

## APPENDIX.

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

## SECTION II.

## DISCOVERY, COLONISATION, AND FEDERATION OF AUSTRALIA.

## § 5. The Constitutions of the States.

The Australian States Constitution Act 1907 amended the Australian Constitution Acts and expressly declared that the following Bills passed by the Legislature of any State of the Commonwealth must be reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon, viz., any Bill which:—(a) Alters the Constitution of the Legislature of the State or of either House thereof; (b) affects the salary of the Governor of the State; (c) or is, under any State Act, passed after the passing of the Australian Constitution Act 1842, or under any provision contained in the Bill itself, required to be reserved. (See also page 961 (ii.) *The State Governors.*)

## SECTION IV.

## POPULATION.

## § 4. Elements of Growth of Population.

3. **Net Immigration, p. 168.**—The following table gives particulars of net immigration for the year 1908:—

## NET IMMIGRATION,\* 1908.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
Arrivals ... ..	239,669	194,545	75,041	79,857	24,594	35,188	72,208
Departures ... ..	243,341	186,797	73,611	71,215	23,922	36,858	59,058
Excess of arrivals over departures ... ..	—3,672	7,748	1,430	8,642	672	—1,670	13,150

Note.—(—) signifies excess of departures over arrivals. \* Figures for States represent Interstate and Oversea migration; those for Commonwealth represent Oversea migration only.

4. **Total Increase, p. 170.**—The following table gives particulars of the total increase in population for each State and for the Commonwealth during the year 1908:—

## TOTAL INCREASE OF POPULATION, 1908.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
Excess of births over deaths ...	26,403	15,331	9,150	5,873	4,876	3,486	65,119
Excess of arrivals over departures ... ..	—3,672	7,748	1,430	8,642	672	—1,670	13,150
Total increase ... ..	22,731	23,079	10,580	14,515	5,548	1,816	78,269

Note.—(—) signifies excess of departures over arrivals.

## § 8. Enumerations and Estimates.

5. **Estimates of Population, pp. 177 to 181.**—The following table shows the estimated population of each State and the Commonwealth on the 31st December, 1908:—

Particulars.	N S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wealth.
Males ...	849,164	636,102	299,953	216,858	154,625	95,325	2,252,027
Females ...	742,509	635,072	252,392	190,321	112,486	90,499	2,023,279
Total ...	1,591,673	1,271,174	552,345	407,179	267,111	185,824	4,275,306

## SECTION V.

### VITAL STATISTICS.

#### § 1. Births.

1. **Male and Female Births, p. 203.**—The total number of male and female births registered, and the birth rates in each State and in the Commonwealth, during the year 1908 were as follows:—

#### BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES, 1908.

Particulars.	N S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wealth.
Males ...	21,605	16,071	7,677	4,949	3,993	2,818	57,113
Females ...	20,853	15,026	7,153	4,841	3,762	2,797	54,432
Total ...	42,458	31,097	14,830	9,790	7,755	5,615	111,545
Birth rates ...	26.86	24.71	26.99	24.59	29.25	30.90	26.35

#### § 2. Marriages.

1. **Marriages, p. 213.**—The following statement shows the number of marriages registered in each State and the Commonwealth, and the marriage rates per 1000 of the mean population, during the year 1908:—

#### MARRIAGES AND MARRIAGE RATES, 1908.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	C'wealth.
No. of marriages	12,641	9,335	4,009	3,122	2,012	1,432	32,551
Marriage rates* ...	8.00	7.42	7.30	7.84	7.59	7.88	7.69

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

### § 3. Deaths.

1. **Male and Female Deaths, p. 220.**—The number of deaths registered during 1908, and the death rates per 1000 of the mean population, are shewn in the following table:—

**MALE AND FEMALE DEATHS AND DEATH RATE, 1908.**

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	C'wealth.
Male ...	9,298	8,816	3,500	2,106	1,800	1,112	26,632
Female ...	6,757	6,950	2,180	1,811	1,079	1,017	19,794
Total ...	16,055	15,766	5,680	3,917	2,879	2,129	46,426
Death rates ...	10.16	12.53	10.34	9.84	10.86	11.71	10.97

## SECTION VI.

### LAND TENURE AND SETTLEMENT.

#### § 2. Land Legislation in Individual States.

1. **New South Wales, p. 267.**—(ii.) *Acts now in Force.* The Crown Lands Acts were further amended by the Crown Lands (Amendment) Act 1908, which came into force on the 1st. February, 1909, and which contains a number of important provisions as to the conversion of tenures.

(i.) *Conversion of Homestead Selections or Grants.* Under the amending Act any homestead selection or grant (see p. 290 *ante*) may be converted into (a) a conditional purchase lease, (b) a conditional purchase, or (c) a conditional purchase and conditional lease, but so that the area comprised in such lease does not exceed three times the area comprised in the conditional purchase. Any application for conversion must be accompanied by a provisional deposit of one shilling per acre of the area of a proposed conditional purchase, as part payment of a deposit of 5 per cent. on the capital value; any balance of the latter deposit must be paid within one month after the applicant has been called upon to do so.

(ii.) *Conversion of Settlement Leases.* Any settlement lease (see page 305) may be converted into an original conditional purchase or into an original conditional purchase and a conditional lease if the total area held by an applicant for conversion (exclusive of land under annual tenure) does not exceed an area which, in the opinion of the Board, would be sufficient for the maintenance in average seasons and circumstances of an average family. The area of the lease must not exceed three times the area of the conditional purchase.

If the total area held by an applicant for conversion (exclusive of land under annual tenure) exceeds such area, the conversion must be partly into an original conditional purchase and the balance into a conditional lease.

(iii.) *Conversion of Non-residential Conditional Purchases.* A non-residential conditional purchase (see p. 289) may be converted into an original conditional purchase, the term of ten years' residence commencing from the date of application for conversion. The term of compulsory residence is, however, reducible by any period (not exceeding five years) of continuous residence on the land by the holder up to and immediately preceding his application for conversion.

(iv.) *Conversion of Special Leases and Church and School Lands Leases.* The registered holder of any special lease for the purposes of access to water, agriculture, bee and poultry farming, dairying, dams, drainage, garden, grazing, irrigation, orchard, pig and poultry farm, residence, sugar-cane growing, tanks, tobacco-growing, or water con-

servation, or of any church or school lands lease, may apply to convert the same or part thereof into (a) a conditional purchase lease, (b) a conditional purchase, (c) a homestead selection, (d) a settlement lease, or (e) a conditional lease. An application for conversion must be accompanied by the prescribed deposit. The application is referred to the Board for inquiry and the Board reports to the Minister as to whether there is any objection to the granting of the application. If the Board recommends the granting of the application, it proceeds to appraise the capital value or price or rent of the land.

(v.) *Purchase of Residential Leases.* The holder of any residential lease (see p. 306) may at any time after the first five years of his lease apply to purchase his holding. The application must be accompanied by the prescribed deposit, and is referred to the Secretary for Mines, who, if he concurs therein, reports to the Board, which in turn reports to the Minister. The purchase price is fixed by the Board and must be paid within three months, or within such extended time as the Minister may allow, subject to the payment of interest at 5 per cent.

(vi.) *Limitation of Transfer.* Conditional purchase leases, conditional purchases, homestead selections, and settlement leases, and subdivisions of the same may not be transferred, except by way of mortgage, to a person who already holds under any tenure (other than annual tenure) an area greater than a "home maintenance area."

## § 8. Leases and Licenses.

4. *Queensland, p. 311.—Irrigation and Reclaimed Lands.* Under the Irrigation and Reclaimed Lands Act 1908, special provisions are made for granting perpetual leases of reclaimed lands. The Governor is authorised to proclaim irrigation areas, and the Commissioner for Crown Lands must cause the land included in any such area to be divided into blocks. Any block may contain not more than fifty acres of reclaimed land, and fifty acres of land considered by the Commissioner to be irrigable, and may also contain any area of other land. Each block is offered on perpetual lease, at a rent not less than a sum equivalent to 4 per cent. on the unimproved value of the land, plus the cost of reclaiming and of providing pumping and irrigation channels. For the first year only one-quarter of the fixed rent is payable, for the second year one-half, and for the third year three-quarters.

(i.) *Irrigation Boards.* When leases have been granted of not less than two-thirds of the blocks in any irrigation area, the Governor may constitute a Board to take over the control and management thereof from the Commissioner, who may advance loans to the Board, repayable with interest at 4 per cent. by twenty annual instalments, the first instalment to be paid at the expiration of five years from the date of advance. The Irrigation Boards are vested with wide powers and exercise within the irrigation areas all the duties and powers of District Councils.

(ii.) *Government Loans to Settlers.* Under Part V. of the Act a fund is to be constituted, to be called the Lessees of Reclaimed Lands Loan Fund, consisting of moneys provided by Parliament. Advances may be made by the Commissioner to assist lessees (a) in erecting or completing permanent buildings and in making improvements on their lands, and (b) in making improvements which permanently increase the capital value of the land, such as grubbing, fencing, constructing drains, wells, tanks, and the like. Advances for the first purposes (a) may not exceed one-half the cost to the lessee of the permanent buildings and improvements then subsisting on his block, and for the second purposes (b) may not exceed one-half the value of the improvements, while the total amount owing by any lessee may not exceed £125. Loans must be repaid with interest at 4 per cent. by twenty equal annual instalments, the first instalment to be paid at the expiration of five years from the date of advance. In cases of hardship the time may be extended by the Commissioner, the deferred payments carrying interest at 5 per cent.

### § 9. Closer Settlement.

5. **Queensland, p. 328.**—*The Special Agricultural Selections Acts.* The Special Agricultural Selections Act 1905 (which, although an amendment to the Acts of 1901 and 1904, is not administered by the Department of Public Lands, but by the Department of Agriculture), provides that the Secretary for Agriculture may extend financial aid to all or any of the members of a body of selectors of agricultural homesteads under the principal Act. By regulations made under this Act it is provided that applicants for aid must be married men who desire to engage in farming, but do not possess sufficient money. For each body of selectors there must be an overseer, who acts as manager of the general business of the body during such period as the Minister thinks proper. During such period each selector must be amenable to and must obey all lawful orders and decisions of the overseer, who also acts as arbitrator in all disputes between the settlers. The overseer must keep an advance account for each settler, shewing the amount of aid extended. This account must be debited with interest at 5 per cent. per annum. Railway fares for the settler and his family to the station nearest to the selection, as well as the rent and proportionate parts of the survey fees payable for the first and second years, may be debited to the advance account. Advances may also be made to each selector to a value not exceeding £80 for the purpose of buying rations and tools, and to a value not exceeding £60 for the purpose of buying stock and poultry. After the expiration of two years the selector must repay the amount of his debt, within a term of twenty-three years, by half-yearly instalments with interest at the rate of £3 7s. 4d. per cent.

8. **Tasmania, p. 332.**—The Closer Settlement Act 1906 was amended in 1908. Under the provisions of these Acts a lessee must improve his holding to a value equal to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the capital value of the land in each of the first ten years of the term of his lease, and he must, within two years of the date of the lease, personally reside on his allotment during at least eight months of each of the following nine years.

Under the Amendment Act of 1908 the Minister is authorised to lease any allotment of land exceeding £1500, but not exceeding £4000 in value, exclusive of buildings. Any land acquired for the purposes of closer settlement not suitable for leasing may be sold by auction or private contract for cash or on credit.

## SECTION VIII.

### AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

#### § 4. Wheat.

1. **Progress of Wheat Growing, p. 382.**—The following table shews the estimated area under wheat and the prospective yields of wheat in each State and the Commonwealth for the season 1908-9:—

#### ESTIMATED AREAS UNDER WHEAT AND PROSPECTIVE YIELDS, 1908-9.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	C'wealth.
Estimated area Acres	1,386,521	1,779,905	81,850	1,727,692	311,300	29,878	5,317,146
Prospective yld. Bush.	15,731,000	23,345,649	1,201,130	19,979,746	2,854,500	562,304	63,674,329
Average yield per acre ... Bush.	11.35	13.12	14.67	11.56	9.17	18.82	11.98

#### § 20. Government Loans to Farmers.

6. **South Australia, p. 441.**—The Advances to Settlers on Crown Lands Act 1908 was assented to on 23rd December, 1908. Under this Act a Board, called the Advances to Settlers Board, was created. The Treasurer is authorised to set apart a sum not exceeding £200,000 in any one financial year for the purpose of loans to settlers. The

maximum amount which may be advanced to any one settler is £400, and for a period of five years following the date on which the advance is made the settler is required to pay interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. At the expiration of that period it is provided that he must repay the amount advanced by fifty equal half-yearly instalments, together with interest at 5 per cent. on the balance outstanding. A rebate of 1 per cent. interest is allowed if the half-yearly payment is made within fourteen days of the date on which it falls due. Advances may be made on prescribed security for the purpose of making improvements on a holding, such as ring-barking, clearing, boring for water, etc., or for discharging a mortgage existing on a holding. The amount of the advance may not exceed a sum equal to fifteen shillings in the pound on the value of improvements already made, and may not exceed twelve shillings in the pound on improvements made if the land be mortgaged.

## SECTION XI.

### FISHERIES AND PISCICULTURE.

#### § 4. Development of the Industry.

2. **Experiment and Culture, p. 488.**—(viii.) *Commonwealth Investigations.* Early in 1909 the Commonwealth fisheries investigation vessel *Endeavour* made a preliminary trip eastward of the continent, and reported on return a most successful cruise. Extensive fishing grounds were proved in the regions visited, and a large catch of fish obtained. Tasmanian waters are next to be explored by the *Endeavour*.

## SECTION XII.

### MINES AND MINING.

#### § 2. Gold.

2. **Production of Gold at Various Periods, p. 494.**—The Australian gold yield for 1908 is shown in the subjoined table. The figures are open to final revision, but only to a slight extent:—

#### GOLD RAISED IN AUSTRALIA, 1908.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'with.
Quantity Fine ozs.	224,792	676,005	461,359	9,162	1,648,505	60,712	3,080,535
Value ... £	954,855	2,871,485	1,959,727	38,917	7,002,399	257,888	13,085,271

The quantity raised in New Zealand during the year 1908 was 471,790 fine ounces, valued at £2,004,035, making the total yield for Australasia 3,552,325 fine ounces, valued at £15,089,306.

## SECTION XVII.

### ROADS AND RAILWAYS.

#### § 3. Tramways.

1. **General, p. 741.**—*Classification of Mileage open for Passenger Traffic.* The Leonora-Gwalia tramway in Western Australia, 2½ miles in length, is included in the 25½ miles of horse tramways, but should be specified separately under steam motive power. This makes the totals for the Commonwealth as follows:—Steam, 52¼ miles, and horse, 59¼.

5. **South Australia, p. 748.**—The first section of the Adelaide electric tramway system, comprising the Kensington and Norwood lines, was formally opened on the 9th March, 1909.

**SECTION XVIII.**  
**POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES.**

**§ 4. Telephones.**

2. **Telephone Rates, p. 791.**—A new system of telephone charges was approved by the Commonwealth Executive Council on the 19th March, 1909. The new regulations stipulate that from the 19th March, the new system shall apply immediately to all new subscribers and to existing subscribers "after a date to be specified in a notice to him, issued by the Postmaster-General." In practice this will mean at the end of existing contracts.

The new scale of rental charges is as follows:—

**TELEPHONES.—NEW RENTAL CHARGES, MARCH, 1909.**

In Telephone Networks having a Population of—	Radius of Network with Main Exchange as Centre.	Minimum Annual Charge.		
		For Exclusive Service.	For each Subscriber or Instrument on a Two-party Line.	For each Subscriber or Instrument on a Three or more party Service.
	Miles.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
From 1 to 10,000. ...	5	3 0 0	2 10 0	2 0 0
„ 10,001 to 100,000	10	3 10 0	2 15 0	2 5 0
„ 100,001 upwards	10	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 10 0

It is provided that for all effective calls originated the subscriber will be charged the following rates:—(a) For calls not exceeding 2000 half-yearly, two calls for one penny; and (b) for calls above 2000 half-yearly, three calls for one penny,

Another new regulation permits persons occupying offices in the same building, or occupying the same private residence, to subscribe jointly under one exchange number (in addition to rental as for one person at the respective rates prescribed) of £1 per annum for each additional subscriber. This fee covers the insertion of the additional subscriber's name in the telephone list. If additional instruments are required the subscribers must pay the rates prescribed for party lines.

**SECTION XX.**

**STATE FINANCE.**

**§ 2. State Consolidated Revenue Funds.**

*(D) Principal State Taxes.*

3. **Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, p. 833.**—The Stamps Act 1908, of Victoria, which came into force on 20th October, 1908, provides that no Stamp duty is chargeable or payable on bills of exchange of any kind whatsoever except those that are both drawn in, and payable in, Victoria.

3. **Income Tax, Victoria, p. 838.**—Under the Income Tax Act of 1908, a similar deduction of 20 per cent. on the income tax payable for the year 1908, applies also to the tax payable for the year ending 31st December, 1909.

5. **Income Tax, South Australia, p. 840.**—By the provisions of the Taxation Act Amendment Act 1908, the exemption from payment of Income Tax is increased to £200. A tax of £5 on every £100 received by foreign shipping companies is imposed under this Act.

## SECTION XXV. GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

### § 1. Scheme of Parliamentary Government.

3. **The Cabinet and the Executive Government, p. 959.**—*South Australian Ministry.* The Hon. A. A. Kirkpatrick, formerly Chief Secretary and Minister of Industry, has been appointed Agent-General for South Australia in London. The Hon. F. S. Wallis, M.L.C., was sworn in as Chief Secretary on the 27th March, 1909.

7. **Powers and Functions of the Governor-General and of the Governors, p. 960.**—The names of the State Governors in April, 1909, were as follow:—

*New South Wales:* LORD CHELMSFORD, G.C.B., K.C.M.G.

*Victoria:* SIR THOMAS DAVID GIBSON-CARMICHAEL, BART., LL.D., K.C.M.G.

*Queensland:* SIR WILLIAM MACGREGOR, G.C.M.G., C.B.

*South Australia:* SIR DAY HORT BOSANQUET, K.C.B., G.C.V.O.

*Western Australia:* SIR GERALD STRICKLAND, K.C.M.G.

*Tasmania:* (Name of new Governor in place of Sir Gerald Strickland, K.C.M.G., not notified at time of going to press.)

### § 2. Parliaments and Elections.

**Summary, p. 964.**—The Victorian Adult Suffrage Bill, extending the franchise in Victoria to females, was reserved for signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon, and received the Royal Assent on the 15th February, 1909.

## SECTION XXVI. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

### § 2. New South Wales.

1. **Development of Local Government Systems, p. 981.**—The Local Government Act 1906 was amended by the Local Government (Amending) Act 1908. Under the latter Act certain alterations are made as to the constitution, reconstitution, and division of local government areas, and the powers of the councils are enlarged both in respect to their primary functions and to the additional functions which may be acquired under the principal Act. A council must make a valuation of all ratable land at least once in every three years; in a municipality such valuation must be of the unimproved and improved capital value, and the assessed annual value; in a shire the valuation of the unimproved capital value is compulsory, and of the improved capital value and the assessed annual value optional.

## SECTION XXVII. INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM AND INDUSTRIAL LEGISLATION.

### § 2. Laws Relating to Conditions of Labour.

**Pages 1054 et seq.**—In December, 1908, the *Minimum Wage Act* 1908 of New South Wales was assented to. A minimum wage of four shillings per week is prescribed. Males under sixteen years of age, and all females, are to be paid not less than threepence per hour for overtime.

In March, 1909, the *Metropolitan Saturday Half-Holiday Act* 1909, of Victoria, was passed. On and after 1st May, 1909, all shops except those specially exempted are to close on Saturdays at 1 p.m. The closing hour on Fridays is extended to 10 p.m.

In March, 1909, the *Factories and Shops Act* 1909, of Victoria, became law. The Act alters the definition of "child," as stated in the Act of 1905, from thirteen for all children to fourteen for males and fifteen for females. These are, therefore, the ordinary minima ages of admission to factories.