

## SECTION V.

### VITAL STATISTICS.

**NOTE.**—The rates quoted throughout this Section for the years 1913 to 1919 have been calculated in accordance with the corrected populations as determined by the results of the Census of 1911.

#### § 1. Births.

1. Male and Female Births, 1913 to 1919.—The total number of male and female births registered in the Commonwealth during the years 1913 to 1919 is shewn in the two tables hereunder :—

**TOTAL MALE BIRTHS, COMMONWEALTH, 1913 TO 1919.**

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North. Terr.	Federal Territory.	Common- wealth.
1913 ..	26,624	18,434	10,041	6,505	4,710	3,071	27	22	69,434
1914 ..	27,452	18,545	10,120	6,668	4,663	3,094	31	31	70,604
1915 ..	27,085	17,820	10,444	6,076	4,578	2,991	33	22	69,049
1916 ..	26,615	17,623	9,673	6,200	4,439	2,873	44	38	67,505
1917 ..	27,002	17,220	10,058	5,762	4,058	2,720	42	21	66,883
1918 ..	26,002	16,172	10,080	5,787	3,615	2,717	59	26	64,458
1919 ..	24,924	16,225	9,746	5,776	3,477	2,718	55	10	62,931

**TOTAL FEMALE BIRTHS, COMMONWEALTH, 1913 TO 1919.**

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North. Terr.	Federal Territory.	Common- wealth.
1913 ..	25,562	17,536	9,690	6,122	4,508	2,815	25	22	66,280
1914 ..	26,189	17,677	9,762	6,236	4,541	2,923	27	24	67,379
1915 ..	25,846	17,189	9,719	5,722	4,439	2,854	28	25	65,822
1916 ..	25,465	16,612	9,239	5,657	4,124	2,769	30	25	63,921
1917 ..	25,446	15,813	9,729	5,564	3,824	2,656	27	23	63,082
1918 ..	24,707	15,425	9,456	5,570	3,491	2,563	46	23	61,281
1919 ..	23,608	15,394	8,953	5,284	3,460	2,592	51	17	59,359

2. Total Births, 1913 to 1919.—The total number of births for the Commonwealth was higher in 1914 than in any of the preceding years, but the figures for the last five years shew a falling off for the Commonwealth as compared with those for 1913 and 1914, the births recorded for 1919 being the lowest for any year since 1911.

## TOTAL BIRTHS, COMMONWEALTH, 1913 TO 1919.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North. Terr.	Federal Terr.	C'wealth.
1913 ..	52,186	35,970	19,731	12,627	9,218	5,886	52	44	135,714
1914 ..	53,641	36,222	19,882	12,904	9,204	6,017	58	55	137,983
1915 ..	52,931	35,009	20,163	11,798	9,017	5,845	61	47	134,871
1916 ..	52,080	34,235	18,912	11,857	8,563	5,642	74	63	131,426
1917 ..	52,448	33,033	19,787	11,326	7,882	5,376	69	44	129,965
1918 ..	50,709	31,597	19,536	11,357	7,106	5,280	105	49	125,739
1919 ..	48,532	31,619	18,699	11,060	6,937	5,310	106	27	122,290

3. *Birth Rates, 1913 to 1919.*—(i) *Crude Birth Rate.* The most notable feature of the table shewing the crude birth rate is the continual fall since 1913. This feature, which is doubtless due to the war, is exhibited in all the States. The rates in the Territories shew considerable fluctuation, but the numbers are too small to allow of any deductions therefrom.

## CRUDE BIRTH RATE (a), COMMONWEALTH, 1913 TO 1919.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North. Terr.	Federal Territory.	C'with.
1913 .. ..	28.86	25.82	30.24	29.12	29.36	30.03	14.21	17.97	28.25
1914 .. ..	28.96	25.45	29.46	29.33	28.45	30.33	15.46	20.79	28.05
1915 .. ..	28.33	24.55	29.35	26.84	27.97	29.32	13.85	19.05	27.25
1916 .. ..	27.89	24.29	27.91	27.39	27.21	28.47	15.26	24.11	26.78
1917 .. ..	28.06	23.50	29.09	26.21	25.54	27.03	13.92	17.65	26.51
1918 .. ..	26.53	22.29	28.37	25.80	22.84	25.91	21.03	20.19	25.25
1919 .. ..	24.68	21.56	26.23	24.27	21.44	25.12	22.05	11.68	23.78
Density (b) (No. per square mile) ..	6.47	17.02	1.08	1.23	0.34	8.27	0.009	2.04	1.76

(a) Number of births per 1,000 of the mean annual population. (b) On 31st December, 1919.

The population density of each State and of the Commonwealth has been given for the purpose of considering the influence, if any, of concentration of population on birth rate, in connection with the disparities of the rate in different parts of Australia.

(ii) *Objections to Crude Birth Rate.* The figures just given represent the "crude birth rate," i.e., the number of births per thousand of mean annual population. The number of births per thousand of the female population of child-bearing ages, i.e., from 15 to 45, furnishes, however, a more significant rate. This calculation has been made for the four last Census periods, and covers in each case the Census year, together with the year immediately preceding and the year immediately following. The following results have been obtained for the four Census periods :—Total births per 1,000 women (married and unmarried) of ages 15 to 45 :—Years 1880–82, 169.69; years 1890–92, 158.81; years 1900–02, 117.26; years 1910–12, 117.22. Nuptial births per 1,000 married women of ages 15 to 45 :—Years 1880–82, 320.96; years 1890–92, 332.03; years 1900–02, 235.84; years 1910–12, 236.06.

4. **Birth Rates of Various Countries.**—A comparison with other countries shews that the Australian States occupy a rather low position, which is, however, fortunately counterbalanced by a still lower position in regard to their death rates, as will be seen from the table hereinafter in the section dealing with "Deaths." It will be noticed that, owing to the difficulty of procuring statistics in regard to the belligerent countries in the late war, many of the rates quoted for continental countries are for rather remote years. Consequently it is not suggested that the comparison instituted in the attached table is exact. This does not however affect the general proposition that Australia takes a low position amongst the countries of the world both as regards crude birth rate and crude death rate.

**CRUDE BIRTH RATE (a) OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.**

Country.	Year.	Rate.	Country.	Year.	Rate.
Russia, European ..	1909	44.0	New South Wales ..	1919	24.7
Rumania ..	1914	42.5	South Australia ..	1919	24.3
Bulgaria ..	1911	40.2	Netherlands ..	1919	24.2
Ceylon ..	1918	39.2	Denmark ..	1915	24.2
Serbia ..	1912	38.0	<b>Australia ..</b>	<b>1919</b>	<b>23.8</b>
Chile ..	1914	37.0	Norway ..	1915	23.8
Hungary ..	1912	36.3	New Zealand ..	1918	23.4
Jamaica ..	1915	34.6	Ontario (Canada) ..	1917	22.6
Japan ..	1913	33.3	Belgium ..	1912	22.6
Austria ..	1912	31.3	Victoria ..	1919	21.6
Italy ..	1914	31.1	Sweden ..	1915	21.6
Spain ..	1914	29.8	Western Australia ..	1919	21.4
Prussia ..	1913	28.2	Scotland ..	1917	20.1
German Empire ..	1913	27.5	Ireland ..	1917	19.9
Finland ..	1914	26.9	Switzerland ..	1915	19.5
Queensland ..	1919	26.2	France ..	1913	19.0
United States ..	1910 (b)	25.4	United Kingdom ..	1917	18.2
Tasmania ..	1919	25.1	England and Wales	1917	17.8

(a) Number of births per 1,000 of the mean population. (b) Figures for "provisional birth-registration area," which includes about 31 per cent. of the population.

The wide discrepancies among the crude birth rates of the various countries are, to some extent, due to differences in sex and age constitution and in conjugal condition. If the birth rates be calculated per 1,000 women of child-bearing ages, the comparison shews very different results. The report for 1908 of the Registrar-General for England and Wales contains a table shewing the nuptial births per 1,000 married women of ages 15 to 45 in a number of countries, and the information here given in regard to the period 1900-1902 is taken therefrom.

**NUPTIAL BIRTHS PER 1,000 MARRIED WOMEN, AGED 15-45 YEARS, 1900-1902.**

Country.	Rate.	Country.	Rate.
Netherlands ..	314.6	Switzerland ..	265.9
Norway ..	302.8	Denmark ..	259.1
Prussia ..	290.4	Spain ..	258.7
Ireland ..	289.4	Belgium ..	250.7
German Empire ..	284.2	New Zealand ..	243.2
Austria ..	283.7	<b>Australia ..</b>	<b>235.8</b>
Scotland ..	271.8	England and Wales	235.5
Italy ..	269.4	France ..	157.5
Sweden ..	269.0		

5. **Masculinity at Birth.**—The masculinity of births, i.e., the excess of males over females per 100 births, registered during the last seven years in the several States of the Commonwealth has, apart from the Northern Territory and the Federal Territory, the figures for which are useless for comparative purposes on account of the smallness of the returns on which they are based, varied from 0.25 in Western Australia in 1919 to 4.58 in South Australia in 1916. The following table, which gives the values for the States and Commonwealth for 1913 to 1919, shews that for the Commonwealth there was a steady increase of masculinity from 1913 to 1917, with a sharp fall in 1918, and a recovery in 1919.

**MASCULINITY (a) OF BIRTHS REGISTERED, COMMONWEALTH, 1913 TO 1919.**

Year.	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Northern Territory.	Federal Territory.	C'wealth.
1913 ..	2.04	2.50	1.78	3.03	2.19	4.35	3.85	0.00	2.32
1914 ..	2.35	2.40	1.80	3.35	1.33	2.84	6.90	12.73	2.34
1915 ..	2.34	1.80	3.60	3.00	1.54	2.34	8.20	—6.38	2.39
1916 ..	2.21	2.95	2.29	4.58	3.68	1.84	18.92	20.63	2.73
1917 ..	2.97	4.26	1.66	1.75	2.97	1.19	21.74	—4.55	2.92
1918 ..	2.55	2.36	3.19	1.91	1.75	2.92	12.38	6.12	2.53
1919 ..	2.71	2.63	4.24	4.45	0.25	2.37	3.77	—25.93	2.92

(a) Excess of males over females per 100 total births.

There is ordinarily a very small difference between the masculinity of nuptial and ex-nuptial births. Thus, according to Bodio, whose figures are quoted in the following table, for the period about 1887–1891, the masculinity ranged from 3.98 to 1.77, and from 3.80 to 0.79 for total and ex-nuptial births respectively.

**MASCULINITY OF BIRTHS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.**

Country.	Masculinity of Births.(a)		Country.	Masculinity of Births.(a)	
	All Live Births.	Ex-nuptial Live Births.		All Live Births.	Ex-nuptial Live Births.
Spain ..	3.98	3.80	German Empire ..	2.53	2.29
Rumania ..	3.71	1.67	Finland ..	2.44	2.53
Portugal ..	3.61	3.10	Hungary ..	2.44	1.43
Austria ..	2.82	2.68	Sweden ..	2.44	2.10
Italy ..	2.82	2.15	Denmark ..	2.34	2.44
Norway ..	2.82	2.87	Serbia ..	2.30	1.72
Ireland ..	2.68	2.34	France ..	2.25	1.43
Netherlands ..	2.68	2.29	Belgium ..	2.20	1.08
Scotland ..	2.68	2.87	Switzerland ..	2.20	0.79
Russia, European ..	2.63	2.20	England ..	1.77	2.15

(a) Excess of males over females per 100 total births.

The masculinity of ex-nuptial births in the Commonwealth was as follows :—

**MASCULINITY (a) OF EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS REGISTERED, COMMONWEALTH, 1913 TO 1919.**

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Northern Territory.	Federal Territory.	C'with.
1913 ..	0.75	2.81	3.09	4.92	4.93	18.69	14.29	0.00	3.01
1914 ..	4.44	3.92	2.26	5.20	3.61	0.85	14.29	..	3.73
1915 ..	-0.72	1.09	-0.37	0.85	0.26	0.32	-17.65	..	0.00
1916 ..	1.67	4.71	6.83	5.68	0.31	-5.26	-6.67	33.33	3.22
1917 ..	2.21	3.61	3.43	0.00	-7.65	5.63	25.00	-100.00	2.34
1918 ..	1.33	-1.68	5.07	-6.14	-5.59	-0.36	14.29	..	0.24
1919 ..	4.93	0.22	8.91	4.84	-2.74	7.98	0.00	-100.00	4.03

(a) Excess of males over females per 100 total births.

It is curious to note that while, so far as the total births are concerned, there has always been an excess of male births over female births in the period under review, this has not been the case in regard to ex-nuptial births, since in Tasmania, South Australia and Western Australia a large negative masculinity has been experienced. Little weight, however, can be attached to those results on account of the small totals on which they are based, and for the same reason the figures for the Northern Territory and Federal Territory are not taken into consideration.

6. *Ex-nuptiality of Births.*—The number of ex-nuptial births reached its maximum in 1913. From that year there was a sharp fall till 1916, with a subsequent slight recovery.

It is, of course, possible that the number of ex-nuptial births is somewhat understated, owing to diffidence in proclaiming the fact of ex-nuptiality, and it is not unlikely that the majority of unregistered births are ex-nuptial.

**TOTAL EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS REGISTERED IN THE COMMONWEALTH, 1913 TO 1919.**

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Northern Territory.	Federal Territory.	C'wealth.
1913 ..	2,793	2,169	1,228	528	406	305	7	2	7,438
1914 ..	2,836	2,015	1,148	500	388	355	21	..	7,263
1915 ..	2,633	2,012	1,082	472	383	311	17	..	6,910
1916 ..	2,461	1,763	966	458	321	285	15	3	6,272
1917 ..	2,485	1,826	992	448	327	284	16	1	6,379
1918 ..	2,625	1,849	1,066	456	286	279	21	..	6,582
1919 ..	2,495	1,826	1,078	433	292	326	26	1	6,477

(i) *Rate of Ex-nuptiality, 1913 to 1919.* The rate of ex-nuptiality, i.e., the percentage on ex-nuptial to total births, has been fairly stationary during the last seven years on the whole, although the middle period shewed a decline.

**PERCENTAGE OF EX-NUPTIAL ON TOTAL BIRTHS, COMMONWEALTH,  
1913 TO 1919.**

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Northern Territory.	Federal Territory.	C'wealth.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1913 ..	5.35	6.03	6.22	4.18	4.40	5.18	13.46	4.55	5.48
1914 ..	5.29	5.56	5.77	3.87	4.22	5.90	36.21	..	5.26
1915 ..	4.97	5.74	5.36	4.00	4.24	5.32	27.87	..	5.12
1916 ..	4.73	5.15	5.11	3.80	3.75	5.05	20.27	4.76	4.77
1917 ..	4.74	5.53	5.01	3.96	4.15	5.28	23.19	2.27	4.91
1918 ..	5.18	5.85	5.46	4.02	4.02	5.28	20.00	..	5.23
1919 ..	5.14	5.77	5.76	3.92	4.21	6.14	24.53	3.70	5.30

A comparison of greater significance is obtained by calculating the number of ex-nuptial births per thousand of the single and widowed female population between the ages of 15 and 45. The calculation has been made for the last four Census periods, and covers in each case the Census year, together with the year immediately preceding and the year immediately following. The number of ex-nuptial births per 1,000 unmarried women of ages 15 to 45 has been found to be as follows:—Years 1880–82, 14.49; years 1890–92, 15.93; years 1900–02, 13.30; years 1910–12, 12.53. Corresponding figures for the countries the nuptial birth rates of which were shewn in a preceding paragraph are here given for the sake of comparison:—

**EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS PER 1,000 UNMARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-45 YEARS,  
1900 TO 1902.**

Country.	Rate.	Country.	Rate.
Austria .. ..	40.1	Spain .. ..	15.5
German Empire .. ..	27.4	Scotland .. ..	13.4
Sweden .. ..	24.3	<b>Australia .. ..</b>	<b>13.3</b>
Denmark .. ..	24.2	Switzerland .. ..	9.8
Prussia .. ..	23.7	New Zealand .. ..	8.9
Italy .. ..	19.4	England and Wales .. ..	8.5
France .. ..	19.1	Netherlands .. ..	6.8
Belgium .. ..	17.8	Ireland .. ..	3.8
Norway .. ..	17.2		

(ii) *Comparison of rates.* Since the rate of ex-nuptiality might appear to increase by the mere decrease in the general birth rate, the following table has been prepared:—

**CRUDE EX-NUPTIAL, NUPTIAL, AND TOTAL BIRTH RATES (a),  
COMMONWEALTH, 1913 TO 1919.**

Rates.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Ex-nuptial .. ..	1.55	1.48	1.40	1.28	1.30	1.32	1.26
Nuptial .. ..	26.70	26.57	25.85	25.50	25.21	23.93	22.52
Total .. ..	28.25	28.05	27.25	26.78	26.51	25.25	23.78

(a) Number of births per 1,000 of mean population.

**7. Multiple Births.**—Among the total number of 122,290 births registered in the Commonwealth in 1919 there were 119,629 single births, 2,612 twins, 45 triplets, and 4 quadruplets. The number of cases of twins was 1,311, there being 10 still births, the

number of cases of triplets 15, and of quadruplets 1. The total number of mothers was, therefore, 120,956, the proportion of mothers of twins being one in every 92, and of mothers of triplets one in every 8,064 of total mothers. The proportion of multiple births is a fairly constant one. In 1914 they numbered 1,401, or one in 97; in 1915, 1,417, or one in 94; in 1916, 1,383, or one in 95; in 1917, 1,477, or one in 86; in 1918, 1,370, or one in 91; and in 1919, 1,327, or one in 91. The number of cases of triplets is so small that a slight alteration in the total will completely change the proportion. Thus, they were one in 12,415 in 1914; one in 13,444 in 1915; one in 10,952 in 1916; one in 7,558 in 1917; one in 15,545 in 1918; and one in 8,064 in 1919. A case of quadruplets occurred in 1917, and another in 1919.

8. **Ages of Parents.**—The relative ages of the parents of children registered in 1919 have been tabulated separately for male and female births, twins and triplets being distinguished from single births, and are shewn for single ages and for every State in "Bulletin of Population and Vital Statistics, No. 37; Commonwealth Demography, 1919 and previous years." In the present work the exigencies of space allow only the insertion of corresponding tables shewing the relative ages of parents in groups of five years. It will be seen from the tables that the largest number of single births occurred where the ages of both father and mother were between 25 and 29. The largest number of mothers was also found at ages 25 to 29.

#### AGES OF PARENTS IN CASES OF SINGLE BIRTHS, COMMONWEALTH, 1919.

Ages of Fathers.		Total Children.	Ages of Mothers.								
			Under 15.	15 to 19.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 to 44.	45 and upwards.	Un-specified.
Under 20	Males ..	253	..	101	54	8	..	..	..	..	..
	Females ..	252	..	162	84	6	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	505	..	353	138	14	..	..	..	..	..
20 to 24	Males ..	4,915	2	955	3,136	722	86	13	1	..	..
	Females ..	4,683	1	889	2,994	697	81	20	1	..	..
	Total ..	9,598	3	1,844	6,130	1,419	167	33	2	..	..
25 to 29	Males ..	14,181	1	519	5,355	6,792	1,327	169	18	..	..
	Females ..	13,473	1	535	5,042	6,427	1,282	172	13	1	..
	Total ..	27,654	2	1,054	10,397	13,219	2,609	341	31	1	..
30 to 34	Males ..	15,528	..	171	2,194	6,212	5,886	988	75	2	..
	Females ..	14,494	..	141	2,051	5,902	5,378	930	83	..	..
	Total ..	30,022	..	312	4,245	12,114	11,264	1,927	158	2	..
35 to 39	Males ..	11,476	..	50	652	2,522	4,460	3,392	388	10	2
	Females ..	10,775	..	46	622	2,377	4,130	3,265	326	9	..
	Total ..	22,251	..	96	1,274	4,899	8,590	6,657	714	19	2
40 to 44	Males ..	6,536	1	12	180	703	1,897	2,555	1,142	44	2
	Females ..	6,239	..	11	210	709	1,720	2,446	1,102	39	2
	Total ..	12,775	1	23	390	1,412	3,617	5,001	2,244	83	4
45 to 49	Males ..	3,522	..	10	62	290	715	1,339	970	135	1
	Females ..	3,349	..	4	83	296	629	1,304	907	126	..
	Total ..	6,871	..	14	145	586	1,344	2,643	1,877	261	1
50 to 54	Males ..	1,311	..	1	35	92	252	423	425	82	1
	Females ..	1,178	..	4	21	93	209	381	388	82	..
	Total ..	2,489	..	5	56	185	461	804	813	164	1
55 to 59	Males ..	387	..	..	9	35	77	118	102	46	..
	Females ..	381	..	..	6	26	77	122	110	31	..
	Total ..	768	..	..	15	61	154	240	221	77	..
60 to 64	Males ..	119	..	..	..	9	22	41	41	5	1
	Females ..	113	..	..	3	7	18	39	41	5	..
	Total ..	232	..	..	3	16	40	80	82	10	1
65 and upwards	Males ..	47	..	..	2	3	13	13	10	6	..
	Females ..	38	..	..	2	4	5	12	11	4	..
	Total ..	85	..	..	4	7	18	25	21	10	..
Not stated	Males ..	8	..	..	1	1	3	1	..	..	2
	Females ..	4	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..
	Total ..	12	..	..	1	2	5	1	1	..	2
Nuptial children	Males ..	58,283	4	1,909	11,680	17,389	14,738	9,052	3,172	330	9
	Females ..	54,979	2	1,792	11,118	16,545	13,531	8,700	2,992	297	2
	Total ..	113,262	6	3,701	22,798	33,934	28,269	17,752	6,164	627	11
Ex-nuptial children	Males ..	3,317	14	820	1,250	625	326	199	64	9	10
	Females ..	3,050	8	750	1,157	584	303	179	56	7	6
	Total ..	6,367	22	1,570	2,407	1,209	629	378	120	16	16
Total children	Males ..	61,600	18	2,729	12,930	18,014	15,064	9,251	3,236	339	19
	Females ..	58,029	10	2,542	12,275	17,129	13,834	8,879	3,048	304	8
	Total ..	119,629	28	5,271	25,205	35,143	28,898	18,130	6,284	643	27

## AGES OF PARENTS OF TWINS, COMMONWEALTH, 1919.

Ages of Fathers.			Total Children.	Ages of Mothers.						
				Under 20.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 to 44.	45 and upwards.
20 to 24	Males ..	..	78	9	54	9	6	..	..	..
	Females ..	..	63	13	45	3	2	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	141	22	99	12	8	..	..	..
25 to 29	Males ..	..	252	2	77	129	39	..	..	..
	Females ..	..	239	6	95	106	21	11	..	..
	Total ..	..	491	8	172	235	60	16	..	..
30 to 34	Males ..	..	331	..	38	103	151	36	3	..
	Females ..	..	320	..	48	104	137	24	3	..
	Total ..	..	651	4	86	207	288	60	6	..
35 to 39	Males ..	..	299	..	10	53	118	101	17	..
	Females ..	..	318	..	12	47	120	126	13	..
	Total ..	..	617	..	22	100	238	227	30	..
40 to 44	Males ..	..	184	..	1	18	53	80	32	..
	Females ..	..	169	..	1	12	29	105	22	..
	Total ..	..	353	..	2	30	82	185	54	..
45 to 49	Males ..	..	79	..	1	4	9	31	33	1
	Females ..	..	82	..	3	12	3	31	30	3
	Total ..	..	161	..	4	16	12	62	63	4
50 to 54	Males ..	..	23	..	..	2	4	11	4	2
	Females ..	..	31	..	..	4	4	11	8	4
	Total ..	..	54	..	..	6	8	22	12	6
55 to 59	Males ..	..	14	..	..	2	4	3	5	..
	Females ..	..	16	..	..	2	2	3	9	..
	Total ..	..	30	..	..	4	6	6	14	..
60 and over	Males ..	..	5	..	..	1	2	2	..	..
	Females ..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
	Total ..	..	8	..	..	2	2	2	2	..
Nuptial children	Males ..	..	1,265	11	181	321	386	269	94	3
	Females ..	..	1,241	23	204	291	318	311	87	7
	Total ..	..	2,506	34	385	612	704	580	181	10
Ex-nuptial children	Males ..	..	48	8	20	9	9	2	..	..
	Females ..	..	58	4	20	19	9	6	..	..
	Total ..	..	106	12	40	28	18	8	..	..
Total children	Males ..	..	1,313	19	201	330	395	271	94	3
	Females ..	..	1,299	27	224	310	327	317	87	7
	Total ..	..	2,612	46	425	640	722	588	181	10

## AGES OF PARENTS OF TRIPLETS, COMMONWEALTH, 1919.

Ages of Fathers.			Total Children.	Ages of Mothers.				
				20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 to 44.
25 to 29	Males ..	..	..	..	3	6	..	..
	Females ..	..	..	0	3	6	..	..
	Total ..	..	..	0	6	12	..	..
30 to 34	Males ..	..	..	0	..	4	7	..
	Females ..	..	..	0	..	6	5	..
	Total ..	..	..	18	..	12	..	..
35 to 39	Males ..	..	..	4	1	2	1	..
	Females ..	..	..	8	2	4	2	..
	Total ..	..	..	12	3	6	3	..
40 to 44	Males ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	Females ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
	Total ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
45 to 49	Males ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
	Total ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
Nuptial children	Males ..	..	..	14	1	2	9	1
	Females ..	..	..	31	5	10	9	5
	Total ..	..	..	45	6	12	18	6
Total children	Males ..	..	..	14	1	2	9	1
	Females ..	..	..	31	5	10	9	5
	Total ..	..	..	45	6	12	18	6



No conclusions can, of course, be drawn from one year's figures as to variations in the masculinity of the births at different ages of the parents, but so far as the figures go they indicate a few conclusions which may be mentioned, viz. : In cases where the father is older than the mother the masculinity has a tendency to be above the average, while in cases where both parents belong to the same age group, or where the father is younger than the mother, the masculinity is rather below the average. It is also below the average in cases where the father, or both father and mother, are under 25 ; and it is above the average where the mother alone is under 25.

9. **Birthplaces of Parents.**—The relative birthplaces of the parents of children whose births were registered during the year 1919 will be found tabulated in the Bulletin before-mentioned. A summary of the results of the tabulation is here given :—

**BIRTHPLACES OF PARENTS OF CHILDREN, COMMONWEALTH, 1919.**

[illegible]

BIRTHPLACES OF PARENTS OF CHILDREN—*continued.*

Birthplaces.	Fathers.			Mothers of Nuptial Children.			Mothers of Ex-nuptial Children.		
	Single Births.	Twins.	Trip-lets.	Single Births.	Twins.	Trip-lets.	Single Births.	Twins.	Quad-ruplet.
<b>ASIA—<i>continued.</i></b>									
Arabia .. ..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
China .. ..	111	..	..	24	..	..	1	..	..
Japan .. ..	20	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
Java .. ..	6	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Philippine Islands..	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Syria .. ..	68	..	..	47	..	..	..	..	..
Other Asiatic Coun-tries ..	12	..	..	10	..	..	1	..	..
<b>AFRICA—</b>									
Mauritius .. ..	10	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
S. Africa, Union of	83	..	..	87	..	..	4	..	..
Egypt .. ..	8	..	..	10	..	..	1	..	..
Other African Brit-ish Possessions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other African Coun-tries ..	5	..	..	6	..	..	1	..	..
<b>AMERICA—</b>									
Canada .. ..	98	..	..	21	..	..	2	..	..
Jamaica .. ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Newfoundland ..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Other American Brit-ish Possessions ..	8	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Argentine Republic	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Brazil .. ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chile .. ..	2	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..
Mexico .. ..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Peru .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States of America ..	159	2	..	72	..	..	1	..	..
Other American Countries ..	36	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..
<b>POLYNESIA—</b>									
Fiji .. ..	25	..	..	20	..	..	6	..	..
Friendly Islands ..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Papua .. ..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Other Polynesian British Possessions	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
New Caledonia ..	7	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
New Hebrides ..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Samoa .. ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Polynesian Islands ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Sea Islands (so described) ..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Sea .. ..	69	1	..	40	1	..	1	..	..
Unspecified ..	46	..	..	40	..	..	19	..	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>113,262</b>	<b>1,258</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>113,262</b>	<b>1,258</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6,367</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>1</b>

10. **Occupations of Fathers.**—A summary of the occupations of the fathers of all nuptial children, whose births were registered in 1919, will be found in the following table. The figures include all the States and Territories of the Commonwealth.

## OCCUPATIONS OF FATHERS OF ALL NUPTIAL CHILDREN, COMMONWEALTH, 1919.

Occupations.	Number of Fathers.	Occupations.	Number of Fathers.
<b>CLASS I.—PROFESSIONAL.</b>		<b>CLASS III.—COMMERCIAL—<i>contd.</i></b>	
General Government .. ..	549	Stone, Clay and Glass .. ..	34
Local Government .. ..	103	Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones ..	1
Defence .. ..	987	Ironmongery .. ..	167
Law and Order .. ..	1,106	Merchants, Importers .. ..	392
Religion .. ..	379	Shopkeepers and Assistants .. ..	1,085
Charities .. ..	3	Dealers and Hawkers .. ..	340
Health .. ..	982	Agents and Brokers .. ..	524
Literature .. ..	114	Clerks, Bookkeepers, &c. .. ..	4,161
Science .. ..	85	Commercial Travellers, Salesmen ..	1,416
Civil Engineering, Architecture, and Surveying .. ..	343	Others engaged in Commercial Pursuits .. ..	1,305
Education .. ..	709	Speculators on Chance Events ..	51
Fine Arts .. ..	123	Storage .. ..	11
Music .. ..	122	Total Commercial .. ..	16,501
Amusements .. ..	458		
Total Professional .. ..	6,063	<b>CLASS IV.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.</b>	
<b>CLASS II.—DOMESTIC.</b>		Railway Traffic .. ..	4,754
Hotelkeepers and Assistants ..	825	Tramway Traffic .. ..	993
Others engaged in providing board and lodging .. ..	158	Road Traffic .. ..	5,269
House Servants .. ..	13	Sea and River Traffic .. ..	1,578
Coachmen and Grooms .. ..	106	Postal Service .. ..	598
Hairdressers .. ..	516	Telegraph and Telephone Service ..	525
Laundrymen .. ..	42	Messengers, &c. .. ..	18
Others engaged in domestic occupations .. ..	225	Total Transport & Communication ..	13,735
Total Domestic .. ..	1,885		
<b>CLASS III.—COMMERCIAL.</b>		<b>CLASS V.—INDUSTRIAL.</b>	
Banking and Finance .. ..	478	Books and Publications .. ..	739
Insurance and Valuation .. ..	531	Musical Instruments .. ..	66
Landed and House Property ..	155	Prints, Pictures and Art Materials ..	56
Property Rights n.e.i. .. ..	3	Ornaments and Small Wares .. ..	144
Books, Publications, Advertising ..	144	Equipment for Sports and Games ..	4
Musical Instruments .. ..	9	Medals, Type, and Dies .. ..	36
Prints, Pictures and Art Materials ..	1	Watches, Clocks, and Scientific Instruments .. ..	135
Ornaments and Small Wares .. ..	5	Surgical Instruments .. ..	17
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery .. ..	59	Arms and Ammunition .. ..	34
Surgical Instruments .. ..	2	Engines, Machines, Tools, and Implements .. ..	1,541
Arms and Ammunition .. ..	1	Carriages and Vehicles .. ..	1,093
Machinery .. ..	27	Harness, Saddlery & Leatherware ..	401
Carriages and Vehicles .. ..	41	Ships, Boats, &c. .. ..	145
Harness, Saddlery & Leatherware ..	..	Furniture .. ..	645
Ships and Boats .. ..	14	Building Materials .. ..	832
Building Materials .. ..	16	Chemicals and By-products .. ..	51
Furniture .. ..	51	Textile Fabrics .. ..	175
Chemicals and By-products .. ..	9	Dress .. ..	1,838
Paper and Stationery .. ..	48	Fibrous Materials .. ..	51
Textile Fabrics .. ..	495	Animal Food .. ..	356
Dress .. ..	173	Vegetable Food .. ..	1,454
Fibrous Materials .. ..	6	Groceries, Drinks, Narcotics, and Stimulants .. ..	339
Animal Food .. ..	2,199	Animal Matter not elsewhere clsd. ..	303
Vegetable Food .. ..	589	Workers in wood not elsewhere clsd ..	163
Groceries, Drinks, Narcotics, and Stimulants .. ..	1,245	Vegetable Produce for Fodder .. ..	8
Living Animals .. ..	171	Paper .. ..	10
Leather, Raw Materials .. ..	35	Stone, Clay, Glass, &c. .. ..	486
Wool and Tallow .. ..	62	Jewellery and Precious Stones .. ..	153
Hay, Corn, &c. .. ..	188	Metals, other than Gold & Silver ..	2,704
Other Vegetable Matter, n.e.i. ..	98	Gas, Electric Lighting, &c. .. ..	910
Wood and Coal .. ..	159		

OCCUPATIONS OF FATHERS OF ALL NUPTIAL CHILDREN—*continued.*

Occupations.	Number of Fathers.	Occupations.	Number of Fathers.
<b>CLASS V.—INDUSTRIAL—<i>contd.</i></b>		<b>CLASS VI.—AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, MINING, ETC.</b>	
Building—		Agricultural .. ..	19,134
Builders .. ..	479	Pastoral .. ..	3,849
Stonemasons .. ..	183	Dairy Farming .. ..	1,093
Bricklayers .. ..	480	Bees, Fisheries, and Wild Animals	441
Carpenters .. ..	2,520	Forestry .. ..	775
Slaters .. ..	62	Water Conservation and Supply	111
Plasterers .. ..	258	Mines and Quarries .. ..	4,188
Painters .. ..	1,008	Total Primary Producers	29,591
Plumbers .. ..	678		
Signwriters .. ..	71	<b>CLASS VII.—INDEFINITE.</b>	
Others .. ..	6	Independent Means, having no specific occupation .. ..	54
Roads, Railways, Earthworks ..	183	Occupation not stated .. ..	48
Disposal of the Dead .. ..	34	Total Indefinite .. ..	102
Disposal of Refuse .. ..	106		
Other Industrial Workers—		<b>CLASS VIII.—DEPENDENTS.</b>	
Manufacturers, etc. .. ..	491	Dependent Relatives .. ..	1
Engineers, Firemen .. ..	2,858	Dependent on State .. ..	21
Contractors .. ..	1,112	Total Dependents .. ..	22
Labourers, undefined .. ..	20,887	Total all Occupations .. ..	114,535
Others .. ..	331		
Total Industrial .. ..	46,636		

11. *Mother's Age, Duration of Marriage, and Issue.*—A tabulation has been made shewing, in age-groups, the duration of marriage and issue of mothers. The total number of nuptial confinements in 1919 was 114,535, viz., 113,262 single births, 1,258 cases of twins, and 15 cases of triplets. Account has been taken in the number of births of only 2,506 twins (not 2,516), 10 cases of still births having been excluded. From this number 79 mothers must be deducted, in whose case the necessary particulars either as to date of marriage or as to previous issue were not stated. The tables refer, therefore, to a total of 114,456 mothers. They exclude children by former marriages and still-born children, but include ex-nuptial children, previous issue by the same father. The tables cannot be given *in extenso*, but the following are their most salient features. The complete tabulations are shewn in "Commonwealth Bulletin of Population and Vital Statistics, No. 37; Commonwealth Demography, 1919, and previous years."

DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND ISSUE OF MOTHERS OF ALL AGES,  
COMMONWEALTH, 1919.

Duration of Marriage.	Total Mothers.	Total Issue.	Average Number of Children.	Duration of Marriage.	Total Mothers.	Total Issue.	Average Number of Children.
Years.				Years.			
0-1 ..	15,958	16,199	1.01	18-19 ..	1,391	10,446	7.51
1-2 ..	7,762	8,660	1.12	19-20 ..	1,293	10,051	7.77
2-3 ..	7,509	12,996	1.73	20-21 ..	918	7,601	8.28
3-4 ..	9,526	19,172	2.01	21-22 ..	672	5,745	8.55
4-5 ..	9,367	22,606	2.41	22-23 ..	479	4,298	8.97
5-6 ..	8,903	25,025	2.81	23-24 ..	342	3,251	9.51
6-7 ..	7,527	23,885	3.17	24-25 ..	242	2,335	9.65
7-8 ..	7,035	24,812	3.53	25-26 ..	193	1,941	10.06
8-9 ..	5,948	22,909	3.85	26-27 ..	113	1,166	10.32
9-10 ..	5,361	22,908	4.27	27-28 ..	78	817	10.47
10-11 ..	4,504	20,873	4.63	28-29 ..	46	492	10.70
11-12 ..	4,020	20,041	4.99	29-30 ..	36	417	11.58
12-13 ..	3,662	19,450	5.31	30-31 ..	12	116	9.67
13-14 ..	3,074	17,476	5.69	31-32 ..	4	55	13.75
14-15 ..	2,646	16,126	6.09	32-33 ..	3	39	13.00
15-16 ..	2,276	14,546	6.39	35-36 ..	2	23	11.50
16-17 ..	1,784	11,805	6.62				
17-18 ..	1,770	12,457	7.04	Total ..	114,456	380,739	3.33

## AGES AND ISSUE OF MOTHERS, COMMONWEALTH, 1919.

Ages of Mothers.	Total Mothers.	Total Issue.	Average Number of Children.	Ages of Mothers.	Total Mothers.	Total Issue.	Average Number of Children.
Under 20 years	3,723	4,440	1.19	40-44 years ..	6,254	40,849	6.53
20-24 years ..	22,968	40,883	1.78	45 yrs. and over	632	5,069	8.02
25-29 " ..	34,233	91,202	2.65				
30-34 " ..	28,611	107,541	3.76				
35-39 " ..	18,035	90,755	5.03	All ages ..	114,456	380,739	3.33

## PREVIOUS ISSUE OF MOTHERS OF VARIOUS AGES, COMMONWEALTH, 1919.

Previous Issue.	Mothers' Ages.							
	Under 20 Years.	20-24 Years.	25-29 Years.	30-34 Years.	35-39 Years.	40-44 Years.	45 Years and Over.	Total.
0	3,085	11,584	8,802	3,619	1,341	318	18	28,767
1	580	6,724	9,266	5,136	1,970	347	20	24,043
2	55	3,317	7,384	5,769	2,494	495	29	19,543
3	2	1,070	4,766	4,817	2,584	601	44	13,884
4	1	221	2,476	3,767	2,439	696	51	9,651
5	..	45	1,004	2,645	2,171	673	65	6,603
6	..	7	388	1,603	1,799	762	55	4,614
7	..	..	113	773	1,354	693	71	3,004
8	..	..	26	304	906	573	59	1,868
9	..	..	5	123	507	427	59	1,121
10	..	..	3	30	290	308	52	683
11	..	..	..	17	103	190	35	345
12	..	..	..	6	44	87	31	168
13	..	..	..	2	17	48	21	88
14	..	..	..	..	5	22	17	44
15	..	..	..	..	6	10	5	21
16	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	5
17	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3
18	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total Mothers	3,723	22,968	34,233	28,611	18,035	6,254	632	114,456

The tables shew a fairly regular increase in the number of children up to the period where the marriage has lasted twenty years, and it appears that the average interval between successive confinements up to that period was rather more than two years and eight months. The average number of children of all marriages was 3.33, the corresponding figures for 1918 having been 3.34; for 1917, 3.29; for 1916, 3.29; for 1915, 3.26; for 1914, 3.22; and for 1913, 3.21.

A similar table has been prepared shewing the previous issue of mothers of twins and triplets, from which it appears that 255 mothers had twins at their first confinement; 232 at their second; 215 at their third; 167 at their fourth; 138 at their fifth; 82 at their sixth; 59 at their seventh; 40 at their eighth; 33 at their ninth; 14 at their tenth; 12 at their eleventh; 4 at their twelfth; 5 at their thirteenth; 2 at their fourteenth; and 1 at the seventeenth.

Of the 15 cases of triplets, 1 occurred at the first confinement; 3 at the second; 4 at the third; 1 at the fourth; 2 at the fifth; and one each at the sixth, seventh, ninth, and twelfth.

12. **Interval between Marriage and First Birth.**—The following table shows the interval between marriage and first birth. Twins and triplets are included, the eldest born only being enumerated :—

**INTERVAL BETWEEN MARRIAGE AND FIRST BIRTH, COMMONWEALTH, 1919.**

Interval.	Number of First Children.	Interval.	Number of First Children.	Interval.	Number of First Children.	Interval.	Number of First Children.
Under 1 mth.	421	13 mths.	928	3 years	1,450	15 years	8
1 month ..	447	14 "	825	4 "	789	16 "	10
2 months ..	607	15 "	757	5 "	403	17 "	3
3 " ..	809	16 "	637	6 "	264	18 "	6
4 " ..	984	17 "	516	7 "	187	19 "	4
5 " ..	1,299	18 "	499	8 "	137	20 "	4
6 " ..	1,678	19 "	413	9 "	82	21 "	2
7 " ..	1,643	20 "	394	10 "	51	22 "	3
8 " ..	1,214	21 "	291	11 "	44	23 "	1
9 " ..	2,805	22 "	256	12 "	23	26 "	2
10 " ..	2,276	23 "	162	13 "	16		
11 " ..	1,703	2 years	2,369	14 "	16	Total	28,767
12 " ..	1,299						

Of these 28,767 children, 14,786 were males and 13,981 were females; the masculinity of first births was therefore 2.80 as compared with 2.92 for total births.

The previous issue of mothers of ex-nuptial children is not recorded, but for the purposes of the following table all ex-nuptial births have been assumed to be first births. The table shows the ages of mothers of ex-nuptial births, of nuptial births occurring less than nine months after marriage, and of nuptial births occurring nine months or more after marriage. A comparison of the combined total of the first two columns with the total of nuptial children born nine months or more after marriage reveals the fact that for all ages the ratio of the two was about as 4 is to 5. At all ages up to and including 21, however, there was a great preponderance of ex-nuptial births and of births following on ante-nuptial conception. It must, of course, be understood that a certain number of premature births are necessarily included among the births which occurred less than nine months after marriage, but there is no means of arriving at the proportion of those births.

**AGES OF MOTHERS AND INTERVAL BETWEEN MARRIAGE AND FIRST BIRTH, ETC., COMMONWEALTH, 1919.**

Age of Mother at Birth of Child.	Ex-nuptial Births.	Nuptial Births less than nine months after Marriage.	Total of two preceding columns.	Nuptial Births nine months after Marriage and later.	Total Nuptial First Births.	Nuptial First Births and Ex-nuptial Births.
13 years ..	5	..	5	..	..	5
14 " ..	17	6	23	..	6	23
15 " ..	62	11	73	2	13	75
16 " ..	156	76	232	7	83	239
17 " ..	301	327	628	78	405	706
18 " ..	481	718	1,199	274	992	1,473
19 " ..	570	1,049	1,619	537	1,586	2,156
20 " ..	578	995	1,573	775	1,770	2,348
21 " ..	537	1,120	1,657	1,146	2,266	2,803
22 " ..	491	973	1,464	1,593	2,566	3,057
23 " ..	418	838	1,256	1,721	2,559	2,977
24 " ..	383	619	1,002	1,804	2,423	2,806
25 " ..	314	515	829	1,704	2,219	2,533
26 " ..	285	430	715	1,617	2,047	2,332
27 " ..	192	302	494	1,389	1,691	1,883
28 " ..	237	254	491	1,283	1,537	1,774
29 " ..	181	195	376	1,113	1,308	1,489

**AGES OF MOTHERS AND INTERVAL BETWEEN MARRIAGE AND FIRST BIRTH—continued.**

Age of Mother at Birth of Child.	Ex-nuptial Births.	Nuptial Births less than nine months after Marriage.	Total of two preceding columns.	Nuptial Births nine months after Marriage and later.	Total Nuptial First Births.	Nuptial First Births and Ex-nuptial Births.
30 years ..	169	155	324	929	1,084	1,253
31 " ..	130	110	240	691	801	931
32 " ..	131	91	222	639	730	861
33 " ..	107	62	169	481	543	650
34 " ..	92	65	157	396	461	553
35 " ..	91	48	139	357	405	496
36 " ..	77	30	107	268	298	375
37 " ..	72	31	103	205	236	308
38 " ..	73	17	90	226	243	316
39 " ..	65	16	81	143	159	224
40 " ..	46	17	63	104	121	167
41 " ..	21	8	29	59	67	88
42 " ..	25	10	35	62	72	97
43 " ..	23	3	26	31	34	57
44 " ..	5	4	9	20	24	29
45 " ..	10	2	12	6	8	18
46 " ..	5	3	8	2	5	10
47 " ..	..	1	1	3	4	4
48 " ..	..	1	1	..	1	1
49 " ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50 " ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51 " ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52 " ..	1	..	1	..	..	1
53 " ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated ..	16	..	16	..	..	16
Total ..	6,367	9,102	15,469	19,665	28,767	35,134

These results have sometimes been wrongly interpreted. In order to make their true significance clearer, it may be pointed out that during the seven years 1908 to 1914 inclusive there was, in an average female population between the ages 12 to 54 inclusive of about 1,377,108, an annual average of 114,832 nuptial and 6,935 ex-nuptial confinements. Of the former, about 31,431 were first births, of which 10,952 occurred within 9 months of marriage (and 19,105 within 12 months), leaving 90,336 which were either not first confinements, or were ex-nuptial confinements. The female population between 12 and 54 inclusive was characterised as follows :—

" Never married " ..	690,845	" Married " ..	639,570
" Widowed " ..	44,764	" Divorced " ..	1,929

Thus the female population between the age limits mentioned, not living in the state of marriage, was 737,538 or 53.56 per cent., the married being 46.44 per cent. In the course of the period mentioned, the proportion of married women giving birth during the interval of 0 to 9 months from marriage was 0.34843 of the total nuptial first confinements, or 0.09537 of the total nuptial confinements. During the same period 269,452 marriages were consummated, the brides aged 12 to 54 inclusive being 267,852 in number. Thus the relative numbers can be set out as follow, the basis being 1,000,000 females of the ages of 12 to 54 inclusive.

**CHARACTERISTICS OF FERTILITY IN AUSTRALIA, 1908-1914.**

1,000,000 Females, ages 12 to 54 inclusive.					Confinements, Average for 1 Year.			Marriages, Ages 12-54 inclusive.	
					First Confinements.				
Married.	Never Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.	After 9 Months.	Within 9 Months.	Total.	Nuptial.	First Confinements.
464,430	501,663	32,506	1,401	1,000,000	14,871	7,953	22,824	83,387	194,503
464,430	535,570			1,000,000	(6,516)	(3,484)	(10,000)	(94,306)	(82,142)
100,000								17,955	
	1,000,000							9,401	

If the total ex-nuptial cases in the 7 years (48,546) be added to the total nuptial cases born within 9 months of marriage (76,662), the grand total is 125,208, which is equivalent for 7 years to 90,921 for the 1,000,000 females of ages 12 to 54 inclusive. The ratio of the sum of the ex-nuptial children and those born within 9 months of marriage in one year to the total unmarried (*i.e.*, never married, widowed, and divorced) is consequently 0.02425, or about one-fortieth, while the ratio of the births within 9 months of marriage to the total unmarried females is 0.01485, or about one-seventieth. The matter may be put another way. In a female population of 1,000,000 of ages 12 to 54, there are on the average per diem 62.48 first births, the ex-nuptial births are 13.79 per diem; and the nuptial births, occurring within 9 months of marriage, are 21.77 per diem, the total births being 242.06 per diem, of which 228.27 are nuptial.

13. **Interval between Birth and Registration of Birth.**—Information was obtained during 1919 as to the period elapsing between birth and registration. The law relating to maternity allowances has tended to accelerate the registration of births; and during the year under review it was found that 36 per cent. approximately were registered in the first week.

#### INTERVAL BETWEEN BIRTH AND REGISTRATION, COMMONWEALTH, 1919.

Interval.	Nuptial Births.	Ex-nuptial Births.	Total Births.	Interval.	Nuptial Births.	Ex-nuptial Births.	Total Births.
Under 1 day	1,403	104	1,507	39 days ..	485	20	505
1 day ..	5,114	493	5,607	40 .. ..	522	15	537
2 days ..	6,968	620	7,588	41 .. ..	495	20	515
3 .. ..	7,492	515	8,007	42 .. ..	430	18	448
4 .. ..	7,333	330	7,663	43 .. ..	321	17	338
5 .. ..	6,710	273	6,983	44 .. ..	321	7	328
6 .. ..	6,342	227	6,569	45 .. ..	305	9	314
7 .. ..	5,803	188	5,991	46 .. ..	272	10	282
8 .. ..	5,210	194	5,404	47 .. ..	236	9	245
9 .. ..	4,665	180	4,845	48 .. ..	244	12	256
10 .. ..	4,364	203	4,567	49 .. ..	248	11	259
11 .. ..	4,404	267	4,671	50 .. ..	205	13	218
12 .. ..	4,171	300	4,471	51 .. ..	209	7	216
13 .. ..	4,183	309	4,492	52 .. ..	193	14	207
14 .. ..	3,682	260	3,942	53 .. ..	164	4	168
15 .. ..	3,125	232	3,357	54 .. ..	163	14	177
16 .. ..	2,723	196	2,919	55 .. ..	165	16	181
17 .. ..	2,369	157	2,526	56 .. ..	166	5	171
18 .. ..	2,236	114	2,350	57 .. ..	166	11	177
19 .. ..	1,987	105	2,092	58 .. ..	180	18	198
20 .. ..	1,880	96	1,976	59 .. ..	180	14	194
21 .. ..	1,748	88	1,836	60 .. ..	109	13	122
22 .. ..	1,501	74	1,575	61 to 69 days	267	21	288
23 .. ..	1,442	73	1,515	70 .. 79 ..	122	14	136
24 .. ..	1,272	63	1,335	80 .. 89 ..	77	12	89
25 .. ..	1,199	51	1,250	90 .. 99 ..	28	8	36
26 .. ..	1,135	46	1,181	100 .. 109 ..	25	5	30
27 .. ..	1,095	39	1,134	110 .. 119 ..	15	4	19
28 .. ..	979	45	1,024	120 .. 129 ..	9	9	18
29 .. ..	943	49	992	130 .. 139 ..	15	7	22
30 .. ..	857	32	889	140 .. 149 ..	5	3	8
31 .. ..	795	28	823	150 .. 159 ..	7	1	8
32 .. ..	737	33	770	160 .. 169 ..	9	3	12
33 .. ..	696	22	718	170 .. 179 ..	5	6	11
34 .. ..	632	24	656	180 .. 365 ..	22	4	26
35 .. ..	603	18	621	1 to 2 years	..	..	..
36 .. ..	582	20	602	2 years and over	2	1	3
37 .. ..	548	20	568				
38 .. ..	498	14	512	Total Births	115,813	6,477	122,290

The weighted average interval between the dates of birth and registration has been found to be about 13 days both for nuptial and ex-nuptial children since the granting of the maternity allowance.



## 2. Marriages.

1. **Marriages, 1913 to 1919.**—The number of marriages registered in the Commonwealth in 1915 was 45,224, the highest number ever recorded. In 1914 the number of marriages and the marriage rate increased in all the States with the exception of South Australia and Tasmania, and in 1915 there were further increases both in the actual number of marriages and in the marriage rate in all States, with the exception of South Australia and Western Australia. A considerable decrease, however, took place in 1916, and a still further fall in 1917 and 1918, the actual number of marriages in the latter years being about the same as in 1909. In 1919 there was a substantial recovery to the figures of 1916. The number of marriages in each State since 1913 is shewn below :—

**TOTAL MARRIAGES, COMMONWEALTH, 1913 TO 1919.**

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North. Terr.	Federal Terr.	Commonwealth.
1913 ..	16,307	11,324	5,655	4,094	2,572	1,620	16	6	41,594
1914 ..	17,357	11,829	5,894	4,010	2,660	1,543	17	1	43,311
1915 ..	18,095	12,832	6,135	3,965	2,581	1,600	12	4	45,224
1916 ..	16,316	11,342	5,208	3,602	2,365	1,433	19	4	40,289
1917 ..	13,246	9,505	4,868	3,252	1,621	1,138	34	2	33,666
1918 ..	13,194	9,156	4,815	3,190	1,612	1,131	39	4	33,141
1919 ..	15,809	11,706	5,429	3,855	2,194	1,513	25	9	40,540

2. **Marriage Rates, 1913 to 1919.**—The number of marriages registered per thousand of mean population is shewn in the following table for the same period :—

**CRUDE MARRIAGE RATE (a), COMMONWEALTH, 1913 TO 1919.**

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North. Terr.	Federal Terr.	Commonwealth.
1913 ..	9.02	8.13	8.67	9.44	8.19	8.27	4.37	2.45	8.66
1914 ..	9.37	8.31	8.73	9.11	8.22	7.78	4.53	0.38	8.80
1915 ..	9.68	9.00	8.93	9.01	8.01	8.03	2.73	1.62	9.14
1916 ..	8.74	8.05	7.69	8.32	7.51	7.23	3.92	1.53	8.21
1917 ..	7.09	6.76	7.16	7.52	5.25	5.72	6.86	0.80	6.87
1918 ..	6.90	6.46	6.99	7.25	5.18	5.55	7.81	1.65	6.65
1919 ..	8.04	7.98	7.62	8.46	6.78	7.16	5.20	3.89	7.88

(a) Number of marriages (not persons married) per 1,000 of mean annual population.

As in some international tabulations the marriage rates are calculated per 1,000 of the unmarried population of 15 years and over, the corresponding rates have been worked out for the Commonwealth for the four last Census periods. The figures comprise in each case the Census year with the year immediately preceding and the year immediately following, and are as follows :—Years 1880–82, 48.98; years 1890–92, 45.74; years 1900–02, 42.14; years 1910–12, 50.10. These rates refer, of course, to persons married and not to marriages, as is the case in the preceding table.

3. **Marriage Rates in Various Countries.**—A comparison of the Australian marriage rate with that of European countries shews that until 1915 it was once or twice surpassed by the rate for Ontario, and equalled by the rate of some of the countries of the East of Europe, and that it was higher than the rate of the countries of Central and Western Europe, and especially than the rate of countries of the North of Europe. Since 1915 it has fallen considerably, as might be expected, but figures for European countries not being available for the last few years, a strict comparison cannot at present be made.

## CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES.—VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Crude Marriage Rate.	Country.	Year.	Crude Marriage Rate.
Serbia .. ..	1911	10.3	Italy .. ..	1914	7.1
Bulgaria .. ..	1911	9.4	England and Wales ..	1917	6.9
Hungary .. ..	1912	8.6	Denmark .. ..	1915	6.9
Rumania .. ..	1914	8.5	Western Australia ..	1919	6.8
South Australia ..	1919	8.5	Netherlands .. ..	1915	6.6
Japan .. ..	1913	8.1	United Kingdom .. ..	1917	6.6
Belgium .. ..	1912	8.0	Norway .. ..	1915	6.5
Prussia .. ..	1912	8.0	Spain .. ..	1914	6.5
New South Wales ..	1919	8.0	Scotland .. ..	1917	6.3
Victoria .. ..	1919	8.0	Sweden .. ..	1915	5.8
Australia .. ..	1919	7.9	Finland .. ..	1914	5.7
Russia (European) ..	1909	7.9	New Zealand .. ..	1918	5.6
Ontario (Canada) ..	1917	7.7	Chile .. ..	1914	5.2
German Empire .. ..	1913	7.7	Ceylon .. ..	1918	5.1
Queensland .. ..	1919	7.6	Switzerland .. ..	1915	5.0
France .. ..	1913	7.5	Ireland .. ..	1917	4.9
Austria .. ..	1912	7.4	Jamaica .. ..	1915	3.0
Tasmania .. ..	1919	7.2			

4. Age at Marriage.—(a) The age at marriage of bridegrooms and brides will be found in the following table, the previous conjugal condition of the contracting parties being distinguished. It will be seen that no less than 1,614 males who were less than twenty-one years of age were married during 1919. The corresponding number of females was 6,983. At the other extreme there were 191 men of sixty-five years and upwards, who described themselves as bachelors, and 44 spinsters of corresponding age.

AGES AND CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRIED,  
COMMONWEALTH, 1919.

Age at Marriage.	Bridegrooms.				Brides.			
	Bachelors.	Widowers.	Divorced.	Total.	Spinsters.	Widows.	Divorced.	Total.
14 years ..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	14
15 " ..	..	..	..	..	48	..	..	48
16 " ..	6	..	..	6	248	..	..	248
17 " ..	57	..	..	57	744	..	..	744
18 " ..	229	..	..	229	1,538	3	..	1,541
19 " ..	484	..	..	484	2,074	2	1	2,077
20 " ..	837	1	..	838	2,306	4	1	2,311
21 " ..	2,040	2	..	2,042	4,212	23	2	4,237
22 " ..	2,214	3	..	2,217	3,429	38	4	3,471
23 " ..	2,564	7	..	2,571	3,413	58	6	3,477
24 " ..	2,833	8	5	2,846	3,222	43	10	3,280
25 " ..	3,099	14	5	3,118	2,799	81	8	2,888
26 " ..	3,066	20	6	3,092	2,534	77	16	2,627
27 " ..	2,835	31	7	2,873	2,072	83	16	2,171
28 " ..	2,721	48	13	2,782	1,800	98	24	1,922

AGES AND CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRIED,  
COMMONWEALTH, 1919—*continued.*

Age at Marriage.	Bridegrooms.				Brides.			
	Bachelors.	Widowers.	Divorced.	Total.	Spinsters.	Widows.	Divorced.	Total.
29 years ..	2,332	70	14	2,416	1,420	86	15	1,521
30 " ..	1,973	58	14	2,045	1,080	113	26	1,219
31 " ..	1,563	60	19	1,642	764	88	22	874
32 " ..	1,380	68	21	1,469	665	100	31	796
33 " ..	1,043	92	21	1,156	552	84	17	653
34 " ..	974	76	19	1,069	470	85	24	579
35 " ..	793	90	16	899	352	69	18	439
36 " ..	661	74	15	750	320	88	17	425
37 " ..	539	86	22	647	257	66	22	345
38 " ..	541	87	14	642	229	101	16	346
39 " ..	463	102	16	581	203	78	14	295
40 " ..	352	88	14	454	177	82	19	278
41 " ..	246	81	9	336	107	43	6	156
42 " ..	226	91	13	330	114	71	18	203
43 " ..	176	64	11	251	94	68	7	169
44 " ..	162	67	12	241	68	53	5	126
45 " ..	177	96	5	278	78	54	6	138
46 " ..	117	76	7	200	67	64	6	137
47 " ..	128	69	8	205	40	48	5	93
48 " ..	115	78	8	201	47	50	5	102
49 " ..	127	77	11	215	32	37	6	75
50 " ..	78	61	7	146	33	37	2	72
51 " ..	49	53	3	105	19	27	3	49
52 " ..	53	63	4	120	22	31	2	55
53 " ..	46	61	3	110	12	25	1	38
54 " ..	27	65	5	97	11	29	3	43
55 " ..	40	62	2	104	9	19	1	29
56 " ..	19	58	2	79	9	16	3	28
57 " ..	23	55	4	82	5	9	1	15
58 " ..	25	36	2	63	6	20	..	26
59 " ..	17	38	4	59	7	14	..	21
60 " ..	13	35	2	50	3	15	1	19
61 " ..	8	34	2	44	2	14	..	16
62 " ..	9	26	2	37	5	15	..	20
63 " ..	4	31	1	36	3	7	..	10
64 " ..	3	25	..	28	1	12	..	13
65 " ..	8	22	..	30	1	10	..	11
66 " ..	5	25	..	30	1	8	..	9
67 " ..	6	18	..	24	1	4	..	5
68 " ..	2	18	..	20	..	4	..	4
69 " ..	2	15	..	17	..	4	..	4
70 " ..	1	12	..	13	..	2	..	2
71 " ..	1	6	..	7	..	2	..	2
72 " ..	..	3	..	3	..	2	..	2
73 " ..	..	7	..	7	..	1	..	1
74 " ..	2	7	..	9	..	1	..	1
75 " ..	..	7	..	7	..	2	..	2
76 " ..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
77 " ..	1	10	1	12	..	..	..	..
78 " ..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
81 " ..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
83 " ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
84 " ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
91 " ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
94 " ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Not stated	6	1	..	7	17	..	..	17
Total	37,521	2,650	369	40,540	37,756	2,374	410	40,540

(b) The relative ages of bridegrooms and brides are shewn for single years in "Bulletin of Population and Vital Statistics, No. 37"; a condensation into age-groups of five years is here given :—

### RELATIVE AGES OF PERSONS MARRIED, COMMONWEALTH, 1919.

Ages.	Total Bride- grooms.	Ages of Brides..								
		Under 15.	15 to 19.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 to 44.	45 and upwards.	Not stated.
Ages of Bridegrooms.	Under 20 ..	776	1	532	225	16	1	..	1	..
	20 to 24 ..	10,514	6	2,470	6,629	1,254	125	18	9	1
	25 to 29 ..	14,281	3	1,166	6,649	5,343	921	153	33	10
	30 to 34 ..	7,381	2	325	2,256	2,810	1,514	379	64	27
	35 to 39 ..	3,519	1	111	708	1,033	828	570	146	70
	40 to 44 ..	1,612	1	30	196	361	396	305	212	111
	45 to 49 ..	1,099	..	18	75	168	198	246	212	182
	50 to 54 ..	578	..	3	23	56	89	106	113	188
	55 to 59 ..	387	..	2	10	24	32	41	90	188
	60 to 64 ..	195	..	..	4	8	8	19	30	125
	65 and upwards ..	191	..	1	1	5	9	13	21	141
	Not stated ..	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Total Brides ..		40,540	14	4,658	16,776	11,129	4,121	1,850	932	1,043
										17

5. **Previous Conjugal Condition.**—In a previous table the total number of bachelors and spinsters, widowed and divorced persons, who were married during the year 1919, was shewn. In the following table the relative conjugal condition of the contracting parties is given :—

### RELATIVE CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRIED, COMMONWEALTH, 1919.

Conjugal Condition.		Total Bridegrooms.	Brides.		
			Spinsters.	Widows.	Divorced.
Bridegrooms	Bachelors ..	37,521	35,637	1,576	308
	Widowers ..	2,650	1,831	742	77
	Divorced ..	369	288	56	25
Total Brides ..		40,540	37,756	2,374	410

6. **Birthplaces of Persons Married.**—Information as to the birthplaces of persons who were married in 1919 was not obtained in the State of Western Australia; the following figures refer, therefore, only to New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, the Northern Territory and Federal Territory. As might

be expected, there were more brides than bridegrooms who were natives of the Commonwealth. In "Bulletin No. 37, Commonwealth Demography," the relative birthplaces of bridegrooms and brides will be found tabulated.

### BIRTHPLACES OF PERSONS MARRIED, COMMONWEALTH (a), 1919.

Birthplaces.	Bridegrooms.	Brides.	Birthplaces.	Bridegrooms.	Brides.
<b>AUSTRALASIA—</b>			<b>ASIA—continued.</b>		
New South Wales ..	12,127	13,668	Philippine Islands ..	5	..
Victoria ..	10,669	11,108	Syria ..	12	10
Queensland ..	4,041	4,682	Other Asiatic Countries ..	1	..
South Australia ..	3,521	3,667	<b>AFRICA—</b>		
Western Australia ..	100	123	Union of South Africa ..	47	27
Tasmania ..	1,702	1,802	Mauritius ..	1	1
Northern Territory ..	10	14	Other African British Possessions ..	..	..
Federal Territory ..	1	..	Egypt ..	4	2
New Zealand ..	391	249	Other African Countries ..	1	1
<b>EUROPE—</b>			<b>AMERICA—</b>		
England ..	3,452	1,920	Canada ..	53	5
Wales ..	93	45	Jamaica ..	1	..
Scotland ..	775	459	Newfoundland ..	3	..
Ireland ..	416	273	Other American British Possessions ..	5	1
Isle of Man ..	9	4	Argentine Republic ..	1	1
Other European Countries ..	20	12	Brazil ..	1	..
Austria-Hungary ..	13	3	Chile ..	..	3
Belgium ..	9	3	Mexico ..	..	..
Denmark ..	51	11	United States ..	106	18
France ..	28	15	Other American Countries ..	8	3
Germany ..	138	51	<b>POLYNESIA —</b>		
Greece ..	62	17	Fiji ..	11	12
Italy ..	56	17	Friendly Islands ..	2	..
Netherlands ..	33	7	Other Polynesian British Possessions ..	2	..
Norway ..	44	3	New Caledonia ..	3	8
Portugal ..	1	..	New Hebrides ..	1	1
Russia ..	100	27	Samoa ..	..	1
Spain ..	13	3	Other Polynesian Islands ..	1	..
Sweden ..	54	4	South Sea Islands (so described) ..	3	1
Switzerland ..	17	1	<b>At sea ..</b>		
Other European Countries ..	15	4	<b>Not stated ..</b>		
<b>ASIA—</b>			<b>Total ..</b>		
British India ..	35	18	<b>38,346 38,346</b>		
Ceylon ..	3	2			
Straits Settlements ..	..	1			
Other Asiatic British Possessions ..	7	..			
Afghanistan ..	..	..			
Arabia ..	..	..			
China ..	31	7			
Japan ..	4	..			
Java ..	4	..			

(a) Exclusive of Western Australia.

7. Occupations and Ages of Bridegrooms.—A tabulation has been made of the occupations and ages of all males married in the Commonwealth in the years 1913 to 1919. In "Bulletin No. 37" the 1919 tabulation is shewn for orders of occupations; here it is repeated for classes only, with a subdivision of the Industrial class and of the class of Primary Producers. The average ages of the persons falling under those twelve subdivisions were determined, and it appears that, apart from the Indefinite class, which consists chiefly of persons who have retired from business and who are living on their own means, and where a high average age may naturally be expected, the average age ranges from 28.16 in the Transport and Communication class to 30.82 years in the Domestic class. The results obtained are shewn in the following table:—

## OCCUPATIONS AND AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS, COMMONWEALTH, 1919.

Ages at Marriage.	Industrial.						Primary Producers.					
	Professional.	Domestic.	Mercantile.	Transport and Communication.	Manufacturing.	Building and Construction.	Indefinite Industrial Workers.	Agricultural.	Pastoral.	Mines and Quarries.	Other Primary Producers.	Indefinite.
16 years	1	..	..	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
17 "	..	2	13	6	10	..	16	8	1	..	..	..
18 "	7	12	20	32	58	8	57	18	3	9	5	1
19 "	18	13	64	58	91	22	135	47	7	25	4	..
20 "	38	18	116	113	163	37	201	90	13	36	12	1
21 "	129	25	308	291	421	71	468	214	29	68	17	1
22 "	142	35	357	300	477	110	436	238	40	53	25	4
23 "	189	31	418	285	552	146	496	298	50	74	28	4
24 "	254	38	461	355	576	162	494	357	56	61	29	3
25 "	283	49	584	355	633	145	517	373	72	70	33	4
26 "	280	40	550	361	617	154	470	433	76	70	38	2
27 "	305	52	558	306	543	138	409	407	62	65	20	8
28 "	275	45	494	292	530	138	412	428	86	54	26	2
29 "	255	44	425	263	437	111	364	379	60	49	27	2
30 "	213	41	371	209	356	111	286	329	71	34	21	3
31 "	172	41	305	152	296	89	222	253	65	33	13	2
32 "	148	33	250	149	250	75	238	221	59	30	12	3
33 "	109	14	226	121	182	57	172	187	50	21	17	1
34 "	91	21	186	110	179	52	156	184	48	28	12	..
35 to 39 years	360	77	587	335	599	156	532	603	156	70	42	4
40 " 44 "	146	42	283	152	254	62	236	288	70	54	14	9
45 " 49 "	82	32	197	87	169	44	160	193	70	41	15	11
50 years and upwards	107	40	217	122	216	62	187	200	88	43	12	57
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	1	1
Total	3,604	735	6,999	4,455	7,611	1,950	6,666	5,752	1,232	990	423	123
Average age—year 1919	29.69	30.82	29.33	28.16	28.35	29.04	28.41	30.17	30.40	29.36	29.17	40.41

The average age at marriage of brides has remained fairly stationary during the period at an average of nearly 26 years. The figures for the seven years are:—1913, 25.78 years; 1914, 25.78 years; 1915, 25.75 years; 1916, 26.07 years; 1917, 26.22 years; 1918, 26.11 years; and 25.77 years in 1919. For the five years 1907–11 the average age was 25.70 years, compared with an average of 25.92 years for the five years 1912–16, and 25.77 years for 1919. As the average age of all bridegrooms during 1919 was 29.10 years, it follows that brides are on an average rather less than three years and one-half younger than bridegrooms.

8. *Fertility of Marriages.*—The quotient obtained by division of the nuptial births registered, say during the five years 1915 to 1919, by the number of marriages registered during the five years 1910 to 1914, i.e., the period antecedent by five years to the period of the births, has been called the "fertility of marriages." This works out at 3.01, or in other words, the number of children to be expected from every marriage in the Commonwealth is about three. This method, while not professing any claim to accuracy, generally furnishes results which agree fairly well with those found by more elaborate and careful investigation. For the period 1907–11 the result was 3.43; for the year 1913, 3.94; for the year 1914, 3.87; for the year 1915, 3.50; for the year 1916, 3.17; for the year 1917, 2.93; for the year 1918, 3.02; and for the year 1919, 2.86.

9. *Registration of Marriages.*—In all the States of the Commonwealth marriages may be celebrated either by ministers of religion whose names are registered for that purpose with the Registrar-General, or by certain civil officers—in most cases district registrars. The great majority of marriages in every State are celebrated by ministers of religion. The figures for the individual States in 1919 were: New South Wales, 95.42 per cent.; Victoria, 96.68 per cent.; Queensland, 96.70 per cent.; South Australia, 96.24 per cent.; Western Australia, 81.81 per cent.; and Tasmania, 98.29 per cent., the percentage for the Commonwealth being 95.35. The registered ministers in 1919 belonged to more than forty different denominations, some of which, however, can hardly be regarded as having any valid existence. A number of these have been omitted from the tabulation, and are bracketed under the heading "Other Christians." The figures for 1919 are shown in the following table:—

## MARRIAGES IN EACH DENOMINATION, COMMONWEALTH, 1919.

Denomination.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N. Ter.	Fed. Ter.	Com'-wealth.
Church of England ..	6,930	3,369	1,603	947	794	608	6	7	14,264
Roman Catholic Church..	3,189	1,966	1,187	484	334	222	6	2	7,390
Presbyterian Church of Australia ..	2,065	2,180	800	191	179	155	..	..	5,570
Methodist Church ..	1,891	1,804	886	1,199	314	220	7	..	6,321
Congregational Church ..	360	871	137	189	86	55	..	..	1,698
Baptist Church ..	244	549	166	269	38	76	..	..	1,342
Church of Christ ..	162	288	37	189	14	13	..	..	703
Lutheran Church ..	20	56	107	170	1	..	2	..	356
Greek Orthodox Church..	12	5	1	1	5	..	..	..	24
Unitarian Church ..	14	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	15
Salvation Army ..	73	62	42	39	12	6	..	..	234
Seventh-Day Adventists..	28	8	6	9	4	3	..	..	58
Other Christians ..	37	118	238	21	2	117	..	..	533
Hebrew ..	42	41	6	1	12	2	..	..	104
Registrar's Office ..	715	389	199	145	399	36	4	..	1,887
Unspecified ..	27	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	41
Total ..	15,809	11,706	5,429	3,855	2,194	1,513	25	9	40,540

10. *Mark Signatures.*—The marriage registers afford some clue, even if an imperfect one, to the illiteracy of the adult population, since a small and constantly diminishing percentage of bridegrooms and brides sign the registers with marks.

(i) *Males and Females, 1913 to 1919.* The percentage of mark signatures by males and females during the last six years have been very even, with a slight preponderance in the case of males :—

## PERCENTAGE OF MARK SIGNATURES AT MARRIAGE, COMMONWEALTH, 1913 TO 1919.

Year.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Male .. ..	0.36	0.41	0.27	0.37	0.37	0.33	0.27
Female .. ..	0.38	0.38	0.27	0.32	0.31	0.29	0.27

(ii) *Mark Signatures in Commonwealth States, 1913 to 1919.* The following table shews that while the Tasmanian percentage has been the highest, and the Victorian percentage up to 1917, the lowest, there has been a marked decrease in almost every State :—

## PERCENTAGE OF MARK SIGNATURES AT MARRIAGE, COMMONWEALTH, 1913 TO 1919.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North. Terr.	Federal Terr.	C'wealth.
1913 ..	0.33	0.17	0.45	0.34	0.78	1.20	8.33	..	0.37
1914 ..	0.36	0.19	0.59	0.45	0.53	1.00	1.47	..	0.39
1915 ..	0.25	0.11	0.26	0.32	0.43	1.47	..	..	0.27
1916 ..	0.41	0.18	0.32	0.35	0.32	0.98	10.53	..	0.35
1917 ..	0.41	0.16	0.32	0.25	0.49	1.14	7.35	..	0.34
1918 ..	0.37	0.13	0.12	0.34	0.43	1.41	5.13	..	0.31
1919 ..	0.29	0.18	0.17	0.25	0.32	0.89	16.00	..	0.27

A complete disappearance of mark signatures is hardly to be expected, for the available information tends to show that about two-thirds of those who sign with marks are natives of their respective States, who apparently have not made use of the advantages offered to them by the State schools.

## § 3. Deaths.

1. **Male and Female Deaths, 1913 to 1919.**—The total number of deaths registered in the Commonwealth from 1913 to 1919 inclusive, gives an annual average of 30,742 males and 22,786 females, the details being as follow :—

## MALE DEATHS, COMMONWEALTH, 1913 TO 1919.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North. Terr.	Federal Terr.	C'wealth.
1913 ..	11,508	8,495	4,195	2,563	1,852	1,189	53	4	29,859
1914 ..	10,984	9,017	4,132	2,621	1,942	1,063	69	7	29,835
1915 ..	11,439	8,860	4,695	2,587	1,887	1,083	89	14	30,654
1916 ..	11,500	8,901	4,653	2,721	1,981	1,148	108	6	31,018
1917 ..	10,445	7,952	4,027	2,398	1,802	926	52	7	27,609
1918 ..	10,914	8,079	4,359	2,430	1,774	959	66	4	28,585
1919 ..	15,256	10,508	5,337	2,927	2,340	1,175	82	7	37,632
Rate (a), 1919	15.47	14.69	14.54	13.61	13.77	10.83	22.23	5.54	14.66

(a) Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population.

## FEMALE DEATHS, COMMONWEALTH, 1913 TO 1919.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North. Terr.	Federal Terr.	C'wealth.
1913 ..	8,191	6,979	2,588	2,130	1,082	942	11	7	21,930
1914 ..	7,736	7,486	2,599	2,092	1,101	855	12	4	21,885
1915 ..	8,146	6,963	2,864	2,107	1,105	932	8	3	22,128
1916 ..	8,346	7,588	2,861	2,356	1,104	908	14	2	23,179
1917 ..	7,496	6,603	2,528	1,967	967	842	11	6	20,420
1918 ..	7,902	7,098	2,792	1,960	1,059	843	8	2	21,664
1919 ..	11,088	8,862	3,519	2,548	1,250	1,017	3	11	28,298
Rate (a), 1919	11.31	11.80	10.18	10.58	8.14	9.83	2.68	10.51	10.98

(a) Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population.

2. **Male and Female Death Rates, 1919.**—The crude male and female death rates for 1919 only are given in the last line of the preceding tables. New South Wales has the highest rate for males, and Victoria for females, while Tasmania has the lowest male, and Western Australia the lowest female death rate. The rates for the two Territories are based on very small numbers, and comparisons with the States would be misleading.

Owing to differences in the age constitution of the six States, the crude rates are not, however, strictly comparable, but for the purpose of calculating the "Index of Mortality" (see page 176) a distribution into five age-groups has been made, and the death rates are shewn for males and females in each State in five-year age groups for the three years 1910-1912, that is, for the census year and for the year immediately preceding and following, on page 171.

3. **Death Rates of Various Countries.**—A comparison with foreign States is, for the same reason, apt to shew the Commonwealth in too favourable a light, but even if an allowance for the different age constitution were made, it would still be found occupying a very enviable position. The following table gives particulars of the crude death rates of various countries for the latest available years :—



## DEATH RATES(a) OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Crude Death Rate.	Country.	Year.	Crude Death Rate.
Tasmania ..	1919	10.4	Prussia ..	1913	14.9
Western Australia ..	1919	11.1	German Empire ..	1913	15.0
South Australia ..	1919	12.0	Finland ..	1914	15.6
Queensland ..	1919	12.4	Ireland ..	1917	16.8
<b>Australia ..</b>	<b>1919</b>	<b>12.8</b>	France ..	1913	17.7
Denmark ..	1915	12.8	Italy ..	1914	17.9
Victoria ..	1919	13.2	Japan ..	1913	19.5
Netherlands ..	1919	13.2	Austria ..	1912	20.5
Norway ..	1915	13.3	Serbia ..	1912	21.1
Switzerland ..	1915	13.3	Bulgaria ..	1911	21.5
New South Wales ..	1919	13.4	Jamaica ..	1915	21.6
United States (registration area) ..	1915	13.5	Spain ..	1914	22.1
Scotland ..	1917	14.3	Hungary ..	1912	23.3
England and Wales ..	1917	14.4	Rumania ..	1914	23.8
Sweden ..	1915	14.6	Chile ..	1914	27.8
United Kingdom ..	1917	14.7	Russia, European ..	1909	28.9
Belgium ..	1912	14.8	Ceylon ..	1918	31.9

(a) Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population.

4. **Total Deaths, 1913 to 1919.**—The total number of deaths in each of the Commonwealth States during the seven years 1913 to 1919 is shown below:—

## TOTAL DEATHS, COMMONWEALTH, 1913 TO 1919.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North Terr.	Federal Terr.	C'wealth.
1913	19,689	15,474	6,783	4,693	2,934	2,131	64	11	51,789
1914	18,720	16,503	6,731	4,713	3,043	1,918	81	11	51,720
1915	19,585	15,823	7,559	4,694	2,992	2,015	97	17	52,782
1916	19,846	16,489	7,514	5,077	3,085	2,056	122	8	54,197
1917	17,941	14,555	6,555	4,365	2,769	1,768	63	13	48,029
1918	18,816	15,177	7,151	4,390	2,833	1,802	74	6	50,249
1919	26,344	19,370	8,856	5,475	3,590	2,192	85	18	65,930

5. **Crude Death Rates, 1913 to 1919.**—The death rate for the Commonwealth during the period under review reached its maximum in 1919 owing to the outbreak of influenza. Further reference is made to this hereinafter.

## CRUDE DEATH RATE (a), COMMONWEALTH, 1913 TO 1919.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North Terr.	Federal Terr.	C'wealth.
1913 ..	10.89	11.11	10.39	10.82	9.34	10.87	17.49	4.49	10.78
1914 ..	10.11	11.59	9.97	10.71	9.41	9.67	21.59	4.16	10.51
1915 ..	10.48	11.09	11.00	10.68	9.28	10.11	22.03	6.89	10.66
1916 ..	10.63	11.70	11.09	11.73	9.80	10.38	25.16	3.06	11.04
1917 ..	9.56	10.36	9.73	10.10	8.97	8.89	12.71	5.21	9.80
1918 ..	9.84	10.70	10.39	9.97	9.11	8.84	14.82	2.47	10.09
1919 ..	13.40	13.21	12.42	12.01	11.10	10.37	17.68	7.79	12.82

(a) Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population for year.

6. **Male and Female Death Rates, 1913 to 1919.**—The large death rate in 1919 was due, as already stated, to an exceptional cause. The rates in the period 1913–18 were remarkably steady, averaging about 12 per 1,000 for males, and 9 per 1,000 for females.

## MALE AND FEMALE DEATH RATES (a), COMMONWEALTH, 1913 TO 1919.

Year.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Male rate ..	11.93	11.67	12.08	12.65	11.47	11.70	14.66
Female rate ..	9.53	9.27	9.16	9.44	8.18	8.54	10.98
Crude total rate ..	10.78	10.51	10.66	11.04	9.80	10.09	12.82

(a) Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population.

7. **Infantile Death Rate.**—(i) *Deaths and Death Rates of Male and Female Infants, 1913 to 1919.* Steady improvement in the infantile death rate was shewn during the period under review until 1919, when the rate suddenly rose to a figure almost as great as in 1913. In the following table, which shews both the total number of deaths of children under one year and the rate per thousand births since 1913, males and females are distinguished. The universal experience that during the first few years of life the excess of male births tends to disappear as a consequence of the higher death rate of male infants, is confirmed by the fact that out of 470,864 male infants born from 1913 to 1919, 34,579 died during their first year of life, while of 447,124 female infants the number who died was only 26,526 :—

## NUMBER OF INFANTILE DEATHS AND RATES OF INFANTILE MORTALITY, COMMONWEALTH, 1913 TO 1919.

Year.	Registered Deaths under one year.			Rate of Infantile Mortality (a).		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1913 ..	5,472	4,328	9,800	78.81	65.30	72.21
1914 ..	5,582	4,279	9,861	79.06	63.51	71.47
1915 ..	5,127	3,980	9,107	74.25	60.47	67.52
1916 ..	5,186	4,057	9,243	76.82	63.47	70.33
1917 ..	4,232	3,034	7,266	63.27	48.10	55.91
1918 ..	4,178	3,186	7,364	64.82	51.99	58.57
1919 ..	4,802	3,662	8,464	76.31	61.69	69.21

(a) Number of deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births registered.

(ii) *Infantile Mortality, 1913 to 1919.* Divided among the States and Territories, the rates of infantile mortality during the last seven years were as follows :—

## RATES (a) OF INFANTILE MORTALITY, COMMONWEALTH, 1913 TO 1919.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North. Terr.	Federal Territory.	Com'-wealth.
1913 ..	77.78	70.53	63.35	69.93	70.30	70.68	115.38	76.92	72.21
1914 ..	69.29	78.27	63.93	75.79	68.12	71.46	51.72	22.73	71.47
1915 ..	67.67	68.78	64.33	67.04	66.54	72.37	65.57	42.55	67.52
1916 ..	67.15	74.63	70.27	73.21	66.22	74.97	40.54	15.87	70.33
1917 ..	56.93	56.82	53.87	53.06	57.09	52.27	43.48	45.45	55.91
1918 ..	59.02	61.75	56.66	51.25	57.13	60.80	28.57	20.41	58.57
1919 ..	71.83	67.90	71.88	64.01	61.12	64.97	66.04	111.11	69.21

(a) Number of deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births registered.

The movement has been a fairly regular one, except in 1919, shewing slight increases in the rates during 1913, 1916, and 1918. In 1914 the rates increased in every State except New South Wales and Western Australia, the increases in Victoria and South Australia being particularly noticeable. In 1915 the rate decreased in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia, and increased slightly in Queensland and Tasmania, while in 1916 it increased in every State with the exception of New South Wales and Western Australia.

A considerable decrease is shewn by every State during 1917, and the rates for that year are the lowest on record in every State and in the Commonwealth as a whole, whilst only a very slight increase was registered in 1918. In 1919 increases occurred in every State, especially in New South Wales.

The total number of births, and of deaths of children under one year of age, and the average rate of infantile mortality for the seven years 1913 to 1919 are shewn in the following table for each of the fifty-nine districts for which the vital statistics of the Commonwealth have been tabulated during that period. To afford a better idea of the geographical position of the districts, the name of a town situated in a fairly central part of each district has been added. The figures for the Federal Territory and for Lord Howe Island are included for the sake of completeness, but are too small to be used in comparison with others.

### INFANTILE MORTALITY FOR THE SEVEN YEARS 1913 TO 1919.

States and Territories.	Districts.	Towns.	Total Births, 1913-19.	Total Deaths of Children under one year, 1913-19.	Average Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births, 1913-19.
New South Wales ..	Metropolitan ..	Sydney ..	144,462	10,063	69.66
" ..	North Coast ..	Grafton ..	29,522	1,508	51.08
" ..	Lower Hunter ..	Newcastle ..	37,676	2,702	71.72
" ..	Cumberland ..	Parramatta ..	18,136	1,111	61.26
" ..	South Coast ..	Nowra ..	14,779	857	57.99
" ..	Northern Tableland ..	Armidale ..	19,608	1,214	61.91
" ..	Central Tableland ..	Bathurst ..	24,522	1,784	72.75
" ..	Southern Tableland ..	Goulburn ..	19,165	1,204	62.82
" ..	North-Western Slope ..	Moree ..	7,988	546	68.35
" ..	Central-Western Slope ..	Dubbo ..	13,143	884	67.26
" ..	South-Western Slope ..	Temora ..	14,368	779	54.22
" ..	Riverina ..	Hay ..	7,815	449	57.45
" ..	Plains East of Darling ..	Cobar ..	3,221	285	88.48
" ..	Trans-Darling Plains ..	Broken Hill ..	8,113	933	117.47
" ..	Lord Howe Island ..	— ..	9	1	111.11
Victoria ..	Metropolitan ..	Melbourne ..	120,829	9,359	77.46
" ..	Central ..	Geelong ..	22,280	1,410	63.28
" ..	North-Central ..	Kyneton ..	9,967	596	59.86
" ..	Western ..	Hamilton ..	25,437	1,542	60.62
" ..	Wimmera ..	Horsham ..	10,131	591	58.34
" ..	Mallee ..	Ultima ..	6,907	408	59.07
" ..	Northern ..	Rochester ..	23,329	1,443	61.85
" ..	North-Eastern ..	Beechworth ..	7,484	385	51.44
" ..	Gippsland ..	Sale ..	11,331	576	50.83
Queensland ..	Metropolitan ..	Brisbane ..	38,733	2,909	75.10
" ..	Moreton ..	Ipswich ..	17,040	898	52.70
" ..	Wide Bay ..	Maryborough ..	17,002	899	52.88
" ..	Port Curtis ..	Rockhampton ..	11,293	761	67.39
" ..	Edgewood ..	Townsville ..	13,785	760	55.57
" ..	Rockingham ..	Cairns ..	6,822	378	55.40
" ..	York Peninsula ..	Cooktown ..	1,054	65	61.67
" ..	Carpentaria ..	Croydon ..	2,499	207	82.83
" ..	Central-Western ..	Winton ..	743	69	92.87
" ..	South-Western ..	Charleville ..	1,772	155	87.47
" ..	Central ..	Blackall ..	4,136	252	60.83
" ..	Maranoa ..	Roma ..	2,735	173	62.89
" ..	Downs ..	Toowoomba ..	19,096	1,133	59.33
South Australia ..	Metropolitan ..	Adelaide ..	40,991	2,959	72.19
" ..	Central ..	Gawler ..	17,145	852	49.69
" ..	Lower North ..	Redruth ..	12,975	986	75.99
" ..	Upper North ..	Port Augusta ..	4,122	256	62.11
" ..	South-Eastern ..	Mount Gambier ..	4,380	208	47.49
" ..	Western ..	Port Lincoln ..	3,816	150	45.24
Western Australia ..	Metropolitan ..	Perth ..	27,071	1,945	71.85
" ..	Northern Agricultural ..	Geraldton ..	8,343	482	57.77
" ..	South-Western ..	Katanning ..	13,216	931	47.75
" ..	Eastern Goldfields ..	Kalgoorlie ..	7,335	523	71.30
" ..	Northern Goldfields ..	Pilbara ..	1,493	114	76.36
" ..	North-Western ..	Roebourne ..	272	12	44.12
" ..	Northern ..	Broome ..	197	15	76.14
Tasmania ..	Hobart ..	Hobart ..	9,497	777	81.82
" ..	Launceston ..	Launceston ..	5,988	445	74.32
" ..	North-Eastern ..	Scottsdale ..	4,386	256	58.37
" ..	North-Western ..	Stanley ..	9,777	573	58.61
" ..	Midland ..	Zeehan ..	4,517	290	64.20
" ..	South-Eastern ..	Sorell ..	4,043	229	56.64
" ..	South-Western ..	Franklin ..	1,148	69	60.10
Northern Territory ..	..	Darwin ..	525	29	55.24
Federal Territory ..	..	Canberra ..	329	10	31.25
(1911-18)	..	..	..	..	..

(iii) *Infantile Mortality in Various Countries and Cities.* Compared with European and American countries, the cities and States of the Commonwealth occupy a very favourable position. It may be pointed out also in connexion with the rates hereunder that a high birth rate is often, though not invariably, accompanied by a high infantile death rate. The figures in the subjoined tables relate to the latest years for which returns are available :—

**RATE (a) OF INFANTILE MORTALITY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.**

Country.	Year.	Rate of Infantile Mortality. (a)	Crude Birth Rate. (b)	Country.	Year.	Rate of Infantile Mortality. (a)	Crude Birth Rate. (b)
New Zealand ..	1918	48	23.4	Finland ..	1915	104	26.9
Western Australia	1919	61	21.4	Scotland ..	1917	107	20.1
South Australia	1919	64	24.3	Belgium ..	1912	120	22.6
Tasmania ..	1919	65	25.1	Italy ..	1913	137	31.7
Victoria ..	1919	68	21.6	Prussia ..	1912	146	28.9
Norway ..	1914	68	25.2	Serbia ..	1911	146	36.2
<b>Australia</b> ..	<b>1919</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>23.8</b>	Japan ..	1913	150	33.3
Sweden ..	1913	70	23.2	German Empire ..	1913	151	27.5
New South Wales	1919	72	24.7	Bulgaria ..	1911	156	40.2
Queensland ..	1919	72	26.2	Spain ..	1907	158	33.6
France ..	1912	78	19.0	Jamaica ..	1915	175	34.6
Ireland ..	1916	83	21.1	Austria ..	1912	180	31.3
Netherlands ..	1915	87	26.2	Hungary ..	1912	186	36.3
United Kingdom	1916	91	21.1	Rumania ..	1914	187	42.5
Switzerland ..	1914	91	22.5	Ceylon ..	1918	188	39.2
Ontario (Canada)	1917	92	22.6	Russia, European	1909	248	44.0
Denmark ..	1915	95	24.2	Chile ..	1914	286	37.0
England and Wales	1917	96	17.8				

(a) Number of deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births registered. (b) Number of births per 1,000 of mean population.

**RATE (a) OF INFANTILE MORTALITY IN VARIOUS CITIES.**

City.	Year.	Rate of Infantile Mortality. (a)	City.	Year.	Rate of Infantile Mortality. (a)
Zürich ..	1916	55	Birmingham ..	1915	118
Rome ..	1915	56	Milan ..	1916	124
Amsterdam ..	1916	58	Paris ..	1915	125
Rotterdam ..	1916	65	Genoa ..	1916	126
Adelaide ..	1919	66	Belfast ..	1912	129
Perth ..	1919	66	Manchester ..	1915	129
Hobart ..	1919	69	Hamburg ..	1912	130
Geneva ..	1916	73	Leipzig ..	1912	133
Melbourne ..	1919	78	Munich ..	1912	134
Sydney ..	1919	79	Antwerp ..	1912	140
Stockholm ..	1916	80	Budapest ..	1912	141
Copenhagen ..	1915	92	Berlin ..	1912	142
Toronto ..	1917	92	Chicago ..	1916	145
Brisbane ..	1919	94	Dublin ..	1916	147
Buenos Aires	1916	94	Vienna ..	1912	149
Edinburgh ..	1916	100	Marseilles ..	1916	157
New York ..	1915	102	Brussels ..	1912	166
Washington ..	1916	106	Rio de Janeiro	1912	174
Christiania ..	1912	108	Madrid ..	1915	177
London ..	1915	110	Bucharest ..	1912	185
Glasgow ..	1916	111	Florence ..	1916	192
Monte Video	1916	111	Montreal ..	1911	242
Aberdeen ..	1916	112	Petrograd ..	1912	249
Lyons ..	1916	115	Moscow ..	1915	317
Liverpool ..	1916	117	Bombay ..	1915	329

(a) Number of deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births registered.

8. Deaths in Age-Groups, 1913 to 1919.—A distribution into age-groups has been made of the 374,696 deaths which occurred in the Commonwealth from 1913 to 1919, and the results have been tabulated for each State. It is, however, sufficient here to shew the results for the Commonwealth as a whole, which are as follows:—

## DEATHS IN AGE-GROUPS, COMMONWEALTH, 1913 TO 1919.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Total Males.	Percentage of Total Females.	Percentage of Total.
Under 1 year ..	34,579	26,526	61,105	16.07	16.63	16.31
1 year and under 5 ..	11,954	10,434	22,388	5.55	6.54	5.98
5 years and under 20 ..	11,145	9,322	20,467	5.18	5.84	5.46
20 years and under 40 ..	29,785	25,792	55,577	13.84	16.17	14.83
40 years and under 60 ..	48,474	28,939	77,413	22.53	18.14	20.66
60 years and under 65 ..	14,898	8,545	23,443	6.92	5.36	6.26
65 years and over ..	63,996	49,887	113,883	29.74	31.28	30.39
Age not stated ..	361	59	420	0.17	0.04	0.11
Total ..	215,192	159,504	374,696	100.00	100.00	100.00

9. Deaths at Single Ages and in Age-Groups, 1919.—The 65,930 deaths which were registered in the Commonwealth in the year 1919 will be found tabulated under single years, and in groups of five years for each State and Territory, in "Bulletin No. 37, Commonwealth Demography, 1919." It has been thought advisable to tabulate the deaths during the first two years of life in greater detail. The first month has, therefore, been shewn in weeks, and the twenty-three months up to the end of the second year in months. This tabulation shews that a great number of children died during the first week, the number gradually diminishing towards the end of the second year. The particulars relating to the Commonwealth are given in the following table:—

## DEATHS AT SINGLE AGES AND IN AGE-GROUPS, COMMONWEALTH, 1919.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 week ..	1,765	1,286	3,051	16 months and under 17 ..	80	63	143
1 week and under 2 ..	298	229	527	17 " " " " 18 ..	51	40	91
2 weeks " " 3 ..	190	150	340	18 " " " " 19 ..	81	61	142
3 " " " 4 ..	148	104	252	19 " " " " 20 ..	58	34	92
Total under 1 month ..	2,401	1,769	4,170	20 " " " " 21 ..	47	55	102
1 month and under 2 ..	368	304	672	21 " " " " 22 ..	48	47	95
2 months " " 3 ..	303	230	533	22 " " " " 23 ..	45	35	80
3 " " " 4 ..	303	206	509	23 " " " " 24 ..	37	25	62
4 " " " 5 ..	247	203	450	Total under 2 years ..	5,757	4,415	10,172
5 " " " 6 ..	197	168	365	2 years ..	415	366	781
6 " " " 7 ..	197	171	368	3 " " " ..	255	220	475
7 " " " 8 ..	178	125	303	4 " " " ..	200	205	405
8 " " " 9 ..	158	144	302	Total under 5 years ..	6,627	5,206	11,833
9 " " " 10 ..	183	125	308	5 years ..	152	148	300
10 " " " 11 ..	139	106	245	6 " " " ..	146	122	268
11 " " " 12 ..	128	111	239	7 " " " ..	109	107	216
Total under 1 year ..	4,802	3,662	8,464	8 " " " ..	118	96	214
12 months and under 13 ..	236	181	417	9 " " " ..	97	74	171
13 " " " 14 ..	84	60	144	Total 5 years and under 10 ..	622	547	1,169
14 " " " 15 ..	101	84	185				
15 " " " 16 ..	87	68	155				

DEATHS AT SINGLE AGES AND IN AGE-GROUPS, 1919—*continued*.

Ages.				Ages.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
10 years .. ..	92	59	151	60 years .. ..	621	374	995
11 " .. ..	96	73	169	61 " .. ..	420	291	711
12 " .. ..	97	75	172	62 " .. ..	526	349	875
13 " .. ..	102	88	190	63 " .. ..	557	360	917
14 " .. ..	101	94	195	64 " .. ..	509	338	847
Total 10 years and under 15	488	389	877	Total 60 years and under 65	2,633	1,712	4,345
15 years .. ..	110	86	196	65 years .. ..	586	372	958
16 " .. ..	153	129	282	66 " .. ..	451	282	733
17 " .. ..	162	125	287	67 " .. ..	484	314	798
18 " .. ..	164	123	287	68 " .. ..	449	304	753
19 " .. ..	218	180	398	69 " .. ..	487	304	791
Total 15 years and under 20	807	643	1,450	Total 65 years and under 70	2,457	1,666	4,123
20 years .. ..	174	161	335	70 years .. ..	549	380	929
21 " .. ..	231	210	441	71 " .. ..	352	279	631
22 " .. ..	221	236	457	72 " .. ..	408	299	707
23 " .. ..	254	269	523	73 " .. ..	451	348	799
24 " .. ..	288	297	585	74 " .. ..	462	386	848
Total 20 years and under 25	1,168	1,173	2,341	Total 70 years and under 75	2,222	1,692	3,914
25 years .. ..	333	276	609	75 years .. ..	489	417	906
26 " .. ..	368	335	703	76 " .. ..	440	361	801
27 " .. ..	379	343	722	77 " .. ..	435	369	804
28 " .. ..	453	386	839	78 " .. ..	413	366	779
29 " .. ..	436	331	767	79 " .. ..	412	324	736
Total 25 years and under 30	1,960	1,671	3,640	Total 75 years and under 80	2,189	1,837	4,026
30 years .. ..	454	370	824	80 years .. ..	417	353	770
31 " .. ..	386	327	713	81 " .. ..	235	244	479
32 " .. ..	504	330	834	82 " .. ..	344	313	657
33 " .. ..	466	347	813	83 " .. ..	279	283	562
34 " .. ..	453	283	736	84 " .. ..	283	316	599
Total 30 years and under 35	2,263	1,657	3,920	Total 80 years and under 85	1,558	1,509	3,067
35 years .. ..	488	327	815	85 years .. ..	284	239	523
36 " .. ..	385	312	697	86 " .. ..	227	234	461
37 " .. ..	377	276	653	87 " .. ..	177	177	354
38 " .. ..	448	304	752	88 " .. ..	156	144	300
39 " .. ..	474	311	785	89 " .. ..	147	137	284
Total 35 years and under 40	2,172	1,530	3,702	Total 85 years and under 90	991	931	1,922
40 years .. ..	464	331	795	90 years .. ..	115	96	211
41 " .. ..	346	207	553	91 " .. ..	44	61	105
42 " .. ..	394	301	695	92 " .. ..	54	54	108
43 " .. ..	395	224	619	93 " .. ..	42	52	94
44 " .. ..	370	234	604	94 " .. ..	35	49	84
Total 40 years and under 45	1,969	1,207	3,266	Total 90 years and under 95	290	312	602
45 years .. ..	509	267	776	95 years .. ..	22	31	53
46 " .. ..	403	241	644	96 " .. ..	17	14	31
47 " .. ..	398	266	664	97 " .. ..	6	11	17
48 " .. ..	433	295	728	98 " .. ..	9	12	21
49 " .. ..	449	276	725	99 " .. ..	4	8	12
Total 45 years and under 50	2,192	1,345	3,537	Total 95 yrs. and under 100	58	76	134
50 years .. ..	573	319	892	100 years .. ..	4	2	6
51 " .. ..	359	243	602	101 " .. ..	1	3	4
52 " .. ..	483	296	779	102 " .. ..	..	2	2
53 " .. ..	454	281	735	103 " .. ..	3	1	4
54 " .. ..	479	337	816	104 " .. ..	2	1	3
Total 50 years and under 55	2,348	1,476	3,824	105 " .. ..	1	..	1
55 years .. ..	469	298	767	108 " .. ..	1	1	2
56 " .. ..	537	320	857	111 " .. ..	..	1	1
57 " .. ..	462	287	749	112 " .. ..	..	1	1
58 " .. ..	518	368	886	Total 100 years and over	12	12	24
59 " .. ..	525	331	856	Age not stated..	86	13	99
Total 55 years and under 60	2,511	1,604	4,115	Total all ages ..	37,632	28,298	65,930

The following tables shew the death rate per 1,000 living at each age for the three years 1910, 1911 and 1912, viz., the Census year 1911, and the years immediately preceding and following. The Northern Territory is included with South Australia, and the Federal Territory with New South Wales :—

**AVERAGE ANNUAL DEATH RATES PER 1,000 LIVING IN VARIOUS AGE-GROUPS, 1910 TO 1912.**

Age Group.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	C'wealth.
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**MALES.**

0 to 4 years	..	25.40	24.71	23.30	21.30	28.44	24.65	24.71
5 „ 9	..	2.11	2.39	2.39	1.85	2.61	2.53	2.26
10 „ 14	..	1.75	1.69	1.74	1.40	2.16	1.70	1.72
15 „ 19	..	2.42	2.41	2.92	2.43	2.86	2.59	2.52
20 „ 24	..	3.37	3.27	4.83	3.00	5.17	3.57	3.65
25 „ 29	..	3.91	4.13	5.57	3.57	5.86	4.49	4.35
30 „ 34	..	4.90	4.83	5.96	5.40	6.75	3.77	5.20
35 „ 39	..	6.08	6.31	7.54	7.15	8.41	6.28	6.68
40 „ 44	..	8.25	8.26	9.65	8.31	10.37	6.17	8.58
45 „ 49	..	10.91	11.05	13.83	10.27	14.96	9.25	11.58
50 „ 54	..	14.78	15.33	17.77	13.02	17.66	14.08	15.36
55 „ 59	..	21.93	21.41	23.01	19.99	24.65	16.24	21.67
60 „ 64	..	30.99	31.52	31.25	31.94	35.06	28.39	31.38
65 „ 69	..	45.80	50.53	51.53	45.94	45.96	38.29	47.69
70 „ 74	..	71.49	74.28	70.94	58.38	78.74	58.79	70.88
75 „ 79	..	117.05	115.68	112.40	99.49	110.54	108.60	114.04
80 „ 84	..	181.34	174.56	190.89	165.68	185.23	148.67	176.32
85 „ 89	..	252.58	270.76	202.56	225.42	328.21	313.87	257.73
90 and over	..	375.35	365.88	272.73	279.57	321.43	465.61	357.11

**FEMALES.**

0 to 4 years	..	20.96	19.79	20.07	16.96	21.76	21.27	20.22
5 „ 9	..	1.78	2.27	2.29	1.71	2.58	1.88	2.04
10 „ 14	..	1.41	1.81	1.45	1.25	1.77	2.51	1.59
15 „ 19	..	1.96	2.42	2.20	2.19	2.01	3.47	2.22
20 „ 24	..	3.22	3.74	3.76	3.44	3.82	4.09	3.53
25 „ 29	..	4.02	4.31	4.68	4.79	4.42	4.66	4.31
30 „ 34	..	4.51	4.98	4.46	4.92	4.88	4.93	4.73
35 „ 39	..	5.84	6.02	5.79	5.71	6.15	7.68	5.97
40 „ 44	..	6.24	6.63	7.11	5.80	6.73	5.67	6.44
45 „ 49	..	7.63	8.05	9.07	7.91	8.40	7.02	7.98
50 „ 54	..	11.22	11.30	11.73	9.72	11.82	8.76	11.07
55 „ 59	..	14.38	15.55	14.13	12.63	14.18	15.80	14.60
60 „ 64	..	21.69	22.27	21.64	20.54	20.44	19.50	21.60
65 „ 69	..	37.81	36.48	34.69	35.01	34.59	35.09	36.47
70 „ 74	..	55.75	58.36	57.82	48.28	54.52	55.11	56.13
75 „ 79	..	97.62	98.27	86.11	91.32	92.45	93.30	95.91
80 „ 84	..	154.31	157.19	138.33	137.87	144.14	150.77	151.89
85 „ 89	..	184.60	225.65	200.82	202.17	186.67	254.45	208.59
90 and over	..	307.43	361.44	351.52	328.17	358.97	317.88	334.87

**AVERAGE ANNUAL DEATH RATES PER 1,000 LIVING, IN VARIOUS AGE-GROUPS, 1910 TO 1912—continued.**

Age-Group.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	C'wealth.
<b>PERSONS.</b>							
0 to 4 years ..	23.21	22.29	21.72	19.16	25.15	23.00	22.50
5 „ 9 „ ..	1.95	2.33	2.34	1.78	2.60	2.21	2.15
10 „ 14 „ ..	1.58	1.75	1.60	1.33	1.97	2.10	1.66
15 „ 19 „ ..	2.19	2.42	2.57	2.31	2.45	3.03	2.37
20 „ 24 „ ..	3.30	3.51	4.33	3.22	4.60	3.84	3.59
25 „ 29 „ ..	3.96	4.22	5.17	4.17	5.29	4.58	4.33
30 „ 34 „ ..	4.71	4.92	5.29	5.16	6.00	4.34	4.97
35 „ 39 „ ..	5.97	6.16	6.78	6.44	7.51	6.94	6.34
40 „ 44 „ ..	7.31	7.44	8.58	7.09	9.06	5.94	7.59
45 „ 49 „ ..	9.45	9.59	11.95	9.14	12.73	8.20	9.96
50 „ 54 „ ..	13.25	13.40	15.48	11.49	15.64	11.63	13.48
55 „ 59 „ ..	18.63	18.52	19.59	16.67	20.87	16.04	18.52
60 „ 64 „ ..	26.79	26.86	27.44	26.48	29.25	24.08	26.87
65 „ 69 „ ..	42.18	43.26	44.44	40.58	41.22	36.66	42.37
70 „ 74 „ ..	64.41	65.98	65.87	53.36	68.67	56.91	63.91
75 „ 79 „ ..	108.56	107.11	101.89	95.17	103.30	100.66	105.58
80 „ 84 „ ..	169.10	171.29	166.15	150.82	170.12	149.75	164.97
85 „ 89 „ ..	217.51	248.40	201.72	211.72	266.67	284.83	232.64
90 and over ..	337.70	363.94	308.54	307.81	333.33	404.98	345.44

The tables shew a high death rate for children under five years of age, which rapidly diminishes until, at ages 10 to 14, a rate of 1.66 per 1,000 is shewn, which is the lowest at any age. The rate then gradually rises with increasing age until, at the ages 90 and over, more than one-third die every year.

10. **Deaths of Centenarians, 1919.**—Particulars as to the twenty-four persons who died in 1919, aged 100 years and upwards, are given in the following table. It must, of course, be understood that while the Registrars-General of the various States take the greatest care to have statements as to abnormally high ages verified as far as possible, no absolute reliance can be placed on the accuracy of the ages shewn, owing to the well-known tendency of very old people to overstate their ages. No attempt has been made by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics to verify the truth of the statements made. The fact must not be disregarded in connexion with this question, that while parish registers in the United Kingdom often date very far back, compulsory registration of births dates practically only from 1874, the Act passed in 1836 having left many loop-holes open for those unwilling to register the births of their children :—

**DEATHS OF CENTENARIANS, COMMONWEALTH, 1919.**

Age.	Locality where Death occurred.	State.	Cause of Death.	Occupation.	Birth-place.	Length of Residence in Commonwealth.
<b>MALES.</b>						
Yrs.						
108	Granville ..	N.S.W. ..	Senility ..	Labourer..	Scotland	75 years
105	Maclean ..	„ ..	Cerebral hæmorrhage ..	Farmer ..	Ireland	58 „
104	Sydney ..	„ ..	Senility ..	Tailor ..	England	50 „
104	Perth ..	W. Australia ..	„ ..	Sailor ..	Scotland	57 „
103	Gunnedah ..	N.S.W. ..	„ ..	Unspecified	N.S.W.	Native
103	Burnett ..	Queensland ..	„ ..	None ..	Ireland	70 years
103	Liverpool ..	N.S.W. ..	„ ..	Mariner ..	England	64 „
101	Clifton Hill ..	Victoria ..	Pneumonia ..	Labourer..	Ireland	Unspecified
100	Hill End ..	N.S.W. ..	Senility ..	None ..	„	80 years
100	Randwick ..	„ ..	„ ..	Blacksmith	„	Unspecified
100	Geelong ..	Victoria ..	„ ..	Labourer..	„	„
100	Portland ..	„ ..	„ ..	None ..	England	65 years



DEATHS OF CENTENARIANS, COMMONWEALTH, 1919—*continued.*

Age.	Locality where Death occurred.	State.	Cause of Death.	Occupation.	Birth- place.	Length of Residence in Common- wealth.
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## FEMALES.

Yrs.	Locality where Death occurred.	State.	Cause of Death.	Occupation.	Birth- place.	Length of Residence in Common- wealth.
112	Manilla ..	N.S.W. ..	Pneumonia ..	..	N.S.W.	Native
111	Broken Hill ..	" ..	Senility ..	..	"	71 "
108	Auburn ..	" ..	" ..	..	Ireland	59 "
104	Albury ..	" ..	" ..	..	England	33 "
103	Enoggera ..	Queensland	" ..	..	Ireland	83 "
102	Goulburn ..	N.S.W. ..	Bronchitis ..	..	Scotland	65 "
102	Launceston ..	Tasmania	Senility ..	..	England	30 "
101	Cooma ..	N.S.W. ..	" ..	..	"	62 "
101	Hawthorn ..	Victoria ..	" ..	..	Scotland	30 "
101	Warwick ..	Queensland	" ..	..	Ireland	Native
100	Petersham ..	N.S.W. ..	" ..	..	N.S.W.	65 years
100	Boort ..	Victoria ..	Bronchitis ..	..	Ireland	

11. Length of Residence in the Commonwealth of Persons who Died in 1919.—The length of residence in the Commonwealth of all persons whose deaths were registered in the year 1919 has been tabulated for all the States, and a summary of the results is shewn below :—

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN COMMONWEALTH OF PERSONS WHO DIED  
IN 1919.

Length of Residence.	Male Deaths.	Female Deaths.	Total Deaths.	Length of Residence.	Male Deaths.	Female Deaths.	Total Deaths.
Born in the C'wealth ..	23,960	19,857	43,817	Resident 25 to 29 years	455	219	674
Resident under 1 year ..	123	33	156	" 30 to 34 "	1,267	627	1,894
" 1 year ..	54	28	82	" 35 to 39 "	1,090	692	1,781
" 2 years ..	55	18	73	" 40 to 44 "	1,076	551	1,629
" 3 " ..	56	27	83	" 45 to 49 "	587	384	970
" 4 " ..	94	49	143	" 50 to 54 "	940	703	1,641
" 5 " ..	155	86	241	" 55 to 59 "	811	700	1,513
" 6 " ..	222	145	367	" 60 to 64 "	1,205	1,244	2,447
" 7 " ..	242	132	374	" 65 yrs. and over	1,431	1,499	2,932
" 8 " ..	188	122	310	Length of residence not stated ..	2,404	695	3,099
" 9 " ..	144	60	204				
" 10 to 14 years ..	400	154	554				
" 15 to 19 " ..	263	116	379				
" 20 to 24 " ..	410	157	567				
				Total ..	37,632	23,298	65,930

12. Birthplaces of Persons who Died in 1919.—In the following table are shewn the birthplaces of persons whose deaths were registered in 1919 :—

**BIRTHPLACES OF PERSONS WHO DIED IN 1919, COMMONWEALTH.**

Birthplace.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Birthplace.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<b>AUSTRALASIA—</b>				<b>ASIA—continued.</b>			
Commonwealth of				Philippine Islands	10	..	10
Australia—				Syria ..	19	4	23
New South Wales	9,612	8,003	17,615	Other Asiatic			
Victoria ..	7,515	6,105	13,620	Countries ..	15	1	16
Queensland ..	2,612	2,110	4,722				
South Australia	2,247	1,974	4,221				
Western Australia	675	502	1,177				
Tasmania ..	1,276	1,156	2,432	<b>AFRICA—</b>			
Northern Territory	23	7	30	Union of Sth. Africa	29	19	48
New Zealand ..	239	157	396	Mauritius ..	5	7	12
				Other African Brit.			
				Possessions ..	..	1	1
<b>EUROPE—</b>				Egypt ..	2	..	2
England ..	5,718	3,738	9,456	Other African	..	1	1
Wales ..	225	108	333	Countries ..			
Scotland ..	1,526	1,091	2,617				
Ireland ..	2,511	2,377	4,888	<b>AMERICA—</b>			
Isle of Man ..	13	6	19	Canada ..	54	16	70
Other European				Jamaica ..	2	1	3
Brit. Possessions	46	22	68	Newfoundland ..	3	1	4
Austria-Hungary	70	9	79	Other American			
Belgium ..	10	1	11	Brit. Possessions	12	4	16
Denmark ..	107	29	136	Argentine Republic	2	..	2
France ..	78	31	109	Brazil ..	1	1	2
Germany ..	603	278	881	Chile ..	2	1	3
Greece ..	53	5	58	United States of			
Italy ..	130	18	148	America ..	104	42	146
Netherlands ..	21	4	25	Other American			
Norway ..	64	9	73	Countries ..	37	8	45
Portugal ..	8	..	8				
Russia ..	117	35	152	<b>POLYNESIA—</b>			
Spain ..	16	1	17	Fiji ..	13	1	14
Sweden ..	126	16	142	Papua ..	5	..	5
Switzerland ..	36	9	45	Other Polynesian			
Other European				Brit. Possessions	9	1	10
Countries ..	17	4	21	New Caledonia ..	9	3	12
				New Hebrides ..	3	..	3
<b>ASIA—</b>				Samoa ..	..	2	2
British India ..	86	27	113	Other Polynesian			
Ceylon ..	19	..	19	Islands ..	5	2	7
Straits Settlements	5	6	11	South Sea Islands			
Other Asiatic Brit.				(so described)	51	9	60
Possessions ..	4	1	5	At Sea ..	59	63	122
Afghanistan ..	2	..	2	Not stated ..	947	263	1,210
China ..	381	7	388				
Japan ..	37	1	38	<b>Total Deaths ..</b>	<b>37,632</b>	<b>28,298</b>	<b>65,930</b>
Java ..	6	..	6				

13. Occupations of Male Persons who Died in 1919.—Information as to the occupations of the 37,632 males who died in the Commonwealth in 1919 is contained in the following statement :—

## OCCUPATIONS OF MALES WHO DIED IN 1919, COMMONWEALTH.

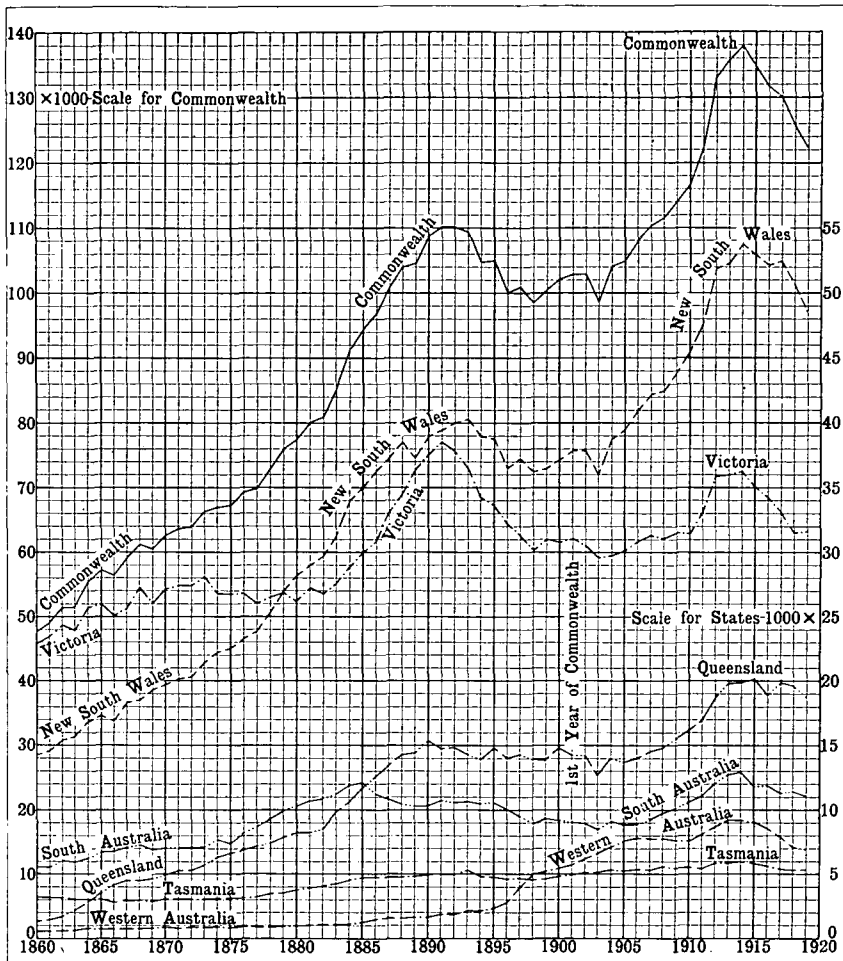
Occupation.	No. of Deaths.	Occupation.	No. of Deaths.
CLASS I.—PROFESSIONAL.		CLASS III.—COMMERCIAL—cont.	
General Government .. ..	170	Dress .. ..	54
Local Government .. ..	32	Fibrous materials .. ..	1
Defence .. ..	408	Animal food .. ..	378
Law and order .. ..	285	Vegetable food .. ..	137
Religion .. ..	138	Groceries and stimulants .. ..	210
Charity .. ..	2	Living animals .. ..	48
Health .. ..	262	Leather, raw material .. ..	8
Literature .. ..	61	Wool and tallow .. ..	19
Science .. ..	20	Hay, corn, &c. .. ..	41
Civil and mechanical engineering, architecture and surveying .. ..	114	Other vegetable matter .. ..	19
Education .. ..	149	Wood and coal .. ..	26
Fine arts .. ..	49	Stone, clay, glass .. ..	6
Music .. ..	54	Ironmongery .. ..	40
Amusements .. ..	140	Merchants .. ..	119
Total Professional .. ..	1,944	Shopkeepers and assistants .. ..	258
CLASS II.—DOMESTIC.		Dealers and hawkers .. ..	195
Hotelkeepers and assistants .. ..	582	Agents and brokers .. ..	170
Others engaged in providing board and lodging .. ..	68	Clerks, bookkeepers, &c. .. ..	910
House servants .. ..	4	Commercial travellers and salesmen .. ..	296
Coachmen and grooms .. ..	71	Others engaged in commercial pursuits .. ..	248
Hairdressers .. ..	97	Speculators on chance events .. ..	28
Laundrymen .. ..	23	Total Commercial .. ..	3,694
Others engaged in domestic occupations .. ..	214	CLASS IV.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.	
Total Domestic .. ..	1,059	Railway traffic .. ..	690
CLASS III.—COMMERCIAL.		Tramway traffic .. ..	121
Banking and finance .. ..	138	Road traffic .. ..	867
Insurance and valuation .. ..	91	Sea and river traffic .. ..	797
Land and household property .. ..	59	Postal service .. ..	140
Property rights, n.e.i. .. ..	..	Telegraph and telephone service .. ..	75
Books, publications and advertising .. ..	42	Messengers, &c. .. ..	16
Musical instruments .. ..	2	Total Transport and Communication .. ..	2,706
Ornaments, small wares .. ..	1	CLASS V.—INDUSTRIAL.	
Storage .. ..	2	Books and publications .. ..	203
Gold, silver and precious stones .. ..	3	Musical instruments .. ..	14
Machines, tools and implements .. ..	7	Prints, pictures and art materials .. ..	7
Carriages and vehicles .. ..	7	Ornaments and small wares .. ..	37
Harness and saddlery .. ..	3	Designs, medals, type and dies .. ..	10
Ships and boats .. ..	1	Watches and clocks .. ..	47
Building materials .. ..	6	Arms and ammunition .. ..	16
Furniture .. ..	10	Engines, machines, tools, &c. .. ..	278
Paper and Stationery .. ..	21	Carriages and vehicles .. ..	194
Textile fabrics .. ..	90	Harness, saddlery and leatherware .. ..	101

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES WHO DIED IN 1919, COMMONWEALTH—*continued.*

Occupation.	No. of Deaths.	Occupation.	No. of Deaths.
CLASS V.—INDUSTRIAL— <i>continued.</i>		CLASS VI.—AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, MINING PURSUITS, ETC.	
Ships, boats and equipments ..	66	Agricultural .. ..	3,633
Furniture .. ..	126	Pastoral .. ..	1,049
Building materials .. ..	106	Dairy farming .. ..	114
Chemicals and by-products ..	6	Bees, fisheries and wild animals ..	133
Textile fabrics .. ..	26	Forestry .. ..	103
Dress .. ..	546	Water conservation and supply ..	26
Fibrous materials .. ..	12	Mines and quarries .. ..	1,908
Animal food .. ..	48	Total Primary Producers ..	6,966
Vegetable food .. ..	258		
Groceries and stimulants ..	87		
Animal matter .. ..	98		
Workers in wood not elsewhere classed .. ..	60		
Vegetable produce for fodder ..	1		
Stone, clay, glass .. ..	114		
Jewellery and precious stones ..	54		
Metals, other than gold and silver	615		
Gas, electric lighting, &c. ..	135		
Buildings—			
Builders .. ..	146	CLASS VII.—INDEFINITE.	
Stonemasons .. ..	86	Independent means, having no specific occupation .. ..	365
Bricklayers .. ..	103	Occupation unspecified .. ..	1,164
Slaters .. ..	8	Total Indefinite .. ..	1,529
Carpenters .. ..	599		
Plasterers .. ..	72		
Painters and glaziers .. ..	280		
Plumbers .. ..	149		
Signwriters .. ..	16		
Others .. ..	10		
Roads, railways and earthworks	47	CLASS VIII.—DEPENDENTS.	
Disposal of the dead .. ..	18	Dependent relatives (including persons under 20 years of age with no specified occupation) ..	8,078
Disposal of refuse .. ..	29	Supported by voluntary and State contributions .. ..	259
Other industrial workers—		Total Dependents .. ..	8,337
Manufacturers .. ..	50		
Engineers, firemen .. ..	515		
Contractors .. ..	224		
Labourers, undefined .. ..	5,713		
Others .. ..	67		
Total Industrial .. ..	11,397	Total Male Deaths .. ..	37,632

14. *Index of Mortality.*—The death rates, those for age-groups on page 171 excepted, so far shewn are crude rates, i.e., they simply shew the number of deaths per thousand of mean population, without taking the age constitution of that population into consideration. It is, however, a well-known fact that the death rate and age constitution of a people are intimately related; thus, other conditions being equal, the death rate of a country will be lower if it contain a large percentage of young people (not infants). In order to have a comparison of the mortality of various countries on a uniform basis, so far as age constitution is concerned, the International Statistical Institute in its 1895 session recommended the universal adoption of the population of Sweden in five age-groups, as ascertained at the Census of 1890, as the standard population by which this "Index of Mortality," as distinguished from the crude death rate,

GRAPHS SHEWING TOTAL ANNUAL BIRTHS IN THE COMMONWEALTH AND STATES OF AUSTRALIA, 1860-1919.



(See Table page 141.)

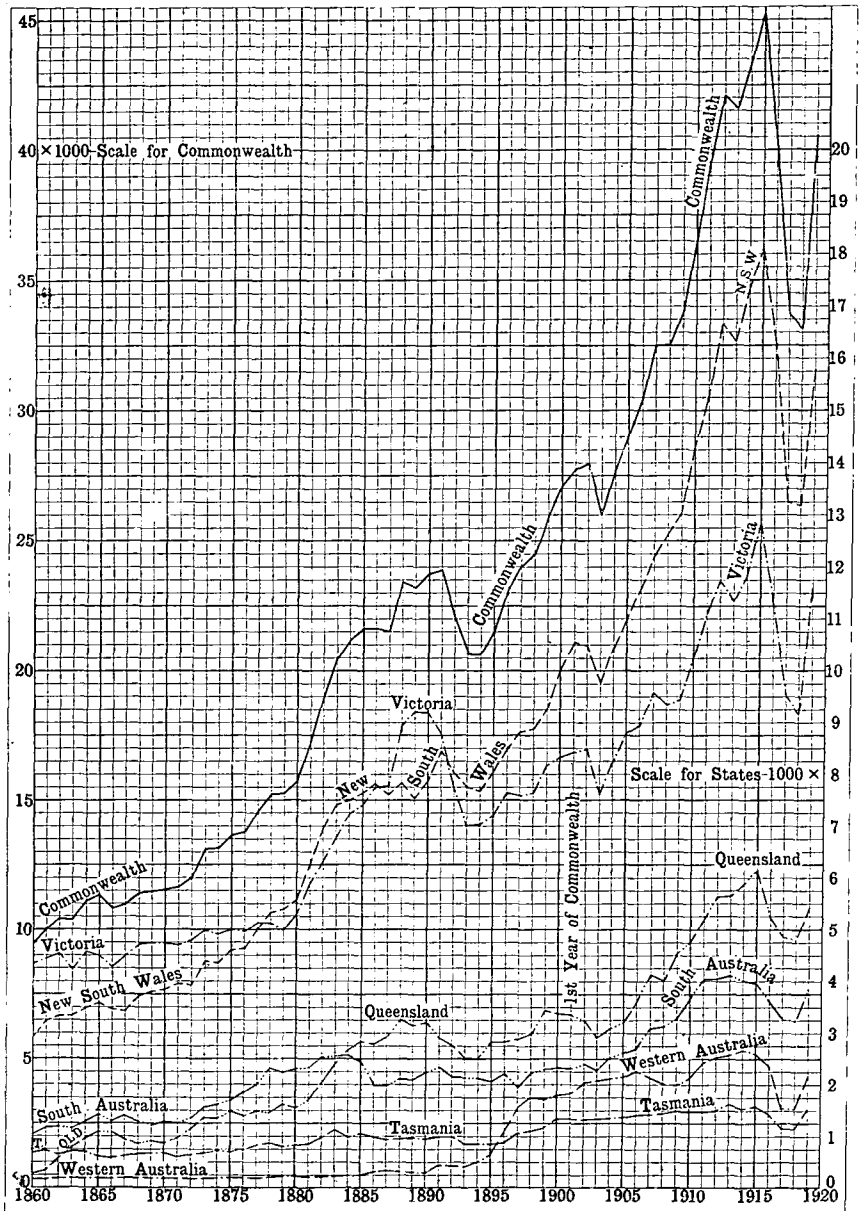
EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS.—The base of each small square represents an interval of one year, for both Commonwealth and States, and the vertical height represents 2,000 persons for the Commonwealth and 1,000 for the States.

The scale on the left relates to the Commonwealth, and that on the right to the States.

The distances upward from the common zero lines of the States and Commonwealth, marked 0, denote the total annual number of births in the States and Commonwealth, the scale of the latter being reduced one-half.

The names of the States to which the graphs refer are written thereon, and the characters of the lines used are as follows:—Commonwealth, —————; New South Wales, ————; Victoria, ————; Queensland, ————; South Australia, ————; Western Australia, ————; Tasmania, ————.

GRAPHS SHEWING TOTAL ANNUAL MARRIAGES IN THE COMMONWEALTH AND STATES OF AUSTRALIA, 1860-1919.



(See Table page 157.)

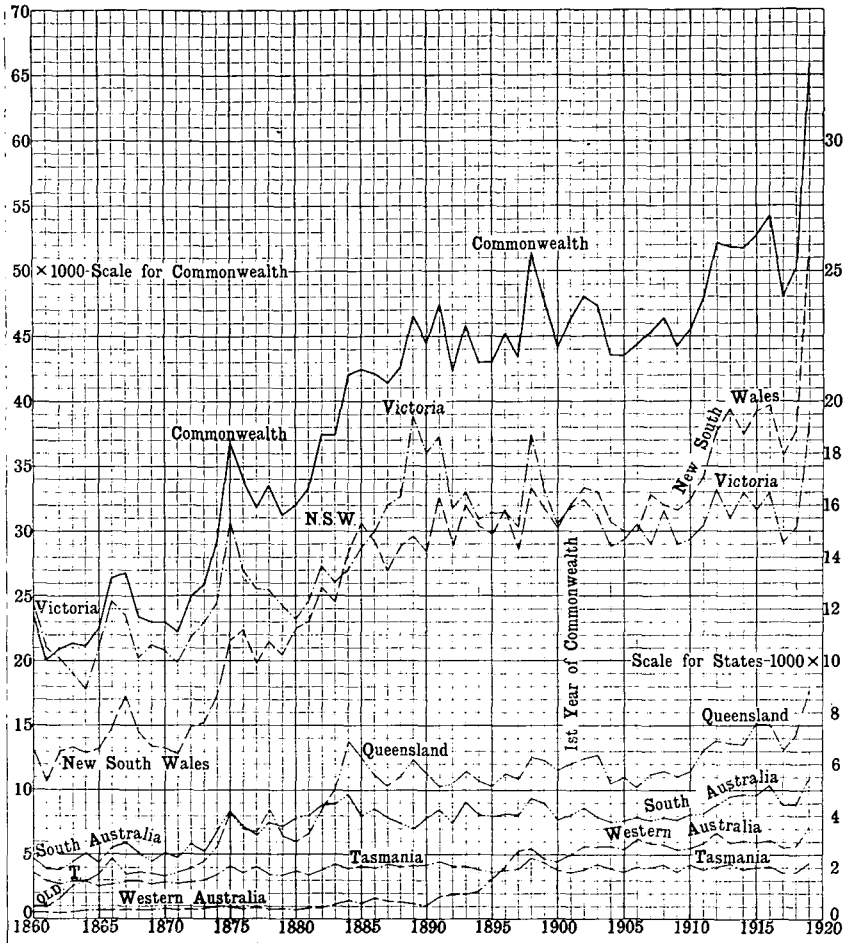
EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS.—The base of each small square represents an interval of one year for both Commonwealth and States, and the vertical height represents 500 marriages for the Commonwealth and 250 for the States.

The scale on the left relates to the Commonwealth, and that on the right relates to the States.

The distances upward from the zero line, marked 0, denote the total annual number of marriages in the States and Commonwealth, the scale of the latter being reduced one-half.

The names of the States to which the graphs refer are written thereon, and the lines used are similar to those for births on page 177.

GRAPHS SHEWING TOTAL ANNUAL DEATHS IN THE COMMONWEALTH AND STATES OF AUSTRALIA, 1860-1919.



(See table on page 165.)

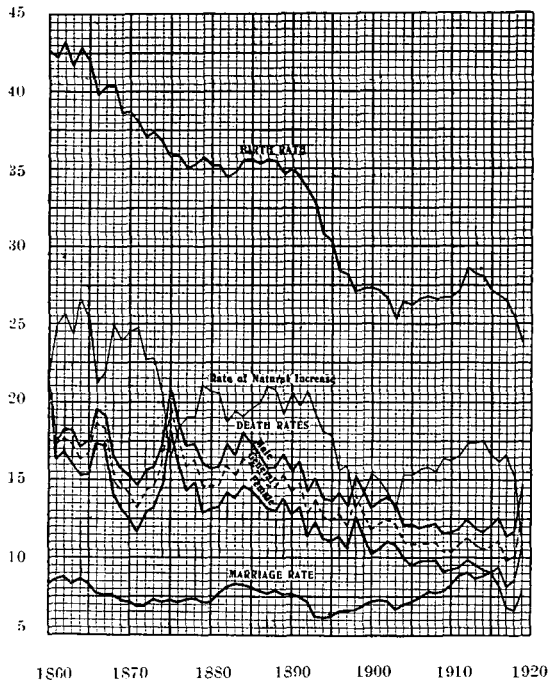
EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS.—The base of each small square represents an interval of one year for both Commonwealth and States, and the vertical height represents 1,000 persons for the Commonwealth and 500 for the States.

The scale on the left relates to the Commonwealth, and that on the right relates to the States.

The distances upwards from the common zero line for States and Commonwealth, marked 0, denote the total annual number of deaths in the States and Commonwealth, the scale of the latter being reduced one-half.

The names of the States to which the curves refer are written thereon, and the lines used are similar to those for births on page 177.

GRAPHS SHEWING GENERAL BIRTH, NATURAL INCREASE, DEATH (MALE, GENERAL, AND FEMALE) AND MARRIAGE RATES IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, 1860-1919.



(See pages 142, 157, and 165.)

EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS.—The base of each small square represents one year's interval, and the vertical height, according to the character of the curve, one half per thousand of the population—the basic line being five per thousand of the population.

#### BIRTH RATE GRAPHS. (See next page.)

EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS.—The base of each small square represents one year's interval, and the vertical height one birth per thousand of the population—the basic line for each State being twenty per thousand of the population.

#### DEATH RATE GRAPHS. (See next page.)

EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS.—The base of each small square represents one year's interval, and the vertical height one death per thousand of the population. The zero for each State is shown by a thickened line.

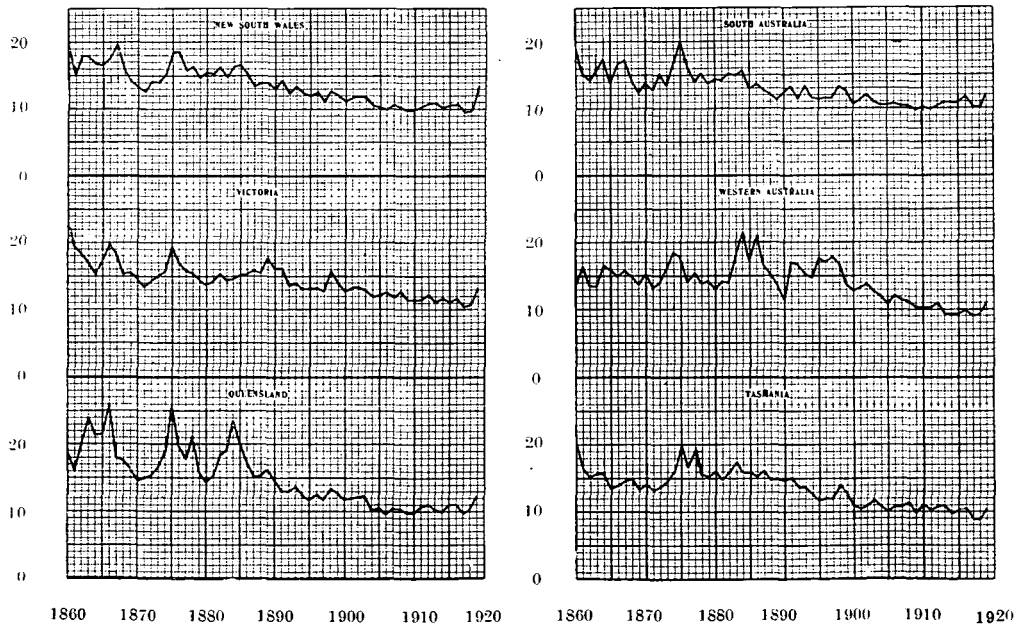


GRAPHS SHEWING BIRTH RATES IN THE STATES OF NEW SOUTH WALES, VICTORIA, QUEENSLAND, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, AND TASMANIA, 1860-1919.



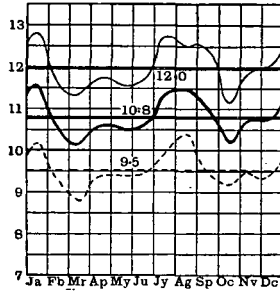
(See Table page 142.)

GRAPHS SHEWING DEATH RATES IN THE STATES OF NEW SOUTH WALES, VICTORIA, QUEENSLAND, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, AND TASMANIA, 1860-1919.

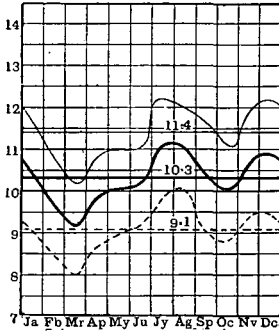


(See Table page 165.) For explanation of above graphs see page 180.

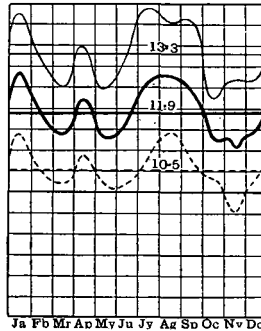
## GRAPHS SHEWING GENERAL MONTHLY DEATH RATES 1907-1912.



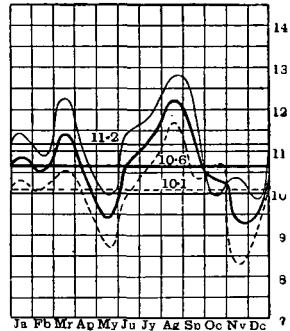
## COMMONWEALTH.



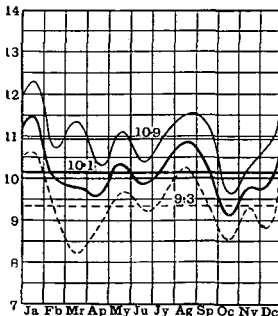
## NEW SOUTH WALES.



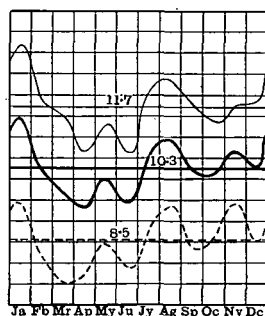
## VICTORIA.



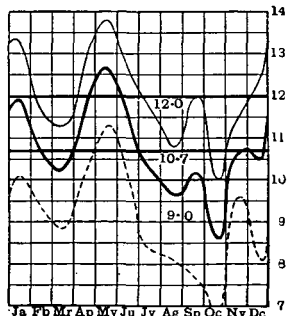
## TASMANIA.



## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.



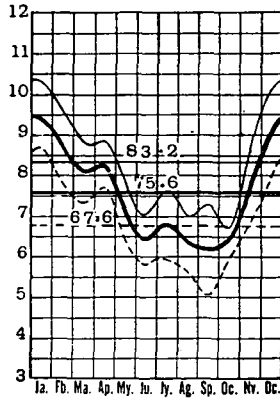
## QUEENSLAND.



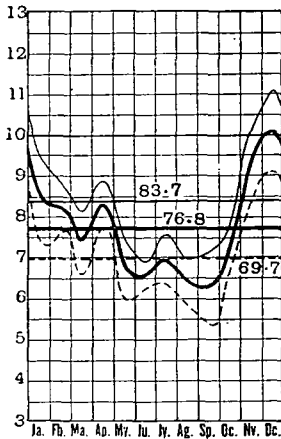
## WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Male Death Rates shewn : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Female " " \_\_\_\_\_  
 General " " \_\_\_\_\_

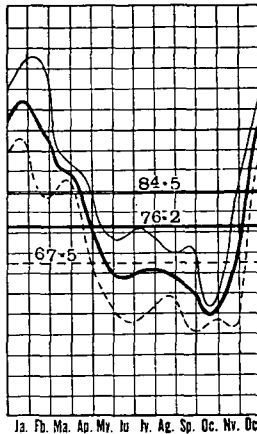
## GRAPHS SHIFWING INFANTILE MONTHLY DEATH RATES, 1907-1912.



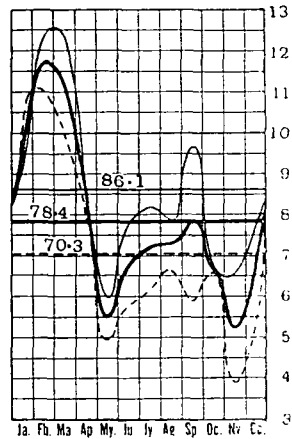
COMMONWEALTH.



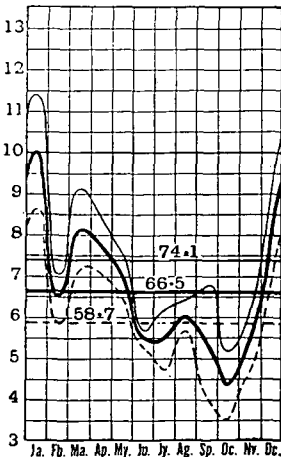
NEW SOUTH WALES.



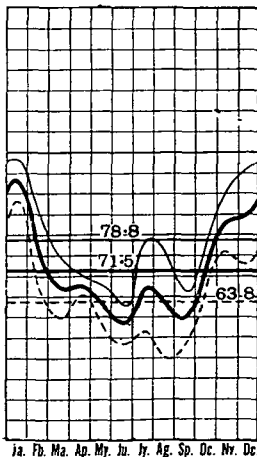
VICTORIA.



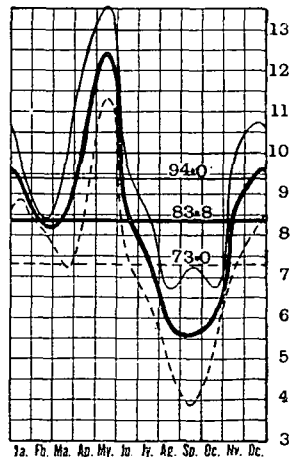
TASMANIA.



SOUTH AUSTRALIA.



QUEENSLAND.



WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Male Death Rates shewn : —————  
 Female " " - - - - -  
 General " " . . . . .



should be ascertained. The calculation for 1919 is shewn below for each of the States and Territories and for the Commonwealth, the distribution of the mean population of 1919 into age-groups being in accordance with the distribution as found at the Census of 1911 :—

## INDEX OF MORTALITY, STATES AND COMMONWEALTH, 1919.

Age-Group.	Mean Population, 1919, distributed according to Results of Census of 1911.	Number of Deaths, 1919.	No. of Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population, 1919, in each Age-Group.	Age Distribution per 1,000 of Standard Population.	Index of Mortality.
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES.</b>					
Under 1 year .. ..	54,067	3,493	64.61	25.5	1.65
1 year and under 20 .. ..	774,270	2,657	3.43	398.0	1.36
20 years " 40 .. ..	658,751	5,882	8.93	269.6	2.41
40 " " 60 .. ..	353,664	5,749	16.16	192.3	3.11
60 " and upwards .. ..	123,457	8,563	69.36	114.6	7.95
Total .. ..	1,966,209	26,344	13.40	1,000.0	16.48
<b>VICTORIA.</b>					
Under 1 year .. ..	34,690	2,148	61.92	25.5	1.58
1 year and under 20 .. ..	564,384	1,873	3.32	398.0	1.32
20 years " 40 .. ..	464,125	3,969	8.55	269.6	2.30
40 " " 60 .. ..	295,501	4,383	14.83	192.3	2.85
60 " and upwards .. ..	107,542	6,997	65.06	114.6	7.46
Total .. ..	1,466,242	19,370	13.21	1,000.0	15.51
<b>QUEENSLAND.</b>					
Under 1 year .. ..	19,278	1,347	69.87	25.5	1.78
1 year and under 20 .. ..	292,056	1,159	3.97	398.0	1.58
20 years " 40 .. ..	233,584	1,574	6.74	269.6	1.82
40 " " 60 .. ..	126,647	1,953	15.42	192.3	2.97
60 " and upwards .. ..	41,363	2,823	68.25	114.6	7.82
Total .. ..	712,928	8,856	12.42	1,000.0	15.97
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIA.</b>					
Under 1 year .. ..	11,737	708	60.32	25.5	1.54
1 year and under 20 .. ..	178,472	562	3.15	398.0	1.25
20 years " 40 .. ..	150,173	1,060	7.06	269.6	1.90
40 " " 60 .. ..	83,321	1,057	12.69	192.3	2.44
60 " and upwards .. ..	32,065	2,088	65.12	114.6	7.46
Total .. ..	455,768	5,475	12.01	1,000.0	14.59
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIA.</b>					
Under 1 year .. ..	8,649	426	49.25	25.5	1.26
1 year and under 20 .. ..	118,478	371	3.13	398.0	1.25
20 years " 40 .. ..	118,789	783	6.59	269.6	1.78
40 " " 60 .. ..	64,609	1,116	17.27	192.3	3.32
60 " and upwards .. ..	12,977	894	68.89	114.6	7.89
Total .. ..	323,502	3,590	11.10	1,000.0	15.50
<b>TASMANIA.</b>					
Under 1 year .. ..	5,943	345	58.05	25.5	1.48
1 year and under 20 .. ..	90,016	245	2.72	398.0	1.08
20 years " 40 .. ..	64,665	339	5.24	269.6	1.41
40 " " 60 .. ..	37,579	459	12.21	192.3	2.35
60 " and upwards .. ..	13,213	804	60.85	114.6	6.97
Total .. ..	211,416	2,192	10.37	1,000.0	13.29
<b>NORTHERN TERRITORY.</b>					
Under 1 year .. ..	43	7	162.79	25.5	4.15
1 year and under 20 .. ..	884	5	5.66	398.0	2.25
20 years " 40 .. ..	1,283	13	10.13	269.6	2.73
40 " " 60 .. ..	2,161	43	19.90	192.3	3.83
60 " and upwards .. ..	437	17	38.90	114.6	4.46
Total .. ..	4,808	85	17.68	1,000.0	17.42

INDEX OF MORTALITY, STATES AND COMMONWEALTH, 1919—*continued.*

Age-Group.	Mean Population, 1919, distributed according to Results of Census of 1911.	Number of Deaths, 1919.	No. of Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population, 1919, in each Age-Group.	Age Distribution per 1,000 of Standard Population.	Index of Mortality.
<b>FEDERAL TERRITORY.</b>					
Under 1 year .. ..	53	3	56.60	25.5	1.44
1 year and under 20 .. ..	947	3	3.17	398.0	1.26
20 years " 40 .. ..	710	3	4.23	269.6	1.14
40 " " 60 .. ..	430	5	11.63	192.8	2.24
60 " and upwards .. ..	171	4	23.39	114.6	2.68
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>2,311</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7.79</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>8.76</b>
<b>COMMONWEALTH.</b>					
Under 1 year .. ..	134,460	8,477	63.04	25.5	1.61
1 year and under 20 .. ..	2,019,507	6,875	3.40	398.0	1.35
20 years " 40 .. ..	1,692,080	13,623	8.05	269.6	2.17
40 " " 60 .. ..	965,912	14,765	15.29	192.3	2.94
60 " and upwards .. ..	331,225	22,100	66.99	114.6	7.68
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>5,143,184</b>	<b>65,930</b>	<b>12.82</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>15.75</b>

NOTE.—The small number of persons whose ages were not ascertained at the 1911 Census have been proportionately distributed among the various age-groups, and the same plan has been followed in regard to the persons who died in 1918, and whose ages were not stated in the certificates of death.

It will be seen that among the States in 1919 New South Wales had the highest index and the highest crude rate, while Tasmania had the lowest index and crude rate. The range of the indexes was above that of the crude rates, the latter varying from 10.37 per thousand in Tasmania to 13.40 per thousand in New South Wales, a range of 3.03 per thousand, while the index varied from 13.29 per thousand in Tasmania to 16.48 per thousand in New South Wales, a range of 3.19 per thousand.

For purposes of comparison with previous years the index of mortality is shown in the following table for each of the seven years 1913–1919:—

## INDEX OF MORTALITY, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1913–1919.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Northern Territory.	Federal Territory.	C'wealth.
1913 ..	13.61	13.50	13.25	13.25	12.58	13.54	20.17	6.13	13.47
1914 ..	12.72	14.11	12.70	13.03	12.56	12.11	20.35	5.17	13.18
1915 ..	13.24	13.54	14.30	13.09	12.79	13.04	21.62	7.15	13.47
1916 ..	13.48	14.28	14.37	14.45	14.15	13.43	22.63	3.63	13.99
1917 ..	12.45	12.81	12.64	12.65	12.93	11.78	13.42	6.70	12.63
1918 ..	12.86	13.23	13.94	12.53	13.69	11.70	15.40	2.37	13.07
1919 ..	16.48	15.51	15.97	14.59	15.50	13.29	17.42	8.76	15.75

15. *Monthly Variations in Death Rates.*—(i) *General Death Rates.* The annual death rates, corresponding to the number of deaths registered in each equalised month, have been calculated for the six years 1907–1912, and a series of diagrams shewing the results for each State and the Commonwealth as a whole appears on page 182 of this issue, distinguishing the rates for males, females, and persons. The curves shewing the male and female rates exhibit in each State a fairly parallel course, irregularities

being, however, more strongly marked in the case of the male curve. The minimum rates in New South Wales and Queensland fall within the autumn months, from March to May, while in Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania they fall in the spring months, October and November. In no case is there, however, a very great difference between the rates in spring and in autumn, the figures for the Commonwealth being 10.19 per thousand in March, and 10.34 per thousand in October. The maximum rates in New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania are experienced in August, and in Queensland in September, with the rates for December and January as secondary maxima. In South Australia the maximum rate of 11.33 per thousand falls in January, the rate for August standing next with 10.80 per thousand. In Western Australia the maximum rate is found in May.

(ii) *Infantile Death Rate.* A similar series of diagrams, shewing the monthly variations in the infantile death rates, appears on page 183. With the exception of Western Australia, where the maximum occurs in May, the maxima are found in the summer months in every State. The rates gradually decrease from January to March, shewing in several States a slight increase in April, with a further diminution until July. In July and August the rates rise to some extent, to fall again until October or November. From that time a rapid rise takes place, until the maximum is reached in December or January. Tasmania, where the seasons are rather later than in the continental States, shews two distinct minima in May and November, with a summer maximum in February, and a fairly high rate in September. In Western Australia the rates are moderately high in December and January, and drop until March, to rise rapidly in April and May, when the maximum is reached. From May to September there is a gradual decrease, with a quick rise from the latter month until December.

16. *Causes of Death.*—(i) Information regarding the changes in the classification of causes of death will be found in previous editions of this Year Book (*e.g.*, Year Book No. 6, pages 222 and 223). The statement will suffice, therefore, that the classification adopted by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics is that of the International Institute of Statistics, as amended by the Committee of Revision which met in 1909. The detailed classification groups causes of death under 189 different headings in fourteen categories, as follows:—

- |                                                                 |                                                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| i. General Diseases.                                            | viii. Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue. |
| ii. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of Special Sense. | ix. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.       |
| iii. Diseases of the Circulatory System.                        | x. Malformations.                               |
| iv. Diseases of the Respiratory System.                         | xi. Infancy.                                    |
| v. Diseases of the Digestive System.                            | xii. Old Age.                                   |
| vi. Diseases of the Genito-urinary System and Adnexa.           | xiii. Violence.                                 |
| vii. Puerperal Condition.                                       | xiv. Ill-defined Diseases.                      |

(ii) *Compilation of Vital Statistics for 1907 and Subsequent Years in Commonwealth Bureau.* The vital statistics of the Commonwealth from the year 1907 onward have been tabulated according to this classification in the Commonwealth Bureau, and the system is being employed in all the State offices in the preparation of their monthly and quarterly bulletins of vital statistics.

(iii) *Classification of Causes of Death, 1913 to 1919, according to Abridged International Classification.* An abridged classification, which enumerates thirty-eight diseases and groups of diseases according to the revised classification, is in use in many European and American States, while the Commonwealth statistics have been compiled on the detailed classification of 189 headings. A table has been compiled showing the causes of death according to the abridged classification, so that the results may be compared with those of countries which use the abridged index.

The compilations for the years 1913 to 1919 will be found in full in "Bulletins Nos. 31 to 37 of Population and Vital Statistics"; here it will suffice to give the abridged classification under thirty-eight headings for the year 1919.

## CAUSES OF DEATH, COMMONWEALTH, 1919.

## (a) MALES.

Cause.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aus.	W. Aus.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	Fed. Ter.	C'wlth.
1 Typhoid Fever ..	73	20	42	10	15	9	..	..	169
2 Typhus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Malaria ..	3	..	12	1	9	..	..	..	25
4 Small-pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Measles ..	4	11	3	3	..	1	..	..	22
6 Scarlet Fever ..	6	14	3	2	1	2	..	..	28
7 Whooping Cough ..	45	15	22	3	5	7	..	..	97
8 Diphtheria and Croup ..	67	98	48	47	17	12	..	..	289
9 Influenza ..	3,518	1,940	606	297	341	121	12	1	6,836
10 Asiatic Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Cholera Nostras ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
12 Other Epidemic Diseases ..	27	17	26	7	23	2	1	..	103
13 Tuberculosis of the Lungs ..	770	595	261	165	220	62	17	..	2,090
14 Tuberculosis of the Men- inges ..	43	41	1	12	3	9	..	..	109
15 Other forms of Tuber- culosis ..	44	49	17	20	12	10	..	..	152
16 Cancer and other Malignant Tumours ..	929	601	309	215	157	77	3	..	2,291
17 Simple Meningitis ..	120	64	41	26	21	10	..	..	282
18 Congestion, Hæmorrhage and Softening of Brain ..	464	364	208	129	63	47	..	..	1,275
19 Organic Diseases of the Heart ..	1,147	925	489	274	233	166	5	..	3,239
20 Acute Bronchitis ..	98	50	39	15	5	7	1	..	215
21 Chronic Bronchitis ..	210	200	69	39	22	10	2	..	552
22 Pneumonia ..	655	450	175	143	83	43	4	..	1,553
23 Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (Tuberculosis exceptd.) ..	509	543	168	88	81	42	2	..	1,433
24 Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted) ..	69	79	56	29	19	11	..	..	263
25 Diarrhœa and Enteritis (children under 2 years only) ..	626	259	308	118	76	27	..	..	1,414
26 Appendicitis & Typhlitis ..	87	49	35	20	10	10	..	1	212
27 Hernia, Intestinal Ob- structions ..	103	77	49	22	22	18	1	..	292
28 Cirrhosis of the Liver ..	79	51	52	18	14	3	1	..	218
29 Nephritis and Bright's Disease ..	518	415	214	101	62	36	..	..	1,346
30 Non-cancerous Tumours and other Diseases of Female Genital Organs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 Puerperal Septicæmia (Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Peritonitis, Puerperal Phlebitis) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32 Other Puerperal Acci- dents of Pregnancy and Confinement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33 Congenital Debility and Malformations ..	921	611	302	195	106	87	3	1	2,226
34 Senile Debility ..	1,016	763	317	241	120	82	4	2	2,545
35 Violence ..	770	507	408	194	200	71	10	1	2,161
36 Suicide ..	171	99	90	32	38	7	3	..	440
37 Other Diseases ..	2,033	1,481	908	394	321	167	11	1	5,316
38 Unspecified or Ill-defined Diseases ..	131	119	59	67	41	19	2	..	438
Total—Males ..	15,256	10,508	5,337	2,927	2,340	1,175	82	7	37,632



## CAUSES OF DEATH, COMMONWEALTH, 1919.

## (b) FEMALES.

Cause.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aus.	W. Aus.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	Fed. Ter.	C'wlth.
1 Typhoid Fever ..	49	13	27	7	5	2	..	..	103
2 Typhus .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Malaria .. ..	..	1	7	..	1	..	..	..	9
4 Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Measles .. ..	4	14	5	6	..	..	..	..	29
6 Scarlet Fever ..	10	21	1	6	2	1	..	..	41
7 Whooping Cough ..	59	18	24	6	2	5	..	..	114
8 Diphtheria and Croup ..	71	112	49	35	16	9	..	..	292
9 Influenza .. ..	2,265	1,515	440	221	171	104	..	..	4,716
10 Asiatic Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Cholera Nostras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Other Epidemic Diseases	23	6	13	4	6	2	..	..	54
13 Tuberculosis of the Lungs	486	453	147	172	75	55	..	1	1,389
14 Tuberculosis of the Men- inges .. ..	26	25	8	11	2	7	..	..	79
15 Other forms of Tubercu- losis .. ..	38	51	10	18	4	8	..	..	129
16 Cancer and other Malignant Tumours .. ..	777	668	260	226	97	100	1	1	2,130
17 Simple Meningitis ..	76	56	28	19	10	10	..	..	199
18 Congestion, Hæmorrhage and Softening of Brain	429	359	159	140	53	52	..	..	1,192
19 Organic Diseases of the Heart .. ..	906	861	322	288	129	118	1	..	2,625
20 Acute Bronchitis ..	109	41	22	20	7	6	..	..	205
21 Chronic Bronchitis ..	204	170	44	51	15	11	..	..	495
22 Pneumonia .. ..	485	311	116	113	43	34	..	1	1,103
23 Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (Tuberculosis exceptd.)	390	351	89	80	42	28	..	..	980
24 Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted) ..	70	60	48	18	12	7	..	..	215
25 Diarrhœa and Enteritis (children under 2 yrs. only) .. ..	488	205	232	115	47	18	..	1	1,106
26 Appendicitis & Typhlitis	53	38	15	19	8	7	..	..	140
27 Hernia, Intestinal Ob- structions .. ..	84	78	23	26	16	9	1	1	238
28 Cirrhosis of the Liver	38	24	19	10	5	1	..	..	97
29 Nephritis and Bright's Disease .. ..	302	279	157	71	38	28	..	..	875
30 Non-cancerous Tumours and other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs .. ..	43	31	19	14	16	9	..	..	132
31 Puerperal Septicæmia (Puerperal Fever, Puer- peral Peritonitis, Puer- peral Phlebitis) ..	73	38	27	13	11	4	..	..	166
32 Other Puerperal Acci- dents of Pregnancy and Confinement ..	154	106	64	42	28	10	..	..	404
33 Congenital Debility and Malformations ..	657	478	206	146	83	88	..	1	1,659
34 Senile Debility .. ..	823	890	203	215	66	98	..	..	2,295
35 Violence .. ..	256	172	101	54	37	18	..	..	638
36 Suicide .. ..	49	30	11	5	7	4	..	..	106
37 Other Diseases .. ..	1,516	1,290	597	337	181	148	..	5	4,074
38 Unspecified or Ill-defined Diseases .. ..	75	97	26	40	15	16	..	..	269
Total—Females ..	11,088	8,862	3,519	2,548	1,250	1,017	3	11	28,298

## CAUSES OF DEATH, COMMONWEALTH, 1919.

(c) TOTAL—MALES AND FEMALES.

Cause.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aus.	W. Aus.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	Fed. Ter.	C'with.
1 Typhoid Fever ..	122	33	69	17	20	11	..	..	272
2 Typhus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Malaria ..	3	1	19	1	10	..	..	..	34
4 Small-pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Measles ..	8	25	8	9	..	1	..	..	51
6 Scarlet Fever ..	16	35	4	8	3	3	..	..	69
7 Whooping Cough ..	104	33	46	9	7	12	..	..	211
8 Diphtheria and Croup ..	138	210	97	82	33	21	..	..	581
9 Influenza ..	5 783	3,455	1,046	518	512	225	12	1	11,552
10 Asiatic Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Cholera Nostras ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
12 Other Epidemic Diseases ..	50	23	39	11	29	4	1	..	157
13 Tuberculosis of the Lungs ..	1,256	1,048	408	337	295	117	17	1	3,479
14 Tuberculosis of the Men- inges ..	69	66	9	23	5	16	..	..	188
15 Other forms of Tuber- culosis ..	82	100	27	38	16	18	..	..	281
16 Cancer and other Malig- nant Tumours ..	1,706	1,269	569	441	254	177	4	1	4,421
17 Simple Meningitis ..	196	120	69	45	31	20	..	..	481
18 Congestion, Hæmorrhage and Softening of the Brain ..	893	723	367	269	116	99	..	..	2,467
19 Organic Diseases of Heart ..	2,053	1,786	811	562	362	284	6	..	5,864
20 Acute Bronchitis ..	207	91	61	35	12	13	1	..	420
21 Chronic Bronchitis ..	414	370	113	90	37	21	2	..	1,047
22 Pneumonia ..	1,140	761	291	256	126	77	4	1	2,656
23 Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (Phthisis excepted)..	899	894	257	168	123	70	2	..	2,413
24 Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted) ..	139	139	104	47	31	18	..	..	478
25 Diarrhœa and Enteritis (children under 2 years only) ..	1,114	464	540	233	123	45	..	1	2,520
26 Appendicitis & Typhlitis ..	140	87	50	39	18	17	..	1	352
27 Hernia, Intestinal Ob- structions ..	187	155	72	48	38	27	2	1	530
28 Cirrhosis of the Liver..	117	75	71	28	19	14	1	..	315
29 Nephritis and Bright's Disease ..	820	694	371	172	100	64	..	..	2,221
30 Non-cancerous Tumours and other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs ..	43	31	19	14	16	9	..	..	132
31 Puerperal Septicæmia (Puerperal Fever, Puer- peral Peritonitis, Puer- peral Phlebitis) ..	73	38	27	13	11	4	..	..	166
32 Other Puerperal Acci- dents of Pregnancy and Confinement ..	154	106	64	42	28	10	..	..	404
33 Congenital Debility and Malformations ..	1,578	1,089	508	341	189	175	3	2	3,885
34 Senile Debility ..	1,839	1,653	520	456	186	180	4	2	4,840
35 Violence ..	1,026	679	509	248	237	89	10	1	2,799
36 Suicide ..	220	129	101	37	45	11	3	..	546
37 Other Diseases ..	3,549	2,771	1,505	731	502	315	11	6	9,390
38 Unspecified or Ill-defined Diseases ..	206	216	85	107	56	35	2	..	707
Total—Males and Females	26,344	19,370	8,856	5,475	3,590	2,192	85	18	65,930

(d) The classification for the years 1913 to 1918 is shewn for the Commonwealth in the following table, and for purposes of comparison the figures for the year 1919 have been repeated from the preceding table. Male and female deaths for 1914 are shewn on pages 188 and 189 of the ninth issue, for 1915 on pages 198 and 199 of the tenth issue, for 1917 on pages 204 and 205 of the eleventh issue, and for 1918 on pages 197 and 198 of the twelfth issue of this book.

## CAUSES OF DEATH, COMMONWEALTH, 1913 TO 1919.

## MALES AND FEMALES.

Cause.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
1 Typhoid Fever .. .. .	576	604	561	529	284	251	272
2 Typhus .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Malaria .. .. .	24	22	30	50	49	41	34
4 Small-pox .. .. .	1	3	1	1	..	..	..
5 Measles .. .. .	186	155	439	211	72	82	51
6 Scarlet Fever .. .. .	39	29	104	134	64	81	69
7 Whooping Cough .. .. .	560	320	185	426	282	234	211
8 Diphtheria and Croup .. .. .	808	716	703	893	646	645	581
9 Influenza .. .. .	341	331	389	278	168	848	11,552
10 Asiatic Cholera .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Cholera Nostras .. .. .	3	2	2	4	1	2	1
12 Other Epidemic Diseases .. .. .	185	176	205	249	144	174	157
13 Tuberculosis of the Lungs .. .. .	3,252	3,111	3,064	3,198	2,883	3,035	3,479
14 Tuberculosis of the Meninges .. .. .	252	207	213	215	206	208	188
15 Other forms of Tuberculosis .. .. .	296	256	278	310	275	292	281
16 Cancer and other Mal. Tumours .. .. .	3,603	3,675	3,702	3,979	4,022	4,246	4,421
17 Simple Meningitis .. .. .	753	812	1,209	1,201	690	583	481
18 Congestion, Hæmorrhage and Softening of the Brain .. .. .	2,281	2,204	2,118	2,230	2,214	2,297	2,467
19 Organic Diseases of the Heart .. .. .	4,989	4,836	4,370	4,509	3,852	3,976	5,864
20 Acute Bronchitis .. .. .	397	389	489	512	321	399	420
21 Chronic Bronchitis .. .. .	991	959	913	1,057	829	1,121	1,047
22 Pneumonia .. .. .	1,966	1,992	2,225	2,220	1,896	2,141	2,056
23 Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (Tuberculosis excepted) .. .. .	1,812	1,866	2,212	2,243	1,941	2,199	2,413
24 Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted) .. .. .	447	368	351	263	394	409	478
25 Diarrhœa and Enteritis (Children under two years only) .. .. .	3,176	3,506	2,815	3,018	1,719	1,732	2,520
26 Appendicitis and Typhlitis .. .. .	364	374	356	321	321	371	352
27 Hernia, Intestinal Obstructions .. .. .	486	460	488	501	449	543	530
28 Cirrhosis of the Liver .. .. .	365	380	376	309	335	297	315
29 Nephritis and Bright's Disease .. .. .	2,211	2,127	2,274	2,329	2,203	2,144	2,221
30 Non-cancerous Tumours and other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs .. .. .	153	138	139	153	148	159	132
31 Puerperal Septicæmia (Puerperal Fever, Peritonitis, Phlebitis) .. .. .	235	215	182	282	250	183	166
32 Other Puerperal Accidents of Pregnancy and Confinement .. .. .	428	419	394	411	482	409	404
33 Congenital Debility, &c. .. .. .	3,823	3,860	3,993	3,826	3,423	3,454	3,885
34 Senile Debility .. .. .	4,116	4,130	4,686	4,980	4,770	4,664	4,840
35 Violence .. .. .	3,168	3,121	2,851	2,712	2,056	2,641	2,799
36 Suicide .. .. .	647	643	658	577	502	498	546
37 Other Diseases .. .. .	8,241	8,670	9,090	9,433	8,871	9,226	9,390
38 Unspecified or Ill-defined Diseases .. .. .	614	644	717	633	667	664	707
Total .. .. .	51,789	51,720	52,782	54,197	48,029	50,249	65,930

17. Certification of Deaths.—Information was obtained in 1919 as to the persons by whom the 65,930 deaths which occurred in the Commonwealth were certified. The result of the enquiry shews that approximately 91.5 per cent. (in 1914, 88.8 per cent.; in 1915, 89.3 per cent.; in 1916, 89.5 per cent.; in 1917, 89.3 per cent.; and in 1918 89.9 per cent.) were certified by medical practitioners, and 8.2 per cent. (in 1914, 10.7 per cent.; in 1915, 10.2 per cent.; in 1916, 9.9 per cent.; in 1917, 10.3 per cent.; and in 1918, 9.8 per cent.) by coroners after inquests or magisterial enquiries, while in 0.3 per cent. (in 1913, 0.5 per cent.; in 1914, 0.5 per cent.; in 1915, 0.5 per cent.; in 1916, 0.6 per cent.; in 1917, 0.4 per cent.; and in 1918, 0.3 per cent.) of the cases there

was either no certificate given or particulars were not forthcoming. The results are shewn in detail in Bulletin No. 37; a short summary will therefore suffice here:—

### CERTIFICATION OF DEATHS, COMMONWEALTH, 1919.

Death Certified by—	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	Fed. Ter.	C'wlth.
Medical practitioner	24,217	17,476	8,298	4,975	3,224	2,042	58	17	60,307
Coroner ..	2,111	1,888	394	484	339	140	27	1	5,384
Not certified or not stated ..	16	6	164	16	27	10	..	..	239
Total Deaths	26,344	19,370	8,856	5,475	3,590	2,192	85	18	65,930

Of the cases certified by coroners, violent deaths numbered 2,488, senile decay 417, organic heart disease 445, ill-defined causes 287, congenital debility 143, cerebral hæmorrhage and apoplexy 118, pneumonia 140, Bright's disease 91, diarrhœa and enteritis 107, pulmonary tuberculosis 85, diseases of arteries, aneurisms, &c., 141, broncho-pneumonia 72, acute and chronic alcoholism 49, puerperal diseases 38, and infantile convulsions 47; a total of 4,528 out of 5,384.

Of uncertified causes of death, violent deaths numbered 35, congenital debility 26, senile debility 36, ill-defined causes 28, infantile convulsions 10, and pulmonary tuberculosis 4; a total of 139 out of 239.

**18. Deaths from Special Causes.**—The table on p. 191 furnishes comparisons for the last seven years only, and comparisons will, therefore, generally be restricted to that period.

(i) *Typhoid Fever.* Of the 272 deaths recorded in 1919, 122 occurred in New South Wales, 33 in Victoria, 69 in Queensland, 17 in South Australia, 20 in Western Australia, and 11 in Tasmania. There has been a marked diminution since 1916.

(ii) *Typhus.* No deaths from typhus have been registered from 1913 to 1919.

(iii) *Malaria.* Deaths from malarial diseases are practically confined to the tropical districts of Northern Queensland and Western Australia, and to the Northern Territory, 19 out of 34 deaths registered in 1919 having occurred in Queensland and 10 in Western Australia.

(iv) *Small-pox.* The number of deaths from small-pox in Australia is very small, six deaths only resulting in the seven years under review.

(v) *Measles.* No serious epidemic of measles has occurred for several years; the deaths in 1914 totalling 155. A large increase in the number of deaths occurred in 1915, but in 1916 the total fell again to 211, and in 1917 to 72, rising slightly in 1918 to 82, but falling in 1919 to 51.

(vi) *Scarlet Fever.* The mortality from this source is very light, the average of deaths from 1913 to 1919 being less than 90 per annum.

(vii) *Whooping Cough.* In 1913 the number of deaths was 560, falling to 185 in 1915, and increasing again to 426 in 1916, with a further fall to 282 in 1917, of which 142 occurred in New South Wales and 67 in Victoria. The number registered in 1919 was the smallest in the period under review except in 1915.

(viii) *Diphtheria and Croup.* Deaths from this cause reached a figure of 808 in 1913. The numbers declined to 716 in 1914 and 703 in 1915, but increased to 893 in 1916, and fell to 645 in 1918, and 581 in 1919, of which 138 were registered in New South Wales, 210 in Victoria, 97 in Queensland, 82 in South Australia, 33 in Western Australia, and 21 in Tasmania.

(ix) *Influenza.* In 1914, 331 deaths were registered from this cause; in 1915, 389; in 1916, 278; and in 1917, 168. In 1918 there was rather a serious outbreak, the deaths rising to 848. In 1919 Australia experienced the full effect of the world-wide epidemic, the number of deaths reaching the unprecedented figure of 11,552, of which almost exactly one-half occurred in New South Wales. The deaths in States were as

follows :—Ordinary influenza—New South Wales, 568 ; Victoria, 345 ; Queensland, 247 ; South Australia, 47 ; Western Australia, 42 ; Tasmania, 29 ; and Northern Territory, 11 ; total, 1,289. Pneumonic influenza—New South Wales, 5,215 ; Victoria, 3,110 ; Queensland, 799 ; South Australia, 471 ; Western Australia, 470 ; Tasmania, 196 ; Northern Territory, 1 ; and Federal Territory, 1 ; total, 10,263.

A special feature of the epidemic was that the deaths occurred principally at the younger and middle ages, and not at the older ages as in ordinary influenza. This is illustrated in the following table :—

#### DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA, COMMONWEALTH, 1919.

Age Groups.	Ordinary Influenza.		Pneumonic Influenza.	
	Number.	Percentage of Total Deaths.	Number.	Percentage of Total Deaths.
Deaths under 5 .. ..	144	11.17	348	3.39
„ 5-19 .. ..	102	7.91	665	6.48
„ 20-39 .. ..	411	31.89	5,535	53.93
„ 40-59 .. ..	350	27.15	2,889	28.15
„ 60 and above .. ..	282	21.88	826	8.05
Total .. ..	1,289	100.00	10,263	100.00

Further reference to deaths, etc., from influenza will be found in Section xxxiv., Miscellaneous.

(x) *Asiatic Cholera*. No cases of Asiatic cholera have ever occurred in the Commonwealth.

(xi) *Cholera Nostras*. Isolated cases only of choleraform diarrhoea occurred in each of the seven years. One death from this cause was registered during 1917, and 2 in 1918.

(xii) *Other Epidemic Diseases*. The number of deaths registered under this heading was 185 in 1913, 176 in 1914, 205 in 1915, 249 in 1916, 144 in 1917, 174 in 1918, and 157 in 1919. The list in 1919 includes the following diseases :—Dysentery 88, erysipelas 56, leprosy 8, other epidemic diseases 5. There have been no deaths from plague in the Commonwealth since 1912.

(xiii) *Tuberculosis of the Lungs and Acute Miliary Tuberculosis*. The deaths in 1919 numbered 3,365 ; viz., 2,027 males and 1,338 females. The figures for the years 1913 to 1918 were 3,252, 3,111, 3,064, 3,198, 2,883, and 3,035 respectively. Of the deaths in 1919, 1,207 occurred in New South Wales, 1,015 in Victoria, 396 in Queensland, 327 in South Australia, 289 in Western Australia, 114 in Tasmania, and 17 in the Northern Territory.

(xiiia) *Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System*. Of the various forms of tuberculosis prevalent in the Commonwealth, that which has attracted the most attention and has been the subject of the widest comment is phthisis, or tuberculosis of the lungs. The intimate relation, however, between tuberculosis of the lungs and that of other parts of the respiratory system renders it desirable that all forms of tuberculosis of the respiratory system should be brought under one head for various investigations concerning the age incidence and duration of this disease.

In the matter of the age incidence of death from tuberculosis of the respiratory system, diagrams were given in Year Books 2, 3, and 4, pp. 239, 217, and 206 respectively, showing the frequency of deaths at successive ages in England and Wales during 1906 (Fig. 1) and in the Commonwealth during 1907 (Fig. 2). These were superseded by a fuller reference based on later results in Year Book No. 5, pp. 230, &c. The results given depended upon intercensal estimates of population, and these having been adjusted to agree with the Census of 3rd April, 1911, some slight amendments of the figures in previous issues were made in Year Book No. 5.

(xiv) *Tuberculosis of the Meninges*. The number of deaths ascribed to this cause has varied very slightly during the last six years. The greatest number of deaths, viz., 252, occurred in 1913, and the least number, viz., 188, in 1919.



From the preceding table and the table on page 173, it will be seen that, among persons who had lived less than 5 years in Australia, 537 deaths occurred, and of these 61, or 11.4 per cent., were due to tubercular diseases.

In order to shew the prevalence of tuberculosis in the several States, the death rates from tubercular diseases are given in the following table, together with the percentage which deaths from tuberculosis bear to the total number of deaths registered :—

**DEATH RATES (a) FROM TUBERCULOSIS AND PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL DEATHS, COMMONWEALTH, 1919.**

State.	Death Rates (a) from Tuberculosis.			Percentage on Total Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales .. ..	0.87	0.56	0.72	5.62	4.96	5.34
Victoria .. ..	0.96	0.70	0.83	6.52	5.97	6.27
Queensland .. ..	0.76	0.48	0.62	5.23	4.69	5.01
South Australia .. ..	0.92	0.83	0.87	6.73	7.89	7.27
Western Australia .. ..	1.38	0.52	0.98	10.04	6.48	8.80
Tasmania .. ..	0.75	0.68	0.71	6.89	6.88	6.89
Northern Territory .. ..	4.61	..	3.54	20.73	..	20.00
Federal Territory .. ..	..	0.96	0.43	..	9.09	5.56
Commonwealth .. ..	0.92	0.62	0.77	6.25	5.64	5.99

(a) Number of deaths from tuberculosis per 1,000 of mean population.

The following table, which gives for a number of countries the death rates from pulmonary and military tuberculosis per 1,000 persons living, shews that the Commonwealth occupies a very enviable position when compared with most European countries :—

**PULMONARY AND MILITARY TUBERCULOSIS—DEATHS PER 1,000 PERSONS LIVING.**

Country.	Year.	Death Rate.	Country.	Year.	Death Rate.
Rumania .. ..	1914	0.40	United States (Registration Area) ..	1915	1.28
Denmark .. ..	1914	0.44	Prussia .. ..	1913	1.37
New Zealand .. ..	1918	0.60	Switzerland .. ..	1914	1.38
Australia .. ..	1919	0.68	Jamaica .. ..	1915	1.47
Ontario (Canada) .. ..	1917	0.88	Japan .. ..	1913	1.50
Ceylon .. ..	1915	0.89	Sweden .. ..	1912	1.60
Belgium .. ..	1912	0.93	Ireland .. ..	1916	1.69
Italy .. ..	1914	1.05	Norway .. ..	1914	1.76
Scotland .. ..	1916	1.06	France .. ..	1911	1.80
Netherlands .. ..	1915	1.10	Chile .. ..	1914	2.55
England and Wales .. ..	1916	1.20	Finland .. ..	1914	2.57
Spain .. ..	1914	1.23	Austria .. ..	1912	2.83
German Empire .. ..	1913	1.24	Serbia .. ..	1911	3.24
United Kingdom .. ..	1917	1.25	Hungary .. ..	1912	3.49

(xvi) *Cancer and other Malignant Tumours.* The number of deaths from cancer has increased continuously to 4,421 in 1919. Of the deaths registered in 1919, 2,291 were those of males, viz., 929 in New South Wales, 601 in Victoria, 309 in Queensland, 215 in South Australia, 157 in Western Australia, 77 in Tasmania, and 3 in the Northern Territory; while 2,130 were those of females, viz., 777 in New South Wales, 668 in Victoria, 260 in Queensland, 226 in South Australia

97 in Western Australia, 100 in Tasmania, and one each in the Northern Territory and Federal Territory. Bulletin No. 37 contains a complete tabulation of the various types of cancer and of the seat of the disease, of which the following is a summary:—

#### DEATHS FROM CANCER, COMMONWEALTH, 1919.

Seat of Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Cancer, &c., of the buccal cavity .. .. .	243	24	267
„ „ the stomach and liver .. .. .	1,001	636	1,637
„ „ the peritoneum, the intestines, and the rectum ..	296	297	593
„ „ the female genital organs .. .. .	..	414	414
„ „ the breast .. .. .	..	321	321
„ „ the skin .. .. .	123	60	183
„ „ other organs .. .. .	628	378	1,006
Total Deaths .. .. .	2,291	2,130	4,421

Of these deaths, 1,040 were described as cancer, 2,233 as carcinoma, 172 as epithelioma, 566 as “malignant disease,” 55 as “malignant tumour,” 30 as neoplasm, 52 as “rodent ulcer,” 259 as sarcoma, and 14 as scirrhus.

The ages of the 4,421 persons who died from cancer in 1919 are shewn in the following table, from which it will be seen that while the ages below 35 are not by any means immune from the disease, the great majority of deaths occurred at ages from 35 upwards, the maximum being found in the age group 60 to 65:—

#### AGES OF PERSONS WHO DIED FROM CANCER, COMMONWEALTH, 1919.

Ages.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Ages.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 15 years ..	21	10	31	55 years and under 60 ..	327	292	619
15 years and under 20 ..	5	9	14	60 „ „ 65 ..	389	312	701
20 „ „ 25 ..	7	9	16	65 „ „ 70 ..	358	257	615
25 „ „ 30 ..	19	17	36	70 „ „ 75 ..	274	195	469
30 „ „ 35 ..	22	38	60	75 „ „ 80 ..	203	166	369
35 „ „ 40 ..	50	71	121	80 „ „ 85 ..	105	91	196
40 „ „ 45 ..	86	132	218	85 years and over ..	49	57	106
45 „ „ 50 ..	142	192	334	Unspecified ..	3	2	5
50 „ „ 55 ..	231	280	511				
				Total Deaths ..	2,291	2,130	4,421

A tabulation, of which the following is a summary, has been made of the occupations of males who died from cancer:—

#### OCCUPATIONS OF MALES WHO DIED FROM CANCER, COMMONWEALTH, 1919.

Occupation.	No. of Deaths.	Occupation.	No. of Deaths.
Professional class .. .. .	113	Agricultural class .. .. .	367
Domestic class .. .. .	73	Pastoral class .. .. .	94
Mercantile class .. .. .	276	Working in mines and quarries ..	107
Engaged in transport and communication .. .. .	171	Other primary producers .. .. .	25
Manufacturing class .. .. .	255	Independent means .. .. .	45
Engaged in building and construction .. .. .	154	Dependents .. .. .	41
Other industrial workers .. .. .	486	Occupation not stated .. .. .	84
		Total Male Deaths .. .. .	2,291



As the following tables shew, the total death rates from cancer are below those for tubercular diseases in South Australia and Western Australia only. The male death rates from cancer were, in 1917, in excess of those from tuberculosis in all the States except South Australia and Western Australia, while the female death rates were in excess in all the States with the exception of South Australia. While the death rates from tuberculosis have a general tendency to decrease, the death rates from cancer have, on the contrary, shewn an increase in nearly every recent year. In 1914, while the death rate from tuberculosis decreased from 0.79 to 0.73 per thousand, the rate for cancer remained stationary, the result being that the rate for cancer exceeded that for tuberculosis by 0.02 per thousand. In 1915 the death rate from cancer was 0.03 per thousand; in 1916, 0.06 per thousand; in 1917, 0.13 per thousand; in 1918, 0.14 per thousand, and in 1919, 0.09 per thousand in excess of that of tuberculosis.

**DEATH RATES(a) FROM CANCER AND PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL DEATHS,  
COMMONWEALTH, 1919.**

State.	Death Rates (a) from Cancer.			Percentage on Total Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales .. ..	0.94	0.78	0.87	6.09	7.01	6.48
Victoria .. ..	0.84	0.89	0.87	5.72	7.54	6.55
Queensland .. ..	0.84	0.75	0.80	5.79	7.39	6.43
South Australia .. ..	1.00	0.94	0.97	7.34	8.87	8.05
Western Australia .. ..	0.92	0.63	0.79	6.71	7.76	7.08
Tasmania .. ..	0.71	0.97	0.84	6.55	9.83	8.07
Northern Territory .. ..	0.80	0.89	0.83	3.66	33.33	4.71
Federal Territory .. ..	..	0.96	0.43	..	9.09	5.55
Commonwealth .. ..	0.89	0.83	0.86	6.09	7.53	6.71

(a) Number of deaths from Cancer per 1,000 of mean population.

The following table shows the death rate of the Commonwealth in comparison with other countries:—

**CANCER—DEATH RATE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.**

Country.	Year.	Rate.	Country.	Year.	Rate.
Ceylon .. ..	1915	0.09	Prussia .. ..	1913	0.83
Rumania .. ..	1914	0.13	New Zealand .. ..	1918	0.85
Serbia .. ..	1911	0.14	<b>Australia .. ..</b>	<b>1919</b>	<b>0.86</b>
Jamaica .. ..	1915	0.17	Ireland .. ..	1916	0.91
Chile .. ..	1914	0.36	German Empire .. ..	1913	0.91
Hungary .. ..	1912	0.47	United States (Regis-		
Spain .. ..	1914	0.57	tration Area) .. ..	1915	0.91
Denmark .. ..	1914	0.58	Norway .. ..	1914	1.02
Japan .. ..	1913	0.66	Netherlands .. ..	1915	1.09
Italy .. ..	1914	0.67	Sweden .. ..	1912	1.10
Belgium .. ..	1912	0.71	Scotland .. ..	1916	1.12
Ontario (Canada) .. ..	1915	0.72	United Kingdom .. ..	1916	1.15
France .. ..	1911	0.80	England and Wales .. ..	1917	1.21
Austria .. ..	1912	0.81	Switzerland .. ..	1914	1.28

The fifth issue of this Year Book contains, on pages 230, *et seq.*, a paper dealing, *inter alia*, with the incidence of cancer in the Commonwealth. The paper is not reprinted in the present issue.

(xvii) *Simple Meningitis.* Deaths from this cause increased seriously in 1915 and 1916, since when they have steadily declined. Sporadic cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis, which occurred to the end of 1914, are included in the figures, but from 1915 onward they were tabulated separately, the deaths during 1919 from cerebro-spinal meningitis being 79, and those from all other forms of meningitis, 402. Of the former, 29 occurred in New South Wales, 17 in Victoria, 13 in Queensland, 8 in South Australia, 5 in Western Australia, and 7 in Tasmania.

(xviii) *Apoplexy, Hæmorrhage and Softening of the Brain.* The deaths registered under this heading have been remarkably steady during the period under review. The figures for 1919 are made up as follows:—Cerebral hæmorrhage and apoplexy, 1,219 males and 1,164 females; softening of the brain, 56 males and 28 females.

(xix) *Organic Diseases of the Heart.* The number of deaths registered in 1919 was 5,864, viz., 3,239 males and 2,625 females. Of these deaths, New South Wales was responsible for 1,147 males and 906 females; Victoria for 925 males and 861 females; Queensland for 489 males and 322 females; South Australia for 274 males and 288 females; Western Australia for 233 males and 129 females; Tasmania for 166 males and 118 females; the Northern Territory for 5 males and 1 female; and the Federal Territory for 1 male. To the figures for 1919 correspond the following death rates and percentages to total deaths:—

**DEATH RATES (a) FROM ORGANIC HEART DISEASE AND PERCENTAGE ON  
TOTAL DEATHS, COMMONWEALTH, 1919.**

State.	Death Rates (a) from Organic Heart Disease.			Percentage on Total Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	1.16	0.92	1.04	7.52	8.17	7.79
Victoria ..	1.27	1.15	1.22	8.80	9.71	9.22
Queensland ..	1.33	0.93	1.14	9.16	9.17	9.16
South Australia	1.27	1.20	1.23	9.36	11.30	10.26
Western Australia	1.37	0.84	1.12	9.96	10.32	10.08
Tasmania ..	1.53	1.15	1.34	14.13	11.60	12.96
Northern Territory	1.36	0.89	1.25	6.10	33.33	7.06
Federal Territory	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commonwealth	1.26	1.02	1.14	8.60	9.28	8.89

(a) Number of deaths from Organic Heart Disease per 1,000 of mean population.

(xx) *Acute Bronchitis.* The classification of causes of death requires deaths of persons under five years of age, which are merely ascribed to "bronchitis," to be classified under "acute bronchitis," and similarly certified deaths of older persons under "chronic bronchitis." This rule has been followed throughout in compiling the tables for 1913-1919, with the result that acute bronchitis is credited with 397 deaths in 1913, 389 in 1914, 489 in 1915, 512 in 1916, 321 in 1917, 399 in 1918; and 420 deaths in 1919, viz., 215 males and 205 females.

(xxi) *Chronic Bronchitis.* The adjustment mentioned in the preceding paragraph gives a total of 1,047 deaths in 1919.

(xxii) *Pneumonia.* The 1919 figures were 1,553 males and 1,103 females, a total of 2,656 deaths.

(xxiii) *Other Diseases of the Respiratory System.* This head was established in 1910, the figures previously being included in "Other Diseases" (paragraph xxxvii). Deaths in 1913, 1,812; in 1914, 1,866; in 1915, 2,212; in 1916, 2,243; in 1917, 1,941; in 1918, 2,199; and in 1919, 2,413. The total for 1919 is made up as follows, viz.:—Diseases of the larynx, 80 deaths; diseases of the thyroid body, 35 deaths; broncho-pneumonia, 1,339 deaths; pleurisy, 195 deaths; pulmonary congestion and apoplexy, 200 deaths; gangrene of the lung, 22 deaths; asthma, 204 deaths; pulmonary emphysema, 9 deaths; fibroid phthisis (miners' complaint), 249 deaths; other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted), 80 deaths.

(xxiv) *Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted).* In 1919 this heading includes—Ulcer of the stomach, 86 males, 55 females; and other diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted), 177 males, 160 females; a total of 478 deaths.

(xxv) *Diarrhœa and Enteritis (Children under two years only).* The number of deaths due to these causes is always a large one, varying from 1,719 in 1917 to a maximum of 3,506 in 1914. The total for 1919 was 2,520, distributed amongst the six States as follows:—New South Wales, 626 males, 488 females, total 1,114; Victoria, 259 males, 205 females, total 464; Queensland, 308 males, 232 females, total 540; South Australia, 118 males, 115 females, total 233; Western Australia, 76 males, 47 females, total 123; Tasmania, 27 males, 18 females, total 45; and Federal Territory, 1 female.

The following are the death rates and percentages on total deaths due to infantile diarrhœa and enteritis in the States and Territories for the year 1919:—

**DEATH RATES (a) FROM INFANTILE DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS, AND PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL DEATHS, COMMONWEALTH, 1919.**

State.	Death Rates (a) from Infantile Diarrhœa and Enteritis.			Percentage on Total Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	0.63	0.50	0.57	4.10	4.40	4.23
Victoria ..	0.36	0.27	0.32	2.46	2.31	2.40
Queensland ..	0.84	0.67	0.76	5.77	6.59	6.09
South Australia	0.55	0.48	0.51	4.03	4.51	4.26
Western Australia	0.45	0.31	0.38	3.25	3.76	3.43
Tasmania ..	0.25	0.17	0.21	2.30	1.77	2.05
Federal Territory	..	0.96	0.43	..	9.09	5.56
Commonwealth	3.55	0.43	0.49	3.76	3.91	3.82

(a) Number of deaths from these diseases per 1,000 of mean population.

As a large number of these deaths is directly due to improper feeding, it would be interesting to know the percentage of infants who were bottle-fed, but, unfortunately, no provision exists for the registration of this information. The number of deaths was larger than usual in 1908, particularly in Victoria, and to a lesser degree in South Australia and in Tasmania, owing to the phenomenal heat experienced in the early part of that year. In 1913 all the States, with the exception of New South Wales and South Australia, experienced lower rates than in 1912, and in 1914 the rate fell in New South Wales and Western Australia, while it rose in Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania, and remained stationary in Queensland. The rates for 1915 were considerably lower than those for 1914 in every State with the exception of Queensland and South Australia, while in 1916 Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania had higher rates than in 1915. In 1917, every State experienced a large fall, the rates in Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania being less than half those of 1916. In 1918 the deaths from this cause were hardly more numerous than those for 1917, but 1919 shewed a large advance.

(xxvi) *Appendicitis and Typhlitis.* Prior to 1910, deaths from these causes were included in *Other Diseases*, (paragraph xxxvii.). Deaths numbered 374 in 1914, 356 in 1915, 321 in 1916, 321 in 1917, 371 in 1918, and 352 in 1919, viz., 212 males and 140 females.

(xxvii) *Hernia, Intestinal Obstructions.* The number of deaths has not varied within great limits from year to year, the number registered in 1919 being 530, viz., 292 males and 238 females.

(xxviii) *Cirrhosis of the Liver.* There is little variation in the number of deaths from 1914 to 1919. 315 deaths were registered in 1919, viz., 218 males and 97 females.

(xxix) *Nephritis and Bright's Disease.* The number of deaths attributable to these diseases from year to year is a very large one. In 1914, there were 2,127, 1,281 males and 846 females; in 1915, 2,274, 1,413 males and 861 females; in 1916, 2,329, 1,416 males and 913 females; in 1917, 2,203, 1,343 males and 860 females; in 1918, 2,144; and in 1919, 2,221, viz., 1,346 males and 875 females. Of the deaths registered in 1919, those of 59 males and 68 females were ascribed to acute nephritis, and those of 1,287 males and 807 females to Bright's Disease. New South Wales was responsible for 820 deaths; Victoria for 694; Queensland for 371; South Australia for 172; Western Australia for 100; and Tasmania for 64; making the total of 2,221.

(xxx) *Non-cancerous Tumours and other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs.* Deaths in 1913 numbered 153; in 1914, 138; in 1915, 139; in 1916, 153; in 1917, 148; in 1918, 159; and in 1919, 133. Included in the 133 deaths registered in 1919 were the following:—Non-puerperal uterine hæmorrhage, 2; non-cancerous uterine tumours, 44; other diseases of the uterus, 24; cysts and ovarian tumours, 27; salpingitis and other diseases of the female genital organs, 35; non-puerperal diseases of the breast (cancer excepted), 1.

(xxxi) *Puerperal Septicæmia (Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Peritonitis, Puerperal Phlebitis).* The number of deaths is fairly constant, varying from a maximum of 282 in 1916 to a minimum of 166 in 1919.

(xxxii) *Other Puerperal Accidents of Pregnancy and Confinement.* The deaths in 913 numbered 428; in 1914, 419; in 1915, 394; in 1916, 411; in 1917, 482; in 1918, 409; and in 1919, 404. Included in the 404 deaths registered in 1919 were the following:—Accidents of pregnancy, 84; puerperal hæmorrhage, 101; other accidents of childbirth, 44; puerperal albuminuria and convulsions, 129; puerperal phlegmasia alba dolens, embolus, sudden death, 39; and death following childbirth, 7.

(xxxiii) *All Puerperal Causes.* The 570 deaths registered in 1919 under the two preceding headings will be found tabulated in "Bulletin No. 37; Commonwealth Demography," under various aspects. It will suffice to repeat here that the 570 mothers who died from puerperal causes included 528 married women and 42 single.

The ages of the mothers who died varied from 14 to 50 years, and are shewn in the following table:—

AGES OF MOTHERS WHO DIED FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES, COMMONWEALTH, 1919.

Age at Death.	Married Women.	Single Women.	Total.	Age at Death.	Married Women.	Single Women.	Total.
14 years ..	..	1	1	34 years ..	22	1	23
15 " ..	..	1	1	35 " ..	23	..	23
16 " ..	1	..	1	36 " ..	25	..	25
17 " ..	2	1	3	37 " ..	26	..	26
18 " ..	2	2	4	38 " ..	25	..	25
19 " ..	8	6	14	39 " ..	26	..	26
20 " ..	6	4	10	40 " ..	20	..	20
21 " ..	11	2	13	41 " ..	8	..	8
22 " ..	14	4	18	42 " ..	15	..	15
23 " ..	19	3	22	43 " ..	6	..	6
24 " ..	28	3	31	44 " ..	4	..	4
25 " ..	16	1	17	45 " ..	2	..	2
26 " ..	24	2	26	46 " ..	1	..	1
27 " ..	27	1	28	47 " ..	1	..	1
28 " ..	35	3	38	50 " ..	1	..	1
29 " ..	23	2	25				
30 " ..	29	5	34				
31 " ..	27	..	27				
32 " ..	19	..	19				
33 " ..	32	..	32				
				Total deaths	528	42	570

The total number of children left by the married mothers shewn in the above table was 1,587, an average of almost exactly three children per mother.

Thirty-two of the mothers who died had been married less than one year, 69 between one and two years, 37 between two and three years, the duration of marriage ranging up to 29 years, apart from 9 cases in which the date of marriage cannot be stated. This tabulation will be found in detail, distinguishing the ages at marriage, in "Bulletin No. 37; Commonwealth Demography," as will a further tabulation shewing in combination the duration of marriage and previous issue.

(xxxiii) *Congenital Debility and Malformations.* The total deaths registered under these heads in 1919 were 3,885, of whom 3,839 were children under one year of age. The figures include :—Malformations, 282 males, 226 females, total 508; and congenital debility, icterus, and sclerema of children under one year of age, 1,944 males and 1,433 females, total 3,377; or a grand total of 3,885. Of these deaths, 1,578 were registered in New South Wales, viz., 921 males and 657 females; 1,089 in Victoria, viz., 611 males and 478 females; 508 in Queensland, viz., 302 males and 206 females; 341 in South Australia, viz., 195 males and 146 females; 189 in Western Australia, viz., 106 males and 83 females; 175 in Tasmania, viz., 87 males and 78 females; 1 male in the Northern Territory, and 1 male and 1 female in Federal Territory.

(xxxiv) *Senile Debility.* The deaths ascribed to "old age" form a large group, and are in excess of those due to infantile debility. In 1919, 4,840 deaths were attributed to this cause, and were distributed among the States as follows: 1,839 occurred in New South Wales, viz., 1,023 males and 816 females; 1,653 in Victoria, viz., 763 males and 890 females; 520 in Queensland, viz., 317 males and 203 females; 456 in South Australia, viz., 241 males and 215 females; 186 in Western Australia, viz., 120 males and 66 females; 180 in Tasmania, viz., 82 males and 98 females; 4 males in the Northern Territory, and 2 males in the Federal Territory.

Of the males whose deaths were described as due to senility, one was aged between 50 and 54, and the deaths ranged up to ten over the age of 100. Of the females, one was aged between 55 and 60, and 9 were of the age of 100 or over.

(xxxv) *Violence.* A very large number of deaths is due every year to external violence, and, as might be expected from the fact that their occupations expose them much more to accidents, males largely predominate. The figures quoted are exclusive of suicides, which have been treated as a separate group. Deaths ascribed to violence numbered in 1913, 3,168, viz., 2,503 males and 665 females; in 1914, 3,121, viz., 2,458 males and 663 females; in 1915, 2,851, viz., 2,251 males and 600 females; in 1916, 2,712, viz., 2,134 males and 578 females; in 1917, 2,656, viz., 2,069 males and 587 females; in 1918, 2,641, viz., 2,039 males and 602 females; and in 1919, 2,799, viz., 2,161 males and 638 females. Of the deaths registered in 1919, those of 770 males and 256 females occurred in New South Wales; those of 307 males and 172 females in Victoria; those of 408 males and 101 females in Queensland; those of 194 males and 54 females in South Australia; those of 200 males and 37 females in Western Australia; those of 71 males and 18 females in Tasmania; those of 10 males in the Northern Territory; and that of 1 male in the Federal Territory.

The following table shews the various kinds of violent deaths which occurred in 1919, distinguishing males and females :—

#### DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL VIOLENCE, COMMONWEALTH, 1919.

Cause of Death.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Poisoning by food .. .. .	16	17	33
Venomous bites and stings .. .. .	5	3	8
Other acute poisonings .. .. .	44	24	68
Conflagration .. .. .	3	..	3
Burns (conflagration excepted) .. .. .	132	158	290
Absorption of deleterious gases (conflagration excepted) .. .. .	59	28	87
Accidental drowning .. .. .	386	88	474
Traumatism by firearms .. .. .	132	12	144
Traumatism by cutting or piercing instruments .. .. .	1	..	1
Traumatism by fall .. .. .	295	58	353
Traumatism in mines or quarries .. .. .	71	..	71

DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL VIOLENCE, COMMONWEALTH, 1919—*continued.*

Cause of Death.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Traumatism by machines .. .. .	26	..	26
Traumatism by other crushing (vehicles, railways, &c.) .. .. .	459	92	551
Injuries by animals .. .. .	64	7	71
Starvation, thirst, fatigue .. .. .	35	4	39
Excessive cold .. .. .	1	..	1
Effects of heat .. .. .	51	20	71
Lightning .. .. .	10	3	13
Electricity (lightning excepted) .. .. .	12	1	13
Homicide by firearms .. .. .	27	16	43
Homicide by cutting or piercing instruments .. .. .	2	4	6
Homicide by other means .. .. .	37	25	62
Fractures (cause not specified) .. .. .	96	49	145
Other external violence .. .. .	197	29	226
Total Deaths .. .. .	2,161	638	2,799

In every kind of violent death there was, therefore, an excess of males, with the exception of burning accidents, homicide by cutting or piercing instruments, and excessive cold.

(xxxvi) *Suicide.* It may be said that suicides have remained fairly stationary during recent years, the number in 1913 having been 647, viz., 516 males and 131 females; in 1914, 643, viz., 534 males and 109 females; in 1915, 658, viz., 536 males and 122 females; in 1916, 577, viz., 466 males and 111 females; in 1917, 502, viz., 408 males and 94 females; in 1918, 498, viz., 408 males and 90 females; and in 1919, 546, viz., 440 males and 106 females. Of the suicides in 1919, those of 171 males and 49 females occurred in New South Wales; those of 99 males and 30 females in Victoria; those of 90 males and 11 females in Queensland; those of 32 males and 5 females in South Australia; those of 38 males and 7 females in Western Australia; those of 7 males and 4 females in Tasmania; and those of 3 males in the Northern Territory.

The modes adopted by persons who committed suicide in the years 1913 to 1919 were as follows :—

## MALE AND FEMALE SUICIDES (MODES ADOPTED), COMMONWEALTH, 1913 TO 1919.

Mode of Death.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Total of 6 years 1913-18.	1919.	Total of 6 years 1913-18.	1919.	Total of 6 years 1913-18.	1919.
Poisoning .. .. .	567	86	329	47	896	133
Asphyxia .. .. .	6	5	6	3	12	8
Hanging or Strangulation .. .. .	410	60	95	15	505	75
Drowning .. .. .	203	27	110	14	313	41
Firearms .. .. .	1,033	148	44	7	1,077	155
Cutting instruments .. .. .	500	90	32	7	532	97
Precipitation from a height .. .. .	28	5	18	7	46	12
Crushing .. .. .	39	9	10	2	49	11
Other modes .. .. .	82	10	13	4	95	14
Total .. .. .	2,868	440	657	106	3,525	546

The death rates from suicide and the percentage on total deaths borne by suicides are shewn in the following table :—

**DEATH RATES (a) FROM SUICIDE AND PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL DEATHS,  
COMMONWEALTH, 1919.**

State.	Death Rates (a) from Suicide.			Percentage on Total Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales ..	0.17	0.05	0.11	1.12	0.44	0.83
Victoria ..	0.14	0.04	0.09	0.94	0.34	0.67
Queensland ..	0.25	0.03	0.14	1.69	0.31	1.14
South Australia ..	0.15	0.02	0.08	1.09	0.20	0.68
Western Australia ..	0.22	0.05	0.14	1.62	0.56	1.25
Tasmania ..	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.59	0.39	0.50
Northern Territory ..	0.81	..	0.62	3.66	..	3.53
Commonwealth ..	0.17	0.04	0.11	1.17	0.34	0.83

(a) Number of deaths from suicide per 1,000 of mean population.

From the following table, which shews the ages of the persons who committed suicide in 1919, it will be seen that both extreme youth and extreme old age are represented :—

**AGES OF PERSONS WHO COMMITTED SUICIDE, COMMONWEALTH, 1919.**

Ages.	M.	F.	Total.	Ages.	M.	F.	Total.
10 years and under 14	2	..	2	70 years and under 75	9	1	10
15 ..	20	3	16	75 ..	80	1	9
20 ..	25	17	26	80 ..	85	5	5
25 ..	30	52	63	85 ..	90	1	1
30 ..	35	42	53	90 ..	94	..	..
35 ..	40	50	62	Not stated	4	..	4
40 ..	45	47	61				
45 ..	50	51	65				
50 ..	55	46	55				
55 ..	60	36	48				
60 ..	65	32	37				
65 ..	70	25	29	Total Deaths ..	440	106	546



The following table shews the occupations of the 440 males who committed suicide :—

**OCCUPATIONS OF MALE PERSONS WHO COMMITTED SUICIDE,  
COMMONWEALTH, 1919.**

Occupation.	Deaths.	Occupation.	Deaths.
Professional class .. ..	44	Pastoral class .. ..	29
Domestic class .. ..	16	Working in mines and quarries ..	21
Mercantile class .. ..	52	Other primary producers ..	8
Engaged in transport and communication .. ..	31	Independent means .. ..	2
Manufacturing class .. ..	45	Dependents .. ..	7
Engaged in building and construction .. ..	16	Occupation not stated .. ..	18
Indefinite industrial workers ..	109		
Agricultural class .. ..	42	Total Deaths .. ..	440

It has been said that suicide has become more frequent during recent years, but an examination of the figures from the year 1871 onwards shews that the assertion needs qualification. The absolute figures have certainly increased, but proportionately to the population the figures for 1906-10 were practically the same as those for 1886-90 and 1891-95. The figures for the five years 1911-15, shew, however, a regrettable increase, not only absolutely, but also in proportion to the population. The last four years shew lower figures and percentages than the average of 1911-15, and in 1918 particularly the figures in proportion to population decreased almost to the level of the period 1871-85. No particulars are available for Western Australia prior to 1886, and from 1886 to 1895 the sexes are not distinguished. The figures for the first five periods are, therefore, exclusive of Western Australia :—

**SUICIDES, COMMONWEALTH, 1871-75 TO 1919.**

Period.	Number of Suicides.			Suicides per One Million.			Suicides of Females to 100 Suicides of Males. Based on—	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Absolute Figures.	Rates.
1871-75 ..	715	150	865	150.94	37.56	99.07	20.98	24.88
1876-80 ..	878	145	1,023	159.69	31.06	100.62	16.51	19.45
1881-85 ..	999	183	1,182	152.58	32.90	97.61	18.32	21.56
1886-90 ..	1,394	292	(a) 1,686	179.20	43.97	(c) 116.92	20.95	24.54
1891-95 ..	1,574	337	(b) 1,911	181.34	44.09	(d) 117.07	21.41	24.31
1896-1900	1,838	410	2,248	191.11	47.88	123.65	22.31	25.05
1901-05 ..	2,054	380	2,434	201.78	40.88	124.98	18.50	20.26
1906-10 ..	2,031	437	2,468	186.11	43.22	117.39	21.51	23.22
1911-15 ..	2,546	577	3,123	206.15	50.36	131.17	22.66	24.43
1916 ..	466	111	577	190.06	45.21	117.58	23.82	23.78
1917 ..	408	94	502	169.55	37.66	102.40	23.04	22.21
1918 ..	408	90	498	166.97	35.48	99.99	22.06	21.25
1919 ..	440	106	546	171.40	41.15	106.16	24.09	24.01

(a) 1705 inclusive of Western Australian figures. (b) 1981 inclusive of Western Australian figures. (c) 116.49 inclusive of Western Australian figures. (d) 119.11 inclusive of Western Australian figures.

In the fifth issue of this Year Book (pp. 240, *et seq.*), the result of a series of investigations into the periodicity of suicide was published. The paper was partly reprinted in the following year (pp. 241, *et seq.*), but is not repeated in the present issue.

(xxxvii) *Other Diseases.* The number of causes included under this heading is a very large one, amounting to no less than 79 of the items shown in the detailed classification, and deaths were recorded under every one of these with the exception of the following:—Glanders, rabies, pellagra, occupational poisonings other than lead poisoning, and intestinal parasites. The total number of deaths under "other diseases" in 1914 was 8,670, viz., 5,081 males and 3,589 females; in 1915, 9,090, viz., 5,259 males and 3,831 females; in 1916, 9,433, viz., 5,489 males and 3,944 females; in 1917, 8,871, viz., 5,147 males and 3,724 females; in 1918, 9,226, viz., 5,290 males and 3,936 females; and in 1919, 9,390, viz., 5,316 males and 4,074 females. In accordance with the revised edition of the classification, the following changes were made in this heading during 1910: beri-beri is now included under this heading instead of under (xii), "Other Epidemic Diseases." Other diseases of the respiratory system are now shewn under a new head (xxiii), and appendicitis and typhlitis under head (xxvi). Some of the diseases included here account for very considerable numbers of deaths. Particulars of the deaths included in 1919 are shewn in the following table:—

CAUSES OF DEATHS INCLUDED UNDER "OTHER DISEASES," COMMONWEALTH, 1919.

Causes.	M.	F.	Total.	Causes.	M.	F.	Total.
Purulent Infection and Septicæmia .. .. .	76	74	150	Diseases of the Lymphatic System .. .. .	18	6	24
Anthrax .. .. .	4	..	4	Hæmorrhages, Other Diseases of Circulatory System ..	35	26	61
Tetanus .. .. .	77	16	93	Diseases of the Mouth and its Associated Organs ..	9	15	24
Mycoses .. .. .	3	1	4	Diseases of the Pharynx ..	23	21	44
Beri-beri .. .. .	36	2	38	Diseases of the Oesophagus ..	6	6	12
Rickets .. .. .	2	2	4	Diarrhoea and Enteritis of Children over two years of age and Adults ..	491	512	1,003
Syphilis .. .. .	84	58	142	Ankylostomiasis .. .. .	1	1	2
Gonococcus Infection ..	4	4	8	Other Diseases of the Intestines .. .. .	38	33	71
Other Tumours (Tumours of the female genital organs excepted) .. .. .	13	24	37	Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver .. .. .	6	9	15
Acute Articular Rheumatism ..	68	64	132	Hydatid Tumours of the Liver .. .. .	26	22	48
Chronic Rheumatism & Gout ..	89	103	192	Biliary Calculi .. .. .	38	69	107
Scurvy .. .. .	4	3	7	Other Diseases of the Liver ..	79	100	179
Diabetes .. .. .	282	353	635	Diseases of the Spleen ..	8	7	15
Exophthalmic Goitre .. ..	2	80	82	Simple Peritonitis (non-puerperal) .. .. .	85	107	192
Addison's Disease .. ..	13	22	35	Other Diseases of the Digestive System .. .. .	16	20	36
Leucæmia .. .. .	52	43	95	Other Diseases of the Kidneys and their Adnexa .. ..	103	69	172
Anæmia, Chlorosis .. ..	189	194	383	Calculi of Urinary Passages ..	15	6	21
Other General Diseases ..	45	23	73	Diseases of the Bladder ..	146	26	172
Acute and Chronic Alcoholism ..	133	32	165	Other Diseases of the Urethra, Urinary Abscess, &c. ..	34	4	38
Chronic Lead Poisoning ..	16	2	18	Diseases of the Prostate ..	213	..	213
Other Chronic Poisonings ..	2	..	2	Non-venereal Diseases of the Male Genital Organs ..	1	..	1
Encephalitis .. .. .	58	51	109	Gangrene .. .. .	60	54	114
Progressive Locomotor Ataxia ..	54	13	67	Furuncle .. .. .	22	6	28
Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord .. .. .	189	123	312	Acute Abscess .. .. .	42	44	86
Paralysis without indicated cause .. .. .	194	148	342	Other Diseases of the Skin and Adnexa .. .. .	35	19	54
General Paralysis of the Insane ..	136	23	159	Non-tuberculous Diseases of the Bones .. .. .	32	15	47
Other Forms of Mental Alienation .. .. .	43	40	83	Other Diseases of the Joints (Tuberculosis and Rheumatism excepted) ..	4	1	5
Epilepsy .. .. .	135	91	226	Amputations .. .. .	1	1	2
Convulsions (non-puerperal) ..	5	19	24	Other Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion .. ..	1	..	1
Convulsions of Children under five years of age .. .. .	172	158	330	Other Diseases peculiar to Infancy .. .. .	332	238	570
Chorea .. .. .	5	6	11	Want of Care (Infants) ..	4	3	7
Neuralgia and Neuritis ..	14	14	28	Total Deaths .. .. .	5,316	4,074	9,390
Other Diseases of the Nervous System .. .. .	139	128	267				
Diseases of the Eye .. ..	1	1	2				
Diseases of the Ear .. ..	18	8	26				
Pericarditis .. .. .	24	17	41				
Acute Endocarditis .. ..	215	216	431				
Angina Pectoris .. .. .	104	48	152				
Diseases of the Arteries, Atheroma, Aneurism ..	515	172	687				
Embolism and Thrombosis ..	169	237	406				
Diseases of the Veins (Varices, Varicose Ulcers, Hæmorrhoids) .. .. .	8	16	24				

(xxxviii) *Unspecified or Ill-defined Diseases.* The number of cases which has to be included here is a considerable one from year to year, comprising 614 in 1913, 644 in 1914, 717 in 1915, 633 in 1916, 667 in 1917, 664 in 1918, and 707 in 1919. The detailed classification distinguishes these ill-defined diseases under three headings:—Ill-defined organic diseases, including such definitions as dropsy, anasarca, ascites, general œdema, &c. sudden death, including syncope; and unspecified or ill-defined causes, of which the following are specimens:—Asthenia, coma, dentition, exhaustion, heart failure, &c. In 1919 the number of cases of death which would have to be classed under the first of these categories was 30; those belonging to the second, 46; and those belonging to the third, 631. It is, of course, true that there must always occur some cases where the disease is not well characterised, or where sufficient information is not procurable to allow of a clear definition being given in the certificate of death, but in the majority of cases included under this heading a more complete diagnosis and consequently a more satisfactory certificate would no doubt have been possible.

In the fifth issue of this Year Book, pp. 234, *et seq.*, some observations were published dealing with the incidence of scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough, diphtheria and croup, typhoid, diarrhœa, enteritis, and dysentery.

19. *Causes of Death in Classes.*—The figures presented in the preceding paragraphs relate to certain definite causes of death. It is almost generally acknowledged that figures of this kind are of greater value in medical statistics than is a classification under general headings. The classification under fourteen general headings adopted by the compilers of The International Nomenclature is, however, shewn in the following table, together with the death rates and percentages on total deaths pertaining to those classes:—

**DEATHS, DEATH RATES (a), AND PERCENTAGES ON TOTAL DEATHS IN  
CLASSES, COMMONWEALTH, 1919.**

Class.	Total Deaths.			Death Rates. (a)			Percentage on Total Deaths.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1. General diseases .. .. .	13,406	10,189	23,595	5.22	3.96	4.59	35.63	36.00	35.79
2. Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Special Sense .. .. .	2,720	2,214	4,934	1.06	0.86	0.96	7.23	7.83	7.50
3. Diseases of the Circulatory System .. .. .	4,327	3,363	7,690	1.69	1.30	1.50	11.50	11.88	11.66
4. Diseases of the Respiratory System .. .. .	3,753	2,783	6,536	1.46	1.08	1.27	9.97	9.83	9.91
5. Diseases of the Digestive Organs .. .. .	3,225	2,718	5,943	1.26	1.05	1.15	8.57	9.60	9.02
6. Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Adnexa .. .. .	1,858	1,113	2,971	0.72	0.43	0.58	4.94	3.93	4.51
7. Puerperal Condition .. .. .	..	570	570	..	0.22	0.11	..	2.02	0.86
8. Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue .. .. .	159	123	282	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.42	0.44	0.43
9. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion .. .. .	38	17	55	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.06	0.08
10. Malformations .. .. .	282	226	508	0.11	0.09	0.10	0.75	0.80	0.77
11. Infancy .. .. .	2,280	1,671	3,951	0.89	0.65	0.77	6.06	5.92	5.90
12. Old Age .. .. .	2,545	2,295	4,840	0.99	0.89	0.94	6.76	8.11	7.34
13. Violence .. .. .	2,601	744	3,345	1.01	0.29	0.65	6.91	2.63	5.07
14. Ill-defined Diseases .. .. .	438	269	707	0.17	0.10	0.13	1.16	0.95	1.07
Total .. .. .	37,632	28,293	65,930	14.66	10.98	12.82	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population.

20. *Deaths of Children under one Year.*—"Bulletin No. 37; Commonwealth Demography," contains tables shewing for twenty-one causes the age at death of children dying during the first year of life. In the Bulletin mentioned, the particulars

are published for males and females separately for the States, Territories and Commonwealth, but the totals for the Commonwealth only are here shewn for both sexes combined :—

### DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR, COMMONWEALTH, 1919.

Age at Death.		Whooping Cough.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Acute Miliary Tuberculosis.	Tubercular Meningitis.	Abdominal Tuberculosis.	Disseminated Tuberculosis.	Syphilis.	Simple Meningitis.	Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.	Convulsions.	Acute Bronchitis.
Under 1 week	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	5	4	..	84	8
1 week and under 2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	26	6
2 weeks	.. 3 ..	2	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	7	5
3 " " 1 mth.	.. 5 ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	5	8
1 month	.. 2 ..	14	..	..	..	..	..	15	2	1	16	32
2 months	.. 3 ..	13	..	..	2	..	..	10	10	1	6	22
3 " " 4 ..	.. 4 ..	17	..	..	1	1	..	13	12	3	13	16
4 " " 5 ..	.. 5 ..	15	2	..	3	..	..	9	12	1	10	12
5 " " 6 ..	.. 6 ..	5	1	1	..	..	..	6	15	4	10	6
6 " " 7 ..	.. 7 ..	11	..	..	5	1	..	6	15	2	11	6
7 " " 8 ..	.. 8 ..	6	..	1	1	1	1	1	8	..	1	8
8 " " 9 ..	.. 9 ..	5	..	1	1	1	..	1	9	..	7	10
9 " " 10 ..	.. 10 ..	8	1	1	2	2	1	3	10	3	8	7
10 " " 11 ..	.. 11 ..	2	..	1	5	2	..	..	8	1	8	9
11 " " 12 ..	.. 12 ..	1	1	..	5	2	..	1	12	..	8	5
Total under 1 year ..		104	7	5	26	11	2	75	124	16	220	160

Age at Death.		Broncho-Pneumonia.	Pneumonia.	Diarrhea and Enteritis.	Hernia and Intestinal Obstruction.	Malformations.	Congenital Debility, Icterus and Sclerema.	Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy.	Lack of Care.	Other Causes.	Total.
Under 1 week	..	4	13	7	9	216	2,110	468	6	115	3,051
1 week and under 2	..	3	10	14	5	41	311	57	..	48	527
2 weeks	.. 3 ..	10	7	31	1	24	197	14	..	37	340
3 " " 1 mth.	.. 14 ..	6	31	2	11	132	12	..	..	23	252
1 month	.. 2 ..	58	21	155	5	38	221	12	..	82	672
2 months	.. 3 ..	34	10	206	7	31	116	2	..	63	533
3 " " 4 ..	.. 33 ..	10	217	4	23	90	5	1	50	509	509
4 " " 5 ..	.. 16 ..	21	218	7	21	52	..	..	51	450	450
5 " " 6 ..	.. 21 ..	11	183	12	9	46	..	..	35	365	365
6 " " 7 ..	.. 22 ..	13	182	11	9	29	..	..	45	368	368
7 " " 8 ..	.. 15 ..	8	160	10	6	30	..	..	46	303	303
8 " " 9 ..	.. 21 ..	11	152	8	7	11	..	..	57	302	302
9 " " 10 ..	.. 26 ..	19	146	6	3	13	..	..	49	308	308
10 " " 11 ..	.. 24 ..	14	111	3	7	11	..	..	39	245	245
11 " " 12 ..	.. 21 ..	15	107	3	6	8	..	..	44	239	239
Total under 1 year ..		322	189	1,920	93	452	3,377	570	7	784	8,464

It will be seen that the maximum number of deaths from convulsions, pneumonia, broncho-pneumonia, malformations, congenital debility, icterus and sclerema, other diseases peculiar to early infancy, and lack of care, occurred during the first month of life, while acute bronchitis was most fatal during the second month. Diarrhœa

and enteritis carried off more children in the fourth and fifth months than in any other. the numbers gradually decreasing toward the end of the year. Whooping cough reached its maximum during the second and third months of life.

21. **Ages at Death of Married Males and Females, and Issue.**—"Bulletin No. 37: Commonwealth Demography" contains a number of tables for the Commonwealth, shewing the age at marriage, age at death, duration of life after marriage, birthplaces, and occupations, in combination with the issue of married persons who died in 1919. A short summary of the tables mentioned is given hereunder. Deaths of married males in 1919 numbered 18,776, and of married females, 17,724. The tabulations mentioned in the sequel deal, however, with only 18,310 males and 17,356 females, the information in the remaining 834 cases being too incomplete to be utilised. The total number of children in the families of the 18,310 males was 86,245; and of the 17,356 females, 86,627. The average number of children is shewn for various age-groups in the following table:—

**AGES AT DEATH OF MARRIED MALES AND FEMALES, AND AVERAGE ISSUE, COMMONWEALTH, 1919.**

Age at Death.	Average Family of Males.	Average Family of Females.	Age at Death.	Average Family of Males.	Average Family of Females.
Under 20 years ..	1.00	0.66	70 to 74 years ..	6.27	6.47
20 to 24 years ..	0.66	1.10	75 „ 79 „ ..	6.65	6.63
25 „ 29 „ ..	1.49	1.84	80 „ 84 „ ..	6.65	6.78
30 „ 34 „ ..	2.03	2.68	85 „ 89 „ ..	6.93	6.57
35 „ 39 „ ..	2.74	3.39	90 „ 94 „ ..	6.94	6.56
40 „ 44 „ ..	3.32	3.93	95 „ 99 „ ..	5.96	6.78
45 „ 49 „ ..	3.67	4.05	100 years and upwards	5.89	6.40
50 „ 54 „ ..	4.06	4.75	Age not stated ..	3.53	6.43
55 „ 59 „ ..	4.70	5.24			
60 „ 64 „ ..	5.36	5.69			
65 „ 69 „ ..	5.71	6.50	All ages ..	4.71	4.99

The figures shewn in the preceding table include the issue both living and dead; and the proportion between them, taking the issue of deceased males and females together, was about as 1,000 to 274, or, roughly speaking, as seven to two. The totals are shewn in the following table:—

**ISSUE OF MARRIED MALES AND FEMALES, COMMONWEALTH, 1919.**

Issue of Married Males.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Issue of Married Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Living ..	34,595	34,387	68,982	Living ..	33,110	33,522	66,632
Dead ..	9,548	7,715	17,263	Dead ..	11,132	8,863	19,995
Total ..	44,143	42,102	86,245	Total ..	44,242	42,385	86,627

These figures shew a masculinity in the births of 2.94, which agrees fairly well with the experience of the birth statistics.

22. **Ages at Marriage of Males and Females, and Issue.**—While the table giving the average families of married males and females naturally shews an increase in the averages with advancing ages at death, the following table, which gives the average families of males and females according to the age at marriage of the deceased parents, shews a corresponding decrease in the averages as the age at marriage advances :—

**AGES AT MARRIAGE OF MALES AND FEMALES, AND AVERAGE ISSUE,  
COMMONWEALTH, 1919.**

Age at Marriage.	Average Family of Males.	Average Family of Females.
Under 20 years .. .. .	5.99	6.73
20 to 24 „ .. .	5.59	5.33
25 „ 29 „ .. .	4.76	3.95
30 „ 34 „ .. .	4.25	2.69
35 „ 39 „ .. .	3.40	1.76
40 „ 44 „ .. .	2.85	0.54
45 „ 49 „ .. .	2.18	0.04
50 „ 54 „ .. .	1.35	..
55 „ 59 „ .. .	1.03	..
60 „ 64 „ .. .	0.54	..
65 years and upwards .. .	0.09	..
Age not stated .. .. .	4.74	5.13
All ages .. .. .	4.71	4.99

It will be seen that of women who were married at ages from 40 to 44 years, one in every three gave birth to a child.

23. **Duration of Life after Marriage of Males and Females.**—The duration of life after marriage has been tabulated for males and females both in combination with the age at marriage, and with the total and average issue. The tables shewing the result do not, however, lend themselves to condensation, and are, therefore, omitted here. They will be found in “Bulletin No. 37 of Commonwealth Demography,” pages 209 to 214.

24. **Birthplaces of Married Males and Females, and Issue.**—The following table shews the birthplaces of married males and females whose deaths were registered in 1919, together with their average issue. No generalisations can, of course, be made in those cases where the number of deaths is small, and where the average family had to be worked out on small figures. But where the figures are comparatively large, as in the case of natives of the Commonwealth, differences occur between the averages of the individual States which appear inexplicable on any other ground than that of inefficient registration in some of the States. It will be noted that the differences occur both in the male and female averages. Although the figures apply to the Commonwealth as a whole, it must be borne in mind that the vast majority of deaths of natives of any one State are registered in that particular State.

**BIRTHPLACES AT MARRIAGE OF MALES AND FEMALES, AND AVERAGE ISSUE, COMMONWEALTH, 1919.**

Birthplace.	Married Males.		Married Females.		Birthplace.	Married Males.		Married Females.	
	Deaths.	Average Family.	Deaths.	Average Family.		Deaths.	Average Family.	Deaths.	Average Family.
New South Wales ..	3,965	4.46	4,288	4.79	Japan ..	4	0.50	..	..
Victoria ..	3,281	3.83	3,137	4.06	Java ..	2	1.50	..	..
Queensland ..	637	3.66	787	3.70	Philippine Islands ..	..	..	..	..
South Australia ..	1,098	4.37	1,149	4.51	Syria ..	11	3.91	3	5.33
Western Australia ..	127	4.62	143	4.66	Other Asiatic C'ntries	1	1.00	..	..
Tasmania ..	666	4.98	679	5.14	Mauritius ..	4	3.25	8	5.75
New Zealand ..	147	3.14	123	3.54	Union of Sth. Africa	16	4.06	12	4.50
England ..	4,215	5.29	3,295	5.70	Other African British Possessions	..	..	2	4.50
Wales ..	158	5.32	100	5.78	Egypt ..	1	..	..	..
Scotland ..	1,079	5.40	949	5.74	Other African C'ntries	..	..	..	..
Ireland ..	1,636	5.66	2,034	5.94	Canada ..	32	5.13	11	3.09
Isle of Man ..	10	3.70	4	7.75	Jamaica ..	1	..	1	5.00
Other European British Possessions ..	28	4.11	20	5.45	Newfoundland ..	3	5.33	3	3.33
Austria-Hungary ..	20	2.80	8	2.88	Other American British Possessions ..	4	5.00	4	3.00
Belgium ..	7	4.43	1	11.00	Brazil ..	1	4.00	1	8.00
Denmark ..	79	4.82	27	4.85	Chile ..	1	10.00	1	4.00
France ..	47	4.45	23	4.13	Mexico ..	..	..	..	..
Germany ..	402	6.52	257	6.74	United States ..	63	4.56	34	4.32
Greece ..	24	2.96	4	1.50	Other American Countries	25	4.60	5	5.40
Italy ..	61	3.00	10	4.10	Fiji ..	3	4.33	1	3.00
Netherlands ..	12	4.33	4	2.75	Papua ..	..	..	..	..
Norway ..	34	4.74	7	5.43	Other Polynesian British Possessions	1	7.00	..	..
Portugal ..	6	5.50	..	..	New Caledonia ..	4	3.50	2	2.00
Russia ..	57	4.14	31	5.06	New Hebrides ..	1	2.00	..	..
Spain ..	6	4.00	1	..	Samoa ..	..	..	1	5.00
Sweden ..	68	4.54	16	3.88	Other Polynesian Is.	1	6.00	..	..
Switzerland ..	16	6.00	8	6.75	S. Sea Islds. (so desc'd.)	10	2.30	7	2.57
Other Europ. C'tries ..	7	3.14	3	1.67	At Sea ..	49	6.20	54	7.06
British India ..	35	3.77	23	4.87	Not stated ..	50	3.76	61	5.33
Ceylon ..	8	3.13	..	..					
Straits Settlements	1	7.00	5	2.40					
Other Asiatic British Possessions ..	2	1.50	3	6.67					
China ..	83	2.27	6	5.17					
					Total ..	18,310	4.71	17,356	4.99

25. Occupations of Married Males, and Issue.—A final tabulation shews the average issue in combination with the occupation of deceased males. When these figures are available for a number of years they will afford some clue to the much debated question as to the decrease in the birth rate among various classes of the population.

**OCCUPATIONS OF MARRIED MALES, AND AVERAGE ISSUE, COMMONWEALTH, 1919.**

Occupation.	Deaths of Married Males.		Average Family.	Occupation.	Deaths of Married Males.		Average Family.
	Deaths.	Average Family.			Deaths.	Average Family.	
Professional class ..	1,195	4.03	3.84	Agricultural class ..	2,703	6.22	5.32
Domestic class ..	635	3.84		Pastoral class ..	740	5.32	
Mercantile class ..	2,559	3.77	4.18	Working in mines and quarries	1,206	4.88	5.01
Engaged in transport and communication ..	1,771	4.18		Other primary producers ..	139	4.77	
Manufacturing class ..	2,264	4.38	4.95	Independent means ..	279	5.01	6.07
Engaged in building and construction ..	1,122	4.95		Dependents ..	85	6.07	
Indefinite industrial workers ..	3,099	4.71		Occupation not stated ..	513	5.24	
				Total ..	18,310	4.71	

In the fifth issue of this Year Book (pp. 227 to 229), a series of observations was published dealing with the Commonwealth Rates of Infantile Mortality. These observations are not reprinted in the present issue.

#### § 4. Legislation relating to Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, and Legitimation of Children.

1. General.—A review in summarised form of the legislation dealing with these matters is given in the conspectus following.

**CONSPECTUS OF ACTS IN FORCE RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS,  
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, AND IN ENGLAND**

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.
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1. REGISTRATION OF  
*A.—Births*

1. <i>Acts relating to the Registration of Births and Deaths</i>	Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act 1899	Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act 1915, 1915 (No. 2), 1916. Infant Life Protection Act 1915	An Act for Registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 1855. The Amended Registration Act of 1867	The Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1874. Births, Marriages, and Deaths Registration Amendment Act, 1907
2. <i>Definition of Terms</i>	(a) <i>Parent</i> .—Father, or, if he is dead or absent, mother or guardian. (b) <i>Tenant</i> .—Principal occupier for time being of any dwelling-house or tenement, and in case of gaol, prison, house of correction, hospital, lunatic asylum, or other public or charitable institution, the head officer or person in actual charge thereof	<i>Occupier of any house or tenement</i> includes owner, lessee, or other person in occupation of any building, and gaoler, master, or superintendent of gaol, prison, reformatory or industrial school, hospital, hospital for insane, or public or charitable institution	(a) <i>Parent</i> .—Same as New South Wales (b) <i>Tenant</i> .—Same as New South Wales (c) <i>District Registrar</i> .—Any District Registrar or Assistant District Registrar	(a) <i>Occupier of house</i> includes master or keeper, or officer in charge of gaol, prison, house of correction, hospital, lunatic asylum, or public or charitable institution (b) <i>Registrar</i> includes Registrar-General, Deputy Registrar, District Registrar, or Assistant Registrar
3. <i>Chief Registration Officers</i>	Registrar - General appointed by Governor.	Government Statist and Assistant Government Statist appointed by Governor	Registrar - General and Deputy Registrar-General appointed by Governor	Registrar - General and Deputy Registrar-General appointed by Governor
4. <i>Other Registration Officers</i>	District Registrars and Assistant District Registrars appointed by Governor	Registrars appointed by Governor	Same as New South Wales	District Registrars appointed by Governor and Assistant District Registrars appointed by Registrar-General



## DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, AND THE LEGITIMATION OF CHILDREN IN THE AND WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

Western Australia.	Tasmania.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
BIRTHS AND DEATHS.				
<i>and Deaths.</i>				
The Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act 1894, 1900, 1907, 1914	The Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1895 The Registration of Births and Deaths Amendment Act 1906 Infant-Life Protection Act 1907	Parochial Registers Act 1812 Births and Deaths Registration Act 1836, 1837, 1874 Merchant Shipping Act 1894	The Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages (Scotland) Act 1854, 1855, 1860 The Lord Clerk Register (Scotland) Act 1879	The Registration of Births and Deaths (Ireland) Act 1863, 1880
(a) <i>Parent</i> .—Same as New South Wales (b) <i>Occupier of any house or tenement</i> .—Principal occupier for time being of any dwelling - house or tenement, and in case of gaol, prison, hospital, lunatic asylum, or other public or charitable institution, the head officer or person in actual charge thereof (c) <i>Still-born child</i> .—Child of seven months' gestation or over not born alive	(a) <i>General Search</i> .—A search without stating the object of the search, or, where to aid inquiry some essential particular relating to name, relationship, age, or locality is lacking (b) <i>Particular Search</i> .—A search for a specific entry where all essential particulars respecting an inquiry are available, and which involves a search in index books not extending over a period of three years	(a) <i>Relative</i> includes relatives by marriage (b) <i>Occupier</i> includes governor, keeper, master, matron, superintendent, or other chief resident officer of every public institution, and where a house is let in separate apartments or lodgings, any person residing in such house who is the person under whom such lodgings, &c., are immediately held, or his agent (c) <i>General Search</i> .—A search during a number of successive hours not exceeding 6, without stating the object of the search (d) <i>Particular Search</i> .—A search over any period not exceeding 5 years for a given entry	(a) <i>Occupier</i> includes guardian, master, governor, keeper, house surgeon, or superintendent of gaol, prison or house of correction, workhouse, hospital, lunatic asylum, or public charitable institution (b) <i>Parish</i> includes any division of a parish or union of parishes into a District or Districts made in pursuance of the Act (c) <i>Heritor</i> .—A person entitled to elect a schoolmaster under Act 43 Geo. IV., c. 54	(a) <i>Relative</i> includes relatives by marriage (b) <i>Occupier</i> includes governor, keeper, master, matron, superintendent, or other chief resident officer of prison, lock-up, workhouse, barracks, lunatic asylum, hospital and prescribed public, religious, or charitable institution, and where a house is let in separate apartments or lodgings, any person residing in such house who is the person under whom such lodgings, &c., are immediately held, or his agent (c) <i>Guardians</i> include any body of persons performing the functions of guardians within the meaning of the Acts relating to the relief of the poor (d) <i>General and Particular Search</i> .—Same as England and Wales
Registrar - General and Deputy Registrar-General appointed by Governor	Registrar - General and Deputy Registrar - General appointed by Governor	Registrar - General appointed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom	Deputy Clerk Register, who must be an advocate of the Scottish Bar of not less than 10 years' standing appointed by His Majesty	Registrar - General appointed by Lord Lieutenant. Assistant Registrar - General appointed by Registrar-General with approval of Lord Lieutenant
Governor may appoint District, Deputy District, and Assistant Registrars, or may vest in Registrar-General power to appoint and remove same	Registrars and Deputy Registrars appointed by Governor	(a) Superintendent Registrar for each District and Registrar for each Sub-district appointed by Board of Guardians. If guardians neglect to appoint within 14 days, Registrar-General appoints (b) Consular officers to keep registers abroad	(a) Sheriff in control and superintendence of Registrars. Registrars elected by Parochial Board of each parish. If no Board, heritors to appoint subject to approbation of Sheriff. Assistant Registrars appointed by Registrars (b) District Examiners appointed by Deputy Clerk Register	(a) Clerk of Union to be Superintendent Registrar, in default Guardians appoint (b) Medical officer of each Dispensary District to be Registrar, in default Guardians appoint (c) In default of Guardians appointing Lord Lieutenant to do so. (d) Each Superintendent and Registrar may appoint a deputy

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS IN FORCE RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS,  
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, AND IN ENGLAND

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.
1. REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS				
<i>A.—Births and</i>				
5. Registry Districts	All Registry Districts existing when Act passed. Governor may alter existing division, but one District must be Registry District for Sydney	Governor divided State into Districts and defined limits thereof, and may revoke, vary, and alter limits	Governor divided State into Registry Districts and has power to alter such division	Governor divided State into Districts, and may alter boundaries, reduce size of or create new Districts
6. Registry Offices	<i>Chief Office.</i> —"General Registry for New South Wales" in Sydney, established prior to passing of Act	(a) <i>Chief Office.</i> — Government Statist's in Melbourne (b) <i>Other Offices.</i> — Appointed by Governor	<i>Chief Office.</i> — "General Registry for Queensland" in Brisbane	(a) <i>Chief Office.</i> — "General Registry Office of Births and Deaths" in Adelaide (b) <i>Other Offices.</i> —According to regulations
7. Regulations	Registrar - General, with approval of Governor, may make regulations for management of General Registry and to be observed by District Registrars	Governor may make regulations for (a) management of Registry Offices, (b) guidance of Government Statist and Registrars, and (c) carrying out provisions of Act No penalty for breach to exceed £5	Registrar - General, with approval of Governor, may make regulations for management of General Registry and to be observed by District Registrars	Registrar - General, with approval of Governor, may make regulations (a) for management of Registrars' offices, (b) for prescribing duties of Registrars, (c) for departmental working of Act, and (d) generally for carrying out and enforcing provisions of Act
8. Books, Forms, &c.	Registrar - General to furnish each District Registrar with (a) books for registry of births and deaths and (b) forms for certified copies of entries in such books	Government Statist to furnish every Registrar of Births and Deaths with a sufficient number of registration forms	Registrar - General to furnish District Registrars with (a) register books and (b) forms for certified copies of same	(No provision in Act)

DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, AND THE LEGITIMATION OF CHILDREN IN THE  
AND WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND—*continued.*

Western Australia.	Tasmania.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
<i>AND DEATHS—continued.</i>				
<i>Deaths—continued.</i>				
Governor fixed boundaries of Registry Districts and may alter or vary any District and the boundaries thereof	Governor divided State into Districts, and may increase number or alter boundaries of Districts	Guardians of Unions and Parishes to divide into Districts approved by Registrar-General, who may include extra-parochial places in Districts, and, with consent of Local Government Board, unite or divide Districts	(a) Existing parishes which may be divided or united into Districts by Sheriff. Where parish is wholly or partly in a burgh, town council possesses powers of parochial boards. (b) Deputy Clerk Register may divide into Examination Districts	(a) Every Union formed by Poor Law Commissioners is a Superintendent's District. (b) Each Dispensary District of a Poor Law Union, with approval of Registrar-General, is a Registrar's District. (c) Registrar-General, with approval of Lord Lieutenant, may alter Districts;
<i>Chief Office.</i> —"The General Registry for Western Australia" in Perth	(No provision in Act)	(a) <i>Chief Office.</i> —"The General Register Office" in London (b) <i>Other Offices.</i> —Guardians to provide Registry offices, in default, Commissioner of Treasury to do so at expense of parish	<i>Chief Office.</i> —"The General Registry Office of Births, Deaths, and Marriages" in Edinburgh	(a) <i>Chief Office.</i> —General Register Office in Dublin (b) <i>Other Offices.</i> —Guardians to provide offices for Superintendent Registrars, which may, with sanction of Poor Law Commissioners, be made in some part of existing poorhouse
Governor may make regulations (a) for management of General and District Registries, (b) for effectual carrying out of Act, and (c) may alter, amend or repeal regulations	Governor or Registrar - General, with consent of Governor, may (a) alter forms in the Schedules to the Act or (b) prescribe new forms, and (c) may make regulations.	Local Government Board, or Registrar-General, with approval of same, may make regulations (a) for management of Register and (b) for duties of Registrar-General, officers, and Registrars	Secretary for Scotland, or Deputy Clerk Register, with his approbation, may make regulations for (a) management of General Registry Office and (b) discharge of duties of officers and Registrars	Lord Lieutenant or Registrar - General, with his approval, may make regulations (a) for management of General Register Office and (b) for discharge of duties of officers
Registrar - General to furnish District Registrars with (a) books for registry of births and deaths and (b) forms for certified copies thereof	Registrar - General to furnish registers, books, and forms to all parties requiring same	(a) Registrar - General to provide Superintendent Registrars with register books and forms for certified copies, and Registrars with iron boxes (b) Board of Guardians to provide Superintendent Registrars with fire-proof repositories	Deputy Clerk Register to (a) provide each Registrar with iron box and (b) furnish register books of births and deaths, certificates, schedules, notices, and forms	(a) Registrar-General to furnish Registrars with books and forms for indexes (b) Treasury to furnish strong iron boxes for keeping registers in

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS IN FORCE RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS,  
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, AND IN ENGLAND

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.
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1. REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS

*A.—Births and*

9. <i>Duties of Registrars, &amp;c.</i>	Registrar to inform himself carefully of every birth and death happening within his district and to register same in register with particulars as soon as possible after the event, without fee	(a) Registrar to inform himself carefully of every birth and death occurring within his district, and, as soon after the event as convenient, to learn and register, without fee, particulars in duplicate (b) Registrar to reside within district and cause his name, with addition of "Registrar of Births and Deaths," to be placed in some conspicuous place at or near outer door of his office	Same as New South Wales	Registrar and Assistant Registrar to inform himself carefully of every birth and death happening in his district and to ascertain and register, as soon after the event as conveniently can be done, without fee, the particulars required to be registered
10. <i>Returns to be made</i>	District Registrar, in April, July, October, and January to transmit to General Registry copies of registers made during preceding three months	(a) Registrar to send notice of birth or death to Government Statist, within seven days of registration (b) Registrar to transmit in January, April, July, and October to Government Statist one of the forms in which birth or death has been registered, to be kept in office of latter as record (c) Government Statist to send annual abstract of number of births and deaths to Chief Secretary to be laid before Parliament	District Registrar to transmit in April, July, October, and January to General Registry copies of registers of births and deaths made during preceding three months, to be kept by Registrar-General.	(a) Assistant Registrar to forward to District Registrar certificates in duplicate within 7 days from date thereon (b) District Registrar files one certificate and forwards other to Registrar-General. (c) Registrar-General and District Registrars cause certificates to be bound constituting General and District Registers of Births and Deaths
11. <i>Indexes of Registers, &amp;c.</i>	(a) Registrar-General to keep—(i) indexes of district registers, (ii) index of register for district of Sydney, (iii) general index of all births and deaths in New South Wales (b) District Registrar to keep index of his register books	Government Statist and every Registrar to keep indexes of all register books	(a) Registrar-General to keep indexes of District registers and general index of all births and deaths in Queensland (b) District Registrar to keep index of his register books	Registrar - General and every District Registrar to keep indexes of register books

DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, AND THE LEGITIMATION OF CHILDREN IN THE  
AND WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND—continued.

Western Australia.	Tasmania.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
AND DEATHS—continued.				
Deaths—continued.				
<p>(a) Registrar to inform himself carefully of every birth and death happening within his district, and, as soon as possible after event, to register same in proper books</p> <p>(b) Registrar to dwell within his district and have notice board, with "District Registrar," or "Assistant District Registrar" thereon, in some conspicuous place on outside door of office</p>	<p>(a) Registrar to inform himself carefully of particulars to be registered touching births and deaths and to enter and register all particulars in the register</p> <p>(b) Registrar to dwell within his district and cause "Registrar of Births and Deaths" to be placed on or near outer door of office</p>	<p>(a) Registrar to inform himself carefully of every birth and death happening in his district, and, upon receiving personally the particulars required, to register birth within 3 months or death within 12 months, free of charge, unless he registers at house, when fee of one shilling is payable</p> <p>(b) Registrar to dwell in or have known office in his sub-district, and place near outer door, name, "Registrar," and hours of attendance</p>	<p>(a) Registrar to inform himself carefully of every birth and death happening within his parish or district, and to register same, without fee, as soon as conveniently may be after event</p> <p>(b) Registrar or Assistant Registrar to dwell or have office within his parish or district, and have name and Registrar for parish or district placed on or near outer door of dwelling or office. District examiners to compare with Registrars, registers and duplicate registers and docket same</p>	<p>(a) Registrar to inform himself carefully of every birth and death happening within his district, and to register same, without fee, upon receiving personally particulars required from informant</p> <p>(b) Superintendent Registrar or Registrar to reside or have place of business within his district and place name, title, and days and hours of attendance on or near outer door of office</p>
<p>District Registrar, on first of every month, to transmit to Registrar-General duplicates of registers of births and deaths entered during preceding month. Such duplicates kept in General Registry as Registrar-General thinks fit</p>	<p>Registrar to transmit in April, July, October, and January to Registrar-General certified copies of all entries of births and deaths made during preceding months. In case of loss or mis-carriage, Registrar to transmit fresh copies.</p>	<p>(a) Registrar to send certified copies of entries to end of March, June, September, and December to Superintendent Registrar, who forwards to Registrar-General</p> <p>(b) Registrar to make quarterly account of number of births and deaths registered, and is entitled to 2s. 6d. for each of first 20 entries and 1s. for each subsequent entry</p> <p>(c) Superintendent Registrar to furnish similar account, and is paid 2d. for each entry</p> <p>(d) Registrar-General to send annual abstract to Local Government Board to be laid before Parliament.</p>	<p>(a) Registrar to keep duplicate register and to transmit one copy annually to Sheriff to be forwarded to Deputy Clerk Registrar</p> <p>(b) Registrar to make out twice a year account of number of births and deaths registered, and is paid 2s. for each of first 20 entries and 1s. for each subsequent entry. In lieu Parochial Board may pay Registrar fixed salary and retain fees</p> <p>(c) Deputy Clerk Registrar to transmit annual abstract to Secretary of State to be laid before Parliament</p>	<p>(a) Registrar, in April, July, October, and January to deliver to Superintendent Registrar copy of all entries made during preceding quarter, also account of number of entries, and is paid 1s. for each entry</p> <p>(b) Registrar to send filled registers to Superintendent Registrar</p> <p>(c) Superintendent Registrar to send copies to Registrar-General, and is paid 2d. for each entry</p> <p>(d) Registrar-General to send annual abstract to Lord Lieutenant to be laid before Parliament</p>
<p>(a) Registrar - General to keep indexes of births and deaths in General Registry</p> <p>(b) District Registrar to keep index of register books</p>	<p>Registrar - General and all Registrars to keep in their respective offices indexes of all entries in register books</p>	<p>(a) Registrar-General to keep indexes of all certified copies of registers</p> <p>(b) Superintendent Registrar to keep index of district register on form supplied by Registrar-General</p>	<p>(a) Deputy Clerk Registrar to keep tabular alphabetical index of all registers in his custody</p> <p>(b) Registrar to keep index of duplicate registers kept by him</p>	<p>(a) Registrar-General to keep indexes of registers in general Registry Office</p> <p>(b) Superintendent Registrar to keep index of registers in his office</p>

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS IN FORCE RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS,  
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, AND IN ENGLAND

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.
1. REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS				
<i>A.—Births and</i>				
<i>12. Searches in Indexes and Registers</i>	Every person, on payment of fee and giving written memorandum of particular entry he desires to find or search for, entitled at reasonable hours to search indexes and registers in which such entry appears to be	Government Statist or Registrar, upon receipt of fee and application of any person, to cause at all reasonable hours search to be made of index or register	Same as New South Wales	Every person entitled at all reasonable hours to require search to be made in indexes on payment of fee. Only officials entitled to personally search indexes, books or entries
<i>13. Certified Copies of Entries</i>	Every person, on payment of fee, entitled to have copy of any entry certified by Registrar-General or District Registrar.	On application and on payment of fee, Government Statist to give certified copy under his hand of any entry	Every person entitled to have copy of entry in register, certified by Registrar-General or District Registrar, on payment of fee	Any person entitled to have certified copy of entry in register books under hand and seal of Registrar-General, Deputy Registrar-General, or District Registrar, on payment of fee
<i>14. Fees for Searches and certified Copies</i>	<i>a</i> ) Every search in any index, 5s. <i>b</i> ) Every certified copy of any entry or of any birth or death, 2s. <i>c</i> ) Every search for certificates of births, baptisms, or burials registered prior to passing of Act 19 Vic. no. 34, or every copy of such certificate, 1s. <i>d</i> ) Certificate under Friendly Societies' Act, max., 1s.	<i>a</i> ) From 1st July, 1853—(i) Every search (and extract from entry if desired), 2s. 6d.; (ii) Every certificate (including search), 7s. 6d.; (iii) Certificate under Friendly Societies' Act, 1s.; (iv) Certificate under Commonwealth Life Assurance Company's Act, 2s. 6d. <i>b</i> ) Prior to 1st July, 1853—(i) Every search (and extract from entry, if desired), 1s.; (ii) Every certificate (including search), 2s.	<i>a</i> ) Every search in any index, 5s.; <i>b</i> ) Every certified copy of any entry or of any birth or death, 2s.; <i>c</i> ) Certificate under Friendly Societies' Act, max., 1s.	<i>a</i> ) Any search, 1s. <i>b</i> ) Every certified copy, 2s. 6d.
<i>15. Recipients of Fees</i>	<i>a</i> ) Fees paid to Registrar-General, or in his office, paid into Consolidated Revenue Fund <i>b</i> ) Fees paid to District Registrars retained by them	All fees to be accounted for by Government Statist and Registrars and paid into the Consolidated Revenue	<i>a</i> ) Fees paid to Registrar-General or in his office to be paid to His Majesty <i>b</i> ) Fees paid to District Registrars retained by them	All fees to be applied for the purposes of the general revenue of the State, except fee of 2s. 6d. levied and received by Assistant Registrar for late registration of birth or death

DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, AND THE LEGITIMATION OF CHILDREN IN THE  
AND WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND—continued.

Western Australia.	Tasmania.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
AND DEATHS—continued.				
Deaths—continued.				
Registrar - General and District Registrars to allow, at all reasonable times, searches in register books on payment of prescribed fee	Any person entitled, at reasonable hours, every day, except Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and public holidays, to search indexes in register books kept by Registrar-General and Registrars.	(a) Registrar-General's Office. — Every person entitled to search indexes between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on any day except Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday on payment of fee (b) Superintendent Registrar's Office. — Every person entitled at all reasonable hours to make searches in indexes on payment of fee	(a) Deputy Clerk Registrar's Office. — Every person entitled on payment of fee to search index between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on any day except Sunday (b) Registrar's Office. — Every person entitled on payment of fee to search indexes at reasonable hours, subject to regulations prescribed by Sheriff	(a) Registrar-General's Office. — Every person entitled to search indexes between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. every day except Sunday, Christmas Day and Good Friday. (b) Superintendent Registrar's Office. — Every person entitled at all reasonable times to search indexes and register books
Registrar-General or District Registrar to give sealed or stamped certified copy under his hand of entry in register book on payment of fee	On production of essential information, any person entitled to have certified copy of entry in register book under hand of Registrar-General or Registrar on payment of fee	Every person entitled to have certified copy of entry in register book, under hand of Registrar-General and Superintendent Registrar, on payment of fee	Every person entitled to have copy of entry in register on payment of fee	Every person entitled to have certified copy of entry in register on payment of fee and stamp duty of 1d.
(a) Every search in an index, 2s. 6d. (b) Every certified copy of any entry, 1s. (c) Every certificate on search, 7s. 6d. (d) Certificate under Friendly Societies' Act, max., 1s.	(a) General search of index or register books, not exceeding one hour, 2s. 6d., every additional hour or part, 1s. 6d. (b) Particular search of index or register book only, 1s. (c) Certificate with particular search but exclusive of general search—(i) without seal, 2s. 6d.; (ii) with seal, 5s. (d) Certificate under Friendly Societies' Act, max., 1s.	(a) General Registrar's Office.—(i) General search, 20s.; (ii) Particular search, 1s.; (iii) Certified copy of entry, 2s. 6d. (b) Superintendent Registrar's Office.—(i) General search, 5s.; (ii) Particular search, 1s.; (iii) Search not over one year, 1s.; (iv) each additional year, 6d.; (v) Certificate of copy of entry, 2s. 6d.; (vi) Certificate of birth under Education, Factory or Insurance Acts, 6d.; (vii) Certificates under Friendly Societies' or Savings Bank Acts, 1s.	(b) Deputy Clerk Registrar's Office.—(i) General search, 20s.; (ii) Particular search, 1s.; (iii) Extract, 2s. (b) Registrar's Office.—(i) General search, 2s.; (ii) Particular search, 1s.; (iii) Extract, 2s. (c) Certificate of birth under Factory Act, 6d.; under Education Act, max., 1s. (d) Certificate under Friendly Societies' or Savings Bank Acts, 1s.	(a) Registrar-General's Office.—(i) General search, 20s.; (ii) Particular search, 1s.; (iii) Certified copy, 2s. 6d. (b) Superintendent Registrar's Office.—(i) General search, 5s.; (ii) Particular search, 1s.; (iii) Certified copy, 2s. 6d. (c) Registrar's Office.—(i) Search, 1s.; (ii) Certified copy, 2s. 6d.
(a) Fees paid to Registrar-General or in his office paid into General Revenue of State (b) Fees received by District Registrar retained for his own use (c) Fees received by Assistant District Registrar, one-half retained by him, one-half paid to District Registrar	(a) Fees received by Registrar-General and by Registrars for Hobart and Launceston paid into Consolidated Revenue Fund (b) Fees received by other Registrars retained by them for their own use and benefit	(a) Fees received by Registrar-General to be paid to credit of Exchequer (b) Fees received by Superintendent and other Registrars retained by them	(a) Fees received by Deputy Clerk Registrar paid into Exchequer (b) Registrar entitled to demand fees and to transmit copy of accounts annually to Sheriff	(a) Fees received by Registrar-General paid into Exchequer (b) Fees received by Superintendent Registrars or Registrars retained by them

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS IN FORCE RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS,  
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, AND IN ENGLAND

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.
1. REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS				
<i>A.—Births and</i>				
16. <i>Correction of Errors in Registers, &amp;c.</i>	<p>Person charged with duty of making entry not liable for penalty if, within one month of discovery of error, he corrects same by making and signing new marginal entry—(a) in case of birth, in presence of parent, (b) in case of death, in presence of tenant, or (c) in any such cases, respectively, in presence of District Registrar, who makes like alteration in certified copy</p>	<p>Where any Registrar is informed of or discovers any error in entry, he is to correct same. Correction to be made—(a) within six months of information or discovery; (b) in case of birth, in presence of parents; (c) in case of death, in presence of occupier of house where death occurred; (d) in case of death or absence of persons required, on written authority of Government Statist or in presence of and attested by two credible witnesses who have knowledge of the truth of correction. Correction to be made in margin, and dated, and copy sent to Government Statist</p>	<p>Same as New South Wales</p>	<p>No person liable for penalty if within one calendar month after discovery of error, erroneous entry has been corrected by entry in margin with date—(a) in case of birth, in presence of parent; (b) in case of death, in presence of inmate of house where death occurred; or (c) in the event of death or absence, in presence of District Registrar and two credible witnesses, who are to attest same. Registrar-General to be notified of correction</p>
17. <i>Penalties</i>	<p>(a) Refusing or neglecting to give notice or information, knowingly registering contrary to Act. Max., £10 (b) Person negligently losing or injuring register book or certified copy, Registrar refusing or omitting to register. Max., £20 (c) Stating wilful falsehood in declaration, guilty of perjury</p>	<p>(a) Refusing or neglecting to give notice or information. Max., £10 (b) Person losing or injuring register or copy, Registrar refusing or omitting to register, failing to forward documents to or to cancel registration on demand of Government Statist. Min., £10; max., £50 (c) Making false statements, guilty of perjury (d) Failing to give notice of birth or death of boarded-out illegitimate child. Max., six months with or without hard labour, or £25</p>	<p>(a) Refusing or neglecting to give notice or information, or knowingly registering contrary to Act. Max., £10 (b) Losing or injuring register or copy, Registrar refusing or omitting to register. Max., £20 (c) Making false statements for insertion in register. Max., £200, with or without three years with hard labour (d) Wilfully destroying or injuring register or copy, counterfeiting same, making false entry, forging signature or seal of Registrar, hard labour on roads or public works up to 5 years, or max. £500, or imprisonment up to 3 years with or without hard labour</p>	<p>(a) Failing to give notice of birth or death. Max., £10 (b) Neglecting to state particulars, or making false statements, when called upon. Max., £50 (c) Wilfully making false statements for insertion in register, guilty of perjury (d) Wilfully destroying or injuring, falsely making or counterfeiting register or copy, inserting false entry, giving false certificate, certifying to copy or extract knowing it to be false, forging seal, guilty of felony</p>



DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, AND THE LEGITIMATION OF CHILDREN IN THE AND WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND—*continued.*

Western Australia.	Tasmania.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
<p><i>AND DEATHS—continued.</i></p> <p><i>Deaths—continued.</i></p> <p>(a) Clerical error may be corrected by any person authorized by Registrar-General.</p> <p>(b) Error of fact or substance may be corrected by Registrar-General, or by District Registrar on order of Registrar-General, in margin upon receipt of fee of 2s. 6d. and upon production of statutory declaration, setting forth nature of error and true facts of case, made by person required to give information concerning birth or death, or in default, by two credible witnesses having knowledge of the truth of the case.</p>	<p>(a) Clerical error may be corrected by person authorized by Registrar-General.</p> <p>(b) Error of fact or substance may, within 3 months of discovery and not exceeding two years of registration, be corrected—(i) person requiring correction to produce declaration before J.P. stating nature of error and true facts; (ii) Registrar to make new entry to which reference made by writing across original entry with date; (iii) New entry to be signed by person requiring correction to be made and two credible witnesses. One of the three must be person who was required to give information of birth or death.</p>	<p>Error of fact or substance may be corrected by entry in margin, upon production of statutory declaration made by two persons required to give information under Act, or, in default, by two credible persons having knowledge of the truth and upon payment of fee of 2s. 6d.</p> <p>If error occurs in information after inquest, coroner may certify to facts.</p>	<p>(a) Clerical error in duplicate registers may be corrected by District Examiners.</p> <p>(b) Person discovering error to forthwith give information to Sheriff, who summons person concerned in making erroneous entry and person interested, and examines them on oath. If satisfied he authorizes corrections to be made in "The Register of Corrected Entries," enters same in margin of original entry and transmits copy to Deputy Clerk Register.</p> <p>Register of Corrected Entries to be kept in duplicate and one copy to be transmitted annually to Deputy Clerk Register.</p>	<p>(a) Clerical error may be corrected by any person authorized by Registrar-General.</p> <p>(b) Error of fact or substance may be corrected by entry in margin upon payment of fee of 2s. 6d., and upon production by person requiring correction of statutory declaration made by person required to give information, or, in default, by two credible witnesses having knowledge of truth. Coroner may certify to nature of error.</p> <p>Declaration or certificate to be forwarded to Registrar-General.</p>
<p>(a) Refusing to answer questions as to particulars. Max., £5.</p> <p>(b) Refusing or neglecting to give notice, information, or particulars, to transmit certificate, to pay fee, knowingly registering contrary to Act, Registrar omitting to furnish duplicates of registers to Registrar-General. Min., £2; max., £10.</p> <p>(c) Losing or injuring register, Registrar refusing or omitting to register, failing to obey order of Justices to register. Max. £20.</p> <p>(d) Making false declaration or statement. Max., £200 with or without imprisonment with hard labour for 2 years.</p> <p>(e) Wilfully destroying, injuring, or counterfeiting register or copy, inserting false entry, giving false certificate, certifying to false extract, forging seal, penal servitude up to 5 years.</p>	<p>(a) Refusing or neglecting to give notice or information, or to make declaration, Registrar refusing or neglecting to transmit returns. Max., £10.</p> <p>(b) Losing or injuring register or copy, Registrar refusing or omitting to register. Max., £20.</p> <p>(c) Wilfully making false statements, guilty of misdemeanour.</p> <p>(d) Wilfully destroying, injuring or counterfeiting register or copy, inserting false entry, giving false certificate, forging or counterfeiting seal or signature, penal servitude not exceeding 5 years.</p>	<p>(a) Failing to give information. Max., £2.</p> <p>(b) Master of ship failing to send returns. Max., £5.</p> <p>(c) Neglecting to send certified copies of registers, or Registrar registering in contravention of Act. Max., £10.</p> <p>(d) Registrar refusing or omitting to register, or losing or injuring register. Max., £50.</p> <p>(e) Forging or falsifying certificate, on summary conviction. Max., £10, on conviction on indictment, fine, or penal servitude not exceeding 7 years.</p>	<p>(a) Registrar refusing or omitting to register. Max., £10.</p> <p>(b) Making false entry or statement, wilfully destroying, obliterating, erasing, or injuring, or counterfeiting entry in register, inserting false entry, giving false certificate, transportation for not exceeding 7 years, or imprisonment for not exceeding 2 years.</p>	<p>(a) Failing to give notice of birth or death. Max., 20s.</p> <p>(b) Failing to give particulars, refusing to sign register. Max., 40s.</p> <p>(c) Registrar refusing or omitting to register, losing or injuring register, refusing or neglecting during 1 month to send registers or copies to Superintendent Registrar. Max., £10.</p> <p>(d) Wilfully making false answers or false certificate or declaration, or false statements, forging certificates, &amp;c., on summary conviction. Max., £10, on conviction on indictment, fine or penal servitude not exceeding 7 years.</p>

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS IN FORCE RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS,  
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, AND IN ENGLAND

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.
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1. REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS

*A.—Births and*

<b>18. Recovery of Penalties</b>	Penalties recoverable before two Justices of the Peace or Police Magistrate in a summary way, upon complaint of any person	Penalties recoverable in Court of Petty Sessions	Fines and penalties recoverable in a summary way before two Justices of the Peace or Police Magistrate	Penalties recoverable before two Justices of the Peace in a summary way, with right of appeal to Local Court of Adelaide in its full jurisdiction
<b>19. Miscellaneous Provisions</b>	..	(a) When Government Statist certifies that a birth or death has been registered by some person other than a Registrar, Governor may validate registration (b) If Government Statist satisfied that a registration is false, or illegally made, he may, under direction of Attorney-General, cancel same, and direct Registrar to do so also on margin of register	..	..

*B.—*

<b>1. Acts relating to Registration of Births</b>	Notification of Births Act 1915	Infant Life Protection Act 1915	Infant Life Protection Act 1905	..
<b>2. Persons required to give Notice and furnish Particulars of Birth</b>	Parent .. ..	A. To give notice— (a) Father or mother; or (b) Occupier of house or tenement; or (c) Legally qualified medical practitioner or nurse present at birth B. To give information—(a) Father or mother, or, in case of death, absence or inability; (b) occupier of house or tenement	Parent .. ..	(a) Father or mother, or (b) Occupier of house or tenement in which birth happens, or (c) Any person authorized by such father, mother, or occupier

DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, AND THE LEGITIMATION OF CHILDREN IN THE  
AND WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND—continued.

Western Australia.	Tasmania.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
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## AND DEATHS—continued.

## Deaths—continued.

Every offence, not declared to be a felony or misdemeanour, summarily punishable on conviction before two or more Justices of the Peace in Petty Sessions upon complaint of any person	Penalties recoverable before a Police or Stipendiary Magistrate or two Justices of the Peace upon complaint of person authorized by Registrar-General	Fines recoverable on summary jurisdiction before two Justices. Where sum to be paid exceeds £5, appeal may be made to next Court of Quarter Sessions	Penalties recoverable by summary proceedings by Sheriff	Penalties recoverable in a summary way before a Justice or Justices of the Peace sitting in Petty Sessions
(a) Informant to either—(i) subscribe his name in register; or (ii) forward to District Registrar by post statement of particulars with statutory declaration certifying same (b) When birth or death not duly registered, and person whose duty it was to inform is convicted of failing to do so, Justices may order person to inform District Registrar within certain time (c) No entry inadmissible as evidence merely by reason that it is not signed by informant	(a) Declarations may be made before any Registrar or Justice of the Peace (b) Registrar may refuse to do an act for which a fee is demandable until such fee is first paid (c) Registrar-General, Registrar, and Deputies exempt from serving on any jury or inquest	(a) Every Registrar exempt from serving on a jury or inquest, and from every parochial and corporate office whatever (b) Prosecution on indictment must be commenced within 3 years after the commission of the offence	(a) Clerk Register, with consent of His Majesty in Council, may diminish fees or alter forms (b) If parties, who are bound to give information, do not attend Registrar, he shall require them to do so, and, if they fail, he makes a second intimation, and on their failing again, applies to Sheriff, who issues a warrant	(a) Superintendent Registrars and Registrars exempt from serving on any jury or inquest, and from any parochial or corporate office whatever (b) Prosecution on indictment to be commenced within 3 years after commission of offence

## Births.

Adoption of Children Act 1896	Legitimation Act 1905 Notification of Births Act 1910	Notification of Births Act 1907	..	..
(a) Parent, or (b) Occupier of house or tenement in which birth took place	(a) Father or mother, or, in case of death, absence, or inability (b) Occupier of house or tenement in which child born, and (c) Person or persons having charge of child, and (d) Each person present at birth	(a) Father or mother; or, in default, (b) Occupier of house in which child born; or (c) Each person present at birth; or (d) Person having charge of child	(a) Parent or parents, or, in case of death or inability of parents— (b) Person in charge of child, and (c) Occupier of house or tenement in which birth took place, and (d) Nurse present	(a) Father and mother, or, in default, (b) Occupier of house in which to his knowledge child was born, and (c) Each person present at birth, and (d) Person having charge of child

**CONSPECTUS OF ACTS IN FORCE RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS,  
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, AND IN ENGLAND**

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.
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I. REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS

B.—Births

<p><b>3. Particulars required for Registration of Birth</b></p>	<p>Year. District. Place. Name of Registrar</p> <p>(a) Child; (i) When and where born; (ii) Name, and whether present or not; (iii) Sex</p> <p>(b) Father. A. (i) Name and Surname; (ii) Rank or Profession; (iii) Age; (iv) Birthplace. B. (i) When and where married; (ii) Previous issue, living (names and ages), deceased (sexes)</p> <p>(c) Mother. (i) Name and maiden name; (ii) Age; (iii) Birthplace</p> <p>(d) Informant. Signature, Description, and Residence</p> <p>(e) Witnesses; (i) Accoucheur; (ii) Nurse or (iii) Names of Witnesses</p> <p>(f) Signatures of District Registrar, date and where registered</p> <p>(g) Name. If added after Registration of Birth</p>	<p>Year. District. Name of Registrar.</p> <p>(a) Child—(i) When and where born; (ii) Name, whether present or not; (iii) Sex</p> <p>(b) Father — (i) Name, surname, occupation; (ii) Age; (iii) Birthplace; (iv) When and where married; (v) Previous issue, living and deceased</p> <p>(c) Mother—(i) Name and maiden surname; (ii) Age; (iii) Birthplace</p> <p>(d) Informant, Signature, Description, and Residence</p> <p>(e) Witnesses — (i) Accoucheur; (ii) Nurse by whom certified; (iii) Names of occupier or other witnesses</p> <p>(f) Registrar — (i) When registered and where; (ii) Signature of Registrar</p> <p>(g) Name. If added after Registration of Birth</p>	<p>Date Received. District.</p> <p>(a) Child—(i) When born; (ii) Where born (name of place or street); (iii) Christian name and sex</p> <p>(b) Father—(i) Christian name (in full); (ii) Surname; (iii) Profession, trade, or occupation, and age last birthday; (iv) Birthplace; (v) Date of marriage (to mother of child herein mentioned); (vi) Where married (to mother of child herein mentioned); (vii) Date and place of any previous marriage</p> <p>(c) Previous children of father living—(i) by marriage to mother of child herein mentioned (names and ages last birthday); (ii) by any previous marriage (names and ages last birthday)</p> <p>(d) (Children dead—(i) by marriage to mother of child herein mentioned (number and sex); (ii) by any previous marriage (number and sex)</p> <p>(e) Mother—(i) Christian name; (ii) If previously widowed, late surname; (iii) Maiden surname and age; (iv) Birthplace</p> <p>(f) Name and address of doctor in attendance at birth (if present)</p> <p>(g) Name of nurse or other person present at birth</p> <p>(h) Informant — (i) Signature; (ii) Relationship to child; (iii) Residence; (iv) Witness to signature; (v) Date</p>	<p>Year. Name of District.</p> <p>(a) When born, and where</p> <p>(b) Name (if any)</p> <p>(c) Sex</p> <p>(d) Name, surname, and birthplace of father</p> <p>(e) Name, surname, and birthplace of mother</p> <p>(f) Year of marriage of parents</p> <p>(g) Number of previous issue—(i) living; (ii) deceased</p> <p>(h) Rank or profession of father</p> <p>(i) Signature, description, and residence of informant</p> <p>(j) When registered</p> <p>(k) Signature of Registrar</p> <p>(l) Name, if added after registration of birth</p> <p>(m) Date of entry</p>
<p><b>4. Period within which Registration should be made</b></p>	<p>Sixty days next after the birth</p>	<p>Sixty days next after day of birth</p>	<p>Sixty days next after the birth</p>	<p>Forty-two days next after the day of birth</p>
<p><b>5. Second Period within which Registration may be made, and Procedure for Registration during that Period</b></p>	<p>Six months next after birth or arrival in State if not born therein. Registrar to register upon (a) some person present at birth, or (b) parent making solemn declaration according to the best of his knowledge and belief of particulars required</p>	<p>Twelve months next after birth. (a) Any person present at birth, or (b) father or (c) guardian to make solemn declaration of particulars before Government Statist or Registrar. Fee, 5s.</p>	<p>Three years following birth or arrival of child of under 18 months in the State. Parent to make solemn declaration before J.P. and pay fee of 2s. 6d.</p>	<p>Six calendar months from birth. Registrar may require (a) person required to give information, or (b) any person present at or cognizant of birth to make solemn declaration of particulars and pay fee of 2s. 6d.</p>

DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, AND THE LEGITIMATION OF CHILDREN IN THE  
AND WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND—*continued.*

Western Australia.	Tasmania.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
<p>AND DEATHS—<i>continued.</i></p> <p>—continued.</p>				
<p>Name of District and Registrar</p> <p>(a) Child—(i) When and where born; (ii) Name, and whether present at registration or not; (iii) Sex</p> <p>(b) Father—A. (i) Name and surname, rank or profession; (ii) Age; (iii) Birth-place. B. (i) When and where married; (ii) Previous issue, living and deceased</p> <p>(c) Mother—(i) Name and maiden surname; (ii) Age; (iii) Birth-place</p> <p>(d) Informant, signature, description and residence</p> <p>(e) Witnesses—(i) Accoucheur; (ii) Nurse by whom certified; (iii) Names of occupier or other witnesses</p> <p>(f) When registered and where</p> <p>(g) Signature of District Registrar</p> <p>(h) Name, if added after registration of birth</p>	<p>Year. Name of District.</p> <p>(a) Born—(i) When; (ii) Where</p> <p>(b) Name of child (if any)</p> <p>(c) Sex</p> <p>(d) Father, name and surname</p> <p>(e) Mother—(i) Name and surname; (ii) Maiden surname; (iii) When married; (iv) Where married; (v) Rank or profession of father</p> <p>(g) Informant—(i) Signature; (ii) Description; (iii) Residence</p> <p>(h) When registered</p> <p>(i) Signature of Registrar</p> <p>(j) Name, if added after registration of birth</p>	<p>(a) When born</p> <p>(b) Name (if any)</p> <p>(c) Sex</p> <p>(d) Name and surname of father</p> <p>(e) Name and maiden surname of mother</p> <p>(f) Rank or profession of father</p> <p>(g) Signature, description, and residence of informant</p> <p>(h) When registered</p> <p>(i) Signature of Registrar</p> <p>(j) Baptismal name, if added after registration of birth</p>	<p>Year. Parish. County or Burgh. Name of Registrar.</p> <p>(a) Child—(i) Name (if given), and whether informant present or not. Baptismal name (if different), or name given without baptism and date of insertion thereof; (ii) Sex; (iii) When born, year, day of month, hour; (iv) Where born, if in lodgings, so stated</p> <p>(b) Father—(i) Name, rank, profession, or occupation, age, birthplace; (ii) When and where married, issue living and deceased</p> <p>(c) Mother—Name, maiden name, age, birthplace</p> <p>(d) Informant—Signature of father or mother, or other informant and residence, if out of house in which birth occurred</p> <p>(e) When and where registered. Signature of Registrar</p>	<p>Name of District, Union, and County.</p> <p>(a) Date and place of birth</p> <p>(b) Name (if any)</p> <p>(c) Sex</p> <p>(d) Name, surname, and dwelling-place of father</p> <p>(e) Name, surname, and maiden name of mother</p> <p>(f) Rank and profession of father</p> <p>(g) Signature, qualification, and residence of informant</p> <p>(h) When registered</p> <p>(i) Signature of Registrar</p> <p>(j) Baptismal name, if added after registration of birth, and date</p>
Sixty days next after day of birth. Fee for registration by District Registrar 1s., by Assistant Registrar 2s.	Sixty days next after birth	Forty-two days next after day of birth	Twenty-one days next after birth	Forty-two days next after birth
Twelve months following day of birth or arrival in State of child of under 18 months. Parent or other person making application to make statutory declaration as to truth of particulars and pay fee of 5s. to District or 10s. to Assistant Registrar	Twelve months next after birth. (a) Person present at birth, or (b) parent or (c) guardian, to make solemn declaration before Registrar of particulars and pay fee of 5s. Registrar may require attendance at his office	Three months from date of birth. Any person required to furnish particulars to attend, within seven days after notice, at Registrar's office and give required information	Three months after date of birth. (a) Person required to give information, or (b) any person having knowledge of particulars, upon being required, to attend personally and give information to Registrar	Three months from date of birth. Any of the persons required to give information, to attend, after 7 days' notice, personally at Registrar's office and give information

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS IN FORCE RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS,  
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, AND IN ENGLAND

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.
I. REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS				
<i>B.—Births</i>				
6. <i>Third Period within which Registration may be made and Procedure for Registration during that Period</i>	..	Seven years from date of birth. Written authority of Government Statist in accordance with regulations required prior to registration. Fee, 10s., and search, costing 2s. 6d., must be first made, in proof of birth not having been previously registered	..	..
7. <i>Final Period after which Registration may not be made</i>	Six months following birth if it took place in State or after arrival in State, if child born at sea or outside of New South Wales	Seven years from date of birth, except by the authority of a Judge of Supreme Court or of County Courts. Fee and search as No. 6	Three years following birth or arrival in State of child under 18 months of age	Six calendar months from birth, unless child born at sea or in any part of Australasia other than South Australia
8. <i>Registration of Birth occurring outside State or District</i>	In case of arrival in New South Wales of child under 18 months of age, born at sea or in any place outside of New South Wales, whose parents are about to take up their abode therein, Registrar to register birth upon solemn declaration by parent of particulars	The birth of a child, born at sea or in any State of the Commonwealth other than Victoria, of parents whose ordinary place of abode is within Victoria, may, within 12 months of birth, be registered upon solemn declaration by parent or guardian. If born at sea, after 12 months	No provision is made except for births at sea, but according to the Amendment Act of 1867 a Registrar may register "after 60 days and within 3 years following the arrival in the colony of any child under the age of 18 months"	In case of child born at sea or in any part of Australasia, other than South Australia, of parents whose ordinary place of abode is within South Australia, Registrar may register birth on solemn declaration of particulars by father, mother, or guardian, or person approved by Registrar-General
9. <i>Registration of Birth occurring at sea</i>	Master of British or Colonial vessel on arrival in port in New South Wales to furnish to Health Officer of port, or, if there be none, to Chief Officer of Customs, particulars of birth	Master of vessel trading to any port in Victoria to forthwith make a minute setting forth particulars, and on arrival to send certificate of minute to Government Statist for entry in Marine Register book	Master of British or Colonial vessel, on arrival in port in Queensland, to furnish to Health Officer of port, or, if there be none, to Chief Officer of Customs, particulars of birth	..

DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, AND THE LEGITIMATION OF CHILDREN IN THE AND WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND—*continued.*

Western Australia.	Tasmania.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
Seven years from date of birth. Written authority of Registrar-General in accordance with regulations required prior to registration. Fee: 5s. to District, 10s. to Assistant Registrar	Five years from date of birth. Written authority of Registrar-General required prior to registration. Fee 5s.	Twelve months next after birth. Any person required to furnish particulars to attend, within seven days of notice, at Registrar's office and give required information with solemn declaration in presence of Registrar and Superintendent Registrar, who both sign register and receive fee of 2s. 6d.	..	Twelve months next after birth. Any person required to give information to attend, after 7 days' notice, at office of Registrar, produce solemn declaration of particulars required, and pay fee of 2s. 6d.
Seven years from date of birth, except by authority of Judge of Supreme Court	Five years from date of birth, except on authority of Judge of Supreme Court	Twelve months next after birth, except under authority of Registrar-General, and on payment of fee of 10s.	Three months following day of birth, unless parents or guardian make declaration before Sheriff and pay fee of 2s.	Twelve months next after birth, except on written authority of Registrar-General and payment of fee of 5s.
Parent of child under 18 months of age, born in any country other than Western Australia, if remaining within Western Australia for 60 days, to inform District Registrar and make within such period statutory declaration of the truth of all particulars	In case of arrival in State of child whose birth has not been registered elsewhere, and who is under 18 months at time of arrival, born at sea or in any place outside of State, whose parents or guardians are about to take up their abode in the State, Registrar may, within 12 months after arrival, on solemn declaration by one parent or guardian, register birth without fee	(a) Consular officer to register child born within his district (b) Child born abroad not within consular district may be registered at any consulate, provided consular officer satisfied and 7 years have not elapsed since birth and sanction of Secretary of State obtained (c) Person removing from a sub-district, before registration took place, may make declaration, within 3 months, to Registrar of sub-district to which he has moved, which declaration is forwarded on payment of fee of 2s. to Registrar of district in which birth took place	(a) If parish where-in birth occurred is different from parish of domicile of parents, Registrar of former to transmit copy of entry to Registrar of latter, who is to transcribe same in his register, noting on margin name of parish of birth (b) Birth of child of any Scottish subject taking place in a foreign country, if intimated to Deputy Clerk Register within 12 months thereof, and certified by British Consul, to be entered in "The Foreign Register"	(a) Any person required to give information who removes, before registration, out of district in which birth took place, may give information in presence of Registrar paying fee 2s. Declaration to be sent to Registrar of district where birth took place and entered there (b) Birth of child of Irish parents which takes place in a foreign country, if intimated to Registrar-General within 12 months thereof and certified by British Consul, to be entered in "The Foreign Register"
Master of British or Colonial vessel, on arrival at port in Western Australia, to send through Health Officer of port, or, if none, through Chief Officer of Customs, particulars of birth to District Registrar, who enters same in Marine Register of Births and transmits form to Registrar-General for entry in general Marine Register of Births	..	(a) Master of British ship to enter birth in log book, and, on arrival at port in United Kingdom, or at such time and place as Board of Trade directs, to send return to Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen, who forwards copy to Registrar-General of Births and Deaths for entry in Marine Register Book (b) Captains of His Majesty's ships to send return direct to Registrar - General of Births and Deaths	Same as England and Wales	Same as England and Wales

AND DEATHS—*continued.*—*continued.*

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS IN FORCE RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS,  
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, AND IN ENGLAND

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.
I. REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS				
B.—Births				
10. <i>Registration in event of finding new-born child exposed</i>	Chief or head constable to forthwith inform Registrar thereof and of place where found	Member of police force in charge of nearest police station to forthwith give notice and information of fact and place of finding to Government Statist or District Registrar	Same as New South Wales	Constable of or resident within district or person by whom child is found to forthwith give notice and information thereof and of place where found to District Registrar
11. <i>Registration of Birth of illegitimate, adopted, or still-born Child. (Special provisions)</i>	(No provision)	<i>Illegitimate Child.</i> —When birth registered by father, he may be registered as father and his name given to child. Occupier of house in which illegitimate child born to notify Registrar within 3 days. If not in city, town, or borough, notification to be made within 1 week to Registrar or member of police force in charge of nearest police station. If mother is occupier 3 weeks allowed for information	<i>Illegitimate Child.</i> —Occupier of house in which illegitimate child born, within 3 days of birth, to notify District Registrar in writing. If house not in city or town notice may be given within 1 week to District Registrar or officer in charge of nearest police station. If mother is occupier 3 weeks allowed. Parent not relieved from onus of registration	(No provision)
12. <i>Registration of Name given given subsequent to Registration of Birth</i>	Parent, within 7 days, to deliver to District Registrar certificate, signed by minister or other person who gave name. Registrar to make additional entry in register and certify same on certificate. Minister or other person giving name to deliver certificate on payment of fee of 1s.	If name given within 12 months of registration by baptism or in presence of Registrar (a) Minister or Registrar to sign certificate and deliver to parent or guardian or person procuring the giving of the name. (b) Parent, etc., to deliver certificate to Government Statist or District Registrar. (c) Registrar to register name on receipt of certificate	Same as New South Wales	If name given within 6 months after registration in presence of Registrar, District Registrar, on receipt of fee of 10s., to register name or additional name in register and notify Registrar-General thereof
13. <i>Evidence</i>	Certified copies of registers admissible as evidence ( <i>Evidence Act</i> )	Certified copies of registers or entries, signed by Government Statist or Assistant Government Statist, to be <i>prima facie</i> evidence in any Court or before any person acting judicially	(a) Certificates or certified copies given and sealed by Registrar-General or District Registrar to be received in all Courts of justice as evidence (b) Certificate of Registrar-General that original register is lost or destroyed to be received in any Court of justice as conclusive evidence	(a) Certified copies of entries under hand and seal of Registrar-General or Deputy Registrar-General to be received as evidence in any Court of justice within South Australia and its dependencies (b) Certificate of Registrar-General that register is lost or destroyed also to be evidence



## DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, AND THE LEGITIMATION OF CHILDREN IN THE AND WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND—continued.

Western Australia.	Tasmania.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
Chief or head of police in district to inform District Registrar thereof and of place where child was found	(No provision)	Person finding and person in whose charge child placed to give, within 7 days, such information as he possesses to Registrar and to sign register	Person finding to forthwith give notice to Registrar, or to Inspector of Poor, or to District Constable, who give notice thereof to Procurator-fiscal	Same as England and Wales
<p>(a) <i>Adopted Child</i>.—When order of adoption made, Registrar to make entry in register of surname of adopting parent</p> <p>(b) <i>Still-born Child</i>.—Birth to be registered, without fee, within 14 days. If born more than 10 miles from nearest medical practitioner, magistrate, or officer of police, birth to be reported within 14 days of burial to nearest police officer</p>	<p><i>Illegitimate Child</i>.—Father not required to give information. Registrar not to enter name of father except at joint request of both mother and father (Also same as Queensland)</p>	<p>(a) <i>Illegitimate Child</i>.—Father not required to give information. Name of father not to be entered in register, except at joint request of both parents</p> <p>(b) <i>Still-born Child</i>.—Birth not to be registered</p>	<p><i>Illegitimate Child</i>.—Same as England and Wales</p> <p>When paternity found by decree of Court, Clerk of Court to notify, within 10 days, Registrar of parish of domicile of father, who adds to entry name of father and "illegitimate" in margin</p> <p>If child registered as illegitimate found by Court to be legitimate, entry to be made</p> <p>If child legitimated <i>per subsequens matrimonium</i>, Registrar to note same on margin with date of marriage</p>	<p><i>Illegitimate Child</i>.—No person, as father, required to give information</p> <p>Registrar not to enter name of father, except on joint request of both parents</p>
Parent or guardian or person procuring name to be altered or given, within 60 days, to deliver to District Registrar certificate signed by minister or other person who has altered or given name. Certificate to be given on payment of fee of 1s. Registrar to enter name in register, on receipt of fee of 2s. 6d., and transmit certified copy to Registrar-General	Parent or guardian or person who signed original entry, within 12 months of registration, to deliver to Registrar certificate signed by minister or parent or guardian giving name, with fee of 2s. Registrar to enter name and send certificate, with copy of entry, to Registrar-General. Fee to minister for certificate of baptism not to exceed 1s.	Parent or guardian, within 12 months after registration, to have name entered in register on giving certificate of baptism or other certificate to Registrar with fee of 1s. Registrar to enter same and forward copy to Registrar-General. If child baptised, minister signs certificate, on receipt of fee of 1s., otherwise parent or guardian signs	<p>(a) Parent or guardian or person procuring name to be given, within 6 months, to give Registrar certificate of baptism or other certificate with fee of 1s. Registrar to insert name in register and transmit duplicate to Deputy Clerk Register</p> <p>(b) After 6 months authority of Sheriff necessary</p> <p>Certificate of registration to be produced at baptism, in default Minister to forthwith notify baptism to Registrar</p>	Same as England and Wales
Certified copies of registers or of entries in registers, signed and sealed by Registrar-General or District Registrar, to be received as <i>prima facie</i> evidence in all proceedings, whether civil or criminal	<p>(a) Copy of register or of entry, certified under hand of Registrar or deputy, and sealed or stamped, to be evidence in any Court</p> <p>(b) Certificate under hand of Registrar-General that original register is lost or destroyed to be conclusive evidence</p> <p>(c) Certificate from any part of British Dominions not to require further proof</p>	Certified copy of entry in general register, sealed with seal of General Register Office, to be received as evidence in all Courts	Extract of entry, signed by Deputy Clerk Register or Registrar, admissible as evidence in all parts of His Majesty's Dominions	Certified copy of entry, stamped with seal of General Register Office, admissible as evidence in all parts of His Majesty's Dominions

AND DEATHS—continued.

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CONSPECTUS OF ACTS IN FORCE RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS,  
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, AND IN ENGLAND

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.
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1. REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS				
<i>B.—Births</i>				
14. <i>When copy of Entry in Register not Evidence</i>	No register or certified copy to be received in evidence when registration has been effected six months—(a) following such birth in New South Wales; or (b) after the arrival in New South Wales of the child, if born at sea or outside the State	(a) No register or entry to be given in evidence unless signed and attested by informant, nor certified copy unless original so signed and attested (b) No register or certified copy to be evidence wherein it appears that 12 months have intervened between birth and registration, unless made by written authority of Government Statist	(No provision) ..	(No provision) ..
15. <i>Penalties</i> ..	Failing to give notice in accordance with <i>Notification of Births Act</i> , max., £2	Registering birth after 60 days in contravention of Act, max., £5	Neglecting to give notice of birth of illegitimate child, max., £25, or imprisonment for six months	Registering birth after six months following day of birth, max., £50
16. <i>Miscellaneous</i>	<i>Notification of Births Act 1915</i> (only applies to proclaimed municipalities and shires).—Father, if actually residing in house when birth took place, or person in attendance upon mother, to give notice within 36 hours to Under-Secretary of Department of Public Health or person authorized by him. To apply to child which has issued after 28th week of pregnancy, alive or dead. Notification in addition to ordinary registration of birth	..	..	..

<i>C.—</i>				
1. <i>Acts relating to Registration of Deaths</i>	..	Cemeteries Act 1915	Cremation Act 1913 ..	Cremation Act 1891, 1919

DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, AND THE LEGITIMATION OF CHILDREN IN THE  
AND WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND—continued.

Western Australia.	Tasmania.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
AND DEATHS—continued.				
—continued.				
<p>(a) When 12 months have intervened between birth and registration, unless entry made by written authority of Registrar-General</p> <p>(b) When 7 years have expired between birth and registration, unless entry made by authority of Judge of Supreme Court</p>	<p>(a) When birth was registered after 12 months, unless entry made on written authority of Registrar-General</p> <p>(b) When birth was registered after 5 years, unless entry made on authority of Judge of Supreme Court</p>	<p>(a) Unless register signed by informant or entry made upon certificate from Coroner or in pursuance of provisions with respect to registration of birth at sea</p> <p>(b) When registration was made after 3 months from birth unless signed by both Superintendent Registrar and Registrar</p> <p>(c) When made after 12 months, unless under authority of Registrar-General</p>	<p>No register of birth, except in case of child born at sea, admissible in evidence if made after 3 months have elapsed between date of birth and registration, unless entry signed by District Examiner</p>	<p>When not sealed with seal of General Register Office</p>
District Registrar knowingly registering birth after 12 months, max., £50	<p>(a) Registrar registering 12 months after birth, save as provided by Act and by <i>Legitimation Act</i>, max., £50</p> <p>(b) Failing to give notice under <i>Notification of Births Act</i>, max., 20s.</p>	<p>(a) Registering birth after 3 months without declaration, or after 12 months without authority, max., £10</p> <p>(b) Failing to notify birth under <i>Notification of Births Act</i>, max., £1</p>	<p>(a) Failing to give notice of birth within 21 days, max., 20s.; within 3 months, max., 40s.</p> <p>(b) Failing to give notice of finding of exposed new-born child. Registrar failing to enter registration of illegitimacy or legitimacy or to transmit extract, max., 40s.</p> <p>(c) Failing to produce child on demand by Registrar, 40s.</p> <p>(d) Registering birth after 3 months without authority, max., £5</p>	<p>(a) Failing to give notice of finding of new-born child exposed, max., 20s.</p> <p>(b) Registering birth after 3 or 12 months in contravention of Act, max., £5</p>
..	<p>(a) Penalty not to be imposed if within 60 days of birth declaration made and posted to Registrar</p> <p>(b) <i>Notification of Births Act 1910</i> (applies only to proclaimed Local Authority Districts).—Same as New South Wales, except that information to be given to clerk of Local Authority</p>	<p>(a) Registrar-General may direct that place of birth be added to entry</p> <p>(b) Registrar, on demand at time of registration, to furnish certificate of registration on receipt of fee not exceeding 3d.</p> <p>(c) <i>Notification of Births Act 1907</i> (only in force in such areas in which it is adopted by the Local Authority).—Same as New South Wales, except that information to be given to District Medical Officer of Health</p>	<p>When an entry of birth is made in a register, Registrar to give or transmit by post, within two days, without fee, extract of same to informant</p>	..

## Deaths.

Cremation Act 1897	Cremation Act 1905. Registration of Deaths in War Act 1915	Cremation Act 1902. Registration of Burial Act 1864 Burial Laws Amendment Act 1880	Cremation Act 1902 Burial Grounds (Scotland) Act 1855	Cemetery Act 1847	Clauses
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**CONSPECTUS OF ACTS IN FORCE RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS,  
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, AND IN ENGLAND**

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.
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**1. REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS**  
*C.—Deaths*

<p><b>2. Person required to give Notice and furnish Particulars of Death</b></p>	<p>Tenant of house or place where death occurred</p>	<p><b>A. Notice—</b>(a) Occupier of house or tenement; (b) legally qualified medical practitioner present at death; (c) nurse present at death  <b>B. Particulars—</b>(a) Every person present at death or in attendance during last illness or in case of death, illness, disability or default; (b) occupier of house or tenement</p>	<p>Tenant of house or place where death occurred</p>	<p>(a) Father or mother of child  (b) Occupier of house or tenement in which death happened  (c) Any person authorized by (a) or (b)</p>
<p><b>3. Particulars required for Registration of Death</b></p>	<p>Year. District. Place. Registrar.  (a) Descriptions—(i) When and where died; (ii) Christian name and surname, rank and profession; (iii) Sex and age  (b) (i) Cause of death; (ii) Duration of last illness; (iii) Medical attendant; (iv) When he last saw deceased  (c) (i) Christian name and surname of father; (ii) if known, with rank or profession; (iii) Christian and maiden name of mother  (d) Signature, description and residence of informant  (e) (i) Signature of District Registrar; (ii) Date; (iii) Where registered  (f) If burial registered—A. (i) When; (ii) Where buried; (iii) Undertaker by whom certified. B. (i) Name; and (ii) Religion of minister; (iii) Names of two witnesses of burial  (g) Where born and how long in Australian colonies or States, indicating which  (h) If deceased was married—(a) (i) Where; (ii) At what age; (iii) To whom; (b) Issue in order of birth, their names and ages</p>	<p>Year. District. Registrar.  (a) Description—(i) No.; (ii) When and where died; (iii) Name and surname; (iv) Sex and age  (b) (i) Cause of death; (ii) Duration of last illness; (iii) Legally qualified medical practitioner by whom certified; (iv) When he last saw deceased  (c) Name and surname of father and mother (maiden name, if known) with occupation  (d) Signature, description and residence of informant  (e) (i) Signature of Registrar; (ii) Date; (iii) Where registered  (f) If burial registered—(i) When and where buried, undertaker by whom certified; (ii) Name and religion of minister or names of witnesses of burial  (g) Where born and how long in the Australian States, stating which  (h) If deceased was married—A. (i) Where; (ii) At what age; (iii) To whom. B. Issue, in order of birth, names and ages</p>	<p>District.  (a) Date of death.  (b) Where died.  (c) Christian name (in full) and surname  (d) Rank, profession or occupation  (e) If deceased was in receipt of pension, state whether military, invalid or old-age  (f) Age.  (g) Cause of death and duration of illness  (h) Medical attendant and when he last saw deceased  (i) Parents — A. Father: (i) Christian name; (ii) Surname; (iii) Rank or profession or occupation. B. Mother: (i) Christian name; (ii) Maiden surname;  (j) Where deceased was born  (k) How long deceased was in the Australian States (stating which)  (l) Name of clergyman (if any) who officiated at burial  (m) If deceased was married—A. Married; (i) 1st at; (ii) 2nd at. B. Age when married: 1st; (ii) 2nd. C. To whom deceased was married — (i) 1st — Christian name in full, surname; (ii) 2nd—Ditto. D. Issue living — (i) By 1st marriage (names and ages); (ii) By 2nd marriage, ditto. E. Issue dead — (i) By 1st marriage (number and sex); (ii) By 2nd marriage, ditto  (n) Name of undertaker  (o) Residence prior to admission to hospital or institution  (p) Informant — (i) Signature; (ii) Relationship (if any) to deceased; (iii) Residence; (iv) Date; (v) Witness to signature</p>	<p>Year. District.  (a) When died  (b) Name and surname  (c) Sex  (d) Age  (e) Rank or profession  (f) Usual residence  (g) Birthplace and length of residence in Commonwealth  (h) Age at marriage or re-marriage  (i) Number of issue—living—(i) male; (ii) female  (j) Number of issue deceased—(i) male; (ii) female  (k) Cause of death  (l) Place where death occurred  (m) Signature, description and residence of informant  (n) Signature of Registrar and date of registration</p>

DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, AND THE LEGITIMATION OF CHILDREN IN THE AND WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND—*continued.*

Western Australia.	Tasmania.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
AND DEATHS— <i>continued.</i> — <i>continued.</i>				
Occupier of house or tenement in which death occurred	(a) Occupier of house or tenement in which death took place (b) Relatives of deceased present at death (c) Each person present at death, or, in default (d) Undertaker having charge of funeral	(a) Nearest relatives present at death or in attendance during last illness, or, in default (b) Every other relative dwelling or being in the same sub-district, or, in default (c) Each person present and occupier of house, or, in default (d) Each inmate of house and persons causing body to be buried	(a) Nearest relatives present at death (b) Occupier of house or tenement (c) If occupier be person who died, nearest relatives (d) Inmates of house or tenement	Same as England and Wales
District. Registrar. (a) Description—(i) When and where died; (ii) Name and surname, rank or profession; (iii) Sex and age (b) (i) Cause of death; (ii) Duration of last illness; (iii) Medical attendant by whom certified; (iv) When he last saw deceased (c) Name and surname of father and mother, maiden name if known, with rank or profession (d) Signature, description and residence of informant (e) (i) Signature of District Registrar; (ii) Date; (iii) Where registered (f) If burial registered—(i) When and where buried, undertaker by whom certified; (ii) Name and religion of minister, or names of witnesses of burial (g) Where born, and how long in the Australian colonies, stating which (h) If deceased was married—(i) Where; (ii) At what age; (iii) To whom; (iv) Issue in order of birth, their names and ages	Year. District. (a) Died—(i) When; (ii) Where (b) (i) Name and surname; (ii) Birth-place (c) Sex (d) Age (e) Rank or profession (f) (i) Cause of death; (ii) Medical attendant (g) Informant—(i) Signature; (ii) Description; (iii) Residence (h) When registered (i) Signature of Registrar	(a) Where died (b) Name and surname (c) Sex (d) Age (e) Rank or profession (f) Cause of death (g) Signature, description and residence of informant (h) When registered	Year, Parish, County or Burgh. Registrar (a) Name, rank, profession or occupation (b) Sex (c) Age (d) Where born and how long in this district (e) Parents' names and rank, profession, or occupation (f) If deceased was married—(i) To whom; (ii) Issue in order of birth, names and ages (g) Particulars of death—(i) When died, year, day of month, how; (ii) Where died; (iii) Cause of death and how long disease continued. Medical attendant by whom certified and when he last saw deceased; (iv) Burial place, undertaker by whom certified (h) Signature of informant (i) When and where registered and signature of Registrar	District. Union. County. (a) Date and place of death (b) Name and surname (c) Sex (d) Condition (e) Age last birthday (f) Rank, profession or occupation (g) Certified cause of death and duration of illness (h) Signature, qualification and residence of informant (i) When registered (j) Signature of Registrar

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS IN FORCE RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS,  
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, AND IN ENGLAND

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.
1. REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS				
<i>C.—Deaths</i>				
4. <i>Period with in which Registration should be made</i>	Thirty days next after death	Notice, 7 days after day of death Particulars 21 days next after death	Thirty days next after death	Ten days after the day of death
5. <i>Second period within which Registration may be made</i>				Six calendar months following the day of death Registrar may require (a) person required to give information; or (b) any person present at or cognizant of death to make solemn declaration of particulars and pay fee of 2s. 6d.
6. <i>Period after which Registration may not be made</i>	Thirty days next after death	Twenty-one days next after death	Thirty days next after death	Six calendar months from death, unless death occurred at sea or in some part of Australasia other than South Australia
7. <i>Registration of Death occurring elsewhere than in a house</i>	In case any dead body is found exposed, Coroner, or, if there be none, nearest Justice of Peace to forthwith inform District Registrar thereof and of place where found	If dead body found exposed, Coroner or member of police force in charge of nearest police station to forthwith give notice and information of fact and place of finding to Government Statist or District Registrar	Same as New South Wales	In case dead body found exposed, constable or Coroner to forthwith give notice and information thereof and of place where found to District Registrar
8. <i>Registration of Death occurring at sea</i>	Master of British or Colonial vessel, on arrival at port in New South Wales, to furnish health officer of port, or, if there be none, chief officer of Customs particulars on form supplied by latter	If any of His Majesty's subjects dies at sea on board British or Colonial vessel trading regularly to any port in Victoria, master to forthwith make minute of particulars and send certificate to Government Statist, who enters same in Marine Register Book	Master of British or Colonial vessel, on arrival at port in Queensland, to furnish health officer of port, or, if there be none, chief officer of Customs particulars required by Act	(No provision)

Western Australia.	Tasmania.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
AND DEATHS—continued.				
—continued.				
Fourteen days next following the day of death	Eight days, inclusive of day of death. If written notice be sent to Registrar with certificate of cause of death, particulars may be furnished within 32 days next after day of death	Five days from date of death. If written notice be sent to Registrar with certificate of cause of death, particulars may be furnished within 14 days next after day of death	Eight days next after date of death	Same as England and Wales
Twelve months next following day of death. Informant to make statutory declaration as to truth of particulars and pay fee. After 12 months registration can be effected on written authority of Registrar-General and on payment of fee	Twelve months from day of death or finding of dead body elsewhere than in house. Registrar may require person required to give information to attend personally within 7 days of notice and furnish particulars to best of his knowledge and belief	Twelve months from day of death. Registrar may require any person required to give information to attend personally within 7 days of notice and give necessary particulars	Fourteen days after date of death. Person required to give information or any other person having knowledge of particulars to attend personally and give information to Registrar	Same as England and Wales
Seven years from date of death except by authority of a Judge of Supreme Court	Twelve months from date of death, but Judge of Supreme Court may order Registrar to register death at any time	Twelve months from day of death, except on written authority of Registrar General	Fourteen days after date of death	Twelve months next after death, except with written authority of Registrar-General and on payment of fee of 5s.
When dead body found exposed, Resident Magistrate to inform District Registrar thereof, and of place where found	When person does not die in house, or dead body found elsewhere than in house, every relative of deceased having knowledge of any particulars, and, in default, any person taking charge of body, and person causing it to be buried, to give notice to Registrar within 8 days of death or finding and attend at office and sign register	Every relative, having knowledge of any particulars, and, in default, every person present at death, and, in default, person finding body and person taking charge of same, and person causing body to be buried to furnish particulars to Registrar within 5 days	(a) In event of person dying not in house or tenement, occupier of house or tenement in which such person was at the time lodging or residing, or, if person was occupier, inmates to notify Registrar within 24 hours. If not known where person lodged, any person present at death or finding body, or any parish or public officer or person to whom body brought to inform Registrar who notifies Procurator-fiscal (b) Person finding dead body of newborn child to notify Registrar or Inspector of Poor or District Constable	Same as England and Wales
Master of British or Colonial vessel, on arrival at port in Western Australia, to send, through health officer of port, or, in default, through chief officer of Customs, free of charge, to District Registrar particulars of death. District Registrar registers in Marine Register of Deaths	If person dies at sea on board any trading vessel entered or bound for any Tasmanian port, or, if person travelling to Tasmania dies at sea upon any vessel which touches at any Tasmanian port, captain or authorized agent to give information to District Registrar, and sign register	(a) Master of British ship to enter death in log-book with particulars, nationality and last place of abode of deceased, and send return on arrival at any port in United Kingdom, or at such time and place as Board of Trade directs, to Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen, who forwards copy to Registrar-General of Births and Deaths for entry in Marine Register Book (b) Captain of His Majesty's ship to send return direct to Registrar-General of Births and Deaths	Same as England and Wales	Same as England and Wales

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS IN FORCE RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS,  
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, AND IN ENGLAND

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.
1. REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS				
<i>C.—Deaths</i>				
9. <i>Registration of Death when Inquest is held</i>	Coroner or Magistrate to notify to District Registrar verdict of jury or opinion of Magistrate, with particulars required for registration	Jury, Coroner, or Magistrate to inquire into particulars required for certificate of death. Coroner or Justice to inform Government Statist or Registrar	Coroner or Magistrate to notify to District Registrar verdict of jury or opinion of Magistrate, with all other necessary particulars	Coroner to forthwith give notice of finding of dead body exposed, with certificate of supposed cause of death
10. <i>Authority for Burial</i>	District Registrar, immediately upon registering death, to deliver, without fee, certificate of registration to undertaker, to be handed to minister or person performing funeral service	Registrar, immediately upon registering death, to deliver to undertaker certificate of registration of death	Same as New South Wales	Registrar, immediately upon registering death, to deliver, without fee, to undertaker certificate of registration of death, to be handed to person legally having charge of place of burial
11. <i>Burial without Authority</i>	Person burying or performing funeral or religious service to give notice of facts forthwith to District Registrar	Person who buries, cremates, or otherwise disposes of body to give notice forthwith to Government Statist or Registrar	Person performing funeral service to forthwith give notice to District Registrar	Person who buries or in any other way disposes of body to forthwith give notice to Registrar
12. <i>Burial when Inquest is held</i>	Coroner or Magistrate may order body to be buried before registration, and give certificate to undertaker	Coroner or Justice holding inquest may order body to be buried before registration, and gives undertaker certificate of his order	Same as New South Wales	Coroner may order body to be buried before registration, and give certificate to undertaker, to be delivered to person legally having charge of place of burial
13. <i>Burial of Still-born Child</i>	(No provision) ..	(No provision) ..	(No provision) ..	(No provision) ..



DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, AND THE LEGITIMATION OF CHILDREN IN THE  
AND WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND—*continued.*

Western Australia.	Tasmania.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
AND DEATHS— <i>continued.</i>				
— continued.				
Coroner to notify District Registrar verdict of jury or his opinion, with such particulars as he requires concerning the death	Coroner, within 8 days of finding of jury, to give information to Registrar	Coroner, within 5 days of finding of jury, to send particulars to Registrar	When a precognition is held, Procurator-fiscal to inform Registrar of result of same, and latter makes entry accordingly	Coroner to send to Registrar, within 5 days of finding of jury, certificate concerning death, specifying finding of jury and cause of death
District Registrar, immediately upon registering death, to deliver to undertaker certificate of registration, to be handed to minister or person who is required to bury or perform any religious service for the burial	Registrar, immediately upon registering death, to deliver to person giving information or to undertaker certificate of registration, to be handed to minister or person required to bury or perform any funeral or religious service at the burial	Registrar, on receipt of notice of death and medical certificate, to forthwith hand, free of charge, certificate of registration to person giving information or undertaker to be delivered to person who buries body or performs any funeral or religious service for burial	Registrar, immediately upon registering death, to deliver to informant, without fee, certificate of registration, to be handed by undertaker to person in charge of cemetery or place of burial	Registrar, on registering death or receipt of written notice with certificate of cause of death, to give, without fee, certificate of registration to informant or undertaker, to be delivered to person who buries body or performs funeral service
Person who buries or performs any funeral or religious service for burial to give notice forthwith to District Registrar	Undertaker, or, in default, registrar or caretaker of cemetery or person burying or performing service to notify Registrar within 7 days, giving particulars for registration	Person burying or performing funeral service to give notice to Registrar within 7 days	Person in charge of cemetery to give notice to Registrar within 3 days	Person who buries body or performs funeral service without order from Coroner or certificate to notify Registrar or Registrar-General within 7 days
Coroner may order body to be buried before registration, and give certificate to undertaker	Coroner may order body to be buried before registration, and give certificate to undertaker	Coroner to give order for burial to relative of deceased or to person who causes body to be buried or to undertaker	(No provision)	Coroner may authorize burial before registration
(a) Death to be registered within 14 days (b) Interment to be authorized by certificate of duly qualified medical practitioner or certified midwife or nurse or police or resident magistrate or officer of police not under rank of sergeant (c) If born 10 miles from such person certificate not necessary, but birth must be reported within 14 days to nearest police office	No person in control of or who buries bodies in burial ground to permit burial of still-born child without (a) certificate of medical practitioner who was in attendance at birth or who has examined body, or (b) declaration by person, who would have notified birth, if born alive, that no medical practitioner was present or that certificate not obtainable and that child was not born alive, or (c) order of Coroner holding inquest on body	Still-born child not to be buried without either (a) certificate from registered medical practitioner who was in attendance at birth or examined body, certifying that child was not born alive, or (b) declaration that no medical practitioner was present or that certificate was unobtainable and that child was not born alive, or (c) if inquest was held, order for burial from Coroner	(No provision)	Same as England and Wales

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS IN FORCE RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS,  
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, AND IN ENGLAND

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.
I. REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS				
<i>C.—Deaths</i>				
14. <i>Certificate of Cause of Death</i>	Medical attendant on deceased to deliver certificate of cause of death to person whose duty it is to give it, with information of death, to District Registrar	Legally qualified medical practitioner to certify to cause of death and duration of illness	Medical certificate of cause of death where physician or surgeon attended on deceased to accompany certificate of death	Medical practitioner, who attended upon deceased or examined body, to deliver to nearest of kin, occupier, or other informant certificate of cause of death, to be handed to District Registrar when notifying death
15. <i>Special Provisions for Cremation</i>		Person in charge of cremation to forthwith transmit to Government Statist or Registrar certificate of cremation. Permission to cremate must have two certificates from legally qualified medical practitioners, one of whom personally attended deceased, and the other a municipal officer of health or licensed under Cemeteries Act	District Registrar to issue "Cremation Permit" (a) upon receipt from two legally qualified medical practitioners, one stating that one had been in attendance, both stating that deceased died from natural causes, or, (b) after <i>post-mortem</i> shewing that deceased died from natural causes, or (c) upon receipt of certificate from J.P. who has held inquest that no further examination is necessary Registration to precede issue of cremation permit	Same as Queensland, with additional clause (d), in cases where death occurred in the Commonwealth outside South Australia, upon receipt of certificates from two medical practitioners entitled to practise and actually practising
16. <i>Certificate of Burial</i>	Undertaker to transmit forthwith after burial to District Registrar, certificate of burial signed by himself and two respectable householders	Undertaker to transmit to Government Statist or Registrar certificate of burial signed by himself and minister officiating at burial or two respectable witnesses who are householders	Same as New South Wales	(No provision) ..
17. <i>Register of Burials</i>	Register of burials kept by District Registrar	All burials and cremations in a cemetery to be registered in register book kept by trustees of cemetery	(No provision) ..	(No provision) ..

DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, AND THE LEGITIMATION OF CHILDREN IN THE AND WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND—*continued.*

Western Australia.	Tasmania.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
AND DEATHS— <i>continued.</i>				
—continued.				
Duly qualified medical practitioner, who attended deceased to give certificate of cause of death to informant, to be delivered to District Registrar. Not necessary in case of inquest	Medical practitioner, who attended deceased's last illness, to furnish certificate of cause, both secondary and primary, of death, free of cost to informant, to be delivered to Registrar. In absence of medical practitioner, midwife or other person acting in same capacity may give certificate	Registered medical practitioner in attendance during deceased's last illness to hand certificate of cause of death to informant, who delivers it to Registrar. When inquest held, certificate of finding of jury sufficient	Medical person, who was in attendance during last illness and until death, within 7 days to transmit to Registrar certificate of cause of death. If not sent, Registrar to transmit form, which must be returned, filled in, within 3 days of receipt	Registered medical practitioner, who attended deceased to give certificate of death to be delivered to Registrar. When inquest held, certificate of finding of jury sufficient
	<i>Cremation Act 1905</i> contains no special provisions for registration of death when body cremated	(a) Cremation not permitted until death registered, except on Coroner's certificate. Certificate required (i) from registered medical practitioner who attended deceased in last illness and can certify definitely as to cause of death, confirmed by second medical practitioner, or (ii) from medical practitioner, expert in pathology, appointed by cremation authority, after <i>post-mortem</i> examination or (iii) from Coroner (b) Still-born child may be cremated, if certified as such by registered medical practitioner after examination of body	Same as England and Wales	(No provision)
Undertaker or person who buries or otherwise disposes of dead body to transmit forthwith to District Registrar certificate of burial signed by himself and by officiating minister or two respectable persons	(No provision)	(No provision)	(No provision)	(No provision)
All burials within a cemetery to be registered in register book kept by Trustees of cemetery. Searches to be allowed on payment of fee of 1s.	(No provision)	Registers of burials to be kept by rector, vicar, or curate of a parish burial ground or by person appointed by owner of cemetery. Copies to be sent to Registrar of Ecclesiastical Court of Diocese	All burials within any burial ground to be registered in register kept by Parochial Board. Private registers may be kept, but such do not relieve proprietors from registering in parochial register	All burials within any burial ground provided under the <i>Public Health (Ireland) Act 1870</i> , to be registered in register book kept by Burial Board. Officer of Board to make returns to Registrar

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS IN FORCE RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS,  
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, AND IN ENGLAND

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.
I. REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS				
<i>C.—Deaths</i>				
18. <i>Evidence</i> ..	Certified copies of registers admissible as evidence. ( <i>Evidence Act</i> )	(a) Certified copies of registers or entries signed by Government Statist or Assistant Government Statist to be <i>prima facie</i> evidence in any court or before any person acting judicially (b) Register book of burials or copy or extract to be received as evidence of burial	(a) Certificates or certified copies given and sealed by Registrar-General or District Registrar to be received in all courts of justice as evidence (b) Certificate of Registrar-General that original register is lost or destroyed to be received in any court of justice as conclusive evidence	(a) Certified copies of entries under hand and seal of Registrar-General or Deputy Registrar-General to be received as evidence in any court of justice within South Australia and its dependencies (b) Certificate of Registrar-General that register is lost or destroyed also to be evidence
19. <i>When Copy of Entry in Register not Evidence</i>	..	(a) When not signed by informant (b) When there is not also entry of registration of burial or cremation in the register	When there is no entry of registration of burial in the register	When it appears that 6 months have intervened between the day of death and the day of registration
20. <i>Penalties</i> ..	..	(a) Burying without certificate of registration, or failing to give information when burying without certificate. Max. £20 (b) Failing to transmit certificate of cremation, undertaker omitting to send certificate of burial. Max. £5 (c) Registered person under <i>Infant Life Protection Act</i> failing to give notice of death of boarded-out illegitimate child. Max. 6 months' imprisonment with or without hard labour or £25 (d) Registrar giving certificate of registration of death of boarded-out child without authorization. Max. £50	(a) Cremation without permit. Max., £500 and/or imprisonment for 2 years (b) Breach of regulations under <i>Cremation Act</i> . Max. £10	(a) Burying without certificate and failing to notify Registrar. Max. £10 (b) Registering death after 6 months. Max. £50 (c) Medical practitioner refusing or neglecting to give certificate of cause of death. Max. £5 (d) Breach of regulations under <i>Cremation Act</i> . Max. £10

DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, AND THE LEGITIMATION OF CHILDREN IN THE  
AND WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND—continued.

Western Australia.	Tasmania.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
AND DEATHS—continued.				
—continued.				
<p>(a) Certified copies of registers or of entries in registers, signed and sealed by Registrar-General or District Registrar, to be received as <i>prima facie</i> evidence in all proceedings whether civil or criminal.</p> <p>(b) Register of burials or copy or extract to be received as evidence of burial before all courts and persons.</p>	<p>(a) Copy of register or of entry, certified under hand of Registrar or Deputy, and sealed or stamped to be evidence in any court.</p> <p>(b) Certificate under hand of Registrar-General, that original register is lost or destroyed, to be conclusive evidence.</p> <p>(c) Certificate from any part of British Dominions not to require further proof.</p>	<p>Certified copy of entry in General Register, sealed with seal of General Register Office, and register books of burials to be received as evidence in all courts.</p>	<p>Extract of entry signed by Deputy Clerk Register or Registrar admissible as evidence in all parts of His Majesty's Dominions. Copies of registers of burials to be evidence.</p>	<p>Certified copy of entry, stamped with seal of General Register Office, admissible as evidence in all parts of His Majesty's Dominions.</p>
<p>(a) When there is no entry in the register of registration of burial or other disposal of dead body.</p> <p>(b) When 12 months have intervened between death and registration, except registration authorized by Registrar-General.</p>		<p>(a) When entry in register (i) not signed by Informant, or (ii) not made upon certificate from Coroner, or (iii) not made in pursuance of Act relating to deaths at sea.</p> <p>(b) When more than 12 months have elapsed between day of death and day of entry unless made with authority of Registrar-General.</p>		<p>When not sealed with seal of General Register Office.</p>
<p>(a) District Registrar registering death after 12 months without authority. Max. £50.</p> <p>(b) Failing to deliver certificate of cause of death to Registrar, medical practitioner failing or neglecting to give same. Max. £2.</p> <p>(c) Interring still-born child contrary to Act. Max. £100 or 6 months' imprisonment with or without hard labour.</p>	<p>(a) Registering or causing death to be registered after 12 months, burying still-born child without certificate, burying or performing funeral service without certificate and failing to notify Registrar within 7 days. Max. £10.</p> <p>(b) Failing to deliver certificate of death, refusing or neglecting to give medical certificate, failing to deliver same to Registrar. Max. £2.</p> <p>(c) Contravention of regulations under Cremation Act. Max. £50.</p> <p>(d) Contravention of provisions of Infant Life Protection Act. Max. £25 or imprisonment for 6 months.</p>	<p>(a) Failing to register burial. Max. £5.</p> <p>(b) Registering death or burying still-born child in contravention of Act, failing to give notice in case of burial without certificate. Max. £10.</p> <p>(c) Failing to deliver certificate of registration or of cause of death. Max. £2.</p> <p>(d) Breach of regulations under Cremation Act. Max. £50.</p> <p>(e) Making false declaration under Cremation Act. Max. 2 years' imprisonment with or without hard labour.</p>	<p>(a) Failing to give notice within 8 days of death, failing to notify Registrar in case of burial without authority. Max. 20s.</p> <p>(b) Failing to attend when required to give information, or to notify death outside of a house, or to notify finding of new-born child. Max. 40s.</p> <p>(c) Failing to deliver certificate of registration to undertaker. Max. £10.</p>	<p>Failing to deliver certificate of registration, failing to deliver certificate of cause of death to Registrar. Max. 40s.</p> <p>Registering death, or burying still-born child in contravention of Act. Max. £10.</p>

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS IN FORCE RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS,  
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, AND IN ENGLAND

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.
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I. REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS

*C.—Deaths*

<b>21. Miscellaneous Provisions</b>		<p>(a) In case of death of boarded-out infant, it is not lawful for any legally qualified medical practitioner other than medical officer appointed under <i>Neglected Children's Act</i> to give certificate of cause of death except by direction of Coroner or a Justice</p> <p>(b) Occupier of house in which death of illegitimate child under 5 years of age occurs, to give notice to Registrar</p> <p>(c) Occupier of house to notify death of boarded-out illegitimate child within 12 hours to Secretary for Department of Neglected Children and to the police</p>	<p>Registered person in charge of boarded-out infant to give notice of death within 24 hours to nearest police station. Occupier of house in which death of illegitimate child under 5 years of age occurs or to which body brought to give notice in writing within 24 hours to District Registrar. If not in city or town, notice to be given within one week to District Registrar or officer in charge of nearest police station.</p>	
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II. REGISTRATION

<b>1. Acts relating to Registration of Marriages</b>	Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act 1899 Marriage Act 1899	Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act 1915 Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act (No. 2) 1915	The Marriage Act 1861, 1870 The Justices Marrying Act 1872	The Marriage Act 1867, 1868, 1882 Births, Marriages and Deaths Amendment Act 1907
<b>2. Definition of Terms</b>		<i>Registrar of Marriages.</i> —Any officer who, pursuant to Marriage Act, has been or is appointed by Governor for purpose of celebrating marriages	<i>District Registrar.</i> —Any District Registrar or Assistant District Registrar	<i>Officiating Minister.</i> —Any minister of religion, whose name is entered as officiating minister in book kept by Registrar-General, and any minister of religion statedly officiating as such who may be enrolled thereafter
<b>3. Chief Registration Officers</b>	Registrar-General appointed by Governor	Government Statist and Assistant Government Statist appointed by Governor	Registrar - General and Deputy Registrar-General appointed by Governor	Registrar-General and Deputy Registrar-General appointed by Governor

DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, AND THE LEGITIMATION OF CHILDREN IN THE AND WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND—*continued.*

Western Australia.	Tasmania.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
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AND DEATHS—*continued.*—*continued.*

No entry in register or certified copy to be inadmissible in evidence, by reason merely that entry has not been signed by informant	<p>(a) <i>Illegitimate Child.</i>—Occupier of house in which illegitimate infant under 5 years of age dies or to which body brought to give notice within 24 hours to Registrar. If not in city or town, notice to be given within one week to Registrar or officer in charge of nearest police station</p> <p>(b) <i>Registration of Deaths in War Act 1915.</i>—Registrar may register death of person killed in war outside Tasmania. Certificate of officer in charge of Base Records to accompany application for registration</p>	<p>Registrar - General may direct that place of death be added to entry in register. When burial takes place without rites of Church of England, person in charge of burial to transmit certificate of burial to rector, vicar or curate in charge of parish or to person keeping register in case of a burial ground or cemetery</p>	<p>Death of a Scottish subject taking place in a foreign country, if intimated to Registrar-General within 12 months and certified by British Consul, to be entered in "The Foreign Register"</p>	
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## OF MARRIAGES.

The Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act 1894, 1900, 1907, 1914	The Marriage Act 1895 The Marriage Amendment Act 1896	Parochial Register Act 1812 Births and Deaths Registration Act 1836, 1837 Marriage Act 1836, 1898 Foreign Marriage Act 1892	The Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Scotland) Act 1854, 1855, 1860 The Marriage (Scotland) Act 1856 The Lord Clerk Register (Scotland) Act 1879	The Marriages (Ireland) Act 1844 The Marriage Law (Ireland) Amendment Act 1863 The Registration of Marriages (Ireland) Act 1863 The Matrimonial Census and Marriage Law (Ireland) Amendment Act 1871
<i>Minister.</i> —A minister of religion or other person duly registered to celebrate marriages within Western Australia	<p>(a) <i>General Search.</i>—A search, without stating its object, or where, to aid enquiry, some essential particular relating to name, relationship, year or locality is lacking</p> <p>(b) <i>Particular Search.</i>—A search for a specific entry where all particulars are available, and which involves a search not extending over 3 years</p> <p>(c) <i>Officiating Minister.</i>—Any minister registered at office of Registrar-General</p>	<p>(a) <i>General Search.</i> A search during a number of hours not exceeding six, without stating its object</p> <p>(b) <i>Particular Search.</i>—A search over any period not exceeding five years for a particular entry</p>	<p>(a) <i>Minister</i> includes ministers and pastors of Christian congregations of all denominations</p> <p>(b) <i>Heritor.</i>—A person entitled to elect a schoolmaster under 43 Geo. IV. c. 54</p>	<p>(a) <i>General Search.</i>—A search during any number of successive days (<i>sic</i>) not exceeding six, without stating its object</p> <p>(b) <i>Particular Search.</i>—A search over any period not exceeding five years for any given register of marriages</p>
Registrar - General and Deputy Registrar-General appointed by Governor	Registrar - General and Deputy Registrar-General appointed under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act	Registrar - General appointed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom	Deputy Clerk Registrar appointed by His Majesty	Registrar-General of Marriages appointed by Lord Lieutenant

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS IN FORCE RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS,  
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA. AND IN ENGLAND

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.
II. REGISTRATION OF				
4. <i>Other Registration Officers</i>	District Registrars and Assistant District Registrars appointed by Governor	Registrars appointed by Governor	District Registrars and Assistant District Registrars appointed by Governor	District Registrars of Births and Deaths to be also District Registrars of Marriages
5. <i>Registry Districts</i>	All Registry Districts existing when Act was passed. Governor may alter existing division, but one district must be Registry District for Sydney	Governor divided State into Districts and defined limits and may revoke, vary and alter limits	Governor divided State into Registry Districts and may alter such division	Districts existing under the <i>Registration of Births and Deaths Act</i>
6. <i>Registry Offices</i>	<i>Chief Office.</i> —"General Registry for New South Wales" in Sydney, established prior to passing of Act	(a) <i>Chief Office.</i> —Government Statist's in Melbourne (b) <i>Other Offices.</i> —Appointed by Governor	<i>Chief Office.</i> —"General Registry for Queensland" in Brisbane	(a) <i>Chief Office.</i> —"General Registry Office" in Adelaide (b) <i>Other Offices.</i> —According to regulations
7. <i>Regulations</i>	Registrar - General, with approval of Governor, may make regulations for management of General Registry and to be observed by District Registrars	Governor may make regulations for—(a) management of Registry Offices; (b) guidance of Statist and Registrars; (c) carrying out Act. No penalty for breach to exceed £5	Registrar - General, with approval of Governor, may make regulations for management of General Registry and to be observed by District Registrars	Registrar-General, with approval of Governor, may make regulations for—(a) management of Registrar's offices; (b) prescribing duties of Registrars; (c) departmental working of Act; (d) generally carrying out and enforcing Act
8. <i>Books, Forms, &amp;c.</i>	Registrar-General to furnish to each District Registrar—(a) books for registry of marriages; (b) forms for certified copies; (c) forms of marriage certificate, and to every duly registered officiating minister forms of marriage certificates and books for the registry of marriages	Government Statist to furnish to every person empowered by law to celebrate marriages certificate forms	Registrar-General to furnish to District Registrar books for registry of marriages and forms for certified copies and to every officiating minister duly registered a sufficient number in duplicate of marriage registry books and forms	Registrar-General to furnish to every District Registrar, officiating minister and officiating registrar such printed forms as may be necessary to enable them to register marriages
9. <i>Duties of Registrars</i>	To inform himself carefully of every marriage happening within his district, and to register same in register, with particulars, as soon as possible after the event, without fee	Immediately after marriage to enter upon three marriage certificates the required particulars	Same as New South Wales	To preserve certificates forwarded to them and cause them to be bound in convenient volumes



DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, AND THE LEGITIMATION OF CHILDREN IN THE AND WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND—*continued.*

Western Australia.	Tasmania.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
<b>MARRIAGES—<i>continued.</i></b>				
District, Deputy District and Assistant Registrars appointed by Governor or by Registrar-General	(a) Registrars of Births and Deaths and their deputies to be Registrars of Marriages (b) Governor may appoint any official nominated by scheduled religious bodies to be a Registrar of Marriages	(a) Superintendent Registrars appointed by Board of Guardians (b) Registrars appointed by Registrar-General or by Superintendent Registrar with his approval (c) Other Registrars—(i) Clergymen of Church of England; (ii) Registering Officer of Quakers; (iii) Secretary of Synagogue; (iv) Registrar of Nonconformists; (v) Other duly authorized persons	Sheriff in control and superintendence of Registrars, who are elected by parochial board of parish. If no board, heritors appointed, subject to approbation of Sheriff. Assistant Registrars appointed by Registrars	Superintendent Registrars and Registrars as appointed under <i>Registration of Births and Deaths Act</i> if they think fit to accept office, otherwise Guardians of Unions appoint. Every Registrar may appoint a deputy
Governor fixed boundaries of Registry Districts and may alter or vary any district and the boundaries thereof	Districts as determined by or under the <i>Registration of Births and Deaths Act</i>	Guardians of Unions and parishes to divide into districts approved by Registrar-General, who may include extra-parochial places in districts, and with consent of Local Government Board, unite or divide districts	Existing parishes which may be divided or united into districts by Sheriff. Where parish is wholly or partly in a burgh, town council possesses powers of parochial boards	Same districts as under <i>Registration of Births and Deaths (Ireland) Act</i> . Lord Lieutenant, or Registrar-General, with his approbation, may alter boundaries of districts and form new districts
<i>Chief Office.</i> —"The General Registry for Western Australia" in Perth	Same as those for registration of births and deaths	Same as those for registration of births and deaths	Same as those for registration of births and deaths	(a) <i>Chief Office.</i> —"The General Register Office" in Dublin (b) <i>Other Offices.</i> —A register office in each district
Governor may make regulations for—(a) management of General and District Registries; (b) effectual carrying out of Act, and may alter, amend or repeal regulations	Governor may from time to time make rules and regulations for more effectually carrying out provisions of Act and may alter and repeal same	Local Government Board, or Registrar-General, with approval of same, may make regulations for—(a) management of Registrar; (b) duties of Registrar-General, officers and Registrars	Secretary for Scotland, or Deputy Clerk Registrar, with his approbation, may make regulations for—(a) management of General Registry Office; (b) discharge of duties of officer, and Registrars	Lord Lieutenant, or Registrar-General, with his approbation, may make regulations for management of Registrar Office and duties of Registrar-General, officers and Registrars
Registrar-General to furnish to every District Registrar register books for the registry of marriages and to every minister marriage register books and forms.	Registrar-General to furnish to every Registrar and officiating minister printed forms for registration of marriages	Registrar-General to provide every Registrar with duplicate marriage books for marriages and forms for certified copies thereof	Deputy Clerk Registrar to furnish to each Registrar register books of marriages, certificates, schedules notices and forms	Registrar-General to furnish duplicate marriage register books and forms for certified copies to—(a) Registrars; (b) rector, vicar or curate of every church or chapel; (c) every Presbyterian minister; (d) clerk of the Quakers; (e) every person authorized by Jews
To enter in marriage register book certificates of marriages which have been forwarded to him, or which he has himself celebrated. Fee for registering marriage, 2s. 6d.	When marriage celebrated by him or contracted before him, same as celebrator of marriage. (See No. 16.)	To register marriages in duplicate in the marriage register immediately after celebration on receipt of fee of 2s. 6d. One filled-in book to be retained by Registrar, other sent to Superintendent Registrar	To enter particulars of all marriage schedules received by him in register, and transmit all schedules and duplicate registers to Registrar-General	To make entries in register book of all certified copies of marriage certificates received, and to register every marriage solemnized in his presence

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS IN FORCE RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS,  
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, AND IN ENGLAND.

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.
II. REGISTRATION OF				
10. Returns to be made	(a) District Registrar in April, July, October, and January, to transmit to General Registry copies of entries in registers made during preceding three months (b) Minister celebrating marriage to transmit original certificate of marriage within 1 month to District Registrar	(a) Registrar of Marriages to send notice of marriage within 7 days after celebration, and certificates of marriage in January, April, July, and October to Government Statist (b) Government Statist to send abstract of number of marriages annually to Chief Secretary, to be laid before Parliament	District Registrar to transmit in April, July, October, and January to General Registry copies of entries in registers of marriages made during preceding 3 months	District Registrar, officiating minister, and officiating registrar to send quarterly to Registrar - General report of all marriages celebrated by them during 3 preceding calendar months
11 Indexes of Registers, &c.	(a) Registrar-General to keep—(i) Indexes of district registers; (ii) Index of register for District of Sydney; (iii) General Index of all marriages in New South Wales (b) District Registrar to keep index of his register books	(a) Government Statist and (b) Registrars of Marriages to keep indexes of all register books	(a) Registrar - General to keep—(i) Indexes of District Registers, and (ii) General Index of all marriages in Queensland (b) District Registrar to keep index of his register books	(a) Registrar-General and (b) District Registrars to keep indexes of register books
12. Searches in Indexes and Registers	Every person, on payment of fee and giving written memorandum of particular entry he desires to find or search for, entitled at reasonable hours to search indexes and registers in which such entry appears to be	Government Statist or Registrar, upon receipt of fee and application of any person, to cause at all reasonable hours search to be made of index or register	Same as New South Wales	Any person entitled at all reasonable hours to search indexes
13. Certified Copies of Entries	Every person, on payment of fee, entitled to copy of any entry, certified by Registrar-General or District Registrar	On application, and payment of fee, Government Statist to give certified copy of any entry under his hand	Same as New South Wales	Any person entitled to have certified copy of entry in register books under hand of Registrar-General or District Registrar, on payment of fee

DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, AND THE LEGITIMATION OF CHILDREN IN THE  
AND WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND—continued.

Western Australia.	Tasmania.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
<b>MARRIAGES—continued.</b>				
District Registrar to forward on first day of month following receipt copies of the marriage register received by him from ministers to Registrar-General	Registrar or officiating minister on 1st of January, April, July, and October, or within 14 days thereafter, to forward to Registrar - General report of all marriages performed during preceding month, distinguishing those performed by licence	(a) Superintendent Registrar to forward quarterly to Registrar-General copies of registers received by him, and receive fee of 2d. for each entry (b) Registrar to send similar copies quarterly, and receive fee of 6d. for each entry (c) Registrar - General to send annual abstract to Local Government Board, to be laid before Parliament	(a) Registrar to transmit one copy of register annually to Sheriff, to be forwarded to Deputy Clerk Register (b) Registrar to make out twice a year account of number of marriages registered, and is paid 2s. for each of first 20 entries, and 1s. for each subsequent entry. In lieu, parochial board may pay fixed salary (c) Deputy Clerk Register to send annual abstract to Secretary of State, to be laid before Parliament	(a), (b) Same as England and Wales (c) Registrar-General to send annual abstract to Lord Lieutenant, to be laid before Parliament (d) Rector, vicar, or curate of every church or chapel, Presbyterian minister, and registering officer of Quakers and Jews to send to Registrar quarterly copies of entries in their registers, and, when registers filled, one copy thereof
(a) Registrar-General to keep index of marriages in General Registry (b) District Registrar to keep index of his register books	Registrar - General to keep indexes of the register books in his office	(a) Registrar-General to keep indexes of all certified copies of registers (b) Superintendent Registrar to keep index of District Register on forms supplied by Registrar-General	(a) Deputy Clerk Register to keep tabulated alphabetical index of all registers in his custody (b) Registrar to keep index of duplicate registers kept by him	(a) Registrar-General to keep index of all certified copies (b) Superintendent Registrar and (c) Registrar to keep indexes of register books.
Registrar - General and District Registrars to allow at all reasonable times, searches in register books on payment of prescribed fee	Every person entitled, at all reasonable hours, on every day except Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and all public holidays to search indexes and register books in Registrar-General's office	(a) General Register Office.—Every person entitled to search indexes, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on any day except Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday on payment of fee (b) Registrar's Office.—Searches may be made at all reasonable times on payment of fee	(a) Deputy Clerk Register's Office.—Every person entitled on payment of fee to search index between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on any day except Sunday (b) Registrar's Office.—Every person entitled, on payment of fee, to search indexes at reasonable hours, subject to regulations prescribed by Sheriff (c) Other Offices.—Registrar, rector, vicar or curate of any church or chapel, Presbyterian minister, and registering officer of Quakers and Jews to allow searches in register books at all reasonable times	(a) Registrar - General's Office.—Searches may be made, on payment of fee, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. on any day except Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday (b) Superintendent Registrar and Registrar's Office.—Searches in indexes allowed (c) Other Offices.—Registrar, rector, vicar or curate of any church or chapel, Presbyterian minister, and registering officer of Quakers and Jews to allow searches in register books at all reasonable times
Registrar-General or District Registrar to give sealed or stamped copy certified under his hand of entry in register book, on payment of fee	Every person may have certified copy of any entry under hand of Registrar - General on payment of fee	Registrar - General or Registrar may give certified copy of register of marriage on payment of fee	Every person entitled to have copy of entry in register on payment of fee	Certified copy of entry to be delivered on payment of fee

**CONSPECTUS OF ACTS IN FORCE RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS,  
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, AND IN ENGLAND**

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.
<b>II. REGISTRATION OF</b>				
<b>14. Fees for Searches and Certified Copies</b>	(a) Every search in any index, 5s. (b) Every certified copy of any entry or of any marriage, 2s.	(a) From 1st July, 1853—(i) Every search (and extract from entry, if desired), 2s. 6d.; (ii) Certificate (including search), 7s. 6d. (b) Prior to 1st July, 1853—(i) Every search (and extract from entry, if desired), 1s.; (ii) Every certificate (including search), 2s.	(a) Every search, 2s. (b) Certified copy of any entry, 2s. (c) Certified copy of any marriage, 2s.	(a) General search, 2s. 6d. (b) Particular search, 1s. (c) Certified copy of entry, 2s. 6d.
<b>15. Correction of Errors</b>	Person charged with duty of making entry not liable for penalty. If within 1 month of discovery of error, he corrects same, by making and signing new marginal entry (a) in presence of either of the parties to the marriage, or (b) in presence of District Registrar, who makes like alteration in certified copy	When Registrar is informed of, or discovers error in entry, he is to correct same (a) within 6 months, (b) in presence of parties to marriage, (c) in case of death or absence of any of same, on written authority of Government Statist, or (d) in presence of two credible witnesses who have knowledge of truth of correction. Correction to be made in margin and dated, and copy sent to Government Statist	Same as New South Wales	No person discovering error in form or substance of entry liable to penalty, if, within 1 month, he corrects error by dated entry in margin, in presence of (a) parties married, or (b) Registrar-General or District Registrar and two credible witnesses, who attest same. Registrar-General to be notified of correction
<b>16. Duties of Celebrators of Marriage</b>	After celebration of marriage certificate to be signed by minister or registrar, and by parties and by witnesses, and one copy delivered to one of the parties. Two copies to be signed, with declarations indorsed thereon	Immediately after marriage to enter upon three marriage certificates the required particulars. One copy to be kept by celebrator, one to be handed to one of the parties immediately after marriage, and one to be sent to Government Statist	Minister or Registrar or Justice of the Peace celebrating marriage to sign certificate and deliver one copy immediately after marriage to one of the parties, and minister or Justice of Peace within 1 month to transmit original certificate to District Registrar	To make out in triplicate certificate signed by parties, witnesses, and himself, and (a) deliver one copy to one of the parties immediately after marriage; (b) forward one within 7 days to District Registrar; c send one to Registrar-General

DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, AND THE LEGITIMATION OF CHILDREN IN THE  
AND WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND—*continued.*

Western Australia.	Tasmania.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
<b>MARRIAGES—<i>continued.</i></b>				
<p>(a) Every search in an index, 2s 6d.</p> <p>(b) Every certified copy of any entry, 1s.</p> <p>(c) Every certificate on search, 7s. 6d.</p>	<p>(a) General search, not exceeding 1 hour, 2s. 6d.; each additional hour or part, 1s. 6d.</p> <p>(b) Particular search, 1s.</p> <p>(c) Certificate with particular search only, without seal, 2s. 6d.; with seal, 5s.</p>	<p>(a) <i>General Register Office.</i>—(i) General search, 20s.; (ii) Particular search, 1s.; (iii) Copy of certificate, 2s. 6d.</p> <p>(b) <i>Registrar's Office.</i>—(i) Search over 1 year, 1s.; (ii) Each additional year, 6d.; (iii) Copy of certificate, 2s. 6d.</p>	<p>(a) <i>Deputy Clerk Register's Office.</i>—(i) General search, 20s.; Particular search, 1s.; extract, 2s.</p> <p>(b) <i>Registrar's Office.</i>—General search, 2s.; Particular search, 1s.; extract, 2s.</p> <p>(c) Certified copy of certificate of irregular marriage granted on warrant of Sheriff, 5s.</p>	<p>(a) <i>Registrar - General's Office.</i>—(i) General search, 20s.; (ii) Particular search, 1s.</p> <p>(b) <i>Superintendent Registrar's and Registrar's Offices.</i>—(i) General search, 5s.; (ii) Particular search, 1s.</p> <p>(c) <i>Registrar's Office.</i>—Search in entries not forwarded to Superintendent Registrar, 6d.</p> <p>(d) <i>Ministers', &amp;c., Registers.</i>—(i) Search not over 1 year, 1s.; (ii) Each additional year, 6d.</p> <p>(e) Certified copy of entry, 2s. 6d., and 1d. stamp duty</p>
<p>(a) Clerical error may be corrected by any person authorized by Registrar-General</p> <p>(b) Error of fact or substance may be corrected by Registrar-General or by District Registrar on his order, in margin, on receipt of fee of 2s. 6d. and of statutory declaration setting forth nature of error and true facts of case, made by person required to give information, or in default, by two credible witnesses having knowledge of the truth of the case</p>	<p>No person charged with duty of registering marriage, who discovers error, liable for penalty if within 1 calendar month of discovery and 2 years of registration of marriage, he corrects same in presence of Registrar-General or Registrar or officiating minister and two credible witnesses. Registrar-General to be notified of correction</p>	<p>Accidental errors may be corrected in presence of parties married, or, in case of death or absence, in presence of Superintendent Registrar and two credible witnesses. Correction to be made in margin of register</p> <p>If correction made within 1 month after discovery no penalty is to be enforced</p>	<p>Person discovering error to forthwith give information to Sheriff who summons person concerned in making erroneous entry and person interested and examines them on oath. If satisfied he authorizes correction to be made in "The Register of Corrected Entries," enters same in margin of original entry, and transmits copy to Deputy Clerk Registrar</p>	<p>(a) <i>Church of England, Presbyterians, Quakers, and Jews.</i>—Error may be corrected within 1 month of discovery, if correction made in margin, in presence of parties married, or, in case of death or absence, in presence of Registrar and two credible witnesses, who attest same</p> <p>(b) <i>Other Religions.</i>—Person discovering error to forthwith notify Justices at Petty Sessions, who summon person making error and persons interested, examines them on oath, and has correction made in margin</p>
<p>Minister or District Registrar, immediately after marriage, to register particulars in triplicate—(a) one copy to be delivered to one of the parties to marriage; (b) if celebrated by minister, one copy with fee to be sent to District Registrar, and forwarded by him to Registrar-General; (c) one copy retained by minister or District Registrar</p>	<p>To make out certificate of marriage in triplicate—(a) one copy to be delivered immediately after marriage to one of the parties thereto; (b) one copy to be forwarded to Registrar-General within 7 days; (c) one copy to be kept as record of marriage</p>	<p>To register marriage in duplicate in two of the marriage books immediately after celebration, on receipt of fee of 2s. 6d.</p>	<p>In case of regular marriage, copy of form of schedule to be produced with information required inserted therein, and signed by parties, witnesses, and minister, and delivered to the parties, who, within 3 days, are to deliver or send same by post to Registrar. Registrar to enter same in register, and transmit schedules with duplicate registers to Deputy Clerk Registrar</p>	<p>(a) Vicar, rector, or curate of church or chapel, Presbyterian minister, or registering officer of Quakers and Jews immediately after ceremony to register marriage in duplicate in two registers signed by minister or registering officer, parties, and two witnesses</p> <p>(b) With all marriages parties contracting to send certificate of marriage to Registrar</p>

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS IN FORCE RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS,  
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, AND IN ENGLAND

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.
II. REGISTRATION OF				
17. <i>Particulars required for Registration of Marriage</i>	<p>Year. District. Place. Registrar.</p> <p>(a) When and where married</p> <p>(b) Names and surnames of parties</p> <p>(c) Rank or profession</p> <p>(d) Usual place of residence</p> <p>(e) Condition (bachelor or spinster, widower or widow, divorced or divorced petitioner)</p> <p>(f) Birthplace</p> <p>(g) Ages</p> <p>(h) Parents—A. (i) Father (Christian name and surname); (ii) Mother, Christian name and maiden surname. B. Father's rank or profession</p> <p>(i) Where married</p> <p>(j) According to rites of</p> <p>(k) Signatures of parties, two witnesses, officiating minister and District Registrar</p>	<p>Year. Parish or Church. District. Denomination.</p> <p>(a) No. in register</p> <p>(b) When and where married</p> <p>(c) Name and surname of each party</p> <p>(d) Conjugal condition, also date of each former spouse (if widowed) or date of order absolute (if divorced)</p> <p>(e) Children by each former marriage—(i) living; (ii) dead</p> <p>(f) Birthplace</p> <p>(g) Occupation</p> <p>(h) Exact residence of each party—(i) present; (ii) usual</p> <p>(i) Parents' names—(i) Father, also occupation; (ii) Mother (full maiden name)</p> <p>(j) Declaration by parties as to whether by banns or licence, also how marriage celebrated</p> <p>(k) Signature of two witnesses</p> <p>(l) Certificate by Minister, Government Statist, or Registrar of Marriages</p>	<p>(a) Name of celebrator</p> <p>(b) Designation of celebrator</p> <p>(c) Church or address of place where celebrated</p> <p>(d) Bridegroom—(i) Name in full; (ii) Rank or occupation; (iii) Residence; (iv) Condition; (v) Age last birthday—(vi) Birthplace; (vii) Father's name (Christian name and surname in full); (viii) Father's rank or profession; (ix) Mother's Christian name and maiden surname</p> <p>(e) Bride. Same as bridegroom</p> <p>(f) Witnesses (names in full)</p> <p>(g) Signature of minister or Registrar</p> <p>(h) Usual signatures of parties to the marriage</p> <p>(i) Usual signatures of witnesses</p>	<p>Date. District.</p> <p>(a) Names and surnames to be written in full</p> <p>(b) Ages</p> <p>(c) Places and countries of birth</p> <p>(d) Condition</p> <p>(e) Trade or calling</p> <p>(f) Residence at time of marriage</p> <p>(g) Names and surnames of fathers of both parties</p> <p>(h) Place in which celebrated</p> <p>(i) Signatures of parties</p> <p>(j) Signatures of two witnesses</p> <p>(k) Trade or calling of witnesses</p> <p>(l) Residence of witnesses</p> <p>(m) Date</p> <p>(n) Signature of Registrar or officiating minister</p>
18. <i>Special Provisions for Quakers, Jews, &amp;c.</i>	<p>Certificate of marriage to be transmitted to District Registrar by person celebrating marriage or by one of the parties thereto, stating date, place of marriage, and name, designation and usual residence of each of the parties</p>	<p>In case of Quakers and Jews—Same as New South Wales, certificate to be transmitted within three months of date of marriage</p>	<p>Where both parties are Quakers or Jews, certificate of marriage to be transmitted within ten days to District Registrar by person celebrating marriage or by one of the parties thereto, stating date and place of marriage, and name, designation, and usual residence of each of the parties</p>	<p>Where any religious body or society has no officiating minister, Governor may direct Registrar-General to appoint officiating Registrar with same powers as officiating minister</p>
19. <i>Evidence</i> ..	<p>Certified copies of registers admissible as evidence (<i>Evidence Act</i>)</p>	<p>Certified copies of registers or of entries, signed by Government Statist or Assistant Government Statist to be <i>prima facie</i> evidence in any Court or before any person acting judicially</p>	<p>Certificates or certified copies of registers given and sealed by Registrar-General or District Registrar to be received in all courts of justice as evidence</p>	<p>Certified copies of registers under hand and seal of Registrar-General or District Registrar to be <i>prima facie</i> evidence in any court of justice within the State</p>

DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, AND THE LEGITIMATION OF CHILDREN IN THE  
AND WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND—*continued.*

Western Australia.	Tasmania.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
<b>MARRIAGES—<i>continued.</i></b>				
<p>(a) When and where married</p> <p>(b) Christian names and surnames</p> <p>(c) Ages</p> <p>(d) Condition</p> <p>(e) Rank, profession, or occupation</p> <p>(f) Residence — (i) present; (ii) usual</p> <p>(g) Father's Christian name and surname</p> <p>(h) Rank or profession of father</p> <p>(i) Mother's Christian name</p> <p>(j) Place where married</p> <p>(k) How married</p> <p>(l) Signatures of parties and witnesses</p>	<p>District, No. in Register</p> <p>(a) Marriage by licence or certificate</p> <p>(b) Rites under which marriage performed</p> <p>(c) Husband — (i) Signature; (ii) Residence, present, usual; (iii) Age; (iv) Profession or occupation; (v) Condition (if previously married, date of decease of former spouse, number of children, living, dead); (vi) Birthplace; (vii) Father's name and occupation; (viii) Mother's name</p> <p>(d) Wife. Same as husband</p> <p>(e) Signatures of two witnesses and celebrator of marriage</p>	<p>Year. Name of Church. Parish. County</p> <p>(a) When married</p> <p>(b) Name and surname</p> <p>(c) Age</p> <p>(d) Condition</p> <p>(e) Rank or profession</p> <p>(f) Residence at time of marriage</p> <p>(g) Father's name and surname</p> <p>(h) Rank or profession of father</p> <p>(i) Where married</p> <p>(j) Whether married by licence or banns</p> <p>(k) Signatures of parties, two witnesses and minister</p>	<p>Name of parish, county, or burgh. Registrar</p> <p>(a) When, where and how married</p> <p>(b) Signatures of parties</p> <p>(c) Residence — (i) present; (ii) usual</p> <p>(d) Age</p> <p>(e) Rank or profession and relationship of parties (if related)</p> <p>(f) Condition — (i) if a widower or widow, whether second or third marriage; (ii) Children by each former marriage, living, dead; (iii) Birthplace and when and where registered</p> <p>(g) If a regular marriage, signatures of officiating minister and witnesses</p> <p>(h) If irregular, date of extract, sentence of conviction or declaration of decree, and in what Court pronounced</p> <p>(i) When and where registered and signature of Registrar</p>	<p>Name of Church. Parish. City</p> <p>(a) When married</p> <p>(b) Name and surname</p> <p>(c) Age</p> <p>(d) Condition</p> <p>(e) Rank or profession</p> <p>(f) Residence at time of marriage</p> <p>(g) Father's name and surname</p> <p>(h) Rank and profession of father</p>
No special provision	Persons objecting to celebration of marriage by officiating minister or Registrar may mutually contract and celebrate marriage between themselves, but such celebration must be performed before two or more witnesses and in presence of Registrar of marriages, who registers same	<p>(a) Registering officer of Quakers must register marriage in duplicate as soon as conveniently may be after celebration</p> <p>(b) Secretary of Synagogue must register marriage in duplicate immediately after celebration</p>	No special provision	<p>(a) <i>Quakers</i>.—Registers kept by person whom recording clerk of Society of Friends at their central office in Dublin certifies to be a registering officer in Ireland</p> <p>(b) <i>Jews</i>.—Registers kept by person whom the president of the London committee of deputies of the British Jews certifies to be secretary of a Synagogue in Ireland</p>
Certified copies of registers signed and sealed by Registrar-General or District Registrar to be received as <i>prima facie</i> evidence in all proceedings whether civil or criminal	Certified copies of registers or entries under seal made or given by Registrar-General to be received as <i>prima facie</i> evidence in any court of justice within the State	<p>(a) Certified copies of entries sealed with seal of General Register Office to be received as evidence</p> <p>(b) Register of marriages is valid in law</p>	<p>(a) Extract of entry signed by Deputy Clerk Register or Registrar admissible as evidence in all parts of His Majesty's Dominions</p> <p>(b) Certified copy of irregular marriage granted on warrant of Sheriff to be evidence in United Kingdom and Dominions belonging thereto</p>	<p>(a) All certified copies of entries stamped or sealed with seal of General Register Office to be received as evidence</p> <p>(b) Certified copy not of any force or effect unless sealed or stamped</p>

**CONSPECTUS OF ACTS IN FORCE RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS,  
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, AND IN ENGLAND**

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.
<b>II. REGISTRATION OF</b>				
<b>20. Penalties ..</b>	<p>(a) Minister or person celebrating marriage failing to transmit certificate to District Registrar, min. £10; max., £50</p> <p>(b) Person negligently losing or injuring register or copy. Registrar refusing or omitting to register, max. £20</p>	<p>(a) Celebrator of marriage refusing or omitting to register marriage, husband of Quaker or Jew not transmitting certificate to Government Statist, person losing or injuring records, failing to forward documents to Government Statist, Registrar or minister of religion failing to cancel registration on demand, min., £10; max., £50</p> <p>(b) Failing to insert all information on demand by Government Statist, max. £5</p> <p>(c) Giving false information, guilty of perjury</p>	<p>(a) Celebrator of marriage, or in case of Quakers and Jews, parties to marriage, failing to transmit certificate to District Registrar, min., £10; max., £50</p> <p>(b) Person losing or injuring register, District Registrar refusing or omitting to register marriage, max., £50</p> <p>(c) Wilfully making false statements for insertion in register, guilty of perjury</p>	<p>(a) Celebrator of marriage neglecting to forward to Registrar-General or District Registrar, certificate of marriage, District Registrar refusing or omitting to register marriage, person in custody of register losing or injuring same, min., £5; max., £50</p> <p>(b) Failing to forward report or making false report to Registrar-General, max. £10</p> <p>(c) Wilfully making false declaration, signing false certificate, liable for perjury</p> <p>(d) Registrar registering marriage celebrated in contravention of Act, wilfully destroying register or copy, counterfeiting same, giving false certificate, forging seal, guilty of felony</p>
<b>21. Recovery of Penalties</b>	Penalties recoverable before two Justices of the Peace or Police Magistrate in a summary way, upon complaint of any person	Penalties recoverable in Court of Petty Sessions	Fines and penalties recovered in a summary way before two Justices of the Peace or Police Magistrate	Pecuniary penalties can be recovered in a summary way by any Special Magistrate or two Justices, with right of appeal to Local Court of Adelaide or Full Jurisdiction
<b>22. Limit of Time for Prosecutions</b>	No provision ..	No provision ..	No provision ..	No prosecution to be commenced, except within the space of 2 years after the offence was committed
<b>23. Miscellaneous Provisions</b>	..	<p>(a) Government Statist may return certificate to celebrator of marriage for completion or amendment to be made within 21 days</p> <p>(b) If Government Statist satisfied that registration is false or illegally made, Governor, under direction of Attorney-General, may cancel same. Registrar or minister of religion to cancel same on demand</p>	In event of minister or other authorized person failing to transmit particulars of marriage to District Registrar, it is lawful for Registrar-General to register such marriage after being duly satisfied by statement on oath or solemn affirmation of the negligence in transmitting same	..



DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, AND THE LEGITIMATION OF CHILDREN IN THE AND WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND—*continued.*

Western Australia.	Tasmania.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
<b>MARRIAGES—<i>continued.</i></b>				
<p>(a) Party to marriage refusing to answer questions as to particulars required, max. £5</p> <p>(b) Refusing or neglecting to give notice, information or particulars, min., £2; max., £20</p> <p>(c) District Registrar failing to furnish duplicates to Registrar-General, min., £2; max., £10</p> <p>(d) Losing or injuring register or copy, Registrar refusing or omitting to register, max. £20</p> <p>(e) Making false declaration or statement, max. £200 with or without imprisonment with hard labour for 2 years</p> <p>(f) Wilfully destroying, injuring or counterfeiting register or copy, inserting false entry, giving false certificate, certifying to false contract, forging seal; penal servitude up to 5 years</p>	<p>(a) Registrar or officiating minister neglecting to register or neglecting or refusing to forward certificate to Registrar-General, person in custody of register losing or injuring same, min., £5; max., £50</p> <p>(b) Destroying or injuring register, counterfeiting same, inserting false marriage, giving false certificate, forging seal or signature, guilty of felony</p>	<p>(a) Omitting to register marriage, losing or injuring register or certified copy thereof, max. £50</p> <p>(b) Neglecting to send certified copies of register books, max. £10</p> <p>(c) Breach of provisions of <i>Marriage Act 1898</i>, on summary conviction, max. £10, on indictment, max. 2 years with hard labour or £50</p>	<p>(a) Registrar refusing or omitting to register. Husband or wife failing to deliver or send schedule to Registrar, max. £10</p> <p>(b) Clerk of Court failing to notify Registrar of conviction or decree of declaration of irregular marriage, max. 40s.</p> <p>(c) Making false entry or statement, wilfully destroying, obliterating, injuring or counterfeiting entry or register, giving false certificate, transportation for not exceeding 7 years or imprisonment up to 2 years</p>	<p>(a) Husband failing to send certificate to Registrar; Registrar refusing or omitting to fill up certificate or register marriage, person losing or injuring register, failing to deliver registers or copies to Superintendent Registrar or Registrar-General within one month, max. £10</p> <p>(b) Minister neglecting or refusing to register marriage, max. £40</p> <p>(c) Wilfully making false statements, guilty of perjury</p>
Every offence, not a felony or misdemeanour, summarily punishable on conviction before two or more Justices of the Peace in Petty Sessions, upon complaint of any person	All proceedings for recovery of any pecuniary penalty, to be heard and determined and all penalties to be recovered in a summary way as prescribed by the <i>Magistrates Summary Procedure Act</i> . Appeals allowed under the <i>Appeals Regulation Act</i>	Fines recoverable on summary jurisdiction before two Justices. Where sum to be paid on summary conviction exceeds £5, appeal may be made to next Court of Quarter Sessions	Penalties recoverable by summary proceedings by Sheriff	Penalties recoverable before two Justices of the Peace. If penalty over £5, appeal may be made to next Court of General or Quarter Sessions
No provision ..	Every action or prosecution to be commenced within 3 years after the offence was committed	Prosecution on indictment to be commenced within three years after commission of offence	No provision ..	Prosecution for an offence punishable on summary conviction must be commenced within three calendar months next after the commission of the offence
If minister fails to transmit particulars of marriage to District Registrar, Registrar-General may register marriage on receipt of statutory declaration of failure of minister to transmit same	..	<p>(a) Registrar of Marriages exempt from serving on jury or inquest and from every parochial and corporate office whatever</p> <p>(b) <i>Foreign Marriage Act 1892</i>.—Marriage Officer (officer authorized by Secretary of State or under marriage regulation) to keep duplicate marriage register and send one to Secretary of State for transmission to Registrar-General</p>	<p>(a) In event of persons convicted before Justice of the Peace of having irregularly contracted marriage, they must register marriage in parish where conviction took place</p> <p>(b) If irregular marriage established by decree of declarator, either party may register in parish of domicile or usual residence. Production to Registrar of extract, warrant for registration, fee 20s. Magistrate or clerk of Court to notify Registrar</p>	..

CONSPECTUS OF ACTS IN FORCE RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS,  
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, AND IN ENGLAND

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.
II. REGISTRATION OF				
23. <i>Miscellaneous Provisions</i> —continued.	..	..	..	..

III. LEGITIMATION OF

1 Acts relating to Legitimation	The Legitimation Act of 1902	Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act 1915	The Legitimation Act of 1899	The Legitimation Act 1898, 1902
2. <i>Legitimation of Children of Parents who have intermarried (Aus- tralian States only)</i>	Any child born before marriage of parents who afterwards inter- marry deemed on regi- stration of child to be legitimated from birth, provided no legal im- pediment to the inter- marriage of such par- ents existed at the time of birth	Same as New South Wales	Same as New South Wales	Same as New South Wales
3. <i>Legitimation of Children of Parents, who in- tend to intermarry</i>	No provision	No provision	No provision	Registration can be effected within thirty days before inter- marriage and legiti- mizes child
4. <i>Registration of Legitimation of Child</i>	Father to produce to Registrar statutory declaration, with copy of certificate of mar- riage. Registrar to register child, whether dead or alive, as law- ful issue of such man and wife, makes note in entry and intimates fact to Registrar-Gen- eral	Father to produce to Government Statist statutory declaration with certificate of mar- riage or copy thereof. Government Statist to direct Registrar to register child, whether dead or alive as lawful issue of such man and his wife. Father to sign register, otherwise registration not deemed to have been effected	Same as New South Wales	(a) Within 30 days of intermarriage, parent to produce to Registrar, declaration by both parents, and certificate of marriage, if married. Registrar to make note in entry and intimate same to Registrar- General. Father to sign register. (b) After 30 days from intermarriage, parents to—(i) apply to Special Magistrate of Local Court for proof of marriage; (ii) give proof that they are the parents; (iii) obtain certificate of proof from him and file same with Registrar, who registers as above

DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, AND THE LEGITIMATION OF CHILDREN IN THE  
AND WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND—*continued.*

Western Australia.	Tasmania.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
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MARRIAGES—*continued.*

..	..	..	(c) If persons, who who contracted irregular marriage, within 3 months jointly apply to Sheriff, he certifies and grants warrant to Registrar to register same (d) Marriage of Scottish subject in foreign country, if intimated to Registrar-General within 12 months and certified by British Consul to be entered in "Foreign Register."	..
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## CHILDREN.

Legitimation Act 1909	The Legitimation Act 1905	Legitimacy Declaration Act 1858	Legitimacy Declaration Act 1858	The Legitimacy Declaration (Ireland) Act 1868
Any child born before the marriage of parents, who have intermarried is deemed on registration of such child to have been legitimated by such marriage from birth	Any child born before marriage of parents, who have intermarried, deemed to have been legitimated by the mere fact of such marriage	Any natural-born subject of the King or any person whose right to be deemed a natural-born subject depends wholly or in part on his legitimacy, being domiciled in England or claiming any real or personal estate situate in England may apply by petition to the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes praying for a decree that the petitioner is the legitimate child of his parents and that the marriage of his father and mother or of his grandfather and grandmother was a valid marriage	Any person domiciled in Scotland or claiming any heritable or movable property situate in Scotland, may raise and insist in an action of declarator before the Court of Sessions for the purpose of having it found and declared that he is entitled to be deemed a natural-born subject of His Majesty	Any natural-born subject of the King or any person whose right to be deemed a natural-born subject depends wholly or in part on his legitimacy, being domiciled in England or Ireland or claiming any real or personal estate situated in Ireland, may apply by petition to the Court of Probate in Ireland praying for a decree that the petitioner is the legitimate child of his parents and that the marriage of his father and mother or of his grandfather and grandmother was a valid marriage
No provision ..	No provision ..	..	..	..
Same as New South Wales	Same as New South Wales	..	..	..

### § 5. Graphical Representation of Vital Statistics.

1. **General.**—The progressive fluctuations of the numbers representing the total births and marriages are important indexes of the economic conditions and social ideals of a community. For this reason graphs have been prepared (see pages 177 and 178), shewing these fluctuations from 1860 to 1919, both for the States and the Commonwealth. The facts are very significant from the national point of view, and call for serious consideration. To appreciate the situation properly, it should be remembered that, normally, the increase of births and also of marriages will be similar to the increase of population. Although the marriage curve shews a falling off in marriages after 1891 (see page 178), it shews a recovery in 1894, and, with the exception of a small fall for 1903, it continually advanced until 1915. In 1916, 1917, and 1918 a heavy falling off was recorded, unquestionably owing to the European War. The same characteristic is not seen in the curve of births, which, from 1904 onwards, rose continually to 1914, when there was a decline to 1918.

#### ACTUAL BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES

EXPERIENCED IN THE COMMONWEALTH DURING THE YEARS 1890 TO 1919, COMPARED WITH THE NUMBER THAT WOULD HAVE OCCURRED IF THE RATES OF 1890 HAD REMAINED IN OPERATION.

Year.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.		MARRIAGES.	
	Actual.	Number of Births that would have been experienced if the 1890 birth rate had been in operation.	Actual.	Number of Deaths that would have been experienced if the 1890 death rate had been in operation.	Actual.	Number of Marriages that would have been experienced if the 1890 marriage rate had been in operation.
1890 ..	108,683		44,449		23,725	
1891 ..	110,187	111,802	47,430	45,737	23,862	24,419
1892 ..	110,158	114,502	42,268	46,842	22,049	25,009
1893 ..	109,322	116,617	45,801	47,707	20,631	25,470
1894 ..	104,660	118,734	42,958	48,573	20,625	25,933
1895 ..	105,084	111,002	43,080	49,501	21,564	26,428
1896 ..	100,134	123,212	45,202	50,405	23,068	26,911
1897 ..	101,137	125,419	43,447	51,308	23,993	27,393
1898 ..	98,845	127,371	51,406	52,106	24,472	27,819
1899 ..	100,638	129,088	47,629	52,809	25,958	28,194
1900 ..	102,221	130,848	44,060	53,529	27,101	28,579
1901 ..	102,945	132,599	46,330	54,245	27,753	28,961
1902 ..	102,776	134,603	48,078	55,065	27,926	29,399
1903 ..	98,443	136,189	47,293	55,714	25,977	29,745
1904 ..	104,113	137,917	43,572	56,420	27,682	30,122
1905 ..	104,941	139,959	43,514	57,256	29,004	30,569
1906 ..	107,890	142,030	44,333	58,103	30,410	31,021
1907 ..	110,347	144,248	45,305	59,011	32,470	31,505
1908 ..	111,545	146,720	46,426	60,022	32,551	32,045
1909 ..	114,071	149,526	44,172	61,170	33,775	32,658
1910 ..	116,801	152,869	45,590	62,537	36,592	33,387
1911 ..	122,193	157,072	47,869	64,257	39,482	34,306
1912 ..	133,088	162,477	52,177	66,468	42,147	35,487
1913 ..	135,714	168,032	51,789	68,740	41,594	36,700
1914 ..	137,983	172,073	51,720	70,394	43,311	37,583
1915 ..	134,871	173,159	52,782	70,838	45,224	37,820
1916 ..	131,426	171,654	54,197	70,222	40,289	37,491
1917 ..	129,965	171,484	48,029	70,153	33,666	37,454
1918 ..	125,739	174,217	50,249	71,251	33,141	38,031
1919 ..	122,290	179,548	65,930	73,431	40,540	39,195

The foregoing table shows the number of births, marriages, and deaths which would have been experienced had the rate for 1890 continued, and reveals the significance of the facts disclosed by the curves. It may be remarked that the death rate has greatly improved, and among other countries Australia stands in a very favourable position in this respect. At the same time the decline in the marriage rate, overtaken once more in 1907, and the still more serious decline in the birth rate, in a country but sparsely populated, have an obvious and most important bearing on the national future, and on the extent to which it is desirable to promote immigration.

**2. Graphs of Annual Births, Commonwealth and States (page 177).**—A striking feature of the graphs of births is the practically continuous increase in the number of births exhibited in the graph for the Commonwealth from 1860 to 1891, and the marked variations of subsequent years. As the curve clearly shews, a turning point in the number of births occurred in 1891, whilst, as regards the separate States, New South Wales and Tasmania date their decline in number from 1893, Victoria from 1891, and Queensland from 1890. In South Australia the corresponding decline took place as early as 1885, while in Western Australia the increase in number of births has been practically continuous to 1913.

It is of special interest to note the decline in births associated with the commercial crisis of 1891–3, and also the decline occurring in 1903, an accompaniment of the severe drought of that period.

In the case of New South Wales the graph crosses that of Victoria in 1879, *i.e.*, the births for that year were sensibly identical in the two States. A fairly continuous increase was experienced in the former State from 1860 to 1893, the only marked fluctuation being a sudden decline in 1889 and an equally rapid recovery in 1890. From 1893 to 1898 a somewhat rapid decline again took place, succeeded by a rise, the continuity of which was broken only by a sharp decline in 1903 and recovery in 1904. From 1904 to 1914 there was a gradual rise, followed in 1915 and 1916 by a decline, a slight rise in 1917, and further declines in 1918 and 1919.

In the case of Victoria the graph shews the increase between 1860 and 1880 to have been comparatively slight, the curve being a gradual rise, with fluctuations more or less marked to 1873, and a subsequent decline. From 1880 to 1891 the increase in the number of births is seen to be very rapid and practically continuous, while from 1891 to 1898 an equally sharp and continuous decline was experienced. A further rise and fall took place between 1898 and 1903, succeeded by a continuous rise from the last-mentioned year to 1907, and a slight fall in 1908, followed by a recovery in 1909. A slight fall in 1910 was followed by a continuous rise to 1914, since which year a continuous decline has been experienced.

Starting in 1860 with a lower number of births than any State except Western Australia, the Queensland graph shews that the births increased somewhat rapidly until 1867. The equality in the number of births in Queensland and Tasmania in 1864 is shewn by the Queensland curve crossing the Tasmanian curve at the line for that year. From 1867 to 1882 a continuous though somewhat less rapid increase was experienced, followed by a very rapid rise to 1890, in which year Queensland's maximum number of births prior to 1909 was recorded. The South Australian graph is crossed by that of Queensland at the year 1885. From 1890 onwards to 1908 the number of births fluctuated somewhat, but, on the whole, retained a practically stationary position at a height rather less than that of 1890. The most serious variation was a sudden fall in 1903, the drought year, and rapid recovery in 1904, with a further fall in 1905, and a continuous rise from 1906 to 1915. In 1916 there was a sudden fall, followed by a rapid rise in 1917, and a fall in 1918 and 1919.

The South Australian graph shews a slow but practically continuous rise from 1860 to 1885. This rise is followed by a slow but fluctuating decline to 1903, and a slight recovery to 1914. In 1915 there was a rapid fall, a slight rise in 1916, a further fall in 1917, a slight rise in 1918, and a fall in 1919.

The Western Australian curve indicates that an increase, which was practically continuous but very slow, took place from 1860 to 1884, and that a somewhat quicker rate of increase, experienced from 1884 to 1896, was succeeded by a still more rapid and very satisfactory rate of increase from 1896 to 1906. A slight fall was apparent to 1910, followed by a rapid rise to 1913. Since 1913 there has been a continuous decline.

The Tasmanian curve may be regarded as made up of five portions, of which the first, from 1860 to 1877, represents a period of very slight variation, with, on the whole, an increase; the second, from 1877 to 1884, a period of continuous and moderately rapid increase; the third, from 1884 to 1893, a period of rapid increase; the fourth, from 1893 to 1898, a period of continuous but slow decrease; and the fifth, from 1898 to 1914, a period of steady recovery. Since 1914 there has been a continuous fall.

It will be seen that the years in which the highest points were reached by the several curves are as follows:—

State ..	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	C'wealth.
Year ..	1914	1891	1915	1914	1913	1914	1914

3. **Graphs of Annual Marriages, Commonwealth and States** (page 178).—The Commonwealth marriage graph from 1860 to 1885 reveals a moderate but somewhat fluctuating increase in the annual number of marriages between 1860 and 1871, a more rapid increase between 1871 and 1879, and a still more rapid increase between 1879 and 1885. From 1885 to 1891 the numbers continued to increase, but with marked fluctuations in magnitude. The financial crisis associated with the period subsequent to the latter year was accompanied by a strongly-marked decline in the number of marriages, which reached its lowest point in 1894. From that year onwards a fairly rapid recovery was effected, the record for 1891 being exceeded by that of 1897. This progress was maintained until 1902, when the severe drought of that and the succeeding year was collateral with a rapid fall in the number of marriages. An equally rapid recovery, however, has since taken place, and the number of marriages in the Commonwealth during 1915 was greater than in any preceding year. In 1916, 1917, and 1918, as already mentioned, there was a heavy falling off. In 1919 a recovery took place.

4. **Graphs of Annual Deaths, Commonwealth and States** (page 179).—The curves shewing the progression of the annual number of deaths indicate clearly that the periods for which exceptionally large numbers of deaths occurred were:—(a) 1866-7, (b) 1875-6, (c) 1884-5, (d) 1889-1891, (e) 1893, (f) 1898, (g) 1902-3, (h) 1916, and (i) 1919. It is remarkable that in each of the periods specified the phenomenon of a relatively high number of deaths was experienced in the majority of the States. Thus, as regards 1866-7, all the States except Western Australia and Tasmania were so affected; in 1875-6 all except Western Australia; in 1884-5 all were affected; in 1889 all except Western Australia and South Australia; in 1891 all except Queensland; whilst in 1893, 1898, and 1902-3 all were affected. In 1916 all States except Queensland were affected, and in 1919 each State shewed a large increase owing to the prevalence of influenza. The fact that the periods of high death rates have been practically identical in the several States furnishes an indication that the excessive mortality has been due to a considerable extent to some common cause operating throughout the Commonwealth.

It may be noted as curious that periods of heavy mortality have occurred at intervals of approximately nine years, viz. :—1866-7, 1875-6, 1884-5, 1893, and 1902-3. There are, however, two marked increases between the third and fourth dates, and one between the fourth and fifth.

Periods in which the number of deaths was exceptionally low are far less clearly defined than those in which the number was high, and the agreement amongst the States is also less complete. The principal periods of low mortality may be said to be 1861, 1869-71, 1879, 1892, 1897, 1900, 1904-5, 1909, 1914. In 1917 there were marked declines in all the States, succeeded in 1918 by less marked increases, and in 1919 by large increases, for the reason already stated.

5. **Graphs of Annual Birth, Death, and Marriage Rates and of Rate of Natural Increase—Commonwealth** (page 180).—(i) *General*. These graphs represent the number of births, deaths, and marriages, and the excess of births over deaths (natural increase) per 1,000 of the population of the Commonwealth, for each of the years 1860 to 1919.

(ii) *Births.* In the case of births, the graph indicates a well marked decline in rate during the period, and represents a fall from 42.56 per 1000 of population in 1860 to 23.78 per 1000 in 1919. This enormous reduction has been subject to small fluctuations during the period under review, but may, on the whole, be said to have been in evidence throughout. There are, however, two periods of arrested decline noticeable, one from 1877 to 1890, and the other from 1898 to the present time. The course of the graph thus indicates a rapid fall from 42.56 in 1860 to 34.99 in 1877, succeeded by a fluctuating but, on the whole, fairly stationary period to 34.98 in 1890, then a fall even more rapid to 27.15 in 1898, and a further comparatively stationary period to 23.78 in 1919. The lowest point reached, until 1919, viz., 23.78, was attained in 1903, the year in which the Commonwealth suffered severely from the worst drought it has ever experienced. From 1903 to 1912 there was an advance in the rate, followed by a decline to 1919. A declining birth rate is usually due to complex causes, amongst which the variations in the age constitution of the population, and the adoption of preventive measures, are generally considered the most potent. The highest birth rate recorded was 43.27 in 1862.

(iii) *Deaths.* The three graphs relating to deaths furnish particulars concerning the rates experienced during the period amongst males and females separately, and in the population as a whole, the latter occupying naturally a position between the other two. Throughout the period the rate for males has largely exceeded that for females, but the fluctuations in the two rates have synchronised remarkably, indicating that the conditions which have been responsible for the marked variations which have occurred from time to time have affected males and females alike. On the whole, the graphs furnish clear evidence of a satisfactory decline in the general death rate of the Commonwealth, a fall having taken place from 20.86 in 1860 to 10.66 in 1915. In 1916 there was a slight rise to 11.04, followed in 1917 by a fall to 9.80, the lowest rate yet recorded in the Commonwealth as a whole. In 1918 there was a slight rise to 10.09 followed by a rise to 12.82 in 1919. The graphical representation of the death rates brings into prominence six years in which the rates were exceptionally high when compared with those of adjacent years. These years are 1860, 1866, 1875, 1884, 1898, and 1919. The principal cause of the excessive rate of 1860 was the prevalence in that year of measles, scarlatina, and diphtheria, while the high rates of 1866, 1875, and 1898 were also largely due to epidemics of measles. Prior to 1892, when a rate of 12.91 was experienced, the lowest general death rate for the Commonwealth was that of 1871, viz., 13.24. The highest male death rate for the period was 20.97 in 1860, and the lowest 11.47 in 1917. For females the highest was 20.71 in 1860, and the lowest 8.18 in 1917. The difference between the male and female rate has, since 1869, been fairly constant, and has ranged between 1.97 and 3.68, with a mean value of about 2.7.

(iv) *Marriages.* In the case of the graph representing marriage rates, the fluctuations are less abrupt than in the case of the birth rate and death rate graphs, and the rate for 1915, 9.14, the highest ever recorded, does not differ very considerably from that of 1860, which was 8.42. The lowest marriage rate for the period was that of 1894, viz., 6.08, marking the culmination of the commercial and financial depression indicated by the declining rates from 1888 onwards. From 1894 to 1915 a satisfactory increase has been in evidence, disturbed only by the sharp decline which, in 1903, accompanied the severe drought experienced in the Commonwealth in that year. In 1916, 1917, and 1918 the rate declined to 8.21, 6.87, and 6.65 respectively, but increased to 7.88 in 1919.

(v) *Natural Increase.* This graph, which represents the excess of births over deaths per 1000 of population, exhibits marked fluctuations arising from the combined fluctuations in birth and death rates. Thus, corresponding to the high death rates of 1860, 1866, 1875, and 1898, there are exceptionally low rates of natural increase, accentuated in the last-mentioned year by a comparatively low birth rate. A combination of low birth rate and comparatively high death rate was also responsible for the very low rate of natural increase in 1903. The highest rate of natural increase for the period was 26.58 in 1864, and the lowest 10.96 in 1919.

6. *Graphs of Annual Birth Rates—States* (page 181).—These graphs furnish for the several States information similar to that supplied in the graph on page 180 for the Commonwealth as a whole. It will be seen that in every case the total effect has been

an extensive decline in rate, subject to very marked fluctuations. In all the States the period from 1875 to 1885 was one of arrested decline, if not of actual advance, in the birth rate. With the exception of a very low rate accompanying the drought in 1903, the variations in any of the States since 1901 have not been very marked, and in most cases a slight tendency to increase is in evidence up to 1913. From 1914 onwards decreases have been experienced.

The highest birth rates during the period were as follows :—New South Wales (1864), 44.00 ; Victoria (1862), 44.71 ; Queensland (1860), 47.93 ; South Australia (1862), 45.44 ; Western Australia (1860), 38.96 ; and Tasmania (1884), 36.63. The following were the lowest rates for the period :—New South Wales (1919), 24.68 ; Victoria (1919), 21.56 ; Queensland (1903), 24.53 ; South Australia (1903), 23.84 ; Western Australia (1919), 21.44 ; Tasmania (1919), 25.12.

**7. Graphs of Annual Death Rates—States (page 181).**—These graphs furnish for the several States similar information to that given for the Commonwealth as a whole in the diagram on page 180, and indicate in each case a satisfactory decline in death rate. It may be noted that an exceptionally high death rate was experienced in all the States in 1875, and that a similar uniformity, though on a smaller scale, is observable for the year 1898, the principal cause in each case having been an epidemic of measles. The highest death rates experienced during the period were as follows :—New South Wales (1867), 19.79 ; Victoria (1860), 22.77 ; Queensland (1866), 25.96 ; South Australia, (1875), 19.97 ; Western Australia (1884), 21.54 ; and Tasmania (1875), 19.99. The following were the lowest death rates for the period :—New South Wales (1917), 9.56 ; Victoria (1917), 10.36 ; Queensland (1906), 9.50 ; South Australia (1909), 9.74 ; Western Australia (1917), 8.97 ; and Tasmania (1918), 8.84.

**8. Graphs shewing Variations in Annual Death Rates from Month to Month.**—The graphs on pages 182 and 183 shew for the Commonwealth as a whole and for each of the six States the annual death rates for males, females, and persons calculated for equalised months, and the infantile death rate, calculated in the same way, also distinguishing males, females, and persons. Further particulars in regard to these graphs will be found on pages 186 and 187.