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OFFICIAL STATISTICS.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA YEAR BOOK, 1901 to 1908,

With Corrected Statistics for Earlier Years.

SECTION I.

STATISTICAL ORGANISATION AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION.

§ 1. Introduction.

1. **Development of Australian Statistics.**—In the first issue of the Commonwealth Official Year Book (No. 1, 1901-1907),¹ an account was given of the origin and development of the statistical methods of Australia from the earliest times to the organisation of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics; *vide* pp. 1 to 16 therein. It will suffice here to mention that statistical compilation in Australia originated in the necessity of producing "Blue Books" for the information of the Home Government. The granting of Responsible Government extended the field of statistics required to be collected, and changed somewhat the administrative arrangements for statistical compilation. Certain branches, for example, were early relegated to the various Registrars-General. Finance was ordinarily dealt with by the Treasuries; Trade, by the Customs Departments; and in general each Department prepared statistics for itself. Owing to this, State Statistical Departments came ultimately to be organised largely as collecting agencies of official and general information. The effort of each State, however, was independent.

A short historical sketch was given in the Year Book (pp. 2 to 5), shewing how each State Bureau, and that of New Zealand, was actually developed, and a brief reference was made to the publications issued by the various Bureaux.

Although even from the earliest times the desirableness of uniformity in statistical compilation was recognised, and some effort was also made to bring it about, it was practically inevitable, in the absence of any co-ordinating authority, that divergencies of technique should arise, and that these divergencies should introduce difficulties in the way of so combining State statistics, as to get a satisfactory statistic for Australia as a whole. Individualising tendencies were only partially combated by the various conferences of State Statisticians, namely, in 1861, 1875, 1890, 1900, 1902, and 1903. (See hereunder).

1. All references to pages in this section will be to Year Book No. 1, 1901-1907.

STATISTICAL CONFERENCES.

Date of Conference.	Place of Meeting.	Colonies or States represented.	Object of Conference.
October, 1861 ...	Melbourne	New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria.	To secure uniformity in the collection and compilation of statistics.
January, 1875 ...	Hobart ...	New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria.	To secure uniformity in the collection and compilation of statistics.
March, 1890 ...	Hobart ...	New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, New Zealand.	To secure uniformity in the collection and compilation of census returns.
February, 1900	Sydney ...	New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia, New Zealand.	To found a uniform basis for the estimation of population and to secure the collection and compilation of census on uniform principles.
January, 1902 ...	Hobart ...	New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia, New Zealand.	To secure uniformity in the preparation of statistical returns.
September, 1903	Melbourne	New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia.	To secure uniform methods in the statistics of population.
Nov., Dec., 1906	Melbourne	Commonwealth, and each State therein and New Zealand.	Co-ordination of the entire statistical effort of the Commonwealth and State Bureaux.

(i.) *Creation of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.* In 1906 the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics was created under the authority of the Census and Statistics Act of 1905, the provisions of which were stated *in extenso* in Year Book No. 1, pp. 8 to 11. The Act deals with administration, with the taking of the census, with the collection of statistics generally, and with the obligations of the public to conform to the requirements of the Act itself. Prior to the creation of the Commonwealth Bureau, it was nearly always difficult, and often impossible, to combine the statistics of the several States, because the basis and whole technique of collection were fixed practically without regard to the necessities of compilation for Australia as a whole.

(ii.) *Statistical Conference, 1906.* It became evident that this state of things could no longer continue, and a conference under the presidency of the Commonwealth Statistician, attended by statistical representatives of each State and New Zealand, was held in November and December, 1906, for the purpose of devising a scheme under which statistical collection would become satisfactory for the study of the affairs of the Commonwealth, as well as those of its constituent parts. It was recognised that the statistical organisation should be such as to secure the following advantages, viz.:—

- (i.) Identity of categories under which the facts are to be collated.
- (ii.) Substantial identity in the method of collection.
- (iii.) Uniformity in the scheme of presenting the facts collected.
- (iv.) Simultaneity of collection where possible.

An account of the *personnel* of the conference, of the more salient points of the Commonwealth Statistician's address, and a *resumé* of the conference resolutions are given in Year Book No. 1, pp. 13-16. The main features of these resolutions were as follows:—

- (i.) In the interests alike of each State and the Commonwealth the collection and compilation of statistical information by the State Statistical Bureaux

should be co-extensive, and, within the limits indicated by the adopted forms, uniform in respect of method, order, and date of compilation; and each State Bureau should be equipped so as to make it possible to respond to this demand.

- (ii.) Excepting in the case of information confidentially collected, or compilation confidentially made for the State or Commonwealth Governments, the whole of the statistical information in each Statistical Bureau should be immediately available to the Commonwealth or State Statisticians.
- (iii.) In order to secure uniformity in the compilation and interpretation of statistical data, a complete scheme of instructions should be drafted by the Commonwealth Statistician for general adoption.
- (iv.) The classification of causes of death prepared by the International Institute of Statistics should be adopted.¹
- (v.) A quinquennial enumeration of population is necessary, owing to the rapid movement of population in Australia.
- (vi.) A monthly record of Interstate Trade should be furnished.
- (vii.) Statistics of production should be so published as never to disclose the operations of individual establishments, and, in general, in order to engender the necessary confidence in the minds of informants as to the strictly impersonal nature of statistical inquiries, and so secure readiness to furnish accurate information, the customary statistical practice of maintaining absolute secrecy should, under no circumstances, be departed from.
- (viii.) Statistical publications of the Commonwealth and States should, as far as possible, be of uniform sizes, and uniform as to order of subject matter.
- (ix.) Trade statistics should be published for each calendar year, classified under categories, and in statistics of export the State of origin should be shewn.
- (x.) All questions of mathematical method, mode of determining means, etc., shall be decided for all States by the Commonwealth Statistician.

Effect is gradually being given to these resolutions as opportunity offers. The Statistics of Trade and Customs for 1906 were published under the alphabetical arrangement, in response to the request of the Trade and Customs Department. For the 1907 trade statistics they have been classified under the categories referred to, viz.:-

CATEGORIES OF ITEMS, TRADE AND CUSTOMS STATISTICS.

Class No.	Class No.
(i.) Foodstuffs of Animal Origin, but excluding Living Animals	(xiv.) Metals (unmanufactured) and Ores
(ii.) Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin	(xv.) Metals, partly manufactured
(iii.) Beverages (non-alcoholic) and Substances used in making	(xvi.) Metals (manufactured), including Machinery
(iv.) Spirits and Alcoholic Liquors, including Spirits for Industrial Purposes, and Pharmaceutical Preparations dutiable as Spirits	(xvii.) Leather and Manufactures of Leather, and substitutes therefor; also Indiarubber and India-rubber Manufactures
(v.) Tobacco and preparations thereof	(xviii.) Wood and Wicker, raw and manufactured
(vi.) Live Animals	(xix.) Earthenware, Cements, China, Glass, and Stoneware
(vii.) Animal Substances (mainly unmanufactured) not Foodstuffs	(xx.) Paper and Stationery
(viii.) Vegetable Substances and Fibres	(xxi.) Jewellery, Timepieces, and Fancy Goods
(ix.) Apparel, Textiles, and Manufactured Fibres	(xvii.) Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments
(x.) Oils, Fats, and Waxes	(xxiii.) Drugs, Chemicals, and Fertilizers
(xi.) Paints and Varnishes	(xxiv.) Miscellaneous
(xii.) Stones and Minerals used industrially	(xxv.) Excise.
(xiii.) Specie	

1. The Commonwealth Statistician translated the necessary nosological classification, and it was published early in 1907.

2. Sources of Information.—(i.) *State Statistical Bureaux.* The State Statistical Bureaux now collect and arrange such information as they supply, under a common method, and according to uniform categories. The State Bureaux, therefore, have a double function, viz., they collect—(a) for their immediate requirements as States, and (b) as integral parts of the Commonwealth. The collections are made—(i.) by the police, (ii.) by special collectors, (iii.) by direct demand for returns, and (iv.) by compilation from official departmental reports.

(ii.) *Commonwealth and State Departments.* All statistical compilations of Commonwealth and State Departments are forwarded as soon as published, and occasionally in manuscript prior to publication, to the “Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics,” for the purpose of facilitating official statistical compilation on behalf of the Commonwealth. This matter is more fully referred to in § 2, hereinafter, *q.v.*

(iii.) *Scientific and Technical Experts.* The services of scientific and technical experts are requisitioned where necessary, so that the whole of the information published under the auspices of the Commonwealth will be as authoritative and accurate as it is possible to make it.

(iv.) *Authority conferred on State Statisticians.* Where their Governments have formally entered into the necessary arrangements, the State Statisticians have been duly constituted as officers under the Commonwealth Census and Statistics Act.

(v.) *Supply of Information to the Commonwealth Statistician.* The Census and Statistics Act enacts, under penalty, that when persons are required by the Commonwealth Statistician so to do, they shall furnish him with information in any matters relating to population, vital, social, and industrial affairs; relating to employment and non-employment; to imports and exports, both oversea and interstate; to postal and telegraphic matters; to factories, mines, and any other productive industries, including agricultural, horticultural, viticultural, dairying, and pastoral; to banking, insurance, and finance; to railways, tramways, shipping, and transport generally; to land tenure, and occupancy generally; as well as to any additional matters which may be prescribed by regulation. Apart from rendering returns on the proper form, every person is required to answer all questions asked him by the Statistician or other officer authorised by the Statistician, in regard to any branch of statistics required by the Act to be collected. In order to facilitate inquiries “the Statistician or any officer authorised in writing by him may, at any time during working hours, enter any factory, mine, workshop, or place where persons are employed, and may inspect any part of it, and all plant and machinery used in connection with it, and may make such inquiries as are necessary” for the requisite information, and penalties are prescribed for hindering the Statistician or his authorised officers in the execution of their duty.

3. Maintenance of Secrecy.—It is desirable that it should be publicly recognised that accurate information supplied to a statistical office under promise of secrecy can never, under any circumstances, be used against the individual supplying it, and under no circumstances whatever will the Statistician disclose to any authority the affairs of individuals or of individual businesses, or of small groups of businesses, where, through inference, the affairs of an individual business would be virtually disclosed. In this connection it may be pointed out that the following resolutions of the 1906 Conference of Statisticians have been accepted by the Commonwealth and State Governments, viz.:—

- (i.) That in conformity with statistical practice, and for the purpose of engendering the necessary confidence in the minds of informants as to the strictly impersonal nature of statistical inquiries, and of thus securing increased readiness on their part to supply correct information, through which alone statistical accuracy is attainable, it is desirable that the details of the statistics of production should in no case be so published as to reveal the operations of individual establishments.

- (ii.) That it is further desirable that information obtained under promise of secrecy, express or implied, should not, under any circumstances be divulged.

A statistical office is, in respect of the affairs of individuals, and of individual businesses, an office in which absolute secrecy is maintained. Its inquiries are invariably impersonal, and it should be publicly known that no other Government department, as, for example, Customs, Excise, or Taxation, either land or income, can, under any circumstances whatever, make use of the statistical departments in order to acquire detailed information otherwise unavailable. All persons may therefore feel assured that they may render correct information without regard to any possible ulterior consequences.

4. **Accuracy Essential.**—It is needless to add that it is important that statistical information should be perfectly accurate, and any person who knowingly makes, on any form or document filled up or supplied, or in answer to any question asked him under the authority of the Census and Statistics Act, any statement which is untrue in any material particular, is liable to a penalty of £50. It is regrettable that census and other statistical results contain intrinsic evidence of deliberate misstatements. For example, the statement of age in census papers is often erroneous, probably, amongst other reasons, because it is not recognised that accurate data are essential for the preparation of the valuable tables necessary for forming judgments in various matters, for example, deducing the probability of life for both sexes at each age, or for determining the premium payments which a safe life insurance policy ought to require.

§ 2. Statistical Publications of Australia.

The official statistical publications of Australia may be divided bibliographically into two main divisions, viz.:—(1) Commonwealth publications dealing both individually and collectively with the several States of the Commonwealth, and (2) State publications dealing with individual States only. Besides these there are a large number of publications issued regularly, which, though not wholly statistical, necessarily contain a considerable amount of statistical information. These are included in the lists given hereunder.

1. **Commonwealth Publications.**—Commonwealth publications may be grouped under two heads, viz.:—(i.) Publications issued by the Commonwealth Statistician, and (ii.) departmental reports and papers.

(i.) *Publications Issued by the Commonwealth Statistician.* The following is a list of statistical publications issued from the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics since its inauguration and up to 30th June, 1908:—

Finance; Bulletin No. 1, 1901 to 1907.

Population and Vital Statistics; Bulletin No. 1, Population, 1901 to 1906.

Population and Vital Statistics; Bulletin No. 2, Commonwealth Demography, 1901 to 1906.

Population and Vital Statistics; Bulletins Nos. 3 to 5, issued quarterly, commencing quarter ended 31st March, 1907.

Production; Bulletin No. 1, 1901 to 1906.

Shipping and Oversea Migration for 1906.

Trade, Customs, and Excise Revenue for 1906; Parts I. and II.

Trade, Shipping, and Oversea Migration; Bulletins Nos. 1 to 13, issued monthly, commencing January, 1907.

Transport and Communication; Bulletin No. 1, 1901 to 1906.

Year Book of the Commonwealth; No. 1, 1901 to 1907.

(ii.) *Commonwealth Departmental Reports and Papers.* The following official reports and papers containing statistical matter have been issued since the inauguration of the Commonwealth:—

- British New Guinea, Reports for 1904-5 and 1905-6.
- Budget, 1901-2 to 1907-8.
- Commonwealth Meteorologist. Climate and Meteorology of Australia; Bulletin No. 1.
- Contract Immigrants Act 1905 and Immigration Restriction Acts 1901-5; Returns for Years 1902 to 1907.
- Director of Naval Forces; Report for 1906.
- Electoral Statistics of Commonwealth Elections; 1903 and 1906.
- Estimates; 1901-2 to 1907-8.
- Inspector-General of Military Forces; Reports, 1905 to 1907.
- Military Board; Reports, 1905 and 1906.
- Naturalisation Act 1903; Returns.
- Patent Statistics; 1904 to 1907.
- Public Service Commissioner; Reports, 1901-4 and 1905, and Public Service Lists, 1903 to 1907.
- Representation Act 1905; Returns.
- Trade and Customs Returns, 1903 to 1905; compiled by the New South Wales Government Statistician for the Minister for Customs.
- Treasurer's Statements and Reports of Auditor-General, 1901-2 to 1906-7.
- Treasury Statements of Receipts and Expenditure, issued quarterly in the *Commonwealth Gazette*.

2. State Publications.—The chief statistical publications of each State issued since Federation may be most conveniently grouped under the following heads, viz.:—(a) Publications issued by the Government Statist, (b) departmental reports and papers, and (c) reports and statements of local and public bodies. These are set out hereunder for each State:—

(i. **New South Wales.**—(a) *Publications by Government Statistician:*—

- The Wealth and Progress of New South Wales, 1900-1.
- The Seven Colonies of Australasia, 1901-2.
- A Statistical Account of Australia and New Zealand, 1902-3, 1903-4.
- The Official Year Book of New South Wales, 1904-5, 1905-6.
- Six States of Australia and New Zealand (annual statistics), 1901 to 1905.
- Monthly Statistical Bulletin, 1905 to 1908.
- Statistical Registers, 1901 to 1907.
- Census of New South Wales, 1901.
- Vital Statistics, 1901 to 1907.
- Agricultural and Live-stock Statistics, 1901 to 1907.
- Statistical View of the Progress of New South Wales during 50 years, 1856 to 1906.

(b) *Departmental Papers:*—

Annual Reports of—

Australian Museum	Department of Public Works
Board of Public Health	Fisheries Board
Chief Medical Officer	Forestry Branch
Commissioner of Railways	Government Savings Bank
Comptroller-General of Prisons	Inspector-General of Insane
Director of Botanical Gardens and Domains	Labour Commissioners
Department of Agriculture	Minister of Public Instruction
Department of Crown Lands	National Art Gallery
Department of Mines and Agriculture	Pharmacy Board
Department of Police	Public Library

Public Service Board	Superintendent of Carpenterian Reformatory
Registrar of Friendly Societies, Building Societies, and Trade Unions	University of Sydney
State Children's Relief Board	Western Land Board.

The Estimates.

Public Accounts and Report of the Auditor-General.

(c) *Reports and Statements of Local Bodies* :—

Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board	Sydney Harbour Trust
Metrop'lit'n Bd. of Water Supply & Sewerage	Town Clerk of the City of Sydney
	Annual Statements of Municipalities

(ii.) **Victoria.**—(a) *Publications by the Government Statist* :—

Statistical Registers, 1901 to 1907.

The Victorian Year Books, 1902 to 1906.

Quarterly Statistical Abstracts, 1904 to 1908.

Statistics of Manufactories, Works, etc., 1901 to 1906.

Australasian Statistics, 1901-2, with Summaries for Previous Years.

The First Fifty Years of Responsible Government in Victoria, 1856 to 1906.

(b) *Departmental Papers* :—

Accounts of the Trustees of Agricultural Colleges and the Council of Agricultural Education.

Annual Reports of—

Actuary for Friendly Societies on Trade Unions	Inspector-General of Penal Establishments and Gaols
Board for the Protection of Aborigines	Inspector-General of Savings Banks
Board of Public Health	Lands Purchase and Management Board
Chief Inspector of Explosives	Marine Board of Victoria
Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	Minister of Public Instruction
Conservator of Forests	Public Service Commissioner
Council of Judges	Registrar of Friendly Societies
Department of Agriculture	Railway Commissioners
Government Astronomer	Secretary for Mines
Inspector of Factories, Workrooms, and Shops	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
Inspector-General of the Insane	Trustees of the Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery
Inspector of Neglected Children and Reformatory Schools	Vice-Chancellor of Melbourne University.

The Budget.

Returns under the Banks and Currency Act 1890, the Companies Act 1890, and the Electric Light and Power Act 1896.

Statement of Expenditure under the Constitution Statute.

The Estimates.

Treasurer's Statement and Report of the Auditor-General.

(c) *Reports of Local Bodies* :—

Annual Reports of the Melbourne Harbour Trust Commission	Statement of Accounts of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works
Annual Reports of the Fire Brigades Board	Annual Statements of Municipal and Shire Councils.

(iii.) **Queensland.**—(a) *Publications by Government Statistician* :—

The Queensland Official Year Book, 1901.

The Census of 1901.

A.B.C. of Queensland Statistics, 1905 to 1907.

Statistical Registers, 1901 to 1907.

Stock List, 1901 to 1907.

Reports on Agricultural and Pastoral Statistics, on the Sugar Crops, on Vital Statistics, on the Wheat Crop, and on Live Stock.

(b) *Departmental Papers*:—

Annual Reports of the—

Agent-General

Auditor-General under the Supreme Court

Funds Act 1895

Auditor-General under the Queensland

National Bank Act 1896

Benevolent Asylums

Brisbane Board of Waterworks

Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations

Chief Protector of Aborigines

Chief Inspector of Factories and Shops

Commissioner for Public Health

Commissioner of Income Tax

Commissioner of Police

Commissioner for Railways

Comptroller-General of Prisons

Curator of Intestate Estates

Department of Agriculture

Department of Public Works

Department of Public Lands

Director of Labour

Director of Forests

Engineer for Harbours and Rivers

Hydraulic Engineer on Water Supply

Immigration Agent

Inspector of Orphanages

Inspector of Hospitals for the Insane

Manager of the Government Savings Bank

Medical Officers of Hospitals

Marine Department

Official Trustees in Insolvency

Pacific Island Immigration

Parliamentary Committees

Police Investment Board

Public Service Board

Registrar of Friendly Societies, Building

Societies, and Trade Unions

Secretary for Public Instruction

Trustees of the Public Library

Trustees of the National Art Gallery

Trustees of the Agricultural Bank

Under-Secretary for Mines.

The Estimates.

Reports of the Auditor-General.

Treasurer's Financial Statement.

(c) *Reports and Statements of Local Bodies.*

(iv.) **South Australia.**—(a) *Publications by the Under-Secretary and Government Statistician*:—

Statistical Registers, 1901 to 1907.

The Census of 1901.

Annual Reports on Agricultural and Live-stock Statistics.

(a) *Departmental Papers*:—

Annual Reports of the—

Actuary on Friendly Societies, (1900-1904).

Agent-General

Audit-Commissioner

Chief Inspector of Stock

Commissioner of Police

Commissioner of Railways

Commissioners of the National Park

Conservator of Forests

Department of Agriculture

Department of Public Works

Destitute Board

Gaols and Prisons

Government Astronomer

Government Resident of Northern Territory

Governors of the Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery

Hospital for the Insane

Inspector of Factories

Inspector of Fisheries

Marine Board

Minister for Education

Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages

State Children's Council

Surveyor-General

Trustees of the Savings Bank.

The Estimates.

Financial Statement of the Treasurer.

(c) *Reports and Statements of Local Bodies* :—

Reports of Hospitals.
Schools of Mines and Industries.

(v.) **Western Australia.**—(a) *Publications by Government Statistician* :—

The Census of 1901.
Statistical Registers, 1901 to 1907.
Monthly Statistical Abstracts, 1901 to 1908.
Year Books of Western Australia, 1900-03, 1902-4, 1905 Part).
Quarterly Reports on Population and Vital Statistics.
Crop and Live Stock Returns.

(b) *Departmental Papers* :—

Annual Reports of the—

Aborigines Department	Government Savings Bank
Agent-General	Government Labour Bureau
Agricultural Bank	Harbour and Light Department
Art Galleries	Inspector of Prisons
Chief Inspector of Factories	Inspector-General of Insane
Chief Inspector of Explosives	Land Titles Department
Chief Inspector of Fisheries	Museum and Art Gallery
Commissioner of Police	Public Library
Commissioner of Railways	Public Service Commissioner
Customs Collector and Registrar of Shipping	Registrar of Friendly Societies
Department of Agriculture	Registrar of Friendly Societies in connection with Trade Unions
Department of Public Health	Stock Department
Department of Public Works	Superintendent of Charities and Inspector of Industrial and Reformatory Schools.
Department of Lands and Surveys	Surveyor-General
Department of Mines	The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1902, by Registrar of Friendly Societies
Department of Woods and Forests	
Education Department	
Government Analyst	
Government Astronomer	
The Estimates.	
Public Accounts and Report of the Auditor-General.	

(c) *Reports and Statements of Local Bodies* :—

Cemetery Boards	Metropolitan Waterworks Board
Fire Brigades	Municipalities, Road Boards, and Boards of Health
Fremantle Harbour Trust Commissioners	Public Hospitals.
Fremantle Municipal Tramways and Electric Lighting Board	Waterworks Boards (country)

(vi.) **Tasmania.** (a) *Publications by Government Statistician and Registrar-General* :—

The Census of 1901.
Statistical Registers, 1901 to 1907.
Reports on Vital Statistics and Migration, 1901 to 1907.
Reports on Agricultural and Live Stock Statistics, 1901 to 1907.
Statistical Summaries, 1901 to 1907.

(b) Departmental Papers:—

Annual Reports of the—

Agent-General	Hobart and Launceston Gaols
Charitable Grants Department	Inspector of Machinery
Chief Inspector of Stock	Lands and Survey Department
Commissioner of Taxes	Museum and Botanical Gardens
Department of Agriculture	Police Department
Department of Education	Public Library
Department of Mines	Public Service Board
Department of Neglected Children	Recorder of Titles
Department of Public Health	Registrar of Friendly Societies and Trade Unions
Engineer-in-Chief of Public Works	Savings Bank
Explosives Department	Secretary for Mines
Fire Brigade Board	University of Tasmania.
General Manager of Government Railways	
The Budget.	
The Estimates—Finance 1906-7.	
Public Debts Sinking Fund.	
Report of the Auditor-General.	
Financial Statement of the Treasurer.	

(c) Reports and Statements of Local Bodies:—

Country Libraries	Life Assurance Societies
Harbour Trusts	Marine Boards
Hospitals	Municipalities.
Industrial Schools	