adultery in the conjugal residence, or coupled with circumstances or conduct of aggravation or of a repeated act of adultery.

The Act further provides for simplifying and cheapening the mode of procedure, for the hearing and trying of suits in private at the discretion of the court, for prohibiting the publication of evidence, for the intervention of the Attorney-General where collusion is suspected, and for the abolition of applications or decrees for the restoration of conjugal rights. The Act can only be taken advantage of by persons domiciled in the State for at least two years. The number of petitions and decrees for dissolution of marriage and judicial

separation during the last five years, also the divorces per 10,000 married couples living, were as follow:—

DIVORCES AND JUDICIAL SEPARATIONS, 1903 TO 1907.

Year.	Petitions for—		Decrees for—		Divorces per 10,000 Married Couples.
	Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	
1903	199	1	101	...	5.60
1904	175	3	140	1	7.77
1905	188	3	136	1	7.52
1906	172	4	123	2	6.67
1907	182	4	134	...	7.09

Since jurisdiction was first conferred upon the Supreme Court of Victoria in matters matrimonial in 1861, 2,123 decrees for dissolution of marriage, and 89 decrees for judicial separation have been granted. Of these, 1,775 and 18 respectively were granted since 1890; that is, 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 104 decrees per annum for dissolution of marriage were granted, but the decrees for judicial separation have decreased to about one per annum.

The grounds on which divorces (*i.e.*, *Decrees Nisi*) were granted during 1907 were:—

Desertion	...	...	...	84
Adultery	...	...	...	37
Desertion and adultery	...	...	...	7
Habitual drunkenness	...	...	...	5
Sentences for crime	...	...	...	1

Total ... .. 134

The following were the petitions and decrees for divorce in the Australian States and New Zealand during 1906, also the divorces per 10,000 married couples living:—

DIVORCES IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1906.

State.	Petitions for—		Decrees for—		Divorces per 10,000 Married Couples.
	Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	
Victoria	172	4	123	2	6.67
New South Wales	264	25	174	10	7.87
Queensland	20	3	12	3	1.96
South Australia	14	1	3	1	.69
Western Australia	28	1	18	...	4.28
Tasmania	11	...	5	...	1.86
Dominion of New Zealand	207	7	151	1	10.60

Divorce in Australia and New Zealand.

Grounds of divorce.

The grounds of divorce are now substantially the same in Victoria and New South Wales, and were extended in New Zealand in 1898. The extension of the grounds upon which divorce may be obtained has had in New South Wales and New Zealand, as in Victoria, the effect of greatly increasing the number of petitions and decrees.

### LOTTERIES, GAMING AND BETTING ACT.

Abuses having sprung up with regard to totalizators, betting clubs, and street betting, which the existing law had proved inadequate to effectively deal with, an amending Act was passed in 1906 by the State Parliament. This measure, Act No. 2055, which also regulates the procedure of racing clubs, has already had a good effect, and its principal provisions are as follow :—

*Lotteries,  
Gaming,  
and Betting  
Act 1906.*

#### LOTTERIES.

It is unlawful to print, publish, or exhibit in any newspaper or on any placard any information relating to an illegal lottery, managed in Victoria or elsewhere, or to print any ticket, chance, or share in any illegal lottery, or to sell, circulate, or exhibit any newspaper containing any information concerning such. To buy or sell an illegal lottery ticket is an offence, and placards and notices referring thereto are prohibited. Parcels must not be forwarded to promoters of illegal lotteries.

It is not necessary in order to secure a conviction to prove that Chinese lottery tickets referred to any particular lottery, or that any lottery has been or will be drawn. All lottery houses are declared to be common gaming houses.

#### GAMING.

A "place" for gaming is defined to be any place whether within a building or not, either upon land or water, and whether private property or otherwise. The police may arrest without warrant any person found gaming in the street or in a public place. "Two-up," or any similar game, and hazard, are declared unlawful games, and all betting houses or rooms used principally for the purpose of enabling persons to bet are deemed common gaming houses.

Betting on a licensed race-course during the holding of a race meeting is not a contravention of the Act.

Every person found in a common gaming house without lawful excuse is liable on conviction to a penalty of £5, and every person who acts or behaves as master or mistress of any house or office used for gaming is considered to be the occupier thereof, whether he or she is or is not the real owner or occupier. The maximum penalty on persons exhibiting placards or advertising betting houses is increased from £30 to £100, and in cases where imprisonment may be awarded the maximum term is increased from two to six months.

*Lotteries,  
Gaming,  
and Betting  
Act 1906.*

Newspapers are not allowed to publish information regarding betting prior to any intended horse race, or any advertisement from any club or association containing such particulars. Advertising by tipsters and selling tips are offences, but a newspaper may publish a forecast of the probable result of any race provided it is not by way of advertisement or for valuable consideration. Betting placards and notices are not to be posted anywhere.

Section 57 of the *Police Offences Act 1890* is amended, so that all persons found in a common gaming house may be arrested, searched, and brought before the court, together with all money found upon their persons or in the premises.

The penalty on an owner or keeper of a gaming house for a first offence is £100 or not more than three months' imprisonment; for a second offence, £200 or not more than six months' imprisonment; and for any subsequent offence imprisonment for not more than twelve months.

#### TOTALIZATORS.

Any house or place where a totalizator is used or conducted is declared to be a common gaming house, and no person is allowed to act as agent for a totalizator. Laying totalizator odds or dealing in these tickets is unlawful. Hiring or lending any contrivance or premises for the purposes of gaming, and the wearing of disguises in or about gaming houses are offences.

#### COMMON GAMING HOUSES.

Any building or place where any unlawful game is carried on is to be deemed a common gaming house, notwithstanding that it is open only for the use of subscribers or members. Every owner and occupier of such house is guilty of an offence, unless proved ignorant of the use to which the premises were being put. The proprietor or occupier of any building or land used as a means of access or exit is also guilty of an offence.

Power is given to the owner of any premises or land who suspects that such are being used as a common gaming house (or as a means of access to or exit from) to take proceedings to determine the tenancy, the same as if it had expired by effluxion of time. The notice may be served personally on the occupier, but if he cannot be found, service may be effected by posting a copy of the notice on a conspicuous part of the premises. This notice may be cancelled by the Supreme Court on application by the occupier, and on proof that he has not allowed the house or place to be used for the purpose stated.

On the affidavit of an officer of police, showing reasonable grounds for suspecting that gambling is being carried on in any house or place, the Supreme Court may declare that it is a common gaming house. This declaration may be rescinded by the Supreme Court subject to restrictions, including the giving of security that it will not be used again for this purpose, on application by the owner, occupier, or by an officer of police. Publication of notice of declaration, and of

rescission, must be made in the *Government Gazette*. On the notice of declaration being made, an officer of police must notify the same on two days in a newspaper circulating in the neighbourhood, and also cause the notice to be served on the owner or occupier either personally, or if this cannot be done promptly, by affixing a copy of it at or near the entrance to the premises. Any person covering, removing, defacing, or destroying this notice may on conviction be fined £200, or be sentenced to six months' imprisonment; but the fact that it has been so dealt with will be no answer to any proceedings that may be taken.

*Lotteries,  
Gaming,  
and Betting  
Act 1906.*

After publication of this notice any person found in, entering, or leaving these premises may without warrant be arrested by any member of the police force, and unless he can prove that he was ignorant of the declaration or had some lawful purpose in view, shall be deemed guilty of an offence. No business of any kind is allowed to be carried on in respect to any place against which the declaration is in force. In the case of convicted persons frequenting declared gaming houses the penalty is not less than £5 nor more than £25, or imprisonment for any term not less than fourteen days or more than twelve months. Penalties are provided against both owner and occupier if the premises are used in contravention of the Act.

Whilst the declaration is in force, the police may at any time enter any land or building, break open doors and windows, seize any instruments of gaming or betting, money, or securities found therein, and arrest, search, and bring before a Court of Petty Sessions all persons found on the premises. Any person obstructing the police, or soliciting others to do so, is liable to a penalty of not less than £5 nor more than £50, or to imprisonment for a term of not less than seven days or more than three months.

#### PREMISES ADJOINING GAMING HOUSES.

Section 49 of the Act provides a penalty for permitting premises to be used as a means of access to or exit from any common gaming house. If there is reason to suspect that any person permits his premises to be so used, a special warrant may be obtained, authorizing any constable or peace officer to enter (whether by breaking open doors or otherwise), or to pass through, from, over and along such suspected place, seize all tables and instruments of gaming, and all money and securities, and arrest all persons found in, entering or leaving the premises, who may be fined not less than £1 or more than £5.

#### STREET BETTING.

The penalties for offences under the *Street Betting Suppression Act 1896* are altered by this Act, and are now as follow:—For a first offence, a fine of not less than £20 nor more than £100, or imprisonment for not less than fourteen days or more than three months; for a second offence, not less than £100 nor more than £200 or imprisonment for not less than three months or more than six months; and for any subsequent offence, imprisonment for not less than six months or more than twelve months.

*Lotteries,  
Gaming,  
and Betting  
Act 1906.*

The word "thoroughfare" is to be taken to include any land, house, building, or premises along which the public pass from one street to another, whether by the permission or sufferance of the owner or occupier, and whether such passage is or is not at all times open or available to the public.

The fact that an infant making a wager or bet does so on behalf of another person, does not exempt the person making the wager with the infant from punishment.

#### RESTRICTIONS ON RACE MEETINGS.

All race-courses must be licensed, and no race meeting may be held except on a licensed race-course between the hours of ten o'clock before noon and seven o'clock in the evening.

No race meeting for horse races is to be held on any race-course within 20 miles from the General Post Office, Melbourne, on more days than that allowed in the licence, but not to exceed sixteen days in any one year, and on any other race-course on more than twelve days in a year.

No race meeting for pony races is to be held on any race-course within 20 miles from the General Post Office, Melbourne, on more than sixteen days in any one year, or if there are more than three such race-courses, the number of days for each race-course is not to exceed the quotient (omitting fractional parts) obtained by dividing the number 48 by the number of race-courses. If the race-course is outside the 20 miles Metropolitan radius, the number of days in any one year for pony race meetings is not to exceed four.

A limit of twenty meetings is imposed for trotting races held on any race-course within 20 miles of the General Post Office.

At any race meeting for horses, there may also be held on each day not more than two pony races or two trotting races, or more than one pony race and one trotting race.

At any race meeting for ponies there may also be held on each day not more than two horse races or two trotting races, or more than one horse race and one trotting race.

A pony race is defined to mean a race held under conditions limiting the height of any horse eligible to compete at 14 hands 2 inches, and a trotting race one in which each horse or pony competing moves at a gait generally known as pacing or trotting.

The number of days allowed in any licence for horse racing on any race-course must not exceed the number of days on which race meetings were held during the year ended 31st July, 1906, or if no races were run on a race-course during such year, the number of days allowed is not to exceed two.

With each application for a first licence for a race-course, the applicant must furnish the Chief Secretary with a map or plan showing the running course and the length thereof, and with any information regarding the accommodation afforded to the public required by the Regulations.



If any race meeting is held in contravention of the Act, the owner or trustees of the race-course, and the club, association, or person holding the meeting, and any person acting as steward, starter, or judge, are liable to a penalty not exceeding £500.

*Lotteries,  
Gaming,  
and Betting  
Act 1906.*

The Chief Secretary may give permission to hold a race meeting not within 30 miles of the General Post Office notwithstanding anything contained in the Act, or a point-to-point steeplechase, on any land whatsoever, or a meeting for any charitable or special purpose, on any race-course, the number of these latter meetings not to exceed three for all race-courses in any one year.

The race-course licences, which are to be issued by the Chief Secretary, are to be drawn up in such form and on such terms and conditions as the Governor in Council may approve, and are to remain in force for twelve months from the date of issue. For each licence a fee of £1 is chargeable, and also an annual sum equal to 3 per cent. of the gross revenue from all sources received or derived from such race-course during the year ended the last day of July immediately preceding the year for which a licence is required. Where the gross revenue is less than £1,500, but more than £600, the annual sum payable is 2 per cent. thereof, and where the gross revenue is £600 or less, no percentage is to be charged. If the gross revenue is not ascertainable, or does not in the opinion of the Chief Secretary appear to be correctly stated, he is empowered to declare the annual sum to be paid for the licence.

Where it is found impossible or impracticable to hold any appointed meeting on any particular course, or where a racing, polo, or hunt club in existence on 1st August, 1906, which held race meetings for horses during the twelve months preceding this date, has no race-course in its own control, the Governor in Council may authorize the holding of race meetings on any specified race-course irrespective of the number of days on which in the licence race meetings are allowed to be held thereon.

The number of licences for race-courses situate within 40 miles of the General Post Office is not to exceed the number of race-courses so situate and in use for race meetings for the twelve months ended 1st August, 1906.

The number of licences for race-courses situate within 20 miles of the principal post office at Ballarat or Bendigo is not to exceed the number of race-courses so situate and in use for race meetings within the same twelve months.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Power is given to the committee or managing body of any racing club, with the approval of the Governor in Council, to make, alter, or rescind rules and regulations for—

- (a) The permitting of persons to carry on any business or vocation on any part of the race-course, and prescribing the terms and conditions under which they may do so. Provided that if the business be that of a bookmaker

it must be carried on in a place specially set apart for that purpose, and provided also that if such approved person bet with youths apparently under the age of 21 years, or with females, he is guilty of an offence.

- (b) The preventing of persons not so approved, or of persons offending against the rules or regulations, from carrying on business on the race-course and the removing of such persons therefrom.

No member of the police force or person acting under instructions from any police officer, is to be deemed an offender or accomplice in the commission of any offence against the Act.

When any premises or place is entered, the discovery therein or upon the person of any of those entering or leaving the same, of any instrument of gaming is *prima facie* evidence that the place is used unlawfully.

A married woman guilty of a contravention of any of the provisions of the Act is liable to punishment in all respects as if she were a *feme sole*.

If any person who has laid any information or complaint declines or neglects to prosecute, the court may authorize some other person to do so, or to take fresh proceedings in respect to the offence.

All prosecutions for offences under the Act are to be heard and determined by a Court of Petty Sessions, consisting of one or more Justices, one of whom must be a Police Magistrate. All tables and instruments of gaming, and all money and securities for money lawfully seized, may be forfeited to the Crown.

Every person who contravenes any of the provisions of this Act is guilty of an offence, and if no punishment is expressly provided, such person shall be liable for a first offence to a penalty of not less than £5 or more than £100, or to imprisonment for not less than seven days or more than three months; for a second offence, to a penalty of not less than £25 or more than £200, or to imprisonment for not less than one month or more than six months; and for any subsequent offence to imprisonment for any term not less than three months or more than twelve months.

## 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, who, if the matter is one which comes within their summary jurisdiction, dispose of the case summarily. If the offence is an indictable one, the magistrates hold a preliminary investigation and, if satisfied that a *prima facie* case is 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 is witnessed by the arresting constable; and by a summons. If at a coroner's inquest a verdict is returned for 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 any 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 *primâ facie* case 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 ACT.

The Indeterminate Sentences Act, which was passed on the 3rd December, 1907, and which was fixed to come into force on the 1st July, 1908, makes great changes in the methods of dealing with habitual and other criminals. A board consisting of three members, to be called the Indeterminate Sentences Board, is to be constituted, whose duty it will be—

Indeter-  
minate  
Sentences  
Act.

- (a) To make careful inquiry as to whether any persons detained in any reformatory prison are sufficiently reformed to be released on probation or whether there are any good and sufficient reasons for the release on probation of any persons so detained.
- (b) To consult with the Inspector-General of Penal Establishments, and to make careful inquiry as to whether pursuant to this Act any person should be transferred from a gaol to a reformatory prison.
- (c) To make recommendations to the Governor in Council as to the release on probation of any person detained in a reformatory prison, or with the concurrence of the Inspector-General of Penal Establishments as to any such transfer, setting forth in each case the reasons for the recommendation.

- (d) In making any recommendation as to such release to have regard to the safety of the public or of any individual or class of persons and the welfare of the person whom it is proposed to release.
- (e) To report to the Governor in Council as to any matters on which the Governor in Council may desire a report with regard to any such release on probation or the transfer of any person from gaol to a reformatory prison or from a reformatory prison to gaol.

When any person apparently of the age of 17 years or upwards is convicted of an indictable offence, and has been previously convicted on at least two occasions of any indictable offence, the Judge of the Supreme Court or the Chairman of the Court of General Sessions may declare that he is an habitual criminal, and direct as part of his sentence that on the expiration of the term of imprisonment then imposed upon him, he be detained during the Governor's pleasure in a reformatory prison.

If a person has been convicted of an indictable offence for the first time, the Judge of the Supreme Court or Chairman of the General Sessions, having regard to the antecedents, character, associates, age, and health of the person convicted, may direct that after the expiration of the sentence then imposed upon him he be sent to a reformatory prison, or without imposing any imprisonment upon him sentence him forthwith to be committed to a reformatory prison and to be there detained during the Governor's pleasure.

Power is given to a Judge of the Supreme Court or the Chairman of the Court of General Sessions to suspend the execution of the sentence on a first offender who has been convicted of an indictable offence or of an offence punishable upon summary conviction, and has been sentenced or adjudged to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three years, having regard to the antecedents, character, associates, age, health, or mental condition of the offender, the trivial nature of the offence, and the extenuating circumstances under which it was committed.

A court of petty sessions presided over by a police magistrate in sentencing an offender to a term of not less than three months for an offence for which he has been twice previously convicted, may direct that before the completion of the term of imprisonment he be brought before some higher court, who after receiving proof of his previous convictions, may direct that on the expiration of the term, he be detained during the Governor's pleasure in a reformatory prison.

Any person confined in a gaol, not being a person sentenced under the provisions of this Act, may be transferred to a reformatory prison on the Indeterminate Sentences Board and the Inspector-General of Penal Establishments agreeing that it is desirable, and the Governor in Council giving the necessary authority.

Where the behaviour of a transferred prisoner is, in the opinion of the Board, injurious to the discipline of the reformatory prison, he may be returned to gaol, and the time spent in the reformatory prison will not count as part of the sentence.

Indeter-  
minate  
Sentences  
Act.

No person transferred from a gaol to a reformatory prison is to be detained in the latter for any longer period than the unexpired residue of his sentence.

The Governor in Council may set apart any prison or other suitable place as a reformatory prison, or set apart any reformatory prison or any part thereof for the detention of habitual criminals or persons of any prescribed class.

Every person detained in a reformatory prison will be required to work at some trade or vocation, and a portion of the net proceeds arising from the sale or disposal of the products of his work will be credited to him, and the Indeterminate Sentences Board may allot a portion to the maintenance of his wife and family or of any person dependent on him.

Provision is made to release persons from reformatory prisons on probation, but the person so released must once at least in every three months during the period of probation report himself to the officer of the police at the place in which he was convicted, or at such other place as may be prescribed. This probationary period in the case of a person transferred from a gaol to a reformatory prison is for the unexpired portion of his sentence, and for all other prisoners for two years. If a released person fails to report his address and occupation at the times and in the manner required, or is proved to have been associating with thieves or criminals, or is convicted of any indictable offence, he may, on the completion of the term of imprisonment then imposed upon him, be recommitted to a reformatory prison at the Governor's pleasure. If, on the contrary, none of these events happen, he is deemed to have suffered in full the imprisonment to which he was originally sentenced.

The Inspector-General of Penal Establishments, in his report for 1907, states that the adoption of the indeterminate sentence, the establishment of reformatory prisons, and the system of probation for adults and minors, places our penal legislation in advance of that in other parts of the world, but that its success and usefulness will largely depend on the adequacy and efficiency of the machinery for giving effect to its provisions.

#### OFFENCES HEARD BY MAGISTRATES.

Prior to 1902, information relating to various offences has been 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, and the following are particulars of the different classes of offences in

Arrests and  
summonses  
for various  
offences.

1907, distinguishing between arrests and summons cases, multiple charges against the same individual being each counted as an offence:—

## ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES, 1907.

Nature of Offence.	Number of Offences for which—		Total Offences Heard.
	Arrests were made.	Summonses were issued.	
Against the Person—			
Murder and attempts, manslaughter, shooting at, &c.	92	..	92
Assaults .. .. .	639	752	1,391
Others .. .. .	170	104	274
Against Property—			
Robbery, burglary, &c. ..	269	..	269
Larceny and similar offences ..	1,967	572	2,539
Wilful damage to property ..	262	253	515
Others .. .. .	107	216	323
Against Good Order—			
Drunkenness .. .. .	14,703	80	14,783
Others .. .. .	5,549	6,093	11,642
Breaches of Licensing Act ..	..	2,574	2,574
Other Offences .. .. .	574	27,364	27,938
Total .. .. .	24,332	38,008	62,340

Of the 24,332 offences for which arrests were made, 1,653 were multiple charges, leaving the number of separate arrests, 22,679, of which 14,757 were summarily convicted, 7,405 were discharged, and 517 were committed for trial. Of the 38,008 summons cases, 31,974 were summarily convicted, 5,990 were discharged, and 44 were committed for trial. Of the total persons dealt with (60,687), the number summarily convicted was 46,731, 13,395 were discharged, and 561 were committed for trial.

Offences reported and undetected crimes.

Of the offenders who were reported as having committed offences in the four years ended 1906, 44 per cent. were summoned, 46 per cent. were arrested, and 10 per cent. had not been arrested at the end of the year in which the offence was reported; but in 1907, owing to the great increase in the number of summons cases, the rates were 57, 36, and 7 per cent. respectively. This increase in summons cases has arisen principally through prosecutions under the new Licensing and Pure Food Acts, and also on account of more parents being summoned for neglecting to send their children to school—the compulsory clauses of the Amending Education Act requiring children

to attend a greater number of times than formerly. The following are particulars for the last five years:—

SUMMONSES, ARRESTS, AND UNDETECTED CRIMES, 1903 TO 1907.

Offences in respect to which persons were—	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Brought before magistrates on summons ...	24,207	23,614	22,290	25,430	38,008
Arrested by the police ...	23,711	25,510	25,470	24,583	24,332
Not arrested ...	6,593	5,533	5,144	4,540	4,416
Total ...	54,511	54,657	52,904	54,553	66,756

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 the occasion is the same. Of the offences in respect of which persons were not arrested, 93 per cent. were offences against property, 3 per cent. were offences against the person, and the balance, 4 per cent., were of a miscellaneous character.

The arrests of neglected children, which are excluded from this and the following tables, numbered 557 in 1903, 526 in 1904, 585 in 1905, 817 in 1906, and 1,121 in 1907.

Neglected children arrested.

The following are particulars of cases brought before magistrates, from which it will be seen that about 76 per cent. are generally summarily convicted, 23 per cent. discharged, whilst 1 per cent. are sent for trial to superior courts:—

Offences dealt with by magistrates.

ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES DEALT WITH BY MAGISTRATES, 1903 TO 1907.

Number of Persons.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Arrested or summoned ...	46,125	47,210	45,434	48,244	60,687
Discharged by magistrates ...	9,854	11,177	11,176	10,594	13,395
Summarily convicted or dealt with ...	35,640	35,469	33,656	37,066	46,731
Committed for trial ...	631	564	652	584	561

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.

Offences and drunkenness in Australia and New Zealand.

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. As previously pointed out, the latter consideration is one that must also be taken into account in comparing crime in recent years with previous periods when the population was very differently constituted in regard to sex and age. The returns of the States and Dominion of New Zealand do not afford sufficient data 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 1903 TO 1906.

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
	1903	1,936	3,968	12,630	29,384	47,918
	1904	1,846	3,257	13,881	30,140	49,124
	1905	1,932	4,032	14,458	27,338	47,760
	1906	1,811	3,797	14,029	30,376	50,013
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
	1903	3,869	7,368	21,837	35,032	68,106
	1904	3,658	6,829	20,440	35,110	66,037
	1905	3,684	6,553	24,154	32,975	67,366
	1906	3,685	5,998	22,568	37,520	69,771

\* The particulars in this column have been revised since last publication, neglected children arrested by the police having been eliminated from the criminal returns of the States in which they were included, and New Zealand. As New South Wales and Queensland had already adopted this method, the figures for these States required no alteration.



CRIME IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND,  
1890, 1895, 1900, AND 1903 TO 1906—*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
	1903	1,504	2,206	7,190	8,112	19,012
	1904	1,641	1,989	6,854	7,649	18,133
	1905	1,737	2,101	6,638	7,467	17,943
	1906	1,682	1,811	7,493	7,863	18,849
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
	1903	338	664	2,340	2,805	6,147
	1904	269	480	2,387	2,681	5,817
	1905	248	463	2,362	2,683	5,756
	1906	254	472	2,483	2,882	6,091
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
	1903	797	2,146	3,572	10,613	17,128
	1904	729	1,423	3,597	9,121	14,870
	1905	644	1,460	3,509	8,949	14,562
	1906	579	1,384	3,588	8,833	14,384
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
	1903	284	553	526	4,600	5,963
	1904	245	659	580	4,074	5,558
	1905	229	754	539	5,552	7,074
	1906	194	627	459	5,111	6,391
Total Australian States	1890	16,907	16,795	48,201	85,325	167,228
	1895	10,450	14,773	38,895	76,207	140,325
	1900	10,319	15,764	52,286	85,799	164,168
	1903	8,728	16,905	48,095	90,546	164,274
	1904	8,388	14,637	47,739	88,775	159,539
	1905	8,474	15,363	51,660	84,964	160,461
	1906	8,205	14,089	50,620	92,585	165,499
Dominion of New Zealand	1890	1,516	2,297	5,830	8,604	18,247
	1895	1,281	2,557	5,104	8,639	17,581
	1900	1,526	2,680	7,319	13,165	24,690
	1903	1,303	3,138	8,872	17,236	30,549
	1904	1,504	2,884	9,626	16,764	30,778
	1905	1,509	2,943	8,790	17,310	30,552
	1906	1,508	3,150	9,486	18,494	32,638

\* The particulars in this column have been revised since last publication, neglected children arrested by the police having been eliminated from the criminal returns of the States in which they were included, and New Zealand. As New South Wales and Queensland had already adopted this method, the figures for these States required no alteration.

The following table shows the number of charges laid against persons arrested or summoned per 1,000 of the population in the Australian States and New Zealand during a series of years:—

PROPORTION OF VARIOUS OFFENCES TO POPULATION IN EACH AUSTRALIAN STATE AND DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND, 1890, 1895, 1900, AND 1903 TO 1906.

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
	1903	1·60	3·28	10·45	24·31
	1904	1·53	2·70	11·50	24·96
	1905	1·59	3·33	11·92	22·55
	1906	1·48	3·09	11·43	24·75
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
	1903	2·72	5·19	15·39	24·70
	1904	2·54	4·74	14·17	24·35
	1905	2·50	4·44	16·39	22·37
	1906	2·44	3·97	14·94	24·85
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
	1903	2·93	4·30	14·02	15·82
	1904	3·16	3·83	13·20	14·73
	1905	3·30	4·00	12·63	14·20
	1906	3·16	3·40	14·06	14·76
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
	1903	·92	1·81	6·39	7·65
	1904	·73	1·30	6·57	7·25
	1905	·66	1·24	6·30	7·16
	1906	·67	1·24	6·53	7·58
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
	1903	3·60	9·70	16·14	47·96
	1904	3·08	6·02	15·21	38·56
	1905	2·57	5·84	14·02	35·77
	1906	2·23	5·33	13·81	34·00
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
	1903	1·60	3·11	2·96	25·91
	1904	1·37	3·69	3·24	22·78
	1905	1·28	4·20	3·01	30·97
	1906	1·07	3·47	2·54	28·29

PROPORTION OF VARIOUS OFFENCES TO POPULATION IN EACH AUSTRALIAN STATE AND DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND, 1890, 1895, 1900, AND 1903 TO 1906—*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.
Australian States	1890	5.43	5.39	15.48	27.64
	1895	2.98	4.22	11.11	21.99
	1900	2.75	4.21	13.96	20.18
	1903	2.23	4.33	12.31	23.18
	1904	2.12	3.70	12.07	22.45
	1905	2.11	3.82	12.86	21.15
	1906	2.01	3.44	12.38	22.63
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
	1903	1.59	3.83	10.82	21.01
	1904	1.78	3.41	11.39	19.84
	1905	1.73	3.38	10.10	19.90
	1906	1.68	3.52	10.59	20.65

Almost all serious crimes are either offences against the person or offences against property, the only serious crimes included under "Other Offences" being forgery, counterfeiting, and perjury, which are very few in number, being in Victoria in 1906, only 57 out of a total of 30,376 included under that category. A large proportion of these cases 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. They also include a large number of offences against good order, including insulting behaviour, vagrancy, &c. Comparison between the States of "Other Offences" is not of much value, on account of the differences in the laws of the States in these matters, and on account of the large proportion of these offences which are not crimes, but mere breaches of various Acts and by-laws.

Offences against the person set out in the first column of the preceding table, consist mainly of assault, but include murder, manslaughter, shooting, wounding, and all crimes of lust. A glance at the figures shows that since 1890 there has been a very large decline in these crimes in every State in proportion to population. South Australia easily holds the pride of place, then comes Tasmania, closely followed by Victoria and New Zealand, then Western Australia, New South Wales, and Queensland in that order.

A decrease, as compared with 1890, will also be noticed in the proportion of offences against property in all the Australian States and New Zealand. The decrease in respect of these offences is, however, not nearly so marked as that in respect of offences against the person. Offences against property are far less rife in South Aus-

Offences against the person.

Offences against property.

tralia than in any other State or New Zealand, Victoria coming next, followed by Queensland, Tasmania, New Zealand, and New South Wales, in that order. These crimes are far more rife in Western Australia than in any other State, although the proportion in excess would be considerably reduced if allowance were made for the large proportion of adult males in the population of that State. Offences against property consist principally of larceny and similar offences; but include burglary, robbery, &c., cattle stealing, and wilful damage to property.

In every Australian State there was a decrease in drunkenness cases before magistrates in 1906, as compared with 1890; but there was an increase in New Zealand. This offence is much less frequent in Tasmania than in any other State, South Australia coming next, and then follow New Zealand, Victoria, Western Australia, Queensland, and New South Wales, in that order. If allowance were made for the large proportion of adult males in Western Australia that State would be about equal to Victoria. In the latter State 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.

The offences for which arrests were made, together with the number of arrests under each class of offence for the last five years, will be found in the following table:—

CAUSES OF ARREST, 1903 TO 1907.

Offences.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Murder and Attempts to Murder	7	24	15	10	20
Manslaughter ... ..	7	7	7	4	15
Shooting at or Wounding with intent to do Bodily Harm; Wounding, &c. ... ..	38	67	46	41	41
Assaults, Common and Aggravated Rape, Abduction, and Defilement of Females ... ..	638	570	576	612	546
Unnatural Offence and Assaults with intent ... ..	54	72	75	76	82
Other Offences against the Person	5	7	12	16	12
Offences against the Person and Property, including Robbery with Violence, Burglary, &c.	77	59	75	63	58
Horse, Sheep, and Cattle Stealing	223	192	201	176	203
Larceny and other Offences against Property ... ..	136	101	103	92	71
Forgery and Offences against the Currency ... ..	2,053	1,833	2,126	1,903	1,802
Drunkenness ... ..	30	34	35	23	30
Other Offences against Good Order	12,513	13,789	14,373	13,943	14,703
Offences relating to carrying out Laws ... ..	5,667	6,177	4,929	5,242	4,658
Smuggling and other Offences against the Revenue ... ..	124	131	147	156	101
Offences against Public Welfare	74	75	106	62	62
	272	458	368	395	275
Total arrests ... ..	21,918	23,596	23,194	22,814	22,679

Drunken-  
ness.Causes of  
arrest.

The sexes of persons brought up on summons are not recorded ; but about 20 per cent. of the arrests are generally found to be females. The males and females arrested, and the disposal of the cases, in 1907, were as follow :—

Males and females arrested.

MALES AND FEMALES ARRESTED, 1907.

Disposal.	Arrests.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Summarily Convicted .. .. .	11,659	3,098	14,757
Discharged by Magistrates .. .. .	6,133	1,272	7,405
Committed for Trial .. .. .	477	40	517
Total .. .. .	18,269	4,410	22,679

SENTENCES PASSED.

The results of summary disposal of cases by magistrates during 1907 were as follow :—

Sentences by Magistrates.

SUMMARY DISPOSAL BY MAGISTRATES OF PERSONS ARRESTED, 1907.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fines paid ... .. .	5,220	1,043	6,263
Imprisonment for—			
Under 1 month ... .. .	4,505	1,732	6,237
1 and under 6 months ... .. .	841	177	1,018
6 and under 12 months .. .. .	149	57	206
1 year and over ... .. .	75	1	76
Ordered to find bail or sentence suspended on entering surety ... .. .	161	15	176
Admonished ... .. .	609	62	671
Sent to Industrial Schools or Reformatory	71	4	75
Otherwise dealt with .. .. .	28	7	35
Total sentenced ... .. .	11,659	3,098	14,757
Discharged ... .. .	6,133	1,272	7,405
Total summarily disposed of ... .. .	17,792	4,370	22,162

In addition to the sentences of imprisonment, three prisoners were ordered a whipping with the birch, and one was ordered to be kept in solitary confinement during portion of his term of imprisonment.

Sentences in  
Superior  
Courts.

The following are the sentences of the prisoners tried and convicted in superior courts during 1907:—

SENTENCES OF ARRESTED PRISONERS TRIED AND CONVICTED, 1907.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fines paid ... ..	3	...	3
Imprisonment for—			
Under 1 month ... ..	15	3	18
1 and under 6 months ... ..	48	3	51
6 " 12 months ... ..	112	1	113
1 " 4 years ... ..	85	5	90
4 " 7 " ... ..	20	...	20
7 " 10 " ... ..	5	...	5
10 years ... ..	4	...	4
Death ... ..	1	...	1
Ordered to find bail or sentence sus- pended on entering surety ... ..	47	11	58
Sent to Reformatory ... ..	1	1	2
Sent to Lunatic Asylum ... ..	2	1	3
Total convicted ... ..	343	25	368
Acquitted ... ..	110	20	130
Not prosecuted ... ..	14	2	16

In addition to the term of imprisonment, six persons were ordered to be kept in solitary confinement during various portions of their terms of imprisonment, and six prisoners were ordered 15 strokes each with a birch or cane. Prisoners remaining for trial from the previous year are included, but those awaiting trial at the end of the year are excluded.

Arrest of  
distinct  
individuals.

It has been already stated that in making up the returns, a person arrested more than once is counted as a separate individual in respect to each arrest, but it is possible to ascertain approximately the number of distinct persons passing through the hands of the police by means of a close comparison of names, ages, birth-places, religions, occupations, &c., of the individual in question. This is too laborious an investigation to be made every year, but it was done for 1884, and has been done again for 1907, so far as the sexes, birth-places and ages of the persons arrested are concerned, and the results are given in the following table:—

## DISTINCT INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED, 1907.

Sex, Country and Ages of Persons Arrested.	Number of Arrests.	Number of Distinct Individuals Arrested.	Number of Times on which Distinct Individuals were Arrested.																																	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	23	53											
<b>SEX.</b>																																				
Males .. ..	18,260	14,519	12,361	1,403	413	175	77	30	16	16	11	4	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Females .. ..	4,410	2,297	1,597	314	133	70	49	28	28	22	10	5	10	8	3	6	1	4	1	3	1	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Total .. ..	22,679	16,816	13,958	1,717	546	245	126	58	44	38	21	9	13	14	3	6	1	4	1	4	1	2	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
<b>COUNTRY.</b>																																				
Australia .. ..	13,932	10,330	8,579	1,038	351	143	76	38	31	19	11	7	9	12	2	4	..	3	1	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
New Zealand .. ..	322	240	200	22	7	5	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
United Kingdom .. ..	6,928	5,064	4,155	557	158	87	43	16	9	13	10	..	2	2	1	2	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Other British Possessions .. ..	173	133	112	4	3	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Foreign Countries .. ..	1,324	1,049	912	88	26	7	5	1	2	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>AGES.</b>																																				
Under 10 years .. ..	14	14	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 to 15 .. ..	172	165	159	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 to 20 .. ..	992	891	821	47	17	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 to 25 .. ..	2,472	1,875	1,592	174	41	26	14	6	7	8	1	1	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 to 30 .. ..	2,886	2,184	1,864	193	58	31	9	4	6	3	4	..	4	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 to 40 .. ..	5,768	4,302	3,555	462	141	61	25	17	13	11	4	2	2	4	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40 to 50 .. ..	5,795	4,092	3,291	466	157	68	45	20	10	10	6	5	3	4	..	2	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50 to 60 .. ..	2,952	2,061	1,649	236	83	36	24	7	6	5	4	..	3	2	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60 to 70 .. ..	1,190	884	723	95	39	12	4	4	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70 to 80 .. ..	386	311	262	34	7	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80 years and over .. ..	52	37	28	5	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Law, Crime, &c.

Individuals arrested more than once.

Of the total number of arrests, 22,679, only 16,816, or 74 per cent., were distinct individuals. Of these 13,958, or 83 per cent., were only arrested once; 1,717, or 10 per cent., twice; 546, or 3 per cent., three times; 245, or 2 per cent., four times; and 350, or 2 per cent., five times and over—2 of these persons having been arrested twenty times, 3 twenty-one times, 1 twenty-three times, and 1 as many as fifty-three times. The following table gives a comparison of 1884 with 1907, from which it will be seen that there has been a marked decrease in the number of persons arrested more than once:—

DISTINCT PERSONS ARRESTED, 1884 AND 1907.

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
1907 ...	14,519	2,297	16,816	2,323	369	1,349	83	10	3	2	2
Decrease	1,710	1,331	3,041	986	451	780	5*	4	1	...	...

\* Increase.

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 15 per cent. of the males who fell into the hands of the police were arrested more than once, as many as 30 per cent. of the females were so arrested.

Distinct persons arrested more than once for drunkenness.

The distinct persons arrested for drunkenness during 1907 numbered 10,944, and, of these, 1,878, or 17 per cent., were arrested more than once, viz.:—1,152 twice, 361 thrice, 162 four times, 63 five times, and 140 more than five times, of whom 1 was arrested twenty-three times, and 1 as many as fifty-one times.

Drunkards charged with other offences.

Whilst the number of distinct persons arrested for drunkenness was 10,944, the charges of drunkenness brought against them numbered 14,703; these persons were also charged with 1,872 other offences, so that the total number of charges of all kinds against drunkards was 16,575, as against 24,332 charges of all descriptions. Thus 68 per cent. of the offences for which persons were arrested during 1907 were committed by persons who were arrested for drunkenness.

Birthplaces of distinct persons arrested and committed for trial.

The following is a statement of the principal countries in which distinct persons arrested during 1907 were born, and the proportion per 1,000 of the persons of such nationalities living in the State at the census of 1901:—



BIRTHPLACES OF DISTINCT PERSONS ARRESTED AND COMMITTED FOR TRIAL, 1907.

Birthplace.	Distinct Persons Arrested.		Distinct Persons Committed for Trial.	
	Number.	Proportion per 1,000 of the Population.	Number.	Proportion per 1,000 of the Population.
Victoria ... ..	8,888	10·15	339	·39
Other Australian States	1,442	22·15	61	·94
New Zealand ... ..	240	26·61	5	·55
England and Wales ...	2,317	19·79	39	·33
Scotland ... ..	836	23·38	12	·34
Ireland ... ..	1,911	31·07	19	·31
China ... ..	82	13·16	7	1·12
Other Countries ... ..	1,100	35·92	24	·78
Total ... ..	16,816	14·00	506	·42

The proportion of Victorian arrests of distinct persons does not afford a proper comparison with the proportions indicated for other Australian States, Great Britain, and foreign countries. The Victorian born population includes a large proportion of women and children, whereas there is so small a number of children in the State born in places outside Victoria that the arrests of persons born outside the State may be regarded almost entirely as those of adults, and mostly of adult males. If the proportion of adult males arrested in Victoria be taken, it would in all probability approximate to those of the other Australian States.

The ages of those arrested in 1907, and the degree of instruction possessed by them, are shown in the following table:—

Age and degree of instruction.

AGE AND DEGREE OF INSTRUCTION OF DISTINCT PERSONS ARRESTED, 1907.

Ages.	Superior Education.	Read and Write Well.	Read Only, or Read and Write Imperfectly.	Unable to Read.	Total.
Under 10 years ..	..	..	2	12	14
10 to 15 ..	..	..	159	6	165
15 to 20 ..	..	4	864	23	891
20 to 25 ..	3	18	1,803	51	1,875
25 to 30 ..	4	36	2,099	45	2,184
30 to 40 ..	10	58	4,116	118	4,302
40 to 50 ..	18	60	3,850	164	4,092
50 to 60 ..	16	19	1,897	129	2,061
60 to 70 ..	2	14	790	78	884
70 to 80 ..	1	3	268	39	311
80 years and over ..	..	..	28	9	37
Total ..	54	212	15,876	674	16,816

Education  
of persons  
arrested.

About 4 per cent. of the persons arrested in 1907 were entirely illiterate, 94 per cent. could read only, or read and write imperfectly, and less than 2 per cent. were possessed of superior education or could read and write well.

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 the three decennial periods ended 1900, and for each of the five years ended 1906:—

CRIME IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1880, 1890, 1900, AND  
1902 TO 1906.

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
	1902	11,606	9,352	3·52	2·83
	1903	12,122	9,882	3·63	2·96
	1904	12,472	10,233	3·69	3·03
	1905	12,690	10,483	3·72	3·07
	1906	13,199	10,831	3·82	3·14
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
	1902	2,477	2,052	5·47	4·53
	1903	2,590	2,114	5·66	4·62
	1904	2,631	2,208	5·69	4·77
	1905	2,832	2,314	6·06	4·95
	1906	2,628	2,155	5·56	4·56
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
	1902	1,717	1,086	3·87	2·45
	1903	1,733	1,169	3·93	2·65
	1904	1,837	1,296	4·17	2·94
	1905	2,060	1,367	4·69	3·11
	1906	2,072	1,303	4·72	2·97
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
	1902	15,800	12,490	3·77	2·98
	1903	16,445	13,165	3·88	3·11
	1904	16,940	13,737	3·96	3·21
	1905	17,582	14,164	4·07	3·28
	1906	17,899	14,289	4·10	3·27

In the following table it will be observed that, in proportion to the population, the commitments in Scotland were above those in South Australia and Tasmania, and the convictions in Scotland were above those in Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania; also the convictions in England and Ireland were above those in the two latter States; but in all other cases the commitments and convictions in the United Kingdom were below those in any of the other Australian States and New Zealand:—

Proportion of commitments for trial and convictions in Australian States, New Zealand, and Britain.

PROPORTION OF COMMITMENTS AND CONVICTIONS TO EVERY 10,000 PERSONS LIVING IN THE AUSTRALIAN STATES, NEW ZEALAND, AND UNITED KINGDOM, 1902 TO 1906.

Commitments for Trial to every 10,000 of Population.			Convictions after Commitment to every 10,000 of Population.		
Western Australia ... ..	11.65	Western Australia ... ..	7.71		
New Zealand ... ..	9.90	New South Wales ... ..	5.63		
New South Wales ... ..	9.62	Queensland ... ..	4.97		
Queensland ... ..	9.21	New Zealand ... ..	4.83		
Victoria ... ..	6.10	Scotland ... ..	4.69		
Scotland ... ..	5.69	Victoria ... ..	3.63		
South Australia ... ..	4.57	England and Wales ... ..	3.01		
Ireland ... ..	4.28	Ireland ... ..	2.82		
Tasmania ... ..	3.71	South Australia ... ..	2.51		
England and Wales ... ..	3.68	Tasmania ... ..	1.99		

From the following figures, it appears that in the five years 1902 to 1906, conviction followed commitment with more certainty in Scotland and England than in any of the Australian States and New Zealand, but Western Australia, in this respect, stood above Ireland. All the other Australian States and New Zealand stand below these, New Zealand being at the bottom of the list with 49 convictions to every 100 commitments:—

Proportion of convictions to commitments in Australian States, New Zealand, and Britain.

PROPORTION OF CONVICTIONS TO COMMITMENTS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES, NEW ZEALAND, AND UNITED KINGDOM, 1902 TO 1906.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Scotland ... ..	82.41	New South Wales ... ..	58.53
England and Wales ... ..	81.79	South Australia ... ..	54.89
Western Australia ... ..	66.15	Queensland ... ..	53.93
Ireland ... ..	66.05	Tasmania ... ..	53.61
Victoria ... ..	59.53	New Zealand ... ..	48.83

Drunken-  
ness, 1903  
to 1907.

The following are the number and proportion per 1,000 of the population of persons arrested or summoned for drunkenness during the last five years:—

PERSONS ARRESTED OR SUMMONED FOR DRUNKENNESS, 1903 TO 1907.

Year.	Number of Persons—			Proportion per 1,000 of Population.
	Arrested.	Summoned.	Total.	
1903 ...	12,513	117	12,630	10·45
1904 ...	13,789	92	13,881	11·50
1905 ...	14,373	85	14,458	11·92
1906 ...	13,943	86	14,029	11·43
1907 ...	14,703	80	14,783	11·86

Drunken-  
ness—Com-  
parison  
with pre-  
vious years.

The amount of drunkenness, as evidenced by arrests, being taken as 100 in 1874-8, the numbers for the subsequent periods will show the increase or decrease by comparison:—

Period.	Average 5 years	...	...	...	Index Number.
1874-8		...	...	...	100
1879-85	7	...	...	...	88
1886-92	7	...	...	...	106
1893-97	5	...	...	...	65
1898-1902	5	...	...	...	83
1903 ...	...	...	...	...	73
1904 ...	...	...	...	...	79
1905 ...	...	...	...	...	81
1906 ...	...	...	...	...	78
1907 ...	...	...	...	...	81

A very considerable decrease in drunkenness is shown during the five years 1893-7, which was a period of general depression. Since 1897, however, the arrests for drunkenness have assumed something nearer their normal proportions.

Young  
persons  
charged  
with  
drunken-  
ness.

The following table shows the number of persons under 20 years of age arrested for drunkenness, also the proportion per 100,000 of the population, from which it will be seen that very few young persons are arrested for this offence:—

ARRESTS OF PERSONS UNDER 20 YEARS OF AGE CHARGED WITH DRUNKENNESS, 1895 TO 1907.

Year.	Number.	Proportion per 100,000 of the Population.
1895 ... ..	185	15·62
1900 ... ..	222	18·60
1903 ... ..	150	12·41
1904 ... ..	142	11·76
1905 ... ..	131	10·80
1906 ... ..	148	12·06
1907 ... ..	153	12·27

The following is a statement of the number of charges of drunkenness made against persons in each State and in New Zealand during 1906, also the number of convictions and the percentage of the latter to the former:—

Leniency of magistrates in drunkenness cases in Victoria.

PERCENTAGE OF CONVICTIONS FOR DRUNKENNESS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND, 1906.

State.	Charges of Drunkenness.	Convictions.	
		Total.	Percentage of Charges.
Victoria .. .. .	14,029	9,531	67·94
New South Wales .. .. .	22,568	22,422	99·35
Queensland .. .. .	7,493	7,473	99·73
South Australia .. .. .	2,483	2,460	99·08
Western Australia .. .. .	3,588	3,505	97·69
Tasmania .. .. .	459	454	98·91
Australia .. .. .	50,620	45,845	90·57
Dominion of New Zealand .. .. .	9,486	9,417	99·27
Australasia .. .. .	60,106	55,262	91·94

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 Dominion of New Zealand, nearly every case resulting in a conviction in the latter, and about two out of every three 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 Victoria an offender on his first appearance is generally discharged, and also 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.

The following table shows during five years the average yearly consumption of intoxicating liquors in the principal countries of the world, the information for foreign countries having been compiled

Consumption of intoxicating liquors.

principally from a return prepared to the order of the British House of Commons, dated 21st December, 1906:—

**AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS, BEER, AND WINE IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND AND THE PRINCIPAL BRITISH POSSESSIONS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.**

Countries.	Yearly Average Quantity Consumed, 1902 to 1906.			Proportion per Head.		
	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.
	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.	gallons.
British—						
Victoria .. ..	755,000	14,292,900	977,100	·62	11·75	·80
New South Wales ..	1,102,000	13,636,200	885,800	·76	9·40	·61
Queensland .. ..	407,400	5,149,100	133,500	·78	9·91	·26
South Australia ..	137,400	2,993,300	1,081,700	·37	8·10	2·93
Western Australia ..	326,900	5,594,700	241,800	1·41	24·09	1·04
Tasmania .. ..	94,900	1,632,200	23,800	·53	9·13	·16
Australia .. ..	2,823,600	43,298,400	3,348,700	·71	10·91	·84
New Zealand .. ..	639,200	7,943,000	122,100	·76	9·39	·14
	1901 to 1905.					
British—						
United Kingdom ..	42,247,600	1,248,271,800	13,636,000	1·00	29·5	·32
Dominion of Canada ..	4,743,400	27,726,400	522,900	·86	5·0	·09
Cape of Good Hope ..	1,696,500	3,661,000	5,491,400	·69	1·5	2·3
Natal .. ..	380,900	1,275,000	96,480	·37	1·13	·09
Newfoundland .. ..	77,000	77,000	8,140	·34	·34	·03
Foreign—						
Russian Empire ..	131,408,000	134,534,500	..	·95	·97	..
Norway .. ..	1,386,000	7,796,800	..	·60	3·46	..
Sweden .. ..	7,638,000	65,150,800	..	1·46	12·5	..
Denmark .. ..	6,404,000	51,823,500	..	2·54	20·6	..
German Empire ..	90,605,000	1,538,917,600	85,360,000	1·55	26·1	1·45
Holland .. ..	8,083,000	..	2,006,400	1·50	..	·37
Belgium .. ..	9,425,000	333,449,600	7,106,000	1·35	48·0	1·02
France .. ..	52,980,000	309,821,600	1,199,950,000	1·36	7·9	30·7
Switzerland .. ..	3,322,000	47,260,400	50,872,800	·99	14·1	15·1
Portugal .. ..	..	..	95,704,400	..	..	18·3
Spain .. ..	..	..	340,445,600	..	..	18·5
Italy .. ..	8,558,000	5,918,000	828,696,000	·26	·18	25·1
Austria .. ..	55,823,000	407,189,000	107,118,000	2·07	15·2	4·0
Hungary .. ..	37,435,000	33,392,000	79,499,000	1·89	1·67	8·9
Bulgaria .. ..	506,000	1,285,000	50,463,600	·13	·33	13·2
Servia .. ..	..	1,628,000	6,463,600	..	·62	2·46
Roumania .. ..	5,795,000	1,465,000	28,124,800	·97	·24	4·5
United States .. ..	99,155,000	1,260,982,000	32,448,500	1·21	15·4	·40

NOTE.—Where blanks occur the information is not available.

By comparing the figures for Australia in the foregoing table with those of several other countries it will be seen that the consumption of intoxicants was proportionately less in Australia. As regards spirits, whilst the consumption in Australia was three-fourths of a gallon per head per year, in Denmark it amounted to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  gallons; in Austria to 2 gallons; in Hungary to nearly 2 gallons; in Germany, Holland, and Sweden to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  gallons; in France, Belgium, and the United States to more than a gallon; in the United Kingdom to 1 gallon; and in the Russian Empire to nearly a gallon. The greatest beer-producing countries of the world are the German Empire, the United Kingdom, and the United States, in that order; but in consumption per head of the population Belgium, with 48

Consumption of drink in various countries compared.

gallons; United Kingdom, 29½ gallons; Germany, 26 gallons; and Denmark, 20½ gallons, are the foremost. The particulars in this table would indicate that Belgium consumes more beer than any other country in the world, but the statistics of the States composing the German Empire show that Bavaria is entitled to that distinction, with a consumption of 54½ gallons per head. The consumption in Würtemberg was also high, reaching 42 gallons, and in Baden about 38 gallons per head. The Australian consumption of 11 gallons does not appear to be large by comparison with these figures, Western Australia, with 24 gallons per head, being the only State which approaches these countries. The chief wine-producing countries of the world—France and Italy—are also the greatest consumers, the former consuming nearly 31 gallons, and the latter 25 gallons per head. Spain, 18½ gallons; Portugal, 18 gallons; Switzerland, 15 gallons; and Bulgaria, 13 gallons, are also large consumers. The inhabitants of the British Empire are small wine-drinkers. At the Cape of Good Hope the consumption is highest, with 2½ gallons per head; Australia consumes four-fifths of a gallon per head; the United Kingdom about one-third of a gallon; and Canada one-eleventh 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 in a year of the people on intoxicating liquors, and this is done in the following table, taking as a basis the yearly average consumption over a period of five years:—

Expenditure by the people on intoxicating liquor.

AUSTRALASIAN DRINK BILL.—YEARLY AVERAGE, 1902 TO 1906.

State of—	Expenditure by the People on—					
	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Total.		
				Amount.	Per Head.	Per Adult Individual
	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria ..	1,321,250	2,143,900	488,550	3,953,700	3 5 0	5 19 7
New South Wales ..	1,928,500	2,045,400	442,900	4,416,800	3 0 10	6 2 10
Queensland ..	712,950	772,400	66,750	1,552,100	2 19 9	5 16 5
South Australia ..	240,450	449,100	540,850	1,230,400	3 6 7	6 9 10
Western Australia ..	572,100	839,200	120,900	1,532,200	6 12 0	11 15 7
Tasmania ..	166,100	244,800	14,400	425,300	2 7 7	4 16 4
<b>Australia ..</b>	<b>4,941,350</b>	<b>6,494,800</b>	<b>1,674,350</b>	<b>13,110,500</b>	<b>3 6 1</b>	<b>6 7 7</b>
Dominion of New Zealand	1,118,600	1,191,450	61,050	2,371,100	2 16 1	5 3 5

These figures show that the average yearly expenditure on drink in Australia during the quinquennium, 1902 to 1906, amounted to over 13 millions sterling, and including New Zealand, to nearly 15½ millions. In Victoria nearly 4 millions were spent, or £463,100 less than in New South Wales. Western Australia, according to population, stands at the head of the list with £6 12s., and this is accounted for by the large adult population resident there. South Australia and Victoria are next with £3 6s. and £3 5s. respectively

per head. Tasmania is the most temperate of the Australian States, the consumption of alcoholic liquors only entailing a yearly expense of £2 7s. per head of the population, as against an average for the Commonwealth of £3 6s. In New Zealand also the expenditure is comparatively low, amounting to £2 16s. per head.

The average expenditure per head of the people of Australasia on intoxicating liquor for five year periods ended 1906 is given in the subjoined statement:—

AMOUNT EXPENDED ON DRINK IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, PER HEAD OF POPULATION FOR FIVE PERIODS, 1902 TO 1906.

State of—	Average of Five Years ended—				
	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria ... ..	3 18 10	4 3 7	4 2 0	3 9 2	3 5 0
New South Wales ... ..	3 7 4	3 10 4	3 12 2	3 3 4	3 0 10
Queensland ... ..	3 14 10	3 16 3	3 13 4	3 2 8	2 19 9
South Australia ... ..	3 7 4	3 15 7	4 5 9	3 4 0	3 6 7
Western Australia ... ..	6 19 1	7 0 0	7 1 5	6 17 1	6 12 0
Tasmania ... ..	2 5 3	2 7 3	2 7 7	2 7 9	2 7 7
Australia ... ..	3 14 6	3 18 3	3 19 2	3 8 6	3 6 1
Dominion of New Zealand	2 13 2	2 14 10	2 13 1	2 13 0	2 16 1

A decline in the amount expended is shown in the later as compared with the earlier period in all the Australian States except Tasmania, where the increase, however, only amounts to 2s. 4d. per head of the population. In New Zealand the consumption per head has slightly increased, but it is still 10s. per head less than in the Commonwealth of Australia.

Consumption of alcoholic liquors, 1885 and 1906.

The following table shows the quantity and the proportion per head of alcoholic liquors consumed in Victoria during the years 1885 and 1906:—

CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS, BEER, AND WINE IN VICTORIA, 1885 AND 1906.

Year.	Quantity Consumed.			Proportion per head.		
	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.
	gallons	gallons	gallons	gallons	gallons	gallons
1885	1,033,430	15,290,940	832,480	1·08	15·98	·87
1906	833,660	14,277,540	1,009,990	·72	11·64	·82

After allowing for the increase of population, the fall between 1885 and 1906 in the quantities consumed per head represents a reduced consumption in the year 1906 of 491,500 gallons of spirits, 5,331,000 gallons of beer, and 57,500 gallons of wine.



## THE LIQUOR LICENSING LAWS.

In 1906 the State Parliament passed a comprehensive measure, Act No. 2068, amending the Licensing laws of the State. A digest of the main features of this enactment, and the principal measure, is given hereunder:—

Licensing  
Acts 1890  
and 1906.

## CLUBS.

A registration fee of £2 is to be charged, as well as a percentage of 2 per cent. on the gross value of the liquor purchased during the twelve months ended on the last day of September preceding the date of the application.

Section 7 of the Act defines the conditions for the registration of clubs, amongst which it is provided that each club must be a *bonâ fide* association or company of not less than 50 persons, if within 15 miles from the General Post Office, Melbourne, and of not less than 30 persons if outside that radius; that accommodation must be provided for the members and their guests; that no person shall be entitled to derive any profit from the club, which is not shared equally by every other member; and that no payment to any officer shall be made by way of commission from the receipts from alcoholic drink. Provision must be made in the rules for the proper management of the affairs of the institution—subscriptions to which are to be not less than 5s. per annum, payable in advance. Visitors must not be supplied with liquor unless accompanied by, and at the expense of, a member. Persons under 21 years of age are not eligible for membership (except in clubs primarily devoted to athletic purposes), and are not to be supplied with liquor. Notice of application for registration is to be given by the secretary to the clerk of the Licensing Court, who, in turn, must notify the inspector of the Licensing District. The latter if authorized in writing by a police magistrate, must inspect the premises, and the register of members, and satisfy himself that the particulars contained in the application are correct. Objections can be taken to the grant or renewal of a certificate of registration by the inspector of the Licensing District, the council of the municipality in which the club is situated, or any ratepayer, freeholder or leaseholder of property situate within one mile from such premises. The frequent occurrence of drunkenness in the club premises, or that persons in a state of intoxication are frequently seen to leave the club premises, illegal sales of liquor, or that the club is mainly used for the supply of liquor, are grounds upon which such objections may be lodged. The duration of the certificate of registration extends from the date granted until the 31st December following.

If any liquor be sold or supplied on the premises of an unregistered club, the person so offending is liable to a penalty not exceeding £50, and for a second or subsequent offence, to imprisonment for any period not exceeding two months, or to a penalty not exceeding £100, or both. Every officer and member of a committee is also liable to a penalty not exceeding £10 unless he proves that the liquor was kept without his knowledge, or against his orders.

Licensing  
Acts 1890  
and 1906.

No liquor is to be sold or disposed of in any club on Sunday except to lodgers or *bonâ fide* travellers, or to members of the club being served with a meal between the hours of 12 and 2 in the afternoon, and 6 and 8 in the evening, and no liquor shall, without express authority from a Licensing Court, for any specified occasion, be sold or disposed of in any club during the hours when liquor may not be obtained in licensed victuallers' premises.

A search warrant may be issued by a police magistrate authorizing a police officer to enter a registered or unregistered club at any time of the day or night, on any week day or Sunday to inspect the premises of the club, take the names and addresses of any persons found therein, and to seize any liquor kept for sale or supply, and the vessels containing the same, and any books or papers relating to the business of the club. If any obstruction be offered, the officer may break into the premises with such assistance as may be deemed requisite, and any person who wilfully delays admittance is liable to a penalty of £10. If any person found on the premises refuses to give his name and address, or gives false particulars, he may be fined to the extent of £5.

The secretary of a registered club must keep on the club premises a register of members, setting forth the names in full, occupations, and addresses of all members, and the date of the latest payment by each member of his subscription. This register is to be open to the inspection of any authorized member of the police force. A penalty not exceeding £50 is provided for neglect to keep the register, for false entries therein, or for obstructing an inspection thereof.

The Licensing Court has power to exempt any registered club from the provision of the Act entitling the police to demand entrance by day or night. The section relating to persons found drinking liquor on premises during prohibited hours may also be included in the exemption order, which must be published in the *Government Gazette*.

#### LICENCES.

The fees payable per annum (except for temporary licences) for different licences are as follow:—

For a Victualler's Licence—	
In respect of premises assessed at an annual value of £50 and under	£15
In respect of premises assessed at an annual value between £51 and £200	25
In respect of premises assessed at an annual value of £201 and over	50
For a Packet Licence	20
" Grocer's Licence	10
" Australian Wine Licence	5
" Temporary Licence	2
" Special Permit	10
" Railway Refreshment Room Licence	25
" Brewer's Licence	1
" Spirit Merchant's Licence	25
" Vignerons' Licence	5
" Billiard Table Licence—£5 per table per annum for any number not greater than four on any licensed premises, and for any number of tables greater than four—£20 per annum for the whole of such tables.	

A victualler's licence authorizes the holder to sell liquor in any quantity on the licensed premises between 6 a.m. and 11.30 p.m.

For every special permit to sell and dispose of liquor at an earlier hour than 6 in the morning, or at a later hour than 11.30 at night, a fee of £10 per annum is payable. This provision is made so that houses in the neighbourhood of railway stations, wharfs, and markets may be able to supply the wants of the public.

Vignerons' licences may be issued to vignerons to sell at their own vineyards wine made from grapes of their own growing, or purchased by them, in quantities of not less than one pint, and which must not be drunk on the premises.

A grocer's licence authorizes the licensee, being also a licensed spirit merchant, to sell liquor in bottles containing not less than a reputed pint, but the liquor must not be drunk on the premises where sold, nor may any bottle be supplied for the reception of any ale or stout by, or on behalf of, the purchaser. A grocer selling liquor and charging for it under a fictitious description is liable to a penalty of not less than £10.

The word "Australian" has been substituted for "colonial" before the words "wine licence" in the principal Act, and the holder of such licence is not to keep liquor, other than wine, cider, or perry on the premises, which, to obtain a licence, must be assessed at an annual value of not less than £50 in any city or town, and £20 elsewhere.

A temporary licence authorizes the licensee, being also the holder of a victualler's licence, or a railway refreshment room licence, to sell liquor between the hours of 10 in the morning and 7 in the evening, at any public sports or amusement for any specified period not exceeding seven days, but no such licence shall be issued to sell liquor on any land or premises wholly or partly controlled by any municipal council without the permission in writing of the council. If the sports or amusement be postponed for a period not exceeding 28 days the licence holds good without the payment of an extra fee.

A temporary packet licence may be granted for any period not exceeding ten days authorizing the master of a vessel to dispose of liquor on board, but the extreme points from and to which the vessel habitually makes voyages must be at least 10 miles apart. Where a boat has been substituted for another licensed vessel, a temporary licence may be granted for a period not exceeding six months to the former.

The fee for a brewer's licence is reduced from £25 to £1, as a licence-fee of £25 is charged to brewers under the Commonwealth *Beer Excise Act 1901*, No. 7.

Roadside victuallers' licences in excess of the statutory number may be granted in mountainous localities if not within 5 miles of any village or township, and not within 8 miles by public road from the nearest licensed victualler's house. If situated in a holiday resort not mountainous, a licence may be granted if the house be not within 10 miles of any proclaimed township, or the nearest licensed victualler's house.

Licensing  
Acts 1890  
and 1906.

Every owner of premises for which a licensed victualler's or an Australian wine licence has been issued, must register his name and address with the clerk of the Licensing Court at which the certificate authorizing the issue of the licence was granted, and must notify any change in his place of abode.

#### DEPRIVATION OF VICTUALLERS' LICENCES.

If the Licences Reduction Board (referred to further on) determine that any licensed victualler's premises, licensed before the 1st February, 1886, be closed within ten years from the 31st December, 1906, the compensation must be provided out of the Compensation Fund, and not from the Consolidated Revenue; and no hotel is to be closed unless compensation is tendered.

Where after the 31st December, 1916, any licence existing before 1st February, 1886, is cancelled, as the result of a local option vote, the owner and occupier have each a claim to be paid out of the Compensation Fund, but only to the extent that such fund is from time to time available. The date when the various premises are deprived of their licences is to be taken as the order of priority in payment of claims, and where several such claims arise on the same date the order of precedence is to be decided by lot.

#### LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD.

For the purposes of this Act, a Board called the Licences Reduction Board, is constituted consisting of three members at a salary of £800 per annum each, who are not to engage in any business or employment other than the duties of their office as members of the Board. Their salaries and all the expenses of the Board are to be paid out of the Compensation Fund. The duties of the Board are, in every year, until the 31st December, 1916, to reduce the number of victuallers' licences in Victoria, and to allot compensation to such an extent as the moneys to the credit of the fund will allow. In carrying out the reduction of licensed premises, regard shall be paid to the convenience of the public, and the requirements of the several localities in the district.

Subject to this consideration the Board shall deal in the first place with the licences of premises against the same or different licensees of which, within the three years next preceding the determination, there have been either two convictions for one of the following offences, or one conviction for two of such offences, viz. :—

- (1) Supplying liquor to persons under the age of 18 years, or to prohibited persons.
- (2) Supplying liquor to persons in a state of intoxication.
- (3) Permitting any unlawful game or sport to be carried on on the premises.
- (4) Permitting prostitutes or thieves to assemble upon any part of the premises.
- (5) Permitting drunkenness on the premises.
- (6) Letting or sub-letting any bar, or the right to sell liquor on the premises.

- (7) Selling or permitting liquor to be sold in prohibited hours. Licensing  
Acts 1880  
and 1906.
- (8) Betting either by the licensee himself or by means of an agent in his licensed premises.
- (9) Placarding or permitting to be posted up on his licensed premises any information or notice relating to betting, lotteries, sweepstakes, raffles, or totalizators.

In the second place the Board shall deal with the licences of premises if there has been a conviction within the said three years, of any licensee of the premises for any one of the foregoing offences; and in the third place, if it is proved that the business in the premises is so badly conducted as to be a serious inconvenience to persons requiring accommodation, or a nuisance to neighbours, or that the premises are insufficiently provided with proper sanitary conveniences.

As soon as practicable after the appointment of the Licences Reduction Board, it will be their duty to make a valuation on a fair and equitable basis of the maximum amount of compensation payable to the owner of every licensed victuallers' premises (licensed before the 1st February, 1886), by reason of the value thereof being diminished owing to its being deprived of a licence by a determination of the Board, and also to the occupier by reason of his lease or agreement being annulled, and for the loss of his licence and business. Such compensation shall, so far as regards the owner, be based on the difference between the average net yearly rent (provided it is a fair one), for three years preceding the 31st December, 1906, or if the owner be also licensee, what would be a fair rent, and the average net yearly rent which would be probably obtainable for the premises if unlicensed. As regards the licensee, the compensation shall be based for each year of the unexpired term of his tenancy (not exceeding two years), on the average net profit accrued to the licensee for the three years ended the 31st December, 1905. In determining the profit the Board can compel the licensee to furnish a duplicate copy of any income tax return, verified by statutory declaration, as to the truth of such copy. Any licensee, on applying to the Income Tax Commissioner, may inspect his own returns, and make a copy thereof. If the licensee be also the owner, he is entitled to compensation as owner and also as occupier, as if he were a tenant, but in ascertaining the net profit a fair sum is to be deducted as rent. The compensation payable at any time thereafter is in no case to exceed such valuation. The determination of the amount of the compensation is to be final, and not to be questioned by any court.

The Board is empowered to examine witnesses on oath, and any person who refuses to appear before it, or wilfully misbehaves, or prevaricates, may be prosecuted before a Court of Petty Sessions, and, on conviction, be fined up to £20.

For the purposes of this Act admittance to licensed premises may be demanded by the Board, or any person authorized by it, at any time of the day or night.

No reduction of any licensed premises is allowed in any Licensing District in which the number of licensed premises is below the statutory number, but new licences may, until 1916, be granted in such

Licensing  
Acts 1890  
and 1906.

districts provided that a majority of the electors vote in favour of the increase, and that one-third of the electors on the roll record their votes.

The local option provisions of the *Licensing Act* 1890 are repealed.

No male person or his wife is allowed to have a beneficial interest in more than one licence, and no woman is to be granted, or to hold a victualler's, or an Australian wine licence, unless she is over 25 years of age, or unless the business has devolved upon her as owner or trustee.

After the 31st December, 1907, no licence is to be granted to the wife of any public servant (if such wife is living with her husband), but this section does not apply to the renewal of a licence to any such wife, who, at the time of the passing of the Act, was the holder of a licence.

#### LICENSING COURTS AND INSPECTORS.

A member of a Licensing Court may grant, revoke, or vary any special permit to sell liquor at an earlier hour than 6 in the morning, or at a later hour than 11.30 at night; approve or disapprove of the fitness of an owner or mortgagee, or the nominee of the said owner or mortgagee to hold a licence; or when a licensed person becomes a lunatic patient, authorize an agent to carry on the business until the end of the year. If a licence be lost or destroyed he may grant a certificate in lieu thereof; give permission in writing to have more than one bar in a licensed house, or authorize an agent to carry on the business on the premises of a licensed victualler, who, having been convicted of any offence, has become personally disqualified, or has had his licence forfeited. The court may authorize the removal of a grocer's licence from the premises specified to any other premises within the licensing district, assess and determine the annual value of premises for which a victualler's licence is required, and hear and determine any matter of complaint in reference to a club, and cancel or suspend its certificate.

When a licence is surrendered or taken away from any licensed premises in consequence of the determination of the electors, or of a determination of the Licences Reduction Board, six weeks' notice of the compensation (if any) to be paid to the owner shall be given by the clerk of the Licensing Court, by advertisement in the *Government Gazette*, and in some newspaper circulating in the Licensing District where the premises are situated, before the same is payable. Every mortgagee shall have a lien on the amount payable to the owner for the amount of his mortgage upon giving notice to the clerk of the Licensing Court within one month from the date of the advertisement, and thereupon the same shall be a first charge on the compensation money, which shall not be paid to the owner unless with the consent in writing of such mortgagee. Payment to the mortgagee is to be deemed payment to the owner.

Power is given to the Governor in Council to make rules as to fees, costs, and charges for summonses, subpoenas, warrants, searches, &c. The authority of inspectors of Licensing Districts is extended to Australian wine premises. The Licensing Court may alter or vary the assessment of any licensed premises, and in the case of an application for a new licence, or the renewal of an old one, a statement is to be furnished showing the last municipal valuation. Power is given to receive a licence-fee ten days after the expiration of 28 days from the granting of the certificate, but a fine of 25 per cent. must be paid by the applicant. The owner or mortgagee, not being the occupier, may pay the fee within a week after the expiration of the said ten days.

Where any person other than the licensee supplies liquor in contravention of the Licensing Acts, he is liable to a penalty not exceeding £10, and any person who procures, or attempts to procure, any liquor for a drunkard, is liable to a penalty of £2.

Persons not being *bonâ fide* travellers, lodgers, or servants found on licensed premises during prohibited hours, or drinking liquor therein, may be fined up to £2.

A person is not to be considered a *bonâ fide* traveller unless he resides ten miles in a direct line from where he is supplied with liquor, and must have travelled at least that distance on the day when he is so supplied. If a person falsely represents himself to be a *bonâ fide* traveller, proceedings may be taken against him, and he may be fined any sum from £2 to £20. If a licensed victualler believed the purchaser to be a *bonâ fide* traveller the Bench may dismiss the case. A licensed victualler is not bound to supply liquor to a *bonâ fide* traveller during prohibited hours, but if he elects to do so then the person requiring the same shall, on demand, give his true name and address, and place of lodging during the preceding night. If a person gives a false or fictitious name and address, or refuses to give either, he may be fined £5. The presence on the licensed premises of two or more persons is *primâ facie* evidence of a sale of liquor having taken place.

Penalties are provided for the offence of carrying away liquor from licensed premises on Sundays, or during prohibited hours, and the police may seize such liquor. In any prosecution any liquid shall be deemed to be intoxicating liquor unless the contrary be proved.

A fee of £20 annually must be paid for every additional bar besides the fee payable for a new licence or renewal.

No licensed victualler is allowed to let or sub-let any bar, or the right to sell liquor on his premises. An inside bar door must be opened at the request of the police.

No female under the age of 21 years (other than the licensee's wife or daughter), is permitted to serve liquor on a licensed premises, but this does not apply to persons employed as barmaids before the 1st December, 1906.

Sly grog-selling is punishable by a minimum fine of £25, or imprisonment for not less than a month for a first offence, and for a

Licensing  
Acts 1890  
and 1906.

second or subsequent offence, imprisonment for not less than three months, with disqualification for one year, and all liquor in the possession of the offender to be forfeited.

Holders of seaside victuallers' licences within three miles of the coast, but not within twenty miles of the General Post Office at Melbourne, may obtain permission to close their hotels from May to September inclusive.

During the reconstruction or repairing of a licensed victualler's premises, with the consent of the Licensing Court, the licensee may close any bar or bars. The police may demand the name and address of any person found on the premises during prohibited hours, and both the licensee and such person are liable to penalties unless it can be proved that the latter was there for some lawful purpose. Entrance by day or night may be demanded by police officers, and if admittance be refused or delayed the police may break into the premises.

It is the duty of the licensee to provide proper sanitary accommodation for lodgers and inmates, and also one closet and one urinal open and available to the public.

Betting in licensed premises is a serious offence, punishable by a minimum fine of £20 for a first conviction, and £100 for a second or subsequent conviction. If within three years after a conviction under this section a licensed person again offends he *ipso facto* forfeits his licence. Betting and sporting placards relating to sweepstakes, raffles, or totalizators are not to be posted on licensed premises. Permitting any person to play an unlawful game on licensed premises is prohibited.

No licensed person is allowed to use any part of his premises as a dancing saloon, unless on special occasions, with the consent of the Licensing Court.

Aboriginals must not be served with liquor at any time, nor persons against whom a prohibition order has been made, nor persons who are under the age of eighteen years. If liquor be delivered to an infant under sixteen years of age for consumption off the premises, it must be in a corked and sealed vessel.

Every licensed victualler who fails or refuses, except for some valid reason, to supply lodging, meals, or accommodation to persons demanding the same, is liable to a penalty of £2.

Every applicant for a club certificate or a victualler's licence must supply a statutory declaration with regard to the twelve months ended the preceding 30th September, of the quantity of each kind of liquor purchased for the club or licensed victuallers' premises, and the total amount paid or payable therefor, including any duties thereon, and the names and addresses of the persons or firms who sold the liquor. The percentage fee for a club, or compensation fee for a licensed victualler's premises, must be paid within 21 days after the applicant has been notified by the clerk of the Licensing Court.



The Treasurer is empowered to require any wine or spirit merchant, or brewer, or firm, to furnish the names and addresses of every club or licensed victualler to which or to whom liquor was sold during the twelve months ended 30th September, 1906, or during any subsequent twelve months; such statement to show the quantity and nature of liquor, and the price paid or payable therefor. Failure to comply with this provision may entail a penalty not exceeding £100.

“ LICENSING FUND ” AND “ COMPENSATION FUND. ”

The moneys in the “ Licensing Act 1885 Fund ” are transferred to a trust fund to be called “ The Licensing Fund,” and all fees (other than compensation fees), for licences, &c., are to be paid to the credit of this fund. Each municipality is to be paid a sum of money set out in the schedule of the Act, in March each year, and all other moneys remaining in the fund are to be paid into the Police Superannuation Fund to such extent as may be necessary to meet all claims chargeable under Part III. of the *Police Regulation Act* 1890, and any balance remaining is to be transferred to the Consolidated Revenue.

A special trust fund, to be called the “ Licensing Act 1906 Compensation Fund,” is to be established in the Treasury.\* Every person to whom a licence is granted or renewed shall, in addition to his licence fee, pay a further sum or compensation fee of 3 per cent. on the gross amount paid or payable for all liquor purchased by him during the preceding twelve months ended on the 30th September. The amount of the compensation fee is to be determined by the Licensing Court, and in the event of insufficient information being at their disposal, they are empowered to fix the fee at such sum as they may consider fair and reasonable. The owner of the premises is chargeable with two-thirds, and the tenant with one-third, of the fee.

When any reduction of licensed premises has been made the remaining hotels, who will be benefited, are to bear a *pro rata* assessment to make up the amount of licence fees annually lost to the Licensing Fund. A reduction of payments to municipalities is to be made in districts where licences are reduced in number to the extent of 80 per cent. of the loss arising from the closing of the hotels, but the municipalities will not participate in the *pro rata* assessment of the remaining houses.

Provision is made for re-building licensed victuallers' premises on another site, in the event of it not being practicable, without unusually great expenditure, to build on the old site. This authority is not to be granted if, in the same village or township, there are any other licensed victuallers' premises.

\* The amount paid into this fund for the year ended 30th September, 1907, was £48,504.

## LOCAL OPTION.

Licensing  
Acts 1890  
and 1906.

The last division of the Act relates to local option, which, however, is not to commence until the 1st January, 1917. A vote of the electors is to be taken in every district at the date of each general election next following the 1st January, 1917. The resolutions to be submitted to the electors are as follow:—

- (a) That the number of licences existing in the electoral district continue.
- (b) That the number of licences existing in the electoral district be reduced.
- (c) That no licences be granted in the electoral district.

Where resolution C has been previously carried, and is in force in the district, the resolution submitted shall be:—

- (d) That licences be restored in the electoral district.

Resolution A or B is carried if a majority of votes is in favour of such resolution. Resolution C is carried if three-fifths of the votes given is in favour of the resolution, provided that where less than such number is so given the votes given in favour of C shall be added to the votes given for B. Thirty per cent., at least, of the electors on the roll must vote in favour of them to carry resolutions C or D.

The effect of carrying the resolutions is as follows:—

- If A is carried, the number of licences is not to exceed the number at the time of the taking of the vote.
- If B is carried, the number of licences may be reduced to three-fourths the number at the time of voting.
- If C is carried, no licences shall be granted, renewed, or transferred.
- If D is carried, licences may be granted, renewed, and transferred, but not to number more than when the resolution C was carried, nor less than half such number.

Other sections deal with the method of closing the hotels when the residents have passed resolutions declaring that such is their wish. When resolution B or C is carried, the Licensing Court is to inform the Treasury what amounts are required for compensation, and on receiving such notification, the Treasurer is to set apart out of the Compensation Fund an amount sufficient to meet all claims. If it appears that there is not enough money in the fund to meet the claims, he may, in writing, require every holder of a victualler's licence in Victoria to pay within three months such additional compensation fee as, in his opinion, will be required to satisfy the claims. The additional compensation fee is to bear the same *pro rata* proportion to the compensation fee paid by each licensee under the Act, and if the fee be not paid within three months the licence becomes void.

Licences  
Reduction  
Board.

The Licences Reduction Board provided for by the Licensing Act of 1906 was appointed on the 21st May, 1907. A Compensation

Fund was also instituted, which is raised by means of a percentage fee of £3 for every £100 of purchases of liquor, to be paid by every hotelkeeper annually. The total amount paid into this fund was £48,233 in 1907 and £48,504 in 1908. The duties of the Board are to close sufficient hotels to absorb the funds in hand, and the re-assessment of the licence fees thus lost among the remaining houses which the Board thinks will benefit by the closing; also the fixing the amount of the compensation that can ever be paid to the owner and occupier of each hotel in the State, no matter when such hotel may be closed. The maximum compensation is to be based on the results of three years preceding the Act of 1906, the period being 1904-6 in the case of owners and 1903-5 in the case of licensees, the object being to stop the unearned increment to those hotels that remain in consequence of their rivals being closed, and also to prevent any inflation of returns by taking the basis on a past period. Up to the 8th July, 1908, 173 hotels have been closed by the Board, 52 of this number having surrendered their licences. Compensation has so far been awarded to 78, and the total paid has amounted to £38,300, or an average of £491 each. Twenty-eight of these hotels are located in the metropolitan district and their compensation totalled £28,502, or an average of £1,018, and 50 are in country districts, whose owners and licensees received £9,798, or an average of £196 each. In the subjoined table particulars are given regarding these hotels and the licensing districts in which they are situated:—

OPERATIONS OF THE LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD  
TO 8TH JULY, 1908.

Licensing District.	Licences.			Hotels deprived of Licences.	Compensation awarded.		Hotels surrendered.	Compensation awarded.	
	Number in Existence.	Statutory Number.	Number in Excess.		Owner.	Licensee.		Owner.	Licensee.
<b>METROPOLITAN.</b>									
Bourke ...	82	24	58	6	£ 5,556	£ 1,230	...	...	...
Barkly (Collingwood)	27	13	14	7	...	...	...	...	...
Cardigan ...	58	19	39	15	1,779*	572*	...	...	...
Collingwood East ...	22	18	4	2	...	...	...	...	...
Darling (Collingwood)	30	16	14	6	...	...	...	...	...
Emerald Hill ...	58	27	31	13	...	...	...	...	...
Gipps ...	84	12	72	15	11,706	2,660	1	1,513	518
Latrobe ...	53	17	36	1	...	...	...	...	...
Lonsdale ...	51	29	22	...	...	...	1	858	1
Princes Hill...	34	19	15	2	1,791	318	...	...	...
<b>Total Metropolitan...</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>20,832</b>	<b>4,780</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2,371</b>	<b>519</b>

\* Compensation for three hotels only.

OPERATIONS OF THE LICENCES REDUCTION BOARD TO 8TH JULY,  
1908—continued.

Licensing District.	Licences.			Hotels deprived of Licences.	Compensation awarded.		Hotels surrendered.	Compensation awarded.	
	Number in Existence.	Statutory Number.	Number in Excess.		Owner.	Licensee.		Owner.	Licensee.
<b>COUNTRY.</b>					£	£		£	£
Ballarat West ...	83	36	47	6	...	...	1	398	25
Barkly (Bendigo) ...	34	19	15	3	...	...	1	...	...
Beaufort ...	26	11	15	...	...	...	1	172	10
Beechworth ...	33	12	21	...	...	...	2	328	...
Bridgewater... ..	23	8	15	...	...	...	1	...	...
Bungaree ...	21	11	10	2	...	...	1	290	25
Buninyong ...	25	11	14	3	...	...	3	488	91
Castlemaine... ..	49	12	37	9	1,210	265	...	...	...
Clunes ...	36	12	24	1	158	12	7	1,553	186
Creswick ...	22	10	12	...	...	...	2	330	103
Darling (Bendigo) ...	71	13	58	7	...	...	1	508	30
Dargo ...	6	6	...	1	75	...	...	...	...
Dowling Forest	19	9	10	2	...	...	...	...	...
Dunolly ...	24	10	14	...	...	...	2	305	11
Eaglehawk ...	42	16	26	2	...	...	1	...	...
East Geelong	26	21	5	3	...	...	...	...	...
Franklin ...	31	11	20	...	...	...	2	248	50
Fryers ...	18	6	12	1	91	10	1	...	...
Gisborne ...	15	8	7	...	...	...	1	...	...
Golden Square	57	26	31	6	...	...	...	...	...
Goulburn ...	26	12	14	...	...	...	1	120	1
Heathcote ...	24	9	15	...	...	...	1	...	...
Horsham ...	16	10	6	...	...	...	1	...	...
Huntly ...	21	7	14	...	...	...	1	...	...
Inglewood ...	20	8	12	...	...	...	2	197*	28*
Kangaroo Flat	31	14	17	...	...	...	2	...	...
Kyneton ...	31	14	17	...	...	...	4	437†	20‡
Landsborough	8	6	2	...	...	...	1	177	1
Maldon ...	23	10	13	1	39	10	...	...	...
Rosedale ...	7	6	1	1	57	3	...	...	...
Rushworth ...	19	9	10	...	...	...	2	300	1
Sebastopol ...	22	11	11	2	...	...	1	245	1
Serpentine ...	6	4	2	...	...	...	1	75	30
Strathfieldsaye	17	6	11	...	...	...	2	289	64
Taradale ...	17	7	10	...	...	...	1	213	5
Timor ...	25	12	13	...	...	...	2	244*	18*
Warrenheip... ..	12	6	6	1	...	...	1	250	1
West Geelong	31	22	9	3	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total Country</b> ...	<b>1,017</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1,630</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>7,167</b>	<b>701</b>
<b>Grand Total</b> ..	<b>1,516</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>22,462</b>	<b>5,080</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>9,538</b>	<b>1,220</b>

\* Compensation for one hotel only. — † Compensation for two hotels only. — ‡ Amount awarded one licensee only.

The following statement shows the number of hotels in Victoria in 1885 and 1908, and the persons to each hotel in both years. The year 1885 has been selected because it was in that year that an important alteration was made in the liquor licensing laws:—

NUMBER OF HOTELS, 1885 AND 1908.

Year.				Population.	Number of Hotels.	Persons to each Hotel.
1885	...	...	...	969,202	4,265	227
1908	...	...	...	1,261,589	3,286	384
Increase	...	...	...	292,387	...	157
Decrease	...	...	...	...	979	...

While the population increased by 30 per cent., the number of hotels decreased by 23 per cent., and the number of persons to an hotel is now about 70 per cent. more than in 1885. During the period 1885-1908, 217 hotels were closed as the result of local option polls, 121 hotels were deprived of their licences by the Licences Reduction Board, 52 surrendered their licences to the Board, and 589 closed voluntarily.

GAOLS AND PRISONERS.

There are nine gaols in Victoria, including the Pentridge Penal Establishment—Ararat, Portland, and Maryborough gaols having been closed several years ago—and the figures below show that there is still accommodation in the gaols for more than twice the average number of prisoners in confinement. The following statement gives for the year 1907 the accommodation, daily average in confinement, number received during the year, and the number in confinement at the end of the year:—

GAOL ACCOMMODATION AND PRISONERS, 1907.

Name of Institution.	Number of Prisoners.							
	For whom there is Accommodation.		Daily Average.		Total Received.		In Confinement, 31.12.07.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Pentridge ..	800	..	455	..	373	..	455	..
Ballarat ..	62	18	24	2	409	45	24	1
Beechworth ..	66	15	41	..	180	8	40	..
Bendigo ..	116	28	21	2	396	54	25	..
Castlemaine ..	99	..	5	..	83	3	6	..
Coburg Female Prison	..	324	..	53	..	135	..	72
Geelong ..	187	29	89	..	324	26	91	..
Melbourne ..	485	114	183	31	3,482	1,199	162	24
Sale ..	30	5	7	..	101	6	4	..
Total ..	1,845	533	825	88	5,348	1,476	807	97

There are also seven police gaols which are used as receiving stations, but the daily average number of prisoners detained therein during 1907 was only seven.

Prisoners in confinement, 1871 to 1907—decrease.

The following is a statement of the average number of prisoners in detention in the gaols of the State at the end of decennial periods from 1871, and during the past five years, from which it will be seen that the decrease in later years is very considerable. The rate per 10,000 of population, fifteen years and over, in 1907, being 70 per cent. less than in 1871, 56 per cent. less than in 1881, and 54 per cent. less than in 1891.

PRISONERS IN CONFINEMENT, 1871 TO 1907.

Year.	Average number of Prisoners in confinement.			Per 10,000 of population, 15 years and over.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1871 ...	1,345	274	1,619	38·30
1881 ...	1,294	304	1,598	26·65
1891 ...	1,550	350	1,900	25·47
1901 ...	951	200	1,151	14·53
1903 ...	907	141	1,048	13·23
1904 ...	890	137	1,027	12·97
1905 ...	922	121	1,043	13·17
1906 ...	902	115	1,017	12·83
1907 ...	832	88	920	11·60

Prisoners in confinement in Australian States and New Zealand.

The following is a statement of the number of prisoners in confinement in the Australian States and New Zealand, also the proportion per 10,000 of the population on the 31st December in each of the years, 1902 to 1906:—

PRISONERS IN GAOLS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND, 1902 TO 1906.

State.	Number of Prisoners in confinement on the 31st December.					Prisoners per 10,000 of the Population.				
	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Victoria .. ..	1,071	978	1,062	990	927	8·84	8·09	8·77	8·12	7·49
New South Wales .. ..	1,835	1,816	1,877	1,678	1,519	13·04	12·72	12·88	11·25	9·95
Queensland .. ..	547	508	561	535	507	10·71	9·85	10·75	10·13	9·47
South Australia .. ..	303	293	295	281	257	8·28	7·93	7·92	7·43	6·70
Western Australia .. ..	398	512	475	465	433	18·66	22·56	19·60	18·25	16·54
Tasmania .. ..	80	110	103	92	89	4·51	6·13	5·72	5·08	4·94
Australia .. ..	4,234	4,217	4,373	4,041	3,732	10·89	10·74	10·98	9·97	9·05
Dominion of New Zealand .. ..	653	739	750	810	891	8·08	8·88	8·75	9·18	9·80

## POLICE PROTECTION.

The following figures denote the numerical strength of the police force in Australia and New Zealand, and the proportion of same to population on the 31st December, 1907:—

Strength of  
police force  
in Australia  
and New  
Zealand.

## POLICE IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1907.

State.	Number.			Proportion per 10,000 of Population.
	Metropolitan.	Country.	Total.	
Victoria .. ..	870	676	1,546	12·29
New South Wales .. ..	1,057	1,324	2,381	15·19
Queensland .. ..	301	689	990	18·12
South Australia .. ..	182	252	434	10·96
Western Australia .. ..	141	351	492	18·65
Tasmania .. ..	70	156	226	12·44
Total Australia .. ..	2,621	3,448	6,069	14·40
Dominion of New Zealand	90	642	732	7·88

It will be seen that Western Australia has the greatest police protection in proportion to population, Queensland and New South Wales next, New Zealand having 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.

In the 42½ years ended 30th June, 1907, the total amount expended in connexion with the police, and penal establishments and gaols of Victoria was £12,192,453, viz., £9,760,860 on the former, and £2,431,593 on the latter. The following table shows the amounts and the amount per head of population expended in connexion with the police, and penal establishments and gaols of Victoria during each of the five years ended with 1906-7:—

Expenditure  
on police,  
gaols, &c

## EXPENDITURE ON POLICE AND GAOLS, 1902-3 TO 1906-7.

Year.	Amount Expended (exclusive of Pensions and the Cost of Buildings) on—			Amount per Head of Population.	
	Police.	Gaols and Penal Es- tablishments.	Total.		
	£	£	£	s.	d.
1902-3 .. ..	264,422	51,919	316,341	5	3
1903-4 .. ..	269,647	49,226	318,873	5	3
1904-5 .. ..	269,339	48,529	317,868	5	3
1905-6 .. ..	270,661	49,175	319,836	5	3
1906-7 .. ..	276,957	49,741	326,698	5	3

Expenditure on police and gaols in Australasia.

The following are the amounts expended on police and gaols in the Australian States and New Zealand during the year 1906-7:—

EXPENDITURE ON POLICE AND GAOLS IN AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND, 1906-7.

State.	Amount Expended (exclusive of Pensions and the Cost of Buildings) on—			Amount per Head of Population.
	Police.	Gaols.	Total.	
	£	£	£	s. d.
Victoria .. .. .	276,957	49,741	326,698	5 3
New South Wales .. .. .	427,285	83,329	510,614	6 8
Queensland .. .. .	183,757	23,260	207,017	7 9
South Australia .. .. .	84,315	17,064	101,379	5 3
Western Australia .. .. .	124,543	32,237	156,780	12 0
Tasmania .. .. .	34,523	5,634	40,157	4 5
Australia .. .. .	1,131,380	211,265	1,342,645	6 6
Dominion of New Zealand .. .. .	144,517	43,689	188,206	4 2

Executions.

No execution took place in the last three years, but there was one in 1904, two in 1902, one in 1900, one in 1898, one in 1897, one in 1896, two in 1895, and five in 1894. Since the first settlement of Port Phillip in 1835, 168 criminals have been executed within the State, of whom only three were females. The following table shows the crimes they were executed for:—

OFFENCES FOR WHICH CRIMINALS WERE EXECUTED, 1842 TO 1907.

Offence—	Number
Murder .. .. .	129
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
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>168</b>

Coroners' inquests.

In 1907 the number of coroners' inquiries into the causes of deaths of individuals was 1,346, which was below the average number of the five preceding years. In 765 cases death was found to be due to disease or natural causes, in 398 cases to accident, in 90 to suicide, in 78 to external causes which could not be ascertained, in 8 to homicide, in 4 to intemperance, in 3 a verdict of "still born" was returned. Of those due to violence, 69 per cent. were due to accidental causes, 1 per cent. to homicide, 16 per cent. to suicide, while in 14 per cent. of the cases the cause or motive of the violence which caused death was doubtful. The number of inquests during the last five years was 6,834, of which 3,915 deaths were found to be due to disease or natural causes, 2,883 to violence, and 36 to other causes.



## PRODUCTION.

## LAND SETTLEMENT, ETC.

The return for 1907 received from the Lands Department shows that of the total area of the State (56,245,760 acres) 27,417,091 acres are held privately, 23,145,979 acres being alienated in fee simple, and 4,271,112 acres in process of alienation. Crown lands total 28,828,669 acres, and comprise roads in connexion with lands alienated and in process of alienation, 1,653,314 acres; agricultural college and water reserves, 443,960 acres; State forests and timber reserves, 4,648,596 acres; permanently reserved for public purposes, 1,592,400 acres; other reserves, 600,691 acres; unsold land in towns, &c., 1,460,023 acres; in occupation under grazing area leases, 3,402,536 acres; Mallee pastoral leases, 1,305,914 acres; all other licences and leases, 858,806 acres. Private and Crown lands.

The present system of disposing of the Crown land of Victoria dates from the passing of the *Land Act* 1884 and the *Mallee Pastoral Leases Act* 1883, which, with subsequent amendments, were consolidated by the *Land Act* 1890. This Act was in turn amended by the Land Acts 1891, 1898, 1900, and 1900 (No. 2); and by the *Settlement on Lands Act* 1893, and the *Mallee Lands Act* 1896. These Acts were all consolidated into the *Land Act* 1901, which, again, has been amended by the Land Acts of 1903, 1904, and 1905. Land Acts.

For the purposes of administration, the State is divided into seventeen districts, in each of which there is a land office under the management of a land officer. These offices are situated at Melbourne, Ararat, Alexandra, Bairnsdale, Ballarat, Beechworth, Benalla, Bendigo, Geelong, Hamilton, Horsham, Omeo, Sale, Seymour, St. Arnaud, Stawell and Warracknabeal, and the officers stationed at these centres are in a position to point out the exact localities of available lands to intending selectors. The whole of the unalienated Lands available for occupation

lands of the Crown which are now available for selection, excluding available Mallee lands, are divided into the following classes:—

LANDS AVAILABLE FOR OCCUPATION 31ST DECEMBER, 1907.

County.	Classification.				
	First.	Second.	Third.	Auri-ferous.	Pastoral.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Buln Buln .. .. .	10,105	21,934	45,173	407	..
Croajingolong .. .. .	..	..	500,820	14,150	562,700
Dargo .. .. .	..	..	70,440	96,600	246,100
Tambo .. .. .	..	..	216,930	3,800	370,460
Tanjil .. .. .	..	..	73,000	69,700	360,000
Wonnangatta .. .. .	..	320	120,299	..	946,400
Bogong .. .. .	1,199	8,769	145,813	141,665	221,300
Benambra .. .. .	..	..	142,711	90,577	420,780
Delatite .. .. .	638	24,317	187,992	69,883	180,300
Moirs .. .. .	..	..	5,585	..	..
Anglesey .. .. .	..	3,722	41,588	9,870	..
Bourke .. .. .	..	3,620	..	..	..
Dalhousie .. .. .	20	795	4,372	8,323	..
Evelyn .. .. .	706	23,570	..	9,590	..
Mornington .. .. .	..	5,178	56,220	..	..
Bendigo .. .. .	..	975	3,046	17,098	..
Rodney .. .. .	..	474	2,326	3,300	..
Borung .. .. .	427	1,351	41,290	19,711	5,147
Gladstone .. .. .	138	1,822	3,598	78,378	..
Lowan .. .. .	180	380	51,123	..	11,880
Kara Kara .. .. .	39	3,140	1,915	25,630	..
Talbot .. .. .	94	855	374	80,840	..
Tatchera .. .. .	..	70	..	..	..
Heytesbury .. .. .	..	1,050	170,094	..	..
Polwarth .. .. .	80	11,795	36,540	..	..
Grant .. .. .	..	75	27,919	21,000	..
Grenville .. .. .	..	40	..	26,700	..
Ripon .. .. .	..	40	11,235	9,694	..
Normanby .. .. .	..	486	79,059	..	..
Dundas .. .. .	425	40	28,815	..	..
Villiers .. .. .	..	..	238	..	..
Follett .. .. .	..	147	16,739	..	..
Total .. .. .	14,541	114,965	2,079,164	791,916	3,325,057

NOTE.—The figures in this table are exclusive of 2,228 acres of swamp or reclaimed lands and 17,380 acres of lands that may be sold by auction.

In addition there are 6,517,178 acres of Mallee land. The leases of these lands expired in 1903, and since that time the areas are held principally on grazing licences renewable annually—the Government being entitled to resume possession at any time, and thus they are classed amongst those lands available for occupation. The total area of land available is, therefore, 12,862,429 acres.

The *Land Act* 1903 introduced important amendments in regard to the classification of unalienated Crown lands. It is provided that any such land may, before or after being classified, be made available for selection. Before being made available a plan of the projected subdivision shall be prepared, and a provisional valuation and classification indicated thereon, specifying the rates of licence-fee, rent or purchase money payable therefor. On the completion of a permanent survey of an allotment the value may be determined either before or after an application to select it has been

granted by a Classification Board, and the licence-fee, rent, and purchase money shall be fixed to accord with the value so determined, and shall be substituted for the rates which would otherwise have been payable under the provisions of the Land Act of 1901. It is also provided that the Governor in Council may, if at any time it appears that the value of any unalienated land is greater than the value as fixed by the provisions of the Land Act of 1901, increase the rates of the licence-fees, rent or purchase-money payable in respect thereof.

The *Land Act* 1904 deals principally with procedure.

The *Land Act* of 1905 has for its principal enactment the conditions upon which bee range areas may be declared and bee farm site licences granted. Three bee farm licences, and an area of ten acres in the whole, is the limit allowed to any one person or company. All licences are issued for one year, but are renewable up to seven years.

Crown lands of the first class, of which there are now 14,541 acres available for selection, are situated principally in the county of Buln Buln, and consist for the most part of good chocolate soil of volcanic origin, and the grey soil of the coal-bearing country. These areas are heavily timbered. The second class land is fairly distributed throughout the State, and comprises silurian and granite ranges, and lower lands of tertiary formation. A large portion of this land has chiefly a grazing value, though parts, comprising creek flats and gullies, are suitable for cultivation; but a large proportion is specially suitable for vineyards and orchards. The area of this class available is 114,965 acres. The area of third class lands, which, like the second class lands, are to be found in almost every county in the State, is very extensive, amounting to 2,079,164 acres available for selection.

Agricultural  
and grazing  
lands.

Any person of the age of 18 years is eligible to take up or select under the Land Acts the area prescribed in accordance with the classification of the land—less the area of previous selections.

A grazing lease may be obtained of an area not exceeding 200, 640, or 1,280 acres of first, second, or third class lands respectively, for any term expiring not later than the 29th December, 1920, when the land, together with all improvements—to be allowed for at a valuation limited to 10s., 7s. 6d., or 5s. per acre for the three classes respectively—reverts to the Crown. The annual rent of a grazing area is not less than 3d., 2d., or 1d. per acre according to the value of land. The lessee of a grazing area may select thereout an agricultural or grazing allotment.

Persons desirous of selecting and obtaining the freehold may do so by either taking up a grazing area lease and selecting thereout, as just described, or by obtaining direct, without first obtaining a grazing area lease, an agricultural or grazing allotment. The purchase money is fixed at not less than 20s., 15s., or 10s., per acre, according to the value of the land; and is payable by even annual instalments, extending, in the case of a residential selector, over a period of 20 or 40 years, at his option; but, in the case of a non-residential selector

Agricultural  
and grazing  
allotments.

over a period of 20 years only. The land is occupied during the first six years under *licence*, and during the remainder of the term under lease. During the period of the licence the land must be kept free from vermin, enclosed with a fence, and certain improvements made. After the expiration of the six years' licence, the selector, if all conditions have been complied with, can either purchase his holding by paying up the balance of the purchase money, the six years' instalments (licence-fees) already paid being credited as part payment, or obtain a lease extending over 14 or 34 years, as the case may be, at the same annual rental, which is also credited to the selector as part payment of the fee-simple.

Perpetual  
leases.

Instead of selecting by way of licence and lease, by which system the freehold is obtained, a person may acquire a similar area of agricultural and grazing lands under perpetual lease. The annual rental is 4 per cent. of the unimproved value of the land, which is fixed at £1, 15s., or 10s. per acre for first, second, or third class lands respectively till 1909. The rent is subject to revision every ten years, but must not exceed 4 per cent. of the unimproved value of the land. Residence on or within five miles of the land for six months during the first year, and eight months during each of the four following years, is necessary; but if one-fourth of the allotment be cultivated during the first two years, and one-half before the end of the fourth year, the residence covenant will not be enforced.

Pastoral  
lands.

The total area of the pastoral lands now available for occupation is 3,325,057 acres, situated in the counties of Wonnangatta, Croajingolong, Benambra, Tambo, Tanjil, Dargo, Bogong, Delatite, Lowan, and Borung. A large portion is difficult of access, being in high altitudes, where cultivation is impossible and grazing impracticable except during the summer months.

Swamp or  
reclaimed  
lands.

The total area of swamp or reclaimed lands amounts to 2,228 acres. The most important of these are situated at Koo-wee-rup, Moe, and Condah, which have been reclaimed at considerable cost to the Crown. These lands are divided into allotments not exceeding 160 acres. When the value of an allotment has been determined, it may be disposed of in one of four ways, viz., under a 21 years' lease at public auction; under perpetual lease, at a rental of 4 per cent. on the value of the land; under a conditional purchase lease, payment extending over 31½ years by 63 half-yearly instalments, including 4½ per cent. interest on the balance of the unpaid purchase-money; or by public auction, on terms similar to those explained in the following paragraph.

Lands for  
sale by  
auction.

Country lands which may be sold by auction (not including swamp or reclaimed lands) comprise 17,380 acres. One-eighth of the purchase money must be paid as a deposit, the balance being payable in not more than twenty half-yearly instalments with interest at 4 per cent. per annum. Isolated portions of Crown lands

not exceeding 50 acres, or any portion not exceeding 3 acres required as a site for a church or for any charitable purpose, may be sold at auction. There are stringent provisions prohibiting agreements which would prevent fair competition.

The "auriferous lands" comprise 791,916 acres, and are distributed over twenty counties in various parts of the State. Any portion of these lands which is found to be non-auriferous, or which can be alienated without injury to mining interests, may be transferred to a class or classes under which it may be selected. This class of land is, for the most part, suitable for fruit culture and grazing. Annual licences are issued for areas not exceeding 20 acres, on payment of a yearly licence-fee of 5s. for areas of 3 acres or under, 10s. for areas from 3 to 10 acres, and 1s. per acre for areas over 10 acres. The licensee has the right to use the surface of the land only; cannot assign or sublet without permission; must either reside on or fence the land within four months, and cultivate one-fifth of the area. He must post notices on the land, indicating that it is auriferous; and miners have free access to any part of the land not occupied by buildings. Holders of miners' rights, issued under the Mines Acts 1890 and 1897, are entitled to occupy for the purpose of residence or business a maximum area of one acre or a lesser area fixed by local mining by-laws. The fee is £5 per annum for a business licence, and 2s. 6d. for a miner's right, and a habitable dwelling must be erected on the area within four months. After being in possession for two and a half years, and having erected buildings or other improvements, the holder may apply to purchase his allotment at a price to be determined by the Board of Land and Works.

Auriferous  
lands.

Grazing licences to enter with cattle or sheep upon reserves or other Crown lands may be issued annually for any period up to seven years, subject to cancellation at any time during the period. Any fencing erected by a licensee may be removed by him.

Annual  
grazing  
licences.

Leases up to 21 years at an annual rental of not less than £5, and annual licences at various rates are issued for different purposes, such as sites for residences, gardens, inns, stores, smithies, butter factories, creameries, brickmaking, &c. Licensees of sites for residences, gardens, inns, stores, smithies, or similar buildings, who have been in possession of land for five years (if the land is outside the boundaries of a city), may purchase at a price to be determined by an appraiser, in which case any rents previously paid will be credited towards purchase money.

Other leases,  
purchases,  
&c.

The "mallee country"—so named from the scrub found growing there—occupies about 11,000,000 acres of the north-west portion of the State. The soil is light chocolate and sandy loam, and, in its virgin state, is covered with mallee scrub, interspersed with plains lightly timbered with box, she-oak, and pines. Since the introduction of the "mallee roller" and the "stump-jump" plough, the scrub can be cleared off at a moderate cost. With the extension of railway facilities and by the utilization of some of the surplus waters of

Mallee  
lands.

the Murray for irrigating, there will be great scope for successful settlement in this country. There are now 6,517,178 acres included in the general list of unalienated lands available for occupation. The terms of purchase by licence and lease are now very similar to those in respect of agricultural and grazing allotments previously described, viz., for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class land, not less than £1, 15s. and 10s. respectively, payable during either 20 or 40 years. Larger areas may be held, however, the maximum being 640 acres, 1,000 acres and 1,280 acres respectively. In the case of Mallee Perpetual Leases the rental must not exceed  $1\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. of the unimproved value, and if one-fourth of the area be cultivated within four years and half by end of sixth year, or improvements effected to the extent of 10s., 7s. 6d. or 5s. per acre, according to the classification, the residence is unnecessary.

Alienation  
of land,  
1900 to 1907.

During the year 1900, 494,752 acres were alienated in fee simple, including land selected in previous years; 406,145 acres in 1901; 523,574 acres in 1902; 510,080 acres in 1903; 584,010 acres in 1904; 907,339 acres in 1905; 344,519 acres in 1906; and 181,050 acres in 1907; the purchase money being £526,650 in 1900; £438,363 in 1901; £555,538 in 1902; £542,011 in 1903; £613,511 in 1904; £934,386 in 1905; £375,296 in 1906; and £208,619 in 1907. The Crown lands absolutely or conditionally sold during the last seven years were 232,783 acres in 1900; 523,464 in 1901; 306,806 in 1902; 347,813 in 1903; 263,180 in 1904; 226,197 in 1905; 179,755 in 1906; and 197,545 in 1907.

Pastoral  
occupation  
of Crown  
Lands.

The pastoral occupation of Crown lands on 31st December, 1907, was as follows:—

Number of Licences and Leases	...	...	24,003
Area (acres)	...	...	16,565,917
Annual Rental	...	...	£58,648

“Transfer of  
Land Act.”

The “Torrens System,” whereby persons acquiring possession of land may receive a clear title, was introduced into Victoria in 1862. The system was originated previously in South Australia by the late Sir R. R. Torrens, and has been the means of simplifying procedure in connexion with the transferring of land; gives a title to the transferee free of any latent defect; and cheapens the cost of dealing in real estate by reason of the simplicity of the procedure. All land parted with by the Crown since 1862 is under the operation of the Transfer of Land Act, and the Crown grant issues through the Titles Office; but to bring under the Act land that was parted with prior to that year, application must be made accompanied by strict proofs of the applicant's interest in the property. During 1907 there were 695 applications to bring under the Act land amounting to 66,810 acres in extent, and to £838,961 in value, whilst the land actually brought under the Act during the year by application amounted to 63,512 acres in extent, valued at £782,222. Up to the end of 1907, there had been brought under the Act 2,438,003 acres valued at £49,857,449. The number of certificates of title issued in 1907 was 11,713.

When application is made to bring land under the Transfer of Land Act, a contribution of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £1 on the value of land is levied on the applicant to assure and indemnify the Government in granting a clear title against all the world, as there may be a latent interest of some other person in the property, whom the Government must recompense out of this fund for the loss of such interest. Since 1884-5 the assurance fund has been reduced by £75,073 which amount was advanced towards the purchase of land adjoining the Titles Office, and on which the fund receives 4 per cent. per annum from the general revenue. The amount paid up to the 30th June, 1907, as compensation and for judgments recovered, including costs, is £6,546, representing 32 claims.

Assurance fund.

From the period of the first settlement of the State to the end of 1907, the amount realized by the sale of Crown lands was £32,145,354, or at the rate of £1 7s. 11d. per acre. It must, however, be remembered that payment of a considerable portion of this amount extended over a series of years without interest, and upon very easy terms.

Total amount realized by sale of lands.

Chiefly with a view to providing an outlet for the unemployed labour of the colony, an Act (the *Settlement on Lands Act* 1893, No. 1311) was passed on the 31st August, 1893, providing for the establishment of three descriptions of rural settlements, viz.:—Village Communities, Homestead Associations, and Labour Colonies. For the Village Communities certain lands were set apart and divided into allotments of from 1 acre to 20 acres in extent, to occupy which for periods of three years permits are granted to approved applicants. An applicant must not be under the age of eighteen, nor the owner in fee simple of 2 acres or upwards, nor the lessee of a pastoral allotment or grazing area, nor a licensee under sections 42 or 49 of the *Land Act* 1890. During the period over which the permit extends the occupant pays a rental of 3d. per acre per annum, or if he occupy Mallee land, 1d. per acre per annum, and on the expiration of that period he is granted a lease for twenty years, during the currency of which he is required to pay half-yearly, in advance, a sum equal to the fortieth part of the price set upon the allotment, which is generally £1 per acre, except in special cases when the price is considerably higher; he has also to repay, in equal yearly instalments extending over the currency of his lease, any moneys which have been advanced to him, and to pay the cost of surveying his allotment in ten half-yearly instalments extending over the first five years thereof. The lessee is bound to bring one-tenth of his land under cultivation within two years of the date of his lease, and one-fifth within four years of such date; and is, moreover, to put on the land permanent improvements to the value of £1 per acre within six years of such date. All conditions having been complied with, the lessee is entitled to receive a grant in fee of the land he occupies, at any time after six years from the date of lease.

Village settlement.

Homestead Associations and Village Communities.

The Homestead Associations were originally combinations of not less than six persons who desired to settle near each other. These Associations, however, proving unsuccessful, the part of the Act relating to them was repealed in 1904.

The area originally made available for Village Communities and Homestead Associations was 156,020 acres in 85 different localities in the State. A large portion of this area was, however, found to be unsuitable for Village Settlement purposes, and has been withdrawn from the operation of the Act. After the Act had been in operation for some time, it was generally recognised that the area which a settler could acquire under Part I. of the Settlement on Lands Act, viz., 20 acres, was too small, in many cases, to make a living on, and it was decided to allow settlers to acquire additional area under Conditional Purchase Leases, the value of which, together with original holding, should not exceed £200. This was provided for in the *Land Act* 1901 (Secs. 344-346), and settlers have largely availed themselves of the privilege. The area now occupied is 50,273 acres, and this is divided among 1,692 settlers, giving an average of 28 acres each. At the time of the last report (July, 1908), there were 1,546 settlers actually residing, and there were 146 not residing, but improving, making a total of 1,692 in occupation. Including wives and families, the total persons numbered 7,628. On 30th June, the stock numbered 9,807 bullocks, cows, and calves, 2,343 horses, 22,918 fowls, 2,190 pigs, which, together with other stock (goats, sheep, &c.) were valued at £72,636. The area under cultivation was 24,033 acres, and the total value of improvements effected was £267,385.

The numbers specified above do not include a considerable number of settlers who have surrendered their Village Settlement leases and obtained licences in lieu thereof, under Section 47 of the *Land Act* 1901.

The total amount of monetary aid advanced to settlers was £67,379, and no advances have been made since 1903. At 30th June, 1908, £29,887 of the amount advanced had been repaid by the settlers.

Closer Settlement Act 1898.

A system by which the Government was enabled to purchase private lands for closer settlement from persons willing to part with them at a fair price, was introduced in 1898, by Part III. of the *Land Act* of that year. That part, with several subsequent amendments of minor importance, became Part IV. of the *Consolidated Act* of 1901, since superseded by the *Closer Settlement Act* of 1904. After favorable report and valuation being obtained, the Minister was empowered to enter into a provisional contract for the purchase of land, copies of which contract and report were to be laid before Parliament; and if the Legislative Assembly, by resolution, declared it expedient to acquire such land, a Bill for the purchase thereof was introduced. The price to be paid by settlers of the land so acquired was so fixed as to cover cost of purchase, survey, and subdivision, value of land absorbed by roads and reserves, cost of



constructing roads, cost of clearing, draining, fencing, and other improvements which the Board of Land and Works might effect prior to disposal as, farm allotments, and any other incidental expenses. Any person aged 21 (not holder of rural land valued at £1,250, or who would not thereby become holder of land exceeding such value) could be granted one farm allotment under conditional purchase lease. The purchase money, with interest at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., had to be paid by 63, or a lesser number of, half-yearly instalments, two of which were required to accompany the application. The conditional purchase lease issued was for a term not exceeding  $31\frac{1}{2}$  years, and contained, so far as consistent, the usual conditions of perpetual leases, and also the following:—(a) Improvements to the value of 10s. per acre; or, if Board so determined, to value of 10 per cent. of the purchase money, before end of third year; and to the same extent, in addition, before the end of the sixth year; (b) Personal residence or by wife or child over eighteen years of age for eight months during each of first six years; (c) Not to transfer, assign, mortgage, or sublet within first six years; and any other conditions prescribed by the regulations. The fee-simple could be acquired after the first six years, if conditions complied with, on payment of balance of principal. Forfeiture for non-payment of an instalment, could be prevented by payment thereof, with a penalty of 5 per cent., within three months, or of 10 per cent. within six months. Any tenant of land acquired by the Crown from his landlord could be granted a prior right to conditional purchase of any area not exceeding £1,250 in value, or £2,000 if there were a homestead. Power was given to close unused roads, and portions of the land acquired could be used for experimental farms.

Under the authority of the Act of 1898, the following purchases were made:—

Estates  
purchased  
under Act  
of 1898.

- (1) The Wando Vale Estate, containing 10,446 acres, situated in the County of Dundas, purchased on the 23rd March, 1900, for £63,984.
- (2) The Walmer Estate, 13,769 acres, in the County of Borung, purchased on the 23rd October, 1900, for £44,750.
- (3) Brunswick Lands, 91 acres, in the County of Bourke, purchased on the 7th November, 1900, for £2,644.
- (4) The Whitfield Estate, 4,246 acres, in the County of Delatite, purchased on the 1st November, 1900, for £36,095.
- (5) The Eurack Estate, 5,108 acres, in the County of Grenville, purchased on the 13th November, 1901, for £53,640.

The total of the purchase money and the incidental expenses, amounting to £211,095, represents part of a loan of £400,000 authorized by Acts No. 1602 and No. 1749 for the purposes of closer settlement. The vendors of the Whitfield and Eurack estates accepted £56,095 in Government 3 per cent. stock, and the balance in cash, the total cash payment over the five estates being £153,245.

*Closer  
Settlement  
Act 1904.*

On 30th November, 1904, an important Act was passed further providing for the acquisition and disposal of land for closer settlement—this Act, the Land Act of 1901, and other Acts amending the same being now treated as the land legislation of the State. The Act of 1904 is administered by a Board consisting of three persons appointed by the Governor in Council, intrusted with power to acquire, either by agreement or compulsorily, blocks of private land in any part of the State for the purposes of closer settlement. Such land as may be acquired by the Board is to be purchased by money the proceeds of the sale of debentures or stock under this Act; or, with the consent of the Treasurer, of Victorian Government Stock. The Governor in Council during the first five years of the operation of the Act may for the purposes of the Act increase the amount of the Victorian Government Stock by a sum not exceeding £500,000 in any one financial year; or, instead of increasing the Victorian Government Stock, may issue debentures for the whole or any portion of such sum. The principal and interest on all stock and debentures issued is to be a charge on the Closer Settlement Fund created from all moneys received by the Board, and the fund heretofore known as the Farm Settlements Fund transferred to the Board.

*Acquisition  
and  
Adminis-  
trator.*

The Minister administering the Act may authorize the inspection of private land, and the Board shall affix its value when deemed suitable. If the Minister agrees with the Board's valuation the land may be acquired either by auction or other sale of the estate, or by purchase or exchange of land equivalent at a price not exceeding the Board's valuation, or by compulsory acquisition by resolution passed by both Houses of Parliament. Where money has been lent on land, unless with the consent of the mortgagee, no less sum shall be paid as purchase money for such land than the amount of money so lent with interest up to time of purchase. Difference of opinion as to the value of any land desired by the Board is to be referred to a Compensation Court for determination.

The Board may dispose of all lands thus acquired on conditional purchase lease as farm allotments, or as allotments for workmen's homes, or as allotments for agricultural labourers at fixed prices. The farm allotments to consist of an area of land not exceeding £1,500 in value (except in cases of homestead allotments when the value of land held may be increased to £4,000), the workmen's homes allotments not to exceed £100 in value, and the agricultural labourers' allotments not to exceed £200 in value. No lease of an allotment shall be granted to any person who is already the holder of land of the value of £1,500 (township land excepted), or who would thereby become the holder of land exceeding the value of £1,500, and not more than one allotment is to be held by one lessee. Conditional purchase leases are to be issued for such a term of years as may be agreed upon by the lessee and the Board, and provision is made for payment of the value of the allotment, and interest at a rate of not less than £4 10s. per cent. per annum, by not more than 63 half-yearly instalments.

The leases provide for the destruction of vermin, the eradication of noxious weeds, for fencing and its maintenance, and other improvements of a permanent character; personal residence on the estate; and that the lessee shall not transfer, assign, mortgage, sublet, or part with possession of the whole or any part of the allotment within the first six years of the lease, special provision being made in cases of death or insolvency. A Crown grant may be acquired at any time after twelve years on payment of the balance of purchase money. In the case of workmen's home allotments, the lessee must, within four months, be in actual residential occupation of the allotment; and within one year from the date of the lease, fence the allotment and erect a dwelling house of the value of at least £50, and not more than one dwelling house and one place of business shall be erected upon any one allotment. The condition regarding improvements to be done on agricultural labourers' allotments is that the lessee must within one year erect a dwelling house of a value of £30 upon the allotment, and within two years fence the allotment. Advances out of the fund may be made by the Board to lessees of workmen's homes and agricultural labourers' allotments. Such advances, with interest at 5 per cent., are made repayable by equal half-yearly instalments extending over a period not exceeding sixteen years. In lieu of such advance, and subject to similar conditions, the Board may cause dwelling houses and other improvements to be erected at a cost not exceeding £250.

Under the provisions of the *Closer Settlement Act 1906*, a lessee who is unable to pay his instalments, may, if the Board is satisfied that he has complied with the conditions of his lease, be granted suspension of payments up to 60 per cent. of the value of his improvements, and payment of the arrears may be made over a definite time, or his lease extended for a corresponding period. *Closer Settlement Act 1906.*

Provision is also contained whereby a lessee under the original Act (which did not contain this and other concessions) can surrender his lease and obtain a new one with the benefits and privileges of the amended Acts.

The Board may also set aside and reserve portions of any estate for special application by persons resident in Great Britain or Ireland, or any other country.

A further privilege is granted, by an amended Act passed in 1907, to lessees who had spent all their capital in improving their holdings, and have not availed themselves of the provision to suspend their payments. The Board is empowered to grant advances to such lessees up to 60 per cent. of the value of existing improvements, in order that they may carry on farming pursuits, or to enable further improvements to be effected. Such sums advanced with interest at 5 per cent. are repayable half-yearly extending over sixteen years. *Closer Settlement Act 1907.*

The Board is also authorized to enter into an agreement with any municipality to advance funds to the Council to carry out road-works or channelling to or on any estate acquired for closer settlement.

Estates  
purchased.

Up to the end of the year 1904, no land had been acquired under the authority of the Act of that year; but up to date (June, 1908) the following purchases have been made:—

Estate.	Area.	Situation.	Amount Paid.	No. of Allotments.
	acres.		£	
Wyuna ...	23,016	In the Goulburn Valley ...	120,834	141
Springvale ...	3,396	In Kiewa River Valley ...	25,895	20
Memsie ...	10,028	On River Loddon ...	57,158	43
Overnewton ...	11,336	Keilor Plains ...	71,492	75
Richmondvale	1,280	Near Traralgon ...	11,000	12
Restdown ...	17,894	On River Campaspe ...	60,391	55
Strathkellar ...	10,227	Near Hamilton ...	72,084	63
Bona Vista ...	2,060	Near Warragul ...	28,832	39
Werribee Park	23,214	Near Werribee ...	301,782	being subdivided
Lara ...	8,329	Near Lara ...	45,825	34
Willows ...	400	Near Traralgon ...	5,131	4
Greenvale ...	304	Near Geelong ...	7,298	6
Ercildoune ...	1,200	Near Burrumbeet ...	12,199	11
Tandarra ...	4,558	Near Bendigo ...	21,082	20
Dura ...	337	Near Port Fairy ...	3,200	8
Exford ...	8,054	Near Melton ...	64,039	54
Colbinabbin ...	19,164	Near Rushworth ...	110,198	68
Pirron Yaloak	1,050	Near Colac ...	23,686	16
Numurkah ...	2,360	Adjoining Numurkah ...	18,900	18
Allambee ...	5,023	Near Warragul ...	31,744	32
Keayang ...	1,494	Near Terang ...	14,965	12
Staughton Vale	9,830	Near Bacchus Marsh ...	66,465	50
Werneth ...	6,450	Near Cressy ...	30,637	21
Hogan's ...	444	Near Neerim ...	6,197	9
Balure ...	183	Near Condah ...	1,464	10
Inverary ...	1,260	Near Condah ...	7,547	24
Wein Gurk	3,021	Near Swan Hill ...	8,684	13
Spring	398	Near Condah ...	2,259	8

Nine of the properties, viz., The Willows, Greenvale, Ercildoune, Dura, Springs, Balure, Wein Wein Gurk, Inverary, and Hogan's, embracing an area of 7,547 acres, were acquired under the provisions of section 6 of the Act, which enables the Board, with the approval of the Governor in Council, to ratify and adopt any provisional agreement made between several intending purchasers and the owner of an estate, if satisfied that the agreement is a *bonâ fide* one, and the terms fair and reasonable.

Altogether, the Board has forty-five properties, with an area of 213,830 acres, subdivided into 1,106 farm allotments and 549 workmen's homes allotments, of which sixty-seven of the former and 122 of the latter remain unsold.

The sum of £246,151 has been repaid to the Closer Settlement Fund up to 30th June, 1908, and of this amount £118,443 has been transferred from that fund to revenue to meet interest due to stockholders: £85,501 has been drawn from the same fund for redemption and cancellation of stock, and for capital expenditure, the balance to the credit of the fund on 30th June, 1908, being £21,711. The balance of unredeemed stock is now £1,441,531.

Werribee Park Estate (23,214 acres), is to be made available in March, 1910, by which time an area of over 1,000 acres will probably be placed under irrigable conditions. The whole of the area is practically free from stone, and with the aid of artificial manures, responds readily to cultivation.

Konong Wootong Estate (10,038 acres), is the only area so far acquired under the compulsory clauses of the Act, and it is expected that it will be subdivided and made available in about two years' time.

The following statement summarizes what has been done by the Government of Victoria in acquiring and subdividing land for the purposes of closer settlement and in putting settlers thereon up to the 30th June, 1908, with information for the years ending 31st December, 1903 and 1906.

Closer Settlement  
1903, 1906,  
and 1908.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT, 1903, 1906, AND 1908.

	At 31st December.		At 30th June.
	1903.	1906.	1908.
<b>Estates Acquired—</b>			
Number ... ..	5	36	45
Area ... acres	33,774	190,036	213,830
Cost ... £	214,064	1,359,590	1,523,205
<b>Made Available and Occupied—</b>			
Number of Holdings ...	289	1,014	1,655
Area ... acres	33,774	119,876	188,787
Resident Population ...	887	3,265	5,600
Area in course of preparation or occupation ... acres	...	...	23,214
Number of Allotments open for Application ... ..	...	...	189

The cost per acre of the estates acquired averaged £6 6s. 9d. at the close of 1903, £7 3s. 1d. at the close of 1906, and £7 2s. 6d. at the close of the financial year 1907-8.

The land made available represents provision for 1,655 families, the area of the allotments averaging 117 acres at the close of 1903, 118 acres at the close of 1906, and 114 acres at the close of the financial year 1907-8.

Production  
on Closer  
Settlement  
Estates.

The next table summarizes the extent of production on estates in working order:—

PRODUCTION ON CLOSER SETTLEMENT ESTATES: 1904-5 TO 1907-8.

				1904-5.	1906-7.	1907-8.
Number of estates	..	..	..	4	18	25
Area of estates	..	..	.. acres	33,571	117,482	166,434
Area under crop	..	..	.. "	8,238	19,085	34,167
Area in fallow and sown grasses	..	..	.. "	2,773	13,585	13,017
Hands employed, male	..	..	.. No.	270	728	1,025
Hands employed, female	..	..	.. "	160	388	593
Area under cereals	..	..	.. acres	7,567	14,120	22,964
Area under root crops	..	..	.. "	132	423	435
Produce—						
Wheat	..	..	..	139,300	120,939	139,665
Oats	..	..	..		88,789	111,105
Other cereals	..	..	..		17,312	19,366
Hay	..	..	.. tons	2,298	5,511	9,072
Stock—						
Horses	..	..	.. No.	885	2,593	3,624
Cattle	..	..	.. "	4,212	10,245	14,257
Sheep	..	..	.. "	11,511	35,686	46,570
Pigs	..	..	.. "	1,692	1,585	1,768
Butter	..	..	.. lbs.	7,402	27,158	68,869
Hams and bacon	..	..	.. "	14,966	28,418	30,233
Wool	..	..	.. "	61,949	152,474	252,047
Stock slaughtered	..	..	.. No.	1,701	2,216	4,111

Small im-  
proved  
holdings.

An Act was passed in 1906 which empowers the Government to acquire land in rural districts and as close as possible to centres of population, to enable persons to enter into the keeping of live stock, poultry, bees, or the growing of vegetables, &c. Under the provisions of the Act, the Government may spend £150,000 per annum in the purchase of properties for the purpose, and in assisting settlers thereon with the necessary improvements.

In a Pamphlet for *Intending Settlers*, issued by direction of the Hon. the Minister of Lands, it is stated that:—

“ Each allotment will contain land to the value of £200 exclusive of cost of survey, clearing, draining, and making roads thereto. In addition to this, £150 may be advanced to enable the settler to effect, under proper supervision, the necessary improvements, such as buildings, fencing, cultivation, and the purchase of live stock and implements.

“ Settlers must be over 21 years, and either natural born or naturalized British subjects. Every settler must be a probationary tenant of his block for a term not less than six, and not exceeding

eighteen months, and may be employed during that period, under qualified foremen, in improving the holding, for which he may be advanced 20s. per week for the first six months, 15s. per week for the second six months, and 10s. per week for the third six months. From these weekly advances 5 per cent. interest on the value of the holding and the amount advanced for improvements will be deducted. At the end of six, twelve, or eighteen months, the probationary tenant may select the block, obtaining 31½ years to pay for the land, sixteen years to pay for the cost of improvements, and three years to pay for the cost of implements and live stock, with 5 per cent. interest added in each case. Residence is insisted on. At the end of six years the settler may transfer his holding with the approval of the Minister of Lands, and at the end of twelve years the whole of the unpaid balance on land and improvements can be tendered, and the holding made freehold property."

The following statement summarizes what has been done to the 31st May, 1908, in acquiring and subdividing land for the purposes of small improved holdings:—

PARTICULARS RELATING TO SMALL IMPROVED HOLDINGS AT  
31ST MAY, 1908.

Estates Acquired—						
Number	...	...	...	...	...	12
Area	...	...	...	...	acres	2,861
Cost	...	...	...	...	£	55,341
Estates made available and occupied—						
Number	...	...	...	...	...	11
Holdings	...	...	...	...	...	250
Area	...	...	...	...	acres	2,822
Resident Population (settlers and their families)	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
Area in course of preparation for occupation	...	...	...	...	acres	39

Under the original Act, 91 acres were purchased at Brunswick, 4 miles from Melbourne, for £2,644, and after providing for roads and public reserves, it was subdivided into 56 workmen's homes allotments, on which workmen might devote their spare time and labour to create for themselves comfortable homes under cheerful and healthy conditions. The allotments were made available for application on 4th February, 1901, under certain conditions, of which residence on the allotment and the effecting of improvements of a stated value were compulsory. Two bridges have been erected by the Department, water mains have been laid down, a public hall and a fire

Workmen's  
homes and  
agricultural  
labourers'  
allotments.

station have been erected by the lessees, which, together with the homes built by the settlers, have changed the general appearance of the district.

Since the disposal of the Brunswick Estate, the Government has purchased the Dal Campbell Estate (45 acres), and the Cadman's Estate (18 acres), adjoining the original Brunswick property, and has subdivided them into 96 allotments. The Phoenix Estate (23 acres), also in the Town of Brunswick, has been subdivided into 47 allotments. All the allotments have been disposed of, and the properties have been reticulated with water mains, and provided with road conveniences.

At Footscray, 31 acres have been secured, subdivided into 97 allotments of  $\frac{1}{4}$ -acre each, and disposed of.

Portion of the Penders Grove Estate (233 acres) in the Town of Northcote, has so far been subdivided into 149 allotments, a number of which are at present available for application.

Glen Huntly Estate (74 acres), has also been subdivided, and the 63 allotments provided have been disposed of; additional allotments will shortly be made available. Special arrangements were made in regard to this estate, whereby lessees could secure an advance up to £250 to assist them in effecting improvements, and building homes for themselves of a high standard, on large allotments of land. The success of this subdivision is phenomenal, houses of an up-to-date pattern, and with every modern convenience have been erected, so that it now forms the nucleus of a model suburb.

Six Crown lands properties are in the hands of the Board, comprising a total of 2,690 acres, and these have been dealt with as follow:—

At Warrnambool, 46 acres were subdivided and made available on 17th June, 1903, as 28 workmen's homes allotments. At Bacchus Marsh, the old police paddock (13 acres), was subdivided and disposed of on 5th November, 1903, to local working men in 1-acre allotments. At Leongatha, 53 acres were subdivided into five small farm allotments on 27th November, 1903. At Mortlake, 2,394 acres were subdivided into 13 farm and 15 agricultural labourers' allotments, and disposed of on 18th April, 1905. All these allotments have been taken up and are being satisfactorily worked by the lessees in occupation.

At Geelong, fronting the Breakwater-road, 3 acres have been subdivided into 10 allotments, and homes have been erected by the State for immediate occupation. All have been disposed of, and the lessees are effecting further improvements.

The Common at Ballarat, comprising 225 acres, has also been placed under the control of the Board, and has been subdivided into 21 allotments of about 10 acres each; 18 of them have been taken up, and on these the lessees are engaged in effecting the necessary improvements.



## WATER SUPPLY AND IRRIGATION.

Victorian Waterworks are all controlled by official bodies, either State or local, and the following table summarizes those waterworks on which the Government has expended or advanced moneys, and is practically a summary of all waterworks in the State, although there are minor works constructed by municipalities out of municipal funds.

Victorian  
Water-  
works.

WATERWORKS—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OR STATE ADVANCES, AT  
30TH JUNE, 1907.

Controlling Bodies.	Purposes of Supply.	Storage Capacity of Reservoirs.	Capital Expenditure or State Advances.
State Rivers and Water Supply Commission—		Gallons.	£
Coliban System ... ..	Domestic and Mining	8,825,037,000	1,227,550
Geelong ... ..	Domestic ... ..	570,780,000	456,700
Broken River ... ..	Stock, Domestic, &c.	...	14,853
Mallee Supply ... ..	" " ... ..	2,106,000,000	162,988
Kerang Lakes ... ..	" " ... ..	91,830	10,008
Goulburn River ... ..	Irrigation, &c. ... ..	218,090	716,003
Kow Swamp ... ..	" " ... ..	40,860	187,779
Loddon River ... ..	" " ... ..	14,000	156,408
Irrigation and Water Supply Districts (19) ... ..	" " ... ..	...	806,932
First Mildura Irrigation and Water Supply Trust ... ..	" " ... ..	...	58,700
Waterworks Trusts (84) ... ..	Stock, Domestic, &c.	1,917,087,500	1,406,510
Municipal Corporations (32) ... ..	" " ... ..	1,643,091,000	683,909
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works ... ..	Domestic ... ..	6,508,000,000	3,793,389
Municipal and other control—on Gold-fields ... ..	Mining and Domestic	463,100,000	55,860
Abolished Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts (8) ... ..	Irrigation, &c. ... ..	...	31,952
Miscellaneous Expenditure ... ..	...	...	108,183
Total ... ..	...	...	9,877,724

Of the expenditure given in the case of the Melbourne waterworks, only £1,688,663 are State moneys, being the unredeemed balance of the outstanding debt taken over by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works on the 1st July, 1891. Further particulars relating to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works will be found on page 251, Part V., of this work.

Advances and expenditure for waterworks.

The succeeding table summarizes the amounts disbursed on State works and those granted and loaned to local bodies by the State on account of waterworks. In addition to free grants large sums have been written off the liabilities of the local bodies.

#### CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND LOANS FOR WATERWORKS.

	Loan Advances by State.	Interest Capitalized.	Free State Grants.	Capital Written Off.	Payments to Redemption.	Capital Sum Standing at Debit, 30th June, 1907.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
State Works .. ..	..	..	2,799*	..	..	2,932,289
Irrigation and Water Supply Districts (19) .. ..	791,528	..	15,404	540,404	5,591	245,533
First Mildura Irrigation and Water Supply Trust ..	58,700	..	..	..	..	58,700
Waterworks Trusts (84) ..	1,323,927	6,870	82,583	335,664	62,100	933,033
Municipal Corporations (23) ..	674,366	43,633	..	165,870	83,667	468,462
(9) .. ..	9,543	346	..	..	9,889	..
Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works .. ..	2,389,934	..	..	..	701,271	1,688,663
Gold-fields' Reservoirs .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	55,860
Abolished Trusts (8) .. ..	31,709	..	243	31,679	30	..
Miscellaneous .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	108,183
Total .. ..	5,279,707	50,849	101,029	1,073,617	862,543	6,490,723

\* Originally grants to Waterworks Trusts, the works on which spent having been taken over by the State.

In addition to the capital written off, as shown above, arrears of interest amounting to £342,773 have also been written off the liabilities to the State of what were originally Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts. Of these trusts, nineteen, which are now Irrigation and Water Supply Districts vested in the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, were relieved to the extent of £261,363 in their arrears of interest, four, which are now Waterworks Trusts, were relieved of £66,617, and eight abolished trusts of £14,793. Thus the total amount actually written off the liabilities of the Trusts (Irrigation and Waterworks) and Corporations is £1,416,390. Interest outstanding at 30th June, 1907, amounted to £49,866, viz.. £17,729 against the First Mildura Trust, £22,351 against Waterworks Trusts, and £9,786 against Municipal Corporations.

#### STATE RIVERS AND WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION.

The Water Act 1905.

The *Water Act* 1905, which came into operation on the 1st May, 1906, is "An Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the conservation and supply of water, to declare the law relating to certain rights in natural waters, the property in the beds and banks containing the same, and for other purposes." This Act is administered by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, consisting of three Commissioners, whose functions are principally administrative and advisory: the general construction of works on the part of the

State being imposed on the Board of Land and Works, that is to say, on the Department of Water Supply, whose chief professional officer is an officer of the Board. All State works are vested in the Commission, and the property powers and duties vested in or imposed upon the Commissioners of Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts, with the exception of the First Mildura Irrigation and Water Supply Trust, have been transferred to and vested in the Commission. The powers and duties of the Commission embrace the making and levying of rates and charges for the supply of water; the carrying out of surveys necessary to ascertain the nature and extent of the water supply and water storage resources of the State, and to determine the means and cost of improving such resources, and of improving and extending the works for the conveyance and distribution of water throughout the State, and to determine the areas capable of being profitably supplied with water from such works; and also the extent, character, and quality of lagoon, swamp, and marsh lands within the State, the cost of works for their drainage and improvement, and the benefits to be derived from such improvement; preparing proposals for the construction of works of water supply or reports upon proposed works of water supply; the systematic gauging and recording of the volume and flow of rivers and streams, and of the volume of lakes and lagoons, and the effect of climatic conditions upon such volumes within the State; boring and other explorations for ascertaining the existence and location of subterranean waters, and the character and quality thereof; the recording, publishing, and making available for general information of the results of all such surveys, gaugings, borings, and other explorations; instructing the occupiers of lands in irrigation and water supply districts in the best methods of irrigated culture, of the utilization of water as applied to agriculture, and in general rural economy; ascertaining and recording the extent of land from time to time under irrigation in the several irrigation and water supply districts, and the nature of the crops grown in and the products of such districts; promoting the discussion of matters of general interest among the settlers in the irrigation and water supply districts by public conferences.

The various waterworks and districts vested in the Commission, their capital cost or capital debit at the 30th June, 1907, are set forth in the following statement:—

**WATERWORKS VESTED IN THE STATE RIVERS AND WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION.**

(a) <i>Free Head-works.</i>	Capital Cost at 30th June, 1907.
	£
Broken River Works .. .. .	14,853
Goulburn River Works and Waranga* Reservoir .. .. .	716,003
Kow Swamp Works .. .. .	187,779
Loddon River Works .. .. .	156,408

\* This work is not yet completed or handed over to the Commission.

WATERWORKS VESTED IN THE STATE RIVERS AND WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION.—*continued.*

					Capital Cost at 30th June, 1907.
					£
(a) <i>Free Head-works—continued.</i>					
Lake Lonsdale Reservoir .. .. .	..	..	..	..	50,326
Lower Wimmera Compensation Works .. .. .	..	..	..	..	8,752
Long Lake Pumping Works .. .. .	..	..	..	..	27,898
Kerang North-west Lakes Works .. .. .	..	..	..	..	10,008
Total—Free Head-works .. .. .					1,172,027
					Capital Debit at 30th June, 1907.
					£
(b) <i>Other State Works.</i>					
Coliban System of Waterworks .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,227,550
Geelong Water Supply Works * .. .. .	..	..	..	..	456,700
Glenorchy Works .. .. .	..	..	..	..	10,294
Donald Weir .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,890
Mallee Distribution Works .. .. .	..	..	..	..	53,458
Long Lake Works .. .. .	..	..	..	..	10,370
Irrigation and Water Supply Districts.	Total Advances.	Capital written off by Acts Nos. 1625 and 1651.	Paid in Redemption to Treasury.	Balance at Debit.	
	£	£	£	£	
Bacchus Marsh .. .. .	14,406	8,906	243	5,257	
Benjeroop and Murrabit .. .. .	12,936	7,200	64	5,672	
Boort East .. .. .	21,567	14,866	184	6,517	
Boort North .. .. .	6,978	4,867	52	2,059	
Campaspe .. .. .	62,642	52,685	305	9,652	
Cohuna .. .. .	151,213	93,968	512	56,733	
Dry Lake .. .. .	1,704	686	299	719	
Gunbower West .. .. .	5,889	..	..	5,889	
Kerang East .. .. .	14,025	6,984	18	7,023	
Kerang South .. .. .	633	..	14	619	
Koondrook and Myall .. .. .	15,469	12,080	53	3,336	
Leaghur and Meering .. .. .	5,043	2,543	78	2,422	
Macorna North .. .. .	18,557	8,082	81	10,394	
Marquis Hill .. .. .	14,477	9,076	2	5,399	
Rodney .. .. .	225,078	149,949	2,902	72,227	
Swan Hill .. .. .	25,259	19,799	201	5,259	
Tragowel Plains .. .. .	159,848	124,534	444	34,870	
Twelve-Mile .. .. .	5,050	3,250	28	1,772	
Wandella .. .. .	30,754	20,929	111	9,714	
Total .. .. .	791,528	540,404	5,591	245,533	245,533

Total—Other State Works .. 2,005,795

\* Under the provisions of the *Geelong Municipal Waterworks Act 1907*, the control of these works has since passed to the Geelong Municipal Waterworks Trust.

The receipts and disbursements by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission during the year ended the 30th June, 1907, were as follow:—

## STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1906-7.

Works.	Receipts.	Expenditure.			Excess.	
		Annual Votes, including Proportion of Head Office Expenses.	Deduct Expenditure on Capital Works.	Net Expenditure on Management and Maintenance.	Revenue over Expenditure.	Expenditure over Revenue.
<i>Earning Revenue.</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£
Coliban .. ..	37,223	16,634	4,969	11,665	25,558	..
Geelong .. ..	15,158	4,319	690	3,629	11,529	..
Goulburn .. ..	108	1,477	..	1,477	..	1,369
Loddon River ..	12	337	..	337	..	325
Kow Swamp ..	180	3,525	..	3,525	..	3,345
Broken River ..	7	293	..	293	..	286
North-West Lakes ..	65	269	..	269	..	204
Mallee—						
Lake Lonsdale ..	138	219	..	219	..	81
Distributary Channels (Sea Lake) ..	1,312	3,999	..	3,999	..	2,687
Long Lake ..	4,157*	2,477	..	2,477	1,680	..
Lower Wimmera ..	..	148	..	148	..	148
Irrigation and Water Supply Districts ..	30,175	24,926	3,210	21,716	8,459	..
Licences, Diversions, Pumping .. ..	306	..	..	..	306	..
Miscellaneous ..	6	..	..	..	6	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>88,847</b>	<b>58,623</b>	<b>8,869</b>	<b>49,754</b>	<b>39,093</b>	<b>..</b>
<i>Not Earning Revenue.</i>						
River Gauging and Surveys ... ..	..	2,154	..	2,154	..	2,154
New Projects ...	..	793	..	793	..	793
Loan Works—Services on account of, defrayed from vote ...	..	759	..	759	..	759
<b>Grand Total ...</b>	<b>88,847</b>	<b>62,329</b>	<b>8,869</b>	<b>53,460</b>	<b>35,387</b>	<b>..</b>

\* Including £2,348 rate made by Water Supply Department, and interest thereon.

The extent to which the different crops were watered, and the actual areas irrigated in the different districts of the State during the year 1906-7, are set forth in the next statement. Areas irrigated.

## IRRIGATION—WATERINGS AND AREAS, 1906-7.

Districts.	Waterings in Acres.							Actual Area Irrigated.
	Cereals.	Lucerne and other Permanent Fodder Crops.	Sorghum and other Annual Fodder Crops.	Pastures.	Vineyards, Orchards, and Gardens.	Fallows, &c.	Total.	
<i>Supplied from Goulburn State Works.</i>								
Rodney .. .. .	66	16,840	261	6,981	5,197	1,561	30,906	23,103
Echuca and Waranga .. .. .	..	5,565	154	4,316	177	228	10,440	7,956
Total .. .. .	66	22,405	415	11,297	5,374	1,789	41,346	31,059
<i>Supplied from Kow Swamp State Works.</i>								
Dry Lake .. .. .	..	..	..	600	12	..	612	604
Gunbower West .. .. .	130	1,003	301	1,420	26	..	2,880	1,801
Kerang East .. .. .	747	108	1,572	2,580	20	12	5,039	3,575
Macorna North .. .. .	478	80	1,753	7,859	..	..	10,170	7,484
Marquis Hill .. .. .	173	142	143	2,523	..	..	2,981	2,172
South Kerang .. .. .	10	285	164	524	6	..	989	622
Wandella (portion of) .. .. .	328	718	320	2,217	4	23	3,610	2,672
Total .. .. .	1,866	2,336	4,253	17,723	68	35	26,281	18,980
<i>Supplied from Loddon State Works.</i>								
Wandella (portion of) .. .. .	440	956	425	2,956	5	32	4,814	3,563
East Boort .. .. .	374	58	79	1,128	30	..	1,669	1,284
Leaghur and Meering .. .. .	202	14	74	775	16	..	1,081	986
North Boort .. .. .	165	45	..	296	4	..	510	510
Tragowel Plains .. .. .	3,606	754	720	5,595	111	74	10,860	9,223
Twelve-Mile .. .. .	379	28	180	580	1	..	1,168	1,053
Total .. .. .	5,166	1,855	1,478	11,330	167	106	20,102	16,619
<i>Not supplied from State Works.</i>								
Bacchus Marsh .. .. .	..	17	..	..	..	..	17	17
Benjeroop and Murrabit .. .. .	678	466	87	243	52	9	1,535	1,331
Campaspe .. .. .	..	60	..	40	..	..	100	100
Cohuna .. .. .	1,006	5,819	3,350	8,381	806	38	19,400	13,019
Koodrook and Myall .. .. .	200	348	234	1,729	29	..	2,540	2,053
Swan Hill .. .. .	1,033	5,466	79	2,064	82	12	8,736	5,075
Western Wimmera .. .. .	..	57	41	41	719	1	859	..*
Total .. .. .	2,917	12,233	3,791	12,498	1,688	60	33,187	21,595
<i>Lands supplied from Kerang North-west Lakes .. .. .</i>								
.. .. .	834	256	246	3,927	..	10	5,273	5,263
<i>Lands supplied directly from Kow Swamp State Works .. .. .</i>								
.. .. .	173	..	..	2,233	4	..	2,415	2,415
First Mildura .. .. .	1,042	2,288	..	..	28,640	..	31,970	7,189
Grand Totals .. .. .	12,069	41,373	10,183	59,008	35,941	2,000	160,574	103,070

NOTE.—In the Coliban district, which is not included above, there were irrigated 800 acres of orchards, 700 acres of fodder crops, and 350 acres of culinary vegetables, &c.

\* Not stated.

A comparison of the last column with that immediately preceding it will reveal the average number of waterings to which the total area irrigated in each district was subjected. Thus the number of waterings range from 1.0 to 1.7 for the districts given, except Mildura, where the average number of waterings was 4.4.

In the following table, the depths of water supplied in some of the districts for certain crops are shown :—

DEPTHS OF WATERINGS APPLIED TO CERTAIN CROPS.

District.	Crop.	Depth of Water Applied. (One watering.)		
		Max. inches.	Min. inches.	Mean inches.
Rodney ... ..	Lucerne ... ..	8·4	3·6	5 5
Cohuna ... ..	" ... ..	9·0	4·0	5·4
Swan Hill ... ..	" ... ..	14·0	8·4	10·2
Macorna North ... ..	Sorghum ... ..	7·1	5·6	6·1

The extent of Government assistance, and the financial position of the Waterworks Trusts which are not under the control of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, are exhibited below :—

WATERWORKS TRUSTS—CAPITAL INDEBTEDNESS AND INTEREST OUTSTANDING, 30TH JUNE, 1907.

Waterworks Trusts.	Cost of Works at 30th June, 1907. defrayed from—		Capital Indebtedness.				Interest Out- standing at 30th June, 1907.
			In- creased by Interest Capital- ized.	Reduced by—		At 30th June, 1907.	
				Free State Grant.	Loan Advances made by State.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Alexandra .. ..	..	3,359	..	..	109	3,250	65
Avenel .. ..	..	1,684	..	..	149	1,535	30
Avoca .. ..	2,662	8,709	..	2,494	320	5,895	353
Bairnsdale .. ..	..	40,439	..	23,439	316	16,684	331
Ballan .. ..	..	1,100	..	..	227	873	17
Benalla .. ..	..	15,579	..	..	2,697	12,882	256
Bet Bet Shire .. ..	1,384	5,694	..	..	1,093	4,601	91
Birchip .. ..	819	5,235	..	..	160	5,075	190
Boort .. ..	28	1,150	..	150	35	965	39
Bright .. ..	..	2,990	..	..	272	2,718	54
Carisbrook .. ..	..	8,400	..	2,400	224	5,776	115
Carrum .. ..	..	25,732	..	7,732	50	17,950	2,029
Charlton .. ..	2,769	7,877	..	887	22	6,968	376
Cobram .. ..	..	4,433	..	..	17	4,416	88
Dandenong .. ..	..	19,129	..	5,128	394	13,607	201
Daylesford Borough .. ..	..	24,207	2,793	3,139	1,278	22,583	448
Donald .. ..	3,058	8,166	..	1,166	253	6,747	134
Echuca Borough .. ..	..	13,150	..	..	1,297	11,853	477
Elmore .. ..	..	4,000	..	..	319	3,681	73
Euroa .. ..	..	17,242	..	..	1,132	16,110	320
Gisborne .. ..	..	4,668	..	..	838	3,830	76
Hamilton .. ..	..	36,900	..	..	1,159	35,741	709
Healesville .. ..	..	4,661	..	..	454	4,207	83
Heathcote .. ..	..	7,394	..	..	357	7,037	140
Horsham Borough .. ..	..	17,713	..	7,712	444	9,557	190
Kara Kara Shire .. ..	1,522	8,203	..	..	274	7,929	157
Kerang .. ..	88	4,000	..	..	96	3,904	157
Kerang Shire .. ..	213	1,200	..	..	37	1,163	23
Kilmore .. ..	..	14,148	..	..	1,771	12,377	247
Koroit .. ..	..	5,502	..	2,047	202	3,253	65
Korumburra .. ..	..	11,492	..	..	733	10,759	..
Kowree .. ..	292	2,707	..	..	101	2,606	52

WATERWORKS TRUSTS—CAPITAL INDEBTEDNESS AND INTEREST  
OUTSTANDING, 30TH JUNE, 1907—continued.

Waterworks Trusts.	Cost of Works at 30th June, 1907, defrayed from—		Capital Indebtedness.				Interest Out- standing at 30th June, 1907.
	Free State Grant.	Loan Advances made by State.	In- creased by Interest Capital- ized.	Reduced by—		At 30th June, 1907.	
				Amounts Written Off.	Payments to Re- demption.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Kyabram .. .. .		507			98	409	8
Kyneton Shire .. .. .		26,680			10,113	16,567	331
Lancefield .. .. .		7,083			378	6,705	133
Lawloit .. .. .	1,302	12,095			451	11,644	231
Leongatha .. .. .		7,086			21	7,065	138
Lilydale .. .. .		5,785			30	5,755	141
Loddon United* .. .. .	4,122	21,334		1,717		19,617	3,411
Longwood .. .. .		2,400		550	69	1,781	35
Lowan Shire .. .. .	1,258	11,680			437	11,243	223
Macedon .. .. .		2,600			160	2,440	48
Mansfield .. .. .		7,931			708	7,223	143
Maryborough .. .. .		76,257		9,200	2,609	64,448	
Mooroopna .. .. .		3,053		1,400	67	1,586	59
Murchison .. .. .		2,800			41	2,759	55
Nagambie .. .. .		2,775			337	2,438	48
Nhill .. .. .	799	10,068		2,482	245	7,341	440
Numurkah Shire .. .. .	1,278	23,684		1,376	2,478	19,830	392
Omoo .. .. .		3,982			326	3,656	147
Pyramid Hill .. .. .		437				437	92
Riddell's Creek .. .. .		3,500		497	109	2,894	57
Rochester .. .. .		1,300			120	1,180	23
Romsey .. .. .		4,700			843	3,857	77
Rushworth .. .. .		4,500			72	4,428	88
Rutherford .. .. .		16,485			545	15,940	316
Seymour .. .. .		27,959			1,447	26,512	526
Shepparton Urban .. .. .	24	19,530		2,416	1,463	15,651	313
Shepparton Shire .. .. .	110	17,125		1,376	1,038	14,709	292
St. Arnaud Borough .. .. .	57	44,800		15,077	985	28,738	571
St. Arnaud Shire .. .. .	1,691	3,098	4,077		1,085	6,090	121
Stawell Shire .. .. .	545	1,370		250	1,120		
Sunbury .. .. .		15,983				15,983	997
Swan Hill .. .. .	231	3,988			97	3,891	78
Swan Hill Shire† .. .. .	6,421	36,043		36,043			
Tallangatta .. .. .		52				52	
Tatura .. .. .		2,847		650	260	1,937	38
Tungamah Shire .. .. .	4,130	12,241			484	11,757	233
United Echuca and Waranga .. .. .	14,968	70,369		34,748	1,964	33,657	669
Upper Macedon .. .. .		2,290			284	2,006	40
Violet Town .. .. .		4,350			139	4,211	84
Wangaratta .. .. .		9,888			105	9,783	194
Warracknabeal .. .. .	262	4,116			417	3,699	73
Warrambool .. .. .		33,500			1,265	37,235	1,496
Western Wimmera .. .. .	9,335	213,943		132,835	3,809	77,299	1,537
Wimmera United .. .. .	19,813	143,537		36,392	4,162	107,983	
Winchelsea Shire .. .. .		4,420			150	4,270	85
Wodonga .. .. .		7,722			287	7,435	148
Woodend .. .. .		7,663			2,083	5,580	111
Wycheproof .. .. .	1,500	10,481		700	825	8,956	176
Yarram .. .. .		2,082			5	2,077	35
Yarrowonga Urban .. .. .	1,897	8,800			1,294	7,506	149
Yatchaw .. .. .		6,262		1,061	172	4,429	88
Yea .. .. .		3,885			73	3,812	75
Total .. .. .	82,583	1,323,927	6,870	335,664	62,100	933,033	22,351

\* The property of this trust has been taken possession of by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, as provided by Section 278 of the *Water Act* 1905.

† This trust was abolished under the provisions of the *Water Act* 1905.



The free State grant to Waterworks Trusts for the construction of headworks was originally £100,000, but owing to the transfer of works, portion of the grant now appears against Irrigation districts and other State works.

The trusts mentioned above have been relieved of 25 per cent. of their original liabilities to the State, and in addition, of £66,617 arrears of interest. The amount of interest outstanding represents about seven months' interest on the capital outstanding.

The following return furnishes full particulars of the receipts and expenditure of the Waterworks Trusts during the year ended 31st December, 1907:—

WATERWORKS TRUSTS—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1907.

Waterworks Trusts.	Receipts from—				Expenditure on—				
	Water Rates.	Sale of Water.	Other Sources.	Total.	Maintenance and Management.	Salaries and Wages.	Interest and Redemption.	Other Services.	Total.
Alexandra .. ..	£ 526	£ 7	£ 4	£ 537	£ 218	£ 205	£ 155	£ ..	£ 638
Avenel .. ..	197	..	4	201	144	107	69	3	323
Avoca .. ..	157	..	..	157	12	..	..	..	12
Bairnsdale .. ..	1,526	104	14	1,644	780	362	703	39	1,884
Ballan .. ..	272	4	3	279	121	31	39	16	207
Benalla .. ..	1,378	394	18	1,790	244	584	583	..	1,411
Bet Bet Shire .. ..	335	..	..	335	8	51	208	15	282
Birchip .. ..	801	..	† 478	1,279	401	57	342	74	874
Boort .. ..	242	24	..	266	225	11	22	4	262
Bright .. ..	172	106	1	279	63	42	123	5	293
Carisbrook .. ..	377	15	8	400	21	90	261	26	398
Carrum .. ..	1,415	..	19	1,434	607	105	500	4	1,216
Charlton .. ..	535	28	13	576	151	94	250	41	536
Cobram .. ..	402	1	..	403	19	109	198	2	328
Cobdenong .. ..	629	22	9	660	140	136	457	3	736
Dayleford Borough .. ..	1,170	557	150	1,877	667	103	1,021	9	1,800
Donald .. ..	459	253	10	722	307	182	305	8	802
Echuca Borough .. ..	1,753	..	23	1,776	930	468	325	95	1,818
Elmore .. ..	240	150	38	428	175	113	166	1	455
Euroa .. ..	708	179	5	892	38	108	709	3	858
Gisborne .. ..	339	..	4	343	43	48	173	..	264
Hamilton .. ..	2,182	304	41	2,587	140	345	1,616	45	2,146
Healesville .. ..	248	151	19	418	188	48	190	14	440
Heathcote .. ..	354	184	9	547	47	92	318	2	459
Horsham Borough .. ..	1,622	..	114	1,736	868	478	433	4	1,783
Kara Kara Shire .. ..	824	..	16	840	183	15	474	12	684
Kerang .. ..	886	..	1	887	428	219	182	8	837
Kerang Shire* .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kilmore .. ..	532	380	3	915	47	242	598	6	893
Koroit .. ..	398	79	..	477	84	138	192	3	417
Korumburra .. ..	571	302	82	955	55	151	696	21	923
Kowree .. ..	345	..	3	348	50	54	118	..	222
Kyabram .. ..	270	91	7	368	168	75	18	43	304
Kyneton Shire .. ..	1,273	853	18	2,144	81	285	1,587	3	1,956
Lancefield .. ..	256	106	..	362	12	40	303	1	356
Lawloit .. ..	1,179	..	10	1,189	171	262	532	45	1,010
Leongatha .. ..	609	25	20	654	47	78	347	8	480
Lilydale .. ..	309	79	1	389	24	91	190	4	309

\* This trust is inoperative.

† Principally contributions from municipal councils towards maintenance and interest on and redemption of loans.

WATERWORKS TRUSTS—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1907—  
*continued.*

Waterworks Trusts.	Receipts from—				Expenditure on—				
	Water Rates.	Sale of Water.	Other Sources.	Total.	Maintenance and Management.	Salaries and Wages.	Interest and Redemption.	Other Services.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Loddon United†	2,337	150	258	2,745	436	157	1,700	71	2,364
Longwood ..	194	..	..	194	15	28	81	2	126
Lowan Shire ..	1,434	..	22	1,456	220	307	509	59	1,095
Macedon ..	153	..	..	155	29	37	110	5	181
Mansfield ..	482	202	3	687	258	144	327	1	730
Maryborough ..	2,400	912	29	3,341	319	304	2,915	33	3,571
Mooroopna ..	298	52	1	351	111	170	87	7	375
Murchison ..	236	125	1	362	157	133	70	9	369
Nagambie ..	301	28	..	329	53	100	110	9	272
Nhill ..	1,111	..	114	1,225	534	50	791	18	1,393
Numurkah Shire	2,152	324	44	2,520	589	545	964	40	2,138
Omoo ..	308	..	14	322	128	31	165	2	326
Pyramid Hill ..	38	..	..	38	13	..	26	..	39
Riddell's Creek ..	240	..	1	241	45	34	131	13	223
Rochester ..	452	18	..	470	178	194	64	23	449
Romsey ..	226	57	2	285	16	79	175	..	270
Rushworth ..	601	..	1	602	206	148	200	20	574
Rutherglen ..	1,572	25	16	1,613	562	225	726	2	1,515
Seymour ..	559	1,093	38	1,690	117	182	1,199	10	1,508
Shepparton Urban ..	1,554	387	35	1,976	800	425	708	30	1,963
Shepparton Shire ..	1,271	4	..	1,275	306	217	675	23	1,221
St. Arnaud Borough..	1,794	93	252	2,139	744	125	1,300	6	2,175
St. Arnaud Shire ..	492	..	8	500	155	44	276	10	485
Stawell Shire*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sunbury ..	254	545	148	947	256	88	762	5	1,111
Swan Hill ..	611	14	14	639	231	218	176	3	628
Swan Hill Shire†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tallangatta‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tatura ..	334	75	5	414	208	157	88	2	455
Tungamah Shire ..	1,430	103	11	1,549	423	414	532	12	1,381
United Echuca and Waranga ..	2,923	735	3	3,661	1,536	369	1,026	57	2,988
Upper Macedon ..	201	..	28	229	22	34	86	3	145
Violet Town ..	234	..	7	241	33	51	190	..	274
Wangaratta ..	1,115	287	37	1,439	444	357	449	..	1,250
Warracknabeal ..	936	119	20	1,075	715	140	167	11	1,033
Warrambool ..	2,390	359	167	2,916	1,983	545	800	71	3,399
Western Wimmera ..	5,797	2,989	99	8,885	4,972	629	3,496	..	9,097
Wimmera United ..	9,765	899	677	11,341	5,675	..	5,067	60	10,802
Winchelsea Shire ..	337	..	1	338	57	73	193	2	325
Woodonga ..	426	189	8	623	23	135	336	2	496
Woodend ..	238	386	27	651	515	203	252	16	986
Wycheproof ..	783	70	114	967	214	148	398	6	766
Yarram ..	194	..	1	195	42	27	51	3	123
Yarrawonga Urban ..	567	195	..	762	170	250	340	..	760
Yatchaw ..	290	..	..	290	6	45	200	10	261
Yea ..	254	215	6	475	113	188	172	..	473
Total ..	74,775	15,113	3,359	93,247	31,536	13,420	42,483	1,223	88,671

\* This trust is inoperative.

† The property of this trust has been taken possession of by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, as provided by section 273 of the *Water Act* 1905.

‡ This trust was abolished under the provisions of the *Water Act* 1905.

§ Principally contributions from municipal councils towards maintenance and interest on and redemption of loans.

|| Included in maintenance and management.

§ This trust had no ordinary revenue and expenditure in 1907.

Of the waterworks controlled by Municipalities, the most important are those at Ballarat, vested in the Ballarat Water Commission, and having reservoirs with a storage capacity of nearly 842 million gallons. Other important reservoirs in this group are those supplying Beechworth, Clunes, and Talbot, the respective storage capacities being 191, 225, and 200 million gallons. The following return shows the financial position existing between the State and corporations on account of these Waterworks:—

Municipal Waterworks.

**WATERWORKS OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS—CAPITAL INDEBTEDNESS AND INTEREST OUTSTANDING, 30TH JUNE, 1907.**

Local Bodies.	Cost of Works to 30th June, 1907, defrayed from Loan Advances made by State.	Capital Indebtedness.				Interest outstanding at 30th June, 1907.
		Increased by Interest capitalized	Reduced by—		At 30th June, 1907.	
			Amounts written off.	Payments to Redemption.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Arapiles Shire ..	3,600	..	..	894	2,706	54
Ararat Borough ..	49,196	..	18,266	1,244	29,686	585
Ballarat Water Commission ..	309,300	41,869	2,111	35,852	313,206	7,227
Beechworth Shire ..	29,676	1,256	5,958	3,864	21,110	..
Bet Bet Shire ..	1,000	..	985	15	..	..
Birchip Shire ..	2,669	..	..	256	2,413	36
Borong Shire ..	9,059	..	..	983	8,076	121
Castle Donnington Shire ..	4,160	..	..	467	3,693	..
Chiltern Shire ..	4,500	508	508	687	3,813	76
Clunes Borough Water Commission ..	70,195	..	62,395	291	7,509	149
Creswick Borough ..	3,500	..	..	3,500	..	78
Dimboola Shire ..	2,566	..	..	267	2,299	35
Dunolly Borough ..	2,190	..	..	798	1,392	28
Inglewood Borough ..	5,149	..	..	1,525	3,624	117
Karkaroc Shire ..	15,088	..	..	1,028	14,060	212
Kerang Shire ..	2,313	..	..	173	2,140	33
Korong Shire ..	1,564	..	..	393	1,171	23
Ripon Shire ..	3,000	..	..	1,287	1,713	34
Stawell Borough ..	108,506	..	61,661	3,527	43,318	860
Talbot Borough ..	15,000	..	13,986	50	964	19
Tarnagulla Borough ..	800	..	..	140	660	13
Wimmera Shire ..	28,890	..	..	26,196	2,694	53
Wycheproof Shire ..	2,445	..	..	230	2,215	33
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>674,366</b>	<b>43,633</b>	<b>165,870</b>	<b>83,667</b>	<b>468,462</b>	<b>9,786</b>

The Geelong Municipal Waterworks Act 1907, providing for the constitution of a Municipal Waterworks Trust for the supply of water to Geelong and district, and for other purposes, was assented to on the 16th December, 1907. Particulars relating to the Geelong Waterworks will be found on pages 577, 580 and 581.

The corporations of Echuca Borough, and Ballan and Melton Shires, also have waterworks, the former purchased from the State, and the latter two constructed out of Shire funds.

As well as the above £9,889 (including £346 capitalized interest) were paid to redemption by other municipal corporations, the balance of their liabilities to the State being transferred to Waterworks Trusts.

Abolished  
Trusts.

The irrigation and water supply trusts specified below were abolished, and the liabilities in respect of amounts due and owing to the Crown by such trusts on account of principal sums advanced by way of loan, and accrued unpaid interest thereon, cancelled by provision in the *Water Act 1905*.

IRRIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY TRUSTS ABOLISHED AND LIABILITIES  
CANCELLED.

Name of Trust.	Cost of Works.			Written off.		
	Advances.	Grants.	Total.	Capital.	Interest.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Dookie .. ..	630	..	630	630	171	801
Emu Valley .. ..	8,166	..	8,166	8,166	2,907	11,073
Harcourt .. ..	1,142	..	1,142	1,112*	335	1,447
Lerderberg .. ..	447	..	447	447	169	616
Millewa .. ..	973	..	973	973	582	1,555
Pine Hills .. ..	2,051	243	2,294	2,051	1,065	3,116
Torrumberry North .. ..	12,300	..	12,300	12,300	5,812	18,112
Werribee .. ..	6,000	..	6,000	6,000	3,752	9,752
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>31,709</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>31,952</b>	<b>31,679</b>	<b>14,793</b>	<b>46,472</b>

\* £30 paid to Redemption Fund by Trust.

The Dookie works are now used solely for the supply of water to the Dookie Agricultural College, and the Emu Valley and Harcourt Works have been attached to the Coliban scheme.

Mildura  
irrigation  
scheme.

A full account of the history of the Mildura Settlement from its inception will be found in the *Victorian Year Book, 1904*. A short account of the scheme is as follows:—

In 1884, a Royal Commission was appointed to consider the question of the Conservation of Water in Victoria, and Mildura was chosen as the site for an irrigation colony, and in 1887, 250,000 acres of land there were set apart for the experiment.

Two blocks of about 25,000 acres each were made available, upon the ordinary conditions for resumption and entry for mining, to the Messrs. Chaffey Bros. Irrigation works and improvements gave rights to grants in fee simple, in these blocks, as well as in the remaining 200,000 acres, which, after three years, the licensees

would be entitled to occupy, and sell, or dispose of, in parcels of not more than 80 acres for fruit-growing, or 160 acres for growing other products. No person was to have more than one block, and the licensees were not themselves to retain more than 5,000 acres of cultivated and irrigated land out of that granted to them in fee simple. Every parcel should have a sufficient water-right to run with the title as a perpetual easement, and a licence to divert water from the Murray, sufficient for the purposes of the Settlement, was granted for 25 years. In return, the licensees covenanted to expend £300,000 in irrigation works within twenty years, in accordance with general plans approved by the Government.

On the 30th September, 1887, the licensees assigned all their interests and rights to the Chaffey Brothers Company Limited. In December following, the Mildura Irrigation Company was formed.

By extensive advertising in Great Britain, many of the very best class of settlers were induced to emigrate and invest their capital. In 1892, the settlers complained of the non-performance by the licensees of their covenants. In March, 1893, the Chief Engineer of Water Supply visited the Settlement, and made extensive inquiries into these complaints, and into the state of affairs generally. His report revealing an unsatisfactory state of affairs, the First Mildura Irrigation Trust, consisting of six Commissioners and two Auditors, to be elected by the occupiers and owners of rateable land, was constituted, by Act of Parliament, in 1895. All the irrigation lands, works, and approaches were vested in them, and the terms of holding were revised in favour generally of the settlers.

In 1896, a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into and report upon the condition and prospects of the Settlement. It found that the principal causes of failure were the grave errors made in laying out the Settlement, and in the provision made for the supply of water for irrigation; the non-fulfilment of the obligations undertaken in the agreement, whereby the reasonable expectations of the settlers were disappointed; and the hopeless financial mismanagement of the company. It was decided to raise a loan to meet pressing necessities, and an overdraft was guaranteed by the Treasurer, the Chief Engineer of the Water Supply Department deciding what works required to be carried out. From time to time the Government has granted further assistance, until on 30th June, 1907, the total amount advanced was £58,700, which, together with interest accumulated to that date, £17,729, represents the total indebtedness of the Trust to the Government.

A railway line has also been constructed, connecting Mildura with the Metropolis, and was opened for traffic towards the close of 1903.

The success of the Settlement is now assured, and healthy progress is visible everywhere. Its products are consumed in Victoria in large quantities, and the other States of the Commonwealth are good customers for the canned and dried fruits. The following

Exports of  
canned and  
dried  
fruits.

tables show that Victoria is building up an export trade in canned and dried fruits, most of which are raised at Mildura:—

EXPORTS OF CANNED AND DRIED FRUITS PRODUCED IN VICTORIA,  
1896 TO 1907.

Year.	Canned Fruits.	Dried Fruits.	
		Raisins.	Other.
	£	£	£
1896 .. .. .	3,904	835	1,777
1897 .. .. .	6,849	1,147	4,510
1898 .. .. .	5,823	7,388	6,674
1899 .. .. .	9,672	7,524	8,286
1900 .. .. .	20,396	10,150	5,121
1901 .. .. .	31,015	15,095	4,963
1902 .. .. .	30,223	23,730	20,519
1903 .. .. .	30,799	48,137	8,631
1904 .. .. .	31,666	59,276	11,216
1905 .. .. .	36,427	47,131	9,677
1906 .. .. .	39,804	47,114	9,662
1907 .. .. .	48,718	123,679	18,257

DETAILS OF EXPORTS OF CANNED AND DRIED FRUITS PRODUCED  
IN VICTORIA, 1907.

Country to which Exported.	Canned Fruits— Value.	Dried Fruits.			
		Raisins.		Other.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
New South Wales ..	16,387	2,128,610	44,762	205,875	4,905
Queensland .. .. .	7,327	811,432	17,963	279,485	7,500
South Australia .. .	832	59,431	1,379	17,901	390
Western Australia ..	7,934	225,986	5,616	108,077	2,718
Tasmania .. .. .	2,322	268,809	6,446	91,986	2,281
Other Countries .. .	13,916	3,389,595	47,513	15,234	463
Total .. .. .	48,718	6,883,863	123,679	718,558	18,257

The trade with the other States is rapidly growing, the value of the exports amounting to £128,762 in 1907, as against £77,383 in 1903, £85,049 in 1904, £87,391 in 1905, and £91,177 in 1906. The oversea trade also shows a good increase, having risen from £5,403 in 1906 to £61,892 in 1907.

The following figures, showing the population of the settlement since 1891, are a fair indication of its prosperity.

Population  
of Mildura.

POPULATION OF MILDURA, 1891 TO 1907.

1891 April (Census) .. .	2,321	1904 September .. .	4,100
1896 September .. .	2,000	1907 .. .	4,355
1901 March (Census) .. .	3,325		

The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Mildura Irrigation Trust during the year ended 30th June, 1907:—

Revenue and expenditure of Mildura Irrigation Trust.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF FIRST MILDURA IRRIGATION TRUST, 1906-7.

Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	£		£
Arrears, Horticultural Assessment .. .. .	4,801	Expenditure on Pumping Stations .. .. .	9,276
Current Rates, Horticultural Assessment .. .. .	10,510	Expenditure on Town Supply Distribution of Water .. .. .	856
Arrears, Town Assessment .. .. .	186	Interest .. .. .	1,999
Current Rates, Town Assessment .. .. .	708	Other Expenditure .. .. .	2,786
Miscellaneous .. .. .	734		
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>16,939</b>	<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>18,039</b>

The following table shows the average yearly amount of rainfall deduced from all available records to December, 1907, and the rainfall during 1905, 1906, and 1907, in each of the 26 basins or regions constituting the State of Victoria:—

Meteorology.

RAINFALL—YEARLY RECORDS AND AVERAGES.

Name of Basin.	Rainfall.			
	Yearly Average, to Dec., 1907.	During 1905.	During 1906.	During 1907.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Glenelg and Wannon Rivers .. .. .	27·69	27·76	32·33	24·54
Fitzroy, Eumerella, and Merrie Rivers .. .. .	29·92	32·12	32·69	28·12
Hopkins River and Mt. Emu Creek .. .. .	25·71	25·84	29·45	23·10
Mt. Elephant and Lake Corangamite .. .. .	25·07	23·06	29·15	23·66
Otway Forest .. .. .	37·87	36·62	40·24	34·26
Moorabool and Barwon Rivers .. .. .	25·38	24·03	28·97	23·80
Werribee and Saltwater Rivers .. .. .	24·65	25·76	24·99	20·20
Yarra River and Dandenong Creek .. .. .	36·04	38·53	35·65	31·45
Koo-wee-rup Swamp .. .. .	35·91	35·49	35·18	31·67
South Gippsland .. .. .	40·73	41·00	40·82	36·06
Latrobe and Thomson Rivers .. .. .	36·52	36·58	37·15	34·55
Macallister and Avon Rivers .. .. .	23·69	26·58	25·47	17·46
Mitchell River .. .. .	28·95	34·48	27·65	19·10
Tambo and Nicholson Rivers .. .. .	26·42	33·13	28·49	17·54
Snowy River .. .. .	33·65	42·83	28·64	23·59
Murray River .. .. .	20·34	18·86	28·24	15·26
Mitta Mitta and Kiewa Rivers .. .. .	36·03	35·42	46·94	27·05
Ovens River .. .. .	37·14	35·94	49·73	29·62
Goulburn River .. .. .	26·22	25·62	33·40	21·69
Campaspe River .. .. .	24·49	22·43	31·65	20·57
Loddon River .. .. .	18·83	17·43	23·48	15·10
Avon and Richardson Rivers .. .. .	15·87	16·01	19·58	14·16
Avoca River .. .. .	16·99	15·77	20·22	13·68
Western Wimmera .. .. .	21·67	19·32	25·15	18·53
Eastern Wimmera .. .. .	19·42	20·88	27·55	18·59
Mallee Country .. .. .	13·29	13·25	16·03	11·16
<b>Weighted Averages .. .. .</b>	<b>24·52</b>	<b>24·97</b>	<b>28·26</b>	<b>20·51</b>

The rainfall recorded for each quarter in 1907, and the quarterly averages up to 1907, deduced from all available records, are as follow:—

RAINFALL—QUARTERLY RECORDS AND AVERAGES.

Name of Basin.	First Quarter.		Second Quarter.		Third Quarter.		Fourth Quarter.	
	Amount, 1907.	Average to 1907.	Amount, 1907.	Average to 1907.	Amount, 1907.	Average to 1907.	Amount, 1907.	Average to 1907.
	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Glenelg and Wannon Rivers ..	2.14	3.60	7.76	8.67	9.30	9.27	5.34	6.15
Fitzroy, Eumerella, and Merrie Rivers ..	2.13	4.18	9.26	9.39	9.65	10.03	7.08	6.32
Hopkins River and Mt. Emu Creek ..	2.30	4.13	7.20	7.79	7.00	7.61	6.60	6.18
Mt. Elephant and Lake Corangamite ..	2.43	4.39	6.60	7.32	7.10	7.32	7.53	6.04
Otway Forest ..	3.45	6.30	9.47	11.75	11.35	11.76	9.99	8.06
Moorabool and Barwon Rivers ..	1.97	4.43	7.09	7.25	6.85	7.21	7.89	6.49
Werribee and Saltwater Rivers ..	2.43	4.71	5.43	6.70	4.61	6.37	7.73	6.87
Yarra River and Dandenong Creek ..	3.40	6.92	7.91	10.05	8.59	9.55	11.55	9.62
Koo-wee-rup Swamp ..	3.06	6.92	7.47	10.24	10.19	9.89	10.95	8.86
South Gippsland ..	3.31	7.27	10.24	11.61	11.91	11.82	10.60	10.03
Latrobe and Thomson Rivers ..	3.27	7.09	8.64	9.69	11.58	10.26	11.06	9.48
Macallister and Avon Rivers ..	2.02	5.05	5.48	5.94	4.03	5.49	5.93	7.21
Mitchell River ..	2.90	6.97	6.74	7.77	3.10	6.65	6.36	7.56
Tambo and Nicholson Rivers ..	2.92	6.54	5.46	6.19	3.00	5.75	6.16	7.94
Snowy River ..	4.18	7.45	8.95	9.31	3.73	8.16	6.73	8.73
Murray River ..	3.09	3.78	3.84	5.89	4.61	5.76	4.78	4.91
Mitta Mitta and Kiewa Rivers ..	3.76	6.25	6.46	10.36	8.60	10.74	8.23	8.68
Ovens River ..	3.54	6.04	8.21	11.07	9.67	11.44	8.20	8.59
Goulburn River ..	2.78	4.18	5.76	7.76	6.94	7.90	6.21	6.38
Campaspe River ..	2.70	3.69	5.70	7.32	6.52	7.59	5.65	5.89
Loddon River ..	2.05	3.04	3.41	5.87	4.76	5.35	4.88	4.57
Avon and Richardson Rivers ..	1.32	2.33	4.37	5.22	5.03	4.59	3.44	3.73
Avoca River ..	1.60	2.41	4.02	5.43	4.25	5.05	3.81	4.10
Western Wimmera ..	1.75	2.84	7.43	7.13	6.28	6.63	3.07	5.07
Eastern Wimmera ..	1.49	2.14	6.36	6.54	6.69	6.41	4.05	4.33
Mallee country ..	0.86	1.90	3.63	4.47	3.42	3.90	2.85	3.02
State ..	2.25	4.14	6.12	7.32	6.31	7.11	5.83	5.95

RAINFALL IN REGIONS, DURING EACH QUARTER, 1905, 1906, AND 1907.

Percentage above the average, + (plus); below the average, — (minus).

Regions.	First Quarter.			Second Quarter.			Third Quarter.		
	1905.	1906.	1907.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1905.	1906.	1907.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Western Districts ..	-38	-16	-45	+3	+6	-7	+20	+28	-3
Cape Otway Forest ..	-50	-48	-45	-14	-9	-19	+20	+24	-3
Counties surrounding Port Phillip Bay ..	-28	-14	-53	-7	-18	-18	+21	+16	-8
South Gippsland ..	-26	-8	-54	-9	-22	-12	+22	+13	*
Basins of the Latrobe, Macallister, and Mitchell Rivers ..	-15	+13	-57	-16	-47	-11	+4	+4	-16
Basins of the Tambo and Snowy Rivers ..	+1	+35	-49	-29	-73	-7	-4	-34	-51
All Northern Areas between the Ranges and the Murray, East of the Campaspe River ..	-41	+22	-38	-3	+9	-29	+21	+30	-16
All Northern Areas between the Ranges and the Murray, West of the Campaspe River ..	-35	+3	-38	+11	+21	-16	+2	+34	-3



RAINFALL IN REGIONS, DURING EACH QUARTER, 1905, 1906, AND 1907—continued.

Percentage above the average, + (plus); below the average, - (minus).

Regions.	Fourth Quarter.			Year.		
	1905.	1906.	1907.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Western Districts .. .. .	— 8	+ 32	+ 7	%	+ 15	— 8
Cape Otway Forest .. .. .	— 3	+ 26	+ 24	— 10	†	— 10
Counties surrounding Port Phillip Bay	+ 12	+ 25	+ 20	+ 1	+ 2	— 12
South Gippsland .. .. .	+ 26	+ 39	+ 6	+ 5	+ 4	— 11
Basins of the Latrobe, Macallister, and Mitchell Rivers	+ 45	+ 32	— 4	+ 4	— 4	— 20
Basins of the Tambo and Snowy Rivers	+ 97	+ 33	— 23	+ 13	— 15	— 32
All Northern Areas between the Ranges and the Murray, East of the Campaspe River	— 19	+ 52	— 4	— 8	+ 27	— 21
All Northern Areas between the Ranges and the Murray, West of the Campaspe River	— 18	+ 21	— 11	— 5	+ 22	— 14

\* Very slightly above average. † Very slightly below average.

AVERAGES AND EXTREMES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS FOR THE SEASONS AND FOR THE METEOROLOGICAL YEAR DEDUCED FROM ALL RECORDS OBTAINED IN PAST YEARS AT THE MELBOURNE OBSERVATORY.

Meteorological Elements.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Winter.	Year.	
<i>Averages.</i>						
Mean pressure of air in inches	29·891	29·840	30·005	29·999	29·934	
Monthly range of pressure of air—Inches .. .. .	0·895	0·798	0·802	0·983	0·869	
Mean temperature of air in shade—°Fahr. .. .. .	56·6	64·8	58·5	49·2	57·3	
Mean daily range of temperature of air in shade—°Fahr. .. .. .	18·8	21·4	17·6	14·2	18·0	
Mean percentage of humidity. Saturation = 100 .. .. .	70	65	73	78	71	
Mean rainfall in inches .. .. .	7·26	5·85	6·69	5·69	25·49	
Mean number of days of rain .. .. .	37	23	30	41	131	
Mean amount of spontaneous evaporation in inches .. .. .	10·04	17·01	7·60	3·67	38·32	
Mean daily amount of cloudiness—Scale 0 to 10 .. .. .	6·0	5·3	5·9	6·4	5·9	
Mean daily duration of sunshine	5 58	7 53	4 36	3 25	5 28	
Mean total of hours of sunshine	542	709	423	314	1,988	
Percentage number of hours during which the wind blew from the various points of the compass	North ..	16·46	8·11	16·75	30·44	17·94
	North-West ..	9·34	4·18	7·40	12·50	8·36
	West ..	15·16	10·68	13·14	13·90	13·22
	South-West ..	16·43	19·52	12·73	10·70	14·85
	South ..	17·96	26·10	15·48	6·90	16·61
	South-East ..	9·33	17·58	13·39	5·64	11·48
	East ..	3·91	5·19	5·82	3·88	4·70
Mean number of days of fog ..	North-East ..	9·28	6·68	12·71	13·54	10·50
	Calm ..	2·11	1·99	2·58	2·50	2·29
		1·2	0·7	5·0	9·6	16·5

AVERAGES AND EXTREMES OF CLIMATIC ELEMENTS, ETC—*continued.**Extremes.*

Pressure of air.	Inches.	Temperature of air in shade.	° Fahr.
Greatest monthly range ...	1·503	Greatest monthly range ...	69·1
Smallest " " ...	0·489	Smallest " " ...	23·4
Greatest yearly range ...	1·719	Greatest yearly range ...	82·6
Smallest " " ...	1·169	Smallest " " ...	66·0
Highest air pressure on record	30·678	Greatest mean daily range ...	27·8
Lowest " " " "	28·868	Smallest " " " " ...	7·7
		Highest temperature on record	111·2
		Lowest " " " "	27·0
Solar radiation—highest on record .. .. .		178·5	° Fahr.
Terrestrial radiation—lowest on record .. .. .		20·4	"
Greatest rainfall on record .. .. .		44·25	Inches.
Smallest rainfall on record .. .. .		15·61	"
Horizontal motion in miles .. .. .		81,118	
Mean hourly velocity of wind .. .. .		9·2	

The table below contains the values of the principal Meteorological elements for the whole year 1907, with the corresponding averages and extremes, based on the Observatory Records of 51 years:—

## METEOROLOGY, 1857 TO 1907.

Meteorological Elements.	Yearly Averages and Extremes.			
	Year 1907.	Average for 51 Years.	Extreme between which the Yearly Average Values have oscillated in 51 years.	
			Highest.	Lowest.
Mean atmospheric pressure (inches) ...	29·915	29·935	...	...
Highest " " " " ...	29·529	29·550	30·678	30·003
Lowest " " " " ...	29·303	29·174	29·902	28·868
Range (inches) ...	1·226	1·356	1·719	1·169
Mean temperature of air, in shade (° Fahr.)	56·7	57·4	58·7	56·1
Mean daily maximum ...	67·1	67·3	69·0	65·8
Mean daily minimum ...	49·1	49·3	51·2	47·2
Absolute maximum ...	105·3	105·4	111·2	96·6
Absolute minimum ...	30·2	30·7	33·9	27·0
Mean daily range ...	18·0	18·0	20·3	14·6
Absolute annual range ...	75·1	74·4	82·6	66·0
Solar Radiation (maximum) ...	160·0	161·3	178·5	108·6
Terrestrial Radiation (minimum) ..	23·3	24·9	46·2	20·4
Rainfall (in inches) ...	22·26	25·56	44·25	15·61
Number of wet days ...	102	131	165	102
Year's amount of free evaporation (in inches) ...	40·61	38·18	45·65	31·59
Percentage of humidity (saturation = 100) ...	70	72	...	...
Cloudiness (scale 10 = overcast, 0 = clear)	5·7	5·9	...	...
Duration of sunshine (number of hours)	1,988	1,957	...	...
Number of days of fog ...	7	16·2	...	...

## AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

An Act for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges was passed towards the close of 1884, and five areas were reserved as sites for colleges and experimental farms—at Dookie, Longerenong, Gonyah, Gonyah, Olangolah, and Bullarto. The total areas of these reserves amount to 13,392 acres. Particulars are as follow:—

Agricultural education.

## AREAS OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND EXPERIMENTAL FARM LANDS, 1907.

Name.	Area.	How Used.
	Acres.	
Dookie and Currawa ... ..	4,889	College and Experimental Farm
Longerenong (Jung Jung) ... ..	2,386	" " " "
Gonyah Gonyah and Jumbuk ... ..	2,500	Let for grazing and cultivation
Olangolah ... ..	2,800	Not in use
Bullarto ... ..	817	Let for grazing
Total ... ..	13,392	

In order to carry out experiments, devised for the purpose of ascertaining the suitability of the Victorian climate and soil for various kinds of useful products and of obtaining data respecting the rotation of crops, but more especially for the instruction of students in agriculture, a block of 4,806 acres, subsequently increased by 40 acres, was reserved in 1874, at Dookie, situated in the County of Moira, in the North-Eastern District of Victoria, on which to found, under the direction of the Council of Agricultural Education, a State Experimental Farm.

Agricultural College, Dookie.

The farm has, under the provisions of the *Agricultural Colleges Act* 1884, been vested in trustees, and all moneys received from the sale of stock and produce since June, 1885, have been paid into the Agricultural College fund.

The College has accommodation for 100 students, and there were 76 in attendance in 1907. The charges per head per annum are £25 for maintenance, £1 5s. for medical attendance and medicines, and £1 15s. for books and other school materials, or £28 in all. No charge is made for instruction.

The farm is thoroughly equipped with up-to-date buildings, improvements and appliances, and recently a new brick dining hall and kitchen, with servery, store rooms, &c., stables for 40 horses, three new dormitories, horticultural building for practical demonstrations in fruit preserving, canning, &c., have been erected. A line of 4-inch pipes from the Broken River has been laid down, and water can now be pumped to the College reservoirs, ensuring permanency of supply. Besides the usual sports grounds there are rifle butts, both standard and miniature, on the estate.

The farm has 34½ acres under vines, and 20 acres under fruit trees, and in 1907 544 acres under cereals, hay, and green fodder. The live stock comprised 86 horses, 61 dairy cows, 118 other cattle, 1,400 sheep and 216 pigs. The produce of the farm for the year was valued at £5,230, and the receipts comprised £2,034 from fees, and £3,793 from sale of produce. The expenditure for the year, including that on buildings and maintenance, amounted to £17,302.

Considerable attention is paid to experimental work in connexion with cereals, the raising of new varieties of wheat, suitable for the different parts of the country, receiving special attention.

Experiments with new fodder and other plants of economic importance are also carried out, whilst attention is also paid to the indigenous grasses. A variety of medicinal and other plants is also grown on the farm for educational purposes. There is a 4¾ acre plantation of olives, of six varieties.

Manurial tests are carried out each year, and the results are published for the benefit of the farmers.

There is a good demand for seed wheat, oats, and barley from the college farm; whilst, for the commercial training of the students, a good deal of grain is marketed.

The ploughing, harvesting, and threshing are mainly carried out by the students under competent instructors. The students alone ploughed 1,000 acres last season, and cropped 600 acres, doing all the work.

Attention is being given to the breeding of draught horses and Indian remounts. Most of the horses used on the farm have been bred on it. There are several highly-bred Clydesdale mares, and a first-class stallion used for stud purposes on the farm. The cattle on the farm include Ayrshires principally, also Herefords and Short-horns. The breeds of sheep kept are Lincolns, Merinoes, Hampshire Downs, and South Downs. The raising of early lambs for the market occupies considerable attention. The pigs kept are pure imported Berkshires, and imported large white Yorkshires. There is a good demand for them for stud purposes. The poultry industry is fostered, and pens of the best breeds are kept, a number of the birds having been imported from England.

Longere-  
nong  
Agricul-  
tural College.

The Longerenong Agricultural College and Farm, under the control of the Council of Agricultural Education, is situated about eight miles from Horsham, and three miles from Dooen railway station. It was re-opened as a college on the 1st November, 1906, and accommodates thirty-five resident students. Several non-resident students the sons of neighbouring farmers also attend the classes. The farm contains 2,386 acres of land, of which about 700 acres are only fit for grazing, being low-lying and subject to floods in winter, but the remainder is good wheat-growing land. About 500 acres are cropped each year, wheat being the staple crop, of which the average yield per acre for the season 1907-08 was 17¾ bushels.

The orchard, containing 28 acres—5 acres of which are planted with phyloxera-resistant vines—50 acres of lucerne, and about 10 acres of summer fodder-crops, are irrigated each season by water obtained from the Western Wimmera Waterworks Trust. Ten acres are devoted to experimental work in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture. Lamb-raising is one of the chief industries.

Considerable attention has been paid to tree-planting—sugar-gums, pepper-trees, and pines of different kinds bordering the roadways, and several plantations of fair extent established in different portions of the estate. The paddocks are watered by seven tanks, varying in capacity from 1,000 to 5,000 cubic yards which, in dry years, are filled from the irrigation channel. The college buildings have been thoroughly renovated, and are sewered on the septic-tank principle.

There are four silos on the farm, and the live stock in 1907 comprised 35 horses, 19 dairy cows, 35 other cattle, 1,500 sheep, and 25 pigs.

In 1907 the receipts comprised fees £557; sale of produce, &c., £1,435; the expenditure, including that on building and maintenance, amounted to £5,080.

#### GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTAL FARMING.

In addition to the experimental farming carried on in connexion with the Dookie and Longerenong Agricultural Colleges, the Government has experimental farms at Wyuna, Rutherglen, and Whitfield. The Wyuna Irrigation Farm has an area of 540 acres, of which 256 acres are under crop (chiefly green fodder). The produce of this farm in 1907 was valued at £900; the receipts comprised £446 from sale of produce; and the expenditure for the year amounted to £2,708.

Wyuna  
Irrigation  
Farm.

The Government Tobacco Experimental Farm is situated at Whitfield, and has an area of 113 acres, but owing to the fact that drainage operations were not completed in time to allow for clearing and cultivation, experimental work in tobacco growing has been restricted. Plants have been grown of seven varieties and distributed throughout the State, and large quantities of seed sent to intending growers.

Government  
Tobacco  
Experimental  
Farm.

Experiments in connexion with the industry are being conducted at Bruthen, Orbost, Mildura, and Gapsted, and prices for Victorian leaf continue to improve. A bonus of 2d. per lb. for high grade cigar leaf, of quantities of 5 cwt. and upwards, is now payable by the Federal Government.

The introduction of the tobacco transplanting machine to the Ovens district has led to a larger area being planted, the planter from the Government farm having been lent to farmers during the past planting season with successful results.

The crop of three (3) acres on the farm, consisting chiefly of pipe tobaccos, is looking well. Experiments with fungicides on the disease known as Blue Mould go to show that formalin treatments of the soil act beneficially. The area under cultivation in Victoria this season (1907-08), is the largest since 1896.

Government  
Viticultural  
Station.

The Government Viticultural Station is situated near Rutherglen, and has an area of 913 acres, and is being used as a viticultural station, model orchard, and experimental farm. The expenditure in connexion with the station, including buildings and maintenance, amounted to £4,713 in 1907.

The chief work being done at the station is in connexion with the propagation and grafting of the American and Franco-American resistant vines for the reconstitution of phylloxerated vineyards.

As is well known, the ordinary European vines rapidly succumb to the attack of phylloxera—a tiny insect that injures the vine roots and quickly destroys vineyards wherever it has obtained a footing. Phylloxera was discovered in Victoria in 1877. By its inevitable spread it soon destroyed the vines in the districts to which it had been introduced, and other districts became infected. The seriousness of these attacks led to the trials of many methods to exterminate the pest, all of which have unfortunately proved futile. French investigators had discovered that certain American vines were able to resist the phylloxera, and these are used as stocks on which to graft the desired producing kinds.

There are a number of American vines grown, but all are not equally suitable for all soils, nor adapted as graft-bearers for all European varieties, hence the work undertaken at the viticultural station is to discover the most eligible kinds. To test their adaptability to the different soils, sub-stations were founded in each viticultural district of the State, and data were carefully collected regarding the growth of each variety in the very diverse soils purposely selected for these tests. Only such as are of vigorous growth are recommended.

To ascertain the grafting affinities of each kind of stock and scion, some of each of the principal wine and table varieties were grafted on each kind of resisting stock. These were then planted out permanently and the results noted. Growers can readily see by this plot which stock suits a certain variety best. The grafting of those European vines of wine, table, and drying varieties that are in greatest demand on suitable resistant stocks is carried out extensively during the season. The work is done both by hand and machines. A few rootlings are used as stocks, but the majority of the grafts are cuttings. A large number of the cuttings grown at the station are utilized in grafting chosen varieties for vignerons, who may not have facilities or time to carry out this operation for themselves.

Large areas are devoted to the permanent growth of resistant stocks for the production of cuttings. A considerable area of more suitable land for nursery purposes has been taken up on the banks of the Murray, at Wahgunyah. Here a large irrigation plant and calusing frames, cottages, &c., have been erected.

To practically prove the efficacy of resistant stocks, grafted vines have been planted on the very sites of phylloxerated vines that had to be uprooted. These are growing luxuriantly, and afford

striking testimony to their resistant value, as the vines by which they were originally surrounded are all dead as the result of the pest.

The principal resistant stocks grown belong to the genera *Riparia* and *Rupestris*, with their hybrids. As its name indicates, the *Riparia* in its native habitat loves moist, fertile soils along water-courses. Its root system is spreading and horizontal. Placed in such conditions as it is naturally accustomed to, it grows luxuriantly, but from the character of the root system, it is susceptible to drought. The species of *Rupestris* that are cultivated are more erect in habit than the *Riparias*, which are trailing. They are generally deeper rooted plants, and hence are better able to thrive in districts with a less generous rainfall. The Hybrids—usually designated by numbers—apparently inherit the good qualities of both parent plants, and have so far proved themselves most suitable for all conditions of soil and climate. They have also a wider range of affinity as graft-bearers.

Mr. F. de Castilla is at present in Europe on behalf of the Department, and is selecting desirable varieties of both European and American vines for introduction into this State.

In the vineyard attached to the station, interesting and useful experiments are being conducted in methods of pruning, cultivation, manuring, &c.

As a college for the sons of vine-growers the Viticultural Station did not become popular, but the buildings are now being filled with boys from the Neglected Children's Department, who are being trained in scientific and practical agriculture and viticulture, and are already supplying vigneron and farmers with skilled labour of a class now difficult to obtain.

Experimental work is carried out with manures, cereals, grasses, fodder, and reputedly drought-resisting plants. A model orchard has been planted, and is worked under the supervision of the horticultural branch. Experimental dairying and the cross-breeding of dairy strains of cattle are also carried on, with a view to investigating the possibilities of dairying in the drier districts of the State. Milking and feeding sheds with necessary silos have been erected, and dairying, as practised in dry climates, forms part of the regular instruction. Sheep are also kept, and the growth of suitable summer fodder crops is an important branch of the work.

The Gunyah Gunyah, Olangolah, and Bullarto reserves have never been used for the purposes of colleges, but Gunyah Gunyah is let for grazing and agriculture, and Bullarto is let for grazing.

Gunyah  
Gunyah,  
Olangolah,  
and Bullarto.

Endowment  
lands.

In addition to the college and farm lands provision was made, by the Act of 1884, to permanently reserve from sale an area of not more than 150,000 acres of Crown lands, and to vest it in trustees to be appointed, who should hold it in trust for the benefit of and by way of an endowment for State agricultural colleges and experimental farms. The land so reserved now amounts to 144,294 acres,

and is described in the following table. At present the areas are let for grazing and agricultural purposes:—

## ENDOWMENT AREAS.

Parish.	Acres.	Parish.	Acres.
Ararat .. .. .	1,100	Leeor .. .. .	125
Ardno .. .. .	210	Moyston .. .. .	242
Alexandra .. .. .	79	Moyston West .. .. .	319
Bellellen and Illawarra .. .. .	750	Mullroo and Yelta .. .. .	28,600
Beveridge Island .. .. .	2,732	Meering .. .. .	690
Brankeet .. .. .	387	Myrree .. .. .	394
Berrigama .. .. .	199	Mooroopna .. .. .	98
Bealiba .. .. .	135	Milloo .. .. .	120
Bumbang .. .. .	10,000	Mirampiram .. .. .	99
Byawatha .. .. .	108	Moira .. .. .	136
Buckrabanyule .. .. .	220	Mologa .. .. .	107
Bringalbart .. .. .	79	Nurcoung .. .. .	230
Bangerang .. .. .	58	Pental Island .. .. .	17,350
Broadwater .. .. .	198	Pannoomiloo .. .. .	100
Carraragarmungee .. .. .	1,864	Peechember .. .. .	50
Cudgewa .. .. .	732	Purnim .. .. .	3,678
Colac Colac .. .. .	420	Quantong .. .. .	495
Corack East .. .. .	474	Quambatook .. .. .	380
Charam .. .. .	331	Turrumberry North .. .. .	615
Carchap .. .. .	99	Tullich .. .. .	460
Charlton East .. .. .	228	Terrick Terrick East and West .. .. .	160
Dropmore and Ruffy .. .. .	454	Terrick Terrick East .. .. .	40
Dinyarrak .. .. .	359	Tallandoon .. .. .	116
Dartagook .. .. .	120	Tarwin .. .. .	167
Estcourt .. .. .	2,831	Turrumberry .. .. .	281
French Island .. .. .	340	Tallygaroopna .. .. .	430
Gooram Gong .. .. .	582	Tragowel .. .. .	250
Granya .. .. .	586	Toolongrook .. .. .	160
Gowangardie and Currawa .. .. .	272	Wychitella .. .. .	1,015
Glenpatrick .. .. .	100	Walwa .. .. .	200
Glynwylln .. .. .	524	Windham .. .. .	452
Jumbuk .. .. .	2,641	Wabba .. .. .	335
Kunat Kunat .. .. .	700	Warrenbayne .. .. .	145
Karramomus and Tamleugh .. .. .	672	Wappan .. .. .	293
Kerrisdale .. .. .	148	Woorak .. .. .	630
Kaarimba .. .. .	429	Waratah .. .. .	148
Knowsley .. .. .	103	Wareek .. .. .	100
Knowsley East .. .. .	296	Warrenmang .. .. .	120
Korrak Korrak .. .. .	150	Wail .. .. .	240
Kinypanial .. .. .	80	Wonthaggi North .. .. .	2,535
Koonik Koonik .. .. .	37	Yarek .. .. .	569
Konnepra .. .. .	126	Yanac-a-Yanac .. .. .	168
Kerang .. .. .	90	Yeringa .. .. .	160
Lindsay Island .. .. .	42,000	Yeerung .. .. .	1,400
Laen .. .. .	887		
Longwood .. .. .	242	Total .. .. .	144,294
Lang Lang and Yallock .. .. .	4,780		

The total annual rental for endowment areas was £7,400.



### SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE.

This school is situated in the Richmond Park. The site covers 33 acres of ground, and was originally part of the old police paddock. In 1890, the Government decided to start on this site an institution for the training of orchardists and small settlers, and during the past ten years much has been done to provide for teaching the regular and casual students, and those visitors calling in search of special information.

Effective roads and culverts have been laid, model orchard blocks, farm land, gardens, and a student's training ground have been prepared, and a large variety of instructive implementa got together for use in class and field work. Domestic and farm animals of all kinds are now kept, and form a helpful source of instruction to students.

Class room instruction is given in horticultural science, vegetable pathology, botany, physical and commercial geography, entomology, measuring, levelling, designing, and plotting of homesteads, orchards, small farm and garden areas, and the most approved methods of raising and managing fruit trees and plants. Practical work includes the propagation and management of orchard trees, citrus, table grapes, bush fruits, harvesting, storing, packing, marketing, drying fruit, vegetable culture, clearing, grading, and trenching of land, management of soils, manures, and drainage. The principal and his assistant carry out this programme by affording lessons daily in the class room and field.

Previous to 1903 instruction was free, but a fee of £5 per annum is now charged. There is a steady advance in the number of students, and every indication of the school doing generally helpful work in the service of the State. The flower gardens surrounding the principal's residence are noted for their beauty, and the instructional character of the work ever in progress makes the place well worth a visit at any season. The school year extends from February to December.

### AGRICULTURAL HIGH SCHOOLS.

Agricultural High Schools have been established recently at Warrnambool and Sale, and it is proposed to open others at Pallarat, Shepparton, and Wangaratta. During 1906-7 the expenditure on these schools, including buildings, amounted to £2,060, and provision has been made in the Appropriation Act of 1907-8 for £12,814. These schools are established under the following conditions:—

- (a) At least one-half of the cost of the necessary buildings and equipment shall be contributed by local subscriptions.
- (b) An area of land of not less than 20 acres, situated in a convenient position to the High School, shall be provided and vested in the Minister of Public Instruction.
- (c) At least 50 students paying prescribed fees shall be guaranteed before the proposal to establish an Agricultural High School is entertained.

Pupils for these schools must be at least 14 years of age, and have obtained the certificate of merit at the local school, or have passed the primary or some higher examination at the Melbourne University, or must have satisfied an Inspector of Schools that they are qualified to profit by the course of study.

A local council is appointed for each school, and exercises a general oversight over the work thereof, particularly with regard to the farm operations, and expends the maintenance allowance allotted to the school. In addition, it nominates for free instruction students who possess the required qualifications, provided the number of students so nominated shall not, in any one year, exceed 10 per cent. of the total number paying full fees enrolled in the school.

#### AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Agricultural  
and Horti-  
cultural  
Societies

Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, made up of voluntary membership, and having for their object the improvement of the agricultural, pastoral, and horticultural industries, exist throughout the State. Accounts of some of the more important societies will be found in previous issues of this work. Ninety-five agricultural societies furnished returns for the year 1907, and particulars are set out below.

#### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES, 1905, 1906, AND 1907.

Societies.	Area of Grounds.	Number of Members.	Government Grant.	Total Receipts (Including Government Grant).	Total Expenditure.	Bank Overdraft.
	Acres.		£	£	£	£
Royal ... ..	37	1,783	...	10,576	8,157	9,264
Shepparton ... ..	23	420	52	2,772	2,666	1,025
Ballarat ... ..	11	342	66	1,676	1,682	291
Warracknabeal ... ..	6	285	350	1,614	1,580	755
Ovens and Murray ... ..	39	345	40	1,530	1,287	91
Bendigo ... ..	10	307	71	1,428	1,435	7
Benalla ... ..	12	228	26	1,354	1,364	...
Hamilton ... ..	21	253	41	1,059	1,284	434
Geelong ... ..	145	341	42	968	1,108	462
Villiers and Heytesbury ... ..	33	170	22	834	969	83
Colac ... ..	12	241	27	821	948	244
Korumburra ... ..	15	254	28	815	854	1,145
Others ... ..	1,249	11,880	1,395	31,354	32,026	7,967
Total, 1907 ... ..	1,613	16,849	2,160	56,801	55,360	21,768
Total, 1906 ... ..	1,590	16,131	1,778	55,378	64,054	24,346
Total, 1905 ... ..	1,517	15,601	1,881	51,945	51,345	17,548

The loan liability of these societies in 1907 amounted to £6,280, that of the Geelong society alone being £2,725. The Horticultural Societies furnishing returns for 1907 number 35, their membership being 3,206, the receipts for the year £3,481, including Government grant £229, the expenditure £3,387, bank overdraft £302, and loan liability £1,482.

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

This Department is controlled by a Minister of the Crown, and has a large staff of experts, with a Director of Agriculture at the head. They are actively engaged in supervising all matters relating to the Agricultural, Pastoral, Fruit, and Dairying Industries of the State, and affording instruction to those engaged therein. The Department publishes a monthly journal.

#### INSPECTION OF ORCHARDS, NURSERIES, &C.

The orchards, nurseries, and gardens of the State are systematically inspected by the officers of the Government Entomologist. Nurseries are inspected every six months, and certified by the departmental inspector if clean and free from disease. Old, worn-out infected orchards are destroyed.

Plants and cuttings coming from foreign parts are fumigated at the Burnley Gardens, if a certificate that they have been treated at the port of shipment does not accompany the consignment. Even when they have been thus certified, the entomologist has the right of examination, and, if necessary, of ordering a second fumigation.

The fear of introducing either of the fruit flies, *Tephritis tryoni* and *Halterophora capitata*, has induced the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture to arrange for the more thorough examination of fruit from New South Wales, Queensland, and elsewhere. The fruit-fly question is a most grave one, and should either of the above-named insects obtain a footing in Victoria, a great portion of the large and important fruit industry of our State would be practically ruined.

Besides giving lectures and making inspections and experiments, the entomological branch of the Department of Agriculture carries on a great deal of correspondence, possesses a library of books and publications on technical matters, and controls a valuable museum of economic entomology and ornithology, from which collections are sent to exhibitions and shows of agricultural societies.

#### GENERAL REMARKS ON LIVE STOCK DISEASES IN VICTORIA.

No country in the world is as free from malignant infectious disorders in stock as Victoria. The State interferes in every direction to prevent spread and importation of disease, and exercises a strict supervision over all animals slaughtered for food.

The inspection of meat products for export is carried out under stringent regulations, and by properly trained officers, and no meats are allowed to be canned unless they are of a perfectly wholesome character, and derived from animals free from disease. The

premises where canning of meat is conducted are rigorously inspected, and cleanliness is a factor insisted upon in the packing operations.

The Commonwealth Government has now assumed control of all meats exported from Australia, and, in addition, Victorian State laws insist on a thorough inspection of meats for export, and all inspectors associated with the work are officials of the Crown. All countries where meats of Victorian origin are consumed are officially assured that meats canned in this State are subjected to the closest scrutiny. The State jealously guards the wholesomeness of all oversea products intended for food of man. The whole of the milk supply of the State is subjected to a strict inspection by the central government, and cleanliness in production and distribution is rigorously insisted upon.

*Horses.*—Horses are particularly free from malignant infectious disorders. Glanders and farcy do not prevail anywhere in Australia. Tuberculosis does not occur in Victorian horses. Complaints caused by parasites that are common all the world over are occasionally encountered.

*Cattle.*—Rinderpest, eczema-epizootica (foot and mouth disease), Texas-fever or tick fever, a disease dependent on a malarial organism, *Pyrosomum Bigeminum*, and introduced into the blood of cattle by the cattle tick (*Ixodes Bovis*), do not exist in the State. The herds of Victoria are not seriously affected with tuberculosis. In consequence of the mildness of the climate, cattle can be kept in the open all the year round, and this continuous life in the open is conducive to the health of animals, and to the suppression of this disease. Tubercle does not prevail to any greater extent than about 5 per cent. in Victorian cattle, and, as greater care is now being exercised by stock-owners in the feeding and sheltering of milch cows, it is hoped that in a few years the percentage noted will undergo a material decline. Parasitic diseases are rare in Victorian cattle, and none inimical to human health have ever been found.

*Sheep.*—Tuberculosis has never been observed in Australian sheep. Scab has been completely exterminated, and as regards other parasitic diseases no country in the world can produce so clean a bill of health for its ovines as Australia.

*Swine.*—Trichinosis (*Trichina Spiralis*) and "measles" (*Cysticercus Cellulosæ*), the hydatid stage of the tapeworm *Tænia Solium* of man, do not exist in Victoria. The conditions under which pigs are reared and kept in Victoria are conducive to their well-being and freedom from disease. The mildness of the climate and life in the open are the great factors insuring their healthfulness. Tubercle does not exist to a greater extent than 2 per cent. in Victorian swine.

*Dogs.*—Rabies (*Hydrophobia*) does not exist in Victoria, and there are no serious diseases prevailing in canines.

*Poultry.*—No serious diseases prevail in Victorian birds, and inspections of poultry of the State are regularly conducted. The industry of rearing chickens and turkeys for export is now erected on a solid basis, and the wholesomeness of such products originating in Victoria cannot be questioned.

## EXPERIMENTAL FIELD WORK IN 1906-7.

During 1906, the experimental field work, both in the Northern wheat-producing areas and in the Southern portions of the State has been put on a more concrete basis as regards continuity of the work.

Agreements have been made with some 30 farmers to set aside 10 acres for continuous experiment over a term of seven years. The seed, manures, and supervision are furnished by the Agricultural Department, which also provides an annual payment of £15 for the conduct of the work.

The experiment is an endeavour to solve the problem of increasing the average yield of wheat in the State, and at the same time to point out the way of permanent improvement in methods.

The fields were sown in 1905, and embraced a series of comparative manure trials, different depths of cultivation, sub-soiling, green manuring, the use of 40 varieties of wheat, and the growth of fodder crops.

The last year's results point to the confirmation of similar previous trials with manures, and emphasize the superiority of the superphosphate over other forms of phosphatic manures. The inutility (up to the present time) of the addition of nitrogenous and potassic fertilizers is further demonstrated.

As was expected, the first season's trials of deep cultivation indicated little beyond the fact that the extra cost of such treatment would be compensated for by the increased yield of grain. The results from the variety wheats were of especial interest and brought into prominence some twenty varieties imported from neighbouring States, the yields of which were greatly in excess of those hitherto in use by the wheat farmer.

The result of the fodder crops was disappointing, the absence of moisture preventing this class of farm produce from maturing normally. Without irrigation, green summer fodders must always be a precarious crop in localities with a 12 to 18-inch rainfall.

During 1906, three-fourths of the Northern fields were fallowed in three separate ways, ordinary bare fallow, rape fallow, and sub-soil fallow, the remainder of the fields were again sown with wheat varieties. The harvest returns of these varieties show that those which were prominent in yield in the previous season are again to the fore in that respect. Federation, Dart's Imperial, Australian Talavera, Jade, Sussex, Silver King, Tarragon, White Tuscan, Frampton and Marshall's No. 3 averaged over five bags a-piece, the maximum yield being Federation 43 bushels per acre. The seed wheat furnished by the farmers themselves averaged 16.8 bushels per acre, with a maximum crop of 32.1 bushels.

It may safely be claimed that some 25 new varieties are well worthy of introduction into our own wheat districts, as a result of the two seasons' work on the experimental fields. Especial attention will in the future be given to the selection of varieties carrying a high percentage of "strong" flour.

During the season 1906-7, the second series of experiments was conducted in twenty-three fields located in different parts of the Wimmera, the Mallee, and the Northern and North-Eastern plains. In these tests, thirty-eight varieties of wheat selected by the Department and one by the resident farmer were sown in adjoining plots of one-tenth of an acre each. The seed was graded, pickled with blue-stone, and sown during April and May, 1906, at the rate of 50 lbs. per acre. Superphosphate at the rate of 56 lbs. per acre was used uniformly on all varieties, and the results were as follow :—

WHEAT PRODUCED PER ACRE FROM EXPERIMENTAL FIELDS, 1906-7.

Variety of Wheat.	Yield per Acre in—					
	Mallee and Mallee Fringe. (9 Fields.)	Wimmera District. (6 Fields.)	Northern and North-Eastern Districts. (8 Fields.)	Victoria (23 Fields).		
				Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Federation .. ..	19.0	30.0	27.8	42.9	12.1	24.0
Dart's Imperial .. ..	15.1	26.9	22.3	38.1	7.1	20.4
Australian Talavera .. ..	15.6	23.8	23.6	39.0	9.1	20.3
Jade .. ..	14.8	26.8	22.0	36.7	9.2	20.1
Sussex .. ..	15.0	26.2	23.4	38.0	7.6	20.0
Silver King .. ..	14.6	26.7	21.5	36.0	8.5	19.8
Tarragon .. ..	14.3	24.8	24.4	40.0	9.7	19.7
White Tuscan .. ..	15.0	23.3	20.1	35.0	4.8	18.7
Frampton .. ..	13.1	24.4	20.9	33.8	6.5	18.4
Marshall's No. 3 .. ..	13.4	25.4	19.5	37.6	5.2	18.3
Farmer's Friend .. ..	14.5	22.7	18.1	28.3	8.0	17.9
Majestic .. ..	12.5	21.7	23.6	30.0	8.3	17.0
Hudson's Purple Straw .. ..	11.5	20.5	20.5	32.4	4.1	16.9
Fan .. ..	13.0	24.3	16.5	29.8	5.7	16.9
College Purple .. ..	10.9	21.6	19.5	32.1	5.1	16.7
Tardent's Blue .. ..	13.9	20.0	18.8	31.3	2.2	16.6
Steer's Purple Straw .. ..	13.2	21.6	16.8	28.0	6.0	16.4
Kubanka .. ..	12.7	19.4	18.2	34.3	4.2	16.2
Improved Steinwedel .. ..	11.7	15.3	19.7	28.0	7.6	15.8
John Brown .. ..	11.0	18.7	18.8	29.6	4.4	15.7
Bobs .. ..	9.4	17.6	19.2	29.5	3.5	15.0
Schneider .. ..	10.5	14.7	20.2	30.6	7.1	14.8
Smart's Pioneer .. ..	10.6	17.7	18.6	26.8	5.3	14.8
Warrick .. ..	13.5	13.6	17.0	23.6	9.4	14.8
Petatz Surprise .. ..	10.7	19.0	14.9	23.8	6.3	14.6
Newman's .. ..	11.9	19.5	13.9	27.1	6.1	14.1
King's Early .. ..	10.8	12.8	17.2	25.0	4.5	13.5
Manitoba .. ..	11.3	17.5	13.4	32.1	2.0	13.4
Nut Cut .. ..	10.7	12.5	16.8	24.0	6.0	13.3
Wilkinson's Purple Straw .. ..	11.3	13.6	15.3	24.5	7.6	13.2
Terkin .. ..	10.5	12.2	16.4	27.6	4.0	12.9
Cumberland .. ..	10.2	13.5	15.4	34.6	4.3	12.8
Outpost .. ..	10.2	13.4	15.2	24.3	5.6	12.6
Steinwedel .. ..	9.8	12.1	15.6	22.8	5.8	12.4
Gluyas .. ..	9.1	16.3	14.1	23.2	3.0	12.3
Boomerang .. ..	10.7	15.3	9.3	21.6	1.9	11.2
Waddy .. ..	8.2	11.8	8.9	16.6	3.5	9.1
Ranji .. ..	5.7	9.5	8.1	15.0	1.1	7.2
Seed Selected by Farmer .. ..	12.0	21.2	19.3	32.1	3.2	16.8

The results of the experiments during 1906-7 compared with those of 1905-6 indicate the superiority of the first-mentioned eight varieties, as seven of these also occupied places in a similar division in 1905-6, the only exception being Australian Talavera, which

improved from tenth in average yield in 1905-6 to third in 1906-7, while Hudson's Purple Straw, which was fifth in the former, fell to thirteenth in the latter season. The seed supplied by farmers—mostly Purple Straw and Dart's Imperial—shows a lower average than fourteen of the selected varieties. In 1906-7 the harvest returns of wheat in Victoria gave an average per acre of 8.6 bushels in the Mallee, 13.2 bushels in the Wimmera, and of 10.9 in the Northern and North-Eastern districts. If these averages be compared with the figures in the table above, it will be at once observed that the cultivation applied to the experimental plots gave by far the better return, especially in the farmers' own selection of seed. It is evident that if the example set by the supervisor for the Agricultural Department were followed by the farmers their harvest returns and profits would have been considerably increased. The very many varieties tested for experimental purposes returned an average per acre of 15.8 bushels against one of 10.8 bushels obtained by farmers in the same districts.

The continued success of the variety known as Federation afforded an opportunity in the season 1907 to test it upon the experimental fields against any variety chosen by the farmer. The result was again a demonstration of the prolific yielding properties of Federation, which excelled all wheats pitted against it by from 2 bushels to nearly 2 bags per acre. The season 1907 was the second in which the trials of subsoiling *versus* ordinary methods of cultivation, as well as rape fallow, were tested. It is instructive to note the following results:—

District.	Bushels per Acre.				
	Ordinary Bare Fallow.		Subsoil Fallow.		Rape Fallow.
	1905.	1907.	1905.	1907.	1905.
Mallee ... ..	15.4	11.1	14.0	10.7	9.5
Wimmera... ..	22.2	17.5	18.2	17.2	16.5
Northern Plains ...	20.1	12.1	22.3	12.8	12.5

It will be noted that in the Mallee and Wimmera the ordinary bare fallow has produced more wheat per acre than the subsoil fallow, but in the northern plains the subsoil fallow has exceeded the yield of wheat on the bare fallow each year. This was foreseen, and, to a large extent, it may be explained by the fact that the more tenacious clay subsoils of the northern plains having been broken up, a great amount of hitherto unutilized plant food has come into operation, and, moreover, the land is better drained by deep than by shallow cultivation. In connexion with the wheat industry generally, it is satisfactory to find that the solution of the problems associated with it has been systematically undertaken by the Field Branch of the Department of Agriculture.

It has been decided to erect a miniature flour milling plant for the regular testing of Victorian wheats on such a scale that the flour produced will be of sufficient quality and quantity to permit of baking tests being made by working bakers.

Areas of 50 acres at Longerenong Agricultural College, and 10 acres each at Dookie Agricultural College, Wyuna Government Farm, and Rutherglen Viticultural College, have already been sown with a number of pure varieties of wheat, as well as a large number of cross-bred varieties procured from Mr. Pye, from adjoining States, and from abroad. It is intended to initiate a regular system of breeding wheats for the Wimmera, Mallee, and Northern and North-Eastern districts.

A committee, known as the "Wheat Improvement Committee," consisting of the Director of Agriculture, Mr. Pye, Mr. McAlpine, and Mr. Lee, has control over the departmental efforts to bring about a permanent improvement in the State yield of wheat. While patience is necessary before results can be procured, it will be sufficient to know that all new varieties placed on the market will have previously been rigidly tested under field conditions before becoming available for distribution. So far as is known, the scheme outlined above is on a larger scale and has wider objectives than similar work in any country in the world.

Extensive experiments in the direction of the utilization of at present worthless Crown lands have been undertaken. At Stawell, worthless mining land has been made to produce up to 2½ tons of hay—with suitable manuring. At Munro, in sandy, stringy-bark country, the yield of wheat was satisfactory. Experiments in the, at present, large areas of unoccupied Crown land covered by heath at Portland have formed an important part of the work of the Field Branch. An area of 6 acres of representative heath land was cleared of scrub, ploughed, and limed, in July, 1907, and sown in the following spring with an acre each of rape, beet, potatoes, maize, sorghum, and millet. Various manurial dressings were given at the time of sowing. The following results emphasize what can be done with intelligent fertilization and a clear objective:—

Crop.	Super-phosphate.	Superphosphate and Sulphate of Ammonia.	No Manure.	Superphosphate, Sulphate of Ammonia, and Potash Sulphate.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Rape ... ..	2·9	5·1	·7	4·1
Sugar Beet ... ..	5·7	5·4	4·5	7·3
Millet (green) ... ..	10·0	11·3	6·9	11·0
Maize (green) ... ..	2·9	3·0	*	*
Sorghum (green) ... ..	2·2	2·3	·6	*

\* Destroyed by animals.



The acre of potatoes, comprising thirteen varieties, showed highly satisfactory returns, both as regards yield and quality. The average yield of all varieties manured with superphosphate and sulphate of ammonia was 3 tons 6 cwts. per acre, whereas the average yield of all varieties upon unmanured land was 19 cwts. per acre. Moreover, upon the manured land, there were 2 cwts. of marketable tubers to every 1 cwt. of unmarketable; whereas on the unmanured land there were 3 cwts. of unmarketable tubers to every 1 cwt. of marketable. In view of the fact that there are enormous areas of land of similar character fronting the Victorian coast, the above figures are highly educative as to the potential value of what are at the present time called "barren lands."

Special attention has been given to the potato industry, and some 10 acres, embracing 30 imported varieties of tubers, were sown. The results from some varieties were highly satisfactory, and while the effect of artificial fertilization was not over marked, it was sufficient as a guide to future extension of this class of work.

Experiments in top-dressing backward cereal crops with nitrate of soda have been conducted with moderate success. It has been found that the imperfect conditions of drainage in many light sandy soils with clay subsoil near the surface, are responsible for many of the evils attendant on crops sown early on these soils. Deeper cultivation and subsoiling with the addition of lime are recommended as a remedy, but until facilities are provided for getting rid of the surplus moisture, crops are bound to remain backward in growth in the Spring.

Experiments are in progress to test the possibilities of improvement in the colour of hay crops. It is becoming noticeable that where Algerian oats are grown for hay purposes that if cut on the green side the fodder is slightly better, whereas if left till the grain has matured the hay has not the same attractive colour, although possibly of better quality.

To summarize the whole experimental work of the Department, it is progressive, and on lines which must ultimately bring about permanent success in the different lines of inquiry.

#### FORESTRY.

In the *Year Book* of 1903, an exhaustive paper setting out the history, present position, and aim of forestry in Victoria, and the value of Victorian timbers from a commercial point of view, from the pen of Mr. H. Mackay, was inserted, and this was amplified by the author for the 1904 volume. The writer sets out that the true aim of forestry is the preservation of the forests by wise use. Forest areas must be maintained in a timber-yielding condition, denuded areas must be re-planted, and open plains, niggard as regards natural vesture, planted with suitable trees. Above all, the sylvan wealth

with which nature has clothed hill, valley, and plain must be maintained and increased by correcting wasteful and inferior growth, and so regulating the yearly output of timber as to give the best yield possible without deterioration of the forest areas.

Victoria, with a total area of 56,246,000 acres, has about twelve million acres of woodland, and of this latter, over 4,600,000 acres are set aside as climatic reserves, and for the production of timber. Of the State forest domain, some 3,000,000 acres are situated on the slopes of high mountain ranges, and their protection is essential for the maintenance of streams and springs; over half-a-million acres are situated in the extreme Eastern part of the State, but, owing to difficulties of transport, are not at present accessible for practical working; half-a-million acres, chiefly in the central district, which have been cut over, are closed for the protection of the young timber; while in the remaining area, over 600,000 acres, timber cutting is carried on in various parts. The bulk of the forest revenue is, however, derived from a total area of about 100,000 acres, the trees being felled on the selection system of treatment; while for the supply of mine-props and fuel, large blocks are allotted and worked as coppice, or coppice under standards, thinnings only, light or severe as the circumstances require, being taken out in some districts.

The licence system is now abolished in the greater part of Victoria, and strict control enforced over the operations of timber-getters.

As usual in newly-settled countries, little care was exercised respecting our natural forests, and, though Victoria is the best-wooded of the Australian States, the fact is due to the extent of our mountain territory and our ample rainfall. In some districts, particularly in the moister portions of the State, re-afforestation by natural process has been going on.

The timbers of commercial value in Victoria number twenty, all species of the eucalyptus family. Blackwood is a very valuable commercial timber—it is an acacia (*a. melanoxylon*). It should be added, that large revenue is obtained from wattle bark, and the State has established a number of wattle plantations, also two plantations of *Valonia* oak for tanning products; that the State is now selling at remunerative rates pine timber from the plantations; and that tens of thousands of poplar cuttings are being set out annually to provide suitable timber for butter boxes in the future. It might also be worth mentioning that fruit, grown at Harcourt for export, is now packed in boxes made in Victoria, from the *insignis* pine timber grown in the State plantations. Alarmist statements to the effect that there is an increasing scarcity of commercial timber here are ill-founded, as there are ready for felling, trees of species which yield valuable sleeper material, and which are now going to waste, and supplies of hardwood are assured for many years to come.

There is a State nursery for raising trees for general distribution at Macedon, and State plantations near Geelong, Maryborough, and Creswick. Although the work is largely experimental, and mistakes have been made, yet the experience gained in the propagation and growing of Australian hardwoods, as well as exotic conifers, has been of great benefit to the community. Transplants are distributed to farmers, municipalities, and State schools, the former particularly benefiting by the planting of trees around their homesteads, the protection of homes from wind and weather adding greater comfort to the life indoors, and the shelter and shade afforded to live stock insuring healthier cattle and increased returns.

In addition to the four nurseries, there are thirteen plantation trial stations, having a total area of 9,676 acres. The persons employed in connexion with the State forests and nurseries comprise administrative and professional staff, 6; field staff, 56; and nursery staff, 17. The revenue from licences and royalties in 1907 amounted to £29,013.

A Forests Act, conferring reasonable powers of management and control on the conservancy staff, passed by Parliament on the 6th November, 1907, came into operation on the 1st January, 1908. Under this law, working plans regulating the general fellings and output of timber from the reserves, can be put in force, thus maintaining the forests in a productive condition.

The State has rendered substantial assistance to the various branches of the agricultural and pastoral industries during past years, and the succeeding table summarizes for the last five years the items of State expenditure from consolidated revenue in this direction, and shows the amount of revenue received by the Department of Agriculture, which consists chiefly of payments by exporters for packing produce for export:—

Agriculture, expenditure and revenue connected with.

EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE CONNECTED WITH AGRICULTURE, ETC.,  
1902-3 TO 1906-7.

	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
<i>Expenditure.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, &c.	2,392	2,392	2,420	2,375	2,475
Seed Advances Act—Fees ...	110	67	9	23	67
Carriage of Agricultural Produce at reduced Rates—Allowance to Railway Department	6,521	48,000	46,280	41,787	25,000
State Forests and Nurseries	16,760	16,393	17,747	18,805	18,358
To promote the Agricultural, Dairying, Fruit, and Wine Industries	370	153	139	296	197
Exhibition Expenses ...	...	...	...	...	3,997
Milk and Dairy Supervision	...	...	...	...	5,103

EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE CONNECTED WITH AGRICULTURE, ETC. :  
1902-3 TO 1906-7—continued.

	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
<i>Expenditure—continued.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Expenses in connexion with export of Dairy Produce, Fruits, Meat, Rabbits, and other produce	33,672	27,500	32,320	31,130	32,631
Development of Export Trade	...	1,679	1,711	2,920	5,050
Village Settlements ...	92	86	68	67	97
Labour Colonies ...	3,427	1,999	1,000	493	500
Viticultural Education and inspection of Vineyards	...	1,871	2,317	3,021	3,757
Eradication of Vine Diseases	...	...	30	...	...
Vegetation Diseases	3,804	4,147	4,202	4,257	4,297
Scab Prevention and Stock Diseases	5,358	7,417	7,190	7,319	6,790
Rabbit and Vermin Extermination	16,489	15,759	16,603	16,477	16,513
Rates on Mallee Blocks ...	153	182	541	...	...
Maffra Beet Sugar Company—Expenses in connexion with	486	454	215	214	219
Technical Agricultural Education, &c.	9,786	12,077	13,641	14,428	23,316
Publishing Agricultural Reports	3,990	2,739	2,011	2,250	2,293
Carrum Advances Act ...	...	...	512	...	...
Advances to Settlers on account of Losses by Bush Fires	...	...	...	3,486	1,568
Departmental and other Expenditure	7,457	7,465	8,851	10,890	11,852
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>110,867</b>	<b>150,380</b>	<b>157,307</b>	<b>160,238</b>	<b>164,080</b>
<i>Revenue.</i>					
Department of Agriculture ...	35,403	23,156	32,557	28,115	35,310

From the foregoing it will be seen that the State has rendered material assistance to all the producing industries connected with the land. As well as the expenditure shown, £7,745 have been expended from loan funds since 1901-2 and various sums have been advanced from loans and votes for the purpose of aiding closer settlement, for the resumption of mallee lands, and for relief to farmers on account of bush fires, flood losses, and purchase of seed wheat and fodder, which advances are gradually being repaid.

Land occupied and cultivation and live stock thereon.

Information relating to land occupied and cultivation and live stock thereon was collected in March, 1906. The land privately owned was summarized according to different sized holdings, and in

the instances where Crown lands were held in conjunction therewith it was distributed, regardless of its size, as held by the different occupiers of lands privately owned. The particulars are as follow:—

LAND OCCUPIED, AND CULTIVATION AND LIVE STOCK THEREON,  
MARCH, 1906.

Privately-owned Land.			Crown Land held in conjunction with that privately owned.	Total Area occupied.	Area under—	
Size of Holdings. (In acres.)	Number of Holdings.	Area occupied.			Cultivation.	Pasture.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1 to 100 ..	19,173	721,669	554,759	1,276,428	196,580	1,079,848
101 " 320 ..	16,121	3,459,291	937,727	4,397,018	789,330	3,607,688
321 " 640 ..	9,319	4,497,331	1,604,280	6,101,611	1,197,536	4,904,075
641 " 1,000 ..	3,876	3,164,404	1,063,166	4,227,570	735,263	3,492,307
1,001 " 2,500 ..	3,466	5,112,200	2,200,867	7,313,067	1,009,034	6,304,033
2,501 " 5,000 ..	617	2,106,732	1,996,797	4,103,529	180,884	3,922,645
5,001 " 10,000 ..	220	1,567,251	471,271	2,038,522	44,347	1,994,175
10,001 and upwards	195	4,134,067	176,916	4,310,983	43,521	4,267,462
Total ..	52,987	24,762,945	9,005,783	33,768,728	4,196,495	29,572,233
Live Stock on Holdings.						
	Horses.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Pigs.	
		Dairy Cows.	Other Cattle.			
1 to 100 ..	38,595	80,316	80,681	88,890	41,950	
101 " 320 ..	81,449	226,112	254,445	562,167	92,929	
321 " 640 ..	74,901	151,163	221,002	1,155,133	59,120	
641 " 1,000 ..	41,839	65,571	131,666	1,138,179	25,119	
1,001 " 2,500 ..	48,450	51,697	158,878	2,387,139	20,282	
2,501 " 5,000 ..	11,815	12,332	54,375	1,475,643	3,161	
5,001 " 10,000 ..	6,786	5,232	45,558	1,194,246	980	
10,001 and upwards	10,379	5,805	59,914	3,260,442	1,309	
Total ..	314,214	598,228	1,006,519	11,261,839	244,850	

The figures are exclusive of live stock travelling, and those in cities, towns, &c. ; also of 1,288 holdings containing 749,798 acres of Crown lands not held in conjunction with any private land, and on which there were 73,382 acres of cultivation, 4,057 horses, 20,707 cattle, 78,283 sheep, and 3,352 pigs. The position disclosed is that 48,489 occupiers of 11,842,695 acres of private land up to 1,000 acres each, also occupied 4,159,932 acres of Crown land—a total of 16,002,627 acres, and less than half of the total area in occupation. These occupiers, however, controlled 70 per cent. of the total cultivation, and possessed 75 per cent. of the horses, 87 per cent. of the dairy cows, 69 per cent. of other cattle, 90 per cent. of the pigs and 26 per cent. of the sheep. To clearly illustrate the uses of

which the land is put, percentages in each division, and the sheep carrying capacity of the area under pasture, are given in the following table:—

CULTIVATION AND SHEEP CARRYING CAPACITY OF LAND IN DIFFERENT DIVISIONS, MARCH, 1906.

Size of Holdings of Private Land. (In Acres.)	Percentage in each Division to Total of—				Live Stock Grazed reduced to Equivalent in Sheep.	
	Area Occupied.	Area under Cultivation.	Area used for Pasture.	Equivalent in Sheep Grazed.	Total.	Per Acre used for Grazing.
1 to 100 ..	3·78	4·68	3·65	6·00	1,440,822	1·33
101 „ 320 ..	13·02	18·81	12·20	17·73	4,259,999	1·18
321 „ 640 ..	18·07	28·54	16·58	17·21	4,137,133	·84
641 „ 1,000 ..	12·52	17·52	11·81	11·40	2,739,991	·78
1,001 „ 2,500 ..	21·66	24·04	21·32	17·20	4,135,089	·66
2,501 „ 5,000 ..	12·15	4·31	13·27	8·30	1,994,035	·51
5,001 „ 10,000 ..	6·04	1·06	6·74	6·52	1,566,846	·79
10,001 and upwards	12·76	1·04	14·43	15·64	3,758,546	·88
Total ..	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	24,032,461	·81

Horses and cattle have been reduced to an equivalent in sheep on the assumption that one head of the former will eat as much as ten, and one of the latter as much as six sheep. In this return it may be seen that 47·39 per cent. of the land occupied was in areas not exceeding 1,000 acres, and, after supplying 70 per cent. of the cultivation, contained 52 per cent. of the live stock; whilst holdings of over 1,000 acres supplied 56 per cent. of the total area used for grazing, and only 48 per cent. of the stock. As many of the large areas are situated in the rich Western District, which is favoured with a good annual rainfall, it requires only the introduction of labour to utilize the capability of these lands to carry sheep at least equal to that carried by holdings of 320 acres or under. The figures show that there is sufficient land in use in Victoria to carry at least twelve

million more sheep than at present. Dairying is principally carried on in the small holdings, more than a third of the dairy cows being on holdings between 101 and 321 acres. Naturally, pigs also are most numerous in the same holdings, being found to be in about the same proportion as dairy cows—over one-third of their total in the State.

Particulars of land occupied, and the cultivation thereon, were for the second time tabulated in March, 1908, and the results are as follow :—

LAND OCCUPIED AND CULTIVATION THEREON, MARCH, 1908.

Privately-owned Land.			Crown Land held in conjunction with that privately-owned.	Total Area Occupied.	Area under—	
Size of Holdings (in acres).	Number of Holdings.	Area Occupied.			Cultivation.	Pasture.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1 to 100 ..	20,915	770,437	499,601	1,270,038	196,613	1,073,425
101 „ 320 ..	17,016	3,610,374	1,260,414	4,870,788	724,874	4,145,914
321 „ 640 ..	9,309	4,497,030	1,801,899	6,298,929	1,080,130	5,218,799
641 „ 1,000 ..	4,002	3,258,380	1,615,654	4,874,034	700,931	4,173,103
1,001 „ 2,500 ..	3,728	5,479,097	2,392,619	7,871,716	1,014,799	6,856,917
2,501 „ 5,000 ..	681	2,333,321	2,858,631	5,191,952	220,329	4,971,623
5,001 „ 10,000 ..	231	1,589,186	424,276	2,013,462	52,539	1,960,923
10,001 and upwards	183	3,636,320	123,223	3,759,543	42,006	3,717,537
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>56,065</b>	<b>25,174,145</b>	<b>10,976,317</b>	<b>36,150,462</b>	<b>4,032,221</b>	<b>32,118,241</b>

The figures in this table are exclusive of 1,162,930 acres of Crown land, of which there were 94,602 acres under cultivation, occupied not in conjunction with privately-owned land. Comparing the position with that in 1906, it is satisfactory to observe that in land privately owned, estates of over 10,000 acres have been reduced by twelve in number, and by 497,747, or 12 per cent. in acreage, while estates up to 320 acres have increased by 2,637 in number, and by 199,851 in acreage, also that the increase in the total number of holdings was 6 per cent., whilst that in land alienated was less than 2 per cent.

The following tables show the land in occupation in March, 1908, in districts, and the uses to which the land was put:—

LAND IN OCCUPATION IN EACH DISTRICT OF VICTORIA, MARCH, 1908.  
(Areas 1 acre and upwards.)

District.	Number of Occupiers.	ACRES OCCUPIED.				Total.
		For Agricultural Purposes.	For Pasture.		Other Purposes and Unproductive.	
			Sown Grasses, Clover, or Lucerne.	Natural Grasses.		
Central ...	12,538	326,150	175,641	2,107,309	31,394	2,640,494
North Central ...	5,345	156,205	31,362	1,837,482	18,939	2,043,988
Western ...	9,584	268,341	195,871	5,950,792	129,318	6,544,322
Wimmera ...	5,547	1,228,641	544	4,086,208	64,267	5,378,660
Mallee ...	2,873	829,477	4,834	3,654,771	1,967,791	6,456,873
Northern ...	9,821	1,102,713	38,612	3,949,304	9,510	5,100,139
North-Eastern ...	4,533	121,644	4,408	3,349,609	339,591	3,815,252
Gippsland ...	7,557	93,652	644,199	3,583,291	1,012,522	5,333,664
Total ...	57,798	4,126,823	1,095,471	28,517,766	3,573,332	37,313,392
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OCCUPIED IN EACH DISTRICT.						
Central ...	...	12.35	6.65	79.81	1.19	100.00
North Central ...	...	7.64	1.54	89.89	.93	100.00
Western ...	...	4.10	2.99	90.93	1.98	100.00
Wimmera ...	...	22.84	.01	75.95	1.20	100.00
Mallee ...	...	12.85	.07	56.60	30.48	100.00
Northern ...	...	21.62	.76	77.43	.19	100.00
North-Eastern ...	...	3.19	.11	87.79	8.91	100.00
Gippsland ...	...	1.76	12.08	67.18	18.98	100.00
Total ...	...	11.06	2.93	76.43	9.58	100.00
PERCENTAGE IN EACH DISTRICT OF TOTAL IN STATE.						
Central ...	21.69	7.90	16.03	7.39	.88	7.08
North Central ...	9.25	3.79	2.86	6.44	.53	5.48
Western ...	16.58	6.50	17.88	20.87	3.62	17.54
Wimmera ...	9.60	29.77	.05	14.32	1.80	14.42
Mallee ...	4.97	20.10	.45	12.82	55.07	17.30
Northern ...	16.99	26.72	3.52	13.85	.27	13.67
North-Eastern ...	7.84	2.95	.40	11.75	9.50	10.22
Gippsland ...	13.08	2.27	58.81	12.56	28.33	14.29
Total ...	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

It will be seen from these tables that in the Wimmera, Northern, and Mallee districts, the greatest area under cultivation and the greatest proportion of cultivation to land occupied are found. About 22 per cent. of land occupied in the Wimmera and Northern districts is devoted to agriculture, and these districts supplied over 56 per



cent. of the cultivation in Victoria. In Gippsland, the Western, and North-Eastern districts, the land is very largely devoted to grazing; and in Gippsland attention has been given to the cultivation of grasses, as 59 per cent. of the sown grasses in the State is found to be there.

In the next table the distribution of cattle and sheep on pastoral lands in March, 1908, is given.

AREA OCCUPIED AND STOCK, 1908.

District.	Acres Occupied for		Number of		Stock— Equivalent of Sheep— per 100 acres used for Pasture.*
	Agriculture.	Pasture.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
Central ...	326,150	2,282,950	280,465	1,240,537	128
North Central ...	156,205	1,868,844	142,402	1,063,059	103
Western ...	268,341	6,146,663	367,270	5,084,284	119
Wimmera ...	1,228,641	4,085,752	61,844	2,386,678	68
Mallee ...	829,477	3,659,605	44,032	520,081	21
Northern ...	1,102,713	3,987,916	242,985	1,964,007	86
North-Eastern ...	121,644	3,354,017	257,974	849,522	71
Gippsland ...	93,652	4,227,490	445,835	1,038,566	88
Total ...	4,126,823	29,613,237	1,842,807	14,146,734	85

\* Reckoning six sheep as the equivalent of one head of cattle.

The area occupied does not include 3,573,332 acres regarded as mostly in an unproductive state, and horses grazing have not been allowed for in the stock. There has been a substantial increase in the number of sheep—there being 14,146,734 in March, 1908, as against 12,937,400 a year earlier. The increase is spread over all districts except the Northern, and the largest increases are in the Western (465,299), Gippsland (259,105), and Wimmera (143,379) districts. The practice among farmers to combine sheep-farming with agriculture is growing in the State with very satisfactory results. In the Mallee, the number of sheep compared with the previous year shows an increase of 20 per cent., and it is among the small holders that the substantial increase has taken place.

The occupations of persons settled on the land are only collected in the census years in full detail.

In 1891 the number of persons engaged in pastoral and dairying pursuits was 15,296, and in 1901, 30,920. The full particulars for last census year are as follow:—

Occupations  
of persons  
settled on  
the land—  
Pastoral  
and  
dairying  
(Census.)

**RETURN OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN PASTORAL AND DAIRYING PURSUITS, 1901.**

Persons Following Pastoral and Dairying Pursuits.	Employers of Labour.		In Business on their own account, but not employing labour.		Receiving Salary or Wages.		Relatives Assisting.		Not at work for more than a week prior to Census.		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Grazier, Pastoralist, Stock Breeder, and Relative Assisting	2,242	177	2,422	303	—	—	1,159	1,062	—	—	
Station Manager, Overseer, Clerk	—	—	—	—	593	4	1	7	39	—	
Stock Rider, Drover, Shearer, Shepherd, Pastoral Labourer	47	—	100	—	4,540	7	5	—	248	—	
Dairy Farmer, and Relative Assisting	2,205	276	3,007	756	—	—	3,263	4,456	—	—	
Dairy Assistant, Milker	—	—	—	—	3,194	386	—	—	32	3	
Poultry Farmer	19	8	132	79	17	3	16	41	1	—	
Stock and Brands Department Officer	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	
Others, including Pig Farmers	3	1	10	—	34	—	2	—	2	—	
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,516</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>5,671</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>8,396</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>4,446</b>	<b>5,566</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>3</b>	
Total Males .. .. .					23,351						
Total Females .. .. .					7,569						
Grand Total .. .. .					30,920						

Occupations of persons settled on the land—Agricultural (Census).

In 1891 the number engaged in agricultural pursuits was 82,482, and in 1901 that number had increased to 95,920. The following return gives particulars of persons mainly engaged in agricultural pursuits when the last census was taken:—

**RETURN OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS, 1901.**

Persons Following Agricultural Pursuits.	Employers of Labour.		In Business on their own account, but not employing labour.		Receiving Salary or Wages.		Relatives Assisting.		Not at work for more than a week prior to Census.		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Farmer and Relative Assisting	13,267	1,090	15,096	1,693	—	—	16,361	13,238	—	—	
Farm Manager, Overseer	—	—	—	—	359	6	—	—	3	—	
Farm Servant, Agricultural Labourer	—	—	—	—	20,204	599	—	—	966	5	
Market Gardener	859	19	1,647	32	1,518	9	576	132	22	—	
Fruit Grower, Orchardist	493	44	868	91	700	43	465	172	14	—	
Hop, Cotton, Tea, Coffee Grower	10	2	7	—	48	48	9	2	—	—	
Tobacco Grower	10	—	25	—	24	—	1	—	—	—	
Vine Grower, Vigneron	174	18	72	8	1,131	6	86	39	6	—	
Sugar Planter	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Horticulturist, Gardener	237	7	571	17	2,132	7	107	39	214	—	
Agricultural Department Officer	—	—	—	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	
Others, Threshing Machine Owners and Workers, &c.	20	1	26	—	72	2	4	3	103	—	
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,071</b>	<b>1,190</b>	<b>18,312</b>	<b>1,841</b>	<b>26,229</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>17,609</b>	<b>13,625</b>	<b>1,318</b>	<b>5</b>	
Total Males .. .. .					78,539						
Total Females .. .. .					17,381						
Grand Total .. .. .					95,920						

Particulars are gathered by the collectors of agricultural statistics each year of the number of persons ordinarily employed upon the land occupied. For the last five years the particulars are as follow :—

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED UPON FARMING, DAIRYING, AND PASTORAL HOLDINGS, 1903 TO 1907.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1903 ... ..	87,322	48,561	135,883
1904 ... ..	90,396	51,933	142,329
1905 ... ..	91,336	50,982	142,318
1906 ... ..	92,652	51,993	144,645
1907 ... ..	93,981	51,905	145,886

The number of hands ordinarily employed on any holding includes the occupier or manager, and those members of his family who actually work on it; but persons absent from their farms for the greater portion of the year following other occupations, as well as temporary hands engaged in harvesting, &c., are not included, neither are domestic servants nor cooks. It is difficult to arrive at an estimate of the extent of the temporary labour employed upon the farms and pastoral holdings, and two years ago the collectors were asked to supply some information on the subject. From this and particulars available from other sources it is believed that this labour may be set down as approximately equal to about 23,000 men employed continuously throughout the year.

In the following return will be found particulars showing the rates of wages paid (with rations) upon farms and pastoral holdings during 1907-8. The information has been furnished by the occupiers of holdings :—

Wages—  
agricultural  
and  
pastoral.

WAGES, AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL, 1907-8.

Occupations.	Range.	Prevalling Rate.
Ploughmen .. ..	15s. to 30s. per week ..	20s. per week
Farm labourers .. ..	10s. to 30s. " ..	20s. "
Threshing machine hands .. ..	6d. to 1s. per hour ..	6d. per hour
Harvest hands .. ..	4s. to 8s. per day ..	5s. per day
Milkers .. ..	6s. to 20s. per week ..	15s. per week
Maize pickers (without rations)	4½d. to 7d. per bag ..	5d. per bag
Hop pickers " "	3d. to 6d. per bushel ..	4d. per bushel
Married couples .. ..	20s. to 40s. per week ..	30s. per week
Female servants .. ..	5s. to 20s. " ..	10s. "
Men cooks .. ..	10s. to 50s. " ..	20s. "
Stockmen .. ..	£39 to £78 per annum ..	£52 per annum
Boundary riders .. ..	£39 to £80 " ..	£52 "
Shepherds .. ..	£26 to £70 " ..	£39 "
Hut keepers .. ..	£20 to £72 " ..	£39 "

WAGES, AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL, 1907-8—*continued.*

Occupations.	Range.	Prevailing Rate.
Generally useful men ..	8s. to 36s. per week ..	20s. per week
Sheep washers ..	17s. 6d. to 36s. ,, ..	20s. ,,
Shearers, hand* ..	15s. to 25s. per 100 sheep	20s. per 100 sheep
„ machine* ..	14s. to 24s. 3d. ,, ..	20s. ,,
Bush carpenters ..	20s. to 60s. per week ..	30s. per week
Gardeners, market ..	10s. to 50s. ,, ..	20s. ,,
„ orchard ..	10s. to 40s. ,, ..	20s. ,,
Vineyard hands ..	6s. to 25s. ,, ..	20s. ,,

\* It is believed that in cases of some of the highest rates rations are not found.

Area under cultivation.

In the following table will be found figures showing the land under cultivation in the years ended March, 1905 to 1908:—

## CULTIVATION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1904-5 TO 1907-8.

Crop.	Year Ended March.			
	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat ... ..	2,277,537	2,070,517	2,031,893	1,847,121
Other Grain Crops ...	415,292	378,987	458,451	487,721
Root Crops ... ..	52,038	52,125	62,150	60,078
Hay ... ..	452,459	591,771	621,139	682,194
Green Forage ... ..	29,902	34,041	36,502	59,897
Vines ... ..	28,016	26,402	25,855	26,465
Orchards ... ..	52,751	52,274	54,021	54,111
Market Gardens ..	7,904	7,333	7,906	9,022
All other Crops ... ..	5,886	6,512	5,669	5,914
Land in Fallow ... ..	853,829	1,049,915	990,967	894,300
Total Cultivation ...	4,175,614	4,269,877	4,294,553	4,126,823

The area under cultivation, exclusive of permanent and artificial grasses, increased from 50 acres sown down with wheat in 1836 to 4,126,823 acres, which were under crops of various kinds and in fallow in 1907-8. The first returns of oats, maize, potato, and

tobacco crops were obtained in 1838, barley and rye in 1839, hay in 1841, green forage and vines in 1842, peas and beans in 1849, mangel-wurzel, carrots, parsnips, turnips, and onions in 1855-6, garden and orchard produce in 1856-7, and chicory, grass and clover seeds, and hops in 1867-8. Returns of land sown with artificial grass were first procured in 1855-6, and since that year steady progress has been made. The area of land in fallow has also been increasing since 1858-9, and in latter years the increase has been very marked, though a slight decline is shown in the last two seasons as compared with the land in fallow in March, 1906.

For the twelve years—1896-7 to 1907-8—the total area under cultivation, its proportion to the area of the State—56,245,760 acres—and the yearly increases or decreases, actual and centesimal, were as follow :—

AREA UNDER CULTIVATION, 1896-7 TO 1907-8.

Year ended March.	Area under Tillage (exclusive of area under artificial Grass).		Yearly Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	
	Total.	Percentage of Area of Victoria.	Total.	Percentage.
1897	Acres. 2,925,416	5.20	Acres. ...	...
1898	3,144,574	5.59	+219,158	+7
1899	3,727,765	6.63	+583,191	+19
1900	3,668,556	6.52	-59,209	-2
1901	3,717,002	6.61	+48,446	+1
1902	3,647,459	6.48	-69,543	-2
1903	3,738,873	6.65	+91,414	+3
1904	4,021,590	7.15	+282,717	+8
1905	4,175,614	7.42	+154,024	+4
1906	4,269,877	7.59	+94,263	+2
1907	4,294,553	7.64	+24,676	+0.5
1908	4,126,823	7.34	-167,730	-4

The land under cultivation, including land in fallow, but excluding land under artificial grasses, in 1896-7, was 2,925,416 acres, and in 1907-8, 4,126,823—an increase of 1,201,407 acres in the twelve years, or 41 per cent. The increase has been fairly and almost constantly maintained. There are, however, three years, including last season, in which a slight reduction appears. The area of land actually under crops of various kinds in 1907-8 was 3,232,523 acres.

Agricultural  
production.

In the following return will be found a statement of the production from cultivated lands for the past three years:—

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, 1905-6 TO 1907-8.

Produce.	Year ended March.		
	1906.	1907.	1908.
Wheat ... .. bushels	23,417,670	22,618,043	12,100,780
Other Grain ... .. „	9,229,879	11,113,463	7,005,248
Root Crops ... .. tons	163,757	216,622	175,704
Hay ... .. „	864,177	881,276	682,370
Vines ... .. cwt. of grapes	498,590	752,826	535,804
Green Forage ... .. £	85,103	91,255	149,742
Orchards ... .. £	379,424	486,085	421,210
Market Gardens ... .. £	183,225	197,650	225,550
Other Agricultural Produce £	84,946	85,423	182,120

The principal crops grown in the State are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and hay.

Wheat.

Wheat was first grown in Victoria in 1836, and there was a general increase in the area under cultivation up to 1899-1900, when 2,165,693 acres were harvested. In the following two seasons there was a decline in the area, but after this an increase, until, in 1904-5, the area under wheat was 2,277,537 acres, the largest recorded, the return from which was 21,092,139 bushels—an average of 9.26 bushels per acre. In 1907-8, the area under wheat was 1,847,121 acres, which yielded 12,100,780 bushels, or 6.55 bushels per acre. The wheat crop in 1907-8 was the poorest during the last five years.

An estimate of the area under wheat was made on 5th August, 1907, and an estimate of the wheat yield on 3rd December following. The following were the results:—

Estimated area under wheat for grain ... ..	1,953,000 acres
„ „ „ hay ... ..	180,000 „
Total ... ..	2,133,000 acres
Estimated produce of grain ... ..	12,840,750 bushels
Average per acre ... ..	6.57 „

The results showed that the estimated area and yield were only slightly over-stated, principally on account of a greater area than was anticipated having been cut for hay. The estimated average yield was as accurate as could be desired.

The results in detail of the wheat harvest in the last three years are shown in the accompanying table:—

WHEAT YIELDS FOR THE SEASONS ENDED MARCH, 1906 TO 1908, IN COUNTIES.

Districts and Counties.	Year ended March.								
	Area.			Produce.			Average per Acre.		
	1906.	1907.	1908.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushls.	Bushls.	Bushls.	
<b>Central—</b>									
Bourke ..	2,712	2,568	1,544	51,763	41,065	19,483	19.09	15.99	12.62
Grant ..	8,784	11,500	7,509	192,215	206,587	84,904	21.88	17.96	11.31
Mornington ..	150	58	41	1,457	850	770	9.71	14.66	18.78
Evelyn ..	144	136	92	2,739	2,357	2,094	19.02	17.33	22.76
<b>North-Central—</b>									
Anglesey ..	1,375	1,224	694	25,040	13,164	5,870	18.21	10.75	8.46
Dalhousie ..	5,257	3,704	1,928	106,266	44,592	28,208	20.21	12.04	14.63
Talbot ..	19,903	17,804	10,039	399,648	281,115	136,005	20.08	15.79	13.55
<b>Western—</b>									
Grenville ..	3,673	4,907	5,098	72,416	92,296	90,051	19.72	18.47	17.66
Polywarth ..	89	40	..	1,619	329	..	18.19	8.23	..
Heytesbury ..	21	80	8	332	521	206	15.81	17.37	25.75
Hampden ..	1,328	1,391	3,294	19,230	19,629	51,153	14.48	14.11	15.53
Ripon ..	60,168	68,087	60,280	998,484	1,018,873	907,197	16.59	14.96	15.05
Villiers ..	937	880	1,139	16,286	14,889	19,169	17.88	16.92	16.83
Normanby ..	794	745	555	14,931	12,298	10,879	18.81	16.51	19.60
Dundas ..	2,603	1,866	1,255	45,503	26,756	21,281	16.71	14.34	16.96
Follett ..	941	681	379	16,273	9,629	8,638	17.29	15.26	22.79
<b>Wimmera—</b>									
Lowan ..	162,585	164,440	172,564	2,020,407	1,763,348	1,723,401	12.43	10.72	9.99
Boring ..	309,884	317,055	307,529	4,216,774	4,445,954	3,025,286	13.61	14.02	9.84
Kara Kara ..	119,140	111,710	107,375	1,738,093	1,635,021	1,077,558	14.59	14.64	10.04
<b>Mallee—</b>									
Millewa ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weeah ..	22,105	25,105	25,691	166,566	231,263	159,943	7.54	9.21	6.23
Karkaroo ..	321,511	326,998	318,792	1,856,110	2,666,564	800,131	5.77	8.15	2.51
Tatchera ..	312,380	286,138	269,058	1,664,361	2,576,608	273,695	5.33	9.00	1.02
<b>Northern—</b>									
Gunbower ..	40,000	33,543	23,738	427,831	354,722	87,200	10.70	10.58	3.67
Gladstone ..	104,475	102,807	104,285	1,405,429	1,483,018	796,239	13.45	14.43	7.64
Bendigo ..	100,966	103,257	91,673	1,527,351	1,501,076	576,712	15.13	14.54	6.29
Rodney ..	128,048	123,107	95,712	1,968,618	1,278,327	701,089	15.37	10.38	7.32
Moiro ..	295,402	279,123	207,557	3,754,598	2,509,387	1,163,864	12.71	8.99	5.61
<b>North-Eastern—</b>									
Delatite ..	10,877	8,744	6,580	163,874	67,554	94,359	15.06	7.73	14.34
Bogong ..	29,667	29,962	21,433	417,983	231,592	211,805	14.09	7.73	9.88
Benambra ..	795	681	142	14,510	11,380	2,249	18.25	16.71	15.84
Wonnangatta ..	32	27	4	682	269	86	21.31	9.96	21.50
<b>Gippsland—</b>									
Croajingolong ..	77	65	38	1,269	1,076	589	16.48	16.55	15.50
Tambo ..	50	22	..	997	521	..	19.94	23.68	..
Dargo ..	22	..	..	750	..	..	34.09	..	..
Tanjil ..	3,448	3,306	1,045	105,239	72,983	19,763	30.52	22.08	18.91
Bulu Bulu ..	174	142	50	4,026	2,430	903	23.14	17.11	18.06
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>2,070,517</b>	<b>2,081,893</b>	<b>1,847,121</b>	<b>23,417,670</b>	<b>22,618,043</b>	<b>12,100,780</b>	<b>11.31</b>	<b>11.13</b>	<b>6.55</b>

It will be observed that the area harvested for wheat last season was 184,772 acres less than in the previous one, and 223,396 acres less than in 1905-6. The falling-off last season was principally in

the counties of Moira and Rodney. The total and average production, as the result of a most exceptional season, showed a more serious reduction, especially in the principal wheat-producing counties.

The principal districts where wheat is grown are the Wimmera, comprising the counties of Lowan, Borung, and Kara Kara; the Mallee, comprising those of Weeah, Karkaroc, and Tatchera; and the northern, comprising Gunbower, Gladstone, Bendigo, Rodney, and Moira. Of the total wheat harvested in 1907-8, that in the counties enumerated was 1,723,974 acres, or 93 per cent. of the total, producing 10,385,118 bushels, or 86 per cent. of the total in the State. The other districts are, however, not to be regarded as unsuitable for wheat growing, as though providing only a small proportion of the area and produce in 1907-8, the average per acre was more than double that in the counties mentioned.

The following table shows the area of each of the principal wheat-growing counties, the cultivation for the years of first and largest record, and for last year:—

#### WHEAT-GROWING COUNTIES: AREA AND PRODUCTION.

District and County.	Area of County.	First Cultivation Recorded.			Largest Cultivation Recorded.			Cultivation for 1907-8.	
		Year.	Area.	Average Yield Per Acre.	Year.	Area.	Average Yield Per Acre.	Area.	Average Yield Per Acre.
			Acres.	Bushels.		Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Western Dist.—									
Ripon ..	1,125,760	1855-6	40	35.62	1906-7	68,087	14.96	60,280	15.05
Wimmera Dist.—									
Lowan ..	3,181,440	1871-2	232	16.69	1892-3	257,685	8.58	172,564	9.99
Borong ..	2,740,480	1871-2	4,590	15.59	1903-4	424,224	13.67	307,529	9.84
Kara Kara ..	1,472,640	1871-2	7,987	14.34	1899-00	125,345	9.68	107,375	10.04
Mallee Dist.—									
Weeah ..	2,562,560	1891-2	40	21.00	1907-8	25,691	6.23	25,691	6.23
Karkaroc ..	3,797,120	1879-80	233	10.87	1902-3	371,069	2.22	318,792	2.51
Tatchera ..	2,138,240	1871-2	2	12.00	1904-5	342,022	3.35	269,058	1.02
Northern Dist.—									
Gunbower ..	862,720	1871-2	181	13.36	1880-1	75,114	9.29	23,738	3.67
Gladstone ..	1,153,280	1869-70	7,988	17.46	1904-5	107,534	12.36	104,285	7.64
Bendigo ..	1,247,360	1869-70	21,038	16.26	1904-5	110,926	13.44	91,673	6.29
Rodney ..	1,087,360	1855-6	63	26.66	1898-9	132,273	13.92	95,712	7.32
Moira ..	1,936,560	1871-2	14,936	15.93	1904-5	328,811	10.87	207,557	5.61



In the next table the average yield of wheat per acre in each of these counties during the last ten years is given:—

AVERAGE YIELD OF WHEAT PER ACRE IN WHEAT-GROWING COUNTIES, 1898-9 TO 1907-8.

District and County.	Average Yield of Wheat per Acre (in Bushels) during Year ended March.									
	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Western District—										
Ripon .. .. .	15.57	19.17	16.75	18.13	9.60	15.32	16.57	16.59	14.96	15.05
Wimmera District—										
Lowan .. .. .	8.88	5.90	7.43	8.53	3.21	13.47	11.32	12.43	10.72	9.99
Borong .. .. .	10.15	6.41	8.83	7.22	.47	13.67	11.03	13.61	14.02	9.84
Kara Kara .. ..	11.29	9.68	10.10	10.19	1.38	15.97	12.50	14.59	14.64	10.04
Mallee District—										
Weeah .. .. .	7.70	4.70	9.80	5.65	.46	12.39	7.24	7.54	9.21	6.23
Karkaroo .. .. .	3.38	2.93	6.41	3.77	.22	10.76	3.30	5.77	8.15	2.51
Tatchera .. .. .	4.48	5.19	4.83	3.22	.10	11.99	3.35	5.33	9.00	1.02
Northern District—										
Gumbower .. .. .	5.80	6.33	9.56	3.93	.27	14.54	8.77	10.70	10.58	3.67
Gladstone .. ..	12.27	8.95	9.79	8.49	1.25	16.68	12.36	13.45	14.43	7.64
Bendigo .. .. .	12.90	10.26	12.31	8.35	1.40	18.54	13.44	15.13	14.54	6.29
Rodney .. .. .	13.92	11.07	13.04	10.82	4.37	17.40	12.40	15.37	10.38	7.32
Moira .. .. .	9.77	8.68	11.70	9.27	1.15	17.18	10.87	12.71	8.99	5.61

The following table shows the area of each county, and the rise and fall in the cultivation of wheat in the central and north central districts:—

WHEAT CULTIVATION IN CENTRAL AND NORTH-CENTRAL COUNTIES.

District and County.	Area of County.	First Cultivation Recorded.		
		Year.	Area.	Average Yield Per Acre.
	Acres.		Acres.	Bushels.
Central District—				
Bourke .. .. .	1,101,440	1855-6	13,606	25.08
Grant .. .. .	1,173,760	1855-6	12,072	25.65
Mornington .. ..	1,040,000	1855-6	943	29.57
Evelyn .. .. .	750,080	1855-6	1,124	31.43
North-Central District—				
Anglesey .. .. .	1,054,080	1855-6	129	28.77
Dalhousie .. .. .	838,400	1855-6	3,113	26.67
Talbot .. .. .	1,037,440	1855-6	445	33.68

District and County.	Largest Cultivation Recorded.		Cultivation in 1906-7.		Cultivation in 1907-8.		
	Year.	Area.	Area.	Average Yield Per Acre.	Area.	Average Yield Per Acre.	
		Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Central District—							
Bourke .. .. .	1861-2	30,265	17.12	2,568	15.99	1,544	12.62
Grant .. .. .	1861-2	35,349	15.86	11,500	17.96	7,509	11.31
Mornington .. ..	1860-1	3,153	14.03	58	14.66	41	18.73
Evelyn .. .. .	1859-60	1,789	15.43	136	17.33	92	22.76
North-Central District—							
Anglesey .. .. .	1874-5	4,146	12.96	1,224	10.75	694	8.46
Dalhousie .. .. .	1869-70	25,124	21.47	3,704	12.04	1,923	14.63
Talbot .. .. .	1871-2	76,555	13.81	17,804	15.79	10,039	13.55

The following is a table showing the area under wheat, the gross produce, and the average yield per acre, during the last twelve years:—

## WHEAT RETURNS, 1896-7 TO 1907-8.

Year ended March.	Area under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1897 .. ..	1,580,613	7,091,029	4·49
1898 .. ..	1,657,450	10,580,217	6·38
1899 .. ..	2,154,163	19,581,304	9·09
1900 .. ..	2,165,693	15,237,948	7·04
1901 .. ..	2,017,321	17,847,321	8·85
1902 .. ..	1,754,417	12,127,382	6·91
1903 .. ..	1,994,271	2,569,364	1·29
1904 .. ..	1,968,599	28,525,579	14·49
1905 .. ..	2,277,537	21,092,139	9·26
1906 .. ..	2,070,517	23,417,670	11·31
1907 .. ..	2,031,893	22,618,043	11·13
1908 .. ..	1,847,121	12,100,780	6·55

In 1902-3 wheat was grown on about 17,100 holdings, in 1903-4 on 17,400 holdings, in 1904-5 on 18,000 holdings, in 1905-6 on 18,362 holdings, in 1906-7 on 18,077 holdings, and in 1907-8 on 16,303 holdings. The decline in the yield and the average per acre, which is observed during the two seasons prior to 1903-4, was due to the severity of the seasons experienced all over the wheat-growing districts of the State. In 1903-4 the yield was the highest ever recorded, although the area under crop was not so large as in the previous year. The yield in 1905-6, 23,417,670 bushels, and that in 1906-7, 22,618,043 bushels, come next to that of 1903-4; but in 1907-8, as the result of an adverse season, it again fell to the level of that in 1901-2. In addition to 1,847,121 acres harvested for grain, there were also 210,927 acres of wheat cut for hay, so that the total area sown with wheat in 1907-8 was 2,058,048 acres; from information received from growers, it is estimated that the corresponding area for the season 1908-9 is 2,085,200 acres, or an increase of 27,000 acres, the increases being principally in the northern district. The standard weight of wheat is reckoned to be 60 lbs. to the bushel, but the actual weight of a bushel of Victorian wheat, according to the standard fixed by the Chamber of Commerce, was 62½ lbs. in 1899-1900, 1900-1, and 1901-2; 61 lbs. in 1902-3; 60½ lbs. in 1903-4; 61½ lbs. in 1904-5; 63 lbs. in 1905-6; 62¼ lbs. in 1906-7; and 62½ lbs. in 1907-8.

Population  
and bread  
stuffs.

The following table shows, for 1898, and each subsequent year to 1906, the mean population of Victoria; the stocks of old wheat and flour on hand at the beginning of each year; the quantity of wheat grown; the quantity (after deducting imports) of wheat, flour, and biscuit exported; and the breadstuffs left over and available for

home consumption. In addition to that required for food consumption, a quantity is required for seed purposes, equal, on an average, to three-quarters of a bushel per acre. Reliable information in regard to wheat imported across the border from New South Wales and South Australia is not now available, and this makes it impossible to state the particulars since 1906 :—

POPULATION AND WHEAT RETURNS, 1898 TO 1906.

Year.	Mean Population.	Stocks of old wheat and flour on hand (1st January).	Wheat harvested for season ended March in each year.	Wheat, Flour, and Biscuit.	
				Exported after deducting imports.	Available for Home Consumption.
		Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1898 ...	1,172,950	330,224	10,580,217	1,855,951	9,054,490
1899 ...	1,186,265	1,282,902	19,581,304	10,662,011	10,348,406
1900 ...	1,193,338	2,121,700	15,237,948	7,011,242	10,348,406
1901 ...	1,202,960	1,872,000	17,847,321	10,248,093	9,471,228
1902 ...	1,207,110	1,525,288	12,127,382	3,899,246	9,753,424
1903 ...	1,208,880	903,616	2,569,364	- 4,495,403*	7,968,383
1904 ...	1,207,537	173,708	28,525,579	18,616,831	10,082,456
1905 ...	1,212,517	2,609,878	21,092,139	15,427,229	8,274,788
1906 ...	1,227,072	549,930	23,417,670	17,053,652	6,913,948

\* Net import.

The manner in which the breadstuffs available for home consumption have been disposed of in each of the eight years ended in 1905 is as follows :—

Disposition of breadstuffs.

DISPOSAL OF BREADSTUFFS, 1898 TO 1905.

Year.	Wheat and Flour.				
	Quantity available for Home Consumption.	How disposed of—			
		Stocks on hand on 31st December.	Required for Seed.	Used for Food, &c.	
				Total.	Per Head.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1898 ...	9,054,490	1,282,902	1,770,941	6,000,647	5·12
1899 ...	10,202,195	2,121,700	1,772,602	6,307,893	5·32
1900 ...	10,348,406	1,872,000	1,696,000	6,780,406	5·68
1901 ...	9,471,228	1,525,288	1,529,249	6,416,691	5·33
1902 ...	9,753,424	903,616	1,616,946	7,232,862	5·99
1903 ...	7,968,383	173,708	1,626,954	6,167,721	5·10
1904 ...	10,082,456	2,609,878	1,807,351	5,665,227	4·69
1905 ...	8,274,788	549,930	1,705,182	6,019,676	4·96

With the exception of 1896 and 1903, the breadstuffs produced in the twenty-nine years ended 1905 have been more than enough to supply home consumption. Wheat has, therefore, been exported each year, with these two exceptions. The maximum export was 18,616,831 bushels in 1904.

Stocks of  
wheat and  
flour.

As previously mentioned, there is now no reliable information of the wheat imported through border stations, and this makes it difficult to accurately account for the disposal of that harvested in 1907-8, but it is estimated that about 8,000,000 bushels are required locally for food and seed, which will leave over 4,000,000 bushels of Victorian wheat for export during the year. Information as to the stocks of wheat and flour on hand on 30th June, 1908, has been received from holders, and is as follows:—

#### WHEAT AND FLOUR ON HAND, 30TH JUNE, 1908.

Where Located.	Quantity in Bushels.		
	Wheat.	Flour (equivalent in Wheat).	Total.
Railway Stations and in transit ...	178,949	22,100	201,049
Sites leased from Railways ...	2,610,904	101,400	2,712,304
Mills and Stores (other than on Railways)	2,014,868	1,221,900	3,236,768
Farms ... ..	1,317,025	...	1,317,025
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>6,121,746</b>	<b>1,345,400</b>	<b>7,467,146</b>

Wheat  
production  
of world.

The wheat crop of the world, according to the yearly statement of the United States Agricultural Department, except in the case of Australasia, was as follows in the last three years:—

#### WHEAT PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD, 1905 TO 1907.

Continent.	1905.	1906.	1907.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Australasia ... ..	63,659,000	75,320,000	71,706,000
Europe ... ..	1,803,132,000	1,825,936,000	1,613,168,000
Asia ... ..	423,152,000	449,681,000	445,586,000
Africa ... ..	45,795,000	53,039,000	51,626,000
America, North ... ..	813,420,000	874,966,000	740,939,000
"    South ... ..	169,834,000	151,694,000	178,636,000
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>3,318,992,000</b>	<b>3,430,636,000</b>	<b>3,101,661,000</b>

Oats.

In 1907-8 the land under oats in Victoria was 398,749 acres, from which a yield of 5,201,408 bushels was obtained, giving an

average of 13.04 bushels to the acre. The following return shows the harvest results for this crop for the last twelve years:—

OATS GROWN, 1896-7 TO 1907-8.

Year Ended March.		Area under Crop.		Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.
		Acres.		Bushels.	Bushels.
1897	.. ..	419,460		6,816,951	16.25
1898	.. ..	294,183		4,809,479	16.35
1899	.. ..	266,159		5,523,419	20.75
1900	.. ..	271,280		6,116,046	22.55
1901	.. ..	362,689		9,582,332	26.42
1902	.. ..	329,150		6,724,900	20.43
1903	.. ..	433,489		4,402,982	10.16
1904	.. ..	433,638		13,434,952	30.98
1905	.. ..	344,019		6,203,429	18.03
1906	.. ..	312,052		7,232,425	23.18
1907	.. ..	380,493		8,845,654	23.25
1908	.. ..	398,749		5,201,408	13.04

In addition to the area shown for the last season, there were also 460,192 acres of oats cut for hay, so that the total area under oaten crop was 858,941 acres in 1907-8. In August, 1908, it was estimated that the area under this crop for 1908-9 is 869,600 acres, or an increase of over 10,000 acres.

The area under barley was 63,074 acres in 1907-8, 41,940 acres being under malting barley, and 21,134 acres under other barley. There is a remarkable fluctuation in the area of land sown under barley, which seems strange, seeing that the market for this product is uniformly good. The following shows the returns for the last twelve years. It will be noticed that the average per acre in 1905-6 is the best for the period covered by the table:—

CULTIVATION OF BARLEY, 1896-7 TO 1907-8.

Year ended March.	Area under Crop.		Gross Produce.		Average per Acre.		
	Malting.	Other.	Malting.	Other.	Malting.	Other.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1897	53,421	8,952	641,406	174,199	12.01	19.45	13.08
1898	26,118	11,087	502,411	256,043	19.24	23.09	20.39
1899	33,584	14,275	776,785	335,782	23.13	23.52	23.25
1900	65,970	13,603	1,197,948	268,140	18.16	19.71	18.42
1901	49,723	9,130	1,003,477	212,001	20.18	23.22	20.65
1902	25,480	6,943	527,564	166,287	20.71	23.95	21.40
1903	26,436	11,280	394,877	166,267	14.94	14.74	14.88
1904	33,586	14,174	878,721	339,282	26.17	23.80	25.50
1905	30,799	15,290	575,505	298,594	18.69	19.53	18.97
1906	26,279	14,659	645,456	416,683	24.56	28.43	25.95
1907	30,052	22,764	674,043	581,399	22.43	25.54	23.77
1908	41,940	21,134	747,315	311,980	17.82	14.76	16.79

## Potatoes.

The greatest area of land planted with potatoes was 57,334 acres in 1891-2; the next being 56,383 acres in 1894-5. The highest yield was 204,155 tons in 1890-1, the next 200,523 tons in 1891-2. The area planted in 1907-8 was 54,149 acres, and the produce 135,110 tons, or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  tons per acre. The following table shows the potato returns for the last twelve years:—

## POTATOES GROWN, 1896-7 TO 1907-8.

Year ended June.			Area under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.
			Acres.	Tons.	Tons.
1897	..	..	43,532	146,555	3·37
1898	..	..	44,197	67,296	1·52
1899	..	..	41,252	161,142	3·91
1900	..	..	55,469	173,381	3·13
1901	..	..	38,477	123,126	3·20
1902	..	..	40,058	125,474	3·13
1903	..	..	49,706	168,759	3·40
1904	..	..	48,930	167,736	3·43
1905	..	..	46,912	92,872	1·98
1906	..	..	44,670	115,352	2·58
1907	..	..	55,372	166,839	3·01
1908	..	..	54,149	135,110	2·50

## Hay.

Statistics of the hay crop were collected as far back as 1841, when 450 acres returned 900 tons. From that date onward there has been a steady increase in the crop cut for hay. The greatest area under hay was in 1903, when 733,353 acres were cut for 1,233,063 tons; next in 1907, with 682,194 acres for 682,370 tons, which produce has been exceeded five times in the last ten years, and which gives the lowest average since 1895, when it was under 17 cwt. per acre. The quantity of straw returned for the season 1907-8 was 107,079 tons. The following is a return of the hay crop for the last twelve years:—

## HAY RETURNS, 1896 TO 1907.

Year.			Area under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.
			Acres.	Tons.	Tons.
1896	..	..	416,667	449,056	1·08
1897	..	..	580,000	659,635	1·14
1898	..	..	565,345	723,299	1·28
1899	..	..	450,189	596,193	1·32
1900	..	..	502,105	677,757	1·35
1901	..	..	659,239	884,369	1·34
1902	..	..	580,884	601,272	1·04
1903	..	..	733,353	1,233,063	1·68
1904	..	..	452,459	514,316	1·14
1905	..	..	591,771	864,177	1·46
1906	..	..	621,139	881,276	1·42
1907	..	..	682,194	682,370	1·00

The area under the five principal crops during the last nine years, the production of these crops, and the proportion of each to the population, are exhibited in the following table. It is interesting to observe the variations per head of the population in the areas under crop, and in the yields during the period covered by the table:—

The five principal crops.

AREA, PRODUCTION, AND AVERAGES PER HEAD OF POPULATION OF FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1899-1900 TO 1907-8.

Year ended March.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
AREA.					
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1900 ..	2,165,693	271,280	79,573	55,469	450,189
1901 ..	2,017,321	362,689	58,853	38,477	502,105
1902 ..	1,754,417	329,150	32,423	40,058	659,239
1903 ..	1,994,271	433,489	37,716	49,706	580,884
1904 ..	1,968,599	433,638	47,760	48,930	733,353
1905 ..	2,277,537	344,019	46,089	46,912	452,459
1906 ..	2,070,517	312,052	40,938	44,670	591,771
1907 ..	2,031,893	380,493	52,816	55,372	621,139
1908 ..	1,847,121	398,749	63,074	54,149	682,194
PRODUCTION.					
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
1900 ..	15,237,948	6,116,046	1,466,088	173,381	596,193
1901 ..	17,847,321	9,582,332	1,215,478	123,126	677,757
1902 ..	12,127,382	6,724,900	693,851	125,474	884,369
1903 ..	2,569,364	4,402,982	561,144	168,759	601,272
1904 ..	28,525,579	13,434,952	1,218,003	167,736	1,233,063
1905 ..	21,092,139	6,203,429	874,099	92,872	514,316
1906 ..	23,417,670	7,232,425	1,062,139	115,352	864,177
1907 ..	22,618,043	8,845,654	1,255,442	166,839	881,276
1908 ..	12,100,780	5,201,408	1,059,295	135,110	682,370
AREA PER HEAD OF POPULATION.					
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1900 ..	1·82	·23	·07	·05	·38
1901 ..	1·69	·30	·05	·03	·42
1902 ..	1·45	·27	·03	·03	·54
1903 ..	1·65	·36	·03	·04	·48
1904 ..	1·62	·36	·04	·04	·61
1905 ..	1·88	·28	·04	·04	·37
1906 ..	1·70	·26	·03	·04	·49
1907 ..	1·66	·31	·04	·04	·51
1908 ..	1·47	·32	·05	·04	·54

AREA, PRODUCTION, AND AVERAGES PER HEAD OF POPULATION OF  
FIVE PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1899-1900 TO 1907-8—continued.

Year ended March.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	PRODUCTION PER HEAD OF POPULATION.				
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
1900 ..	12·81	5·14	1·23	·15	·50
1901 ..	14·91	8·00	1·02	·10	·57
1902 ..	10·01	5·56	·57	·10	·73
1903 ..	2·12	3·63	·46	·14	·50
1904 ..	23·60	11·11	1·01	·14	1·02
1905 ..	17·47	5·14	·72	·08	·42
1906 ..	19·22	5·94	·87	·10	·71
1907 ..	18·43	7·21	1·02	·14	·72
1908 ..	9·62	4·13	·84	·11	·54

The next table compares last season's yields of the principal crops with the averages of the preceding ten years.

AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS,  
1897-8 TO 1906-7, AND 1907-8.

Crop.	Yield per Acre.	
	Average of Ten Years, 1897-8 to 1906-7.	1907-8.
Wheat ... .. bushels	8·64	6·55
Oats ... .. "	21·26	13·04
Barley—Malting ... .. "	20·62	17·82
„ Other ... .. "	23·16	14·76
„ Total ... .. "	21·32	16·79
Potatoes ... .. tons	2·93	2·50
Hay—Wheaten ... .. "	1·16	·82
„ Oaten ... .. "	1·42	1·08
„ Total ... .. "	1·33	1·00

The all round reduction per acre in the production of principal crops is entirely due to an exceptionally unfavorable season.

The percentage of total area under principal crops in each district during last season was as follows:—

PERCENTAGE OF AREA IN EACH DISTRICT TO TOTAL AREA UNDER EACH  
OF THE PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1907-8.

District.	Percentage in each District of Area under—						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Other Crops.	Fallow.
Central .. ..	·50	7·90	38·73	39·35	21·32	35·20	3·17
North-Central .. ..	·69	8·38	9·06	22·81	10·00	4·93	1·63
Western .. ..	3·90	8·40	14·36	19·85	13·41	7·45	4·21
Wimmera .. ..	31·80	24·15	1·48	·66	16·26	3·07	47·73
Mallee .. ..	33·22	14·63	4·33	..	2·53	7·43	13·83
Northern .. ..	28·31	30·93	25·36	·08	23·38	14·67	28·33
North-Eastern .. ..	1·52	3·47	1·09	4·26	7·20	10·34	·92
Gippsland .. ..	·06	2·14	5·59	12·99	5·90	16·91	·18

NOTE.—For counties contained in each district, see table on page 623.

This statement shows that during last season 93 per cent. of the area under wheat was in the Wimmera, Mallee, and Northern districts; more than half that under oats was in the Wimmera and



Northern districts; nearly two-thirds of that under barley was in the Central and Northern districts; and over four-fifths of that under potatoes was in the Central, North Central, and Western districts. Hay was more uniformly cultivated over the whole State, though the proportion was somewhat small in the Mallee, North-Eastern, and Gippsland districts. The Central district accounted for more than one-third of the area under minor crops, principally through a much larger area being used for gardens and orchards and for peas and beans. Naturally the fallow land is confined to the wheat-growing districts.

The area under principal crops in proportion to cultivation in each district during last season was as follows:—

PERCENTAGE OF AREA UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS TO TOTAL CULTIVATION IN EACH DISTRICT, 1907-8.

District.	Percentage of Total Cultivation under—						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Other Crops.	Fallow.
Central .. ..	2·82	9·66	7·49	6·53	44·60	20·21	8·69
North-Central .. ..	8·11	21·39	3·66	7·91	43·67	5·90	9·36
Western .. ..	26·83	12·48	3·37	4·01	34·09	5·20	14·02
Wimmera .. ..	47·81	7·84	·08	·03	9·03	·47	34·74
Mallee .. ..	73·97	7·03	·33	..	2·08	1·68	14·91
Northern .. ..	47·43	11·18	1·45	..	14·47	2·49	22·98
North-Eastern .. ..	23·15	11·36	·57	1·90	40·35	15·91	6·76
Gippsland .. ..	1·21	9·11	3·76	7·51	42·92	33·82	1·67
Total of Victoria .. ..	44·76	9·66	1·53	1·31	16·53	4·54	21·67

NOTE.—For counties contained in each district, see table on page 623.

It is apparent that the area cultivated was mainly confined to wheat in the Wimmera, Mallee, and Northern districts; largely to wheat and hay in the Western and North-Eastern districts; to oats and hay in the North-Central district; and to hay and minor crops in the Central and Gippsland districts.

In Victoria the proportion of the land under each crop to the total area under tillage during the last ten years was:—

PROPORTION TO TOTAL CULTIVATION OF LAND UNDER EACH CROP, 1898-9 TO 1907-8.

Year ended March—	Proportionate Area to Total Cultivated Land of— (Exclusive of Area under Artificial Grass.)						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Other Crops.	Fallow.
1899	57·78	7·14	1·28	1·11	15·17	3·64	13·88
1900	59·04	7·39	2·17	1·51	12·27	3·74	13·88
1901	54·28	9·76	1·58	1·03	13·51	3·62	16·22
1902	48·09	9·02	·89	1·10	18·08	4·13	18·69
1903	53·34	11·59	1·01	1·33	15·54	4·02	13·17
1904	48·95	10·78	1·19	1·22	18·24	3·90	15·72
1905	54·54	8·24	1·10	1·12	10·84	3·71	20·45
1906	48·49	7·30	·96	1·05	13·86	3·75	24·59
1907	47·31	8·86	1·23	1·29	14·46	3·77	23·08
1908	44·76	9·66	1·53	1·31	16·53	4·54	21·67

It is shown on page 621, that in the period covered by this table, the area under cultivation has steadily increased. By the figures in the table above it would seem that the actual area under wheat has not made anything like a corresponding increase, though taken in conjunction with land in fallow which is mainly used for wheat cropping, it will be observed that in proportion to the total area under cultivation, that used for wheat has been fairly uniform in the last ten years, but that in the later years the practice to fallow preparatory to sowing has grown considerably.

Prices of  
agricultural  
produce.

The following information regarding prices in February and March has been procured direct from the growers. The table gives the average price for each of the last ten years:—

PRICES OF PRODUCE, 1899 TO 1908.

Year.	Average Price in February and March.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.		Hay.	Potatoes.	
			Malting.	Other.		Early Crop.	Main Crop (after March).
	Per bushel.	Per bushel.	Per bushel.	Per bushel.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1899	2 2	1 7½	4 2½	2 2½	34 5	73 0	36 5
1900	2 5	2 1	3 2½	2 3½	40 9	41 11	26 11
1901	2 5¾	1 6½	2 10¾	1 11¼	39 4	73 11	55 10
1902	2 10½	2 4	3 9½	2 9½	55 5	77 7	84 4
1903	6 0	3 2¾	4 5¾	3 8	100 1	91 3	47 1
1904	2 8	1 1½	2 10½	1 9½	27 2	52 6	26 1
1905	2 11½	1 6	3 2½	2 1	33 6	110 0	84 0
1906	2 10½	1 10½	3 11	2 8½	38 0	115 6	101 5
1907	2 9	1 10¼	4 2	2 2¾	38 2	59 1	37 6
1908	4 0½	3 0½	4 11½	3 7	88 7	70 4	54 11

In Melbourne the price of wheat has been good, ranging from 2s. 10½d. to 5s. 8½d. per bushel throughout last year, the latter price being reached in October. After October, the price declined, and in December was down to 4s. 5d. The highest and the lowest prices in Melbourne during each month in 1907 were as follow:—

PRICES OF WHEAT IN MELBOURNE, 1907

Month.	Price per Bushel.			
	Highest.		Lowest.	
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
January	...	...	2	10½
February	...	...	3	11½
March	...	...	3	0½
April	...	...	3	1
May	...	...	3	3¾
June	...	...	3	7¾
July	...	...	4	10½
August	...	...	3	9½
September	...	...	4	0½
October	...	...	5	5½
November	...	...	5	8
December	...	...	4	1½

The following return shows the yield of the principal crops in the various Australian States and New Zealand for each of the nine years ended March, 1908:—

Yield of crops in Australasia.

YIELD OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN AUSTRALASIA, 1899-1900 TO 1907-8

Year ended March.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
<b>WHEAT.</b>	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1900 ...	15,237,948	13,604,166	614,414	8,453,135	966,601	1,101,303	8,581,898
1901 ...	17,847,321	16,173,771	1,194,088	11,253,148	774,653	1,110,421	6,527,154
1902 ...	12,127,382	14,808,705	1,692,222	8,012,762	956,886	963,662	4,046,589
1903 ...	2,569,364	1,535,097	6,165	6,354,912	970,571	876,971	7,457,915
1904 ...	28,525,579	27,334,141	2,436,799	13,209,465	1,855,460	767,398	7,891,654
1905 ...	21,092,139	16,464,415	2,149,663	12,023,172	2,013,237	792,956	9,123,673
1906 ...	23,417,670	20,737,200	1,137,321	20,143,798	2,308,305	776,478	6,798,934
1907 ...	22,618,043	21,817,938	1,108,902	17,466,501	2,758,567	651,408	5,605,252
1908 ...	12,100,780	9,155,884	693,527	19,135,557	2,933,560	644,235	5,567,139
<b>OATS.</b>	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1900 ...	6,116,046	627,904	10,712	218,331	73,556	1,148,160	16,325,832
1901 ...	9,582,332	593,548	7,855	366,229	86,433	1,406,913	19,085,837
1902 ...	6,724,900	687,179	42,208	469,254	163,653	1,702,659	15,045,233
1903 ...	4,402,982	351,758	520	620,823	161,714	1,752,745	21,766,708
1904 ...	13,434,952	1,252,156	70,713	902,936	255,300	1,621,950	15,107,237
1905 ...	6,203,429	652,646	15,137	555,696	226,318	1,178,819	14,553,611
1906 ...	7,232,425	883,081	5,858	869,146	283,987	1,200,024	12,707,982
1907 ...	8,845,654	1,404,574	28,884	896,166	457,155	1,979,574	11,201,789
1908 ...	5,201,408	851,776	9,900	874,388	719,553	1,526,002	15,021,861
<b>BARLEY.</b>	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1900 ...	1,466,088	132,476	118,443	188,917	56,587	142,721	1,585,145
1901 ...	1,215,478	114,228	127,144	211,102	29,188	116,911	1,027,651
1902 ...	693,851	103,361	277,037	243,362	34,723	167,483	855,993
1903 ...	561,144	18,233	3,595	317,155	45,778	201,133	1,136,232
1904 ...	1,218,003	174,147	510,557	487,920	51,447	212,459	1,160,504
1905 ...	874,099	266,781	331,772	346,718	37,332	163,194	1,128,164
1906 ...	1,062,139	111,266	61,816	505,916	49,497	93,664	1,024,045
1907 ...	1,255,442	152,739	158,283	491,246	48,827	141,895	1,035,346
1908 ...	1,059,295	75,268	64,881	566,937	75,965	149,186	1,163,406
<b>POTATOES.</b>	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1900 ...	173,381	81,337	22,675	19,716	8,373	101,670	222,124
1901 ...	123,126	63,253	20,014	14,566	4,835	93,862	169,042
1902 ...	125,474	39,146	22,402	15,059	5,739	114,704	206,815
1903 ...	168,759	30,732	3,257	28,312	6,200	163,518	193,267
1904 ...	167,736	56,743	17,649	31,415	4,315	168,419	208,787
1905 ...	92,872	48,754	19,231	19,521	5,614	110,547	134,608
1906 ...	115,352	49,889	11,308	20,328	6,297	64,606	123,402
1907 ...	166,839	114,856	15,830	22,277	5,028	182,323	169,875
1908 ...	135,110	55,882	13,177	20,263	5,659	145,483	142,999
<b>HAY.</b>	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1900 ...	596,193	546,850	103,409	229,800	70,078	51,123	136,468*
1901 ...	677,757	526,260	78,758	353,662	103,813	94,198	136,046*
1902 ...	884,369	472,621	122,039	346,467	89,729	88,125	125,968*
1903 ...	601,272	243,289	23,181	308,825	91,593	89,210	138,684*
1904 ...	1,233,063	816,810	136,117	479,723	119,156	115,513	154,334*
1905 ...	514,316	366,293	80,662	294,252	113,794	73,457	157,632*
1906 ...	864,177	459,182	56,829	435,546	139,380	90,077	161,498*
1907 ...	881,276	621,846	94,343	398,866	158,112	104,797	140,402*
1908 ...	682,370	367,800	77,601	376,170	136,625	98,406	160,870*

\* Estimated.

Other crops.

The following table shows the area and production under other than principal crops since March, 1902:—

## OTHER THAN PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1902-3 TO 1907-8.

Crop.	1902-3.		1903-4.		1904-5.	
	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.
Maize .. ..	Acres. 10,906	Bushels. 750,524	Acres. 11,810	Bushels. 904,239	Acres. 11,394	Bushels. 623,736
Rye .. ..	1,487	21,179	2,021	29,586	2,267	30,578
Peas and Beans ..	8,085	141,888	8,960	213,735	11,523	201,145
Mangel-wurzel ..	1,392	Tons. 17,174	1,564	Tons. 21,305	1,441	Tons. 13,894
Beet, Carrots, Pars-nips, and Turnips	747	5,600	1,014	9,879	823	6,149
Onions .. ..	5,565	27,467	4,176	25,218	2,862	12,969
Green Forage ..	31,145	..	33,165	..	29,902	..
Grass and Clover Seeds	1,568	Bushels. 15,836	2,749	Bushels. 35,660	2,249	Bushels. 27,300
Hops .. ..	213	Cwt. 1,572	214	Cwt. 2,447	251	Cwt. 1,449
Tobacco .. ..	171	781	129	848	106	1,112
Vines—Grapes ..	28,374	444,966	28,513	654,965	28,016	452,433
Flax .. ..	233	{ 320 fibre 990 seed }	259	{ 61 fibre 1,226 seed }	564	{ 320 fibre 781 seed }
Gardens and Or-chards	58,415	..	59,812	..	60,655	..
Minor Crops ..	2,201	..	2,403	..	2,716	..
Land in Fallow ..	492,305	..	632,521	..	853,829	..
Artificial Grasses	565,635	..	962,665	..	953,543	..

  

Crop.	1905-6.		1906-7.		1907-8.	
	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.	Area.	Production.
Maize .. ..	Acres. 11,785	Bushels. 641,216	Acres. 11,559	Bushels. 704,961	Acres. 10,844	Bushels. 508,761
Rye .. ..	1,959	28,893	1,571	20,770	1,441	21,966
Peas and Beans ..	12,253	265,206	12,012	236,636	13,613	213,818
Mangel-wurzel ..	1,657	Tons. 16,400	1,360	Tons. 16,139	1,184	Tons. 14,295
Beet, Carrots, Pars-nips, and Turnips	909	6,408	713	5,644	496	3,650
Onions .. ..	4,889	25,597	4,705	28,000	4,249	22,649
Green Forage ..	34,041	..	36,502	..	59,897	..
Grass and Clover Seeds	2,767	Bushels. 33,281	1,859	Bushels. 17,494	1,076	Bushels. 10,685
Hops .. ..	313	Cwt. 1,906	323	Cwt. 2,787	248	Cwt. 1,179
Tobacco .. ..	169	1,405	133	†	345	†
Vines—Grapes ..	26,402	498,590	25,855	752,826	26,465	535,804
Flax .. ..	500	{ 332 fibre 2,357 seed }	655	{ 1,116 fibre 4,853 seed }	1,263	{ 60 fibre 2,710 seed }
Gardens and Or-chards	59,607	..	61,927	..	63,133	..
Minor Crops ..	2,763	..	2,699*	..	2,982*	..
Land in Fallow ..	1,049,915	..	990,967	..	894,300	..
Artificial Grasses	1,040,335	..	1,095,642	..	1,095,471	..

\* For details see page 645.

† Not available.

In the year 1901-2 there were 10,020 acres under maize, from Maize. which a return of 615,472 bushels was obtained. The area of land under this crop has been fairly constant from that year, and in 1903-4, there were 11,810 acres sown, and 904,239 bushels produced; in 1904-5, 11,394 acres produced 623,736 bushels; in 1905-6, 11,785 acres produced 641,216 bushels; in 1906-7, 11,559 acres produced 704,961 bushels; and in 1907-8, 10,844 acres produced 508,761 bushels; of which Tambo produced 155,184 bushels, Tanjil, 124,323 bushels, Croajingolong, 96,255 bushels, Dargo, 83,070 bushels, Bogong, 17,599 bushels, Benambra, 11,688 bushels, Buln Buln, 10,560 bushels, and Delatite, 8,090 bushels. Other districts of the State also grow maize, but not to any great extent.

In 1907-8, the area under rye was 1,441 acres, from which 21,966 Rye. bushels were obtained. The area of this crop has been decreasing during the last four seasons. Rye was last season grown all over the State, except in Grenville, Borung, Kara Kara, Gunbower, Gladstone, Rodney, and the Mallee counties of Millewa, Weeah, Karkaroc, and Tatchera. In Delatite, the quantity yielded was 8,463 bushels, in Bogong, 2,890 bushels, and in Normanby, 1,646 bushels. In Bourke and Talbot the produce exceeded 1,000 bushels; but in the other counties of the State it was under 1,000 bushels.

In the area under peas and beans there was an increase from Peas and beans. 8,297 acres in 1901-2 to 12,253 acres in 1905-6, and to 13,613 acres in 1907-8. The production in the seven years has substantially increased, the yields being 169,971 bushels in 1901-2, and 213,818 bushels in 1907-8. Peas and beans are generally grown in all the counties except those in the Mallee and Northern Districts, the principal crops last season came from Buln Buln, where 42,861 bushels were obtained; Grant supplied 29,777 bushels; Bourke, 28,968 bushels; Talbot, 17,255 bushels; Dalhousie, 16,371 bushels; and Mornington, 16,248 bushels.

A very considerable increase was made in the area under mangel- Mangel-wurzel. wurzel since 1900-1, being 865 acres in 1901-2, but 1,360 acres in 1906-7, and 1,184 acres in 1907-8. During the same period the production increased from 9,679 tons to 16,139 and 14,295 tons. Mangolds are grown principally in the Gippsland counties of Tangil and Buln Buln, and in Bourke, Grant, Mornington, Villiers, and Normanby. In other counties the production is not very large.

The cultivation of beet, carrots, parsnips, and turnips, exclusive Beet, car-rots, parsnips, and turnips. of those grown in market gardens, decreased by 30 per cent. in area and 35 per cent. in production in the last as compared with the previous season. In 1901-2, the land sown was 561 acres; in 1905-6, 909 acres; and in 1907-8, 496 acres. The produce was 4,140 tons, 6,408 tons, and 3,650 tons, in the respective years named.

Onions are grown in nearly every county south of the Dividing Onions. Range. The counties yielding the largest crops last season were—Bourke, Grant, Polwarth, Grenville and Buln Buln. In Bourke the yield was 4,601 tons from 870 acres; in Grant it was 3,204 tons

from 943 acres; in Polwarth, 3,026 tons from 505 acres; in Grenville, 2,724 tons from 558 acres; in Buln Buln, 2,635 tons from 377 acres; in Mornington, 2,243 tons from 384 acres; in Villiers, 1,783 tons from 281 acres; and in Hampden, 1,624 tons from 189 acres. The total area under and production of onions in 1907-8 were exceeded in the two previous years. The following is a return for the last thirteen years:—

ONION CULTIVATION, 1895-6 TO 1907-8.

Year.	Area.	Produce.	Year.	Area.	Produce.
	Acres.	Tons.		Acres.	Tons.
1895-6 ..	3,780	10,759	1902-3 ..	5,565	27,467
1896-7 ..	3,735	11,256	1903-4 ..	4,176	25,218
1897-8 ..	3,751	11,217	1904-5 ..	2,862	12,969
1898-9 ..	4,472	17,308	1905-6 ..	4,889	25,597
1899-1900 ..	4,436	19,905	1906-7 ..	4,705	28,000
1900-1 ..	2,815	12,766	1907-8 ..	4,249	22,649
1901-2 ..	4,151	20,859			

**Green forage.** During the last seven seasons the area devoted to green forage was lowest in 1904-5, when it was 29,902 acres. In 1907-8, it increased to 59,897 acres, which is the highest recorded since 1877-8.

**Grass and clover seed.** The area under grass and clover for seed shows a decline, that for 1907-8 being only 1,076 acres, which is the lowest during the last thirty-six years. The product returned was 10,685 bushels, or an average of nearly 10 bushels per acre, and it is remarkable that such profitable results are not availed of more widely.

**Hops.** The hop-growing industry attained its maximum development in 1883-4, when 1,758 acres were planted, and yielded 15,717 cwt. Dargo, Tanjil, Delatite, Bogong, and Tambo were the chief counties in which hops were grown, and in Evelyn, Buln Buln, Villiers, Polwarth, and Croajingolong smaller yields were recorded. There has, however, been a heavy falling off in the last twenty-three years. In 1907-8 there were only 44 growers, whose return from 248 acres was 1,179 cwt.

**Flax.** In 1895-6 there were 1,969 acres under flax or linseed ("Linum Usitatissimum"), but in 1898-9 the area had fallen to 72 acres. Since that year the area sown has increased, the returns for 1903-4 showing 19 growers of flax, who cultivated 259 acres, and produced 1,226 cwt. of seed, 61 cwt. of made fibre, and 4,769 cwt. of straw for treatment; in 1904-5 there was a considerable increase, the number of growers being 33, the area cultivated, 564 acres, the produce 781 cwt. of seed, 320 cwt. of fibre made, and straw for treatment 3,060 cwt.; in 1906-7 there were 72 growers, and the area increased to 655 acres, which produced 4,853 cwt. of seed and 1,116 cwt. of fibre, with 13,800 cwt. of straw awaiting treatment. Last year there were 87 growers, and the area still further increased to 1,263 acres; but the season was very unfavorable to the crop, and only 2,710 cwt. of

seed, 60 cwt. of fibre, and 9,800 cwt. of straw for treatment were returned. Unfortunately, the yield last season was light, and the loss by fire of the factory at Pentridge destroyed the only local market for this product. The mill has, however, been since re-established, and there is also a company now buying up this product from the farmer. The Commonwealth has also come to the assistance of the grower by offering a bonus of 10 per cent. on the market value of both fibre and seed, so there is a bright future for both the fibre and linseed oil industries.

There are two mills in the State available for the treatment of seed for oil making, but, so far, only one has been utilized, and that chiefly on imported seed. In 1907, imports into Victoria included linseed to the value of £2,871; linseed oil, £36,701; and fibre, £106,627. After supplying local requirements there is an extensive market, as there is scarcely any limit to the demand for linseed and fibre in other parts of the world, so there is great promise that in this State the flax industry will rapidly become established, and be very profitable. The Agricultural Department is now also giving some attention to the introduction of Phormium tenax, or New Zealand flax, and up to the present 50 acres have been put under this plant. The crop requires three or four years to mature, and the result of the experiment will be awaited with interest.

As well as the Government tobacco experimental station (see page Tobacco. 597, there are plantations in the counties of Delatite, along the banks of the King River, and in Bogong. Particulars relating to the cultivation of tobacco for the last twelve years, are as follow :—

CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO, 1896-7 TO 1907-8.

Year.	Number of Growers.	Area.	Produce.
		Acres.	Cwt. (dry.)
1896-7 .. .. .	233	1,264	7,890
1897-8 .. .. .	77	522	3,419
1898-9 .. .. .	31	78	190
1899-1900 .. .. .	28	155	1,365
1900-1 .. .. .	16	109	311
1901-2 .. .. .	17	103	345
1902-3 .. .. .	24	171	781
1903-4 .. .. .	25	129	848
1904-5 .. .. .	20	106	1,112
1905-6 .. .. .	31	169	1,405
1906-7 .. .. .	30	133	..
1907-8 .. .. .	49	345	..

The maximum quantity of tobacco grown was in 1880-1, when 17,333 cwt. of dry leaf was produced, but of late years tobacco growing in Victoria has been upon a very small scale.

Vines, wine,  
raisins, &c.

The area under vines shows a steady increase from 4,284 acres in 1879-80, to 30,307 acres in 1894-5. In 1900-01 the area was 30,634 acres, but since then there has been a falling off to 25,855 acres in 1906-7, since when there was a small increase. The vineyards are distributed fairly all over the State. There are, however, districts where the principal industries are connected with vine-growing; the Shire of Mildura producing last season 251,804 cwt. of grapes; Rutherglen, 124,984 cwt.; and Yackandandah, 27,311 cwt. In the Goulburn Valley wine-making is a flourishing industry. In the Wimmera district, in the County of Borung, there are many vineyards, particularly in the Stawell Shire, where 11,678 cwt. of grapes were produced in 1907-8. At Mildura, the crop was principally dried for raisins and currants. The results of twelve years' operations are as follow:—

#### VINE PRODUCTION, 1897 TO 1908.

Year ended June.	Number of Growers.	Area.	Produce.			
			Grapes Gathered.	Wine made.	Raisins Made.	Currants Made.
			Cwt.	Gallons.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1897 ..	2,603	27,934	601,053	2,822,263	11,276	762
1898 ..	2,364	27,701	457,437	1,919,389	13,234	462
1899 ..	2,453	27,568	468,887	1,882,209	17,979	1,033
1900 ..	2,382	27,550	298,920	933,282	17,847	3,315
1901 ..	2,486	30,634	631,912	2,578,187	29,370	3,715
1902 ..	2,469	28,592	497,269	1,981,475	27,533	2,546
1903 ..	2,347	28,374	444,966	1,547,188	35,534	3,722
1904 ..	2,260	28,513	654,965	2,551,150	53,447	7,490
1905 ..	2,253	28,016	452,433	1,832,386	30,295	5,974
1906 ..	2,009	26,402	498,590	1,726,444	42,975	6,403
1907 ..	1,860	25,855	752,826	2,044,833	98,127	11,730
1908 ..	1,967	26,465	535,804	1,365,600	68,617	10,440

Of the total quantity of grapes gathered in 1907-8, 195,086 cwt. were used for making wine, 274,211 cwt. for raisins and currants, and 66,507 cwt. for table consumption and export. Of the 68,617 cwt. of raisins made, 28,283 cwt. were sultanas almost entirely from Mildura. That destructive insect affecting the vines, the phylloxera vastatrix, has not during recent years shown itself to any marked extent. Attempts are now being made to completely stamp out the pest by the Department of Agriculture by the distribution of disease-resistant stocks.

Raisins are now being produced in Victoria upon a scale far in excess of local requirements. It is estimated that a year's consumption of raisins is about 20,000 cwt., so there are over 48,000 cwt. of the production in 1908 available for export. With regard to currants, a year's consumption is about 29,650 cwt., so that although there has been a substantial increase in the production, it must extend largely before local requirements are met.



The total number of persons in the State growing fruit for sale <sup>Orchards.</sup> was 5,241 in 1907-8, as against 5,367 in 1906-7, 5,163 in 1905-6, and 5,341 in 1904-5. The area under such orchards in these years was 49,212, 49,086, 47,312, and 47,205 acres respectively. The orchards are fairly spread over the whole State. The largest areas last season were in the counties of Evelyn, with 11,956 acres; Bourke, 10,787 acres; Mornington, 6,478 acres; Rodney, 2,859 acres; Talbot, 2,655 acres; Bendigo, 2,015 acres; Karkaroc (including Mildura), 1,656 acres; Borung, 1,462 acres; Grant, 1,425 acres; and Buln Buln, 1,079 acres.

In the following table will be found a statement of the number of fruit trees and plants—showing trees bearing and non-bearing—of the various kinds of fruit grown during the season 1907-8:—

RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, ETC., IN ORCHARDS AND GARDENS WHERE FRUIT IS GROWN FOR SALE, 1907-8.

Fruit.	Number of Trees, Plants, &c., 1907-8.		
	Not Bearing.	Bearing.	Total.
Apples .. .. .	795,188	1,155,966	1,951,154
Pears .. .. .	225,916	261,959	487,875
Quinces .. .. .	18,505	48,309	66,814
Plums .. .. .	187,353	296,915	484,268
Cherries .. .. .	100,228	231,084	331,312
Peaches .. .. .	109,406	295,189	404,595
Apricots .. .. .	43,312	260,351	303,663
Nectarines .. .. .	1,807	5,048	6,855
Oranges .. .. .	27,117	34,024	61,141
Lemons .. .. .	14,111	46,465	60,576
Loquats .. .. .	2,170	5,248	7,418
Medlars .. .. .	63	197	260
Figs .. .. .	4,846	29,274	34,120
Passion .. .. .	4,203	7,251	11,454
Guavas .. .. .	352	949	1,301
Pomegranates .. .. .	152	93	245
Persimmons .. .. .	253	517	770
<b>Total Large Fruits .. .. .</b>	<b>1,534,982</b>	<b>2,678,839</b>	<b>4,213,821</b>
Raspberries .. .. .	..	1,547,847	1,547,847
Strawberries .. .. .	..	4,157,534	4,157,534
Gooseberries .. .. .	..	297,853	297,853
Mulberries .. .. .	430	1,145	1,575
Olives .. .. .	652	3,165	3,817
Currants (Red, White, and Black) ..	10,327	77,906	88,233
Almonds .. .. .	8,605	19,772	23,377
Walnuts .. .. .	4,726	3,787	8,513
Filberts .. .. .	1,197	2,052	3,249
Chestnuts .. .. .	410	476	886
<b>Total Nuts .. .. .</b>	<b>14,938</b>	<b>26,087</b>	<b>41,025</b>

The area under orchards growing fruit for sale increased steadily from 5,800 acres in 1872-3, to 10,048 in 1882-3, 31,370 in 1892-3, 44,502 in 1902-3, 47,205 in 1904-5, and to 49,212 acres in 1907-8, which is the largest area returned up to date. Details of the produce from orchards growing fruit for sale during the last eight years are as follow :—

## ORCHARDS GROWING FRUIT FOR SALE, 1900-1 TO 1907-8.

Year Ended March.	Number of Fruit-growers.	Area under Gardens and Orchards.	LARGE FRUITS GATHERED.			
			Apples.	Pears.	Quinces.	Plums.
		Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1901	5,400	44,688	893,418	251,384	71,357	172,467
1902	5,693	45,885	652,525	118,742	64,145	201,291
1903	5,301	44,502	903,853	248,030	91,665	154,112
1904	5,254	46,642	805,034	158,186	81,516	289,972
1905	5,341	47,205	1,019,816	188,849	90,735	121,725
1906	5,163	47,312	578,700	219,864	56,898	130,917
1907	5,367	49,086	1,010,381	303,647	77,277	237,468
1908	5,241	49,212	618,424	182,609	47,871	157,366

LARGE FRUITS GATHERED—continued.

	Cherries.	Peaches.	Apricots.	Oranges.	Lemons.	Figs.	Others.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1901	105,032	160,968	228,686	37,184	57,866	21,846	9,901
1902	111,891	284,312	234,101	60,150	64,954	18,135	9,363
1903	102,512	173,414	168,348	23,210	48,083	19,214	8,187
1904	124,423	260,589	336,899	27,670	61,429	26,405	8,863
1905	82,504	230,130	186,360	34,088	81,716	23,500	7,335
1906	116,845	132,870	154,791	21,364	63,904	32,467	12,339
1907	120,496	276,077	258,049	23,431	37,662	29,549	16,817
1908	71,798	290,178	239,735	28,620	46,827	20,460	10,753

SMALL FRUITS GATHERED.					NUTS GATHERED.				
Rasp-berries.	Straw-berries.	Goose-berries.	Currants (Red, Black, & White).	Others.	Almonds.	Walnuts.	Filberts.	Chest-nuts.	
cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
1901	20,396	4,246	12,431	1,794	882	66,837	25,294	6,818	6,469
1902	13,610	4,435	10,436	1,383	968	72,528	18,435	3,469	6,990
1903	20,185	3,101	11,573	1,456	1,011	41,551	19,378	3,437	8,262
1904	22,377	3,122	14,199	2,312	1,327	113,791	13,276	2,223	6,677
1905	12,480	5,456	13,558	1,805	1,320	80,758	28,306	1,756	4,396
1906	6,821	2,643	9,814	2,113	1,320	81,077	23,131	6,144	4,696
1907	13,816	5,487	12,276	2,054	3,307	69,378	15,863	5,339	3,506
1908	12,466	3,645	8,526	3,705	2,145	62,921	20,266	1,928	5,047

The following return shows the average produce per tree for all trees for the years 1898-9 and 1901-2, and for all trees, and for bearing trees only, for the year 1907-8:—

## PRODUCE OF FRUIT TREES.

Fruit Trees.	AVERAGE PER TREE.			
	1898-9.	1901-2.	1907-8.	
			All Trees.	Bearing Trees.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Apples .. ..	·90	·77	·32	·53
Pears .. ..	·59	1·00	·37	·70
Quinces .. ..	1·48	1·43	·72	·99
Plums .. ..	·46	·54	·32	·53
Cherries .. ..	·37	·40	·22	·31
Peaches .. ..	·56	·52	·72	·98
Apricots .. ..	·69	·83	·79	·92
Nectarines .. ..	·32	·92	·73	·98
Oranges .. ..	·51	·88	·47	·84
Lemons .. ..	·65	·87	·77	1·01
Loquats .. ..	·97	·49	·12	·17
Medlars .. ..	·40	1·53	·24	·32
Figs .. ..	·60	·69	·60	·70
Passion Fruit .. ..	·20	·43	·38	·60
Guavas .. ..	·14	·09	·04	·05
Pomegranates .. ..	·13	1·13	·33	·88
Persimmons .. ..	2·70	·63	·38	·56
<b>Total Large Fruits only ..</b>	<b>·64</b>	<b>·72</b>	<b>·41</b>	<b>·64</b>
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Almonds .. ..	2·22	2·78	2·22	3·18
Walnuts .. ..	2·99	1·52	2·38	5·35
Filberts .. ..	1·34	1·73	·59	·94
Chestnuts .. ..	6·89	6·40	5·70	10·60

This table shows, between 1898-9 and 1901-2, a fair increase in the average production of large fruits, but a serious falling off in 1907-8, *i.e.*, when taking all trees into consideration; and this is probably due to the large planting of young trees during recent years.

In addition, large quantities of melons, rhubarb, and tomatoes were produced in these orchards, the following being the quantities returned for 1907-8—Melons, 15,309 cwt.; rhubarb, 43,989 dozen bundles, and tomatoes, 21,970 cwt. There were also 4,899 acres laid down in private fruit gardens, the value of the produce being estimated at about £10,000.

Previous to 1904-5 the value of the fruit produce of the State was estimated at the rate of £25 per acre; but during the last four years extensive inquiries have been made, the most prominent growers,

the various fruit associations, and others interested in the trade having been consulted, with the result that it has been decided to estimate only the value of such fruit as reaches the market. Upon this basis, and according to the prices received by the growers, the estimated value of the fruit sold was £341,891 in 1904-5, £345,844 in 1905-6, £451,672 in 1906-7, and £386,807 in 1907-8. This, of course, will not represent the actual value of all the fruit grown, large quantities being privately consumed in various ways, but no very reliable estimate of the value of such fruit can be prepared. It may, however, be set down at about £35,000 from orchards growing fruit for sale, and from private gardens.

In recent years some attention has been given to cider making, and, with a view of encouraging this industry, the Agricultural Department has imported a complete cider-making plant, and had it sent to various districts, which resulted in large quantities of cider having been made by it. Local manufacturers of machinery have since made machines on the lines of the imported one, with the result that cider mills are being established in several districts.

Market  
gardens.

The area under market gardens for the year 1907-8 was 9,022 acres. In view of the fact that these gardens are generally situated near large centres of population, and the producers are consequently able to dispose of the bulk of their goods with a minimum of loss from waste, &c., an average return of £25 per acre is regarded as a fair estimate. On this basis, the total value of the produce may be stated as over £225,500. This does not include crops of one acre and over of potatoes, onions, mangel-wurzel, beet, carrots, parsnips, and turnips grown in market gardens, such crops being tabulated under their respective heads in the returns relating to agriculture.

Dried fruit.

The quantity of dried fruit (weight after drying) was for the first time collected in 1895-6, when 179,460 lbs. were returned, and it increased to 636,294 lbs. in 1900-1, but the quantity has, principally under the head of apricots, since declined, though the figures for the last two seasons present a notable improvement when compared with those for 1905-6. The details for the last eight seasons are as follow:—

#### DRIED FRUIT, 1900-1 TO 1907-8.

Year ended June.	Apples.	Prunes.	Peaches.	Apricots.	Figs.	Pears.	Total.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1901 ..	28,944	35,931	97,254	411,526	62,639	..	636,294
1902 ..	42,218	33,789	90,328	328,599	66,472	..	561,406
1903 ..	27,113	28,996	70,759	110,666	69,069	..	306,603
1904 ..	25,137	58,293	114,096	184,960	17,599	..	400,085
1905 ..	28,021	33,080	134,019	179,520	41,137	..	415,777
1906 ..	19,290	9,207	27,703	252,746	29,227	..	338,173
1907 ..	42,113	64,648	109,958	143,970	37,716	..	398,405
1908 ..	35,544	25,504	87,383	223,091	13,112	8,077	392,711

Nearly all the dried fruit comes from Mildura, where fruit trees are to a large extent being replaced by vines of the sultana variety, which accounts for the falling-off in the quantity of dried fruit. At Mildura in 1907-8, there were 3,108,112 lbs. of sultana raisins made, which represent a decrease of 1,721,216 lbs. on the figures for the previous year.

The following is a return of the minor crops for the last two Minor crops. seasons. The items do not in all cases represent the whole of the respective crops grown, but only such as were taken cognisance of by the collectors:—

MINOR CROPS, 1906-7 AND 1907-8.

Crop.	1906-7.		1907-8.	
	Area.	Produce.	Area.	Produce.
	Acres.		Acres.	
Artichokes ... ..	5	80 cwt.	2	200 cwt.
Calabashes ... ..	...	...	19	6 tons
Chicory ... ..	191	114 tons (dry)	283	174 tons (dry)
Flowers ... ..	116	...	114	...
Garlic ... ..	2	51 cwt.	...	...
Herbs ... ..	...	...	6	...
Millet—Broom ... ..	283	{ 1,498 cwt. fibre 1,246 cwt. seed }	285	{ 1,582 cwt. fibre 1,766 cwt. seed 40 cwt. seed }
„ Japanese ... ..	...	...	4	...
Nursery ... ..	473	...	448	...
Opium poppies ... ..	8	95 lbs.	...	...
Pumpkins ... ..	1,487	14,029 tons	1,688	17,606 tons
Rice ... ..	17	...	...	...
Seeds—Agricultural and garden ... ..	15	...	57	...
Sunflowers ... ..	102	6,890 bushels	76	2,047 bushels
Total... ..	2,699	...	2,982	...

The fallowing of land commenced in 1858-9, when 6,000 acres Land in fallow were so treated. With annual variations in acreage, but a general increase, the area in fallow reached 853,829 acres in 1904-5, 1,049,915 acres in 1905-6, 990,967 acres in 1906-7, and 894,300 acres in 1907-8. The system of fallowing is much more extensive in the wheat-growing counties than in other districts of the State. It is gratifying to find that the enormous advantages obtainable from this mode of treating the land are now being properly recognised; and from returns received it appears that, where fallowed for 1907-8 crop, on manured land there was a gain in wheat yield of over 5 bushels per acre, and on unmanured land the gain was nearly 2 bushels per acre. In order to obtain definite information regarding the relative production from fallowed and unfallowed land under wheat, particularly in a dry season like the last, some of the principal growers in the wheat districts of the State were invited to

furnish information on the subject, and the tabulated results of their replies are set out in the table which follows:—

### WHEAT GROWING ON FALLOWED AND UNFALLOWED LAND, 1907-8.

District.	MANURED LAND.			
	Fallowed.		Unfallowed.	
	Area.	Yield per acre.	Area.	Yield per acre.
Wimmera—				
Counties of Lowan, Borung, and Kara Kara .. ..	Acres. 69,834	Bushels. 11·82	Acres. 27,520	Bushels. 5·75
Mallee—				
Counties of Weeah, Karkaroo, and Tatchera .. ..	31,963	5·75	20,908	2·62
Northern—				
Counties of Gunbower, Gladstone, Bendigo, Rodney, and Moira .. ..	41,110	9·50	28,946	4·06
Western—				
County of Ripon .. ..	4,821	17·93	5,993	13·47
Total .. ..	147,728	10·07	83,367	4·93

Taking the districts as a whole, it will be seen that the yield per acre from the fallowed was more than twice as great as that from the unfallowed land; and taking the districts separately, this proportion is maintained in each of the three principal districts. In the Western District the difference is not marked, due probably to the fact that the district is a comparatively new one.

Some information was also obtained regarding the unmanured land, particulars of which, in the case of the counties of Karkaroo and Tatchera in the Mallee District (the driest in the State last year) are as set out below:—

District and County.	UNMANURED LAND.			
	Fallowed.		Unfallowed.	
	Area.	Yield per acre.	Area.	Yield per acre.
Mallee—				
Karkaroo .. ..	Acres. 3,067	Bushels. 2·21	Acres. 17,448	Bushels. ·95
Tatchera .. ..	2,453	3·06	17,323	·24
Total .. ..	5,520	2·59	34,771	·60

A striking difference is shown here between the yields from the fallowed and the unfallowed land, the latter being simply a failure.

With regard to the other counties included in the first table, but not specified here, the areas returned as not manured in those counties were small, indicating that wheat growing on unmanured land in them is only carried on to a limited extent. This conclusion is confirmed by the increasing number of farmers using manure, and in the quantity of manure used in Victoria, as exhibited in the following table:—

Manure used.

## MANURE USED FOR FERTILIZATION, 1898 TO 1907.

Year.	Farmers using.	Area used on.	Manure used—	
			Natural.	Artificial.
		Acres.	Tons.	Tons.
1898 ...	7,318	225,830	143,586	16,052
1901 ...	11,439	556,777	153,611	23,535
1902 ...	18,537	1,099,686	206,676	36,630
1903 ...	19,921	1,205,443	207,817	41,639
1904 ...	20,167	1,521,946	190,903	45,940
1905 ...	21,586	1,791,537	210,507	54,674
1906 ...	23,072	1,985,148	205,906	60,871
1907 ...	23,733	2,018,079	232,394	62,337

During 1907 the quantity of manure imported into Victoria was 1,286,378 cwt., and its value £181,829, while that exported was 485,563 cwt. valued at £108,182.

So widespread is the range of application, and so universal has the use of artificial manures become in Victoria, that it would appear difficult to add anything of interest to the purchaser of these modern aids to agriculture. If there is one point more than another, with which the purchaser of manures is not entirely conversant, it is probably a knowledge of safeguards afforded him by the Artificial Manures Act.

Use of  
artificial  
manures.

After divesting the intentions of the framers of the Act of their legal phraseology, it will be found that every vendor of artificial manures (over the amount of one half hundred-weight) within the State is required each year during the month of October or November to furnish the Agricultural Chemist with samples of all manures, together with the selling price of each, which it is intended to sell during the ensuing twelve months. From these samples the Unit Values or values of 1 per cent. of each class of plant food (Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid, and Potash) in a ton of manure are calculated. The Unit Values so established operate for twelve months only, and what is called the "real value" of all manures sold during that period is calculated from them. A list showing the "real value" and selling price of all manures will be found in the *Agricultural Journal*. The Act further requires that each bag of manure shall have a label attached showing the net weight and analysis of the contents. A further amendment of the Artificial Manures Act will be introduced to Parliament during the coming session, which will provide for the registration of all trade marks and brands applying to the sale of artificial manures. This is being done so that an alteration may be made in the quality of any fertilizer out on the market during the current year. It may not be generally known that each purchaser of manures is required under the Act to produce these labels if a case for prosecution arise. Purchasers of manures, therefore, may with advantage to themselves observe the precaution of keeping these labels.

In order to check the quality of manures despatched to the country, inspectors are empowered to take samples during transit, at a railway station, or on the farm itself. The compliance of the vendors with their guaranteed article is best described in the words of the Agricultural Chemist—"It is quite noteworthy that almost without exception the whole of the samples were well up to the guarantee, and in many cases were in excess of the percentages of fertilizing constituents guaranteed." So far then the Victorian farmer can have no fault to find with the quality of the article sold in the State.

As regards the price per ton, it is equally gratifying to find that farmers are able to purchase manures of even quality at a cheaper rate per ton than that which rules in adjoining States.

It may be assumed that superphosphates form by far the largest proportion of manures sold, and the position is concisely put by the Agricultural Chemist in the statement "That a superphosphate of 20 per cent. water soluble and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. insoluble would cost per ton in Victoria, £4 11s. 6d., as against £5 3s. 10½d. in New South Wales and £6 5s. 3d. in New Zealand."

The unit values in several of the American States are also higher than those prevailing in Victoria. The Victorian purchaser of artificial manures may thus congratulate himself on being able to purchase high-grade manures at a very moderate price. It is, moreover, a matter of further congratulation that complete harmony exists between the Department of Agriculture as the administrators of the Act and the merchants whose business is amenable to its operation.

It has come to be recognised by progressive farmers that, valuable as are the effects of manures rationally used, their usefulness is controlled by the cultivation given to the land. In other words, it is unreasonable to expect the maximum benefit from manures on imperfectly tilled land, the moisture content of which is below what it should be. Cultivation always has been, and always will be, the most important of all operations on the farm, and it is the recognition of this fact which leads to some persons securing better results than their neighbours.

The three watchwords in agricultural practice may be described as Cultivation, Rotation, and Fertilization, the proper observance of which leads to that higher standard of production towards which the demands of civilization are forcing the agriculturists of all nations to aspire.

The soils of Victoria, like those of every part of the world, vary widely in their physical and chemical condition. Colour alone is a poor index to productivity, yet to the average mind a darkish colour in soils is generally accepted as indicating a higher potential fertility than lighter coloured soils. There is some logic in this reasoning on account of darkish coloured soils containing generally more organic matter, and, other things being equal, having a better absorptive and retentive power for moisture. Fertility, however, is the harmonious operation of a number of factors, some of which are difficult to control. The absorption, retention, and movement of the soil moisture are entirely dependent on the composition, size, and nature of the soil particles, and in this particular, many farmers do



not sufficiently appreciate the far-reaching effects of cultivation as the most economical manner in which the latent wealth of the soil may be made available to the needs of crops. Porosity, or natural drainage, controls the temperature, especially during the period when growth is most abundant, viz., the Spring, hence it is that many soils whose drainage is imperfect, remain cold at that season and the crops grown upon them are restricted in yield. Capillarity, or the power of the soil to transfer moisture from subsoil to the upper cultivated portion, wherein the roots of crops develop, is exemplified in the case of the two extreme types of sand and clay. In the former case, the surface dries rapidly during summer, although there may be an abundant supply of moisture a few feet down—in the latter case, owing to the facility with which moisture rises from the subsoil to the surface and is lost by evaporation, the soil becomes hard and dry. It is, however, the amounts of the mineral elements of plant food present which are usually regarded as the true measure of fertility. Without food no plant can thrive, but without an adequate supply of moisture no seed can even germinate, much less produce a mature plant. Hence it is that the chemical condition of a soil is subordinate in importance to its physical composition.

During the past eighteen years some thousands of chemical analyses of Victorian soils have been made by the Chemical Branch of the Department of Agriculture, and the tabulation of the figures has given a general knowledge of the characteristics of soils in every district in the State.

To divide the State into three broad divisions of coastal plain, northern plain, and hill country, is sufficient classification for the general statement that the soils of each locality are somewhat below the standard for phosphoric acid, hence the universal suitability of manures containing this ingredient. In the extensive areas stretching from the coast to the hills throughout Gippsland and the Western District, field experiments have indicated the necessity for a supplementary application of manures containing nitrogen. The greater rainfall of these southern districts permits a more luxuriant growth of vegetation, and as the function of nitrogen is to build up the framework of the plant, it is logical enough that these soils should require feeding in that direction. As regards potash, there is evidence that the majority of Victorian soils, particularly those of the clay type, are well furnished, and at all events for some time, except it may be for special crops, there would appear to be little necessity for manures supplying this element. It must not be forgotten, however, that plant foods produce their best results when in correct proportions to one another, and on sandy soils, when root crops and legumes are grown, potash fertilization may be found necessary.

The percentage of lime present forms a distinct feature in soils of the northern plain, but in the south with the exception of certain places where the geological formation is of limestone, this most essential element is lacking. It is not too much to say that many thousands of acres in Southern Victoria stand in more need of drainage and liming than manures. As a corrector of soil acidity, and the formation of a base, wherewith other plant foods may combine and

be held in such a manner as to become gradually available to the needs of plants, lime will be found of great service. For the breaking down of adhesive clay soils, so as to render the passage of implements easier, lime well repays the application of from 5 to 10 cwt. per acre—once every four or five years.

Useful as the work of soil analysis has been, its value will be made more manifest when the agriculturist has standards of fertility established to meet the requirements of different soil types under varying climatic conditions.

A better appreciation on the part of the farmer of the powerful influence that soil treatment exerts on the production of crops, and a clearer conception of the rational principles of fertilization will gradually lead to a higher standard of farming, and the all round increase in the average yields of all crops grown within the State.

In recent years the number of engines, horse-works, and machinery, and other implements on agricultural, dairying, and pastoral holdings was ascertained at the time of the collectors' visits. The particulars for the last two years are as follow:—

MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS ON FARMS AND PASTORAL HOLDINGS IN EACH DISTRICT, 1907 AND 1908.

Farm implements.

Number of —

Districts.	Engines.		Horse-works.	Harvesters.	Threshing Machines.	Winnowing Machines.	Reapers and Binders.	Strippers.	Ploughs.	Harrow.	Cultivators.	Grain Drills.	Chaff-cutters.	Cream Separators.
	Steam.	OIL.												
1907.														
Central ..	440	158	1,652	55	77	306	2,501	37	13,864	10,089	4,355	1,538	4,815	4,080
North-Central ..	262	58	1,043	132	38	290	1,920	43	5,308	3,986	1,147	1,039	2,020	1,986
Western ..	226	244	1,524	455	62	255	2,156	145	7,660	5,624	1,508	1,227	2,587	1,765
Wimmera ..	104	127	2,959	1,876	63	2,397	2,854	3,331	8,310	5,590	3,167	3,415	3,511	1,584
Mallee ..	100	28	831	691	23	1,448	875	2,644	3,378	1,684	1,943	1,318	996	922
Northern ..	524	76	1,982	3,629	136	3,242	4,935	3,318	12,571	8,313	4,655	4,203	2,895	3,994
North-Eastern ..	231	41	807	176	39	337	1,223	386	4,405	3,047	931	569	1,378	1,117
Gippsland ..	450	58	517	35	50	112	614	38	6,646	4,917	1,865	387	1,621	3,989
Total ..	2,337	790	11,315	7,047	488	8,387	17,168	10,442	62,342	43,250	10,501	13,696	19,823	19,446
1908.														
Central ..	457	195	1,655	55	76	291	2,701	99	14,321	10,313	4,720	1,649	5,054	4,152
North-Central ..	236	72	1,073	129	45	346	1,892	66	5,318	3,914	1,244	1,133	2,058	2,225
Western ..	201	312	1,543	459	66	274	2,249	155	7,917	5,727	1,513	1,370	2,701	1,796
Wimmera ..	97	200	2,968	2,041	45	2,279	2,862	3,572	8,205	5,612	3,394	3,500	3,490	1,703
Mallee ..	113	23	854	707	35	1,417	855	2,564	3,556	1,906	2,049	1,342	974	846
Northern ..	655	102	1,970	3,661	105	3,140	4,844	3,173	12,745	8,182	5,018	4,389	2,801	4,284
North-Eastern ..	269	45	789	186	40	351	1,237	386	4,762	3,163	1,003	630	1,413	1,447
Gippsland ..	484	78	555	26	41	113	719	21	7,149	5,279	2,094	535	1,743	4,146
Total ..	2,462	1,027	11,407	7,264	453	8,211	17,409	10,036	63,973	44,096	21,035	14,543	20,234	20,599

NOTE.—The returns collected in March, 1908, showed that there were also in use 324 milking machine plants, 2,705 shearing machines, and 2,974 wool presses.

Compared with 1907, the only decreases shown by the figures for 1908 are in threshing machines, winnowers, and strippers, and this position is the result of the increased use of harvesters, which, especially in the Wimmera, Mallee, and Northern districts have grown in numbers. The Central, Wimmera, Northern, and Gippsland dis-

tracts are mainly responsible for a marked increase in cultivators, and there is also shown a more popular use of grain drills throughout the State. A marked increase occurred also in cream separators, which are much more numerous, each district but one having contributed its share towards the alteration.

The following are particulars respecting dairy cows in Victoria in Dairying. each of the last five years:—

DAIRYING, 1903 TO 1907.

Year.	Number of Cow-keepers.	Number of Dairy Cows at end of Year.	Butter Made.	Cheese Made.	Number of Cream Separators in use.
			lbs.	lbs.	
1903 ..	41,824	515,179	46,685,727	5,681,515	8,986
1904 ..	42,931	632,493	61,002,841	4,747,851	13,408
1905 ..	46,757	649,100	57,606,821	4,297,350	15,710
1906 ..	47,741	701,309	68,088,168	4,877,593	19,446
1907 ..	49,406	709,279	63,746,354	4,397,909	20,599

The number of cow-keepers, dairy cows, and cream separators continue to show a large annual increase. It is generally regarded that the milk required to make one pound of butter will make about 2 lbs. of cheese, and on this basis the figures in the table show that, after supplies required for milk and cream consumed in their natural state and for milk concentrated, condensed, or preserved, the average production from each dairy cow is equal to 93 lbs. of butter in 1907, as against an average of 100 lbs. in 1904 and 1906, 92 lbs. in 1905, and 97 lbs. in 1903.

The numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs, in each census year Live stock. since 1861, together with the number per head of the population at each period, are shown in the following table. The progress of the industries dependent on the breeding of stock is thus indicated:—

LIVE STOCK PER HEAD OF POPULATION, RETURN FOR FIVE CENSUS YEARS.

Stock.	1861.		1871.		1881.		1891.		1901.	
	Population 540,322.		Population 731,528.		Population 862,346.		Population 1,140,405.		Population 1,201,341.	
	Number.	Per Head of Population.	Number.	Per Head of Population.	Number.	Per Head of Population.	Number.	Per Head of Population.	Number.	Per Head of Population.
Horses (including foals) ..	76,536	·14	209,025	·29	275,516	·32	436,469	·38	392,237	·33
Cattle—										
Milch Cows	197,332	·37	212,193	·29	329,198	·38	395,192	·35	521,612	·43
Other	525,000	·97	504,534	·77	957,069	1·11	1,387,639	1·22	1,080,772	·90
Sheep	5,780,896	10·70	10,477,976	14·32	10,360,285	12·01	12,692,843	11·13	10,841,790	9·03
Pigs	61,259	·11	180,109	·25	241,936	·28	282,457	·25	350,370	·29

The animals are here averaged to the number of inhabitants of Victoria, a continually changing quantity. In the next table they are averaged to a constant quantity—the number of square miles in the State.

LIVE STOCK PER SQUARE MILE: RETURN FOR FIVE CENSUS YEARS.

Year.	Average per Square Mile (Area of Victoria, 87,884 Square Miles).				
	Horses.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Pigs.
		Milch Cows.	Other.		
1861 .. ..	·87	2·25	5·97	65·78	·70
1871 .. ..	2·38	2·41	6·42	119·22	2·05
1881 .. ..	3·14	3·75	10·89	117·88	2·75
1891 .. ..	4·97	4·50	15·79	144·43	3·21
1901 .. ..	4·46	5·94	12·30	123·36	4·00

The increase in each class was constant up to 1891, with the exception of a slight fall in the number of sheep between 1871 and 1881. Between the censuses of 1891 and 1901, however, there has been a reduction in the numbers of horses, cattle generally, and sheep, probably due to the dry seasons in the intercensal period. There was also an exceptional export of horses to South Africa for some time prior to the 1901 census. The number of milch cows increased considerably in the decade, indicating the growth of the dairying industry, and explaining in part the largely augmented output of butter. The number of pigs has steadily and satisfactorily increased throughout the intercensal periods, although since 1901 there has been a falling-off.

The following return shows the live stock in Victoria in the last three years. Tables showing the stock, classified in conjunction with holdings in March, 1906, will be found on page 613; and the sheep, further classified in different sized flocks, in March, 1908, on page 659.

LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA, 1906 TO 1908.

Live Stock.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Horses (including foals)...	385,513	406,840	424,648
Cattle—			
Dairy Cows ... ..	649,100	701,309	709,279
Other (including calves)	1,088,590	1,103,014	1,133,528
Sheep ... ..	11,455,115	12,937,440	14,146,734
Pigs ... ..	273,682	220,452	211,002

It will be seen that there has been an increase over the previous year's figures in all classes except pigs. During the year, horses, which include 50,561 foals reared, show an increase of 17,808, and as there was a net export of 1,742, the number which died is about 31,000, or 7½ per cent. Allowing for accidents and old age, this is a very light mortality, and indicates that the rearing of horses in Victoria is not interrupted by disease of any kind. Pigs continue to decline in numbers, though as they are in good demand at improved values, there is the very best prospect of a most profitable return in the rearing of them.

In the following table will be found a statement of the average and range of prices obtaining in Melbourne during the years 1906 and 1907. The information has been extracted from the Melbourne *Stock and Station Journal*:—

PRICES IN MELBOURNE OF LIVE STOCK, 1906 AND 1907.

Stock.	Prices in 1906.						Prices in 1907.									
	Average.			Range.			Average.			Range.						
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
<i>Horses.</i>																
Extra heavy draught	47	12	0	38	10	0 to 55	10	0	48	3	0	40	0	0 to 57	0	0
Medium, draught ..	32	17	0	22	10	0 to 40	0	0	33	15	0	25	0	0 to 46	0	0
Delivery Cart ..	24	3	0	15	0	0 to 35	0	0	27	16	0	16	0	0 to 35	0	0
Order Cart ..	15	0	0	12	0	0 to 18	10	0	18	15	0	14	0	0 to 22	10	0
Indian Remounts ..	30	18	0	25	10	0 to 40	0	0	31	12	0	23	0	0 to 38	0	0
Saddle and Harness	11	13	0	7	10	0 to 16	0	0	11	12	0	6	0	0 to 17	0	0
Carriage, per pair ..	165	16	0	110	0	0 to 231	0	0	162	6	0	110	0	0 to 200	0	0
Ponies ..	22	1	0	15	0	0 to 30	0	0	22	5	0	11	0	0 to 30	0	0
<i>Fat Cattle.</i>																
<i>Bullocks—</i>																
Extra Prime ..	13	5	6	10	10	0 to 16	10	0	14	11	8	11	15	0 to 19	10	0
Prime ..	11	7	10	9	5	0 to 13	15	0	12	8	1	10	0	0 to 16	5	0
Good ..	9	9	0	7	15	0 to 12	0	0	10	8	7	8	0	0 to 13	10	0
Good Light and Handy Weights ..	7	16	6	7	10	0 to 10	5	0	8	11	9	6	10	0 to 11	10	0
Second ..	6	8	2	5	0	0 to 8	15	0	6	16	2	4	7	6 to 9	0	0
<i>Cows—</i>																
Best ..	8	1	3	6	10	0 to 10	0	0	8	14	2	7	0	0 to 12	15	0
Others ..	5	14	0	4	0	0 to 8	0	0	5	12	2	3	0	0 to 9	10	0
<i>Calves—</i>																
Prime Steers and Heifers ..	4	11	4	3	10	0 to 6	0	0	4	11	2	3	0	0 to 8	0	0
Prime Calves ..	2	14	5	2	0	0 to 3	10	0	2	16	2	1	15	0 to 4	0	0
Other Good ..	1	16	2	1	7	0 to 2	10	0	1	18	4	1	0	0 to 2	15	0
<i>Dairy Cattle.</i>																
Best Milkers ..	10	2	5	9	0	0 to 12	15	0	9	13	6	8	10	0 to 15	0	0
Good ..	8	0	7	7	0	0 to 9	15	0	7	15	6	7	0	0 to 9	10	0
Medium ..	6	2	0	5	0	0 to 7	10	0	6	8	4	5	5	0 to 7	15	0
Inferior ..	4	2	0	4	0	0 to 4	15	0	4	15	0	4	0	0 to 5	10	0
Springers, best	8	9	4	7	10	0 to 10	10	0	8	0	3	6	5	0 to 10	10	0
Heifers, best Springers	6	14	4	5	5	0 to 8	2	6	6	5	0	5	5	0 to 8	10	0
Dry Cows ..	4	12	6	3	15	0 to 5	0	0	4	3	0	3	5	0 to 5	0	0
Stores ..	2	16	0	2	15	0 to 4	0	0	3	1	10	2	0	0 to 4	0	0
<i>Fat Sheep.</i>																
<i>Wethers (cross)—</i>																
Extra Prime ..	1	2	8	0	17	0 to 1	8	3	1	3	0	0	16	0 to 1	14	0
Prime ..	0	19	9	0	15	0 to 1	3	6	1	0	4	0	7	0 to 1	8	6
Good ..	0	17	9	0	12	6 to 1	3	0	0	17	2	0	7	0 to 1	3	0
<i>Ewes (cross)—</i>																
Extra Prime ..	0	19	10	0	14	0 to 1	5	4	1	0	2	0	13	0 to 1	10	6
Prime ..	0	17	8	0	13	6 to 1	2	6	0	17	8	0	10	6 to 1	6	6
Good ..	0	14	10	0	12	0 to 1	0	0	0	14	8	0	2	0 to 1	1	0

## PRICES IN MELBOURNE OF LIVE STOCK, 1906 AND 1907—continued.

Stock.	Prices in 1906.						Prices in 1907.											
	Average.			Range.			Average.			Range.								
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
<i>Fat Sheep</i> —continued.																		
<i>Wethers</i> (merino)—																		
Prime .. ..	0	18	9	0	14	0 to	1	4	6	0	18	5	0	10	6 to	1	8	0
Good .. ..	0	15	7	0	12	0 to	1	0	0	0	15	1	0	7	0 to	1	3	0
<i>Ewes</i> (merino) ..	0	13	7	0	10	6 to	0	19	9	0	11	1	0	6	6 to	1	4	0
<i>Fat Lambs.</i>																		
Extra Prime ..	0	16	9	0	13	0 to	1	2	3	0	16	11	0	12	0 to	1	2	0
Prime .. ..	0	14	5	0	11	6 to	0	17	0	0	14	7	0	10	0 to	0	19	0
Good .. ..	0	12	3	0	9	0 to	0	15	0	0	11	11	0	7	0 to	0	16	0
Second .. ..	0	10	1	0	7	6 to	0	13	6	0	9	4	0	5	0 to	0	12	6
<i>Pigs.</i>																		
<i>Back Fattens</i> —																		
Extra Heavy ..	3	15	0	2	15	0 to	4	16	0	4	14	7	2	15	0 to	7	17	6
Extra Prime and																		
Weighty .. ..	2	11	4	2	5	0 to	3	2	0	3	6	0	2	0	0 to	4	15	0
<i>Baconers</i> —																		
Extra Prime ..	2	11	2	2	0	0 to	3	6	0	3	1	1	2	4	0 to	4	8	0
Prime .. ..	2	4	8	1	15	0 to	2	10	0	2	13	9	1	17	0 to	3	18	0
<i>Porkers</i> .. ..	1	6	3	0	19	0 to	1	15	0	1	12	8	1	0	0 to	2	9	0
<i>Stores</i> .. ..	0	14	2	0	10	0 to	1	3	0	0	19	0	0	9	0 to	1	15	0
<i>Slips</i> .. ..																		
<i>Suckers</i> .. ..	0	6	7	0	4	0 to	0	13	0	0	8	7	0	2	0 to	0	18	0

Compared with 1906, the average prices in 1907 point generally to improved values. The range of prices in both years denotes a great unevenness in the quality of all classes of stock.

Stock  
slaughtered.

The return of stock slaughtered in the last five years was partly furnished by the municipal authorities, and partly collected by the police. The number includes those slaughtered on farms and stations, as well as those in municipal abattoirs. Previous to 1903, the returns were furnished solely by the municipal authorities, an estimate being made of the stock slaughtered privately. The following is a statement of the stock slaughtered during the last eight years:—

## STOCK SLAUGHTERED: 1900 TO 1907.

Year.	Numbers Slaughtered.		
	Sheep and Lambs.	Cattle.	Pigs.
1900 .. ..	2,371,415	248,797	231,752
1901 .. ..	2,469,797	251,477	261,479
1902 .. ..	2,827,938	233,206	224,431
1903 .. ..	2,652,569	235,284	164,745
1904 .. ..	2,305,729	243,937	191,311
1905 .. ..	2,576,316	249,454	248,568
1906 .. ..	2,826,144	261,034	274,391
1907 .. ..	3,226,141	289,709	257,695

The purposes for which the carcasses of the slaughtered animals were used were as follow :—

PURPOSES FOR WHICH STOCK SLAUGHTERED: 1900 TO 1907.

Year.	For Butcher and Private Use.			For Freezing.			For Preserving and Salting.			For Boiling Down.		
	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Pigs.
1900	1,921,284	244,571	119,137	437,332	3,808	..	9,181	115	112,604	3,618	303	11
1901	2,016,863	249,079	134,276	431,740	980	..	10,087	937	127,145	11,107	481	58
1902	2,337,262	229,728	106,390	378,029	2,293	..	13,211	485	117,984	99,436	700	57
1903	2,337,958	231,682	52,681	294,906	1,630	4,200	11,400	1,473	107,754	8,305	499	110
1904	1,843,896	242,276	67,302	459,963	720	3,200	1,095	699	120,758	775	242	51
1905	1,922,402	231,519	92,347	649,107	16,663	1,959	3,229	981	154,190	1,578	291	72
1906	2,170,581	251,004	96,618	651,914	8,009	3,580	2,522	1,476	175,120	1,127	545	73
1907	2,255,308	282,403	81,116	866,498	2,805	1,585	11,760	3,141	174,970	92,575	1,360	24

The most noticeable figures in these tables are those relating to the sheep—a large proportion of which were lambs—slaughtered for freezing. They point emphatically to the growing importance of the frozen-meat trade in Victoria. The increase shown in 1906 in the number of pigs slaughtered was not quite maintained in 1907.

The following is a return of the imports and exports of animals under principal heads during 1907. The export of horses is largely to India; but the other trade in live stock is principally with Australian States :—

Gain or loss in live stock.

LIVE STOCK IMPORTED AND EXPORTED, 1907.

	Number of—			
	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Imported ... ..	6,908	88,429	2,141,467	5,654
Exported ... ..	8,650	64,858	824,821	72
Net Imports ... ..	...	23,571	1,316,646	5,582
Net Exports ... ..	1,742	...	...	...

The information in this table combined with that of stock held at end of year and stock slaughtered during the year shows that there has been no serious mortality among live stock in 1907, and that any losses are probably due to unavoidable causes—accidents and age. By adding the net increase in stock held during 1907, the number slaughtered, and the net exports, it is evident that after replacing losses by mortality, those reared give a net production for the year of about 20,000 horses, 305,000 cattle, 3,120,000 sheep, and 243,000 pigs.

Wool pro-  
duction.

In the last three years the wool production of the State has been arrived at upon a new basis, which gives a far more accurate estimate of the season's production. The information relating to the clip has been obtained direct from the growers, and an allowance has been made for the wool on Victorian skins, both stripped and exported. Previously, the wool production was estimated from the Customs returns for the calendar year, but it is considered that under the present method the production of each particular season can be better distinguished.

VICTORIAN WOOL CLIP AND ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCTION,  
SEASON 1907-8.

Districts.	Wool Clip, 1907-8.		
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Central ... ..	5,601,514	507,813	6,109,327
North Central ... ..	4,994,013	557,345	5,551,358
Western ... ..	27,617,102	2,340,842	29,957,944
Wimmera ... ..	13,159,565	1,136,617	14,296,182
Mallee ... ..	2,804,583	229,251	3,033,834
Northern ... ..	10,896,026	1,073,953	11,969,979
North-Eastern ... ..	3,575,894	328,979	3,904,873
Gippsland ... ..	3,894,082	402,394	4,296,476
Total Clip* { 1907-8	72,542,779	6,577,194	79,119,973
{ 1906-7	67,943,784	6,739,416	74,683,200
{ 1905-6	58,919,314	5,258,557	64,177,871
		1906-7.	1907-8.
		lbs.	lbs.
Wool clip ... ..		74,683,200	79,119,973
Estimated quantity of wool stripped from Victorian skins ... ..		4,288,186	5,109,096
Estimated quantity of wool on Victorian skins exported ... ..		9,462,910	8,853,272
Total production ... ..		88,434,296	93,082,341
Total value ... ..		£3,869,000	£3,878,431

\* The average weight of the fleece in 1907-8 is—sheep, 6·38 lbs ; lambs, 2·22 lbs. ; sheep and lambs combined, 5·52 lbs.

The quantity of wool produced last season, although there was a reduced clip from lambs, as compared with the previous season, was the greatest in the history of the State, and was worth £3,878,431, or almost £565,000 more than the value of the clip in 1905-6.

Wool im-  
ported, ex-  
ported, and  
used  
locally.

The following table shows the wool imported, exported, and used in the factories of the State, and the value of the same. With an allowance for weight lost in washing and scouring and for the wool



on skins exported, the figures will give approximately the quantity of wool produced in the last nine calendar years:—

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF WOOL IMPORTED, EXPORTED, AND USED LOCALLY—1899 TO 1907.

Year	Wool Imported.		Wool Exported.		Wool Used in Manufactures in the State.			Wool Production—Greasy and Scoured (Approximately).	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Rate per lb.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	s. d.	£	lbs.	£
1899	63,067,135	2,351,059	121,877,604	5,701,410	2,867,884	1 0	143,394	61,678,353	3,493,745
1900	62,527,987	1,927,677	102,205,965	4,217,018	3,045,292	0 6	76,132	42,723,270	2,365,163
1901	61,796,450	1,840,066	131,623,062	4,350,285	3,408,526	0 6	85,213	73,235,138	2,595,432
1902	38,008,765	1,141,715	109,516,094	3,473,372	3,473,835	0 8	115,794	65,981,164	2,447,451
1903	36,726,396	1,381,647	84,560,603	3,186,054	3,772,390	0 9	141,464	51,606,597	1,945,871
1904	51,449,037	2,076,958	123,208,133	5,452,973	4,027,080	0 10	167,795	75,786,176	3,543,810
1905	67,935,833	2,911,556	125,181,191	5,420,259	4,433,041	0 10½	196,570	61,738,399	2,705,273
1906	82,989,583	3,578,056	141,696,567	6,154,382	4,765,687	0 10½	208,498	63,472,671	2,784,824
1907	70,940,674	3,111,249	167,506,728	7,372,148	5,600,873	0 9	210,033	102,166,321	4,470,932

The quantity and value of wool produced in 1906 in the various Australian States and New Zealand, estimated on the import and export returns, were:—

	Quantity. (Greasy, Washed, and Scoured.)		Value.
	lbs.	£	
Victoria .. .. .	63,472,671	2 784,824	
New South Wales .. .. .	287,654,821	14,104,336	
Queensland .. .. .	66,937,111	3 388,883	
South Australia .. .. .	41,771,682	1,561,664	
Western Australia .. .. .	15,041,604	603,080	
Tasmania .. .. .	11,334,410	511,129	
New Zealand .. .. .	158 082,078	6 927,919	

The 1906 figures have been inserted, as the information for some of the other States for 1907 is not available.

The following information as to the average prices of wool per lb. obtaining for the past three seasons, has been extracted from Messrs. Goldsborough, Mort, and Co.'s annual review:—

PRICES OF WOOL, 1905-6 TO 1907-8.

Class of Wool.	Average Value per lb. in—		
	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.
<b>GREASY MERINO.</b>			
Extra Super (Western District) ..	up to 17½d.	up to 18½d.	17½d. to 20½d.
Super .. .. .	13d. to 15d.	15½d. to 16½d.	16d. to 17d.
Good .. .. .	11d. to 12½d.	14d. to 14½d.	13d. to 15½d.
Average .. .. .	10d. to 10½d.	10½d. to 11½d.	11d. to 14d.
Wasty and Inferior .. .. .	7d. to 8½d.	7½d. to 8½d.	6d. to 9½d.
Extra Super Lambs .. .. .	up to 20½d.	up to 20½d.	20d. to 21d.
Super Lambs .. .. .	11½d. to 14½d.	12½d. to 15½d.	14d. to 16d.
Good Lambs .. .. .	10d. to 11d.	10½d. to 11½d.	10½d. to 12½d.
Average Lambs .. .. .	8½d. to 9½d.	8d. to 9½d.	7d. to 9d.
Inferior Lambs .. .. .	5½d. to 6½d.	5½d. to 7½d.	4½d. to 6½d.

## PRICES OF WOOL, 1905-6 TO 1907-8—continued.

Class of Wool.	Average Value per lb. in—		
	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.
<b>GREASY CROSSBRED.</b>			
Extra Super Comebacks ... ..	up to 16½d.	up to 17½d.	17½d. to 18½d.
Super Comebacks ... ..	13d. to 15d.	15½d. to 16d.	up to 16½d.
Fine Crossbred ... ..	11d. to 13d.	15d. to 15d.	8½d. to 13½d.
Medium Crossbred ... ..	9½d. to 11d.	12½d. to 13½d.	6½d. to 11d.
Coarse Crossbred and Lincoln ... ..	9d. to 9½d.	9½d. to 11½d.	5d. to 9½d.
Super Fine Crossbred Lambs ... ..	11½d. to 14½d.	13d. to 14½d.	13d. to 14½d.
Good Crossbred Lambs ... ..	10d. to 12d.	11½d. to 12½d.	9½d. to 12d.
Coarse and Lincoln Lambs ... ..	8½d. to 9½d.	9½d. to 10½d.	6d. to 9d.
<b>SCOURED.</b>			
Extra Super Fleece ... ..	up to 24½d.	up to 24½d.	21½d. to 25d.
Super Fleece ... ..	21½d. to 23d.	22d. to 24d.	19d. to 22d.
Good Fleece ... ..	20d. to 21d.	20½d. to 21½d.	17½d. to 20d.
Average Fleece ... ..	19d. to 20d.	19½d. to 20½d.	16d. to 19d.
<b>RECORD PRICES FOR THE SEASON.</b>			
Greasy Merino Fleece ... ..	17½d.	18½d.	20½d.
" Comeback Fleece ... ..	16½d.	17½d.	18½d.
" Merino Lambs ... ..	20½d.	20½d.	21d.
" Comeback Lambs ... ..	14½d.	14½d.	14½d.
Scoured Fleece ... ..	24½d.	24½d.	25d.

Flocks of sheep.

Returns tabulated for the second time give full information as to the flocks of sheep in Victoria. The number of flocks and of sheep in March, 1908, in the different districts were as follow:—

## NUMBER OF FLOCKS AND SHEEP IN DISTRICTS, 1908.

District.	Number of—		Average Number of Sheep in a Flock.	Percentage of—	
	Flocks.	Sheep.		Flocks.	Sheep.
Central ..	2,325	1,224,639	527	10.67	8.76
North-Central ..	1,803	1,056,890	586	8.28	7.56
Western ..	4,693	5,071,479	1,081	21.54	36.28
Wimmera ..	3,707	2,366,378	638	17.02	16.93
Mallee ..	857	479,918	560	3.93	3.43
Northern ..	4,307	1,921,028	446	19.77	13.75
North-Eastern ..	1,780	832,684	468	8.17	5.96
Gippsland ..	2,312	1,024,918	443	10.62	7.33
Total ..	21,784	13,977,964	642	100.00	100.00

The figures do not include 168,770 sheep travelling on roads, or in cities and towns. The average number of sheep to a flock in Victoria is exceeded only in one of its divisions—the Western District—where some very large-sized flocks are responsible for giving

to it over 36 per cent. of the total sheep in the State, though only possessing  $21\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the total flocks. In the Northern, North-Eastern, and Gippsland districts, which supply  $38\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the flocks, but only 27 per cent. of the sheep, there is a much better distribution, and also the evidence that raising lambs and wool is more combined with cultivation. Since 1906 there has been an increase of 5,717 flocks, and of 2,637,842 sheep, each district contributing to both increases; but, considering the increase in sheep, the growing popularity to possess them is more strongly indicated in the fact that the average number in a flock has been reduced from 706 to 642 in the same time, though the Wimmera, North-Eastern, and Gippsland districts did not assist in the reduction. A classification of sheep according to sizes of flocks in each county was also compiled. Excluding those travelling and in cities and towns, the following divisions are made for the whole State:—

SHEEP ACCORDING TO SIZES OF FLOCKS, 1908.

Size of Flocks.	Number of—		Percentage of—	
	Flocks.	Sheep.	Flocks.	Sheep.
Under 500 .. ..	15,797 .	2,415,541	72.52	17.28
500 to 1,000 .. ..	3,414	2,393,866	15.67	17.13
1,001 „ 2,000 .. ..	1,499	2,130,673	6.84	15.24
2,001 „ 3,000 .. ..	411	1,007,456	1.89	7.21
3,001 „ 5,000 .. ..	288	1,139,661	1.32	8.15
5,001 „ 7,000 .. ..	114	679,493	.52	4.86
7,001 „ 10,000 .. ..	100	864,734	.46	6.19
10,001 „ 15,000 .. ..	79	989,913	.36	7.08
15,001 „ 20,000 .. ..	39	684,469	.18	4.90
Over 20,000 .. ..	52	1,672,158	.24	11.96
Total .. ..	21,784	13,977,964	100.00	100.00

Flocks of over 15,000, though not very numerous, being only about one in every 240, accounted for almost as many sheep as those in the most general size—that under 500—which formed  $72\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the total flocks. Of the largest flocks, 39 containing 1,233,268 sheep belong to the Western District counties, and 4, containing 176,059 to the Central District counties. Flocks of the second largest size were also chiefly confined to the Western District, where 32 of them, representing 560,847 sheep, were found—a proportion in each of over four-fifths of the respective totals of this size in the State. The Western District has, altogether, over 36 per cent. of the total sheep in Victoria, but less than 16 per cent. of their number in this district is in flocks up to 1,000. In every other district the keeping of sheep is combined with agriculture to a much greater extent, as of the total in each district the proportion per

cent. in flocks up to 1,000 was, in the Northern, 54; Mallee, 51; North-Eastern, 46; Wimmera, 46; Gippsland, 41; North-Central, 39; and in the Central, 36. Since 1906 the flocks up to 1,000 increased by 5,157, or 37 per cent., and the sheep in them by 1,428,712, or 42 per cent.; while in the same time the flocks over 1,000 increased by 560, or 28 per cent., and the sheep in them by 1,209,130, or only 15 per cent.

Breed of  
sheep.

An attempt to estimate the numbers of sheep of different breeds in Victoria is made for the first time, and from reliable information received it is estimated that in March, 1908, they were as follow:—

SHEEP ACCORDING TO BREED, MARCH, 1908.

Breed of Sheep.				Number.
Merino	...	...	...	5,092,824
Comeback	...	...	...	3,253,749
Crossbred, coarse	...	...	...	1,839,075
"    Shropshire and Southdown	...	...	...	1,697,608
Lincoln	...	...	...	990,271
Shropshire	...	...	...	565,869
Other	...	...	...	707,338
Total				14,146,734

Lamb  
raising.

The export trade in frozen lamb began in 1892, and, in the few years that have elapsed, it has so enormously developed that it has come now to be recognised as one of the permanently established industries of the State. In 1892, 11,794 centals of beef and mutton were exported, and, in 1894, 111,715 centals of mutton, or some 250,000 carcasses, were shipped. In two years the trade had increased tenfold, which augured well for its future prosperity. For three or four years after the inception of the trade mutton was the chief export, but in 1896 the export of lambs commenced to be seriously viewed by graziers. The trade in lambs has since grown to such an extent that even the most sanguine prophecies concerning it seem likely to fall short of realization. In 1907 there were killed for export 702,767 carcasses of lamb, and 175,447 carcasses of mutton. During the year the actual numbers shipped were 646,085 carcasses of lamb, and 144,996 carcasses of mutton.

The soil and climate of Victoria are well suited to the economical production of both lamb and mutton, and breeds, if properly selected, would be profitable, not only as meat but as wool producers. The climate permits of flocks being kept on open pasture all the year round, and there are certain districts where, in consequence of exceptionally mild conditions prevailing, the industry can be carried on with absolute success.

In Victoria the legislative trend is towards the breaking up of large estates, and many small holdings have been established, and with the extension of intense culture methods that are being impressed on farmers, lamb-raising will become a most extensive industry. Oversea markets for mutton and lamb are continually being opened up, so there is no risk of the trade being overdone.

The demand in Europe and America for mutton and wool, and in Japan for wool alone, is persistently increasing, while the supplies of these commodities are relatively decreasing, in consequence of the continuous growth and spread of population, and the increasing inability of stock owners in old countries to augment their flocks, because of the proportionate contraction of their grazing lands. Old lands, whose territories are limited, and whose populations are vast and increasing, cannot find room to depasture the great flocks and herds necessary to meet their requirements, and so must look for supplies of meat and wool to newer lands, where sheep will flourish and where extensive grazing areas are available. The possibilities, then, for settlers in Victoria to embark in the industry of raising lambs for export oversea are unbounded; the hours of toil are neither long nor exacting, and it is now one of the most profitable and popular of farming occupations. With the continuous breaking up of large estates and the settlement of increasing numbers of small sheep farmers on the land, mutton will become the primary and wool the incidental consideration, instead of the present reverse condition.

The time is rapidly coming when sheep will be grown in Victoria primarily for mutton, but, although this is certain, it is also certain that the sheep will also require to be producers of good fleeces.

If special fodder crops were generally grown and methods of husbandry practised on the same lines as in New Zealand, it should be quite possible for Victoria to soon possess 25,000,000 sheep, whereas at present we have about 14,147,000. The carrying capacity of a farm is increased by growing special fodder crops, yet, at the present time, although unlimited markets exist abroad, graziers do not make sufficient special provision for feeding their stock. They, for the most part, rely entirely on the natural pastures. If, however, systematic efforts were made to extensively grow fodder crops, graziers would not only materially augment their own incomes, but would increase the resources and prosperity of the State.

There is no limit to the demand for meat in Britain, and the only real rival we have in the London market is the Argentine Republic, for there the seasons correspond with our own. Victoria is a State peculiarly free from diseases that decimate flocks, and in this respect is in a much more fortunate position than the Argentine, where also State assistance towards promoting prosperity and checking ravages of disease is not so actively practised as in Victoria.

The possibilities, then, for farmers engaging in the trade of raising lambs in Victoria for export are very great, and no apprehension need be felt that the outlet for lambs is likely to become contracted. The significant feature to keep before the mind is that the number of sheep all the world over is declining, whilst the population is rapidly increasing. Europe will, therefore, have to look to Australia principally for its mutton supply.

Raising lambs, although not an arduous vocation, is, however, a calling in which one would have to possess some knowledge of farm

practice and the management of flocks, as well as having an acquaintance with diseases incidental to sheep, before he could hope to successfully embark in the enterprise.

Live stock  
in Australia  
and New  
Zealand.

The total number and the number per square mile of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs in the various Australian States and New Zealand, according to the returns for the end of 1907, are as follow :—

## LIVE STOCK IN AUSTRALASIA, 1907.

State.	Horses.	Cattle.		Sheep.	Pigs.
		Milch Cows.	Other.		
Total Number.					
Victoria .. ..	424,648	709,279	1,133,528	14,146,734	211,002
New South Wales	578,326	753,116	1,993,277	44,531,839	216,145
Queensland .. ..	488,486	3,892,232		16,738,047	133,246
South Australia* ..	208,639	100,743	233,928	6,829,637	90,741
Western Australia..	113,117	33,301	725,745	3,694,852	53,122
Tasmania .. ..	40,392	54,245	161,278	1,744,800	46,704
New Zealand .. ..	352,832	541,363	1,274,936	20,983,772	241,128
Number per Square Mile.					
Victoria .. ..	4.83	8.07	12.90	160.97	2.40
New South Wales	1.86	2.42	6.42	143.33	.70
Queensland .. ..	.73	5.82		25.04	.20
South Australia* ..	.55	.26	.62	17.97	.24
Western Australia..	.12	.03	.74	3.79	.05
Tasmania .. ..	1.54	2.07	6.15	66.56	1.78
New Zealand .. ..	3.37	5.17	12.17	200.32	2.30

\* Exclusive of Northern Territory.

The most striking feature in the figures presented in this table is the all-round decrease in the number of pigs in the last two years. The reduction, since 1905, is as much as 36 per cent. in Tasmania, 30 per cent. in New South Wales, 29 per cent. in Western Australia, 23 per cent. in Victoria and South Australia, 19 per cent. in Queensland, but only 3 per cent. in New Zealand. There is no apparent reason for these reductions, as the rearing of pigs is a most profitable adjunct to farming or dairying. Other classes of stock show an increase in the same interval in every case except two, viz.:—a reduction of 1,710 milch cows in Western Australia, and one of 18,280 other cattle in New Zealand. The stock, in proportion to area, is evidently most numerous in New Zealand, which possesses horses, cattle, and sheep equal to about 338 sheep to the square mile; Victoria comes next with 335; then follow New South Wales, 215; Tasmania, 131; Queensland, 67; South Australia, 29; and Western Australia, with the lowest average, having stock equivalent to less than 10 sheep to the square mile.

The following is a statement of the number of sheep in the world in 1906, according to the *Year-Book*, United States Department of Agriculture, except in the case of Australasia and of South America:—

World's supply of sheep.

NUMBER OF SHEEP IN THE WORLD, 1906.

	No. of Sheep.
United Kingdom ... ..	29,210,000
Other European countries ... ..	158,875,000
<b>Total Europe ... ..</b>	<b>188,085,000</b>
Australia and New Zealand ... ..	103,788,000
Asia ... ..	91,325,000
Africa ... ..	33,770,000
North America... ..	60,200,000
South America ... ..	100,500,000
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>577,668,000</b>

The importance of the preservation of forage in a green state is so great that public attention to the question is highly desirable. Not only will stock eat anything of a vegetable nature that will make useful ensilage, but ensilage-fed animals at all times present an appearance of health and vigour. It cannot be affirmed that the uncertainty of the result of the system need militate against the trial. The silo is no longer in an experimental stage. Ancient nations are known to have practised the preservation of forage and fruits in a green state in large subterranean vaults; and during the last twenty years experiments on a large scale have been carried on, particularly in America, where the almost universal testimony of farmers is to its economy in feeding cattle, and the consequent increased stock-carrying capacity of the land. As a result of these experiments, many farmers have introduced silos upon their holdings, but it is a matter of surprise that so little has been done in Australia. Dr. Cherry, in a paper on "The Modern Silo," points out particularly that "animals which chew the cud differ from all other classes in requiring their food comparatively juicy and bulky. Their digestive apparatus is formed to suit this kind of food. Hence the cow or bullock cannot thrive on exclusively dry food so well as a horse." In Victoria, where every season the rapid drying up of the grass under the excessive heat of the summer sun causes large areas of pasture land to be parched and grassless, and green food usually disappears from December till autumn, an artificial method of preserving fodder should be of the utmost possible benefit, and the advantage of the luxuriance of trefoil, grasses, and self-sown crops in the spring would not then be lost. The juicy state in which the silo preserves ensilage fulfils another of the requirements of ruminant animals, that their food should be presented in a succulent condition. A supply of such nutriment in the winter, judiciously mixed with drier protein-bearing food, or with grain, bran, oil cake, &c., means to the farmer and stock-raiser an economizing of green stuffs when their luxuriance would otherwise tend to wastefulness, a steady and assured food supply for the summer, and a consequent augmentation, not only of the quantity, but also of the quality, of the milk yielded. Even in districts

Ensilage.

where fresh green fodder is available throughout the greater part of the year, the advantage of being able to secure the crop when it is in its best condition seems so evident, that the silo should soon become an indispensable adjunct on every farm.

Notwithstanding the importance of this means of preserving food for stock, the returns for Victoria show that in the last three seasons there has been a reduction in the number of farmers who made ensilage and in the material used, compared with 1904-5. The following figures show how little has been done in this direction up to the present:—

ENSILAGE RETURNS, 1900-1 TO 1907-8.

Year Ended March.	Number of Farms on which made.	Weight of Materials Used.
		tons.
1901 .. ..	131	5,834
1902 .. ..	125	5,065
1903 .. ..	111	4,703
1904 .. ..	290	10,931
1905 .. ..	300	12,779
1906 .. ..	160	7,240
1907 .. ..	210	10,581
1908 .. ..	203	11,031

Bee-keeping.

The returns for 1906-7 show that there were 4,974 bee-keepers owning 29,157 frame and 18,848 box hives, producing 2,643,808 and 321,491 lbs. of honey respectively, and 46,780 lbs. of beeswax. In 1907-8, there were 4,745 bee-keepers owning 27,505 frame and 15,707 box hives, producing 975,847 and 163,145 lbs. of honey respectively, and 24,521 lbs. of beeswax.

The number of bee hives increased from 21,412 in 1900-1 to 49,120 in 1904-5, 48,005 in 1906-7, and 43,212 in 1907-8. In 1891-2, the quantity of honey returned was 1,128,283 lbs.; after a decline in the next two years, the quantity gathered in 1894-5 was 1,323,982 lbs.; a further falling off is recorded from that year to 195,163 lbs. in 1897-8. A recovery has since been made, and the returns for the last six years indicate that the industry is making fair progress. The production of honey in 1907-8 was the least of the last four years.

BEE-KEEPING, 1900-1 TO 1907-8.

Season ended May.	Number of Bee-keepers.	Bee Hives.	Honey.	Beeswax.
			lbs.	lbs.
1901 .. ..	2,293	21,412	957,020	15,269
1902 .. ..	3,776	22,083	572,477	13,530
1903 .. ..	4,402	32,126	1,199,331	23,061
1904 .. ..	5,609	40,759	833,968	18,979
1905 .. ..	6,494	49,120	1,906,188	28,653
1906 .. ..	5,300	41,780	1,209,144	21,844
1907 .. ..	4,974	48,005	2,965,299	46,780
1908 .. ..	4,745	43,212	1,138,992	24,521



The numbers of the various kinds of poultry in the State at the date of the last census—31st March, 1901—as ascertained from the schedules, were as follow:—

Fowls ... ..	3,619,938
Ducks ... ..	257,204
Geese ... ..	76,853
Turkeys ... ..	209,823

Poultry production.

Taking the above figures as a basis, it is estimated that the gross value of poultry and egg production for the year 1907 was £1,525,000.

The following table shows the number of poultry and poultry-owners as ascertained at the censuses of 1881, 1891, and 1901:—

Poultry and poultry-owners at census, 1881, 1891, and 1901.

POULTRY: RETURN FOR THREE CENSUS YEARS.

Census.	Poultry-owners.	Fowls.	Ducks.	Geese.	Turkeys.
1881 .. ..	97,152	2,332,529	181,698	92,654	153,078
1891 .. ..	142,797	3,487,989	303,520	89,145	216,440
1901 .. ..	132,419	3,619,938	257,204	76,853	209,823

It thus appears that there was a falling off in the number of poultry-owners between 1891 and 1901, and although fowls show a slight increase, there was a diminution in the other kinds of poultry. The United Kingdom in the five years ended December, 1907, imported annually £6,878,852 worth of eggs, over 70 per cent. of which was from Russia, Denmark, and Germany. Also in the last four years, an annual average of nearly £950,000 worth of poultry, 98 per cent. of which was from foreign countries.

Active operations for the destruction of rabbits, &c., on Crown lands were first undertaken by the Government in 1880, and from that date to the 30th June, 1907, sums amounting to £481,310 had been expended in connexion therewith, including subsidies to Shire Councils for the destruction of wild animals. The following are the amounts spent since 1879:—

State expenditure on rabbit destruction.

EXPENDITURE ON DESTRUCTION OF RABBITS, ETC.

	£		£
1879-80 to 1888-9 ..	142,963	1902-3... ..	16,489
1889-90 to 1898-9 ..	208,638	1903-4... ..	15,759
1899-1900 .. ..	14,801	1904-5... ..	16,603
1900-1... ..	15,817	1905-6... ..	16,477
1901-2... ..	17,250	1906-7... ..	16,513

The whole of the State, with the exception of portions of Gippsland, is more or less troubled with rabbits. In addition to the expenditure of £481,310, referred to above, a loan of £150,000 was allocated to shires in 1890 for the purchase of wire netting to advance to land-holders, the whole of which has been repaid, and in 1896 a loan of £50,000, bearing interest at 3 per cent., was advanced, and this, with the exception of £181, has also been repaid. A complete system, administered by an officer called the Chief Inspector under the Vermin Destruction Act, exists for effectually keeping the rabbits under control.

Rabbits,  
&c., sold,  
Melbourne  
Fish  
Market.

The quantity of rabbits, hares, and wild-fowl sold at the Melbourne Fish Market during the past six years was as shown in the following statement:—

RABBITS, HARES, AND WILD-FOWL SOLD AT THE MELBOURNE FISH MARKET, 1902 TO 1907.

Year.	Rabbits.	Hares.	Wild Fowl.
	pairs.	brace.	brace.
1902 ...	471,964	2,401	32,756
1903 ...	316,462	1,024	13,130
1904 ...	402,944	1,466	49,556
1905 ...	364,066	903	47,348
1906 ...	275,166	535	28,610
1907 ...	298,024	260	58,210

Frozen  
rabbits,  
&c., ex-  
ported.

Large quantities of frozen rabbits and hares were exported to the United Kingdom and other oversea countries during recent years, the numbers and values for the last six years being as follow:—

FROZEN RABBITS AND HARES EXPORTED OVERSEA: 1902 TO 1907.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	pairs.	£
1902 ...	3,213,376	158,043
1903 ...	3,447,077	165,580
1904 ...	4,045,036	125,038
1905 ...	5,093,952	219,665
1906 ...	4,622,307	221,064
1907 ...	3,251,231	154,789

In the following tables some information is given regarding the fishing industry. The first shows the various fishing districts round the coast and on the Murray and Goulburn Rivers, the number of men and boats engaged, and the value of the general fishing plant in use. The second shows the approximate weight and value of fish caught in the various waters, and sold in the Metropolitan market during the years 1906 and 1907; and the third shows the quantity and value of Victorian fish sold in the Melbourne, Ballarat, and other markets during 1907:—

The fishing industry.

## FISHERIES—MEN AND BOATS EMPLOYED, 1907.

District.	1907.			
	Number of Men.	Boats.		Value of Nets and other Plant.
		Number.	Value.	
Anderson's Inlet .. .. .	9	6	£ 97	£ 192
Barwon Heads and Ocean Grove .. .. .	16	9	388	16
Brighton .. .. .	6	5	84	71
Corner Inlet, Welshpool, and Toora .. .. .	70	38	4,394	739
Dromana .. .. .	28	19	819	188
Echuca .. .. .	7	9	72	45
Frankston .. .. .	10	8	114	64
Geelong .. .. .	72	29	1,189	848
Gippsland Lakes .. .. .	296	201	4,487	2,740
Kerang .. .. .	7	5	12	20
Lorne .. .. .	9	4	65	55
Mallacoota .. .. .	5	4	55	34
Mentone .. .. .	11	8	67	81
Mordialloc .. .. .	13	15	338	95
Mornington .. .. .	18	13	488	311
Nathalia .. .. .	25	15	38	15
Portarlington and St. Leonards .. .. .	72	39	1,230	420
Portland .. .. .	46	30	1,390	554
Port Albert .. .. .	62	34	1,174	2,748
Port Fairy .. .. .	51	29	1,758	357
Port Melbourne .. .. .	20	11	390	277
Queenscliff .. .. .	105	55	4,556	448
Sandringham .. .. .	17	24	589	72
Sorrento, Portsea, and Rye .. .. .	24	25	604	314
St. Kilda .. .. .	6	3	49	75
Swan Hill .. .. .	1	1	3	5
Warrnambool .. .. .	12	7	129	93
Western Port, Cowes, Hastings, Flinders, San Remo, and Tooradin .. .. .	117	63	1,660	1,063
Williamstown .. .. .	18	12	316	171
Total .. .. .	1,153	726	26,555	12,111

The quantities and values of Victorian and other fish sold in the Melbourne Fish Market during the last two years were as shown hereunder:—

FISH SOLD IN THE MELBOURNE FISH MARKET, 1906 AND 1907.

	1906.		1907.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£
Fresh Fish (Victorian) lbs.	10,271,260	55,640	10,365,428	56,146
Crayfish (Victorian) .. doz.	20,517	5,129	22,751	5,688
Imported Fish (fresh or frozen) lbs.	1,008,485	16,085	1,466,640	16,805
Oysters .. .. cwt.	18,000	8,640	20,165	10,385
Total .. ..	..	85,494	..	89,024

In addition to the above, 1,581 cwt. of smoked fish, and 186 baskets of prawns were sold in this market in 1907.

The quantity and value of fish caught in Victorian waters, and sold in the Melbourne and the Ballarat markets or elsewhere in 1907 were as follow:—

VICTORIAN FISH SOLD IN 1907.

Markets.	Quantity.		Value.	
	Fish.	Crayfish.	Fish.	Crayfish.
	lbs.	doz.	£	£
Melbourne ... ..	10,365,428	22,751	56,146	5,688
Ballarat ... ..	562,240	1,552	2,996	344
Other ... ..	239,511	586	1,300	147
Total ... ..	11,167,179	24,889	60,442	6,179

Fish  
imported.

In connexion with this subject, the quantities and values of the different classes of fish imported are of interest. The figures for the last two years are as follow:—

FISH IMPORTED, 1906 AND 1907.

	1906.		1907.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Fish—		£		£
Fresh .. .. lbs.	557,568	5,520	584,971	6,789
Preserved by cold process .. ..	} 678,380	8,550	833,972	13,504
Smoked .. ..			75,861	2,043
Fresh Oysters .. .. cwt.	25,824	12,428	27,009	13,980
Potted, &c. .. ..	..	2,532	..	2,065
Preserved, in tins, &c. lbs.	4,837,563	108,338	4,800,831	107,345
N.E.I. .. .. cwt.	7,274	12,911	6,043	11,085
Total .. ..	..	150,279	..	157,211

Of the most important item in this table—fish preserved in tins and other air-tight vessels—86 per cent. came from the United Kingdom, the United States, and Canada.

In Victoria the natural conditions are most suitable for agricultural and pastoral pursuits, and there is room for considerable expansion in these avenues of production. There is little need to fear over-production, as the United Kingdom offers an almost unlimited market for the consumption of many articles which could be supplied from here and give very profitable employment. Some idea of the enormous importations by the United Kingdom from foreign countries of certain articles that may be profitably produced here is given in the table which follows. The figures which are taken from the United Kingdom Board of Trade returns represent the average annual imports for the five years 1902 to 1906:—

Imports by United Kingdom of articles that may be further developed in Victoria.

AVERAGE ANNUAL IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM,  
1902 TO 1906.

Articles.	Annual Value of Imports into United Kingdom from—				
	Victoria.	Other States of Australia.	Other British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	All Countries.
	£	£	£	£	£
Butter .. ..	941,321	771,635	2,472,530	17,312,389	21,497,875
Cheese .. ..	..	..	4,978,094	1,673,493	6,651,587
Eggs .. ..	..	..	157,774	6,555,769	6,713,543
Meats—Bacon and Hams .. ..	..	..	2,691,783	14,110,949	16,802,732
Meats—All other ..	541,649	887,560	4,171,590	16,600,678	22,201,477
Poultry and Game ..	..	3,166	29,041	1,060,502	1,092,709
Fruit—Fresh and Preserved ..	23,606	243,011	1,247,239	9,215,552	10,729,403
Flax and Hemp .. ..	..	..	961,711	6,373,415	7,335,126
Maize .. ..	..	..	702,006	10,784,652	11,486,658
Wheat .. ..	1,044,440	1,329,066	9,055,721	20,419,283	31,848,510
Wheatmeal and Flour	120,803	109,717	945,335	6,578,130	7,753,985
Wine .. ..	54,625	62,385	19,185	4,013,525	4,149,720
Leather .. ..	133,094	268,096	2,515,675	5,473,448	8,390,313
Skins, Furs, and Hides .. ..	297,513	637,785	2,877,271	4,998,422	8,810,991
Tallow and Stearine ..	107,780	559,697	550,351	1,204,424	2,422,252
Wool .. ..	2,788,760	7,273,069	8,603,913	3,710,411	22,376,153

In the sixteen articles specified, the requirements of the United Kingdom are to the extent of 68 per cent. met by foreign countries. Only 3 per cent. is supplied by Victoria, where bountiful soils and a salubrious climate give an opportunity of doing much more,

especially in the further supply of butter, meats, fruit, and bread-stuffs. That it requires only increased population to enormously swell the output of primary products is apparent if a comparison be made with Great Britain, which is of equal size and less favoured generally by climate. The figures relating to agriculture and live stock for 1907 in Victoria and Great Britain are for comparative purposes placed side by side in the table which follows:—

AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK IN VICTORIA AND GREAT BRITAIN,  
1907.

	Victoria.	Great Britain.
Area .. .. . acres	56,245,760	56,788,366
Wheat produced .. .. bushels	12,100,780	55,206,192
Oats .. .. . "	5,201,408	134,392,120
Barley .. .. . "	1,039,295	60,370,184
Potatoes .. .. . tons	135,110	2,977,485
Horses .. .. . No.	424,648	1,556,369
Cattle .. .. . "	1,842,807	6,912,067
Sheep .. .. . "	14,146,734	26,115,455
Pigs .. .. . "	211,002	2,636,766

It should be possible in Victoria to have as great a production from agriculture and to maintain as many live stock as in Great Britain.

MINING.

In the previous issue of the *Year-Book* will be found an interesting and instructive article on "The Economic Minerals and Rocks of Victoria" by Mr. A. E. Kitson, F.G.S.

Expenditure  
in aid of  
mining  
industry.

The following table gives particulars of the expenditure from Revenue in aid of the mining industry during each of the last five financial years:—

EXPENDITURE ON MINING: 1902-3 TO 1906-7.

	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
	£	£	£	£	£
Mining Department ...	35,815	23,702	24,526	} 25,431	26,200
Mining boards ...	3,500	3,500	2,916		
Victorian coal—Allowance to Railway Department on carriage of ...	5,568	5,099	8,847	10,807	11,302

EXPENDITURE ON MINING: 1902-3 TO 1906-7—*continued.*

	1902-3	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
	£	£	£	£	£
Diamond drills for prospecting ...	} 2,798	{ 4,993	10,823	11,231	13,124
Testing plants ...					
Geological and underground surveys of mines	5,245	5,450	5,616	5,469	5,631
Miscellaneous ...	1,035	873	963	777	916
Total ...	53,961	45,975	56,355	56,178	59,721

The expenditure under the heading Mining Department for 1902-3 includes also that of the Water Supply Department. In 1904, however, the departments were separated, and the figures for the latter four years in the above statement refer solely to the cost of the Mines Department. Yearly grants are also made to Schools of Mines, particulars of which will be found on page 282 of this work.

In addition to amounts annually voted from the consolidated revenue, £85,100 have been appropriated from funds provided by the Surplus Revenue Acts, of which sum £32,660 have been expended during the last three financial years, consisting for the main part of advances to companies and miners. Also, since 1897, £271,022 have been apportioned and expended from loan receipts towards mining enterprise, particulars of which are shown in the following statement:—

## LOAN MONEY EXPENDED ON MINING ENTERPRISE.

	£
Advances to companies for development of mining ...	125,669
Construction of roads and tracks for mining ...	57,579
Plant for testing metalliferous material ...	12,357
Construction of races and dams for water for sluicing for gold ...	8,260
Advances to miners for prospecting ...	27,839
Purchase of cyanide process patent rights ...	20,000
Equipping Schools of Mines with mining appliances ...	9,975
Miscellaneous ...	9,343
Total ...	271,022

Of the loans advanced £23,149 have been repaid, and £7,865 recovered by taking possession of and selling the plant, &c., of several companies, to whom £18,610 had been advanced, and who were unable to continue operations.

Persons engaged in mining, 1901.

The following statement shows the manner of occupation of all persons connected with mining industries throughout the State according to the Census returns of 1901:—

RETURN OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN MINING PURSUITS, 1901.

Persons following Mining Pursuits,	Employers of Labour.		In business on their own Account, but not employing Labour.		Receiving Salary or Wages.		Relative assisting.		Not at work for more than a week prior to Census.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Mines Department officer (not Geologist) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	76	3	..	1	..	..
Mining engineer, inspector, surveyor, (not Government) .. ..	15	..	32	..	90	..	..	..	11	..
Mine, gold (quartz), proprietor, manager, worker .. .. .	216	2	1,567	..	7,747	..	65	..	925	..
„ gold (alluvial), proprietor, manager, worker .. .. .	87	..	4,141	..	4,285	..	107	..	448	..
„ gold (undefined), proprietor, manager, worker .. .. .	35	1	682	..	1,142	..	20	..	213	..
„ (undefined), proprietor, manager, worker .. .. .	79	1	1,165	..	4,264	..	30	..	624	..
„ tin (lode), worker .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
„ tin (alluvial), proprietor, manager, worker .. .. .	..	..	9	..	9	..	..	..	1	..
„ silver, proprietor, manager, worker .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..
„ coal, proprietor, manager, worker .. .. .	10	..	8	..	844	..	..	..	32	..
„ copper, manager, worker .. .. .	..	..	1	..	9	..	..	..	2	..
„ precious stones, manager, worker .. .. .	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
„ expert, amalgamator, diamond drill worker .. .. .	5	..	12	..	56	..	..	..	3	..
„ director, agent, legal manager, clerk, secretary .. .. .	65	..	97	1	334	8	1	1	17	..
Quartz crusher .. .. .	17	..	14	..	573	..	1	..	30	..
Pyrites worker, ore roaster .. .. .	2	..	2	..	61	..	..	..	2	..
Cyanide worker, &c. .. .. .	32	..	7	..	170	..	..	..	1	..
Smelter, gold .. .. .	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
„ other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	4	..
Quarry proprietor, manager, clerk .. .. .	41	1	51	..	1	..	7	..	..	..
„ man, worker .. .. .	..	..	..	..	734	..	..	..	62	..
Others .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total .. .. .	605	5	7,794	1	20,417	11	231	2	2,381	..

Total Males .. .. . 31,428

Total Females .. .. . 19

GRAND TOTAL .. .. . 31,447



The average number of men employed in mining is estimated Goldminers. annually by the Mining Department, and the figures for the eight years ended with 1907 are subjoined:—

NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED IN GOLD MINING, 1900 TO 1907.

Year.	Alluvial Miners.	Quartz Miners.	Total.
1900 ... ..	12,836	16,199	29,035
1901 ... ..	12,886	14,891	27,777
1902 ... ..	11,963	14,140	26,103
1903 ... ..	11,058	14,150	25,208
1904 ... ..	10,405	13,926	24,331
1905 ... ..	11,403	13,966	25,369
1906 ... ..	10,951	14,353	25,304
1907 ... ..	10,390	12,901	23,291

The number of men employed in each mining district in 1907 was:—Ararat and Stawell, 1,139; Ballarat, 4,716; Bendigo, 4,772; Beechworth, 4,327; Castlemaine, 3,643; Gippsland, 1,574; and Maryborough, 3,120.

The following table shows the quantity and value of the metals Mineral and minerals produced in Victoria up to the end of 1907:— produce.

TOTAL MINERAL PRODUCTION TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1907.

Metals and Minerals.	Recorded prior to 1907.		Recorded during 1907.		Total Recorded to end of 1907.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Gold .. ..	Fine. 65,097,646	£ 276,516,978	Fine. 695,576	£ 2,954,617	Fine. 65,793,222	£ 279,471,595
Silver .. ..	27,184	7,446	2,221	305	29,405	7,751
	1,230,929	191,049	29,460	4,050	1,260,389*	195,099
Coal, black ..	2,674,766	1,468,552	138,584	79,681	2,813,350	1,548,233
" brown ..	48,416	19,582	50	50	48,466	19,632
Lignite .. ..	12,923	3,086	..	..	12,923	3,086
Ore—copper ..	17,470	206,895	38	2,356	17,508	209,251
" tin .. ..	15,322	746,156	103	10,531	15,425	756,687
" antimony ..	23,177	180,811	4,500	13,290	27,677	194,101
" silverlead ..	793	5,760	..	..	793	5,760
" iron .. ..	5,434	12,540	..	..	5,434	12,540
Diamonds ..	..	108	..	..	..	108
Sapphires, &c. ..	..	630	..	..	..	630
Gypsum .. ..	12,898	7,907	1,036	259	13,934	7,866
Magnesite ..	6	12	..	..	6	12
Kaolin .. ..	2,955	8,400	593	772	3,548	9,172
Diatomaceous earth	1,888	8,422	155	930	2,043	9,352
Bluestone, Freestone, Granite, &c.† ..	..	3,413,937	..	..	..	..
Limestone † ..	..	..	..	80,218	..	3,537,644
Salt (crude) ‡ ..	..	43,489	..	..	..	..
Total .. ..	..	282,841,460	..	3,147,059	..	285,988,519

\* Extracted from gold at the Melbourne Mint. —† From 1866 only. —‡ Record from 1900.

The total quantity of gold raised since the first discovery in 1851 to the end of 1907, amounts to 69,956,448 ounces gross, or 65,793,222 ounces fine, valued at £279,471,595. The value is based on the average value of the gold received at the Melbourne Mint, which in 1907 was £3 18s. 4d. per ounce. The yield of gold for 1907, 754,270 ounces gross, or 695,576 ounces fine, is 80,505 ounces gross, or 76,714 ounces fine, less than the yield of the previous year, the falling off in the yields of lode mines and the working out and closing of some deep lead mines being responsible for this result.

In the following return will be found the yield of gold from alluvial workings and from quartz reefs during 1906 and 1907 in each mining district of the State, according to the calculations of the mining registrars:—

DISTRICT YIELDS OF GOLD, ALLUVIAL AND QUARTZ,  
1906 AND 1907.

Mining District.	1906.			1907.		
	Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.	Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Ararat and Stawell ...	8,638	16,261	24,899	9,093	12,178	21,271
Ballarat ...	51,881	112,184	164,065	41,286	106,782	148,068
Beechworth ...	103,514	31,298	134,812	104,007	25,254	129,261
Bendigo ...	9,270	211,917	221,187	18,696	177,768	196,464
Castlemaine ...	32,990	66,396	99,386	38,446	63,944	102,390
Gippsland ..	8,778	88,402	97,180	8,467	66,715	75,182
Maryborough...	38,595	41,672	80,267	47,835	33,366	81,201
Total ...	253,666	568,130	821,796	267,850	486,007	753,857

These returns fall short of the actual yield by 433 ounces. Compared with 1906 alluvial mining shows an increase of 14,164 ounces, and lode mining a decrease of 82,123 ounces.

On the 31st December, 1907, there were 14 mines on the Bendigo gold-field, with shafts over 3,000 feet deep, namely, New Chum Railway, 4,318 feet; Victoria Reef Quartz, 4,300 feet; Lazarus New Chum, 3,680 feet; North Johnson's, 3,600 feet; New Chum and Victoria, 3,550 feet; Lansell's 180, 3,354 feet; Great Extended Hustler's, 3,290 feet; New Shenandoah, 3,282 feet; Ironbark, 3,250 feet; Carlisle, 3,158 feet; Victoria Consols, 3,114 feet; New Chum Consolidated, 3,099 feet; Eureka Extended, 3,060 feet; and Princess Dagmar, 3,020 feet. The total number of shafts over 3,000 feet in depth, at Bendigo, is 31, and, in some of the mines, winzes have been put down below the level of the bottom of the shafts, as, for instance, in the Victoria Reef Quartz a winze is down 4,363 feet; in the New Shenandoah, 3,842 feet;

in the New Chum Consolidated, 3,583 feet; in the Princess Dagmar, 3,320 feet; and in the Eureka Extended, 3,319 feet.

The following are the deepest mines on other gold-fields, viz. :—  
 South Star, Ballarat, 3,180 feet; Long Tunnel Extended, Walhalla, 2,800 feet; Magdala, Stawell, 2,410 feet; South German, Maldon, 2,225 feet; and Lord Nelson, St. Arnaud, 1,906 feet.

Dredge mining and hydraulic sluicing continue to make good progress. Prior to 1900 the yield of gold from dredging operations was 90,528 ounces, and, from 1900 to 1907, 443,335 ounces have been obtained from 2,954 acres worked, the average yield of gold being 150 ounces per acre, or 2.41 grains per cubic yard of material treated. The quantity of tin won during the period 1900-7 was 393 tons. The following tables give particulars of the industry for 1907 :—

Dredge mining and hydraulic sluicing.

DREDGE MINING AND HYDRAULIC SLUICING, 1907.

District.	Number of Plants.	Gold won during 1907.	Dividends paid during 1907.*
		oz.	£
Ararat and Stawell ... ..	4	1,001	...
Ballarat ... ..	21	13,162	...
Beechworth ... ..	50	47,519	32,888
Bendigo ... ..	4	1,062	...
Castlemaine ... ..	32	24,275	5,217
Gippsland... ..	8	3,625	...
Maryborough ... ..	14	7,177	...
Unspecified ... ..	6	2,395	134
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>100,216</b>	<b>...</b>

\* These figures are merely approximate, as such information is not furnished in connexion with some privately-owned plants.

DESCRIPTION OF DREDGING AND HYDRAULIC SLUICING PLANTS.

District.	Bucket Dredges.	Hydraulic Pump Sluices.	Jet Elevators.	Gravitation Hydraulic Sluicing.	Total.
Ararat and Stawell ... ..	...	4	...	...	4
Ballarat ... ..	1	20	...	...	21
Beechworth ... ..	37	11	2	...	50
Bendigo ... ..	...	4	...	...	4
Castlemaine ... ..	2	28	2	...	32
Gippsland ... ..	5	3	...	...	8
Maryborough ... ..	...	14	...	...	14
Unspecified ... ..	...	...	...	6	6
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>139</b>

The 45 bucket dredges raised 10,371,852 cubic yards of material and won 41,085 ounces of gold; the 84 hydraulic pump sluices dealt with 9,670,362 cubic yards of overburden and wash-dirt for a return of 55,272 ounces of gold; the four hydraulic jet elevators put

through 157,678 cubic yards of alluvium for a return of 1,464 ounces of gold; and the six plants, operating in connection with hydraulic sluicing by gravitation, dealt with 396,116 cubic yards of overburden and wash-dirt, which yielded 2,395 ounces of gold. The total quantity of material treated by these plants, during 1907, was 20,596,008 cubic yards, representing an area of 751 acres, the amount of gold obtained being 100,216 ounces, and of tin 73 tons, as against 17,786,543 cubic yards in 1906, for 89,386 ounces of gold, and 74 tons of tin. The yield of gold per cubic yard of material was 2.33 grains, in 1907, as against 2.41 for the previous year. In 1907 the number of men employed, with these 139 plants, was 2,520, whose wages amounted to £214,711. As well as the above, other returns in connection with dredge-mining, &c., give an additional yield of 1,152 ounces, and mining registrars report a further 3,600 ounces won by small parties under miners' rights, in connexion with hydraulic sluicing by gravitation, but no further information is available.

Value of machinery on gold-fields.

The following is a return showing the value of machinery used in alluvial and quartz mining for the five years ended 1907:—

VALUE OF MACHINERY ON GOLD-FIELDS, 1903 TO 1907.

Year.	Approximate Value of Machinery Employed in—		
	Alluvial Mining.	Quartz Mining.	Total.
	£	£	£
1903 ... ..	566,445	1,474,245	2,040,690
1904 ... ..	628,520	1,551,990	2,180,510
1905 ... ..	790,810	1,819,750	2,610,560
1906 ... ..	809,150	1,817,070	2,626,220
1907 ... ..	964,120	1,935,125	2,899,245

Gold-mining dividends.

The following return shows the amount paid in dividends in each mining district of the State for the last six years:—

DIVIDENDS PAID BY GOLD MINING COMPANIES IN EACH MINING DISTRICT, 1902 TO 1907.

Mining District.	Amount Distributed.					
	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Ararat and Stawell ...	13,900	15,105	10,167	102	...	...
Ballarat ... ..	114,408	123,900	77,315	66,700	62,700	51,675
Beechworth ... ..	18,100	48,159	57,511	70,413	65,599	53,189
Bendigo ... ..	213,438	319,370	382,321	228,028	251,727	120,880
Castlemaine ... ..	28,050	15,138	17,240	35,465	37,701	39,568
Gippsland ... ..	46,840	34,700	41,844	28,504	56,897	50,850
Maryborough ...	37,400	44,780	37,000	25,219	10,069	1,250

Yields and dividends for the whole State for the last eight years are shown below:—

YIELDS AND DIVIDENDS : 1900 TO 1907.

Year.	Value of Gold Produced.	Dividends Paid.
	£	£
1900 ... ..	3,229,628	453,333
1901 ... ..	3,102,753	427,997
1902 ... ..	3,062,028	472,136
1903 ... ..	3,259,482	601,152
1904 ... ..	3,252,045	623,398
1905 ... ..	3,173,744	454,431
1906 ... ..	3,280,478	484,693
1907 ... ..	2,954,617	317,412

The dividends paid in the years mentioned range from 11 to 19 per cent. of the gold produced, the average for the eight years being about 15 per cent.

The following table summarizes the production of gold in Australasia from 1851, the year of its first discovery. Prior to 1898, Victoria was almost invariably the leading gold-producing State of the group, but since then Western Australia has taken first place. The following is a statement of the quantity recorded as having been raised in the respective States at different periods:—

Gold raised in Australasia.

GOLD RAISED IN AUSTRALASIA, 1851 TO 1907.

Period.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.*	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
	gross ozs.	gross ozs.	gross ozs.	gross ozs.	gross ozs.	gross ozs.	gross ozs.
1851-60	23,334,263	3,280,963	75,000	..	..	..	35,845
1861-70	16,276,566	3,542,912	250,000	..	..	3,504	5,507,004
1871-80	10,156,297	2,251,666	3,187,855	84,593	..	180,178	4,009,345
1881-90	7,103,448	1,164,452	3,925,820	209,275	46,967	397,983	2,265,616
1891-00	7,476,038	2,958,295	7,358,129	355,208	5,870,662	605,519	2,788,398
1851-00	64,346,612	13,198,288	14,796,604	649,076	5,917,629	1,187,184	14,606,208
	fine ozs.	fine ozs.	fine ozs.	fine ozs.	fine ozs.	fine ozs.	fine ozs.
1901 ..	730,453	216,888	598,382	28,951	1,703,416	69,491	412,876
1902 ..	720,866	254,435	640,463	24,082	1,871,037	70,996	459,406
1903 ..	767,297	254,260	668,546	22,269	2,064,801	59,891	461,648
1904 ..	765,600	269,817	639,151	17,925	1,983,230	65,921	467,897
1905 ..	747,166	274,267	592,620	20,447	1,955,316	73,540	492,955
1906 ..	772,290	253,987	544,636	25,592	1,794,547	60,023	534,617
1907 ..	695,576	247,363	465,882	..	1,697,553	..	477,312
1901-7	5,199,248	1,771,017	4,149,680	..	13,069,900	..	3,306,711

\* Quantity received at Melbourne and Sydney Mints.

The total production of Australasia from 1851 to 1900, inclusive, amounts to 114½ million ounces (gross), more than half of which was produced in Victoria. The Australasian production for the seven years, 1901 to 1907, amounts to over 28 million ounces (fine), to which Western Australia contributed over 13 million ounces.

World's pro-  
duction of  
gold and  
silver.

The total production of gold and silver for all countries since 1860, and the leading gold and silver producing countries in 1906, as set out in the following tables, have been extracted principally from the annual report issued in 1907, by the Director of the United States Mint. Since 1872, the figures are those of the Bureau of the Mint, and have been compiled from information furnished by foreign Governments, and revised from the latest data:—

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER SINCE 1860.

Year.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Ounces— Fine.	Value.	Ounces— Fine.	Value— Commercial.
		£		£
1860 to 1869 ... ..	61,314,500	264,059,200	378,311,600	105,151,400
1870 to 1879 ... ..	52,764,400	227,236,800	628,717,300	161,850,700
1880 to 1889 ... ..	51,405,100	221,383,000	921,103,100	200,523,200
1890 to 1899 ... ..	95,081,700	409,481,900	1,568,876,900	238,928,600
1900 ... ..	12,315,100	53,036,700	173,591,400	22,422,200
1901 ... ..	12,698,100	54,686,000	173,011,300	21,626,200
1902 ... ..	14,313,700	61,416,600	175,102,300	19,354,800
1903 ... ..	15,768,400	67,908,700	167,937,900	18,893,100
1904 ... ..	16,779,400	71,274,800	164,195,300	19,569,200
1905 ... ..	18,268,300	77,598,400	169,588,800	21,257,400
1906 ... ..	19,366,500	82,264,500	165,754,800	23,055,100
Total ... ..	370,075,200	1,590,346,600	4,686,190,700	852,631,900

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER—PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1906.

Country.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Ounces— Fine.	Value.	Ounces— Fine.	Value— Commercial.
		£		£
Africa ... ..	6,553,500	27,837,800	702,500	97,700
Australasia ... ..	3,985,700	16,929,900	14,237,200	1,980,300
Austria-Hungary ... ..	126,500	537,400	1,806,300	251,200
British India ... ..	584,700	2,483,900	...	...
Canada ... ..	581,700	2,470,800	8,568,700	1,191,800
Germany ... ..	3,900	16,500	5,696,400	792,300
Japan ... ..	156,000	662,700	2,451,400	341,000
Mexico ... ..	898,600	3,808,600	55,225,300	7,681,400
Mexico ... ..	40,100	170,400	7,404,200	1,029,900
Peru ... ..	943,100	4,005,900	166,200	23,100
Russia ... ..	4,565,300	19,392,500	56,517,900	7,861,200
United States ... ..	929,400	3,948,100	12,978,700	1,805,200
Other Countries ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	19,366,500	82,264,500	165,754,800	23,055,100

The following return shows the quantity of coal raised in each year, or group of years, since its first production:—

## BLACK COAL RAISED TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1907.

Year.	Tons.
Prior to 1876 ... ..	5,831
From 1876 to 31st December, 1890 ...	49,249
1891 ... ..	22,834
1892 ... ..	23,363
1893 ... ..	91,726
1894 ... ..	171,660
1895 ... ..	194,227
1896 ... ..	226,562
1897 ... ..	236,277
1898 ... ..	242,860
1899 ... ..	262,380
1900 ... ..	211,596
1901 ... ..	209,329
1902 ... ..	225,164
1903 ... ..	64,200
1904 ... ..	121,741
1905 ... ..	155,136
1906 ... ..	160,631
1907 ... ..	138,584
Total ... ..	2,813,350

Brown coal raised to 31st December, 1907, 48,466 tons.

Many attempts were made to develop the coal industry of the State prior to 1889, but a great impetus was given in that year by the constitution of a Royal Commission, which was appointed to inquire into and report upon the best means of developing the industry. Several true coal seams, situated in various localities, chiefly in Gippsland, had been discovered, and were brought under the notice of the Commission. In 1890, five diamond drills were employed, and seams were worked at Boolarra and Korumburra, and, in 1891, at Jumbunna. Coal mining at the latter two places was immediately begun, and has been actively carried on ever since. The principal companies concerned in the industry are the Outtrim-Howitt Company and the Jumbunna Company.

Output of  
collieries.

There were six collieries working at the end of 1907, the output of each for that year being as follows:—

## OUTPUT OF BLACK COAL COMPANIES, 1907.

Companies.	Tons.
Outtrim-Howitt and British Consolidated ...	64,033
Jumbunna ... ..	61,755
Coal Creek Proprietary ... ..	3,762
Silkstone ... ..	7,565
New Extended ... ..	522
New Strezlecki ... ..	947
Total ... ..	<u>138,584</u>

No dividends were paid by any of these companies during the last four years.

Coal miners.

The average number of persons employed in coal mining has fallen considerably since 1906, and is lower than in 1904 and 1905. This will be seen by the following figures:—

## VICTORIAN COLLIERIES—MEN EMPLOYED, 1900 TO 1907.

Year.	Average number of Persons (males) at Work.
1900 ... ..	943
1901 ... ..	1,011
1902 ... ..	1,330
1903 ... ..	468
1904 ... ..	640
1905 ... ..	652
1906 ... ..	713
1907 ... ..	621

Of the persons employed in 1907, 9 were under 16 years of age, whilst the different classes of workers embrace 5 working proprietors, 14 managers and overseers, 14 accountants and clerks, 29 engine-drivers and firemen, 11 carters and messengers, and 548 miners, &c. The greatest number employed at any one time during the year was 713.

In 1903, from January up to the end of the year, the coal miners of Korumburra, Outtrim, and Jumbunna were on strike. The small number employed in 1903 was owing to the difficulty of obtaining men in place of the strikers, and to the interruption of trade caused by the strike. The strike was responsible for the reduction in output from 225,164 tons in 1902 to 64,200 tons in 1903. The industry appears to be gradually recovering since the termination of the labour trouble, but the production of 138,584 tons in 1907 is, with the exception of 1903 and 1904, lower than that of any year since 1893.



The following statement shows the value of the local output, and for comparison, the quantity and value of black coal imported in the last eight years:—

Values of coal produced and imported.

BLACK COAL PRODUCED AND IMPORTED, 1900 TO 1907.

Year.	Raised in State.		Imported.		
	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
				Official.*	Actual.†
	tons.	£	tons.	£	£
1900	211,596	101,599	690,567	403,723	578,350
1901	209,329	147,191	710,918	446,058	595,394
1902	225,164	155,850	656,656	428,904	533,533
1903	64,200	40,818	796,407	450,781	623,852
1904	121,741	70,208	743,470	412,765	539,016
1905	155,135	79,035	745,477	387,069	475,242
1906	160,631	80,283	917,392	475,806	567,636
1907	138,584	79,681	883,245	489,421	636,672

\* Value according to Customs Returns which is the invoice value in New South Wales as given by importers.

† Estimated value found by adding to cost at Newcastle the actual freight, insurance, primage, &c.

The local production and imports of coal amounted to about 900,000 tons in each year from 1900 to 1905, but in 1906 they reached 1,078,023 tons, and, in 1907, 1,021,829 tons.

The quantity of coal raised in the various States and New Zealand back to the date of the earliest records is given below. There is no record of any coal mining being done in South Australia.

Coal raised in Australasia.

COAL PRODUCED IN AUSTRALASIA.

Year.	Tons of Coal raised in—					
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
Prior to 1878	9,346	17,538,869	507,226	..	92,176	709,931
1878 to 1882..	13	8,503,937	305,692	..	54,010	1,408,893
1883 to 1887..	7,951	13,902,101	911,416	..	59,554	2,506,631
1888 to 1892..	83,967	17,738,842	1,444,669	..	216,882	3,179,846
1893 to 1897..	920,452	18,982,101	1,587,973	..	184,391	3,785,485
1898 to 1902..	1,151,329	26,721,213	2,440,078	434,716	242,114	5,566,597
1903	64,200	6,354,846	507,801	133,000	51,805	1,420,193
1904	121,741	6,019,809	512,015	138,550	61,612	1,537,838
1905	155,135	6,632,138	529,326	127,364	50,464	1,585,756
1906	160,631	7,626,362	606,772	149,755	52,895	1,729,536
1907	138,584	8,657,924	683,272	142,373	..	1,831,009

NOTE.—For details of single years see issue of this publication for 1905.

Coal production of the world.

The total known coal production of the world (exclusive of brown coal and lignite) in 1906 was about 905 million tons (of 2,240 lbs.).

The following return shows the production and consumption of coal in the principal coal-producing countries of the world.

## COAL PRODUCED IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1906.

Country.	Production.	Value per ton at Collieries.	Excess of Imports (+) or Exports (-)	Number of Men Employed under and over ground.
	Tons.	s. d.	Tons.	
Australasia—				
Victoria ... ..	160,631	10 0	+917,049	713
New South Wales ... ..	7,626,362	6 2	-3,777,346	14,929
Queensland ... ..	606,772	5 8½	+37,510	1,223†
Western Australia ... ..	149,755	7 9	+176,185	383†
Tasmania ... ..	52,895	9 9	+92,000	208
New Zealand ... ..	1,729,536	10 7	+65,466	3,692
Austria ... ..	13,257,000	7 5	+6,745,000‡	68,115
Belgium ... ..	23,232,000	10 2¾*	-723,000	134,747*
British India ... ..	9,783,000	3 11	-678,000	99,138
Canada ... ..	8,717,000	9 4	+5,021,000	16,928
France ... ..	33,762,000	10 6¾*	+16,536,000	171,507*
Germany ... ..	134,914,000	8 11¼	-15,632,000	493,308*
Japan ... ..	12,791,000	7 4*	-2,380,000	78,477*
United Kingdom ... ..	251,068,000	7 3½	-76,739,000	860,400
United States ... ..	369,672,000	5 9½	-8,180,000	626,315*

NOTE.—Some of these figures are provisional.

\* Figures for 1905. † Census Figures, 1901. ‡ Austria-Hungary.

Stone quarries.

There were 81 stone quarries at work in 1907 employing 674 hands, and paying £46,015 in wages. These figures include the hands and wages connected with stone-breaking and tar-paving works carried on in conjunction with quarries, which cannot be separated. The quantity and value of stone raised during the last five years are set forth in the following table:—

## STONE QUARRIES: 1903 TO 1907.

Year.	Quantity of Stone Operated on—			Approximate Total Value of Stone Raised.
	Bluestone.	Sandstone, Freestone, Slate, &c.	Granite.	
	c. yds.	c. yds.	c. yds.	£
1903 ... ..	259,012	300	940	42,649
1904 ... ..	295,213	253	444	44,943
1905 ... ..	357,474	300	584	52,649
1906 ... ..	393,873	222	983	58,373
1907 ... ..	405,718	475	475	62,296

During 1907 the Mining Department had the following boring plant at work, viz. :—Five diamond drills with steam power, three percussion drills with oil power, and one hand-boring machine. Four of these machines were engaged in boring for deep leads (alluvial), and put down 96 bores, one in boring centre country (quartz), and put down eleven bores, and four in boring for coal, and put down twenty-seven bores. The depth of the alluvial bores totalled 10,878 feet; of the quartz bores, 1,361 feet; and of the coal bores, 9,196 feet. A percussion drill was also engaged in boring for water on behalf of the Closer Settlement Board, and put down 1,275 feet of boring, and the Jumbunna Coal Company obtained the use of a diamond drill and put down two bores, totalling 2,473 feet.

Boring.

During 1907 Government batteries were located in 20 districts, and treated 4,322 tons of ore, which yielded 2,965 ounces of gold, the net cost to the Mining Department being £1,835.

Government batteries.

During 1907, 212 plants were at work treating tailings by the cyanide process. The total quantity of gold obtained in the year was 65,961 ounces, valued at £224,835, from 983,034 tons of tailings, or an average of 1 dwt. 8 grs. per ton, an increase of 317,249 in tonnage of tailings treated, and 21,465 ounces in yield, as compared with the previous year. The royalty, calculated at 5 per cent., the rate generally charged by the owners of the patent rights, on the value of gold recovered in 1907 would be £11,242, whereas the Government gave only £20,000 for the rights acquired. The records show that a grand total of 8,163,130 tons of tailings have been treated by cyanide and other processes for 784,005 ounces of gold, equal to an average of 1 dwt. 22 grs. per ton.

Cyanidation.

The number of accidents happening in 1907 in connexion with gold mining was 110, in which 27 persons were killed and 91 seriously injured. In the last twenty years the average number of men employed in gold mining was 26,970, and the average yearly number of accidents 108; 32 persons per annum being killed, and 84 injured, or 1.25 and 3.10 respectively per thousand employed. In coal mining during the nineteen years, 1889-1907, there were 28 persons killed and 102 injured.

Mining accidents.

#### MANUFACTORIES.

In order to secure uniformity throughout the States of Australia and New Zealand, in tabulating and promulgating statistics relating to manufactories, the Australian Statisticians have agreed to regard as factories all establishments employing, on the average, four hands or upwards, also those with less than four hands, where machinery is worked by power other than manual, making or repairing for the trade (wholesale or retail), or for export. Where two or more industries are carried on by one proprietor in one building, each industry is, when possible, treated as a separate establishment.

Definition of a factory.

The following table shows the number of factories in each class of industry prepared on this basis, the power used, the number of persons employed, the salaries and wages paid to such persons

Classification of factories.

FACTORIES—WORKERS, WAGES, AND VALUE OF MACHINERY, PLANT, LAND AND BUILDINGS, 1907.

Nature of Industry.	Number of Manufactories.	Number using Machinery Worked by—					Actual Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Number of Months in Operation during Year.	Salaries and Wages paid during the Year, excluding Working Proprietors.	Approximate Value of—	
		Steam.	Gas.	Electricity.	Oil.	Water, Wind, Horses.		Males.		Females.				Machinery and Plant in Use.	Lands, Buildings, and Improvements.*
								Working Proprietors.	Employés.	Working Proprietors.	Employés.				
<i>Class I.—Treating Raw Material, the Product of Pastoral Pursuits, or Vegetable Products, not otherwise Classed.</i>															
<i>1. Animal Products.</i>															
Boiling down .. .. .	17	17	..	..	..	..	112	8	106	..	..	8.6	7,893	15,080	9,507
Bone milling .. .. .	22	18	1	..	3	..	468	15	113	..	3	7.2	6,899	27,473	15,012
Catgut, sausage skins .. .. .	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	120	..	..	12.0	9,623	890	2,880
Tanning, fellmongering, woolwashing ..	90	61	(11)	(7)2	5	4	1,223	99	1,789	1	4	10.3	140,436	124,064	174,318
<i>2. Vegetable Products.</i>															
Bark milling .. .. .	2	92	40	14	(1)40	4	1,389	203	713	3	10	4.9 6.3	41,731	57,989	123,912
Chaff cutting, corn crushing .. .. .	188														
<i>Class II.—Oils and Fats, Animal and Vegetable.</i>															
Oil, grease, glue .. .. .	6	5	..	..	..	..	62	1	52	..	..	10.9	3,764	5,850	11,130
Soap, candle .. .. .	15	12	1	..	..	..	225	11	486	..	13	11.7	43,429	106,326	96,160

(excluding working proprietors), and the value of the machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements for the year 1907:—

*Class III.—Processes relating to Stone, Clay,  
Glass, &c.*

Brick, pottery, earthenware .. ..	117	37	(1)3	..	3	72	1,744	124	1,680	..	34	9.6	155,768	119,847	188,811
Cement, including cement pipes .. ..	4	2	..	..	1	..	430	1	145	..	1	11.5	10,591	30,487	7,350
Lime .. ..	14	5	..	..	3	3	64	14	147	..	..	11.1	12,477	5,445	9,440
Asbestos .. ..	1	1	3	1	..	..	73	10	583	..	4	{ 11.5	45,068	28,870	24,600
Glass (including bottles) .. ..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	{ 11.8	..	..	..
Glass bevelling .. ..	17	5	2	(1)4	..	..	61	15	180	..	1	11.4	16,214	4,304	20,670
Marble, stone dressing .. ..	36	4	4	5	..	..	110	44	317	..	2	11.7	32,327	12,275	32,373
Filter (stone) .. ..	2	1	1	..	..	..	5	6	75	..	..	{ 12.0	6,561	1,175	5,335
Modelling in plaster, cement, &c. ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	{ 11.8	..	..	..

*Class IV.—Working in Wood.*

Cooperage .. ..	14	2	2	..	..	..	18	18	85	..	..	{ 11.9	7,783	2,574	15,747
Cork-cutting .. ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	{ 12.0	..	..	..
Dairy, domestic implements .. ..	3	2	..	3	..	..	34	5	85	..	1	{ 11.3	7,910	3,119	4,170
Bellows .. ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	{ 11.9	..	..	..
Saw-milling, forest .. ..	119	117	..	..	..	2	1,732	133	1,548	..	..	8.0	118,258	99,723	12,620
Saw-milling, moulding, joinery, &c. ..	108	51	29	(2)22	1	..	2,586	117	2,186	..	6	10.9	196,779	110,733	169,865
Mantelpiece .. ..	8	1	..	(1)1	..	..	40	9	217	..	..	10.9	13,694	1,481	7,730
Woodcarving, turnery .. ..	34	7	(2)14	10	2	..	164	40	192	1	3	11.4	14,093	10,633	27,826

*Class V.—Metal Works, Machinery, &c.*

Agricultural implement .. ..	55	31	(1)6	2	(1)8	..	581	65	1,517	..	6	11.5	147,675	66,492	75,038
Engineering, boilermaking, iron foundry	262	110	(8)102	(11)26	(3)15	1	2,990	331	5,490	..	26	11.4	531,398	486,649	355,933
Railway workshop .. ..	15	8	3	..	..	..	436	..	2,457	..	5	12.0	298,854	177,198	264,765
Cutlery, tool .. ..	13	1	9	3	..	..	51	13	51	..	..	11.8	3,784	5,199	10,339
Nail .. ..	9	5	4	..	..	..	275	8	187	..	..	11.3	15,548	38,300	12,720
Iron safe, door .. ..	4	1	..	..	..	..	6	3	36	..	..	11.6	2,647	985	6,190
Sheet iron, tin (including japanning) ..	60	4	17	(1)6	1	..	151	59	1,029	..	8	11.4	74,128	43,386	89,108
Oven, range .. ..	14	2	6	4	..	..	60	22	201	..	1	11.3	16,169	4,875	18,949
Pattern .. ..	8	1	1	6	(1)	..	27	9	31	..	..	12.0	2,446	1,228	3,277

For footnotes see end of table.

*Production.*

FACTORIES—WORKERS, WAGES, AND VALUE OF MACHINERY, PLANT, LAND AND BUILDINGS, 1907—*continued.*

Nature of Industry.	Number of Manufactories.	Number using Machinery Worked by—					Actual Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Number of Months in Operation during Year.	Salaries and Wages paid during the Year, excluding Working Proprietors.	Approximate Value of—	
		Steam.	Gas.	Electricity.	Oil.	Water, Wind, Horses.		Males.		Females.				Machinery and Plant in Use.	Lands, Buildings, and Improvements.*
								Working Proprietors.	Employés.	Working Proprietors.	Employés.				
<i>Class V.—Metal Works, Machinery, &amp;c.</i>													£	£	£
<i>—continued.</i>															
Meter .. .. .	3	1	1	..	..	22	1	90	..	..	12.0	6,647	3,800	4,885	
Spring .. .. .	4	3	..	..	..	35	4	66	1	1	10.9	4,671	5,300	7,220	
Brass, coppersmithing .. .. .	45	2	17	18	2	187	56	582	..	12	11.7	42,190	28,245	56,438	
Lead, shot, pewter, zinc, &c. .. .. .	4	3	1	..	..	330	3	52	..	1	10.3	5,562	7,885	13,560	
Wireworking .. .. .	12	3	5	3	..	111	18	177	..	8	11.5	14,149	13,870	20,288	
Metallurgical .. .. .	9	3	1	4	..	51	13	47	..	..	9.9	4,868	6,362	5,920	
Smelting .. .. .	2	5	1	..	(1)	124	8	73	..	..	12.0	7,503	11,500	6,475	
Pyrites .. .. .	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.0	..	..	..	
Cyanide .. .. .	96	18	1	..	(2)21	17	241	121	549	..	9.7	48,377	46,041	6,676	
<i>Class VI.—Connected with Food and Drink, or the Preparation thereof.</i>															
<i>1. Animal Food.</i>															
Bacon-curing .. .. .	27	23	2	(3)	(3) 2	..	213	31	305	1	11	11.6	27,472	25,530	31,820
Butter, cheese .. .. .	223	207	(1) 7	(2) 5	(1) 2	2	2,047	65	1,357	1	35	11.6	120,534	311,241	250,444
Butterine .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.0	..	..	..	
Creameries† .. .. .	(165)	(162)	..	..	(3)	..	757	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Meat freezing, preserving .. .. .	14	14	(1)	(4)	..	..	1,792	14	564	..	3	10.1	42,645	95,930	203,925

2. *Vegetable Food, including Products not Foods, but usually associated with the Manufacture of Foods.*

Biscuit	4	4	(3)	(2)	..	..	141	7	732	..	573	12.0	53,954	44,592	51,300		
Flour	68	68	..	(1)	..	(2)	4,164	46	784	..	4	9.9	85,544	264,566	237,307		
Jam, pickle, sauce, vinegar	27	20	(2)	1	(2)	1	353	19	824	..	499	11.3	67,065	41,654	90,867		
Oatmeal, maizena, starch, arrowroot	18	2	7	(1)	4	1	858	16	252	1	178	11.2	28,345	70,717	126,022		
Macaroni	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.0	..	..	..		
Sugar, treacle, refining	2	11	(3)	6	(4)	3	..	..	977	25	1,028	2	779	7.8	111,533	126,673	150,538
Confectionery	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.5	..	..	..		

3. *Drinks and Stimulants.*

Aerated water, cordial, &c.	142	68	(1)	40	8	16	5	338	141	983	11	16	10.3	69,635	88,195	138,728
Malt	19	2	(2)	12	(1)	3	..	155	8	162	..	..	11.3	17,855	20,711	125,042
Brewing	37	37	(1)	(1)	(1)	..	..	853	32	1,004	..	1	11.8	118,015	249,571	529,047
Distilling	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	171	5	100	1	..	7.2	11,569	57,000	71,580
Condiments, coffee, chicory, cocoa, chocolate, mustard, spice, &c.	11	5	6	(1)	..	..	..	512	8	173	..	109	9.8	20,753	27,256	62,591
Ice	14	0	(1)	2	..	2	..	404	9	90	..	4	9.0	6,469	25,853	23,581
Salt	3	1	1	..	(1)	1	..	52	1	60	..	..	6.8	5,212	4,445	32,267

4. *Narcotics.*

Tobacco, cigar, snuff	13	2	..	(1)	3	..	..	394	16	829	..	1,174	11.2	118,594	88,341	163,023
-----------------------	----	---	----	-----	---	----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-------	------	---------	--------	---------

*Class VII.—Clothing and Textile Fabrics, and Fibrous Material.*

1. *Textile.*

Woollen mill	9	8	(1)	1	(1)	..	..	2,187	5	737	..	847	11.9	86,007	259,740	116,330
--------------	---	---	-----	---	-----	----	----	-------	---	-----	----	-----	------	--------	---------	---------

2. *Dress.*

Clothing, tailoring	337	..	14	(1)	39	..	..	171	301	1,554	25	5,904	11.5	396,668	35,269	379,338
Corset	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	157	..	1373	12.0	..	..	..
Dressmaking, millinery	512	..	(1)	4	33	..	..	109	42	128	433	8,053	10.9	236,933	28,361	336,060

For footnotes see end of table.

*Production.*

687

FACTORIES—WORKERS, WAGES, AND VALUE OF MACHINERY, PLANT, LAND AND BUILDINGS, 1907—*continued.*

Nature of Industry.	Number of Manufactories.	Number using Machinery Worked by—					Actual Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Number of Months in Operation during Year.	Salaries and Wages paid during the Year, excluding Working Proprietors.	Approximate Value of—	
		Steam.	Gas.	Electricity.	Oil.	Water, Wind, Horses.		Males.		Females.				Machinery and Plant in Use.	Lands, Buildings, and Improvements.*
								Working Proprietors.	Employés.	Working Proprietors.	Employés.				
<i>Class VII.—continued.</i>															
<i>2. Dress—continued.</i>													£	£	£
Underclothing, shirt .. .. .	124	4	(1)2	(1)40	.. ..	264	45	{ 160 +7	83	{ 3,783 1788	11.0	149,081	37,645	133,374	
Hat, cap .. .. .	33	7	(1)4	(1)13	.. ..	247	29	{ 547 +3	5	{ 815 +3	11.0	83,694	28,452	59,152	
Hosiery .. .. .	18	1	4	(2)3	.. ..	35	9	{ 28 +18	12	{ 363 +18	11.0	14,358	23,193	16,815	
Oilskin, waterproof clothing .. .. .	4	1	(1)	(1)2	.. ..	13	3	{ 44 +1	1	{ 141 +1	12.0	9,061	1,939	17,300	
Boot, shoe .. .. .	139	4	43	(3)37	1 ..	671	180	{ 3,960 +45	9	{ 2,098 +11	10.9	368,503	122,347	170,127	
Fur .. .. .	6	..	..	..	.. ..	..	7	{ 16 +16	6	{ 46 +3	11.3	3,890	268	3,630	
Umbrella .. .. .	8	..	1	5	.. ..	10	6	{ 74 +1	1	{ 215 +1	12.0	12,020	1,330	18,530	
Dyeing .. .. .	3	2	(1)	..	.. ..	42	4	4	1	161	{ 11.9 11.8	9,635	5,296	9,925	
Feather Dressing .. .. .	1														
<i>3. Fibrous Materials and Textiles, n.c.i.</i>															
Rope, twine, mat, bag, and sack .. .. .	15	3	(1)3	(1)	.. ..	775	19	385	..	277	11.3	34,478	50,810	51,370	
Tent, sail, tarpaulin .. .. .	9	..	1	3	.. ..	7	8	53	..	{ 21 +2	12.0	4,745	1,032	9,900	



Class VIII.—Books, Paper, Printing, Engraving.																	
3933.	Printing (including newspapers, paper-bag, lithographic, electrotyping, stereotyping)	279	7	(5)	(18)	(1)12	4	1,461	331	4,183	14	834	11.6	517,304	557,440	572,944	
	Photo lithography .. .. .	3	..	1	2	..	..	8	4	46	..	1	11.9	5,955	5,530	3,590	
	Account-book, stationery, and rubber stamp	19	1	7	(2)2	1	..	248	15	622	..	744	11.7	70,705	68,434	115,827	
	Ink, printing ink .. .. .	6	..	4	..	..	..	35	5	48	..	3	11.9	3,739	1,715	6,904	
	Paper, strawboard, millboard .. .. .	3	3	..	..	..	..	690	..	192	..	24	10.0	15,982	59,000	33,500	
	Fancy box, &c. .. .. .	17	1	3	(1)5	..	..	52	10	121	4	354	11.7	19,905	10,667	23,355	
	Die-sinking, engraving, medals, &c. ..	14	..	2	9	1	..	30	19	126	..	1	11.7	11,615	8,419	25,381	
Class IX.—Musical Instruments.																	
	Organ .. .. .	3	..	1	1	..	..	8	2	32	..	..	12.0	2,299	1,337	5,240	
Class X.—Arms and Explosives.																	
2	Ammunition .. .. .	1	}	3	..	(1)	(1)1	..	128	2	101	..	204	}	18,337	45,413	28,198
H	Blasting powder, dynamite, lithofracteur, &c.	1															
	Fireworks .. .. .	1															
	Fuse .. .. .	2															
Class XI.—Vehicles and Fittings, Saddlery, Harness, &c.																	
	Coach, carriage, waggon .. .. .	263	}	22	17	12	9	2	278	322	2,275	..	11	}	167,501	46,866	206,809
	Carriage lamp .. .. .	1															
	Cycle .. .. .	57															
	Perambulator .. .. .	6															
	Saddle, harness .. .. .	45	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	7	75	..	2	11.8	30,884	11,718	64,329
	Saddle-tree, saddlers' ironmongery, &c. ..	4	..	..	3	..	..	4	48	328	1	36	11.8	27,352	3,113	57,853	
	Whip .. .. .	1	1	..	1	..	..	11	8	17	..	2	{	10.7	1,290	750	3,536
														{	12.0		

For footnotes see end of table.

Production.

FACTORIES—WORKERS, WAGES, AND VALUE OF MACHINERY, PLANT, LAND AND BUILDINGS, 1907—continued.

690

Nature of Industry.	Number of Manufactories.	Number using Machinery Worked by—					Actual Horse-power of Engines used.	Average Number of Persons Employed.				Number of Months in Operation during Year.	Salaries and Wages paid during the Year, excluding Working Proprietors.	Approximate Value of—	
		Steam.	Gas.	Electricity.	Oil.	Water, Wind, Horses.		Males.		Females.				Machinery and Plant in Use.	Lands, Buildings, and Improvements.*
								Working Proprietors.	Employés.	Working Proprietors.	Employés.				
<i>Class XII.—Shipbuilding, Fittings, &amp;c.</i>															
Ship, boat .. .. .	5	1	..	..	..	7	8	23	..	..	12·0	2,467	175	2,180	
Docks, slips .. .. .	7	7	..	..	..	950	7	106	..	..	7·0	7,080	54,700	399,405	
<i>Class XIII.—Furniture, Bedding, &amp;c.</i>															
Upholstery, bedding, flock .. .. .	37	4	5	(1)4	..	176	22	372	3	126	11·7 11·6	33,581	12,714	46,822	
Bedstead .. .. .	2														
Curled hair .. .. .	3	1	2	..	(1)	25	3	40	..	..	8 10·9	2,822	1,000	1,600	
Cabinet, including billiard table .. .. .	127	4	(1)22	20	1	251	152	1,303	..	..	36 11·6	120,379	21,487	153,653	
Picture frame .. .. .	19	..	2	13	..	26	18	188	1	..	44 12·0	13,584	2,649	22,882	
Venetian blind .. .. .	6	2	..	2	..	14	11	39	..	..	4 12·0	2,575	1,514	8,110	
<i>Class XIV.—Drugs, Chemicals, and By-products.</i>															
Blackening, blue, washing powder, &c. .. .. .	12	3	(1) 3	(2) 2	1	91	14	164	1	126	11·9	15,011	8,444	29,809	
Chemical .. .. .	29	12	(1) 5	(4) 2	..	905	23	658	3	136	11·1	68,702	113,821	184,689	
Essential oil .. .. .	20	12	..	..	..	50	23	132	1	..	4 7·2	7,412	2,338	3,080	
Paint, varnish, white-lead .. .. .	3	2	..	(1)1	..	17	2	36	..	..	12·0	3,270	2,020	7,850	

2 H 2

<i>Class XV.—Surgical and Scientific Appliances.</i>															
Philosophical instrument .. ..	6	..	..	5	..	..	5	4	23	..	2	12·0	1,597	998	5,659
Surgical instrument .. ..	5	..	2	3	..	..	4	2	16	..	3	12·0	1,439	502	2,492
<i>Class XVI.—Timepieces, Jewellery, and Platedware.</i>															
Goldsmithing, jewellery, gold-beating, electroplating	57	2	7	(1)29	1	..	105	65	620	..	42	11·6	62,142	17,396	92,030
<i>Class XVII.—Heat, Light, and Energy.</i>															
Electric apparatus .. ..	6	..	2	4	..	..	85	4	77	..	1	11·8	7,016	5,608	9,360
Electric light .. ..	11	10	..	(3)	1	..	9,948	..	397	..	1	12·0	44,489	496,314	140,884
Gas, § coke .. ..	48	7	(2)2	..	..	..	695	1	1,271	..	..	12·0	157,525	1,246,374	463,932
Match .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11·2	..	..	..
Fire kindlers .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11·8	..	..	..
Ironfounders' charcoal dust .. ..	1	2	..	..	..	..	51	2	20	..	87	12·0	4,358	2,130	3,162
Hydraulic power .. ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	850	..	13	..	..	11·2	2,120	42,522	30,589
<i>Class XVIII.—Leatherware (except Saddlery and Harness).</i>															
Fancy leather .. ..	13	4	(1)2	2	..	..	87	17	186	..	86	12·0	16,332	5,630	11,630
Leather belting .. ..	5	1	1	2	..	..	21	8	47	1	4	11·6	4,502	3,305	9,488
Portmanteau, trunk .. ..	6	..	..	2	..	..	2	6	56	..	11	11·8	4,317	810	6,345
<i>Class XIX.—Minor Wares, not elsewhere included.</i>															
Basket, wicker .. ..	11	..	1	..	..	..	2	15	57	..	1	11·8	3,864	789	9,629
Bellows (see Class IV.).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brush, broom .. ..	20	..	7	6	..	..	28	23	199	1	59	11·3	16,996	5,720	20,280
Rubber goods .. ..	9	6	(4)2	..	..	..	328	9	486	..	213	11·3	48,562	47,878	32,535
Total .. ..	4,530	1,270	727	558	162	118	52,703	3,975	55,601	629	29,269	..	5,982,677	6,771,458	8,376,642
									‡115		‡1,314				

NOTE.—Where the number of factories is braced the information has been combined in order to conceal the contents of individual schedules. The figures used parenthetically indicate engines worked in conjunction with those of a different description.

\* The value of land used in this column applies to purchased land only. Two hundred and ten establishments (including eight creameries and sixty-six cyanide works) were carried on upon Crown lands; in these cases, no valuation of the land has been given.

† Creameries are not counted as separate establishments, but are regarded merely as branches of butter factories. The number of hands employed was 210 males.

‡ Factory workers, working at their own homes.

§ Including one Pintsch gas-works.

Classification according to hands employed.

The following grouping shows the factories arranged according to the number of hands employed:—

Under 4 hands	...	...	623 factories	1,675 hands.
4 hands	...	...	591 "	2,364 "
5 to 10 hands	...	...	1,624 "	11,407 "
11 to 20 hands	...	...	811 "	11,771 "
21 to 50 hands	...	...	550 "	17,007 "
51 to 100 hands	...	...	179 "	12,332 "
101 hands and upwards	...	...	152 "	34,347 "
Total	...	...	4,530 "	90,903 "

Of the 4,530 establishments, 2,835 used steam or other power, and employed 72,290 hands; and 1,695 used manual labour only, and employed 18,613 hands.

Factories, metropolitan and country.

In the next return will be found particulars for the years 1906 and 1907 of the factories operating in the metropolitan and country districts. In 1907 there were 119 more factories in the metropolitan than in 1906, and country factories increased by 51 in the same interval.

FACTORIES AND HANDS EMPLOYED, METROPOLIS AND COUNTRY:  
1906 AND 1907.

Nature of Industry.	1906.			1907.		
	No. of Manu- factories.	Average Number of Persons Employed.		No. of Manu- factories.	Average Number of Persons Employed.	
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
<i>Metropolitan Area.</i>						
1. Treating raw material, the product of pastoral pursuits, &c.	73	1,519	3	76	1,758	7
2. Oils and fats, animal and vegetable ..	10	479	15	12	478	12
3. Processes relating to stone, clay, glass, &c.	88	2,310	8	86	2,480	10
4. Working in wood .. .. .	119	2,308	9	125	2,632	10
5. Metal works, machinery, &c. ..	340	9,381	55	363	10,161	55
6. Connected with food and drink, &c. ..	176	5,992	2,606	182	6,294	3,068
7. Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. ..	899	6,530	19,857	938	7,038	21,224
8. Books, paper, printing, engraving, &c.	212	4,367	1,785	223	4,519	1,878
9. Musical instruments .. .. .	3	32	..	3	34	..
10. Arms and explosives .. .. .	2	61	200	2	64	171
11. Vehicles, &c., saddlery, harness, &c. ..	178	1,820	36	192	1,945	39
12. Shipbuilding, fitting, &c. .. .. .	9	116	..	10	123	..
13. Furniture, bedding, &c. .. .. .	168	1,856	203	176	2,025	218
14. Drugs, chemicals, and by-products ..	44	749	215	42	853	261
15. Surgical and scientific appliances ..	11	43	5	11	45	5
16. Timepieces, jewellery, and plated ware	49	591	38	50	660	41
17. Heat, light, and energy .. .. .	23	1,368	76	24	1,548	79
18. Leatherware, except saddlery and harness	22	295	94	23	316	102
19. Wares not elsewhere included .. ..	33	708	211	40	789	274
Total .. .. .	2,459	40,525	25,416	2,578	43,762	27,454

FACTORIES AND HANDS EMPLOYED—*continued.*

Nature of Industry.	1906.			1907.		
	No. of Manu- factories.	Average Num- ber of Persons Employed.		No. of Manu- factories.	Average Num- ber of Persons Employed.	
		Males.	Females		Males.	Females
<i>Country Districts.</i>						
1. Treating raw material, the product of pastoral pursuits, &c.	232	1,307	12	247	1,412	14
2. Oils and fats, animal and vegetable ..	10	77	1	9	72	1
3. Processes relating to stone, clay, glass, &c.	120	862	29	117	861	32
4. Working in wood .. .. .	151	1,896	4	165	2,003	2
5. Metal works, machinery, &c. ..	260	3,608	14	256	3,238	15
6. Connected with food and drink, &c. ..	470	3,338	133	474	3,397	135
7. Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. ..	274	1,376	3,118	282	1,466	3,390
8. Books, paper, printing, engraving, &c.	113	1,115	104	118	1,203	101
10. Arms and explosives .. .. .	3	36	33	3	39	33
11. Vehicles, &c., saddlery, harness, &c. ..	183	1,644	19	185	1,629	20
12. Shipbuilding, fitting, &c. .. .. .	2	18	..	2	21	..
13. Furniture, bedding, &c. .. .. .	15	106	3	18	123	4
14. Drugs, chemicals, and by-products ..	17	180	4	22	199	10
16. Timepieces, jewellery, and plated ware	6	22	..	7	25	1
17. Heat, light, and energy .. .. .	45	229	..	46	237	..
18. Leatherware, except saddlery and harness	..	..	..	1	4	..
Total .. .. .	1,901	15,814	3,474	1,952	15,929	3,758
<i>State.</i>						
1. Treating raw material, the product of pastoral pursuits, &c.	305	2,826	15	323	3,170	21
2. Oils and fats, animal and vegetable ..	20	556	16	21	550	13
3. Processes relating to stone, clay, glass, &c.	208	3,172	37	203	3,341	42
4. Working in wood .. .. .	270	4,204	13	290	4,635	12
5. Metal works, machinery, &c. .. .. .	600	12,989	69	619	13,399	70
6. Connected with food and drink, &c. ..	646	9,330	2,739	656	9,691	3,203
7. Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. .. ..	1,173	7,906	22,975	1,220	8,504	24,614
8. Books, paper, printing, engraving, &c.	325	5,482	1,889	341	5,722	1,979
9. Musical instruments .. .. .	3	32	..	3	34	..
10. Arms and explosives .. .. .	5	97	233	5	103	204
11. Vehicles, &c., saddlery, harness, &c. ..	361	3,464	55	377	3,574	59
12. Shipbuilding, fitting, &c. .. .. .	11	134	..	12	144	..
13. Furniture, bedding, &c. .. .. .	183	1,962	206	194	2,148	222
14. Drugs, chemicals, and by-products ..	61	929	219	64	1,052	271
15. Surgical and scientific appliances ..	11	43	5	11	45	5
16. Timepieces, jewellery, and plated ware	55	613	38	57	685	42
17. Heat, light, and energy .. .. .	68	1,597	76	70	1,785	79
18. Leatherware, except saddlery and harness	22	295	94	24	320	102
19. Wares not elsewhere included .. ..	33	708	211	40	789	274
Total .. .. .	4,360	56,339	28,890	4,530	59,691	31,212

In the metropolitan district the additional factories established were principally those connected with working in wood (6); metal works, &c. (23); food and drinks, &c. (6); clothing, &c. (39); books, printing, &c. (11); vehicles, saddlery, &c. (14); furniture, &c. (8). In the country the noticeable differences between the two years are an increase of 15 in the manufactories treating raw materials such as boiling-down, tanning, fellmongering, wool-washing, and chaff-cutting works; of 14 in those working in wood; of 4 in those connected with food and drink, &c.; of 8 in clothing, textile, &c., factories; of 5 in books and paper printing works, &c.; of 3 in those engaged in the manufacture of furniture, bedding, &c.; and of 5 in those engaged with drugs, chemicals, and by-products; also a decrease of 3 in factories connected with processes relating to stone, clay, glass, &c.; and a decrease of 4 in metal works, &c. The workers in the metropolitan factories have increased by 5,275 since 1906, of whom 3,237 are males, the industries employing most of the extra hands being metal works, &c. (780), foods, drinks, &c. (764), and clothing, &c. (1,875). The country factories employed 399 more hands in 1907 than in 1906, 115 being males, the industry most prominent in connexion with the increase being clothing and textile, &c., with 362 extra hands. Metal works, &c., in country districts show 369 workers less than in 1906.

The following summary shows the power used, hands employed, and value of machinery, land, and buildings for the last six years:—

FACTORIES—POWER, HANDS, ETC.: 1902 TO 1907.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Factories using Machinery worked by—				Actual Horse-Power of Engines Used.
		Steam.	Gas.	Electricity, Oil, Water, Wind, or Horse.	Manual Labour.	
1902	4,003	1,328	755	330	1,590	43,821
1903	4,151	1,316	724	437	1,674	42,750
1904	4,208	1,304	734	509	1,661	40,859
1905	4,264	1,276	715	615	1,658	43,492
1906	4,360	1,255	709	712	1,684	48,765
1907	4,530	1,270	727	838	1,695	52,703

  

Year.	Hands Employed.			Approximate Value of—		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Machinery and Plant.	Land.	Buildings and Improvements.
1902	49,658	23,405	73,063	£ 5,082,023	£ 3,045,291	£ 5,125,969
1903	49,434	23,795	73,229	5,010,896	2,855,174	5,112,771
1904	50,554	25,733	76,287	6,027,134	2,721,076	4,919,975
1905	52,925	27,310	80,235	6,187,919	2,767,071	5,004,167
1906	56,339	28,890	85,229	6,450,355	2,857,411	5,204,699
1907	59,691	31,212	90,903	6,771,458	2,932,036	5,444,606

Factories and works for six years.

This table reveals considerable progress in the six years. The factories have increased to the extent of 527, the actual horse-power of engines by 8,882, the hands employed by 17,840, of whom 10,033 were males and 7,807 females; the approximate value of machinery and plant by £1,689,435, and that of buildings, &c., by £318,637. A noticeable feature in connexion with the power employed is the increase in the number of factories using electricity; in 1907 these numbered 558, an increase of 399 since 1902.

In the next table the hands employed in factories during the last three years are grouped according to the nature of their work. The total hands show an increase of 5,674 compared with 1906, and of 10,668 compared with 1905 :—

TOTAL HANDS EMPLOYED.						
		1905.	1906.	1907.		
Males	...	52,925	56,339	59,691		
Females	...	27,310	28,890	31,212		
Total	...	80,235	85,229	90,903		

CLASSIFICATION OF HANDS EMPLOYED.						
		1905.	1906.	1907.		
Working Proprietors—						
Males	...	3,705	3,834	3,975		
Females	...	612	611	629		
Managers and Overseers—						
Males	...	2,192	2,266	2,318		
Females	...	377	369	395		
Accountants and Clerks—						
Males	...	2,102	2,181	2,314		
Females	...	322	393	432		
Engine-drivers and Firemen—						
Males	...	1,473	1,493	1,544		
Workers in Factories—						
Males	...	39,680	42,654	45,319		
Females	...	24,834	26,130	28,400		
Factory Workers working in their own homes—						
Males	...	86	109	115		
Females	...	1,100	1,322	1,314		
Carters and Messengers—						
Males	...	2,774	2,793	3,000		
All Others—						
Males	...	913	1,009	1,106		
Females	...	65	65	42		

Hands employed, male and female.

Wages, fuel,  
material,  
and output  
of factories.

The subjoined statement tabulates the principal items of outlay, and the value of articles produced or work done in connexion with each class of manufacturing for the year 1907:—

VALUE OF WAGES, FUEL, MATERIALS, AND OUTPUT OF  
FACORIES, 1907.

Class of Industry.	Value of—			
	Wages paid, exclusive of amounts drawn by Working Proprietors.	Fuel and Light used.	Materials used.	Articles produced or Work done.
	£	£	£	£
1. Treating raw material, the product of pastoral pursuits, &c.	206,642	24,194	1,896,987	2,336,399
2. Oils and fats, animal and vegetable ..	47,193	10,740	299,713	438,603
3. Processes relating to stone, clay, glass, &c.	279,016	81,777	141,939	684,519
4. Working in wood .. .. .	358,522	7,864	565,784	1,171,610
5. Metal works, machinery, &c. ..	1,226,616	90,818	1,870,542	3,815,558
6. Connected with food and drink, &c. ..	905,224	139,581	8,487,733	11,224,195
7. Clothing and textile fabrics, &c. ..	1,409,073	42,932	2,897,073	5,022,348
8. Books, paper, printing, &c. .. ..	645,205	28,438	649,470	1,910,979
9. Musical instruments .. .. .	2,299	20	1,066	5,653
10. Arms and explosives .. .. .	18,337	1,284	73,438	115,481
11. Vehicles, &c., saddlery, harness, &c. ..	232,408	8,665	281,114	656,545
12. Shipbuilding, fitting, &c. .. ..	9,547	533	6,906	24,368
13. Furniture, bedding, &c. .. .. .	172,941	3,732	326,570	598,875
14. Drugs, chemicals, and by-products ..	94,395	9,142	443,486	760,008
15. Surgical and scientific appliances ..	3,036	101	2,147	8,518
16. Timepieces, jewellery, plated ware ..	62,142	2,008	119,853	240,327
17. Heat, light, and energy .. .. .	215,508	39,038	193,153	830,088
18. Leatherware (except saddlery and harness)	25,151	720	114,691	162,153
19. Wares not elsewhere included .. ..	69,422	6,867	260,774	393,718
Total .. .. .	5,982,677	498,454	18,632,439	30,399,945

The total amount of wages paid during the year (£5,982,677) represents a payment per head on the average for all employés of £69 6s., an increase of £1 12s. on the average payment per head in 1906, and of £2 19s. on the average in 1905, although the proportion of males and females is the same for each year, viz., 65 per cent. of males and 35 per cent. of females. This average is very much below the general rate of wages, as shown in the table "Wages in Melbourne" on page 697, which relates to adult workers only, whereas the average payment of £69 6s. relates to all employés, adult and juvenile, male and female, apprentices and improvers, employed in each industry. Further, all hands are not continuously employed, nor are all factories working throughout the year.



The proportion per cent. that each of the items of outlay bore to the value of the output in the last two years is shown in the next statement.

OUTLAY AND OUTPUT OF FACTORIES: 1906 AND 1907.

	1906.		1907.	
	Value.	Proportion per cent.	Value.	Proportion per cent.
	£		£	
Wages ... ..	5,468,470	19·5	5,982,677	19·7
Fuel and Light ... ..	409,967	1·4	498,454	1·6
Materials ... ..	17,288,170	61·5	18,632,439	61·3
	23,166,607	82·4	25,113,570	82·6
Articles produced ... ..	28,102,480	100·0	30,399,945	100·0
Margin for profit and miscellaneous expenses	4,935,873	17·6	5,286,375	17·4

The percentage of the total of the various items of outlay to the value of articles produced and work done has increased to the extent of .2 since 1906—wages, fuel, and light showing slight increases, but value of materials a slight decrease. The percentage that the balance between outlay and output, available for miscellaneous expenses and profit, bears to the output is consequently .2 less than in 1906.

In the following return will be found a statement of the rates of wages obtaining in the various industries in Melbourne during 1907, the information having been collected direct from the employers. For information relating to Wages Boards in Victoria and the rise in earnings caused thereby, see page 313 of this work:—

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1907.

A.—WAGES FOR ADULT WORKERS IN CLASSIFIED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class I.—Treating Raw Material the product of pastoral pursuits or vegetable products not otherwise classed.</i>			
<i>Order 1.—Animal products.</i>			
Boiling down .. ..	Foremen .. ..	.. ..	42s. per week
Bone mill .. ..	Tallowmen .. ..	.. ..	40s. "
	Labourers .. ..	.. ..	36s. "
	Carters .. ..	36s. to 45s. per week	.. ..
Sausage casing .. ..	Sausage skin cleaners	40s. to 42s. "	42s. per week
Tanning, fellmongery, wool-washing, scouring	Curriers .. ..	40s. to 60s. "	45s. "
	Tanners .. ..	36s. to 45s. "	38s. "
	Beamsmen .. ..	40s. to 50s. "	45s. "
	Shedsmen .. ..	36s. to 45s. "	38s. "
	Fellmongers .. ..	30s. to 45s. "	36s. "
	Woolscourers .. ..	.. ..	42s. "
	„ sorters .. ..	.. ..	42s. "
	„ pressers and others	.. ..	36s. "

## WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1907—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class I—continued.</i>			
<i>Order 2.—Vegetable products.</i>			
Chaff-cutting .. .. .	Labourers .. .. .	36s. to 39s. per week	36s. per week
<i>Class II.—Oils and Fats, Animal and Vegetable.</i>			
Oil, grease, and glue .. .. .	Labourers .. .. .	6s. to 7s. per day ..	6s. 6d. per day
Soap .. .. .	Soapmakers .. .. .	90s. to 95s. per week	50s. ..
	Assistant soapboilers ..	..	50s. per week
	Foremen .. .. .	..	50s. ..
	Man in charge of milling-room .. .. .	..	48s. ..
	Mixers .. .. .	..	42s. ..
	General hands .. .. .	..	36s. ..
	Wrappers, packers, and stampers (male) .. .. .	..	36s. ..
	Wrappers, packers, and stampers (female) .. .. .	..	22s. 6d.,
Candle .. .. .	Stillmen .. .. .	..	47s. 6d. ..
	Acidifiers, glycerine distillers, pressroom gangers .. .. .	..	42s. ..
	Candle-room gangers ..	..	41s. ..
	Candle moulders, labourers .. .. .	..	36s. ..
	Carters .. .. .	40s. to 42s. per week	40s. ..
<i>Class III.—Processes relating to Stone, Clay, Glass, &amp;c.</i>			
Brick .. .. .	Patternmakers .. .. .	..	1s. 4½d. per hr.
	Bricklayers .. .. .	..	1s. 3d. ..
	Engine-drivers .. .. .	11½d. to 1s. 0½d. per hr.	..
	Burners on patent kilns, blacksmiths, carpenters, facemen ..	..	1s. per hour
	Drawers, firemen, machine drivers and riggers, setters .. .. .	11½d. to 1s. 1d. per hr.	..
	Pan and crusher at- tendants .. .. .	..	11d. per hour
	Burners (other) hand moulders, wheelers, truckers, clayhole- men .. .. .	9½d. to 10½d. per hr.	..
Glazed pipes .. .. .	Loftmen, yardmen, &c. Burners .. .. .	56s. 3d. to 62s. 6d. per week	9d. per hour ..
	Flangers .. .. .	..	54s. per week
	Setters, pressers, junc- tion stickers, men in charge of plunges, head drawers .. .. .	..	45s. ..
General pottery .. .. .	Labourers .. .. .	45s. to 50s. per week	40s. ..
	Pressers, stoneware and flower pot throwers ..	..	..
	Handlers, turners, jig- gers (male) .. .. .	..	45s. per week
	Placers, dippers .. .. .	40s. to 45s. per week	42s. ..
	Sagger makers .. .. .	..	42s. per week
	Mould makers .. .. .	45s. to 50s. per week	36s. ..
	Labourers .. .. .	..	36s. per week
	Females employed in making general pot- tery .. .. .	..	20s. ..
Tiles .. .. .	Moulders and pressers Females employed in making tiles .. .. .	42s. to 45s. per week ..	17s. 6d. per week
Lime, cement, cement pipes	Labourers .. .. .	6s. 6d. to 8s. per day	7s. per day
Asbestos .. .. .	Machinists .. .. .	36s. to 42s. per week	40s. per week
Glass (including bottles) ..	Bottlemakers .. .. .	60s. to 90s. ..	75s. ..
	Labourers and others ..	30s. to 42s. ..	36s. ..
	Lampware blowers ..	45s. to 50s. ..	45s. ..
	.. finishers .. .. .	50s. to 60s. ..	55s. ..

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1907—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class III—continued.</i>			
Glass bevelling, &c.	Bevellers .. ..	.. ..	45s. per week
	Silverers .. ..	.. ..	45s. "
Marble, stone-dressing	Cutters .. ..	45s. to 54s. per week	.. ..
	Cementers .. ..	.. ..	35s. per week
	Building carvers .. ..	.. ..	1s. 10½d. per hr.
	Carvers and letter cutters .. ..	.. ..	1s. 4½d. "
	Granite cutters .. ..	.. ..	1s. 3d. "
	Bluestone, marble cutters .. ..	.. ..	1s. 2d. "
	Polishers .. ..	10½d. to 11d. per hour	.. ..
Stonefilter	Labourers .. ..	.. ..	10d. per hour
	Filtermakers .. ..	.. ..	37s. 6d. per wk.
Modelling .. ..	Modellers .. ..	12s. to 14s. per day	.. ..
	Shop hands .. ..	10s. to 11s. "	.. ..
Asphalt .. ..	Pressers .. ..	.. ..	42s. per week
	Asphaltes and tarpavers .. ..	7s. to 9s. per day	8s. per day
	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
<i>Class IV.—Working in Wood.</i>			
Cooperage .. ..	Coopers .. ..	56s. to 62s. per week	56s. per week
Corkcutting .. ..	Corkcutters .. ..	30s. to 45s. "	37s. 6d. "
Bellows .. ..	Bellows-makers .. ..	32s. 6d. to 48s. "	40s. per week
Saw-milling, moulding, joinery, sash, door, box, &c.	Sawyers .. ..	45s. to 63s. "	.. ..
	Pullers-out .. ..	36s. to 45s. "	.. ..
	Carpenters and joiners .. ..	54s. to 64s. "	.. ..
	Machine workers .. ..	45s. to 64s. "	.. ..
	Woodturners .. ..	.. ..	54s. per week
	Boxmakers .. ..	.. ..	48s. "
	Box or case printing machine workers .. ..	.. ..	45s. "
	Painters and glaziers .. ..	.. ..	51s. "
	Polishers and Coaters .. ..	.. ..	50s. "
	Engine-drivers .. ..	45s. to 60s. per week	.. ..
Mantelpiece .. ..	Salesmen, tallymen, ordermen .. ..	.. ..	48s. per week
	Draymen and labourers .. ..	36s. to 45s. per week	42s. "
	Mantelpiece makers .. ..	52s. to 56s. "	56s. "
	Polishers, enamellers .. ..	50s. to 56s. "	56s. "
	Carvers .. ..	48s. to 60s. "	54s. "
Wood-carving, turning	Turners .. ..	48s. to 60s. "	54s. "
	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
<i>Class V.—Metal Works, Machinery, &amp;c.</i>			
Agricultural implement .. ..	Blacksmiths .. ..	54s. to 60s. per week	60s. per week
	Fitters and turners .. ..	54s. to 60s. "	54s. "
Engineering, boilermaking, iron foundry	Carpenters .. ..	48s. to 60s. "	54s. "
	Painters .. ..	42s. to 54s. "	48s. "
	Labourers .. ..	36s. to 42s. "	36s. "
	Blacksmiths .. ..	54s. to 72s. "	60s. "
	Strikers .. ..	39s. to 45s. "	42s. "
	Fitters and turners .. ..	60s. to 66s. "	60s. "
	Boilermakers and platers .. ..	60s. to 72s. "	60s. "
	Riveters .. ..	60s. to 72s. "	60s. "
	Moulders—Heavy .. ..	54s. to 72s. "	60s. "
	" Light .. ..	48s. to 60s. "	48s. "
	Pipe moulders .. ..	48s. to 63s. "	.. ..
	Planers and slotters .. ..	45s. to 63s. "	54s. per week
	Drillers .. ..	38s. to 48s. "	42s. "
	Coremakers .. ..	48s. to 66s. "	60s. "
	Patternmakers .. ..	66s. to 75s. "	66s. "
	Iron dressers .. ..	40s. to 42s. "	40s. "
	Carpenters .. ..	.. ..	60s. "
	Labourers .. ..	38s. to 45s. per week	42s. "
	Furnacemen, engine-drivers .. ..	45s. to 60s. "	45s. "
	Cutlery .. ..	Cutlers .. ..	60s. to 70s. "
Knifemiths .. ..		50s. to 55s. "	50s. "
Sawmakers .. ..		40s. to 70s. "	50s. "
Saw and tool grinders .. ..		30s. to 60s. "	45s. "

## WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1907—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.		
		Range.	General Rate.	
<i>Class V.—continued.</i>				
Nail, barbed wire .. ..	Nail makers .. ..	40s. to 70s. per week	60s. per week	
	Machine feeders (under 21)	20s. to 30s. ..	25s. ..	
Iron safe, door .. ..	Labourers .. ..	30s. to 35s. ..	30s. ..	
	Barbed wire workers	30s. to 50s. ..	..	
	Fireproof safe, &c., makers	35s. to 80s. ..	60s. per week	
Tinsmithing, galvanized iron, sheet iron, japanning	Tinsmiths .. ..	40s. to 44s. ..	..	
	Sheet iron workers ..	..	44s. per week	
	Canister makers ..	38s. to 42s. per week	..	
Stove, range, oven .. ..	Galvanizers .. ..	42s. to 60s. ..	..	
	Japanners .. ..	35s. to 45s. ..	..	
	Stove fitters .. ..	42s. to 48s. ..	..	
Pattern making .. ..	Oven fitters .. ..	42s. to 48s. ..	..	
	Pattern makers .. ..	..	66s. per week	
Meter .. ..	Instrument fitters ..	48s. to 60s. per week	54s. ..	
Spring .. ..	Fitters, smiths .. ..	45s. to 65s. ..	54s. ..	
Brass, copper smithing ..	Brass moulders, finishers	..	48s. ..	
	Brass polishers .. ..	..	42s. ..	
	Dressers, furnacemen	..	36s. ..	
	Females making cores only	..	25s. ..	
	Coppersmiths .. ..	45s. to 54s. per week	..	
	Lead, shot, pewter, zinc ..	Lead rollers .. ..	60s. to 70s. ..	60s. per week
	Wire working .. ..	Labourers in lead and shot factories ..	36s. to 45s. ..	40s. ..
		Zincworkers .. ..	48s. to 72s. ..	60s. ..
		Wire workers .. ..	35s. to 48s. ..	40s. ..
	Wire mattress .. ..	Weavers, framemakers	..	48s. ..
Weavers (female) .. ..		..	32s. ..	
Varnishers .. ..		..	45s. ..	
Smelting, chlorination, cyanide, pyrites	Metallurgists and assayers	£3 to £5 per week ..	£3 ..	
	Cyaniders .. ..	36s. to 55s. ..	..	
	Chlorinators .. ..	40s. to 55s. ..	..	
	Smelters .. ..	45s. to 70s. ..	..	
	Roasters .. ..	36s. to 42s. ..	..	
	Furnacemen .. ..	42s. to 60s. ..	..	
	Labourers .. ..	36s. to 48s. ..	..	
	Blacksmiths .. ..	42s. to 54s. ..	42s. per week	
	Fitters-up .. ..	45s. to 54s. ..	45s. ..	
	Assistant fitters-up ..	..	36s. ..	
Bedstead, fender .. ..	Chill fitters or frame setters	48s. to 60s. per week	..	
	Chippers .. ..	36s. to 42s. ..	36s. per week	
	Modellers .. ..	56s. to 70s. ..	60s. ..	
	Moulders .. ..	42s. to 60s. ..	48s. ..	
	Mounters of bedstead pillars	36s. to 45s. ..	..	
	Grinders and polishers	42s. to 56s. ..	50s. per week	
	Japanners .. ..	36s. to 50s. ..	..	
	Fitters (fender) .. ..	45s. to 50s. ..	45s. per week	
	Electroplaters .. ..	56s. to 70s. ..	56s. ..	
	Polishers of japanned work (female) .. ..	..	22s. 6d. ..	
Wrappers (female) .. ..	..	16s. ..		
<i>Class VI.—Connected with Food and Drink, or the preparation thereof.</i>				
<i>Order 1.—Animal Food.</i>				
Bacon-curing .. ..	Slaughtermen, cutters-up, &c.	40s. to 60s. per week	48s. per week	
Butter, cheese, concentrated milk	Factory managers ..	60s. to 100s. ..	70s. ..	
	Butter makers, and churners	40s. to 50s. ..	45s. ..	
	Labourers, packers ..	30s. to 40s. ..	35s. ..	

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1907—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class VI.—Order 1—continued.</i>			
Butterine, margarine ..	Labourers ..	30s. to 42s. per week	40s. per week
Meat, fish preserving, freezing	Slaughtermen ..	..	23s. per 100 sheep
	Kitchen hands, tallow-men	36s. to 60s. per week	42s. per week
	Boners .. ..	42s. to 48s. "	..
	Preservers' assistants	45s. to 60s. "	50s. per week
	Tinsmiths .. ..	50s. to 70s. "	..
		(piece-work)	
	Labourers, packers ..	36s. to 48s. "	40s. per week
	Chambermen, &c. ..	40s. to 45s. "	42s. "
<i>Order 2.—Vegetable Food, including products not foods but usually associated with the manufacture of foods.</i>			
Biscuits .. ..	Factory foremen ..	38s. to 80s. per week	50s. per week
	Forewomen ..	20s. to 32s. 6d. "	20s. "
	Cake makers ..	46s. to 56s. "	..
	Machine hands ..	30s. to 42s. "	36s. per week
	Packers—male ..	32s. to 37s. 6d. "	32s. "
	.. female ..	10s. to 20s. "	14s. "
Confectionery .. ..	Confectioners ..	..	50s. "
	Storemen ..	..	45s. "
	.. assistants ..	..	36s. "
	Labourers ..	..	30s. "
	Chocolate dippers—		
	Male .. ..	..	30s. "
	Female .. ..	..	17s. "
Flour mill .. ..	Millers .. ..	55s. to 60s. per week	55s. "
	Smuttermen, packer-men	36s. to 45s. "	..
	Wheat shooters, truckers, &c.	30s. to 40s. "	..
	Engine-drivers, firemen	48s. to 70s. "	54s. per week
	Foremen .. ..	55s. to 85s. "	60s. "
Jam, fruit-preserving, pickle, sauce, vinegar	Tinsmiths .. ..	36s. to 44s. "	..
	Coopers .. ..	56s. to 60s. "	56s. per week
	Engine-drivers ..	48s. to 54s. "	50s. "
	General hands—male	30s. to 35s. "	30s. "
	.. .. female	14s. to 21s. "	14s. "
Oatmeal, cornflour, starch, macaroni	.. .. male	30s. to 60s. "	..
Sugar, treacle refining ..	.. .. female	12s. to 30s. "	..
	Vacuum hands and others	42s. to 115s. "	..
<i>Order 3.—Drinks and Stimulants.</i>			
Aerated waters, cordials ..	Cordial makers ..	55s. to 80s. per week	60s. per week
	Engine-drivers ..	40s. to 54s. "	45s. "
	Bottlers .. ..	35s. to 40s. "	..
	Wirers .. ..	..	32s. 6d. per week
Malt .. ..	Washers .. ..	..	32s. 6d. "
	Persons engaged in turning floors, &c.	..	45s. "
	Persons engaged in screening	..	40s. "
Brewing .. ..	Topmen .. ..	44s. to 50s. per week	44s. "
	Cellarmen .. ..	44s. to 60s. "	44s. "
	Cask washers .. ..	44s. to 48s. "	44s. "
	Storemen .. ..	44s. to 56s. "	44s. "
	Coopers .. ..	56s. to 62s. "	56s. "
	Farriers .. ..	48s. to 72s. "	48s. "
	Carters, stablemen ..	45s. to 50s. "	47s. 6d. "
	Rackers, corkers, &c.	..	35s. "
	Packers .. ..	32s. 6d. to 40s. per week	32s. 6d. "
	Headers-up .. ..	..	30s. "

## WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1907—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class VI.—Order 3—continued.</i>			
Distilling .. .. .	Stillmen .. .. .	45s. to 50s. per week	60s. per week
	Brewhouse, millhouse hands (skilled)	.. .. .	.. .. .
	Brewhouse, millhouse hands (unskilled)	.. .. .	42s. per week
	Coopers .. .. .	56s. to 60s. per week	56s. "
	General labourers and bottling hands	40s. to 45s. "	.. .. .
Condiments, coffee, chicory, cocoa, chocolate, spice, &c.	General hands—male	35s. to 60s. "	.. .. .
	" female	12s. to 25s. "	.. .. .
Ice, refrigerating .. .. .	Storemen .. .. .	40s. to 60s. "	40s. per week
	Chambermen .. .. .	40s. to 45s. "	40s. "
	Ice pullers .. .. .	36s. to 45s. "	39s. "
	Engine-drivers, firemen	42s. to 60s. "	48s. "
	Carters .. .. .	42s. to 52s. "	45s. "
<i>Order 4.—Narcotics.</i>			
Tobacco, cigar, cigarette .. .. .	Flake coverers .. .. .	55s. to 80s. per week	65s. per week
	" (female)	25s. to 34s. "	32s. "
	General hands in press-rooms, &c., (unskilled)	42s. to 48s. "	.. .. .
	Gangers in pressroom	48s. to 52s. "	.. .. .
	Cigar makers .. .. .	35s. to 65s. "	48s. per week
	Cigarette makers (hand)—female .. .. .	20s. to 30s. "	25s. "
<i>Class VII.—Clothing and Textile Fabrics and Fibrous Materials.</i>			
<i>Order 1.—Textile.</i>			
Woollen cloth, blanket, rug .. .. .	Foremen .. .. .	40s. to 60s. per week	40s. per week
	Pattern weavers, tuners	.. .. .	22s. 6d. "
	Power-loom weavers .. .. .	.. .. .	36s. "
	Fettlers, yarnmen, spinners .. .. .	30s. to 40s. per week	30s. "
	Wool scourers .. .. .	30s. to 40s. "	30s. "
	Dye house labourers .. .. .	.. .. .	30s. "
	Wool dryers, warpers .. .. .	.. .. .	36s. "
	Wiley house labourers	.. .. .	25s. "
	Warpers—female .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
	Mule minders .. .. .	30s. to 36s. per week	.. .. .
<i>Order 2.—Dress.</i>			
Clothing, tailoring .. .. .	Cutters—order .. .. .	60s. to 160s. per week	80s. per week
	" stock .. .. .	50s. to 80s. "	60s. "
	Tailors, trimmers .. .. .	45s. to 60s. "	45s. "
	Machinists .. .. .	45s. to 50s. "	45s. "
	Tailoresses .. .. .	20s. to 35s. "	20s. "
	Pressers, examiners .. .. .	45s. to 55s. "	45s. "
	" female .. .. .	20s. to 30s. "	.. .. .
	Folders .. .. .	40s. to 45s. "	40s. per week
	Machinists—female .. .. .	20s. to 30s. "	22s. 6d. "
	Buttonholers, folders, brushers, and examiners (female)	20s. to 25s. "	20s. "
Corset .. .. .	Corset makers—female	17s. 6d. to 25s. "	22s. 6d. "
	Dressmakers in charge	40s. to 160s. "	60s. "
Dressmaking, millinery .. .. .	Dressmakers' assistants—female	16s. to 30s. "	16s. "
	Mantlemakers—female	40s. to 80s. "	40s. "
	Mantlemakers' assistants—female	16s. to 30s. "	16s. "
	Milliners in charge .. .. .	40s. to 80s. "	40s. "
	Milliners' assistants—female	20s. to 35s. "	20s. "
	Pressers—female .. .. .	20s. to 30s. "	20s. "
	Machinists—female .. .. .	20s. to 25s. "	20s. "

## WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1907—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class VII.—Order 2—continued.</i>			
Shirtmaking, underclothing ..	Shirt makers—female	16s. to 25s. per week	16s. per week
	Underclothing makers—female	16s. to 25s. "	10s. "
	Laundry ironers, &c.—female	16s. to 25s. "	20s. "
Hat, cap .. ..	Body makers, silk hats	50s. to 60s. "	55s. "
	Finishers ..	55s. to 70s. "	..
	Shapers ..	55s. to 65s. "	60s. per week
	Crown sewers, silk hats—female	20s. to 30s. "	25s. "
	Trimmers, silk hats—female	22s. 6d. to 26s. "	25s. "
	Bodymakers, felt hats	70s. to 90s. "	77s. 6d. "
	Blockers ..	60s. to 65s. "	65s. "
	Finishers ..	70s. to 100s. "	75s. "
	Shapers ..	..	65s. "
	Binders, felt hats—female	15s. to 30s. per week	20s. "
	Trimmers, felt hats—female	15s. to 30s. "	20s. "
	Machinists, straw hats—female	20s. to 30s. "	25s. "
	Trimmers, straw hats—female	..	20s. "
	Blockers, pressers, women's hats	..	42s. 6d. "
	Machinists, caps—female	15s. to 25s. per week	20s. "
Hosiery .. ..	Machinists, knitting—female	20s. to 28s. "	22s. 6d. "
	Machinists, sewing—female	17s. 6d. to 28s. "	20s. "
	Linkers—female ..	20s. to 24s. "	22s. "
	Pressers—male ..	40s. to 50s. "	45s. "
	.. female ..	20s. to 30s. "	25s. "
	Winders—female ..	16s. to 20s. "	18s. "
	Menders, &c.—female	18s. to 22s. 6d. "	20s. "
Oilskin, waterproof clothing	Oilskin workers ..	35s. to 60s. "	40s. "
	Machinists, female ..	20s. to 30s. "	25s. "
	Waterproof cutters ..	45s. to 60s. "	50s. "
	Machinists, &c.—female	20s. to 30s. "	25s. "
Boot, shoe .. ..	Makers, finishers, clickers, stuff-cutters, &c.	45s. to 65s. "	45s. "
	Machine operators ..	45s. to 70s. "	50s. "
	Assistant stuff-cutters, lining cutters, and all others	40s. to 50s. "	40s. "
	Machinists—female ..	20s. to 30s. "	20s. "
	Cutters ..	50s. to 80s. "	60s. "
Furrier .. ..	Machinists—female	16s. to 22s. 6d. "	18s. "
	Sewers—female ..	12s. 6d. to 20s. "	15s. "
Umbrella, parasol ..	Frame makers ..	40s. to 50s. "	40s. "
	Cutters ..	40s. to 55s. "	40s. "
	Finishers—male ..	25s. to 50s. "	35s. "
	Machinists—female ..	15s. to 25s. "	20s. "
	Tipplers ..	15s. to 20s. "	16s. "
Dye works .. ..	Dyers ..	60s. to 100s. "	70s. "
	Dyers' assistants ..	35s. to 50s. "	40s. "
	Pressers ..	45s. to 50s. "	45s. "
	Pressers—female ..	20s. to 30s. "	20s. "
	Cleaners ..	35s. to 50s. "	40s. "
	Feather dyers ..	60s. to 10 s. "	70s. "
Ostrich feather ..	.. assistants	35s. to 45s. "	40s. "
	Feather curlers, dressers, finishers (female)	15s. to 30s. "	20s. "

## WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1907—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate
<i>Class VII.—continued.</i>			
<i>Order 3.—Fibrous Materials and Textiles not elsewhere included.</i>			
Bag, sack (including calico bag)	Bagmenders ..	20s. to 45s. per week	30s. per week
Rope, twine .. ..	Undefined—male ..	36s. to 70s. ..	40s. ..
	.. female ..	15s. to 25s. ..	18s. ..
Tarpaulin, tent, sail ..	Tarpaulin, tent, sail makers (male)	40s. to 60s. ..	48s. ..
	Tarpaulin, tent, sail makers (female)	15s. to 25s. ..	20s. ..
<i>Class VIII.—Books, Paper, Printing, Engraving.</i>			
Printing (including lithographic printing, electrotyping, stereotyping)	Printers—Compositors	56s. to 80s. per week	56s. per week
	.. machinists	56s. to 60s. ..	56s. ..
	Proof readers ..	.. ..	60s. ..
	Printers—Linotype and monoline operators	70s. to 84s. per week	..
	.. monotype perforating machine operators	63s. to 77s. ..	..
	Persons employed on monotype casting machines	..	45s. 6d. per wk.
	Feeders and others (male)	..	36s. ..
	Feeders and others (female)	..	20s. ..
	Lithographers ..	56s. to 65s. per week	56s. ..
	Stereotypers ..	.. ..	56s. ..
Bookbinding, account book making, stationery, &c.	Bookbinders ..	56s. to 80s. per week	56s. ..
	Feeders and others (male)	.. ..	36s. ..
	Pagers, folders, staplers, &c. (female)	16s. to 17s. 6d. per week	16s. ..
	Sewers and feeders—female	20s. to 30s. ..	20s. ..
	Paper rulers, guillotine machine cutters	56s. to 75s. ..	56s. ..
Ink, printing ink .. ..	Ink makers ..	45s. to 70s. ..	50s. ..
Paper .. ..	Paper, &c., makers ..	.. ..	60s. ..
	Beatermen ..	.. ..	54s. ..
	Breakermen ..	.. ..	45s. ..
	General hands ..	.. ..	36s. ..
	Engine drivers ..	.. ..	60s. ..
Paper bag, box, &c. ..	Box cutters ..	.. ..	56s. ..
	Other workers (male)	.. ..	45s. ..
	Box-makers (female)	15s. to 23s. per week	22s. ..
	Cardboard carton cutters	.. ..	52s. ..
	Stitchers, folders, &c. (female)	15s. to 20s. per week	18s. ..
Die sinking, engraving, &c. ..	Die sinkers ..	52s. 6d. to 80s. ..	60s. ..
	Engravers, general ..	52s. 6d. to 80s. ..	55s. ..
	Process engravers ..	50s. to 90s. ..	55s. ..
<i>Class IX.—Musical Instruments.</i>			
Organ, pianoforte .. ..	Organ builders, expert	.. ..	84s. per week
	.. .. ordinary	54s. to 72s. per week	54s. ..
	Tuners and voicers ..	.. ..	72s. ..
	Case makers ..	54s. to 60s. per week	54s. ..
	Metal pipe makers ..	.. ..	60s. ..



WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1907—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class X.—Arms and Explosives.</i>			
Ammunition .. ..	Cartridge operators (female)	12s. to 23s. per week	17s. per week
	Mechanics (fitters, &c.)	55s. to 72s. "	..
	Labourers .. ..	36s. to 45s. "	..
Explosive .. ..	Nitro-glycerine workers	42s. to 55s. "	48s. per week
	Acid workers .. ..	..	45s. "
	Labourers and carters	36s. to 42s. per week	36s. "
Fireworks, fuse .. ..	Fireworks makers (male)	37s. 6d. to 45s. "	..
	Fireworks makers (female)	10s. to 16s. "	..
<i>Class XI.—Vehicles, Fittings, Saddlery, Harness, &amp;c.</i>			
Coach, waggon, tramcar, spoke and felloe, wheelwright	Body makers .. ..	40s. to 60s. per week	45s. per week
	Wheelers .. ..	40s. to 50s. "	45s. "
	Smiths .. ..	40s. to 60s. "	48s. "
	Trimmers .. ..	40s. to 60s. "	45s. "
	Painters .. ..	40s. to 60s. "	48s. "
	Vicemen .. ..	35s. to 45s. "	40s. "
Carriage lamp .. ..	Lamp makers .. ..	44s. to 60s. "	48s. "
Cycle .. ..	Foremen .. ..	..	57s. 6d. "
	Assemblers .. ..	..	40s. "
	Filers .. ..	..	36s. "
	Frame builders .. ..	..	48s. "
	General repairers .. ..	..	42s. "
	Screw cutters and turning lathe men	..	50s. "
	Wheel builders .. ..	..	33s. "
Perambulator .. ..	Wickerworkers .. ..	..	48s. "
	Fitters up .. ..	30s. to 50s. per week	30s. "
Saddlery, harness .. ..	Saddle makers .. ..	48s. to 55s. "	48s. "
	Collar makers .. ..	48s. to 55s. "	48s. "
	Harness makers .. ..	48s. to 55s. "	48s. "
	Machinists (female) .. ..	..	20s. "
Saddle-tree, saddlers' ironmongery, &c. .. ..	Saddle-tree makers .. ..	40s. to 60s. per week	48s. "
Whip .. ..	Thong makers—male .. ..	..	44s. "
	" " female .. ..	..	30s. "
Horse shoeing, &c. .. ..	Farriers .. ..	48s. to 52s. per week	48s. "
<i>Class XII.—Ship Building, Fittings, &amp;c.</i>			
Dock, slip .. ..	Shipwrights .. ..	..	12s. per day
	Foundry and shipsmiths	..	10s. "
	Painters .. ..	8s. to 9s. per day ..	8s. "
	Labourers .. ..	..	8s. "
	Stevedores' men and lumpers	..	1s. 3d. per hr.
Boat building .. ..	Wharf labourers .. ..	..	1s. 1½d. "
	Boat builders .. ..	48s. to 60s. per week	48s. per week
<i>Class XIII.—Furniture, Bedding, &amp;c.</i>			
Bedding, flock, upholstery .. ..	Bedding and mattress makers	46s. to 50s. per week	50s. per week
	Machinists (female) .. ..	20s. to 24s. "	24s. "
	Machine feeders .. ..	..	25s. "
	Sorters, &c. (female) .. ..	..	15s. "
	Upholsterers .. ..	48s. to 70s. per week	56s. "
Curled hair .. ..	Curled hair, horsehair workers	30s. to 70s. "	40s. "

## WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1907—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class XIII.—continued.</i>			
Furniture, cabinet making, chair, billiard table	Cabinet, chair, and couch makers	48s. to 60s. per week	56s. per week
	Carvers .. ..	48s. to 56s. "	56s. "
	Turners .. ..	48s. to 56s. "	56s. "
	Polishers .. ..	48s. to 56s. "	56s. "
	Billiard table and cushion makers	54s. to 60s. "	56s. "
	Machinists .. ..	48s. to 64s. "	.. ..
	Slate rubbers .. ..	.. ..	45s. per week
Picture frame .. ..	Joiners, gilders, ma- chinists	40s. to 60s. per week	45s. "
	Mount cutters .. ..	30s. to 55s. "	40s. "
	Compo workers (male)	25s. to 50s. "	30s. "
	Stainers .. ..	25s. to 50s. "	30s. "
	Compo workers (female)	12s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. "	15s. "
Venetian blind, window blind	Fitters-up (female) ..	12s. 6d. to 25s. "	15s. "
	Venetian blind makers	36s. to 48s. "	36s. "
<i>Class XIV.—Drugs, Chemicals, By-products.</i>			
Baking powder .. ..	Skilled, undefined ..	50s. to 80s. per week	.. ..
Blacking, blue, washing powder, soda	Wrappers (females) ..	12s. 6d. to 20s. "	.. ..
	Skilled, undefined ..	50s. to 80s. "	.. ..
Chemical, drug, horse and cattle medicine	Unskilled .. ..	25s. to 37s. 6d. "	.. ..
	Wrappers (female) ..	12s. 6d. to 20s. "	.. ..
	Makers of pharmaceuti- cal preparations	55s. to 80s. "	60s. per week
Essential oil .. ..	Others (unskilled) work- ing in drugs, &c; disinfectant makers	35s. to 45s. "	40s. "
	Fertilizer .. ..	Packers (female) ..	15s. to 22s. 6d. "
Paint, varnish, white-lead ..	Essence blenders ..	35s. to 55s. "	40s. "
	Artificial manure workers	36s. to 40s. "	36s. "
<i>Class XV.—Surgical and Scientific Appliances.</i>			
Optical, philosophical instrum- ent, &c.	Opticians, &c. ..	35s. to 60s. per week	45s. per week
Surgical appliance, instrument	Surgical instrument makers	35s. to 70s. "	45s. "
<i>Class XVI.—Timepiece, Jewel- lery, Platedware.</i>			
Electroplating .. ..	Electroplaters .. ..	56s. to 70s. per week	56s. per week
	Metal polishers .. ..	42s. to 48s. "	42s. "
	Lacquerers (female) ..	15s. to 30s. "	20s. "
	Chainmakers, mount- ers, ringmakers, setters, &c.	50s. to 90s. "	55s. "
Watchmaking, &c. .. ..	Watchmakers	45s. to 80s. "	50s. "
<i>Class XVII.—Heat, Light, and Energy.</i>			
Electric apparatus .. ..	Engine-drivers .. ..	.. ..	60s. per week
	Winders .. ..	48s. to 60s. per week	54s. "
Electric light .. ..	Engine-drivers .. ..	.. ..	10s. 6d. per day
	Firemen .. ..	8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. per day	9s. per day
	Dynamo attendants	.. ..	54s. per week
	Electrical fitters .. ..	9s. to 11s. per day	10s. per day
	Switchboard attendants	.. ..	9s. "
	Linemen .. ..	7s. to 8s. per day	7s. 6d. "
	Carboners .. ..	.. ..	7s. 6d. "
	Patrolmen .. ..	.. ..	8s. "
	Wires .. ..	8s. to 9s. per day	8s. "
	Greasers .. ..	.. ..	7s. "

## WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1907—continued.

Industries.	Occupations.	Wages.	
		Range.	General Rate.
<i>Class XVII.—continued.</i>			
Gas and coke .. ..	Stokers .. ..	8s. to 9s. per day ..	8s. 6d. per day
	Enginemen .. ..	8s. to 9s. ..	8s. ..
	Purifiers .. ..	6s. 4d. to 6s. 9d. ..	.. ..
	Sulphate workers ..	.. ..	8s. per day
	Stove repairers and fitters	8s. to 12s. 6d. per day ..	.. ..
	Service layers ..	8s. to 8s. 4d. ..	8s. 4d. per day
	Main layers .. ..	7s. 6d. to 10s. ..	.. ..
Match .. ..	Inspectors .. ..	8s. 9d. to 12s. 6d. ..	.. ..
	Labourers .. ..	6s. 9d. to 7s. ..	.. ..
	Vesta makers (female)	12s. 6d. to 29s. per week	17s. 6d. per week
	Box makers (female)	12s. to 24s. ..	15s. ..
	Storemen, casemakers, &c.	35s. to 45s. ..	40s. ..
Ironfounders' dust, charcoal dust	Labourers .. ..	42s. to 50s. ..	45s. ..
	Hydraulic power .. ..	Enginemen .. ..	8s. per day
.. ..	Firemen .. ..	.. ..	7s. 6d. ..
	Fitters .. ..	.. ..	9s. ..
	Main layers .. ..	.. ..	9s. ..
	Special labourers ..	.. ..	8s. ..
	Ordinary labourers ..	.. ..	7s. ..
	<i>Class XVIII.—Leatherware (excluding Saddlery and Harness.)</i>		
Leather Belting .. ..	Belt makers .. ..	48s. to 60s. per week	48s. per week
	Machinists .. ..	.. ..	48s. ..
Portmanteau, gladstone bag	Leather bag makers	45s. to 60s. per week	45s. ..
	Portmanteau makers	45s. to 60s. ..	45s. ..
	Bagmakers (female) ..	18s. to 20s. ..	20s. ..
	<i>Class XIX.—Wares not elsewhere included.</i>		
Basket, wickerware ..	Wicker and bamboo workers	.. ..	48s. per week
Broom, brushware .. ..	Millet broom makers	35s. to 48s. per week	.. ..
	Hair broom, brush makers	45s. to 64s. ..	.. ..
Rubber goods (including cycle tyres)	Rubber workers, expert	60s. to 90s. ..	60s. per week
	.. ordinary	35s. to 50s. ..	37s. 6d. ..
	Trimmers, finishers, and small rubber goods makers (female)	15s. to 25s. ..	20s. ..
	Quarry .. ..	Quarrymen, spawlers	48s. to 54s. ..
Machine feeders and truck fillers		.. ..	45s. ..
Stonebreakers .. ..		2s. to 2s. 6d. per c. yd. (2½ in.)	.. ..
Labourers .. ..		.. ..	42s. per week

## WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1907—continued.

## B.—WAGES FOR SERVANTS AND ADULT WORKERS IN UNCLASSIFIED CALLINGS, TRADES AND INDUSTRIES.

Industry or Service.	Occupations.	Wages.		
		Range.	General Rate.	
Educational* .. ..	Governesses .. ..	£20 to £40 per annum	..	
	.. .. advanced	£40 to £60	..	
	Teachers in private schools—			
	Males (elementary)	£50 to £100	..	
	.. (advanced) ..	£100 to £300	..	
Clerical .. .. .	Females (elementary)	£20 to £40	..	
	.. (advanced)	£50 to £150	..	
	Bookkeepers .. ..	40s. to 70s. per week	..	
	Shorthand clerks and typists	30s. to 70s.	..	
	Shorthand clerks and typists (female)	20s. to 50s.	..	
Domestic servants*—males ..	Coachmen, footmen, grooms, gardeners	15s. to 30s.	20s. per week	
	Butlers .. ..	20s. to 40s.	25s. "	
	Cooks .. ..	15s. to 30s.	20s. "	
	Laundresses .. ..	15s. to 20s.	15s. "	
	Housemaids .. ..	10s. to 15s.	12s. "	
	Nursemaids .. ..	8s. to 17s. 6d.	12s. "	
	General servants ..	10s. to 17s. 6d.	14s. "	
	Girls .. ..	5s. to 10s.	7s. "	
	Hotel servants*—males ..	Barmen .. ..	20s. to 35s.	25s. "
		Waiters .. ..	20s. to 30s.	25s. "
		Boots .. ..	12s. to 20s.	15s. "
		Ostlers .. ..	12s. 6d. to 25s.	18s. "
Cooks .. ..		25s. to 60s.	30s. "	
Barmads .. ..		15s. to 25s.	20s. "	
Waitresses .. ..		10s. to 15s.	12s. 6d. "	
Housemaids .. ..		10s. to 15s.	12s. 6d. "	
Cooks .. ..		15s. to 30s.	25s. "	
Building, &c. .. ..		Bricklayers .. ..	11s. to 12s. per day	12s. per day
		Hod-carriers .. ..	8s. to 9s.	9s. "
		Carpenters and joiners	9s. to 10s. 8d.	10s. 4d. "
	Labourers .. ..	7s. to 8s.	8s. "	
	Masons .. ..		10s. "	
	Painters and glaziers	7s. to 9s. per day	8s. "	
	Paperhangers .. ..	7s. to 9s.	8s. "	
	Plasterers .. ..		10s. "	
	Plumbers .. ..	9s. to 10s. per day	10s. "	
	Plumbers, licensed sanitary	11s. to 12s.	11s. "	
	Signwriters and decorators		10s. "	
	Slaters .. ..		10s. "	
	Baking .. .. .	Bakers, bread (foremen)	54s. to 80s. per week	54s. per week
		.. ..		..
		Pastrycooks .. ..	46s. to 56s. per week	30s. per week
		General workers (male)		..
	Butchering .. .. .	Ornamental workers (female)	20s. to 32s. per week	..
		Slaughtermen .. ..		60s. per week
Shopmen .. ..		57s. 6d. to 70s. per week	57s. 6d. "	
General butchers ..			45s. "	
Small goods men ..		57s. 6d. to 70s. per week	57s. 6d. "	
Laundry .. .. .	Drivers .. ..	37s. 6d. to 45s.	..	
	Laundresses .. ..	20s. to 24s.	20s. per week	
Photography .. .. .	Operators .. ..	50s. to 120s.	..	
	Printers .. ..	30s. to 60s.	50s. per week	
	Retouchers (female) ..	20s. to 30s.	20s. "	
	Finishers (female) ..	10s. to 20s.	15s. "	
	Makers of photographic materials	36s. to 80s.	45s. "	
	Finishers, packers—female	17s. 6d. to 25s.	17s. 6d. "	

\* With board and lodging.

The number of tanneries, fellmongery and wool washing establishments was increased by six during 1907, leaving 90 in operation. The hands employed increased from 1,657 to 1,893. The wages paid last year to the hands (excluding working proprietors) amounted to £140,436. The following table shows the approximate value of the machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements during each of the last eight years:—

VALUE OF TANNERIES: 1900 TO 1907.

Year.	Approximate Value of—		
	Machinery and Plant in Use.	Land.	Buildings and Improvements.
	£	£	£
1900 ... ..	91,530	51,250	117,960
1901 ... ..	99,710	47,750	98,950
1902 ... ..	103,329	54,179	104,114
1903 ... ..	110,796	48,341	112,407
1904 ... ..	109,095	41,979	104,005
1905 ... ..	114,863	46,301	112,714
1906 ... ..	114,951	47,139	110,155
1907 ... ..	124,064	51,194	123,124

Tanning operations during the past year were carried on in 2,778 pits, where 10,049 tons of bark were used. The output for the last eight years was:—

OUTPUT OF TANNERIES, ETC.: 1900 TO 1907.

Year.	Number Tanned of—			Sheep Skins Stripped.	Wool Washed (weight after washing).
	Hides.	Calf Skins.	Sheep and other Skins.		
				No.	lbs.
1900 ... ..	500,549	165,802	1,395,600	1,431,811	6,866,383
1901 ... ..	406,260	181,522	676,936	615,614	8,511,171
1902 ... ..	424,786	189,886	313,166	453,660	5,279,916
1903 ... ..	397,367	179,425	629,465	925,263	6,197,723
1904 ... ..	381,473	134,003	674,105	643,532	5,166,200
1905 ... ..	393,695	139,506	544,145	562,705	4,543,927
1906 ... ..	485,620	132,210	518,139	612,598	5,676,464
1907 ... ..	492,572	188,070	548,765	851,516	7,230,675

The columns under "Hides" and "Skins" include the number of skins dealt with in small tanneries. The work done in these small tanneries in 1907 was the tanning of 2,254 hides, 1,482 calf skins, and 7,423 sheep and other skins. The value of the leather imported into Victoria in 1907 was £260,772; of that exported, £384,190. The export of Victorian leather was valued at £317,235.

The leather industry.

The manufacture of leather in Victoria began at a very early date, and the industry was soon established on a firm basis, since excellent tan bark abounded. It has now assumed considerable proportions, 90 tanneries, employing 1,893 hands, being in actual existence. In 1907, there were tanned 492,572 cattle hides, and 188,070 calf skins, and 548,765 sheep and other skins. Including fellmongery and wool washing, the added value to material operated on during the year was more than a quarter of a million sterling. Raw hides and skins are imported from various other parts of the world for the purpose of being converted into leather, and the finished article is exported in considerable quantity.

Leathers manufactured in Victoria are treated on up-to-date methods, and no mineral adulteration obtains; and it is worthy of note that a brisk demand exists for them in British markets. The value of locally manufactured leather exported from Victoria to the United Kingdom was £133,951 in 1907, and £147,053 in 1906.

Soap and candle works.

There were fifteen soap and candle works in operation in 1907—the same as in the previous year. These factories employed 499 hands and eleven working proprietors. The amount of wages paid to the hands in 1907 was £43,429. The value of the machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements, and the quantity of soap and candles produced in the last eight years were as follow:—

SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS—VALUE AND PRODUCTS: 1900 TO 1907.

Year.	Approximate Value of—			Products.	
	Machinery and Plant in Use.	Land.	Buildings and Improvements.	Soap.*	Candles.
	£	£	£	cwt.	cwt.
1900 ...	95,114	42,675	58,049	122,458	46,624
1901 ...	97,260	42,870	60,940	132,031	47,313
1902 ...	91,325	39,967	56,852	150,698	49,406
1903 ...	103,411	42,288	64,354	138,045	45,052
1904 ...	101,486	38,295	62,961	162,126	41,521
1905 ...	105,529	36,605	61,588	150,261	42,049
1906 ...	104,244	36,171	59,829	154,570	43,094
1907 ...	106,326	35,921	60,239	153,478	47,688

\* Not including soap made in small soap works not classified as factories, viz., 11,220 cwt. in 1900, 11,109 cwt. in 1901, 14,490 cwt. in 1902, 13,869 cwt. in 1903, 7,902 cwt. in 1904, 7,185 cwt. in 1905, 11,706 cwt. in 1906, and 10,527 cwt. in 1907.

The quantity of tallow used in the manufacture of soap and candles in factories was 139,536 cwt., and in minor works 3,946 cwt. in 1907.

The quantity of soap, perfumed and other, imported during 1907 was 3,061,394 lbs., valued at £64,617; the quantity exported was 5,727,818 lbs., of which 4,855,769 lbs. were Victorian made. The former was valued at £72,176; and the latter at £51,459. The quantity of candles imported was 950,410 lbs., valued at £19,206; and exported 1,465,134 lbs., valued at £31,848, including 1,114,525 lbs. of Victorian-made candles, valued at £24,642.

The brickyards and potteries at work during the year numbered 117. The hands employed numbered 1,714, and the working proprietors 124. The sum of £155,768 was paid to the employes in wages; and the value of land, plant, buildings, &c., was £308,658. The estimated value of the bricks made in these brickyards in 1907 was £228,948.

Brickyards,  
potteries,  
earthen-  
ware, &c.

The number of bricks made, and the value of pottery and of pipes and tiles manufactured during the last eight years, were returned as follow:—

BRICKS, POTTERY, PIPES, AND TILES: 1900 TO 1907.

Year.	Number of Bricks Made.*	Value of —	
		Pipes and Tiles.	Pottery.
		£	£
1900 ... ..	83,477,275	55,751	19,870
1901 ... ..	84,898,000	73,060	23,695
1902 ... ..	90,545,280	71,074	27,289
1903 ... ..	77,826,631	81,732	34,572
1904 ... ..	80,026,511	53,454	31,438
1905 ... ..	90,990,284	56,086	27,205
1906 ... ..	112,966,270	58,349	27,570
1907 ... ..	123,281,100	66,390	29,070

\* In addition bricks made in small brickyards not tabulated as factories numbered 1,900,000 in 1900, 1,871,000 in 1901, 1,957,800 in 1902, 1,279,200 in 1903, 685,000 in 1904, 505,000 in 1905, 530,500 in 1906, and 710,000 in 1907.

The expansion of building operations, especially in Melbourne and suburbs, during the last two years, is indicated by the number of bricks made.

The number of forest saw-mills working in 1907 was 119, being seven more than in 1906. The hands employed in 1907 numbered 1,548, the working proprietors 133, and wages paid amounted to £118,258. The approximate value of machinery, plant, land, buildings, improvements, together with the quantity and value of timber sawn during the last eight years appear in the following statement:—

Forest  
saw-mills,  
&c.

FOREST SAW-MILLS: 1900 TO 1907.

Year.	Approximate Value of—			Timber Sawn.	
	Machinery and Plant in use.	Land.	Buildings and Improvements.	Quantity.	Value
	£	£	£	Super. ft.	£
1900 ... ..	104,500	7,520	27,350	44,782,330	125,121
1901 ... ..	91,810	6,170	13,500	46,495,885	134,310
1902 ... ..	81,898	6,380	11,854	40,494,660	128,430
1903 ... ..	80,039	1,495*	10,797	38,841,322	116,845
1904 ... ..	89,760	1,966*	12,301	49,250,000	147,750
1905 ... ..	87,757	2,553*	10,861	47,635,358	142,905
1906 ... ..	90,305	1,168*	9,286	51,103,000	153,309
1907 ... ..	99,723	1,421*	11,199	55,873,500	181,590

\* Value of land occupied by saw-mills only.

The other factories working in wood number 171, comprising—cooperage and cork-cutting works (16), employing 85 persons and 18 working proprietors, and paying £7,783 in wages; dairy and domestic implements and bellows (5), employing 86 persons and 5 working proprietors, and paying £7,910 in wages; saw-milling, moulding, and joinery works (108), employing 2,192 persons and 117 working proprietors and paying £196,779 in wages; mantel-piece (8), employing 218 persons and 9 working proprietors, and paying £13,094 in wages; and wood carving and turnery (34), employing 195 persons and 41 working proprietors, and paying £14,098 in wages. The total amount paid in wages to workers in wood, other than those employed in forest saw-mills, was £240,264; and the approximate value of land, buildings, machinery, &c., in use in the works £353,878.

Firewood,  
&c.

As the result of an investigation, it has been estimated that the approximate value of the production of firewood for consumption in a year is £385,000. In addition, there are supplies of railway sleepers, piles, posts and rails, shingles, and timber for mines obtained from the forests, but it has been found impossible to procure reliable information as to their value.

Bacon and  
ham curing.

There were 27 establishments curing bacon and hams in 1907, or one less than in 1906. The hands employed numbered 348, of whom 32 were working proprietors; and the wages paid to employes amounted to £27,472. Further details of the industry for the last eight years are as follow:—

#### BACON CURING: 1900 TO 1907.

Year.	Approximate Value of—			Pigs Slaughtered for Curing.	Weight of Bacon and Hams Cured.
	Machinery and Plant.	Land.	Buildings and Improvements.		
	£	£	£	No.	lbs.
1900	23,210	7,680	25,200	102,086	9,761,553
1901	27,900	8,690	27,670	109,283	11,485,460
1902	29,611	9,231	30,625	112,244	11,507,224
1903	26,810	5,721	23,415	88,541	9,633,206
1904	27,822	5,641	25,730	104,604	11,229,768
1905	28,335	5,941	25,650	117,582	11,360,698
1906	28,217	6,031	29,140	135,492	12,910,575
1907	25,530	5,245	26,575	145,513	13,609,144

This table does not include pigs slaughtered for curing, nor bacon and hams cured in small curing works; the pigs so slaughtered numbered 7,533 in 1900, 3,145 in 1901, 2,295 in 1902, 2,438 in 1903, 2,124 in 1904, 2,801 in 1905, 2,680 in 1906, and 2,771 in 1907; the quantity (in pounds) of bacon and hams cured being 506,225 in 1900, 211,250 in 1901, 195,098 in 1902, 181,745 in 1903, 194,102 in 1904, 246,374 in 1905, 252,348 in 1906, and 244,837 in 1907.



In addition, the following quantities of bacon and hams were returned as having been cured on farms, viz. :—2,936,769 lbs. in 1900, 3,314,906 lbs. in 1901, 2,736,048 lbs. in 1902, 2,689,900 lbs. in 1903, 3,428,074 lbs. in 1904, 4,826,593 lbs. in 1905, 4,888,243 lbs. in 1906, and 3,691,739 lbs. in 1907. The total for the State in 1907 was thus 17,545,720 lbs.

The imports of bacon and hams in 1907 were 101,085 lbs., valued at £3,451; and the exports were 4,423,562 lbs., valued at £155,828, including 3,983,382 lbs., valued at £140,317, cured in Victoria. Imports and exports of bacon and hams.

The number of butter and cheese factories (including 1 butterine factory) exclusive of creameries was 224 in 1907. Of these factories, 175 made butter, 12 made butter and cheese, 4 made butter and concentrated milk, 31 made cheese only, 1 made concentrated milk only, and 1 made butterine. There were 165 creameries attached to these factories. The number of hands employed was 1,392, and of working proprietors 66, a combined decrease of 47 on the previous year. The approximate value of machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements was £561,685. The quantity of milk received at the factories and creameries increased from 77,520,000 gallons in 1895—the first year in which a record was kept—to 146,656,005 gallons in 1906, and 137,866,515 gallons in 1907. The output from butter and cheese factories during the last eight years was :— Butter and cheese factories.

BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORIES: 1900 TO 1907.

Year.	Butter.	Cream Sold.	Cheese.	Concentrated Milk.
	lbs.	gallons.	lbs.	gallons.
1900 ...	48,839,996	38,274	2,508,843	263,138
1901 ...	40,824,928	50,092	2,073,940	266,083
1902 ...	32,927,546	23,739	2,128,835	243,904
1903 ...	40,707,377	17,882	3,602,988	236,581
1904 ...	55,058,391	7,242	2,599,443	226,810
1905 ...	52,274,639	16,513	2,447,938	232,310
1906 ...	63,231,222	20,332	2,852,687	309,138
1907 ...	59,050,231	25,442	2,691,957	397,388

In addition to the quantity of butter and cheese made in the factories, the following quantities were returned as having been made on farms, viz. :—Butter, 6,764,122 lbs. in 1900, 6,032,644 lbs. in 1901, 6,300,208 lbs. in 1902, 5,978,350 lbs. in 1903, 5,944,450 lbs. in 1904, 5,332,182 lbs. in 1905, 4,856,946 lbs. in 1906, and 4,696,123 lbs. in 1907; cheese, 1,775,327 lbs. in 1900, 1,900,728 lbs. in 1901, 1,720,726 lbs. in 1902, 2,078,527 lbs. in 1903, 2,148,408 lbs. in 1904, 1,849,412 lbs. in 1905, 2,024,906 lbs. in 1906, and 1,705,952 lbs. in 1907. Butter and cheese made on farms.

Taking the returns of butter from all sources, the largest quantity, 68,088,168 lbs., was made in 1906, while in 1907 there were Total butter and cheese made.

63,746,354 lbs. made. The largest quantity of cheese returned was 5,681,515 lbs. in 1903, and the total quantity of cheese made in factories and on farms in 1907 was 4,397,909 lbs.

Imports and exports of butter and cheese.

In 1907, butter imported amounted to 1,944,514 lbs., valued at £83,203; the exports in the same year amounted to 42,578,114 lbs., valued at £1,917,910, of which 41,331,133 lbs. were Victorian produce, valued at £1,857,642. The imports of cheese in 1907 amounted to 283,881 lbs. in weight and £8,350 in value; the exports being 1,546,357 lbs. valued at £42,364—1,404,733 lbs., valued at £38,268, being Victorian cheese.

Meat freezing and preserving works.

The works for freezing and preserving meat numbered 14 in 1907, and employed 567 hands and 14 working proprietors, the wages of the employes amounting to £42,645. The approximate value of machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements in 1907 was £299,855. The output in each of the last eight years was as follows:—

#### MEAT FREEZING AND PRESERVING: 1900 TO 1907.

Year.	Frozen.			
	Sheep.	Cattle.	Rabbits.	Poultry.
	No.	Qrs.	No.	No.
1900	437,242	16,096	4,840,128	44,050
1901	417,721	6,395	3,990,460	71,490
1902	375,178	1,338	6,218,422	34,228
1903	294,906	1,424	7,003,022	41,460
1904	459,963	3,394	8,086,776	46,820
1905	649,107	5,656	10,259,904	51,705
1906	651,914	4,248	9,538,535	72,410
1907	866,498	10,760	6,413,560	56,275

  

Year.	Preserved.			
	Beef.	Mutton.	Rabbits.	Fish.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1900	5,593	2,198	24,874	831
1901	3,304	2,417	26,303	1,140
1902	7,705	14,913	16,537	2,134
1903	8,796	2,653	17,380	4,492
1904	4,248	491	14,977	535
1905	4,866	1,435	6,665	...
1906	6,011	1,700	496	...
1907	11,944	2,478	64	...

NOTE.—As well as the above, 15,249 calves, 1,959 pigs, and 25,952 hares were treated at freezing works in 1905; 6,947 calves, 2,580 pigs, and 33,397 hares in 1906; and 8,047 calves, 2,196 pigs, and 55,196 hares in 1907.

The following statement shows the imports and exports (including Inter-State transfers) of frozen and preserved meats, exclusive of bacon and ham, during 1907:—

Imports and exports of meats.

MEAT IMPORTED AND EXPORTED, 1907.

	Imports		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>Meats, Frozen—</b>		£		£
Mutton ... ..	3,784,600 lbs.	47,328	34,214,383 lbs.	487,119
Beef ... ..	309,107 "	3,598	1,256,028 "	15,395
Pork ... ..	102,934 "	3,256	141,589 "	2,738
Rabbits and Hares ... ..	20,544 "	235	...	155,153
Poultry ... ..	3,756 "	101	...	9,382
Game ... ..	3,373 "	204	39,256 "	1,580
Other meats ... ..	272,451 "	2,803	282,239 "	6,248
<b>Meats—Fresh and smoked</b> ... ..	422,387 "	2,267	229,164 "	2,875
„ Potted and concentrated ... ..	...	4,152	...	1,025
„ Preserved in tins ... ..	481,632 "	17,152	1,507,469 "	31,551
„ Not elsewhere included ... ..	1,366 cwt.	2,213	4,962 cwt.	14,130
<b>Total value</b> ... ..	...	83,309	...	727,196

The number of flour mills in 1907 was 68, employing 837 persons, of whom 49 were working proprietors. The wages paid to employes amounted to £85,544. Further particulars for eight years are given in the following table:—

Flour mills.

FLOUR MILLS: 1900 TO 1907.

Year.	Approximate Value of—			Wheat Ground into Flour.	Flour Made.
	Machinery and Plant.	Land.	Buildings and Improvements.		
	£	£	£	bushels.	tons.
1900	297,880	74,442	184,470	8,387,323	169,739
1901	280,130	70,530	175,520	9,482,175	190,845
1902	256,980	76,121	171,125	8,491,224	170,696
1903	261,530	68,917	166,869	5,762,849	115,368
1904	235,508	52,220	147,559	10,012,476	202,314
1905	238,139	56,910	157,785	10,282,491	209,058
1906	243,149	59,540	163,322	10,892,056	219,166
1907	264,566	63,157	174,150	11,731,183	235,185

Other grain operated on amounted to 81,658 bushels in 1900, 75,704 bushels in 1901, 126,765 bushels in 1902, 139,702 bushels in 1903, 157,403 bushels in 1904, 75,595 bushels in 1905, 111,719 bushels in 1906, and 123,885 bushels in 1907.

During the year 1907, 2,664,380 lbs. of Victorian biscuits, valued at £50,180, and 76,475 tons of Victorian flour, valued at £582,285 were exported; as well as 166,861 lbs. of biscuits, valued

Import and export of bread-stuffs.

at £3,923, and 941 tons of flour, valued at £7,779, received from outside the State. The imports were 241,218 lbs. of biscuits, valued at £6,356, and 1,655 tons of flour, valued at £13,894.

Jam, pickle,  
and sauce  
works.

There were 27 manufactories engaged in making jams, pickles, and sauces in 1907, and employing 1,342 persons, of whom 19 were working proprietors. The wages paid to the employes amounted to £67,065, and the value of machinery, plant, land, and buildings was £132,551. The materials used and the output for the last four years were as follow:—

#### JAM, PICKLE, AND SAUCE WORKS: 1904 TO 1907.

Year.	Fruit used.	Sugar used.	Jams and Jellies made.	Fruit Preserved.	Fruit Pulped.	Sauce made.	Pickles made.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	pints.	pints.
1904 ...	199,306	97,057	190,151	22,408	115,295	2,143,555	920,163
1905 ...	175,119	107,382	192,579	35,395	44,450	2,029,644	859,160
1906 ...	195,902	107,194	203,038	43,138	56,619	2,943,380	889,938
1907 ...	218,276	105,518	190,211	33,819	95,885	3,257,471	1,253,280

Imports and  
exports,  
jams,  
sauces, &c.

In 1907, 1,918,576 lbs. of jams and jellies, valued at £27,233 were imported, as well as preserved and pulped fruit, valued at £28,107, and pickles valued at £19,661. In the same year the total exports of jams and jellies amounted to 6,740,830 lbs., and of fruit pulped to 147,430 lbs., the value of preserved fruits being £58,165, and of pickles and sauces £23,403. The Victorian produce represented in these exports was 5,627,322 lbs. of jams and jellies, and 135,585 lbs. of fruit pulped, preserved fruit valued at £48,717, and pickles and sauces valued at £18,173.

Sugar  
refineries.

There are two sugar refineries working in Victoria, full particulars of which for the last eight years will be found in the following table:—

#### SUGAR REFINERIES: 1900 TO 1907.

Year	Number of Sugar Refineries.		Actual Horse-power of Engines Used.	Average Number of Hands Employed.	Approximate Value of—			Cane Sugar Treated (Raw).	Sugar Refined.	Treacle Refined.
	Total.	Using Steam Engines.			Machinery and Plant.	Land.	Buildings and improvements.			
					£	£	£	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1900	2	2	424	301	74,500	7,000	56,000	1,004,913	944,049	34,080
1901	2	2	424	324	74,500	7,000	56,000	1,129,586	1,052,742	40,320
1902	2	2	424	346	82,000	10,000	76,500	952,801	879,521	51,052
1903	2	2	474	344	83,500	10,000	76,500	1,087,005	1,025,583	51,109
1904	2	2	506	343	83,500	10,000	76,500	1,123,381	1,071,995	36,803
1905	2	2	526	352	87,500	10,000	76,900	1,143,742	1,079,454	42,219
1906	2	2	776	409	88,550	10,000	83,400	1,317,172	1,238,010	47,109
1907	2	2	777	495	88,550	10,000	90,050	1,157,751	1,092,876	33,470

The raw sugar treated is imported, and during 1907 the imports of cane sugar into Victoria amounted to 1,421,705 cwt., of which 1,376,859 cwt. was from Queensland, and 34,726 cwt. from Mauritius. During the same year 223,084 cwt. of sugar and molasses was exported, of which 125,482 cwt. was to other States of Australia.

There were 37 breweries in 1907, or two less than in the previous year, but the hands employed, 1,037, were seven more than in 1906. The approximate value of the machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements, the quantities of materials used, and the beer made during the last eight years were as follow :—

BREWERIES: 1900 TO 1907.

Year.	Approximate Value of—			Materials Used—			Beer Made.
	Machinery and Plant.	Land.	Buildings and Improvements.	Sugar.	Malt.	Hops.	
	£	£	£	cwt.	bushels.	lbs.	gallons.
1900	204,840	230,530	269,410	111,863	598,094	648,648	16,162,550
1901	212,280	236,310	271,600	113,686	608,445	650,214	16,563,068
1902	211,036	228,990	273,325	115,258	625,441	677,262	17,162,680
1903	209,492	229,965	277,383	102,651	552,042	569,981	15,423,149
1904	231,687	229,965	291,180	100,430	530,771	544,524	14,927,873
1905	232,354	198,760	291,738	99,230	529,067	582,012	15,176,439
1906	235,980	197,985	289,982	101,692	533,531	623,249	16,409,465
1907	249,579	212,785	316,262	106,004	542,806	665,236	16,900,336

The number of distilleries was 7 in 1907, or the same as in 1906, the hands employed increased from 81 to 106 during the year; but the estimated value of the machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements decreased from £144,799 to £128,585. Although there has been some improvement in the last four years, the industry is still a long way behind what it was in 1900 and 1901. The materials used in manufacture, and the quantity of spirits distilled in the last eight years, were as follow :—

DISTILLERIES: 1900 TO 1907.

Year.	Materials Used.							Spirits Distilled.
	Wine.	Malt.	Wheat.	Maize.	Other Grain.	Sugar and Molasses.	Beer.	
	Gal.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	lbs.	Gal.	Proof gal.
1900	160,301	91,223	2,353	3,692	26	4,652,480	...	439,117
1901	148,584	123,394	1,541	16,000	2,464	2,853,760	2,265	490,550
1902	128,272	16,744	87	11,880	2,507	1,780,016	...	190,644
1903	207,621	...	...	...	...	...	1,187	41,083
1904	293,836	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,745
1905	348,791	...	...	...	...	199,360	...	85,690
1906	324,005	13,038	...	...	...	101,024	...	94,674
1907	413,242	141,876	...	...	...	49,280	...	375,183

Spirits made by vine-growers for fortifying wine are not included in this table. The following quantities were distilled for that purpose during the last eight years in vineyards:—30,554 gallons in 1900, 38,058 gallons in 1901, 49,867 gallons in 1902, 56,851 gallons in 1903, 73,210 gallons in 1904, 78,163 gallons in 1905, 60,521 gallons in 1906, and 53,517 gallons in 1907.

Tobacco, &c.  
manufac-  
tories.

There were 13 tobacco manufactories in 1907, or one more than in the previous year, the number of hands employed was greater by 173, and the value of machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements increased from £229,190 to £251,364. The material used and the output also very materially increased, as will be seen from the particulars for the last eight years in the following table:—

TOBACCO FACTORIES: 1900 TO 1907.

Year.	Unmanufactured Leaf.			Quantity Manufactured of—			
	Imported Duty Paid.	Operated on.		Tobacco.	Snuff.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.
		Imported.	Colonial.				
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	No.
1900	1,743,280	1,661,632	276,407	1,722,236	794	11,584,442	111,010,705
1901	2,742,653	2,542,580	230,113	2,365,831	1,133	13,025,840	125,693,600
1902	969,602	1,379,905	205,434	1,630,510	550	11,936,455	100,817,104
1903	1,910,553	2,052,100	304,049	2,390,976	813	9,336,975	58,928,535
1904	2,597,035	2,768,873	266,053	3,166,767	1,122	12,419,426	73,304,100
1905	3,271,866	3,597,887	265,219	3,981,357	1,051	14,324,536	103,673,300
1906	3,672,884	4,172,065	431,941	4,650,113	516	18,762,205	131,161,460
1907	3,883,146	4,479,073	332,271	4,782,061	993	17,740,782	146,699,600

NOTE.—The quantity manufactured in small factories (£5 licences) is included in the above table.

Woollen  
mills.

There were 9 woollen mills working in 1907, or the same as in 1906, but there was a general improvement in the business of the mills; the horse-power of the engines increased from 2,137 to 2,187, the number of hands from 1,434 to 1,589, and the approximate value of the machinery, plant, land, buildings, and improvements from £341,323 to £376,070 during the same period. The quantities of

wool and cotton used, and of goods manufactured in the last eight years are as follow :—

WOOLLEN MILLS: 1900 TO 1907.

Year.	Quantity of Scoured Wool Used	Quantity of Cotton Used.	Goods Manufactured—			
			Tweed and Cloth.	Flannel.	Blankets.	Shawls and Rugs.
1900	1,831,000	178,332	971,267	1,596,120	56,340	3,500
1901	2,023,509	250,184	818,975	2,229,617	49,302	4,600
1902	2,149,897	273,335	708,749	2,612,343	67,609	5,718
1903	2,130,100	368,749	662,381	3,201,275	77,601	6,565
1904	2,368,871	211,256	697,726	3,301,004	86,253	8,431
1905	2,663,587	499,630	738,924	3,355,013	145,106	8,516
1906	2,825,218	658,882	840,649	3,637,846	146,628	8,383
1907	3,311,097	914,003	867,789	4,088,383	199,743	12,089

The growth of the boot industry in the last thirty-seven years is shown as follows :— Boot factories.

BOOT FACTORIES: 1871 TO 1907.

Year.	Number of Factories.	Number of Operatives.	Value of Land, Buildings and Machinery.	Wages Paid.
1871	29	1,471	£ 34,019	£
1876	67	2,264	93,372	...
1880	105	3,919	196,809	...
1885	91	4,100	205,773	...
1890	92	3,787	226,950	...
1894	90	3,735	191,300	...
1898	89	4,019	179,945	...
1900	108	4,812	204,080	...
1903	136	5,267	229,396	299,176
1904	131	5,655	241,342	332,749
1905	136	5,910	243,549	330,023
1906	134	5,755	253,436	332,538
1907	139	6,303	292,474	368,503

The following table shows the quantities of goods manufactured in each of the last eight years:—

OUTPUT OF BOOT FACTORIES: 1900 TO 1907.

Year.	Goods Manufactured—	
	Boots and Shoes.	Slippers.
	No. of pairs.	No. of pairs.
1900	3,446,809	66,740
1901	3,125,799	92,174
1902	3,613,487	216,483
1903	3,574,761	150,012
1904	4,065,881	189,108
1905	3,951,033	165,892
1906	4,001,580	175,575
1907	4,290,122	182,039

NOTE.—The number of slippers returned for 1902, and each year since, includes canvas shoes and house-boots, which were not returned previous to these years.

In Victoria it was ascertained that the value of the boots and shoes produced in Victorian factories in the year 1900, at manufacturers' selling prices (that is, wholesale price) was £900,000 in round figures, equal to 15s. per inhabitant per year. Another 10d. per inhabitant was provided by imports. The value of the output of Victorian boot factories for 1907 was £1,322,893, which is an average of £1 1s. 3d. per head of the population. The value of the imported boots in that year was £111,292, or 1s. 9d. per head, about half of which was re-exported.

The progress of the boot manufacturing industry is a matter in which the pastoral and agricultural industries of the State are directly concerned, Victorian boot manufacturers being large consumers of leather made from the hides and skins produced in this State. The development of the leather and boot trades whereby raw material produced is made up locally, is of considerable importance in the prosperity of the State generally.

The imports to and exports from Victoria of boots and shoes at different periods in the past 66 years are shown as follow:—

TRADE IN BOOTS: 1842 TO 1907.

Year.	Imports.	Re-export of Imported Boots.	Victorian-made Exports.	Total Exports.
	£	£	£	£
1842 ...	5,457	...	...	...
1865 ...	632,448	118,646	4,894	123,540
1870 ...	303,437	45,840	588	46,428
1875 ...	202,532	61,941	14,106	76,047
1880 ...	100,941	68,011	54,131	122,142
1885 ...	109,998	21,263	25,482	46,745
1890 ...	127,286	21,402	15,645	37,047
1893 ...	40,993	12,467	6,828	19,295
1897 ...	33,962	5,420	48,213	53,633
1900 ...	49,295	6,489	61,463	67,952



TRADE IN BOOTS: 1842 TO 1907—*continued.*

Year.	Imports.	Re-export of Imported Boots.	Victorian-made Exports.	Total Exports.
	£	£	£	£
1902 ... ..	80,537	8,515	186,224	194,739
1903 ... ..	79,704	14,537	237,127	251,664
1904 ... ..	95,078	47,147	280,895	328,042
1905 ... ..	93,879	45,733	294,016	339,749
1906 ... ..	101,308	47,853	335,789	383,642
1907 ... ..	111,292	58,458	414,640	473,098

It is interesting to note the value of boots exported from Victoria to each of the other States of the Commonwealth, and how the trade tends to develop with each. The particulars in the last three years are as follow:—

## EXPORTS OF BOOTS TO AUSTRALIAN STATES: 1905 TO 1907.

State to which exported.	1905.	1906.	1907.
	£	£	£
New South Wales ...	143,767	138,216	193,280
West Australia ...	65,029	81,136	77,369
Tasmania ...	49,803	61,966	68,743
South Australia ...	39,947	54,032	75,041
Queensland ...	32,407	34,700	40,093
	330,953	370,050	454,526

The number of electric light works was 11 in 1907, or two more than in 1906, and there was a marked advance in the industry in all other ways. The number of hands employed was 398, against 363 in the previous year, and the horse-power of the engines used was raised from 9,130 to 9,948. Other particulars relating to this class of works for the last eight years are given in the following table:—

Electric light works.

## ELECTRIC LIGHT WORKS: 1900 TO 1907.

Year.	Approximate Value of—			Electricity Supplied.
	Machinery and Plant.	Land.	Buildings and Improvements.	
	£	£	£	British Units.
1900 ... ..	145,580	16,060	37,700	6,100,519
1901 ... ..	220,690	15,240	86,730	6,680,214
1902 ... ..	204,022	10,000	67,661	6,450,560
1903 ... ..	198,751	9,750	76,733	5,626,568
1904 ... ..	374,850	12,085	98,809	6,644,343
1905 ... ..	416,847	13,709	107,543	7,698,394
1906 ... ..	491,171	14,378	129,951	9,760,046
1907 ... ..	496,314	10,048	130,836	12,542,614

Gasworks.

Forty-eight gasworks were in operation in 1907, the same number as in the previous year. The quantities of coal used, of gas made, and of coke produced, during the last eight years are shown hereunder:—

## GASWORKS: 1900 TO 1907.

Year.	Coal Used.	Gas Made.	Coke Produced.
	tons.	cubic feet.	tons.
1900 ...	153,455	1,516,531,100	77,255
1901 ...	159,374	1,567,649,380	84,546
1902 ...	169,356	1,642,652,799	92,308
1903 ...	166,018	1,628,889,400	94,947
1904 ...	166,307	1,649,396,000	97,357
1905 ...	168,007	1,707,184,000	98,559
1906 ...	178,251	1,810,405,800	105,909
1907 ...	189,190	1,975,892,500	112,050

In addition to the coal used, 108,531 gallons of oil were also consumed in 1902, 105,651 in 1903, 117,114 in 1904, 137,247 in 1905, 154,486 in 1906, and 163,215 gallons in 1907.

The following is a return of the value of Victorian production for the years 1905, 1906, and 1907, which shows a total of £37,274,654 in 1907, an increase on the previous year of £725,448, or 2 per cent.

## VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTION: 1905 TO 1907.

Produce.	Value in		
	1905.	1906.	1907.
	£	£	£
<i>Cultivation.</i>			
Wheat ... ..	3,366,290	3,109,980	2,443,906
Oats ... ..	678,040	810,851	791,162
Barley, Malting ... ..	126,402	140,425	185,498
Barley, Other ... ..	56,426	65,407	56,009
Maize ... ..	88,167	70,496	87,973
Other Cereals ... ..	52,693	47,391	45,947
Grass and Clover Seed ... ..	8,320	4,519	2,671
Potatoes ... ..	597,426	333,678	383,145
Onions ... ..	133,638	79,800	108,155
Other Root Crops ... ..	39,914	24,233	36,842
Hay ... ..	1,641,936	1,681,768	3,023,128
Straw ... ..	35,384	37,906	133,898
Green Forage ... ..	85,103	91,255	149,742
Tobacco ... ..	1,944	1,529	3,967
Grapes, not made into wine, raisins, &c.	27,071	38,877	37,243
Raisins, ordinary ... ..	43,715	89,577	56,737
" sultanas ... ..	45,631	90,896	53,511
Currants ... ..	11,952	21,994	19,296
Wine ... ..	86,322	110,761	68,280
Hops ... ..	11,563	12,960	5,502

Total  
production.

## VALUE OF VICTORIAN PRODUCTION: 1905 TO 1907 —continued.

Produce.	Value in		
	1905.	1906.	1907.
<i>Cultivation—continued.</i>	£	£	£
Other Crops... ..	27,735	28,509	36,082
Fruit grown for Sale in Or- chards and Gardens	369,500	476,215	411,412
Fruit in Private Orchards and Gardens	9,924	9,870	9,798
Market Gardens ... ..	183,325	197,650	225,550
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>7,728,421</b>	<b>7,576,547</b>	<b>8,375,454</b>
<i>Dairying and Pastoral.</i>			
Milk Consumed in natural state	697,276	737,719	749,618
Butter made ... ..	2,496,580	2,978,860	2,855,305
Cheese made ... ..	102,563	116,860	109,948
Cream made (not for butter) ...	15,580	20,083	22,430
Concentrated Milk ... ..	40,654	59,515	78,078
Horses produced ... ..	176,267	335,538	273,700
Cattle " ... ..	2,064,000	2,480,226	2,056,198
Sheep " ... ..	1,599,800	1,913,202	1,716,908
Pigs " ... ..	331,140	325,381	424,660
Wool " ... ..	3,313,550	3,869,000	3,878,431
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>10,837,410</b>	<b>12,836,384</b>	<b>12,165,276</b>
<i>Mining.</i>			
Gold ... ..	3,173,744	3,280,478	2,954,617
Coal ... ..	79,060	80,283	79,731
Stone from Quarries (including limestone)	81,565	63,272	70,945
Salt (crude) ... ..	10,440	9,273	} 41,766
Other Metals and Minerals ...	16,646	21,550	
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>3,361,455</b>	<b>3,454,856</b>	<b>3,147,059</b>
<i>Forest Produce.</i>			
Timber (Forest Saw-mills only)	142,905	153,309	181,590
Firewood (estimated) ... ..	380,000	385,000	391,000
Bark for Tanning ... ..	63,820	64,260	62,580
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>586,725</b>	<b>602,569</b>	<b>635,170</b>
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
Honey and Beeswax ... ..	16,206	39,015	14,380
Poultry production (estimated)	1,491,550	1,500,550	1,525,000
Rabbits and Hares ... ..	183,560	164,547	132,823
Fish ... ..	69,034	67,775	66,621
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>1,760,350</b>	<b>1,771,887</b>	<b>1,738,824</b>
Total Value of Primary Products	24,274,361	26,242,243	26,061,783
Manufacturing—Added value*	9,661,250	10,306,963	11,212,871
<b>Grand Total ... ..</b>	<b>33,935,611</b>	<b>36,549,206</b>	<b>37,274,654</b>

\* Exclusive of butter and cheese factories and forest saw-mills (as regards Victorian timbers) included above.



# APPENDIX TO PART FINANCE.

## FINANCIAL RELATIONS OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND STATES.

The object aimed at in this Appendix to the *Victorian Year Book* is to bring together in one document, for convenient reference, the various proposals made by the Commonwealth Treasurer (Sir William Lyne) and the Premier and Treasurer of Victoria (the Honorable Thomas Bent) for solving the problem of the Financial Relations of the Commonwealth and States, and the numerous financial statements submitted therewith, which are at present distributed over several official papers.

Several Inter-State Conferences have been held, at which the question has been discussed, the last being the Conference held in Melbourne in April and May, 1908, but no agreement was arrived at.

The Sections of the Constitution Act bearing upon the question are as follow:—

### COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA CONSTITUTION ACT.

#### SECTION 85.

85. When any department of the public service of a State is transferred to the Commonwealth—

Transfer of  
Property of  
State.

- i. All property of the State, of any kind, used exclusively in connexion with the department, shall become vested in the Commonwealth; but, in the case of departments controlling customs and excise and bounties, for such time only as the Governor-General in Council may declare to be necessary.
- ii. The Commonwealth may acquire any property of the State, of any kind, used, but not exclusively used, in connexion with the department; the value thereof shall, if no agreement can be made, be ascertained in, as nearly as may be, the manner in which the value of land, or of an interest in land, taken by the State for public purposes is ascertained under the law of the State in force at the establishment of the Commonwealth.
- iii. The Commonwealth shall compensate the State for the value of any property passing to the Commonwealth under this section; if no agreement can be made as to the mode of compensation, it shall be determined under laws to be made by the Parliament.
- iv. The Commonwealth shall, at the date of the transfer, assume the current obligations of the State in respect of the department transferred.

## SECTION 87.

87. During the period of ten years after the establishment of the Commonwealth, and thereafter until the Parliament otherwise provides, of the net revenue of the Commonwealth from duties of customs and of excise, not more than one-fourth shall be applied annually by the Commonwealth towards its expenditure.

The balance shall, in accordance with this Constitution, be paid to the several States, or applied towards the payment of interest on debts of the several States taken over by the Commonwealth.

## SECTION 89.

Payment to  
States  
before  
uniform  
duties.

89. Until the imposition of uniform duties of customs—

I. The Commonwealth shall credit to each State the revenues collected therein by the Commonwealth.

II. The Commonwealth shall debit to each State—

(a) the expenditure therein of the Commonwealth incurred solely for the maintenance or continuance, as at the time of transfer, of any department transferred from the State to the Commonwealth;

(b) the proportion of the State, according to the number of its people, in the other expenditure of the Commonwealth.

III. The Commonwealth shall pay to each State, month by month, the balance (if any) in favour of the State.

## SECTION 93.

Payment to  
States for  
five years  
after  
uniform  
Tariffs.

93. During the first five years after the imposition of uniform duties of customs, and thereafter until the Parliament otherwise provides:—

I. The duties of customs chargeable on goods imported into a State, and afterwards passing into another State for consumption, and the duties of excise paid on goods produced or manufactured in a State and afterwards passing into another State for consumption, shall be taken to have been collected not in the former but in the latter State.

II. Subject to the last sub-section, the Commonwealth shall credit revenue, debit expenditure, and pay balances to the several States as prescribed for the period preceding the imposition of uniform duties of customs.

## SECTION 94.

94. After five years from the imposition of uniform duties of customs, the Parliament may provide, on such basis as it deems fair, for the monthly payment to the several States of all surplus revenue of the Commonwealth.

Distribution  
of  
surplus.

## SECTION 105.

105. The Parliament may take over from the States their public debts as existing at the establishment of the Commonwealth, or a proportion thereof according to the respective numbers of their people as shown by the latest statistics of the Commonwealth, and may convert, renew, or consolidate such debts, or any part thereof; and the States shall indemnify the Commonwealth in respect of the debts taken over, and thereafter the interest payable in respect of the debts shall be deducted and retained from the portions of the surplus revenue of the Commonwealth payable to the several States, or if such surplus is insufficient, or if there is no surplus, then the deficiency or the whole amount shall be paid by the several States.

Taking  
over public  
debts of  
States.

The scheme submitted to the last Conference by Sir William Lyne is comprised in the following proposals:—

1. All the debts of the States to be taken over.
2. A Council of Finance to be appointed to administer the debt, raise new loans, control sinking fund, &c.
3. Each State to pay for a period of five years annually to the Commonwealth the difference between its share of £6,000,000, and the interest and expenses due on its transferred debt. At the end of the five-year period such annual payments to be continued, but to be reduced by a sliding scale operating annually for thirty years. At the end of that period the States to be absolutely free of indebtedness as regards the loans transferred.
4. The Commonwealth Parliament to make an appropriation of an amount sufficient to pay the present annual interest and expenses on the debts taken over—say 8½ millions—such amount to be payable to the Council of Finance.
5. Loans taken over by the Commonwealth to be replaced at or near maturity by 3 per cent. Australian Consols, redeemable 20 years after date of inscription, or at option of Commonwealth at any time thereafter—on twelve months' notice.
6. A Commonwealth Sinking Fund to be established.

7. The States to transfer to the Commissioners the present Sinking Funds.
8. After a loan has matured the difference between the present rate of interest and the rate payable on the new loan to be paid by the Commissioners into the Sinking Fund.
9. The Sinking Fund to be under the control of the Council, and to be used only for buying up State and Commonwealth Stock, and for redeeming loans at maturity.
10. Future loans required by the States to be made through the Council—the States to pay annually to the Council the interest on each loan raised, and one-half per cent. for Sinking Fund for an actuarial term—the liability of the States in respect of such loan to cease at the end of such term. The States to give an undertaking to pay the Council.
11. The Council of Finance to decide the order in which loans shall be made. Loans for redemption of State debts taken over to have precedence over all other loans.
12. In the event of the total loan requirements for any year exceeding the sum, which, in the opinion of the Council, it is wise to borrow, the Council to be empowered to settle in consultation with the State Treasurers the proportion to be raised for each individual State.
13. In the event of non-payment of an amount due by a State to the Commonwealth, or the Council, the Commonwealth to have power, on a certificate from the Council, to impose a tax on that State; also the Council to have power to refuse to raise further loans for such State for a period not exceeding ten years.
14. In consideration of the States being relieved of their indebtedness, the transferred properties to be handed by the States to the Commonwealth free of charge.

The following statements taken from a paper issued by the Federal Treasury in connexion with the public debts of Australia will assist in understanding the Commonwealth scheme as outlined in the above proposals.



## PROPOSAL 1.

TABLE A.

## PUBLIC DEBTS OF AUSTRALIA AT 30TH JUNE, 1907.

(NOTE.—Sinking Funds have not been deducted from the Debt. In the cases in which, since the date of Federation, loans have been redeemed out of the proceeds of new loans, it has been assumed that the Commonwealth may take over such portion of the new loans as realized the amount of the redeemed loans. Treasury Bills covering Revenue Deficits are included. Revenue Deficits which are not covered by Treasury Bills and overdrafts on Loan Account are not included.)

	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Debt which can be taken over under the Constitution of the Commonwealth :—							
Redeemable in London ..	51,487,558	39,594,243	33,365,134	21,837,820	12,026,709	7,984,959	166,296,423
Redeemable in Australia ..	12,090,928	{ 9,853,966 } { 3,186,727 <i>b</i> }	4,202,360	3,914,443	680,770	496,514	34,425,708
Total ..	63,578,486 <i>a</i>	{ 49,448,209 } { 3,186,727 <i>b</i> }	37,567,494	25,752,263	12,707,479	8,481,473 <i>c</i>	200,722,131
Debt which cannot be taken over under the Constitution of the Commonwealth :—							
Redeemable in London ..	12,446,192	35,626	2,227,513	181,400	4,599,403	45,291	19,535,425
Redeemable in Australia ..	9,583,153	{ 3,621,154 } { 294,002 <i>d</i> }	2,490,160	4,629,155	2,463,800	1,396,319	24,477,743
Total ..	22,029,345	{ 3,656,780 } { 294,002 <i>d</i> }	4,717,673	4,810,555	7,063,203	1,441,610	44,013,168
TOTAL OF PUBLIC DEBT	85,607,831	{ 53,104,989 } { 3,186,727 <i>b</i> } { 294,002 <i>d</i> }	42,285,167	30,562,818	19,770,682	9,923,083	244,735,299

*a* In addition, the Commonwealth can apparently take over new loans to be raised by New South Wales for the redemption of certain loans, amounting to £110,410, which have been paid off since Federation, and charged to General Loan Account.

*b* Amount which may apparently be taken over by the Commonwealth being—  
Stock inscribed under the Victorian Municipalities Loans Extension Act .. £1,088,401  
Certificates given to the Victorian Trust Fund Trustees. (These may be exchanged for Government Bonds, which could be sold) .. .. 2,098,326  
£3,186,727

*c* An additional amount of £6,386, amount of loan paid off, and for which a redemption loan has yet to be raised, can apparently be taken over.  
Certificates given to the Victorian Trust Fund Trustees, £294,002. (These may be exchanged for Government Bonds, which could be sold.)

TABLE B.  
PUBLIC DEBT AT 30TH JUNE, 1907, PER HEAD OF POPULATION AS AT  
31ST DECEMBER, 1906.  
(See Notes to Table A.)

	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Aus- tralia.	Western Aus- tralia.	Tasmania.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Debt which can be taken over under the Constitution of the Commonwealth	41·645*	42·725	70·205	67·093	48·549	47·078†	48·725
Debt which cannot be taken over under the Constitution of the Commonwealth	14·429	3·207	8·816	12·533	26·985	8·002	10·684
<b>Total Public Debt</b>	<b>56·074</b>	<b>45·932</b>	<b>79·021</b>	<b>79·626</b>	<b>75·534</b>	<b>55·080</b>	<b>59·409</b>

\* The additional amount of £110,410 which can apparently be taken over (see Note to Table A) is equal to £·072 per head.

† The additional amount of £6,386 which can apparently be taken over (see Note to Table A) is equal to £·035 per head.

TABLE C.

## TOTAL PUBLIC DEBT AT EACH RATE OF INTEREST.

State.	3 per cent.		3½ per cent.	3¾ per cent.		4 per cent.		4½ per cent.	5 per cent.		6 per cent.		Total.		Interest thereon.				
	Redeemable in London.	Redeemable in Australia.	Redeemable in Australia.	Redeemable in London.	Redeemable in Australia.	Redeemable in London.	Redeemable in Australia.	Redeemable in London.	Redeemable in London.	Redeemable in Australia.	Redeemable in London.	Redeemable in Australia.	Redeemable in London.	Redeemable in Australia.	Payable in London.	Payable in Australia.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£			
New South Wales	12,500,000	5,821,814	..	31,566,200	7,194,074	1,825,000	..	19,866,300	6,830,393	..	1,250	2,800	..	..	63,933,750	21,674,081	2,274,217	768,235	
Victoria	5,268,714	5,267,596	150,000	16,311,305	6,732,579	220,000	..	18,049,850	1,103,945	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	39,629,869	13,475,120	1,450,952	450,951
Queensland	4,274,213	1,215,170	..	10,623,034	3,658,450	..	..	20,695,400	1,818,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,592,647	6,692,520	1,327,848	237,257
S. Australia	3,460,620	2,301,725	..	2,699,200	3,130,998	468,500	..	15,305,800	2,410,575	..	240,000	..	313,600	22,800	..	22,019,220	8,543,598	841,059	300,157
W. Australia	7,375,473	..	433,200	5,700,185	1,352,645	..	..	3,488,954	1,358,725	61,500	..	..	..	..	..	16,626,112	3,144,570	563,096	115,771
Tasmania	450,000	318,531	24,718	3,656,500	1,351,368	..	..	3,923,750	198,216	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,030,250	1,892,833	298,427	65,586
Grand Total*†‡§	33,329,020	15,124,836	607,918	70,556,424	23,420,114	2,513,500	..	81,330,054	13,729,754	61,500	241,250	3,800	313,600	22,800	185,831,848	55,422,722	6,755,599	1,937,957	
	48,453,856		607,918	93,976,538		2,513,500	..	95,059,808		61,500	245,050		336,400		241,254,570*†‡§		8,693,556		
Amounts as per footnotes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	294,002	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,088,401	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,098,326	..	60,000	..
Totals as included in other Statements	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	244,735,299	..	8,753,556	..

\* In addition the Commonwealth may apparently take over new loans to be raised by New South Wales for the redemption of certain loans, amounting to £110,410, which have been paid off since Federation, and charged to General Loan Account.

† In addition there is a sum of £294,002, being further amount of certificate given by the Victorian Treasurer to the Trust Fund Trustees. Bonds may be issued in lieu of the certificate and sold, when interest would become payable. At present no interest is paid.

‡ In addition the Commonwealth may apparently take over £1,088,401 and £2,098,326. The former is an amount of stock inscribed under the Victorian Municipalities Loans Extension Act (No. 1552) but not yet sold. When sold the stock will bear interest at 3 per cent. The latter amount represents certificates given by the Victorian Treasurer to the Trust Fund Trustees. Bonds may be issued in lieu of the certificates and sold, when interest would be payable at rates not exceeding 3½ and 4 per cent. At present interest at rates which vary, is paid only in respect of that portion of the certificates which covers moneys belonging to the Savings Bank. The interest on the portion referred to was, on 30th June, 1907, at the annual rate of £60,000 (approximate).

§ An additional amount of £9,386, amount of Tasmanian loan paid off, and for which redemption loan has yet to be raised, can apparently be taken over.

TABLE D.

*(Prepared from figures furnished by State Treasuries.)*

NET REVENUE (*i.e.*, EARNINGS AVAILABLE FOR THE PAYMENT OF INTEREST) RECEIVED DURING 1906-7 FROM WORKS CONSTRUCTED OUT OF LOANS. (POST OFFICE WORKS NOT INCLUDED.)

	Railways.	Water.	Sewers.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ...	2,375,283 (a)	398,675 (d)	...	215,273	2,989,231
Victoria <i>b</i> ...	1,762,231 (b)	137,518	...	43,010	1,942,759
Queensland <i>c</i> ...	909,308	...	...	114,384	1,023,692
South Australia <i>b</i> ...	708,101	85,291	28,549	65,877	887,818
Western Australia ...	396,544	92,000	...	54,954	543,498
Tasmania ...	72,215	...	...	16,784	88,999
Total ...	6,223,682	713,484	28,549	510,282	7,475,997

*(a)* Includes tramways.*(b)* Includes works constructed out of revenue.*(c)* Does not include interest paid by selectors under the Agricultural Lands Purchase Acts and interest on suspended deposits.*(d)* Including sewers.

## PROPOSALS 3 AND 4.

TABLE E.

STATEMENT comparing proposed payment to States with Interest on Public Debt at 30th June, 1907.

*(a)*

	Proposed Payment of £6,000,000 on Population Basis.	Interest on Public Debt at 30/6/07.	Proposed Annual Payment by States to Commonwealth for Five Years.
	£	£	£
New South Wales ...	2,223,624	3,042,452	818,828
Victoria ...	1,794,312	1,961,903	167,591
Queensland ...	779,388	1,565,105	785,717
South Australia ...	559,044	1,141,216	582,172
Western Australia ...	381,234	678,867	297,633
Tasmania ...	262,398	364,013	101,615
Total ...	6,000,000	8,753,556	2,753,556

TABLE E.—continued.  
(b)

	Proposed payment of £5,000,000 in proportion to average three-fourths of net Customs and Excise revenue for five years ended 30/6/07.	Interest on Public Debt at 30/6/07.	Proposed Annual Payment by States to Commonwealth for Five Years.
	£	£	£
New South Wales ... ..	2,194,639	3,042,452	847,813
Victoria ... ..	1,675,309	1,961,903	286,594
Queensland ... ..	769,542	1,565,105	795,563
South Australia ... ..	461,918	1,141,216	679,298
Western Australia ... ..	674,327	678,867	4,540
Tasmania ... ..	224,265	364,013	139,748
Total ... ..	6,000,000	8,753,556	2,753,556

NOTE.—Special Western Australian tariff omitted.

The two following statements (F and G), prepared in the office of the Government Statist of Victoria are given in order that the proposed payment of £6,000,000 set out in detail in the previous table may be compared with the amounts the States have been receiving as Surplus Revenue each year since Federation, and with the Net Revenue received by the Commonwealth from Customs and Excise during the same period.

TABLE F.  
PROPORTION OF SURPLUS PAID TO EACH STATE BY THE COMMONWEALTH SINCE FEDERATION (1ST JANUARY, 1901).

Year.	Amount received from Federal Government by —							
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.*	West. Aust. (Special Tariff).
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1901 (Jan. to June) ..	883,273	1,177,740	583,232	332,239	440,860	176,335	3,593,729	..
1901-2 ... ..	2,385,904	1,920,974	904,775	615,863	1,023,507	315,540	7,166,568	201,569
1902-3 ... ..	3,053,133	2,105,450	905,235	573,929	1,022,265	301,978	7,066,090	233,467
1903-4 ... ..	2,683,417	2,002,804	810,855	556,949	868,308	283,191	7,185,524	196,936
1904-5 ... ..	2,529,070	2,017,377	752,532	555,692	885,349	259,099	6,999,119	142,549
1905-6 ... ..	2,742,770	2,097,119	857,048	559,411	795,326	256,391	7,308,065	77,666
1906-7 ... ..	3,022,351	2,192,340	942,569	645,121	763,390	262,293	7,828,064	10,776
Total to 30th June, 1907 ... ..	17,299,918	13,513,804	5,756,296	3,844,209	5,799,005	1,834,827	48,048,059	868,903
Equal to % of Customs and Excise	84·88	82·29	72·34	83·77	85·68	79·85	82·25	100·00

\* Excluding Special Tariff in Western Australia.

TABLE G.  
NET REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS AND EXCISE CREDITED TO EACH STATE  
OF AUSTRALIA SINCE FEDERATION (1ST JANUARY, 1901).

Year.	Revenue from Customs and Excise less refunds and drawbacks credited to—							West. Aust. (Special Tariff).
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.*	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1901 (Jan. to June)	1,019,008	1,350,099*	710,830	351,953	491,371	221,327	4,150,588	..
1901-2 ..	2,812,731	2,376,524	1,297,663	698,647	1,134,045	373,140	8,692,750	201,569
1902-3 ..	3,478,742	2,499,014	1,260,934	689,756	1,162,535	360,607	9,451,588	233,467
1903-4 ..	3,229,786	2,443,505	1,131,761	699,792	1,061,789	342,189	8,908,822	196,936
1904-5 ..	3,033,617	2,488,842	1,095,476	678,880	1,029,515	330,651	8,656,981	142,549
1905-6 ..	3,233,922	2,537,070	1,183,245	688,040	953,147	326,395	8,921,819	77,666
1906-7 ..	3,573,313	2,719,431	1,277,915	781,825	935,841	343,455	9,631,780	16,776
Total to 30th June, 1907 ..	20,381,119	16,420,485	7,957,824	4,588,893	6,768,243	2,297,764	58,414,328	868,963

\* Excluding Special Tariff in Western Australia.

PROPOSAL 5.

TABLE H.

PUBLIC DEBTS AT 30TH JUNE, 1907.

Amounts maturing in each Year, including Debts which cannot be taken over without an Amendment of the Constitution.

(NOTE.—In cases in which the Government has the option of fixing the date of redemption, the loans have been included under the *earliest* year in which they may be redeemed.)

Year.	New South Wales.		Victoria.		Queensland.		South Australia.		Western Australia.		Tasmania.		Total.	
	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Overdue ..	7,650	..	1,000	..	..	..	12,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,350
Interminable ..	532,889	21,342	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	532,889
Annual payments	1,561,632	48,283	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,561,632
Annual drawings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	179,400
Indefinite	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	179,400	7,483	..	..	..	7,483
1907 ..	3,615,500	142,607	1,025,000	35,875	..	..	249,450	9,817	433,200	14,079	162,156	5,795	5,375,746	205,421
1908 ..	1,850,000	74,000	2,048,869	81,647	..	..	2,214,925	88,522	323,640	11,327	788,829	29,313	6,902,623	273,482
1909 ..	2,566,354	102,654	25,000	812	..	..	4,296,750	171,869	500,000	20,000	219,690	7,112	7,607,794	302,447
1910 ..	3,766,600	148,164	25,000	812	..	..	620,575	25,272	1,112,850	38,950	113,350	3,867	5,038,375	217,065
1911 ..	1,000,000	35,000	2,132,000	85,092	..	..	1,008,173	38,086	1,876,000	75,040	1,307,129	50,169	7,323,304	283,337
1912 ..	9,884,508	242,721	88,000	2,702	530,000	21,200	368,350	15,929	..	..	108,662	3,803	10,079,520	386,355
1913 ..	..	..	4,771,795	190,684	2,066,500	82,660	11,573	605,325	24,213	605,325	24,213	21,932	8,281,270	331,062
1914 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	447,500	17,569	664,530	..	800,000	32,000	1,912,030	76,150
1915 ..	3,881,081	151,494	500,000	17,500	11,728,800	469,152	35,000	2,000	4,585,840	141,754	..	..	20,730,721	781,900
1916 ..	..	..	2,767,000	96,845	..	..	9,486,045	320,479	1,100,000	33,000	49,828	1,744	13,402,873	452,068
1917 ..	..	..	4,506,837	141,752	..	..	3,546,200	142,508	..	..	10,700	374	8,063,737	284,634
1918 ..	12,826,200	448,917	..	..	..	..	1,474,400	59,434	..	..	30,860	1,030	14,331,460	509,431
1919 ..	120,050	3,602	4,000,000	160,000	..	..	26,000	1,300	..	..	..	..	4,146,050	164,902
1920 ..	..	..	6,000,000	240,000	..	..	336,300	12,160	3,780,000	132,300	5,406,500	193,477	15,522,500	577,937
1921 ..	2,888,747	101,106	5,999,910	204,998	119,100	4,169	411,340	14,397	..	..	296,727	10,173	9,714,324	334,843
1922 ..	..	..	..	..	4,498,693	134,960	654,703	23,056	..	..	8,252	289	5,180,713	159,067
1923 ..	..	..	7,353,954	255,619	..	..	..	..	25,473	764	..	..	7,379,427	256,383
1924 ..	16,698,065	583,442	..	..	12,973,834	495,030	1,651,300	66,052	..	..	..	..	31,323,199	1,144,524

TABLE H.—continued.

Year.	New South Wales.		Victoria.		Queensland.		South Australia.		Western Australia.		Tasmania.		Total.	
	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1925 .. ..	222,255	6,668	60,000	2,250	..	..	..	..	8,250	330	5,050	177	295,555	9,425
1926 .. ..	..	..	1,159,105	40,569	999,600	34,986	181,409	6,349	7,650	306	67,600	2,704	2,415,355	85,314
1927 .. ..	..	..	106,000	3,710	..	..	..	..	3,518,256	110,729	..	..	3,624,256	114,439
1928 .. ..	..	..	..	..	40,000	1,400	..	..	22,431	897	..	..	62,431	2,297
1929 .. ..	..	..	9,778,519	314,926	86,500	3,027	200,000	8,000	2,937	118	..	..	10,067,956	326,071
1930 .. ..	2,000,000	70,000	..	..	3,804,100	133,143	..	..	2,219	89	100	4	5,806,419	203,276
1931 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,562	342	..	..	8,562	342
1933 .. ..	9,686,300	387,452	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,086,300	387,452
1934 .. ..	..	..	457,000	13,710	..	..	..	..	995,054	39,802	..	..	1,452,054	53,512
1935 .. ..	12,500,000	375,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,500,000	375,000
1936 .. ..	..	..	300,000	12,000	..	..	332,900	11,652	..	..	..	..	632,900	23,652
1939 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,719,800	95,193	..	..	..	..	2,719,800	95,193
1945 .. ..	..	..	..	..	4,315,640	150,594	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,315,640	150,594
1950 .. ..	..	..	..	..	946,600	28,631	..	..	..	..	..	..	946,600	28,631
1952 .. ..	..	..	..	..	175,800	6,153	..	..	..	..	..	..	175,800	6,153
Amount as per Footnotes Table C	..	..	53,104,939	1,001,903	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	241,254,570	8,693,556
	..	..	294,002	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	294,002	..
	..	..	1,088,401	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,088,401	..
	..	..	2,098,326	60,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,098,326	60,000
Totals ..	85,607,831	3,042,452	56,585,718	1,961,903	42,285,167	1,565,105	30,562,818	1,141,216	19,770,682	678,867	9,923,083	364,013	244,735,299	8,763,556



TABLE I.  
PUBLIC DEBT, WHERE REDEEMABLE.

Total.		Interest Thereon.	
Redeemable in London.	Redeemable in Australia.	Payable in London.	Payable in Australia.
£	£	£	£
185,831,848	55,422,722	6,755,599	1,937,957
	£		£
	241,254,570		8,693,556
	3,480,729*		60,000*
	244,735,299		8,753,556

\* See Notes on Table C.

PROPOSAL 7.

TABLE J.

THE PUBLIC DEBTS SINKING FUNDS OF AUSTRALIA AT 30TH JUNE, 1907.

*Held in cash in Banks unless otherwise stated.*

New South Wales	...	...	£508,075 (a)
Victoria	...	...	820,519 (b)
Queensland	...	...	94 (c)
South Australia	...	...	520,015 (d)
Western Australia	...	...	1,658,710 (e)
Tasmania	...	...	261,430 (f)
			<u>£3,768,843</u>

(a) £298,295 of this was on fixed deposit in banks at interest, £5,986 deposited with Colonial Treasurer.

(b) Includes moneys at credit of Mallee Land Account; also includes £300,000 loan money held for redemption of loans falling due in 1908. £403,874 invested in Government securities.

(c) There is no regular Sinking Fund. When a surplus of revenue occurs in any year the amount is paid over to the credit of the Public Debt Reduction Fund Trustees.

(d) After providing for £27,500, loans redeemable on 1st July, 1907.

(e) At 31st March, 1907. With the exception of £24,100 cash, this was invested in Government Securities. Includes moneys and securities held on account of Agricultural Bank Act and Agricultural Lands Purchase Act.

(f) This is wholly invested in Government Securities.

A valuation of the Transferred Properties referred to in Proposal No. 14, is in progress, and is expected to be completed shortly. Transferred Properties.

The Hon. Thomas Bent, Premier and Treasurer of Victoria, submitted a scheme as follows:—

In the matter of the financial relations of the Commonwealth and the States, I propose with regard to—

A.—THE BRADDON CLAUSE.

1. That in lieu of the present manner of payment the Commonwealth shall pay over annually a lump sum to the States.

2. That the lump sum shall be £7,000,000 per annum.

3. That this sum shall be apportioned—

The first year—In accordance with the ratio to be obtained from the average payments to each State during the last three years.

The second year—4 per cent. on a population basis, and the balance on the ratio established, and

For the following years the amount to be apportioned on a population basis to increase at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

I recognise that with the growth of population (naturally and by immigration) the Commonwealth revenue will undoubtedly increase fairly rapidly, and the Commonwealth will have at its disposal a sum larger than its requirements. Being fully convinced of this fact, I have given consideration to a proposal for placing additional financial responsibilities upon the Commonwealth, and, with that end in view, I submit to this Conference the following scheme for the gradual transfer to the Commonwealth of the States' liabilities in connexion with their present Outstanding Loans.

B.—STATE DEBTS.

I propose—

1. That the control of the present outstanding Loans of the States be placed in the hands of the Commonwealth as from the first January, 1909, and that the management be vested in Public Debt Commissioners.

2. That the Commonwealth shall issue Redemption Loans at 3 per cent. to take up the present State Loans as they mature.

3. That the States shall pay interest at the rate of 3 per cent. on so much of the Redemption Loans as would be equal to the amount of the matured Loans.

4. That the Commonwealth shall pay the interest (3 per cent.) on any increase of debt arising from the redemption operations.

5. That the Commonwealth shall pay towards a Sinking Fund an annual contribution of  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. on the total of the Redemption Loans' liability.

6. That this Sinking Fund shall be invested in the Redemption Loan issues.

7. That the Sinking Fund investments shall be considered as taking up that portion of the Redemption Loans upon which the States are required to pay interest (See 3 above).
8. That the interest accruing from the investments of the Sinking Fund shall be credited to the Sinking Fund.
9. That the Commonwealth shall recoup the States generally an amount equivalent to 3 per cent. per annum on the total securities (*i.e.*, Redemption Stock) held by the Sinking Fund, and the amount so recouped be distributed among the States on a population basis.

In regard to this clause (9) I would point out that it has been inserted with the purpose of gradually relieving the States of their annual interest charge, instead of only receiving that benefit in a lump sum when the whole of the present loans are redeemed by the Sinking Fund. It will, of course, be understood that the payment by the State (for interest) and to the State (recoup) shall cease as soon as the State is entitled to receive as recoup a sum equal to its annual interest payment on Redemption Loans issued to take up present debts.

Further, in respect to payments made to the States and on behalf of the States as set out in the terms of "A" and "B" above, I would add that it is my opinion that—

#### C.—FINAL ADJUSTMENT BETWEEN THE COMMONWEALTH AND THE STATES.

The final adjustment between the Commonwealth and the States should be on a basis of a return of five-eighths of the net Customs and Excise revenue. In this revenue I do not include any revenue which may in future years be raised for specific purposes, the whole of which should be retained by the Commonwealth. I only refer to the ordinary revenue, which will increase with the increase of population. Recognising that for some years to come the obligations upon the Commonwealth in connexion with Old-age Pensions and the initiation of a Defence scheme will be very heavy, I have not provided for a return on the five-eighths basis at the outset, but, with a view to the ultimate introduction of this position, I have had prepared a table, which is set out on page xxii., showing the estimated net revenue to be derived each year for the next twenty-two years from Customs and Excise and its apportionment to States on the five-eighths basis. The footnote on this table shows that, on a scale increasing by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. each year on the difference between the five-eighths payment and the lump sum, the financial position I advocate would gradually come into force from the year 1925-6.

It will also be seen, from the table on page xxi., that the Commonwealth will only be required to meet the charges as set out under "A" and "B" until the year 1925-6 (that being the first year in which the ascending scale of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum on the difference will reach more than the total of the obligations imposed upon the Commonwealth under "A" and "B"), when, as I have already stated, the five-eighths scale should gradually become operative.

#### D.—NEW STATE LOANS.

With regard to New Loans I propose—

1. That the States shall not be restricted in any way in the matter of new issues.
2. That all new issues on behalf of the States shall be made through the Commonwealth.
3. That for the future the issue of these Loans be confined to the Australian market.
4. That each State shall pay into a Sinking Fund, to be held by the Commonwealth, an annual contribution of  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. per annum on total amount of New Loan issues.

#### E.—PRESENT STATE REDEMPTION FUNDS.

To remain in hands of States.

Any present Loan securities held on account of the Redemption Funds to be cancelled prior to the taking over of control of present Loans by the Commonwealth.

### LOANS.

#### INTERPRETATION OF TERMS.

"Old Loans" means outstanding Loans of each State at date Commonwealth takes over management of Loans.

"Original Loan" means an "Old Loan" which has been redeemed by the issue of Commonwealth securities.

"Redemption Loan" means Loan issued by the Commonwealth to take up an "Old Loan" which has matured or is about to mature.

"Renewal Loan Account" means an account in which each State is charged (for the purpose of determining interest) with a proportion of the "Redemption Loans" equal to the amount of its "Original Loans" (*i.e.*, of its loans redeemed).

"Common Debt Account" means an account in which the Commonwealth is charged (for the purpose of determining interest) with so much of the Redemption Loans as is in excess of the "Original Loans" redeemed (*i.e.*, with the increase of debt owing to discount, &c.).

“New State Loans” means issues by States following transfer of “Old Loans” to Commonwealth.

“Sinking Fund (Redemption Loans)” means a fund to be established by the Commonwealth for the eventual paying off of “Redemption Loans.”

“Sinking Fund (New Loans)” means a fund to be established for the eventual paying off of “New Loans.” States to contribute and Commonwealth to hold.

“State to pay Commonwealth” means that Commonwealth shall deduct from any moneys payable to State amounts required to meet demands for “Old Loans,” interest, and management, and for “New Loans,” interest, and Sinking Fund; when the moneys payable by Commonwealth to State are insufficient to meet such charges the State shall make good the difference.

“Interest Recoup to the States” means that the Commonwealth shall recoup the States an amount equivalent to 3 per cent. per annum on the total securities (*i.e.*, Redemption Loan Stock) held by the Sinking Fund.

#### PROPOSALS.

1. Commonwealth to take over the management of the whole of Loans from 1st January, 1909.

2. Each State to pay Commonwealth all moneys disbursed on State's account for—

Interest on Old Loans,

Interest on Redemption Loans (Renewal Account proportion),

Commission (if any) paid on redemption of “Original Loans,”

Interest and Sinking Fund on “New Loans.”

3. Public Debt Commissioners to be appointed by Commonwealth.

4. Loan Management to be in hands of Public Debt Commissioners, and in the event of any difficulty arising between them and a State or States the matter to be referred to High Court.

5. Redemption Loans to be issued at 3 per cent.—to be redeemed in 40 years or thereafter on 6 months' notice.

6. “Old Loans” Maturing from time to time to be redeemed by “Redemption Loans.”

“Old Loans” bearing 3 per cent. to be redeemed at latest date.

“Old Loans” bearing more than 3 per cent. to be redeemed at earliest date.

## 7. Interest on Redemption Loans.—

(a) Each State to pay Commonwealth interest (3 per cent.) on amount standing at its debit from time to time in "Renewal Loan Account" (*i.e.*, to pay 3 per cent. on its "Original Loan" amount).

(b) Commonwealth to pay interest (3 per cent.) due from time to time on the Common Debt Account.

(When an "Original Loan" has been redeemed by a "Redemption Loan" the State concerned will thus gain any difference between rate of "Original Loan" and 3 per cent.)

8. Sinking Fund (Redemption Loans) Contributions.—Commonwealth to pay  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. per annum on total issues for redemption purposes (*i.e.*, on total of "Renewal Loan Account" and "Common Debt Account" Debits).

## 9. Sinking Fund (Redemption Loans).—

(a) Sinking Fund to be invested (at earliest possible moment) in "Redemption Loan" Securities at par.

(b) Interest arising from above investment to be credited to Sinking Fund.

(c) The investments to be considered as made in the Renewal Loan Account portion of Redemption Loans (*i.e.*, the portion on which States pay the interest).

10. Interest Recoup to States.—The Commonwealth shall recoup to States generally an amount equivalent to 3 per cent. per annum on the total securities (*i.e.* Redemption Loans Stock) held by the Sinking Fund; and the amount so recouped shall be distributed amongst the States on a population basis.

The purpose of this clause is that the States may be gradually relieved (as the Sinking Fund increases) of their annual interest charge, instead of only receiving that benefit when the whole of the present loans are redeemed by the Sinking Fund. It is, of course, understood that the payment by the State (interest) and to the State (Recoup) shall cease as soon as the State is entitled to receive as Recoup a sum equal to its annual interest payment on Redemption Loans issued to take up "Old Loans."

11. New Loans.—States not to be restricted in any way in the matter of new issues. All new issues to be made by the Commonwealth on behalf of the States. New issues to be confined to the Australian market.

12. Sinking Fund (New Loans).—Each State to pay into a Sinking Fund to be held by the Commonwealth a contribution at the rate of  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. per annum on total amount of New Loan issues.

13. Present Redemption Funds.—To remain in hands of States. States may apply—

To purchase their own "New Loan" securities.

To payment of contribution to "New Loan" Sinking Fund.

To Capital Works purposes (moneys which may be available, such as Victorian Mallee Fund, from sources other than the specific provision under special appropriation each year).

Annual appropriation by State on account of an "Old Loan" to cease as soon as Commonwealth shall have issued a Redemption Loan therefor.

Any "Old Loan" securities held on account of Redemption Funds to be cancelled prior to the taking over of control of "Old Loans" by the Commonwealth.

STATEMENT showing the Operations with regard to Redemption of Loans (exclusive of 3 per cent. securities which may be deferred) falling due between 1st January, 1909, and 31st December, 1928 (assuming that Redemption Loan Issues are at Prices in Third Column); also the Allocation of Interest on the Redemption Loans between the States and the Commonwealth.

Year.	State Loans falling due each Year.	Redemption Issues (3 per cent.) at—	Redemption Loans Issues each Year.	Total Redemption Loans.	Redemption Loans Apportionment.	
					Renewal Loan Account.	Common Debt Account.
					States will pay interest on—	Commonwealth will pay interest on—
	£	£*	£	£	£	£
1909	7,607,794	86	8,846,272	8,846,272	7,607,794	1,238,478
1910	5,638,375	87	6,480,891	15,327,163	13,246,169	2,080,994
1911	7,323,304	85	8,615,652	23,942,815	20,569,473	3,373,342
1912	6,909,818	86	8,034,672	31,977,487	27,479,291	4,498,196
1913	8,281,270	85	9,742,671	41,720,158	35,760,561	5,959,597
1914	1,912,030	84	2,276,226	43,996,384	37,672,591	6,323,793
1915	16,980,721	86	19,745,024	63,741,408	54,653,312	9,088,096
1916	6,340,528	87	7,287,963	71,029,371	60,993,840	10,035,531
1917	4,866,005	88	5,529,551	76,558,922	65,859,845	10,699,077
1918	14,331,460	88	16,285,750	92,844,672	80,191,305	12,653,367
1919	4,026,000	88	4,575,000	97,419,672	84,217,305	13,202,367
1920	15,072,800	88	17,128,181	114,547,853	99,290,105	15,257,748
1921	8,714,914	87	10,017,143	124,564,996	108,005,019	16,559,977
1922	745,025	87	856,350	125,421,346	108,750,044	16,671,302
1923	7,025,473	89	7,893,790	133,315,136	115,775,517	17,539,619
1924	31,323,199	88	35,594,544	168,909,680	147,098,716	21,810,964
1925	295,555	88	335,858	169,245,538	147,394,271	21,851,267
1926	3,254,855	89	3,657,140	172,902,678	150,649,126	22,253,552
1927	3,624,256	89	4,072,198	176,974,876	154,273,382	22,701,494
1928	62,431	88	70,944	177,045,820	154,335,813	22,710,007

\* Including cost of Flotation.

STATEMENT showing with regard to States—Annual Reduction of Interest owing to Redemption Operations over Twenty Years, 1909-10 to 1928-9. With regard to Commonwealth—Annual Charge on Account of Interest, Sinking Fund, and Interest Recoup (1909-10 to 1928-9). (For the purpose of this Statement, it is assumed that, for the Loans falling due in a Calendar year, the average redemption date will be 1st July.)

Year.	Annual Interest on State Loans (total Maturing during the Twenty Years) at Existing Rates.	STATES WILL PAY—			Total Interest Saving to States each Year	COMMONWEALTH WILL PAY—			
		Interest.				Interest, Sinking Fund, and Interest Recoup.			
		Interest on that Portion (Twenty Years total) Unredeemed each Year.	Interest (3%) on Redemption Loans.	Total Interest Payable each Year on the Twenty Years' portion.		Interest (3%) on Redemption Loans.	Sinking Fund (3%) on Redemption Loans.	Recoup to States.	Total Payable each Year.
Renewal Loan Account Portion.	Common Debt Account Portion.								
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1909-10	5,765,635	5,463,187	228,234	5,691,421	74,214	37,154	22,116	...	59,270
1910-11	5,765,635	5,246,121	397,386	5,643,507	122,128	62,430	38,318	663	101,411
1911-12	5,765,635	4,962,735	617,084	5,579,819	185,816	101,200	59,857	1,833	162,890
1912-13	5,765,635	4,698,471	824,379	5,522,850	242,785	134,946	79,944	3,684	218,574
1913-14	5,765,635	4,367,408	1,072,817	5,440,225	325,410	178,788	104,300	6,192	289,280
1914-15	5,765,635	4,291,258	1,130,178	5,421,436	344,199	189,714	109,991	9,507	309,212
1915-16	5,765,635	3,621,858	1,639,599	5,261,457	504,178	272,643	159,354	13,092	445,089
1916-17	5,765,635	3,381,661	1,829,815	5,211,476	554,159	301,066	177,573	18,265	496,904
1917-18	5,765,635	3,192,960	1,975,795	5,168,755	596,880	320,972	191,397	24,141	536,510
1918-19	5,765,635	2,683,529	2,405,739	5,089,268	676,367	379,601	232,112	30,607	642,320
1919-20	5,765,635	2,522,229	2,526,519	5,048,748	716,887	396,071	396,071	38,488	678,108
1920-21	5,765,635	1,957,791	2,978,703	4,936,494	829,141	457,732	286,370	46,949	791,051
1921-22	5,765,635	1,652,944	3,240,151	4,893,095	872,540	496,799	311,412	56,949	865,160
1922-23	5,765,635	1,626,948	3,262,501	4,889,449	876,186	500,139	313,553	68,000	881,692
1923-24	5,765,635	1,381,184	3,473,266	4,854,450	911,185	526,189	323,288	79,446	938,923
1924-25	5,765,635	236,660	4,412,961	4,649,621	1,116,014	654,329	422,274	91,828	1,168,431
1925-26	5,765,635	227,235	4,421,828	4,649,063	1,116,572	655,538	423,114	107,251	1,185,903
1926-27	5,765,635	116,736	4,519,474	4,636,210	1,129,425	667,607	432,257	123,163	1,223,027
1927-28	5,765,635	2,297	4,628,201	4,630,498	1,135,137	681,045	442,437	139,825	1,263,307
1928-29	5,765,635	...	4,630,074	4,630,074	1,135,561	681,300	442,615	157,293	1,281,208



## STATES RECEIPTS FROM COMMONWEALTH AND BENEFITS ARISING OUT OF REDEMPTION.

## COST TO COMMONWEALTH.

Financial Year.	Annual Lump Sum paid to States.	Annual Interest: Savings on Loans Redeemed	Annual Amount of Interest recouped to States by Commonwealth.	Amount for Graduated Adjustment of the five-eighths balance.	Total.	Annual Lump Sum paid to States.	Annual Interest on the Increased Debt following Redemption Operations.	Annual Contribution towards Sinking Fund.	Annual Recoup of Interest to States.	Payment on account of Graduated five-eighths balance.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1909-10	7,000,000	74,214	..	..	7,074,214	7,000,000	37,154	22,116	..	..	7,059,270
1910-11	7,000,000	122,428	663	..	7,122,791	7,000,000	62,430	35,318	..	..	7,101,411
1911-12	7,000,000	185,816	1,833	..	7,187,649	7,000,000	101,200	59,857	1,833	..	7,162,890
1912-13	7,000,000	242,785	3,684	..	7,246,469	7,000,000	134,946	79,944	3,684	..	7,218,574
1913-14	7,000,000	325,410	6,192	..	7,331,602	7,000,000	178,788	104,300	6,192	..	7,289,280
1914-15	7,000,000	344,199	9,507	..	7,353,706	7,000,000	189,714	109,991	9,507	..	7,309,212
1915-16	7,000,000	504,178	13,092	..	7,517,270	7,000,000	272,648	159,354	13,092	..	7,445,089
1916-17	7,000,000	554,159	18,265	..	7,572,424	7,000,000	301,066	177,573	18,265	..	7,496,904
1917-18	7,000,000	596,880	24,141	..	7,621,021	7,000,000	320,972	191,397	24,141	..	7,536,510
1918-19	7,000,000	676,367	30,607	..	7,706,974	7,000,000	379,601	232,112	30,607	..	7,642,320
1919-20	7,000,000	716,887	38,488	..	7,755,375	7,000,000	396,071	243,549	38,488	..	7,678,108
1920-21	7,000,000	829,141	46,949	..	7,876,090	7,000,000	457,732	286,370	46,949	..	7,791,051
1921-22	7,000,000	872,540	56,949	..	7,929,489	7,000,000	496,799	311,412	56,949	..	7,865,160
1922-23	7,000,000	876,186	68,000	..	7,944,186	7,000,000	500,139	313,553	68,000	..	7,881,692
1923-24	7,000,000	911,185	79,446	..	7,990,631	7,000,000	526,189	333,288	79,446	..	7,988,923
1924-25	7,000,000	1,116,014	91,828	..	8,207,842	7,000,000	654,329	422,274	91,828	..	8,168,431
1925-26	7,000,000	1,116,572	107,251	37,290	8,261,113	7,000,000	655,538	423,114	107,251	37,290	8,223,193
1926-27	7,000,000	1,129,425	123,163	137,110	8,389,698	7,000,000	667,607	432,257	123,163	137,110	8,360,137
1927-28	7,000,000	1,135,157	139,825	241,949	8,516,911	7,000,000	681,045	442,437	139,825	241,949	8,505,256
1928-29	7,000,000	1,135,561	157,293	377,472	8,670,326	7,000,000	681,300	442,615	157,293	377,472	8,658,680

STATEMENT showing Estimated Net Revenue from Customs and Excise, 1907-8 to 1928-9, on the *per capita* basis of the year 1907-8; also the provision for return to the States in subsequent years of the difference between the "Lump Sum" (£7,000,000) and the five-eighths of Revenue on an ascending scale increasing by 2½ per cent. per annum.

*This table does not provide that the States shall participate in any duties imposed by the Commonwealth for special purposes. It is only proposed that the present net per capita charge shall be maintained with increase of population.*

Financial Year.	Estimated Population as at 31st December in each Financial Year.*	Estimated Commonwealth net revenue (on proportionate payment per head) in 1907-8.	Five-eighths of net Revenue (Customs and Excise) "Ordinary."	Lump Sum Payment made to States.	Difference between five-eighths and Lump Sum Payment.	2½ per cent. on difference for First Year with an Increase of 2½ per cent. for each Year following.	
						£	£
1907-08	4,182,000	11,700,000	7,312,500	7,000,000	312,500	2½	7,813
1908-09	4,245,000	11,876,255	7,422,659	7,000,000	422,659	5	21,133
1909-10	4,309,000	12,055,308	7,534,568	7,000,000	534,568	7½	40,093
1910-11	4,374,000	12,237,159	7,648,224	7,000,000	648,224	10	64,822
1911-12	4,440,000	12,421,808	7,763,630	7,000,000	763,630	12½	95,454
1912-13	4,507,000	12,609,254	7,880,784	7,000,000	880,784	15	132,118
1913-14	4,575,000	12,799,498	7,999,686	7,000,000	999,686	17½	174,945
1914-15	4,644,000	12,992,539	8,120,337	7,000,000	1,120,337	20	224,067
1915-16	4,714,000	13,188,379	8,242,737	7,000,000	1,242,737	22½	279,616
1916-17	4,785,000	13,387,016	8,366,885	7,000,000	1,366,885	25	341,721
1917-18	4,858,000	13,591,248	8,494,530	7,000,000	1,494,530	27½	410,996
1918-19	4,931,000	13,795,480	8,622,175	7,000,000	1,622,175	30	486,653
1919-20	5,005,000	14,002,511	8,751,569	7,000,000	1,751,569	32½	569,260
1920-21	5,081,000	14,215,136	8,884,469	7,000,000	1,884,469	35	659,564
1921-22	5,157,000	14,427,762	9,017,351	7,000,000	2,017,351	37½	756,507
1922-23	5,235,000	14,645,983	9,153,739	7,000,000	2,153,739	40	861,496
1923-24	5,314,000	14,867,001	9,291,876	7,000,000	2,291,876	42½	974,047
1924-25	5,395,000	15,093,615	9,433,509	7,000,000	2,433,509	45	1,095,079
1925-26	5,476,000	15,320,229	9,575,143	7,000,000	2,575,143	47½	1,223,193
1926-27	5,559,000	15,552,439	9,720,274	7,000,000	2,720,274	50	1,360,137
1927-28	5,643,000	15,787,446	9,867,154	7,000,000	2,867,154	52½	1,505,256
1928-29	5,728,000	16,025,251	1,0015,782	7,000,000	3,015,782	55	1,658,680

\* On basis of increase during period 1901-1906.

NOTE. - The gradual adjustment of the five-eighths' charge as provided does not become operative till the percentage as shown in last column exceeds the amount payable by the Commonwealth on account of Interest charge on increase of Debt by Redemption, Sinking Fund contributions on Redemption Loans, and Recoup of Interest. When these charges, together with the "Lump Sum" (£7,000,000) do not exceed the "Lump Sum" plus the annual percentage of the difference as shown in last column, the States will commence to participate in the adjustment. On the increase of population as above, the adjustment payment will not become operative till 1925-6. The States will not become entitled to the full five-eighths till 1946-47.

STATEMENT showing (a) Annual Saving in Interest following issue of Redemption Loans by Commonwealth; (b) Annual Amount of Interest recouped to States by Commonwealth. (This amount to be distributed on a population basis.)

Financial Year.	A. Annual Saving in Interest.	B. Annual Amount of Interest Recouped to States.	Total Benefit following on Redemption Operations.
	£	£	£
1909-10 ...	74,214	...	74,214
1910-11 ...	122,128	663	122,791
1911-12 ...	185,816	1,833	187,649
1912-13 ...	242,785	3,684	246,469
1913-14 ...	325,410	6,192	331,602
1914-15 ...	344,199	9,507	353,706
1915-16 ...	504,178	13,092	517,270
1916-17 ...	554,159	18,265	572,424
1917-18 ...	596,880	24,141	621,021
1918-19 ...	676,367	30,607	706,974
1919-20 ...	716,887	38,488	755,375
1920-21 ...	829,141	46,949	876,090
1921-22 ...	872,540	56,949	929,489
1922-23 ...	876,186	68,000	944,186
1923-24 ...	911,185	79,446	990,631
1924-25 ...	1,116,014	91,828	1,207,842
1925-26 ...	1,116,572	107,251	1,223,823
1926-27 ...	1,129,425	123,163	1,252,588
1927-28 ...	1,135,137	139,825	1,274,962
1928-29 ...	1,135,561	157,293	1,292,854

NOTE.—The apportionment of the saving of £1,135,561 is as follows:—New South Wales £308,154; Victoria, £258,908; Queensland, £254,862; South Australia, £183,040; Western Australia, £70,857; Tasmania, £59,740.

STATEMENT showing the Decreasing Annual Interest payable during the next twenty years on total Old State Loans consequent upon the Redemption Operations during that period.

Financial Year.	Total.
Present Annual Interest on total "Old Loans"	£ 8,753,556
1909-10	8,679,342
1910-11	8,631,428
1911-12	8,567,740
1912-13	8,510,771
1913-14	8,428,146
1914-15	8,409,357
1915-16	8,249,578
1916-17	8,199,397
1917-18	8,156,676
1918-19	8,077,189
1919-20	8,036,669
1920-21	7,924,415
1921-22	7,881,016
1922-23	7,877,370
1923-24	7,842,371
1924-25	7,537,542
1925-26	7,636,984
1926-27	7,624,131
1927-28	7,618,419
1928-29	7,617,995

NOTE -- See note to previous table.

STATEMENT showing the aggregate amount at each year upon which the savings in interest on "Old Loans" following redemption would pay  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., *i.e.*, the aggregate amount of "New Loans" which respective States would be able to carry each year without any increase of present interest charge.

Financial Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1909-10	783,229	1,800	..	1,227,600	142,857	14,914	2,120,400
1910-11	1,737,971	3,600	..	1,417,743	301,828	28,228	3,489,370
1911-12	1,880,828	607,371	..	1,641,771	837,828	341,229	5,309,027
1912-13	3,200,429	609,143	151,428	1,781,171	837,828	356,714	6,936,713
1913-14	3,200,429	1,967,171	741,857	1,864,114	1,010,800	513,057	9,297,428
1914-15	3,200,429	1,967,171	741,857	1,982,514	1,200,657	741,629	9,834,257
1915-16	4,202,200	2,033,600	4,092,943	2,009,629	1,320,057	741,656	14,405,085
1916-17	4,202,200	2,433,886	4,092,943	3,035,286	1,320,057	748,743	15,833,115
1917-18	4,202,200	2,620,914	4,092,943	4,067,314	1,320,057	750,286	17,053,714
1918-19	6,034,514	2,620,914	4,092,943	4,501,686	1,320,057	754,657	19,324,771
1919-20	6,034,514	3,763,771	4,092,943	4,516,514	1,320,057	754,685	20,482,484
1920-21	6,034,514	5,478,057	4,092,943	4,575,714	1,860,028	1,648,486	23,689,742
1921-22	6,447,228	6,192,343	4,109,971	4,634,457	1,860,028	1,685,686	24,929,713
1922-23	6,447,228	6,192,343	4,109,971	4,732,000	1,865,514	1,686,828	25,033,884
1923-24	6,447,228	7,192,313	4,109,971	4,732,000	1,865,514	1,686,828	26,033,884
1924-25	8,804,400	7,192,343	7,133,257	5,203,800	1,865,514	1,686,828	31,886,142
1925-26	8,804,400	7,235,200	7,133,257	5,203,800	1,867,857	1,687,543	31,902,057
1926-27	8,804,400	7,882,228	7,276,057	5,229,714	1,870,028	1,706,857	32,260,284
1927-28	8,804,400	7,397,371	7,276,057	5,229,714	2,018,086	1,706,857	32,432,485
1928-29	8,804,400	7,397,371	7,281,771	5,229,714	2,024,486	1,706,857	32,444,599

NOTE.—These amounts are exclusive of New Loans which might be carried by the Interest Recoup

SINKING FUND (REDEMPTION LOANS).

Financial Year.	1	2	3	4
	Total at beginning of each Year.	Contribution for Year.	Interest at 3 per cent. on amount in column 1.	Total at end of each Year.
	£	£	£	£
1909-10 ... ..	...	22,116	...	22,116
1910-11 ... ..	22,116	38,318	663	61,097
1911-12 ... ..	61,097	59,857	1,833	122,787
1912-13 ... ..	122,787	79,944	3,684	206,415
1913-14 ... ..	206,415	104,300	6,192	316,907
1914-15 ... ..	316,907	109,991	9,507	436,405
1915-16 ... ..	436,405	159,354	13,092	608,851
1916-17 ... ..	608,851	177,573	18,265	804,689
1917-18 ... ..	804,689	191,397	24,141	1,020,227
1918-19 ... ..	1,020,227	232,112	30,607	1,282,946
1919-20 ... ..	1,282,946	243,549	38,488	1,564,983
1920-21 ... ..	1,564,983	286,370	46,949	1,898,302
1921-22 ... ..	1,898,302	311,412	56,949	2,266,663
1922-23 ... ..	2,266,663	313,553	68,000	2,648,216
1923-24 ... ..	2,648,216	333,288	79,446	3,060,950
1924-25 ... ..	3,060,950	422,274	91,828	3,575,052
1925-26 ... ..	3,575,052	423,114	107,251	4,105,417
1926-27 ... ..	4,105,417	432,257	123,163	4,660,837
1927-28 ... ..	4,660,837	442,437	139,825	5,243,099
1928-29 ... ..	5,243,099	442,615	157,293	5,843,007

COMMONWEALTH.

YEAR 1907-8.

Estimate at 1st May, 1908—			
Revenue—Customs and Excise ...	£12,000,000		
Other ... ..	3,356,000		
			£15,356,000
Customs and Excise—Revenue	£12,000,000		
Expenditure	300,000		
Net ... ..	£11,700,000		
Three-quarters to States would be	£8,775,000		
Lump Sum Proposed is ... ..			£7,000,000
Which would leave for Commonwealth Purposes			£8,356,000

The Commonwealth Expenditure for Year will be—

Estimates and Additional Estimates	...	£6,405,000
Less Savings, say ...	...	205,000
		<hr/>
		6,200,000
Less Special Defence (see below)	...	260,000
		<hr/>
Ordinary Services, (including New Works)	... ..	5,940,000
So that from Total available as above		
(£8,356,000) provision could be made for—		
Old-Age Pensions	... ..	1,500,000
and		
Special Defence	... ..	916,000
		<hr/>
		£8,356,000

The above table is supplied for the purpose of showing that the Commonwealth Government, after paying the £7,000,000, would still have sufficient money for Old-age Pensions, and a substantial sum for Defence purposes.

The following is a summary of the resolutions agreed to by the Conference held in Melbourne in April and May, 1908:—

That this Conference views with apprehension the proposals of the Commonwealth Government embodied in the Memorandum of Sir William Lyne, and is of opinion that they will, if adopted, seriously affect the financial independence and solvency of the States, and further resolves—

1. That, in view of the fact that upon the State Parliaments devolves the duty of developing the resources of their respective States by means of land settlement, railway construction, irrigation, and other public works, and that they are charged with the responsibility of maintaining adequate education and charity systems, and providing for the administration of justice and other services, the financial obligations connected with which will inevitably increase with the growth of population, no financial scheme can be assented to by the States which does not provide for their receiving—
  - (a) a fixed annual sum; and
  - (b) a proportionate part of all increases in revenue from Customs and Excise.
2. That, for the purpose of enabling the Federal Government to initiate a general scheme of old-age pensions, the States Governments will be agreeable to accept a smaller proportion of the Customs and Excise

- revenue than three-fourths, and thus supplement, if necessary, the amount which can be provided under the Commonwealth Surplus Revenue Bill.
3. That, no restriction having been placed by the Constitution upon the borrowing powers of the States, and, further, for the reasons set out in Resolution No. 1, the States should be the sole judges as to the raising of loans, within or without the Commonwealth, for the purposes of carrying on the work of internal development without interference by the Council of Finance, as proposed in the scheme of the Commonwealth Treasurer, or by any external authority.
  4. That the gradual assumption by the Commonwealth of the State Debts may eventually lead to economies, but it would be advisable to allow the settlement of details to stand over until the question of the distribution of the net revenue from duties of Customs and Excise has been determined.
  5. That, in the distribution of the amount returnable by the Commonwealth to the States, the *per capita* contribution of each State to the Customs and Excise Revenue shall be considered and allowed for.
  6. That the proposal of the Commonwealth Treasurer to take over the Sinking Funds of the several States without making equitable provision for compensation is objectionable.
  7. (a) That, in the event of the Commonwealth taking over the Debts, the total indebtedness of the respective States should be reduced by the sum of the value of the transferred properties (unless settlement for such properties be previously made), and that when the lighthouses, &c., are taken over by the Commonwealth, the States should be credited for them.  
(b) The States urge an early settlement of this long-standing question.
  8. That the foregoing Resolutions be submitted to the respective State Parliaments as early as possible.

A paper prepared by Mr. Thos. Greenlees Watson, C.M.G., Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria, was presented to the Conference:—"Notes on the Financial Problems of the Commonwealth and the States of Australia"—which contains a review of the difficulties which presented themselves to the framers of the Constitution, and the earnest efforts since put forth by the responsible statesmen of Australia to solve them; also extracts from public documents and debates bearing upon the principal points of the problem.

The following statement, which has been taken from the paper, gives the "Basis of the Estimate of Cost of Federation," and a "Comparison of Estimated and Actual Expenditure," particulars which are valuable in a consideration of this important question.

## BASIS OF THE ESTIMATE OF COST OF FEDERATION.

Details of the estimated cost of Federation.

See Leg. Assy. Vict. Papers Presented, Vol. II., Sess. 1897, p. 1475.

The probable cost of Federation accepted by the Convention was based on an estimate prepared by the then Treasurer of South Australia (The Hon. Sir F. W. Holder, M.P.), the details of which are as follow:—

## I. PROBABLE NEW FEDERAL EXPENDITURE.

Governor-General and Establishment	...	...	£15,000
Legislature	...	...	109,700
Executive	...	...	14,000
Civil Establishment (including an Agent-General)	...	...	18,370
Treasury	...	...	12,500
Justice (High Court, &c.)	...	...	23,715
Public Buildings to be constructed (interest and maintenance)	...	...	52,540
Total			245,825
Margin			54,175
Total Estimated New Expenditure			£300,000

## II.—PROBABLE EXPENDITURE ON SERVICES TAKEN OVER.

Civil Establishment (Census and Statistics)	...	£15,000
Defence	...	750,000
Mint	...	45,000
Patents and Bankruptcy	...	14,950
Post and Telegraph (including possible loss on a uniform service, £109,000)	...	1,727,000
Customs	...	209,100
Navigation and Maritime	...	81,050
Total (including interest on buildings taken over)		2,842,100
Less revenue expected		1,755,400
		1,086,700
Margin		163,300
Total Estimated Cost of Transferred Services		£1,250,000

It will be observed that this estimate allowed big margins both on "new" and "transferred" expenditure, and also included interest on cost of new buildings and buildings taken over, and allowed for a large possible loss (£109,000) on the uniform postal service.

The actual net expenditure under State control for the year 1899-1900 of the Departments since transferred to the Commonwealth was £790,019. The gross expenditure of these Departments for 1899-1900 was £3,329,888. For 1900-1901 it was £3,297,694.



## COMPARISON OF ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.

A comparison between the Convention estimate and the actual expenditure of the Commonwealth can be made from the following figures:—

Estimated and actual expenditure compared.

(a) Convention Estimate of Gross Expenditure on—

Transferred Services ... .. £3,005,400  
New or "other" Expenditure ... .. 300,000

(b) Expenditure of the Commonwealth:— £3,305,400

Year.	Transferred Services.	"Other" (New	Total.
	£	£	£
1901-2 ... ..	3,474,466	258,752	3,733,218
1902-3 . . . . .	3,585,807	315,564	3,901,371
1903-4 ... ..	3,792,948	459,571	4,252,519
1904-5 ... ..	3,860,520	462,309	4,322,829
1905-6 ... ..	3,988,617	508,924	4,497,541
1906-7 ... ..	4,223,292	764,009	4,987,301
1907-8 (estimated) ...	4,877,212	1,090,780	5,967,992



Main statistical table with columns for Year, Population, Births, Deaths, Marriages, Emigrants, General Revenue, Crown Land Sales, Live Stock, Postage, Shipping, Imports, Exports, and various other metrics.

GOLD RAISED. PUBLIC DEBT AT END OF FINANCIAL YEAR. GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE, ON— RAILWAYS. ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS. BANKS OF ISSUE. SAVINGS BANKS. FRIENDLY SOCIETIES. CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES. SHIPMENTS AND DISTRICTS. MANUFACTORIES (exclusive of Quarries). (Public and Private.) SCHOOLS. MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY. NUMBER OF PERSONS.

Table of secondary statistics including Gold Raised, Public Debt, Government Expenditure, Railways, Electric Telegraphs, Banks of Issue, Savings Banks, Friendly Societies, Cities and Towns, Shipments and Districts, Manufactories, Schools, and Melbourne University.

Notes and explanatory text for the statistics, including details on revenue and expenditure, population figures, and the inclusion of certain data points.



