

SOCIAL CONDITION.

THE high rates of wages which have generally prevailed in Australasia and the cheapness of food have permitted the enjoyment of a great degree of comfort, if not of luxury, by a class which elsewhere knows little of the one and nothing of the other; and even in times of trade depression and reduced wages it may safely be said that the position of the wage-earner in Australia is equal to that occupied by his compeers in any other part of the world. Although a high standard of living is not conducive to thrift, saving has gone on with marked rapidity, notwithstanding the industrial disturbances resulting from the great strikes and the bank crisis of 1893. Some idea of the rate and extent of this accumulation of wealth may be obtained from the tables showing the growth of deposits with banks. The banking returns, however, afford in themselves but an incomplete view of the picture; it should also be regarded from the standpoint of the expenditure of the people. Both of these subjects are dealt with in their proper places in this volume, and these evidences of the social condition of the people need not, therefore, be further considered here.

NEWSPAPERS AND LETTERS.

Few things show more plainly the social superiority of a civilized people than a heavy correspondence and a large distribution of newspapers. In these respects all the provinces of Australasia have for many years been remarkable. In proportion to population it is doubtful whether any country in the world can boast of a larger number or a better class of newspapers than they publish. Great advances were made in this respect between 1871 and 1891, but the rate of progress, both in number and in excellence of production, has been even more rapid since the year last named. There are no means of correctly estimating the number of newspapers actually printed and distributed in the states, because the Post-office carries but a small proportion of the circulation. For purposes of comparison with other countries, however, it may be stated that during the year 1902 no less than 122,297,000 newspapers passed through the Post-offices of the various states, giving the large proportion of 26 per head of population. In the same year the number of letters and post-cards carried was

301,563,000, being over 64 for every person in Australasia. An examination of the statistics of other countries shows that these States stand third among the countries of the world in the transmission of correspondence, being only exceeded by the United Kingdom and the United States of America per head of population. The following table shows the increase which has taken place in the quantity of postal matter carried, together with the proportion of letters and newspapers carried per head of population at the last six census periods and in 1902 :—

Year.	Letters and Post Cards.	Newspapers.	Letters per head.	Newspapers per head.
1851.....	2,165,000	2,150,000	4·7	4·7
1861.....	14,061,000	10,941,400	11·3	8·8
1871.....	30,435,300	17,252,700	15·7	8·9
1881.....	80,791,700	43,802,000	29·1	15·8
1891.....	183,694,900	95,879,760	47·9	25·0
1901.....	273,582,000	121,000,000	59·7	26·4
1902.....	301,563,000	122,297,000	64·2	26·1

There are 989 newspapers published in Australasia ; 306 in New South Wales, of which 92 are published in Sydney and suburbs ; 324 in Victoria, of which 130 are published in Melbourne and suburbs ; 118 in Queensland ; 46 in South Australia ; 22 in Western Australia ; 16 in Tasmania ; and 157 in New Zealand.

PARKS, MUSEUMS, AND ART GALLERIES.

All the Australasian capitals are liberally supplied with parks and recreation-grounds. In Sydney and suburbs there are parks, squares, and public gardens comprising an area of 4,335 acres, including 530 acres which form the Centennial Park. Then there is the picturesque National Park, of 36,810 acres, situated about 16 miles from the centre of the metropolis ; and, in addition to this, an area of 35,300 acres, in the valley of the Hawkesbury, and distant about 12 miles from the railway terminus on the northern shore of Sydney Harbour, has been reserved for public recreation under the name of Ku-ring-gai Chase. Thus Sydney has two extensive and picturesque domains for the enjoyment of the people at almost equal distances north and south from the city, and both accessible by railway. Melbourne has about 5,400 acres of recreation-grounds, of which about 1,750 acres are within the city boundaries, 2,850 acres in the suburban municipalities, and 800 acres outside those municipalities. Adelaide is surrounded by a broad belt of park lands, and also contains a number of squares within the city boundaries, covering altogether an area of 2,300 acres. Brisbane, Hobart, Perth, and the chief cities of New Zealand are also well

provided for in this respect, and in all the provincial towns large areas have been dedicated as public parks. There are fine Botanic Gardens in Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, and Hobart, which are included in the areas above referred to. Each of these gardens has a special attraction of its own. They are all well kept, and reflect great credit upon the communities to which they belong.

The various capitals of the states, and also some of the prominent inland towns, are provided with museums for the purposes of instruction as well as recreation; and in Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, and Hobart there are art galleries containing excellent collections of paintings and statuary. All these institutions are open to the public free of charge.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

One of the most satisfactory features of the social condition of the Australian communities is the wide distribution of wealth, and the consequently small proportion of people who are brought within the reach of want. In the United Kingdom, the richest country of Europe, only nine out of every hundred of the population possess property of the value of £100, while in Australasia the number is about fifteen, and the violent contrast between the rich and the poor which blots the civilisation of the old world is not observable in these young states. It is, unfortunately, only too plain that a certain amount of poverty does exist; but there is a complete absence of an hereditary pauper class, and no one is born into the hopeless conditions which characterise the lives of so many millions in Europe, and from which there is absolutely no possibility of escape. No poor-rate is levied in Australasia, the assistance granted by the state to able-bodied men who find themselves out of employment in times of depression, taking the form of payment, in money or in rations, for work done by them.

The chief efforts of the authorities, as regards charity, are directed towards the rescue of the young from criminal companionship and temptation to crime, the support of the aged and infirm, the care of the imbecile or insane, and the subsidising of private institutions for the cure of the sick and injured and the amelioration of want. Even where the state grants aid for philanthropic purposes, the management of the institutions supervising the expenditure is in private hands, and in addition to state-aided institutions there are numerous charities wholly maintained by private subscriptions, whose efforts for the relief of those whom penury, sickness, or misfortune has afflicted are beyond all praise.

The rescue of the young from crime is attempted in two ways—first, by means of Orphanages and Industrial Schools, where children who have been abandoned by their natural guardians, or who are likely, from the poverty or incapacity of their parents, to be so neglected as to render them liable to lapse into crime, are taken care of, educated,

and afterwards apprenticed to some useful calling; and second, by sequestering in Reformatories children who have already committed crime, or whose parents or guardians find themselves unable to control them; but the accommodation in the latter class is very limited, and might well be extended.

Although more than a century has elapsed since settlement commenced in Australasia, its resources are by no means developed, and very many men are at work far away from the home comforts of everyday life, and from home attendance in case of sickness or injury. Owing to the peculiar nature of the occupations in which a great part of the adult male population is employed, accidents are very common, the annual death-rate being about 7 per 10,000 living, and the majority of the cases treated, especially in the districts outside the metropolitan area are injuries arising out of accidents to men following hazardous pursuits. Hospitals are therefore absolutely essential under the conditions of life in the rural districts of the states, and they are accordingly found in every important country town. Below will be found the number of hospitals in each state, with the number of indoor patients treated during the year mentioned, and the total expenditure for the same year. Unfortunately, the South Australian and Western Australian returns are defective, as will be seen by the note appended to the table:—

State.	Year.	Hospitals.	Indoor patients treated.	Expenditure.
		No.	No.	£
New South Wales ...	1901	118	33,012	176,118
Victoria	1901-02	53	26,526	157,918
Queensland.....	1901	68	19,194	120,781
South Australia	1901	8	3,354*	20,104*
Western Australia...	1901	24	5,390	16,969†
Tasmania	1901	13	3,606	22,754
Commonwealth	.....	284	91,082	514,644
New Zealand	1901-02	45	14,233	123,366
Australasia ...	.....	329	105,315	638,010

* Adelaide Hospital only.

† Perth and Fremantle Hospitals.

All the states possess institutions for the care of the insane, which are under Government control. The treatment meted out to the inmates is that dictated by the greatest humanity, and the hospitals are fitted with all the conveniences and appliances which modern science points out as most calculated to mitigate or remove the affliction from which these unfortunate people suffer. The following table shows the number of insane patients under treatment, the total expenditure on hospitals for the insane during the year, and the average expenditure per inmate

under treatment. The question of insanity is treated farther on in this chapter :—

State.	Insane Patients under treatment.	Total Expenditure.	Average Expenditure per Inmate under treatment.
	No.	£	£ s. d.
New South Wales	5,335	123,531	23 3 1
Victoria	5,168	122,611	23 14 6
Queensland	2,054	44,009	21 8 5
South Australia	1,192	27,669	23 4 3
Western Australia.....	418	8,167	19 10 9
Tasmania	470	14,890	31 13 7
Commonwealth	14,637	340,877	23 5 9
New Zealand	3,271	58,532	17 17 10
Australasia	17,908	399,409	22 4 1

The amounts expended on Destitute Asylums and Benevolent Societies cannot be separated from other items of expenditure in some of the states. As far as they can be ascertained they are given in the following table, together with the number of adult inmates of the various asylums for the year 1901 :—

State.	Inmates. No.	Expenditure. £
New South Wales	4,959	139,942
Victoria	3,072	84,949
Queensland	2,314	38,376
South Australia	713	18,306
Western Australia	1,115	18,350
Tasmania	860	6,673
Commonwealth.....	13,033	306,596
New Zealand.....	1,813	49,914
Australasia.....	14,846	356,510

In addition to the above, a liberal amount of out-door relief is given in all the Australasian provinces, and destitute children are taken care of, either by being supported in the Government institutions or by being boarded out to persons deemed able to take care of them properly.

The expenditure by the Governments of the six states of the Commonwealth on hospitals, benevolent asylums, orphanages, and poor relief generally, amounted in 1902 to £1,346,927, the total for New Zealand for the same year being £188,044. This sum does not include payments to old-age pensioners, but as want of means is a necessary qualification for a pension, it is very doubtful whether this service does not come under the general description of poor relief. Including payments for old-age pensions, the total expenditure of the various states reaches £2,075,561, and of New Zealand £395,512, the distribution among the states being as follows. The figures refer to expenditure

from revenue only, the outlay from loans being separately shown in a subsequent table :—

State.	Hospitals, Asylums, and Poor Relief.	Old-Age Pensions.	Total.
	£	£	£
New South Wales	449,268	436,202	885,470
Victoria	351,919	292,432	644,351
Queensland	229,203	.....	229,203
South Australia	122,458	.....	122,458
Western Australia.....	142,288	.....	142,288
Tasmania.....	51,791	.....	51,791
Commonwealth	1,346,927	728,634	2,075,561
New Zealand	188,044	207,468	395,512
Australasia	1,534,971	936,102	2,471,073

Comparing these amounts with the population of the various states the following results are obtained :—

State.	Expenditure per head in 1902.		
	Hospitals, Asylums, and Poor Relief.	Old-Age Pensions.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales	0 6 5	0 6 3	0 12 8
Victoria	0 5 10	0 4 10	0 10 8
Queensland	0 9 11	.....	0 9 11
South Australia.....	0 6 8	.....	0 6 8
Western Australia	0 13 10	.....	0 13 10
Tasmania.....	0 5 11	.....	0 5 11
Commonwealth	0 7 0	0 3 9	0 10 9
New Zealand	0 4 9	0 5 2	0 9 11
Australasia	0 6 7	0 4 0	0 10 7

It will be seen that the expenditure was proportionately highest in Western Australia, with 13s. 10d. per inhabitant, followed by New South Wales, with 12s. 8d., and Victoria, with 10s. 8d., whilst Tasmania showed the lowest average, with 5s. 11d. per inhabitant. For the Commonwealth the average was 10s. 9d. per head, and for Australasia, 10s. 7d.

In addition to the amounts shown in the preceding table there is a fairly considerable expenditure from loans in some of the states on

hospitals and charitable institutions. The total loan expenditure under this heading is given below :—

State.	Expenditure from Loans on Hospitals and Charities.
	£
New South Wales	55,033
Victoria	65,050
Queensland	9,007
Tasmania	11,366
Commonwealth	140,456
New Zealand	18,733
Australasia	159,189

Including expenditure from revenue and from loans the total outlay by the Commonwealth for the year 1902, on all forms of charitable relief, amounted to £2,216,000, or at the rate of 11s. 6d. per head of population, and for Australasia, £2,630,000, equal to 11s. 4d. per inhabitant.

It was anticipated by the introducers of the old age pension system that there would be a reduction in the expenditure on poor relief, especially on asylums. The expectation was without reasonable foundation, as the classes of people affected by the two systems of relief are essentially distinct, and little or no reduction in the expenditure on poor relief can be traced to the establishment of the pension system. The following is a statement of the expenditure in 1896; the total for 1902 has been given on a previous page. It will be seen that on the whole there has been a large increase in expenditure during the period, the rate per inhabitant—excluding old-age pensions—being 6s. 7d. in 1902, as compared with 6s. per head in 1896.

State.	Expenditure in 1896 on Hospitals, Asylums, and Poor Relief.	
	Total.	Per Inhabitant
	£	£ s. d.
New South Wales	410,800	0 6 6
Victoria	266,300	0 4 6
Queensland	158,900	0 7 2
South Australia	94,600	0 5 4
Western Australia	110,100	0 18 5
Tasmania	42,100	0 5 4
Commonwealth	1,082,800	0 6 2
New Zealand	179,400	0 5 1
Australasia	1,262,200	0 6 0

As far as can be judged from the imperfect returns, adding together the amount received from the Government and the amount of private subscriptions, the expenditure in the whole of the Australasian states in connection with all forms of relief and in aid of hospitals and other charitable institutions excluding old age pensions is certainly not less than £1,823,000 per annum. This sum, though not excessive in proportion to the population, may yet appear large in view of the general wealth of the states, which should preclude the necessity of so many seeking assistance; and there is the risk that the charitable institutions may encourage the growth of the pauper element, for while free quarters and free food are so accessible, those who are disinclined to work are tempted to live at the public expense. It should be stated, however, that of the total number of persons who seek hospital relief, less than one-half are natives of the states, the remainder being mostly natives of the United Kingdom, with a few who were born in a European country or in China. This, however, cannot be taken as evidence of the superiority of the Australian born. The inmates of the institutions referred to are in almost all cases aged persons, and probably not more than half the number of aged persons are Australian born.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

The question of granting pensions to aged persons has been of late years much discussed throughout Australia and New Zealand, and at the present time the old age pension system is in operation in New South Wales, Victoria, and New Zealand. The last-named province was the first to legislate in regard to the matter, and pensions were payable from 1st April, 1898.

Every person in New Zealand, of the full age of sixty-five years, or upwards, is eligible for a pension, provided he has resided continuously in the colony for twenty-five years, certain concessions in regard to residence being made in favour of seamen and others. To be entitled to a pension, a person must not possess an income in excess of £52 a year, nor property exceeding £270 in value. There are also other qualifications, principally affecting good citizenship. The full pension is £18 a year, payable in monthly instalments. For each £1 of income above £34 a year, and for each £15 of property above £50, £1 per annum is deducted from the amount of the pension. In March, 1903, there were 32,800 persons in New Zealand whose ages exceeded sixty-five years, and of these 12,481 had already been granted pensions. The average pension paid was £16 19s., and the sum payable in respect of all pensions, excluding management, was £211,594. The proportion of the population who claim old-age pensions varies according to the locality. This variation is due partly to the differences in the proportion of the persons above the pension age, and partly to the fact that in districts where mining is the chief industry, few persons are able to earn their living after they reach sixty-five years. The proportion of pensioners

to the population over sixty-five years of age is about 35 per cent., and the proportion of pensioners to those qualified, both by age and residence, is about 45 per cent.

The old-age pension scheme sanctioned by the Parliament of New South Wales 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 that 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 sum of £26 will be allowed. Persons under 65 years of age but over 60 years are entitled 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.

The pension system came into force on the 1st August, 1901, and at the close of the first pension year there were 22,252 pensions current, representing an annual payment of £531,823 or £23 18s. per pension. On the 31st December, 1903, there were 22,884 pensions current, representing an annual payment of £547,019, and an average pension of £23 18s. per annum, being the same as in August, 1902. It will be seen that the number of pensioners has remained practically at the same figure, notwithstanding the increase in the total persons of pension-age. This is owing to the strict supervision which the Central Board is now able to exercise in the granting of pensions. During 1903, 1,446 pensioners died, and 308 pensions were cancelled or withdrawn.

The pension system of Victoria differs very materially from that in operation in New South Wales and New Zealand. The average weekly income of a claimant in Victoria during the six months immediately preceding the grant of a pension must not have amounted to 8s. per week (in New South Wales the sum allowed is £1 per week); he must also have made reasonable efforts to provide for himself, and this is not necessary either in New South Wales or New Zealand, where the pension is granted in consideration of old age, and a citizen may enjoy his pension on attaining the age of 65, whether he is able to work or not; indeed, the law allows him to supplement his income to the extent of 10s. per week, in the case of New South Wales, and 13s. in that of New Zealand; the total income enjoyed by the pensioner may, therefore, in these two states, amount to 20s. per week. In Victoria, under the original Act of 1901, the amount of pension was determined by the Commissioners appointed to adjudicate on the matter, and 8s. was the maximum allowed; but the Commissioners had power to determine what sum less than 8s. might be reasonable and sufficient to meet the wants of the claimant. Under the Amending Act of 1903, however, the control and management of "this charitable grant," as the Premier styled it, was taken out of the hands of the Commissioners and vested in the Treasurer, the object being to secure greater uniformity of administration. The rate of pension and date of commencement of the claim is fixed by the Treasurer and specified in the pensioner's pass-book

Moreover, when a claimant, although he has attained the statutory age of 65 years appears to be physically capable of earning or partly earning his living, a pension may be refused or fixed at a lower sum than 8s. As noted before, the total income of a pensioner in New South Wales may reach 20s., that is 10s. over and above a full pension; but in Victoria, the limit of a pensioner's income from all sources is 8s., although, subject to certain conditions, he was allowed, under the original Act, to earn a sum which, with his pension, would amount to 10s. in all. The power to increase the pension was, however, taken away by the Amending Act. The statutory maximum of pension is diminished by 6d. per week for every £10 of savings accumulated by the claimant, or by the value of the board and lodging which he may receive; the value of such board and lodging, however, may be taken at any sum not exceeding 5s. per week. Proceedings to obtain an old-age pension are usually in open court, but the Commissioners dealing with the claim may dispense with the personal attendance of the claimant where the latter is physically unfit, or where the claim is one that obviously should be granted. The Commissioners may not now determine the rate of pension and the manner of payment, but must forward particulars of each case to the Registrar, and no pass-book may be issued to any claimant except by authority of the Treasurer. Relatives—if the father, mother, brother, sister, or child of the claimant—are required to assist in the maintenance of the pensioner, where their means are sufficient to allow them to do so, and they may be brought before the Commissioners' Court to prove their inability to contribute to the maintenance of the pensioner to whom they are said to be related. An important section in the 1903 Act is that providing for the gradual reduction of the total sum paid in old-age pensions to £150,000 a year. The Bill does not, however, propose to affect existing pensioners' rights. The average rate of pension, when the maximum was 10s., came to 7s. 5½d. The present average is 6s. 8d., or a difference of 9½d. The expenditure on old-age pensions in Victoria for the financial year ending June, 1902, was £292,342, and for the year 1903, £215,754, or about £76,000 less. At the end of 1901 the number of old-age pensioners was 16,233. In November, 1903, the total had fallen to 12,067.

It will be seen that, whereas in New South Wales and New Zealand the old-age pension is a gift by the state to citizens who have contributed by taxation, and who, as the preamble to the New South Wales Act declares, have during the prime of life helped to bear the public burthens of the state by the payment of taxes, and by opening up its resources by their labour and skill, in Victoria the pension partakes more of the nature of a charitable dole. It is easy to understand, therefore, how it is that in New South Wales there are 22,884 persons who are in receipt of pensions, and in New Zealand 12,481, while in Victoria the number is only 12,067, although the persons of 65 years and upwards in Victoria number 67,200, compared with 49,000 in New South Wales and 33,500 in New Zealand.

The estimated number of persons of 65 years and upwards in Australasia was, at the beginning of 1904, 189,700, of whom 156,200 resided in the Commonwealth and 33,500 in New Zealand. These figures are deduced from the census returns and are probably in excess of the truth, as a large number of persons, in anticipation of the establishment of a general system of old-age pensions, described themselves as over 65 years of age, though in reality they had not reached that age. However, accepting the figures as they stand, the following are the numbers in the various states of the Commonwealth:—

New South Wales.....	49,000
Victoria	67,200
Queensland.....	13,300
South Australia.....	15,200
Western Australia	4,200
Tasmania	7,300
	156,200

Proposals have been made from time to time for the Commonwealth Government to institute a system of old-age pensions applicable to persons resident in any of the states, an objection to the present state-system being that residence of twenty years in the case of Victoria and of twenty-five years in the case of New South Wales is a condition precedent to the granting of a pension. There are a large number of persons who have been twenty-five years in Australia but whose time has been spent in two or more states and who, therefore, would not under any state system likely to be put into operation be entitled to a state pension. These persons would be eligible under a federal system to receive pensions in virtue of their residence in Australia.

The proportion of the 156,200 persons of 65 years and upwards now in the Commonwealth, who were born or have resided for twenty-five years in Australia, is probably about 87 per cent., and the proportion qualified to receive a pension about 42 per cent., so that if a federal pension scheme had been in operation on 1st January, 1904, there would have been 65,600 pensioners over 65 years of age. The cost of this scheme, according to the New South Wales rates, would be £1,568,000 per annum, and according to the New Zealand rates, £1,112,000. The New South Wales system, as before stated, provides for pensions to persons between the ages of 60 and 65 years, incapacitated, by reason of physical infirmity from earning their livelihood. If provision were to be made by the Commonwealth for such persons according to the New South Wales scale, the cost of the pension system would be about £1,735,000. The pension payments will not tend to increase very rapidly, as the experience of both New South Wales and New Zealand shows that the pension was not larger in 1904 than in the first year after the system was established.

CRIME.

In all the states proceedings against a person accused of an offence may be initiated either by the arrest of the culprit or by summoning him to appear before a magistrate. Serious offences, of course, are rarely dealt with by process of summons; but, on the other hand, it is not uncommon for a person to be apprehended on a very trivial charge, and this circumstance should not be forgotten in dealing with arrests by the police, which are unusually numerous in some of the states. Unfortunately, it is not easy to say how far the police of one state are disposed to treat offenders with such consideration as to proceed against them by summons, and how far those of another state are content to adopt similar action; for in most of the provinces the records do not draw a distinction between the two classes of cases; and in the table given on page 459, showing the number of persons charged before magistrates in each state during the year 1901, offenders who were summoned to appear are included with those arrested, except in the case of Victoria, whose criminal statistics seem to deal only with arrests. It is likewise difficult to make a true comparison between the various states in the matter of the prevalence of crime, for there are a number of circumstances which must considerably affect the criminal returns and modify their meaning. The first of these, of course, is the question of the strength of the police force and its ability to cope with lawlessness, which must be decided chiefly by the proportion of undetected crime which takes place in the states. The policy adopted by the chief of police in regard to trivial breaches of the public peace and other minor offences against good order must also be taken into consideration; and then there are considerable differences between the criminal codes of the states, and in the number of local enactments, breaches of which form a large proportion of the minor offences taken before the Courts. Also, when the returns of the lower Courts are laid aside and the convictions in superior Courts taken up, the comparison is affected by the jurisdiction of the magistrates who committed the prisoners. In New South Wales, for example, the jurisdiction of the lower Courts is limited to imprisonment for six months, except in regard to cases brought under one or two Acts of Parliament, such as the Chinese Restriction Act, prosecutions under which are very few; while in Victoria a large number of persons are every year sentenced in Magistrates' Courts to imprisonment for terms ranging from six months to three years. It is apparent, therefore, that in any comparison drawn between the number of convictions in the superior Courts of New South Wales and of Victoria, the former state must appear to great disadvantage.

An investigation into the differences between the law of New South Wales and of Victoria in respect to the jurisdiction of magistrates discloses some important results. Under the Victorian Crimes Act of 1890, 54 Victoriae No. 1,079, it is provided by section 67 that Justices

may try persons under sixteen years of age for the offence of simple larceny or for any offence punishable as simple larceny no matter what the value of the property in question may be, and persons over sixteen years of age where the property said to have been stolen is not of greater value than £2; and it is further provided by the same section that if upon the hearing of such a charge the Justices shall be of opinion that there are circumstances in the case which render it inexpedient to inflict any punishment, they shall have power to dismiss the charge without proceeding to a conviction. This provision, it is needless to say, is likely to reduce materially the number of convictions for larceny in Victoria. In New South Wales, on the other hand, the law does not give Justices any such power. In every case where the offence is proved they must convict the accused person, although in the case of offenders under the age of sixteen years they may discharge the convicted person on his making restitution, or in other cases deal with him under the First Offenders' Act and suspend the sentence; but in all such cases the conviction is placed on record and is accounted for in the criminal statistics of the state. Section 69 of the same Victorian Act gives Justices power to deal with any case of simple larceny, or of larceny as a clerk or servant, or of stealing from the person, when the accused pleads guilty, the punishment being imprisonment for any term not exceeding twelve months; while in New South Wales the law does not give Justices the power to deal with such cases when the property alleged to have been stolen exceeds the value of £20. This section must therefore tend materially to reduce the number of cases committed for trial in Victoria for the offences mentioned, although in all such cases the Justices may commit the accused person if they think fit to do so. Furthermore, it is provided by section 370 of the Crimes Act of 1890 that suspected persons who have been convicted of capital or transportable felony elsewhere and are found in Victoria may be arrested and sentenced to imprisonment for three years in the case of a male, and for one year in the case of a female. Such a protective provision is in force in some of the other provinces as well as in Victoria, and its absence in New South Wales has made that state the chosen refuge of many of the criminals of the other states; for there they may lay their plots in peace and enjoy immunity from arrest until the police discover some proof of their complicity in fresh crime or can charge them with being in possession of property which may reasonably be regarded as having been stolen. It is not, however, only in respect to serious offences that the law of Victoria differs from that of New South Wales, for under the Victorian Police Offences Act of 1890 drunkenness in itself is no crime, and must be allied with disorderly conduct before the person may be punished. These statements all go to show in what important respects the criminal statistics of the states must differ from each other, and how great care must be taken in making comparisons.

The number of persons arrested during the year 1901, together with the proportion per 10,000 of the population for four of the

Commonwealth states, is given below. The returns from the other states do not show apprehensions separately.

State.	No. of Arrests.	Per 10,000 of Population.
New South Wales	28,112	205
Victoria	29,039	241
Queensland	18,373	364
Tasmania	1,896	109

Taking into consideration only the more serious crimes, such as offences against the person and against property, including forgery, the rates for New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania, were respectively 39, 28, and 28 per 10,000 of the population.

During the year 1901, so far as can be gathered, 164,524 persons were charged before magistrates in Australasia, 129,044 being summarily convicted and 31,862 discharged, while 3,618 were committed. The returns of each of the Commonwealth states and New Zealand will be found below. It should be explained that in the case of New Zealand and Western Australia each charge is counted as a separate person—a proceeding which, of course, tells against those provinces; while in Victoria the returns only deal with arrested persons, no record being published of the summons cases dealt with in that state:—

State.	Persons charged.	Summarily dealt with.		Committed.
		Discharged.	Convicted.	
New South Wales.....	58,681	8,457	48,962	1,262
Victoria	29,039	8,801	19,614	624
Queensland.....	23,920	3,573	19,844	503
South Australia.....	6,227	1,015	5,000	212
Western Australia ...	15,333	4,263	10,829	241
Tasmania	5,499	963	4,469	67
Commonwealth ...	138,699	27,072	108,718	2,909
New Zealand	25,825	4,790	20,326	709
Australasia.....	164,524	31,862	129,044	3,618

Taking the whole of Australasia, rather more than thirty-five persons out of every thousand were charged before magistrates during the year 1901—a figure which compares favourably with the rates for previous years. Only three states—Western Australia, Queensland, and New South Wales—exceed the average amount of disorder and crime as disclosed by the police court returns. The very large proportion of adult males to the population of the first-named state, and its present industrial conditions, place it, of course, in quite an exceptional position; while in Queensland and New South Wales there are greater floating populations, from the ranks of which a large percentage of offenders is drawn, than in the other states which have better records.

The province with the least disorder and crime is South Australia, where the persons answering to charges in the lower Courts only form 17·15 per thousand of the population. Next come Victoria with 24·14 per thousand; Tasmania, with 31·68; and New Zealand, with 33·14; while, as before stated, Western Australia, Queensland, and New South Wales have the highest proportions, namely, 71·27, 47·42, and 42·77 per thousand respectively. In the case of Western Australia, the returns leave little doubt that there has been a large influx of criminals from the eastern states, because the rate is over 50 per cent. higher than that of Queensland, the next state. The rate is, however, unduly increased by including the charges brought against the aborigines, and also from the fact that, as stated before, each offence is counted as a separate person; but in the absence of any exact statistical information, there is no option but to use the figures presented. In New South Wales and Victoria, about every ninety persons charged are accused of 100 offences, and assuming the same ratio to hold in Western Australia, it is estimated that if these two mentioned factors were excluded, the rate in Western Australia would be about 64 per 1,000. The New Zealand rate is also affected by the last-mentioned circumstance. The following table shows the proportion of persons charged before magistrates in each state during the year; also the percentages of the persons discharged, convicted, and committed of the whole number charged:—

State.	Persons charged per 1,000 of Population.	Percentages of total persons charged.			
		Discharged.	Convicted.	Summarily dealt with.	Committed.
New South Wales	42·77	14·41	83·44	97·85	2·15
Victoria	24·14	30·31	67·54	97·85	2·15
Queensland	47·42	14·94	82·96	97·90	2·10
South Australia.....	17·15	16·30	80·30	96·60	3·40
Western Australia	71·27	27·80	70·63	98·43	1·57
Tasmania	31·68	17·51	81·27	98·78	1·22
Commonwealth	35·69	19·52	78·38	97·90	2·10
New Zealand	33·14	18·55	78·71	97·26	2·74
Australasia.....	35·05	19·37	78·43	97·80	2·20

It will be seen from the above table that out of every hundred persons charged before magistrates in Australasia in 1901, 97·80 were summarily dealt with, 19·37 being discharged and 78·43 convicted, while only 2·20 were committed to higher courts. The state with the highest percentage of cases summarily disposed of and the smallest proportion of committals was Tasmania; while Victoria, although the magistrates there have a much wider jurisdiction, showed an equal proportion of cases summarily dealt with to New South Wales. This was without doubt due to the fact that, as already pointed out, summons cases, which usually cover minor offences, are not included in the criminal statistics

of the first-mentioned state. As a matter of fact, the Victorian returns should show a very high percentage of cases summarily disposed of; for an inspection of the statistics discloses the fact that, owing to this wider jurisdiction, the magistracy of the state, in 1901, sentenced 15 persons to two years' imprisonment, 67 to periods between one year and two years, and 421 to terms of six months and under one year. Many of these persons, had they been tried in New South Wales, would have been convicted in higher courts. Another important point to be noted is that Victoria and Western Australia have by far the largest proportion of discharges, and if the theory be dismissed as untenable that the police in those states are more prone to charge persons on insufficient grounds than in the other states, it must be concluded that the magistrates of Victoria and Western Australia deal more leniently with accused persons than is the case elsewhere; indeed, so far as Victoria is concerned, it has already been shown that the Crimes Act of 1890 provides for the discharge without conviction of persons found guilty of certain offences. The lowest proportion of discharges is to be found in New South Wales and Queensland, which also have the highest percentage of summary convictions; and the figures testify to the stringency with which the criminal laws are administered in those states.

Of the 164,524 persons brought before magistrates during the year 1901, only 26,842 were charged with offences which can fairly be classed as criminal, the overwhelming majority being accused of drunkenness and other offences against good order, and of breaches of Acts of Parliament, which have a tendency to multiply to a great extent. For present purposes the accused persons may be divided as in the table given below, offences against the person and against property being regarded as serious crime. Of course, amongst the other offenders are to be found a few charged with grave misdemeanours, but against these may be put trifling assaults, which are included with crimes against the person:—

State.	All Offenders.	Serious Offenders.			Minor Offenders.
		Against the Person.	Against Property.	Total.	
New South Wales	58,681	4,032	5,575	9,607	49,074
Victoria	29,039	993	2,409	3,402	25,637
Queensland	23,920	1,846	2,547	4,393	19,527
South Australia	6,227	434	712	1,146	5,081
Western Australia	15,333	1,040	1,615	2,655	12,678
Tasmania	5,499	341	664	1,005	4,494
Commonwealth.....	138,699	8,686	13,522	22,208	116,491
New Zealand	25,825	1,586	3,048	4,634	21,191
Australasia.....	164,524	10,272	16,570	26,842	137,682

This examination into the nature of the offences explains in some measure the comparatively unfavourable position of New South Wales as shown by the previous tables; for of the 58,681 accused persons in that state, the minor offenders numbered 49,074, or 83·6 per cent. No doubt the large number of trivial cases in New South Wales is accounted for by the greater strictness of police administration. Victoria shows 88·3 per cent. of minor offenders, but in consequence of a difference in the tabulation of the returns its position is not nearly so favourable as it appears to be on the surface. In New South Wales, and, it is to be presumed, in most of the other states, a person accused of two or more offences is entered as charged with the most serious in the eyes of the law; while in Victoria he is entered as charged with the first offence committed, any others, however serious, arising out of his capture, being left out of consideration. For example, if a person is arrested for drunkenness, and he assaults his captors while on the way to the station, he is entered in the returns of New South Wales, as they are here presented, as charged with an offence against the person, and thereby helps to swell the amount of serious crime; but in Victoria he is entered as charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and the charge of assault, on which he may be convicted and sentenced to a term of imprisonment, is not disclosed. This fact must therefore be taken into account in comparing the proportions of the various classes of offenders per thousand of population, which are appended:—

State.	Per 1,000 of Population.				Minor Offenders.
	All Offenders.	Serious Offenders.			
		Against the Person.	Against Property.	Total.	
New South Wales	42·77	2·94	4·06	7·00	35·77
Victoria	24·14	0·83	2·00	2·83	21·31
Queensland	47·42	3·66	5·05	8·71	38·71
South Australia	17·15	1·20	1·96	3·16	13·99
Western Australia	71·27	4·83	7·51	12·34	58·93
Tasmania	31·68	1·97	3·82	5·79	25·89
Commonwealth	35·69	2·23	3·48	5·71	29·98
New Zealand	33·14	2·04	3·91	5·95	27·19
Australasia	35·05	2·19	3·53	5·72	29·33

It will be seen that, relatively to population, the state with the largest number of serious offenders was Western Australia, which had a proportion of 12·34 per thousand. Queensland followed with a proportion of 8·71, while New South Wales and Tasmania occupied third and fourth positions with 7·00 and 5·79 per thousand respectively. The rate of New Zealand was 5·95 per thousand, while that of South Australia is set down at 3·16, and Victoria closes the list with 2·83. It would be interesting to compare the crime of the principal states

on the basis of the number of males of such ages as contribute to the ranks of offenders; but the records unfortunately do not give sufficient data to enable such a comparison to be made. In explanation of the position of Western Australia, it is well known to the police of Victoria and New South Wales—and, indeed, the fact is proved by the records of the prisoners received into Fremantle gaol—that a large number of criminals have left those states for the west during the last few years.

About two-fifths of the minor offenders of Australasia are charged with drunkenness. From the table given below it will be seen that in all the states 64,036 cases of drunkenness were heard during the year 1901, convictions being recorded in 56,883 cases, or 88·83 per cent. of the total number. The state with the highest number of cases relatively to population was Queensland, the rate of which was 19·02 per thousand persons, followed by Western Australia with 15·56, New South Wales with 15·39, and Victoria with 14·43, while Tasmania was last with a rate of only 4·28 per thousand. The figures for Victoria, however, only refer to apprehensions, information respecting persons summoned to answer a charge of drunkenness not being available, while, as already pointed out, drunkenness in itself is not a crime in that state, but must be aggravated by disorderly conduct. In the case of Western Australia, it must be remembered that the proportion of adult male population is very high. From the figures showing the number of convictions, it will be seen that the magistrates of Victoria take a somewhat lenient view of this offence, and only record convictions in about 62 per cent. of the cases, while in the other states the percentage ranges from 94·9 to 99·8 :—

State.	Charges of Drunkenness.	Convictions.		Per 1,000 Persons.	
		Total.	Percentage of Charges.	Charges.	Convictions.
New South Wales	21,123	21,005	99·44	15·39	15·31
Victoria	17,360	10,846	62·48	14·43	9·02
Queensland	9,791	9,773	99·82	19·02	18·99
South Australia.....	2,049	2,011	98·14	5·64	5·54
Western Australia	3,348	3,237	96·68	15·56	15·05
Tasmania	743	705	94·88	4·28	4·06
Commonwealth.....	54,414	47,577	87·43	14·00	12·24
New Zealand	9,622	9,306	96·72	12·35	11·94
Australasia	64,036	56,883	88·83	13·64	12·12

A return showing only the number of cases of drunkenness is not, however, a safe index of the abuse of alcoholic liquors, for a great deal depends on the state of the law and the manner in which it is administered, and it is evident that the maintenance of the law intended to preserve public decency will always be less strict in sparsely-settled country districts than in larger centres of population where the police are comparatively

more numerous, if not in proportion to the population, at least in proportion to the area they have under their supervision; and further, will vary according to the diverse nature of the duties performed by the police. The quantity of intoxicants consumed per head is another index of the habits of communities living under like conditions; but comparisons so based should not be pushed to extremes, for, as has often been pointed out, the larger part of the alcohol which enters into consumption is that consumed by the population who are not drunkards. The average quantity of intoxicants used in each state during the three years ended 1902, is given below, wines and beer being reduced to their equivalent of proof spirit. The consumption of the various kinds of intoxicants will be found in the chapter on "Food Supply and Cost of Living":—

State.	Proof Gallons of Alcohol per head population.
New South Wales	2·44
Victoria	2·74
Queensland	2·57
South Australia	1·95
Western Australia	5·13
Tasmania	1·75
Commonwealth	2·61
New Zealand	2·00
Australasia	2·50

The strength of the police force in each of the states and New Zealand at the end of 1901 is given below. These figures show the importance which must be attached to police administration when studying the question of drunkenness.

State.	Police.			Inhabitants to each Police Officer.	Area to each Constable in Country Districts.
	Metropolitan.	Country.	Total.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	Sq. miles.
New South Wales	909	1,263	2,172	635	246
Victoria	806	709	1,515	798	124
Queensland	217	640	857	596	1,044
South Australia	171	200	371	983	4,517
Western Australia	155	357	512	381	2,734
Tasmania	60	195	255	683	134
Commonwealth	2,318	3,364	5,682	675	883
New Zealand	105	521	626	1,258	200
Australasia	2,423	3,885	6,308	732	792

A comparison of the cost of the police forces of the various states will be found below. The greater number of mounted troopers in those states where very large and thinly-populated districts have to be

controlled, tends to make the average cost somewhat higher than in the other provinces :—

State.	Total Cost of Police Force.	Average Cost per Constable.	Average Cost per Inhabitant.
	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales.....	400,947	184 12 0	0 5 10
Victoria	271,561	179 5 0	0 4 6
Queensland	170,873	199 7 8	0 6 8
South Australia	84,874	228 15 5	0 4 8
Western Australia	123,724	241 12 11	0 12 8
Tasmania.....	37,806	148 5 2	0 4 4
Commonwealth ...	1,089,785	191 15 11	0 5 8
New Zealand	120,629	192 14 0	0 4 0
Australasia	1,210,414	191 17 8	0 5 2

The record of cases heard before a Court of Magistrates cannot be regarded as altogether a trustworthy indication of the social progress of Australasia, because, as has been pointed out, it includes many kinds of offences which cannot fairly be classed as criminal, and the number of these has a tendency to increase with the increase of local enactments. The committals for trial, taken in conjunction with the convictions for crime in the Superior Courts may be regarded as much more conclusive on the question of the progress of society or the reverse. In some respects even this evidence is misleading, for, as already shown, in the less populous provinces there are no Courts intermediary between the Magistrates' and the Supreme Courts, so that many offences which in New South Wales, for example, are tried by a jury, are in some of the other provinces dealt with by magistrates; and even in Victoria, where there are Courts of General Sessions, magistrates have a much wider jurisdiction than in New South Wales. But for the purpose of showing the decrease of serious crime in Australasia as a whole, the proportion of committals and of convictions in Superior Courts may fairly be taken; and this information is given below. It will be seen that during the forty-one years, from 1861 to 1901, the rate of committals per thousand of population has dropped from 2·2 to 0·8, and of convictions from 1·3 to 0·4 :—

Year.	Per 1,000 of Population.	
	Committals.	Convictions in Superior Courts.
1861	2·2	1·3
1871	1·4	0·8
1881	1·2	0·7
1891	1·1	0·6
1901	0·8	0·4

In noting these facts and comparing the results with those obtained in Great Britain during the same period, it must not be forgotten that some of the provinces of Australasia have been compelled gradually to reform a portion of their original population, and that in the case of states such as Victoria and Queensland, not originally peopled in any degree by convicts, the attractions of the gold-fields have drawn within their borders a population by no means free from criminal instincts and antecedents. Viewed in this light, the steady progress made cannot but be regarded as exceedingly satisfactory, and the expectation may not unreasonably be entertained that the same improvement will be continued until the ratio of crime to population will compare favourably with that of any part of the world.

Below will be found the number of convictions in the Superior Courts of each state, at decennial periods from 1861 to 1901 :—

State.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.
New South Wales	437	628	1,066	964	730
Victoria	846	511	332	729	393
Queensland.....	24	91	92	232	285
South Australia	62	91	213	90	134
Western Australia	35	65	61	44	162
Tasmania	127	74	51	63	39
Commonwealth.....	1,531	1,460	1,815	2,122	1,743
New Zealand.....	100	162	270	276	328
Australasia.....	1,631	1,622	2,085	2,398	2,071

The following table gives a classification of the offences for which the accused persons were convicted during 1901 ; also the rate of convictions and of committals per 1,000 of population. It will be seen that the rate of convictions in the Superior Courts of Victoria is 0.33 per thousand ; but if the persons who received sentences of over six months' imprisonment at the hands of magistrates were taken into account, the proportion would be as high as that of most of the other states. Tasmania and South Australia for the period in question show a smaller

proportion of convictions in Superior Courts than Victoria ; but in those two provinces, as already pointed out, no intermediate Courts exist:—

State.	Convictions in Superior Courts.				All Convictions.	Per 1,000 of Population.	Committals per 1,000 of Population.
	Classification of Offences.						
	Against the Person.	Against Property.	Other.				
New South Wales	179	513	38	730	0·53	0·92	
Victoria	106	273	14	393	0·33	0·52	
Queensland	70	195	20	285	0·57	1·00	
South Australia	21	110	3	134	0·37	0·58	
Western Australia.....	49	103	10	162	0·75	1·12	
Tasmania.....	11	16	12	39	0·22	0·39	
Commonwealth....	436	1,210	97	1,743	0·45	0·75	
New Zealand	91	213	24	328	0·43	0·91	
Australasia	527	1,423	121	2,071	0·44	0·77	

There is no doubt that New South Wales would appear to much greater advantage in a comparison of crime statistics if there existed in that state any law preventing the entrance of criminals, such as is rigidly enforced in most of the other provinces. That there is ground for this assertion is shown by the fact that whereas in New South Wales offenders born in the state only formed 42 per cent. of the total apprehensions in 1901, in Victoria 47 per cent. of arrested persons were of local birth ; while at the census of 1901 the element of the population of local birth was fairly equal, being 72·1 per cent. for New South Wales and 72·9 for Victoria. In July, 1903, a bill was introduced into the New South Wales Parliament to prevent the influx of habitual criminals into the state, and will probably be passed into law during the session of 1904.

The punishment of death is very seldom resorted to except in cases of murder, though formerly such was not the case. Thus the number of executions steadily declined from 151 during the decade 1841-50 to 66 during the ten years 1881-90. In South Australia the extreme penalty has been most sparingly inflicted, there having been only 11 executions in the thirty years which closed with 1901. The following table shows the number of executions in each province during each decade of the 50 years ended 1890, also those which took place in 1891-95 and 1896-1900. Queensland was incorporated with

New South Wales until the end of 1859, though Victoria became a separate colony in 1851. It will be noticed that the returns are defective so far as Western Australia is concerned :—

State.	1841-1850.	1851-1860.	1861-1870.	1871-1880.	1881-1890.	1891-1895.	1896-1900.	1901.	
New South Wales .....	.68	} 38	34	27	23	15	7	3
Queensland			14	18	15	16	1	5	
Victoria			47	41	19	13	12	4
South Australia			7	12	6	2	2	1
Western Australia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	10	.....	.....
Tasmania	83	32	15	3	5	1	.....	.....
New Zealand.....	.....	.....	.....	12	8	1	5	1
Total	151	124	116	85	66	53	28	9	

The returns relating to the prisons of the states are in some cases very incomplete. The prisoners in confinement at any specified time may be divided into those who have been tried and sentenced, those who are awaiting their trial, and debtors. The returns of five of the states allow of this distinction being made. The number and classification of prisoners in confinement on the 31st December, 1901, were as follow :—

State.	Tried and Sentenced.	Awaiting Trial.	Debtors.	Total.
New South Wales.....	1,696	116	2	1,814
Victoria	1,082	68	.....	1,150
Queensland	624	32	1	657
South Australia	231*	7	.....	238
Western Australia ...	451	32	.....	483
New Zealand.....	661	52	.....	713
Total	4,745	307	3	5,055

* Including debtors.

The returns of Tasmania do not enable the distinction made in the above table to be drawn, but there were 117 prisoners in Tasmanian gaols at the end of 1901; so that the total number of persons in confinement in the gaols of Australasia, at the close of 1901, may be stated as 5,172, equal to 1.15 in every thousand of the population.

LAW AND CRIME.

The cost of the administration of justice, the police, and the penal services of the Commonwealth during the last five years was at the rate of £1,826,388 per annum or 9s. 9d. per inhabitant. This large sum is made up of £569,494 for the administration of justice, £226,070 for

prisons, and £1,030,824 for police. For each of these five years the expenditure was :—

Year.	Justice.	Prisons.	Police
	£	£	£
1898	542,948	224,933	960,149
1899	558,617	231,943	1,007,642
1900	567,074	220,901	1,028,210
1901	587,447	226,615	1,068,332
1902	591,381	225,960	1,089,785

The expenditure varies greatly in the different states, the range per inhabitant being from 6s. 10d. in Tasmania to 22s. 1d. in Western Australia. The distribution of the expenditure for 1902 amongst the six States was :—

State.	Justice.	Prisons.	Police.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ...	234,428	101,370	400,947	736,745
Victoria	179,136	51,948	271,561	502,645
Queensland	76,046	26,322	170,873	273,241
South Australia	29,512	15,772	84,874	130,158
Western Australia ...	53,667	24,869	123,724	202,260
Tasmania	18,592	5,679	37,806	62,077
Total	591,381	225,960	1,089,785	1,907,126

The expenditure per inhabitant in each state, and in the Commonwealth, for the year 1902 was as follows :—

State.	Justice.	Prisons.	Police.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales.....	0 3 4	0 1 6	0 5 9	0 10 7
Victoria	0 3 0	0 0 10	0 4 6	0 8 4
Queensland.....	0 3 0	0 1 0	0 6 8	0 10 8
South Australia.....	0 1 7	0 0 10	0 4 8	0 7 1
Western Australia	0 5 6	0 2 7	0 12 8	1 0 9
Tasmania	0 2 1	0 0 8	0 4 4	0 7 1
Total	0 3 1	0 1 2	0 5 8	0 9 11

It will be seen that, in proportion to population, the total cost, as well as the expenditure per head on each service, was much higher in Western Australia than in any of the other states. This of course is only to be expected, if regard be paid to the peculiar industrial conditions of that state, and also to the fact that the provision for efficient police protection must necessarily entail a heavy expenditure in a large and sparsely-peopled country.

SUICIDES.

The total number of persons who committed suicide in Australasia during 1902 was 531—462 males and 69 females—corresponding to a rate of 1·13 per 10,000 living. The table below shows the number of deaths and the rates in each state, in five-year periods since 1870. It is believed that the actual number of suicides is even larger than is shown in the tables, especially during recent years; for there is a growing disposition on the part of coroners' juries to attribute to accident what is really the result of an impulse of self-destruction.

TOTAL NUMBER of Deaths.

State.	1871-75.	1876-80.	1881-85.	1886-90.	1891-95.	1896-1900	1901-2.
New South Wales	212	297	368	578	713	874	270
Victoria	446	505	463	638	630	565	255
Queensland	72	141	170	292	349	400	195
South Australia ...	79	93	146	134	156	192	78
Western Australia	3*	7	23	22	73	157	89
Tasmania	28	37	27	43	63	63	18
New Zealand	89*	195	261	267	339	340	159
Australasia ...	.....	1,275	1,467	1,974	2,323	2,591	1,064

DEATH RATE per 10,000 living.

New South Wales	·78	·90	·87	1·12	1·19	1·33	0·98
Victoria	1·17	1·23	1·02	1·21	1·08	0·95	1·06
Queensland ...	1·00	1·38	1·33	1·62	1·69	1·71	1·92
South Australia ...	·81	·77	·99	·87	·92	1·07	1·07
Western Australia	·29*	·50	1·46	1·05	2·25	1·99	2·27
Tasmania	·54	·68	·44	·63	·85	0·79	0·52
New Zealand	·72*	·91	·99	·89	1·03	0·92	1·01
Australasia ...	.....	1·02	·98	1·12	1·16	1·18	1·15

* Four years—1872-75.

Speaking generally, the experience of Australasia agrees with that of other countries, namely, that the tendency to self-destruction is increasing. From the table above it is seen that the rate slowly but steadily advanced from 1870 up till the end of 1900, but the results for the last two years show a slight falling off. Tasmania has always had the lowest rate, while in New Zealand the rate is slightly above that in England, where it is 0·92 per 10,000 living. Up to 1893, the three first named states in the table exhibited the highest rates, Queensland coming first; but since that year Western Australia has shown the largest proportional number of victims by suicide, due, no doubt, to the relatively large number of males in the state, since males are three or four times as prone to take their own lives as females.

The means of committing suicide most favoured in all the states, are poisoning, drowning, shooting, which is more common now than formerly, and hanging amongst males, and poisoning and drowning amongst females.

ILLEGITIMACY.

Illegitimate births are rather numerous in these states, the total number in the whole of Australasia during 1902 being 6,901, equal to 5.59 per cent. of the total births. A comparison of the results for the last two years shows that in 1902 the rates decreased in New South Wales, Victoria, and New Zealand, while the other states showed increases, the most remarkable being in the case of Tasmania, where the proportion advanced from 3.91 to 6.12 per 100 births. The following table shows the number of illegitimate births which have occurred in each state and New Zealand in quinquennial periods since 1875, and the proportion per cent. of total births :—

State.	1876-80.	1881-85.	1886-90.	1891-95.	1896-1900.	1901.	1902.
TOTAL NUMBER of Illegitimate Births.							
New South Wales.....	5,401	6,949	9,394	11,875	12,622	2,712	2,497
Victoria	5,646	6,491	8,425	9,858	8,625	1,729	1,677
Queensland	1,447	1,990	3,117	3,516	4,213	848	859
South Australia.....	...	1,222	1,331	1,577	1,767	361	389
Western Australia .....	...	...	...	†402	1,133	222	247
Tasmania .....	...	*762	911	1,136	1,322	193	311
New Zealand	2,027	2,831	3,011	3,443	4,196	937	921
Australasia.....	...	20,245	26,189	31,807	33,878	7,002	6,901
PROPORTION per cent. of Total Births.							
New South Wales.....	4.22	4.36	4.90	6.01	6.88	7.16	6.59
Victoria	4.27	4.63	4.89	5.45	5.57	5.57	5.55
Queensland.....	3.85	4.06	4.44	4.83	5.92	5.93	6.04
South Australia.....	...	2.16	2.50	2.98	3.76	3.96	4.35
Western Australia .....	...	...	...	†4.75	5.06	3.88	3.96
Tasmania .....	...	*4.35	3.84	4.58	5.65	3.91	6.11
New Zealand	2.30	2.93	3.20	3.77	4.43	4.57	4.46
Australasia.....	...	3.90	4.35	5.06	5.67	5.67	5.59

* Four years—1882-85.

† Four years—1892-95.

It is seen that New South Wales has always been in the unenviable position of exhibiting the highest proportion of illegitimate births, although up to 1890 it was closely followed by Victoria. Since 1890, however, the rate in New South Wales has increased very rapidly, as also in Queensland. Tasmania showed the second highest proportion in 1902 with 6.11 per cent., a remarkable increase on the figure for the previous year, which stood at 3.91. In all the states illegitimacy is

on the increase; and whereas less than twenty years ago each province had a lower rate than prevailed in England, they all, with the exception of South Australia, have now a higher rate.

The increase, however, is more apparent than real, since the general decline in the birth-rate affects the proportion of illegitimates. A proper comparison would be obtained by relating the number of illegitimate births to the number of unmarried women of child-bearing ages during the period. If this were done it would be found that illegitimacy is not increasing in Australia.

The following table shows the proportion of illegitimate births in the United Kingdom, and in the chief countries of Europe, based on the experience of the latest five years available, the figures referring, in most cases, to the period 1895-9. In a majority of the European countries illegitimacy appears to be on the increase.

Country.	Illegitimate Births per cent.	Country.	Illegitimate Births per cent.
England and Wales...	4·15	Hungary	9·01
Scotland	6·97	France	8·26
Ireland	2·65	Belgium	8·51
Germany	9·21	Netherlands.....	2·71
Prussia	7·84	Sweden	10·80
Bavaria	14·00	Norway	7·35
Saxony	12·90	Italy	6·34
Austria	14·55		

DIVORCE.

The question of divorce is one of much interest to Australasia, as some of the states, especially New South Wales and Victoria, now offer great facilities for the dissolution of the marriage bond. The general opinion was that such facilities were calculated to increase divorce to an extent that would prove hurtful to public morals; and so far as the experience of New South Wales was concerned, for the first few years after the passing of the Act multiplying the grounds on which divorce could be granted, the fear did not seem to be altogether groundless; for in 1893 the number of decrees *nisi* granted rose to 305, from 102 in 1892, and in 1901 was still as high as 252. When, however, it is remembered that advantage would be taken of the change in law to dissolve marriages the bonds of which would have been broken long before under other circumstances, it is evident that there was little ground for the fear that this somewhat alarming increase would continue, and it was, therefore, not surprising to find a decline to 245 in 1902. In Victoria, where a very similar law came into operation in 1890, the number of divorces increased considerably, immediately after the passing of the Act, although not to the alarming extent experienced in New South Wales.

In New South Wales, under the Matrimonial Causes Act of 1873, the chief grounds on which divorce was granted were adultery after marriage on the part of the wife, and adultery with cruelty on the part of the husband. Under the Act of 1892 and the Amending Act passed in 1893 petitions for divorce can be granted for the following causes, in addition to those already mentioned:—*Husband v. Wife.*—Desertion for not less than three years; habitual drunkenness and neglect of domestic duties for a similar period; refusing to obey an order for restitution of conjugal rights; being imprisoned under sentence for three years or upwards; attempt to murder or inflict grievous bodily harm, or repeated assault on the husband within a year preceding the date of the filing of the petition. *Wife v. Husband.*—Adultery, provided that at the time of the institution of the suit the husband is domiciled in the state; desertion for not less than three years; habitual drunkenness with cruelty or neglect to support for a similar period; refusing to obey an order for restitution of conjugal rights; being imprisoned for three years or upwards, or having within five years undergone various sentences amounting in all to not less than three years; attempt to murder or assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm, or repeated assault within one year previously. Relief can only be sought on these grounds should the petitioner have been domiciled in the state for three years or upwards at the time of instituting the suit, and not have resorted to the state for the purpose of having the marriage dissolved. In Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, divorces are granted principally for adultery on the part of the wife, and adultery coupled with desertion for over two years on the part of the husband.

In the subjoined table will be found the actual number of divorces and judicial separations granted during each of the years 1895–1901. It will be seen that, taking the states as a whole, with the exception of that for 1898, the rate for 1900 is the lowest shown in the table:—

State.	1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Divorces.	Judicial Separations.	Divorces.	Judicial Separations.	Divorces.	Judicial Separations.	Divorces.	Judicial Separations.	Divorces.	Judicial Separations.	Divorces.	Judicial Separations.	Divorces.	Judicial Separations.
New South Wales	301	11	234	8	246	13	247	17	232	17	219	14	252	20
Victoria	85	..	106	2	117	..	87	..	105	2	93	..	83	..
Queensland	4	..	3	2	10	1	7	..	10	1	12	1	14	..
South Australia	5	..	6	1	3	..	7	1	11	..	7	1	6	..
Western Australia	2	..	1	..	4	..	3	..	3	..	16	..	12	1
Tasmania	4	1	3	..	5	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	11	..
New Zealand	18	5	36	2	33	1	32	2	46	16	85	3	103	1
Australasia	419	17	389	15	418	15	387	20	411	36	436	19	481	22
Totals	436		404		433		407		447		455		503	
Divorces and separations per 10,000 marriages ..	169.9		144.2		150.6		137.7		142.3		138.0		148.6	

The following table shows the number of decrees of dissolution of marriage and judicial separation granted in each state, in quinquennial periods since 1871, so far as it is possible to procure the information. Divorce was legalised in New South Wales in 1873, and the figures of that state for 1871-75 only cover the two years 1874 and 1875.

State.	1871-75.		1876-80.		1881-85.		1886-90.		1891-95.		1896-1901.	
	Divorces.	Judicial Separations.	Divorces.	Judicial Separations.	Divorces.	Judicial Separations.	Divorces.	Judicial Separations.	Divorces.	Judicial Separations.	Divorces.	Judicial Separations.
New South Wales	21	...	87	...	116	6	212	12	1087	55	1430	89
Victoria	33	6	41	2	74	8	124	9	441	10	591	4
Queensland	4	1	14	...	5	2	26	3	26	3	56	5
South Australia	22	3	35	2	31	10	23	2	30	2	40	3
Western Australia .....	...	...	1	1	5	...	8	...	9	...	39	1
Tasmania	9	...	9	...	9	...	15	2	21	2	31	...
New Zealand	* ..	* ..	* ..	* ..	* ..	* ..	110	5	101	14	335	25
Australasia	89	10	187	5	240	26	518	33	1715	86	2522	127

* Information not available.

Taking the figures given in the foregoing table, and comparing them with the number of marriages celebrated during the same periods, the rates of divorce for the individual states, per 10,000 marriages, will be found below. It will be seen that the rate for New South Wales is higher than that of any country of the world except the United States and Switzerland:—

State.	1871-75.	1876-80.	1881-85.	1886-90.	1891-95.	1896-1901.
New South Wales	†23·5	33·6	32·5	54·8	272·3	271·2
Victoria	16·0	16·9	24·4	31·1	119·6	124·8
Queensland	8·0	18·7	6·0	19·0	21·4	32·4
South Australia	33·5	34·6	33·1	24·3	29·9	32·5
Western Australia .....	...	20·5	44·8	53·5	38·6	41·3
Tasmania	27·4	22·0	18·0	35·4	50·8	44·7
New Zealand	* ..	* ..	* ..	63·5	56·9	111·5

* Information not available. † 1874 and 1875 only.

From the appended statement, which sets forth the latest divorce rates of the countries for which accurate statistics are obtainable, such rates being calculated on an experience of ten years wherever possible, it will be seen that there is a larger proportion of marriages dissolved in Australasia than in any other part of the British Empire, but that the rate

for these provinces as a whole is largely exceeded by a number of foreign countries. Of countries where divorce laws are in force, no reliable statistics are available for Denmark, Hungary, Russia, and Spain. In Italy and Portugal divorce is not recognised by law :—

Country.	Divorces per 10,000 Marriages.	Country.	Divorces per 10,000 Marriages.
Canadian Dominion ...	4	Cape Colony	98
United Kingdom	11	Netherlands	103
Norway	16	Germany	165
Austria Proper	43	France	180
Greece	50	Roumania	204
Belgium	81	Switzerland	432
Sweden	87	United States	612

In the United States of America no general system of registration of births, deaths, and marriages is in force. For the purpose of comparison, the marriage-rate of that country has been assumed to be 6.50 per 1,000 of mean population, and on that basis the 20,660 divorces granted annually during ten years would give an average of not less than 612 per 10,000 marriages.

In the Dominion of Canada divorce was, under the Union Act, assigned to the Federal Parliament; but those provinces which had established divorce courts before the accomplishment of federation were permitted to retain the jurisdiction which they already exercised. In the remaining provinces no divorce courts have been established since the constitution of the Dominion, and divorce can only be obtained by legislation, the matter being dealt with in each case as an ordinary private Act of Parliament, with this difference, however, that the Senate requires the production of such evidence in support of the application for relief as would be deemed sufficient in a court of law.

INSANITY.

The number of insane persons in Australasia, under official cognizance in the various Government hospitals for the treatment of the insane, at the end of 1901 was 15,266, equal to 3.30 per 1,000 of the population, or corresponding to one insane person in about every 303. This rate is below that prevailing in England, where one person in every 298 is officially known to be insane.

An inspection of the table given below of the insane persons, both male and female, in each state and New Zealand on 31st December, 1901, and the rate per 1,000 inhabitants of each sex, will disclose the

fact that the rate of insanity varies greatly in the different provinces, and that the rate for males is everywhere higher than that for females.

State.	Number of Insane.			Per 1,000 of Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total Persons.	Males.	Females.	Total Persons.
New South Wales	2,684	1,804	4,488	3·71	2·74	3·25
Victoria	2,309	2,195	4,504	3·80	3·65	3·73
Queensland	1,091	656	1,747	3·84	2·90	3·42
South Australia	576	412	988	3·11	2·30	2·71
Western Australia	238	102	340	2·00	1·34	1·74
Tasmania	234	192	426	2·59	2·29	2·45
Commonwealth.....	7,132	5,361	12,493	3·55	2·94	3·26
New Zealand.....	1,654	1,119	2,773	3·99	3·00	3·52
Australasia.....	8,786	6,480	15,266	3·63	2·95	3·30

Victoria has the highest general rate, with 3·73 per 1,000, New Zealand coming next with 3·52, closely followed by Queensland with 3·42. Next comes New South Wales with 3·25; South Australia with 2·71; Tasmania with 2·45; while Western Australia shows the lowest proportion with 1·74 per 1,000. New Zealand shows the highest rate for males with 3·99 per thousand, followed by Queensland with 3·84; and Victoria with 3·65 per thousand has the largest proportion of females.

There is one remarkable difference between the Australasian states and Great Britain, namely, that in England the greater proportion of insanity is found amongst women, whereas in Australasia it is found amongst men.

In England the rate per 1,000 males in 1901 was 3·16, and per 1,000 females 3·54. In Australasia the greatest disproportion was in New Zealand; where the male and female rates were respectively 3·99 and 3·00 per 1,000. The smallest difference between the sexes is found in those states where the male population follow in greater proportion what may be termed the more settled pursuits. In Victoria the excess of the male over the female rate was only 0·15 and in Tasmania 0·30.

There seems to be little doubt that insanity is slowly but steadily increasing in the states, as it is in the United Kingdom and other countries. In England the rate has risen from 2·75 per 1,000 of population in 1879 to 3·36 in 1901, and in Scotland a similar rise has taken place from 2·75 per 1,000 in 1884 to 3·49 in 1901. In Ireland the rate has risen from 2·50 per 1,000 of the population in 1880 to 4·87 per 1,000 in 1901. The greater part of this increase is no doubt rightly attributed to an improvement in the administration of the Commissioners in Lunacy, by which a more accurate knowledge of the number of cases existent in the country has been gained; but the

steady growth of the rate in recent years, when statistical information has been brought to a high pitch of perfection, plainly points to the fact that the advance of civilisation, with the increasing strain to which the struggle for existence is subjecting body and mind, has one of its results in the growth of insanity. In all the states of Australasia, with the sole exception of Tasmania, there is seen the same state of affairs as the insanity returns of Great Britain disclose, although the conditions of life press much more lightly on the individual here.

The experience of the various states is fairly represented in the following table, which shows the average number of insane in each state per 1,000 of population, arranged in three five-years periods:—

State.	1887-91.	1892-96.	1897-1901.
	Rate per 1,000 of Population.	Rate per 1,000 of Population.	Rate per 1,000 of Population.
New South Wales.....	2.75	2.89	3.14
Victoria	3.34	3.47	3.69
Queensland	2.66	3.12	3.39
South Australia.....	2.50	2.59	2.71
Western Australia	3.02	1.68	1.47
Tasmania.....	2.48	2.37	2.32
Commonwealth	2.92	3.03	3.19
New Zealand	2.85	3.05	3.41
Australasia	2.90	3.04	3.23

The only states where the rate is diminishing are Western Australia and Tasmania. In Western Australia the hospital accommodation is limited, and thereby many insane, especially males, doubtless escape notice.

It has been said that the trade depression experienced a few years ago throughout Australasia, was the cause of an increase in insanity; and at first sight it looks as if this were so, because since 1892 there has been a steady increase in the proportion of the population detained in asylums. But looking at the rates of admissions this view does not seem to be altogether borne out. Probably one effect of depressed times is to send to the asylums a number of harmless but demented persons who, under other circumstances, would be supported by their relatives. In England and Wales it is found that the increase in insanity has taken place amongst those who are termed the "pauper" class—that is, those whose relatives are not in a position to support them after they lose their reason. On the other hand, the admissions in prosperous times are kept up by insanity either directly or indirectly induced by the indulgence which commonly follows high wages and large gains.

The following table shows the average annual number of admissions and readmissions into the asylums in each state, and the rate per 1,000 of population, during each of the two quinquennial periods 1892-96 and 1897-1901 :—

State.	1892-96.		1897-1901.	
	Average Number of Admissions per annum.	Rate per 1,000 of Population.	Average Number of Admissions per annum.	Rate per 1,000 of Population.
New South Wales	704	0·57	785	0·58
Victoria	685	0·58	752	0·63
Queensland	256	0·60	318	0·66
South Australia	218	0·63	217	0·61
Western Australia	49	0·55	115	0·64
Tasmania	61	0·40	70	0·40
Commonwealth	1,973	0·57	2,257	0·60
New Zealand	464	0·75	573	0·76
Australasia	2,437	0·59	2,830	0·63

The table shows that the rate of admissions has advanced slightly during the decade, and that while there has been a decrease for the last five years in South Australia, the other states, with the exception of Tasmania, where the rate remained stationary, show increases, the proportion in Western Australia rising from 0·55 per 1,000 in 1892-6 to 0·64 in 1897-1901.

The next table shows the total number of patients who were discharged from the asylums during the ten years 1892-1901, either on account of recovery, permanent or temporary, or on account of death, and the proportion borne by each to the total number who were under treatment during the period.

State.	Total under Treatment.	Discharged—recovered or relieved.		Died.	
		Number.	Per cent. of total under treatment.	Number.	Per cent. of total under treatment.
New South Wales.....	10,580	3,655	34·55	2,402	22·70
Victoria	11,050	3,184	28·81	3,285	29·72
Queensland.....	4,062	1,310	32·25	971	23·90
South Australia.....	2,989	1,199	40·11	743	24·86
Western Australia	923	392	42·47	173	18·74
Tasmania	1,014	282	27·81	280	27·61
Commonwealth	30,618	10,022	32·73	7,854	25·65
New Zealand	7,036	3,125	44·41	1,338	19·01
Australasia.....	37,654	13,147	34·92	9,192	24·41

It is seen that, of the total number under treatment, 34·92 per cent. were discharged either partially or wholly recovered, and that 24·41 per cent. died. New Zealand shows the highest proportion of recoveries, and Victoria the lowest, while Western Australia has the lowest death-rate, and Victoria the highest. The position of Victoria as regards results in treatment of the insane is therefore the worst in Australasia, and this unsatisfactory state of affairs has aroused anxious attention in the southern State. At present the asylums are overcrowded, while the system of classification leaves much to be desired. A serious drawback to efficient administration also lies in the fact that while the inspector and official visitors may make suggestions they have no power to give administrative effect to their recommendations. Speaking generally, it is estimated that of the persons who are discharged from the asylums in Australasia, some 28 per cent. suffer a relapse and are readmitted; and it may be said that out of every 1,000 persons who are admitted for the first time, 420 will recover, and the sufferings of the remaining 580 will only be terminated by death.

Very little information is available as to the exciting or predisposing causes of insanity in the different states, New South Wales being the only one concerning which there is complete information. But that state may be taken as typical of the whole, as the customs and conditions of living do not vary greatly in any of them, and the statement below enables a comparison to be made with the principal assigned causes of insanity in England and Wales. The following figures represent the proportion of each assigned cause to the total known causes for a period of five years:—

Cause.	Males.		Females.	
	New South Wales.	England and Wales.	New South Wales.	England and Wales.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Domestic trouble, Adverse circumstances, Mental anxiety	9·4	8·8	12·0	9·8
Intemperance in drink	15·6	19·3	3·9	7·8
Hereditary influence, ascertained; Congenital defect, ascertained	17·8	20·8	19·5	23·0
Pregnancy, Lactation, Parturition, and Puer- peral state, Uterine and Ovarian dis- orders, Puberty, Change of life .....	.....	.....	14·6	11·9
Previous attacks	15·6	13·6	19·3	18·4
Accident, including Sunstroke	5·5	4·8	0·8	0·6
Old Age	7·4	5·7	6·4	6·5
Other Causes ascertained.....	28·7	27·0	23·5	22·0

Intemperance in drink is popularly supposed to be the most fruitful cause of insanity in Australasia, but as will be seen from the above table hereditary influence is the chief factor both here and in England.

The figures moreover prove that insanity arising from intemperance is not nearly so common in these states as in the old country. Amongst females, the chief causes of insanity in the states are hereditary influence and pregnancy, etc. It is believed that hereditary influence and congenital defect are responsible in New South Wales for a much larger percentage of cases than the number shown in the table, and that of the unknown causes the great majority should be ascribed to hereditary influences. The small proportion of cases set down to these two causes is simply due to the difficulty of obtaining knowledge of the family history of a large number of those who enter the asylums.

HABITATIONS.

The latest information available concerning the habitations of the people, is that obtained at the census of 1901, when inquiry was made on the householders' schedules respecting the dwellings of the population. The information sought was in respect to whether a building was occupied, unoccupied, or in course of construction; the material of which it was built, and the number of rooms which it contained. The tabulation was not made with the same degree of completeness in all the states; but so far as comparative figures can be given they are shown below:—

Class of Dwelling.	New South Wales.	Victoria	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
Inhabited	252,502	241,410	98,737	69,856	48,506	34,165	158,898
Uninhabited	14,831	11,629	1,670	5,640	2,263	2,187	10,830
Being built	1,488	617	*	358	201	118	865
Total	268,771	253,656	100,407	75,854	50,970	36,470	170,593

* Information not ascertained.

The materials of which the dwellings in each state were constructed are shown in the following table, so far as the particulars are available. In New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, Western Australia, and New Zealand the information is shown for all dwellings; in Victoria and Queensland for inhabited dwellings only. Dwellings made of canvas are most numerous in Western Australia, Queensland, and New South Wales. The large numbers of men living in tents engaged in mining in Western Australia, and in mining and on railway

extensions in the two last mentioned states, will sufficiently account for the totals shown in this class.

Material.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
Stone	10,793	8,469	300	45,136	3,931	} 8,059	{ 7,517
Brick	92,879	63,627	2,248	13,479	8,372			} 8,059	{ .....
Concrete, Pisé	1,525	1,525	33	2,664	1,164	.....	.....
Iron, metal	5,380	1,337	6,215	2,787	5,589	} 23,653	{ 153,945
Wood	140,482	} 157,112	77,419	9,471	12,296			} 23,653	{ 153,945
Lath and Plaster.....	} 4,052		} 23,653			{ 153,945
Mud, bark		2,806	1,604	495	1,304		1,688
Canvas (including tents)	8,874	3,423	9,609	1,564	18,628	869	5,116
Others and unspecified	3,886	3,021	1,309	753	495	2,585	2,327
Total	268,771	241,410	98,737	75,854	50,970	36,470	170,593

The number of rooms is given below for all houses, whether occupied or unoccupied, in the case of New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, and Western Australia; for the other states the figures refer to inhabited dwellings only :—

Dwellings, with—	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	
One room	7,915	6,841	3,606	2,902	14,455	717	8,147	
Two rooms.....	16,275	11,470	5,782	5,778	7,308	3,529	10,462	
Three and four rooms	79,366	80,076	25,108	31,180	17,278	13,023	45,499	
Five and six rooms	98,641	84,914	31,924	24,061	7,319	8,193	52,585	
Seven to ten rooms.....	43,844	43,242	16,158	} 11,086	2,886	4,158	} 36,542	
Eleven to fifteen rooms.....	6,923	5,615	2,104		647	} 1,968		} 36,542
Sixteen to twenty rooms.....	1,612	1,157	548		226				} 1,968	} 36,542
More than twenty rooms.....	1,205	909	529	209	2,632	547		
Number of rooms unspecified ...	5,889	3,763	423	849	612	2,632	547	
Tents, etc.....	7,096	3,423	12,555	.....	.....	2,245	5,116
Total	268,771	241,410	98,737	75,854	50,970	36,470	158,898	

In the case of those states where no information is given in the table respecting tents, etc., the returns are incorporated in the first two lines of the table. From the foregoing figures it will be seen that in Australasia there are over 5 persons to every occupied house.