

*Subsary*

# VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK

FOR

1890 - 91.

(EIGHTEENTH YEAR OF ISSUE.)

BY

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IN TWO VOLUMES.—VOLUME I.

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BY AUTHORITY.

MELBOURNE:

PRINTED FOR THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER

BY SANDS & McDougall Limited, 365 COLLINS STREET.

SOLD AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE AND BY ALL BOOKSELLERS  
IN VICTORIA.

LONDON:

TRÜBNER & Co., 57 & 59 LUDGATE HILL.

MDCCCXCI.

SERIALS

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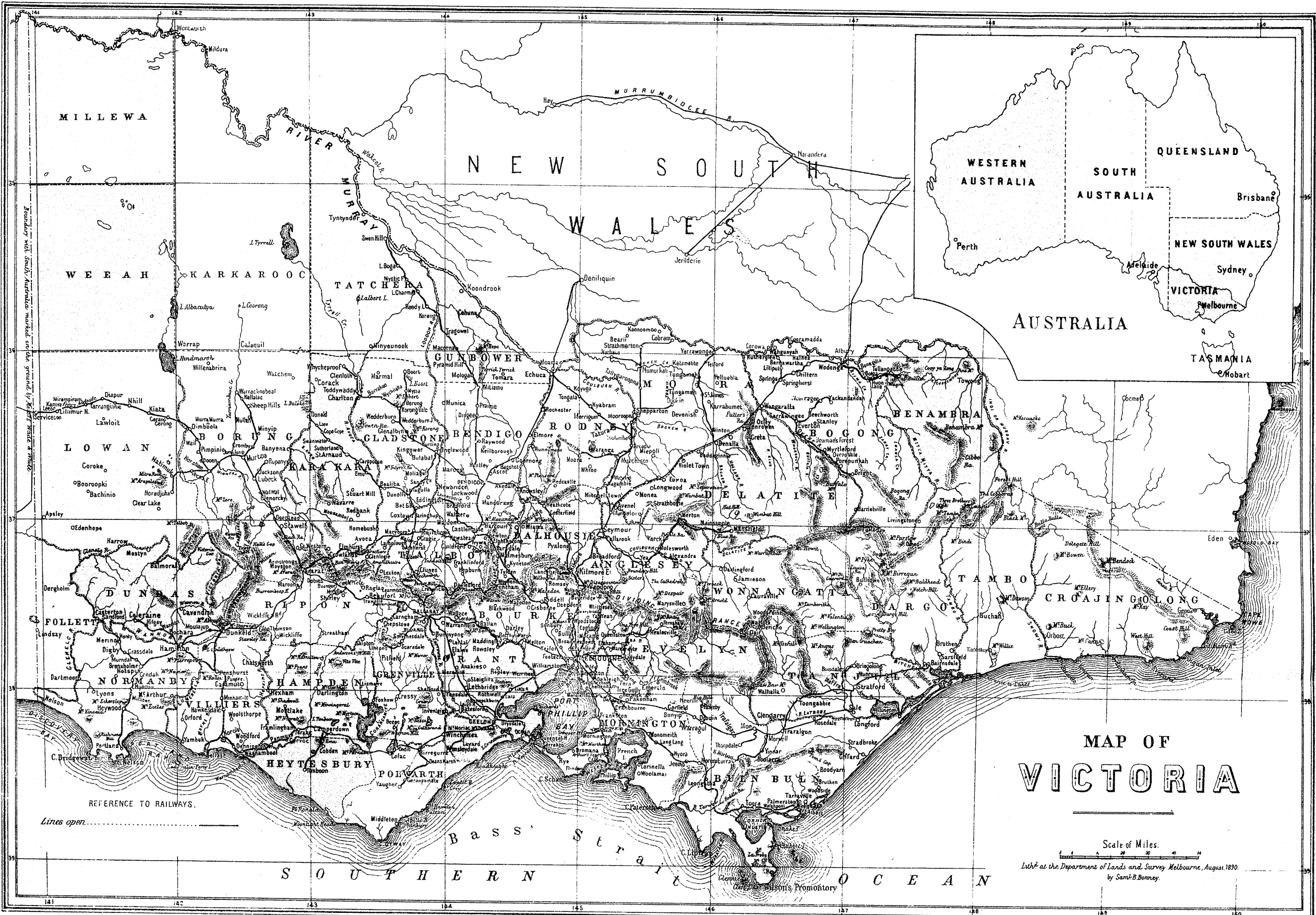
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## ERRATA TO VOLUME I.

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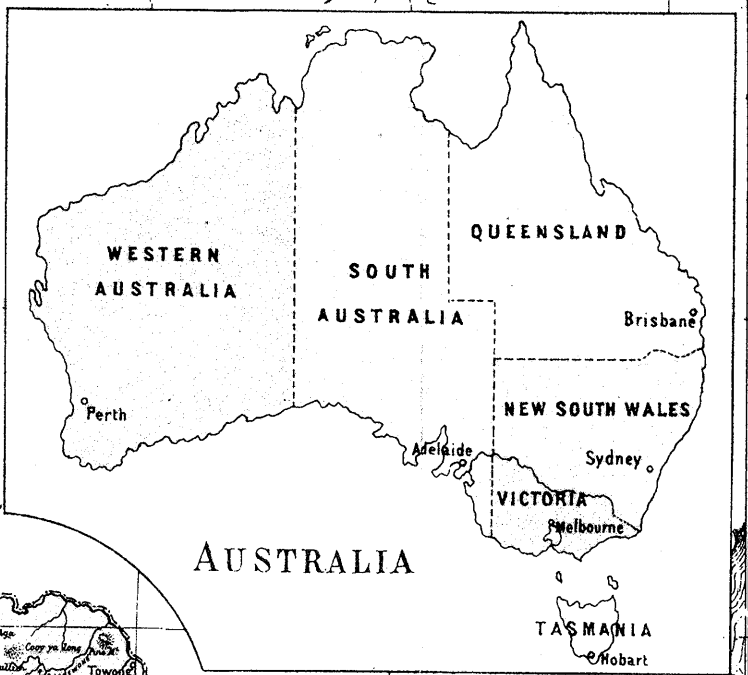
Page 22, table following paragraph 41, second line, *read* "71," *instead of* "73."

Page 24, table following paragraph 47, second line, *read* "141" and "305,456," *instead of* "137" and "285,408."



# MAP OF VICTORIA

Scale of Miles.  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10  
Printed at the Department of Lands and Survey, Melbourne, August, 1890.  
by Saml. B. Bonney.



MILLEWA

NEW SOUTH WALES

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

QUEENSLAND

NEW SOUTH WALES

VICTORIA

AUSTRALIA

TASMANIA

MURRAY RIVER

MURRUMBIDGEE R.

WEEA H

KARKAROO C

TATCHEEBA

W A L E S

Brisbane

Sydney

Melbourne

Hobart

L. Albacaya

L. Coorong

L. Albert L.

L. Boga

Denilquin

Jerilderie

Perth

Adelaide

Melbourne

Warrap

Calacuil

Ninyeunook

GUNBOWER

Yarrawonga

Albury

Wodong

Yackandandah

LOWAN

BORUNG

GLADSTONE

BENDIGO

RODNEY

MOORA

BOGONG

BENAMBRA

HARA KARA

Stuart Mill

Kingover

Wentworth

Winton

Wangarilla

Yackandandah

Odenhope

Harrow

Homebush

ALHOUSIE

Yarrawonga

Wentworth

Winton

Wangarilla

Yackandandah

FOLLETT

DUNSBURY

WICKLIFFE

LORENVILLE

PHILLIP

MORNINGTON

BUNBURY

WARRAMONG

WARRAMONG

NORMANBY

VILLIERS

MOTLAKE

WARRAMONG

WARRAMONG

WARRAMONG

WARRAMONG

WARRAMONG

WARRAMONG

Darlemore

Woolsthorpe

Woolsthorpe

Woolsthorpe

Woolsthorpe

Woolsthorpe

Woolsthorpe

Woolsthorpe

Woolsthorpe

Nelson

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Woolsthorpe

REFERENCE TO RAILWAYS.

Lines open.....

S O U T H E R N B A S S S T R A I T O C E A N

# VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK, 1890-91.

## INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

1. Victoria, so named after Her Most Gracious Majesty, although the smallest, is probably the richest and most prosperous of the various colonies situated on the Australian Continent, of which it occupies the south-eastern portion. It is bounded on the north and north-east by the colony of New South Wales, from which it is separated by the River Murray, and by a right line running in a south-easterly direction from a place near the head waters of that stream, called The Springs, on Forest Hill, to Cape Howe. On the west it is bounded by South Australia, the dividing line being about 242 geographical miles in length, approximating to the position of the 141st meridian of east longitude, and extending from the River Murray to the sea. On the south and south-east its shores are washed by the Southern Ocean, Bass's Straits, and the Pacific Ocean. It lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of south latitude, and the 141st and 150th meridians of east longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 420, its greatest breadth about 250, and its extent of coast-line nearly 600 geographical miles.

Position and  
boundaries  
of Victoria.

2. There can be little doubt that the land now embraced within the limits of the colony of Victoria was first discovered by Captain James Cook, of the Royal Navy, in command of His Majesty's ship *Endeavour*. This vessel had been sent to Tahiti to observe the transit of Venus over the sun's disc, and Cook, who was in command, having accomplished that object, and having also made a survey of New Zealand, continued his course westward in order to explore the eastern coast of "Terra Australis Incognita." He made the land on the 19th April, 1770, and estimated a prominent point—which he named after the first discoverer, Lieutenant Hicks, one of the officers of his vessel—to be in latitude  $38^{\circ}$  S., longitude  $211^{\circ} 7' W.$  ( $148^{\circ} 53' E.$ );\* he, however, did not attempt to land, but rounding Cape Howe, passed on to the east coast, and carefully examined portions of it, especially

Discovery of  
Victoria.

\* The latitude of Cape Everard, according to present computations, is  $37^{\circ} 49' S.$ , and the longitude  $149^{\circ} 17' E.$

Botany Bay, near to which Sydney, the present capital of New South Wales, is situated. It may be observed that Point Hicks appears to be identical with the present Cape Everard, in Gippsland, situated about midway between Cape Howe and the mouth of the Snowy River.

3. On his return to England, Cook reported Botany Bay to be a suitable place for colonization, and this led to a party of convicts being despatched there in 1788, under Captain Arthur Phillip, R.N. On the shores of Port Jackson, a few miles to the north of Botany Bay, Phillip established a permanent settlement, but for nearly ten years afterwards nothing was done towards the exploration of the southern shores of Australia. At length George Bass, a surgeon in the Royal Navy, started in a whale-boat, manned by six seamen, and, passing Cape Howe, coasted along that part of Victoria now called Gippsland, and, rounding Wilson's Promontory—the southernmost point on the Australian Continent—entered Western Port on the 4th June, 1798. He, however, returned to Sydney without discovering Port Phillip Bay, which was first entered on the 5th January, 1802, by Acting-Lieutenant John Murray, in command of the armed brig *Lady Nelson*. In the month of October, in the following year, an attempt was made to colonize the territory by Lieutenant-Colonel David Collins, of the Royal Marines, in command of a party of convicts. Collins, however, after the expiration of three months, abandoned Port Phillip as unfit for settlement, and for the next twenty years the district attracted but little attention, when two explorers—Hume and Hovell—made their way overland from Sydney, and, on their return, gave a satisfactory report of the country, the result being that a convict establishment was soon afterwards founded on Western Port Bay, which, however, was in a short time abandoned, apparently on economic grounds. The first permanent settlement in Victoria was formed at Portland Bay, by Mr. Edward Henty, from Van Diemen's Land—as Tasmania was then called—who landed on the 19th November, 1834, and soon commenced to till the soil, run and breed stock, and carry on whaling operations. Others followed, but the absence of good land in the immediate vicinity of the port, and the openness of the bay, which rendered it unsafe for shipping during the prevalence of certain winds, caused it to be considered an unsuitable site for a capital, which was eventually founded at the northern end of Port Phillip Bay by two parties—one led by John Batman, who landed on the 29th May, 1835, and the other by John Pascoe Fawkner, whose party arrived at the site of Melbourne on the

28th August of the same year. Both of these were from Van Diemen's Land, and they were soon followed by others from the same island, and from Sydney, who brought stock with them, and commenced to push their way into the interior. These were met by Major (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel Sir) Thomas Mitchell, who, entering from New South Wales on the north, and traversing a considerable portion of the, as yet, unknown territory, was so struck with its wondrous capabilities that he named it Australia Felix—a title the aptness of which a subsequent knowledge of the geniality of its climate, the excellence of its soil, and the then unsuspected richness of its mineral treasures, has proved to be fully justified. The reports of Sir Thomas Mitchell, and the success of the first settlers, caused great excitement, not only in Australian settlements but in the mother-country. Herds of sheep and cattle, driven overland from New South Wales, speedily occupied the best parts of the new territory. Every available craft capable of floating was put into requisition to bring passengers and stock from Van Diemen's Land, and after a time shiploads of emigrants began to arrive from the United Kingdom. Regular government was first established under Captain William Lonsdale, who, having been sent from Sydney to take charge of the district, landed on the 29th September, 1836; and on the 2nd of March of the following year Sir Richard Bourke, the Governor of New South Wales, visited it, and named the metropolis Melbourne. Mr. Charles Joseph La Trobe arrived on the 30th September, 1839, having been appointed to the principal official position in the settlement under the title of Superintendent, which was changed to that of Lieutenant-Governor, when on the 1st July, 1851, it was separated from New South Wales, and created into a separate colony under the name of Victoria. Shortly afterwards rich deposits of gold were discovered, the fame of which soon spread throughout the world, and led to a great influx of population. After a time some discontent arose amongst the diggers in consequence of the oppressive character of the mining regulations, which culminated in riots, which occurred on the Ballarat gold-fields towards the end of 1854. The disturbance was soon quelled, with some bloodshed on both sides, and the grievances complained of were afterwards redressed. A new constitution, giving responsible Government to the colony, was proclaimed on the 23rd November, 1855, and since then, although political struggles have been frequent and party feeling has at times run high, these circumstances have had no permanent effect in setting class against class, or in any way lessening the good feeling which exists between all sections of the community. At times commerce



has been depressed, but this has soon revived, and the material prosperity the colony has, upon the whole, enjoyed is, perhaps, without a parallel in the history of any country.

4. When the Constitution was proclaimed the population of the colony numbered 364,000, it now numbers 1,137,000; the land in cultivation amounted to 115,000 acres, it now amounts to over 2,600,000 acres; the bushels of wheat grown in a year numbered 1,150,000, they now exceed 13,000,000, and in one year (1883-4) they amounted to 15,500,000; the sheep numbered 4,600,000, they now number 11,000,000; the cattle numbered 530,000, they now number 1,400,000; the horses numbered 33,000, they now number not less than 330,000; the public revenue amounted to £2,728,000, it now amounts to over £8,500,000; the total value of imports and exports was £25,500,000, it now exceeds £36,000,000; and this, although the export of gold has fallen off from £11,000,000 in the former to a little over £2,280,000 in the past year. For further evidences of progress the reader is referred to the statistics given throughout this work.

5. The following are the dates of some of the principal events connected with the discovery and history\* of Victoria:—

1770. April 19th.—Victorian land first discovered by Capt. James Cook, R.N., in command of His Majesty's ship *Endeavour*.—("Point Hicks," believed to be the present Cape Everard in Gippsland.)
1798. June 4th.—Western Port discovered and entered by Surgeon George Bass, R.N.
- „ Nov. and Dec.—The existence of a strait between Australia and Tasmania proved by Midshipman Matthew Flinders, R.N., who, accompanied by Bass, sailed round the latter island in the sloop *Norfolk*.
1800. Dec. 4th to 9th.—Bass's Straits first sailed through from the westward by Lieutenant James Grant, R.N., in H.M.S. *Lady Nelson*, a gun brig of sixty tons burthen, bound from England to Port Jackson. On this occasion Grant discovered and gave the present names to Capes Bridgewater, Nelson, and Sir William Grant, Portland Bay, the Lawrence and Lady Julia Percy Islands, Capes Otway, Patton, Liptrap, etc.
1802. January 5th.—Entrance to Port Phillip Bay discovered by Acting-Lieutenant John Murray, R.N., in the *Lady Nelson*. Heads entered by the launch on 2nd February, and by the vessel on 15th February.
- „ April 26th.—Port Phillip Bay entered and examined by Flinders, who had been promoted to the rank of Commander. He was not aware that the Bay had been previously discovered by Murray.

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\* A detailed statement of the Discovery and Early History of the territory now embraced within the limits of the Colony of Victoria was given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1884-5, page 10 *et. seq.*

1803. Jan. and Feb.—Port Phillip Bay surveyed and the Yarra and Saltwater Rivers discovered by Charles Grimes, Surveyor-General of New South Wales, and party.
- „ October 7th.—Attempt to colonize Port Phillip by Colonel David Collins in charge of a party of convicts.
1804. January 27th.—Port Phillip abandoned by Collins as unfit for settlement.
1824. Decem. 16th.—Hume and Hovell arrived at Corio Bay, having travelled overland from Sydney.
1826. ... .. Attempt made early in the year to colonize Western Port, on its eastern side, near the site of the present township of Corinella, by Captain S. Wright, of H.M. 3rd Regiment, the Buffs, in charge of a party of convicts. This expedition was sent from New South Wales in consequence of a report that the French contemplated a settlement on the south coast of Australia. This apprehension having been found to be groundless, and the locality being sterile and scrubby, the establishment was withdrawn early in 1828.
1834. Novem. 19th.—Permanent settlement founded at Portland Bay by Edward Henty.
1835. May 29th.—John Batman arrived in Port Phillip and made a treaty with the natives for a grant of 600,000 acres of land. This treaty was afterwards disallowed by the Imperial Government.
- „ August 28th.—John Pascoe Fawkner's party sailed up the Yarra in the *Enterprise* and founded Melbourne on the site previously selected by Batman. (Fawkner followed shortly after, and landed on the 18th October.)
1836. April to Oct.—Major (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel Sir) Thomas Livingstone Mitchell made extensive explorations in the Port Phillip District, the western portion of which he named Australia Felix.
- „ Septem. 29th.—Regular Government established under Captain William Lonsdale, who was sent from Sydney to act as Resident Magistrate of the Port Phillip District.
1837. March 2nd.—Governor Sir Richard Bourke arrived from Sydney and gave the name of Melbourne to the metropolis of the new settlement.
- „ June 1st.—First sale of Crown lands took place in Melbourne. Average price of half-acre town lots, £35.
1838. Septem. 12th.—First census of the colony. Population enumerated, 3,511, viz., 3,080 males and 431 females.
1839. Septem. 30th.—Mr. Charles Joseph La Trobe arrived from Sydney and took charge of the Port Phillip District under the title of Superintendent. The territory over which he exercised jurisdiction was much smaller than the present colony of Victoria, being bounded on the east and west by the 146th and 141st meridians and on the north by the 36th parallel. (For boundaries of Victoria see paragraph 1 *ante*.)
1841. March 2nd.—Second census. Population enumerated, 11,738, viz., 8,274 males and 3,464 females.
1842. August 12th.—Melbourne incorporated as a Town by Act of the Legislature of New South Wales 6 Vict. No. 7.
1846. March 2nd.—Third census. Population enumerated, 32,879, viz., 20,184 males and 12,695 females.

1847. June 26th.—Royal Letters Patent erecting the Town of Melbourne into a City signed at this date; gazetted in Sydney on the 5th February, 1848.
1849. October 12th.—Geelong incorporated as a Town by Act of the Legislature of New South Wales 13 Vict. No. 40.
1851. March 2nd.—Fourth census. Population enumerated, 77,345, viz., 46,202 males and 31,143 females.
- „ July 1st.—Port Phillip separated from New South Wales and erected into an independent colony under the name of Victoria.
- „ July and Aug.—Discovery of gold in Victoria.
1853. February 8th.—Road districts (the origin of the present shires) established by Act 16 Vict No. 40.
1854. April 26th.—Fifth census. Population enumerated 236,798, viz., 155,887 males and 80,911 females.
- „ Nov. and Dec.—Riots on Ballarat gold-field. (Eureka Stockade taken on the 3rd December.)
- „ Decem. 29th.—Municipal institutions (the origin of the present cities, towns, and boroughs) established by Act 18 Vict. No. 15.
1855. Nov. 23rd.—Constitution proclaimed in Victoria.
1856. March 19th.—The ballot as a means of electing members of both Houses of Parliament prescribed by Act 19 Vict. No. 12.
1857. March 29th.—Sixth census. Population enumerated, 410,766, viz., 264,334 males and 146,432 females.
- „ August 27th.—Property qualification of members of the Legislative Assembly abolished by Act 21 Vict. No. 12.
- „ Novem. 24th.—Universal suffrage for electors of the Legislative Assembly made law by Act 21 Vict. No. 33.
1858. Decem. 17th.—Number of members of the Legislative Assembly increased to 78, to be returned for 49 Electoral Districts.
1861. April 7th.—Seventh census. Population enumerated, 540,322, viz., 328,651 males and 211,671 females.
- „ October ... Conference, attended by representatives of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia, met in Melbourne for the purpose of endeavouring to secure uniformity in the collection and compilation of their annual statistics.
1867. February 6th.—Customs tariff imposing import duties on a number of articles with the view of affording protection to native industry came into operation under Act 31 Vict. No. 306.
1869. January 1st.—Property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council reduced by Act 32 Vict. No. 334.
1871. April 2nd.—Eighth census. Population enumerated, 731,528, viz., 401,050 males and 330,478 females.
- „ May 17th.—Import duties on many articles increased under Act 35 Vict. No. 400, with the view of affording further protection to native industry.
1875. January 15th.—Conference in Hobart Town, convened for the purpose of endeavouring to secure uniformity in statistical collection and compilation, held its first meeting. Representatives of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania attended. Conference closed 26th January.

1876. Novem. 2nd.—Number of members of the Legislative Assembly increased to 86, and boundaries of Electoral Districts altered so as to increase the number to 55, by Act 40 Vict. No. 548.
1878. Decem. 28th.—The Hon. Graham Berry, Premier, and Professor C. H. Pearson, member of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria, with Mr. H. H. Hayter as secretary, started for England on a mission from the Victorian to the Imperial Government, the object being to endeavour to induce the latter to amend the *Victorian Constitution Act* in regard to certain matters (affecting chiefly the relations between the two Houses of the Legislature) in which the Constitution had been found to be unworkable. The mission, which was only partially successful, returned to Victoria about the middle of 1879.
1880. February 6th.—Fortnightly mail contract service between Victoria and England commenced.
- „ October 1st.—First Victorian International Exhibition opened in Melbourne. It was closed 30th April, 1881.
1881. April 3rd.—Ninth census of Victoria and first simultaneous census of all the Australasian Colonies. Population enumerated—in Victoria, 862,346, viz., 452,083 males and 410,263 females; in all the Australasian Colonies, 2,815,924, viz., 1,526,121 males and 1,289,803 females.
- „ Novem. 28th.—Property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council further reduced, number of provinces increased to 14, number of members increased to 42, and tenure of seats shortened by Act 45 Vict. No. 702.
1884. February 1st.—Victorian Railways placed under the control and management of three Commissioners, under Act 47 Vict. No. 767.
- „ Decem. 31st.—Patronage in the public service abolished with respect to appointments and promotions, and “a just and equitable system in lieu thereof, which will enable all persons who have qualified themselves in that behalf to enter the public service without favour or recommendation other than their own merits and fitness for the position,” established under Act 47 Vict. No. 773, which Statute also provided for the appointment of a Public Service Board, consisting of three members, to administer its provisions.
1885. December 9th.—Imperial Act constituting a Federal Council of Australasia brought into operation in respect to Victoria by Act 49 Vict. No. 843. First meeting of Federal Council opened in Tasmania, 25th January, 1886.
1887. April 4th.—Conference between representatives of the principal colonies of the Empire and the Imperial Government, summoned chiefly for the purpose of considering questions of defence and postal and telegraphic communication, held its first meeting in London, Victoria sending four representatives. Conference closed 9th May.
1888. January 18th.—Hundredth anniversary of the first settlement in Australia. Governors, ministers, members of Parliament, and corporation officials of all the Australasian Colonies, together with a large number of citizens, proceeded to Sydney to join in celebrating the occasion.
- „ February 1st.—Weekly mail contract service between Australia and England commenced, by means of vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental, and Orient services running alternately.

1888. August 1st.—Second Victorian International Exhibition opened in Melbourne. It was closed 31st January, 1889.
- „ August 28th.—First meeting of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science. Held in Sydney.
- „ Decem. 22nd.—Number of members of the Legislative Council increased to 48 by Act 52 Vic. No. 995. Number of members of the Legislative Assembly increased to 95, and boundaries of Electoral Districts altered so that their number should be 84, and so that—with a few exceptions—only one member should represent each constituency, by Act 52 Vict. No. 1,008.
1890. January 7th.—Second meeting of Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science. Held in Melbourne.
- „ February 6th.—Australasian Federation Conference, at which representatives from the seven principal Australasian colonies were present, held its first meeting. It was unanimously agreed that the best interests of the Australian colonies would be promoted by their early union under one Legislative and Executive Government; and that the legislatures of the respective colonies should be invited to appoint, during the present year, delegates to a National Australasian Convention, consisting of delegates empowered to report upon a scheme for a Federal Constitution. Conference closed 14th February.
- „ March 3rd.—Conference held in Hobart, convened for the purpose of arranging for the collection and compilation of the returns of the census of 1891 upon a uniform principle, held its first meeting under the presidency of the Government Statist of Victoria. Representatives of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand attended. Conference closed 18th March.
1891. January 15th.—Third meeting of Australasian Association for the advancement of Science. Held in Christchurch, N.Z.
- „ March 2nd.—National Australasian Convention held in Sydney, at which a Draft Bill “To constitute the Commonwealth of Australia” was framed and adopted. The Convention also recommended that provision be made by the Parliaments of the several colonies for submitting for the approval of the people of the colonies respectively the constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia as framed by the Convention. Delegates from the seven principal Australasian Colonies were present at the meetings of the Convention, which closed on the 9th April.
- „ April 5th.—Tenth census of Victoria, and second simultaneous census of all the Australasian colonies. For population enumerated, see subsequent portions of this work.

Area of  
Victoria.

6. Victoria occupies about a thirty-fourth part of the surface of the Australian continent, and contains about 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres. Great Britain, exclusive of the Islands in the British seas, contains 88,006 square miles, and is therefore slightly larger than Victoria.

7. The area of the Australian continent is estimated to be somewhat under three million square miles ; but that area, added to the areas of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounts to nearly three million one hundred thousand square miles. The following are the areas of the different colonies, which, except the area of New Zealand, in which case the official estimate furnished by the colony has been retained, were computed by the late Surveyor-General of Victoria, Mr. A. J. Skene, from the map of Continental Australia compiled and engraved under his direction—the calculations being based on latitude and longitude and the generally-accepted figure of the earth :—

AREAS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

	Square Miles.
Victoria ... ..	87,884
New South Wales ... ..	309,175
Queensland ... ..	668,224
South Australia ... ..	903,425*
Western Australia ... ..	975,920
Total Australia ... ..	2,944,628†
Tasmania ... ..	26,375
New Zealand ... ..	104,235
Total Australasia ... ..	3,075,238

Areas of Australasian colonies.

8. It will be noticed that Victoria is by far the smallest colony on the Australian continent, and the smallest of the group except Tasmania. If the whole continent were to be divided into 100 equal parts, the area of Victoria would embrace 3 such parts, that of New South Wales 10, that of Queensland 23, that of South Australia 30, and that of Western Australia 34. Victoria is thus less than a third of the size of New South Wales, little more than an eighth of that of Queensland, about a tenth of that of South Australia, and less than an eleventh of that of Western Australia.

Area of Victoria and other colonies.

9. It may be mentioned that the area of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand is less by 680,764 square miles than the area of the Continent of Europe (3,756,002 square miles), but exceeds by 47,647

Area of Australasia, Europe, and United States.

\* Inclusive of the Northern Territory, estimated to contain 523,620 square miles.

† Including islands and inland lakes. The area of Australia, as here given, is less by 2,063 square miles, but that of Tasmania is greater by 160 square miles, than the areas derived from the returns furnished officially by the various Governments, which are as follow :—

Victoria .. ..	87,884	Square Miles.
New South Wales .. ..	310,700	"
Queensland .. ..	668,497	"
South Australia .. ..	903,690	"
Western Australia .. ..	975,920	"
Total Australia .. ..	2,946,691	"
Tasmania .. ..	26,215	"

square miles the area of the United States, exclusive of the Alaska territory (3,027,591 square miles).

Extreme  
points of  
Victoria.

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

Position of  
Melbourne.

11. The Melbourne Observatory is a building specially erected for observatory purposes in the Government reserve, on the south side of the River Yarra. According to the latest computation, its latitude is  $37^{\circ} 49' 53''$  south, and its longitude  $144^{\circ} 58' 32''$  east.\*

Positions of  
Austral-  
asian  
capitals.

12. According to the latest and most reliable information, the following are the latitudes and longitudes of the capital cities of the different Australasian colonies, the positions being the observatories at Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Adelaide, the Barracks Observatory at Hobart, the Survey Office Observatory at Wellington, and the Government House at Perth:—

#### LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES OF CAPITALS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Capital City.		
	Name.	Latitude S.	Longitude E.
		° ' "	° ' "
Victoria ... ..	Melbourne ... ..	37 49 53	144 58 32
New South Wales ... ..	Sydney ... ..	33 51 41	151 12 23
Queensland ... ..	Brisbane ... ..	27 28 0	153 1 36
South Australia ... ..	Adelaide ... ..	34 55 34	138 35 4
Western Australia ... ..	Perth ... ..	31 57 24	115 52 42
Tasmania ... ..	Hobart ... ..	42 53 25	147 19 57
New Zealand ... ..	Wellington ... ..	41 16 25	174 46 38

General  
description  
of Victoria.

13. Victoria is traversed, with more or less regularity, throughout its entire length from east to west by a chain of mountains and lesser hills completely dividing it into two parts, and known as the Dividing

\* For latitudes and longitudes of principal towns in, and most prominent places on the coast of, Victoria, see Vol. I., paragraph 12, of the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90.

Range. The summit of this range runs generally at a distance of 60 or 70 miles from the coast. The streams to the north of it flow towards the River Murray, and those to the south of it towards the sea. The eastern part of the range, which divides the Gippsland district from that of the Murray, is named the Australian Alps; and that part which separates the county of Ripon from that of Borung, and extends into the county of Kara Kara, is named the Pyrenees. The higher peaks of the Dividing Range are covered with snow for several months in the year. The mountainous country is, for the most part, densely wooded to the very summits with fine timber, but the peaks above the winter snow-line are quite bare, or only partially covered with dwarfed trees or shrubs. From near Kilmore eastward, a distance of 200 miles, the mountains are generally so steep and inaccessible as to present a considerable barrier between the parts of the colony north and south of them, and they can only be traversed with great labour by the few passes that exist. From Kilmore westward the range rapidly dwindles, so that, although presenting in places points of considerable height—such as Mount William and Mount Macedon—it is easily crossed. From Mount Macedon it becomes, as it stretches away to the Western district, a chain of hills, in parts only of considerable altitude, and offering no serious obstructions to crossing in very many places. That portion of the Murray basin commencing at Wodonga on the east as a point, and extending in the form of a regular triangle to a width of 200 miles along the western boundary of Victoria, has almost a flat surface, with a very slight inclination towards the Murray. The remaining country north and south of the Dividing Range and its spurs is moderately undulating; it is in some parts destitute of timber, but closely wooded in others. Besides the main Dividing Range, there are also other ranges extending in different parts of the country, many of them being spurs of the main chain; the highest peaks, however, are found in the Dividing Range and its offshoots between St. Clair and the eastern boundary of Victoria.

14. The highest mountain in Victoria is the Bogong Range, Mountains. situated in the county of that name, 6,508 feet above the sea level; \* the next highest peaks are Mount Feathertop, 6,303 feet; Mount Hotham, 6,100 feet; the Pilot Range, 6,020 feet; and Mount Cope, 6,015 feet; all situated in the same county; also the Cobberas,

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\* The highest mountain on the Australian continent is Mount Kosciusko, situated in New South Wales close to the Victorian frontier, one peak of which was set down by Neumayer as 7,175 feet, and by Mueller as 7,171 feet in height; a recent observer, however (Dr. Lendenfield, of the Australian Museum, Sydney), states he found the height of this peak to be 7,256 feet.



6,025 feet, situated in the county of Tambo. Other lofty peaks are Mount Buller, 5,934 feet; Gibbo Range, 5,764 feet; Mount Wills, 5,758 feet; Mount Howitt, 5,715 feet; Mount Buffalo, 5,645 feet; The Twins, 5,575 feet; Mount Tamboritha, 5,381 feet; Mount Wellington, 5,363 feet; Mount Cobbler, 5,342 feet; Mount Kent, 5,129 feet; and Mount Torbreck, 5,001 feet. So far as is at present known by observation, there are at least fifteen peaks between 5,000 and 6,000 feet high, and thirteen between 4,000 and 5,000 feet high; it is known, moreover, that there are many peaks rising to upwards of 4,000 feet above the level of the sea, whose actual heights have not yet been determined.\*

## Rivers.

15. The rivers in Victoria are, for the most part, inconsiderable; many of them are liable to be partially dried up during the summer months, so as to be reduced at that season to mere chains of pools or waterholes. With the exception of the Yarra, on the banks of which the metropolis is situated; the Goulburn, which empties itself into the Murray about eight miles to the eastward of Echuca; the La Trobe and the Mitchell, with, perhaps, a few other of the Gippsland streams; and the Murray itself, not one of them is navigable except by boats. As, however, they drain the watershed of large areas of country, some have already been, and others will ultimately be, made feeders to permanent reservoirs for the purposes of irrigation, gold washing, and manufactures. The Murray, which forms the northern boundary of the colony, is the largest river in Australia. Its total length is 1,300 miles, for 980 of which it flows along the Victorian border. † The names and lengths of the other principal Victorian rivers are as follow:—The Goulburn, 345 miles; the Snowy, 300 miles, 180 of which are in New South Wales; the Glenelg, 281 miles; the Wimmera, 228 miles; the Loddon, 225 miles; the Mitta Mitta, 175 miles; the Avoca, 163 miles; the Hopkins, 155 miles; the Campaspe, the Wannon, and the Yarra Yarra, each 150 miles; the Ovens, 140 miles; the La Trobe, 135 miles; the Tambo, 120 miles; the Mitchell, 80 miles. ‡

## Lakes.

16. Victoria contains numerous salt and fresh water lakes and lagoons; but many of these are nothing more than swamps during dry seasons. Some of them are craters of extinct volcanoes. Lake Corangamite, the largest inland lake in Victoria, covers 90 square miles,

\* For a complete list of the mountains and hills in Victoria, with the approximate heights of the most important peaks, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1887-8, paragraph 12.

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

‡ For a complete list of the rivers in Victoria, with their approximate lengths, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1887-8, paragraph 13.

and is quite salt, notwithstanding it receives the flood waters of several fresh-water streams. It has no visible outlet. Lake Colac, only a few miles distant from Lake Corangamite, is a beautiful sheet of water,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  miles square in extent, and quite fresh. Lake Burrumbeet is also a fine sheet of fresh water, embracing 8 square miles. The Gippsland lakes—Victoria, King, and Reeve—are situated close to the coast, and are only separated from the sea by a belt of sand through which a permanent entrance navigable for vessels has recently been made. Lake Wellington, the largest of all the Gippsland lakes, lies more inland than the others, and is united with Lake Victoria by a narrow channel, called McLellan's Straits. South-east of Geelong is Lake Connewarre, connected with the sea at Point Flinders.\*

17. The principal inlet on the coast of Victoria is Port Phillip Bay, which is an inland sea of an extreme length of over 30 geographical miles from north to south, and about 35 from east to west. The entrance is about two miles across, and a short distance within it are sandbanks and islands, which, whilst they act as an excellent breakwater to the shipping, do not, as there are well-buoyed channels between them, seriously obstruct the navigation. In Port Phillip Bay are two minor bays, viz., Hobson's Bay, which is the anchorage of the Port of Melbourne, and the point at which the River Yarra, on which Melbourne is situated, empties itself; and Corio Bay, which is the anchorage of the port of Geelong. The next inlet in point of natural importance to Port Phillip is Western Port, in part of which there is anchorage with good shelter in all winds. Corner Inlet, and the adjacent harbour of Welshpool, situated to the north of Wilson's Promontory in Gippsland, also possess considerable capabilities. The other bays and inlets are either roadsteads affording only partial shelter, or are small in extent, or so obstructed by sandbanks as to be suitable for small vessels only. Some of the roadsteads are now being improved by the construction of breakwaters. Towards the eastern part of the coast is a sandy beach, extending for 90 miles without an inlet, except one leading into the Gippsland lakes, which was formerly liable to be closed at intervals; extensive works have, however, been carried on at this spot, and a new entrance has been formed which there is every reason to believe will be permanent.†

18. A glance at the map of Victoria will show that the coast line projects considerably to the south in two directions, one being to the

\* For a complete list of the lakes in Victoria, with their approximate areas, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1887-8, paragraph 14.

† For a complete list of the bays and inlets on the coast of Victoria, with their positions, see *Victorian Year-Book* 1887-8, paragraph 15.

west and the other to the east of the entrance to Port Phillip Bay. The extreme point of the western projection is Cape Otway, that of the eastern one Wilson's Promontory, the latter being, as has been already stated, the southernmost point on the continent of Australia. Besides these, there is a projection of less extent to the west of Portland Bay, the southernmost point of which is Cape Nelson. Other important points are Capes Bridgewater and Sir William Grant, situated upon the same promontory as Cape Nelson; Points Lonsdale and Nepean, the first at the western, the second at the eastern, side of the entrance to Port Phillip Bay; Cape Schanck, situated between Port Phillip and Western Port; Cape Liptrap, situated between Western Port and Wilson's Promontory; Cape Everard—the Point Hicks of Captain Cook—situated midway between the mouth of the Snowy River and Cape Howe; and Cape Howe itself, being the point at which the dividing line between Victoria and New South Wales meets the sea.\*

Climate.

19. From its geographical position, Victoria enjoys a climate more suitable to the European constitution than any other colony upon the continent of Australia, resembling that of the more favoured portions of Southern Europe. In the thirty-two years ended with 1890, the maximum temperature in the shade was  $111\cdot2^{\circ}$  Fahr., viz., on the 14th January, 1862; the minimum was  $27^{\circ}$ , viz., on the 21st July, 1869; and the mean was  $57\cdot4^{\circ}$ . Upon the average, on four days during the year the thermometer rises above  $100^{\circ}$  in the shade; and generally on about three nights during the year it falls below freezing point. The maximum temperature in the sun ever recorded (*i.e.*, since 1857) was  $178\cdot5^{\circ}$ , viz., on the 4th January, 1862. The mean atmospheric pressure, noted at an Observatory 91 feet above the sea-level, was, in the twenty-seven years ended with 1890,  $29\cdot94$  inches; the average number of days on which rain fell was 131, and the average yearly rainfall was  $25\cdot51$  inches.†

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\* For a complete list of the capes, points, etc., along the coast of Victoria, with their positions, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1887-8, paragraph 16.

† For further information respecting the meteorological observations, not only for Melbourne, but also for other parts of the colony, see part Vital Statistics, *post*. A chapter on Meteorology and Climate was given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874.

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## PART I.—CONSTITUTION\* AND GOVERNMENT.

20. The executive power is in the hands of a Governor appointed by the Crown, who acts under the advice of a responsible Ministry, consisting of 10 members. Executive authority.

21. The legislative authority is vested in two Houses of Parliament, viz., the Upper House or Legislative Council, consisting of 48 members returned in fourteen provinces, each member being elected for six years, and the Lower House or Legislative Assembly, which consists of 95 members, elected for three years (unless dissolved sooner by the Governor), returned in 84 districts or electorates. The qualification for the Upper House is as follows:—For members, the possession of freehold property of an annual value of £100; for electors, the possession of freehold property rated in some municipal district at not less than £10 per annum, or occupation of leasehold property of not less than £25 annual rating. Graduates of universities within the British dominions, barristers and solicitors, legally qualified medical practitioners, officiating ministers of religion, certificated schoolmasters, matriculated students in the Melbourne University, and officers in the army and navy—when not on active service, also have votes for the Legislative Council. There is no property qualification for members of the Lower House, and every male of 21 years of age or upwards, untainted by crime, is allowed a vote. Parliament of Victoria.

22. Judges, ministers of religion; persons holding any office or place of profit under the Crown, or employed in the Public Service for salary, wages, or emolument (except Responsible Ministers); persons who are interested in any bargain or contract entered into on behalf of Her Majesty; uncertificated bankrupts and insolvents; and persons attainted of treason, or convicted of any felony or infamous offence within any part of Her Majesty's dominions, are incapable of being elected or continuing to be members of either House of Parliament; neither can the same person be a member of the two Houses at the same time. Persons incapable of becoming members.

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\* For an account of the Victorian Constitution, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1883-4, page 610 *et seq.*

Salaries of  
Ministers.

23. The *Constitution Act*\* provides for the sum of £14,000 being set aside annually for the payment of nine of these Ministers, of whom not more than eight may be members of the Assembly, but at least four must be members of either the Council or Assembly, whilst a subsequent Act† provides for the appointment of an additional Minister, at a salary of £1,500 per annum.

Members  
may not  
accept  
offices of  
profit.

24. No person who is a member of either House of Parliament or has not ceased to be one for a period of six months may accept any office or place of profit under the Crown, except the office of Responsible Minister, Judge of the Supreme Court, President or Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Council, or Speaker or Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Assembly. Should he do so he is liable to forfeit the sum of £50 for every week he may hold such office or place, together with full costs of suit to any person who may sue for the same.

Payment of  
members.

25. Members of the Legislative Council receive no payment for their attendance in Parliament, but every member of the Legislative Assembly who is not in receipt of any official salary or annual payment from the State, is entitled to receive reimbursement of his expenses in relation to his attendance in the discharge of his Parliamentary duties at the rate of £300 per annum out of the consolidated revenue.

Electors'  
rights.

26. The names of ratepayers in municipal districts are placed on the rolls of the Legislative Assembly—also on those of the Legislative Council if qualified—without action on their own part, but non-ratepayers, or property holders residing in another electorate and not enrolled as ratepayers, wishing to vote for either House of Parliament must take out “electors’ rights,” for which they are required to pay the sum of sixpence. These “rights” must be renewed every three years.

Plural  
voting.

27. Persons paying rates in several provinces or electoral districts may vote in all such at the same election, but no one may vote more than once in the same province or electoral district, although he may have several properties rated independently therein.

\* Imperial Act, 18 and 19 Vict., Schedule I.

† *The Officials in Parliament Act* 1883 (47 Vict. No. 780).

28. By the *Police Franchise Act* 1888 (52 Vict. No. 969), assented to on the 20th November, 1888, members of the police force were for the first time allowed to vote at elections of members of either House of Parliament. Franchise extended to Police.

29. Foreigners who are not naturalized or denizen subjects of Her Majesty, and have not resided in Victoria for 12 months previous to the 1st January, or 1st July of any year, are not qualified to vote at elections of members of either House of Parliament. Foreigners must be naturalized

30. Males under 21 years of age and females of any age are not qualified to be returned as members of, or to vote at elections for, either House of Parliament. No one can be elected for the Upper House until he is of the full age of 30 years. Males must be of age. Females not qualified.

31. Of the electoral districts for the Legislative Assembly, 11 are represented by 2 members each, and 73 by 1 member each. Six of the electoral provinces for the Council are represented by 4 members each, and eight by 3 members each. Members to each district.

32. The number of electors on the rolls of both Houses of the Legislature in 1889-90 and 1890-91 is shown in the following table:— Electors on the rolls.

ELECTORS ON THE ROLLS, 1890 AND 1891.

Description of Roll.	Legislative Council.		Legislative Assembly.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Ratepayers' Roll ... ..	150,682	156,170	218,960	229,107
General Roll ... ..	1,121	724	35,902	29,469
Total ... ..	151,803	156,894	254,862	258,576

33. The following table shows the names of the electoral provinces, their populations according to the recent census, and the number of electors on the rolls of each province in 1890-91; also, at the date of the biennial election for the Legislative Council held in September, 1890, the number of electors on the rolls and the number and percentage of electors who recorded their votes:— Population, electors, and voters, Legislative Council.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—POPULATION, ELECTORS, AND VOTES POLLED.

Electoral Provinces.	Enumerated Population, 1891.*	Number of Members.	Electors on the Rolls, 1890-91.	Electors in Contested Provinces at the Biennial Election, 1890.		
				On the Rolls.	Who Voted.	
					Number.	Percentage.
Melbourne ...	110,388	4	17,671	17,252	7,702	44·64
North Yarra ...	123,975	3	15,879	...	...	...
South Yarra ...	142,068	4	20,526	...	...	...
Southern ...	101,526	3	15,810	13,882	7,024	50·59
South-Western ...	60,013	3	7,047	...	...	...
Nelson ...	47,945	3	5,296	...	...	...
Western ...	50,056	3	6,786	...	...	...
North-Western ...	80,014	4	11,166	...	...	...
Northern ...	69,347	4	8,639	...	...	...
Wellington ...	76,222	4	8,675	...	...	...
North-Central ...	45,799	3	5,397	...	...	...
North-Eastern ...	74,861	3	9,658	...	...	...
Gippsland ...	69,842	4	8,883	...	...	...
South-Eastern ...	80,024	3	15,461	...	...	...
Total ...	...	48	156,894	31,134	14,726	47·29

Electors who voted, Legislative Council.

34. At the last twelve elections for the Legislative Council the proportion of electors who have recorded their votes in provinces where the election has been contested has rarely been much greater than half, and on six out of the twelve occasions has been less than half. The following are the proportions at each election:—

PROPORTION OF VOTERS AT ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1870 TO 1890.

Year of Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Provinces who voted. Per cent.	Year of Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Provinces who voted. Per cent.
1870 ...	46·65	1882 ...	55·13
1872 ...	54·07	1884 ...	56·70
1874 ...	45·99	1886 ...	48·04
1876 ...	51·16	1888 ...	51·76
1878 ...	45·61	1889 ...	47·07
1880 ...	57·18	1890 ...	47·29

Population, members, electors, and voters, Legislative Assembly.

35. The general election for the Legislative Assembly held on the 28th March, 1889, was the first held under the new *Electoral Act*; † all the seats were contested except ten. Returns were received from all the districts, and those show that nearly 67 per cent. of the electors in contested districts voted. The following table shows for each electoral district the population, according to the recent census, number of members, total number of electors and number and

\* Subject to future revision.

† 52 Vict. No. 1,008.

proportion of electors who recorded their votes at the general election referred to :—

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—POPULATION, MEMBERS, ELECTORS, AND VOTES POLLED.

Electoral Districts.	Enumerated Population, 1891.*	Number of Members.	Number of Electors on the Rolls, 1890-91.	Electors who voted at the General Election, 28th March, 1889.	
				Total Number.	Percentage of Number on the Rolls.
Albert Park ... ..	12,676	1	2,536	1,274	60·67
Anglesey ... ..	12,710	1	3,125	2,022	64·64
Ararat ... ..	8,297	1	1,801	1,210	66·08
Ballarat East ... ..	14,246	1	3,538	2,425	67·44
Ballarat West ... ..	27,242	2	5,356	4,558	80·19
Barwon ... ..	10,425	1	2,065	†	†
Benalla and Yarrawonga ...	11,832	1	2,725	1,885	67·49
Benambra ... ..	7,953	1	2,037	1,227	65·23
Bogong ... ..	8,594	1	1,678	1,193	67·21
Borong ... ..	11,676	1	2,267	1,629	72·43
Bourke East ... ..	11,839	1	2,740	1,603	73·36
Bourke West ... ..	10,250	1	2,236	†	†
East Bourke Boroughs ...	42,930	2	10,580	4,535	63·30
Brighton ... ..	15,787	1	3,825	1,924	66·09
Carlton ... ..	15,690	1	3,542	2,294	71·82
Carlton South ... ..	12,083	1	2,753	1,916	70·21
Castlemaine ... ..	13,111	2	3,108	2,672	77·05
Clunes and Allandale ...	8,365	1	2,150	1,960	81·63
Collingwood ... ..	29,280	2	6,883	4,108	68·87
Creswick ... ..	8,100	1	1,825	1,786	84·36
Dandenong and Berwick ...	15,702	1	4,238	1,834	54·26
Daylesford ... ..	9,161	1	2,002	†	†
DeLATite ... ..	10,450	1	2,730	1,342	54·09
Donald and Swan Hill ...	11,499	1	2,676	1,338	62·12
Dundas ... ..	9,528	1	2,168	1,179	54·91
Dunolly ... ..	8,247	1	2,327	1,570	71·56
Eaglehawk ... ..	8,580	1	1,973	1,892	83·64
Eastern Suburbs ... ..	21,070	1	4,776	2,287	67·86
Emerald Hill ... ..	14,872	1	3,432	2,153	64·40
Essendon and Flemington ...	24,333	1	5,658	2,308	61·45
Evelyn ... ..	12,514	1	3,198	1,874	65·99
Fitzroy ... ..	28,840	2	6,210	3,602	64·39
Footscray ... ..	20,118	1	4,473	2,049	64·92
Geelong ... ..	23,168	2	4,894	3,405	67·82
Gippsland Central ... ..	11,020	1	2,457	1,599	60·14
Gippsland East ... ..	10,719	1	2,126	1,566	67·85
Gippsland North ... ..	9,979	1	2,311	1,241	57·94
Gippsland South ... ..	9,946	1	2,892	1,532	56·97
Gippsland West ... ..	15,094	1	3,870	1,641	45·22
Grant ... ..	8,689	1	2,162	1,361	67·61
Grenville ... ..	14,213	2	3,564	2,146	55·10

\* Subject to future revision.

† No contest.



LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—POPULATION, MEMBERS, ELECTORS, AND  
VOTES POLLED—*continued.*

Electoral Districts.	Enumerated Population 1891.*	Number of Members.	Number of Electors on the Rolls, 1890-91.	Electors who Voted at the General Election, 28th March, 1889.	
				Total Number.	Percentage of Number on the Rolls.
Gunbower ... ..	10,558	1	2,342	1,810	73·22
Hawthorn ... ..	19,570	1	4,038	2,144	68·54
Horsham ... ..	10,795	1	2,245	†	†
Jolimont and West Richmond	12,769	1	2,588	1,328	57·92
Kara Kara ... ..	8,990	1	1,973	†	†
Kilmore, Dalhousie, and Lancefield ... ..	9,644	1	2,239	1,556	60·40
Korong .. ...	8,670	1	2,013	1,587	72·30
Kyneton ... ..	9,631	1	1,789	1,600	75·83
Lowan ... ..	13,220	1	2,564	1,649	67·31
Maldon ... ..	7,415	1	1,611	†	†
Mandurang ... ..	8,579	1	2,021	1,369	63·94
Maryborough ... ..	9,868	1	2,314	1,736	71·53
Melbourne ... ..	9,443	1	3,928	†	†
Melbourne East ... ..	20,358	2	5,201	4,491	88·25
Melbourne North ... ..	17,281	1	3,632	2,393	69·20
Melbourne South ... ..	13,962	1	3,440	2,071	63·47
Melbourne West ... ..	13,824	1	2,929	2,159	75·99
Mornington ... ..	14,634	1	4,103	1,327	39·75
Normanby ... ..	8,716	1	2,203	1,247	58·43
Numurkah and Nathalia ...	11,324	1	2,242	1,368	54·94
Ovens ... ..	7,998	1	1,772	1,186	67·23
Polwarth ... ..	10,975	1	2,854	1,606	61·51
Port Fairy ... ..	7,185	1	1,842	†	†
Portland ... ..	8,327	1	2,030	†	†
Port Melbourne ... ..	13,065	1	3,028	2,052	73·44
Prahran... ..	16,334	1	3,413	2,194	66·04
Richmond ... ..	31,279	2	7,292	4,478	62·97
Ripon and Hampden ... ..	11,565	1	2,126	1,321	58·12
Rodney ... ..	21,154	2	4,834	3,371	66·70
Sandhurst ... ..	22,713	2	4,787	3,732	70·70
Sandhurst South ... ..	9,072	1	1,920	1,624	79·37
Shepparton and Euroa ... ..	11,081	1	2,142	1,493	65·57
South Yarra ... ..	14,774	1	3,011	1,785	63·77
St. Kilda ... ..	19,093	1	3,765	2,167	67·24
Stawell ... ..	9,551	1	2,229	1,671	70·87
Talbot and Avoca... ..	7,697	1	1,859	1,468	73·03
Toorak ... ..	19,710	1	3,869	†	†
Villiers and Heytesbury ...	10,385	1	1,998	1,282	62·11
Wangaratta and Rutherglen	10,720	1	2,450	1,620	66·37
Warrenheip ... ..	7,400	1	1,779	1,044	49·98
Warrnambool ... ..	9,280	1	1,787	1,508	78·09
Williamstown ... ..	15,937	1	4,044	2,322	68·07
Windermere ... ..	6,706	1	1,423	1,230	81·62
Total ... ..	...	95	258,576	147,129†	66·58†

\* Subject to future revision.

† No contest.

‡ In contested districts only.

36. At elections for the Legislative Assembly, close upon two-thirds of the electors have generally recorded their votes in contested districts; whereas in elections for the Legislative Council, the proportion has been rarely much above half, as has been already shown. The following are the proportions who voted at the last ten general elections of members of the Lower House in districts in which the election has been contested:—

Electors who voted, Legislative Assembly.

PROPORTION OF VOTERS AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1866 TO 1889.

Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who voted. Per cent.	Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who voted. Per cent.
1866 ...	... 55·10	1880 (February) ...	66·56
1868 ...	... 61·59	1880 (July) ...	65·85
1871 ...	... 65·02	1883 ...	64·96
1874 ...	... 61·00	1886 ...	64·70
1877 ..	... 62·29	1889 ...	66·58

37. The population of Victoria on the 5th April, 1891, was approximately 1,140,000, and there being 48 members and 156,894 electors for the Upper House, there is one member to every 24,000, and one elector to every 7·3 of the population. In like manner, there being 95 members of the Legislative Assembly, and 258,576 electors for that House, there is now 1 member to every 12,000, and 1 elector to every 4·4 of the population.

Proportion of members and electors of both Houses to population.

38. The proportion of members to electors is 1 to every 3,269 for the Upper House, and 1 to every 2,722 for the Lower House.

Proportion of members to electors.

39. The approximate population of the United Kingdom about the middle of 1890 was 37,400,000, and the Upper House consisted of 551 peers. The proportion was therefore 1 peer to every 67,877 of the population. If Victoria were to be represented in the same proportion as far as the Upper House is concerned, that House would consist of no more than 17 members, instead of 48.

Proportion of peers to population of United Kingdom.

40. The United Kingdom returns 670 members to the Imperial Parliament, viz., 495 for England, 72 for Scotland, and 103 for Ireland. The proportion of members to the population of the United Kingdom was 1 to every 55,800; or, for England, 1 member to every 58,600 persons; for Scotland, 1 member to every 56,000 persons; and for Ireland, 1 member to every 45,300 persons. If Victoria were to be represented according to population in the same proportion as the United Kingdom, she would, instead of sending 95 members to the Lower House, return only about 20; if in the same proportion as

Proportion of members of Imperial Parliament to population.

Representation to population in Victoria and United Kingdom.

England, she would return 19 ; if in the same proportion as Scotland, about 20 ; and if in the same proportion as Ireland, 25.\*

41. The Constitution of Western Australia having been recently proclaimed,† all the Australasian colonies now possess responsible Government, and an Upper and a Lower House of Parliament.‡ In three of these colonies the members of the Upper House are elected, and in the other four they are nominated by the Governor. The following is a statement of the number of members of that House, and the manner and term of their appointment in each colony, also the number of electors in the three colonies in which the appointment is by election :—

UPPER HOUSE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—MEMBERS AND ELECTORS.

Colony.	Number of Members.	Manner of Appointment.	Term of Appointment.	Number of Electors.
Victoria ... ..	48	Elected	Six Years§	156,894
New South Wales ...	73	Nominated	Life	...
Queensland . ...	40	Nominated¶	Life	...
South Australia ...	24	Elected	Eight years§	33,265
Western Australia ...	15	Nominated	?	...
Tasmania ... ..	18	Elected	Five years	6,451
New Zealand ...	39	Nominated	Life**	...

42. The following is a statement of the qualification of members of the Upper House in the various colonies, except Western Australia, for which the information was not available. Victoria appears to be the only colony of the group in which a property qualification is necessary :—

\* According to preliminary returns of the census of 1891, the population of England was about 29,000,000, of Scotland 4,033,000, of Ireland 4,670,000.

† On the 22nd October, 1890.

‡ For a full account of the constitution of each colony, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1883-4, Appendix C, and same work, 1884-5, Appendix E.

§ One-third of the members retire by rotation every two years in Victoria (with a few exceptions), and every three years in South Australia.

|| A member may resign, and he vacates his office by being absent for two successive sessions without leave ; by becoming a citizen of a foreign state ; by becoming bankrupt or insolvent ; by becoming a public contractor or defaulter ; or by being attainted of treason, or convicted of felony or any infamous crime.

¶ Four-fifths of the persons nominated must not be holders of any office of emolument under the Crown, except officers of Her Majesty's Sea and Land Forces on full or half pay, or retired officers on pension.

\*\* If a member of this House is absent without leave for two successive sessions, or makes an acknowledgment of obedience or allegiance to any foreign state, or becomes bankrupt or insolvent, or is convicted of certain crimes, his seat thereby becomes vacant.

Upper House in Australasian colonies—Members and electors.

Upper House—Qualification of members.

UPPER HOUSE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—QUALIFICATION OF MEMBERS.\*

Victoria ...	At least 30 years of age ; a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty ; possessed of freehold property in Victoria of the value of £100 per annum.
New South Wales ...	At least 21 years of age ; a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty.
Queensland ...	At least 21 years of age ; a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty.
South Australia ...	At least 30 years of age ; resident 3 years in the colony ; a natural born or naturalized subject ; or legal denizen.
Tasmania ...	At least 30 years of age ; a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty ; or a holder of letters of denization or certificate of naturalization.
New Zealand ...	At least 21 years of age ; a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty.

43. A property qualification for electors of members of the Upper House exists in the three colonies in which the appointment is by election. The following is a description of the necessary qualifications :—

Upper House—Qualification of electors.

UPPER HOUSE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS.

Victoria ...	At least 21 years of age ; possessed of freehold property rated in some municipal district at not less than £10 per annum, or occupying leasehold property of not less than a £25 annual rating ; or being a graduate of some university in the British dominions, a barrister, a solicitor, a legally qualified medical practitioner, an officiating minister of religion, a certificated schoolmaster, a matriculated student of the Melbourne University, or an officer of the Army or Navy not on active service.
South Australia ...	At least 21 years of age ; possessed of a freehold estate of the value of £50, or a leasehold of £20 annual value, with three years to run ; or occupying a dwelling-house of £25 annual value.
Tasmania ...	At least 21 years of age, and a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty ; possessed of a freehold estate of the value of £20 per annum, or a leasehold of £80 per annum ; or being a graduate of some university in the British dominions, an associate of arts of Tasmania, a barrister, a solicitor, a legally qualified medical practitioner, an officiating minister of religion, an officer or a retired officer of H. M. Army or Navy not on actual service, or a retired officer of the Tasmanian Volunteer Force.

\* In most, if not all the colonies, judges of any court in the colony ; ministers of religion ; persons holding offices of profit or emolument under the Crown (except Responsible Ministers) ; and contractors on account of the Public Service are not eligible as members. Persons attainted of treason, or convicted of felony or infamous offence, and uncertificated insolvents are disqualified from being elected, or continuing to be, members of this House.

Upper  
House and  
money  
bills.

44. The Upper House cannot initiate money bills in any of the colonies. In New South Wales it claims the right to alter such bills, but this is not admitted by the Lower House. In South Australia, by a compact between the two Houses, the Upper House can return a money bill with a memorandum of the amendments they suggest. In Tasmania the Upper House has power to reduce, but not to increase the amounts proposed in such bills. In the other colonies, the Upper House cannot alter a money bill, but must either pass or reject it as a whole.

Upper  
House—  
Payment of  
members.

45. In South Australia, members of the Upper House receive £200 per annum for their services; in New Zealand they receive £100 for every session attended if they live more than three miles from the Parliament Buildings, in other cases no payment. In the remaining colonies, except perhaps Western Australia, members of this House receive no remuneration.

Upper  
House—  
Dissolution  
by the  
Governor.

46. In South Australia, the Upper House can be dissolved by the Governor, but only in the event of its rejecting the same Bill passed twice by the Lower House, a general election of the latter having intervened between the first and second passings and an absolute majority of the Lower House concurring in the second passing. In the other colonies, the Governor has no power to dissolve the Upper House.

Lower  
House—  
Members  
and  
electors.

47. In all the Australasian colonies the members of the Lower House are elected. The following table shows the number of members, the term for which they are elected, and the number of electors for this House in each colony:—

LOWER HOUSE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—MEMBERS AND ELECTORS.

Colony.	Number of Members.	Term for which elected.	Number of Electors.
Victoria ... ..	95	Three years	258,576
New South Wales ... ..	137	Three years	285,408
Queensland ... ..	72	Five years	84,530
South Australia ... ..	54	Three years	69,811
Western Australia ... ..	30	Three years (?)	5,810
Tasmania ... ..	36	Five years	25,932
New Zealand ... ..	74*	Three years	183,171

\* Four of these are Maoris.

48. No property qualification is necessary for members for the Lower House in any of the colonies. The following is the necessary qualification :—

Lower House—  
Qualifica-  
tion of  
members.

LOWER HOUSE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—QUALIFICATION OF MEMBERS.

Victoria ...	At least 21 years of age, and resident in Victoria for the space of two years.*
New South Wales ...	At least 21 years of age, absolutely free, and a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty.†
Queensland ...	At least 21 years of age, absolutely free, and qualified and registered as a voter in any electoral district.‡
South Australia ...	Same qualification as an elector ( <i>post</i> ).
Tasmania ...	At least 21 years of age, and a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty.§
New Zealand ...	Same qualification as an elector ( <i>post</i> ).

49. To entitle a person to be an elector for members of the Lower House of Parliament, a property qualification is not essential in any of the Australasian colonies except Tasmania. A further vote for each electoral district in which real property is held is, however, in most instances,|| acquired in respect to such property, provided that no person vote twice in the same electorate. The following is a statement of the qualification of electors for this House in each of the colonies :—

Lower House—  
Qualifica-  
tion of  
electors.

LOWER HOUSE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS.

Victoria ...	Any person at least 21 years of age, a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, not subject to any legal incapacity, and having resided in Victoria for the space of one year, may vote by virtue of being included in the lists of ratepaying electors, or by virtue of being the holder of an "elector's right," but no person may vote twice in the same electoral district at one election.
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\* Members of the Legislative Council, judges of any court in Victoria, ministers of religion, persons attainted of treason, or convicted of felony or nefarious crime, and uncertificated insolvents are disqualified from sitting or voting in this House.

† No person can be a member of this House who is a member of the Upper House, who holds any office of profit under the Crown, during pleasure or for a term of years, or who is interested in any contract for or on account of the Public Service.

‡ Members of the Upper House, ministers of religion, holders of an office of profit under the Crown (except Responsible Ministers and two other officers to be named by the Governor in Council), Crown pensioners (except officers in the Army or Navy) are incapable of being elected for this House.

§ Judges of the Supreme Court, persons holding offices of profit or emolument under the Crown (except Responsible Ministers), and contractors on account of the Public Service are not eligible as members.

|| In South Australia there is no further vote in respect to property. It is believed that the privilege exists in all the other colonies.

LOWER HOUSE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—QUALIFICATION OF  
ELECTORS—*continued.*

New South Wales ...	Any person at least 21 years of age, a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, is entitled to be placed on the roll of electors either in respect to residence or property.
Queensland...	Any person at least 21 years of age, absolutely free, a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, and being a resident in any electoral district for a period of six months, is entitled to be placed on the roll of electors either in respect to residence or property.
South Australia ...	Any person at least 21 years of age, a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, untainted by crime, and having been on the electoral roll of his district for six months prior to the election is entitled to vote.
Tasmania ...	An elector must be at least 21 years of age, a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, and must be the owner or occupier of property of any value, as shown on the assessment roll, or must be in receipt of income, salary, or wages of not less than £60 per annum, of which £30 must be received during the six months prior to the claim to vote being sent in.
New Zealand ...	For European representation:—Any male 21 years of age (not a Maori), if resident one year in the colony, and six months in an electoral district, is entitled to be placed on the register of voters. Freehold property, £25 in value, held for six months before registration entitles an adult male to register, if not already registered, under the residential qualification. For a Maori to be placed on the register it is necessary he should be possessed of a £25 freehold under Crown title, or be on a ratepayers' roll. For Maori representation:—Every Maori may vote for the district in which he resides without registration.

NOTE.—In most, if not all the colonies, females are disqualified from voting, as also are lunatics, paupers, and criminals. In Victoria the police have recently been admitted to the franchise, but it is believed this privilege is not accorded to them in the other colonies.

Lower  
House  
Payment of  
members.

50. In Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland\* each member of the Lower House is entitled to receive £300 per annum in reimbursement of expenses incurred in the discharge of his Parliamentary duties. In South Australia each member receives £200 per annum for his services. In New Zealand each member receives £100 per session for his services; also, in consideration of necessary expenses incurred, £25 per session if he lives within three miles, or £50 if he lives beyond that distance from the Parliament buildings.

\* In Queensland, members also receive allowances for travelling expenses at the rate of 1s. 6d. per mile beyond the first three miles for one land journey from and to their own homes during each session; or the actual passage money paid if they travel by sea. The particulars for Western Australia are not available.

51. In all the colonies the Lower House of Parliament can be dissolved at the pleasure of the Governor. In such cases His Excellency acts generally according to the advice of Ministers, but there are instances in which their advice has been disregarded and a dissolution has been refused.

Lower House—  
Dissolution by the Governor.

52. Females can neither be elected as members nor vote for the election of members of either House of Parliament in any of the Australasian colonies.

Females cannot be elected, or vote at elections.

53. In the following table a summary is given for each Australasian colony, of the number of inhabitants, according to the census of 5th April, 1891; the number of members and electors for the Lower House of Parliament about the same date; the proportion of inhabitants to a member, of inhabitants to an elector, and of electors to a member; also the percentage of electors who voted at the last general election held in each colony:—

Members, electors, etc., in Australasian colonies.

LOWER HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—  
MEMBERS, ELECTORS, AND VOTES POLLED.

Colony.	Inhabitants at Census, 5th April, 1891.*	Lower House, 1891.					Last General Election.	
		Number of		Inhabitants to each		Electors to a Member.	Year.	Percentage of Electors who voted.
		Members.	Electors.	Member.	Electors.			
Victoria ...	1,140,000	95	258,576	12,000	4.41	2,722	1889	66.58
New South Wales†	1,134,207	137	290,314	8,279	3.91	2,119	1889	59.09
Queensland ...	393,938	72	84,530	5,471	4.66	1,174	1888	73.92
South Australia...	321,548	54	69,811	5,955	4.61	1,293	1890	55.09
Western Australia	49,835	30	5,810	1,661	8.58	197	1890	80.8
Tasmania ...	146,667	36	25,932	4,074	5.66	720	1890	77.05‡
New Zealand § ...	618,688	70	183,171	8,838	3.38	2,617	1890	..

54. In proportion to population Victoria has a smaller number of representatives in the Lower House of Parliament than any other Australasian colony, or than Greece or Servia, but a larger number than any other country. New South Wales comes next to Victoria, but is more largely represented than Greece or Servia. All the other Australasian colonies are more largely represented than any

Parliamentary representation in various countries.

\* Subject to future revision.

† In New South Wales, the electors are given for 1889-90; the percentage who voted would be increased to 60.10 if informal votes be counted.

‡ Percentage of "votes recorded" during year 1890 (not for last election) to number on roll. This, of course, gives a result higher than the actual.

§ Exclusive of Maori inhabitants and Maori members, the former of whom number 41,300, and the latter 4.

|| Information not available.



other countries. By the following table,\* in which the countries are arranged according to the proportion of representatives they respectively have, the country least represented is shown to be the United States of America, and the next least is Brazil:—

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATIVES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Number of Inhabitants. †	Lower House of Parliament.	
		Number of Representatives.	Inhabitants to a Representative.
Western Australia ... ..	49,835	30	1,661
Tasmania ... ..	146,667	36	4,074
Queensland ... ..	393,938	72	5,471
South Australia ... ..	321,548	54	5,955
Greece ... ..	1,979,453	245	8,079
New South Wales ... ..	1,134,207	137	8,279
New Zealand ... ..	618,688	70	8,838
Servia ... ..	1,810,606	160	11,316
Uruguay ... ..	632,250	53	11,929
Victoria ... ..	1,140,000	95	12,000
Norway ... ..	1,806,900	114	15,850
Denmark ... ..	1,969,039	102	19,304
Chile ... ..	2,526,969	126	20,055
Switzerland ... ..	2,940,602	145	20,280
Canada ... ..	4,406,610	215	20,496
Sweden ... ..	4,717,189	222	21,248
Bavaria ... ..	5,284,778	159	33,237
Hungary ... ..	16,570,146	453	36,579
Roumania ... ..	5,376,000	145	37,075
Argentine Republic ... ..	3,435,286	86	39,945
Spain ... ..	17,226,254	431	39,968
Venezuela ... ..	2,121,988	52	40,807
Belgium ... ..	5,909,975	132	44,772
Mexico ... ..	10,447,974	227	46,026
Holland ... ..	4,172,971	86	48,523
Italy ... ..	28,459,628	508	56,022
United Kingdom ... ..	37,808,892	670	56,431
Colombia ... ..	3,878,600	66	58,766
Prussia ... ..	27,279,111	432	63,146
Austria ... ..	23,070,688	353	65,356
France ... ..	38,218,903	584	65,443
Brazil ... ..	14,002,335	125	112,019
United States ... ..	56,785,456	334	170,016

Representa-  
tion pro-  
posed for  
Federal  
Assembly.

55. In the Draft Bill adopted by the National Australasian Convention in 1891, for the construction of a Federal Constitution, the representation in the proposed Federal House of Assembly is based on a proportion of 1 member to every 30,000 inhabitants.

\* This table has been compiled from official documents, many of the figures having been taken from a return prepared for the Government of Brazil, by Mr. J. P. Favilla Nunes, and published in Rio de Janeiro, 1889.

† Some of the populations in this column differ somewhat from those given in other portions of this work.

56. Municipal or local government is almost universal throughout Victoria, all but about one per cent. of its whole area being divided into urban or rural municipalities. The former are called *cities, towns, and boroughs*, and the latter *shires*. They are regulated under the *Local Government Act* (54 Vict. No. 1112), each municipality being a body corporate, with perpetual succession and a common seal, and capable of suing and being sued, and of purchasing, holding, and alienating land. The cities, towns, and boroughs now number 60,\* and the shires 134.† They have power to levy rates, and are also subsidized by the State. Their peculiar functions are to make, maintain, and control all streets, roads, bridges, ferries, culverts, watercourses, and jetties within their respective boundaries; also to regulate under proper by-laws the markets, pounds, abattoirs, baths, places of recreation, charitable institutions, and the arrangements for sewerage, lighting, water supply, prevention of fire, and carrying on of noxious trades.

Municipal  
govern-  
ment.

57. A borough must not be of a greater area than nine square miles,‡ and, on being constituted, must have a population of inhabitant householders of not less than three hundred. No point within its limits must be more than six miles distant from any other point. Any borough having a gross revenue of not less than £10,000, may be declared by the Governor in Council a town, and any one having a gross revenue of not less than £20,000, may be declared by the Governor in Council a city.

Cities,  
Towns, and  
Boroughs.

58. Portions of country containing rateable property capable of yielding, upon a rate not exceeding one shilling in the pound on the annual value thereof, a sum of £500, may be proclaimed as shires.

Shires.

59. The Governor in Council may divide any municipal district into any number of subdivisions not exceeding eight.

Subdivision  
of Districts.

60. Each municipality existing at the commencement of the *Local Government Act* is allowed the number of councillors then assigned to it; but in other cases the number must by the Statute be some multiple of three, and must not be less than 6 or more than 24. The number is usually 9. If the district is sub-divided, the number of councillors is 3 for each subdivision. Male persons liable to be rated

Municipal  
Councillors.

\* Including the borough of Oakleigh created on the 10th March 1891.

† Including the shire of Borung constituted on the 27th January, 1891.

‡ Or 5,760 acres. Notwithstanding this proviso, four urban municipalities have larger areas, viz., Sandhurst, with 7,900 acres; St. Arnaud, with 6,355 acres; Stawell, with 5,996 acres, and Port Fairy, with 5,902 acres.

in respect of property of the rateable value of £20 at least in any municipal district are qualified to hold the office of councillor. Being a contractor or the holder of any office of profit under the council, being an uncertificated or undischarged bankrupt or insolvent, being convicted or attainted of felony, perjury, or any infamous crime, or being of unsound mind, renders a person incapable of being, or continuing to be a councillor. The election of councillors takes place annually. A third part of the councillors retires each year by rotation, but retiring councillors may be re-elected.

Chairman of Council.

61. The councillors elect their own chairman, who, in the case of boroughs, is called the mayor; in the case of shires the president. The chairman becomes a justice of the peace, by virtue of his position during the time he holds office and one year longer.

Municipal electors.

62. Every person (male or female) 21 years of age or upwards, liable to be rated in respect of property within a municipal district, is entitled to be enrolled as a voter, provided the rates on such property have been fully paid.

Plurality of votes.

63. Plurality of votes for the election of councillors is allowed upon the following scale :—

#### IN BOROUGHES.

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

#### IN SHIRES.

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

Ten pounds rating insufficient without occupation.

64. No person is allowed to vote for property of less than £10 annual value unless he is the occupier thereof. In other cases, either the owner or occupier, but not both, may vote.

Enrolment in subdivisions.

65. Where any municipal district is subdivided, the ratepayers are enrolled for the subdivision in which the property in respect of which they are enrolled is situated.

Rateable Property.

66. All land situated in a municipal district, except Crown land and land used for public purposes, is rateable property.

General and separate rates.

67. General rates are made and levied in each municipal district. They must not be more than 2s. 6d., or less than 6d. in the pound of the net annual value of such property. Separate rates in addition,

not exceeding 6d. in the pound, may, by consent of one-third of the ratepayers in a particular portion of the district, be levied upon the property within such portion, for the execution of works intended for its special benefit.

68. Melbourne and Geelong, the latter of which was for many years the place of second importance in the colony, having been incorporated under special statutes prior to the establishment of municipal government on a large scale throughout the colony, are not subject to the Local Government Acts except in a few comparatively unimportant particulars. Melbourne was incorporated as a town by Act 6 Vict. No. 7, which was assented to on the 12th August, 1842, and was afterwards ordained a city by Royal letters patent dated at Westminster on the 25th June, 1847, and gazetted in Sydney on the 5th February, 1848. Geelong was incorporated as a town on the 12th October, 1849, under Act 13 Vict. No. 40.

Incorporation of Melbourne and Geelong.

69. An Act\* to provide for the better management of the metropolis and for the creation of a Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works to give effect thereto was passed on the 20th December, 1890, and, as to the election of members, the date of holding the first meeting, and other preliminary matters, came into immediate operation, but the other provisions were not to come into force until the day of the first meeting of the Board. The Act is divided into seven parts, dealing respectively with the Board's constitution; Water Supply, Sewerage, and Drainage; Metropolitan General Fund and Rating; Borrowing Powers; Acquisition of Land; and Miscellaneous. The Board is to be a body corporate, consisting of a chairman elected by the Board, and of 39 other members elected by the Councils of the city of Melbourne and the twenty-three surrounding municipalities—all within a radius of 10 miles from the General Post Office; but such members can only retain their seats on the Board so long as they continue to be members of their respective Municipal Councils. Seven members are allotted to the municipality of Melbourne, 4 to South Melbourne, 3 to Prahran, 2 each to four other municipalities, and 1 member each to the remaining seventeen. After the first annual election, each member will be elected for three years, whilst the terms of membership of the first elected members are so arranged that after the year 1894 one-third of the members for the whole district will retire annually. The chairman, whose salary is to be

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.

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\* *Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1197.)*

fixed by the Board between the limits of £1,500 and £2,000 per annum, will hold office for a period of 4 years, but is eligible for re-election. The whole of the Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Works are vested in the Board—embracing all lands, reservoirs, tramways, mains, buildings, plant and machinery, etc., in connexion with the supply of water to the inhabitants of the metropolis, and all sewers and drains within the metropolis or works in connexion therewith; also all the bed soil and banks of the River Yarra, and all other public rivers, creeks and watercourses within the metropolis, except so much thereof as is already vested in the Melbourne Harbor Trust and Railways Commissioners. The liability for that portion of the outstanding public debt which was incurred for the construction of Melbourne Water Works—amounting to £2,139,934—is to be transferred to the Board, which is to be held liable to the Treasurer of Victoria for the due payment of principal and interest. The revenue of the Board is to be derived chiefly from rates levied on all rateable property in the district, the annual rate not to exceed 1s. in the £ on the net annual value of such property, for the due collection and payment of which the various Municipal Councils are held responsible. The Board is empowered, in addition to loans raised by the Government, to borrow money by the issue of debentures so that the total amount outstanding at any one time shall not exceed £5,000,000; it is also allowed a bank overdraft on current account not exceeding £100,000. All officers employed at the passing of the Act in the Melbourne Sewerage and Water Supply Department are placed under the control of the Board, and become thenceforth officers thereof, subject to the observance of all existing or accruing rights and privileges. An account of the Sewerage Works proposed to be carried out by the Board will be found in the last issue of this work. (Vol. II., page 309.)

*Federal  
Council  
Act.*

70. An Act to constitute a Federal Council of Australasia\* “for the purpose of dealing with such matters of common Australasian interest, in respect to which united action is desirable, as can be dealt with without unduly interfering with the management of the internal affairs of the several colonies by their respective legislatures,” passed the Imperial Parliament and became law on the 14th August, 1885. This Act provides for the institution of a Council composed of representatives of such of the Australasian colonies as should pass an Act or Ordinance declaring that the Imperial Act should have force

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\* *Federal Council of Australasia Act 1885 (48 & 49 Vict. cap. 60).*

therein; each such colony to be represented by two members, except in the case of Crown colonies, which should be represented by only one member each, power being reserved to Her Majesty, at the request of the legislatures of the colonies, from time to time to increase the number of representatives for each colony.

71. Saving Her Majesty's prerogative, and subject to the provisions of the Act, the Council was authorized thereby to have legislative authority in respect to the following matters:—

Matters on which Federal Council may legislate.

- (a) The relations of Australasia with the islands of the Pacific.
- (b) Prevention of the influx of criminals.
- (c) Fisheries in Australasian waters beyond territorial limits.
- (d) The service of civil process in the courts of any colony within Her Majesty's possessions in Australasia out of the jurisdiction of the colony in which it is issued.
- (e) The enforcement of judgments of courts of law of any colony beyond the limits of the colony.
- (f) The enforcement of criminal process beyond the limits of the colony in which it is issued, and the extradition of offenders, including deserters of wives and children, and deserters from the imperial or colonial naval or military forces.
- (g) The custody of offenders on board ships belonging to Her Majesty's Colonial Government beyond territorial limits.
- (h) Any matter which at the request of the legislatures of the colonies Her Majesty by Order in Council shall think fit to refer to the Council.
- (i) Such of the following matters as may be referred to the Council by the legislatures of any two or more colonies, that is to say—general defences, quarantine, patents of invention and discovery, copyright, bills of exchange and promissory notes, uniformity of weights and measures, recognition in other colonies of any marriage or divorce duly solemnized or decreed in any colony, naturalization of aliens, status of corporations and joint stock companies in other colonies than that in which they have been constituted, and any other matter of general Australasian interest with respect to which the legislatures of the several colonies can legislate within their own limits, and as to which it is deemed desirable that there should be a law of general application. Provided that in such cases the Acts of the Council shall extend only to the colonies by whose legislatures the matter shall have been so referred to it, and such other colonies as may afterwards adopt the same.

72. It was expressly provided that bills relating to the first items in the list—(a), (b), and (c)—should be reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure; other bills might be assented to by the Governor of the colony in which the Federal Council was held, subject, however, to the subsequent disallowance by Her Majesty, if Her Majesty should so determine.

Assent to Bills passed by Federal Council.

73. It was further provided that the necessary expenditure connected with the business of the Council should be defrayed in the first instance by the colony wherein the expenditure was incurred, and

Expenses of Federal Council.

should be ultimately contributed and paid by the several colonies in proportion to their respective populations; in case of difference, the Governor of Tasmania being empowered to assess and apportion the amounts payable.

Colonies in which *Federal Council Act* should operate. 74. It was also provided that the Act was only to operate in respect to such colonies as should pass Acts or Ordinances declaring it to have force therein, it being provided, however, in the latter case, that all Acts of the Council passed while the Act was in operation should continue to be in force unless altered or repealed by the Federal Council.

Colonies represented at Federal Council. 75. An Act (49 Vict. No. 843) to bring this Act into operation was passed into law in Victoria on the 9th December, 1885, and similar Acts or Ordinances were passed in Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania, Fiji, and subsequently in South Australia; but the other two Australasian colonies, viz., New South Wales and New Zealand, have not joined the Federal Council.

Dates and place of sessions of Federal Council. 76. The Federal Council has held four sessions since its inauguration. The first session was opened on the 25th January, 1886; the second on the 16th January, 1888; the third on the 29th January, 1889; and the fourth on the 20th January, 1891. All the sessions were held in Hobart, and were opened by the Governor of that colony, His Excellency Sir R. G. C. Hamilton, K.C.B. At the last session, Victoria was represented by the Premier and the Attorney-General; Queensland by the Premier and a member of the Legislative Assembly; and Tasmania by the Attorney-General and the Treasurer. The sittings were not attended by delegates from the other colonies represented in Council.\*

Australasian Federation Conference, 1890. 77. Towards the end of 1889, at the instance of the Hon. Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G., Premier of New South Wales, negotiations were opened between the various Australasian colonies, with the view of bringing about a Federal Union of the whole in "one powerful Australian nation," the result being that a conference of representatives of the various colonies interested was held in Melbourne in the early part of 1890. The following is a statement of the names of the members of this conference, and the positions they occupied in their respective colonies:—

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\* For particulars as to the names and official positions of representatives of the different colonies, who took part in the proceedings of the first three sessions of the Federal Council, see *Victorian Year-Book, 1889-90, Vol. I., paragraph 77.*

MEMBERS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN FEDERATION CONFERENCE, 1890.

Colony.	Name of Representative.	Office held in Colony represented.
Victoria ...	Duncan Gillies ... ..	Premier and Treasurer (President of the Conference)
New South Wales	Alfred Deakin ... ..	Chief Secretary
	Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G. ...	Premier
Queensland ...	William McMillan ... ..	Colonial Treasurer
	Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, K.C.M.G.	Member of the Legislative Assembly
South Australia	John Murtagh Macrossan ...	Colonial Secretary
	John Alexander Cockburn, M.D. Lond.	Premier
Western Australia...	Thomas Playford ... ..	Member of the Legislative Assembly
	Sir James George Lee Steere ...	Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Member of the Executive Council
Tasmania ...	Andrew Inglis Clark ... ..	Attorney-General
	Bolton Stafford Bird ... ..	Treasurer
New Zealand ...	Captain William Russell Russell	Colonial Secretary
	Sir John Hall, K.C.M.G. ...	Member of the House of Representatives

78. The Hon. Duncan Gillies, Premier of Victoria, was elected President of the conference. The first meeting was held on the 6th, and the conference closed on the 14th February, 1890. The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

Resolutions of Federation Conference.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN FEDERATION CONFERENCE, 1890.

1. That, in the opinion of this Conference, the best interests and the present and future prosperity of the Australian Colonies will be promoted by an early union under the Crown, and while fully recognising the valuable services of the members of the Convention of 1883 in founding the Federal Council, it declares its opinion that the seven years which have since elapsed have developed the national life of Australia in population, in wealth, in the discovery of resources, and in self-governing capacity to an extent which justifies the higher act, at all times contemplated, of the union of these colonies under one legislative and executive government on principles just to the several colonies.

2. That to the union of the Australian Colonies contemplated by the foregoing resolution, the remoter Australasian Colonies shall be entitled to admission at such times and on such conditions as may be hereafter agreed upon.

3. That the members of the Conference should take such steps as may be necessary to induce the legislatures of their respective colonies to appoint, during the present year, delegates to a National Australasian Convention, empowered to consider and report upon an adequate scheme for a Federal Constitution.

4. That the Convention should consist of not more than seven members from each of the self-governing colonies, and not more than four members from each of the Crown colonies.

79. In accordance with these resolutions, delegates to a National Australasian Convention were duly appointed, and the Convention commenced its deliberations in Sydney on the 2nd March, 1891, and closed on the 9th April, 1891. The following are the names and

Delegates to National Australasian Convention.



official positions of the delegates of the various colonies present at the Convention:—

MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL AUSTRALASIAN CONVENTION, 1891.

Colony.	Name of Representative.	Office held in Colony Represented.
Victoria ...	James Munro ... ..	Premier and Treasurer
	Duncan Gillies ... ..	M.L.A., formerly Premier and Treasurer
	Alfred Deakin ... ..	M.L.A., formerly Chief Secretary
	Henry John Wrixon, Q.C.*	M.L.A., formerly Attorney-General
	Lieut.-Colonel William Collard Smith	M.L.A., formerly Minister of Education
	Henry Cuthbert ... ..	M.L.C., formerly Minister of Justice
New South Wales	Nicholas Fitzgerald ... ..	M.L.C.
	Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G.	Premier and Colonial Secretary (President of Convention)
	William McMillan ... ..	Colonial Treasurer
	Joseph Palmer Abbott ... ..	Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
	George Richard Dibbs ... ..	M.L.A., formerly Premier and Colonial Secretary
	William Henry Suttor ... ..	Vice-President of the Executive Council
	Edmund Barton, Q.C. ... ..	M.L.C., formerly Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
	Sir Patrick Alfred Jennings, K.C.M.G., LL.D.	M.L.C., formerly Premier and Colonial Treasurer
Queensland ...	Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, K.C.M.G., Q.C.	Premier, Chief Secretary, and Attorney-General
	Sir Thomas McIlwraith, K.C.M.G., LL.D.	Colonial Treasurer
	John Murtagh Macrossan ... ..	M.L.A., formerly Colonial Secretary
	John Donaldson ... ..	M.L.A., formerly Postmaster-General
	Arthur Rutledge ... ..	M.L.A., formerly Attorney-General
	Thomas MacDonald Patterson	M.L.C., formerly Postmaster-General
South Australia	Andrew Joseph Thynne ... ..	M.L.C., formerly Minister of Justice
	Thomas Playford ... ..	Premier and Treasurer
	Sir John Cox Bray, K.C.M.G.	Chief Secretary
	John Alexander Cockburn, M.D.	M.H.A., formerly Premier
	Sir John William Downer, K.C.M.G., Q.C.	M.H.A., formerly Premier and Chief Secretary
	Charles Cameron Kingston, Q.C.	M.H.A., formerly Attorney-General
	John Hannah Gordon ... ..	M.L.C., formerly Minister of Education
Richard Chaffey Baker, C.M.G.	M.L.C., formerly Attorney-General	

\* The Honorable William Shiels, Attorney-General, acted temporarily in the absence of the Honorable H. J. Wrixon, from the 2nd to the 6th March.

MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL AUSTRALASIAN CONVENTION, 1891

—continued.

Colony.	Name of Representative.	Office held in Colony Represented.
Western Aus- tralia	John Forrest, C.M.G. ...	Premier and Treasurer
	William Edward Marmion ...	Commissioner of Crown Lands
	Sir James George Lee-Steere, Kt.	Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
	John Winthrop Hackett ...	M.L.C.
	John Arthur Wright ...	M.L.C.
	Alexander Forrest ...	M.L.A.
	William Thorley Loton ...	M.L.A.
Tasmania ...	Phillip Oakley Fysh ...	Premier and Chief Secretary
	Andrew Inglis Clark ...	Attorney-General
	Bolton Stafford Bird ...	Colonial Treasurer
	William Moore ...	President of the Legislative Council
	Adye Douglas ...	M.L.C., formerly Premier and Chief Secretary
New Zealand ...	William Henry Burgess ...	M.H.A., formerly Treasurer
	Nicholas John Brown ...	M.H.A., formerly Minister of Lands and Works
	Sir George Grey, K.C.B. ...	M.H.R., formerly Governor, and more recently Premier
	Sir Harry Albert Atkinson, K.C.M.G.	Speaker of the Legislative Council, late Premier
	Captain William Russell Russell	M.H.R., formerly Minister of Justice and Defence

80. Sir Henry Parkes, Premier of New South Wales, was elected President of the Convention. After an animated debate extending over more than a fortnight, the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolutions  
adopted  
by Conven-  
tion.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE NATIONAL AUSTRALASIAN CONVENTION, 1891.

That in order to establish and secure an enduring foundation for the structure of a Federal Government, the principles embodied in the Resolutions following be agreed to:—

- (1.) That the powers and privileges and territorial rights of the several existing Colonies shall remain intact, except in respect to such surrenders as may be agreed upon as necessary and incidental to the power and authority of the National Federal Government.
- (2.) No new State shall be formed by separation from another State, nor shall any State be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Federal Parliament.
- (3.) That the trade and intercourse between the Federated Colonies, whether by means of land carriage or coastal navigation, shall be absolutely free.
- (4.) That the power and authority to impose Customs duties and duties of Excise upon goods the subject of Customs duties and to offer bounties shall be exclusively lodged in the Federal Government and Parliament, subject to such disposal of the revenues thence derived as shall be agreed upon.

- (5.) That the Military and Naval Defence of Australia shall be entrusted to Federal Forces, under one command.
- (6.) That provision should be made in the Federal Constitution which will enable each State to make such amendments in its Constitution as may be necessary for the purposes of the Federation.

Subject to these and other necessary conditions, this Convention approves of the framing of a Federal Constitution which shall establish—

- (1.) A Parliament, to consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives, the former consisting of an equal number of members from each Colony, to be elected by a system which shall provide for the periodical retirement of one-third of the members, so securing to the body itself a perpetual existence combined with definite responsibility to the electors, the latter to be elected by districts formed on a population basis, and to possess the sole power of originating all Bills appropriating revenue or imposing taxation.
- (2.) A Judiciary, consisting of a Federal Supreme Court, which shall constitute a High Court of Appeal for Australia.
- (3.) An Executive, consisting of a Governor-General, and such persons as may from time to time be appointed as his advisers.

Committees  
appointed  
by Conven-  
tion.

81. After the adoption of these resolutions, the Convention appointed three committees to deliberate and draw up reports on certain matters submitted to them before dealing with the subject of the Federal Constitution to be decided on. The first committee was to deal with provisions relating to Finance, Taxation, and Trade regulation; the second, with the establishment of a Federal Judiciary—its powers and functions; and the third with the consideration of Constitutional machinery, and the distribution of functions and powers, and to prepare and submit to the Convention a Bill, based upon the deliberations of the other two committees, for the establishment of a Federal Constitution.

Draft Bill  
adopted  
by Conven-  
tion.

82. The Bill—intituled a Bill “To Constitute a Commonwealth of Australia”—having been drafted as directed, was, with the reports of the other two committees, duly presented to the Convention, and subsequently adopted with slight alterations. Finally, the Convention formally recommended that provision be made by the Parliaments of the several colonies for submitting for the approval of the people of the colonies respectively the Constitution as framed by the Convention. The following are the principal features embodied in the Bill:—

#### PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF COMMONWEALTH CONSTITUTION BILL.

A Governor-General to be appointed as the Queen’s representative. The salary of the Governor-General to be not less than £10,000.

#### SENATE.

A Senate to be constituted, composed of eight members for each State, directly chosen by the Houses of the Parliament of the several States during a Session

thereof, each Senator to have one vote. The Senators to be chosen for a term of six years, one-half to retire every three years by rotation. The qualifications of a Senator to be as follow :—(1) He must be of the full age of thirty years, and must, when chosen, be an elector entitled to vote in some State at the election of Members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth, and must have been for five years at the least a resident within the limits of the Commonwealth as existing at the time when he is chosen. (2) He must be either a natural born subject of the Queen, or a subject of the Queen naturalized by or under a law of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of the Parliament of one of the said Colonies, or of the Parliament of the Commonwealth, or of a State, at least five years before he is chosen.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House of Representatives to be composed of members chosen every three years by the people of the several States, according to their respective numbers; and until the Parliament of the Commonwealth otherwise provides, each State to have one Representative for every thirty thousand of its people—provided nevertheless that each of the seven principal colonies of Australasia be entitled to at least four Representatives. The House to continue its sittings for three years unless sooner dissolved by the Governor-General. The qualification of electors of Members of the House of Representatives to be in each State that which is prescribed by the law of the State as the qualification for electors of the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State. The qualifications of a Member of the House of Representatives to be as follow :—(1) He must be of the full age of twenty-one years, and must when elected be an elector entitled to vote in some State at the election of members of the House of Representatives, and must have been for three years at the least a resident within the limits of the Commonwealth as existing at the time when he is elected. (2) He must be either a natural born subject of the Queen, or a subject of the Queen naturalized by or under a law of the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, or of the Parliament of one of the said Colonies, or of the Parliament of the Commonwealth, or of a State, at least three years before he is elected.

The Senate to be presided over by a President, and the House of Representatives by a Speaker, chosen by their respective Houses. Each member of both sections of the Legislature to receive an annual allowance for his services of five hundred pounds, until other provision is made in that behalf by the Parliament. Any person who has taken an oath or made a declaration or acknowledgment of allegiance, obedience, or adherence to a Foreign Power, or has done any act whereby he has become a subject or citizen or entitled to the rights or privileges of a subject or a citizen of a Foreign Power; or who is an undischarged bankrupt or insolvent, or a public defaulter; or who is attainted of treason, or convicted of felony or of any infamous crime; to be incapable of being chosen or of sitting as a Senator or member of the House of Representatives until the disability is removed by a grant of a discharge, or the expiration or remission of the sentence, or a pardon, or release, or otherwise.

#### POWERS OF THE PARLIAMENT.

The Parliament, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, to have full and exclusive power and authority to make all such Laws as it thinks necessary for the peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth, with respect to all or any of the matters following, that is to say :

1. The regulation of Trade and Commerce with other Countries, and among the several States;
2. Customs and Excise and bounties, but so that duties of Customs and Excise and bounties shall be uniform throughout the Commonwealth, and that no tax or duty shall be imposed on any goods exported from one State to another;
3. Raising money by any other mode or system of taxation; but so that all such taxation shall be uniform throughout the Commonwealth;
4. Borrowing money on the public credit of the Commonwealth;

5. Postal and Telegraphic Services ;
6. The Military and Naval Defence of the Commonwealth and the several States and the calling out of the Forces to execute and maintain the laws of the Commonwealth, or of any State or part of the Commonwealth ;
7. Munitions of War ;
8. Navigation and Shipping ;
9. Ocean Beacons and Buoys, and Ocean Lighthouses and Lightships ;
10. Quarantine ;
11. Fisheries in Australian waters beyond territorial limits ;
12. Census and Statistics ;
13. Currency, Coinage, and Legal Tender ;
14. Banking, the Incorporation of Banks, and the Issue of Paper Money ;
15. Weights and Measures ;
16. Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes ;
17. Bankruptcy and Insolvency ;
18. Copyrights and Patents of Inventions, Designs, and Trade Marks ;
19. Naturalization and Aliens ;
20. The Status in the Commonwealth of Foreign Corporations, and of Corporations formed in any State or part of the Commonwealth ;
21. Marriage and Divorce ;
22. The Service and Execution throughout the Commonwealth of the Civil and Criminal Process and Judgments of the Courts of the States ;
23. The recognition throughout the Commonwealth of the Laws, the Public Acts and Records, and the Judicial Proceedings, of the States ;
24. Immigration and Emigration ;
25. The influx of Criminals ;
26. External Affairs and Treaties ;
27. The relations of the Commonwealth to the Islands of the Pacific ;
28. River Navigation with respect to the common purposes of two or more States, or parts of the Commonwealth ;
29. The control of Railways with respect to transport for the purposes of the Commonwealth ;
30. Matters referred to the Parliament of the Commonwealth by the Parliament or Parliaments of any State or States, but so that the Law shall extend only to the State or States by whose Parliament or Parliaments the matter was referred, and to such other States as may afterwards adopt the Law ;
31. The exercise within the Commonwealth, at the request or with the concurrence of the Parliaments of all the States concerned, of any Legislative powers with respect to the affairs of the territory of the Commonwealth, or any part of it, which can at the date of the establishment of this Constitution be exercised only by the Parliament of the United Kingdom or by the Federal Council of Australasia ;
32. Any matters necessary or incidental for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and any other powers vested by this Constitution in the Parliament or Executive Government of the Commonwealth or in any department or officer thereof.
33. The affairs of people of any race with respect to whom it is deemed necessary to make special laws not applicable to the general community ; but so that this power shall not extend to authorize legislation with respect to the affairs of the aboriginal native race in Australia and the Maori race in New Zealand ;
34. The government of any territory which may by surrender of any State or States and the acceptance of the Parliament become the seat of Government of the Commonwealth, and the exercise of like authority over all places acquired by the Commonwealth, with the consent of the Parliament of the State in which such places are situate, for the construction of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, quarantine stations, or for any other purposes of general concern ;

35. Matters relating to any Department or Departments of the Public Service the control of which is by this Constitution transferred to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth;
36. Such other matters as are by this Constitution declared to be within the exclusive powers of the Parliament.

#### MONEY BILLS.

Laws appropriating any part of the public revenue, or imposing any tax or impost, to originate in the House of Representatives.

- (1) The Senate to have equal power with the House of Representatives in respect of all proposed Laws, except Laws imposing taxation and Laws appropriating the necessary supplies for the ordinary annual services of the Government, which the Senate may affirm or reject, but may not amend. Moreover, the Senate may not amend any proposed Law in such a manner as to increase any proposed charge or burden on the people.
- (2) Laws imposing taxation are to deal with the imposition of taxation only.
- (3) Laws imposing taxation except Laws imposing duties of Customs on imports to deal with one subject of taxation only.
- (4) The expenditure for services other than the ordinary annual services of the Government not to be authorized by the same Law as that which appropriates the supplies for such ordinary annual services, but to be authorized by a separate Law or Laws.
- (5) In the case of a proposed Law which the Senate may not amend, the Senate may at any stage return it to the House of Representatives with a message requesting the omission or amendment of any items or provisions therein. And the House of Representatives may, if it thinks fit, make such omissions or amendments, or any of them, with or without modifications.

It is not to be lawful for the House of Representatives to pass any vote, resolution, or Law for the appropriation of any part of the public revenue, or of the produce of any tax or impost, to any purpose that has not been first recommended to that House by message of the Governor-General in the Session in which the vote, resolution, or Law, is proposed.

#### EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

The Executive power and authority of the Commonwealth being vested in the Queen, it is to be exercised by the Governor-General as the Queen's Representative, aided and advised by the Federal Executive Council, consisting of persons who may from time to time be chosen and summoned by the Governor-General and sworn as Executive Councillors, holding office during his pleasure, of whom not more than seven may be Ministers of State appointed to administer the various Departments of the Commonwealth, who are to receive a sum of not less than £15,000 per annum for their services.

The Command-in-Chief of all Military and Naval Forces of the Commonwealth to be vested in the Governor-General as the Queen's Representative.

The control of the following departments of the Public Service to be at once assigned to and assumed and taken over by the Executive Government of the Commonwealth, which is to assume the obligations of any State or States with respect to such matters, that is to say—

- (1) Customs and Excise.
- (2) Post and Telegraphs.
- (3) Military and Naval Defence.
- (4) Ocean Beacons and Buoys, and Ocean Lighthouses and Lightships.
- (5) Quarantine.

#### FEDERAL JUDICATURE.

The Parliament of the Commonwealth is to have power to establish a Court, to be called the Supreme Court of Australia, and to consist of a Chief Justice, and so many

other Justices, not less than four, as the Parliament from time to time prescribes. The Parliament may also from time to time, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, establish other Courts.

The Supreme Court of Australia to have jurisdiction, with such exceptions and subject to such regulations as the Parliament from time to time prescribes, to hear and determine appeals from all judgments, decrees, orders, and sentences, of any other Federal Court, or of the highest Court of final resort now established, or which may hereafter be established, in any State, whether such Court is a Court of Appeal or of original jurisdiction, and the judgment of the Supreme Court of Australia in all such cases is to be final and conclusive. Until the Parliament makes other provisions, the conditions of and restrictions on appeals to the Queen in Council from the highest Courts of final resort of the several States are to be applicable to appeals from such Courts to the Supreme Court of Australia.

The Parliament of the Commonwealth to have power from time to time to define the jurisdiction of the Courts of the Commonwealth, other than the Supreme Court of Australia, which jurisdiction may be exclusive, or may be concurrent with that of the Courts of the States. But jurisdiction is not to be conferred on a Court except in respect of the following matters, or some of them, that is to say :—

- (1) Cases arising under this Constitution ;
- (2) Cases arising under any Laws made by the Parliament of the Commonwealth, or under any treaty made by the Commonwealth with another country ;
- (3) Cases of Admiralty and Maritime jurisdiction ;
- (4) Cases affecting the Public Ministers, Consuls, or other Representatives of other countries ;
- (5) Cases in which the Commonwealth, or a person suing or being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth, is a party ;
- (6) Cases in which a Writ of Mandamus or Prohibition is sought against an Officer of the Commonwealth ;
- (7) Controversies between States ;
- (8) Controversies relating to the same subject matter claimed under the Laws of different States.

#### CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

The Parliament of the Commonwealth to have the sole power and authority, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, to impose Customs duties, and duties of Excise upon goods for the time being the subject of Customs duties, and to grant bounties upon the production or export of goods. But this exclusive power is not to come into force until uniform duties of Customs have been imposed by the Parliament of the Commonwealth. Upon the imposition of uniform duties of Customs by the Parliament of the Commonwealth all laws of the several States imposing duties of Customs or duties of Excise upon goods the subject of Customs duties, and all such laws offering bounties upon the production or export of goods, are to cease to have effect. The control and collection of duties of Customs and Excise and the payment of bounties are nevertheless to pass to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth upon the establishment of the Commonwealth.

Upon the establishment of the Commonwealth, all officers employed by the Government of any State in any Department of the Public Service the control of which is by this Constitution assigned to the Commonwealth, are to become subject to the control of the Executive Government of the Commonwealth, all existing rights of any such officers to be preserved.

All lands, buildings, works, and materials necessarily appertaining to, or used in connexion with, any Department of the Public Service the control of which is by this Constitution assigned to the Commonwealth, are, from and after the date of the establishment of the Commonwealth, to be taken over at a fair valuation by and belong to the Commonwealth, either absolutely, or, in the case of the Departments controlling Customs and Excise and Bounties, for such time as may be necessary.

Until uniform duties of Customs have been imposed by the Parliament of the Commonwealth, the powers of the Parliaments of the several States existing at the date of the establishment of the Commonwealth, respecting the imposition of duties of Customs and duties of Excise upon goods the subject of Customs duties, and the offering of bounties upon the production or export of goods, and the collection and payment thereof respectively, are to continue as theretofore. So soon as the Parliament of the Commonwealth has imposed uniform duties of Customs, trade and intercourse throughout the Commonwealth, whether by means of internal carriage or ocean navigation, are to be absolutely free.

The revenue of the Commonwealth to be applied, in the first instance, in the payment of the expenditure of the Commonwealth, which is to be charged to the several States in proportion to the numbers of their people, and the surplus is, until uniform duties of Customs have been imposed, to be returned to the several States or parts of the Commonwealth in proportion to the amount of revenue raised therein respectively, subject to the following provisions :—

- (1) As to duties of Customs or Excise, provision to be made for ascertaining, as nearly as may be, the amount of duties collected in each State or part of the Commonwealth in respect of dutiable goods which are afterwards exported to another State or part of the Commonwealth, and the amount of the duties so ascertained to be taken to have been collected in the State or part to which the goods have been so exported, and to be added to the duties actually collected in that State or part, and deducted from the duties collected in the State or part of the Commonwealth from which the goods were exported :
- (2) As to the proceeds of direct taxes, the amount contributed or raised in respect of income earned in any State or part of the Commonwealth, or arising from property situated in any State or part of the Commonwealth, and the amount contributed or raised in respect of property situated in any State or part of the Commonwealth, to be taken to have been raised in that State or part :
- (3) The amount of any bounties paid to any of the people of a State or part of the Commonwealth to be deducted from the amount of the surplus to be returned to that State or part.

After uniform duties of Customs have been imposed, the surplus to be returned to the several States or parts of the Commonwealth in the same manner and proportions until the Parliament otherwise prescribes. Preference not to be given by any law or regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one part of the Commonwealth over those of another part of the Commonwealth.

The Parliament of the Commonwealth to have power, with the consent of the Parliaments of all the States, to make laws for taking over and consolidating the whole or any part of the public debt of any State or States, but so that a State shall be liable to indemnify the Commonwealth in respect of the amount of a debt taken over, and that the amount of interest payable in respect of a debt shall be deducted and retained from time to time from the share of the surplus revenue of the Commonwealth which would otherwise be payable to the State.

All powers which at the date of the establishment of the Commonwealth are vested in the Parliaments of the several Colonies, and which are not by this Constitution exclusively vested in the Parliament of the Commonwealth, or withdrawn from the Parliaments of the several States, are to be reserved to, and to remain vested in, the Parliaments of the States respectively.

In each State of the Commonwealth there is to be a Governor, and the Parliament of a State may make such provisions as it thinks fit as to the manner of its Governor's appointment, tenure of office, and removal from office.

A member of the Senate or House of Representatives not to be capable of being chosen or of sitting as a member of any House of the Parliament of a State.

The Parliament of a State to have power at any time to surrender any part of the State to the Commonwealth, and upon such surrender and the acceptance thereof



by the Commonwealth such part of the State is to become and be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Parliament of the Commonwealth.

A State not to impose any taxes or duties on imports or exports, except such as are necessary for executing the inspection laws of the State; and the net produce of all taxes and duties imposed by a State on imports or exports to be for the use of the Commonwealth; and any such inspection laws may be annulled by the Parliament of the Commonwealth.

A State not to make any law prohibiting the free exercise of any religion.

The Commonwealth to protect every State against invasion, and, on the application of the Executive Government of a State, against domestic violence.

The Parliament of the Commonwealth to have power from time to time to establish and admit to the Commonwealth new States, and upon such establishment and admission to make and impose such conditions, as to the extent of representation in either House of the Parliament or otherwise, as it thinks fit.

The Parliament of the Commonwealth to have power from time to time, with the consent of the Parliament of a State, to increase, diminish, or otherwise alter the limits of the State, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed to, and, with the like consent, to make provision respecting the effect and operation of any such increase or diminution or alteration of territory in relation to any State affected by it.

A new State is not to be formed by separation of territory from a State without the consent of the Parliament thereof, nor may a State be formed by the union of two or more States or parts of States, or the limits of a State be altered, without the consent of the Parliament or Parliaments of the State or States concerned.

Governors.

83. Subjoined is a list of the Governors and Acting Governors of Victoria, with the dates of their assumption of and retirement from office :—

#### GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA.

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Charles Joseph La Trobe ...	30th Sept., 1839*	
John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster (acting)	15th July, 1851 ...	5th May, 1854
Sir Charles Hotham, K.C.B. ...	8th May, 1854 ...	22nd June, 1854
Major-General Edward Macarthur (acting)	22nd June, 1854 ...	31st December, 1855†
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B. ...	1st January, 1856 ...	26th December, 1856
Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B. ...	26th December, 1856	10th September, 1863
Brigadier-General George Jackson Carey, C.B. (acting)	11th September, 1863	7th May, 1866
The Honorable Sir John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, K.C.B.‡	7th May, 1866	15th August, 1866
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt.(acting)	15th August, 1866...	2nd March, 1873
Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.§	3rd March, 1873 ...	19th March, 1873
	31st March, 1873 ...	22nd February, 1879

\* At the first of these dates Mr. La Trobe assumed the office of Superintendent of Port Phillip; at the second he became Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria.

† Sir Charles Hotham died at this date.

‡ Succeeded to the title of Viscount Canterbury, December, 1869.

§ Sir G. F. Bowen was absent on leave from the 31st December, 1874, to the 14th January, 1876.

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—*continued.*

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Sir Redmond Barry, Kt. (acting) ...	3rd January, 1875 ...	10th January, 1875
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	11th January, 1875	14th January, 1876
The Most Honorable George Augustus Constantine Phipps, Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., P.C.	27th February, 1879	18th April, 1884
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	18th April, 1884 ...	15th July, 1884
Sir Henry Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	15th July, 1884 ...	15th Nov., 1889*
Sir William Foster Stawell, K.C.M.G. (Lieutenant-Governor)	6th November, 1886†	12th March, 1889
Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, G.C.M.G. (acting)	{ 9th March, 1889 { 16th Nov., 1889	17th October, 1889 27th November, 1889
The Right Honorable John Adrian Louis Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.	28th November, 1889	Still in office

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

84. Since Victoria has been an independent colony, the average time during which the Governors of Victoria, prior to Lord Hopetoun, not including the Acting Governors, have held office has been about four years and seven months. Duration of Governorships.

85. During the twelve days between the 19th and the 31st March, 1873, the former being the day on which Sir W. F. Stawell left the colony, and the latter that on which Sir G. F. Bowen arrived; also during the five days between the 22nd and 27th February, 1879, the former being the day on which Sir G. F. Bowen left, and the latter that on which Lord Nornamby arrived, there was neither Governor nor Acting Governor in Victoria. Interregna in Victoria.

86. Since the inauguration of responsible government, twenty-four Ministries have held office in Victoria. The following are the names of the members of these Ministries, and the dates of their assumption of and retirement from office :— Ministries.

\* Sir H. B. Loch was absent on leave from the 9th March to the 17th October, 1889.

† Date of appointment. Sir W. F. Stawell never acted after his appointment as Lieutenant-Governor. He died on the date given in the next column. No Lieutenant-Governor has been appointed since.

## MINISTRIES.

\*\* The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
I.			
William Clark Haines ...	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	28 Nov. 1855	11 Mar. 1857
William Foster Stawell ...	Attorney-General ...	28 Nov. 1855	25 Feb. 1857*
succeeded by			
Thos. Howard Fellows ...	Ditto ...	25 Feb. 1857	11 Mar. 1857
Charles Sladen ...	Treasurer ...	28 Nov. 1855	11 Mar. 1857
Charles Pasley ...	Commissioner of Public Works	28 Nov. 1855	11 Mar. 1857
Hugh Culling Eardley Childers	Commissioner of Trade and	28 Nov. 1855	25 Feb. 1857
succeeded by	Customs		
John Goodman ...	Ditto ...	25 Feb. 1857	11 Mar. 1857
Andrew Clarke ...	Surveyor-General ...	28 Nov. 1855	11 Mar. 1857
Robert Molesworth ...	Solicitor-General ...	28 Nov. 1855	17 June 1856†
succeeded by			
Thomas Howard Fellows ...	Ditto ...	27 June 1856	25 Feb. 1857
succeeded by			
Robert Sacheverel Wilmot Sitwell	Ditto ...	25 Feb. 1857	11 Mar. 1857
William Henry Fancourt Mitchell, M.L.C.‡	(Without office) ...	28 Nov. 1855	11 Mar. 1857
II. §			
John O'Shanassy ...	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	11 Mar. 1857	29 April, 1857
Henry Samuel Chapman   ...	Attorney-General ...		
John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster	Treasurer ...		
Charles Gavan Duffy ...	Commissioner of Public Works		
Augustus Frederic Adolphus Greeves¶	Commissioner of Trade and		
George Samuel Wegg Horne	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey		
John Dennistoun Wood** ...	Solicitor-General ...		
III.			
William Clark Haines ...	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	29 Apr. 1857	10 Mar. 1858
Archibald Michie ...	Attorney-General ...		
Charles Hotson Ebdon ...	Treasurer ...		
David Moore ...	President of the Board of Land and Works		
James McCulloch ...	Commissioner of Trade and		
Thomas Howard Fellows ...	Commissioner of Customs		
William Henry Fancourt Mitchell, M.L.C.	Solicitor-General ...		
James Ford Strachan, M.L.C.††	Postmaster-General ...		
	(Without office) ...		

\* Appointed Chief Justice at this date.

† Appointed Puisne Judge at this date.

‡ Sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council, 21st November, 1856.

§ This Ministry having been met by a vote of want of confidence immediately on the assembling of Parliament, no representative in the Upper House was appointed.

|| Not a Member of Parliament.

¶ Not re-elected after vacating seat in Parliament upon acceptance of office.

\*\* Not a Member of Parliament from date of accepting office until the 20th April, 1857.

†† Sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council, 27th May, 1857.

MINISTRIES—*continued.*

\* \* The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
IV.			
John O'Shanassy ...	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	10 Mar. 1858	27 Oct. 1859
Henry Samuel Chapman ...	Attorney-General ...	10 Mar. 1858	27 Oct. 1859
George Harker ...	Treasurer ...	10 Mar. 1858	27 Oct. 1859
Charles Gavan Duffy	President of the Board of Land and Works	10 Mar. 1858	22 Mar. 1859
		21 Dec. 1858	22 Mar. 1859
succeeded by	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey		
George Samuel Evans ...	Ditto ...	22 Mar. 1859	27 Oct. 1859
Henry Miller ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	10 Mar. 1858	27 Oct. 1859
Richard Davies Ireland ...	Solicitor-General ...	10 Mar. 1858	27 Oct. 1859
George Samuel Evans ...	Postmaster-General ...	10 Mar. 1858	27 Oct. 1859
George Samuel Wegg Horne	Commissioner of Public Works	21 Dec. 1858	27 Oct. 1859
Thomas McCombie, M.L.C.* ...	(Without office) ...	10 Mar. 1858	27 Oct. 1859
V.			
William Nicholson ...	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	27 Oct. 1859	26 Nov. 1860
John Dennistoun Wood ...	Attorney-General ...	27 Oct. 1859	26 Nov. 1860
James McCulloch ...	Treasurer ...	27 Oct. 1859	26 Nov. 1860
James Service ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	27 Oct. 1859	3 Sept. 1860
succeeded by	Ditto ...		
Vincent Pyke ...	Ditto ...	3 Sept. 1860	24 Sept. 1860
succeeded by	Ditto ...		
Augustus Frederic Adolphus Greeves ...	Ditto ...	24 Sept. 1860	26 Nov. 1860
John Charles King ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Public Works	27 Oct. 1859	25 Nov. 1859
succeeded by	Ditto ...		
James Goodall Francis ...	Ditto ...	25 Nov. 1859	3 Sept. 1860
succeeded by	Ditto ...		
John Robinson Bailey ...	Ditto ...	3 Sept. 1860	2 Oct. 1860
succeeded by	Ditto ...		
Vincent Pyke ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	2 Oct. 1860	26 Nov. 1860
succeeded by	Ditto ...		
John Robinson Bailey ...	Ditto ...	27 Oct. 1859	29 Oct. 1860
Travers Adamson ...	Solicitor-General ...	29 Oct. 1860	26 Nov. 1860
succeeded by	Ditto ...		
James Frederic Martley ...	Ditto ...	27 Oct. 1859	5 Mar. 1860
succeeded by	Ditto ...		
John Robinson Bailey ...	Postmaster-General ...	5 Mar. 1860	26 Nov. 1860
succeeded by	Ditto ...		
Hibbert Newton ...	Ditto ...	27 Oct. 1859	29 Oct. 1860
Thomas Howard Fellows, M.L.C.	(Without office) ...	29 Oct. 1860	26 Nov. 1860
		27 Oct. 1859	26 Nov. 1860

\* Sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council, 27th October, 1859.

## MINISTRIES—continued.

\*\* The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
<b>VI.</b>			
Richard Heales ...	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	26 Nov. 1860	14 Nov. 1861
Richard Davies Ireland ...	Attorney General ...	26 Nov. 1860	29 July 1861
succeeded by			
Butler Cole Aspinall ...	Ditto ...	29 July 1861	14 Nov. 1861
George Frederic Verdon ...	Treasurer ...	26 Nov. 1860	14 Nov. 1861
John Henry Brooke ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	26 Nov. 1860	14 Nov. 1861
James Stewart Johnston ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Public Works	26 Nov. 1860	20 Feb. 1861
succeeded by			
James Macpherson Grant ...	Ditto ...	20 Feb. 1861	14 Nov. 1861
Robert Stirling Anderson ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	26 Nov. 1860	20 Feb. 1861
succeeded by			
George Brodie ...	Ditto ...	20 Feb. 1861	4 March 1861
succeeded by			
Thomas Loader* ...	Ditto ...	6 March 1861	21 Mar. 1861
succeeded by			
James Forrester Sullivan ...	Ditto ...	10 June 1861	14 Nov. 1861
Thomas Loader ...	Commissioner of Railways ...	26 Nov. 1860	4 Dec. 1860
succeeded by			
John Houston ...	Ditto ...	21 May 1861	14 Nov. 1861
John Basson Humffray ...	Commissioner of Mines ...	26 Nov. 1860	14 Nov. 1861
Thomas Loader ...	Postmaster-General ...	4 Dec. 1860	21 March 1861
succeeded by			
John Macadam ...	Ditto ...	26 April 1861	14 Nov. 1861
Thomas Turner a'Beckett, } M.L.C. †	(Without office) ...	26 Nov. 1860	11 Nov. 1861
David Elliot Wilkie, } M.L.C. ‡			
<b>VII.</b>			
John O'Shanassy ...	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	14 Nov. 1861	} 27 June 1863
William Clark Haines ...	Treasurer ...	14 Nov. 1861	
Richard Davies Ireland ...	Attorney-General ...	14 Nov. 1861	
John Dennistoun Wood ...	Minister of Justice ...	14 Nov. 1861	
Charles Gavan Duffy ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	14 Nov. 1861	
James Stewart Johnston ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Public Works	14 Nov. 1861	
Robert Stirling Anderson ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	14 Nov. 1861	
George Samuel Evans ...	Postmaster-General ...	30 Dec. 1861	
William Henry Fancourt Mitchell, M.L.C. ...	Commissioner of Railways and Roads	30 Dec. 1861	
Charles MacMahon ...	(Without office) ...	14 Nov. 1861	

\* Resigned office, without salary, on 21st March, 1861; re-appointed on the same date with salary.

† Sworn in as a member of the Executive Council, 7th January, 1861.

‡ Sworn in as a member of the Executive Council, September, 1861.

MINISTRIES—continued.

\*\* The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
VIII.			
James McCulloch ...	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	27 June 1863	6 May 1868
George Higinbotham ..	Attorney-General ... ..	27 June 1863	6 May 1868
George Frederic Verdon ...	Treasurer ... ..	27 June 1863	5 May 1868
Richard Heales ... ..	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	27 June 1863	19 June 1864*
succeeded by			
James Macpherson Grant ...	Ditto ... ..	5 Sept. 1864	6 May 1868
Matthew Hervey ... ..	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Public Works	27 June 1863	22 July 1865
succeeded by			
Wm. Mountford Kinsey Vale	Ditto ... ..	18 July 1866	6 May 1868
James Goodall Francis ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	27 June 1863	6 May 1868
James Forrester Sullivan ...	Minister of Mines ... ..	27 June 1863	18 July 1866
succeeded by			
John Macgregor ... ..	Ditto ... ..	18 July 1866	6 May 1868
James Macpherson Grant ...	Vice-President of the Board of Lands and Works and Commissioner of Railways and Roads	27 June 1863	5 Sept. 1864
succeeded by			
Henry Miller ... ..	Ditto ... ..	18 July 1866	16 Jan. 1867
succeeded by			
John Macgregor ... ..	Ditto ... ..	21 Jan. 1867	4 March 1867
succeeded by			
James Forrester Sullivan ...	Ditto ... ..	4 March 1867	6 May 1868
Archibald Michie ... ..	Minister of Justice ... ..	14 July 1863	18 July 1866
succeeded by			
Samuel Henry Bindon ... ..	Ditto ... ..	18 July 1866	6 May 1868
Thomas Howard Fellows ...	Postmaster-General ... ..	14 Oct. 1863	24 March 1864
succeeded by			
James McCulloch ... ..	Ditto ... ..	9 May 1864	6 May 1868
George Ward Cole, M.L.C.†...	(Without office) ... ..	27 June 1863	6 May 1868
IX.			
Charles Sladen, M.L.C. ...	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	6 May 1868	} 11 July 1868
Thomas Howard Fellows ...	Minister of Justice ... ..	6 May 1868	
Morgan Augustus MacDonnell	Attorney-General .. ..	6 May 1868	
Edward Langton ... ..	Treasurer ... ..	6 May 1868	
Duncan Gillies† .. ..	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	6 May 1868	
Michael O'Grady † .. ..	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Public Works	6 May 1868	
William Bayles ... ..	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	6 May 1868	
Georgé Briscoe Kerferd ...	Minister of Mines and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	8 May 1868	

\* Died at this date.

† Sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council, 20th November, 1867.

‡ Not re-elected after vacating seat in Parliament upon acceptance of office.

MINISTRIES—*continued.*

\*\* The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
X.			
James McCulloch ...	Chief Secretary and Treasurer (Premier)	11 July 1868	20 Sept. 1869
James Macpherson Grant ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	11 July 1868	20 Sept. 1869
James Forrester Sullivan	Minister of Mines ...	11 July 1868	20 Sept. 1869
	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	1 Feb. 1869	20 Sept. 1869
	Commissioner of Railways and Roads	12 April 1869	2 Sept. 1869
George Higinbotham ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)	11 July 1868	1 Feb. 1869
Wm. Mountford Kinsey Vale	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	11 July 1868	25 May 1869
George Paton Smith ...	Attorney-General ...	11 July 1868	20 Sept. 1869
James Joseph Casey	Minister of Justice... ..	11 July 1868	20 Sept. 1869
	Solicitor-General ... ..	2 Sept. 1869	20 Sept. 1869
Charles Edwin Jones	Commissioner of Railways and Roads	11 July 1868	9 March 1869
	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	3 Aug. 1868	9 March 1869
George Verney Smith ...	Postmaster-General ...	11 July 1868	20 Sept. 1869
John McCrae, M.L.C. ...	Commissioner of Public Works	25 Jan. 1869	20 Sept. 1869
George Rolfe* ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	2 Sept. 1869	20 Sept. 1869
William Wilson ...	Commissioner of Railways and Roads	2 Sept. 1869	20 Sept. 1869
XI.			
John Alexander MacPherson	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	} 20 Sept. 1869	{ 9 April 1870 21 Jan. 1870
Robert Byrne† ...	Treasurer ... ..		
succeeded by			
Graham Berry ...	Ditto ... ..	21 Jan. 1870	} 9 April 1870
Morgan Augustus MacDonnell	Attorney-General ... ..	} 20 Sept. 1869	
James McKean ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey		
Isaac Godfrey Reeves† ...	Commissioner of Public Works		19 Jan. 1870
succeeded by			
William McLellan ...	Ditto ... ..	19 Jan. 1870	} 9 April 1870
Edward Cohen ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	} 20 Sept. 1869	
John Thomas Smith ...	Minister of Mines ... ..		
Francis Longmore ...	Commissioner of Railways and Roads		
Butler Cole Aspinall ...	Solicitor-General ... ..	19 Jan. 1870	}
Caleb Joshua Jenner, M.L.C.†	(Without office) ... ..	20 Sept. 1869	

\* Not a Member of Parliament at time of appointment; but was elected for Crowlands, 9th October, 1869, after the retirement of the Ministry. † Not re-elected after vacating seat in Parliament upon acceptance of office.

‡ Sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council, 15th October, 1869.

MINISTRIES—continued.

\* \* The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
<b>XII.</b>			
James McCulloch ... ..	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	9 April 1870	19 June 1871
Archibald Michie ... ..	Attorney-General ... ..		
James Goodall Francis ... ..	Treasurer ... ..		
Thomas Turner a'Beckett, M.L.C.	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
William Wilson ... ..	Commissioner of Railways and Roads		
John Alexander MacPherson	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey		
Henry John Wrixon ... ..	Solicitor-General ... ..		
William Bates... ..	Commissioner of Public Works		
Angus Mackay ... ..	Minister of Mines ... ..		
<b>XIII.</b>			
Charles Gavan Duffy... ..	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	19 June 1871	} 10 June 1872
James Macpherson Grant ... ..	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	19 June 1871	
Graham Berry ... ..	Treasurer ... ..	19 June 1871	} 21 May 1872
Michael O'Grady ... ..	Commissioner of Public Works and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	19 June 1871	
Francis Longmore ... ..	Commissioner of Railways and Roads and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	19 June 1871	} 10 June 1872
William McLellan ... ..	Minister of Mines ... ..	19 June 1871	
Howard Spensley ... ..	Solicitor-General ... ..	19 June 1871	} 23 Nov. 1871
Graham Berry ... ..	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	19 June 1871	
succeeded by			
William Mountford Kinsey Vale	Ditto ... ..	23 Nov. 1871	} 10 June 1872
Robert Walsh ... ..	Attorney-General ... ..	5 July 1871	
William Arthur Callander a'Beckett, M.L.C.*	(Without office) ... ..	19 June 1871	
succeeded by			
Caleb Joshua Jenner, M.L.C.	Ditto ... ..	...	...

\* Sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council, 31st July, 1871.



MINISTRIES—*continued.*

\*\* The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
XIV.			
James Goodall Francis ...	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	10 June 1872	31 July 1874
Edward Langton ...	Treasurer and Postmaster-General		
James Joseph Casey ...	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey and President of the Board of Land and Works	10 June 1872	31 July 1874
James Wilberforce Stephen	Attorney-General ...	10 June 1872	1 May 1874*
succeeded by			
George Briscoe Kerferd ...	Ditto ...	2 May 1874	
Duncan Gillies ...	Commissioner of Railways and Roads	10 June 1872	31 July 1874
George Briscoe Kerferd ...	Solicitor-General ...		
Edward Cohen ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
Angus Mackay ...	Minister of Mines ...	14 June 1872	4 May 1874
Alexander Fraser, M.L.C.	Commissioner of Public Works	17 June 1872	
succeeded by	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works		
Robert Stirling Anderson, M.L.C.	Ditto ...	4 May 1874	31 July 1874
James Joseph Casey ...	Minister of Agriculture ...	19 June 1872	1 May 1874*
James Wilberforce Stephen ...	Minister of Public Instruction	2 Jan. 1873	
succeeded by			
Angus Mackay ...	Ditto ...	4 May 1874	31 July 1874
Robert Ramsay ...	(Without office) ...	10 June 1872	
XV.			
George Briscoe Kerferd ...	Attorney-General (Premier)...	31 July 1874	7 August 1875
James Joseph Casey ...	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, President of the Board of Land and Works, and Minister of Agriculture		
Duncan Gillies ...	Commissioner of Railways and Roads and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works		
Robert Stirling Anderson, M.L.C.	Commissioner of Public Works and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works		
Edward Cohen ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
Angus Mackay ...	Minister of Mines and Minister of Public Instruction		
James Service ...	Treasurer ...		
Robert Ramsay ...	Postmaster-General ...		
Townsend MacDermott ...	Solicitor-General ...		

\*Appointed Puisne Judge at this date.

MINISTRIES—*continued.*

\* \* The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.	
<b>XVI.</b>				
Graham Berry	Premier and Treasurer ...	7 Aug. 1875	} 20 Oct. 1875	
	Chief Secretary in lieu of Premier, which office he vacated (Premier)	10 Aug. 1875		
James Munro ...	Minister of Public Instruction	} 7 Aug. 1875		
Francis Longmore ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey			
John Woods ...	Minister of Agriculture ...	23 Aug. 1875		
	Commissioner of Railways and Roads	7 Aug. 1875		
William Collard Smith ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	23 Aug. 1875		
Peter Lalor ...	Minister of Mines ...	} 7 Aug. 1875		
James Brown Patterson ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs and Postmaster-General			
James Brown Patterson ...	Commissioner of Public Works	} 23 Aug. 1875		
Robert Le Poer Trench* ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works			
James Macpherson Grant ...	Attorney-General ...	} 9 Aug. 1875		
William Arthur Callander a'Beckett, M.L.C.	Minister of Justice ...			
	(Without office) ...	7 Aug. 1875		
<b>XVII.</b>				
Sir James McCulloch, Knt. ...	Treasurer (Premier) ...	} 20 Oct. 1875	} 21 May 1877	
John Alexander MacPherson	Chief Secretary ...			
George Briscoe Kerferd ...	Attorney-General ...			
Duncan Gillies ...	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey and President of the Board of Land and Works			
	Minister of Agriculture ...			25 Oct. 1875
Robert Ramsay ...	Minister of Public Instruction and Postmaster-General			} 20 Oct. 1875
Robert Stirling Anderson, M.L.C.	Commissioner of Trade and Customs			
John Maddent† ...	Minister of Justice ...			
William McLellan ...	Minister of Mines ...			} 20 Oct. 1875
Joseph Jones‡ ...	Commissioner of Railways and Roads, Commissioner of Public Works, and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works			

\* Not a Member of Parliament.

† Not a Member of Parliament from date of accepting office until the 27th July, 1876.

‡ Not a Member of Parliament from date of accepting office until the 27th January, 1876.

MINISTRIES—*continued.*

\*\* The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M. L. C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
<b>XVIII.</b>			
Graham Berry* ...	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	21 May 1877	5 March 1880
succeeded as Treasurer by	Treasurer ...	21 May 1877	27 Dec. 1878
William Collard Smith ...	Ditto (without salary) ...	27 Dec. 1878	3 Nov. 1879
succeeded by			
Graham Berry ...	Ditto ...	3 Nov. 1879	
Francis Longmore ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	21 May 1877	5 March 1880
		28 May 1877	
William Collard Smith ...	Minister of Mines and Minister of Public Instruction	21 May 1877	
James Brown Patterson	Commissioner of Public Works .. Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	28 May 1877	
Robert Le Poer Trench ...	Attorney-General ...	22 May 1877	27 March 1878
succeeded by			
Sir Bryan O'Loughlen, Bart.*	Ditto ...	27 Mar. 1878	
James Macpherson Grant ...	Minister of Justice ...	22 May 1877	5 March 1880
Peter Lalor ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
John Woods ...	Commissioner of Railways and Roads Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	11 June 1877	
Peter Lalor ...	Postmaster-General ...	22 May 1877	3 July 1877
succeeded by			
Henry Cuthbert, M.L.C.	Ditto ...	3 July 1877	29 July 1878
succeeded by			
James Brown Patterson ...	Ditto (without salary) ...	29 July 1878	5 March 1880
<b>XIX.</b>			
James Service ...	Treasurer (Premier) ...	5 Mar. 1880	3 Aug. 1880
Robert Ramsay ...	Chief Secretary ...		
George Briscoe Kerferd ...	Attorney-General ...		
John Madden ...	Minister of Justice...		
Duncan Gillies ...	Commissioner of Railways		
John Gavan Duffy...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey		
Thomas Bent ...	Commissioner of Public Works		
Robert Clark ...	Minister of Mines ...	16 Mar. 1880	
Henry Cuthbert, M.L.C.	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
Robert Ramsay ...	Minister of Education (without salary)		
Henry Cuthbert, M.L.C.	Postmaster-General (without salary)	19 Mar. 1880	
James Goodall Francis ...	(Without office) ...		
Robert Stirling Anderson, M.L.C.	(Without office) ...		
Duncan Gillies ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)	2 April 1880	
Thomas Bent ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)		
John Gavan Duffy ...	Minister of Agriculture (without salary)		
Robert Clark ...	Commissioner of Water Supply (without salary)		

\* Sir Bryan O'Loughlen was sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council, 4th March, 1878; he acted as Chief Secretary, without salary, during the absence from Victoria of the Hon. Graham Berry, from the 27th December, 1878, to the 17th June, 1879.

MINISTRIES—continued.

\*.\* The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.	
XX.				
Graham Berry ... ..	Chief Secretary and Treasurer (Premier)	3 Aug. 1880	9 July 1881	
William Mountford Kinsey Vale	Attorney-General and Minister of Justice			
Richard Richardson ... ..	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey			
James Brown Patterson ... ..	Commissioner of Railways ... ..			
William Collard Smith ... ..	Minister of Education ... ..			
Alfred Thomas Clark ... ..	Commissioner of Trade and Customs			
Henry Roberts Williams ... ..	Minister of Mines ... ..			
George David Langridge ... ..	Commissioner of Public Works			
Richard Richardson .. ..	Minister of Agriculture (without salary)			
George David Langridge ... ..	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)			12 Aug. 1880
James Brown Patterson ... ..	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)	3 Aug. 1880		
Charles Henry Pearson ... ..	(Without office) ... ..			
Robert Dyce Reid, M.L.C. ... ..	(Without office) ... ..		5 Aug. 1880	
XXI.				
Sir Bryan O'Loughlen, Bart. ... ..	Attorney-General (Premier)...	9 July 1881	8 March 1883	
James Macpherson Grant ... ..	Chief Secretary ... ..			
Thomas Bent ... ..	Commissioner of Railways ... ..			
Frank Stanley Dobson, M.L.C. ... ..	Solicitor-General ... ..			
James Howlin Graves ... ..	Commissioner of Trade and Customs			
Charles Young ... ..	Minister of Water Supply and Agriculture			
Henry Bolton ... ..	Postmaster-General ... ..			
David Gaunson * ... ..	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey			
Walter Madden ... ..	Ditto, ditto ... ..			19 Aug. 1881
Sir Bryan O'Loughlen, Bart. ... ..	Treasurer (without salary) ... ..			8 March 1883
James Macpherson Grant ... ..	Minister of Public Instruction (without salary)			
Thomas Bent ... ..	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)	9 July 1881		
Charles Young ... ..	Minister of Mines (without salary)	19 Aug. 1881		
Robert Burrowes ... ..	Ditto ... ..			
Charles Young ... ..	Commissioner of Public Works and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)	8 March 1883		
Louis Lawrence Smith ... ..	(Without office) ... ..			
James MacBain, M.L.C. ... ..	(Without office) ... ..		19 Aug. 1881	

\* Not re-elected after vacating seat in Parliament upon acceptance of office.

MINISTRIES—*continued.*

\*\*\* The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
XXII.			
James Service ... ..	Treasurer (Premier) ... ..		18 Feb. 1886
Graham Berry ... ..	Chief Secretary ... ..		16 Feb. 1886 *
George Briscoe Kerferd ... ..	Attorney-General ... ..		1 Jan. 1886 †
Robert Stirling Anderson, M.L.C.	Minister of Justice... ..		26 Oct. 1883 ‡
Duncan Gillies ... ..	Commissioner of Railways ... ..	8 March 1883	18 Feb. 1886
Albert Lee Tucker ... ..	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey		
Alfred Deakin ... ..	Commissioner of Public Works		13 Nov. 1883
Jonas Felix Levien ... ..	Minister of Mines ... ..		18 Feb. 1886
George David Langridge ... ..	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
James Service ... ..	Minister of Public Instruction (without salary)		10 April 1884
succeeded by			
Duncan Gillies ... ..	Ditto	10 April 1884	18 Feb. 1886
Graham Berry ... ..	Postmaster-General (without salary)	8 March 1883	10 April 1884
succeeded by			
James Campbell, M.L.C. ... ..	Ditto	10 April 1884	18 Feb. 1886
Alfred Deakin ... ..	Comaissioner of Water Supply (without salary)	8 March 1883	23 April 1884
Jonas Felix Levien ... ..	Minister of Agriculture (without salary)		
Duncan Gillies ... ..	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)	12 Mar. 1883	18 Feb. 1886
	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)		
Alfred Deakin ... ..	Solicitor-General ... ..	13 Nov. 1883	23 April 1884
	Acting Commissioner of Public Works		
Frederick Thomas Sargood, M.L.C. ... ..	Minister of Defence	23 April 1884	18 Feb. 1886
	Commissioner of Water Supply (without salary)		
Alfred Deakin ... ..	Commissioner of Public Works (without salary)		
Nathaniel Thoruley, M.L.C. ... ..	(Without office) ... ..	10 April 1884	

\* Appointed Agent-General at this date.

† Appointed Puisne Judge at this date, after which there was no actual Attorney-General until the appointment of the Hon. Henry John Wrixon on the 18th February; but the business requiring the attention of a Law Officer was attended to by the Solicitor-General, the Hon. Alfred Deakin.—See Section 6 of Act 21 Vict. No. 22.

‡ Died at this date.

MINISTRIES—continued.

\* \* The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
XXIII.			
Duncan Gillies ...	Treasurer (Premier) ...	18 Feb. 1886	5 Nov. 1890
Alfred Deakin ...	Chief Secretary ...		
Henry John Wrixon ...	Attorney-General ...	1 Sept. 1890	
Alfred Deakin ...	Solicitor-General (without salary)		
Henry Cuthbert, M.L.C. ...	Minister of Justice... ..	18 Feb. 1886	
Sir James Lorimer, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.	Minister of Defence ...		
succeeded by			
James Bell, M.L.C. ...	Ditto ... ..	16 Sept. 1889	5 Nov. 1890
Charles Henry Pearson ...	Minister of Public Instruction	18 Feb. 1886	
John Lamont Dow †	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey		
Duncan Gillies ...	Minister of Railways (without salary)		
Alfred Deakin ...	Commissioner of Water Supply (without salary)	18 Feb. 1886	
John Lamont Dow †	Minister of Agriculture (without salary)		
John Lamont Dow ‡	Minister of Mines (without salary)	18 Feb. 1886	24 Aug. 1886
succeeded by			
Duncan Gillies ...	Ditto ... ..	24 Aug. 1886	17 June 1890
succeeded by			
David Mortimer Davies ...	Minister of Mines ... ..	17 June 1890	5 Nov. 1890
Frederick Thomas Derham ...	Postmaster-General ... ..	20 Feb. 1886	18 Aug. 1890
succeeded by			
James Brown Patterson ...	Postmaster-General (without salary)	2 Sept. 1890	5 Nov. 1890
Matthew Henry Davies ...	(Without office) ... ..	20 Feb. 1886	4 Oct. 1887§
succeeded by			
David Mortimer Davies ...	Ditto ... ..	28 Oct. 1887	1 June 1889
John Nimmo ...	Commissioner of Public Works	18 Feb. 1886	1 June 1889
succeeded by			
David Mortimer Davies ...	Ditto ... ..	1 June 1889	17 June 1890 ¶
succeeded by			
James Brown Patterson ...	Commissioner of Public Works (without salary)	17 June 1890	2 Sept. 1890
succeeded by			
William Anderson ...	Commissioner of Public Works	2 Sept. 1890	5 Nov. 1890

\* Died at this date.

† John Lamont Dow resigned 21st May, 1890, and was reappointed 1st Sept., 1890. His duties were temporarily administered by Dr. Pearson.

‡ The duties appertaining to the office of Minister of Mines were attended to by the Hon. John James from the 20th February to the 6th April, 1886. Mr. James, however, was not appointed Minister of Mines, and official documents requiring the Minister's signature were signed by Mr. Dow. Mr. James failed to obtain a seat in Parliament, and resigned the Acting Office on the 6th April, 1886.

§ Mr. M. H. Davies resigned his Ministerial office on being elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

|| Appointed Commissioner of Public Works on this date. ¶ Appointed Minister of Mines on this date.

MINISTRIES—*continued.*

\*\*\* The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
XXIII.— <i>continued.</i>			
John Nimmo ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)	23 Feb. 1886	1 June 1889
succeeded by			
David Mortimer Davies ...	Ditto ...	1 June 1889	17 June 1890*
succeeded by			
James Brown Patterson ...	Ditto ...	17 June 1890	2 Sept. 1890
succeeded by			
William Anderson ...	Ditto ...	2 Sept. 1890	5 Nov. 1890
William Froggatt Walker ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	18 Feb. 1886	5 March 1889
succeeded by			
Henry Cuthbert, M.L.C. ...	Ditto (without salary)	5 March 1889	16 April 1889
succeeded by			
James Brown Patterson ...	Ditto (with salary)	16 April 1889	5 Nov. 1890
Alfred Deakin ...	Minister of Health (without salary)	29 Jan. 1890	5 Nov. 1890
James Bell, M.L.C. ...	(Without office)	20 April 1886	16 Sept. 1889†
James Balfour, M.L.C. ...	Ditto ...	15 May 1890	5 Nov. 1890
XXIV.			
James Munro ...	Treasurer (Premier)	} 5 Nov. 1890	} Still in office
William Shiels ...	Attorney-General		
George David Langridge ...	Chief Secretary		
succeeded by			
John Mark Davies, M.L.C. ...	Ditto (without salary)	26 March 1891	22 April 1891
succeeded by			
Allan McLean ...	Ditto ...	22 April 1891	} Still in office
Lt.-Col. Sir Frederick Thomas Sargood, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.	Minister of Defence	5 Nov. 1890	
Allan McLean ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey§	5 Nov. 1890	
John Gavan Duffy ...	Postmaster-General		
James Henry Wheeler ...	Minister of Public Works	} 5 Nov. 1890	
John Mark Davies, M.L.C. ...	Minister of Justice		
Alfred Richard Outtrim ...	Minister of Mines		
George Graham ...	Minister of Water Supply		
William Shiels ...	Minister of Railways (without salary)		
George David Langridge ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs (without salary)	5 Nov. 1890	24 March 1891†
succeeded by			
James Henry Wheeler ...	Ditto (without salary)	26 March 1891	22 April 1891
succeeded by			
George Turner ...	Ditto ...	22 April 1891	Still in office

\* Appointed Minister of Mines on this date.

† At this date appointed Minister of Defence.

‡ Died on this date.

§ Without salary from the time of assumption of office as Chief Secretary.

MINISTRIES—*continued.*

\* \* \* The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
XXIV.— <i>continued.</i>			
Lt.-Col. Sir Frederick Thomas Sargood, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.	Minister of Public Instruction (without salary) ...	5 Nov. 1890	Still in office
George David Langridge ...	Minister of Health (without salary) ...	5 Nov. 1890	24 March 1891*
succeeded by			
John Mark Davies, M.L.C.	Ditto (without salary) ...	26 March 1891	22 April 1891
succeeded by			
George Turner ...	Ditto (without salary) ...	22 April 1891	Still in office
Allan McLean ...	Minister of Agriculture (without salary) ...	5 Nov. 1890	22 April 1891
succeeded by			
George Graham ...	Ditto (without salary) ...	22 April 1891	Still in office
James Henry Wheeler ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary) ...	5 Nov. 1890	Still in office
Simon Fraser, M.L.C. ...	(Without office) ...	} 5 Nov. 1890	22 April 1891 †
Cornelius Job Ham, M.L.C.	Ditto ...		
Alexander James Peacock ...	Ditto ...		
Frank Stuart ...	Ditto ...		

87. The number of days each Ministry remained in power is given in the following table:—

Duration of Ministries.

DURATION OF MINISTRIES.

Name of Premier. †	Duration of Office. §	Name of Premier. †	Duration of Office. §
	Days.		Days.
1. William Clark Haines	469	13. Charles Gavan Duffy ...	357
2. John O'Shanassy ...	49	14. James Goodall Francis ...	781
3. William Clark Haines	315	15. George Briscoe Kerferd ...	372
4. John O'Shanassy ...	596	16. Graham Berry ...	74
5. William Nicholson ...	396	17. Sir James McCulloch, K.C.M.G.	579
6. Richard Heales ...	353	18. Graham Berry ...	1,019
7. John O'Shanassy ...	590	19. James Service ...	151
8. James McCulloch ...	1,775	20. Graham Berry ...	340
9. Charles Sladen ...	66	21. Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, Bart.	607
10. James McCulloch ...	436	22. James Service ...	1,078
11. John Alexander MacPherson	201	23. Duncan Gillies ...	1,722
12. James McCulloch ...	436	24. James Munro ...	Still in office.

\* Died at this date.

† Resigned at this date.

‡ The term "Premier" is used to show that the Ministers named were respectively at the head of the Governments enumerated; there is, however, no such office as that of Premier recognised under the Victorian Constitution. Nevertheless, the Hon. Graham Berry was appointed Premier on the 7th August, 1875, but vacated the office three days later. No other Minister has ever been appointed under that title.

§ For the date of assumption of, and retirement from, office by each Ministry, see last table.



Average duration of Ministries. 88. By means of the figures in the last column it is ascertained that the average duration of Victorian Ministries prior to the Ministry now in office has been 555 days, or 1 year and  $6\frac{1}{4}$  months.

Parliaments 89. The present is the fourteenth Parliament since the inauguration of responsible government in Victoria. The following table shows the number of sessions in each Parliament, the dates of opening and of closing or dissolution, also the duration of each session and of each Parliament:—

PARLIAMENTS.

Number of Parliament.	Number of Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Closing or of Dissolution.	Duration of Session.	Duration of Parliament.
				Days.	Days.
1	1	21st November, 1856...	24th November, 1857...	368	991
	2	3rd December, 1857 ...	4th June, 1858 ...	183	
	3	7th October, 1858 ...	24th February, 1859 ...	140	
2	1	13th October, 1859 ..	9th August, 1859 ...	341	637
	2	20th November, 1860...	18th September, 1860... 3rd July, 1861 ...	225	
3	1	30th August, 1861 ...	11th July, 1861 ...	292	1,091
	2	7th November, 1862 ...	18th June, 1862 ...	308	
	3	26th January, 1864 ...	11th September, 1863... 2nd June, 1864 ...	128	
4	1	28th November, 1864	25th August, 1864 ...	366	378
			28th November, 1865... 11th December, 1865...	...	
5	1	12th February, 1866 ...	5th April, 1866 ...	52	686
	2	11th April, 1866 ...	1st June, 1866 ...	51	
	3	17th January, 1867 ...	10th September, 1867	236	
	4	18th September, 1867	8th November, 1867 ...	51	
	5	25th November, 1867...	25th November, 1867 30th December, 1867	1	
6	1	13th March, 1868 ...	29th September, 1868	200	1,048
	2	11th February, 1869 ...	29th December, 1869...	321	
	3	15th February, 1870 ...	15th July, 1870 ...	150	
	4	27th October, 1870 ...	29th December, 1870... 25th January, 1871 ...	63	
7	1	25th April, 1871 ...	23rd November, 1871...	212	1,049
	2	30th April, 1872 ...	17th December, 1872 ..	231	
	3	13th May, 1873 ...	25th November, 1873... 9th March, 1874 ...	196	
8	1	19th May, 1874 ...	24th December, 1874...	219	1,072
	2	25th May, 1875 ...	7th April, 1876 ...	317	
	3	11th July, 1876 ...	22nd December, 1876... 25th April, 1877 ...	164	
9	1	22nd May, 1877 ...	9th April, 1878 ...	322	993
	2	9th July, 1878 ...	6th December, 1878 ...	150	
	3	8th July, 1879 ...	5th February, 1880 ...	212	
10	1	11th May, 1880 ...	9th February, 1880 ...	...	49
			26th June, 1880 ... 29th June, 1880 ...	46	

PARLIAMENTS—*continued.*

Number of Parliament.	Number of Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Closing or of Dissolution.	Duration of Session.	Duration of Parliament.
				Days.	Days.
11.	1	22nd July, 1880 ...	2nd August, 1881 ...	376	926
	2	4th August, 1881 ...	24th December, 1881...	142	
	3	25th April, 1882 ...	3rd February, 1883 ...	284	
12	1	27th February, 1883 ...	19th April, 1883 ...	51	1,088
	2	3rd July, 1883 ...	3rd November, 1883 ...	123	
	3	10th June, 1884 ...	12th December, 1884...	185	
	4	17th June, 1885 ...	18th December, 1885...	184	
13	1	16th March, 1886 ...	16th December, 1886...	275	1,091
	2	7th June, 1887 ...	17th December, 1887 ..	193	
	3	19th June, 1888 ...	21st December, 1888...	185	
14	1	9th April, 1889 ...	11th March, 1889 ...	...	1,091
	2	21st May, 1890 ...	29th November, 1889...	234	
	3	23rd June, 1891 ...	20th December, 1890...	213	

90. Parliaments in Victoria have existed, on the average, for 854 Days of Parliaments. Duration of Parliaments. days, or about 2 years and 4 months. Sessions have lasted, on the average, for 200 days, or rather more than 6½ months.

91. According to a return prepared in 1890, the total number of Persons employed by Government. persons in the service of the Victorian Government, exclusive of persons temporarily employed, or whose services are not wholly retained by the State, is about 24,800.\* Of these, about 10,000 are under the Public Service Board, 11,800 under the Railway Commissioners, and the bulk of the remainder are in the Police and Defence Forces, as is shown by the following figures :—

Under <i>Public Service Act</i> —			Under <i>Railway Commissioners Act</i>		
Public Service Board	...	3	Police	...	11,844
First Division	...	11	Defence Forces	...	1,501
Professional Division	...	165	Residue	...	588
Clerical Division	...	2,033		...	788
Non-clerical Division	...	3,283		...	
Teachers	...	4,600	Grand Total	...	24,816
<b>Total</b>	...	<b>10,095</b>			

92. Under the Public Service and Railways Acts persons may be Super-numeraries in Public Service. temporarily employed from time to time to meet the exigencies of the service for any period not exceeding three months (which may be extended to nine months in special cases), in the Public Service proper, and six months in the Railway Department. According to a return

\* For full particulars of the different Departments in which these persons were respectively employed, and their annual salaries, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Vol. I., paragraphs 89 and 90.

published in 1889, the number of such persons was 5,800, of whom 3,725 were employed in the Railway Department.

93. The following is a comparative statement of the number and salaries of persons in the permanent employment of the State in Victoria and New South Wales. The information for the latter colony has been taken from a return prepared in the office of the Civil Service Board of New South Wales\* :—

PERSONS EMPLOYED BY THE STATE IN VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES, 1889.

Branches in the Public Service.	No. of Persons.		Annual Payment.	
	Victoria.	N.S. Wales	Victoria.	N.S. Wales.
Police and Gaols—			£	£
Police ... ..	1,511	1,585	216,234	288,452
Penal Establishments and Gaols ...	245	457	41,324	64,799
Total ... ..	1,756	2,042	257,558	353,251
Defences (exclusive of Militia, etc.) ...	622	641	73,595	73,755
Customs and Excise ... ..	377	200	70,505	49,541
State Education—				
Education Department ... ..	4,747	4,042	582,250	490,342
University ... ..	51	77	20,078	17,242
Total ... ..	4,798	4,119	602,328	507,584
Charitable Institutions—				
Hospitals for the Insane ... ..	569	358	57,600	34,439
Industrial and Reformatory Schools ...	50	28	8,890	3,503
Total ... ..	619	386	66,490	37,942
Commercial and Revenue-yielding Departments—				
Railways ... ..	11,844	11,091	1,439,978	1,483,000
Water Supply and Sewerage... ..	149	198	29,661	32,000
Post and Telegraph Offices ... ..	2,710	2,138	308,484	287,712
Crown Lands, Sale, Survey, etc. ...	205	818	46,943	162,465
Marine Board ... ..	8	221	2,050	36,975
Ports and Harbours ... ..	122†	287	19,500	50,660
Total ... ..	15,038	14,753	1,846,616	2,052,812
Royal Mint ... ..	54	43	10,838	9,711
All other Departments, including executive, legislative, administrative and legal departments, public works, etc., etc.	1,552	1,325	408,962	380,309
Grand Total ... ..	24,816	23,509	3,336,892	3,464,905

\* A copy of the return referred to was kindly furnished by Mr. J. T. Wilshire, M.P. for Canterbury, N.S.W.

† Including mercantile marine, and powder magazines.

94. Whilst the Government of Victoria employs about 1,300 more persons than the Government of New South Wales, the latter pays £128,000 more than the former in salaries and wages. The payment per person employed is £134 in Victoria, and £147, or £13 more, in New South Wales. Payments in Victoria and New South Wales.

95. The following are the names of the present Governors of the various British Possessions, and the dates of their assumption of office :— Governors of British Dominions.

GOVERNORS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Colony.	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
<b>AUSTRALASIA.</b>		
Victoria ... ..	The Right Honorable John Adrian Louis Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.	28 Nov., 1889
New South Wales and Norfolk Island	The Right Honorable Victor Albert George Child Villiers, Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G.	15 Jan., 1891
” ” ... ”	Sir Alfred Stephen, G.C.M.G., C.B., (Lieutenant-Governor)	25 Nov., 1875*
Queensland ... ..	General Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.	1 May, 1889
South Australia ...	The Right Honorable Algernon Hawkins Thomond Keith-Falconer, Earl of Kintore, G.C.M.G., P.C.	11 April, 1889
Western Australia ...	Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, G.C.M.G.	2 Oct., 1890
Tasmania ... ..	Sir Robert George Crookshank Hamilton, K.C.B.	11 Mar., 1887
New Zealand ... ..	The Right Honorable William Hillier Onslow, Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G.	2 May, 1889
Fiji ... ..	Sir John Bates Thurston, K.C.M.G. ...	27 Feb., 1888
New Guinea (British) ...	Sir William MacGregor, K.C.M.G. (Administrator)	4 Sept., 1888
<b>EUROPE.</b>		
Gibraltar ... ..	General Sir Lothian Nicholson, K.C.B., R.E.	Feb., 1891 *
Malta ... ..	Lieutenant-General Henry Augustus Smyth, R.A., C.M.G.	1 Mar., 1890
Cyprus ... ..	Sir Henry Ernest Gascoigne Bulwer, G.C.M.G. (High Commissioner)	9 Mar., 1885
<b>ASIA.</b>		
British India ... ..	The Most Honorable Henry Charles Keith Petty Fitzmaurice, Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G. (Governor-General)	11 Dec., 1888
Ceylon ... ..	Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, K.C.M.G.	28 May, 1890 *
Hong Kong ... ..	Sir George William Des Vœux, K.C.M.G.	6 Oct., 1887
Mauritius ... ..	Sir Charles Cameron Lees, K.C.M.G. ...	Dec., 1889
Straits Settlements ...	Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, K.C.M.G. ...	20 Oct., 1887
Seychelles Islands ...	T. Risely Griffith (Administrator) ...	Feb., 1889
Labuan ... ..	Charles Vandeleur Creagh ...	1 Jan., 1890
British North Borneo }		Mar., 1888

\* Where asterisks occur the date is that of appointment instead of that of assumption of office.

GOVERNORS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS—*continued.*

Colony.	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
AFRICA.		
Cape of Good Hope, and British Bechuanaland	Sir Henry Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.; also High Commissioner for South Africa	13 Dec., 1889
British Bechuanaland ...	Sir Sidney Godolphin Alexander Shipard, K.C.M.G. (Administrator)	1 Oct., 1885
Basutoland ...	Lieut.-Col. Sir Marshall James Clarke, late R.A., K.C.M.G. (Resident Commissioner)	8 April, 1884
Natal and Zululand ...	Lieut.-Col. Sir Chas. Bullen Hugh Mitchell, K.C.M.G.	1 Dec., 1889
Zululand ...	Melmoth Osborn, C.M.G. (Resident Commissioner)	21 June, 1887
St. Helena ...	William Grey-Wilson ...	18 July, 1890
Sierra Leone ...	Sir James Shaw Hay, K.C.M.G. ...	24 Oct., 1888
Gambia ...	Robert B. Llewelyn, C.M.G. (Administrator)	1891
Gold Coast ...	Sir William Brandford Griffith, K.C.M.G.	27 April, 1885
Lagos ...	G. T. Carter, C.M.G. ...	1891
AMERICA.		
Canada ...	The Right Honorable Frederick Arthur Stanley, Baron Stanley of Preston, P.C., G.C.B. (Governor-General)	11 June, 1888
Ontario ...	Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G. (Lieutenant-Governor)	8 Feb., 1887*
Quebec ...	A. R. Angers, Q.C. (Lieutenant-Governor)	24 Oct., 1887*
Nova Scotia ..	Malachi Bowes Daly (Lieut.-Governor)	11 July, 1890*
New Brunswick ...	Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Lieutenant-Governor)	31 Oct., 1885*
Manitoba ...	John C. Shultz (Lieutenant-Governor)	1 July, 1888*
N. W. Territories ...	Joseph Royal (Lieutenant-Governor) ...	1 July, 1888*
British Columbia ...	Hugh Nelson (Lieutenant-Governor) ...	8 Feb., 1887*
Prince Edward Island	J. S. Carvell (Lieutenant-Governor) ...	2 Sept., 1889*
Newfoundland	Sir J. Terence N. O'Brien, K.C.M.G. ...	18 Jan., 1889
Jamaica ...	Sir Henry Arthur Blake, K.C.M.G. ...	9 March, 1889
British Honduras ...	Sir A. Moloney, K.C.M.G. ...	17 July, 1884
Turks and Caicos Islands	H. Higgins (Chief Commissioner) ...	1891
British Guiana ...	The Right Honorable Jenico William Joseph Preston, Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G.	13 Jan., 1888
„	Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.M.G. (Lieut.-Governor)	2 Nov., 1885*
Bahamas ...	Sir Ambrose Shea, K.C.M.G. ...	1 Nov., 1887
Trinidad ...	Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G. ...	9 Oct., 1885
Barbados ...	Sir Walter Joseph Sendall, K.C.M.G. ...	2 Nov., 1889
St. Vincent ...	Irwin Charles Maling (Administrator)	11 July, 1889
Windward Islands and Grenada	The Honorable Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson, K.C.M.G.	28 Nov., 1889
Tobago ...	Lorraine G. Hay (Commissioner) ...	20 Dec., 1888
St. Lucia ...		
Leeward Islands and Antigua	Sir William Frederick Haynes Smith, K.C.M.G.	13 Jan., 1888

\* Where asterisks occur the date is that of appointment instead of that of assumption of office.

GOVERNORS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS—*continued.*

Colony.	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
<i>AMERICA—continued.</i>		
Montserrat ... ..	Edward Baynes (Commissioner) ...	Feb., 1889*
St. Christopher and Nevis	Captain John M. Spencer Churchill (Commissioner)	1888
Virgin Islands ... ..	Edward J. Cameron (Commissioner) ...	Feb., 1887
Dominica ... ..	George Ruthven Le Hunte (Commissioner)	
Bermuda ... ..	Lieutenant-General E. Newdigate-Newdegate, C.B.	29 Oct., 1888
Falkland Islands ... ..	Thomas Kerr, C.M.G. ... ..	24 Nov., 1880

96. Both Victoria and Canada pay their Governors £10,000 per annum, which is the highest amount paid by any British colony. The Cape of Good Hope comes next with £9,000, then New South Wales with £7,000. The lowest salaries paid to Governors are in Virgin Islands (£340) and St. Helena, Montserrat, and Turks Island (£500 each). In the following statement the salaries of Governors or other rulers are arranged in order, the highest being placed first and the rest in succession:—

Salaries of Colonial Governors.

SALARIES OF GOVERNORS OF BRITISH COLONIES.

Colony.	Salary of Governor.	Colony.	Salary of Governor.
	£		£
Victoria ... ..	10,000	Barbados ... ..	3,600†
Canada (Governor-General) ...	10,000	Gold Coast ... ..	3,500
Cape of Good Hope ... ..	9,000†	Western Australia ... ..	3,000
Straits Settlements ... ..	7,040†	Leeward Islands ... ..	3,000
New South Wales ... ..	7,000	Bermudas ... ..	2,946
Ceylon ... ..	6,666	Newfoundland ... ..	2,500
Hong Kong ... ..	6,666†	Windward Islands ... ..	2,500
Jamaica ... ..	6,000	Sierra Leone ... ..	2,500
British Guiana ... ..	6,000†	Lagos ... ..	2,250†
Queensland ... ..	5,000	Fiji ... ..	2,000
South Australia ... ..	5,000	Quebec ... ..	2,000
Tasmania ... ..	5,000	Ontario ... ..	2,000
New Zealand ... ..	5,000	Manitoba ... ..	2,000
Mauritius ... ..	5,000	Bahamas ... ..	2,000
Gibraltar ... ..	5,000	British Honduras ... ..	1,800
Malta ... ..	5,000	Nova Scotia ... ..	1,800
Trinidad ... ..	5,000	New Brunswick ... ..	1,800
Natal ... ..	4,000§	British Columbia ... ..	1,800
Cyprus ... ..	4,000	British Bechuanaland ... ..	1,800

\* Where asterisks occur the date is that of appointment instead of that of assumption of office.  
 † Including £3,000 as High Commissioner of South Africa, and £1,000 personal allowance from Imperial funds.  
 ‡ Including allowances.  
 § Including £1,000 as Governor of Zululand.

SALARIES OF GOVERNORS OF BRITISH COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Salary of Governor.	Colony.	Salary of Governor.
	£		£
Labuan and British North Borneo	1,800	Falkland Islands ... ..	1,200
British New Guinea ...	1,700	St. Lucia ... ..	1,000*
Basutoland ... ..	1,700*	Seychelles ... ..	960*
Prince Edward Island ...	1,400	St. Vincent ... ..	800
N. W. Territories of Canada (Lieutenant-Governor)	1,400	Dominica ... ..	600
British Guiana (Lieutenant-Governor)	1,350	St. Christopher and Nevis	600
Gambia ... ..	1,300*	Tobago ... ..	600
Zululand (Resident Commissioner)	1,200	Turks and Caicos Islands ...	500
		Montserrat ... ..	500
		St. Helena ... ..	500
		Virgin Islands ... ..	340*

NOTE.—The salaries of the Governors of Newfoundland, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements and Labuan are paid in dollars; those of Ceylon, Mauritius, and Seychelles are paid in rupees; and the salary of the Governor of Gibraltar is paid in pesetas. These values have been reduced to pounds sterling upon the assumption that a dollar is worth 4s. 2d., a rupee 1s. 8d., and a peseta 9s. 6d.

Reigning  
sovereigns.

97. The names of the reigning sovereigns or other rulers of the principal countries in the world, together with the years of birth and of succession to or assumption of office, are as follow:—

## REIGNING SOVEREIGNS, ETC.

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	OFFICE.	
			Title.	Year of Assumption of.
Great Britain and Ireland	Victoria I. ..	1819	Queen of Great Britain and Ireland	1837
"	"	"	Empress of India ...	1877
Argentine Republic ...	C. Pellegrini ...	...	President of the Republic	1890
Austria-Hungary ...	Franz Josef I. ...	1830	Emperor of Austria ...	1848
"	"	"	King of Hungary ...	1867
Belgium ... ..	Leopold II. ...	1835	King of the Belgians ...	1865
Bolivia ... ..	A. Arce ... ..	...	President of the Republic	1888
Brazil ... ..	M. D. da Fonseca ...	...	President of the Republic	1889
Bulgaria ... ..	Ferdinand I. ...	1861	Prince of Bulgaria ...	1887
Chile ... ..	J. M. Balmaceda	1840	President of the Republic	1886
China ... ..	Tsait'ien ... ..	1871	Hwangti of China ...	1875
Colombia ... ..	R. Nuñez ... ..	...	President of the Republic	1886
Congo Free State ...	C. Janssen ... ..	...	Governor-General ...	...
Corea ... ..	Li H'ung ... ..	1851	King of Corea ... ..	1864
Costa Rica ... ..	J. Rodriguez ..	...	President of the Republic	1890
Denmark ... ..	Christian IX. ...	1818	King of Denmark ...	1863
Ecuador ... ..	A. Flores ... ..	...	President of the Republic	1888
Egypt ... ..	Mohamed Tewfik	1852	Khedive of Egypt ...	1879
France ... ..	M. F. Sadi-Carnot	1837	President of the Republic	1887

\* Including allowances.

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS, ETC.—*continued.*

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	OFFICE.	
			Title.	Year of Assumption of.
Germany ... ..	Wilhelm II. ...	1859	Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia	1888
Alsace-Lorraine ...	Prince Schillingfürst	1819	Statthalter of Alsace-Lorraine	1885
Anhalt ... ..	Friedrich ...	1831	Duke of Anhalt ...	1871
Baden ... ..	Friedrich I. ...	1826	Grand Duke of Baden ...	1852
Bavaria ... ..	Otto I. ...	1848	King of Bavaria ...	1886
Brunswick ... ..	Albrecht ...	1837	Regent of Brunswick ...	1885
Hesse ... ..	Ludwig IV. ...	1837	Grand Duke of Hesse ...	1877
Lippe ... ..	Woldemar ...	1824	Prince of Lippe ...	1875
Mechlenburg-Schwerin	Friedrich Franz III.	1851	Grand Duke of Mechlenburg-Schwerin	1883
Mechlenburg-Strelitz	Friedrich Wilhelm I.	1819	Grand Duke of Mechlenburg-Strelitz	1860
Oldenburg	Peter I. ...	1827	Grand Duke of Oldenburg	1853
Reuss (Elder Branch)	Heinrich XXII.	1846	Prince of Reuss (Elder Branch)	1859
Reuss (Younger Branch) ...	Heinrich XIV.	1832	Prince of Reuss (Younger Branch)	1867
Saxe-Altenburg ...	Ernst ...	1826	Duke of Saxe-Altenburg	1853
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	Ernst II. ...	1818	Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1844
Saxe-Meiningen ...	Georg II. ...	1826	Duke of Saxe-Meiningen	1866
Saxe-Weimar ...	Karl Alexander	1818	Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar	1853
Saxony ... ..	Albert I. ...	1828	King of Saxony ...	1873
Schaumburg-Lippe	Adolf ...	1817	Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe	1860
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	Gonthier ...	1852	Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	1890
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen ...	Karl II. ...	1830	Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	1880
Waldeck ... ..	Georg Victor ..	1831	Prince of Waldeck ...	1845
Württemberg ...	Karl I. ...	1823	King of Württemberg...	1864
Greece ... ..	Georgios I. ...	1845	King of the Hellenes ...	1863
Guatemala ... ..	M. Barillas ...	...	President of the Republic	1886
Haiti ... ..	L. M. F. Hyppolite	...	President of the Republic	1890
Hawaii ... ..	Kalakaua I. ...	1836	King of Hawaii ...	1874
Holland ... ..	Wilhelmina Helena Pauline	1858	Queen of the Netherlands	1890
Honduras ... ..	L. Bogran ...	...	President of the Republic	1883
Italy ... ..	Umberto I. ...	1844	King of Italy... ..	1878
" ... ..	Leone XIII. (Giocchino Pecci)	1810	Supreme Pontiff ...	1878
Japan ... ..	Mutsu Hito ...	1852	Mikado of Japan ...	1867
Liberia ... ..	H. R. W. Johnson	...	President of Liberia ...	1883
Madagascar... ..	Ranavalona III.	1862	Queen of Madagascar ...	1883
Mexico ... ..	P. Diaz ...	...	President of the Republic	1884
Montenegro ... ..	Nicholas I. ...	1841	Hospodar of Montenegro	1860
Morocco ... ..	Muley-Hassan	1831	Sultan of Morocco ...	1873



REIGNING SOVEREIGNS, ETC.—*continued.*

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	OFFICE.	
			Title.	Year of Assumption of.
Nicaragua ... ..	R. Sacazar ... ..	...	President of the Republic	1889
Orange Free State ... ..	Judge Reitz ... ..	...	President of the Republic	1889
Paraguay ... ..	J. Gonzalez ... ..	...	President of the Republic	1890
Persia ... ..	Nâsr-ed-Dîn ... ..	1831	Shah of Persia ... ..	1848
Peru ... ..	R. M. Bermudez ... ..	...	President of the Republic	1890
Portugal ... ..	Carlos I. ... ..	1863	King of Portugal ... ..	1889
Roumania ... ..	Carol I. ... ..	1839	Domnul of Roumania ... ..	1866
" ... ..	" ... ..	"	King " ... ..	1881
Russia ... ..	Alexander III ... ..	1845	Czar of Russia ... ..	1881
Salvador ... ..	C. Ezeta ... ..	...	President of the Republic	1890
San Domingo ... ..	U. Heureaux ... ..	...	President of the Republic	1886
Servia ... ..	Alexander I. ... ..	1876	King of Servia ... ..	1889
Siam ... ..	Chulalongkorn I. ... ..	1853	King of Siam ... ..	1868
South African Republic ... ..	S. J. P. Krüger ... ..	...	President of the Republic	1883*
Spain ... ..	Alfonso XIII. ... ..	1886	King of Spain † ... ..	1886
Sweden and Norway ... ..	Oscar II. ... ..	1829	King of Sweden and Norway	1872
Switzerland... ..	A. Suter ... ..	...	President of the Republic	1890
Tunis ... ..	Sidi Ali ... ..	1817	Bey of Tunis ... ..	1882
Turkey ... ..	Abdul-Hamid II. ... ..	1842	Sultan of Turkey ... ..	1876
United States ... ..	Benjamin Harrison ... ..	1833	President of the United States	1889
Uruguay ... ..	Dr. J. Herrera y Obes ... ..	...	President of the Republic	1890
Venezuela ... ..	Dr. R. A. Palazio ... ..	...	President of the Republic	1890
Zanzibar ... ..	Ali Bin Said ... ..	1855	Seyyid of Zanzibar ... ..	1890

Oldest and longest reigning sovereigns.

98. It will be observed that, omitting the Supreme Pontiff, the only European sovereign older than the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland is Adolf of Schaumburg-Lippe, born in 1817; and Christian IX. of Denmark, Ernst II. of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Karl Alexander of Saxe-Weimar, all born in 1818; also that Her Majesty has reigned longer than any other living monarch.

\* Re-elected 1888.

† The King's mother, Maria Christina, born in 1858, who succeeded in 1885 on the death of her husband, Alphonso XII., acts as Regent during her son's minority.

## PART II.—FINANCE.

99. The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of Victoria in the financial year ended on the 30th June, 1890; the excess of the latter over the former; the credit balance brought forward from 1888-9, and that carried forward to 1890-91:—

## FINANCE ACCOUNT OF VICTORIA, 1889-90.\*

(Exclusive of recoups and advances to be recouped.†)

	£	s.	d.
Receipts ... ..	8,519,158	12	4
Expenditure ... ..	9,645,736	13	8
Expenditure in excess of receipts ... ..	1,126,578	1	4
Credit balance from 1888-9 ... ..	1,704,846	2	1
Credit balance carried forward to 1890-91	578,268	0	9

Finance account, 1889-90.

100. Although during the financial year under review, the expenditure exceeded the receipts by £1,126,578, the large credit balance brought forward from the previous year, viz., £1,704,846, was sufficient not only to provide for the difference but also to allow of a credit balance of £578,268 being carried forward to 1890-91. The former amount exceeded by close on £1,000,000 the largest credit balance ever previously brought forward at the beginning of any financial year; whilst the latter, although not so large as in the three preceding years, was much larger than in any other previous years except 1857.

Large credit balance.

101. With reference to this credit balance it should be stated that, had it not been that the practice—which had prevailed in 1888-9 and previous years—of charging forward to the next year all expenditure not provided for in the *Appropriation Act* was changed in 1889-90 by the introduction of supplementary estimates, the credit balance would have been increased by about £420,000. The supplementary estimates, amounting to £420,828, were passed on the 31st July 1890, and were intended to embrace all the remaining liabilities of the year. It was subsequently found, however, that these were deficient by £153,226, of which £113,929 was for Railway Working Expenses—which had therefore to be charged to the votes for 1890-91.‡ If this amount be deducted, the credit balance is at once

Set-off to credit balance, 1889-90.

\* According to a statement distributed to members of the Legislative Assembly on 28th July, 1891, by the Honorable the Treasurer, the revenue of 1890-91 was £8,340,813, and the expenditure was £9,223,693, the latter thus exceeding the former by £887,880, which amount being deducted from the balance at the beginning of the financial year leaves a debit balance of £309,612 to be carried forward. If, however, unrecouped advances be taken into account, the debit balance would be increased to £797,443. The estimated mean population of the same twelve months was about 1,133,070; so that the revenue per head was £7 7s. 7d., and the expenditure per head £8 2s. 11d. These figures are not final. Further details are given in an Appendix published at the end of this volume.

† For particulars of recoups, etc., see paragraph 125, and tables following paragraph 119 *et seq.* *post.*

‡ See report of the Commissioners of Audit upon the Treasurer's Accounts for the year 1889-90.

reduced to £425,042; and if a deduction be also made of the amount of interest on the public debt which had accrued to the 30th June, 1890—viz., £610,998, payable on the 1st July, and £109,669, payable on the 1st October following, or £720,667 in all—the credit balance would be changed into a debit balance of £295,625. It should however, be pointed out that the system of charging to the year only the interest paid in the year—no allowance being made for interest accrued but not yet payable—has always prevailed in the public accounts of Victoria. In 1888-9, the amount expended in the year but charged forward to the ensuing year was £658,936, and the interest accrued in the year but not due until the ensuing year was £654,544; and in 1887-8 the respective amounts were £507,123 and £603,994.\*

Net revenue  
and expen-  
diture.

102. In the following table the receipts and expenditure, exclusive of advances recouped and to be recouped, are given for each of the sixteen financial years ended with 1889-90; also the surplus or deficiency of revenue in each year, and the credit or debit balances carried forward from year to year:—

NET PUBLIC REVENUE AND NET PUBLIC EXPENDITURE,  
1874-5 TO 1889-90.†

Year.	Excluding Advances Recouped and to be Recouped.‡			
	Public Revenue.	Public Expenditure.	Surplus (+). Deficiency (-).	Balances carried forward. Credit (+). Debit (-).
	£	£	£	£
1874-5	4,169,700	4,296,649	-126,949	+120,155
1875-6	4,325,156	4,394,066	-68,910	+51,245
1876-7	4,513,738	4,336,139	+177,599	+228,844
1877-8	4,485,412	4,536,062	-50,650	-178,194
1878-9	4,520,277	4,809,724	-289,447	-111,253
1879-80	4,600,627	4,803,790	-203,163	-314,416
1880-81	5,115,041	5,100,225	+14,816	-299,600
1881-2	5,589,972	5,145,764	+444,208	+144,608
1882-3	5,602,066	5,643,885	-41,819	+102,789
1883-4	5,934,578	5,653,293	+281,285	+384,074
1884-5	6,290,361	6,121,564	+168,797	+552,871
1885-6	6,416,406	6,513,540	-97,134	+455,737
1886-7	6,733,826	6,561,251	+172,575	+628,312
1887-8	7,607,598	7,287,151	+320,447	+948,758
1888-9	8,675,990	7,919,902	+756,088	+1,704,846
1889-90	8,519,159	9,645,737	-1,126,578	+578,268

\* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Vol. I, paragraph 240.

† For particulars relating to earlier years, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Vol. I., paragraph 243.

‡ For particulars of advances and recoups, see tables following paragraphs 119 and 123 *post*.

103. It will be noticed that the gross revenue showed a surplus in eight and a deficiency in eight of the years named. On the whole, the deficiencies were smaller than the surpluses, as the balance carried forward at the end of the last year exceeded that at the end of the first year of the period by over £458,000. By far the largest surplus of revenue was in 1888-9, when it exceeded by nearly one-third of a million sterling that in 1881-2, which was the next largest. The credit balance carried forward at the end of 1888-9 was also much larger than that in 1887-8, which in turn was much larger than in any other year. The largest deficiency of revenue was in 1889-90, when it exceeded by over £830,000 the deficiency in 1878-9, which was the next largest.

Years of highest and lowest surplus and deficiency, etc.

104. During the year 1889-90, considerable changes were made affecting the revenue derived from taxation. On the one hand, the Customs duties on tea, coffee, cocoa, and other articles were either remitted or considerably reduced, at an estimated loss on the financial year of about £75,500; whilst on the other hand the duties on a large number of articles were increased at an estimated gain to the revenue of about £156,000, on the assumption that the importation of the articles affected would not fall off.\* As a matter of fact, however, the Customs revenue collected did fall off by close on £222,000, owing to a contraction in the general imports, which in 1888-9 were exceptionally large, having been stimulated partly by the Melbourne Centennial International Exhibition held during that year, and partly by the great excitement, which was then at its height, in connexion with land, mining, and other speculations. Moreover, the excise duty on tobacco was reduced at an estimated loss on the year of about £19,000; and the rate of tonnage dues on vessels was reduced at a loss of about £16,000. On the other hand, an unforeseen increase of £163,700, as compared with 1888-9, occurred in the amount received from duties on estates of deceased persons—a source of income which is naturally subject to fluctuations. As regards other sources of revenue, the railways were extended by an average length of 186 miles during the year; and, in consequence, the revenue derivable therefrom might be expected to increase, allowing £1,000 per mile,† by about £186,000. The traffic, however, in the previous year had been exceptionally heavy, owing to the large number of visitors attracted to Melbourne by the Exhibition, and this not being

Changes in source of revenue.

\* See also paragraph 169 and table following paragraph 178 *post*.

† See table of "Earnings and Expenses of Railways per mile open," in part "Interchange," in the second volume.

sustained in 1889-90 the railway revenue showed an actual increase of only £29,000. All things considered, it appears there was probably a net gain of £110,500 in the revenue from taxation arising from changes in the taxes alone, and a further gain of £349,700 from the extension of railways and certain accidental circumstances. Thus the total net gain from radical changes in the sources of revenue may be set down as £395,200.

Revenue  
1888-9 and  
1889-90  
compared.

105. The total revenue raised in 1889-90 was about £156,800 less than that in the previous year; and by making allowances for receipts from sources not common to both years, as shown in the last paragraph, the falling-off is increased to about £552,000, thus:—

COMPARATIVE REVENUES, 1888-9 AND 1889-90.

	1888-9.	1889-90.
	£	£
Revenue proper ( <i>i.e.</i> , exclusive of recoups,* etc.) ...	8,675,990	8,519,195
Deduct amounts from sources not common to both years	..	395,200
Comparative amounts ... ..	<u>£8,675,990</u>	<u>£8,123,995</u>

Revenue  
1889-90 and  
previous  
years.

106. The revenue of 1889-90, although somewhat smaller than in 1888-9, was much larger than that raised in any previous year. The year in which the next largest revenue had previously been realized was 1887-8, when, however, it was about £911,600 less than in the year under review. In the ten years ended with the year under review the revenue increased from £4,600,000 to £8,500,000, or by 85 per cent., the population during the same period having increased by only 32 per cent.†

Expenditure  
1889-90 and  
former  
years.

107. The expenditure in 1889-90 was much the largest which ever took place in Victoria. It exceeded that in 1888-9—the year in which the next largest expenditure occurred—by over £1,700,000, and that in 1887-8, which came next, by about £2,350,000.† Prior to 1853, the annual expenditure never exceeded one million sterling; from 1853 to 1872-3 it was usually nearly up to or slightly over three millions; from 1873-4 to 1879-80 it was between four and four and three-quarter millions; from 1880-81 to 1883-4 it ranged from five to nearly five and three-quarter millions, and from 1884-5 to 1889-90 it increased from six to over nine and a half millions sterling.

\* See table following paragraph 119 *post*.

† Figures showing the revenue and expenditure in each year from the first settlement of the colony will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) published in the second volume of this work.

108. The revenue and expenditure per head for each year from that of separation from New South Wales to 1889-90 will be found in the following table:—

Revenue and expenditure per head, 1851 to 1889-90.

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1889-90.\*

Year.	Average Population of each Financial Year.	Revenue per Head.			Expenditure per Head.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1851 ... ..	86,825	4	10	5	4	14	8
1852 ... ..	132,905	12	5	11	7	7	4
1853 ... ..	195,378	16	11	2	16	9	3
1854 ... ..	267,371	11	11	0	15	13	1
1855 ... ..	338,315	8	1	4	7	14	6
1856 ... ..	380,942	7	16	1	7	0	1
1857 ... ..	430,347	7	14	8	6	17	11
1858 ... ..	483,827	6	2	11	6	7	10
1859 ... ..	517,390	6	6	1	6	11	3
1860 ... ..	534,055	5	15	5	6	4	2
1861 ... ..	539,824	5	9	4	5	14	6
1862 ... ..	548,080	5	19	3	5	10	11
1863 ... ..	562,960	4	18	6	5	2	5
1864 ... ..	586,450	5	0	9	4	19	11
1865 ... ..	611,218	5	0	8	4	17	7
1866 ... ..	629,038	4	17	11	5	2	5
1867 ... ..	644,276	4	19	10	5	0	7
1868 ... ..	663,092	4	17	5	4	16	2
1869 ... ..	687,202	4	18	6	4	13	10
1870 ... ..	713,195	4	11	5	4	16	2
1871 (six months)†	731,528	2	6	3	2	8	0
1871-2 ... ..	747,412	4	19	11	4	17	11
1872-3 ... ..	758,984	4	16	0	4	12	4
1873-4 ... ..	772,039	5	6	5	5	8	3
1874-5 ... ..	783,274	5	6	6	5	9	9
1875-6 ... ..	791,399	5	9	4	5	11	1
1876-7 ... ..	801,717	5	12	7	5	8	2
1877-8 ... ..	815,494	5	10	0	5	11	3
1878-9 ... ..	827,439	5	9	3	5	16	3
1879-80 ... ..	840,620	5	9	5	5	14	3
1880-81 ... ..	860,067	5	18	11	5	18	7
1881-2 ... ..	879,886	6	7	1	5	17	0
1882-3 ... ..	899,562	6	4	6	6	5	5
1883-4 ... ..	920,694	6	8	11	6	2	9
1884-5 ... ..	944,564	6	13	2	6	9	7
1885-6 ... ..	969,202	6	12	5	6	14	5
1886-7 ... ..	1,000,510	6	14	7	6	11	1
1887-8 ... ..	1,032,993	7	7	4	7	1	1
1888-9 ... ..	1,076,966	8	1	1	7	7	1
1889-90 ... ..	1,103,727	7	14	5	8	14	10

\* Figures showing the revenue and expenditure in each year from the first settlement of the colony will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) published in the second volume of this work. The figures since 1873-4 have been revised and corrected, in consequence of recoups being excluded from the revenue and expenditure since that year, and the population estimates being reduced since 1880-81, in accordance with the results of the census of 1891. For amounts per head in 1890-91, see footnote to paragraph 99 *ante*.

† The financial year was changed in 1871 so as to terminate on the 30th June instead of on the 31st December as formerly.

Revenue and expenditure per head, in 1889-90 and former years.

109. The revenue per head in 1889-90 was less by 6s. 8d., but the expenditure per head was larger by £1 7s. 9d than in the previous year. The former, however, was larger than in any other previous year since 1857, whilst the latter was larger than in any year since 1854. It will be observed that, in proportion to population, both revenue and expenditure declined pretty steadily year by year from 1862 to 1872-3, but ever since the latter a gradual increase has taken place, which, with slight fluctuations, has been maintained up to the present time.

Revenue estimated and raised.

110. In the thirty-four and a half years ended with 1889-90 the revenue raised exceeded the Treasurer's estimate on twenty-one occasions, or by £4,789,754; and was less than that estimate on fourteen occasions, or by £2,426,619. Deducting the latter from the former, the net amount by which the result exceeded the estimate is found to have been £2,363,135. The following table shows the revenue estimated and actually raised, also the difference between those amounts, in each of the years :—

REVENUE ESTIMATED AND RAISED, 1856 TO 1889-90.

Year.	Revenue.		
	According to Treasurer's Estimate.	Actually Raised.	More (+) or Less (-) than Estimate.*
	£	£	£
1856	2,738,600	2,972,496	+ 233,896
1857	3,005,130	3,328,303	+ 323,173
1858	3,197,900	2,973,382	- 224,518
1859	3,384,000	3,261,104	- 122,896
1860	3,150,000	3,082,461	- 67,539
1861	3,136,000	2,952,101	- 183,899
1862	3,113,105	3,269,079	+ 155,974
1863	2,945,600	2,774,686	- 170,914
1864	2,973,000	2,955,338	- 17,662
1865	3,095,400	3,076,885	- 18,515
1866	3,186,265	3,079,160	- 107,105
1867	3,439,078	3,216,317	- 222,761
1868	2,963,050	3,230,754	+ 267,704
1869	3,241,500	3,383,984	+ 142,484
1870	3,332,200	3,261,883	- 70,317
1871 (six months)	1,664,700	1,691,266	+ 26,566
1871-2	3,538,750	3,734,422	+ 195,672
1872-3	3,611,920	3,644,135	+ 32,215
1873-4	3,883,650	4,106,790	+ 223,140
1874-5	4,259,135	4,169,700	- 89,435

\* If certain sums which were not included in the Treasurer's estimate be deducted, the deficiency in 1866 would be increased to £149,250; the excess in 1868 would be reduced to £197,864, and that in 1873-4 to £181,473, whilst the excess in 1871 (6 months) would be changed to a deficit of £7,612.

REVENUE ESTIMATED AND RAISED, 1856 TO 1889-90—*continued.*

Year.	Revenue.		
	According to Treasurer's Estimate.	Actually Raised.	More (+) or Less (-) than Estimate.
	£	£	£
1875-6 ... ..	4,109,750	4,325,156	+ 215,406
1876-7 ... ..	4,385,716	4,513,738	+ 128,022
1877-8 ... ..	4,672,880	4,485,412	- 187,468
1878-9 ... ..	4,855,666	4,520,277	- 335,389
1879-80 ... ..	5,208,828	4,600,627	- 608,201
1880-81 ... ..	5,093,647	5,115,041	+ 21,394
1881-2 ... ..	5,241,544	5,589,972	+ 348,428
1882-3 ... ..	5,584,104	5,602,066	+ 17,962
1883-4 ... ..	5,779,775	5,934,578	+ 154,803
1884-5 ... ..	6,048,720	6,290,361	+ 241,641
1885-6 ... ..	6,285,308	6,416,406	+ 131,098
1886-7 ... ..	6,516,797	6,733,826	+ 217,029
1887-8 ... ..	6,968,706	7,607,598	+ 638,892
1888-9 ... ..	7,792,624	8,675,990	+ 883,366
1889-90 ... ..	8,328,270	8,519,159	+ 190,889

NOTE.—Recoups are deducted for all the years since 1873-4. See summary at end of table following paragraph 119 *post*.

The revenue for 1890-91 was estimated at £8,631,345, or about £290,532 below the actual result. The probable revenue for 1891-2 was estimated, in July, 1891, at £8,581,995.

111. The year in which the revenue exceeded the estimate by the largest amount is shown to have been 1888-9, the excess being £883,366, which is £240,000 larger than in 1887-8, and over two and a half times as large as the next largest excess (£348,428) in 1881-2; whilst that in which it fell most short of the estimate was 1879-80, viz., by £608,201. Years of excessive and defective estimate.

112. The sums voted by the Legislature in any year exceed, as is well known, those actually spent, the difference being sometimes erroneously designated the "savings" of the year. The following table shows the amounts voted and expended and the difference, in each of the thirty-four and a half years ended with 1889-90:— Expenditure authorized and incurred.

## AMOUNTS VOTED AND EXPENDED, 1856 TO 1889-90.

Year.	Amounts—		Balance Unexpended.
	Voted.	Expended.	
	£	£	£
1856 ... ..	2,588,086	2,327,919	260,167
1857 ... ..	2,965,610	2,733,562	232,048
1858 ... ..	3,343,812	2,764,350	579,462
1859 ... ..	3,273,642	2,982,664	290,978
1860 ... ..	3,065,784	2,818,107	247,677
1861 ... ..	2,771,100	2,535,095	236,005
1862 ... ..	2,617,664	2,359,280	258,384
1863 ... ..	2,163,855	2,003,961	159,894



AMOUNTS VOTED AND EXPENDED, 1856 TO 1889-90\*—*continued.*

Year.	Amounts—		Balance Unexpended.
	Voted.	Expended.	
	£	£	£
1864 ... ..	2,153,324	1,968,053	185,271
1865 ... ..	2,399,936	1,976,587	423,349
1866 ... ..	2,493,213	2,227,297	265,916
1867 ... ..	2,316,423	2,190,279	126,144
1868 ... ..	2,355,307	2,199,504	155,803
1869 ... ..	2,378,772	2,202,798	175,974
1870 ... ..	2,338,927	2,086,736	252,191
1871 (six months)	1,077,228	1,004,283	72,945
1871-2 ... ..	2,175,505	2,064,436	111,069
1872-3 ... ..	2,405,238	2,074,127	331,111
1873-4 ... ..	3,045,430	2,751,313	294,117
1874-5 ... ..	3,197,493	2,848,016	349,477
1875-6 ... ..	2,903,710	2,753,866	149,844
1876-7 ... ..	2,993,036	2,812,405	180,631
1877-8 ... ..	3,276,921	2,973,815	303,106
1878-9 ... ..	3,418,656	3,183,240	235,416
1879-80 ... ..	3,594,139	3,446,795	147,344
1880-81 ... ..	3,765,422	3,621,954	143,468
1881-2 ... ..	3,740,419	3,571,667	168,752
1882-3 ... ..	4,530,516	4,220,871	309,645
1883 4 ... ..	4,495,241	4,181,169	314,072
1884-5 ... ..	4,679,081	4,432,858	246,223
1885-6 ... ..	4,990,824	4,696,924	293,900
1886-7 ... ..	5,055,629	4,770,705	284,924
1887-8 ... ..	5,635,949	5,324,347	311,602
1888-9 ... ..	6,364,193	5,869,351	494,842
1889-90 ... ..	7,850,859	7,196,089	654,770

Amount un-  
expended,  
1856-90.

113. By adding the figures in the last column, it is found that the sum of the unexpended balances in the thirty-four and a half years amounted to nearly  $9\frac{1}{4}$  millions sterling, the exact amount being £9,246,521, or to an average of about £268,000 per annum.

Heads of  
revenue,  
1888-9 and  
1889-90.

114. The various sources from which the revenue of Victoria is derived may be grouped in five main divisions, viz. :—Taxation, Crown Lands, Railways and other Reproductive Public Works, Post and Telegraphs, and Other Sources. In 1889-90, £3,631,000, or  $42\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., was derived from taxation; £580,000, or 7 per cent., from Crown Lands; £3,926,000, or 46 per cent., from what may be termed the commercial undertakings of the Government, viz. :—Railways, Water Works, and Post and Telegraphs, to which the railways alone contributed as much as £3,134,000, or 37 per cent. of the total revenue; whilst the balance, amounting to £383,000, or about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per

\* The amount voted for 1890-91 was £7,191,162 (including £184,186 under supplementary estimates), and the approximate expenditure from votes in that year was £6,904,718, leaving an unexpended balance of about £286,444. The probable expenditure from votes in 1891-92 was estimated in July, 1891, at £6,485,454.

cent. of the whole, was derived from other sources. Of the Land Revenue, amounting to £580,000, by far the greater proportion, or £443,000—being equal to 5 per cent. of the total revenue—was derived from the sale of public land, which, being a receipt arising from the realization of one of the most valuable assets of the country, is obviously not a permanent source of income. Portion of this amount is properly treated as capital, for on reference to the statement of expenditure it will be seen that a sum of nearly £88,600 was paid during the year towards the construction of railways as directed by the *Land Act* 1884,\* which provides that all proceeds arising from the sale of public lands by auction shall be paid to the credit of the Railway Construction Account. In the last two years, however, the amount so paid represented barely one-fifth of the total proceeds from land sales, the great bulk of land alienated being disposed of otherwise than at auction. A special receipt in 1889-90 amounting to £140,000 was derived from the sale of the old Police Court site, the proceeds of which have not been allowed to merge into the general revenue, but have been set apart for various public works. The following is a statement of the amounts received under different heads† in each of those divisions during the last two financial years, together with the increase or decrease under each head:—

## HEADS OF REVENUE, 1888-9 AND 1889-90.

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1888-9.	1889-90.		
	£	£	£	£
<b>TAXATION.</b>				
Customs duties (including also wharfage rates)	2,879,830	2,658,010	...	221,820
Excise ... ..	146,555	137,332	...	9,223
Ports and harbours (chiefly tonnage dues)	45,884	29,789‡	...	16,095
Licences (business) ... ..	23,904	21,756	...	2,148
Duties on estates of deceased persons...	236,449	400,150	163,701	...
Duties on bank notes ... ..	34,023	32,173	...	1,850
Stamp duty§ ... ..	260,000	230,000	...	30,000
Land tax ... ..	123,025	121,604	...	1,421
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>3,749,670</b>	<b>3,630,814</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>118,856  </b>

\* 48 Vict., No. 812, section 78.

† The heads of Revenue and Expenditure are arranged according to a classification agreed upon at a conference of representatives of several of the Australian colonies, upon the subject of statistics, which was held in Tasmania in January, 1875.—See Report of Conference, with introductory letter by the Government Statist of Victoria, Parliamentary Paper No. 11, Session 1875.

‡ Tonnage rate reduced from 1s. to 6d. per ton on 1st January, 1890.

§ Estimated roughly, as the Postal Authorities are unable to furnish reliable statements in consequence of stamp duty, postage, and fees, all being collected by means of one class of stamps. The telegraph revenue is also collected by means of stamps; but as there are other means of ascertaining this, the figures may be taken as correct. The "Postal receipts" include commission on money orders and postal notes.

|| Net figures.

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1888-9 AND 1889-90—*continued.*

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1888-9.	1889-90.		
<b>LAND REVENUE.</b>				
Land sales (including rents counting towards purchase money)	£ 494,733	£ 442,583	...	£ 52,150
Rents of Crown lands (not counting towards purchase money)	119,778	136,358	16,580	...
Penalties under Land Acts ...	1,517	835	...	682
Total ...	616,028	579,776	...	36,252*
<b>PUBLIC WORKS.</b>				
Railways ...	3,104,907	3,134,066	29,159	...
Water Supply † ...	245,734	260,227	14,493	...
Other public works ...	5,805	4,848	...	957
Total ...	3,356,446	3,399,141	42,695*	...
<b>POST AND TELEGRAPHS.</b>				
Postal receipts, etc. ‡ ...	402,834	353,684	...	49,150
Telegraph receipts, etc. ...	150,043	172,716	22,673	...
Total ...	552,877	526,400	...	26,477*
<b>OTHER SOURCES.</b>				
Mint charges ...	10,051	11,317	1,266	...
„ subsidy returned ...	3,642	4,478	836	...
Fees, fines, etc. (inclusive of fee stamps) ‡	174,998	162,807	...	12,191
Interest on public account ...	107,888	66,700	...	41,188
Rents (other than Crown lands) ...	3,224	4,019	795	...
Reimbursements in aid § ...	67,130	75,220	8,090	...
Miscellaneous receipts ...	34,036	58,487	24,451	...
Total ...	400,969	383,028	...	17,941*
Total Ordinary Revenue ...	8,675,990	8,519,159	...	156,831*
Special Receipts    ...	...	140,000	140,000	...
Grand Total Receipts ...	8,675,990	8,659,159¶	...	16,831*

NOTE.—For further details of the revenue under each head, see table following paragraph 116 *post*, and for particulars of revenue in 1890-91, see Appendices at the end of this volume.

115. Comparing the revenue of 1889-90 with that of the previous year, it will be observed that there was a net decrease of over £156,800

\* Net figures.

† Including interest on loans to local bodies for waterworks, etc.

‡ See footnote (§) on page 77.

§ Embracing amounts received by departments which are not charged, or are only casually charged, with the collection of revenue, such as proceeds of the labour of prisoners, sums paid for the care of lunatics and of children in Industrial and Reformatory Schools; for the service of the police when specially applied for; for the sale of works by the Government Printer; for the storage of gunpowder; for quarantine expenses, etc.

|| Derived from sale of the Melbourne Police Court to the City Council. For expenditure of the proceeds, see table following paragraph 125 *post*.

¶ Exclusive of recoups. The amount expended in former years and recouped from loans in 1889-90 was £171,171.

in the total revenue, arising from a falling-off of £438,800 under certain heads, less an increase of £282,000 under others. By far the most important decrease was £118,800 under Taxation, which would, moreover, have been swelled to £280,000, had it not been for the exceptionally large revenue from duties on estates of deceased persons. There was also a net decrease of £36,000 in the land revenue, of £26,500 in the receipts from Posts and Telegraphs, and of £18,000 in those from "Other Sources"; whilst, on the other hand, there was a net increase of £42,700 in the revenues from public works. The diminished land revenue resulted chiefly from a decrease of £52,100 under land sales, both by auction and selection, less an increase of £16,600 in the rents from temporary occupation, etc.\* In the Public Works division, the revenue from waterworks shows a substantial increase of £14,500; and the railway revenue an increase of £29,159, which, however, is less by £157,000 than the amount which might have been expected (viz., £186,000),† from the increased length of lines open for traffic; but it has already been pointed out that the traffic in 1888-9 was exceptionally large in consequence of the Melbourne Centennial International Exhibition held in that year. The Telegraph revenue continues to show remarkable expansion, the increase in 1889-90 being £22,700, whilst the total increase since 1883-4, just before considerable reductions were made in the rates, was £85,800, or close on 100 per cent. It should be noted, however, that over £36,000 of this is derived from the telephone exchanges, taken over by the Government in September, 1887. The postal receipts show an apparent decrease of £49,000, chiefly in consequence of the rate for inland letters being reduced from 2d. to 1d. from the 1st January, 1890, at an estimated loss of £96,000 for the first twelve months. In reference to the postal revenue, it should be pointed out that, although carefully estimated in the office of the Government Statist, it may be wide of the mark, the data available being, for reasons already explained,‡ inadequate to show with certainty the progress of this important branch of revenue; and the reductions made from time to time in the postal rates still further increase the difficulty of forming a correct estimate. The total stamp revenue in 1889-90 was £797,894, but after deducting the amount received on account of telegrams, which is known, there remains a balance of £662,649 for stamp duty, postage, and fees, as compared with £749,856 in 1888-9. Thus the stamp revenue, exclusive of telegraphs, showed a decrease as compared with that received in the previous year

\* See next table.

† See paragraph 104 *ante*.

‡ See footnote (§), page 77.

of £87,207, as against an increase of £82,286 in 1888-9, of £140,792 in 1887-8, of only £1,465 in 1886-7, of £36,931 in 1885-6, and of £43,372 in 1884-5.\* Of the decrease in 1889-90, about £50,000 was estimated to have been due chiefly to the reduction in the rate of postage just alluded to, against which must be set off an increase of about £1,600 from the parcels post; and, after allowing a reasonable reduction for fees, a balance of £30,000 was set down to stamp duty (taxation). The importance of distinguishing stamp duty (taxation) from postal revenue and fees has often been referred to in previous issues of this work, but there is still no reliable information on the subject. Under "Other Sources" there was a falling-off of £41,000 in the interest received on the public account, and one of £12,000 in fees; but, on the other hand, these amounts were partly counterbalanced by an increase of £24,000 in miscellaneous receipts and minor increases under other sub-heads. The decrease under the various heads of Taxation will be referred to later on.

116. The heads of revenue arranged in the preceding table are necessarily comprehensive; but, in order to give some idea of the subordinate items embraced therein, the details for the two years under some of the more important heads, except taxation, which will be dealt with later on, are summarized below:—

#### HEADS OF REVENUE DETAILED, 1888-9 AND 1889-90.

Heads of Revenue.	1888-9.	1889-90.
<b>LAND SALES.</b>		
Sales by Auction† ... ..	£ 125,130	£ 93,302
„ under Deferred Payments—Progress payments ...	292,238	288,353
„ „ „ „ Final „ ...	70,920	50,652
„ otherwise ... ..	6,445	10,276
Total ... ..	494,733	442,583
<b>RENTS OF CROWN LANDS.</b>		
Pastoral Occupation—Rents of pastoral and grazing lands ‡	28,920	35,510
„ „ Grazing licences ... ..	20,896	21,182
„ „ Mallee pastoral leases ... ..	5,998	8,549
Auriferous and Mineral Lands (including Miners' Rights) ...	18,144	17,974
Licences and Leases (not agricultural) ... ..	45,556	52,913
Business Licences on goldfields ... ..	264	230
Total ... ..	119,778	136,358

\* See also paragraph 194 *post*.

† Including £4,228 in 1888-9, and £4,704 in 1889-90, for interest on auction balances. The purchase-money of land sold by auction may be spread over three years with interest at 6 per cent. added.

‡ Under Parts II. and III. of *Land Act* 1884.

## HEADS OF REVENUE DETAILED—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	1888-9.	1889-90.
<b>WATER SUPPLY, ETC.</b>		
	£	£
Melbourne (Yan Yean) ... ..	181,814	190,678
Geelong ... ..	9,009	9,582
Goldfields ... ..	21,345	21,279
Interest on Loans to Municipalities ... ..	19,551	18,405
"    "    Water Trusts ... ..	14,015	20,213
"    "    Irrigation Trusts ... ..	...	70
Total ... ..	245,734	260,227
<b>OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.</b>		
Alfred Graving Dock and Patent Slips ... ..	3,429	2,353
Fifty-ton Crane and Ferry Fares (from Harbour Trust) ... ..	732	874
Interest on Loans to Municipalities (bridges) ... ..	1,644	1,621
Total ... ..	5,805	4,848
<b>POST AND TELEGRAPHS.</b>		
Postal receipts, etc. :—		
Postage on letters, etc. (estimated)* ... ..	375,000	325,000†
"    parcels ... ..	6,305	7,964
Private boxes, transit rates, etc. ... ..	8,195	7,852
Commission on money orders and postal notes ... ..	13,334	12,574
Electric Telegraphs ... ..	125,458	135,245
Telephone Exchanges ... ..	24,510	36,260
Private telephone wires, etc. ... ..	75	1,505
Expenses reimbursed ... ..	75	1,505
Grand Total ... ..	552,877	526,400
<b>FINES, FEES, ETC.</b>		
Fee Stamps sold (estimated)* ... ..	108,551	99,685
Fees, Preparation and Registration of Grants and Leases, and Survey of Lands	35,244	31,433
"    Customs and Harbour Departments ... ..	9,570	8,475
"    Law Courts ... ..	4,021	4,982
"    Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons ... ..	1,723	1,891
"    Mines and Water Supply Departments ... ..	1,125	780
"    Transfers of Victuallers' Licences ... ..	2,464	2,470
"    Factories and Shops ... ..	2,339	2,750
"    Patents ... ..	...	825
"    Public Service Board Examinations ... ..	382	321
"    Other ... ..	1,511	702
Fines, etc.—Law Courts ... ..	5,091	5,699
"    Customs ... ..	1,234	390
"    Factories and Shops ... ..	547	...
"    Under <i>Public Service Act</i> , etc. ... ..	424	625
"    Other‡ ... ..	772	1,779
Total ... ..	174,998	162,807

\* See note (§) on page 77 ante.

† Inland rate of postage on letters reduced from 2d. to 1d. from 1st January, 1890.

‡ Including £594 costs, etc., mining leases, etc., in 1888-9, and £534 in 1889-90; also £1,004 confiscated money and property in 1889-90.

HEADS OF REVENUE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Revenue.	1888-9.	1889-90.
<b>REIMBURSEMENTS IN AID.</b>		
Towards Maintenance of Industrial School children, prisoners, and lunatics	£ 23,159	£ 23,770
Receipts for Miscellaneous Services rendered (Police protection, storage of gunpowder, etc.)	11,374	12,130*
Sale of Books and Documents (Government Printer) ...	29,450	34,027
Aboriginal Stations—Sale of produce ... ..	936	323
Local Forces—Sale of rifles, etc. ... ..	2,092	4,970
Other Reimbursements ... ..	119	...
Total ... ..	67,130	75,220
<b>MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.</b>		
Sale of Government Property... ..	5,697	4,417
Centennial International Exhibition ... ..	...	12,000
Transfers from Intestate Estates Fund to Revenue ...	6,895	2,034
"    "    Other Trust Funds ... ..	5,426	6,594
Estates of Intestate and of Illegitimate Persons ... ..	...	375
Melbourne City Council, etc. (on account of public gardens, etc.)	3,313	3,150
Bridge at Queen-street—Contributions of South and Port Melbourne	928	982
<i>Chinese Passenger Act</i> ... ..	...	330
Repayments to the Credit of Appropriations ... ..	834	20,620
Customs Overtime Receipts ... ..	2,810	2,914
Education Department—Sale of property, rents, etc. ...	5,650	450
Kara Kara Shire—Instalments loan for fencing ... ..	54	476
<i>Marine Board Act</i> ... ..	262	2,645
Pilots' Earnings—Percentage... ..	427	...
Receipts by Agent-General ... ..	941	509
"    under Public Service Regulations ... ..	218	422
Other Receipts ... ..	581	569
Total ... ..	34,036	58,487

Recoups,  
1889-90.

117. The revenue as shown in the table at page 77 is exclusive of recoups. In 1889-90 these consisted of two reimbursements of amounts advanced from the recoup votes of the previous year, viz., £56,906 for Metropolitan Water Works, and £60,000 for State school buildings. The former was duly recouped from the Loan Account; but the latter was, in consequence of the prosperous state of the finances, ultimately charged, not to the Loan Account, as

\* Consisting of £3,645 storage of gunpowder, £4,569 for Police protection, £672 percentage on payment of Imperial pensions, £1,000 from Harbour Trust for collection of wharfage, £92 for hire of punts, etc., from Public Works Department; £442 for work performed by Lands Department, £369 for services of dock staff, and £160 of Customs Department; £583 charter of steamer, £599 towards maintenance of lighthouses from Colonial Governments.

originally intended, but to the consolidated revenue. The total amount recouped in 1889-90 was thus £116,906.\*

118. At the end of the financial year 1889-90, the total amount owing to the revenue was about £336,000, as compared with about £171,000 at the end of June, 1889. Of the former sum £150,738, or 45 per cent., consists of advances to shires for the erection of rabbit-proof fencing, and £178,142, or more than half, is for interest due by local bodies on moneys lent for the construction of waterworks, it being usually arranged not only that the interest should be paid annually, but that a further amount, generally equal to about 2 per cent. upon the sum advanced, should be lodged each year to the credit of a sinking fund, in order that the debt might be eventually extinguished. The following are the particulars of the outstanding balances referred to:—

AMOUNTS DUE TO REVENUE, 30TH JUNE, 1890.

When Advanced.	Particulars.	Balance Outstanding.
		£
1874-5 {	Advanced Mining Companies, to assist in development of Mining industry, etc.	4,000
1888-9 & previous years. {	Interest due on Loans for Waterworks—	
	By Corporations ... ..	94,780
	„ Waterworks Trusts ... ..	39,491
	„ Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts ... ..	5,365
1875-6 & subseqt. years {	Ballarat Water Commission—Arrears of Interest on Loans capitalized	32,019
	Municipal Bodies—Ditto ... ..	6,487
	Balance of Compensation—to be refunded ... ..	208
1887-8	Trustees, Coburg Cemetery ... ..	300
1888-9 {	Council of Agriculture—	
	Improvements on Tobin Yallock Swamp ... ..	2,205
	Rabbit proof fencing, Kara Kara Shire ... ..	155
1889-90 {	Municipal Bodies—Loans for Purchase of Rabbit-proof Fencing under Act No. 1028, sec. 44	150,738
	Total ... ..	335,748

119. In the following table the heads of revenue† and the amounts received under each head are given for the last sixteen financial years:—

\* See summary of table following paragraph 119 *post*.

† See footnote (†) on page 77 *ante*.



## HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1889-90.

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	
<b>TAXATION.</b>		£	<b>TAXATION— continued.</b>		£	
Customs duties (including wharfage rates)	1874-5	1,628,235	Ports and harbours— <i>contd.</i>	1882-3	27,787	
	1875-6	1,657,788		1883-4	30,871	
	1876-7	1,631,832		1884-5	31,176	
	1877-8	1,487,448*		1885-6	32,710	
	1878-9	1,378,384		1886-7	34,920	
	1879-80	1,377,782		1887-8	34,327	
	1880-81	1,474,778		1888-9	45,884	
	1881-2	1,694,652		1889-90	29,789	
	1882-3	1,769,004				
	1883-4	1,769,108		Licences (business)	1874-5	10,714
	1884-5	1,919,539†			1875-6	10,712
	1885-6	2,004,460			1876-7	11,688
	1886-7	2,132,361			1877-8	17,150
1887-8	2,353,050	1878-9	20,116			
1888-9	2,879,830	1879-80	21,761			
1889-90	2,658,010‡	1880-81	23,906			
		1881-2	25,977			
		1882-3	28,381			
		1883-4	31,623			
		1884-5	32,535			
		1885-6	33,922			
		1886-7	18,898¶			
		1887-8	21,002			
		1888-9	23,904			
		1889-90	21,756			
Excise§ ...	1874-5	32,475	Duties on estates of deceased persons	1874-5	32,526	
	1875-6	33,437		1875-6	48,963	
	1876-7	34,768		1876-7	44,104	
	1877-8	36,309		1877-8	72,500	
	1878-9	36,088		1878-9	47,983	
	1879-80	41,230		1879-80	37,928	
	1880-81	136,661		1880-81	78,141	
	1881-2	216,547		1881-2	74,368	
	1882-3	134,711		1882-3	86,648	
	1883-4	123,654		1883-4	77,154	
	1884-5	141,225		1884-5	124,370	
	1885-6	137,709		1885-6	104,907	
	1886-7	120,701		1886-7	114,909	
1887-8	128,369	1887-8	151,861			
1888-9	146,555	1888-9	236,449			
1889-90	137,332	1889-90	400,150			
Ports and harbours (chiefly tonnage dues)	1874-5	19,935				
	1875-6	22,104				
	1876-7	20,993				
	1877-8	22,647				
	1878-9	20,310				
	1879-80	19,194				
	1880-81	20,577				
1881-2	26,263					

\* During and after this year, four-fifths of the wharfage rates for the Port of Melbourne, which had previously formed part of the Customs revenue, were transferred to the Harbour Trust.

† Duty on spirits increased on the 17th July, 1884.

‡ Tariff amended in 1889-90.

§ Beer and tobacco duties imposed on the 1st November, 1880, but the former subsequently expired by effluxion of time on the 31st August, 1882. Duty on spirits increased on the 17th July, 1884.

|| Including a proportion, amounting to £4,600, of publicans' licence fees, etc., received, for the first time, under Act 40 Vict. No. 566, section 111.

¶ Decrease due to the proportion of revenue formerly derived from publicans' licences, etc., now payable into a Trust Fund, as directed by the *Licensing Act* 1885.

## HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1889-90—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
TAXATION— <i>continued.</i>	1874-5	£ ...	TAXATION— <i>continued.</i>	1885-6	£ 126,770
	1875-6	7,191*		1886-7	124,742
	1876-7	27,248	Land Tax— <i>continued.</i>	1887-8	124,515
	1877-8	26,672		1888-9	123,025
	1878-9	24,956		1889-90	121,604
	1879-80	22,470			
Duties on bank notes	1880-81	23,807	Tolls ... ..	1874-5	937
	1881-2	27,324		1875-6	197
	1882-3	28,685		1876-7	52
	1883-4	28,575			
	1884-5	27,529			
	1885-6	28,769	LAND REVENUE.		
	1886-7	28,104		1874-5	767,624
	1887-8	27,879		1875-6	782,069
	1888-9	34,023		1876-7	783,311
	1889-90	32,173		1877-8	756,674
				1878-9	802,254
	1874-5	...		1879-80	694,321
	1875-6	...	Land sales (including rents counting towards purchase money)	1880-81	701,276
	1876-7	...		1881-2	697,558
	1877-8	...		1882-3	563,790
	1878-9	...		1883-4	614,548
	1879-80	83,005		1884-5	555,507
	1880-81	115,844		1885-6	465,766
Stamp duties† ...	1881-2	131,020		1886-7	504,734
	1882-3	133,4 3		1887-8	549,149
	1883-4	133,651		1888-9	494,733
	1884-5	143,382		1889-90	442,583
	1885-6	165,313			
	1886-7	165,000		1874-5	173,601
	1887-8	230,000		1875-6	184,776
	1888-9	260,000		1876-7	208,872
	1889-90	230,000		1877-8	186,337
				1878-9	163,207
	1874-5	...		1879-80	147,994
	1875-6	...	Rents of Crown lands (not counting towards purchase money)	1880-81	133,913
	1876-7	...		1881-2	126,268
	1877-8	50,227		1882-3	114,845
	1878-9	202,251		1883-4	103,189
Land Tax‡ ...	1879-80	87,553		1884-5	110,777
	1880-81	129,990		1885-6	97,658
	1881-2	121,555		1886-7	81,562
	1882-3	125,606		1887-8	106,817
	1883-4	123,884		1888-9	119,778
	1884-5	128,415		1889-90	136,358

\* For six months only.

† The duties were imposed on the 18th December, 1879, and consequently the amount received in 1879-80 was for only 6½ months. Since 1st January, 1884, the revenue therefrom has been estimated. See footnote (§) on page 77 *ante*. For particulars of the duties levied, see paragraph 193 *post*.

‡ The amount of land tax payable annually varied in the years named from £126,000 to £124,000. The fluctuations in the revenue above and below this limit were due to the irregular payment of the tax. Further particulars are given in paragraph 181 *et seq. post*.

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1889-90—*continued.*

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
<b>LAND REVENUE—</b> <i>continued.</i>		£	<b>PUBLIC WORKS—</b> <i>continued.</i>		£
	1874-5	5,528		1882-3	152,328
	1875-6	53,167		1883-4	165,033
	1876-7	54,232		1884-5	165,968
	1877-8	14,704	Water supply—	1885-6	190,815
	1878-9	3,774	<i>continued.</i>	1886-7	215,401
	1879-80	1,749		1887-8	235,743
Penalties under	1880-81	1,281		1888-9	245,734
Land Acts	1881-2	2,313		1889-90	260,227
	1882-3	1,298			
	1883-4	1,572		1874-5	5,897
	1884-5	273		1875-6	5,845
	1885-6	184		1876-7	5,638
	1886-7	795		1877-8	5,190
	1887-8	301		1878-9	5,879
	1888-9	1,517		1879-80	4,142
	1889-90	835	Other Public	1880-81	2,470
			works	1881-2	4,035
				1882-3	2,357
				1883-4	1,866
				1884-5	3,325
				1885-6	3,364
				1886-7	5,062
				1887-8	4,764
				1888-9	5,805
				1889-90	4,848
<b>PUBLIC WORKS.</b>					
	1874-5	921,714			
	1875-6	983,033			
	1876-7	1,078,082			
	1877-8	1,202,280			
	1878-9	1,222,241			
	1879-80	1,468,909*			
	1880-81	1,578,432			
	1881-2	1,715,260			
	1882-3	1,838,284			
	1883-4	2,079,249			
	1884-5	2,200,067			
	1885-6	2,306,791			
	1886-7	2,453,345			
	1887-8	2,741,488			
	1888-9	3,104,907			
	1889-90	3,134,066			
<b>Railways</b> ...			<b>POST AND TELE-</b>		
			<b>GRAPHS.</b>		
	1874-5	96,707		1874-5	198,326
	1875-6	102,438		1875-6	209,213
	1876-7	115,869		1876-7	226,597
	1877-8	112,183		1877-8	239,002
	1878-9	120,346		1878-9	244,761
	1879-80	121,103		1879-80	249,414
	1880-81	139,411		1880-81	272,316
	1881-2	138,274		1881-2	297,701
				1882-3	324,967
				1883-4	349,278
				1884-5	380,556
				1885-6	394,184
				1886-7	413,535
				1887-8	485,533
				1888-9	552,877
				1889-90	526,400§
<b>Water supply†</b> ...			Postage, tele-		
			graphs, tele-		
			phones, money		
			orders, etc.‡		

\* Including, for the first time, revenue derived from the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay system—purchased by the Government—amounting to £203,679. This amount consisted of £43,728 net revenue for 1878-9, and £159,951 gross revenue for 1879-80.

† Including interest on loans to local bodies.

‡ Partly estimated since 1882-3. See also footnote (§) on page 77 *ante*.

§ Inland postal rate reduced from 2d. to 1d. on the 1st January, 1890.

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1889-90—*continued.*

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
<b>OTHER SOURCES.</b>		£	<b>OTHER SOURCES—</b>		£
	1874-5	7,504	<i>continued.</i>	1874-5	66,874
	1875-6	7,659		1875-6	38,595
	1876-7	7,512		1876-7	79,456
	1877-8	7,247		1877-8	70,716
	1878-9	7,906		1878-9	42,281
	1879-80	10,158		1879-80	45,611
	1880-81	10,197		1880-81	78,605
Mint charges ...	1881-2	10,917	Interest on public	1881-2	92,025
	1882-3	11,292	Account, etc.	1882-3	55,922
	1883-4	10,415		1883-4	85,537
	1884-5	13,042		1884-5	98,341
	1885-6	11,705		1885-6	84,973
	1886-7	11,058		1886-7	93,216
	1887-8	10,377		1887-8	136,811
	1888-9	10,051		1888-9	107,888
	1889-90	11,317		1889-90	66,700
	1874-5	4,299		1874-5	749
	1875-6	10,695		1875-6	674
	1876-7	7,104		1876-7	730
	1877-8	447		1877-8	824
	1878-9	6,624		1878-9	935
	1879-80	6,350		1879-80	799
	1880-81	5,628		1880-81	921
Mint subsidy re-	1881-2	5,344	Rents (other than	1881-2	997
turned	1882-3	4,103	Land)	1882-3	1,548
	1883-4	4,852		1883-4	3,058
	1884-5	5,304		1884-5	2,031
	1885-6	4,613		1885-6	14,905†
	1886-7	1,986		1886-7	5,049
	1887-8	3,874		1887-8	2,908
	1888-9	3,642		1888-9	3,224
	1889-90	4,478		1889-90	4,019
	1874-5	111,304		1874-5	28,981
	1875-6	112,664		1875-6	37,619
	1876-7	121,676		1876-7	34,372
	1877-8	119,632		1877-8	36,774
	1878-9	113,177		1878-9	28,637
	1879-80	110,639		1879-80	23,860
Fees, fines, etc.*	1880-81	113,736	Reimbursements	1880-81	31,290
(exclusive of	1881-2	120,768	in aid	1881-2	33,675
Land Act pen-	1882-3	117,296		1882-3	33,570
alties)	1883-4	111,695		1883-4	49,441
	1884-5	123,428		1884-5	52,232
	1885-6	128,523		1885-6	49,187
	1886-7	131,095		1886-7	54,033
	1887-8	164,721		1887-8	69,041
	1888-9	174,998		1888-9	67,130
	1889-90	162,807		1889-90	75,220

\* Partly estimated since 1882-3. See also footnote (§) on page 77 *ante*.

† Including (during this year only) rents charged to officers for quarters, and added to their salaries.

## HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1889-90—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
OTHER SOURCES— <i>continued.</i>		£	OTHER SOURCES— <i>continued.</i>		£
Miscellaneous receipts *	1874-5	55,770	Miscellaneous receipts*— <i>cont.</i>	1882-3	46,211
	1875-6	16,317		1883-4	36,325
	1876-7	19,609		1884-5	31,339
	1877-8	20,449		1885-6	29,178
	1878-9	28,167		1886-7	23,320
	1879-80	24,655		1887-8	25,068
	1880-81	41,861		1888-9	34,036
	1881-2	27,131		1889-90	58,487

## SUMMARY OF HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1889-90.

Year.	Revenue derived from—					Revenue Proper.	Recoups from Loans, etc.	Grand Total Receipts.
	Taxation.	Land.	Public Works.	Post and Tele-graphs.	Other Sources.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1874-5	1,724,822	946,753	1,024,318	198,326	275,481	4,169,700	66,723	4,236,423
1875-6	1,780,392	1,020,012	1,091,316	209,213	224,223	4,325,156	...	4,325,156
1876-7	1,770,685	1,046,415	1,199,589	226,597	270,452	4,513,738	210,139	4,723,877
1877-8	1,712,953	957,715	1,319,653	239,002	256,089	4,485,412	19,001	4,504,413
1878-9	1,730,088	969,235	1,348,466	244,761	227,727	4,520,277	101,243	4,621,520
1879-80	1,690,923	844,064	1,594,154	249,414	222,072	4,600,627	20,655	4,621,282
1880-81	2,003,704	836,470	1,720,313	272,316	282,238	5,115,041	70,970	5,186,011†
1881-2	2,317,706	826,139	1,857,569	297,701	290,857	5,589,972	2,390	5,592,362
1882-3	2,334,255	679,933	1,992,969	324,967	269,942	5,602,066	9,187	5,611,253
1883-4	2,318,520	719,309	2,246,148	349,278	301,323	5,934,578	109	5,934,687
1884-5	2,548,171	666,557	2,369,360	380,556	325,717	6,290,361	...	6,290,361
1885-6	2,634,560	563,608	2,500,970	394,184	323,084	6,416,406	64,615	6,481,021
1886-7	2,739,635	587,091	2,673,808	413,535	319,757	6,733,826	...	6,733,826
1887-8	3,071,003	656,267	2,981,995	485,533	412,800	7,607,598	24,177	7,631,775
1888-9	3,749,670	616,028	3,356,446	552,877	400,969	8,675,990	55,265	8,731,255
1889-90	3,630,814	579,776	3,399,141	526,400	383,028	8,519,159	116,906‡	8,776,065§

Heads of expenditure, 1888-9 and 1889-90.

120. Of the total ordinary expenditure of Victoria in 1889-90, £1,363,000—or 14 per cent.—was disbursed to defray the cost of Government, maintenance of law and order, and provision against foreign attacks; £1,029,000, including £201,000 for buildings—or 11 per cent.—was contributed towards public instruction and the advancement and dissemination of knowledge; £316,000—or nearly 3½ per cent.—was expended on public charities or devoted to the preservation of the public health; £97,000—or nearly 1 per cent.—was expended on the management and survey of the Crown lands, about £39,000 less than the gross annual rental therefrom during the same financial year; as much as £4,720,000—or 49 per cent.—

\* Including "Immigration deposits," £23,074, and accumulation of Pension Fund transferred to revenue, £14,500, in 1874-5; and fire insurance on Government Printing Office, £12,000, in 1882-3.

† Not including £500,000 raised by means of Treasury Bonds.

‡ Including £60,000 expended in the previous year with a view of being recouped from loans, but ultimately charged in 1889-90 to the consolidated revenue.

§ Including—besides the revenue proper and recoups—a special receipt of £140,000 derived from the sale of the Melbourne Police Court, and not mentioned in the previous columns.

was absorbed in working out the various commercial undertakings of the Government, viz., £2,580,000 on Railways and Waterworks, besides £1,431,000\* in interest upon loans raised for their construction, and £709,000 on Post and Telegraphs; £118,000 was paid as interest on amounts borrowed for the construction of other public works; £89,000 was the cost of collecting the revenue from Customs duties and Excise, whilst £35,000 was spent on the maintenance of Ports and Harbours; and nearly £386,000—or 4 per cent.—was granted in aid of the agricultural and mining industries. The amounts just enumerated, together with £94,000 expended on miscellaneous services, form the ordinary *annual* expenditure for the year; but, besides this, an amount of £1,123,000—or 12 per cent. of the total expenditure—was spent on productive and unproductive public works of a permanent character, viz., £89,000 on Railways, and £1,034,000 on “Miscellaneous Public Works,” which embraces the cost of erection and of maintenance of public offices and buildings of all kinds, expenditure on roads and bridges, and municipal subsidies (£450,000). These amounts might be considered as a set-off against the proceeds of land sales, before referred to,† which they even exceeded by £680,000. In 1889-90 also there were certain items of special expenditure, amounting to £190,779, for the erection of certain public buildings and the improvement of Crown lands, to be recouped from the proceeds of the sale of the old police court site, of lunatic asylum grounds, and of reclaimed lands. The following is a classification of the expenditure‡ under 10 divisions and 27 subsidiary heads, during the years 1888-9 and 1889-90, also the increase or decrease in the latter year:—

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE,§ 1888-9 AND 1889-90.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1888-9.	1889-90.		
	£	£	£	£
GENERAL GOVERNMENT.				
Civil list    ... ..	40,564	40,915	351	...
Legislature ... ..	73,216	74,282	1,066	...
Civil Establishment ¶ ... ..	146,617	166,471	19,854	...
Retiring allowances and pensions ... ..	96,610	108,842	12,232	...
Gratuities, compensations, etc. ... ..	53,916	41,701	...	12,215
Total ... ..	410,923	432,211	21,288**	...

\* The total amount of interest and expenses of the public debt was £1,548,000, but the amount here given is that paid in 1889-90 for Railways and Waterworks only.

† See paragraph 114 *ante*.

‡ See footnote (†) to paragraph 77 *ante*.

§ For further details see table following paragraph 122 *post*.

|| Including Governor's salary and salaries of Ministers, Commissioners of Audit, Agent-General, expenses of Executive Council and Public Service Board.

¶ Including cost of the following departments:—Chief Secretary, Shorthand Writer, Agent-General's Office, Audit Office, Registrar of Friendly Societies, Treasury, Stores and Transport, and Government Printer.

\*\* Net figures.

## HEADS OF EXPENDITURE,\* 1888-9 TO 1889-90—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1888-9.	1889 90.		
<b>LAW, ORDER, AND PROTECTION.</b>	£	£	£	£
Judicial and legal ... ..	217,180	243,856	26,676	...
Police ... ..	261,329	265,149	3,820	...
Gaols and penal establishments ... ..	66,163	71,146	4,983	...
Defences—Naval and Military† ... ..	346,623	350,823	4,200	...
Total ... ..	891,295	930,974	39,679	...
<b>EDUCATION, SCIENCE, CHARITY, ETC.</b>				
Public instruction, science, etc.‡ ... ..	774,449	828,074	53,625	...
State school buildings ... ..	...	201,140	201,140	...
Charitable institutions, medical, etc.§ ... ..	283,986	316,140	32,154	...
Total ... ..	1,058,435	1,345,354	286,919	...
<b>CROWN LANDS.</b>				
Administration and survey ... ..	100,573	97,249	...	3,324
Agriculture, etc. ... ..	73,229	98,445	25,216	...
Mining ... ..	119,139	157,291	18,152	...
Total ... ..	292,941	332,985	40,044	...
<b>PUBLIC WORKS.</b>				
Railways—Working expenses¶ ... ..	1,803,124	2,511,106	707,982	...
„ Construction account ... ..	120,873	88,588	...	32,285
Water supply ... ..	71,989	68,850	...	3,139
Other public works** ... ..	8 8,803	1,034,381	225,578	...
Total ... ..	2,804,789	3,702,925	898,136	...
Post and Telegraphs†† ... ..	619,070	709,328	90,258	...
<b>PUBLIC DEBT.</b>				
Interest and expenses—Railways ... ..	1,126,765	1,203,375	76,610	...
„ „ Water supply ... ..	216,195	227,180	10,985	...
„ „ Other works ... ..	116,282	117,590	1,308	...
Total interest, etc. ... ..	1,459,242	1,548,145	88,903	..
Redemption of loans ... ..	...	276,100	276,100	...

\* For further details see table following paragraph 122 *post*.

† For Expenditure on Defences. See also Part "Defences," in the second volume.

‡ Including expenditure under the following heads:—Education, Government Statist, Observatory, Government Botanist, Public Library, Museums and National Gallery, Grants to Mechanics' Institutes, Free Libraries, etc., and Grants to Schools of Mines and Design.

§ Including expenditure under the following heads:—Chief Medical Officer, Central Board of Health, Hospitals for Insane, Industrial and Reformatory Schools, and Grants to Charitable Institutions.

|| Net figures.

¶ The figures in this line do not represent the actual working expenses, but only the amounts charged to each year under the Annual Appropriation Acts. The actual amount of working expenses, as shown in the Railway Commissioners' Annual Reports, was £1,945,800 in 1888-9, and £2,132,158 in 1889-90. See also footnote (‡) on page 97 *post*.

\*\* The cost of erecting and repairing Government Offices, and making and repairing furniture therefor, is not charged to the respective departments, but is placed under this head, which also embraces the cost of all Public Works, except Railways, Waterworks, and Telegraph lines, and works provided for out of loans; it also includes expenditure on Roads and Bridges, and the annual subsidy of £340,854 in 1888-9, and £450,000 in 1889-90—to Municipalities. For a summary of the various works, see detailed table, page 98 *post*.

†† Including interest on Post Office Savings Banks deposits.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE,\* 1888-9 AND 1889-90—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Amount Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1888-9.	1889-90.		
<b>TRADE, NAVIGATION, ETC.</b>				
Customs ... ..	£ 87,412	£ 88,966	£ 1,554	...
Harbours and lights ... ..	34,595	35,166	571	...
Total ... ..	122,007	124,132	2,125	...
<b>OTHER EXPENDITURE.</b>				
Mint subsidy† ... ..	20,000	20,000	...	...
Aborigines ... ..	10,949	9,761	...	1,188
Miscellaneous services‡ ... ..	230,251	213,822	...	16,429
Total ... ..	261,200	243,583	...	17,617
Total ordinary expenditure	7,919,902	9,645,737	1,725,835	...
Special expenditure ... ..	39,424	190,779	151,355	...
Total expenditure—ordinary and special ... ..	7,959,326	9,836,516	1,877,190	...

NOTE.—For particulars of Expenditure in 1890-91 see Appendices at the end of this volume.

121. It will be observed that an increase appears in the expenditure under all the heads but five, the net increase amounting to about £1,726,000. The most prominent increases were £708,000§ in the working expenses of Railways; £225,600 under Miscellaneous Public Works—which includes £109,146 increased municipal subsidy; £37,700 on the purchase of land and erection of buildings for postal purposes; £33,700 on wharfs, jetties, lighthouses, etc., and £19,200 on roads and bridges; £90,300 under Post and Telegraphs; £88,900 under Interest on the Public Debt; £53,600 under Public Instruction; £32,200 under Charitable Institutions etc.; £26,700 under Judicial and Legal; £25,200 under Agriculture; £18,200 under Mining—chiefly in search of coal and working of diamond drills; and £19,900 under Civil Establishment—of which £14,500 was in the department of the Government Printer, and £3,600 in the new department of the Marine Board. Moreover, the following items, which did not appear

Chief items of increased expenditure, 1889-90.

\* For further details, see table following paragraph 122 *post*.

† Although the annual subsidy to the Mint is £20,000, portion of that sum has been repaid each year to the revenue. See table following paragraph 114 *ante*, under the head "Mint subsidy returned."

‡ Including £178,694 in 1888-9, towards the expenses of the Melbourne Centennial International Exhibition, and £149,984 in 1889-90 for advances to shires for the erection of rabbit-proof fencing.

§ This represents merely the increase in the amounts charged to the two years. The increase in the actual working expenses was only £186,400. See footnote (¶) on previous page.



in the accounts of the previous year—being usually provided for out of loans, appear in the expenditure in 1889-90—being paid from revenue in consequence of the prosperous condition of the finances, viz. :—State School buildings, £201,140;\* Redemption of loans, £276,100. On the other hand there was a large decrease of £32,300 in the payment to the Railway Construction Account, consequent on the falling-off in land sales; and of £16,400 in “Miscellaneous Services,” resulting chiefly from a new item of £150,000 for advances to shires (to be recouped) appearing only in the accounts for 1889-90, and an item of £184,700 on account of the late Exhibition appearing only in those for 1888-9. The increase of £53,600 under Public Instruction was partly due to the increased cost of State education—£46,000, and partly to additional endowments and grants to educational institutions generally. It has already been stated that nearly half the total expenditure is in connexion with the working of the Railways, Waterworks, and Post and Telegraphs. The most important of these is, of course, the Railways, and a comparison of the Railway finances of 1889-90 with those of the previous year shows that, whilst the actual working expenses† increased by £186,400, the revenue increased by only £29,200. Owing to the constantly-increasing amount borrowed for railway construction, the interest paid thereon increased during the year referred to by about £76,600. The next most important commercial undertakings are the Postal and Telegraph services, which it has been the policy of the Government to work, although at an immediate loss; thus, whilst the expenditure in 1889-90 on these services was £709,000, it is estimated that the revenue was only a little over £526,000, and thus the deficiency in that year amounted to about £183,000‡ as against only £66,000 in the previous year;§ if, however, allowance were made for official correspondence, transmitted free of cost (say £70,000), and the Interest (£63,800) paid on Savings Banks’ deposits—from which the Postal revenue does not derive any benefit—the deficit for 1889-90 would be reduced to about £50,000. In former years the deficit usually averaged about £100,000. The comparatively large deficit in 1889-90 was due not so much to the loss of revenue occasioned by the introduction of the penny post on the 1st January, 1890, already referred to,|| as to the increased cost of post and telegraph services generally. Thus,

\* Of this amount £114,265 had been voted in 1887-8 and 1888-9, to be recouped from a future loan, but is now charged to the consolidated revenue. † See last footnote.

‡ For further details see postal receipts and expenditure in Part “Interchange” in the second volume.

§ The amount of postal revenue is not accurately known. See footnote (§) to table on page 77.

|| See paragraph 115 *ante*.

the net loss in the Postal and Telegraph revenue, as already shown, was only £26,500, but, on the other hand, the cost of the departmental staff increased by £54,800, although only about £4,500 of this (in the first six months) was for additional staff required in connexion with the reduced postal rate; the cost of Inland mails increased by £13,000; expenditure on Telegraphs by £13,000; and interest on Savings Banks' deposits by £6,700. The increase under the head of Charitable Institutions arose from an increased vote of £10,000 for grants in aid, £9,000 additional cost of Hospitals for the Insane, and £9,500 for the new Inebriate Asylum. The increased amounts under the head of Agriculture are—Agricultural societies £3,000, state forests £4,000, rabbit extermination (besides £150,000 lent to shires for erection of wire fencing) £8,000, vine diseases eradication £6,000, bonuses £4,000.

122. The details of the expenditure for the same two years under several of the more important heads are as follow:—

Heads of expenditure, detailed.

#### HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED, 1888-9 AND 1889-90.

Heads of Expenditure.	1888-9.	1889-90.
	£	£
<b>CIVIL LIST.</b>		
Governor's Salary ... ..	10,000	10,000*
Salaries of Ministers ... ..	15,344	15,308
Executive Council ... ..	1,490	1,357
Agent-General ... ..	2,500	2,500
Commissioners of Audit ... ..	2,000	2,250
Public Service Board ... ..	4,446	4,500
Protectorate of New Guinea—Contribution towards ... ..	4,784	5,000
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>40,564</b>	<b>40,915</b>
<b>LEGISLATURE.</b>		
Legislative Council ... ..	6,028	6,170
„ Assembly ... ..	11,087	11,220
Parliamentary Library ... ..	2,997	3,044
„ Refreshment Rooms ... ..	1,242	2,112
Parliament Gardens ... ..	402	452
Victorian <i>Hansard</i> ... ..	2,219	2,301
Expenses of Members of the Legislative Assembly ... ..	21,709	25,316
Electoral Expenses ... ..	27,450	21,049
Federal Council—Contribution to ... ..	82	1,389
Australasian Federation Conference—Expenses of ... ..	...	1,229
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>73,216</b>	<b>74,282</b>

\* Including arrears from 1886-7.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1888-9.	1889-90.
<b>CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.</b>		
	£	£
Public Service Board—Office ... ..	2,640	2,877
Chief Secretary's Office ... ..	9,091	9,564
Secretary to Premier ... ..	4,939	5,143
Shorthand Writer ... ..	2,093	2,371
Agent-General's Office ... ..	3,530	3,494
Audit Office ... ..	9,260	9,713
Treasury ... ..	30,656	30,484
Government Printer ... ..	72,608	87,506
"    "    Stamp Printing ... ..	5,610	5,228†
Inspector of Stores ... ..	668	768
Registrar of Friendly Societies* ... ..	401	448
Inspector of Factories and Shops ... ..	2,375	2,516
Marine Board ... ..	2,146	5,759
Sundries ... ..	600	600
Total ... ..	146,617	166,471
<b>JUDICIAL AND LEGAL.</b>		
Judges' Salaries (including Master-in-Equity) ... ..	20,750	23,481
"    other Expenditure ... ..	5,105	5,282
Crown Law Officers ... ..	20,357	26,600
"    Solicitor ... ..	6,993	7,641
Prothonotary ... ..	2,282	2,661
Master in Equity and Lunacy ... ..	4,723	6,266
Registrar of Titles ... ..	28,095	42,944
Registrar-General ... ..	17,866	10,677
"    Interest on purchase-money of land, etc., bought near Titles Office‡ ... ..	3,003	3,003
Deputy Registrars ... ..	6,498	8,708
Sheriffs ... ..	27,170	29,783
Judges—County Courts, Courts of Insolvency, Courts of Mines, and General and Petty Sessions ... ..	9,297	10,182
"    other Expenditure ... ..	16,690	17,233
Police Magistrates and Wardens ... ..	18,091	19,668
Clerks of Courts ... ..	20,407	19,501
Coroners ... ..	7,145	7,322
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons... ..	1,648	1,611
Land Tax Act Administration ... ..	1,060	1,293
Total ... ..	217,180	243,856
<b>DEFENCES.</b>		
Special Appropriation authorized under Acts 47 Vict. No. 777 and 52 Vict. No. 1,000 respectively ... ..	110,000	145,000
Voted to augment special appropriation consequent upon the increase of the permanent forces ... ..	23,958	...
Civil Staff ... ..	6,059	7,089
Cadet Corps ... ..	3,954	4,474

\* The statistical and actuarial work in connexion with Friendly Societies is performed in the office of the Government Statist, the cost of which is placed under the head of "Public Instruction, Science, etc." *post.*

† Calendar year 1890.

‡ The amount required—£75,073—was made available by Act 49 Vict. No. 835 out of the "Assurance Fund" under the *Transfer of Land Statute.*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1888-9.	1889-90.
<b>DEFENCES—<i>continued.</i></b>		
Mounted Rifles ... ..	£ 6,619	£ 8,598
Victorian Rangers ... ..		{ 6,364
Rifle Clubs ... ..	4,524	{ 1,369
Ammunition Fund—To replace loss on supply to Rifle Clubs, etc.	5,000	5,000
Purchase of Rifles and modern warlike stores* ... ..	2,600	1,990
Grants to Rifle Associations, etc., for prizes; also prizes for drill and shooting	3,426	2,524
Expenses in connexion with Encampments ... ..	5,000	9,513
Grant for invention of Torpedo Dropping Gear ... ..	150	...
Purchase of one first-class Torpedo Boat ... ..	...	14,500
Refund to Colonial Ammunition Company for duty paid on machinery for manufacture of cartridges	...	1,126
Expenses, dispatching officer to England for twelve months course of military instruction	...	430
General inspection of troops and forts by Major-General Edwards	...	1,443
Compensation for injuries sustained ... ..	356	2,258
Sundries ... ..	136	...
Total ... ..	61,782	66,678
Defence Works and Buildings ... ..	174,841	139,145
Grand Total ... ..	346,623	350,823
<b>PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SCIENCE, ETC.</b>		
State School Education† ... ..	664,118	710,477
University—Endowment ... ..	16,500	16,500
„ Grant in aid of laboratories ... ..	3,500	‡
College of Pharmacy ... ..	1,000	1,000
Schools of Mines and Technical Schools§—		
Schools of Mines ... ..	12,400	14,600
„ Design ... ..	1,393	1,404
„ Arts ... ..	400	2,000
Working Men's College ... ..	8,000	15,000
Gordon Technical College ... ..	1,900	800
Melbourne Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery...	25,971	26,555
Mechanics' Institutes, Public Libraries, etc. ... ..	17,000	16,316
Victorian Artists' Society ... ..	...	250
Art Galleries—Ballarat, Sandhurst, and Warrnambool ...	2,250	2,500
Zoological and Acclimatisation Society, etc. ... ..	3,200	4,300
Royal Society ... ..	200	500
Geographical Society ... ..	1,000	...

\* Equivalent in each case to the amount realized in the previous year on the sale of rifles and obsolete stores.

† Including cost of maintenance (with fittings and furniture) of school buildings, amounting to about £25,000 in 1889-90, but exclusive of cost of erection of buildings, which is given on pages 99 and 115 *post*, and of pensions and gratuities. See also table following paragraph 129 *post*.

‡ A sum of £10,500, towards building the laboratories, was also paid during the year out of a special account, to be recouped by the sale of land at Kew and Yarra Bend, now occupied by lunatic asylums. See table following paragraph 125 *post*.

§ The following amounts included were for buildings:—Working Men's College, £5,000 in 1888-9, and £11,500 in 1889-90; Gordon College, £1,400 in 1888-9; Schools of Mines, £4,500 in 1888-9, and over £5,000 in 1889-90; Schools of Arts, £1,000 in 1888-9.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1888-9.	1889-90.
<b>PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SCIENCE, ETC.—<i>continued.</i></b>		
	£	£
Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science ...	...	1,000
Government Statist ...	6,666	6,995
"    Astronomer ...	6,166	5,117
"    Botanist ...	2,703	2,760
Other Expenditure ...	82	...
Total ...	774,449	828,074
<b>CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, MEDICAL, ETC.</b>		
Charitable Institutions—Grant in aid ...	119,999	130,000
Industrial and Reformatory Schools—State ...	41,308	42,162
Grant in Aid of Private Institutions ...	1,638	1,480
Hospitals for the Insane ...	106,276	115,109
Inebriate Asylum ...	...	9,455
Public Health, Quarantine, etc. ...	7,816	11,415
Vaccination Allowances ...	5,499	5,500
Allowance to Instructor of the Blind, etc. ...	240	170
Intercolonial Medical Congress ...	1,108	849
Relief of Shipwrecked Seamen ...	102	...
Total ...	283,986	316,140
<b>CROWN LANDS.</b>		
General Staff for Survey, Sale, and Management of Crown Lands	62,501	59,731
Surveys by contract, including Feature Surveys in Gippsland	3,987	3,840
Surveys of "Grazing Areas" ...	2,070	1,369
Contour Surveys of Metropolitan District ...	...	493
Parks, Gardens, etc.—		
Botanical Gardens and Reserves ...	9,734	9,822
Public Parks, Gardens, and Reserves in and around Melbourne	9,007	11,831
Public Parks and Gardens in Country Districts—Fencing and Improving	8,683	9,955
Land Purchased as Site for Public Park ...	1,667	...
Other Expenditure ...	2,924	208
Total ...	100,573	97,249
<b>AGRICULTURE.</b>		
Grants to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, etc. ...	22,153	25,435
"    the Board of Viticulture ...	300	807
State Forests and Nurseries ...	8,783	12,793
Experimental Cultivation ...	167	87
Agricultural Education—		
Machinery and Appliances for use in ...	1,731	...
Instruction in Dairying, Fruit-growing, etc.; also Expenses Employing Experts	833	2,706
Agricultural Reports, etc., and Expenses of distributing bonuses	915	614

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1888-9.	1889-90.
<b>AGRICULTURE—<i>continued.</i></b>		
	£	£
Prizes, Awards, etc.—		
Special, awarded by National Agricultural Society (including £500 during Centennial Exhibition)	955	485
Special, for invention of improvements in Agricultural machinery	100	...
For best managed farms in Victoria ... ..	150	150
Expenses of Judges in connexion with Grants referred to in the two preceding lines, etc.	393	238
Bonuses to Factories for fruit canning, fruit drying, dairying, raisin and currant making, vegetable oil making, etc., etc.	...	1,760
Ditto, for dairy produce, and fruit of best quality exported to foreign markets	...	2,262
Eradication of Vine Diseases ... ..	645	6,113
" Bathurst burr at Swan Hill ... ..	122	...
" Canadian thistle ( <i>Carduus Arvensis</i> ) ... ..	...	516
Scab Prevention and Diseases in Stock ... ..	8,230	7,763
Extermination of Rabbits and Wild Animals ... ..	25,138	33,297*
Rates on Mallee Blocks held by Government ... ..	175	228
Departmental and other Expenditure ... ..	2,439	3,141
Total ... ..	73,229	98,445
<b>MINING.</b>		
Mining Department... ..	20,952	23,654
Mining Boards ... ..	3,500	3,500
Purchase and Working of Diamond Drills to assist Miners in Prospecting Operations, etc.	81,072	88,080
Prospecting and Boring for Coal ... ..	2,909	10,937
Geological Surveys, etc. ... ..	3,500	3,499
Underground Surveys of Mines ... ..	1,327	1,568
Cutting Tracks and opening up unexplored areas... ..	3,396	3,879
Construction of Dynamite and Powder Magazines ... ..	1,410	...
Miscellaneous ... ..	1,073	2,174
Total ... ..	119,139	137,291
<b>RAILWAYS.</b>		
Commissioners' Salaries ... ..	6,000	8,000
Salaries and Wages ... ..	134,588	150,225
Working Expenses ... ..	1,547,362	1,947,637†
Ditto on account of previous years ... ..	115,000	405,000
Annual allowances as compensation to injured persons ... ..	174	244
Total Working Expenses‡ ... ..	1,803,124	2,511,106

\* For advances to Shires for erection of rabbit-proof fences, see "Miscellaneous" expenditure, page 101 *post*. † Including about £300,000 provided for in *Supplementary Appropriation Act*.

‡ The actual expenditure for and on account of 1888-9 was about £1,945,800, and on account of 1889-90 £2,132,158, as shown in the Railway Commissioners' reports, but as there were supplementary estimates in the latter, but none in the former year, the actual expenditure for 1888-9 was below, and that for 1889-90 in excess of, that voted and charged to the different years under the Appropriation Acts. Moreover, it was subsequently found that the total amount appropriated under the ordinary and supplementary estimates was deficient by £113,929, which had therefore to be charged to the year 1890-91.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1888-9.	1889-90.
<b>RAILWAYS—<i>continued.</i></b>		
	£	£
Paid to "Railway Construction Account" * ... ..	120,873	88,588
Total (including Capital Account)	1,923,997	2,599,694
<b>WATER SUPPLY, ETC.</b>		
Melbourne—Salaries and Maintenance ... ..	23,863	27,363
„ Sewerage for, report (Mansergh's) on a scheme of	..	2,281
Country Waterworks—		
Salaries ... ..	9,233	10,846
Coliban District—Travelling Expenses, Contingencies,	5,578	6,264
etc.		
Geelong District do. do. ... ..	1,092	1,424
Boring for Water and Repairs to Government Reservoirs	17,824	11,475
Cost of making wells in the Mallee country ... ..	1,169	1,464
Surveys and Reports <i>re</i> Projects of Water Supply and	9,677	7,135
Gauging Rivers		
Water and Irrigation Trusts—Preliminary Expenses,	3,315	..
Expenses of Surveys		
Prizes for best Irrigated Farm and Crops ... ..	238	285
Rainfall maps ... ..	..	313
Total ... ..	71,989	68,850
<b>OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.†</b>		
Works and Buildings (including Furniture, Fittings, etc.)—		
Government House ... ..	} 2,729	11,900
Country Residence for Governor ... ..		
„ „ Maintenance ... ..		
Parliament Buildings—West wing ... ..	..	10,602
„ „ Repairs and additions, lighting,	11,743	6,976
gardens, etc.		
Public Offices, etc.—		
Public Offices, Melbourne ... ..	132	..
New Printing Office... ..	10,000	1,839
„ „ Fittings, Furniture for, etc... ..	998	1,598
Treasury Buildings (country)—Buildings, Repairs,	1,091	689
Additions, etc.		
Land purchased near Law Courts ... ..	6,225	..
Rents and Furniture... ..	24,984	25,558
Repairs and Additions ... ..	1,163	2,215
Fencing Public Buildings, Sites, and Reserves	888	211
under Government, including Repairs		
Telephonic communication for police and other	635	630
buildings		
Insurance ... ..	219	563

\* See footnote (t) on page 107 *post.*† For further expenditure on public works out of special accounts, see "Special Expenditure," table following paragraph 125 *post.*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1888-9.	1889-90.
<b>OTHER PUBLIC WORKS—<i>continued.</i></b>		
<b>Works and Buildings (including Furniture, Fittings, etc.)— Public Offices, etc.—</b>		
Court Houses ... ..	16,858	26,557
Police Buildings, etc. ..	36,557	33,260
Gaols and Penal Establishments ... ..	6,633	18,298
State Schools, etc.—Erection of Training College ...	8,000	6,455
Public Library, National Gallery, and Museums ...	958	1,630
Observatory ... ..	87	3,974
Lunatic Asylums ... ..	16,471	25,000
Industrial and Reformatory Schools ... ..	1,231	8,651
Cemeteries ... ..	1,034	122
Sanatory Station—Fencing, Repairs, etc. ... ..	1,417	467
Lands and Agriculture (including parks, gardens, etc.)	2,960	17,265
Laboratory for Agricultural Chemist ... ..	200	76
Raising Low-lying Lands, Draining Lands, Spreading Silt, etc.	38,886	34,146
Preventing Encroachment by Sand, etc. ... ..	294	722
Post and Telegraph Offices—		
General Post Office, Melbourne—Extension of Building, and towards erection of Money Order and Savings Banks Offices, etc.	49,219	23,179
Purchase of Land near General Post Office (Post Office Place)	...	17,000
Post Offices at other places* ... ..	23,898	44,642
Customs Buildings ... ..	1,289	4,867
Wharfs, Jetties, Harbours, Rivers, etc. ... ..	56,166	83,568
Lighthouses and Lightships ... ..	12,791	19,066
Miscellaneous ... ..	213	479
Total Works and Buildings, etc. ...	335,969	432,205
Subsidy to Municipalities ... ..	340,854	450,000
Roads and Bridges ... ..	80,202	99,372
Departmental Expenses ... ..	51,778	52,804
Total ... ..	808,803	1,034,381
<b>POST AND TELEGRAPHS.†</b>		
Post and Telegraph Offices‡—Administration ... ..	365,617	420,371
Inland Mail Service ... ..	106,841	120,138§
Foreign Mails   ... ..	46,739	51,421

\* See also under the head of "Public Offices."

† Exclusive of post and telegraph office buildings, which are included under the head "General Public Works;" also exclusive of cost of printing stamps, entered with Government Printer under the head of "Civil Establishment."

‡ Money Order Offices included.

§ Of which £60,318 was paid to the Railway Department, and £59,820 to the private contractors, etc.

|| Including sums paid as gratuities to masters of vessels, £4,383 in 1888-9, and £1,922 in 1889-90; also subsidy for steamer calling at Havannah Harbour, New Hebrides, £1,300 (including £500 arrears) in 1888-9, and £600 in 1889-90.



HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1888-9.	1889-90.
<b>POST AND TELEGRAPHS—<i>continued.</i></b>		
	£	£
Telegraph Lines—Construction, Repairs, Materials, etc. ..	14,718	23,596
Pneumatic tubes between City Telegraph Offices... ..	11	...
Telephones—		
Telephone Exchanges, telephones, battery materials, wire, etc.	12,497	11,953
New multiple switch-boards, cost of ... ..	527	1,287
Maintenance of lines to various departments ..	370	450
Subsidy towards Duplicate Telegraph Cable (Port Darwin to Penang)	13,163	13,872
„ to Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., Tasmania* ...	1,045	683
Interest on Post Office Savings Banks Deposits—4 per cent.	57,091	63,762
Towards a new steam launch ... ..	410	1,525
Miscellaneous† ... ..	41	270
Total ... ..	619,070	709,328
<b>PUBLIC DEBT.</b>		
Interest payable—		
In London ... ..	1,363,753	1,460,463
In Melbourne ... ..	74,971	63,282
Total Interest ... ..	1,438,724	1,523,745
Expenses of paying Interest in London—		
Commission to Banks of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent ... ..	3,161	3,152
Commission to Bank of from £450 to £500 per million for inscribing stock and paying interest thereon	8,709	9,932
Premium on remittances ... ..	7,540	10,755
Stamps, advertising, etc. ... ..	1,108	561
Total ... ..	1,459,242	1,548,145
<b>MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.</b>		
Expenses of Commissions of Inquiry ... ..	3,167	7,831
Law Costs, Awards, etc.‡ ... ..	3,434	7,127
<i>Poisons and Pharmacy Act</i> —Administration ... ..	300	300
Advertising ... ..	5,000	6,500
Transport, etc. ... ..	2,405	3,217
Exhibitions—		
Colonial and Indian Exhibition, London, 1886§ ...	548	...
Melbourne Centennial International do.§ ... ..	184,694	2,624
Adelaide Jubilee do. ... ..	399	...

\* Paid to the Government of Tasmania, in accordance with a joint guarantee to the company on account of reduction of rates for telegraphic messages to and from Victoria and Tasmania.

† Including £41 in 1888-9 and £38 in 1889-90 towards expenses of International Bureau at Berne; also £277 in 1887-8 for plaintiff's costs of action *re* illegal detention of letters.

‡ Including costs (final) *In re Merry v. The Queen*, £3,225 in 1888-9, and £5,000 in 1889-90.

§ The total expenditure to the end of 1889-90 on the Colonial and Indian Exhibition was £25,421, and on the Melbourne Centennial, £286,238. According to the final balance sheet of the Executive Commissioners, the net cost of the latter—after allowing for £21,788 cash repaid, and £15,509 (cost price) for permanent improvements—was £239,702. The cost of restoration of grounds and buildings, which is not taken into account, was £7,694.

|| Including £545 duty on Australian wines consumed at the Exhibition, and £2,000 (in addition to £6,000 in the previous year) to reimburse His Excellency the Governor's expenses incurred during the period of the Centennial Exhibition.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1888-9.	1889-90.
<b>MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES—<i>continued.</i></b>		
	£	£
<b>Exhibitions—</b>		
Paris Universal do., 1889... .. .	8,988	3,661
Victorian Juvenile Industrial do. ... .. .	1,000	...
Portland Industrial and Art do. ... .. .	...	300
New Zealand, 1889-90 ... .. .	...	6,749
Expenses incurred by the Exhibition Trustees ... .. .	447	1,982
National Orchestra—Expenses towards ... .. .	...	3,000
Powder Magazines* ... .. .	1,625	2,236
Fisheries ... .. .	1,015	824
Payments from Estates of Deceased Persons ... .. .	314	203
Refunds, etc. ... .. .	1,171	3,743
Assistance to Volunteer Fire Brigades ... .. .	4,000	2,140
Fire Escape and Life-saving Apparatus... .. .	1,000	...
To reimburse the Administrator's expenses incurred during his administration ... .. .	...	2,000
Reception of Earl of Hopetoun (Governor) ... .. .	...	924
Expenses of visits of Governor and party to country districts ... .. .	32	...
Victorian Liedertafel's and Ballarat Firemen's travelling expenses in connexion with Adelaide Exhibition and Centennial Commemoration in Sydney ... .. .	287	...
Purchase of a "Sketch of Melbourne in the year 1841" ... .. .	420	...
Victorian International Regatta, 1888, contribution towards expenses of ... .. .	1,000	...
New Prince's Bridge, expenses connected with opening of ... .. .	112	...
International Free Trade Conference Delegates, travelling expenses to Sandhurst and Ballarat ... .. .	104	...
Coal Strike at Newcastle, hire of engines in case of failure of gas supply ... .. .	183	...
Bonuses for manufacture in the colony of the first 10,000 yards of worsted woollen tweeds ... .. .	4,000	...
Services of experts deciding on claims to last-mentioned bonus for 1887-8 ... .. .	368	...
Expenses of medical man conducting inquiries in Europe and America on behalf of Government ... .. .	...	1,000
Interest on temporary advances in London ... .. .	...	1,341
Discounts in London and premiums on remittances (sundry) ... .. .	1,247	263
Advances to Shires for purchase of rabbit-proof fencing ... .. .	...	149,984†
Other Expenditure †... .. .	2,991	5,873
Total ... .. .	230,251	213,822

123. The following are the heads of expenditure during the last sixteen financial years, and the amounts expended under each head; the expenditure specially appropriated by Acts of Parliament other than the *Appropriation Act*, and known as *Special Appropriations*, being distinguished from that sanctioned under that Act in accordance with the annual votes of the Legislature:—

Heads of expenditure, 1874-5 to 1889-90.

\* Exclusive of amounts provided for under the head of "Other Public Works."

† Repayable within ten years by equal annual instalments without interest.

‡ Including balance at credit of Pension Fund, returned to revenue, viz., £938 in 1888-9, and £1,902 in 1889-90.

## HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1889-90.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Civil list* ...	1874-5	70,984	...	70,984
	1875-6	71,227	...	71,227
	1876-7	29,604	...	29,604
	1877-8	29,564	...	29,564
	1878-9	29,636	...	29,636
	1879-80	27,728	...	27,728
	1880-81	24,509	...	24,509
	1881-2	28,469	3,000	31,469
	1882-3	29,926	...	29,926
	1883-4	31,127	...	31,127
	1884-5	36,362	4,693†	41,055
	1885-6	36,269	4,693	40,962
	1886-7	36,416	...	36,416
	1887-8	35,974	9,387	45,361
	1888-9	35,780	4,784	40,564
1889-90	35,915	5,000	40,915	
Legislature ...	1874-5	40,813	15,739	56,552
	1875-6	41,612	15,909	57,521
	1876-7	43,918	14,889	58,807
	1877-8	48,162	15,878	64,040
	1878-9	42,710	16,502	59,212
	1879-80	44,306	16,502	60,808
	1880-81	45,664	16,964	62,628
	1881-2	39,677	16,810	56,487
	1882-3	47,768	18,020	65,788
	1883-4	35,930	17,751	53,681
	1884-5	38,801	18,102	56,903
	1885-6	45,674	18,462	64,136
	1886-7	38,206	18,996	57,202
	1887-8	37,700	20,931	58,631
	1888-9	53,207	20,009	73,216
1889-90	50,573	23,709	74,282	
Civil establishment* ...	1874-5	...	90,422	90,422
	1875-6	...	87,647	87,647
	1876-7	...	89,837	89,837
	1877-8	...	90,215	90,215
	1878-9	...	90,059	90,059
	1879-80	...	91,872	91,872
	1880-81	...	89,987	89,987
	1881-2	...	90,833	90,833
	1882-3	...	117,610	117,610
	1883-4	...	113,628	113,628
1884-5	...	117,586	117,586	
1885-6	...	122,593	122,593	

\* For particulars of the items included under these heads, see footnotes to table following paragraph 120 *ante*. State aid to religion is also included in "Civil List" prior to July, 1876, when it was abolished.

† This and subsequent amounts represent contribution towards the expenses of the Protectorate of New Guinea.

## HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1889-90—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Civil establishment*—continued	1886-7	...	129,001	129,001
	1887-8	...	132,983	132,983
	1888-9	646†	145,971	146,617
	1889-90	1,206†	165,265	166,471
Retiring allowances and pensions † ... ..	1874-5	26,529	2,587	29,116
	1875-6	27,423	2,426	29,849
	1876-7	26,214	4,725	30,939
	1877-8	28,370	5,587	33,957
	1878-9	33,952	9,153	43,105
	1879-80	35,202	9,336	44,538
	1880-81	36,817	12,499	49,316
	1881-2	41,749	16,040	57,789
	1882-3	40,474	20,095	60,569
	1883-4	41,334	24,355	65,689
	1884-5	43,589	26,598	70,187
	1885-6	52,685	20,529	73,214
	1886-7	64,844	20,316	85,160
	1887-8	71,583	16,901	88,484
	1888-9	80,101	16,509	96,610
1889-90	93,005	15,837	108,842	
Gratuities, compensations, etc.	1874-5	3,078	10,884	13,962
	1875-6	1,752	5,963	7,715
	1876-7	3,478	7,187	10,665
	1877-8	42,582	7,146	49,728
	1878-9	13,159	33,444	46,603
	1879-80	2,544	19,416	21,960
	1880-81	12,970	34,085	47,055
	1881-2	9,299	22,828	32,127
	1882-3	2,911	25,345	28,256
	1883-4	10,173	20,889	31,062
	1884-5	22,673	25,099	47,772
	1885-6	22,215	21,863	44,078
	1886-7	18,420	21,817	40,237
1887-8	23,622	19,707	43,329	
1888-9	21,714	32,202	53,916	
1889-90	21,620	20,081	41,701	
Judicial and legal ... ..	1874-5	16,417	156,558	172,975
	1875-6	16,125	154,469	170,594
	1876-7	16,750	154,932	171,682
	1877-8	16,567	154,498	171,065
	1878-9	14,000	158,056	172,056
	1879-80	14,000	157,664	171,664
1880-81	15,047	142,444	157,491	

\* See footnote (\*) on page 102.

† Marine Board.

‡ Including vote of £2,600 in 1880-81, of £5,000 in 1881-2, of £8,000 in 1882-3, of £10,000 each year from 1883-4 to 1886-7, and £7,000 annually since, to meet deficiencies in the Police Superannuation Fund.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1889-90—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Judicial and legal— <i>continued</i> ...	1881-2	16,919	141,263	158,182
	1882-3	17,000	159,689	176,689
	1883-4	16,655	158,319	174,974
	1884-5	16,381	166,916	183,297
	1885-6	19,096	172,194	191,290
	1886-7	22,993	170,912	193,905
	1887-8	22,972	188,139	211,111
	1888-9	23,003	194,177	217,180
	1889-90	21,471	222,385	243,856
Police ... ..	1874-5	...	198,312	198,312
	1875-6	...	199,738	199,738
	1876-7	...	197,371	197,371
	1877-8	...	207,119	207,119
	1878-9	...	209,041	209,041
	1879-80	...	233,732	233,732
	1880-81	...	207,674	207,674
	1881-2	...	201,063	201,063
	1882-3	...	204,561	204,561
	1883-4	...	216,973	216,973
	1884-5	...	217,684	217,684
	1885-6	...	224,237	224,237
	1886-7	...	233,173	233,173
	1887-8	...	240,840	240,840
	1888-9	...	261,329	261,329
	1889-90	...	265,149	265,149
Gaols and penal establishments	1874-5	...	60,469	60,469
	1875-6	...	61,051	61,051
	1876-7	...	60,008	60,008
	1877-8	...	58,132	58,132
	1878-9	...	58,442	58,442
	1879-80	...	56,636	56,636
	1880-81	...	53,565	53,565
	1881-2	...	53,032	53,032
	1882-3	...	57,128	57,128
	1883-4	...	55,836	55,836
	1884-5	...	57,311	57,311
	1885-6	...	60,644	60,644
	1886-7	...	59,894	59,894
	1887-8	...	65,385	65,385
1888-9	...	66,163	66,163	
1889-90	...	71,146	71,146	
Defences ... ..	1874-5	...	53,507	53,507
	1875-6	...	58,233	58,233
	1876-7	...	74,020	74,020
	1877-8	...	121,266	121,266
	1878-9	...	118,122	118,122
	1879-80	...	93,779	93,779
1880-81	...	78,732	78,732	

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1889-90—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Defences— <i>continued...</i>	1881-2	...	79,442	79,442
	1882-3	...	191,360	191,360
	1883-4	...	231,038	231,038
	1884-5	110,000	88,773	198,773
	1885-6	110,000	209,938	319,938
	1886-7	110,000	194,764	304,764
	1887-8	110,000	212,119*	322,119
	1888-9	110,000	236,623*	346,623
	1889-90	145,000	205,823	350,823
Public instruction, science, etc.†	1874-5	9,000	408,136	417,136
	1875-6	9,000	466,280	475,280
	1876-7	9,000	483,939	492,939
	1877-8	9,000	512,725	521,725
	1878-9	9,000	563,900	572,900
	1879-80	11,250	560,742	571,992
	1880-81	9,000	575,225	584,225
	1881-2	9,000	591,799	600,799
	1882-3	9,000	589,970	598,970
	1883-4	9,000	598,822	607,822
	1884-5	9,000	601,026	610,026
	1885-6	9,000	656,442	665,442
	1886-7	9,000	667,569	676,569
	1887-8	9,000	713,102	722,102
1888-9	9,000	765,449	774,449	
1889-90	9,000	819,074	828,074	
State school buildings ‡	1874-5	...	181,440	181,440
	1889-90	...	201,140	201,140
Charitable institutions, medical, etc.†	1874-5	...	273,537	273,537
	1875-6	...	270,318	270,318
	1876-7	...	278,970	278,970
	1877-8	...	281,509	281,509
	1878-9	...	277,016	277,016
	1879-80	...	272,539	272,539
	1880-81	...	241,907	241,907
	1881-2	...	249,367	249,367
	1882-3	...	267,400	267,400
	1883-4	...	259,983	259,983
	1884-5	...	262,359	262,359
	1885-6	...	273,705	273,705
	1886-7	...	268,864	268,864
	1887-8	...	278,879	278,879
1888-9	...	283,986	283,986	
1889-90	8,190§	307,950	316,140	

\* Including vote to augment special appropriation, viz., £21,278 in 1887-8, and £23,958 in 1888-9.

† For particulars of the items included under these heads, see footnotes to table following paragraph 120 *ante*.

‡ The amount expended on school buildings in the years intervening between those named was entirely paid out of loans.—See table following paragraph 127 *post*.

§ Retreat for Inebriates.

## HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1889-90—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Crown lands ... ..	1874-5	...	129,558	129,558
	1875-6	...	128,026	128,026
	1876-7	...	149,210	149,210
	1877-8	...	130,519	130,519
	1878-9	...	129,617	129,617
	1879-80	...	136,889	136,889
	1880-81	...	103,279	103,279
	1881-2	...	99,169	99,169
	1882-3	...	100,367	100,367
	1883-4	...	98,209	98,209
	1884-5	...	104,875	104,875
	1885-6	...	107,556	107,556
	1886-7	...	111,969	111,969
	1887-8	...	106,403	106,403
	1888-9	...	100,573	100,573
1889-90	...	97,249	97,249	
Agriculture, etc. ... ..	1874-5	...	21,473	21,473
	1875-6	...	21,023	21,023
	1876-7	...	24,878	24,878
	1877-8	...	28,139	28,139
	1878-9	...	31,398	31,398
	1879-80	...	31,953	31,953
	1880-81	...	32,382	32,382
	1881-2	...	50,311	50,311
	1882-3	...	54,834	54,834
	1883-4	...	42,418	42,418
	1884-5	...	51,065	51,065
	1885-6	...	84,781	84,781
	1886-7	704*	70,848	71,552
	1887-8	327	69,620	69,947
	1888-9	175	73,054	73,229
1889-90	228	98,217	98,445	
Mining † ... ..	1874-5	3,500	27,153	30,653
	1875-6	3,500	34,653	38,153
	1876-7	3,500	34,043	37,543
	1877-8	3,500	25,030	28,530
	1878-9	3,500	48,882	52,382
	1879-80	3,500	24,704	28,204
	1880-81	3,500	27,406	30,906
	1881-2	3,500	39,379	42,879
	1882-3	3,500	38,940	42,440
	1883-4	3,500	44,334	47,834
1884-5	3,500	53,236	56,736	

\* This and the following amounts represent rates paid on unoccupied Mallee Blocks towards extermination of vermin.

† Including amounts advanced to mining companies to assist in the development of the mining industry, etc., viz., £1,500 in 1875-6; £250 in 1877-8; £18,800 in 1878-9; and £500 in 1879-80. Only £1,237 in all has been repaid, leaving a balance of £19,813, of which £15,813 has been written off as unrecoverable.

## HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1889-90—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Mining*—continued ...	1885-6	3,500	67,962	71,462
	1886-7	3,500	100,154	103,654
	1887-8	3,500	114,337	117,837
	1888-9	3,500	115,639	119,139
	1889-90	3,500	133,791	137,291
Railways † ...	1874-5	100,000	437,931	537,931
	1875-6	300,000	489,751	789,751
	1876-7	200,000	562,517	762,517
	1877-8	100,000	616,207	716,207
	1878-9	200,000	662,178	862,178
	1879-80	...	771,527	771,527
	1880-81	200,000	818,601	1,018,601
	1881-2	200,000	829,103	1,029,103
	1882-3	...	1,173,535	1,173,535
	1883-4	2,750	1,104,285	1,107,035
	1884-5	6,000	1,403,993	1,409,993
	1885-6	94,667	1,317,873	1,412,540
	1886-7	72,650	1,358,466	1,431,116
	1887-8	119,946	1,572,930	1,692,876
	1888-9	126,873	1,797,124	1,923,997
1889-90	94,588	2,505,106	2,599,694	
Water supply ...	1874-5	...	17,013	17,013
	1875-6	...	17,192	17,192
	1876-7	...	18,099	18,099
	1877-8	...	22,621	22,621
	1878-9	...	28,501	28,501
	1879-80	...	26,053	26,053
	1880-81	...	32,339	32,339
	1881-2	...	40,869	40,869
	1882-3	...	34,534	34,534
	1883-4	...	31,472	31,472
	1884-5	...	32,282	32,282
	1885-6	...	35,511	35,511
	1886-7	...	39,756	39,756
1887-8	...	46,966	46,966	
1888-9	...	71,989	71,989	
1889-90	...	68,850	68,850	

\* See footnote (†) on page 106.

† The amounts annually entered under the head of Special Appropriations in 1885-6 and subsequent years, with the exception of £6,000 annually for salaries of the Railway Commissioners, were paid into the "Railway Construction Account" in accordance with the direction of *The Land Act 1884* (43 Vict. No. 812), sec. 78, whereby it is provided that all moneys arising from the sale by auction of Crown lands shall be placed to a trust account, the amount standing to the credit of which should be available for the construction of railways. The amounts entered prior to 1882-3 also represent the payment of moneys derived from the alienation of Crown lands, but fixed at £200,000 per annum, to a similar account (known as the "Railway Loan Liquidation and Construction Account"), which was created under *The Land Act 1869* (33 Vict. No. 366)—full particulars of which are given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1885-6, page 123. The total amount paid into both these accounts up to the 30th June, 1890, was £2,679,104, which has been expended on the survey or construction of lines of railway. The amounts entered under the head of "Votes" represent the working expenses of railways, except £500 in 1836-7, and £4,144 in 1887-8 paid towards construction.



## HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1889-90—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Other public works* ...	1874-5	315,640	339,855	655,495
	1875-6	347,754	332,465	680,219
	1876-7	310,704	242,283	552,987
	1877-8	310,000	252,505	562,505
	1878-9	310,000	276,401	586,401
	1879-80	155,000	476,593†	631,593
	1880-81	...	587,593	587,593
	1881-2	...	550,681	550,681
	1882-3	...	628,611	628,611
	1883-4	...	605,148	605,148
	1884-5	...	636,378	636,378
	1885-6	...	686,825	686,825
	1886-7	...	671,973	671,973
	1887-8	...	718,427	718,427
	1888-9	...	808,803†	808,803
1889-90	..	..	1,034,381†	1,034,381
Post and telegraphs§ ...	1874-5	85,890	294,726	380,616
	1875-6	26,908‡	280,981	307,889‡
	1876-7	64,542	298,467	363,009
	1877-8	53,996	312,958	366,954
	1878-9	55,855	333,120	388,975
	1879-80	61,101	338,088	399,189
	1880-81	63,229	375,533	438,762
	1881-2	77,348	358,795	436,143
	1882-3	86,240	386,006	472,246
	1883-4	94,215	407,045	501,260
	1884-5	118,121	416,252	534,373
	1885-6	126,944	437,676	564,620
	1886-7	130,065	455,925	585,990
	1887-8	131,520	511,593	643,113
	1888-9	115,693	503,377	619,070
1889-90	128,455	580,873	709,328	

\* Exclusive of school buildings and of all public works paid for out of loans, but including endowments of municipalities under the *Local Government Act*. The expenditure on the Port of Melbourne, included under this head prior to 1st January, 1877, has since been paid out of the Harbour Trust Fund. Particulars are given later on.

† The provision of the *Local Government Act* 1874, authorizing the annual subsidy of £310,000 to municipalities lapsed on the 31st December, 1879, but amounts equivalent to the subsidy have since been voted by Parliament. This accounts for the gradual transfer of this item of expenditure from Special Appropriations to Votes. The subsidy was increased to £340,854 in 1888-9, and to £450,000 in 1889-90.

‡ In the year 1885-6, a change was made in the method of keeping the accounts of postal communication with Great Britain. Prior to that year the gross charge, but subsequently the net charge only, was entered. From the gross expenditure for 1885-6 were deducted not only the amount due by other Governments on account of that year, but also the arrears received for 1884-5 and previous years. Hence the small apparent expenditure from Special Appropriations set down against that year.

§ Under this head the amounts paid out of Special Appropriations represent the net expenditure on account of Steam Postal Communication (including gratuities to masters of vessels), interest on Savings Bank deposits, and a subsidy for maintenance of the cable from Port Darwin to Penang.

## HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1889-90—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Interest and expenses of Public Debt* ... ..	1874-5	719,282	...	719,282
	1875-6	772,399	...	772,399
	1876-7	795,191	...	795,191
	1877-8	898,006	...	898,006
	1878-9	892,172	...	892,172
	1879-80	979,864	...	979,864
	1880-81	1,043,535	43,927	1,087,462
	1881-2	1,124,136	16,010	1,140,146
	1882-3	1,162,195	18,381	1,180,576
	1883-4	1,203,440	11,630	1,215,070
	1884-5	1,260,279	11,628	1,271,907
	1885-6	1,272,565	9,445	1,282,010
	1886-7	1,261,514	9,295	1,270,809
	1887-8	1,375,910	9,211	1,385,121
	1888-9	1,449,921	9,321	1,459,242
1889-90	1,538,895	9,250	1,548,145	
Redemption of loans... ..	1874-5	35,000	...	35,000
	1889-90	276,100	...	276,100
Customs ... ..	1874-5	...	57,364	57,364
	1875-6	...	56,311	56,311
	1876-7	...	56,186	56,186
	1877-8	...	64,058	64,058
	1878-9	...	59,467	59,467
	1879-80	...	62,226	62,226
	1880-81	...	58,621	58,621
	1881-2	...	63,330	63,330
	1882-3	...	65,047	65,047
	1883-4	...	72,978	72,978
	1884-5	...	71,710	71,710
	1885-6	...	70,925	70,925
	1886-7	...	78,579	78,579
1887-8	...	83,975	83,975	
1888-9	...	87,412	87,412	
1889-90	...	83,966	88,966	
Harbours and lights ... ..	1874-5	...	35,035	35,035
	1875-6	...	34,703	34,703
	1876-7	...	29,980	29,980
	1877-8	...	29,017	29,017
	1878-9	...	28,876	28,876
	1879-80	...	29,272	29,272
	1880-81	...	23,448	23,448
	1881-2	...	25,471	25,471
	1882-3	...	26,763	26,763
	1883-4	...	24,632	24,632
1884-5	...	28,941	28,941	

\* The expenditure under the head of Votes represents interest and expenses in connexion with the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company's debentures, which are being gradually paid off and replaced by Government debentures.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1889-90—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriation.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Harbours and lights— <i>continued</i>	1885-6	...	38,988	38,988
	1886-7	...	39,819	39,819
	1887-8	...	32,460	32,460
	1888-9	...	34,595	34,595
	1889-90	...	35,166	35,166
Mint subsidy * ...	1874-5	20,000	...	20,000
	1875-6	20,000	...	20,000
	1876-7	18,333	...	18,333
	1877-8	20,000	...	20,000
	1878-9	20,000	...	20,000
	1879-80	20,000	...	20,000
	1880-81	20,000	...	20,000
	1881-2	20,000	...	20,000
	1882-3	20,000	...	20,000
	1883-4	20,000	...	20,000
	1884-5	20,000	...	20,000
	1885-6	20,000	...	20,000
	1886-7	20,000	...	20,000
	1887-8	20,000	...	20,000
	1888-9	20,000	...	20,000
1889-90	20,000	...	20,000	
Aborigines ...	1874-5	..	6,209	6,209
	1875-6	...	6,100	6,100
	1876-7	...	7,500	7,500
	1877-8	...	7,464	7,464
	1878-9	...	10,499	10,499
	1879-80	...	7,500	7,500
	1880-81	...	7,499	7,499
	1881-2	...	7,498	7,498
	1882-3	...	7,498	7,498
	1883-4	...	10,857	10,857
	1884-5	...	10,500	10,500
	1885-6	...	10,514	10,514
	1886-7	...	10,508	10,508
	1887-8	...	10,982	10,982
	1888-9	...	10,949	10,949
1889-90	...	9,761	9,761	
Miscellaneous Services† ...	1874-5	2,500	30,108	32,608
	1875-6	2,500	30,627	33,127
	1876-7	2,500	23,464	25,864
	1877-8	2,500	31,222	33,722

\* The annual subsidy to the Mint is £20,000; portion of this sum, however, has been repaid each year to the revenue.—See page 87 *ante*, under the head “Mint subsidy returned.”

† Except £888 in 1886-7, and £200 in 1887-8, the amounts in the column for Special Appropriations represent the unexpended balances of the Pension Fund (Schedule D, Part V.), repaid each year to the revenue. The following exceptional amounts are also included in the Votes for the years named:—In 1887-8, £100,000, and in 1888-9, £178,694 towards the expenses of the Melbourne Centennial International Exhibition, and £149,984 in 1889-90 for advances to Shires for the erection of rabbit-proof fencing.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1889-90—*continued*.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Miscellaneous Services*— <i>continued</i> ... ..	1878-9	2,500	40,566	43,066
	1879-80	2,500	29,772	32,272
	1880-81	4,000	58,244	62,244
	1881-2	4,000	25,574	29,574
	1882-3	4,000	35,177	39,177
	1883-4	4,000	30,567	34,567
	1884-5	4,000	25,851	29,851
	1885-6	4,000	43,569	47,569
	1886-7	2,234	38,107	40,341
	1887-8	750	149,065	149,815
	1888-9	938	229,313	230,251
	1889-90	1,902	211,920	213,822
TOTAL EXPENDITURE PROPER	1874-5	1,448,633	2,848,016	4,296,649
	1875-6	1,640,200	2,753,866	4,394,066
	1876-7	1,523,734	2,812,405	4,336,139
	1877-8	1,562,247	2,973,815	4,536,062
	1878-9	1,626,484	3,183,240	4,809,724
	1879-80	1,356,995	3,446,795	4,803,790
	1880-81	1,478,271	3,621,954	5,100,225
	1881-2	1,574,097	3,571,667	5,145,764
	1882-3	1,423,014	4,220,871	5,643,885
	1883-4	1,472,124	4,181,169	5,653,293
	1884-5	1,688,706	4,432,858	6,121,564
	1885-6	1,816,615	4,696,925	6,513,540
	1886-7	1,790,546	4,770,705	6,561,251
	1887-8	1,962,804	5,324,347	7,287,151
	1888-9	2,050,551	5,869,351	7,919,902
1889-90	2,449,648	7,196,089	9,645,737	
Amounts to be recouped from loans, etc. ... ..	1874-5	...	21,472	21,472
	1875-6	15,221	163,556	178,777
	1876-7	19,001	2,956	21,957
	1877-8	32,042	66,245	98,287
	1878-9	20,655	3,000	23,655
	1879-80	18,945	52,294	71,239
	1880-81	2,310	6,107	8,417
	1882-3	...	8,000	8,000
	1883-4	...	62,000	62,000
	1884-5	...	18,792	18,792
	1887-8	...	55,265	55,265
1888-9	...	116,906	116,906	
1889-90	...	...	...	
Special Expenditure (to be recouped from sale of certain lands)†	1888-9	...	39,424	39,424
	1889-90	...	190,779	190,779

\* See footnote (†) on page 110.

† Chiefly for Public Works. See paragraph 125 *post*.

## HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1889-90--continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriation.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE*	1874-5	1,448,633	2,869,488	4,318,121
	1875-6	1,655,421	2,917,422	4,572,843
	1876-7	1,542,735	2,815,361	4,358,096
	1877-8	1,594,289	3,040,060	4,634,349
	1878-9	1,647,139	3,186,240	4,833,379
	1879-80	1,375,940	3,499,089	4,875,029
	1880-81	1,480,581	3,628,061	5,108,642
	1881-2	1,574,097	3,571,667	5,145,764
	1882-3	1,423,014	4,228,871	5,651,885
	1883-4	1,472,124	4,243,169	5,715,293
	1884-5	1,688,706	4,451,650	6,140,356
	1885-6	1,816,615	4,696,925	6,513,540
	1886-7	1,790,546	4,770,705	6,561,251
	1887-8	1,962,804	5,379,612	7,342,416
	1888-9	2,050,551	6,025,681	8,076,232
1889-90	2,449,648	7,386,868	9,836,516	

Increased expenditure under special appropriations.

124. Of the total expenditure proper in 1889-90, nearly £2,450,000, or about 25 per cent., was under the head of Special Appropriations, which being provided for under various Acts of Parliament other than the annual *Appropriation Act*, are not required to be voted annually. It will be observed that the expenditure under such appropriations increased in 1889-90 as compared with the previous year by over £399,000, and that under Votes increased by nearly £1,327,000. Of the former increase, £276,100 was due to the Repayment of Loans; £89,000 appears under the head of Interest, consequent on the growth of the public debt; £35,000 under that of Defence (which is, however, virtually a transfer from votes to special appropriations); £13,000 under that of Pensions; £13,000 under that of Post and Telegraphs; and £8,190 for the new Retreat for Inebriates; but against these items must be set a decrease of £32,000 in the amount paid into the Railway Construction account, in consequence of the falling-off in the amount derived from the sale of Crown lands at auction.

Special expenditure.

125. Besides the ordinary expenditure on public works, certain other sums were also expended during the last two years with a view of being finally charged, not to the consolidated revenue as usual, but to a special fund to be derived from the sale of certain public lands

\* Not including £471,900 in 1831-2, £18,000 in 1882-3, and £10,100 in 1883-4, towards the redemption of Treasury bonds.

and buildings in Melbourne specifically set apart for the purpose, and therefore distinguished as "Special Expenditure." The special expenditure in 1889-90 was for the purchase of land for law courts and offices, the erection of public buildings, and reclamation and drainage works; this amounted to £190,779 as compared with £39,424 in the previous year. The total amount expended up to the 30th June, 1890, was thus £230,203, of which £64,688 was defrayed from part of the proceeds of the sale of the City Police Court (which realized £140,000), leaving a balance outstanding of £166,515. The following are the particulars:—

## SPECIAL EXPENDITURE, 1888-9 AND 1889-90.

When Expended.	Wherefrom Recouped, or to be Recouped.	Wherefore Expended.	Amount (recoupable).
1888-9	RECOUPED IN 1889-90. Sale of City Police Court, Melbourne	Purchase of land in vicinity of Law Courts	£ 13,725
"	"	Extension of Titles Office ...	5,699
"	"	Purchase of land in Post Office Place	20,000
		Total expended 1888-9 ...	39,424
1889-90	"	Purchase of land in vicinity of Law Courts	17,840
"	"	Extension of Titles Office	7,424
"	"	Purchase of land for Law Offices, etc.	25,264
	TO BE RECOUPED.*		
"	Sale of land at Kew and Yarra Bend Lunatic Asylums	Biological, Chemical, and Mechanical Laboratories—Buildings	10,500
"	"	Parliamentary Buildings—Additions	15,450
"	"	Public Offices, Sandhurst ...	59,787
"	"	Lunatic Asylum Buildings ...	6,509
			92,246
"	Sale of lands reclaimed	Moe Swamp Drainage Works ...	15,496†
"	"	Elwood do.	29,595†
"	"	Koo-Wee-Rup do.	18,915
		Reclamation Works—	
"	"‡	Port Melbourne Lagoon ...	9,263
			73,269
		Total expended 1889-90 ...	190,779
		Balance unrecouped ...	165,515

126. The amounts specially appropriated under Acts of Parliament increased by £310,750 (net) during the last seven years. Two new items were added in 1889-90, apparently increasing the expenditure

New special appropriations.

\* A Bill is now (August, 1891) before the Legislature to appropriate the proceeds of general sales of land by auction for these purposes.

† Including amounts repaid into the consolidated revenue for expenditure in 1888-9, viz.:—£4,000 on Moe swamp works, and £5,934 on Elwood swamp works.

‡ To be partly recouped by payments by Harbor Trust and by Port Melbourne Council.

by £153,200 per annum. Of this amount, however, £145,000 was in lieu of a lapsed appropriation of £110,000 for defences, and is, moreover, authorized only for a limited period. The following is a statement of the new appropriations referred to:—

**ADDITIONAL SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS AUTHORIZED,  
1883-4 TO 1889-90.**

Authorization.		Purpose for which Authorized.	Approximate Annual Amount.	
Year.	Act.			
1883-4	...	47 Vict. No. 767	Victorian Railways Commissioners —Salaries	£ 6,000
		47 Vict. No. 773	Victorian Railways—Pensions, etc. Public Service Board—Salaries ...	13,000* 4,500
		47 Vict. No. 777	Defences—Works, etc. ... Pensions, etc. ...	12,500* 110,000†
		47 Vict. No. 780	Salary of Additional Minister ...	900* 1,500
		47 Vict. No. 781	Subsidy towards maintenance of telegraphic communication be- tween Port Darwin and Penang	20,000*
		Total ... ..		
1884-5	...	48 Vict. No. 807	Addition to Agent-General's salary	500
		48 Vict. No. 812	Proceeds of land sales by auction paid to "Railway Construction Account"	80,000‡
Total ... ..			80,500	
1885-6	...	49 Vict. No. 835	Interest on payment out of Assur- ance Fund (Government Trust Fund) for purchase of land near Titles Office	3,000
		49 Vict. No. 844	Additional Judge of Supreme Court	3,000
		49 Vict. No. 870	Commissioner of Audit—Pension ...	650
Total ... ..			6,650	
1886-7	...	Nil ... ..	...	
1887-8	...	Nil ... ..	...	
1888-9	...	52 Vict. No. 965	Marine Board ... ..	12,000
1889-90	...	52 Vict. No. 1000	Defences—Works, etc. ... ..	145,000§
		53 Vict. No. 1060	Retreat for Inebriates ... ..	8,200
Total ... ..			153,200	
Net increase in seven years			310,750	

NOTE.—Besides the amounts specified in the table, a grant of £3,000 was authorized and paid in 1885-6 to the widow of the late Hon. J. M. Grant, and £4,000 in 1887-8 for the purchase of an annuity for the Hon. P. Lalor, who has since died.

\* Previously paid from annual votes. Of the £20,000 authorized for the maintenance of the Port Darwin cable, only about £14,000 to £14,600 has usually been required.

† This amount, which was authorized for five years only, duly lapsed by effluxion of time, and was replaced in 1889-90 by a fresh appropriation of £145,000.

‡ This represents the mean of the amounts paid in the two years, 1885-6 and 1886-7.

§ This is to replace the appropriation of £110,000 of 1883-4, which has lapsed by effluxion of time. This amount is authorized up to the 31st December, 1891.

127. In addition to the ordinary expenditure from revenue, large sums are annually disbursed for various purposes from amounts raised by means of loans. The following table shows the details of such expenditure prior to 1884-5, and during each subsequent year. This is intended to supplement the table of ordinary expenditure by exhibiting those items which, having never been, or having ceased to be, a charge on the general revenue, are treated in separate accounts:—

Expenditure  
of loans,  
etc.

### EXPENDITURE OF NET PROCEEDS OF LOANS TO 30TH JUNE, 1890.

Purposes of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.*							
	Prior to 1884-5.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways ..	19,861,253	901,577	1,408,662	1,711,160	1,774,721	3,083,211	2,333,087	31,673,671
Water Supply † ..	4,040,559	172,465	235,485	373,994	462,562	484,068	796,271	6,565,404
Law Courts & Parliament Houses	436,266	568	12,153	32,770	44,954	37,563	15,270	579,544
Public Offices ..	162,280	..	..	..	..	..	..	162,280
Defences ..	98,299	..	..	..	..	..	..	98,299
State School Buildings	898,500	69,995	45,438	49,284	54,308	59,970	..	1,177,495
Yarra Bridge ..	10,182	3,663	14,205	42,561	32,627	18,207	..	† 121,445
Alfred Graving Dock	341,819	..	..	..	..	..	..	341,819
Harbour Works, etc.	14,106	46,077	20,976	47,856	53,344	54,279	§ 9,377	246,015
Total ..	25,863,264	1,194,345	1,736,919	2,257,625	2,422,516	3,737,298	3,754,005	40,965,972

NOTE—The figures in this table have been obtained direct from the various Government departments so as to show the actual expenditure during each year, and differ from those given in the Treasurer's Finance Statements, in consequence of an overlapping of the accounts and other causes. The expenditure from loans paid off has not been deducted.

128. Nearly a tenth of the expenditure payable from the General Revenue consists of subsidies, grants, endowments, etc. The whole amount payable in this manner is over £896,000, of which more than half is paid to municipalities, over a seventh to charitable institutions, and nearly an eighth in aid of the mining industry. This does not include the grant for free public instruction, which amounts annually to about £710,000; or for the maintenance of the Government charitable institutions—such as the hospitals for the insane, the industrial and reformatory schools, and inebriate asylum—which amounts annually about £169,000. The following is a statement of the amounts payable under the various heads:—

Annual  
subsidies,  
grants, etc.

\* These are the actual payments during the various years shown, whether made direct from the loans, etc., or indirectly by means of advances from the general revenue—to be subsequently recouped.

† Of this £2,887,288 was for Melbourne Water Supply, and £3,678,116 for Country Waterworks, etc. For further particulars, see Waterworks in Part "Production," in the second volume.

‡ Net charge after deducting contributions by the Melbourne City Council, amounting to £47,000, and by the Melbourne Tramways Trust, amounting to £2,034.

§ Including an expenditure in 1889-90 of £1,730 on works for opening the sea entrance to the Gippsland Lakes, making a total of £8,618 up to the end of that year.



## SUBSIDIES, GRANTS, ENDOWMENTS, ETC., 1889-90.

Subsidy to Municipalities	... ..	£450,000
<i>Educational Grants, etc.—</i>		
Melbourne University—Endowment under Act	... ..	9,000
„ „ Additional Endowment voted	... ..	7,500*
College of Pharmacy	... ..	1,000
Schools of Mines and Technical Schools	... ..	33,800
Public Libraries, etc. (including Melbourne Public Library)	... ..	42,800
Grant to Royal Society	... ..	500
„ Australasian Association for Advancement of Science	... ..	1,000
„ Victorian Artists' Society	... ..	250
„ Fine Arts Galleries, Ballarat, Sandhurst, etc.	... ..	2,500
„ Zoological and Acclimatisation Society, etc.	... ..	4,300
Grant to Charitable Institutions	... ..	130,000
<i>Post and Telegraphs—</i>		
Subsidy—Foreign Mail Service (including payments to other Governments)	... ..	48,900†
„ Maintenance of telegraph line between Port Darwin and Penang	... ..	14,000
„ Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., Tasmania	... ..	680
<i>Mining, Agricultural, and other Industries—</i>		
Mining Boards	... ..	3,500
Mint Subsidy	... ..	20,000
Diamond Drills—Purchase and working expenses of	... ..	88,100
Grant to assist miners in prospecting operations	... ..	
„ Agricultural and Horticultural Societies	... ..	25,400
„ Board of Viticulture	... ..	800
Prizes for Agricultural Improvements, etc.	... ..	900
Bonuses for Prepared Fruits, Dairying, etc.	... ..	4,000
<i>Defences—</i>		
Prizes to Rifle Associations, etc.	... ..	2,500
Supply of Ammunition to Rifle Clubs, Cadet Corps, etc.	... ..	5,000
Total	... ..	£896,430

Expenditure  
on public  
instruction.

129. The system of free public instruction, which was legalized under Act 36 Vict. No. 447, came into force on the 1st January, 1873, and since that date, over eleven millions sterling have been expended by the State in giving effect to its provisions. Of this amount not quite a fifth was for the erection, maintenance, and rent of school buildings; and the remainder—viz., over nine millions—represents the cost of education, including that of office staff, inspection, instruction, pensions, gratuities, and contingencies, for the last eighteen years. The following table shows the expenditure under those heads for each year from 1872-3 to 1889-90, also the total for the period:—

\* In 1889-90 a grant of £10,500 was also made in aid of building the Biological, Chemical, and Mechanical Laboratories.

† A set-off against this amount appears in the account of Postal Revenue, under the head of "Postages Collected," etc., which reduces the ultimate net cost to about £2,000.

## EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,\* 1872-3 TO 1889-90.

Year.	Cost of Instruction including Salaries and Contingencies.	Pensions and Gratuities.	Cost of Erection† and Maintenance, and Rent of School Buildings.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1872-3 ...	217,704	208	8,759	226,671
1873-4 ...	347,641	500	154,976	503,117
1874-5 ...	367,898	500	191,440	559,838
1875-6 ...	423,694	555	126,700	550,949
1876-7 ...	439,723	2,155	172,890	614,768
1877-8 ...	469,547	2,760	245,454	717,761
1878-9 ...	519,545	6,134	96,769	622,448
1879-80 ...	503,923	10,366	81,884	596,173
1880-81 ...	515,644	6,726	104,625	626,995
1881-2 ...	526,397	8,321	76,911	611,629
1882-3 ...	517,849	9,167	82,225	609,241
1883-4 ...	522,063	9,849	62,015	593,927
1884-5 ...	524,226	13,036	92,393	629,655
1885-6 ...	563,426	14,271	68,136	645,833
1886-7 ...	570,292	17,043	67,908	655,243
1887-8 ...	600,271	16,718	80,726	697,715
1888-9 ...	630,426	20,563	93,662	744,651
1889-90 ...	675,345	22,117	236,272	933,734
Total ...	8,935,614	160,989	2,043,745	11,140,348

NOTE.—Besides the amounts in this table, subsidies are voted each year to the University, Schools of Mines, Schools of Design, etc. For particulars, see page 95 *ante*.

130. It will be observed that the actual cost of instruction increased rapidly until 1878-9; that during the seven years, 1878-9 to 1884-5, it remained tolerably uniform at £520,000 per annum, but during the last five years it has increased by £151,000. During the eight years ended with 1888-9, the annual expenditure on school buildings had been tolerably uniform, varying from £62,000 in 1883-4 to £94,000 in 1888-9; but in 1889-90 it suddenly rose to £236,000, being larger than in any previous year except 1877-8. It may be remarked that prior to 1872-3 the total annual expenditure on public instruction was under £200,000.

131. Since the separation of Victoria from New South Wales, upwards of two millions sterling have been expended on the introduction of immigrants from the United Kingdom. Of late years, however, it has not been the policy of the State to devote money to this object, and little or nothing was so spent during the last five, and only £65 during the last nine years. The following are the amounts spent in introducing immigrants during each year, beginning with the one in which separation took place:—

\* Further details for the last two years are given in Part "Social Condition" published in the second volume.

† Including expenditure from loans.

## EXPENDITURE ON IMMIGRATION, 1851 TO 1889-90.\*

		£			£			£
1851	...	116,363	1865	...	41,808	1878-9	...	342
1852	...	206,552	1866	...	35,813	1879-80	...	28
1853	...	209,925	1867	...	38,402	1880-81	...	104
1854	...	390,352	1868	...	32,549	1881-2	...	...
1855	...	187,355	1869	...	50,637	1882-3	...	11
1856	...	115,716	1870	...	33,313	1883-4	...	47
1857	...	115,877	1871 (6 months)	...	14,840	1884-5	...	2
1858	...	59,023	1871-2	...	21,808	1885-6	...	...
1859	...	48,809	1872-3	...	4,094	1886-7	...	...
1860	...	6,948	1873-4	...	2,251	1887-8	...	5
1861	...	63,739	1874-5	...	1,583	1888-9	...	...
1862	...	115,209	1875-6	...	760	1889-90	...	...
1863	...	50,081	1876-7	...	500			
1864	...	47,887	1877-8	...	366			
						Total ...		£2,013,099

Expenditure on immigration in Australasian colonies.

132. Up to the end of 1889, most of the Australasian colonies, except Victoria, continued to expend considerable sums on the introduction of immigrants, but as a whole they spent £24,000 less in 1889 than in the previous year. Nearly £137,000 were spent by the colonies on immigration in 1889, of which Queensland contributed nine-tenths. Only £11,883, or 8½ per cent. of the whole, was provided for out of ordinary revenue, the greater portion having been paid out of the loan account.† In proportion to population, the expenditure was much the highest in Queensland, where it averaged 6s. 3d. per head, the average for the whole of Australasia being only 9d. per head. The following are the total amounts, and the amounts per head, expended on immigration in each colony in 1888 and 1889:—

## EXPENDITURE ON IMMIGRATION IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1888 AND 1889.

Colony.	Expenditure on Immigration.			
	Total Amount.		Amount per Head of Population.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
	£	£	s. d.	s. d.
* Victoria	...	...	...	...
New South Wales	7,854	8,073	0 2	0 2
Queensland	131,913	123,542	7 0	6 3
South Australia	559	1,697	...	0 1
Western Australia	5,820	2,000	2 9	0 11
Tasmania	502	113	0 1	...
New Zealand	14,168	1,251	0 6	...
Total	160,816	136,676	0 11	0 9

\* Prior to 1870 the figures denote the whole expenditure in connexion with immigration, but from that date onwards it has not been possible to include the amounts for salaries and contingencies, in consequence of the Immigration Department having been amalgamated with the departments of Mercantile Marine and Distilleries.

† See tables following paragraphs 151 and 154 *post*.

133. During the nineteen years\* ended with 1889 the subjoined amounts were spent on immigration in the following colonies:— Victoria, £80,049; New South Wales, £768,868; South Australia, £776,853; New Zealand, £2,185,633.

Expenditure on immigration in Australasian colonies, 1871-89.

134. During the last forty years nearly sixty-seven millions sterling have been expended—partly out of loans and partly out of the general revenue—by the Government of Victoria on public works, including railways, roads and bridges, water supply, and other works and buildings. Of this amount over five millions were spent in 1889-90. The whole is inclusive of loans to local bodies and water trusts for the construction of waterworks, but exclusive of the sums expended by the former on public works, roads, etc., and on the Port of Melbourne† since the 1st January, 1877. The following table gives the amount expended by the State prior to and during 1889-90:—

Expenditure on public works.

#### GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

Public Works.	Amount Expended.		
	Prior to 1839-90.	During 1839-90.	Total.
	£	£	£
Railways—Construction ... ..	31,189,516	3,180,515	34,370,031
„ Maintenance ... ..	4,312,846	433,267	4,746,113
Roads and bridges ... ..	7,389,672	99,372	7,489,044
Waterworks, Melbourne—Construction	2,730,016	374,731	3,104,747
„ „ Maintenance	130,217	9,694	139,911
„ Country ... ..	3,385,034	420,457	3,805,491
Other public works ... ..	12,605,005	564,418	13,169,423
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>61,742,306</b>	<b>5,082,454</b>	<b>66,824,760</b>

135. The total revenue and expenditure, and the amount of each per head of the living population, in each of the Australasian colonies are shown in the following table for the nine years ended with 1889. As the financial year of Victoria terminates on the 30th June, the items for this colony are given for ten years, the last year but one being six months behind, and the last year being six months in advance, of the latest period in respect to which returns are given for the other colonies:—

Revenue and expenditure in Australasian colonies.

\* For Victoria and South Australia 19½ years.

† See table “Melbourne Harbor Trust,” *post*.

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Revenue.			Expenditure.				
		Total Amount.	Amount per Head.		Total Amount.	Amount per Head.			
		£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.
Victoria*	1880-81	5,186,011	6	0	7	5,108,642	5	18	10
	1881-2	5,592,362	6	7	1	5,145,764	5	17	0
	1882-3	5,611,253	6	4	6	5,651,885	6	5	5
	1883-4	5,934,687	6	9	0	5,715,293	6	4	2
	1884-5	6,290,361	6	13	2	6,140,356	6	10	0
	1885-6	6,481,021	6	13	9	6,513,540	6	14	5
	1886-7	6,733,826	6	14	7	6,561,251	6	11	2
	1887-8	7,607,598	7	7	4	7,287,151	7	1	1
	1888-9	8,675,990	8	1	1	7,919,902	7	7	1
	1889-90	8,519,159	7	14	5	9,645,737	8	14	10
New South Wales...	1881	6,707,963	8	15	10	5,890,580	7	14	5
	1882	7,410,737	9	5	5	6,347,810	7	18	10
	1883	6,470,341	7	13	5	8,048,319	9	10	10
	1884	7,117,592	7	19	0	6,853,189	7	13	1
	1885	7,584,593	8	2	11	8,573,288	9	4	2
	1886	7,594,301	7	15	0	9,078,869	9	5	4
	1887	8,582,811	8	7	11	9,098,460	8	18	0
	1888	8,886,360	8	7	0	8,778,851	8	5	0
	1889	9,063,397	8	4	2	9,250,271	8	7	7
Queensland	1880-81	2,023,668	9	8	2	1,757,654	8	3	5
	1881-2	2,102,095	9	5	3	1,904,201	8	7	9
	1883	2,583,444	9	12	11	2,242,971	8	7	6
	1884	2,673,554	8	19	0	2,751,851	9	4	3
	1885	2,840,960	9	4	0	2,875,609	9	6	3
	1886	2,810,147	8	9	0	3,202,030	9	12	7
	1887	3,032,463	8	10	11	3,350,049	9	8	10
	1888	3,463,097	9	3	7	3,368,405	8	18	7
	1889	3,440,249	8	13	3	3,594,626	9	1	1
South Australia	1881	2,171,988	7	10	4	2,054,285	7	2	4
	1882	2,087,076	7	4	0	2,146,599	7	8	1
	1883	2,060,140	6	17	10	2,330,079	7	15	10
	1884	2,024,928	6	11	3	2,398,191	7	15	5
	1885	2,309,592	7	7	6	2,454,808	7	16	10
	1886	1,975,269	6	6	0	2,234,395	7	2	9
	1887	2,014,102	6	8	7	2,145,135	6	16	11
	1888	2,494,556	7	16	11	2,376,399	7	9	6
	1889	2,270,433	7	1	3	2,355,927	7	6	7
Western Australia...	1881	254,313	8	11	4	197,386	6	13	0
	1882	250,372	8	4	9	205,451	6	15	3
	1883	284,364	9	2	1	240,566	7	14	1
	1884	290,319	8	19	7	291,307	9	0	3
	1885	323,213	9	9	9	308,849	9	1	4
	1886	388,564	10	9	0	394,675	10	12	3
	1887	377,903	9	1	3	456,897	10	19	2
	1888	357,003	8	8	9	385,129	9	2	0
	1889	382,213	8	17	7	386,000	8	19	4

\* Amounts per head revised and corrected in accordance with fresh estimates of population based on the census of 1891.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Revenue.			Expenditure.				
		Total Amount.	Amount per Head.		Total Amount.	Amount per Head.			
		£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.
Tasmania	1881	505,872	4	6	3	468,613	3	19	11
	1882	551,213	4	11	4	502,771	4	3	4
	1883	562,189	4	10	5	533,036	4	5	9
	1884	549,262	4	5	7	584,047	4	11	0
	1885	571,397	4	6	6	585,767	4	8	8
	1886	568,924	4	4	0	584,756	4	6	4
	1887	594,976	4	5	1	668,759	4	15	8
	1888	640,068	4	8	8	709,486	4	18	4
	1889	678,909	4	11	3	681,674	4	11	7
New Zealand	1881	3,757,493	7	12	3	3,675,797	7	9	0
	1882	3,917,160	7	13	10	3,824,735	7	10	2
	1883	3,871,267	7	6	3	3,924,005	7	8	3
	1884	3,707,488	6	14	2	4,101,318	7	8	5
	1885	3,859,996	6	16	4	4,282,901	7	11	4
	1886	3,688,016	6	6	9	4,310,875	7	8	1
	1887	3,463,495	5	16	2	3,954,290	6	12	7
	1888	4,109,815	6	15	9	3,962,912	6	10	11
	1889	3,991,919	6	10	1	3,981,721	6	9	9

NOTE.—In 1890-91, the approximate revenue of Victoria was £8,340,813, and the approximate expenditure £9,228,693. For the revenue and expenditure of each of the neighbouring colonies during 1890, see Appendix A., at the end of the second volume.

136. It should be pointed out that the Victorian returns of revenue and expenditure are prepared on a somewhat different principle from those of New South Wales, the over-payments to the revenue, afterwards refunded, being in the Victorian statements deducted therefrom, and the net amounts only dealt with. In New South Wales, on the other hand, the refunds are not deducted from the revenue, but are placed under the head of expenditure, both revenue and expenditure being swelled thereby. It is not easy from the official statements of public accounts in New South Wales to ascertain the full extent to which this expansion of both sides of the account occurs; but by a superficial analysis of the accounts of the year 1889, sums can be traced amounting in the aggregate to at least £386,983,\* which are included in and go to swell both the revenue and expenditure of that colony, whereas they would not be so included in Victoria, and this may possibly not be the full extent to which such differences occur. It is not known whether a similar system of cross-entry prevails in the other Australasian colonies, but it is probable such entries are not so

Victorian statements differ from those of New South Wales.

\* Such items are as follow:—£21,873 repayments to credit of votes; £38,466 drawbacks and refunds of duty; £20,262 railway revenue collected for the Victorian Government; £155,454 refunds to pastoral leases; about £132,928 other revenue returned, etc., etc.

rigidly excluded in any of the other colonies, except perhaps New Zealand, as they are in Victoria.

Revenue and  
expendi-  
ture  
compared.

137. In the last year named in the table the expenditure exceeded the revenue in all the colonies except New Zealand, whereas in the previous year there were large surpluses in nearly all the colonies. The deficiency amounted to £1,126,600 in Victoria, £186,900 in New South Wales, £154,400 in Queensland, £85,500 in South Australia, £3,800 in Western Australia, and £2,800 in Tasmania. These deficiencies amounted altogether to £1,560,000, but allowing for a surplus of £10,000 in New Zealand, the aggregate net deficiency in 1889 in the revenues of the Australasian colonies was £1,550,000, which, however, was partly counterbalanced by the large net surplus, amounting to £1,126,000, which existed in 1888. During the years named there has been a surplus seven times in Victoria, four times in New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, and New Zealand, three times in Tasmania, and twice in South Australia.

Revenue and  
expendi-  
ture in  
colonies,  
1889 and  
former  
years.

138. In the last year named in the table a larger revenue than in any previous year was raised in only two of the colonies, viz., New South Wales and Tasmania; and the expenditure was greater in the last than in any previous year in only three of the colonies, viz., Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland.

Revenue and  
expendi-  
ture per  
head in  
colonies.

139. Tasmania was the only colony in which the revenue per head was as large in the last year as in any of the previous years named. The only colony in which the expenditure per head was greatest in the last year was Victoria.

Order of  
colonies  
in respect  
to revenue  
and ex-  
penditure.

140. Although, as has been already stated,\* the returns of Victoria and New South Wales are not strictly comparable, there can be no doubt that in all the years shown in the table the revenue and expenditure of New South Wales, in consequence of the large amount derived from Crown lands, exceeded that of Victoria. In both these respects the position of the two colonies named was much above that of all the others of the group. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood in regard to the total amount they raised and expended in the last year named:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO REVENUE AND  
EXPENDITURE, 1889.

- |                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. New South Wales. | 5. South Australia.   |
| 2. Victoria.        | 6. Tasmania.          |
| 3. New Zealand.     | 7. Western Australia. |
| 4. Queensland.      |                       |

\* See paragraph 136 *ante*.

141. In regard to revenue per head, Victoria occupied a higher position in 1889 than South Australia, New Zealand, or Tasmania, but a lower position than any of the other colonies; and in regard to expenditure per head a similar order prevailed, except that Queensland stood before Western Australia and Victoria before New South Wales. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in these respects:—

Order of colonies in respect to revenue, etc., per head.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AMOUNTS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD, 1889.

Revenue per head.	Expenditure per head.
1. Western Australia.	1. Queensland.
2. Queensland.	2. Western Australia.
3. New South Wales.	3. Victoria.
4. Victoria.	4. New South Wales.
5. South Australia.	5. South Australia.
6. New Zealand.	6. New Zealand.
7. Tasmania.	7. Tasmania.

142. Adding together the amounts of revenue and likewise the amounts of expenditure for 1889,\* it will be found that on the continent of Australia the former amounted to nearly 24 millions, and the latter to 23½ millions; also that the aggregate revenue of Australia, with the addition of that of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to over 28½ millions, and the aggregate expenditure to over 28 millions sterling. In Continental Australia there was a surplus on the year's transactions of nearly a third of a million, and in the Australasian colonies as a whole one of about the same amount. The following are the exact amounts of revenue and expenditure, also the proportions per head of population:—

Revenue and expenditure of Australia and Australasia.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1889.

	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	Total Amount.	Amount per head.	Total Amount.	Amount per head.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Continent of Australia ...	23,832,282	8 1 6	23,506,726	7 19 4
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand	28,503,110	7 13 6	28,170,121	7 11 8

\* In the case of Victoria, the figures for 1888-9 have been taken.



143. A comparison of the aggregate revenue of the colonies upon the Australian continent in 1873 and 1889 shows that, in the sixteen years, it had risen from £9,161,000 to £23,832,000, the increase being over 14½ millions sterling, or 160 per cent. If the revenues of Tasmania and New Zealand be added, the sum shows an aggregate revenue for the whole of Australasia of £12,262,000 at the former and of £28,503,000 at the latter period, the increase being nearly 16¼ millions, or 132 per cent. In the same sixteen years the population of the Australian continent increased from 1,702,840 to 2,970,000, or by 74 per cent., and the population of the whole of Australasia increased from 2,103,000 to 3,732,000, or by 77 per cent.

144. The following is a comparative statement of the amounts received, under various heads of revenue, in the respective Australasian colonies during the most recent year for which the particulars are available. The figures have all been derived from official sources:—

#### HEADS OF REVENUE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1889.

Heads of Revenue.	Victoria, 1889-90.	New South Wales.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Aus- tralia.	Tas- mania.	New Zealand.
Taxation:—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs, etc. ...	2,658,010	1,905,883	1,344,472	529,433	171,990	307,352	1,473,379
Other Taxes * ...	+972,804	771,286	230,135	181,815	22,258	115,292	+612,702
Total ...	3,630,814	2,677,169	1,574,607	711,248	194,248	422,644	2,086,081
Crown Lands ...	579,776	2,137,563	648,788	174,246	87,016	70,891	†319,809
Railways ...	3,134,066	§2,596,375	799,779	910,561	41,151	75,922	1,018,211
Post and Telegraphs ...	+526,400	597,988	220,171	208,118	24,455	55,874	†322,083
Other sources ...	648,103	1,054,302	196,904	266,260	35,343	53,578	245,735
Total ...	8,519,159	9,063,397	3,440,249	2,270,433	382,213	678,909	3,991,919

\* The amounts in this line are made up of Excise duties, including licences imposed for revenue purposes; duties on bank notes; stamps, other than those for post and telegraphs and fees of office; legacy, succession, and probate duties; property and income taxes; and any other impost, payable to the General Government, levied distinctly as a tax; but excluding fees, licences, and charges for special services rendered.

† Portion of the revenue of Victoria and New Zealand derived from "Other Taxes" and "Post and Telegraphs" has been estimated, there being no means of ascertaining the exact figures.

‡ Inclusive of revenue from gold-fields, £19,567.

§ Exclusive of tramways. Revenue collected for Victoria for traffic beyond Albury (£20,262) is also excluded.

|| Including revenue returned to the extent of at least £368,983. See footnote to paragraph 136 *ante*.

Increased  
revenue of  
Austral-  
asia in  
sixteen  
years.

Heads of  
revenue of  
Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

HEADS OF REVENUE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1889—*continued.*

Heads of Revenue.	Proportions per cent.						
	Victoria, 1889-90.	New South Wales.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Aus- tralia.	Tas- mania.	New Zealand.
Taxation :—							
Customs, etc. ...	31·20	21·03	39·08	23·32	45·00	45·27	36·91
Other Taxes ...	11·42	8·51	6·69	8·01	5·82	16·98	15·35
Total ...	42·62	29·54	45·77	31·33	50·82	62·25	52·26
Crown Lands ...	6·81	23·58	18·86	7·67	22·76	10·44	8·01
Railways ...	36·79	28·65	23·25	40·10	10·77	11·19	25·51
Post and Telegraphs ...	6·18	6·60	6·40	9·17	6·40	8·23	8·07
Other sources ...	7·60	11·63	5·72	11·73	9·25	7·89	6·15
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

NOTE.—The figures of revenue and expenditure for Victoria are for the twelve months ended 30th June, 1890, but those for the other colonies are for the calendar year 1889. Refunds of revenue, drawbacks, and such similar entries, are rigidly excluded from the accounts of revenue and expenditure of Victoria and New Zealand, but are included in those of New South Wales and Queensland; also, it is believed, in those of some of the other colonies. For later information see Appendix A. at end of the second volume.

145. It will be observed that the proportion of revenue raised by taxation—chiefly derived from Customs duties—varied from about 30 per cent. in New South Wales and South Australia to 62 per cent. in Tasmania, the proportion in Victoria being 43 per cent., or lower than in any other colonies except New South Wales and South Australia. The revenue from Railways also formed a very large proportion of the total revenue of all the colonies, varying from about a ninth in Western Australia and Tasmania to more than a third of the whole in Victoria and South Australia. The Crown lands revenue varied in the different colonies from 7 to 24 per cent. of the whole—the former proportion prevailing in Victoria and the latter in New South Wales; and that from Post and Telegraphs from 6 to 9 per cent.

Proportion  
of revenue  
from dif-  
ferent  
sources.

146. It will be remarked that the land revenue was nearly four times as large in New South Wales as in Victoria, which item alone much more than accounts for the larger total revenue of the former colony. Indeed, if the land revenue be deducted from the total revenues of the two colonies, the revenue of Victoria, notwithstanding the cross entries in the New South Wales returns already alluded to, would exceed the revenue of that colony by £1,013,000, the respective amounts for 1889 being £7,939,000 and £6,926,000. It also appears that the railway revenue of Victoria exceeded that of New South Wales by about £540,000; in the former colony it forms more than one-third, and in New South Wales more than one-fourth, of the total revenue. The total taxation of Victoria was greater than that of New

Heads of  
revenue in  
Victoria  
and New  
South  
Wales  
compared.

South Wales by one million sterling, three-fourths of the excess appearing under the head of Customs. Under other heads, the revenue in New South Wales from Post and Telegraphs exceeded that in Victoria by £70,000, and that from "Other Sources" by over £400,000.

Land  
revenue in  
Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

147. In 1889 the aggregate land revenue of the Australasian colonies exceeded £4,000,000. The following table shows the receipts from the sale and occupation of Crown lands and their proportion to the total revenue in each Australasian colony during 1889. The colonies are arranged in order according to that proportion:—

LAND REVENUE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1889.

Colony.	Revenue derived from Crown Lands for—			Proportion of Land Revenue to Total Revenue.
	Alienation in Fee-simple and Progressive Alienation.	Temporary Occupation and Miscellaneous.	Total.	
	£	£	£	Per cent.
New South Wales ...	1,149,171	988,392	2,137,563	23·58
Western Australia ...	9,518	77,498	87,016	22·76
Queensland ...	277,000*	371,788	648,788	18·86
Tasmania ...	49,166	21,725	70,891	10·44
New Zealand ...	91,627	228,182	319,809†	8·01
South Australia ...	53,570	120,676	174,246	7·67
Victoria (1889-90) ...	443,418	136,358	579,776	6·81
Total ...	2,073,470	1,944,619	4,018,089	14·18

Prospective  
diminution  
of land  
revenue in  
colonies.

148. It will be noticed that about a seventh of the aggregate revenues of the Australasian colonies in 1889 was derived from Crown lands; and that the proportion amounted to less than a twelfth in Victoria, South Australia, and New Zealand; about a tenth in Tasmania; about a fifth in Queensland and Western Australia; and nearly a fourth in New South Wales. It will also be remarked that in the colonies, as a whole, more than half the land revenue was derived from alienation in fee-simple.

Land  
revenue in  
Austral-  
asia,  
1878-1889.

149. In 1889, as compared with 1888, an increase of £10,300 occurred in the land revenue of Queensland, of £22,000 in that of New Zealand, and of £5,700 in that of Western Australia; whilst, on the other hand, there was a decrease of £145,300 in that of South Australia, of £130,700 in that of New South Wales, of £36,200 in that of Victoria, and of £6,000 in that of Tasmania. Taking the colonies as a whole, there was a net decrease in 1889 of £280,200. Considerable fluctuations have taken place in the land revenue during the twelve years ended with 1889, as shown in the following table,

\* Approximate figures.

† Inclusive of revenue from goldfields, etc., £19,567.

from which it will be seen that the amount received was smaller than in 1888 or 1887, but larger than in any other previous years named except 1878, 1881, 1882, and 1883 :—

### LAND REVENUE OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1878 TO 1889.

Year.	Land Revenue.	
	Total Amount.	Proportion of Total Revenue.
	£	
1878 ... ..	5,814,388	33·00
1879 ... ..	3,565,349	22·33
1880 ... ..	3,802,143	17·50
1881 ... ..	5,744,306	27·00
1882 ... ..	5,458,963	25·00
1883 ... ..	4,042,722	18·75
1884 ... ..	4,001,028	17·50
1885 ... ..	3,879,236	16·19
1886 ... ..	3,560,297	14·98
1887 ... ..	4,235,307	16·49
1888 ... ..	4,298,326	15·02
1889 ... ..	4,018,089	14·18

NOTE.—Uniform dates have not always been adhered to in furnishing the above information, which in some cases relates to the calendar and in others to the financial year.

150. Of the 28½ millions sterling which formed the total revenue of the Australasian colonies in 1889 nearly 11½ millions—or about two-fifths—was raised by taxation, chiefly through the Customs; 8½ millions—or something less than one-third—was derived from Railways; over 4 millions from Crown Lands; and not quite 2 millions from Post and Telegraphs. The following are the exact figures, also the amounts per head, distinguishing those relating to Continental Australia from those relating to the Australasian colonies taken as a whole :—

Sources of revenue in Australasia.

### HEADS OF REVENUE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1889.

Heads of Revenue.	Continent of Australia.		Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Amount.	Proportions per cent.	Amount.	Proportions per cent.
	£		£	
<b>Taxation—</b>				
Customs ... ..	6,831,608	28·66	8,612,339	30·22
Other Taxes ... ..	2,075,334	8·71	2,803,328	9·83
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>8,906,942</b>	<b>37·37</b>	<b>11,415,667</b>	<b>40·05</b>
<b>Crown Lands ... ..</b>	<b>3,663,641</b>	<b>15·37</b>	<b>4,054,341</b>	<b>14·22</b>
<b>Railways ... ..</b>	<b>7,452,773</b>	<b>31·27</b>	<b>8,546,906</b>	<b>29·99</b>
<b>Post and Telegraphs ... ..</b>	<b>1,603,609</b>	<b>6·73</b>	<b>1,981,566</b>	<b>6·95</b>
<b>Other Sources ... ..</b>	<b>2,205,317</b>	<b>9·26</b>	<b>2,504,630</b>	<b>8·79</b>
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>23,832,282</b>	<b>100·00</b>	<b>28,503,110</b>	<b>100·00</b>

NOTE.—For similar figures for 1890, see Appendix A. in the second volume.

Heads of expenditure of Australasian colonies.

151. The following is a comparative statement of the amounts expended under a few of the principal heads in the respective colonies during the most recent year for which the particulars are available:—

### HEADS OF EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1889.\*

Heads of Expenditure.	Victoria. (1889-90.)	New South Wales.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tas- mania.	New Zealand.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways (working expenses)	2,511,106	1,638,118	594,649	534,331	63,938	88,568	626,939
Post and Tele- graphs	709,328	628,182	326,974	177,987	33,702	65,316	273,753
Interest and expenses of Public Debt, etc. §	1,548,145	1,805,770	1,059,769†	755,084	68,170	209,736	1,616,501‡
Immigration	...	8,073	...	1,697	2,000	113	...
Other services	4,877,158	5,170,128	1,613,234	886,828	218,190	317,941	1,464,528
Total ...	9,645,737	9,250,271¶	3,594,626	2,355,927	386,000	681,674	3,981,721

	Proportions per Cent.						
Railways (working expenses)	26·03	17·71	16·54	22·68	16·56	12·99	15·75
Post and Tele- graphs	7·36	6·79	9·10	7·56	8·73	9·58	6·87
Interest and expenses of Public Debt, etc.	16·05	19·52	29·48	32·05	17·66	30·77	40·60
Immigration	...	·09	...	·07	·52	·02	...
Other services	50·56	55·89	44·88	37·64	56·53	46·64	36·78
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Heads of expenditure in Australasian colonies compared.

152. It will be observed that the Railway expenditure was smaller by about £870,000 in New South Wales than in Victoria, where it amounted to over 2½ millions sterling, or more than a fourth of the total expenditure, but the interest payable on the Public debt was larger by nearly £260,000 in the former than in the latter colony. In

\* The figures for Victoria are for the year ended 30th June, 1890, those for the other colonies for the year ended 31st December, 1889. For later figures see Appendix A. in the second volume.

† Interest only.

‡ Exclusive of charges for the sinking fund (viz., £275,200) formerly charged to revenue, but now virtually provided for out of a loan raised for that purpose.

§ Borrowed chiefly for the construction of Railways and other reproductive works.

|| Further amounts on the introduction of immigrants were expended during the year out of loans, as follow:—Queensland, £123,542; New Zealand, £1,251. See Table VI. *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Vol. II., page 478.

¶ See footnote (||) to table following paragraph 144 *ante*.

New Zealand also, which had little more than two-fifths the revenue of Victoria, the interest on the Public debt exceeded that in Victoria by nearly £70,000. Four of the colonies have now an annual charge for interest varying from 1 to over  $1\frac{3}{4}$  million sterling. In Victoria the Postal and Telegraph expenditure is now close on £710,000, and in New South Wales close on £630,000. The expenditure on immigration should be considered in conjunction with that expended during the year from loans.\*

153. It will also be noticed that nearly half the total expenditure in Victoria, New South Wales, and Western Australia, more than one-half in Queensland and Tasmania, and nearly two-thirds in New Zealand and South Australia, was devoted to the working of Railways and Post and Telegraphs, and the payment of interest on the Public debt. In Victoria, the Railway working expenses alone amounted to over one-fourth of the total, and the interest on the Public debt to nearly a sixth, the former being much higher, but the latter being much lower, than in any of the other colonies. In New Zealand as much as two-fifths, and in South Australia, Tasmania, and Queensland, nearly a third of the whole expenditure was for interest. The proportion expended on Postal and Telegraphic services, it will be noticed, varied from less than 7 per cent. in New South Wales and New Zealand, and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in Victoria and South Australia, to over 9 per cent. in Queensland and Tasmania.

Proportion of expenditure on various objects.

154. The following is a summary of the aggregate expenditure under the various heads referred to for Australia and Australasia:—

Heads of expenditure in Australasia.

#### HEADS OF EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1889.

Heads of Expenditure.	Continent of Australia.		Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Amount.	Amount per cent.	Amount.	Amount per cent.
	£		£	
Railways (working expenses)...	4,634,160	19·71	5,349,667	18·99
Post and Telegraphs ...	1,785,915	7·60	2,124,984	7·54
Interest on Public Debt, etc. ...	5,148,035	21·90	6,974,272	24·76
Immigration † ...	11,770	·05	11,883	·04
Other services ...	11,926,846	50·74	13,709,315	48·67
Total ...	23,506,726	100·00	28,170,121	100·00

NOTE.—The amounts in this table are summarized from statements of the amounts expended in the various colonies for the year ended 31st December, 1889; except in the case of Victoria, for which colony the amounts for the year ended 30th June, 1889, have been taken. Later figures are given in Appendix A. to the second volume.

\* See footnote (II) on previous page, also table following paragraph 157 *post*.

† For further amounts expended from loans during the year, see table following paragraph 157 *post*.

Loan expenditure in Australasian colonies, 1889.

155. In addition to the expenditure of amounts derived from the General Revenue, as shown in the last two tables, all the colonies spend large sums of borrowed money, chiefly on railways and waterworks, but, also, in some instances, on the construction of electric telegraphs, harbour works and lighthouses, defence works, roads and bridges, school buildings, and other public works, and on immigration. The following table shows the total loan expenditure of the various colonies during 1889, also the amounts per head:—

EXPENDITURE FROM LOANS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1889.

Colony.	Expenditure from Loans during 1889.	
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.
	£	£ s. d.
Victoria ... ..	3,737,298	3 8 10
New South Wales ... ..	1,464,899*	1 6 6
Queensland ... ..	1,727,035	4 7 0
South Australia ... ..	1,137,501	3 11 6
Western Australia ... ..	47,108	1 1 11
Total ... ..	8,113,841	2 15 1
Tasmania ... ..	367,039	2 9 4
New Zealand ... ..	515,058	0 16 9
Grand Total ... ..	8,995,938	2 8 6

NOTE.—In this table the figures for Victoria relate to the year ended 30th June, 1889, those for the other colonies to that ended 31st December. For later information, see Appendix A. to the second volume.

Loan expenditure of different colonies compared.

156. It will be observed that the aggregate loan expenditure of the Australasian colonies, in 1889, was close on 9 millions sterling, of which Victoria spent nearly  $3\frac{3}{4}$  millions, and New South Wales and Queensland nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  and  $1\frac{3}{4}$  million respectively. It will be noticed, however, that the loan expenditure per head of population was much lower in Victoria than in Queensland—where it was highest—or South Australia.

Heads of loan expenditure in Australia and Australasia.

157. Of the loan expenditure of the Australasian colonies during 1889, two-thirds was spent in the construction of railways; over one-tenth on waterworks; not quite 6 per cent. in connexion with harbours, rivers, etc.; over 3 per cent. on roads and bridges;  $1\frac{2}{5}$  per cent. on the introduction of immigrants; and the balance (over 12 per cent) for other services. The following are the total and proportionate amounts expended under each of these heads in Australia and Australasia respectively during 1889:—

\* Exclusive of £901,100, loans paid off.

HEADS OF LOAN EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALIA AND  
AUSTRALASIA, 1889.

Heads of Loan Expenditure.	Continent of Australia.		Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Amount.	Amount per cent.	Amount.	Amount per cent.
	£		£	
Railways ... ..	5,562,332	68·55	5,980,786	66·48
Water Supply ... ..	955,428	11·78	955,494	10·62
Roads and Bridges ... ..	87,888	1·08	303,131	3·37
Harbours, Rivers, Lighthouses, etc.	501,288	6·18	523,430	5·82
Immigration ... ..	123,542	1·52	124,793	1·39
Other services ... ..	883,363	10·89	1,108,304	12·32
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>8,113,841</b>	<b>100·00</b>	<b>8,995,938</b>	<b>100·00</b>

158. The following table gives a statement of the public revenues of the United Kingdom and the various British possessions throughout the world, according to the latest official information available; also the average amount of revenue to each person in the population of the different countries and colonies named. All the calculations have been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

Revenues of  
British  
dominions.

REVENUES OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1889.

Country or Colony.	Revenue.	
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.*
	£	£ s. d.
EUROPE.		
United Kingdom (1889-90) ... ..	89,304,316	2 6 6
Gibraltar ... ..	63,674	3 8 10
Malta ... ..	251,175	1 10 8
ASIA.		
India (1888-9)† ... ..	81,696,678	0 7 9
Ceylon ... ..	1,051,867	0 7 0
Straits Settlements ... ..	661,626	1 3 4
Protected Malay States ... ..	634,363	1 8 2
British North Borneo ... ..	55,967	0 6 5
Sarawak ... ..	51,229	0 3 5
Labuan ... ..	4,272	0 14 2
Hong Kong ... ..	379,906	1 19 1
Cyprus ... ..	149,363	0 14 11

\* For populations on which most of these calculations have been based, see Part "Population" post.

† Figures based on nominal value of rupee (2s.). The exchange value, however, does not exceed 1s. 5d. Revenue of India in 1889-90, £84,636,300.



## REVENUES OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1889—continued.

Country or Colony.	Revenue.	
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.*
AFRICA.		
Mauritius ... ..	£ 874,480	£ 2 6 11
Natal ... ..	1,327,105	2 10 1
Zululand ... ..	32,873	0 5 6
Cape of Good Hope ... ..	3,836,114	2 12 7
Basutoland ... ..	37,210	0 4 2
British Bechuanaland ... ..	15,742	0 7 2
St. Helena ... ..	8,409	1 13 0
Lagos ... ..	57,633	0 11 6
Gold Coast ... ..	111,388	0 1 7
Sierra Leone ... ..	70,836	0 18 11
Gambia ... ..	26,281	1 17 2
AMERICA.		
Canada ... ..	7,969,082†	1 11 5
Newfoundland ... ..	283,936	1 8 9
Bermuda ... ..	29,938	1 18 0
Honduras ... ..	50,523	1 13 8
British Guiana ... ..	580,763	2 1 2
West Indies—		
Bahamas ... ..	46,230	0 18 8
Turk's Island ... ..	8,373	1 12 2
Jamaica ... ..	694,955	1 2 3
St. Lucia ... ..	47,510	1 2 0
St. Vincent ... ..	27,522	0 11 9
Barbados ... ..	174,719	0 19 2
Grenada ... ..	50,441	1 0 0
Tobago ... ..	8,809	0 8 6
Virgin Islands ... ..	1,883	0 7 6
St. Christopher } ... ..	40,032	0 18 2
Nevis }		
Antigua ... ..	43,409	1 4 10
Montserrat ... ..	6,426	0 11 3
Dominica ... ..	20,502	0 14 2
Trinidad ... ..	453,274	2 6 3
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.		
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand ‡ ... ..	28,503,110	7 13 6
Fiji ... ..	63,722	0 10 2
Falkland Islands ... ..	8,628	4 9 7
Total ... ..	219,816,294	0 16 4

NOTE.—The recently acquired Territory of British New Guinea has a revenue of £15,000, derived solely from contributions by the Australasian colonies and Fiji.

\* See footnote (\*) on page 131.

† Exclusive of Provincial Revenues amounting to about £2,400,930, which, however, probably includes £844,050 from subsidies granted by the General Government.

‡ For the revenue of each Australasian colony, see table following paragraph 135 ante.

159. It may be ascertained from this table that, out of 220 millions sterling, which represent the aggregate annual revenue of the British dominions, 91 per cent. is raised in the United Kingdom, India, and Australasia, the proportion contributed by each respectively being 41 per cent., 37 per cent., and 13 per cent. Of the total amount, 41 per cent. is raised in Europe, 38 per cent. in Asia, 3 per cent. in Africa, 5 per cent. in America, and 13 per cent. in Australasia.

Aggregate revenue of British dominions.

160. The very large amount of revenue in proportion to population raised in every one of the Australasian colonies, as compared with other British possessions, will be at once noticed.\* It will, however, be remembered that these colonies possess an immense territory, scantily peopled, and that a considerable revenue is derived from the usufruct of the unsold lands, which is not generally the case elsewhere; also, that the revenues are swelled by the large sums which are received annually from the alienation of Crown lands in fee-simple and from the working of the State railways.†

Large revenues per head in Australasian colonies.

161. Besides the Australasian colonies, Gibraltar, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius (slightly), Natal, and the Falkland Islands, were the only British possessions which raised larger amounts per head than the United Kingdom.

Revenue per head in colonies and United Kingdom.

162. The following table shows the actual or estimated revenues of the principal Foreign countries at recent dates, according to the best information obtainable. In most cases sums raised by means of loans and other extraordinary receipts have been eliminated. The calculations in the last column have been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne :—

Revenues of foreign countries.

#### REVENUES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Revenue.	
		Gross Amounts (000's omitted).	Amount per Head.†
EUROPE.		£	£ s. d.
Austria-Hungary ... ..	1889-90	74,246,§	1 16 3
Belgium ... ..	1890	13,304,	2 3 8
Denmark ... ..	1889-90	3,025,	1 7 10

\* For the revenue of each Australasian colony, see table following paragraph 135 *ante*.

† For a comparison of the railway revenues and land revenues of the Australasian colonies with the total revenues, see tables following paragraphs 144 to 147 *ante*.

‡ The populations of foreign countries on which these calculations are based are generally those given in Part "Population" *post*.

§ This amount is made up of £45,235,000, revenue of Austria in 1889; £29,011,000, revenue of Hungary in 1890.

REVENUES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*continued.*

Country.	Year.	Revenue.	
		Gross Amounts (000's omitted).	Amount per Head.*
<b>EUROPE—<i>continued.</i></b>			
		£	£ s. d.
France (including Algeria) ... ..	1890	119,406,	2 16 8
Germany .. ... ..	1889-91	146,638,†	3 2 7
Greece ... ..	1890	3,356,	1 10 8
Holland ... ..	"	10,184,	2 4 9
Italy ... ..	"	64,605,	2 1 9
Portugal ... ..	1889-90	9,034,	2 1 11
Roumania... ..	"	5,177,	0 19 3
Russia in Europe ... ..	1889	86,546,	0 18 0
Spain ... ..	1889-90	32,001,	1 16 6
Sweden and Norway ... ..	"	7,547,‡	1 2 4
Switzerland ... ..	1890	2,901,	0 19 9
Turkey ... ..	1888-9	16,650,	0 15 2
<b>ASIA.</b>			
Japan ... ..	1889-90	12,767,	0 6 5
<b>AFRICA.</b>			
Egypt ... ..	1890	10,052,	1 9 6
Tunis ... ..	1888-9	797,	0 10 8
<b>AMERICA.</b>			
Argentine Confederation ... ..	1890	14,874,	3 18 1
Brazil ... ..	"	16,086,	1 3 0
Mexico ... ..	1889-90	7,580,	0 13 1
Peru ... ..	"	1,255,	1 8 5
United States ... ..	1889	80,635,	1 5 9

Countries  
raising  
largest  
revenue.

163. According to this table and that following paragraph 158 *ante*, the countries which raise the largest revenues of any in the world are Germany and France; and then the United Kingdom, Russia, British India, and the United States. After the revenues of

\* See footnote (†) on page 133.

† This amount is made up of the estimated ordinary revenue of the Empire for 1890-91, £34,715,223 (exclusive of contributions by the States and extraordinary receipts), and of the revenues of the following States, according to their Budget estimates, for the dates named, viz. :—Alsace-Lorraine, £2,225,917 in 1891; Anhalt, £519,334 in 1890-91; Baden, £2,454,501 in 1890; Bavaria, £13,719,610 in 1890; Bremen, £362,547 in 1889; Brunswick, £592,560 in 1890; Hamburg, £2,522,188 in 1890; Hesse, £1,069,213 in 1889-90; Lippe, £50,823 in 1890; Lübeck, £169,350 in 1890; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, £510,986 in 1890-91; Oldenburg, £374,954 in 1890; Prussia, £77,908,661 in 1890; Reuss-Greiz, £52,950 in 1891; Reuss-Schleiz, £86,697 in 1891; Saxe-Altenburg, £162,631 in 1891; Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, £119,760 in 1890-91; Saxe-Meiningen, £312,960 in 1890-91; Saxe-Weimar, £376,703 in 1890; Saxony, £4,533,549 in 1890-91; Schaumburg-Lippe, £37,448 in 1890-91; Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, £107,841 in 1891; Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen, £120,531 in 1891; Waldeck, £58,140 in 1891; and Württemberg, £2,972,670 in 1890-91.

‡ This amount is made up of £5,154,000, revenue of Sweden in 1889-90, and £2,393,000 revenue of Norway in the same year.

these countries, the largest amounts are raised in Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Spain in the order named. These are the only countries whose revenues exceed the united revenues of the Australasian colonies. The revenue of Victoria is larger than that of Denmark, Greece, Portugal, Roumania, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Tunis, Mexico, or Peru ; and nearly as large as that of Holland or Egypt.

164. Germany, France, and the Argentine Confederation are the only countries named in the table which raise more per head than the United Kingdom, where the proportion is slightly larger than in Belgium or Holland. In Victoria, about two and a half times as much per head is raised as in Germany or France, and nearly three and a half times as much as in the United Kingdom. Countries raising largest amounts per head.

165. The amounts whereof revenue is made up may be divided Taxation. into two classes, viz., those raised by taxation and those raised otherwise. In Victoria, the former class consists of Customs and Excise duties, wharfage rates, port and harbour dues, business licences, duties on bank notes, duties on estates of deceased persons, a land tax, and stamp duties. The latter class comprises amounts derived from the sale or occupation of Crown lands, from railways, from water supply, from post and telegraph offices, from the Mint, from fees, fines, and forfeitures, from the interest on the public account, from the labour of prisoners, etc. The following figures show the result of a division of the Victorian revenue upon this principle :—

TAXATION, 1889-90.

			£
Revenue raised by taxation	...	...	3,630,814
„ otherwise	...	...	4,888,345
			8,519,159
Total	...	...	8,519,159

166. In 1889-90 nearly 43 per cent. of the total revenue was raised Taxation per head. by taxation ; and if the amount so raised be divided by the estimated mean population of the financial year, already stated to have been 1,103,727, an average will be obtained of £3 5s. 10d. to each individual. The following table contains a statement of the gross amount of taxation, the average amount per head, and the proportion of taxation to the total revenue, during each year since 1853 :—

## TAXATION, 1853 TO 1889-90.\*

Year.	Taxation.		
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.†	Percentage of Total Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.	
1853 ... ..	800,577	4 1 11	24·74
1854 ... ..	1,052,462	3 18 8	34·08
1855 ... ..	1,193,309	3 10 6	43·73
1856 ... ..	1,458,647	3 16 7	49·07
1857 ... ..	1,331,362	3 1 10	40·00
1858 ... ..	1,414,511	2 18 6	47·57
1859 ... ..	1,414,760	2 14 8	43·38
1860 ... ..	1,330,761	2 9 10	43·11
1861 ... ..	1,244,389	2 6 1	42·15
1862 ... ..	1,183,194	2 3 2	36·19
1863 ... ..	1,158,219	2 1 2	41·74
1864 ... ..	1,167,036	1 19 10	39·49
1865 ... ..	1,214,479	1 19 9	39·47
1866 ... ..	1,219,567	1 18 9	39·61
1867 ... ..	1,516,231	2 7 1	47·14
1868 ... ..	1,352,818	2 0 10	41·87
1869 ... ..	1,539,495	2 4 10	45·49
1870 ... ..	1,394,333	1 19 1	42·75
1871 (six months) ... ..	724,261	0 19 10	42·82
1871-2 ... ..	1,612,034	2 3 2	43·17
1872-3 ... ..	1,784,056	2 7 0	48·96
1873-4 ... ..	1,896,842	2 9 2	46·19
1874-5 ... ..	1,724,822	2 4 0	40·71
1875-6 ... ..	1,780,392	2 5 0	41·16
1876-7 ... ..	1,770,685	2 4 2	37·48
1877-8 ... ..	1,712,953	2 2 0	38·03
1878-9 ... ..	1,730,088	2 1 10	37·44
1879-80 ... ..	1,690,923	2 0 3	36·59
1880-81 ... ..	2,003,704	2 6 7	38·64
1881-2 ... ..	2,317,706	2 12 8	41·44
1882-3 ... ..	2,334,255	2 11 11	41·60
1883-4 ... ..	2,318,520	2 10 4	39·07
1884-5 ... ..	2,548,171	2 13 11	40·51
1885-6 ... ..	2,634,560	2 14 4	40·65
1886-7 ... ..	2,739,635	2 14 9	40·68
1887-8 ... ..	3,071,003	2 19 6	40·37
1888-9 ... ..	3,749,670	3 9 8	43·22
1889-90 ... ..	3,630,814	3 5 10	42·62

NOTE.—An export duty on gold existed from May, 1855, to the end of 1867. The receipts from that source have not, for the purposes of this table, been considered as taxation.

167. It will be observed that as compared with the previous year a falling-off of nearly £119,000 took place in the gross amount

\* According to figures contained in a statement distributed to Members of the Legislative Assembly by the Honorable the Treasurer in July, 1891, the taxation in 1890-91 amounted to about £3,252,640 or £2 17s. 7d. per head of the estimated mean population (1,133,070) of that financial year.

† Corrected since last publication, for all the years from 1880-81, in accordance with amended estimates of population based on the census of 1891. For mean population of each year, see table following paragraph 108 *ante*.

Comparison  
of taxation  
1889-90  
with former  
years.

produced by taxation, whilst the taxation per head decreased by 3s. 10d. The proportion of taxation to revenue, although slightly lower than in the preceding year, shows a decided advance on the almost uniform level of the four years 1884-5 to 1887-8; it was, however, higher than in any previous year since 1873-4, except 1888-9.

168. The following is a statement of the amounts received under the various heads of taxation during each of the last eight years :—

HEADS OF TAXATION, 1882-3 TO 1889-90.\*

Heads of Taxation.	Amount Received.							
	1882-3.	1883-4.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs duties ..	1,740,467	1,741,053	1,887,718	1,968,640	2,094,356	2,311,331	2,824,788	2,611,184
Wharfage rates† ..	28,537	28,055	31,821	35,820	38,005	41,719	55,042	46,825
Excise :—								
Spirits .. ..	52,522	53,638	68,930	67,250	56,556	65,603	88,867	98,712
Beer .. ..	11,256							
Tobacco .. ..	70,933	70,016	72,295	70,459	64,145	62,766	57,688	‡ 38,621
Ports and Harbours§ ..	27,787	30,871	31,176	32,710	34,920	34,327	45,884	29,789
Licences (not territorial)	28,381	31,623	32,535	33,922	18,898	21,002	23,904	21,756
Duties on estates of deceased persons ..	86,648	77,154	124,370	104,907	114,909	151,861	236,449	400,150
Duty on bank notes ..	28,685	28,575	27,529	28,769	28,104	27,879	34,023	32,173
Stamp duty¶ .. ..	133,433	133,651	143,382	165,313	165,000	230,000	260,000	230,000
Land tax .. ..	125,606	123,884	128,415	126,770	124,742	124,515	123,025	121,604
Total .. ..	2,334,255	2,318,520	2,548,171	2,634,560	2,739,635	3,071,003	3,749,670	3,630,814

169. It will be noticed that there has been an almost uninterrupted increase in the total amount raised by taxation from 1883-4 to 1889-90, viz., from £2,318,500 in the former to £3,630,800 in the latter year, or a total increase in the six years of £1,312,300. This increase is chiefly made up of £870,000 under the head of Customs, £18,800 under wharfage rates, £45,000 under Excise duty on spirits, £323,000 under Duties on estates of deceased persons, and £96,000 (estimated) under Stamp duty. Against these must be set decreases of

\* See also footnotes to table following paragraph 119 *ante*.

† Consisting, chiefly, of one-fifth of the total amount of wharfage rates collected at the Port of Melbourne—the remaining portion of these rates being retained by the Melbourne Harbor Trust.

‡ Duty reduced one-half on 1st January, 1890.

§ Chiefly tonnage dues. The rate was reduced from 1s. to 6d. on 1st January, 1890.

|| Decrease in 1886-7 owing to proportion of revenue from publicans' licences, etc., now being paid into the "Licensing Act 1885 Fund." Of the amount in 1889-90, £15,527 was for auctioneers' licences.

¶ Roughly estimated for 1884-5 and subsequent years. See footnote (§) on page 77 *ante*.

comparatively minor importance under tobacco Excise duty, partly in consequence of the rate of duty being lowered in 1889-90; under Ports and Harbours owing to the tonnage dues being reduced one-half in the same year; under Licences owing to portion of the revenue therefrom being transferred to an independent fund; and a slight decrease under Land tax. In 1889-90, as compared with the previous year, an accidental increase of £163,700 took place under the head of Duties on estates of deceased persons; but, on the other hand, a decrease of £213,600 occurred in the revenue from Customs duties, of £19,000 in that from Excise duty on tobacco, of £16,000 in that from Ports and Harbours, and of £30,000 in that from Stamp duty, as well as minor decreases under all the other heads except Excise duty on spirits, the net decrease being nearly £119,000. A reduction by one-half in the rate of duty on tobacco (Excise) and that of tonnage (Ports and Harbours) on the 1st January, 1890, accounts for the falling-off under those heads. Moreover, an amended tariff came into force during the earlier half of the financial year, whereby the duty on many articles was considerably increased, but, notwithstanding this, a large falling-off took place in the Customs revenue.\* Particulars respecting the alterations made in the rates of taxes imposed for a series of years, and their estimated effect on the revenue, will be given in a later table.†

170. In all the years the greater portion of the taxation has been derived from Customs duties. The proportion from that source, however, has gradually decreased from 89 per cent. in 1874-5 and 87 per cent. in 1875-6, to as low as 72 per cent. in 1881-2, and between 74 and 76½ per cent. in the seven years 1882-3 to 1888-9; whilst in 1889-90 the proportion again fell to 72 per cent. The revenue derived from Customs duties during 1889-90 was equivalent to a charge of 11 per cent. on the estimated total value of imports during the same year.‡

171. The following is a comparative statement for the same eight financial years of the principal heads under which taxation was levied by means of Customs duties:—

\* See also paragraph 104 *ante*.

† See table following paragraph 178 *post*.

‡ See also table, "Taxation by Customs duties in Australasian Colonies," *post*.

Proportion  
of Customs  
revenue to  
total taxa-  
tion, etc.

Customs  
revenue,  
1881 to  
1890.

## TAXATION BY CUSTOMS DUTIES,\* 1882-3 to 1889-90.

Articles.	Amounts Received.							
	1882-3.	1883-4.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Spirits .. ..	468,746	472,259	518,370	545,170	566,134	611,256	664,438	661,129
Wine .. ..	44,100	39,096	42,101	41,086	41,335	44,688	53,146	51,409
Beer and cider ..	32,372	33,845	35,210	37,904	41,126	46,047	55,580	56,830
Tobacco and snuff	85,844	97,420	108,405	121,476	151,893	199,540	235,564	249,746
Cigars .. ..	29,453	31,311	34,299	33,583	37,843	46,896	61,195	58,244
Tea .. ..	80,298	73,970	88,093	87,544	90,660	98,955	103,402	57,938
Sugar and molasses	108,087	119,243	118,031	115,796	123,526	134,861	123,575	127,527
Coffee, chicory, co- coa, and chocolate	14,883	15,665	16,930	16,990	16,788	17,596	17,524	11,355
Opium .. ..	20,897	21,389	19,517	15,266	15,043	15,679	19,275	17,443
Rice .. ..	20,576	16,607	18,824	19,710	20,279	23,246	23,358	21,437
Hops .. ..	8,318	4,416	4,326	4,455	8,955	9,733	15,621	9,602
Malt .. ..	1,750	3,301	2,302	3,633	4,655	2,346	3,172	1,626
Fruits and vege- tables, dried and preserved	48,418	43,973	53,348	47,806	54,641	64,376	59,846	58,830
Live stock .. ..	32,945	38,359	30,064	37,741	34,706	52,632	76,891	47,590
Articles subject to <i>ad valorem</i> duties	444,038	441,470	490,677	494,512	522,884	548,699	788,361	663,669
All other articles ..	299,742	288,724	307,221	345,968	358,883	394,781	523,840	516,809
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,740,467</b>	<b>1,741,053</b>	<b>1,887,718</b>	<b>1,968,640</b>	<b>2,094,356</b>	<b>2,311,331</b>	<b>2,824,788</b>	<b>2,611,184</b>

172. It will be observed that in 1889-90 as compared with the previous year there was a falling-off under all the heads of Customs revenue except three, whilst the total net decrease amounted to £213,600. The principal reductions were £45,500 under tea, on which the duty was reduced from 3d. to 1d. per lb on the 1st January 1890; £6,200 under coffee and cocoa, etc.—the duty of 3d. per lb. on the raw product having been remitted on the same date; £6,000 under hops—notwithstanding the duty was raised from 6d. to 8d. per lb. from the 24th October, 1889; £1,500 under malt, although the duty was increased fifty per cent. on the 25th September, 1889; £29,300 under live stock; and £125,000 under articles subject to *ad valorem* duties, on many of which the duties were considerably raised at various periods during the six months ended 31st December, 1889. The principal increase was £14,000 under tobacco, there being also small increases under beer and sugar. The falling-off generally was probably due to a contraction in the import trade, which was exceptionally large in 1888-9.

Customs  
duties,  
1888-89  
and 1889-90  
compared.

\* Wharfage rates, which form part of the Customs revenue, are not included in this table.

† Including glucose.



Customs duties—  
increase in  
six years.

173. Comparing 1889-90 with 1883-4, it will be seen that the total amount derived from Customs duties increased by £870,000, or 50 per cent. The principal articles which contributed to this were spirits, wine, and beer, which show an increase of £224,100 or 41 per cent., tobacco and cigars of £179,300 or 139 per cent., articles subject to *ad valorem* duties of £222,200 or 50 per cent., and “all other articles” of £228,100 or 81 per cent.

Taxation on  
chief  
articles of  
import.

174. Nearly one-third of the Customs revenue is derived from intoxicating liquors, and nearly one-eighth from tobacco and cigars, whilst close on 5 per cent. is from sugar,  $2\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. from tea, coffee, and cocoa, and  $2\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. from fruits and vegetables. The relative importance of the various heads of imports as sources of Customs revenue is shown in the following table, which gives a statement of the total amount per head of the population, of duty received in 1889-90 from each of the principal groups of articles; also the proportionate amount received from the articles embraced in each group to the total amount received:—

#### TAXATION ON CHIEF ARTICLES OF IMPORT, 1889-90.

Articles.	Duty received 1889-90.		Proportion to Total Duty received.  Per cent.
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head of Population.	
	£	£ s. d.	
Spirits, wine, beer, and cider ... ..	769,368	0 13 11	29·46
Tobacco, snuff, and cigars ... ..	307,990	0 5 7	11·80
Hops and malt ... ..	11,228	0 0 2	·43
Sugar* and molasses ... ..	127,527	0 2 4	4·88
Tea, coffee, chicory, cocoa, and chocolate... ..	69,293	0 1 3	2·65
Rice ... ..	21,437	0 0 5	·82
Fruits and vegetables... ..	58,830	0 1 1	2·25
Opium ... ..	17,443	0 0 4	·67
Live stock ... ..	47,590	0 0 10	1·82
Articles subject to <i>ad valorem</i> duties ... ..	663,669	0 12 0	25·42
All other articles ... ..	516,809	0 9 4	19·80
Total ... ..	2,611,184	2 7 3	100·00

Customs  
revenue  
estimated  
and re-  
ceived, 1888  
to 1890.

175. The following table shows, for the three years ended with 1889-90, the amount of Customs revenue estimated beforehand by the Treasurer, and the amount actually received under each head:—

\* Including glucose.

## CUSTOMS REVENUE ESTIMATED AND RECEIVED, 1887-8 TO 1889-90.

Sources of Revenue.	1887-8.		1888-9.		1889-90.	
	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Net Receipts.	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Net Receipts.	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Net Receipts.
<b>CUSTOMS DUTIES.</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£
Spirits ... ..	565,000	610,974	637,416	664,533	640,000	661,230
Wine ... ..	41,000	44,699	43,992	53,135	48,000	51,406
Beer and cider ... ..	41,000	46,045	45,996	55,571	58,000	56,833
Tobacco and snuff ... ..	151,000	199,587	210,996	235,600	230,000	249,718
Cigars ... ..	36,500	46,906	43,992	61,219	57,000	58,235
Tea ... ..	92,000	99,519	105,000	103,553	71,000	57,887
Sugar and molasses ... ..	152,000	135,069	136,008	123,463	124,000	127,645
Coffee, chicory, cocoa, and chocolate	18,000	17,594	15,996	17,674	10,000	11,351
Opium ... ..	13,000	15,679	15,996	19,276	18,000	17,443
Rice... ..	20,000	23,195	22,008	23,393	23,000	21,464
Hops ... ..	6,000	9,734	11,004	15,522	17,000	9,563
Malt ... ..	5,000	2,346	3,000	3,139	3,300	1,625
Fruits and vegetables, dried and preserved	50,000	64,979	66,000	59,475	60,000	58,965
Live stock ... ..	35,000	52,458	49,404	75,333	65,000	49,284
Articles subject to <i>ad valorem</i> duties	545,500	547,570	538,896	789,244	732,000	664,132
All other articles ... ..	386,700	394,292	386,904	524,133	529,000	516,756
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>2,157,700</b>	<b>2,310,646</b>	<b>2,332,608</b>	<b>2,824,263</b>	<b>2,685,300</b>	<b>2,613,537</b>
<b>EXCISE.</b>						
Spirits distilled in Victoria	55,000	65,603	64,992	88,859	80,000	98,720
Tobacco duty ... ..	62,000	62,766	63,000	57,688	43,875	38,620
Licences—						
Tobacco and cigars ... ..	1,150	1,225	1,248	1,137	1,250	1,275
Other ... ..	900	844	900	892	900	972
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>119,050</b>	<b>130,438</b>	<b>130,140</b>	<b>148,576</b>	<b>126,025</b>	<b>139,587</b>
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>						
Wharfage rates ... ..	40,000	41,678	42,000	55,056	50,000	46,798
Tonnage ... ..	34,000	34,294	34,992	45,916	26,250	29,794
Fees ... ..	7,400	7,340	7,404	6,931	7,000	7,280
Fines ... ..	1,000	1,371	1,008	1,223	842	399
Miscellaneous ... ..	10,600	12,890	12,828	10,729	12,815	13,379
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>93,000</b>	<b>97,573</b>	<b>98,232</b>	<b>119,855</b>	<b>96,907</b>	<b>97,650</b>
<b>Grand Total ... ..</b>	<b>2,369,750</b>	<b>2,538,657</b>	<b>2,560,980</b>	<b>3,092,694</b>	<b>2,908,232</b>	<b>2,850,774</b>

NOTE.—The receipts, as shown in this and the two following tables, having been obtained from the Customs, will be found to differ somewhat from those shown in the previous table and other tables in this Part, which are based upon the Treasurer's statements. The reason of the difference is that the Treasury accounts are closed absolutely on the 30th June, whereas the Customs accounts are not closed until returns from all the ports in the colony are received in a complete state, so as to embrace transactions up to the last day of the financial year.

Customs revenue estimated and received, 1880 to 1890.

176. In seven of the eleven years ended with 1889-90, the total amounts received through the Customs exceeded the Treasurer's estimate, and in four of those years the receipts were below that estimate. Over the whole period the receipts exceeded the estimate by an average of £100,000 per annum, as is shown in the following table:—

CUSTOMS REVENUE ESTIMATED AND RECEIVED, 1879-80 TO 1889-90.

Year.	Customs Revenue.		
	Estimate.	Net Receipts.	Net Receipts more (+) or less (-) than Estimates.
	£	£	£
1879-80... ..	1,458,700	1,454,138	- 4,562
1880-81... ..	1,561,420	1,649,467	+ 88,047
1881-2 ... ..	1,809,000	1,950,479	+ 141,479
1882-3 ... ..	1,974,580	1,949,388	- 25,192
1883-4 ... ..	1,982,500	1,936,810	- 45,690
1884-5 ... ..	2,010,150	2,109,477	+ 99,327
1885-6 ... ..	2,097,300	2,193,148	+ 95,848
1886-7 ... ..	2,201,770	2,308,634	+ 106,864
1887-8 ... ..	2,369,750	2,538,657	+ 168,907
1888-9 ... ..	2,560,980	3,092,694	+ 531,714
1889-90... ..	2,908,232	2,850,774	- 57,458
Total ... ..	22,934,382	24,033,666	+ 1,099,284*

Cost of collecting Customs revenue.

177. In the same eleven years, the cost of collecting the Customs revenue ranged from £2 15s. 9d. per £100 of the net amount collected in 1888-9 to £3 18s. 3d. per £100 in 1879-80, the cost per £100 over the whole period being £3 1s. 3d. :—

COST OF COLLECTING CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1879-80 TO 1889-90.

Year.	Customs Revenue.		
	Net Receipts.	Charges of Collection.	
		Total.	Per £100 collected.
	£	£	£ s. d.
1879-80 ... ..	1,454,138	56,917	3 18 3
1880-81 ... ..	1,649,467	56,004	3 7 10
1881-2 ... ..	1,950,479	57,615	2 19 1
1882-3 ... ..	1,949,388	60,688	3 2 3
1883-4 ... ..	1,936,810	62,145	3 4 2
1884-5 ... ..	2,109,477	64,242	3 0 11
1885-6 ... ..	2,193,148	63,808	2 18 2
1886-7 ... ..	2,308,634	70,137	3 0 9
1887-8 ... ..	2,538,657	74,744	2 18 11
1888-9 ... ..	3,092,694	86,262	2 15 9
1889-90 ... ..	2,850,774	83,198	2 18 4
Total ... ..	24,033,666	735,760	3 1 3

\* Net figures.

178. Difficulties lie in the way of estimating accurately the extent to which the various heads of revenue are effected by the imposition, increase, or reduction of taxes. An attempt has, however, been made to form such an estimate in the following table for the last fifteen years, which, although giving necessarily imperfect results, will afford some idea of the direction in which the contributions of the people towards the cost of Government have been added to or reduced, also the extent of such increase or reduction during the period:—

Taxes  
repealed  
and  
imposed.

TAXES REPEALED AND IMPOSED, 1875-6 TO 1889-90.

Year ended 30th June.	Taxes Repealed or Reduced.			Taxes Imposed or Increased.		
	Heads of Taxation.	Estimated Loss to the Revenue—		Heads of Taxation.	Estimated Gain to the Revenue—	
		During the Financial Year.	In Complete Years.		During the Financial Year.	In Complete Years.
		£	£		£	£
1876	Nil ... ..	...	...	Succession duties increased from 5 to 5-10 per cent. on estates over £20,000 ...	3,000	10,700
				Tax on bank notes imposed ...	7,200	27,000
1877	Nil ... ..	...	...	Nil ... ..	...	...
1878	Customs— Wharfage rates for port of Melbourne transferred to Harbour Trust ...	(85,000)*	(85,000)*	Land tax imposed	50,000	124,000
	Various alterations resulting in a net remission of about	26,000	85,000†	Excise— Percentage of publicans' licence fees from municipal bodies ..	(4,600)*	(4,800)*
1879	Nil ... ..	...	...	Customs— Stock tax imposed ...	28,300	37,000
				Nil ... ..	...	...

\* These amounts, being merely transfers of revenue from one Public fund to another, do not affect the general taxation of the country.

† This amount has been arbitrarily assumed to be the difference in the average annual revenue from those items on which the duty has been altered during the two years preceding and following the date of the alteration in the tariff.

## TAXES REPEALED AND IMPOSED, 1875-6 TO 1889-90—continued.

Year ended 30th June.	Taxes Repealed or Reduced.			Taxes Imposed or Increased.		
	Heads of Taxation.	Estimated Loss to the Revenue.		Heads of Taxation.	Estimated Gain to the Revenue.	
		During the Financial Year.	In Complete Years.		During the Financial Year.	In Complete Years.
		£	£		£	£
1880	... ..	...	...	Stamp duties imposed ...	83,005	120,000
	Customs— (See contra) ...	...	...	Customs— Duties Increased on —Wine, opium, rice, hops, and malt; several 10 per cent. and 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> duties increased by 5 per cent., besides numerous other alterations, for the most part in the direction of in- creased duties, about .. ..	47,800	53,000*
1881	Nil ... ..	...	...	Customs— Tobacco and snuff increased Cigars increased	Revenue decreased 2,300	† 3,500
	Excise— Tobacco duty imposed ...	...	...	Beer ,, ,,	21,872 62,557	65,000 100,000
1882	Customs — Duty on undressed rice reduced ...	3,000	3,500	Nil ... ..	...	...
1883	Excise—Beer duty remitted ...	88,000	100,000	Nil ... ..	...	...
1884	Nil ... ..	...	...	Nil ... ..	...	...
1885	Nil ... ..	...	...	Customs—Duty on spirits increased	74,972‡	94,500
	Excise—Duty on spirits increased	...	...	12,653	18,400	
1886	Nil ... ..	...	...	Nil ... ..	...	...

\* See footnote (†) on previous page.

† Of this item no satisfactory estimate can be given.

‡ This is the proportion actually received in 1884-5 at the increased rate of duty, but it does not correspond with the increased revenue from spirits, viz., £46,100, according to the table following paragraph 171 *ante*, owing to the quantity imported having fallen off by 6 per cent. The amount received from the increased duty was, moreover, much affected by an unusually large proportion—viz., 15 per cent. of the total quantity imported—having passed through the Customs during the first seventeen days of the financial year, and consequently at the lower rate of duty.

## TAXES REPEALED AND IMPOSED, 1875-6 TO 1889-90—continued.

Year ended 30th June.	Taxes Repealed or Reduced.			Taxes Imposed or Increased.		
	Heads of Taxation.	Estimated Loss to the Revenue.		Heads of Taxation.	Estimated Gain to the Revenue.	
		During the Financial Year.	In Complete Years.		During the Financial Year.	In Complete Years.
		£	£		£	£
1887	Customs — Duty on bags and sacks and wire netting reduced or remitted ...	19,100	19,300	Customs— Duty on woollen piecegoods and wearing apparel increased 5 per cent. Duty on twine increased 50 per cent. ...	20,700	22,200
	Licences — Proportion of receipts received on account of publicans' licences transferred to Licensing Act 1885 Fund ...	(15,100)*	(16,450)*			
1888	Customs— Sugar—Duty on cane (raw) reduced 33 per cent., but that on beet sugar doubled. Net amount ...	13,900	15,000	Customs— Timber duties increased ...	5,900	6,400
	1889	Nil ...	...	Nil ...	...	...
1890	Customs— Tea — Reduced from 3d. to 1d.	40,500	81,000	Customs— Duties generally increased ...	156,000†	210,000†
	Coffee and Cocoa (raw)—Duty of 3d. remitted ...	7,500	15,000			
	Other articles — Estimated reduction ...	8,500	10,000			
	Excise— Tobacco—Duty reduced one-half	19,000	28,850			
	Harbors— Tonnage dues reduced one-half	16,000	22,800			

179. From the above table it would appear that, during the year 1889-90, additional taxation was imposed to the extent of £210,000,

Amount of taxation imposed in last fifteen years.

\* These amounts, being merely transfers of revenue from one Public Fund to another, do not affect the general taxation of the country.

† On the assumption that there would be no falling-off in the importation of the articles affected.

and old taxes reduced or remitted to the extent of £157,650—the net result being fresh taxation equivalent to about £52,350 per annum; also that, during the last fifteen years, the taxation imposed or increased, less that repealed or reduced, has resulted in an increased annual charge amounting to over half a million sterling,\* thus—

	Estimated Annual Amount.
Taxation imposed or increased ... ..	£891,700
„ repealed or reduced ... ..	380,450
	<hr/>
Net amount imposed, etc. ... ..	£511,250
	<hr/>

**Duty on bank notes.** 180. The tax on bank notes was imposed under the Act 39 Vict. No. 526, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1876. It is at the rate of £2 on every £100 of the average amount of notes circulated by any bank between the 1st July and the 30th June of each financial year. The revenue received from this duty in 1889-90 was, as already shown, £32,173.

**Land Tax.** 181. The Act for imposing a land tax (41 Vict. No. 575) came into operation on the 28th August, 1877. It provides that all estates over 640 acres in extent, valued at upwards of £2,500, whether consisting of one block or several blocks of land not more than five miles apart, shall be taxed at the rate of one and a quarter per cent. upon their capital value, after deducting therefrom the sum of £2,500—only one exemption, however, being allowed in the case of a proprietor holding more than one estate. For the purpose of ascertaining the capital value, the estates in question are divided into four classes, the value being estimated according to the number of sheep they are able to carry, as follows:—

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

**Extent of land assessed for land tax.** 182. The extent of land assessed under this Act amounted in 1891 to over 7,129,000 acres, nearly half of which was placed in the lowest class, more than a third in the third class, about a ninth in the second class, and less than a twentieth in the first class.

\* This result has been obtained by adding together the amounts estimated to be receivable in the first complete year of the operation of each tax, and deducting therefrom the sum of the amounts of the repealed taxes. In some instances the net amounts receivable would be less, and in others much more, in subsequent years. Mere transfers of revenue (see preceding footnote) have been omitted.

183. The area of Victoria is 56,245,760 acres, of which 22,492,000 acres either had been alienated in fee-simple or were in process of alienation when the year commenced. The area assessed for land tax thus amounted to nearly 13 per cent. of the area of the colony, or to 31 $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. of the area alienated or in process of alienation.\*

Proportion of land assessed to total available and alienated land.

184. The number of estates assessed was 1,115, or 24 more than in 1890. As some proprietors own more than one estate, their number is less than the number of estates, and is set down at 871. It is, however, actually less than this, as, whilst the returns show where the proprietor holds more than one estate in the same class, they do not distinguish cases of proprietors holding estates embraced in two or more classes.

Number of estates assessed.

185. The average size of all the estates assessed is nearly 6,400 acres, which is somewhat above the average of those in Class III. In Classes I. and II. the estates average 2,600 and 3,400 acres respectively, and in Class IV. 9,700 acres.

Average size of estates assessed.

186. The following table shows, for each class, the number and area of estates assessed for land tax, the number of proprietors of such estates, and the average number of acres to each estate and to each proprietor:—

Proprietors and number and size of estates assessed.

PROPRIETORS AND NUMBER AND SIZE OF ESTATES ASSESSED FOR LAND TAX, 1891.†

Class.	Number of Proprietors.	Estates Assessed.				
		Number.	Area.		Average Area to each.	
			Total.	Percentage of Each Class.	Proprietor.	Estate.
			Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
I.	104	117	307,539	4.31	2,957	2,629
II.	204	229	786,644	11.03	3,856	3,435
III.	313	404	2,504,004	35.13	8,000	6,198
IV.	250	365	3,530,610	49.53	14,122	9,673
Total ...	871	1,115	7,128,797	100.00	8,185	6,394

187. The capital value of the estates, according to the valuation prescribed by the Statute, is over twelve millions sterling; but, after deducting the exemptions allowed, viz., £2,500, from the value of the estate or estates of each proprietor, the net taxable value is

Valuation of estates assessed.

\* The land in process of alienation amounted to 6,650,000 acres, on which, on the average, more than half the purchase money had been paid. If this were left out of account, the proportion of freehold land assessed for land tax would be increased to 45 per cent.

† According to the returns of the half-year ended 27th February, 1891.



reduced to less than ten millions sterling. It may be pointed out that, although it may perhaps have been necessary to fix arbitrarily a scale for valuing estates for purposes of taxation, yet there is no doubt that the taxable value so arrived at is, in most cases, very much below the actual value of the estates.

Valuation of  
estates of  
each class.

188. The capital value of the estates in each class, according to their estimated carrying capacity, the value of the exemptions, and the net taxable value after deducting these, and the proportion of the net taxable value to the capital value, are given in the following table:—

VALUE OF ESTATES ASSESSED FOR LAND TAX, 1891.\*

Class.	Capital Value.	Value of Exemptions.	Net Taxable Value.	Proportion of Net Taxable Value to Capital Value.
	£	£	£	Per cent.
I. ...	1,230,156	260,000	970,156	78·86
II. ...	2,359,932	510,000	1,849,932	78·39
III. ...	5,008,008	782,500	4,225,508	84·38
IV. ...	3,530,610	625,000	2,905,610	82·30
Total ...	12,128,706	2,177,500	9,951,206	82·05

Amount of  
land tax  
payable.

189. The land tax payable varied from 9½d. per acre in Class I. to 2½d. per acre in Class IV., the average being nearly 4¼d. per acre; the amount payable by each holder averaged £143, ranging from an average of £169 in Class III. to one of £113 in Class II., and the amount payable for each estate averaged £112, averaging £131 in Class III., and from £100 and £104 in the other classes. Subjoined is a statement of the total amount payable annually in respect to the estates of each class; also the average amount payable per acre, per holder, and per estate:—

LAND TAX PAYABLE ANNUALLY, 1891.\*

Class.	Total Amount per Annum.	Amount per Acre.	Amount by each Holder.	Amount for each Estate.
	£	d.	£	£
I.	12,127	9·46	116·6	103·7
II.	23,124	7·05	113·4	101·0
III.	52,819	5·06	168·8	130·7
IV.	36,320	2·47	145·3	99·5
Total ...	124,390	4·19	142·8	111·6

\* According to the returns of the half-year ended 27th February, 1891.

190. It will be observed that, although the average amount payable per acre goes, as may be supposed, in regular succession according to classes, the difference between the acreable payment by each class and its successor is very marked—the difference between each class and its succeeding one varying from 2d. to 2½d. It will also be noticed that the amount paid on behalf of each estate in Class III. is fully 30 per cent. more than that paid on behalf of those in Class IV., notwithstanding that the average area of each estate in the former class is, as is shown in a previous table, one-third smaller than that in the latter.

191. The first general hearing of the appeals against the land tax was concluded in 1880. Since then the number of proprietors has increased by 53, and the area of the estates assessed by 234,000 acres, but the taxable value has decreased by £74,700. Except a slight increase in the number of proprietors in the first and second classes, the increases have all taken place in the fourth class, the other classes showing decrease, as is shown in the subjoined table:—

## ESTATES ASSESSED FOR LAND TAX, 1880 AND 1891.

	Classes.				Total.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	
Number of proprietors, 1880	98	196	315	209	818
"    "    1891	104	204	313	250	871
Increase ...	6	8	...	41	53
Decrease ...	...	...	2	...	...
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Area of estates, 1880	339,303	816,505	2,525,221	3,213,717	6,894,746
"    "    1891	307,539	786,644	2,504,004	3,530,610	7,128,797
Increase ...	...	...	...	316,893	234,051
Decrease ...	31,764	29,861	21,217	...	...
	£	£	£	£	£
Net taxable value, 1880	1,112,212	1,959,515	4,262,944	2,691,217	10,025,888
"    "    1891	970,156	1,849,932	4,225,508	2,905,610	9,951,206
Increase ...	...	...	...	214,393	...
Decrease ...	142,056	109,583	37,436	...	74,682

192. The cost of administering the *Land Tax Act* during the year 1889-90 amounted to £1,293, as against £1,060 in the previous year.

193. Stamp duties were first imposed during the year 1879-80, under Act 43 Vict. No. 645, which came into force on the 18th December, 1879. The following, in a condensed form, are the

particulars of the duties levied thereunder, together with a list of the chief exemptions :—

### STAMP DUTIES.

I.—BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.		£	s.	d.
Bills of exchange, payable on demand, cheques, etc., each	... ..	0	0	1
All other kinds (except bank notes)—				
For every £25 or fraction thereof of the total value up to £100	... ..	0	0	6
For every additional £50 or fraction thereof	... ..	0	1	0
(The maximum duty chargeable on any bill of exchange or promissory note, whatever be its amount or value, to be £10.)				

### II.—RECEIPTS.

Receipts or discharges for payment of £5 or upwards, each	... ..	0	0	1
---	--------	---	---	---

### III.—CONVEYANCE ON SALE OF ANY REAL PROPERTY, APPLICATIONS, CONSENTS, AND TRANSFERS UNDER TRANSFER OF LAND STATUTE.

For every £50 of consideration or fraction thereof after deducting the first £50	... ..	0	5	0
--	--------	---	---	---

### IV.—ANNUAL LICENCE.

Fire, fidelity guarantee, or marine assurance or insurance company—				
For every £100 of premiums received or fraction thereof, a licence-fee per annum of	... ..	1	10	

### EXEMPTIONS.

*Class I.*—Cheques drawn on public accounts, or on those of a registered building or friendly society; drafts or instruments affecting the transmission of public moneys; drafts, orders, etc., of post office or other savings banks; and Government or municipal debentures.

*Class II.*—Receipts for moneys paid to or from public accounts for municipal rates, for deposits in banks in current account, or for moneys paid into a charitable institution, a registered friendly society, a fire, life, fidelity guarantee, or marine insurance (or assurance) company, or into a post office or other savings bank.

*Class III.*—Crown grants; instruments for conveyance of property to the Crown or a public department, to a registered friendly society, or to a religious, charitable, or educational association; and marriage settlements.

*Class IV.*—Any private guarantee fidelity insurance scheme promoted amongst and sustained solely for the benefit of the officers and servants of any one particular public department, company, firm, or person, or of the officers or members of a registered friendly society.

Revenue  
from  
stamps.

194. The revenue from the "Sale of Stamps" amounted to £797,894\* in 1889-90, as compared with £875,314 in the previous year. For reasons already explained,† there is no means of ascertaining accurately what proportion of this is derived from stamp duties; but after making due allowance for the value of stamps on telegrams—which has been ascertained; of those used for postage—which has been carefully estimated; and of those used for fees—the balance representing the revenue from stamp duties is estimated

\* Including £23,499 cash received in lieu of stamps in the Registrar-General's Office under Act No. 1010, as compared with £5,080 in 1888-9. The approximate stamp revenue for 1890-91 was £751,317.

† See footnote (§) on page 77 ante.

to have amounted to £230,000 in 1889-90. The latest year for which exact information is available is 1882-3, in which the revenue from stamp duties amounted to £133,433. The cost of printing stamps of all kinds amounted to £5,694 in 1889, and £5,228 in 1890. The following table shows the stamp revenue during the last six years, distinguishing that derived from telegrams from that resulting from other services :—

STAMP REVENUE, 1884-5 TO 1889-90.

Year.	Stamps used for—		Total.
	Telegrams.	Other Purposes.*	
	£	£	£
1884-5	84,031	488,382	572,413
1885-6	87,956	525,313	613,269
1886-7	104,111	526,778	630,889
1887-8	114,879	667,570	782,449
1888-9	125,458	749,856	875,314
1889-90	135,245	662,649	797,894

195. The following table shows the gross amount raised by taxation, the amount of taxation per head, and the proportion of taxation to the total revenue in Victoria during each of the last ten financial years, and in the other Australasian colonies during each of the nine years ended with 1889 :—

TAXATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
		£	£ s. d.	
Victoria†	1880-81	2,003,704	2 6 7	38·64
	1881-2	2,317,706	2 12 8	41·44
	1882-3	2,334,255	2 11 11	41·60
	1883-4	2,318,520	2 10 4	39·07
	1884-5	2,548,171	2 13 11	40·51
	1885-6	2,634,560	2 14 4	40·65
	1886-7	2,739,635	2 14 9	40·68
	1887-8	3,071,003	2 19 6	40·37
	1888-9	3,749,670	3 9 8	43·23
	1889-90	3,630,814	3 5 10	42·62
New South Wales	1881	1,770,848	2 6 5	26·40
	1882	1,903,413	2 7 7	25·68
	1883	1,891,708	2 4 10	29·24
	1884	2,152,855	2 8 1	30·25
	1885	2,252,651	2 8 5	29·70
	1886	2,611,835	2 13 4	34·39
	1887	2,664,548	2 12 1	31·05
	1888	2,681,883	2 10 5	30·18
	1889	2,677,169	2 8 6	29·54

\* Revenue from parcels post included, viz., £4,790 in 1887-8, £6,305 in 1888-9, and £7,964 in 1889-90.

† The financial year of Victoria ends on the 30th June.

TAXATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
		£	£ s. d.	
Queensland* ...	1880-81	657,753	3 1 2	32·50
	1881-2	806,719	3 11 1	38·38
	1883	929,430	3 9 5	35·98
	1884	1,090,445	3 13 0	40·79
	1885	1,200,111	3 17 9	42·24
	1886	1,196,651	3 12 0	42·59
	1887	1,338,838	3 15 6	44·15
	1888	1,577,671	4 3 8	45·56
	1889	1,574,607	3 19 4	45·77
South Australia ...	1881	557,188	1 18 7	25·65
	1882	653,864	2 5 1	31·33
	1883	637,751	2 2 8	30·96
	1884	563,841	1 16 7	27·84
	1885	749,447	2 7 11	32·45
	1886	585,123	1 17 5	29·62
	1887	648,645	2 1 5	32·21
	1888	739,353	2 6 6	29·64
	1889	711,248	2 4 3	31·33
Western Australia ...	1881	109,199	3 13 7	42·94
	1882	134,658	4 8 7	53·78
	1883	126,131	4 0 9	39·82
	1884	127,338	3 18 9	43·86
	1885	145,835	4 5 8	45·11
	1886	184,999	4 19 6	47·61
	1887	188,911	4 10 7	50·00
	1888	179,944	4 5 1	50·40
	1889	194,248	4 10 3	50·82
Tasmania ...	1881	350,146	2 19 8	69·22
	1882	370,856	3 1 5	67·28
	1883	388,406	3 2 6	69·09
	1884	344,192	2 13 7	62·66
	1885	366,118	2 15 5	64·07
	1886	371,544	2 14 10	65·29
	1887	375,501	2 13 8	63·12
	1888	405,807	2 16 3	63·40
	1889	422,644	2 16 10	62·25
New Zealand ...	1881	1,881,024	3 16 3	50·66
	1882	1,999,000	3 18 6	51·03
	1883	2,080,084	3 18 7	53·73
	1884	1,869,496	3 7 8	50·42
	1885	1,995,012	3 10 6	51·68
	1886	1,962,162	3 7 5	53·20
	1887	1,876,235	3 2 11	54·17
	1888	2,031,658	3 7 1	49·43
	1889	2,086,081	3 8 0	52·26

NOTE.—For returns of taxation in these colonies during 1890 see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) in the second volume; also Appendix A. to the second volume.

\* The financial year of Queensland ends on the 30th June. The figures furnished for the last six years, however, relate to the year ended 31st December.

196. The amount of taxation per head in the last year referred to in the table was not so high in Victoria as in Queensland, Western Australia, or New Zealand, but higher than in the other colonies. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in this respect during that year, the colony with the highest taxation per head being placed at the top, and that with the lowest at the bottom, of the list:—

Order of colonies in respect to taxation.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AMOUNT OF TAXATION  
PER HEAD.

- |                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Western Australia. | 5. Tasmania.        |
| 2. Queensland.        | 6. New South Wales. |
| 3. New Zealand.       | 7. South Australia. |
| 4. Victoria.          |                     |

197. The colonies differ considerably in respect to the proportion that the amount raised by taxation bears to the total revenue. Thus, in the last year named, whilst Tasmania raised nearly two-thirds of her revenue by taxation, New Zealand and Western Australia raised about one-half, Queensland and Victoria more than two-fifths, and South Australia and New South Wales less than a third. The following is the order in which they respectively stand in this particular, the colony in which the proportion of revenue raised by taxation is largest being placed first, and the remainder in succession:—

Order of colonies in respect to revenue raised by taxation.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF REVENUE  
RAISED BY TAXATION.

- |                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Tasmania.          | 5. Victoria.        |
| 2. New Zealand.       | 6. South Australia. |
| 3. Western Australia. | 7. New South Wales. |
| 4. Queensland.        |                     |

198. If the gross amounts raised by taxation in the different colonies during 1889, of which particulars are given in the table, be added together, it will be found that the total taxation levied on the continent of Australia amounted to nearly nine millions sterling; and the total taxation of the colonies on the continent, added to that of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to about eleven and a half millions sterling. The exact figures will be found in the following table, also the average amount of taxation per head of the population, and the proportion that the taxation bore to the total revenue:—

Taxation of Australia and Australasia.

## TAXATION OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1889.\*

	Taxation.		
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.	
Continent of Australia ... ..	8,906,942	3 0 4	37·37
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand	11,415,667	3 1 6	40·05

Comparison of Victoria and Australasia.

199. By comparing the above figures with those of this colony, it will be found that in Victoria the taxation per head of the population is 4s. 4d. higher, and the proportion of taxation to the total revenue is also somewhat higher, than the corresponding items in the Australasian colonies as a whole.

Taxation in British possessions.

200. The taxation in the United Kingdom and the few British possessions respecting which particulars are at hand is given in the following table:—

## TAXATION IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Country.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
		£	£ s. d.	
EUROPE.				
United Kingdom ... ..	1889-90	73,414,000	1 18 2	82·21
ASIA.				
India ... ..	1889-90	31,168,400	0 2 11	38·15
Ceylon ... ..	1888	771,324	0 5 2	73·33
Straits Settlements ... ..	1888	582,560	1 0 6	88·05
AFRICA.				
Mauritius ... ..	1888	442,809	1 3 9	50·64
Natal ... ..	"	417,905	0 15 9	31·49
Cape of Good Hope ... ..	"	1,458,608	1 0 0	38·02
Lagos ... ..	"	48,240	0 9 8	83·70
Gambia ... ..	"	17,228	1 4 4	65·55
AMERICA.				
Canada ... ..	1888-9	6,134,503	1 4 2	76·98
Newfoundland ... ..	1888	260,819	1 6 1	91·86
Bermuda ... ..	1888-90	23,900	1 10 4	79·83
West Indies—				
Turk's Island ... ..	1884	7,158	1 10 3	68·34
Jamaica ... ..	1888-9	434,839†	0 13 11	62·57
St. Lucia ... ..	1887	32,397	0 15 4	68·19
Barbados ... ..	1889	137,644	0 15 2	78·78
Grenada ... ..	"	45,931	0 18 3	91·06

\* In the case of Victoria, the figures for 1888-9 have been taken.

† Including local taxation.

TAXATION IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS—*continued.*

Country.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
AMERICA— <i>continued.</i>		£	£ s. d.	
West Indies—				
Tobago ... ..	1889	7,895	0 7 8	89·62
Virgin Islands ... ..	1888	1,176	0 4 8	62·45
Antigua ... ..	„	34,505	0 19 9	79·49
St. Christopher and Nevis ... ..	„	35,608	0 15 10	88·95
Montserrat ... ..	„	5,365	0 9 4	83·49
Dominica ... ..	„	15,838	0 10 11	77·25
Trinidad ... ..	1889	316,838	1 12 4	69·90
AUSTRALASIA.				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand*	1889	11,415,667	3 1 6	40·05
Fiji ... ..	„	44,316	0 7 1	69·39

201. It will be observed that the amount raised by taxation in Australasia is six-sevenths more than that in Canada; but that the amount raised by taxation in India is nearly three times, and in the United Kingdom seven times, as large as that so raised in Australasia. It might be supposed that those countries which depended almost entirely on taxation for their revenue would be more heavily taxed than countries which had other ample resources. The reverse, however, is the case with the Australasian colonies; for whilst they raise only 40 per cent. of their revenue by taxation—or the smallest proportion of any of the British possessions named except India, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope—their average taxation per head exceeds by 23s. that in the United Kingdom, which raises 82 per cent. of its revenue by taxation, and is, moreover, in proportion to population, more heavily taxed than any of its other dependencies of which particulars are at hand.

Taxation in Australasia and other British possessions compared.

202. In Victoria the gross amount of taxation is two and a half times that in the Cape of Good Hope, but is equal to less than two-thirds that in Canada. The average per head is about £1 7s. higher than in the United Kingdom; but in proportion to revenue, the taxation of Victoria, being little more than the average of Australasia, is extremely low when compared with the other portions of the British dominions of which information is available.

Taxation in Victoria and other British possessions compared.

\* For gross amount of taxation and taxation per head, and proportion of taxation to total revenue, in the various Australasian colonies, see table following paragraph 195 *ante*.



Taxation in  
Foreign  
countries.

203. From the manner in which the statistical returns of Foreign countries are compiled, it is not always easy to separate the items of taxation from other sources of revenue. An endeavour, which it is believed is fairly successful, has, however, been made to do this in the case of the countries named in the following table:—

TAXATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount (000's omitted.)	Average per Head.*	Percentage of Total Revenue.†
EUROPE.				
Austria-Hungary ...	1889	£ 67,262,‡	£ 1 13 0	90·59
Belgium ...	1890	6,807,	1 2 4	51·17
Denmark ...	1889	2,790,	1 5 9	92·23
France (including Algeria)	1890	92,928,	2 4 1	77·83
Greece ...	"	2,353,	1 1 6	70·11
Holland ...	"	8,322,	1 16 7	81·72
Italy ...	1889-90	52,235,	1 14 10	82·40
Portugal ...	"	7,043,	1 12 8	78·38
Russia ...	1889	57,376,	§0 12 6	66·61
Spain ...	1890-91	22,735,	1 5 11	71·04
Switzerland ...	1890	1,024,	0 7 0	35·30
Turkey ...	1883-4	12,712,	0 11 7	76·35
ASIA.				
Japan ...	1889-90	11,216,	0 5 8	87·85
AFRICA.				
Egypt ...	1890	7,216,	1 1 2	71·79
AMERICA.				
Argentine Confederation...	1890	10,390,	2 10 10	69·85
Brazil ...	"	13,971,	0 19 11	86·85
Mexico ...	"	6,667,	0 11 6	87·96
United States ...	1889	76,534,	1 4 5	94·91

Gross  
amount of  
taxation in  
various  
countries.

204. It will be observed|| that the gross amount raised by taxation is larger in France than in any other country of which information is given, and that the United States comes next in this respect; the United Kingdom follows; then Austria-Hungary, Russia, Italy, British India, and Spain in the order named. The amount of taxation in the Australasian colonies, taken as a whole, is larger than that levied in any other country except Brazil, Turkey, and the countries just named, whilst it is considerably larger than that in Japan, the Argentine Confederation, Holland, Egypt, Mexico, Portugal, or

\* For figures of population, see Part "Population" *post*.

† For figures of revenue, see table following paragraph 162 *ante*.

‡ This amount is made up of £42,679,000 taxation in Austria for the year 1889, and £24,583,000 taxation in Hungary for the year 1889.

§ Based on the population of Russia in Europe. The proportion to the population of the whole Russian Empire is 10s. 7d.

|| See also tables following paragraphs 195 and 200 *ante*.

Belgium. The amount in Victoria is nearly four times as large as that levied in Switzerland, and about half as large again as that levied in Greece or Denmark; but considerably below that in any other of the countries named.

205. The taxation per head is larger in the United Kingdom than in any other independent country except the Argentine Confederation or France, and in this respect Holland, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Portugal, and Spain stand next. The taxation per head, however, in all the Australasian colonies is larger than in the United Kingdom; and in all of those colonies, except New South Wales and South Australia, it is larger than in the Argentine Confederation.

Taxation per head in various countries.

206. It will be observed that, with one exception—Switzerland—all the countries named in the last table raise more than half their revenue by taxation; whilst the Australasian colonies as a whole raise two-fifths from that source. The revenues of the United States, Denmark, and Austria-Hungary appear to be almost entirely derived from taxation; and although the United Kingdom raises more than four-fifths of its revenue from that source, as many as seven of the countries named raise a higher proportion.

Proportion of revenue raised by taxation in various countries.

207. In all the Australasian colonies the principal part of the taxation is raised through the Customs. In the following table the amount so raised in each of those colonies is given for a recent year, together with the proportion of such revenue to the total taxation and the total imports\*:

Taxation by Customs in Australasian colonies.

#### TAXATION BY CUSTOMS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1889.

Colony.	Revenue from Customs Duties.		
	Amount.	Proportion to—	
		Total Taxation.	Total Value of Imports.
	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Victoria (1889-90) ... ..	2,611,184	71·92	11·03
New South Wales ... ..	1,905,883	71·19	8·34
Queensland ... ..	1,314,472	85·38	22·21
South Australia ... ..	529,433	74·44	7·78
Western Australia ... ..	171,990	88·54	21·02
Tasmania ... ..	307,352	72·72	19·08
New Zealand ... ..	1,473,379	70·63	23·40

208. It will be observed that in Victoria, during 1889, about 72 per cent. of the taxation was raised through the Customs, and

Customs revenue in proportion to total taxation.

\* For particulars of taxation by Customs in other British and Foreign countries, see *Victorian Year-Book* for 1886-7, paragraphs 329 and 330; also that for 1883-4, paragraph 291 *et seq.*

that the proportion in New South Wales and New Zealand was somewhat less, and in Tasmania and South Australia somewhat more; whereas in Queensland all but 15 per cent., and in New Zealand all but about 11½ per cent. was levied through the Customs.

209. It will, moreover, be noticed that in Victoria the tax on the import trade as a whole was equivalent to an average duty of 11 per cent. *ad valorem*; which proportion was considerably lower than in any of the other Australian colonies, except South Australia and New South Wales, in the former of which the rates of duty are not high, and in the latter the dutiable articles are comparatively few in number. Since the duties on manufactured articles are for the most part much higher in Victoria than in any of the other colonies, the small proportion which the Customs revenue bears to the value of imports is probably owing to her importing, in a larger proportion than the others, raw, and consequently undutiable, material. The proportion of Customs duties to imports is seen to be highest in New Zealand, Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania, it being 23 per cent. in the first, and 19 per cent. in the last named colony.\*

210. The following table gives a statement of the revenue and expenditure of municipalities in the year 1890, the amounts raised and expended in cities, towns, and boroughs being shown separately from those in shires:—

MUNICIPAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1890.

Heads of Revenue.				Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
REVENUE.				£	£	£
From Government	{ Endowment ...	...	...	42,872	407,032	449,904
	{ Other receipts ...	...	...	43,763	83,789	127,552
„ Rates—General and separate	...	...	...	452,680	316,929	769,609
„ „ Special	...	...	...	31,290	1,457	32,747
„ Licences	...	...	...	72,403	30,324	102,727†
„ Registration of dogs and goats	...	...	...	6,174	7,119	13,293
„ Market and weighbridge rents and dues...	...	...	...	72,760	3,348	76,108
„ Formation of private roads, streets, etc., under <i>Health Act</i>	...	...	...	56,249	24,671	80,920
„ Contributions for flagging, asphaltting footpaths (including pitched crossings)	...	...	...	18,005	2,867	20,872
„ Registrations under <i>Health Act</i> , noxious trades, dairies, etc.	...	...	...	2,701	1,120	3,821
„ Interest	...	...	...	15,247	3,329	18,576
„ Other sources	...	...	...	111,494	43,688	155,182
Total	...	...	...	925,638	925,673	1,851,311

\* For particulars of taxation by Customs in other British and Foreign countries, see *Victorian Year-Book* for 1886-7, paragraphs 329 and 330; also that for 1883-4, paragraph 291 *et seq.*

† Including receipts from the “Licensing Act 1885 Fund.” In the financial year, 1888-9, the “equivalent” amounted to £92,124, and in 1889-90 to £92,225.

Customs  
revenue in  
proportion  
to total  
imports.

Municipal  
revenue  
and ex-  
penditure.

## MUNICIPAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1890—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
<b>EXPENDITURE.*</b>			
Public works (including labour and material) ...	596,138	640,893	1,237,031
Private streets, roads, etc., under <i>Health Act</i> ...	54,200	18,005	72,205
Salaries ... ..	72,418	99,410	171,828
Interest ... ..	106,401	33,406	139,807
Other expenditure ... ..	347,332	116,657	463,989
Total ... ..	1,176,489	908,371	2,084,860

211. In 1889-90 the subsidy voted by Parliament and paid to the municipalities amounted to £450,000, as compared with £340,854 in 1888-9, and £310,000 annually for several previous years. Endowment of municipalities.

212. According to the *Local Government Act 1874* (38 Vict. No. 506), the endowment payable to any city, town, or borough was not to exceed £2,000; and if the general rate levied in a municipality exceeded one shilling in the pound, the endowment was to be calculated on an amount which bears the same proportion to the total amount of rates received as one shilling bears to the rate levied.† Subject to these conditions, the endowment is payable to shires in the proportion of £2, and to cities, towns, and boroughs in the proportion of £1, for every £1 of general rates collected.‡ This also was generally the basis on which the subsidy paid in 1889-90 was calculated, an exception to the rule being made in the case of certain shires (15 in 1890) newly formed or of a mountainous character, which receive £3 for every £1 of rates. Rate of endowment.

213. In 1890, the expenditure exceeded the revenue in cities, towns, and boroughs by 27 per cent., but in shires the revenue exceeded the expenditure by 2 per cent., as compared with an excess of expenditure over revenue in both cases of 23 and 3 per cent. respectively in the previous year. Municipal expenditure in excess of revenue.

214. The expenditure was greater than the revenue in 31 of the 59 cities, towns, and boroughs, and in 59 of the 130 shires in 1889; and in 32 of the 59 cities, towns, and boroughs, and in 46 of the 133 shires in 1890. Municipalities in which expenditure exceeded revenue.

\* Including expenditure of proceeds of loans. For amount of outstanding loans, see table showing "Municipal Debts," *post*.

† For ratings in municipalities, see Part "Population" *post*.

‡ This is under the *Local Government Act 1890* (sec. 352); also to be the basis for future subsidies, unless otherwise provided.

215. In 1890 payments of salaries formed nearly 8 per cent. of the revenue of cities, towns, and boroughs, and nearly 11 per cent. of that of shires.

216. Subjoined is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Melbourne Harbor Trust\* during the thirteen and a half years which have elapsed since the Act was passed under which that body was created. The net receipts here shown are less than the gross receipts by about one-fifth, that being the proportion payable by the Commissioners of the Trust into the consolidated revenue:—

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.—ORDINARY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1877 TO 1890.

	Four and a half years, 1877-1881.	Five years, 1882-1886.	Year 1887.	Year 1888.	Year 1889.	Year 1890.	Total, 1877 to 1890.
<b>NET RECEIPTS.</b>							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Wharfage rates .. .. .	354,452	569,403	138,804	175,795	183,318	165,819	1,587,591
Leases .. .. .	521	344	140	3,493	4,549	6,562	15,609
Licences .. .. .	9,409	23,724	5,500	2,663	2,919	2,428	46,643
Interest .. .. .	2,330	6,624	6,323	8,406	21,024	31,867	76,574
Spencer Street ferry .. .. .	.. .. .	1,526	944	1,926	607	2,042	7,045
Sundries .. .. .	888	3,059	2,072	2,301	3,079	1,854	13,253
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>367,600</b>	<b>604,680</b>	<b>153,783</b>	<b>194,584</b>	<b>215,496</b>	<b>210,572</b>	<b>1,746,715†</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE.‡</b>							
Plant .. .. .	106,046	216,997	9,304	4,198	118,802	64,588	519,935
Harbour improvements and maintenance, including dredging, landing, and depositing silt	165,577	509,950	103,857	113,439	150,882	217,922	1,261,627
Wharves and approaches, construction and maintenance	63,421	274,904	70,414	83,702	92,386	234,344	819,171
General management and contingent expenses	39,517	58,503	17,223	17,799	18,980	18,236	170,258
Commissioners' fees .. .. .	7,480	8,142	1,700	1,700	1,275	1,700	21,997
Interest .. .. .	3,061	71,434	36,250	36,250	46,250	66,250	259,495
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>385,102</b>	<b>1,139,930</b>	<b>238,748</b>	<b>257,088</b>	<b>428,575</b>	<b>603,040</b>	<b>3,052,483</b>

217. In the thirteen and a half years the Trust has been in existence, the net receipts have amounted to £1,746,715 and the expenditure to £3,052,483, or £1,305,768 in excess of the receipts. To meet this excess, loans§ amounting to £1,500,000 have been raised. It will be observed that the revenue, which averaged only about £120,000 in the five years ended with 1886, has since risen to an average of £206,000 in the last three years. The expenditure of the Trust may

\* For a short account of the objects of the Trust, and improvements made, see Part "Interchange" in the second volume.

† Exclusive of sums received as net premiums on loans raised, viz., £32,434.

‡ The figures of expenditure have been revised and amended since last publication.

§ For particulars of loans see table "Melbourne Harbor Trust Loans," *post*.

Salaries in municipalities.

Harbor Trust receipts and expenditure.

Receipts and expenditure compared.

be condensed into three main divisions, the first being Plant, on which, during the period the Trust has been in existence, £519,935 has been laid out, or more than a sixth of the whole expenditure; the second being the Improvement and Maintenance of the Harbour, together with the wharves and approaches, on which £2,080,798 has been expended, or more than two-thirds of the whole amount; and the third being the Management of and Interest on Loans, which has absorbed £451,750, or about one-seventh of the whole amount. The cash at credit on the 31st December was £288,593; and the liabilities under contracts in progress amounted to £184,091.

218. A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the General Government added to those of the Municipalities and of the Melbourne Harbor Trust during the last seven years will be found in the following table. From the totals of municipal revenue and expenditure the amounts granted by the State have been deducted. The expenditure of the proceeds of loans is entirely left out of account in the Government returns, but is included in the municipal expenditure:—

**GENERAL AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,  
1884 TO 1890.**

	Total Amounts Received and Expended.						
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
REVENUE.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government ...	5,934,687	6,290,361	6,481,021	6,733,826	7,607,598	8,675,990	8,519,159
Municipalities ...	756,966	789,429	859,184	921,466	1,056,437	1,182,291	1,273,855
Melbourne Harbor Trust	113,141	127,276	149,479	153,783	194,584	215,496	210,572
Total ...	6,804,794	7,207,066	7,489,684	7,809,075	8,858,619	10,073,777	10,003,586
EXPENDITURE.							
Government ...	5,715,293	6,140,356	6,513,540	6,561,251	7,287,151	7,919,902	9,645,737
Municipalities ...	839,007	847,977	897,399	986,846	1,132,783	1,400,873	1,507,404
Melbourne Harbor Trust	303,280	267,194	271,611	238,748	257,088	428,575	603,040
Total ...	6,857,580	7,255,527	7,682,550	7,786,845	8,677,022	9,749,350	11,756,181

219. The next table gives the general and local revenue and expenditure per head of population in the same seven years. It will be observed that in the last year named the local revenue, embracing that of the Municipal bodies and that of the Harbor Trust, amounted to about £1 7s. per head, and the general and local revenue combined to £9 1s. 4d. per head:—

GENERAL AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD,  
1884 TO 1890.\*

	Amounts Received and Expended per Head.†						
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>REVENUE.</b>							
Government ...	6 9 0	6 13 2	6 13 9	6 14 7	7 7 4	8 1 1	7 14 5
Municipalities	0 16 5	0 16 9	0 17 9	0 18 5	1 0 5	1 1 11	1 3 1
Melbourne Har- bor Trust	0 2 5	0 2 8	0 3 1	0 3 1	0 3 9	0 4 0	0 3 10
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>7 7 10</b>	<b>7 12 7</b>	<b>7 14 7</b>	<b>7 16 1</b>	<b>8 11 6</b>	<b>9 7 0</b>	<b>9 1 4</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>							
Government ...	6 4 2	6 10 0	6 14 5	6 11 2	7 1 1	7 7 1	8 14 10
Municipalities	0 18 3	0 17 11	0 18 6	0 19 9	1 1 11	1 6 0	1 7 4
Melbourne Har- bor Trust	0 6 7	0 5 8	0 5 7	0 4 9	0 5 0	0 8 0	0 10 11
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>7 9 0</b>	<b>7 13 7</b>	<b>7 18 6</b>	<b>7 15 8</b>	<b>8 8 0</b>	<b>9 1 1</b>	<b>10 13 1</b>

220. It has been already stated that in the last two tables the expenditure of the proceeds of loans contracted by the General Government is not included. If, however, it should be desired to know the total amount of public money spent in the colony, this must be added, which, having been done, the result, together with the amount per head of the average population, is given in the following table for the twelve years ended with 1890:—

GENERAL, LOCAL, AND LOAN EXPENDITURE, 1879 TO 1890.

Year.	Expenditure.			Expenditure per head.†		
	General and Local.§	From Government Loans.	Total.	General and Local.	From Government Loans.	Total.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1879 ...	5,507,869	1,278,217	6,786,086	6 13 2	1 10 11	8 4 1
1880 ...	5,749,623	1,507,778	7,257,401	6 16 10	1 15 10	8 12 8
1881 ...	5,777,479	830,505	6,607,984	6 14 4	0 19 4	7 13 8
1882 ...	5,850,381	1,064,516	6,914,897	6 13 0	1 4 2	7 17 2
1883 ...	6,572,203	2,656,810	9,229,013	7 6 1	2 19 1	10 5 2
1884 ...	6,857,580	1,600,233	8,457,813	7 9 0	1 14 9	9 3 9
1885 ...	7,255,527	1,141,126	8,396,653	7 13 7	1 4 2	8 17 9
1886 ...	7,682,550	1,729,768	9,412,318	7 18 6	1 15 9	9 14 3
1887 ...	7,787,845	2,068,282	9,856,127	7 15 8	2 1 4	9 17 0
1888 ...	8,678,022	2,389,944	11,067,966	8 8 0	2 6 3	10 14 3
1889 ...	9,749,350	3,716,050	13,465,400	9 1 1	3 9 0	12 10 1
1890 ...	11,756,181	3,754,005	15,510,186	10 13 1	3 8 0	14 1 1

\* The financial year of the General Government ends on the 30th June; that of Melbourne and Geelong on the 31st August; that of other municipalities on the 30th September; and that of the Melbourne Harbor Trust on the 31st December.

† All the figures have been corrected since last publication, in accordance with amended estimates of population based on the results of the census of 1891. Although the financial years of the respective bodies named in this table terminate at different dates (see last footnote), the same populations as have already been taken (see table following paragraph 108 *ante*) to calculate the amount of general revenue and general expenditure per head have been used to make these calculations. As the population varies but slightly in so short a period, this will scarcely, if at all, affect the result.

‡ Figures for 1882 and subsequent years amended since last publication. See preceding footnote.

§ Including expenditure from Municipal and Harbor Trust loans.

221. It will be noticed that the total amount of public money spent per head ranged from £7 13s. 8d. in 1881 to £14 1s. 1d. in 1890; the proportion of which derived from Government loans varied from 19s. 4d. per head in 1881 to £3 9s. 1d. per head in 1889. It will further be remarked that the total amount per head in 1889 was much larger than in any previous year.

222. The amount of taxation under the General Government, under the Municipal Bodies, and under the Melbourne Harbor Trust, is given in the following table for each of the seven years ended with 1890, the items being specified in the last two cases. The principle upon which the items of taxation are separated from the general revenue has been already explained.\* The local taxation is separated from the whole municipal revenue by rejecting—besides all grants received from the General Government—rents of buildings and land, proceeds of the letting of halls, etc., the balance being considered as taxation. The taxation levied by the Harbor Trust consists only of wharfage rates:—

GENERAL AND LOCAL TAXATION, 1884 TO 1890.†

Heads of Taxation.	Amounts Received.						
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
GOVERNMENT TAXATION } ‡ ...	£ 2,318,520	£ 2,548,171	£ 2,634,560	£ 2,739,635	£ 3,071,003	£ 3,749,670	£ 3,630,814
MUNICIPAL TAXATION.							
Rates ... ..	473,412	503,474	546,830	592,235	646,694	732,324	802,356
Licences ... ..	87,925	92,204	90,495	102,313	104,227	101,475	102,727
Registration of dogs and goats	12,144	15,851	13,837	13,853	13,128	13,045	13,293
Market dues ... ..	47,392	51,697	55,258	56,881	61,064	69,285	76,108
Total ... ..	620,873	663,226	706,420	765,282	825,113	916,129	994,484
MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST TAXATION.							
Wharfage rates ...	108,019	120,587	136,134	138,804	175,795	183,318	165,819
Total general and local taxation } ‡	3,047,412	3,331,984	3,477,114	3,643,721	4,071,911	4,849,117	4,791,117

223. The aggregate amounts of taxation raised by the Government and the municipalities represented, in 1884, a proportion of £3 6s. 2d. to each individual in the community; in 1885, £3 10s. 7d; in 1886,

\* See paragraph 165 ante.

† The financial year of the General Government ends on the 30th June; that of Melbourne and Geelong on the 31st August; that of other municipalities on the 30th September; and that of the Melbourne Harbor Trust on the 31st December.

‡ For details of Government taxation, see table following paragraph 168 ante.



£3 11s. 9d.; in 1887, £3 12s. 10d.; in 1888, £3 18s. 10d.; in 1889, £4 10s.; and in 1890, £4 6s. 10d.

Chief sources of taxation.

224. It has already been pointed out that by far the greater portion of the General Government taxation is derived from Customs duties\*—the proportion varying in different years from 72 to 89 per cent. Seventy-six per cent. of the Municipal taxation in 1884 and 1885, 77 per cent. in 1886, 76 per cent. in 1887, 78 per cent. in 1888, and 80 per cent. in 1889 and 1890, was derived from rates.

Public debt.

225. The public debt of Victoria amounted on the 30th June, 1890,† to £41,377,693, consisting of moneys—

				£
Borrowed in Victoria	...	...	...	1,308,993
,, England	...	...	...	40,068,700
Total	...	...	...	41,377,693

Purposes for which loans were incurred.

226. The aggregate amount of the loans raised up to the 30th June, 1890, was £51,971,313; but a total of £10,593,620 having been repaid, viz., £2,379,200 out of the general revenue, and £8,214,420 out of the proceeds of redemption loans—the balance outstanding on the 30th June, 1890, was reduced to £41,377,693. The amount of public debt borrowed under each of the purposes for which the debt was incurred, the amount paid off, and the amount outstanding on the 30th June, 1890, are shown in the following table:—

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LOANS WERE RAISED.

Purposes.	Total Amount Borrowed.†	Amount Paid off.	Amount Outstanding on 30th June, 1890.
	£	£	£
Railways ... ..	32,317,719	344,200	31,973,519§
Water supply—			
Melbourne ... ..	2,922,866	800,000	2,122,866
Country ... ..	4,392,173	...	4,392,173
Parliament houses ... ..	246,453	...	246,453
Law courts ... ..	354,260	...	354,260
Public offices ... ..	166,195	...	166,195
Defences ... ..	100,000	...	100,000
State schools ... ..	1,105,557	...	1,105,557
Yarra Bridge ... ..	108,043	...	108,043
Harbours, etc. ... ..	275,554	...	275,554
Graving-dock ... ..	350,464	...	350,464

\* See paragraph 170 *ante*.

† On the 30th June, 1891, the public debt amounted to £43,610,265 (including one million floated on the 7th July).

‡ For expenditure of the net proceeds of these amounts, see table following paragraph 127 *ante*; and for further details of the expenditure of railway loans, see portion relating to Railways in Part "Interchange" in the second volume.

§ Inclusive of £183,900 of late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United Railway Co.'s debentures.

|| Of this amount £666,463 was authorized to be re-lent to municipal bodies, £881,320 to Water Works Trusts, and £594,513 to Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts, for local waterworks, the principal and interest being repayable by annual instalments—the former into a sinking fund, the latter into the general revenue. For accumulation of Sinking Fund (Municipalities Redemption Account), see table, "Trust Funds," *post*. Waterworks Trusts also received grants from the loan account amounting to £97,558.

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LOANS WERE RAISED—*continued.*

Purposes.	Total Amount Borrowed.*	Amount Paid off.	Amount Outstanding on 30th June, 1890.
	£	£	£
Tramways in country districts...	182,609	...	182,609
Melbourne and Geelong improvements	735,000†	735,000	...
Treasury bonds ... ..	500,000	500,000	...
	43,756,893	2,379,200	41,377,693
Redemption of loans ‡ ...	8,214,420	8,214,420	...
Total ... ..	51,971,313	10,593,620	41,377,693

227. Of the debt outstanding on the 30th June, 1890, a sum of about £53,000 was authorized as early as 1857, nearly  $3\frac{3}{4}$  millions during the ten years ended with 1870, over 10 millions in the next decade, and over  $27\frac{1}{4}$  millions—of which nearly 8 millions, however, was for purposes of redemption—in the last decade as will be seen by the following table, which shows the years in which the various amounts of which the debt is composed were authorized and the number of the Act by which such authorization was given; also the changes that have been effected by means of conversion operations:—

Public debt, when authorized.

## AUTHORIZATION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Authorization.		Rate of Interest.	Amount Outstanding on the 30th June, 1890.	
Year.	Under Act.		As originally Authorized.	After Conversion Operations.
	No.	Per cent.	£	£
1857	36	6	52,780	...
1862	150	6	23,900	...
1865	287	6	850,000	850,000
1868	331	5	2,107,000	2,107,000
"	332	5	610,000	312,900
1870	371	4	100,000	...
1872	428	4	1,113,000	543,000
"	439	4	...	{ 86,780\$
				{ 13,102
1873	468	4	1,500,000	1,500,000
1876	531	4	{ ...	500,000\$
			{ 2,500,000	2,500,000
1878	608	4½	5,000,000	5,000,000
"	611	4	...	457,000\$
"	617	5	183,900	183,900¶
1881	717	4	4,000,000	4,000,000
1882	739	4	2,000,000	2,000,000
"	741	4	167,600	167,600

\* See footnote (‡) on page 164.

† This amount was borrowed in 1854 by the city of Melbourne and town of Geelong, the principal and interest being guaranteed out of the general revenue of the colony.

‡ Exclusive of conversion loans amounting to £1,043,780.

§ Conversion loans, the total amount of which was £1,043,780.

|| Increase of debt by conversion of 6 and 5 per cent. debentures into 4 per cent. stock.

¶ Debentures of M. and H. B. U. Railway Co., taken over by the Government.

AUTHORIZATION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT—*continued.*

Authorization.		Rate of Interest.	Amount Outstanding on the 30th June, 1890.	
Year.	Under Act.		As originally Authorized.	After Conversion Operations.
	No	Per cent.	£	£
1883	760	4	4,000,000	4,000,000
1884	805	4	4,000,000	4,000,000
1885	845	4	6,000,000	6,000,000
1887	963	4	130,000	130,000
1888	989	3½	3,000,000	3,000,000
1889	1,015	4	26,411	26,411
"	1,032	3½	4,000,000	4,000,000
	Total	...	41,364,591	41,377,693

Growth of the public debt.

228. The gross total of the public debt increased from £5,000,000 in 1860 to nearly £12,000,000 in 1870, and again to over £22,000,000 in 1880-81—the amount at the end of each decennial period being about double that at the commencement. During the nine years subsequent to 1880-81, a net amount of £18,800,000 was added to the debt. The whole increase in 29 years was in a much greater ratio than the increase of population, for the indebtedness per head gradually rose from £9 10s. in 1860 to £37 in 1889-90. A considerable increase also took place as compared with the total revenue until 1886-7, for whilst in 1860, or three years after the colony commenced to borrow, the debt was equivalent to only 1½ year's revenue, in 1870 it was equivalent to 3½ years', and in 1886-7 to nearly 5 years' revenue; since 1886-7, however, the proportion fell off to only 4½ years' revenue in 1888-9, but rose again in 1889-90 to nearly as high a proportion as prevailed in 1886-7. The amount of debt outstanding, together with the average per head and the multiple of revenue at the end of 1860 and the two following decennial periods, and of the four years ended with 1889-90, are shown in the following table:—

## GROWTH OF THE PUBLIC DEBT, 1860 TO 1889-90.\*

At end of the Financial Year.	Amount Outstanding.	Average per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.	
1860 ... ..	5,118,100	9 10 4	1·66
1870 ... ..	11,924,800	16 8 5	3·66
1880-81 ... ..	22,593,102	26 1 2	4·36
1886-7 ... ..	33,119,164	32 11 6	4·92
1887-8 ... ..	34,627,382	32 16 5	4·55
1888-9 ... ..	37,627,382	34 10 2	4·34
1889-90 ... ..	41,377,693	36 19 11	4·86

NOTE.—On the 30th June, 1891, the public debt was £43,610,265. At the same date the estimated population was about 1,148,000. The amount of indebtedness per head was thus £37 19s. 10d.; and the multiple of the revenue was 5·23.

\* For amount of the public debt at the end of each year, see first folding sheet to the second volume. The averages per head for the years 1886-7 to 1888-9 have been corrected since last publication in accordance with amended estimates of population.

229. It will be noticed that in 1889-90 the public debt increased by £3,750,311. This was in consequence of the debt having been added to by a new loan for £4,000,000 floated in London in April, 1890, and by the stock on the Melbourne register having been increased by £26,411; as against which must be set £276,100 on account of a loan paid off out of revenue on the 1st October, 1889. The debt per head of population increased by £2 9s. 9d., whilst the ratio of debt to revenue rose over  $4\frac{1}{2}$  years of the latter in 1888-9 to nearly 5 in 1889-90. Increase of debt, 1889-90.

230. The debt is composed of debentures—some of which are inscribable as stock—and inscribed stock. The following are the dates and places at which the various amounts of which the debt is composed are repayable :— Repayment of debt.

## REPAYMENT OF DEBT.

Under Act No.	When Repayable.	Rate of Interest per cent.	Amount Repayable.			
			In Melbourne.	In London.	Total.	
	<i>Debentures.</i>					
			£	£	£	
287	1st January, 1891 ...	6	...	850,000	850,000*	
331-2	„ „ 1894 ...	5	312,900	2,107,000	2,419,900	
468	1st July, 1899 ...	4	...	1,500,000	1,500,000	
531	„ „ 1901 ...	„	...	3,000,000	3,000,000	
608	1st January, 1904 ...	$4\frac{1}{2}$	...	5,000,000	5,000,000	
611	„ „ ...	4	...	457,000	457,000	
	<i>Stock (London Register).</i>					
717	1st July, 1907† ...	4	...	4,000,000	4,000,000	
739	1st April, 1908† ...	„	...	2,000,000	2,000,000	
760	1st October, 1913† ...	„	...	4,000,000	4,000,000	
805	„ „ 1919 ...	„	...	4,000,000	4,000,000	
845	„ „ 1920 ...	„	...	6,000,000	6,000,000	
989 & 1032	„ „ 1923 ...	$3\frac{1}{2}$	...	7,000,000	7,000,000	
	<i>Stock (Melbourne Register).</i>					
428 439 741 963 1015	28th November, 1897‡ ...	4	966,893	...	966,893	
617	<i>Debentures of late M. &amp; H. B. U. Railway Co. §</i>	5	29,200	154,700	183,900	
	Total ...	...	1,308,993	40,068,700	41,377,693	

\* Paid off at due date out of a new loan.

† Originally debentures convertible into inscribed stock at option of holders. The amount so inscribed, according to advices received to the 30th June, 1890, was £3,483,800, the balance being still held in the form of debentures.

‡ Or at any time thereafter, at option of the Government, after twelve months' notice in the *Government Gazette*.

§ Of which £30,000 is redeemable on 1st July, 1892; £22,000 on 1st July, 1895; £100,000 on 1st September, 1895; and £31,900 on 1st January, 1897. Amount payable in London and Melbourne has been apportioned according to the interest paid in each city.

Reduced  
rate of  
interest on  
loans.

231. Loans paid off on the 1st October, 1883, and the same date in 1884, 1885, 1888, and 1889, amounting together to £8,223,320, bore interest at the rate of 6 per cent.; and it will be noticed that the last of these 6 per cent. loans, amounting to £850,000, was repayable on the 1st January, 1891, and was duly paid off at that date. With the exception of £276,100 redeemed out of revenue, all these loans have been replaced by redemption loans bearing only 4 per cent. interest, and the nominal saving by such substitution in the annual interest payable amounts to £158,945.\*

Loans  
redeemed.

232. The loans which had been redeemed up to the 30th June, 1890, amounted in the aggregate to £10,593,620, of which £2,379,200 was provided for out of revenue, and £8,214,420 by means of redemption loans, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. Nearly three-fourths of the amount was repayable in London, and the remainder in Melbourne. The following are the particulars:—

#### LOANS REDEEMED TO 30TH JUNE, 1890.

Under Act No.	Date of Redemption.	Rate of Interest.	Source from which funds were provided.	Amount Redeemed.		
				Melbourne.	London.	Total.
				£	£	£
13	1855 to 1875 ...	...	Revenue	525,000	...	525,000
23	" " ...	...	"	210,000	...	210,000
40	1857 to 1872 ...	6	"	299,100	500,900	800,000
15	1872 to 1874 ...	6	"	2,900	65,200	68,100
663	1st November, 1881	5	"	166,600	...	} 500,000†
"	" 1882†	5	"	166,700	...	
"	" 1883†	5	"	166,700	...	
617	1880 to 1886	6 & 3½§	Loans	33,800	233,400	267,200
36	1st October, 1883	6	"	236,600	3,587,500	3,824,100
"	" 1884	6	"	...	812,500	812,500
"	" 1885	6	"	580,620	2,600,000	3,180,620
"	" 1888	6	"	130,000	...	130,000
150	1st October, 1889	6	Revenue	276,100	...	276,100
Total ...				2,794,120	7,799,500	10,593,620

NOTE.—A further 6 per cent. loan for £850,000 was paid off out of loans on 1st January, 1891.

\* Exclusive of the saving, equivalent to £5,522, on the loan of £276,100, which was paid off out of revenue.

† These are the due dates. The amount due on 1st November, 1882, and portion (£138,600) of that due on 1st November, 1883, was, however, paid off in February, 1882.

‡ Treasury bonds.

§ Only £200 bore interest at 3½ per cent.

|| This amount was repaid as follows:—£100,000 on 1st July, 1880; £59,600 on 1st March, 1881; £20,400 on 1st May, 1882; £48,300 on 1st January, 1883; £38,900 on 1st January, 1883.

233. Victorian stock on the Melbourne register was first authorized under the *Public Works Loan Act* 1872 (36 Vict. No. 428), and originally amounted to £1,113,000. Owing to portion of this being converted into debentures, as being more readily negotiable by the Government in a case of emergency, which operation was counterbalanced to some extent by re-conversions and fresh issues, the amount outstanding became reduced on the 30th June, 1890, to £966,893.\* In the case of the first three loans issued in London since the 1st January, 1883—amounting to £10,000,000—the option was given to holders of converting their debentures into stock, to be registered in London; whilst the subsequent loans raised up to the end of the financial year 1889-90—amounting to £17,000,000—were issued as stock in the first instance. The privilege referred to, according to advices received up to the 30th June, 1890, had been availed of to the extent of £8,483,800, so that the stock then outstanding upon the London register amounted to £25,483,800. The total amount of stock on the two registers combined was thus £26,450,693. Of this amount, £19,450,693 bears interest at the rate of 4 per cent., and £7,000,000 at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

Victorian  
Govern-  
ment stock.

234. About a sixth of the public debt bears interest at 3½ per cent., whilst nearly two-thirds bears interest at 4 per cent., and the balance at higher rates up to 6 per cent. The following are the rates of interest payable on the various amounts of which the public debt of Victoria was composed on the 30th June, 1890:—

Rates of  
interest.

Rates of Interest.	Amount at each Rate.
6 per cent. ... ..	£850,000
5 per cent. ... ..	2,603,800
4½ per cent. ... °	5,000,000
4 per cent. ... ..	25,923,893
3½ per cent. ... ..	7,000,000
Total ... ..	£41,377,693

235. Nearly three-fourths of the interest on the debt is payable in July and January, and the remainder in October and April. In connexion with this, Messrs. W. Westgarth & Co., of London, whilst admitting the inconvenience to the colony of having large interest amounts falling due at one time, have pointed out that the greatest degree of negotiability for the stock can only be attained by making the periods of payment uniform for all loans. All but about one

Interest on  
debt.

\* Of the amount outstanding, £534,895 is held by the public, and £431,998 by the Government, viz.—£301,037 on account of Trust Funds invested, and £130,961 on account of investments by municipalities.

twenty-fifth of the interest is payable in London, and the remainder in Melbourne. The following table shows the amounts falling due during the ensuing financial year at those times and places on the debt existing on the 30th June, 1890 :—

INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT, 1890-91.

Rate per cent.	When due.	Interest due annually—		
		In Melbourne.	In London.	Total.
		£	£	£
6	July and January ...	...	51,000	51,000
5	” ” ...	15,645	105,350	120,995
4½	” ” ...	..	225,000	225,000
4	” ” ...	...	598,280	598,280*
3½	” ” .	...	245,000	245,000
	Total ...	15,645	1,224,630	1,240,275
4	October and April ...	38,675	400,000	438,675
		54,320	1,624,630	1,678,950
	Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures	1,460	7,735	9,195
	Grand Total ...	55,780	1,632,365	1,688,145*

NOTE.—The figures in this table represent the annual interest on the debt (viz., £41,377,693) as it stood on the 30th June, 1890. It may be remarked that the fresh loan raised in May, 1890, will add £70,000 per annum to the interest payable, but the first half-yearly instalment will not be due until 1st July, 1891. On the other hand, the substitution of a 3½ per cent. loan for the 6 per cent. loan of £850,000 repayable on the 1st January, 1891, will reduce the annual interest by £21,250.

236. The annual interest on the public debt, as it existed at the end of the financial year 1889-90, was equivalent to an average rate of about £4 1s. 7d. per £100, the rates on the amounts borrowed for the different works in most cases varying from 4 to 4½ per cent. No money has been borrowed at 6 per cent. since 1866; and the 5, 4½, 4, and 3½ per cent. loans floated since, together with the substitution of 4 per cent. debentures for the 6 per cents. which had become due, have gradually brought down the rate of interest, so that at the end of 1889-90 it averaged only about £4 1s. 7d. per cent, as just stated. The following are the particulars of the amounts borrowed for the different works, and the annual interest and average rate of interest thereon :—

\* Inclusive of £18,280 on debentures held by the Government on account of Trust Funds invested. The amount actually payable, therefore, is £1,669,865.

## INTEREST ON LOANS FOR DIFFERENT WORKS.

Purpose for which Raised.	Amount Outstanding on 30th June, 1890.*	Annual Interest.	
		Amount.	Average Nominal Rate per cent.
	£	£	
Railways ... ..	31,973,519†	1,298,513	4·06
Tramways in Country Districts ...	182,609	7,141	3·91
Water Supply { Melbourne ... ..	2,122,866	83,519	3·93
{ Country ... ..	4,392,173	184,744	4·21
Law Courts and Parliament House ...	600,713	25,265	4·21
Public Offices ... ..	166,195	6,789	4·09
Defences ... ..	100,000	6,000	6·00
State Schools ... ..	1,105,557	45,222	4·09
Yarra Bridge ... ..	108,043	4,622	4·28
Harbours, etc. ... ..	275,554	11,022	4·00
Graving-dock ... ..	350,464	15,308	4·37
Total ... ..	41,377,693	1,688,145	4·08

237. By the last two tables it appears that the total sum accruing annually as interest amounts to £1,688,145; but as interest (£18,280) on debentures held by the Government is not paid, and as portion of the debt was not in existence during the whole of the year, whilst the interest accrued thereon was not payable until the ensuing year, the amount actually paid in 1889-90 was only £1,523,745, viz., £1,460,463 in London and £63,282 in Melbourne. Interest payable and paid.

238. The payment of interest in Melbourne is not attended with any expense; but in connexion with the payment of interest in London expenses are incurred, consisting chiefly of premium on the remittance of money and commission to the Banks. These charges amounted in 1889-90 to £24,400, which is equivalent to a proportion of  $1\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. on the total amount paid in London, viz., £1,460,463, as just stated; as compared with £20,518, or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., in 1888-9, and a similar proportion in 1887-8. During the years 1885-6 and 1886-7, the proportion was as high as  $1\frac{3}{4}$  per cent., in consequence of the rate of exchange having been exceptionally high in those years. The following figures show the items of which the expenses were made up during the last five years:— Expenses of paying interest on debt.

\* See also footnotes to table following paragraph 226 *ante*.

† This is inclusive of £183,900, amount outstanding on the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United Railway Company's debentures, the interest on which is £9,195 annually.



## EXPENSES OF PAYING INTEREST ON LOANS, 1885-6 TO 1889-90.

	1885-6.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.
	£	£	£	£	£
Commission of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on debenture coupons payable ... ..	3,598	3,262	3,182	3,161	3,152
Commission of £500 or £450 per million* for inscription of stock and payment of interest ( $1\frac{1}{4}$ or $1\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. on interest payable) ...	5,798	6,586	7,984	8,709	9,932
Premium on remittances	10,701	10,107	7,187	7,540	10,755
Stamps, advertising, etc.	649	602	994†	1,108	561
Total Expenses ...	20,746	20,557	19,347	20,518	24,400
Interest paid in London	1,165,523	1,176,976	1,291,755	1,363,753	1,460,463
Percentage of expenses thereon ...	1·78	1·75	1·50	1·51	1·67

Interest on debt per head.

239. Adding the interest paid in Melbourne—in connexion with which, as has been already stated, there are no expenses—to the interest and expenses in the last column of the table, it will be found that the total interest and expenses of the public debt of Victoria in 1889-90 amounted to £1,548,145,‡ being in the proportion of £1 8s. 1d. per head of population, and equal to nearly a sixth of the general expenditure of the colony.

Interest and expenses of debt, 1860 to 1889-90.

240. The following is a statement of the total amount and amount per head paid as interest and expenses of the public debt in 1860, in each fifth year from that period to 1889-90; also in each of the same years, the proportion of the total amount to the revenue of Victoria:—

## INTEREST AND EXPENSES OF PUBLIC DEBT, 1860 TO 1889-90.

Year.	Interest and Expenses of Debt.		
	Total Amount.	Amount Per Head of Population.	Percentage of Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.	
1860 ...	251,777	0 9 4	8·17
1865 ...	517,081	0 16 8	16·81
1870 ...	647,674	0 17 10	19·86
1874-5 ...	719,282	0 18 3	17·25
1879-80 ...	979,864	1 3 1	21·30
1884-5 ...	1,271,907	1 6 11§	20·22
1889-90 ...	1,548,145	1 8 1	18·17

\* The sum of £500 is charged for the first 10 millions of stock inscribed, £450 for the second 10 millions, and £100 for subsequent amounts.

† See under head of "Public Debt," page 100 ante.

‡ Including £153 arrears.

§ Corrected since last publication.

241. In the other Australasian colonies, in 1889, the interest and expenses of the public debt per head varied from £2 13s. 5d. in Queensland and £2 12s. 8d. in New Zealand, to £2 7s. in South Australia, £1 12s. 9d. in New South Wales, £1 11s. 8d. in Western Australia, and £1 8s. 2d. in Tasmania; whilst the proportion to the total expenditure varied from 41 per cent. in New Zealand, 32 per cent. in South Australia, 31 per cent. in Tasmania, and 29 per cent. in Queensland, to 19½ per cent. in New South Wales, and nearly 18 per cent. in Western Australia.† In the Australasian colonies as a whole, the interest and expenses of the public debt in 1889 amounted to £6 974,272, or to nearly £1 17s. 7d. per head, and to nearly a fourth of the total expenditure.

Interest on debt in Australasian colonies and elsewhere.

242. The following table contains a statement of the amount of interest payable annually on the Public Debts of various countries, also the proportion that such interest bears to the total expenditure of each country. The countries are arranged in order according to the proportion referred to:—

Interest on debt.— Proportion to total expenditure.

INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT AND PROPORTION THEREOF TO TOTAL EXPENDITURE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.†

Countries.	Annual Interest on Public Debt.‡	
	Amount (000's omitted).	Proportion of Total Expenditure.
	£	Per cent.
Portugal ... ..	4,720,	55
Roumania ... ..	2,360,	48
New Zealand ... ..	1,617,	41
Greece ... ..	1,480,	40
Austria ... ..	11,280,	38
Hungary ... ..	10,640,	38
France ... ..	53,480,	35
Spain ... ..	10,960,	32
South Australia ... ..	755,	32
Tasmania ... ..	210,	31
Russia ... ..	27,800,	31
Italy ... ..	12,600,	31
Belgium ... ..	3,840,	31
United Kingdom ... ..	27,000,	30
Queensland ... ..	1,060,	29
Holland ... ..	2,640,	24

\* See Australasian Statistics for 1889, Table V., Appendix A., Vol. II., *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90. For later information see Appendix A. in the second volume.

† Taken, so far as European countries are concerned, from the *Statistical Journal* of Paris, for August, 1889, page 274. The amounts are there given in francs, which have been reduced to pounds sterling, on the assumption that £1 is equivalent to 25 francs.

‡ The figures for the Australasian colonies, which relate to the year 1889, express the expenses, in addition to the interest, of their Public Debts, except in the case of Queensland.

INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT AND PROPORTION THEREOF TO TOTAL EXPENDITURE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES\*—*continued.*

Countries.	Annual Interest on Public Debt. †	
	Amount (000's omitted).	Proportion of Total Expenditure.
	£	Per cent.
New South Wales ... ..	1,806,	20
Denmark ... ..	560,	19
Victoria ... ..	1,459,	18
Western Australia ... ..	68,	18
Sweden ... ..	800,	16
Prussia ... ..	8,480,	13
Norway ... ..	280,	11
Germany ‡ ... ..	4,360,	9
Switzerland ... ..	80,	3

Relation of debt to expenditure in Victoria and other countries.

243. According to the table the only countries in the world in which the relation of the Public Debt to the Public Expenditure is smaller than in Victoria are Sweden, Prussia, Norway, Germany, and Switzerland. So far as the German Empire is concerned, the result might be different if the indebtedness of the several German States was taken into account. New Zealand, it will be observed, stands near the head of the list, having only two countries above it, and all the other Australasian colonies, except Western Australia, occupy a higher and consequently worse position than Victoria.

Loans authorized 1888 to 1890.

244. During the three years ended 31st December, 1890, four new loans were authorized, amounting altogether to £10,750,000, of which £10,000,000 was to be floated in London and £750,000 in Melbourne; the whole, with the exception of £850,000 to provide for the redemption of a loan falling due on 1st January, 1891, to be devoted to the construction of railways and waterworks (including irrigation works). The total amount raised to the 30th June, 1890, was £7,026,411. leaving a balance to be floated of £3,723,589, viz., £3,000,000 in London and £723,589 in Melbourne. The latter was to be issued as required as 4 per cent. stock similar to that already in existence; the former as 3½ per cent. inscribed stock, redeemable at any time between the 1st January, 1921, and 1st January, 1926, upon twelve months' notice being previously given to the stockholders by advertisement in the *London Gazette* and in the *Times* newspaper published in London. The following table shows the amounts authorized to be devoted to the respective purposes for which these loans were to be raised:—

\* See footnote (†) on page 173.

† See footnote (‡) on page 173.

‡ The interest on the debts of the several German States is not included.

## LOANS AUTHORIZED, 1888 TO 1890.

Purposes.	Under <i>Railway Loan Act</i> —			
	52 Vict., No. 989.	53 Vict., No. 1032.	53 Vict., No. 1015.*	54 Vict., No. 1196.
	£	£	£	£
Railways ... ..	4,100,000	3,150,000	500,000	550,000
Tramways in country districts	50,000	...	...	...
Water Supply—Melbourne	125,000	450,000	250,000	...
Irrigation Works, etc. ...	325,000	400,000	...	...
Redemption of loan falling due	...	...	...	850,000
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>4,600,000</b>	<b>4,000,000</b>	<b>750,000</b>	<b>1,400,000</b>
Amount raised to 30th June, 1890	3,000,000	4,000,000	26,411	...
Balance not floated ...	1,600,000	...	723,589	1,400,000

245. The first instalment—amounting to £3,000,000—of these authorized loans was floated in London on the 22nd January, 1889, in the form of inscribed stock; the rate of interest being fixed—for the first time in the history of the colony—at as low a rate as  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; and a second instalment for £4,000,000 at the same rate of interest was floated on the 17th April, 1890. Par was determined on at the minimum price for which tenders would be received on both occasions, which, as interest had accrued from the 1st January, was equivalent to £99 8s. 10½d. *ex* accrued interest in the former, and £98 11s. 11½d. in the latter case.† The number of tenders sent in was 401 for the first, and 826 for the second loan; whilst the aggregate amounts tendered were £6,558,500 and £13,670,500 respectively. The average prices obtained were £103 5s. 11½d. and £101 10s. 4½d. respectively, or £102 14s. 10d. and £100 2s. 4d. *ex* accrued interest; whilst, if expenses of floating be also deducted, the net proceeds will be reduced to £101 11s. 11½d. and £98 19s. 6d. per £100 respectively. As the loans have currencies of nearly 35 and 34 years respectively the last quoted prices are equivalent to the money having been obtained at the yearly rate of £3 8s. 5d. and £3 11s. 1d. per £100 respectively. The former price is the highest ever obtained for any Australasian loan, or, indeed, for the loan of any British possession, except India

Loans  
floated  
in 1889 and  
1890.

\* Stock to be issued in Melbourne.

† The proceeds of the last loan were payable—5 per cent. on application, 15 per cent. on the 24th April, 40 per cent. on the 20th May, and 40 per cent. on the 20th June.

and Canada.\* The lowest rate of interest at which any loan of New South Wales had been floated up to the end of 1889 was £3 9s. per £100, that being the rate actually payable on the nominal  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. loan floated in April, 1888.†

246. The remaining portion of the loans authorized to be raised in London, amounting to £3,000,000, was offered on the 13th April, 1891, at a minimum price of £97 10s., being equivalent after allowing for accrued interest and deferred payments from 1st January to £96 2s.  $8\frac{1}{4}$ d. per £100 stock. The number of tenders was 352, but only £2,000,000 was applied for, and so the balance was withdrawn. The average price obtained was £97 11s. 4d. or £96 4s. 3d. *ex* accrued interest; whilst, if expenses of floating be also deducted, the net proceeds will be found to have averaged only £95 1s. 5d. As the loan is redeemable after 30 years' currency, the real rate of interest at which the money was obtained is equivalent to £3 15s. 4d. for every £100 actually received.‡

247. The principal feature in connexion with Australasian borrowings in 1891 is the partial failure in the floating of three consecutive loans, one of South Australia in February, one of Victoria in April, and one of Queensland in May. Only once before during the last 20 years did such an event happen in the case of Victorian borrowings, viz., in January, 1883, when only £600,700 out of the £4,000,000 offered was absorbed by the public; the balance, however, was successfully disposed of two months later. The following are the amounts offered and the amounts tendered in the case of the unsuccessful Australian loans recently offered in London:—

UNSUCCESSFUL FLOTATION OF AUSTRALASIAN LOANS IN LONDON,  
1891 ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  PER CENT. LOANS).

Colony.	When Offered.	Minimum Price Fixed.	Amount Offered.	Amount Tendered for.
	1891	£	£	£
South Australia ... ..	4th February	98	1,200,000	455,000
Victoria ... ..	13th April	$97\frac{1}{2}$	3,000,000	2,000,000†
Queensland ... ..	27th May	94	2,500,000	296,800§

\* Canada, in June, 1888, succeeded in launching a 3 per cent. loan of £4,000,000 in London, the principal being repayable in 50 years; the average price obtained was £95 1s. per £100, or £94 14s. 10d. *ex* accrued interest. Allowing for expenses, as well as accrued interest, the net price would probably be reduced to about £93 12s., which is equivalent to an annual rate of £3 5s. 3d. per £100, or 3s. 2d. less than that paid by Victoria for the loan of 1888. Canada, which was the first colony to lower the rate of interest to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.—viz., in June, 1884—was again the first to lower it to 3 per cent. The equivalent in 3 per cents at the price realized for the Victorian  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. loan of 1888 is about £93 2s. *ex* accrued interest. See also footnote to paragraph 371, *Victorian Year-Book*, 1887-8. In May, 1890, Ceylon also followed the example set by Canada in issuing a 3 per cent. loan; see Note to table following paragraph 258 *post*.

† The balance of £1,000,000 was taken up on the 7th July following, at £97 10s., on terms of the original prospectus, plus interest to date.

§ The balance was disposed of in June at about £90, previous subscribers to be placed on equal footing.

Loan floated  
in 1891.

Failure of  
Australian  
loans  
offered in  
1891.

248. In the years 1888, 1889, and the first half of 1890, all the Australasian colonies, but especially Victoria and New South Wales, were able to borrow on exceptionally favourable terms, and every loan offered was readily disposed of, and consequently the sudden failure of the issues in 1891 came rather as a surprise. Although some of the London financial journals took the opportunity of denouncing the policy of these colonies in regard to their persistent borrowings on a large scale—to which they chiefly attributed the failures—yet a close examination of the surrounding circumstances only confirms the view expressed by some other journals that the failure of the Victorian loan was immediately due to the depressed condition of all high class securities in anticipation of an immediate rise in the bank rate, and generally to the unsettled state of the London finances since the latter half of 1890. Two or three months previously (in July and August) a collapse, accompanied by disturbances of a revolutionary character, took place in the Argentine Republic, and in the November following a crisis occurred in London seriously involving the credit of several of the leading banking houses, which was only maintained by the timely aid of the Bank of England. Nevertheless the price of all high class securities was seriously affected, the price of Consols having fallen to  $93\frac{3}{8}$  on the 14th November, 1890, although the minimum price touched in the two preceding years was  $96\frac{1}{2}$  and  $99\frac{1}{8}$  respectively, and even about the time of floating the Victorian loan they were quoted as low as  $95\frac{3}{4}$ . The losses recently sustained by British speculators and investors in Argentine and other South American securities amount, it is alleged, to between £50,000,000 and £100,000,000, and hence it is reasonably inferred that in order to cover such losses it became necessary to realize on a large quantity of high class securities. The following extracts from two London journals indicate clearly the conditions prevailing at the time of the partial failure of the Victorian loan offered on the 13th April, 1891:—

Causes of failure in floating loans in 1891.

“On Monday last, when the tenders were opened, the money market here was hardening rapidly, and people talked of an immediate advance in the Bank rate—a condition of affairs quite sufficient to make the *haute finance* hold its hands, irrespective of the lifeless condition of the Stock Exchange where the bitten and crippled syndicates would fight shy of even a home Government loan. It was found that to get the loan guaranteed would cost too much, and so Victoria offered her stock at a low minimum, but without resorting to such usurious means to secure its flotation. The result has been that two-thirds of the amount she asked for was taken on the day fixed—a sum sufficient for present requirements—and the balance has been withdrawn. It was far better to withdraw it than to keep it open, as the price is likely enough to be bettered when the colony has need of the balance; and the number of present lucky subscribers was quite numerous enough. As we pointed out last week no question of Victorian credit was raised. The only point illustrated

is the present wholly depressed condition of the London market. Why, it may be asked, should Victorian stock suffer though speculators and investors here have lost £50,000,000 or even £100,000,000 on their South American investments in the past eighteen months? The answer is easily forthcoming. The South American stocks, what with the collapse in the River Plate Republics, the revolutions in Brazil and Chili, and the late troubles of Barings and Murrietas, can only be parted with at wholesale loss. Indeed, if holders determined to sell in any bulk they would find it impossible to do so, even at the existing vast depreciation. There is nothing to do, therefore, but to nurse such securities in the hope that better times will dawn; and needy people must sell out such stocks of the better class as are still marketable. Hence the fall in colonial Government stocks, home, railway, and preference stocks, and other high class securities, and the sympathetic drooping of investments which are in reality wholly removed from the zone where the actual losses have been incurred. In this general depreciation the market follows the precedents disclosed in years past, and we shall find, as soon as this realization by needy holders ceases, there will be a gradual revival in quotations showing itself first in the high class stocks with fixed dividends amongst which colonial stocks stand forth so prominently. The movement is not likely to be rapid, and we repeat our warning that all colonial loans should be kept down to the narrowest limits in the current year. We must recognise the fact that while the British investor has not now the money to lend, the London speculator, being still more heavily bitten, is even less prepared to take up stock, with a view to placing it later, though his profits on such transactions would probably be far larger than he has obtained in past years.

“It is in times like these that the plan of inviting tenders for stock at and above a *minimum*, and on a fixed day, is so open to question. The public are never ready in large numbers on a fixed day, and the minimum is a matter they do not understand. The man who subscribed for this Victorian stock at £100 Os. 6d. is hardly likely to subscribe again, as he could have got the same security upwards of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. cheaper. The public better understand fixed prices—at which all foreign loans are bought out—and would, doubtless, be readier subscribers if such a price were named to them. Under the ‘minimum’ system bankers and brokers have to be consulted, and have to be paid commissions to induce them to recommend the stock.”  
—*The British Australasian*, 16th April, 1891.

“Consols, etc.—At the close of last week, and throughout this week, apprehensions were entertained, up to the day of the actual event, of a rise in the Bank rate, and, in consequence, the department of high class securities was depressed. Consols for cash at one time receded to  $95\frac{3}{4}-\frac{7}{8}$ , but after the advance in the Bank rate there was a partial recovery.”—*The Statist*, 18th April, 1891.

“Within two months two important Colonial borrowers have met with rebuffs in London. . . . Undoubtedly the Colonial issues are adversely affected by the crippled condition of big firms who used, prior to the events of last autumn, to associate themselves in syndicates, and take Colonial issues in large blocks, gradually dispensing them through the channels of the Stock Exchange to the investing public. Some of the leaders of such syndicates, and many firms who lend their capital for carrying on syndicate operations, lately had to retire from operating or employing their capital; but this is not the only reason for the disappointing response to the Victoria and Queensland issues. Both colonies have been borrowing (as we have on more than one occasion explained) at too rapid a rate, doubtless to a great extent encouraged to take such a course in consequence of ability, till quite recently, to get money on extremely easy conditions.”—*Ibid.*, 30th May, 1891.

249. The following is a statement of the leading particulars of the last three loans floated in London, to which is added, in the last line, a statement of the Bank of England minimum rate of discount at the time of floating each loan :—

Net proceeds  
of recent  
loans.

## PARTICULARS OF LOANS FLOATED, 1889 TO 1891.

(3½ PER CENT. STOCK.)

Particulars.	(52 Vict. No. 989, and 53 Vict. No. 1032.)*		(52 Vict. No. 989, & 54 Vict. No. 1196).
	First issue, £3,000,000.	Second issue, £4,000,000.	First portion,† £2,000,000.
When floated ... ..	22nd Jan., 1889.	17th April, 1890.	13th April, 1891.
When repayable ... ..	1923 (Oct.).	1923 (Oct.).	1921-6 (Jan.).
Minimum price fixed per £100	£ 99 8 10½	98 11 11½	96 2 11
Number of tenders ... ..	401	826	352
Amount tendered ... ..	£ 6,558,500	13,670,500	2,000,000
Number of successful tenders ‡	233	116	352
Highest tender per £100 ...	£ 103 11 4½	101 11 11½	98 13 5
Lowest successful tender per £100	£ 102 10 10½	100 1 5½	96 2 11
Gross proceeds average per £100	£ 102 14 10	100 2 3¼	96 4 3
Deduct expenses, do. § ...	£ 1 2 10½	1 2 9½	1 2 10
Net proceeds, do. ... ..	£ 101 11 11½	98 19 6¼	95 1 5
Bank of England min. rate of discount Consols (2¼ per cent.)	4	3½ ¶	3

NOTE.—The quotations in this table are exclusive of accrued interest, which was £1 7s. 1d. for the last loan.

250. The total expenses connected with floating Victorian loans from 1855 (the time the first loans were authorized) to 30th June, 1890, including bank charges, brokerage, advertising, etc., have amounted to £538,744, which figures furnish a proportion of 1.148 per cent. (equal to £1 2s. 11½d. per £100) on the gross amount (£46,914,000) borrowed in London to that date; and a similar average prevailed for the loans recently floated, as will be seen by figures in the last table. These expenses are made up of 5s.\*\* per

Expenses of floating and redemption of loans.

\* By Act 54 Vict. No. 1057, the second issue was made redeemable at the same date as the first issue.

† For particulars of the second portion, see footnote (†) on page 246 ante.

‡ Wholly or partly successful.

§ If allowance be also made for premiums received and discounts paid on exchange operations, the expenses of the loan of 1889 would be reduced by about 1s. 10d. per £100, whilst that of 1890 would be increased by about 2s. 0½d.

|| Two days later it fell to 3½ per cent., and nine days later to 3 per cent. A 5 per cent. rate prevailed in the early part of the month, i.e., prior to the 10th.

¶ It fell on the same day to 3 per cent. A 4 per cent. rate prevailed about a week previously.

\*\* It has been asserted that South Australia saves this commission by floating the loans through the medium of the Agent-General; whilst New South Wales pays as much as 10s. per £100.



£100 commission to the Banks for floating, 5s. brokerage, and 12s. 6d. composition duty on inscription of stock, payable to the British Government; the balance, viz., 5½d., defraying the cost of advertisements and other charges. It should be mentioned that there are other charges which, as they do not come into operation until the debentures arrive at maturity, are not usually taken into account. These are the Banks' commission (including brokerage) of ¼ per cent. for floating the earlier debenture loans, and ⅛ per cent. for the more recent inscribable loans, besides exchange on remittances for redemption of the debentures.

Prices fixed and obtained for loans.

251. The minimum price for tenders for a loan is fixed after due inquiry from those supposed to be best acquainted with the state of the money market. The results, however, are very various, and in the case of the loans from 1874 onwards the amounts obtained per £100 debenture or stock have ranged from 1s. 4d. in 1891 to as much as £4 11s. in 1888 above the minimum fixed, as is shown in the last column of the following table:—

VICTORIAN LOANS.—PRICES FIXED AND OBTAINED, 1874 TO 1891.

When Raised.	Price per £100 <i>ex</i> Interest.						Amount above Minimum Obtained.		
	Minimum Fixed.			Average Obtained.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1874 ...	90	0	0	90	2	7	0	2	7
1876 ...	93	0	0	94	16	10 <sup>¾</sup>	1	16	10 <sup>¾</sup>
1879 ...	96	16	1	97	17	5 <sup>½</sup>	1	1	4 <sup>½</sup>
1880 ...	100	0	0	103	3	8 <sup>½</sup>	3	3	8 <sup>½</sup>
1883 ...	98	13	7	98	16	8 <sup>½</sup>	0	3	1 <sup>½</sup>
„ ...	96	13	3	97	14	1 <sup>½</sup>	1	0	10 <sup>½</sup>
1884 ...	98	2	8	98	5	7	0	2	11
1885 ...	97	4	9 <sup>½</sup>	98	18	6 <sup>½</sup>	1	13	9
1886 ...	101	3	3	105	12	3 <sup>¼</sup>	4	9	0 <sup>¼</sup>
1887 ...	101	6	3	102	5	6 <sup>¾</sup>	0	19	3 <sup>¾</sup>
1888 ...	103	9	11 <sup>¾</sup>	108	1	1 <sup>¼</sup>	4	11	1 <sup>½</sup>
1889 ...	99	8	10 <sup>½</sup>	102	14	10	3	5	11 <sup>½</sup>
1890 ...	98	11	11 <sup>½</sup>	100	2	4	1	10	4 <sup>½</sup>
1891 ...	96	2	8 <sup>¼</sup>	96	4	0 <sup>¼</sup>	0	1	4

NOTE.—The rate of interest is 4½ per cent. on the loans of 1879 and 1880, 3½ per cent. on the loans of 1889 and the subsequent years, and 4 per cent. in all other cases.

Loans floated in Melbourne.

252. The amount outstanding on loans floated in Melbourne at one time amounted to over £3,123,000, but owing to portions of such loans having been converted into debentures floated in London, and £1,223,320 having been paid off and also replaced for the most part by loans raised in London, the debt repayable in Melbourne has

become reduced to £1,279,793. The following is a statement of such loans showing the amounts as originally raised, the amounts converted or paid off, and the amounts outstanding on the 30th June, 1890:—

## LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE.

Authorization.		Loans as originally raised.			Amounts.		Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1890.
Act No.	Year.	Rate of Interest.	When due.	Amount.	Converted into Stock or Debentures.	Paid off.	
		Per Cent.		£	£	£	£
DEBENTURES.							
36	1857	6	1883-5-8	1,000,000	52,780	947,220	...
150	1862	6	1889	300,000	23,900	276,100	...
332	1868	5	1894	610,000	297,100	...	312,900
371	1870	5	...	100,000	100,000	...	...
STOCK.							
428	1872	4	1897*	1,113,000	570,000	...	543,000
741	1882	4	..	167,600	...	...	167,600
963	1887	4	..	130,000†	...	...	130,000
1,015	1890	4	..	26,411	...	...	26,411
439	1872	4	..	{ 86,780† } { 13,102§ }	...	...	99,882
Total ... ..				3,546,893	1,043,780	1,223,320	1,279,793

253. Particulars respecting the amounts, due dates of, nominal rates of interest on, and average prices obtained for, the various loans forming part of the public debt of Victoria, raised in London from 1859 to 1891, are given in the following table; also the average prices obtained after deducting expenses of floating, as well as of accrued interest; the rates of interest to which such prices are equivalent, which are really those payable by the colony on the moneys actually available (net proceeds) for the purposes for which the loans were raised; to which is added, in the last column, the minimum rate of discount, with a view of indicating the state of the money market at the time of floating the respective loans:—

Particulars of loans floated in London.

\* Or at any time thereafter upon one year's notice.

† Redemption loan.

‡ Conversion loan. The other conversion loans, amounting to £957,000, were raised in London. See footnote (§§) to next table.

§ Increase of debt in conversion of 5 and 6 per cent. debentures.

|| Exclusive of debentures of late M. & H. B. U. Railway Co.

## VICTORIAN LOANS FLOATED IN LONDON, 1859 TO 1891.

Act No.	When Raised.	Amount of Loan.*	When Due.	Nominal Rate of Interest.	Average price obtained per £100 Debenture.						Actual Rate of Interest per £100†	Bank of England Minimum Rate of Discount at time of Floating.		
					Ex Accrued Interest.			Ex Interest and Expenses. † (Net proceeds.)						
		£		Per cent.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Per cent.
36	1859	1,000,000	1883	6	105	1	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	103	18	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	14	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	"	750,000	"	"	107	17	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	106	14	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	10	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	1860	1,837,500	"	"	104	17	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	103	14	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	14	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5
"	"	812,500	1884 }	"	103	1	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	101	18	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	17	0	6
"	1861	1,000,000	1885	"	102	19	7	101	16	7	5	17	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	1862	1,600,000	"	"	100	8	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	99	5	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	1	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
287	1866	850,000	1891	"	98	4	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	97	1	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	4	3	3
331	1869	588,600	1894	5	100	17	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	99	14	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	0	5	3
"	1870	1,518,400	"	"	90	2	7	88	19	7	4	15	5	3-4
468	1874	1,500,000	1899	4										
531	1876	{ 500,000\$ } { 2,500,000 }	1901	"	94	16	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	93	18	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	8	1	2
611	1878	457,000\$	1904	"	...			...			...			...
608	1879	3,000,000	"	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	17	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	96	19	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	14	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	1880	2,000,000	"	"	103	3	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	102	5	11	4	6	11	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
717	1883	4,000,000	1907	4	98	16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	13	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	3	0	5-3
739	"	2,000,000	1908	"	97	14	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	96	10	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	4	6	4
760	1884	{ 2,636,600   } { 1,363,400 }	1913	"	98	5	7¶	97	2	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	3	3	3
805	1885	{ 3,180,620   } { 819,380 }	1919	"	98	18	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ **	97	15	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	2	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
845	1886	1,500,000	1920	"	105	12	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	104	9	0	3	15	5	3
"	1887	3,000,000	"	"	102	5	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	101	2	9	3	18	9	5
"	1888	1,500,000	"	"	108	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	106	18	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	12	9	4
989	1889	3,000,000	1923	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	102	14	10	101	11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	8	5	4
1032	1890	4,000,000	"	"	100	2	4	98	19	6	3	11	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
1057														
989	1891	{ 850,000   } { 1,150,000 }	††1921-6	"	96	4	3	95	1	5	3	15	6	3
1196														
"	"	1,000,000	"	"	96	2	11	95	0	1	3	15	7	
	Total	49,914,000††												
	Paid off ...	7,850,000												
	Outstanding	42,064,000												

NOTE.—All Victorian loans floated prior to 1884 had originally a currency of 25 years; the loan of 1884 had a currency of 30 years, and the subsequent loans a currency of from 30 to 35 years.

\* The loans referred to in the first seven lines have been paid off by means of more recent loans.

† For loans raised prior to 1876, the expenses have been uniformly assumed to have been 1·15 per cent. See paragraph 250 *ante*.

‡ Based on the prices given in the previous column.

§ Conversion loans. See footnote (†) on last page.

|| Redemption loans.

¶ It is believed that a higher price by fully 5s. per £100 would have been obtained but for the unusual occurrence of the shipment of large quantities of gold to Australia, which took place just prior to the loan being floated.

\*\* Money market much affected at time of issue of this loan by a misunderstanding with Russia, and the supposed probability of war with that country.

†† Repayable at any time between these dates at option of the Government after giving twelve months' previous notice.

‡‡ Including £957,000 for conversion of debentures and stock issued in Melbourne; also £817,220 for redemption of loans falling due in Melbourne; such amounts being virtually transfers of debt from Melbourne to London.

254. It will be noticed that the nominal rate of interest was 6 per cent. for all loans floated prior to 1869, when it was reduced to 5 per cent.; it was further reduced to 4 per cent. in 1874, which rate has, with exceptions in 1879 and 1880, prevailed until 1889, when a  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. loan was floated. It will be seen that the first 4 per cent. loan was floated at a heavy discount, viz., 10 per cent., but the credit of the colony has improved so considerably of recent years, especially since 1885, that a  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. loan, floated at the beginning of 1889, brought a premium of £2 15s. per £100 debenture, although similar loans in 1890 and 1891 were not so successful. It should be stated, however, that after the Victorian loan of 1888 was floated, a large advance took place in the value of Australian securities, owing probably for the most part, to the conversion of British 3 per cents., and the possibility that English trustees might sooner or later be allowed to invest in colonial securities, in consequence of which no less than five of the Australasian colonies—viz., New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, in the order named—have already been able to float  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. loans, either at a premium or at a small discount.

Terms upon which loans have been obtained.

255. By the last column but one of the table, it appears, in respect to the earlier Victorian loans, that, although the nominal rate of interest was 6 per cent., the money was usually obtained for about  $5\frac{3}{4}$  per cent., the lowest rate being  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in 1859, and the highest a small fraction over 6 per cent. in 1866. Since that year, however, the credit of the colony has been gradually improving, for the money was secured in 1870—or four years later—for about 5 per cent.; in the early part of 1883 for  $4\frac{3}{20}$  per cent.; in 1885 for  $4\frac{1}{8}$  per cent.; in 1888 for about  $3\frac{5}{8}$  per cent.; in 1889 for less than, and in 1890 for a little over,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.—the former being the lowest actual rate at which any Victorian—or, in fact, any Australasian—loan has yet been raised. In 1891, there was a temporary reaction, for the money could only be obtained for a little over  $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent.

Actual rate of interest on loans.

256. The following table, giving similar information respecting the loans of New South Wales, is taken in substance, as regards the earlier portion, from the *Sydney Morning Herald*, but in the case of the last ten lines the figures were compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, from official documents. No fresh loan was issued in London in 1890:—

New South Wales loans.

## NEW SOUTH WALES LOANS, 1858 TO 1890.

Date of Loan.	Years' Currency.	Amount of Loan.	Gross Amount raised.	Average price per £100 less charges etc.*	Nominal Interest per cent.	Actual Interest per £100.
		£	£	£		£ s. d.
1858	30	130,400	125,888	90·59	5	5 13 3
1859	30	818,100	916,778	99·09	5	5 1 3
1860	30	560,900	560,654	99·20	5	5 1 0
1861	30	206,960	205,887	98·85	5	5 1 7
1862	30	495,500	485,391	97·22	5	5 3 10
1863	30	610,000	613,247	99·78	5	5 0 3
1864	30	288,300	287,609	90·01	5	5 1 5
1865	30	292,800	269,974	91·49	5	5 11 6
1866	30	1,001,900	899,216	88·49	5	5 16 4
1867	30	312,800	267,448	84·32	5	5 2 1
1868	30	1,500,000	1,430,204	88·52	5	5 16 4
1869	...	1,000,000	981,655	96·85	5	5 4 2
1870 } 1871 }	30	985,100	973,696	97·91	5	5 2 11
1872	30	406,800	422,666	103·90	5	4 15 0
1873	Inter.	222,284	217,270	97·74	4	4 2 0
1874	Inter.	282,955	268,808	95·00	4	4 5 11
1875	30	1,000,000	900,581	89·12	4	4 13 0
1876	30	901,500	837,180	92·22	4	4 9 4
1879	30	3,249,500	3,099,443	97·81	4	4 2 8
1881	30	2,050,000	2,120,697	101·67	4	3 18 1
1882†	{ 30 50 }	{ 813,700 } { 1,186,300 }	2,042,916	100·10	4	3 19 11
1883	50	3,000,000	3,001,067	97·68	4	4 2 3
„	50	3,000,000	3,018,780	98·08	4	4 1 10
1884	40	5,500,000	5,152,386	91·17	3½	3 18 11
1885	40	5,500,000	5,042,041	89·01	3½	4 1 3
1886	38	5,500,000	5,247,690	91·99	3½	3 18 0
1888	30	3,500,000	3,626,300	100·86	3½	3 9 0
1889	29	{ 1,390,630† } { 2,109,400 }	3,584,105	99·57	3½	3 10 2

NOTE.—No loan was raised in 1890.

257. By this table it appears that during the six years ended with 1889, New South Wales has floated seven loans amounting in the aggregate to £29,500,000. The loan of 1882 was issued in the form of debentures, but with right of inscription as stock. All previous loans, it is believed, were issued as debentures only, whilst all subsequent loans were issued either as inscribed stock or debentures

\* The quotations respecting New South Wales for 1881 and subsequent years were carefully computed in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, and are exclusive of accrued interest as well as expenses; but, for the loans prior to 1881, it is believed no allowance has been made for accrued interest or—what amounts to the same thing—for discount on deferred instalments. This is often considerable, and, in the case of the last six loans, varied from something less than £1 to nearly £2 per £100.

† The loan of 1882 was issued first as debentures; but, subsequently, power was given to convert into inscribed stock. The debentures unconverted are shown in the upper line.

‡ Redemption loan. This was the only Redemption loan during the 10 years ended with 1889.

Success of recent New South Wales loans.

inscribable as stock. It would appear that as early as 1881 and 1882 New South Wales was able to borrow, allowing for all charges, for less than 4 per cent.—the loan floated in 1881 being set down as costing only £3 18s. 1d. per £100 per annum, although, strange to say, the next two 4 per cent. loans floated in 1883 could only be raised at a discount. The last five loans, it will be observed, were launched nominally at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; New South Wales being the first Australasian, and the second British, colony\* to issue loans bearing a lower nominal rate of interest than 4 per cent. The actual rate of interest payable on the first three of these, however, was nearer 4 than  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per £100 borrowed; but a considerable improvement took place in the last two, which were floated at or slightly above par. The earlier of these two loans was, at the time, the most successful Australian loan floated, its great success being no doubt attributable to the extraordinary demand for Colonial securities in the London money market, owing to a great extent to the then proposed, and since accomplished, compulsory conversion of the greater portion of the British 3 per cent. debt into  $2\frac{3}{4}$  per cents.—eventually to be reduced to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cents.; but this has been since, in its turn, eclipsed by the Victorian  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. loan of 1889.

258. All the Australasian colonies, except Western Australia, now float their loans at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. as the nominal rate of interest, New South Wales having been the first to initiate that policy as early as 1884. The most successful of these loans was the Victorian loan raised early in 1889, when the money was secured at the rate—based on the price realized *ex* interest—of only £3 7s. 4d. per £100 actually received; and next to this was the New South Wales loan of April, 1888, which was at the rate of £3 8s. 1d. per £100. In the two succeeding years, 1890 and 1891, however, the real rates of interest on the Victorian loans floated rose from £3 7s. 4d. to £3 9s. 10½d. and £3 14s. 2d. respectively, and a similar retrogression, owing probably to a temporary unfavourable state of the money market, occurred in connexion with the loans of other colonies, as will be observed by the following particulars of the Australasian loans floated during the years 1888 to 1890, and in 1891, up to July of the latter year:—

Loans of  
Austral-  
asian  
colonies,  
1888 to 1891.

---

\* The first one was Canada. See footnote (\*) on page 176 *ante*.

## LOANS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES RAISED IN 1888 TO 1891.

Colony.	Date.	Amount.	Currency of Loans.	Nominal Rate of Interest.	Price obtainable per £100 Debenture.		Comparative Rates of Interest per £100.*
					Gross.	Ex Accrued Interest.	
	1888.	£	Years.	Per cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria ...	Jan.	1,500,000	33	4	108 11 1½	108 1 1¼	3 11 11
New South Wales	April	3,500,000	30	3½	103 12 2	102 4 3	3 8 1
New Zealand ...	June	2,000,000	41	4	95 15 7	96 11 5	4 3 7
Queensland ...	July	2,500,000	36	3½	95 2 9	94 6 11	3 15 10
	1889.						
Victoria ...	Jan.	3,000,000	35	3½	103 6 0	102 14 10	3 7 4
South Australia...	„	1,317,800†	40	3½	100 1 10	99 4 6	3 10 9
Tasmania ...	April	1,000,000	30 to 50‡	3½	98 5 8	97 15 0	3 12 5
New South Wales	July	3,500,000	29	3½	102 8 1	101 4 6	3 8 8
Western Australia	July	100,000	45	4	108 15 3	108 1 11	3 12 9
New Zealand ...	Oct.	2,700,000§	50	3½	95 16 8	95 10 2	3 14 1
	1890.						
Queensland ...	Mar.	2,264,734	34½	3½	97 16 7	96 7 4	3 13 9
Victoria ...	April	4,000,000	34	3½	101 10 4½	100 2 4	3 9 10½
	1891.						
South Australia...	Feb.	455,400	48	3½	98 1 5	97 4 6½	3 12 6
Victoria ...	April	2,000,000	30 to 35‡	3½	97 11 4	96 4 3	3 14 2
Western Australia	July	250,000	20 to 40‡	4	100 10 10	99 1 6¼	4 1 5

NOTE.—Queensland also offered a loan of £2,500,000 on 27th May at a minimum of £94, but only about £300,000 was subscribed. Amongst other British Colonies the most remarkable recent loans are as follow :—Canada, in June, 1888, a 3 per cent. loan for £4,000,000 of 50 years' currency, realized £94 14s. 10d. *ex* interest, equivalent to interest at rate of £3 4s. 3d. per £100. Cape of Good Hope, in March, 1890, a 3½ per cent. loan for £1,150,000 of 59 years' currency, but redeemable after 39 years at option of Government, realized £100 0s. 10d. *ex* interest, equivalent to interest at the rate of £3 9s. 11½d. Ceylon, in May, 1890, offered a 3 per cent. loan for £450,000 of 50 years' currency at a minimum price of £93, but only £300,500 was applied for at an average of £93 2s. 10d., equal to £92 9s. 8d. *ex* interest, equivalent to interest at the rate of £3 6s. 4d., the balance being withdrawn.

Cost of floating loans of Victoria and New South Wales compared.

259. The expense of floating the loans of New South Wales has lately been much greater than that of floating the loans of Victoria. Thus, the expense of floating Victorian loans averages £1 3s. per £100 debenture, but it varies from £1 2s. to over £1 14s. in the case of New South Wales—the average being £1 10s. 2d. The following table contains a statement of the average expense of floating loans in the two colonies during the nine years ended with 1890 :—

\* The calculations in this table are based on the prices *ex* accrued interest as shown in the previous column, but not *ex* expenses also, as a statement of these for some of the colonies was not available; the rates for Victoria and New South Wales are, therefore, somewhat lower than those given in previous tables.

† At first only £553,700 was taken up at an average price of £100 4s. 5d., but the balance of the loan was, it is believed, subsequently disposed of on the terms of the original prospectus.

‡ Repayable at the option of the Government at any time between the periods stated on giving 12 months' notice.

§ Conversion loan.

|| In the case of the recent loans of South Australia and Victoria, the total amounts offered were £1,200,000 and £3,000,000 respectively, but only the amounts actually subscribed are entered above. For terms on which the balances were subsequently disposed of, see footnote to paragraph 246 *ante*.

EXPENSES OF FLOATING LOANS OF VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES, 1882 TO 1890.

Year.	Amount of Loan.		Expenses per £100 Debenture or Stock in—					
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Victoria.			New South Wales.		
	£	£	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1882 ... ..	...	2,000,000	...			1	1	9
1883 (1st loan) ... ..	4,000,000	3,000,000	1	3	1	1	1	10
„ (2nd loan) ... ..	2,000,000	3,000,000	1	3	2	1	6	5
1884 ... ..	4,000,000	5,500,000	1	2	11	1	11	2
1885 ... ..	4,000,000	5,500,000	1	2	9	1	14	5
1886 ... ..	1,500,000	5,500,000	1	3	3	1	13	0
1887 ... ..	3,000,000	...	1	2	10			
1888 ... ..	1,500,000	3,500,000	1	3	1	1	7	11
1889 ... ..	3,000,000	3,500,000	1	2	11	1	13	1
1890 ... ..	4,000,000	...	1	2	10			
Total ... ..	27,000,000	31,500,000	1	3	0	1	10	2

260. The annual charge per million made by the Bank of England for the inscription and management of the stock of New South Wales is £600 for the first ten millions, and £500 for the second ten millions; whereas the annual charge per million made by the London and Westminster Bank for the same services rendered to the Government of Victoria is only £500 for the first ten millions, £450 for the second ten millions, and £400 for subsequent amounts.

Annual cost of managing stock of Victoria and New South Wales.

261. The following table shows the total amount of debt, and the indebtedness per head, in Victoria and the other Australasian colonies on the 31st December of every fifth year from 1875; also of the two years 1888 and 1889; also the number of years' revenue the debt was equal to in each of those years:—

Debts of Australasian colonies.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	On the 31st December.				
		Total Amount of Debt.	Amount of Indebtedness per Head.	Number of Years' Revenue Debt is equal to.		
		£	£	s.	d.	
Victoria ... ..	1875	13,995,093	17	0	0	3·30
	1880	22,060,749	25	13	0	4·77
	1885	28,628,588	29	10	9	4·55
	1888	34,627,382	32	3	0	4·55
	1889	37,367,027	33	17	1	4·31
New South Wales ... ..	1875	11,470,637	18	18	2	2·78
	1880	14,903,919	20	3	2	3·04
	1885	35,564,259	37	2	8	4·69
	1888	44,100,149	40	12	4	4·96
	1889	46,646,449	41	11	4	5·15



PUBLIC DEBTS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	On the 31st December.		
		Total Amount of Debt.	Amount of Indebtedness per Head.	Number of Years' Revenue Debt is equal to.
		£	£ s. d.	
Queensland ...	1875	6,435,250	37 6 6	4·72
	1880	12,192,150	53 18 7	7·56
	1885	19,320,850	61 4 10	6·80
	1888	25,840,950	66 13 10	7·46
	1889	25,840,950	63 10 11	7·51
South Australia ...	1875	3,320,600	15 15 7	2·90
	1880	9,865,500	36 17 5	4·86
	1885	17,020,900	54 6 2	7·37
	1888	19,147,700	60 3 1	7·68
	1889	20,435,500	62 19 7	9·00
Western Australia...	1875	135,000	5 1 1	·86
	1880	361,000	12 8 9	2·00
	1885	1,288,100	36 12 4	3·99
	1888	1,275,200	30 5 3	3·57
	1889	1,371,981	31 7 11	3·59
Tasmania ...	1875	1,489,400	14 7 4	4·35
	1880	1,943,700	16 18 9	4·42
	1885	3,357,000	25 1 10	5·88
	1888	4,499,470	30 15 9	7·03
	1889	5,019,050	33 2 8	7·39
New Zealand*	1875	17,400,031	46 5 11	6·18
	1880	28,583,231	58 19 0	8·71
	1885	35,790,422	62 4 3	8·74
	1888	38,325,550	63 2 0	9·33
	1889	38,483,250	62 0 10	9·64

NOTE.—For public debts of the respective colonies at the end of 1890, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet at the commencement of the second volume), which gives a statement of the debts of the respective colonies at the end of each of the eighteen years 1873 to 1890; also table following paragraph 258 *ante*, and Appendix A. to the second volume.

Order of colonies in respect to indebtedness.

262. In 1889, as compared with the previous year, Queensland and New Zealand show a decrease of indebtedness per head, but an increase varying from £1 to £3 per head occurred in the other colonies. According to the returns of the same year, by far the most heavily-indebted colonies in proportion to population were Queensland and South Australia, which now stand first with about £63 per head; and New Zealand, with £62. Victoria, in proportion to population, was only about half as heavily indebted as any of these, and was, moreover, less heavily indebted than any other of the Australasian colonies,

\* New Zealand, as a set-off against the debt, has an accrued sinking fund, which amounted on the 31st December, 1889, to £1,320,359. The net liability was thus £37,162,891, or £59 18s. 3d. per head, being equal to 9 times the revenue. The sinking funds in the other colonies are of no great importance.

except Western Australia and Tasmania. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in respect to their indebtedness per head, the most heavily indebted colony being placed first:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AMOUNT OF INDEBTEDNESS PER HEAD.

1. Queensland.	5. Victoria.
2. South Australia.	6. Tasmania.
3. New Zealand.	7. Western Australia.
4. New South Wales.	

263. The public debts of the different colonies varied, in 1889, from an amount equal to 9 years' revenue or over in New Zealand and South Australia, and about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  years' revenue in Queensland and Tasmania, to a sum equal to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  years' revenue in Western Australia. Victoria occupied a lower, and consequently more favourable, position in this respect than any of the colonies, except Western Australia, her debt being equal to her revenue for only  $4\frac{1}{3}$  years. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in respect to this matter:—

Order of colonies in respect to proportion of revenue to debt.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF REVENUE TO PUBLIC DEBT.

1. New Zealand.	5. New South Wales.
2. South Australia.	6. Victoria.
3. Queensland.	7. Western Australia.
4. Tasmania.	

264. If the amounts of debt at the latest period shown in the table be added together, it will be found that the aggregate debt of the colonies on the continent of Australia was  $131\frac{2}{3}$  millions, being nearly 7 millions more than in 1888; and the aggregate debt of Australia, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, exceeded 175 millions sterling, being over  $7\frac{1}{3}$  millions more than in 1888. The following are the exact figures for 1889, also the proportion of indebtedness per head of the population, and the proportion the aggregate debt bore to the aggregate revenue of the colonies within the same limits:—

Public debt of Australia and Australasia.

PUBLIC DEBT OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1889.\*

	PUBLIC DEBT.		
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.	Per cent.
Continent of Australia ... ..	131,661,907	43 13 4	5·52
Ditto with Tasmania and New Zealand...	175,164,207	46 5 1	6·15

\* For later figures, see Appendix A. in the second volume.

Debt per head higher in Australasia than in Australia.

265. It will be observed that a combination of the indebtedness of the insular colonies with that of the colonies upon the Australian continent gives a proportion of debt per head higher by about £2 12s. than such a proportion applied to the continental colonies alone, in explanation of which it will be remembered that, although in proportion to population, Tasmania is, next to Western Australia, the most lightly, New Zealand is one of the most heavily indebted colonies of the group.

Increase of debt in Australasia in fourteen years.

266. During the year 1889, the public debt of Australasia, taken as a whole, increased by  $7\frac{1}{2}$  millions, or  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., but the amount per head of population increased by only 12s. 7d. During the fourteen years ended with 1889, the public debt increased by one hundred and twenty millions—or more than threefold, whilst the proportion per head nearly doubled. The debt also increased in a much greater ratio than the public revenue, for whereas in 1875 it was equal to the income of the colonies for less than four years, in 1888 and 1889 it was equal to their income for six years. This is shown by the following figures:—

#### INCREASE OF PUBLIC DEBT OF AUSTRALASIA, 1875 TO 1889.

Year.				Public Debt of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.		
				Total Amount.	Amount per Head.*	Multiple of Revenue.
				£	£ s. d.	
1875	...	...	...	54,246,011	23 6 0	3·85
1880	...	...	...	89,910,249	33 0 8	5·27
1885	...	...	...	140,970,119	42 8 9	5·87
1888	...	...	...	167,816,401	45 12 6	6·09
1889	...	...	...	175,164,207	46 5 1	6·15
Increase 1875-89	...	...	...	120,918,196	22 9 1	2·30
„ in 1889	...	...	...	7,347,806	0 12 7	·06

Classification of debts of Australasian colonies.

267. The purposes for which the public debts of the Australasian colonies were incurred may be classified under three heads—(1.) Works yielding direct revenue, including all immediately reproductive works, such as railways, telegraphs, waterworks, harbour and river improvements, etc.; (2.) Other works of a permanent character not returning direct revenue—including roads and bridges, defence works, school buildings, and other public works and buildings; (3.) Miscellaneous—including introduction of immigrants, amounts

\* In 1875, the population was 2,327,882; in 1880, 2,721,747; in 1885, 3,302,174; in 1888, 3,678,046; and in 1889, 3,786,827.

borrowed to cover deficiencies in revenue, and amounts unapportioned to their proper heads. In the following table the debt of each colony is classified under these three heads:—

PURPOSES FOR WHICH PUBLIC DEBTS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES  
WERE INCURRED.

(Amounts outstanding on the 31st December, 1889.)

Purposes for which incurred.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.*
<b>1.—WORKS YIELDING DIRECT REVENUE.</b>							
Railways and Tramways .. ..	£ 29,016,625	£ 31,380,508	£ 15,374,420	£ 11,374,903	£ 824,845	£ 2,029,191	£ 13,924,072
Electric Telegraphs .. ..	.. ..	726,807	786,610	848,081	195,193	99,471	590,356
Water Supply (including Sewerage)	5,643,876	4,122,823	221,170	3,321,300	5,310	..	560,280
Harbours, Rivers, Lighthouses and Docks	626,018	2,674,345	1,693,103	1,389,562	12,913	†1,521,928	†879,152
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>35,286,519</b>	<b>38,904,483</b>	<b>18,075,303</b>	<b>16,933,846</b>	<b>1,038,261</b>	<b>3,650,590</b>	<b>15,953,860</b>
<b>2.—OTHER WORKS OF A PERMANENT CHARACTER.</b>							
Roads and Bridges .. ..	108,043	603,985	844,910	1,428,284	48,822	†	3,552,999
Defence Works .. ..	100,000	775,192	138,163	250,645	..	120,868	†429,719
School Buildings .. ..	1,105,557	55,000	..§	\$680,300	..	120,428	..
Other Public Works and Buildings	766,908	1,066,630	1,928,263	471,425	193,861	554,879	2,099,871
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>2,080,508</b>	<b>2,500,857</b>	<b>2,911,336</b>	<b>2,830,654</b>	<b>242,683</b>	<b>796,175</b>	<b>6,082,589</b>
<b>3.—MISCELLANEOUS.</b>							
Immigration .. ..	..	569,930	2,621,727	..	..	235,714	2,143,327
Deficiencies in Revenue (including Treasury Bonds)	..	..	397,335	80,000	60,512	146,871	218,500
Balance { Other Services ¶	..	49,855	..	591,000	..	189,700	1,250,901
{ Unapportioned **	..	4,621,324	1,835,249	..	30,525	..	12,834,073
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>5,241,109</b>	<b>4,854,311</b>	<b>671,000</b>	<b>91,037</b>	<b>572,285</b>	<b>16,446,801</b>
<b>Grand Total †† ..</b>	<b>37,367,027</b>	<b>46,646,449</b>	<b>25,840,950</b>	<b>20,435,500</b>	<b>1,371,981</b>	<b>5,019,050</b>	<b>38,483,250</b>

NOTE.—The amounts set down for New South Wales and South Australia are exclusive of Treasury Bills for £1,907,100 and £250,000 respectively.

\* The figures set down as showing the objects for which the Public Debt of New Zealand was contracted represent the net expenditure out of the "Public Works Fund" since 1870—the date of the first Immigration and Public Works Loan—which is the only existing record of the loan expenditure; it is, however, stated that, besides loan moneys, receipts in aid from Stamp duties, etc., contributed somewhat towards the total sum so expended. The balance required to make up the total debt at the end of 1889 has been entered as "unapportioned."

† The amount for "Roads and Bridges" is included with that for "Harbours, etc."

‡ In New Zealand a portion of the expenditure on "Defences" is included under the head of "Harbours, etc.," and a portion is under the head of "Other Services."

§ In Queensland the expenditure on "School Buildings" is included with "Other Public Works," and in South Australia the amount set down includes expenditure on other buildings.

|| Including £1,139,999, loans to local bodies, chiefly for waterworks.

¶ In New South Wales the amount under this head was expended on public works on behalf of Queensland, when it formed part of New South Wales; in South Australia on general public works for the Northern Territory; in New Zealand on land purchases (presumably from the Maoris), £1,178,554, and rates on native lands, £49,764, etc. From the amount returned for Tasmania, debentures redeemed, amounting to £96,500, have been deducted, since the purposes were not specified for which the original loans thereby paid off were raised.

\*\* Included in this line, in the column for New Zealand, is an amount of £1,021,472 for charges and expenses of raising loans: New South Wales, £2,723,430 for repayment of loans. The amount in the last column also includes the old provincial loans of New Zealand raised prior to the abolition of provinces in 1876, and loans not accounted for, as well as the unspent balance of loan moneys. See also footnote (\*) *supra*.

†† As a set-off against the public debt, New Zealand possessed an accrued sinking fund amounting, on the 31st December, to £1,320,359; the net liability for that colony was, therefore, £37,162,891. The sinking funds possessed by the other colonies are comparatively small, consisting of the following amounts:—Victoria, £54,112; Western Australia, £71,536; and Tasmania, £103,181.

Purposes for which debts of Australasian colonies were contracted.

268. The major portion of the public debt of each of the Australasian colonies was contracted for the purpose of railway construction, but smaller amounts were borrowed for water supply, immigration, electric telegraphs, harbour and defence works, roads and bridges, school-houses, and other public works. Up to the end of 1889, New South Wales had borrowed a larger amount for railway construction than any other colony, the amount being nearly £31,400,000, as against £29,000,000 borrowed for the same purpose by Victoria, nearly £15,400,000 by Queensland, not quite £14,000,000 by New Zealand, and nearly £11,400,000 by South Australia. Victoria has borrowed more for water supply than any other colony, the total amount being £5,600,000, as against £4,100,000 borrowed by New South Wales, and £3,300,000 borrowed by South Australia for the same object. No portion of the public debt of Victoria, South Australia, or Western Australia has been contracted for the promotion of immigration, but up to the end of 1889 Queensland and New Zealand had borrowed over two and a half and over two millions respectively for immigration purposes, whilst New South Wales and Tasmania had borrowed considerably smaller sums.

Order of colonies in respect to borrowings for reproductive works.

269. Ninety-four per cent. of the Victorian public debt was incurred for the purpose of being expended upon revenue-producing public works, which is a larger proportion than in any of the other colonies. This is shown by the following figures, which give the proportion so incurred in each colony :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF DEBT INCURRED FOR REPRODUCTIVE WORKS.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. Victoria ...	94·43	5. Tasmania ...	72·73
2. New South Wales ...	83·40	6. Queensland ...	69·95
3. South Australia ...	82·86	7. New Zealand ...	41·46*
4. Western Australia ...	75·68		

Purposes for which debt of Australasia was contracted.

270. Of the total amount borrowed by the colonies on the Australian continent to the end of 1889, over four-fifths was for railways and other reproductive works, 8 per cent. was for other works of a permanent character, and, with the exception of 5 per cent., which was unappropriated, the balance was spent chiefly on immigration. Of the amount borrowed by the continental and insular colonies combined, the proportion for reproductive works is considerably less, but the proportions for immigration and other purposes

\* The purposes for which a large portion of the New Zealand debt was incurred cannot now be determined. See last footnotes on preceding page.

are considerably more than those for like objects relating to the continental colonies alone. This is shown in the following table:—

PURPOSES FOR WHICH DEBTS OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA WERE CONTRACTED.

(Amounts outstanding on the 31st December, 1889.)

Purposes for which debt was contracted.	Continent of Australia.		Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Amount of Debt.	Proportions per cent.	Amount of Debt.	Proportions per cent.
	£		£	
<b>1.—WORKS YIELDING DIRECT REVENUE.</b>				
Railways and Tramways ...	87,971,301	66·82	103,924,564	59·33
Electric Telegraphs ...	2,556,691	1·94	3,246,518	1·85
Water Supply (including Sewerage)	13,314,479	10·11	13,874,759	7·92
Harbours, Rivers, Lighthouses, and Docks	6,395,941	4·86	8,797,021	5·02
Total ...	110,238,412	83·73	129,842,862	74·12
<b>2.—OTHER WORKS OF A PERMANENT CHARACTER.</b>				
Roads and Bridges ...	3,034,044	2·30	6,587,043	3·76
Defence Works ...	1,264,000	·96	1,814,587	1·04
School Buildings ...	1,840,857	1·40	1,961,285	1·12
Other Public Works and Buildings	4,427,137	3·36	7,081,887	4·04
Total ...	10,566,038	8·02	17,444,802	9·96
<b>3.—MISCELLANEOUS.</b>				
Immigration ...	3,191,657	2·42	5,570,698	3·18
Revenue Deficiencies (including Treasury Bonds)	537,847	·41	903,218	·52
Balance { Other Services ...	640,855	·49	2,081,456	1·19
{ Unapportioned ...	6,487,098	4·93	19,321,171	11·03
Total ...	10,857,457	8·25	27,876,543	15·92
Grand Total ...	131,661,907	100·00	175,164,207	100·00

271. The next table shows the amounts of public debt in Great Britain and her various possessions at latest dates, so far as the information can be gathered from official documents existing in this colony, also the amount of debt per head of the population of each possession, and the number the revenue of each would have to be multiplied by in order to make an amount equal to its debt. All the calculations have been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

Public debts of British dominions.

## PUBLIC DEBTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1889.

Country or Colony.	Public Debt.		
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.*	Multiple of Revenue. †
EUROPE.			
	£	£ s. d.	
United Kingdom ... ..	689,944,026	17 18 11	7·73
Malta ... ..	79,168	0 9 8	·32
ASIA.			
India ... ..	206,619,559	0 19 7	2·53
Ceylon ... ..	2,209,728	0 14 9	2·10
Straits Settlements ... ..	15,700	0 0 7	·02
Protected Malay States ... ..	12,729	0 0 7	·02
Hong Kong ... ..	200,000	1 0 7	·53
AFRICA.			
Mauritius ... ..	772,449	2 1 5	·88
Natal ... ..	5,035,126	9 9 11	3·79
Cape of Good Hope ... ..	22,490,501	14 15 2	5·86
St. Helena ... ..	2,250	0 8 10	·27
Sierra Leone ... ..	58,454	0 15 7	·83
AMERICA.			
Canada ... ..	58,957,360 ‡	11 12 4	7·40
Newfoundland ... ..	861,083	4 7 3	3·03
Bermuda ... ..	7,220	0 9 2	·24
British Guiana ... ..	737,399	2 12 3	1·27
Honduras ... ..	16,032	0 11 8	·32
West Indies—			
Bahamas ... ..	83,126	1 13 7	1·80
Jamaica ... ..	1,588,337	2 10 11	2·29
St. Lucia ... ..	134,600	3 2 5	2·83
St. Vincent ... ..	13,780	0 5 11	·50
Barbados ... ..	30,100	0 3 4	·17
Grenada ... ..	44,475	0 17 8	·88
Tobago ... ..	2,000	0 1 11	·23
St. Christopher } ... ..	20,900	0 9 6	·52
Nevis ... ..			
Antigua ... ..	25,871	0 14 9	·60
Montserrat ... ..	3,900	0 6 10	·61
Dominica ... ..	13,400	0 9 3	·65
Trinidad ... ..	542,420	2 15 4	1·20
AUSTRALASIA.			
Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand §	175,164,207	46 5 1	6·15
Fiji ... ..	251,090	2 0 2	3·94
Total ... ..	1,165,936,990	4 7 5	5·32

\* For population of Great Britain and the various colonies, see Part "Population" *post*.

† For revenue of Great Britain and the various colonies, see table following paragraph 158 *ante*.

‡ Gross liability. The net liability, after deducting "interest bearing investments, loans, cash, and banking accounts," was only £48,619,900.

§ For public debts and amounts per head and proportion of debt to revenue in the various Australasian colonies, see table following paragraph 261 *ante*.

272. It will be observed that the total indebtedness of Great Britain and her dependencies reaches to about 1,166 millions sterling; that 690 millions, or nearly three-fifths, of this amount is owing by Great Britain herself; 206½ millions by India; 175 millions, or one-seventh of the whole, by the Australasian colonies; and the remainder, 94½ millions, by Canada, the Cape of Good Hope, and other British colonies.

Indebtedness of British dominions.

273. In Australasia, taken as a whole, the indebtedness, in proportion to population, is more than two and a half times as large as that of the United Kingdom, which in this respect is far above any of its other dependencies. As regards individual colonies, the indebtedness per head of Queensland is more than, and that of New Zealand or South Australia is nearly three and a half times as large as, the indebtedness per head of the United Kingdom; whilst that of New South Wales is more than, and that of Victoria is nearly, twice as large. The three first-named colonies are, in proportion to population, by far the most heavily-indebted countries in the world. It may be observed that the indebtedness per head of Canada is only a fourth of that of Australasia.

Indebtedness per head of British dominions.

274. In proportion to revenue, the debt of the United Kingdom is much larger than that of any of her dependencies; but with the exception of the United Kingdom and Canada, there is no portion of the British dominions in which the debt is so high a multiple of its revenue as the united debts of the Australasian colonies are of their united revenues.

Proportion of debts to revenues of British dominions.

275. During the year 1889 the public indebtedness of the British dominions increased by £14,000,000, notwithstanding a reduction of 8½ millions in the debt of the United Kingdom. An increased amount of nearly fifteen millions was borrowed by India, and seven and a third millions by Australasia.

Increased indebtedness of British dominions.

276. At the end of March, 1890, the National Debt of the United Kingdom stood in round numbers at 691 millions, the various denominations of which will be found in the following table:—

National debt of United Kingdom 1889-90.



## NATIONAL DEBT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 31ST MARCH, 1890.

Denomination.	Total Amount of National Debt.	Amount of Debt held by Government Departments (included in previous column).
<b>FUNDED DEBT—</b>	£	£
Book Debt (3 per cent.) ... ..	4,879,553	4,879,553
New 3½ per Cents. ... ..	225,746	5,935
2¼ per Cents. Cons. Stock (Goschen's) ...	529,481,486	91,702,933
2¼ per Cents. (1905) ... ..	4,647,799	660,605
2½ per Cents. ... ..	33,079,399	12,190,245
Debt to Banks of England and Ireland ...	13,645,869	...
Terminable Annuities ... ..	71,731,869	60,886,464
Exchequer Bills. . ... ..	4,360,800	8,827,905
Exchequer Bonds ... ..	7,140,505	
Treasury Bills ... ..	15,440,000	
Temporary Advances ... ..	5,311,000	
Deficit to Savings Banks and Friendly Societies Accounts	179,072	...
Russian-Dutch Loan ... ..	540,740	...
<b>Total Debt</b> ... ..	<b>690,663,838</b>	<b>179,153,640</b>

NOTE.—The information in this table has been taken from *Burdett's Official Intelligence*, 1891, page 76.

277. A gradual but continuous diminution has taken place in the national indebtedness of the United Kingdom, this reduction in the last 32 years having apparently amounted to nearly 141 millions sterling.\* The decrease from period to period is shown by the following figures, which indicate the amount of the debt at the end of various financial years :—

## PUBLIC DEBT† OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1857 TO 1889.

Debt at the end of each Financial Year.‡		Debt at the end of each Financial Year.‡	
£		£	
1857-8 ... ..	831,532,535	1882-3 ... ..	754,455,270
1862-3 ... ..	821,992,158	1887-8 ... ..	705,575,073
1867-8 ... ..	799,839,663	1888-9 ... ..	699,300,767
1872-3 ... ..	779,222,110	1889-90 ... ..	690,663,838
1877-8 ... ..	772,151,725		

278. The public debts of Foreign countries at the latest dates are next shown, so far as the information is available. The calculations as to the amount of indebtedness per head and the multiple of the revenue of each country have all been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne :—

\* The actual reduction is not so great as this, as the practice has prevailed of late years of deducting the amounts borrowed for local reproductive works. It is known that sums amounting in the aggregate to £26,558,959 were so deducted in 1887-8, when a *Local Loans Stock* was created.

† Funded (including stock held on account of unclaimed dividends), unfunded, and capital value of terminable annuities in 3 per cent. stock, at par.

‡ Financial Year ends on the 31st March.

British National Debt, 1857 to 1889.

Public debts of Foreign countries.

## PUBLIC DEBTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Public Debt.		
		Total Amount (000's omitted).	Amount per Head.*	Multiple of Revenue.
<b>EUROPE.</b>				
Austria-Hungary ...	1889	£ 580,421,†	£ s. d. 14 3 3	7·82
Belgium ...	"	87,207,	14 6 3	6·54
Denmark ...	1887-8	10,723,‡	5 2 3	3·59
France ...	1890	1,265,833,	30 0 11	10·61
Germany ...	1889-90	469,166,§	8 14 2	3·20
Greece ...	1890	29,515,	13 9 11	8·79
Holland ...	"	88,771,	19 10 3	8·72
Italy ...	1888-9	472,488,	15 9 2	7·31
Portugal ...	1889	122,958,	28 11 0	13·61
Roumania ...	1890-91	35,652,	6 12 8	6·89
Russia ...	1889	563,112,	6 2 6	6·54
Spain ...	"	251,012,	14 6 2	7·37
Sweden and Norway ...	1889-90	22,132,	3 5 7	2·93
Switzerland ...	1889	1,223,¶	0 8 4	·55
Turkey... ..	1878	292,830,**	13 6 8	17·59
<b>ASIA.</b>				
Japan ...	1889	56,234,	1 8 5	4·40
<b>AFRICA.</b>				
Egypt ...	1889	103,936,	15 5 5	9·92
Tunis ...	1884	5,000,††	0 8 5	6·60
<b>AMERICA.</b>				
Argentine Confederation ...	1889	71,700,	17 9 9	4·81
Brazil ...	1889	102,776,	7 6 10	6·80
Mexico... ..	1890	22,721,	1 19 2	3·00
Peru ...	1888	53,437,‡‡	17 16 9	40·19
United States ...	1890	324,090,§§	5 3 6	3·83

\* For populations on which these calculations are based, see Part "Population" *post*.

† This amount is made up of £319,979,000 general debt of the whole empire; £105,863,000, special debt of Austria proper; and £154,579,000, special debt of Hungary.

‡ Denmark has State investments amounting to £4,800,000, or nearly half the total debt; it has also a Reserve Fund of £990,000 to meet sudden emergencies.

§ This amount is made up of the debt of the Empire, £53,991,894 (including Treasury Bills) in 1889-90, together with the debts—chiefly borrowed for railway construction—of the following States at the dates named, viz.:—Alsace-Lorraine, £1,262,922 in 1890; Anhalt, £107,850 in 1889; Baden, £16,184,430 in 1890; Bavaria, £65,531,805 in 1890; Bremen, £3,359,041 in 1889; Brunswick, £1,278,985 in 1890; Hamburg, £11,589,221 in 1890; Hesse, £1,747,201 in 1889; Lippe, £39,664 in 1889; Lübeck, £677,810 in 1889; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, £1,973,962 in 1890; Mecklenburg-Strelitz, £293,686 in 1889; Oldenburg, £1,841,243 in 1889; Prussia, £254,758,897 in 1890-91; Reuss-Greiz, £10,462 in 1889; Reuss-Schleiz, £50,932 in 1890; Saxe-Altenburg, £44,624 in 1890; Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, £200,653 in 1889; Saxe-Meiningen, £624,751 in 1889; Saxe-Weimar, £281,745 in 1890; Saxony, £31,712,526 in 1890; Schaumburg-Lippe, £24,963 in 1889; Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, £209,060 in 1889; Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, £175,684 in 1890; Waldeck, £109,148 in 1890; and Würtemberg, £21,083,290 in 1890. A large proportion of the debts of the German States was contracted for the construction of railways. As a set-off against the "Debt of the Empire," there exist war treasure (in gold) and various invested funds amounting at end of 1889 to about £31,290,000. Deductions have been made where possible, so as to prevent sums being included twice over, thus appearing in both the Imperial and the State revenues.

|| This amount is made up of £14,384,069, debt of Sweden; and £7,748,255, debt of Norway.

¶ The above amount excludes the debts of the various Cantons, amounting in the aggregate to about £12,000,000. There exists, as a set-off against the debt, State property ("federal fortune") valued at £2,800,000.

\*\* Consisting of foreign debt, £217,830,000, and estimated internal and floating debt, £75,000,000. Paper money estimated at £90,000,000 excluded.

†† Exclusive of a floating debt of at least £702,000.

‡‡ Exclusive of £872,400 Government paper in circulation.

§§ Gross liability. The net liability after deducting the cash in the Treasury was £192,370,000. In addition to the Federal Debt, there were State Debts amounting to £49,666,000, or after deducting cash and funds in hand to £17,073,000 (net debt.)

Gross amount of debt in different countries.

279. The public debt of the United Kingdom is larger than that of any other country in the world except France, which is the larger by £575,000,000. Next to these countries in point of indebtedness are Austria-Hungary, Russia, Italy, Germany, the United States, Turkey, Spain, and British India, in the order named. These are the only countries which have larger debts than the present united debts of the Australasian colonies.\*

Amount of debt per head in different countries.

280. In proportion to population, the most heavily-indebted independent countries are France and Portugal, which are, however, in this respect, far behind all the Australasian colonies.† The debt per head in the United Kingdom is much smaller than in Portugal and France, is also less than in Holland, but is larger than in any other country outside Australasia.

Proportion of debt to revenue in different countries.

281. According to the table, Turkey is, with the exception of Peru—which appears to be irredeemably involved—very much more heavily indebted in proportion to its revenue than any other country. The debts of those countries, and of Portugal, France, Egypt, Greece, Holland, and Austria-Hungary, are all larger in proportion to their revenues than the debt of the United Kingdom\* is to its revenue. The united debts of the Australasian colonies\* are smaller in proportion to their united revenues than the debts of Canada, Spain, Italy, Roumania, Brazil, Tunis, Belgium, or Russia, as well as those of the countries previously so mentioned are to their respective revenues.

Objects of Australasian and other debts.

282. In comparing the indebtedness of the Australasian colonies with that of other countries, it cannot be too distinctly borne in mind that whereas the latter was mainly incurred for war purposes, the former was, as already pointed out, almost entirely contracted for the construction of railways, water supply, and other works which aid materially in the opening up and development of the country.

Municipal debt.

283. Municipalities in Victoria are empowered by the *Local Government Act* (54 Vict. No. 1112) to borrow money for permanent works or undertakings, but the amount so borrowed is not to exceed ten times their average annual income from general rates during the three years prior to the raising of the loan. The following is a statement of the number of cities, towns, and boroughs, and the number of shires, which had loans outstanding in September, 1890, also of the total amounts included therein. These amounts are exclusive of sums borrowed by the municipalities through the General Government for waterworks (viz., £666,463, the redemption of which is provided

\* See table following paragraph 271 *ante*.

† See table following paragraph 264 *ante*.

for by a sinking fund)—they being included in the public debt of the colony\* :—

## MUNICIPAL DEBT, 1890.

Municipalities.	At the end of the Municipal Financial Year.	
	Number of Districts which had Loans outstanding.	Total amount of outstanding Loans.
Cities, towns, and boroughs ...	41	£ 2,533,407
Shires... ..	34	411,033
Total ... ..	75	2,944,440

284. In 1890, as compared with 1889, the number of municipalities which had outstanding loans decreased by 2 (shires). The total increase in the amount outstanding was about £680,000; of which nearly £577,000 was due to the borrowings of cities, towns or boroughs, and £103,000 to those of shires. The municipal debt has been increasing rapidly since 1883, when the debt was little more than a fourth of what it was at the end of 1890, as is indicated by the following figures, which show the municipal debt in each of the last eleven years :—

## MUNICIPAL DEBT, 1880 TO 1890.

1880	...	£ 726,525	1886	...	£ 1,479,159
1881	...	728,093	1887	...	1,708,252
1882	...	742,911	1888	...	2,062,327
1883	...	776,683	1889	...	2,264,607
1884	...	1,083,613	1890	...	2,944,440
1885	...	1,229,203			

285. The interest paid by municipalities during the financial year 1890 amounted to £139,807, the rates ranging from 4 to 8 per cent. The average rate paid by cities, towns, and boroughs is 4·74 per cent., and that by shires 5·21 per cent.

286. The borrowing powers of the Melbourne Harbor Trust were limited prior to 1888 (under Act 47 Vict. No. 763) to £1,000,000, but by an Act (52 Vict. No. 994) passed in December, 1888, these powers were increased to £2,000,000.† Up to the end of 1890 the loans raised amounted to £1,500,000, of which one-third bore interest at the rate of 5 per cent., one-sixth at 4½ per cent., and the remaining half at 4 per cent. The last loan amounting to £500,000 bearing interest at 4 per cent. and having a currency of 30 years, was offered in London in the form of debentures on the 2nd July, 1889. The minimum price fixed for tenders was £101; the amount tendered was

\* See table following paragraph 226 *ante*, also footnote (||) to that table.

† For revenue and expenditure of the Trust, see table following paragraph 216 *ante*.

as much as £1,435,400, ranging from the minimum to £104, and the average price realized was £102 7s. 7d., which includes 15s. 6d. interest accruing from the 1st July, 1889, up to the periods when the various instalments were due. The leading particulars of the various loans floated are shown in the following table:—

## MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST LOANS.

When raised.	Amount of Loan.	When due.	Nominal Rate of Interest.	Price realized per £100 Debenture.						Actual Rate of Interest per £100.					
				Gross.			<i>Ex</i> Accrued Interest.		<i>Ex</i> Interest and Expenses (Net).						
	£			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
1883	250,000	1908	5	101	6	6	100	6	9	98	19	8	5	1	5
1884	250,000	1909	5	106	13	2	105	10	0	105	0	11	4	13	1
1886	250,000	1915	4½	105	7	8	103	5	6	102	1	7*	4	7	6
1888	250,000	1918	4	101	16	0	100	0	7	98	17	2	4	1	4
1889	500,000	1919	4	102	7	7	101	12	1	100	8	4	3	19	6
Total	1,500,000														

Tramways  
Trust loans.

287. The tramways in Melbourne and its principal suburbs are constructed by a Trust (called the Melbourne Tramways Trust) consisting of delegates elected annually by the municipalities interested. By the original Act creating this corporation, the Trust was authorized to raise all money required for the construction of tramways, as well as for the expenses of the Trust, by means of debentures secured on the lines constructed, also on the revenues of the municipalities represented, in the proportion of the length and cost of the tramways within their respective limits. The Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company, to which the lines when completed were to be leased for a period of thirty years (subsequently increased to 32 years), are required to pay to the Trust the annual interest, also a yearly percentage to form a sinking fund calculated to extinguish the loan by the end of the lease. Owing to the objections raised by the London Stock Exchange, however, further Acts† were passed limiting the borrowing powers of the Trust—first to £1,200,000, subsequently to £1,500,000 and finally to £1,650,000; securing the debentures on the property as well as on the revenues of the municipalities interested; and making the latter jointly and severally liable for the amount borrowed. Although the security offered was thus of the very best character, it was some time apparently before its true value was appreciated in London, as is evident by the low price obtained for the

\* The stamp duty payable to the British Government was raised between the floating of this and the previous loan from  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; otherwise the net price for this and each of the succeeding loans would have been 7s. 6d. higher than the amount stated.

† 48 Vict. No. 788; 49 Vict. No. 836; 51 Vict. No. 952; and 54 Vict. No. 1173.

first issue as compared with the higher price for the later issues. The last loan floated, viz., £130,000, was placed on the London market in January, 1891, making a total of £1,630,000, all bearing interest at the rate of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The particulars of the various loans, together with the prices realized, are given in the following table\* :—

MELBOURNE TRAMWAYS TRUST LOANS— $4\frac{1}{2}$  PER CENT.

Year.	Amount of Loan.	When due.	Price realized per £100 Debenture.			Actual rate of Interest.
			Gross.	Ex Interest.	Ex Interest and Expenses (Net).	
	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1884	500,000	1914	100 2 10	98 2 7	97 6 6	4 13 5
1886	500,000	"	...	...	101 15 0†	4 7 10
1887	200,000	"	106 6 8	105 16 8	104 13 3	4 4 1
1888	250,000	1916	109 15 11	109 5 4	108 2 1	4 0 4
1889	50,000	"	110 4 8	109 14 2	108 8 8	3 19 8
1891	130,000	"	108 9 3	107 17 0	106 13 0	4 1 6
	1,630,000					

288. The following particulars relating to the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Tramways Trust loans has been kindly furnished for this work by Mr. T. Hamilton, Secretary to the Trust :—

Sinking Fund for Tramways Trust loans

*Sinking Fund.*—Act No. 765 provides that the Company shall pay to the Trust as sinking fund  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for the first ten years, 2 per cent. for the second ten years, and 3 per cent. for the last ten years on the total amount borrowed, these terms to run from the date on which the first loan was floated. The total amount, as already stated, borrowed under this Act and its subsidiary one was £1,200,000, the sinking fund on which had to be paid by the Company from the first July, 1884. It was calculated that, capitalized at 4 per cent., these contributions would give an excess over the Trust's debt of £129,000. When subsequent Acts were passed, increasing the Trust's borrowing powers by £300,000, and £150,000 respectively, the Tramway and Omnibus Company consented on condition that the liability to pay to the sinking fund on the new loans should not commence until the 1st July, 1889, and 1st July, 1890, respectively. It was also provided that these percentages should cease to be paid by the Company if at any time before the end of the extended lease (1st July, 1916) the amounts so contributed should be sufficient to repay the loan with all expenses; and that the Company should, on the other hand, be liable for any deficiency. Power was also given to the Trust to invest the sinking fund contributions in first mortgages of freehold land in Victoria, instead of restricting them to municipal and Government debentures and bank deposits. The total amount of sinking fund invested to the 31st December, 1890, is £126,200, all in 5 per cent. Victorian municipal debentures, which have cost the Trust a little over par.

289. If the municipal debts, together with the debts of the Harbor and Tramway Trusts, be added to the Government debt on the 30th June, 1890, viz., £41,377,693,‡ it will appear that the total gross

General and municipal debt.

\* For further particulars relating to the Tramways Trust, see latter part of "Interchange" in the second volume, *post*.

† It should be stated that, in the first instance, the debentures for this loan were disposed of in Melbourne at a premium of 35s., to two of the Banks, who undertook to pay all expenses of floating the loan in London. The loan was duly floated there on the 4th February, 1886, and realized as high an average price as £107 16s. 8d., or about £107 *ex* accrued interest.

‡ On the 30th June, 1891, the debt of the General Government had increased to £43,610,265.

liability of the colony was £47,452,133, or a proportion of £42 8s. 6d. per head of population.

290. At the end of June, 1890, there was a total balance of nearly £2,573,000 to the credit of the various trust funds, as against a credit balance of £2,433,000 at the end of the previous year, the principal increase being under the heads of Post Office Savings Banks, and the Municipal Investments account. The following are the particulars of the various funds at each of these periods :—

TRUST FUNDS, 1889 AND 1890.

Accounts.	Credit Balances on the 30th June.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1889.	1890.		
	£	£	£	£
Assurance fund* ... ..	66,425	78,345	11,920	...
Suitors' fund ... ..	64,925	49,361	...	15,564
Police Superannuation fund ... ..	76,119	73,659	...	2,460
Port Phillip Pilot Sick and Superannua- tion fund ... ..	1,100	5,362	4,262	...
Intestate estates ... ..	115,128	117,663	2,535	...
Master-in-Lunacy—Investment account	5,319	7,029	1,710	...
Lunacy Trust ... ..	4,512	3,063	...	1,449
Municipal Investments account ... ..	100,678	130,961	30,283	...
Municipal Contributions for Prince's Bridge ... ..	1,470	2,004	534	...
Waterworks Trust Sinking fund ... ..	21	257	236	...
Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Deposit account ... ..	88	...	...	88
Trustees, Executors, and Agency Com- panies, and Insurance Companies ... ..	100,000	90,000†	...	10,000
Defences— <i>Discipline Act</i> 1883—Ammu- nition and Deferred Pay fund, etc. ... ..	6,790	5,577	...	1,213
Post Office Savings Banks ... ..	1,712,630	1,820,586	107,956	...
Ocean Mails ... ..	449	2,346	1,897	...
Insolvency (unclaimed dividends) ... ..	4,133	4,237	104	...
Customs Goods overtime ... ..	665	844	179	...
Municipalities Sinking fund and Re- demption account... ..	54,112	54,721	609	...
Survey Fees account ... ..	17,429	17,424	...	5
Security account ... ..	4,784	4,727	...	57
<i>Licensing Act</i> 1885 ... ..	45,567	46,371	804	...
Vermin Rate ... ..	1,038	1,630	592	...
New Falls Bridge Construction account	6,485	11,226	4,741	...
Country Tramways ... ..	15,211	7,444	...	7,767
Melbourne Police Court fund... ..	...	6,422	6,422	...
Public Instruction—Prize fund ... ..	800	1,050	250	...
Exhibition Building and Ground ... ..	...	3,207	3,207	...
Sundries ... ..	27,127	27,261	134	...
Total‡ ... ..	2,433,005	2,572,777	139,772§	...

\* It should be pointed out that the balance at the credit of this fund has been reduced by an advance of £75,073 towards the purchase of land adjoining the Titles Office (under Act 49 Vict. No. 835), on which amount the Assurance fund receives 4 per cent. per annum from the general revenue.

† This amount represents 7 Trustees' and 4 Insurance Companies.

‡ Exclusive of the amount of £75,073 referred to in the preceding footnote, but including £4,008 advanced to the Bungaree Loan Liquidation account.

§ Net increase.

291. The trust funds at the end of 1890 amounted to over  $2\frac{1}{2}$  millions sterling, whereas twenty years previously they amounted to less than half a million. Thirty-four per cent. of the total is invested in debentures or inscribed stock, and the balance is either deposited in banks or used by the Government as a temporary loan fund to fall back on in case of emergency. The following table shows the amounts, and manner of their investment, at the end of each of the last twenty-one financial years:—

## TRUST FUNDS, 1870 TO 1890.

On the 30th June.	Amount at Credit of Trust Funds.			
	Invested in Debentures or Inscribed Stock.	Deposited in Banks.	Held otherwise.*	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1870 ...	129,000	320,181	...	449,181
1871 ...	250,000	267,421	...	517,421
1872 ...	297,000	390,877	...	687,877
1873 ...	553,600	347,035	...	900,635
1874 ...	605,574	361,799	...	967,373
1875 ...	608,454	237,090	76,451	921,995
1876 ...	613,344	89,909	240,370	943,623
1877 ...	626,844	290,645	66,249	983,738
1878 ...	642,746	155,005	200,048	997,799
1879 ...	675,423	114,628	316,518	1,106,569
1880 ...	690,511	...	308,616	999,127
1881 ...	709,872	546,014	...	1,255,886
1882 ...	725,045	574,984	281,351	1,581,380
1883 ...	726,186	394,851	332,887	1,453,924
1884 ...	756,980	673,736	84,395	1,515,111
1885 ...	766,095	904,073	7,133	1,677,301
1886 ...	787,439	976,528	43,996	1,807,963†
1887 ...	782,820	985,178	41,689	1,809,687
1888 ...	829,735	1,315,508	43,486	2,188,729
1889 ...	875,027	945,269	612,709	2,433,005
1890 ...	888,998	1,272,704	411,075	2,572,777

292. All fees received from the licensing of persons authorized to sell spirituous liquors in Victoria are paid into a fund called "The Licensing Act 1885 Fund," which, after the payment of a certain proportion fixed by the Act to municipalities and termed the "equivalent," is charged with the general cost of carrying out the provisions of the Act. In 1889-90 there was a credit balance of £45,567 brought forward from the previous year, the receipts amounted to £120,055, and the expenditure to £119,252, and the

\* In agent's hands, London; owing by other Governments; advanced on account of *Stock Act* in anticipation of sales; advanced on account of loans; "deficiency met," "charges on account finance of succeeding year," etc.

† Amount chargeable under advances included in this and subsequent years.



balance carried forward to the next year being £46,371. The receipts consisted of £115,939 from licences, £4,090 from fines, and £26 from sale of confiscated liquor, etc. The expenditure was made up of £92,579 "equivalent" paid to municipalities, £1,575 for travelling expenses of members of Licensing Courts, £2,654 to police acting as inspectors, £4,467 for incidental expenses, £381 for cost of taking poll of electors, £17,597 for compensation.

293. The balance at the credit of the public account on the 30th June, 1890, was £3,224,893, but as various sums—as explained in the report of the Commissioners of Audit—had been advanced in anticipation of the next year's appropriations, including interest due 1st July, remitted to England, also recoups (£166,514), rolling stock (£300,000), etc.,\* the actual cash balance in hand became reduced to £1,771,313. The balance was distributed over the four principal accounts as follow:—

BALANCES AT CREDIT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT, 30TH JUNE, 1890.†

Consolidated Revenue	...	...	...	£1,407,957
Trust Funds	...	...	...	1,318,327
Loan Account	...	...	...	474,380
Railway Construction Account	...	...	...	24,229
				£3,224,893
Credit Balance	...	...	...	£3,224,893
Less—Advances on Account of 1890-91	...	...	...	1,453,580
				£1,771,313
Cash Balance	...	...	...	£1,771,313

294. The retiring allowances paid from the Victorian revenue are of two kinds, pensions and superannuation allowances. Of the former there were in 1889-90 five in all, embracing allowances to three former Ministers released from office on political grounds, to the widow of a former Governor of Victoria, and to the daughter of an eminent explorer of the Australian coasts. The total amount included in these pensions was £3,766.

295. The persons entitled under Acts of Parliament to superannuation allowances in the same year numbered 805, and consisted of one ex-Supreme-Court Judge, seven former judges of County Courts, a late Clerk of Parliaments, a late Master-in-Equity, two late Commissioners of Audit, 710 ex-officers of the Public Service, 25 ex-officers of the Lunacy Department, 49 ex-officers of the Railway Department, and 9 ex-officers of the Defence Forces. The aggregate amount of the allowances to these persons was £86,705, or an average of £107 14s. 2d. to each recipient.

\* See paragraph 101 *ante*.

† On the 30th June, 1891, the credit balance was £2,439,242, and the cash balance £695,911.

Balance at credit of public account.

Pensions.

Super-annuation allowances under Acts of Parliament.

296. Taken together, the pensions and superannuation allowances numbered 810, or 132 more than in the previous year, and the sum paid amounted to £91,005,\* or £12,904 more than in that year. The average to each recipient was £112 7s., or £2 17s. less than in 1888-9. It may be mentioned that the increase in the number and amount of these allowances is more apparent than real, it being due chiefly to the circumstance that a large proportion of allowances which were formerly voted annually are now paid under Special Appropriation.

Pensions,  
etc., under  
Acts, 1889  
and 1890.

297. The different authorities under which pensions and superannuation allowances are legalized, and the individuals to whom they were awarded, also the number on the list, and the gross and average amount of the pensions and superannuation allowances not subject to annual votes paid during 1889-90, will be found in the following table:—

Pensions,  
etc.,  
1889-90.

PENSIONS AND SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES,† 1889-90.

Authority under which legalized.	Description of the Recipients.	Number of Persons on the List.	Amount paid.					
			Total.			Average to each Recipient.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
PENSIONS.								
18 & 19 Vict. cap. 55 ( <i>Constitution Act</i> , Schedule D)	Former Ministers of the Crown	3	2,852	6	5†	888	17	9
21 Vict. No. 20 ...	Daughter of the late Captain Flinders, R.N.	1	100	0	0	100	0	0
33 Vict. No. 362 ...	Widow of a former Go- vernour of Victoria	1	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.								
18 & 19 Vict. cap. 55	Supreme Court Judge ...	1	2,098	2	4†	1,750	0	0
" " " " "	Clerk of Parliaments ...	1	500	0	0	500	0	0
33 " Vict. " No. " 345 ( <i>County Court Sta- tute</i> )	County Court Judges ...	7	4,650	0	0	664	5	9
36 Vict. No. 435 ...	Master-in-Equity ...	1	750	0	0	750	0	0
49 Vict. No. 870 ...	Commissioners of Audit	2	1,116	13	4	558	6	8
25 Vict. No. 160 ( <i>Civil Service Act</i> )	Officers in the Public Service	380	51,131	5	4	134	11	1
47 Vict. No. 773 ( <i>Pub- lic Service Act</i> )	Ditto ...	330	20,805	14	11	63	0	11
31 Vict. No. 309 ( <i>Lu- nacy Statute</i> )	Officers in the Lunacy Department	25	855	0	3	34	4	0
47 Vict. No. 767 ( <i>Vic- torian Railways Act</i> )	Officers in the Railway Department	49	4,260	16	8	86	19	1
47 Vict. No. 777 ( <i>Dis- cipline Act</i> )	Officers of the Defence Force	9	885	4	4	98	7	2
Total ...	...	810	91,005	3	7	112	7	0

\* Including £534 arrears for lapsed pension.

† Not including £2,000 paid to the Police Superannuation Fund, and allowances voted annually, for which see paragraph 298 *post*.

‡ Including arrears to a deceased pensioner, viz., £186 as a former Minister of the Crown, and £348 as a former Supreme Court Judge

Police pensions, how granted.

298. Superannuation allowances to the police are not included in the foregoing statement, as they are paid under the *Police Regulations Statute* (37 Vict. No. 476) out of a fund called the Police Superannuation Fund, which is maintained by an annual income of £2,800 arising from the investment of £70,000 in Government stock; by an annual subsidy of £2,000 from the consolidated revenue; by a moiety of the fines inflicted by Courts of Petty Sessions under various Statutes (£8,348 in 1889-90); and, if necessary, by a deduction not exceeding  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. from the pay of the members of the force, and a further grant in aid from the consolidated revenue. In all cases of a police superannuation allowance being granted, the option is given to the retiring member to commute it for a gratuity equal to one month's pay for each year of service.

Number of police pensions and gratuities, 1889-90.

299. The number of recipients of police retiring allowances in 1889-90 was 253,\* on which the annual amount payable was £25,595, or an average of £101 3s. 4d. to each recipient. It should be mentioned, however, that the actual amount paid in 1889-90 was only £24,806, in consequence of some amounts not having been drawn. In addition, gratuities in lieu of retiring allowances were paid in 12 instances, amounting in the aggregate to £3,720, or an average of £310 to each recipient.

Deduction from pay of police, and votes in aid.

300. In the year under review, for the thirteenth time, a deduction was made from the pay of the police for the purpose of enabling the superannuation fund to meet the demands made thereon. The deduction was at the rate of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., or the full amount allowed by law, and realized £5,218. Even with this addition, however, the ordinary receipts have proved insufficient, and the large balance which existed in the earlier years of the fund's existence having gradually become exhausted, it became necessary for Parliament to vote in aid of the fund a sum of £2,600 in 1880-81, £5,000 in 1881-2, £8,000 in 1882-3, £10,000 in each of the four years 1883-4 to 1886-7, and £7,000 in each of the last three years. The balance to the credit of the fund at the beginning of 1889-90 was £6,819,† but at the end of the year this had decreased to £3,659.

Retiring allowances granted for infirmity.

301. Except in cases of infirmity of mind and body, the ordinary minimum age at which retiring allowances are granted to members of the civil service is sixty years,‡ and to members of the police force

\* Of these 6 lapsed during the year, so that the number at the end of the year was 247.

† The actual balance was only £6,119, but £700 of the Government grant due on account of the year was paid soon afterwards.

‡ Now extended to 65 years, at the option of the officer, unless he is called upon by the Governor in Council to retire upon the recommendation of the Public Service Board (Act 54 Vict., No. 1133, sec. 143).

fifty-five years. Of the existing retiring allowances, however, 35 per cent. of those granted to public servants, and as many as 44 per cent. of those granted to the police,\* were awarded in consequence of infirmity or disablement before the full age had been attained.

302. Besides the superannuation allowances and pensions for which amounts are specially appropriated, certain allowances are voted by Parliament each year to retired public servants who, prior to the passing of the *Public Service Act* 1883, were attached to the unclassified branches of the service, and consequently were not comprehended in any of the several Statutes under which retiring allowances are legalized; in addition to which there was voted a grant in aid of the Police Superannuation Fund, and pensions to two widows of constables who were shot by the Kelly gang of outlaws. The number of retiring allowances voted in 1889-90, the gross amount paid, and the average to each recipient, also the departments in which the several recipients served, will be found in the following table:—

SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS VOTED BY  
PARLIAMENT, 1889-90.

Department.	Number of Recipients.	Allowances voted.	
		Total Amount paid.	Average to each Recipient.
SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.		£	£ s. d.
Chief Secretary† ... ..	10	546	54 12 0
Minister of Public Instruction ... ..	60	4,646	77 8 8
Attorney-General ... ..	1	240	240 0 0
Treasurer ... ..	1	68	68 0 0
Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	1	18	18 0 0
Commissioner of Public Works ... ..	14	1,372	98 0 0
Commissioner of Trade and Customs ... ..	3	567	189 0 0
Postmaster-General ... ..	9	389	43 4 5
Commissioner of Railways ... ..	9	904	100 8 11
PENSIONS.			
Widows of Constables shot by the Kelly gang of outlaws	2	87	43 10 0
Total ... ..	110	8,837	80 6 9

303. The following is a summary of the pensions, superannuation allowances, compensations, and gratuities, paid out of the general

\* Including pensions granted under the *Civil Service* and *Public Service Acts*.

† Four of these pensions, amounting to £116, were granted to ex-constables of police for injuries received in execution of duty, in addition to amounts paid out of Police Superannuation Fund.

revenue during the year 1889-90, distinguishing payments from special appropriations from those from annual votes or other sources:—

PENSIONS, RETIRING ALLOWANCES, COMPENSATIONS, AND GRATUITIES  
PAID, 1889-90.

Pensions, Compensations, etc.	Annual Allowances.	Compensations and Gratuities.	Total.
	£	£	£
<i>Under Special Appropriations—</i>			
<i>Constitution Act</i> ... ..	5,450	...	5,450
County Court Judges ... ..	4,650	...	4,650
Master-in-Equity ... ..	750	...	750
Commissioners of Audit ... ..	1,117	...	1,117
Railway Department ... ..	4,261	13,253	17,514
Public Service* ... ..	73,677	8,367	82,044
Others (Lady Darling and Mrs. Petrie) ...	1,100	...	1,100
Total ... ..	91,005	21,620	112,625
<i>Under Annual Votes—</i>			
Railway Department ... ..	904	8,508	9,412
Public Service ... ..	7,846	11,573	19,419
Others ... ..	87	...	87
Total ... ..	8,837	20,081	28,918
Total, exclusive of Police Pensions ...	99,842	41,701	141,543
<i>To the Police—</i>			
Endowment and amount voted £9,000† } From Police Superannuation Fund 19,526 }	24,806	3,720	28,526
Grand Total ... ..	124,648	45,421	170,069
Less amount derived from Police Superannuation Fund ... ..	15,806	3,720	19,526
Amount paid by State ‡ ... ..	108,842	41,701	150,543

Retiring allowances, etc., 1888-9 and 1889-90.

304. Taking into account pensions, retiring allowances, compensations, and gratuities of all kinds, whether specially appropriated or voted, the amount paid by the State was greater by only £17 in 1889-90 than in the previous year.

Pilots' pensions.

305. The Port Phillip Pilot Sick and Superannuation Fund was originally under the control of the Pilot Board, but under the *Marine Board Act* (55 Vict. No. 965), it was handed over to the Treasurer of the colony on the 26th April, 1889. The amount then at its credit

\* Including allowances to officers under the *Civil Service and Public Service Acts*, the *Lunacy Statute* and the *Discipline Act*.

† These figures represent the amount paid from the general revenue, which consists of the usual endowment of £2,000, and an additional grant of £7,000 voted by Parliament.

‡ See table following paragraph 120 *ante*.

was £41,460, consisting of £40,900 in securities and £560 in cash. The receipts during the financial year 1889-90 amounted to £3,406, of which £821 was deducted from the pay of pilots, and £2,585 was received as interest on moneys invested; whilst the expenditure, all but £5 being on account of pensions, amounted to £2,144. The number of pensions on the list at the end of the year was 18, and the annual amount payable was £2,131. The balance at the credit of the fund on 30th June, 1890, was £43,262. These pensions are not included in the foregoing tables.

306. Since the passing of the *Pensions Abolition Act* (45 Vict. No. 710), viz., on the 24th December, 1881, no persons entering the Public Service, except Judges of the Supreme and County Courts and officers and members of the police force, are entitled to a retiring allowance or gratuity of any kind whatever. Abolition of  
retiring  
allowances.

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## PART III.—POPULATION.

Census of  
1891.

307. A census of Victoria was taken on the 5th April, 1891, that being the date on which the census was also taken in the United Kingdom, in the other Australasian colonies, and in most other portions of the British Empire.

Population,  
1891.

308. According to the Victorian census, the total population of the colony was as follows:—

POPULATION, CENSUS OF 5TH APRIL, 1891.*						
Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	599,172
Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	541,233
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1,140,405

Increase of  
population.

309. The increase of population between the censuses of 1881 and 1891 was 278,059, viz., 147,089 males and 130,970 females, as against an increase of 130,818, viz., 51,033 males and 79,785 females, between the censuses of 1871 and 1881, and an increase of 191,206, viz., 72,399 males and 118,807 females, between the censuses of 1861 and 1871. It will be observed that, whilst in the last intercensal period the increase of males was greater than that of females, in the two previous intercensal periods the increase of females was greater than that of males.

Rate of  
increase of  
population.

310. Between the censuses of 1881 and 1891, the rate of increase of the total population (32·2 per cent.) was much greater than that between 1871 and 1881 (17·9 per cent.), but not so great as that between 1861 and 1871 (35·4 per cent.).

Rate of  
increase of  
males.

311. The rate of increase of the male population was considerably greater in the last than in either of the two previous intercensal periods, the percentage being 32·5 between 1881 and 1891, 12·7 between 1871 and 1881, and 22·0 between 1861 and 1871.

Rate of  
increase of  
females.

312. The rate of increase of the female population was—as in the case of the male population—greater in the last than in the middle period; but it was less than in the first period, the percentage being 31·9 between 1881 and 1891, 24·1 between 1871 and 1881, and 56·1 between 1861 and 1871.

Births over  
deaths in  
ten years.

313. According to the registrations, the excess of births over deaths between the censuses of 1881 and 1891 was 161,699, viz., 73,406 of males and 88,293 of females. Thus, the colony not only retained a number equivalent to the whole of this natural increase,

\* The figures have not been finally checked, but it is believed they are very nearly accurate. The correct totals will be given in appendix to this volume.

but gained in addition 116,360 persons, viz., 73,683 males and 42,677 females, by immigration. In the previous intercensal period (1871 to 1881) the excess of registered births over registered deaths was, of males 66,923, and of females 78,980; but the colony lost by emigration a number of males equivalent to all those born and 15,890 more, and a number of females equivalent to all born except 805, the net loss in those ten years being thus 15,085.

314. Between the censuses of 1881 and 1891 the excess of recorded arrivals by sea over recorded departures by sea was 183,347, viz., 126,817 of males, and 56,530 of females. If these numbers, and those just quoted showing the excess of births over deaths had been correct, and the arrivals and departures overland had balanced each other, the census would have shown a population of 1,207,392, viz., 652,306 males and 555,086 females, or 66,987, viz., 53,134 males and 13,853 females more than it actually did. The totals may to a certain extent have been affected by the overland emigration, of which no account is kept, but there is no doubt that the main disturbance has arisen from the circumstance that a large number of the departures by sea are unrecorded. The defective nature of the emigration returns being known, an allowance was made for it each quarter in the estimates of population published at those periods by the Government Statist, the whole allowance during the 10 years 1881-1891 being 52,131, viz., 41,333 males and 10,798 females; this reduction turned out to be insufficient, as the estimate brought on to the census day exceeded the population then enumerated by 14,856, viz., 11,801 males and 3,055 females. The following table shows the actual, apparent, and estimated population at the date of the census of 1891, and the numbers by which the apparent and estimated exceeded the actual population:—

ACTUAL, APPARENT, AND ESTIMATED POPULATION, 5TH APRIL, 1891.\*

Sex.	Population of Victoria.			Excess over Actual Population of	
	Actual. †	Apparent. †	Estimated. §	Apparent Population.	Estimated Population.
Males ... ..	599,172	652,306	610,973	53,134	11,801
Females ... ..	541,233	555,086	544,288	13,853	3,055
Total ... ..	1,140,405	1,207,392	1,155,261	66,987	14,856

\* See footnote to page 210.

† Enumerated at the census of 1891.

‡ Made up by adding excess of recorded births over recorded deaths, and of recorded arrivals over recorded departures, between censuses of 1881 and 1891.

§ Made up by deducting 41,333 males and 10,798 females from the apparent population for the estimated number of unrecorded departures.



315. During the period intervening between the last two censuses, the recorded departures from the colony numbered 602,189, viz., 411,792 males and 190,397 females. Adding the unrecorded departures as derived from the last column but one of the last table to these numbers, and calculating the proportion of such departures to the whole, it is found that nearly  $10\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of those who left the colony in the ten years ended with the census day 1891, viz.,  $11\frac{4}{5}$  per cent. of the males, and  $7\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. of the females—passed out by sea or over the borders without their departure being officially recognized. In the ten years 1871-81 these proportions were as follow:—Both sexes, 17 per cent.; males, 19 per cent.; females, 11 per cent.

316. It should be pointed out that the number by which the apparent exceeds the actual population does not represent all who leave the colony unobserved, as whilst, practically, all the deaths are registered, a number of the births escape registration, the population estimates being thereby disturbed in an opposite direction to that due to unrecorded departures, therefore the number of the latter must really be greater than that shown by the figures.

317. At the census of 1881 the actual was found to be less than the apparent population by 67,437, or 55,204 males and 12,233 females. These numbers are greater as regards the total by 450, and as regards the males by 2,070, but less as regards the females by 1,620 than the difference found to exist at the recent census.

318. The want of agreement between the estimated and the enumerated population will necessarily cause a reconsideration of the figures which in the *Victorian Year-Book* and *Statistical Register* have been set down as showing the probable population of each year, and the difference involved in this want of agreement will be distributed as fairly as possible over the different years of the intercensal period. All calculations of averages or proportions to population during these years will also be reworked, and may then be considered as final.\*

319. Worked back from the census figures, the population of Victoria at the end of 1890 and the mean or average population of that year may be set down as follows†:—

Population, 31st December, 1890.			Mean Population, 1890.		
Males	...	596,064	Males	...	589,310
Females	...	537,202	Females	...	529,190
		1,133,266			1,118,500
Total	...	1,133,266	Total	...	1,118,500

\* The estimated population of Victoria at the end of each year will be found in the *Statistical Summary of Victoria* (first folding sheet) published at the beginning of the second volume.

† See footnote to page 210.

Proportion  
of unre-  
corded  
emigrants.

Disturbance  
by unregis-  
tered  
births.

Actual and  
apparent  
population,  
1881.

Recon-  
sideration  
of former  
estimates.

Population  
at end and  
middle of  
1890.

320. The census of 1891 shows that the sexes in Victoria have slightly diverged from equality since the previous census, the population of females to every 100 males being 90·33, as against 90·75 in 1881. In 1871 the proportion of females was 82·4, and, in 1861, 64·4 to every 100 males.

Proportions  
of the sexes.

321. The population returned at the recent census furnishes a proportion of nearly 13 (12·98) persons to the square mile, or 1,298 persons to 100 square miles. The proportion in 1881 was 9·8 persons, in 1871 8·3 persons, and in 1861 6·1 persons to the square mile.

Density of  
population.

322. The compilation of the census returns of ages, birthplaces, religions, conjugal condition, education, and occupations of the people has not yet been effected. Such information upon these subjects as may become available before the work closes will be given in an Appendix to the second volume.

Ages, birth-  
places,  
religions,  
etc.

323. It is estimated that in 1859 there were about 43,000 Chinese in the Australasian colonies, of whom 42,000 were in Victoria, chiefly upon the gold-fields. A year later a number of Chinese left Victoria, mainly for New South Wales, whilst some returned to their native country, with the effect that when a census was taken in 1861 the number in Victoria was found to have become reduced to 24,732, and in all the Australasian colonies to 38,300. At the census taken ten years later, viz., in 1871, the number had become still further reduced in Victoria to 17,935, and in Australasia to 31,100. Ten years still later, viz., at the census of 1881, the number of Chinese had fallen to 12,128 in Victoria; but in all Australasia it had increased to 43,706. Since then, an estimate brought down to the beginning of 1890 gives the number in Victoria as 12,128, and in all Australasia as 43,706.

Chinese in  
Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

324. According to a preliminary return ("first count") of the population enumerated at the census of 1891, the number of Chinese in Victoria (including half-castes) was 8,137, viz., 7,761 males and 376 females. It is almost certain these number understate the truth, and will be considerably added to when the census schedules have been closely examined. Such information as may become available respecting the correct numbers in Victoria and the other Australasian colonies will be published in an Appendix.

Chinese  
according  
to census  
of 1891.

325. Aboriginal stations, under the Board for the Protection of the Aborigines, have been founded at Coranderrk, near the junction of the Yarra and Watts Rivers; at Framlingham and Lake Condah, in the Western District; at Lakes Wellington and Tyers, in Gippsland; and at Lake Hindmarsh, in the Wimmera District. There are, moreover, twelve depôts, where Aborigines who object to live on stations can obtain supplies. The following are the areas of the reserves at the stations, the average number of Aborigines living on

Aborigines  
at stations,  
etc.

each reserve, also the average number who from time to time receive supplies at the depôts or occasionally visit the stations :—

ABORIGINES, 1891.

Name of Station.	Area of Reserve.	Number of Aborigines. (including half-castes), May, 1891.
	Acres.	
Coranderrk ... ..	6,000	94
Framlingham ... ..	500*	62
Lake Condah ... ..	4,000	94
Lake Wellington ... ..	2,363	83
Lake Tyers ... ..	5,000	74
Lake Hindmarsh ... ..	3,000	47
Occasional visitors to stations and depôts ... ..	...	152
Numbers wandering across to boundaries ... ..	...	125†
Total ... ..	20,863	731‡

Aborigines  
Protection  
Act.

326. An Act came into operation on the 1st January, 1887,§ in which provision was made for the gradual separation of the half-castes from the pure blacks, and the absorption of the former into the general population. Half-castes of either sex over 34 years of age habitually living and associating with the Aborigines, female half-castes married to Aborigines, children unable to earn their own living, and other half-castes receiving licences from the Board to reside on an Aboriginal station, are excluded from the operation of the Act. Other half-castes, who prior to the passing of the Act had been maintained either wholly or in part by moneys granted by Parliament for the benefit of the Aborigines, might at the discretion of the Board, if in necessitous circumstances, be supplied with rations or their equivalent in money for three years, with clothing for five years, and with blankets for seven years after the coming into operation of the Act.

Report on  
Aborigines,  
1890.

327. In their report for 1889-90, dated the 4th October, 1890, the Board for the Protection of the Aborigines in the colony of Victoria state that the number of half-castes who, under the operation of the Act just referred to, left the stations, and are now earning their living with some assistance from the Board, is 186; that regulations have been drawn up and approved of for apprenticing boys and girls to trades and other useful occupations, and in accordance therewith 28 half-caste girls have been placed in service, and several boys have been apprenticed, whilst 6 orphans have been transferred to the Orphanage and

\* The Framlingham reserve has been reduced by 3,000 acres, leaving now only 500 acres. An Agricultural College is to be erected on the land taken away from the reserve.

† The numbers are only approximate, as these Aborigines are crossing and recrossing the boundary of the colony at certain intervals.

‡ According to the "first count" of the population obtained from the returns of the census of 1891, the Aborigines (including half-castes) numbered only 584, viz., 352 males and 232 females. These numbers will doubtless be added to after a closer investigation of the schedules has taken place. The full number returned will be given in an Appendix.

§ *The Aborigines Protection Act 1886* (50 Vict. No. 912.)

Industrial Schools; that several half-caste Aborigines who have selected land have received assistance, in accordance with the promise given in the Act; and that there were 3 marriages, 12 births, and 36 deaths (including 4 at depôts) at Aboriginal stations during the year.

328. According to the same report, the total amount expended on the Aboriginal stations in the year ended 30th June, 1890, was £8,967, from which if the income be deducted, amounting to £1,123, the net cost of the stations will be reduced to £7,844, as compared with £7,377 in 1888-9. Expenditure on Aborigines.

329. In the following table the area of Victoria is divided into three districts, the first being the metropolitan (Greater Melbourne), extending in all directions for a distance of ten miles from the centre of the city;\* the second, viz., the extra-metropolitan towns, including the total space embraced in cities, towns, and boroughs (present or former) outside the limits of Greater Melbourne; and the third, viz., the extra-urban or rural, including the remaining portions of the colony. In each of these districts the population is shown as enumerated at the recent census, the ratio of the population of each district to that of the whole colony, and the number of persons to the square mile; also the numerical and centesimal increase during the ten years ended with the date of the census of 1891:— Urban and rural population.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, CENSUS OF 1891.†

Districts.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Population, 5th April, 1891.			Increase in 10 Years.	
		Total.	Proportions per Cent.	Persons to the Sq. Mile.	Number.	Per Cent.
Towns { Metropolitan Extra-Metropolitan‡	256	491,378	43·09	1,919	208,431	73·67
	376	192,880	16·91	513	3,297	1·74
Total Urban ...	632	684,258	60·00	1,083	211,728	44·81
Extra-Urban or Rural	87,252	456,147	40·00	5·2	66,331	17·02
Total of Victoria	87,884	1,140,405	100·00	13	278,059	32·24

330. It will be observed that the urban exceeds the rural population by 228,000 persons, the increase of the former in ten years being 45 per cent., whilst that of the latter was only 17 per cent. The increase in the metropolitan district much exceeded that in any of the Increasing proportion of metropolitan population.

\* Exclusive of water, which covers about 58 square miles of the area named.

† See footnote to page 210.

‡ In addition to the present extra-metropolitan cities, towns, and boroughs, certain towns, which were at one time independent municipalities but have since become portions of shires, are included in this line. These, with their enumerated populations in 1891 (subject to future revision), are as follow:—Avoca, 787; Beechworth, 2,528; Chiltern, 1,351; Gisborne, 413; Graytown, 104; Guildford, 392; Jamieson, 286; Kilmore, 1,122; Kyneton, 3,371; Maldon, 1,692; South Barwon, 1,587; Steiglitz, 255; Taradale, 322; Walhalla, 1,771; Woodend, 707. The populations of the present cities, towns, and boroughs, also those of the shires, are given in a subsequent table.

others, its population being now equal to 43 per cent. of that of the whole colony, as against only 33 per cent. in 1881. The following were the proportions of the metropolitan to the whole population of the colony at the last four census periods:—

**PROPORTION OF POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE TO  
TOTAL POPULATION OF VICTORIA.**

			Per Cent.				Per Cent.
1861	...	...	25·89	1881	...	...	32·81
1871	...	...	28·87	1891	...	...	43·09

331. The following table shows the estimated area and the population in 1881 and 1891 of the various municipalities comprised in the metropolitan district; also the numerical and centesimal increase of the population of each municipality in the interval between the two periods, and the density of the population of each municipality at the latter period:—

**GREATER MELBOURNE: AREA AND POPULATION OF SUB-DISTRICTS,  
1881 AND 1891.**

Municipal Sub-Districts (1891).	Estimated Area in acres, 1891	Enumerated Population.		Increase in 10 Years.		Persons to the Acre, 1891.
		1881.	1891.*	Number.	Per cent.	
Melbourne City ...	5,020	65,859	73,514	7,655	11·62	14·64
North Melbourne Town	565	17,839	20,985	3,146	17·64	37·14
Fitzroy City ...	923	23,118	32,455	9,337	40·39	35·16
Collingwood City ...	1,139	23,829	35,066	11,237	47·16	30·79
Richmond City ...	1,430	23,405	38,770	15,365	65·65	27·11
Brunswick Town ...	2,722	6,222	21,955	15,733	252·86	8·07
Northcote Town ...	2,850	1,584	7,741	6,157	388·70	2·72
Prahran City ...	2,320	21,168	39,699	18,531	87·54	17·11
South Melbourne City ...	2,311	25,374	41,730	16,356	64·46	18·06
Port Melbourne Borough	2,366	8,771	13,058	4,287	48·88	5·52
St. Kilda City ...	1,886	11,654	19,885	8,231	70·63	10·54
Brighton Town ...	3,288	4,755	9,887	5,132	107·93	3·01
Essendon Town ...	4,000					
Flemington and Kensington Borough ...	1,088	5,061	14,411	19,308	381·51	3·60
Hawthorn City ...	2,389	6,019	9,958	13,604	226·02	9·15
Kew Borough ...	3,553	4,288	8,476	4,188	97·67	8·21
Footscray City ...	3,075	5,993	19,149	13,156	219·52	2·39
Williamstown Town ...	2,775	9,034	15,936	6,902	76·40	6·23
Oakleigh Borough ...	2,178	178†	1,235	1,057	593·83	5·74
Caulfield Shire ...	6,080	2,488	7,992	5,504	221·22	·57
Malvern Shire ...	4,000	1,797	8,142	6,345	353·09	1·31
Boroondara Shire ...	8,320	1,525	6,206	4,681	306·95	2·04
Preston Shire ...	8,900	1,410	3,563	2,153	152·69	·75
Coburg Shire ...	4,800	2,659	5,754	3,095	116·40	·40
Remainder of District	85,964	7,439	14,217	6,778	91·12	1·20
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River ...	...	1,478	1,971	493	33·36	...
<b>Total, including shipping</b>	<b>163,942</b>	<b>282,947</b>	<b>491,378</b>	<b>208,431</b>	<b>73·67</b>	<b>3·00</b>

\* Subject to future revision.

† In 1881 the present borough of Oakleigh was not formed, but this population was living within the same limits.

332. According to the recent census, Melbourne within its corporate limits contains 73,500\* inhabitants, or about 32,000 more than South Melbourne, which has a larger population than any other of the suburban municipalities. The most populous suburbs are—South Melbourne, with 41,700 inhabitants; Prahran, with 40,000; Richmond, with 39,000; Collingwood, with 35,000; and Fitzroy, with 32,500. Oakleigh, with 1,240 inhabitants, is the least populous of the suburban municipalities; the next one being Preston shire, with 3,560.†

Populous suburban municipalities, 1891.

333. The density of the population of each of the component parts of Greater Melbourne in 1891 is shown in the last column of the table. It will be noticed that the most thickly peopled municipality is North Melbourne, with over 37 persons to the acre; then Fitzroy, with 35; Collingwood, with 31; Richmond, with 27; South Melbourne, with 18; Prahran, with 17; and Melbourne City, with 14 persons to the acre. In explanation of the fact that some of the suburbs are more densely populated than the city, it will be remembered that large numbers of people who come to business spend their days in the latter, but have their residences, and would therefore be enumerated, in the former. It should also be borne in mind that, in some of the municipalities, extensive parks, gardens and other public reserves exist, so that the population is really living in closer proximity than the figures indicate. Melbourne City contains 1,723 acres of such reserves; Kew, 634 acres; South Melbourne, 474 acres; Williamstown, 446 acres; Flemington and Kensington, 307 acres; St. Kilda, 250 acres; Richmond, 190½ acres; Brighton, 166½ acres; Port Melbourne, 80¼ acres; Essendon, 54 acres; Fitzroy, 41 acres; Collingwood, 39 acres; Footscray, 36 acres; and smaller reserves in some of the other municipalities.‡ If the reserves be excluded, the persons to the acre in the places named would be as follow:—Fitzroy, 36·8; Collingwood, 31·9; Richmond, 31·3; South Melbourne, 22·7; Melbourne City, 22·3; St. Kilda, 12·2; Flemington and Kensington, 12·7; Williamstown, 6·8; Footscray, 6·3; Port Melbourne, 5·7; Essendon, 3·6; Brighton, 3·2; and Kew, 2·9.†

Density of metropolitan population.

334. During the ten years intervening between the censuses of 1881 and 1891, the largest increases—aggregating nearly three-fifths of the total increase—were: 19,300 in Essendon and Flemington (one borough in 1881), 18,500 in Prahran, 16,300 in South Melbourne, 15,700 in Brunswick, 15,500 in Richmond, 13,600 in Hawthorn, 13,100 in Footscray, and 11,200 in Collingwood. On the other hand, the increase in proportion to the population at the earlier period was

Increases in sub-districts, 1881 to 1891 compared.

\* This represents only the number who pass the night in the city.

† All these numbers are subject to future revision.

‡ For a complete list of reserves in Melbourne and suburbs, see Part "Social Condition," in the second volume.

greatest in Oakleigh Borough (not formed in 1881), where the population increased nearly seven times; next in Essendon and Flemington, Northcote and Malvern, where it increased more than four and a half times; Boroondara, more than four times; Brunswick, three and a half times; Hawthorn, Caulfield, and Footscray, about three and a quarter times; Preston, two and a half times; and Coburg and Brighton, more than two-fold. Many of these districts, however, had comparatively small populations in 1881; thus the area now embraced within the limits of Oakleigh Borough had less than 200 persons, and, with the exception of Brighton, Essendon and Flemington, Hawthorn, Footscray, and Brunswick—which had from about 5,000 to 6,000 (in 1881)—all the others had less than 3,000 inhabitants. Those districts where the population was densest, viz., North Melbourne, Fitzroy, Collingwood, and Richmond, in which persons to the acre (in 1891) varied from 37 to 27 in the order named, the increases were only 18, 40, 47, and 66 per cent. respectively; whilst in South Melbourne and Prahran, which came next with 18 and 17 persons to the acre, the increases were 64 and 87 per cent. respectively. The population of Melbourne City increased since 1881 by only 7,655, or by nearly eleven and two-thirds per cent., which was much the smallest rate of increase in any metropolitan municipality.\*

335. According to the following figures, which show the density of the population in 21 towns situated in various parts of the world, North Melbourne is about as thickly peopled as Lyon, and Fitzroy rather less than Lille and Buenos Aires; the density of the population in Collingwood is somewhat greater, whilst that in Richmond is somewhat less, than that in Bordeaux and Liège; and the density in South Melbourne, Prahran, and Melbourne City, is less than that in any of the towns named except Marseille:—

DENSITY OF THE POPULATION IN VARIOUS TOWNS.†

	Persons to the Acre.		Persons to the Acre.
Buda-Pesth ...	775·3	Dresden ...	39·3
Paris ...	121·8	Lyon ...	37·7
Hamburg ...	108·1	Lille ...	36·0
Glasgow ...	85·4	Buenos Aires ...	36·0
Berlin ...	83·8	Bordeaux ...	28·7
Brussels ...	76·5	Liège ...	28·3
Dublin ...	65·6	Ghent ...	23·9
London ...	53·4	Munich ...	22·7
Edinburgh ...	43·3	Hanover ...	22·7
Breslau ...	40·1	Marseille ...	6·5
Antwerp ...	39·7		

\* All these calculations are subject to future revision.

† The figures have been derived from a report on the census of Buenos Aires, dated 1889, there given in hectares, which have been turned into acres upon the assumption that a hectare is the equivalent of 2·47 acres.

336. In the following table is shown the area embraced in the metropolis (including suburbs) of each of the Australasian colonies, with the population thereof according to the last two census enumerations; also, the numerical and centesimal increase of the population of each city during the intervening decade, and the density of the population of such in 1891:—

Metropolitan populations, 1881 and 1891.

METROPOLITAN POPULATION OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881 AND 1891.

Name of City.	Estimated Area in Acres.	Enumerated Population.		Increase in 10 Years.		Persons to the Acre, 1891.
		1881.	1891.*	Number.	Per cent.	
Melbourne ...	163,942	282,947	491,378	208,431	73·67	3·00
Sydney ...	86,400	224,211	386,596	162,385	72·43	4·47
Brisbane ...	50,265	73,649†	91,955‡	18,306§	24·86§	1·83
Adelaide ...	170,850	103,942	133,220	29,278	28·17	·78
Perth ...	4,830	5,044	8,447	3,403	67·46	1·75
Hobart ...	47,560	27,248	33,450	6,202	22·76	·73
Wellington	9,032	21,746	33,220	11,474	52·76	3·68

337. According to the figures, both the numerical and centesimal increase of the Melbourne population during the ten years ended with April, 1891, have been much greater than those of any of the other metropolitan cities.

Increases of Melbourne population.

338. It will be noticed that the inhabitants of Greater Sydney dwell in greater contiguity than those of any of the other metropolitan cities, and in both that city and Wellington the people are nearer each other than they are in Greater Melbourne, whilst in Adelaide and Hobart there is less than one person to the acre.

Density of population in capital cities.

339. From the results of the census of 1891 it appears that the metropolitan population forms a larger proportion of the total population in Victoria than it does in any other of the Australasian colonies; at the census of 1881 that position was occupied by Adelaide, which has since fallen to the second place. The following are the proportions in each colony at the present time:—

Proportions of metropolitan to total populations.

\* Subject to further revision.

† Figures for 1886; the population of Brisbane in 1881, included in the area shown (within five mile radius), is not known; that counted over a smaller area was 31,109 in 1881.

‡ The population within a ten mile radius in 1891 was 102,167.

§ Increase in five years.

|| In 1891 three New Zealand towns had larger populations than Wellington, viz. :—Dunedin with 45,865, Christchurch with 47,846, and Auckland with 51,298 inhabitants. In all these cases the suburbs are included.



PROPORTION OF METROPOLITAN TO TOTAL POPULATIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Melbourne ...	43·09	Hobart ...	22·81
Adelaide ...	41·63	Perth ...	16·93
Sydney ...	34·09	Wellington ...	5·30
Brisbane ...	23·34		

Population of chief extra-metropolitan towns.

340. Next to the municipalities embraced under the head of Greater Melbourne, the most important towns in Victoria are—Ballarat, comprising three municipalities; Sandhurst, comprising two; Geelong, comprising three; Stawell, comprising one; and Castlemaine, comprising two municipalities. The enumerated populations of these, with their immediate suburbs, according to the results of the censuses of 1881 and 1891 respectively, also the increase or decrease in each during the decade, were as follow:—

POPULATION OF FIVE EXTRA-METROPOLITAN TOWNS, 1881 AND 1891.

Name of Town.	Population.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1881.	1891.*		
Ballarat ...	41,540	46,033	4,493	...
Sandhurst ...	36,640	37,238	598	...
Geelong ...	20,149	24,210	4,061	...
Stawell...	8,600	5,191	...	3,409
Castlemaine ...	7,348	6,802	...	546
Total ...	114,277	119,474	9,152	3,955

Population of principal towns of the world.

341. There is often considerable difficulty in obtaining a true statement of the population of towns, as, in some instances, the population within the limits of the city or municipality only is returned, whilst in others the population of the suburbs is also included; for these reasons, the populations of the different towns given in the published lists are rarely comparable with one another. The populations of the Australasian towns given in this work include their immediate suburbs, but it is not by any means certain that the same rule applies to all the towns in the following statement, which, however, has been compiled from the latest and best authorities, and will be found to embrace nearly all towns having as many as 100,000 inhabitants†:—

\* Subject to future revision.

† Some towns in China, and a few in Japan, not included in the list, are stated to have more than 100,000 inhabitants, but the populations of these are not known with accuracy, and little is heard of them outside their respective countries; they have therefore, been omitted. All towns in China and Japan having important commercial relations with Europeans, if stated to contain as many as 100,000 inhabitants, have it is believed, been included in the list.

## POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF THE WORLD.

Town.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
London ... ..	England ... ..	1891	5,656,909*
Paris ... ..	France ... ..	1886	2,344,550
Canton ... ..	China ... ..	1859	1,600,000
Pekin ... ..	China ... ..	.....	1,600,000
Berlin ... ..	Prussia ... ..	1885	1,547,588
New York ... ..	United States ... ..	1890	1,513,500†
Vienna (with suburbs)	Austria ... ..	1887	1,270,000
Tokio ... ..	Japan ... ..	1886	1,121,883
Chicago ... ..	United States ... ..	1890	1,098,576
Philadelphia ... ..	United States ... ..	1890	1,004,894
Tientsin ... ..	China ... ..	...	950,000
Constantinople (with suburbs)	Turkey ... ..	1885	873,565
Calcutta (with suburbs)	India ... ..	1881	871,504
St. Petersburg ... ..	Russia ... ..	1888	842,883‡
Brooklyn ... ..	United States ... ..	1890	806,243
Hankow ... ..	China ... ..	...	800,000
Bombay ... ..	India ... ..	1881	773,196
Moscow ... ..	Russia ... ..	1884	753,469
Glasgow ... ..	Scotland ... ..	1881	674,095
Foo-Chow ... ..	China ... ..	...	630,000
Bangkok ... ..	Siam ... ..	...	600,000
Hang-Chow-Foo ... ..	China ... ..	...	600,000
Liverpool ... ..	England ... ..	1891	517,951§
Naples ... ..	Italy ... ..	1888	512,000
Manchester ... ..	England ... ..	1891	505,343
Nankin ... ..	China ... ..	...	500,000
Melbourne (with suburbs)	Victoria ... ..	1891	491,378
Madrid ... ..	Spain ... ..	1889	480,000
Brussels (with suburbs)	Belgium ... ..	1890	477,288
Buenos Aires (with suburbs)	Argentine Republic...	1888	466,267¶
Buda-Pesth ... ..	Hungary ... ..	1890	463,017
St. Louis ... ..	United States ... ..	1890	460,357
Warsaw ... ..	Russian Poland ... ..	1885	454,298
Boston ... ..	United States ... ..	1890	448,477
Baltimore ... ..	United States ... ..	1890	434,151
Birmingham ... ..	England ... ..	1891	429,171
Milan ... ..	Italy ... ..	1891	429,030
Rio de Janeiro (with suburbs)	Brazil ... ..	1888	409,000
Amsterdam ... ..	Holland ... ..	1890	406,083
Madras ... ..	India ... ..	1881	405,848
Lyon ... ..	France ... ..	1886	401,930
Rome ... ..	Italy ... ..	1888	401,000
Sydney (with suburbs)	New South Wales ... ..	1891	386,596
Marseille ... ..	France ... ..	1886	376,143

\* This is the approximate population of Greater London, as returned at the census of 1891. The population of Inner London (Registration District) at the same time was 4,221,452. The district of Greater London embraces an area within a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross.

† New York, combined with Brooklyn, from which it is separated by the East River, and Jersey City and Hoboken, from which it is separated by the North River, contained 2,524,392 inhabitants in 1890. This combination, if allowed, would show New York to be the most populous city in the world except London.

‡ This is the summer population; it is said to be much larger in winter.

§ Liverpool, with Birkenhead, contained 617,135 inhabitants in 1891.

|| Manchester, with Salford, contained 703,479 inhabitants.

¶ Without suburbs, 404,173.

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF THE WORLD—*continued.*

Town.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Cairo ... ..	Egypt ... ..	1882	374,838
Leeds ... ..	England ... ..	1891	367,506
Osaka ... ..	Japan ... ..	1886	361,694
Shanghai ... ..	China ... ..	...	355,000
Hyderabad ... ..	India ... ..	1881	354,692
Dublin (with suburbs) ... ..	Ireland ... ..	1881	349,648
Mexico ... ..	Mexico ... ..	1888	329,535
Breslau ... ..	Prussia ... ..	1889	324,400
Sheffield ... ..	England ... ..	1891	324,243
Copenhagen (with suburbs) ... ..	Denmark ... ..	1889	312,387
Hamburg (with suburbs) ... ..	Germany ... ..	1885	305,690
Turin ... ..	Italy ... ..	1888	305,000
Prague (with suburbs) ... ..	Bohemia ... ..	1889	304,356
San Francisco ... ..	United States ... ..	1890	297,990
Cincinnati ... ..	United States ... ..	1890	296,308
Munich ... ..	Bavaria ... ..	1885	285,000
Odessa ... ..	Russia ... ..	1887	270,643
Palermo ... ..	Sicily ... ..	1888	265,000
Dresden ... ..	Saxony ... ..	1888	264,196
Edinburgh ... ..	Scotland ... ..	1888	262,733
Cleveland ... ..	United States ... ..	1891	261,546
Lucknow ... ..	India ... ..	1881	261,303
Cologne ... ..	Prussia ... ..	1885	261,000
Buffalo ... ..	United States ... ..	1891	254,457
King Ki-Tao ... ..	Corea ... ..	...	250,000
Barcelona ... ..	Spain ... ..	1890	247,187
Lisbon ... ..	Portugal ... ..	1878	246,343
Kioto ... ..	Japan ... ..	1886	245,675
New Orleans ... ..	United States ... ..	1890	241,995
Bordeaux ... ..	France ... ..	1886	240,582
Ningpo ... ..	China ... ..	...	240,000
Pittsburg ... ..	United States ... ..	1890	238,473
Alexandria ... ..	Egypt ... ..	1882	231,396
Washington ... ..	United States ... ..	1890	229,796
Stockholm ... ..	Sweden ... ..	1887	227,964
Antwerp ... ..	Belgium ... ..	1889	225,000
Bucharest ... ..	Roumania ... ..	1876	221,805
Bristol ... ..	England ... ..	1891	221,665
Bradford ... ..	England ... ..	1891	216,361
Leipzig ... ..	Saxony ... ..	1888	213,000
Nottingham ... ..	England ... ..	1891	211,984
Teheran ... ..	Persia ... ..	...	210,000
Belfast ... ..	Ireland ... ..	1881	208,122
Genoa ... ..	Italy ... ..	1888	206,000
Detroit ... ..	United States ... ..	1890	205,669
Milwaukee ... ..	United States ... ..	1890	204,150
Santiago ... ..	Chile ... ..	1885	200,000
Gwalior ... ..	India ... ..	1881	200,000
Montreal ... ..	Canada ... ..	1888	200,000
Victoria ... ..	Hong Kong ... ..	1889	200,000
Kingston-upon-Hull ... ..	England ... ..	1891	199,998
Benares ... ..	India ... ..	...	199,700
Havana ... ..	Cuba ... ..	...	199,000

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF THE WORLD—*continued.*

Town.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Salford	England	1891	198,717
Rotterdam	Holland	1888	197,722
Lille	France	1886	188,272
Newcastle-on-Tyne	England	1891	187,502
Hull	England	1891	184,267
Manila	Philippine Islands	...	182,242
Newark	United States	1890	181,518
Florence	Italy	1885	180,000
Riga	Russia	1885	175,332
Delhi	India	1881	173,393
Kharkoff	Russia	1885	171,416
Patna	India	1881	170,654
Kieff	Russia	1887	170,216
Toronto	Canada	1888	166,809
Tabriz	Persia	...	165,000
Minneapolis	United States	1890	164,738
Jersey City	United States	1890	163,987
Louisville	United States	1890	161,005
Trieste	Austria-Hungary	1889	161,000
Agra	India	1881	160,208
Portsmouth	England	1891	160,128
Königsburg	Prussia	1889	158,000
Bangalore	India	1881	155,857
Frankfort	Prussia	1885	154,513
The Hague	Holland	1888	153,440
Amritsar	India	1881	151,896
Cawnpore	India	1881	151,444
Allahabad	India	1881	150,378
Fez	Morocco	...	150,000
Venice	Italy	1888	150,000
Hanoi	Tonquin	...	150,000
Smyrna	Asiatic Turkey	...	150,000
Damascus	Syria	...	150,000
Lahore	India	1881	149,369
Ghent	Belgium	1888	147,912
Toulouse	France	1886	147,617
Christiania	Norway	1890	143,300
Jeypore	India	1881	142,578
Leicester	England	1891	142,051
Valencia	Spain	1887	141,842
Kazan	Russia	1883	140,726
Liége	Belgium	1888	140,261
Dundee	Scotland	1881	140,239
Bahia	Brazil	1883	140,000
Hanover	Prussia	1885	139,731
Omaha	United States	1890	139,526
Victoria	Hong Kong	...	139,144
Rochester	United States	1890	138,327
Genoa	Italy	...	138,081
Portland	England	1887	137,917
Bologna	Italy	1888	137,000
Florence	Italy	1890	134,992
Rangoon	India	1881	134,176

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF THE WORLD—*continued.*

Town.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Montevideo (with suburbs) ...	Uruguay ...	1887	134,000
Adelaide (with suburbs) ...	South Australia ...	1891	133,220
St. Paul ...	United States ...	1890	133,156
Kansas ...	United States ...	1890	132,416
Providence ...	United States ...	1890	132,043
Oldham ...	England ...	1891	132,010
Nagoya ...	Japan ...	1886	131,492
Seville ...	Spain ...	1887	131,048
Sunderland ...	England ...	1891	130,921
Pernambuco ...	Brazil ...	1883	130,000
Poonah ...	India ...	1881	129,751
Cardiff ...	Wales ...	1891	128,849
Ahmedabad ...	India ...	1881	127,621
Nantes ...	France ...	1886	127,482
Nuremberg ...	Bavaria ...	1885	126,000
Stuttgart ...	Wurttemberg ...	1885	125,906
Tunis ...	Tunis ...	...	125,000
Saratoff ...	Russia ...	1885	122,829
Khyraghush ...	India ...	...	122,264
Chemnitz ...	Saxony ...	1888	122,000
Soerabaya ...	Java ...	...	121,637
Blackburn ...	England ...	1891	120,496
Kishineff ...	Russia ...	1885	120,074
Leon ...	Mexico ...	1882	120,000
Yarkand ...	Turkestan ...	1886	120,000
Bremen ...	Germany ...	1886	118,615
St. Etienne ...	France ...	1886	117,875
Recife ...	Brazil ...	...	116,671
Brighton ...	England ...	1891	115,606
Bolton ...	England ...	1891	115,253
Dusseldorf ...	Prussia ...	...	115,183
Yokohama ...	Japan ...	...	115,012
Altona ...	Schleswig-Holstein ...	1885	115,000
Danzig ...	Prussia ...	1885	114,822
Athens ...	Greece ...	...	114,355
Magdeburg ...	Prussia ...	1885	114,291
Bareilly ...	India ...	1889	113,417
Surat ...	India ...	1881	113,417
Lodz ...	Russia ...	1885	113,413
Havre ...	France ...	1886	112,074
Strasburg ...	Alsace-Lorraine ...	1885	111,987
Colombo ...	Ceylon ...	1881	111,942
Malaga ...	Spain ...	1887	110,575
Lemberg ...	Galicia ...	1884	110,250
Valparaiso ...	Chile ...	1885	109,584
Barmen ...	Prussia ...	1888	108,000
Preston ...	England ...	1891	107,864
Indianapolis ...	United States ...	1890	107,445
Rouen ...	France ...	1886	107,163
Alleghany ...	United States ...	1890	106,967
Denver ...	United States ...	1890	106,760
Elberfeld ...	Prussia ...	1885	106,492
Catania ...	Italy ...	1885	106,000

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF THE WORLD—*continued.*

Town.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Oporto	Portugal	1878	105,838
Howrah	India	1881	105,206
Aberdeen	Scotland	1881	105,189
Tiflis	Asiatic Russia	1883	104,024
Bologna	Italy	...	103,998
Kobe	Japan	...	103,969
Aachen	Prussia	1888	103,000
Vilna	Russia	1885	102,845
Brisbane (with suburbs)	Queensland	1891	102,167*
Stettin	Pomerania	1885	102,000
Baroda	India	1881	101,818
Lima	Peru	1876	101,488
Krefeld	Prussia	1888	101,000
Norwich	England	1891	100,964
Roubaix	France	1886	100,299
Bogota	Colombia	1881	100,000
Bagdad	Asiatic Turkey	...	100,000
Bhurtpoor	India	...	100,000
Dhar	India	...	100,000
Erzeroum	Asiatic Turkey	...	100,000
Herat	Afghanistan	...	100,000
Abbeokoota	Western Africa	...	100,000
Oojein	India	...	100,000
Birkenhead...	England	1891	99,597
Huddersfield	England	1891	95,656
Derby	England	1891	94,496

342. According to the figures in the table, Melbourne is the most populous town in the Southern Hemisphere; is more populous than any town in the United Kingdom except London, Glasgow, Liverpool, and Manchester; than any town on the continent of Europe, except Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Constantinople, St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Naples; or than any town in the United States, except New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Brooklyn. It should, however, be remembered that the population of the suburbs is included in the case of Melbourne, but it may not be so in the case of some of the towns which appear by the table to have smaller populations.

Population of Melbourne and other cities compared.

343. Between the censuses of Victoria taken in 1871 and 1881, the number of gold miners decreased from 52,425 to 35,189; and the population on the goldfields from 270,428 to 230,944, notwithstanding an increase of 131,000 in the total population. The numbers of the mining population have not yet been extracted from the returns of the recent census, but according to the estimate of the Mining Department,

Mining population.

\* These figures relate to an area comprised within a radius of ten miles from the centre of Brisbane. It is pointed out, however, that the city, with its suburbs, cannot be said to extend further than five miles, the population within which radius is 91,555.

the gold miners at the end of 1890 numbered 23,712, or 335 less than the estimate of the previous year, and 11,477 less than the number returned at the census of 1881. These were divided as follow:—

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF GOLD MINERS, 1890.

Alluvial miners ... ..	11,063	European miners ... ..	20,548
Quartz miners ... ..	12,649	Chinese miners ... ..	3,164
Total ... ..	23,712	Total ... ..	23,712

European  
and Chinese  
miners.

344. According to the same estimate, the Europeans engaged in quartz mining at the end of 1890 exceeded those engaged in alluvial mining by 4,410, the numbers being 12,479 and 8,069 respectively. The Chinese seldom practise quartz mining; the numbers returned as engaged in that industry being only 170, as against 2,994 engaged in alluvial mining.

Populations  
of Austral-  
asian  
colonies,  
1881 to 1891.

345. The enumerated population according to the censuses of 1881 and 1891, together with the proportions of the sexes, and the number of persons to the square mile,\* in each of the Australasian colonies, is shown in the following table:—

ENUMERATED POPULATIONS† OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,  
1881 AND 1891.

Colony.	Census Year.‡	Enumerated Population.			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.*
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Victoria ... ..	{ 1881	452,083	410,263	862,346	90·75	9·813
	{ 1891	599,172	541,233	1,140,405	90·33	12·976
New South Wales... ..	{ 1881	411,149	340,319	751,468	82·79	2·431
	{ 1891	616,008	518,199	1,134,207	84·12	3·668
Queensland ... ..	{ 1881	125,325	88,200	213,525	70·38	·320
	{ 1891	223,781	170,157	393,938	76·04	·589
South Australia§ ... ..	{ 1881	149,530	130,335	279,865	87·16	·310
	{ 1891	166,374	153,632	320,006	92·34	·354
Western Australia... ..	{ 1881	17,062	12,646	29,708	74·12	·030
	{ 1891	29,878	19,957	49,835	66·80	·051
Tasmania ... ..	{ 1881	61,162	54,543	115,705	89·18	4·387
	{ 1891	77,560	69,107	146,667	89·10	5·561
New Zealand   ... ..	{ 1881	269,605	220,328	489,933	81·70	4·700
	{ 1891	333,175	293,655	626,830	88·14	6·014

\* For areas of the colonies, see paragraph 7 *ante*.

† The figures for Victoria and New South Wales contain a few Aborigines. In most other cases the Aborigines are omitted. The figures for 1891 are subject to future revision. For estimated populations in each year since 1872, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) in the second volume.

‡ The censuses were taken on the 3rd and 5th April, 1881 and 1891 respectively.

§ The population of South Australia, as here given, is inclusive of that contained in the Northern Territory, of which the small portion inhabited contained, when the census of 1881 was taken, 4,521 persons, of whom 3,804 were Chinese; and at the census of 1891, 4,958 persons, of whom 3,677 were Chinese.

|| The population of New Zealand is exclusive of Maoris, who numbered 44,097, viz., 24,368 males and 19,729 females in 1881, and 41,523, viz., 22,633 males and 18,890 females in 1891.

346. Victoria is by far the most densely populated colony of the group; but in South Australia there exists a nearer approach to equality in the numbers of the sexes than in Victoria. The following is the order in which the colonies stand in respect of these two matters :—

Order of colonies in respect to population and sex.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1891.

- |                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Victoria.        | 5. Queensland.        |
| 2. New Zealand.     | 6. South Australia.   |
| 3. Tasmania.        | 7. Western Australia. |
| 4. New South Wales. |                       |

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EQUALITY OF SEXES, 1891.

- |                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. South Australia. | 5. New South Wales.   |
| 2. Victoria.        | 6. Queensland.        |
| 3. Tasmania.        | 7. Western Australia. |
| 4. New Zealand.     |                       |

347. It will be noticed that, according to the census of 1891, the population of Victoria is still greater than that of New South Wales. The male population of the latter exceeds that of Victoria; but the effect of this upon the numbers of the total population is neutralized by the large excess of females in this colony. The official estimates published prior to the recent census indicated that New South Wales had a larger population than Victoria, but the simultaneous enumeration of the two colonies has shown the reverse to be the case.

More persons in Victoria than in New South Wales.

348. If reference be made to the last column but one of the table, it will be observed that in Victoria and Tasmania the proportion of males preponderates over that of females in a slightly higher, and in Western Australia in a much higher, degree now than it did in 1881; but in the other colonies the tendency since then has been for the sexes to approach nearer to equality.

Sexes diverging from equality in some colonies.

349. In the ten years which intervened between the censuses of 1881 and 1891, the inhabitants on the continent of Australia increased by nine hundred and one thousand, and in Australasia, including not only the continental colonies but also Tasmania and New Zealand, they increased by a million and sixty-nine thousand. The numbers, as well as the proportions of the sexes and the density of population, at both enumerations were as follow :—

Population of Australia and Australasia, 1881 and 1891.



## ENUMERATED POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIA, 1881 AND 1891.

Continent of—	Census Year.	Enumerated Population.*			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Australia ... ..	{ 1881	1,155,149	981,763	2,136,912	84·99	·726
	{ 1891	1,635,213	1,403,178	3,038,391	85·81	1·032
Ditto with Tasmania and New Zealand	{ 1881	1,485,916	1,256,634	2,742,550	84·57	·892
	{ 1891	2,045,948	1,765,940	3,811,888	86·31	1·239

Sexes approaching equality.

350. According to the experience of the intercensal period, the proportionate excess of males over females shows a tendency to diminish both on the Australian continent, and in Australasia as a whole.

Proportion of Victorians in Australasia.

351. A comparison of the figures in the last two tables will show that considerably more than one-third of the inhabitants of Australia, and more than two-sevenths of the inhabitants of the Australasian group, are living in Victoria.

Population of Australasian colonies, 1861 to 1891.

352. The populations of the Australasian colonies at the last four decennial census periods are shown in the following table:—

## CENSUS POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1861, 1871, 1881 AND 1891.\*

Colony.	Population at end of First Quarter of—			
	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
Victoria ... ..	540,322	731,528	862,346	1,140,405
New South Wales ... ..	350,860	503,981	751,468	1,134,207
Queensland ... ..	30,059	117,960†	213,525	393,938
South Australia ... ..	126,830	185,626	279,865	320,006
Western Australia ... ..	15,100†	25,270†	29,708	49,835
Total Australia ... ..	1,063,171	1,564,365	2,136,912	3,038,391
Tasmania ... ..	89,977	101,020†	115,705	146,667
New Zealand ... ..	84,536†	257,810†	489,933	626,830
Total Australasia ... ..	1,237,684	1,923,195	2,742,550	3,811,888

\* Exclusive of Aborigines, except a few in Victoria and New South Wales. The figures for 1891 are subject to future revision; the final figures will be found in an Appendix to Vol. II.

† In these cases, where the census was not taken near the end of the first quarter, the figures have been estimated on the basis of the nearest census.

353. From the figures in this table it may be found that, during the 10 years intervening between the censuses of 1881 and 1891, the population of the Australasian colonies as a whole increased by 1,069,000, as compared with not quite 820,000 during the 10 years 1871 to 1881, and with less than 700,000 during the 10 years 1861 to 1871. In the last decennial period the increase of New South Wales was about 383,000, or nearly three-eighths of the whole; Victoria, 278,000, or over a fourth; Queensland, 180,000, or over a sixth; and New Zealand, 137,000, or over an eighth.

354. The following table shows the annual rate of increase of the population of each colony in each of the last three decennial periods:—

ANNUAL INCREASE OF POPULATION, 1861 TO 1891.

Colony.	Annual Rate of Increase per cent. between the Censuses of—		
	1861 and 1871.	1871 and 1881.	1881 and 1891 (Not final).
Victoria ... ..	3·07	1·66	2·83
New South Wales ... ..	3·69	4·08	4·20
Queensland ... ..	14·65	6·11	6·32
South Australia ... ..	3·88	4·19	1·35
Western Australia ... ..	5·28	1·63	5·31
Total Australia ... ..	3·94	3·17	3·58
Tasmania ... ..	1·14	1·37	2·40
New Zealand... ..	11·80	6·63	2·49
Total Australasia ... ..	4·51	3·61	3·35

355. Except in very small communities, an annual increase to the population of 3 per cent. may be regarded as a high rate, and even that could not under ordinary conditions be maintained except by the aid of immigration. For it rarely happens that over a series of years the rate of natural increase (*i.e.*, by excess of births over deaths) exceeds 2 per cent. Indeed, in almost every country it is below 1½ per cent. ;\* although exceptional instances occur, as in the case of some of the Australasian colonies, where the rates have over a series of years considerably exceeded even 2 per cent.—notably New Zealand, where the rate has averaged as high as 2·8 per cent.\* Such high rates, however, are unusual, and are generally due to the presence of an abnormally large proportion of the population being at the

\* See *Victorian Year Book*, 1888-9, Vol. II., page 59.

reproductive ages, consequent on a considerable influx of immigrants. A glance at the last table will show that in Queensland, Western Australia, and New South Wales the annual rate of increase in the ten years ended with 1891 has been considerably over 3 per cent., and although in the other colonies it has been less than 3 per cent., the average for the whole of Australasia has been over  $3\frac{1}{3}$  per cent., and for the continent of Australia nearly  $3\frac{2}{3}$  per cent.

Rate of increase at three periods compared.

356. On comparing the rates of increase at the three periods, it will be observed that the population of Victoria increased one and three-quarter times as fast at the last as at the second period, but not quite so fast as at the first period; also that the population of New South Wales increased much faster at the last than at the first, and a little faster than at the second period. Queensland and New Zealand had by far the highest rates of increase at the first and second periods; but, whilst Queensland still maintained a high position, New Zealand at the last period is shown to have had a lower rate than any colony except Tasmania or South Australia.

Probable Australasian populations, 1901.

357. In view of the increases shown in the table, it may fairly be estimated that when the next simultaneous census of the colonies is taken, viz., in 1901, the inhabitants of the Australian continent will be found to number at least 4,310,000, and those of that continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand will be found to number close upon 5,300,000.

Time Australasian population doubles itself.

358. In the ten years ended with the date of the census of 1891, the rate of increase of the population of the Australian continent was a little over 42 per cent.; and of the continent, combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, just 39 per cent. At these rates, the population of Australia would double itself in less than 20 years, and that of Australasia in 21 years.

Time Victorian population doubles itself.

359. Between the censuses of 1881 and 1891, the increase of the Victorian population was  $32\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. At this rate, that population would double itself in 25 years.

Area and population of British dominions.

360. The following table shows the area and the population of the United Kingdom and its various colonies and dependencies. It has been compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, principally from official documents, and embodies the latest available information upon the subject:—

## BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREA AND POPULATION.

Country and Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
<b>EUROPE.</b>				
England and Wales* ... ..	58,489	1890	29,407,649	503
Scotland ... ..	29,820	"	4,120,547	138
Ireland ... ..	32,531	"	4,699,125	144
British soldiers and sailors abroad	...	(c) 1881	215,974	...
<b>Total United Kingdom</b> ... ..	<b>120,840</b>	<b>1890</b>	<b>38,443,295</b>	<b>318</b>
Gibraltar† ... ..	2	1890	23,991	11,995
Malta† ... ..	119	"	163,850	1,377
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>120,961</b>	<b>1890</b>	<b>38,631,136</b>	<b>319</b>
<b>ASIA.</b>				
British India ‡ ... ..	868,314	1887	210,754,578	243
Upper Burmah ... ..	190,500	1886	5,000,000	26
Ceylon ... ..	24,702	1887	3,000,000	121
Straits Settlements ... ..	1,472	1889	568,000	386
Protected Malay States ... ..	37,610	"	450,000	12
British North Borneo ... ..	31,100	"	175,000	6
Sarawak ... ..	45,000	"	300,000	7
Labuan and smaller islands† ... ..	30	"	6,015	200
Hong Kong ... ..	32	"	194,482	6,077
Aden... ..	} 75	"	34,860	465
Perim ... ..				
Bahrein Islands ... ..	270	1888	8,000	30
Cyprus ... ..	3,584	"	200,000	56
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>1,202,689</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>220,690,935</b>	<b>183</b>
<b>AFRICA.</b>				
Mauritius and dependencies† ... ..	881	1889	372,664	423
Natal ... ..	21,150	"	530,158	25
Zulu and Tonga Lands ... ..	14,220	"	180,000	13
Cape Colony and dependencies § ... ..	233,430	(c) 1891	1,524,000	7
Basutoland ... ..	9,720	1889	200,000	21
British Bechuanaland ... ..	43,000	"	44,135	1
Bechuanaland Protectorate ... ..	119,000	"	50,000	.4
St. Helena ... ..	47	1887	5,100	109
Ascension ... ..	35	1888	240	7
Lagos ... ..	1,071	"	100,000	93
Gold Coast (including Protectorate) ... ..	38,665	1890	1,500,000	39
Sierra Leone ... ..	4,000	"	75,000	19
Gambia ... ..	69	"	14,150	205
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>485,288</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>4,595,447</b>	<b>9</b>

\* Including Isle of Man and Channel Islands, with an area of 303 square miles, and a population in 1881 of 141,260.

† Exclusive of the military.

‡ Inclusive of Assam and Lower Burmah, but exclusive of the Feudatory Native States, which in 1887 covered an estimated area of 509,730 square miles, and contained a population of over 55 millions.

§ Including not only Cape Colony proper, as constituted and bounded in 1875, but also Griqualand West, annexed in 1880, and also the following Native Territories annexed since 1875:—Griqualand East, Tembuland, Transkie, and Walfish Bay. Only about one-fourth of the population are whites.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

Country and Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
AMERICA.				
Canada ... ..	3,470,257	1889	5,075,855	1·5
Newfoundland and Labrador ...	162,000	„	197,335	1·2
Bermuda ... ..	19	„	15,743	829
Honduras ... ..	7,562	1888	27,452	4
British Guiana ... ..	109,000	1889	282,066	2·6
West Indies—				
Bahamas ... ..	4,466	„	49,500	11
Turks Island ... ..	224	1888	5,200	23
Jamaica ... ..	4,200	1889	624,105	149
St. Lucia ... ..	238	„	43,124	181
St. Vincent ... ..	133	„	46,872	352
Barbados ... ..	166	„	182,000	1,096
Grenada ... ..	133	„	50,393	379
Tobago ... ..	115	„	20,626	179
Virgin Islands ... ..	58	1888	5,000	86
St. Christopher ... ..	} 115	„	45,000	391
Nevis ... ..				
Antigua ... ..	108	„	35,000	324
Montserrat ... ..	32	1889	11,458	358
Dominica ... ..	291	„	29,000	100
Trinidad ... ..	1,754	1888	196,172	112
Total ... ..	3,760,871	...	6,941,901	1·8
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	3,075,238†	(c) 1891	3,812,000‡	1·24
Fiji * ... ..	7,500	1889	124,919	17
Falkland Islands ... ..	7,500	„	1,926	·3
Total ... ..	3,090,238	1889-91	3,938,845	1·3
Grand Total British Dominions ...	8,660,047	...	274,798,264	31·7

NOTE.—If Protectorates and “Spheres of Influence” should be included, the area of British Dominions (according to the *Statesman's Year-Book*), would be increased to 11,355,000 square miles, and the population to 366,642,000 persons. The most important of these protectorates are in Africa, the chief being Niger Territories and Oil Rivers; area, 290,000 square miles, population 17,000,000; Zambesia and Nyassaland, area 540,000 square miles, population 1,100,000; and British East Africa (from Zanzibar to Sokotra), area 1,097,367 square miles, population, 13,015,000. According to recent unofficial reports, the following were the populations of the countries named according to the census of 1891:—England and Wales, 29,001,018; Scotland, 4,033,000; Ireland, 4,670,000; Canada, 4,820,000.

361. The Australasian colonies occupy about seven-twentieths, and Victoria rather more than a hundredth, of the whole area of the British dominions. The Australasian colonies contain nearly a seventieth, and Victoria contains rather more than a two hundred and fortieth, of the population of the whole British Empire. The area of Australasia is somewhat smaller than that of Canada, which is the largest British possession; and the population of Canada exceeds

\* The area includes inhabited islands only, which number from 70 to 80; inclusive of uninhabited islands, the area is estimated to be 7,740 square miles. Of the population, in 1881, 115,635 were Fijians; 2,193 Europeans; 5,637 Polynesians; and 588 Asiatics (chiefly natives of British India).

† For areas of the various colonies, see paragraph 7 *ante*.

‡ Approximate results, exclusive of Aborigines.

that of Australasia by a million and a quarter. The population of Victoria is exceeded by that of no British dependency except India, Canada, Burmah, Ceylon, the Cape of Good Hope and the Gold Coast.

362. The next table gives the area and population of foreign countries, including all which are of importance. The information has been drawn from authentic sources, and is brought down to the latest available dates :—

Foreign countries, area and population.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—AREA AND POPULATION.\*

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census(c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPEAN.				
Austria-Hungary† ... ..	264,443	1888-9	40,985,808	155
Belgium ... ..	11,370	1889	6,093,798	536
Denmark ... ..	14,784	(c)1890	2,172,205	147
„ colonies of ... ..	75,107	„	126,162‡	2
Total Danish dominions ...	89,891	1890	2,298,367	26
France ... ..	204,092	1886	38,218,903 †	187
„ colonies of, Algeria ...	184,474	1886-8	3,817,306§	21
„ „ others ... ..	494,660	„	4,725,587	10
„ protectorates of, Tunis ...	44,776	„	1,500,000	33
„ „ Madagascar ... ..	228,498	„	5,000,000	22
„ „ others ... ..	145,486	„	18,053,000	124
Total French dominions ...	1,301,986	1886-8	71,314,796	55
Germany ... ..	208,640	(c)1885	46,857,705	225
Greece ... ..	24,970	(c)1889	2,187,208	88
Holland ... ..	12,648	1889	4,548,596	360
„ colonies of, Java and Madura	50,848	1888	22,818,179	449
„ other colonies ... ..	713,500	„	8,520,095	12
Total Dutch dominions ...	776,996	1888-9	35,886,870	46
Italy ... ..	114,410	1889	30,947,306	270
Luxemburg ... ..	998	1885	213,283	214
Montenegro ... ..	3,486	(c)1880	236,000	68

\* The figures of population in this table have been taken principally from *L'Almanach de Gotha*, 1891, and the *Statesman's Year-Book*, 1891.

† Including the formally annexed provinces of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Novi-bazar, which contain an area of 23,262 square miles, with a population in 1879 of 1,504,091.

‡ Including Farøe islands.

§ Excluding wandering Arab tribes, estimated to embrace 2,440,000 persons.

|| According to unofficial reports recently received, the population of France by the census of 1891 was 38,095,000.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—AREA AND POPULATION\*—*continued.*

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census(c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
<b>EUROPEAN—<i>continued.</i></b>				
Portugal ... ..	34,595	1881	4,306,554	124
„ possessions of, Azores ...	1,005	„	269,401	268
„ „ Madeira ...	505	„	132,223	262
„ „ others ...	704,546	1872-85	4,987,900	7
Total Portuguese dominions	740,651	1872-85	9,696,078	13
Roumania ... ..	48,307	1888	5,376,000	111
Russia in Europe :—				
Russia (proper) ... ..	1,887,043	1886	85,395,209	45
Poland ... ..	49,142	„	8,308,122	169
Finland ... ..	144,210	1888	2,305,916	16
Total ... ..	2,080,395	1886-8	96,009,247	46
Russia in Asia :—				
Caucasus and Trans-Caspian territory	395,453	1885	7,284,567	18
Siberia ... ..	4,823,112	„	4,313,680	9
Central Asia ... ..	1,170,744	„	5,327,068	5
Total ... ..	6,389,309	1885	16,925,315	3
Total Russian Empire ...	8,469,704	1885-8	112,934,562	13
Servia ... ..	18,756	1890	2,096,043	112
Spain (including Balearic and Canary Islands)	197,670	(c)1887	17,550,246	89
Spain, colonies of ... ..	406,903	...	12,123,743	30
Total Spanish dominions ...	604,573	...	29,673,989	49
Sweden and Norway ... ..	295,327	1887-89	6,752,800	23
Switzerland ... ..	15,892	1888	2,934,057	185
Turkey † ... ..	1,192,088	...	21,964,056	19
Eastern Roumelia ... ..	13,858	(c)1888	960,441	69
Bulgaria ... ..	24,369	„	2,193,934	90
Total Turkish Empire ...	1,230,315	...	25,118,431	20

\* See footnote (\*) on page 233.

† Turkey in Europe is estimated to contain 63,850 square miles, and 4,790,000 inhabitants; the portion in Asia (inclusive of the tributary principality of Samos), 729,380 square miles, and 16,174,056 inhabitants; and the portion in Africa (exclusive of the Protectorate of Egypt), 398,873 square miles, and 1,000,000 inhabitants.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—AREA AND POPULATION\*—*continued.*

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census(c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
ASIATIC.				
China (proper) ... ..	1,553,530	1879-85	383,000,000	247
„ dependencies of ... ..	2,914,170	...	21,180,000	7
Total Chinese Empire † ...	4,467,700	...	404,180,000	90
Corea ... ..	84,222	1886	12,000,000	142
Japan ‡ ... ..	147,589	1889	39,607,000	268
Nepaul ... ..	54,000	„	2,000,000	37
Persia ... ..	628,000	1881	7,653,600§	12
Siam ... ..	250,000	...	6,000,000	24
AFRICAN.				
Egypt (proper) ... ..	12,826	(c)1882	6,806,381	531
Liberia ... ..	14,300	...	1,068,000	75
Morocco ¶ ... ..	219,000	1889	9,400,000	43
South African Republic... ..	121,854	1889	610,000	5
AMERICAN.				
Argentine Confederation ** ...	1,125,086	1887	4,086,492	4
Bolivia ... ..	772,548	1889	2,300,000	3
Brazil ... ..	3,204,654	1888	14,002,335††	4
Chile ‡‡ ... ..	293,970	1890	2,715,400	9
Colombia ... ..	504,773	1881	4,000,000§§	8
Costa Rica ... ..	23,000	1889	209,644	9
Ecuador ... ..	118,630	1890	1,220,000	10
Guatemala ... ..	46,800	„	1,460,017	31
Haiti ... ..	10,204	1887	960,000¶¶	94
Honduras ... ..	46,400	1889	431,917	9
Mexico ... ..	740,970	„	11,632,924	16
Nicaragua ... ..	51,647	1888	282,845	5
Paraguay ... ..	91,980	(c)1887	329,688***	4
Peru ‡‡ ... ..	413,983	1884	2,994,675	7
Salvador ... ..	7,226	1887	664,513	92
Santo Domingo ... ..	10,045	1888	610,000	61

\* See footnote (\*) on page 233.

† The figures relating to China (Proper) are principally for the year 1885, and are mainly derived from an official report published by the Minister of Finance. The dependencies referred to are Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet, Jungaria, and East Turkestan, but not Corea.

‡ For a Statistical Account of the Empire of Japan, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1881-2, page 517.

§ Including 1,910,000 nomads.

|| Authorities differ considerably as to the area of Egypt. Thus the State-Major-General of Egypt estimates the total area (not including the territories of the Soudan still occupied) as 394,240 square miles. *L'Almanach de Gotha* gives the area as 27,687 square kilomètres (or about 10,690 square miles). The area above given is that published by the Imperial Board of Trade.

¶ The estimates of population of Morocco, according to *L'Almanach de Gotha*, vary from six to ten millions.

\*\* Including Patagonia.

†† The wandering Aboriginal population is estimated to amount to 600,000.

‡‡ The populations given for Peru and Chile include wild Indians, estimated to number 350,000 in the former, and about 50,000 in the latter.

§§ Including wild Indians, estimated at 220,000.

||| Exclusive of wild Indians, of the number of which no estimate has been made.

¶¶ Of these nine-tenths are negroes, and the rest principally mulattoes.

\*\*\* Exclusive of about 60,000 semi-civilized and 70,000 wild Indians.



FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—AREA AND POPULATION\*—*continued.*

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
<i>AMERICAN—continued.</i>				
United States † ... ..	3,602,990	(c)1891	62,875,956	17
Uruguay ... ..	72,151	1888	648,297	9
Venezuela ... ..	429,855 ‡	„	2,234,385	5
<i>OCEANIC.</i>				
Hawaiian Islands ... ..	6,541	1888	86,647 §	13
Samoa ... ..	1,071	1889	36,000	33
Tonga ... ..	374	„	21,000	56
Grand total of countries named	31,795,104	...	1,034,730,817	32·4
Grand total of British Dominions	8,660,047	...	274,798,264	31·7
Grand total of British and Foreign Countries	40,455,151	...	1,309,529,081	32·3

British dominions, compared with foreign countries.

363. According to this table, the British Empire covers an area somewhat larger than European and Asiatic Russia combined, more than four times as large as Russia in Europe, more than twice as large as the Chinese Empire, and nearly two and a half times as large as the United States; while its population is equal to more than two-thirds of that of the Chinese Empire, is two and a half times as large as that of the Russian Empire, is four times as large as that of France and its possessions, is nearly four and a half times as large as that of the United States, and nearly six times that of Germany. Moreover, the area of the British dominions is about seventy times, and the population thereof more than seven times, as large as the area and population respectively of the United Kingdom itself.

Density of population in various countries.

364. The most densely populated independent country in the world appears to be Belgium, and the next England and Wales—the former containing five hundred and thirty-six, and the latter over five hundred, persons to the square mile. Holland comes next, with three hundred and sixty; Italy next, with two hundred and seventy; Japan with two hundred and sixty-eight; and then China, which, according

\* See footnote (\*) on page 233.

† Including Alaska Territory, which contains an area of 577,390 square miles, and a population of 37,000. Indians to the number of 253,700 are also included.

‡ Exclusive of disputed territory, which, if included, would bring the total area up to 632,635 square miles.

§ Of this number 40,000 are Aborigines, 18,000 Chinese, and 17,300 whites—principally Portuguese.

to the latest estimate, contains, even without its dependencies, over a fourth of the total population of the world, with two hundred and forty-seven persons to the square mile; followed in close succession by Germany, Luxemburg, France, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, and Denmark. Ireland is a little less densely populated than Denmark, and Scotland is less so than Ireland.

365. In most European countries, females are more numerous than males, the only exceptions in the following list being Russia, Italy, Servia, Roumania, Greece, and Bosnia. The Asiatic portion of the Russian Empire, the United States, and the Cape of Good Hope also contain more males than females.

Proportions  
of sexes in  
various  
countries.

PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.\*

	Females to 100 Males.		Females to 100 Males.
Portugal (1878) ...	108·4	Hungary (1880) ...	101·8
Scotland ...	107·6	European Russia (1885) ...	101·4
Norway and Sweden (1875-87)	106·1	France (1881) ...	100·8
Switzerland (1888) ...	105·6	Belgium (1886) ...	100·3
England and Wales ...	105·5	Croatia and Slavonia ...	100·1
United Kingdom (1881) ...	104·7	Russian Empire ...	99·7†
Austria (1887) ...	104·7	Italy (1881) ...	99·5
Spain (1877) ...	104·5	Cape of Good Hope (1891)	99·0
Germany (1885) ...	104·3	United States (1880) ...	96·5
Denmark (1880) ...	103·6	Servia (1887) ...	95·5
Prussia (1885) ...	103·8	Roumania ...	94·4
Finland (1886) ...	103·5	Greece (1881) ...	90·6
Ireland (1891) ...	103·1	Bosnia (1885) ...	89·5
Holland (1888) ...	101·9		

366. The following is an estimate of the area and population of the world and its various continents. The scanty population of Australasia and Polynesia will be at once noticed. It will also be observed that by far the greater proportion, or about five-ninths, of the total population of the earth is distributed throughout Asia, but that the density of population there is little more than half that of Europe:—

Area and  
population  
of the  
world.

\* Some of the figures in this list have been derived from Hübner's *Geographisch-Statistische Tabellen aller Länder der Erde* for 1889: Wilhelm Rommel, Frankfurt.

† No regular census of the Russian Empire has ever been taken, but an estimate was made by the Government in 1885, which gave the number of males as 54,063,353, and the number of females as 53,883,042; and there were besides 835,840 individuals in Central Asia, of whom the sex was unknown.

## THE WORLD.—AREA AND POPULATION.\*

Continents.	Area in English Square Miles.	Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
Europe ... ..	3,713,340	349,873,000	94·2
Asia ... ..	17,150,210	830,599,000	48·4
Africa ... ..	11,514,770	203,321,000	17·7
America ... ..	15,311,400	121,335,000	7·9
Australasia and Polynesia ... ..	3,455,760	5,071,000	1·47
Polarland ... ..	1,728,640	82,000	·05
Total ... ..	52,874,120	1,510,281,000	28·6

Proportion of countries named to world.

367. Comparing the totals in this table with those in the lowest line of the table following paragraph 362 *ante*, it appears that more than three-fourths of the earth's surface, and more than five-sixths of its population, are included in the countries named.

Proportion of British dominions, etc., to world.

368. It appears, moreover, that British dominions cover more than a sixth of the earth's surface, and contain between a fifth and a sixth of its population; that the Australasian colonies cover a little over a seventeenth of its surface, but contain only about a four-hundredth of its population; and that Victoria does not cover much more than a six-hundredth part of its surface, and contains less than a fourteen-hundredth of its population.

Available land of the world.

369. It has been estimated that of the land of the earth, exclusive of the polar regions, 61 per cent. is fit for agriculture, 30 per cent. consists of steppes and mountains, a considerable portion being probably fit for pastoral purposes, and 9 per cent. is desert.

Overland migration not recorded.

370. In the following paragraphs the immigration and emigration referred to is by sea only; the results given would probably be greatly modified if the overland traffic, of which no record is available, were to be taken into account, more especially since the facilities for overland intercourse with the neighbouring colonies have been greatly increased by the extension of railways. For many years past two lines have extended from Melbourne to the River Murray,† and complete railway communication has for some time existed between

\* The areas and populations in this table have been taken from Otto Hübner's tables for 1889. The areas are given in that work in square kilometers, but these have been reduced to English square miles, upon the assumption that one square kilometer is ·386 of a square mile. According to Mr. E. G. Ravenstein, F.R.G.S. (*vide Statesman's Year-Book* 1891) the world's population in 1890 was only 1,467,900,000.

† Moreover, the extension to Deniliquin, in the heart of Riverina, N.S.W., was opened for traffic on the 15th June, 1876.

the capitals of Victoria and New South Wales, and this has now been extended on to the capital of Queensland. Similar communication has also existed since the 19th January, 1877, between the capitals of this colony and South Australia, by means of a railway running westward in Victoria to the South Australian border, where it is connected with the lines of that colony. With such facilities as these, it is natural to suppose that many persons about to come to Victoria from, or leave it for, one of the adjacent colonies, would find it more convenient, as well as more expeditious, to take the route by land rather than that by the seaboard. As time advances, there is little doubt that the records kept by the Immigration Department will less and less account for the actual immigration and emigration of the colony. The insufficiency of the present returns of immigration and emigration to supply material for supplementing the return of births and deaths, for the purpose of forming estimates of population between the census periods, has more than once been brought under the notice of the Government by the Government Statist, who has suggested that steps should be taken to obtain a record of the arrivals and departures overland; but it seems that difficulties, at present supposed to be insuperable, stand in the way of taking note of such persons, and therefore there is no alternative but to leave them out of account altogether. It is evident that, supposing the returns of those who come and go by the seaboard are correct, and the births and deaths are all registered, the population estimates must always understate or overstate the truth, according as the arrivals or the departures overland are the greater.

371. In consequence of the system pursued in keeping the records of immigration and emigration—the practice being to set down all who pass through Victorian ports on their way to other colonies and countries as both arriving in and departing from this colony—Victoria, being situated between South Australia and Western Australia on the one hand and New South Wales and Queensland on the other, seems always to have an unduly large number of persons coming in and leaving, whereby an impression is created that great numbers come to Victoria, but, being dissatisfied with their prospects in this colony, betake themselves elsewhere. If all are recorded accurately, the result showing those who remain would be correct; still it is to be regretted that some means could not be found of keeping the account without including a number of persons who have had no connexion whatever with the colony, and perhaps may have never so much as even landed on its shores.

Returns of arrivals and departures unduly swelled.

Immigration  
and emigra-  
tion, 1890.

372. The arrivals and departures by sea\* recorded during 1890, also the excess of the former over the latter, were as follow:—

#### IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1890.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Arrivals by sea ... ..	52,171	27,606	79,777
Departures by sea ... ..	42,740	21,080	63,820
Excess of arrivals ... ..	9,431	6,526	15,957

Gain by im-  
migration,  
1889 and  
1890  
compared.

373. The records of both arrivals and departures show smaller numbers for 1890 than for 1889—the former by 4,805, and the latter by 4,598; the apparent net gain being less than in 1889 by 207, viz., 53 males and 154 females.

Adults and  
children  
arriving  
and  
departing.

374. The immigration authorities do not note the exact ages of the persons arriving and departing, but classify them as adults, or those from 12 years of age upwards; as children, or those between 1 year of age and 12 years; and as infants, or those under 1 year. The following are the numbers under each of those heads who came and went during 1890:—

#### ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF ADULTS, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, 1890.

	Adults.	Children.	Infants.	Total.
Arrivals ... ..	72,721	6,266	790	79,777
Departures ... ..	58,307	4,632	881	63,820
Immigration in excess ... ..	14,414	1,634	—91†	15,957‡

Arrivals  
from and  
departures  
for different  
countries.

375. In consequence of the practice which exists of recording the ports of original departure and final destination of the ships as being also those of all the passengers, instead of noting the ports at which the respective passengers joined the vessel and those at which they stated their intention of leaving it, much doubt must exist as to the accuracy of the records showing the countries from which persons who arrived in the colony came, and to which those who left it went. The

\* All the figures relating to arrivals in the colony, and departures therefrom, contain statements of those who come and go by sea only. No attempt is made to keep an account of those who cross the frontier from and to the adjacent colonies. It has already been mentioned that the number of persons departing by sea is habitually understated. The number of immigrants and emigrants recorded in each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet published in the second volume.

† Excess of emigration.

‡ Net figures.

returns, however, as furnished by the immigration authorities, are given for what they may be worth:—

ARRIVALS FROM AND DEPARTURES FOR DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1890.

Countries.	Arrivals therefrom.	Departures thereto.	Excess of Immigration.
New South Wales and Queensland ...	30,396	26,362	4,034
South and Western Australia ...	4,969	6,391	-1,422*
Tasmania ...	21,779	14,831	6,948
New Zealand ...	5,613	4,314	1,299
The United Kingdom ...	11,715	8,213	3,502
Foreign Countries ...	5,305	3,709	1,596
Total ...	79,777	63,820	15,957†

376. The net result of the recorded immigration and emigration by sea between Victoria and the neighbouring colonies, the United Kingdom, and foreign countries during the last eight months and twenty-seven days of 1881, each of the years 1882 to 1890, and the first three months and five days of 1891, the whole being the period intervening between the censuses of 1881 and 1891, is shown in the following table:—

Gain by immigration from various countries, and vice versa.

NET IMMIGRATION FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1891.

Years.	Immigration from in Excess of Emigration to—*						Net Immigration.
	New South Wales and Queensland.	South and Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand and the South Seas.	The United Kingdom.	Foreign Countries.	
1881 (8 months and 27 days)...	- 1,327	1,024	1,681	886	3,205	963	6,432
1882 ...	- 2,978	2,929	3,455	165	6,702	607	10,880
1883 ...	- 7,441	2,362	4,500	407	10,276	926	11,030
1884 ...	- 3,647	768	5,332	796	9,863	1,029	14,141
1885 ...	- 7,492	6,136	5,076	1,628	8,875	759	14,982
1886 ...	- 4,479	7,248	5,556	2,694	11,722	2,561	25,302
1887 ...	939	3,991	3,106	1,538	8,813	3,639	22,026
1888 ...	10,517	3,402	8,649	8,475	9,894	866	41,803
1889 ...	- 259	507	5,259	361	10,287	9	16,164
1890 ...	4,034	- 1,422	6,948	1,299	3,502	1,596	15,957
1891 (3 months and 5 days) ...	2,019	178	2,871	290	- 835	107	4,630
Total ...	-10,114†	27,123†	52,433	18,539	82,304†	13,062	183,347†

\* Where the minus sign (-) occurs it indicates that emigration was in excess of immigration by the number against which it is placed.

† Net figures.

Net immi-  
gration  
from  
various  
countries.

377. It would appear from this table that the colony gained population from the United Kingdom in all the periods shown, except during the first three months of 1891, when there was a slight loss; that it gained in all the periods from foreign countries, Tasmania, and New Zealand; that, moreover, it gained in all the periods but one from the western colonies, but lost to the eastern ones in all the periods but four, the net loss in that direction being over 10,000 in the ten years. The largest apparent gain in any one year (42,000) was in 1888, that being the year of the Melbourne Centennial International Exhibition; the next largest gain (25,000) was in 1886, when the net immigration was much larger than in any other year except the Exhibition year alluded to. It should be borne in mind that so far as migration by the seaboard is concerned, which is that to which the table refers, the returns inwards are fairly correct, whilst those outwards invariably understate the truth, and chiefly for this reason the recent enumeration of the population, taken in connection with the registrations of births and deaths, revealed the fact that in the intercensal period the actual gain by immigration was only 168,000, as against 183,000 shown in the table.

State-  
assisted  
immigra-  
tion.

378. In the twelve years 1871 to 1882, 5,547 immigrants from the United Kingdom had free or partially free passages granted them to Victoria. Of these, 3,212, or 58 per cent., arrived in the first year, and 5,168, or 93 per cent., in the first three years of the period alluded to. The number then declined rapidly from year to year, and since 1873 only 379 such immigrants have arrived. Of these, only 5, all females, came in 1880, not one in 1881, and only 2 in 1882. Since 1882 no free or assisted immigrants have been introduced by the State.

Legislation  
respecting  
Chinese.

379. Chinese first began to arrive in Victoria in 1853; and, at the census of 1854, 2,000 were enumerated. In 1855 an Act\* was passed limiting the number of Chinese males a ship might bring to Victoria to one to every 10 tons, and making it compulsory that the sum of £10 should be paid in respect to each of such immigrants. But, notwithstanding the stringent provisions of this Statute, which, however, were largely evaded by Chinese being landed in the adjacent colonies and coming overland to Victoria, the Chinese had in 1857, when the next census was taken, increased to 25,424; and at the end of 1859 it was estimated that they numbered no less than 42,000. Soon after this an exodus of Chinese took place, chiefly to New South Wales, it being

\* Act 18 Vic. No. 39 (12th June, 1855).

estimated that, besides those who departed by sea, as many as 11,000 went over the frontier to work at the Lambing Flat diggings in that colony. In consequence of this, the census of 1861 showed the number of Chinese remaining in Victoria to be only 24,732, or 692 less than in 1857. In 1865 the Act which imposed restrictions on Chinese immigration was repealed\* ; but, notwithstanding this, the number of Chinese in the colony had decreased, by the time the census of 1871 was taken, to 17,935, or by 6,797 as compared with 1861 ; which number at the census of 1881 had been still further reduced to 12,128, or by 5,807 more. Since that census, two Acts imposing restrictions on Chinese immigration have been passed, the first being the *Chinese Act* 1881, 45 Vict. No. 723 (1st April, 1882), which limited the number of Chinese immigrants a ship might bring to Victoria to one to every 100 tons, and imposed on each of such immigrants a tax of £10, to be paid before he left the vessel. These provisions were repealed by the *Chinese Immigration Restriction Act* 1888, 52 Vict. No. 1005 (22nd December, 1888), which was introduced in accordance with resolutions passed at a meeting of representatives of Australasian Governments held at Sydney in June, 1888, each colony engaging to introduce a similar measure. The Victorian Act provided that no vessel should enter any port in this colony having on board more than one Chinese to every 500 tons of her burden, and that, in the event of any vessel bringing more than this proportion, her owner, master, or charterer should be liable to a penalty of £500 for every Chinese by which it should be exceeded ; also that any Chinese who should enter Victoria by land should obtain a permit in writing from an officer duly appointed to grant it, and, failing to do so, should be liable to a penalty ranging from £5 to £20, and in addition to or substitution for such penalty, to be deported to the colony whence he came ; the Governor in Council, however, being at liberty to hold this provision in abeyance should he see fit to do so. Chinese duly accredited or sent on a special mission to an Australasian Government by any other Government ; Chinese forming portion of the crews of vessels, and Chinese naturalized in Victoria, are exempted from the provisions of this Act. The result of this Act will be virtually to put a stop to Chinese immigration in the future.

380. The Chinese immigrants included in the returns of 1890 numbered 232, all but 2 of whom were males, or 108 more than in 1889, but 140 less than in 1888. The number of Chinese emigrants

Chinese im-  
migration  
1890.

\* By the *Chinese Immigrants Statute* 1865, 28 Vict. No. 259 (May, 1865).



during 1890 was 593, viz., 583 males and 10 females, as compared with 646 males and 9 females in 1889.

Chinese  
where from  
and  
where to.

381. Of the Chinese who arrived 3 came from New South Wales and Queensland, 158 from Tasmania, 17 from New Zealand, 1 from South Australia, 2 from the United Kingdom and France, and 51 from Hong Kong. Of those who left 149 went to New South Wales, and 444 returned to Hong Kong.

Arrivals of  
Chinese,  
1861 to 1890.

382. Until 1882 the official records of the departures of Chinese by sea were of little value, as no complete account was kept of those who went to the adjacent colonies, but the arrivals by sea have been regularly recorded since 1860, and were as follow :—

ARRIVALS OF CHINESE BY SEA, 1861 TO 1890.

1861	...	...	154	1876	...	...	377
1862	...	...	175	1877	...	...	449
1863	...	...	80	1878	...	...	819
1864	...	...	978	1879	...	...	875
1865	...	...	1,085	1880	...	...	947
1866	...	...	974	1881	...	...	1,348
1867	...	...	317	1882	...	...	327
1868	...	...	300	1883	...	...	433
1869	...	...	1,121	1884	...	...	557
1870	...	...	584	1885	...	...	670
1871	...	...	704	1886	...	...	1,108
1872	...	...	385	1887	...	...	2,049
1873	...	...	269	1888	...	...	372
1874	...	...	386	1889	...	...	124
1875	...	...	521	1890	...	...	232

Average  
number of  
Chinese  
immigrants.

383. The whole number of Chinese who arrived in the 30 years was 18,720, or an average of 624 per annum. It will be observed that only 124 Chinese arrived in 1889, and 232 in 1890, and that only in five years of the period did the number arriving exceed 1,000.

Arrivals and  
departures  
of Chinese,  
1882 to 1890.

384. If the arrivals of Chinese by sea be considered in connexion with the departures, it will be found that in the last nine years, during which period an approximately correct account has been taken of the departures as well as the arrivals of Chinese by vessels—the Chinese population apparently increased by 175. In the first three and in the last three years of that period there was a loss by the departures of Chinese being in excess of the arrivals, which, however, was more than counterbalanced by the reverse process during the three years prior to 1888, as will be seen by the following figures :—

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF CHINESE BY SEA,  
1882 TO 1890.

Year.	Arrivals of Chinese.	Departures of Chinese.	Excess of	
			Arrivals (+).	Excess of Departures (-).
1882 ... ..	327	699	-	372
1883 ... ..	433	568	-	135
1884 ... ..	557	627	-	70
1885 ... ..	670	579	+	91
1886 ... ..	1,108	492	+	616
1887 ... ..	2,049	902	+	1,147
1888 ... ..	372	582	-	210
1889 ... ..	124	655	-	531
1890 ... ..	232	593	-	361
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>5,872</b>	<b>5,697</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>175</b>

385. The following table shows the recorded arrivals in and departures from each Australasian colony by sea, and the excess of the former over the latter during the year 1890; the sexes of those who came and who went away being also distinguished:—

Immigration and emigration in Australasian colonies, 1890.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RETURNS OF THE  
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890.

Colony.	Immigrants.			Emigrants.*			Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.†		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Victoria ..	52,171	27,606	79,777	42,740	21,080	63,820	9,431	6,526	15,957
New South Wales ..	48,338	22,575	70,913	30,100	15,139	45,239	18,238	7,436	25,674
Queensland ..	17,181	7,283	24,464	13,659	5,158	18,817	3,522	2,125	5,647
South Australia ..	6,932	2,472	9,404	5,060	2,054	7,114	1,872	418	2,290
Western Australia ..	2,815	752	3,567	1,502	494	1,996	1,313	258	1,571
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>127,437</b>	<b>60,688</b>	<b>188,125</b>	<b>93,061</b>	<b>43,925</b>	<b>136,986</b>	<b>34,376</b>	<b>16,763</b>	<b>51,139</b>
Tasmania ..	18,905	10,612	29,517	16,699	10,371	27,070	2,206	241	2,447
New Zealand ..	9,753	5,275	15,028	10,809	6,001	16,810	-1,056	-726	-1,782
<b>Grand Total</b> ..	<b>156,095</b>	<b>76,575</b>	<b>232,670</b>	<b>120,569</b>	<b>60,297</b>	<b>180,866</b>	<b>35,526†</b>	<b>16,278†</b>	<b>51,804†</b>

NOTE.—The figures in this table refer to immigration and emigration by sea only.

386. The figures in the table indicate the persons going from colony to colony, as well as those arriving from, and departing for, distant countries. The figures in the total and grand total lines of

Net gain by immigration to Australia and Australasia.

\* The figures in these columns understate the truth. Many persons leave all the colonies by sea without their departure being noted.

† Where the minus sign (-) appears, the departures exceeded the arrivals by the number against which it is placed.

‡ Net figures.

the last three columns, however, ought to show the net gain to the population of Australia and Australasia by immigration. By the last of these columns it is seen that, in 1890, the Australian continent apparently gained over 51,000, and the continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, apparently gained close on 52,000 inhabitants. The corresponding figures for 1889 were 48,802 and 51,688; those for 1888 were 73,844 and 65,599; those for 1887 were 61,732 and 65,041; and those for 1886 were 63,144 and 64,947. Many persons, however, leave all the colonies by sea without their departure being noted; therefore the actual gain from without is always less than the records indicate.

Male and female immigration to colonies.

387. It will be noticed that the net immigration during the year was very much larger to Victoria than to any other colony of the group, except New South Wales; also that New Zealand was the only colony in which there was a recorded loss of population by emigration. It will also be noticed that although the net immigration of males to New South Wales was twice as great as that to Victoria, the net immigration of females was greater by only one-seventh.

Order of colonies in respect to gain by immigration.

388. The following, according to the table, is the order in which the colonies stood during 1890, in reference to the net increase of their populations from external sources :—

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EXCESS OF IMMIGRANTS OVER EMIGRANTS, 1890.

- |                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. New South Wales | 5. South Australia                             |
| 2. Victoria        | 6. Western Australia                           |
| 3. Queensland      | 7. New Zealand (emigrants exceeded immigrants) |
| 4. Tasmania        |  |

Immigration and emigration in Australasian colonies, 1881-90.

389. The arrivals in and departures from each Australasian colony by sea, and their difference, were as follow in the ten years ended with 1890, the arrivals of persons whose passages were paid, either wholly or partly, by the Colonial Governments, being distinguished from those who made their way to the colonies without State assistance :—

## IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RETURNS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881 TO 1890.

Colony.	Year.	Immigrants by Sea.			Emigrants by Sea.*	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants. †
		Unassisted.	Assisted and Free.	Total.		
Victoria ...	1881	59,066	...	59,066	51,744	7,322
	1882	59,402	2	59,404	48,524	10,880
	1883	66,592	...	66,592	55,562	11,030
	1884	72,202	...	72,202	58,061	14,141
	1885	76,976	...	76,976	61,994	14,982
	1886	93,404	...	93,404	68,102	25,302
	1887	90,147	...	90,147	68,121	22,026
	1888	102,032	...	102,032	60,229	41,803
	1889	84,582	...	84,582	68,418	16,164
	1890	79,777	...	79,777	63,820	15,957
New South Wales ...	1881	45,146	2,577	47,723	24,825	22,898
	1882	44,056	3,233	47,289	27,972	19,317
	1883	58,837	8,369	67,206	34,396	32,810
	1884	64,918	7,568	72,486	40,254	32,232
	1885	72,584	5,554	78,138	38,455	39,683
	1886	66,307	4,081	70,388	41,896	28,492
	1887	66,243	1,362	67,605	44,089	23,516
	1888	64,698	528	65,226	43,681	21,545
	1889	63,766	431	64,197	43,557	20,640
	1890	70,537	376	70,913	45,239	25,674
Queensland ...	1881	12,282	3,941	16,223	9,209	7,014
	1882	16,705	10,295	27,000	9,957	17,043
	1883	21,085	25,245	46,330	11,959	34,371
	1884	22,164	14,719	36,883	18,263	18,620
	1885	24,718	9,616	34,334	22,768	11,566
	1886	23,650	10,451	34,101	20,911	13,190
	1887	22,993	9,400	32,393	16,414	15,979
	1888	26,515	8,349	34,864	23,059	11,805
	1889	29,332	6,274	35,606	24,680	10,926
	1890	21,211	3,253	24,464	18,817	5,647
South Australia ...	1881	18,769	783	19,552	16,800	2,752
	1882	13,748	1,122	14,870	14,136	734
	1883	15,701	4,129	19,830	15,562	4,268
	1884	16,322	968	17,290	16,082	1,208
	1885	14,207	293	14,500	21,917	-7,417
	1886	17,623	...	17,623	25,231	-7,608
	1887	15,468	...	15,468	17,667	-2,199
	1888	12,637	...	12,637	12,750	-113
	1889	9,230	...	9,230	8,736	494
	1890	9,404	...	9,404	7,114	2,290

\* These figures understate the truth. Many persons leave all the colonies by sea without their departure being noted.

† In consequence of the Emigration returns being defective, as stated by the previous footnote, these figures are too high, except where the minus sign appears, and then they are too low.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RETURNS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN  
COLONIES, 1881 TO 1890—continued.

Colony.	Year.	Immigrants by Sea.			Emigrants by Sea.*	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.†
		Unassisted.	Assisted and Free.	Total.		
Western Australia ...	1881	611	146	757	690	67
	1882	...	...	932‡	838	94
	1883	1,211	296	1,507	1,071	436
	1884	2,083	351	2,434	1,563	871
	1885	2,666	381	3,047	1,419	1,628
	1886	4,059	1,556	5,615	1,877	3,738
	1887	2,921	1,529	4,450	2,400	2,050
	1888	1,548	50	1,598	2,794	-1,196
	1889	2,689	161	2,850	2,272	578
	1890	3,485	82	3,567	1,996	1,571
Tasmania ...	1881	12,520	59	12,579	11,163	1,416
	1882	12,681	141	12,822	11,403	1,419
	1883	13,642	598	14,240	12,636	1,604
	1884	13,308	949	14,257	12,524	1,733
	1885	14,240	582	14,822	14,173	649
	1886	15,231	168	15,399	14,630	769
	1887	14,797	183	14,980	12,288	2,692
	1888	18,834	32	18,866	17,936	930
	1889	23,424	19	23,443	20,771	2,672
	1890	29,514	3	29,517	27,070	2,447
New Zealand ...	1881	9,585	103	9,688	8,072	1,616
	1882	10,219	726	10,945	7,456	3,489
	1883	13,313	5,902	19,215	9,186	10,029
	1884	16,133	3,888	20,021	10,700	9,321
	1885	15,127	1,072	16,199	11,695	4,504
	1886	15,559	542	16,101	15,037	1,064
	1887	12,403	1,286	13,689	12,712	977
	1888	13,121	485	13,606	22,781	-9,175
	1889	15,301	91	15,392	15,178	214
	1890	14,884	144	15,028	16,810	-1,782

NOTE.—The minus sign (–) indicates that the emigrants exceeded the immigrants by the number to which it is prefixed.

Immigration and emigration in different years.

390. The returns show that more persons have in all the years departed from Victoria than from any of the other colonies; but it has been already explained§ that many of these only pass through the ports of the colony on their way to other places. In the three years ended with 1885, the arrivals in New South Wales were more numerous than those in Victoria, but in all the other years the arrivals in Victoria exceeded those in any other colony. In 1888 the net immigration to Victoria was much larger than that to New South Wales, but the reverse was the case in all the other years named.

\* See footnote (\*) on page 247.

† See footnote (†) on page 247.

‡ The numbers assisted and unassisted were not distinguished.

§ See paragraph 386 ante.

391. In 1890 immigration received little or no State assistance in Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania or New Zealand; but it was still largely subsidized in Queensland, and to a less extent in New South Wales. The following are the differences between the number of persons who arrived in the various colonies entirely at their own expense and those who left them in that year; the colonies being placed in order:—

Order of colonies in respect to gain by unassisted immigration.

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EXCESS OF UNASSISTED IMMIGRANTS OVER EMIGRANTS, OR THE CONTRARY,\* 1890.

	Excess. †		Excess. †
1. New South Wales ...	25,298	5. South Australia ...	2,290
2. Victoria ...	15,957	6. Western Australia ...	1,489
3. Tasmania ...	2,444	7. New Zealand ...	-1,926
4. Queensland ...	2,394		

392. According to returns received from the Imperial Board of Trade, ‡ the emigrants from the United Kingdom in the ten years ended with 1890 numbered 3,555,655, and of these 383,729, or nearly 11 per cent., went to the Australasian colonies. The whole number shows an increase of over 1,327,000, and the number to Australasia an increase of over 70,000, as compared with the previous decade. The following table shows the number of emigrants from the United Kingdom to Australasia during the last thirty-eight years, arranged as far as possible in periods of ten years, the numbers for the last five years being shown in individual years; also, taken from colonial returns, the number of assisted emigrants and those unassisted, as represented by the balance, during the last twenty years:—

Imperial emigration returns.

EMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO AUSTRALASIA, 1853 TO 1890.

Period.	From the United Kingdom to the Australasian Colonies.		
	Total Emigrants.	Assisted Emigrants.	Unassisted Emigrants (Balance).
1853 to 1860 (8 years) ...	397,389	§	§
1861 to 1870 (10 years) ...	280,198	§	§
1871 to 1880 (10 years) ...	313,106	208,522	104,584
1881 to 1885 (5 years) ...	222,347	115,205	107,142
1886 ...	44,055	17,173	26,882
1887 ...	35,198	13,760	21,438
1888 ...	31,725	9,444	22,281
1889 ...	28,834	6,976	21,858
1890 ...	21,570	3,858	17,712
Total in 38 years ...	1,374,422	...	
„ 20 „ ...	696,835	374,938	321,897

\* Indicated by the minus sign (—).

† See footnote (†) on page 247.

‡ See Statistical Tables relating to Emigration and Immigration, 1890, and Mr. Robert Giffen's report thereon, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed.

§ Information incomplete. The number for all the colonies, except New Zealand, was 190,695 for the period 1853-60; and 81,966 for the period 1861-70. No record of unassisted immigrants into New Zealand is available for any year prior to 1870.

Destination  
of emi-  
grants from  
the United  
Kingdom.

393. Although the emigration from the United Kingdom has increased gradually from an average of less than 200,000 per annum in the eight years 1853-60 to an average of over 355,000 in the ten years 1881-90, the emigration from that country to Australasia has not increased in anything like the same proportion. Excluding the exceptional period 1853-60, when—owing to the attractions offered by the opening up of the gold-fields and the consequent rapid development of the colonies—the emigration to Australasia averaged close on 50,000 per annum, or a fifth of the whole; the average annual number only increased during the three subsequent decades from 28,000 in 1861-70 and 31,300 in 1871-80 to 38,400 in 1881-90, the proportion to the total emigration from the United Kingdom being less than 11 per cent. at the last as compared with 14 per cent. at the two previous periods. This falling-off has been more than counter-balanced by the increase to the United States and British North America, which have of recent years been absorbing British emigrants at the rate of nearly 300,000 per annum. The following figures express the emigration to the countries named during the thirty-eight years referred to:—

DESTINATION OF EMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM,  
1853 TO 1890.

Period.	Total Number of Emigrants.	Destination of Emigrants.			
		Australasia.	British North America.	United States.	Other Countries.
NUMBERS.					
1853 to 1860 (8 years)	1,582,475	397,389	159,807	983,625	41,654
1861 to 1870 (10 years)	1,967,570	280,198	195,250	1,424,466	67,656
1871 to 1880     ,,	2,228,396	313,106	232,213	1,531,851	151,226
1881 to 1890     ,,	3,555,655	383,729	395,160	2,546,018	230,748
Total in 38 Years ..	9,334,096	1,374,422	982,430	6,485,960	491,284
PROPORTIONS PER CENT.					
1853 to 1860     ...	100·00	25·11	10·10	62·16	2·63
1861 to 1870     ...	100·00	14·24	9·92	72·40	3·44
1871 to 1880     ...	100·00	14·05	10·42	68·74	6·79
1881 to 1890     ...	100·00	10·79	11·11	71·61	6·49
Total in 38 Years ...	100·00	14·72	10·53	69·49	5·26

394. Included in the 21,570 persons who emigrated from the United Kingdom to Australasia in 1890 were 18,539 so-called adults (*i.e.*, persons over twelve years), viz., 11,031 males and 7,508 females. Of the former, 2,456, or 22 per cent., and of the latter, 3,201, or 43 per cent., were married. Of the adult males, the following are the occupations :—Farmers and graziers, 606 ; agricultural labourers, gardeners, carters, etc., 1,170 ; miners, quarrymen, 100 ; builders, 45 ; bricklayers, plasterers, etc., 72 ; brick and tile makers, etc., 6 ; iron and brass founders, moulders, etc., 4 ; blacksmiths, braziers, tin-smiths, etc., 36 ; engineers, 113 ; engine-drivers, stokers, 11 ; cabinet-makers, 12 ; carpenters and joiners, 195 ; turners (wood), 3 ; coach-makers, wheelwrights, millwrights, etc., 10 ; printers, 30 ; coopers, 7 ; tanners and curriers, 4 ; spinners and weavers, 37 ; shipwrights, 4 ; clock and watchmakers, 26 ; saddlers, 5 ; painters, plumbers, etc., 76 ; railway servants, 10 ; bootmakers, 42 ; tailors, 36 ; other artisans and mechanics, 118 ; shopkeepers, etc., 269 ; butchers, etc., 69 ; bakers, etc., 126 ; millers and maltsters, 9 ; seamen, 58 ; domestic servants, 90 ; general labourers, 1,662 ; sawyers, 2 ; clerks and agents, 587 ; army and navy officers and men, 35 ; gentlemen, professional men, etc., 1,730 ; other trades and professions, etc., 292 ; not stated, 3,324. Of the 7,508 adult females, 1,663 were domestic and farm servants, nurses, etc. ; 47 gentlewomen and governesses ; 118 milliners, etc. ; 4 shopwomen ; 3 spinners or weavers ; 70 of other occupations ; and 5,603 unspecified.

Conjugal condition and occupations of emigrants from Britain to Australasia.

395. The arrivals in the United Kingdom from the Australasian colonies numbered 10,637 in 1889, and 10,385 in 1890. The balance of emigration in favour of these colonies was 18,197 in the former and 11,185 in the latter year.

Net emigration from Britain to Australasia.

396. Cities in Victoria number 11, towns 8, and boroughs 41, or 60 in all. The following is a statement of the estimated area ; the population, and number of dwellings in each of these according to the census of 1891 ; also the total and annual value of rateable property, and the total revenue of each during the year 1890.\* The areas have been quite recently carefully revised by the Lands Department :—

Cities, towns, and boroughs, 1890-91.

\* For an account of the system of Municipal Government in Victoria, see paragraph 56 *et seq. ante.*



## CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES, 1890-91.

Name.	Estimated Area in Acres.	On the 5th April, 1891.*		In the Financial Year† 1890.		Total Revenue.
		Popula- tion.	Number of Dwellings.	Value of Rateable Property.		
				Total.	Annual.	
				£	£	£
<b>CITIES.</b>						
Ballarat ...	4,090	24,199	4,791	2,478,096	165,207	28,957
Collingwood ...	1,139	35,066	7,807	2,738,480	273,848	31,692
Fitzroy ...	923	32,455	6,627	3,405,530	340,553	42,081
Footscray †	3,075	19,149	4,100	2,500,000	155,648	23,045
Hawthorn †	2,389	19,623	4,248	2,431,950	243,195	39,207
Melbourne ...	5,020	73,514	13,658	18,084,080	1,808,408	223,878
Prahran ...	2,320	39,699	8,666	7,470,708	533,622	52,557
Richmond ...	1,430	38,770	8,902	4,670,520	311,368	42,334
Sandhurst (Bendigo)§	7,900	26,735	5,817	1,670,230	167,023	22,450
South Melbourne ...	2,311	41,730	8,645	11,363,880	568,194	88,191
St. Kilda †	2,046	19,885	4,115	3,965,351	305,027	35,016
<b>TOWNS.</b>						
Ballarat East ...	4,331	16,597	3,735	731,450	73,145	11,894
Brighton ...	3,288	9,887	2,110	2,890,500	144,525	17,516
Brunswick ...	2,722	21,955	5,216	2,483,064	206,922	31,918
Essendon †	4,000	14,411	3,265	2,594,004	196,829	21,786
Geelong ...	3,012	11,673	2,365	896,650	89,665	15,308
North Melbourne ...	565	20,985	4,306	1,731,760	173,176	25,571
Northcote †	2,850	7,741	1,764	1,939,600	96,980	13,203
Williamstown ...	2,775	15,936	3,413	1,044,100	104,410	15,463
<b>BOROUGHES.</b>						
Ararat ...	3,840	3,139	563	165,000	16,500	2,447
Browns & Scarsdale...	5,760	687	162	10,845	2,169	311
Buninyong ...	3,424	1,181	291	65,000	6,500	1,455
Carisbrook ...	5,395	1,134	253	56,900	5,690	1,597
Castlemaine ...	5,760	4,476	1,109	209,825	29,975	9,835
Chewton ...	5,760	1,213	368	33,717	6,743	2,049
Clunes ...	5,760	3,469	739	129,250	12,925	2,526
Creswick ...	4,760	3,104	747	86,864	10,858	2,540
Daylesford ...	4,062	3,839	879	167,280	16,728	4,069
Dunolly ...	5,760	1,442	359	67,800	8,557	1,511
Eaglehawk ...	3,640	7,195	1,639	318,980	31,898	4,744
Echuca ...	4,308	3,419	736	391,530	32,695	4,417
Flemington & Ken- sington }	1,088	9,958	2,122	1,990,180	99,509	12,960
Geelong West ...	859	5,777	1,342	306,528	25,544	3,664
Hamilton ...	5,100	3,373	650	200,000	20,000	3,621
Heathcote ...	3,594	1,085	267	28,500	5,734	1,038
Horsham ...	5,760	2,651	534	208,000	25,420	5,140
Inglewood ...	2,560	1,365	373	46,744	8,499	1,667
Kew ...	3,553	8,476	1,452	1,954,650	130,310	12,824
Koroit ...	5,599	1,697	335	188,676	15,723	2,051
Majorca ...	5,005	997	263	35,840	4,480	720
Malmsbury ...	4,214	1,358	287	60,500	7,000	1,241
Maryborough ...	5,760	4,981	1,067	271,370	27,137	4,541

\* The census returns have not been finally checked, but it is believed that the figures in these two columns will be found to be very nearly correct.

† The financial year of Melbourne and Geelong ends on the 31st August, that of all other municipalities on the 30th September.

‡ The Borough of Essendon was proclaimed a Town on the 7th January, 1890; the Town of Hawthorn and Borough of St. Kilda were created Cities, and the Borough of Northcote a Town on the 8th September, 1890; and the Town of Footscray was proclaimed a City on the 20th January, 1891.

§ Name changed to Bendigo on the 4th May, 1891.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES, 1890-91—continued.

Name.	Estimated Area in Acres.	On the 5th April, 1891.*		In the Financial Year† 1890.		
		Popula- tion.	Number of Dwellings.	Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
				£	£	£
<b>BOROUGHES—contd.</b>						
Newtown & Chilwell	1,422	5,173	1,070	463,020	30,868	4,107
Oakleigh‡ ...	2,178	1,235	285	‡	‡	‡
Port Fairy ...	5,902	1,861	404	260,000	12,888	3,269
Portland ...	2,860	2,281	500	124,730	12,473	2,784
Port Melbourne ...	2,366	13,065	2,792	1,272,072	106,006	13,180
Queenscliff ...	2,173	1,878	360	150,252	12,521	2,423
Raywood ...	5,760	470	110	21,900	2,190	349
Rutherglen ...	1,280	706	141	42,000	4,152	797
Sale ...	5,442	3,453	761	367,000	29,342	6,790
Sebastopol ...	1,880	2,580	562	75,000	7,500	1,258
Smythesdale ...	1,440	420	109	19,730	1,973	172
St. Arnaud ...	6,355	3,046	445	171,730	17,173	2,680
Stawell ...	5,996	5,191	1,141	125,000	19,100	3,307
Talbot ...	5,578	1,419	355	33,935	6,787	1,247
Tarnagulla ...	5,133	709	201	40,000	5,330	813
Wangaratta ...	3,932	2,039	422	133,155	13,315	3,140
Warrnambool ...	3,450	6,571	1,203	825,300	41,265	10,100
Wood's Point ...	2,560	299	86	18,210	1,821	187
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>223,214</b> or 349 sq. mls.	<b>618,422</b>	<b>131,034</b>	<b>86,226,966</b>	<b>6,833,043</b>	<b>925,638</b>

NOTE.—Besides the cities, towns, and boroughs, there are several large towns in Victoria which form portions of shires. These, with their populations at the census of 1891, were as follow:—Kyneton, 3,371; Bairnsdale, 3,000; Maldon, 1,692; Benalla, 2,455; Beechworth, 2,528; Shepparton, 1,678; Walhalla, 1,771; Colac, about 2,000; Camperdown, 1,434; Avoca, 787. For other towns, which were formerly boroughs, see footnote to paragraph 329 ante.

397. The next table gives a list of the shires, numbering 134; together with a statement of the estimated area, the population, and number of dwellings according to the census of 1891, and the total and annual value of rateable property, and total revenue of each shire, during the year 1890:—

SHIRES, 1890-91.

Name.	Esti- mated Area.‡	On the 5th April 1891.*		In the Financial Year† 1890.		
		Popula- tion.	Number of Dwellings.	Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Sq. miles.			£	£	£
Alberton ...	1,413	5,682	1,371	566,580	51,658	11,581
Alexandra...	766	2,409	526	300,000	33,592	7,454
Arapiles ...	769	3,081	611	761,300	37,565	5,179

\* See footnote (\*) on page 252.

† The financial year of the Boroughs and Shires ends on the 30th September.

‡ Borough only formed on the 10th March, 1891; the amounts of rateable property and revenue included with those of Oakleigh Shire 256 post.

§ These areas have quite recently been carefully revised in the Lands Department.

## SHIRES, 1890-91—continued.

Name.	Esti- mated Area.*  Sq. miles.	On the 5th April, 1891. †		In the Financial Year ‡ 1890.		
		Popula- tion.	Number of Dwellings.	Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
				£	£	£
Ararat ... ..	1,556	4,621	943	1,631,510	81,575	11,405
Avoca ... ..	453	4,582	1,157	251,420	25,142	5,213
Avon ... ..	640	2,383	523	520,000	34,784	3,752
Bacchus Marsh ... ..	210	2,479	525	330,000	25,500	3,808
Bairnsdale ... ..	1,130	7,590	1,696	1,033,000	72,319	15,136
Ballan ... ..	359	6,500	1,469	372,530	37,253	5,564
Ballarat ... ..	182	4,479	849	852,175	42,608	5,977
Bannockburn ... ..	136	1,799	321	265,000	18,303	2,434
Barrabool ... ..	195	2,098	426	323,193	24,861	3,129
Beechworth ... ..	316	7,355	1,648	378,930	37,893	6,081
Belfast ... ..	201	2,650	486	1,018,000	40,720	6,254
Bellarine ... ..	128	4,906	1,013	515,052	42,921	5,401
Benalla§ ... ..	1,140	8,744	1,698	944,238	94,424	12,583
Berwick ... ..	387	4,098	920	1,313,905	65,695	9,465
Bet Bet ... ..	337	3,545	1,081	200,000	22,740	2,818
Boroondara ... ..	13	6,206	1,401	3,138,700	156,935	20,037
Borong   ... ..	852	4,579	839			
Braybrook ... ..	92	1,604	379	853,620	42,681	4,112
Bright ... ..	1,292	4,268	968	230,860	23,086	4,787
Broadford... ..	218	1,641	337	224,580	11,229	1,426
Broadmeadows ... ..	74	1,778	341	442,260	44,226	4,060
Bulla ... ..	112	2,133	327	700,000	26,630	3,731
Bulleen ¶ ... ..	20½	817	196	412,740	20,637	1,768
Buln Buln ... ..	592	5,578	1,279	1,221,580	61,079	15,130
Bungaree ... ..	88	4,251	912	503,225	27,957	5,795
Buninyong ... ..	296	6,967	1,486	598,452	49,871	6,949
Caulfield ... ..	9½	7,992	1,939	3,781,548	210,086	36,837
Chiltern ... ..	95	2,260	484	48,860	9,772	1,714
Coburg ... ..	7½	5,754	1,282	874,720	87,472	14,558
Colac ... ..	1,094	7,468	1,498	1,617,015	107,801	12,860
Corio ... ..	243	2,172	456	300,000	29,626	3,690
Cranbourne ... ..	218	2,079	491	735,160	36,758	4,351
Creswick ... ..	198	8,015	1,707	1,265,660	63,283	9,100
Dandenong ... ..	60	2,147	494	634,250	42,350	7,445
Darebin ... ..	81	1,269	251	297,000	19,800	2,086
Dimboola** ... ..	4,756	3,741	649	872,380	43,619	5,674
Doncaster†† ... ..	13½	836	169	579,900	28,995	...
Dundas ... ..	1,364	3,423	686	1,796,700	89,832	10,163
Dunmunkle ... ..	551	4,717	866	994,760	55,140	7,854
East Loddon ... ..	455	1,712	320	333,820	33,382	4,604
Echuca ... ..	1,260	7,642	1,504	1,907,040	95,352	12,648
Eltham ... ..	216	2,876	627	641,560	32,078	5,147
Euroa ... ..	860	8,186	1,681	816,768	68,064	8,906

\* These areas have quite recently been carefully revised in the Lands Department.

† See footnote (\*) on page 252.

‡ The financial year of the Shires ends on the 30th September.

§ A portion of the Shire of Benalla was severed therefrom and added to the Shire of Yarrawonga on the 20th January, 1890.

|| Shire of Borong created on 27th January, 1891, being severed from Shire of St. Arnaud. The value of rateable property and revenue included under St. Arnaud.

¶ The Shire of Bulleen was reduced on the 6th May, 1890, by the creation of the Shire of Doncaster.

\*\* Portion of the Shire of Dimboola was severed therefrom and annexed to the Shire of Wimmera, on the 26th May, 1890. †† Shire formed on 26th May, 1890. See footnote (¶) *supra*.

## SHIRES, 1890-91—continued.

Name.	Esti- mated Area.*	On the 5th April, 1891. †		In the Financial Year ‡ 1890.		
		Popula- tion.	Number of Dwellings.	Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Sq. miles.			£	£	£
Fern Tree Gully ...	120	1,675	350	682,560	34,128	4,265
Flinders & Kangerong	184	2,501	558	487,600	24,380	3,077
Gisborne ...	100	2,179	455	241,770	24,177	2,940
Glenelg ...	1,411	4,872	960	1,868,080	93,404	11,558
Glenlyon ...	121	2,716	646	171,140	17,114	2,456
Gordon ...	856	4,033	864	1,177,200	58,860	7,346
Goulburn ...	257	2,559	496	250,000	30,860	4,032
Grenville ...	315	3,555	943	272,700	32,660	4,861
Hampden ...	1,738	8,288	1,667	2,926,300	146,315	17,439
Healesville ...	197	1,185	246	260,000	13,257	4,278
Heidelberg ...	41	4,413	802	1,294,690	64,734	6,850
Howqua ...	834	1,381	438	25,000	5,000	1,386
Huntly ...	335	3,403	780	362,412	30,201	3,907
Kara Kara ...	911	4,481	1,118	436,827	43,682	6,092
Keilor ...	53	596	144	216,450	21,645	1,860
Kilmore ...	92	2,440	529	216,295	21,629	3,066
Korong ...	1,121	7,982	1,960	1,227,000	73,340	9,788
Kowree ...	1,448	2,928	623	1,104,920	55,246	6,627
Kyneton ...	253	8,734	1,834	1,388,890	69,445	11,982
Lancefield §	38	1,302	252	224,295	14,953	1,056
Leigh ...	381	1,697	372	394,400	39,440	5,008
Lexton ...	300	2,031	509	397,395	26,493	3,597
Lilydale ...	180	4,612	1,019	750,980	50,065	7,377
Lowan ...	4,554	9,713	2,056	1,700,000	99,612	12,155
Maffra ...	966	3,476	738	902,780	45,139	5,307
Maldon ...	212	4,344	1,064	284,000	28,400	6,181
Malvern ...	6¼	8,142	1,790	4,144,180	207,209	29,128
Mansfield ...	825	3,795	884	803,840	41,192	4,807
Marong ...	562	7,347	1,668	654,800	65,480	9,048
Melton ...	101½	1,170	227	390,000	18,107	2,880
Meredith ...	181	1,259	267	137,400	13,740	1,961
Merriang ...	117	1,086	243	216,684	18,057	1,635
Metcalfe ...	213	3,086	690	332,006	26,000	6,098
Mildura    ...	4,564	2,235	423	250,000	20,000	505
Minhamite ...	541	1,383	280	1,407,702	45,860	6,281
Moorabbin ...	32	6,820	1,468	2,297,055	153,137	16,497
Mornington ...	118	3,693	872	110,750	55,375	7,687
Mortlake ...	815	2,933	554	853,265	85,326	11,698
Mt. Alexander ...	50	2,375	849	69,234	11,539	3,598
Mt. Franklin ...	107	2,917	765	146,700	14,643	2,097
Mt. Rouse ...	537	2,158	444	1,213,900	60,695	7,954
McIvor ...	566	2,970	692	572,150	28,607	4,617
Narracan ...	706	4,265	999	747,620	37,381	7,220
Newham ...	91	2,491	508	265,245	17,683	2,692
Newstead ...	105	2,161	614	241,500	16,100	3,355

\* These areas have quite recently been carefully revised in the Lands Department.

† See footnote (\*) on page 252.

‡ The financial year of the Shires ends on the 30th September.

§ The Shire of Lancefield was created on the 7th January, 1890, out of portion of the Shire of Romsey.

|| Shire of Mildura constituted on the 7th January, 1890, out of portion of the Shire of Swan Hill.

## SHIRES, 1890-91—continued.

Name.	Esti- mated Area.*	On the 5th April, 1891. †		In the Financial Year ‡ 1890.		Total Revenue.
		Popula- tion.	Number of Dwellings.	Value of Rateable Property.		
				Total.	Annual.	
Sq. miles.	£	£	£	£	£	
North Ovens ...	235	1,369	269	421,900	21,095	3,140
Numurkah ...	620	7,008	1,374	1,460,640	73,032	9,446
Nunawading ...	23½	4,455	1,021	1,580,000	79,000	10,317
Oakleigh shire (Oakleigh borough) ...	25½	1,677	364	1,445,880	72,294	8,623
Omeo ...	§	§	§			
Oxley ...	2,211	3,526	950	604,900	30,245	12,209
Phillip Island ...	1,005	3,509	716	676,420	33,821	5,010
Portland ...	304	1,986	420	464,580	23,229	3,153
Preston ...	1,460	5,116	1,034	1,500,660	75,033	7,807
Pyalong ...	13¼	3,557	724	1,469,710	73,485	7,677
Ripon ...	238	1,197	220	293,640	14,682	4,366
Rodney ...	588	4,503	1,085	940,553	61,621	7,832
Romsey   ...	400	6,102	1,131	843,150	56,210	5,404
Rosedale ...	85	1,900	365	529,000	26,450	4,911
Rutherglen ...	804	3,680	732	993,940	49,697	6,258
Seymour ...	205	4,035	778	437,920	27,370	3,532
Shepparton ...	382	4,262	818	308,876	38,609	5,759
South Barwon ...	208	3,776	730	415,390	41,539	5,495
Springfield ...	63	2,158	458	146,960	14,696	2,615
St. Arnaud ...	111	1,006	193	303,880	15,194	2,196
Borong ...	¶	¶	¶	2,063,196	114,622	14,083
Stawell ...	1,690	7,345	1,485			
Strathfieldsaye ...	¶	¶	¶	832,316	52,026	6,600
Swan Hill**	994	3,807	931	205,650	20,565	3,476
Talbot ...	234	3,328	751	1,473,720	73,686	11,343
Tambo ...	5,621	7,573	1,517	171,690	17,169	2,287
Towong ...	184	1,724	451	585,185	29,259	7,914
Traralgon ...	4,928	4,634	932	1,048,780	52,439	11,135
Tullaroop ...	2,545	4,856	999	375,340	37,534	8,255
Upper Yarra ...	478	4,379	1,016	263,100	26,310	3,577
Walhalla ...	222	3,752	928	270,000	13,528	4,144
Wannon ...	454	782	255	57,768	14,442	4,792
Waranga ...	409	2,264	564	1,465,840	73,292	10,818
Warragul ...	753	2,478	474	1,255,360	62,768	8,159
Warrnambool ...	700	5,732	1,226	1,038,720	51,936	14,320
Whittlesea ...	157	4,373	823	2,539,820	126,990	16,720
Wimmera ††	610	9,265	1,729	271,500	18,100	3,246
Winchelsea ...	138	1,848	444	1,490,000	74,500	8,014
Wodonga ...	630	3,507	714	700,000	48,692	5,899
Woorayl ...	104	1,736	361	137,130	13,713	2,408
Wyndham ...	520	1,990	430	449,800	22,489	5,978
Yackandandah ...	275	3,551	840	1,400,000	71,192	6,845
Yarrowonga ††	812	4,061	874	763,140	38,197	9,249
Yea ...	844	9,618	1,764	2,189,620	109,480	10,509
	600	1,907	449	693,300	34,665	7,237
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>86,728½</b>	<b>518,890</b>	<b>110,953</b>	<b>108,086,680</b>	<b>6,432,500</b>	<b>925,673</b>

\* These areas have quite recently been carefully revised in the Lands Department.

† See footnote (\*) on page 252. ‡ The financial year of the Shires ends on the 30th September.

§ For these particulars see Oakleigh borough, page 253 ante. ¶ See footnote (§) page 255.

¶ These particulars are included under Borong, page 254 ante. \*\* See footnote (||) on page 255.

†† See footnote (\*\*), page 254 ante. †† See footnote (§), page 254 ante.

398. The total area included in the two descriptions of municipalities is as follows :— Area of municipalities.

AREA EMBRACED IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1890.

	Sq. Miles.
Cities, towns, and boroughs ... ..	349
Shires ... ..	86,728½
Total ... ..	87,077½

399. The estimated area of Victoria is 87,884 square miles. It thus appears that all but about a one-hundredth part of this area is included within the limits of municipal districts. Proportion to total area of Victoria.

400. The population of the two kinds of districts, as returned at the census of 1891, was as follows :— Population of municipalities.

POPULATION OF MUNICIPALITIES, CENSUS OF 1891.

Cities, towns, and boroughs ... ..	618,422
Shires ... ..	518,890
Total ... ..	1,137,312

401. According to the census, the total population of the colony, including those living outside municipalities, and in the shipping, amounted to 1,140,405, and it thus appears that only 3,093 persons in Victoria did not enjoy the benefits of local government. Population outside municipalities.

402. The ratepayers in the two kinds of municipal districts numbered as follow, in 1890. Each ratepayer is not necessarily a distinct individual, as ratepayers having property in more than one municipality, or more than one ward or riding of the same municipality, are entered on the municipal roll for each such property :— Ratepayers in municipalities.

RATEPAYERS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1890.\*

Cities, towns, and boroughs ... ..	137,944
Shires ... ..	135,908
Total ... ..	273,852

403. The following is a statement of the number of dwellings in the two kinds of municipal districts as returned at the census of 1891 :— Dwellings in municipalities.

\* Including both male and female ratepayers ; also ratepayers whose rates are in arrear.

## DWELLINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1890.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	131,034
Shires	...	...	...	110,953
Total	...	...	...	<u>241,987</u>

Persons to a dwelling in municipalities.

404. According to the census returns, the average number of inhabitants to a dwelling is about  $4\frac{2}{3}$  in both descriptions of municipalities; the exact proportions being 4.70 in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 4.66 in shires.

Persons to a dwelling in Victorian and other towns.

405. The average number of persons to a dwelling is generally much smaller in Victorian towns than it is in those of other countries. This is made plain by the figures placed opposite the various towns in the following list:—

PERSONS TO A DWELLING IN TOWNS OF VICTORIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES.\*

Turin	...	65.0	Brussels	...	9.0	†Port Melbourne	4.7
Berlin	...	62.0	Marseille	...	9.0	†Williamstown	4.7
Vienna	...	60.0	London	...	8.0	†Footscray	4.7
Milan	...	49.0	Boston	...	8.0	†Hawthorn	4.6
St. Petersburg	...	43.0	Antwerp	...	7.0	†Prahran	4.6
Madrid	...	40.0	†Kew	...	5.8	†Sandhurst	4.6
Bombay	...	31.0	†Melbourne	...	5.4	†Collingwood	4.5
Paris	...	29.0	†Ballarat	...	5.1	†Ballarat East	4.4
Rome	...	27.0	Philadelphia	...	5.0	†Essendon	4.4
Genoa	...	25.0	†Fitzroy	...	4.9	†Richmond	4.4
Hamburg	...	17.0	†North Melbourne	4.9	†Northcote	4.4	
New York	...	13.0	†Geelong	...	4.9	†Brunswick	4.2
Buenos Aires	...	13.0	†St. Kilda	...	4.8	Naples	4.0
Calcutta	...	11.0	†South Melbourne	4.8	Baltimore	4.0	
Amsterdam	...	11.0	†Brighton	...	4.7	Chicago	3.0
Pekin	...	10.0	†Flemington	...	4.7		

Area, population, etc., in shires and boroughs compared.

406. The area contained in shires is about 251 times that in cities, towns, and boroughs; but the population and dwellings in the latter exceed those in the former by about a fifth.

Amount of rating in municipalities.

407. The following is the number of cities, towns, and boroughs, and the number of shires, in which rates were struck in each of the last five years at the amounts set down in the first column:—

\* The figures, except those relating to Victorian towns, have been derived for the most part from an official report upon the census of Buenos Aires, dated 1889. They must be received with some caution.

† Victorian towns. Census figures, 1891.

RATINGS\* IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1886 TO 1890.

Amount levied in the £.	Number of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.					Number of Shires.				
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>										
0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
0 9	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	4	4	2
0 10	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 0	25	22	21	19	18	112	114	112	113	115
1 1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	2
1 2	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
1 3	7	6	6	6	6	4	2	2	5	5
1 4	2	3	3	1	2	...	...	...	1	2
1 6	14	17	16	18	20	3	2	2	4	4
1 6½	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 8	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
1 9	3	3	4	3	3	1	1	...	...	...
1 10	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 0	3	5	4	8	7	1	1	3	1	1
2 3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Not stated	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
Total	59	59	59	59	59	125	126	128	130	133

408. It will be observed that no municipality during the last five years was rated at the lowest amount allowed by law, viz., 6d. in the pound; also, that only one municipality in any of the years levied rates up to the full amount allowed by law, viz., 2s. 6d. in the pound. High and low ratings.

409. Of the cities, towns, and boroughs, 42 per cent. in 1886, 37 per cent. in 1887, 36 per cent. in 1888, 32 per cent. in 1889, and 31 per cent. in 1890, were rated at 1s. in the pound; of the shires, 90 per cent. in 1886 and 1887, 88 per cent. in 1888, 87 per cent. in 1889, and 86 per cent. in 1890, were rated at the same amount. Municipalities rated at 1s. in the pound.

410. In 1886, 3; in 1887, 4; in 1888, 6; in 1889, 5; and 1890, 4 municipal districts were rated at less than 1s. in the pound. In 1886, 43; in 1887, 44; in 1888, 45; in 1889, 52; and in 1890, 55 municipal districts were rated at over that amount. Municipalities rated under and over 1s. in the pound.

411. The number of properties in cities, towns, and boroughs, and in shires, during the seventeen years ended with 1890, arranged in groups according to their rateable values, will be found in the following table. In 1890 as compared with 1889 the increase of the whole number of properties was 13,285, of which 1,704 were in cities, towns, Classification of properties rated.

\* Including general and special rates.



and boroughs, and 11,581 in shires. All the groups relating to both kinds of municipalities showed increase except those relating to properties rated at between £200 and £300, and at £500 and over in the case of cities, towns, and boroughs, and those relating to properties rated at £500 and over in the case of shires:—

CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTIES RATED, 1874 TO 1890.

Year.	Number of Properties Rated.							Total.
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 to £300.	£300 to £400.	£400 to £500.	£500 and upwards.	
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.								
1874	91,320	7,981	2,964	764	289	153	235	103,706
1875	94,769	8,253	3,040	782	301	160	242	107,547
1876	94,893	8,466	3,035	786	300	162	265	107,907
1877	95,911	8,628	3,170	812	332	155	278	109,286
1878	98,942	8,895	3,211	829	363	151	294	112,685
1879	99,846	8,877	3,166	826	331	145	287	113,478
1880	99,949	9,021	3,181	856	345	146	276	113,774
1881	103,188	9,055	3,240	852	348	153	274	117,110
1882	105,312	9,327	3,358	891	376	163	310	119,737
1883	109,811	10,326	3,782	958	427	175	338	125,817
1884	114,615	11,003	3,947	1,018	445	194	362	131,584
1885	119,385	11,693	4,116	1,083	495	227	439	137,438
1886	123,147	14,095	4,560	1,224	545	270	519	144,360
1887	132,887	15,244	5,053	1,254	530	288	578	155,834
1888	141,416	15,714	5,519	1,355	708	376	897	165,985
1889	149,068	17,434	6,077	1,582	723	401	993	176,278
1890	149,936	18,198	6,179	1,526	742	410	991	177,982
SHIRES.								
1874	75,852	7,537	2,398	552	268	117	612	87,336
1875	79,425	8,326	2,671	568	279	128	696	92,093
1876	82,817	8,407	2,654	563	256	157	705	95,559
1877	83,583	9,067	2,778	641	283	149	726	97,227
1878	84,338	10,442	2,901	666	300	140	702	99,489
1879	88,598	10,436	3,051	683	296	159	672	103,895
1880	90,874	10,232	3,151	762	342	157	706	106,224
1881	93,266	9,858	3,013	687	294	154	679	107,951
1882	95,615	9,964	3,108	721	320	157	673	110,558
1883	96,048	10,514	3,283	723	336	148	703	111,755
1884	98,089	10,701	3,463	736	321	154	711	114,175
1885	102,041	11,462	3,790	811	377	176	727	119,384
1886	110,440	12,164	4,346	883	423	181	755	129,192
1887	113,583	12,912	4,632	1,050	413	201	765	133,556
1888	121,794	14,717	5,342	1,289	622	282	1,008	145,054
1889	138,466	16,764	6,123	1,547	648	326	1,141	165,015
1890	148,705	17,666	6,436	1,711	679	355	1,044	176,596
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.								
1874	167,172	15,518	5,362	1,316	557	270	847	191,042
1875	174,194	16,579	5,711	1,350	580	288	938	199,640
1876	177,710	16,873	5,689	1,349	556	319	970	203,466
1877	179,494	17,695	5,948	1,453	615	304	1,004	206,513
1878	183,280	19,337	6,112	1,495	663	291	996	212,174
1879	188,444	19,313	6,217	1,509	627	304	959	217,373
1880	190,823	19,253	6,332	1,618	687	303	982	219,998
1881	196,454	18,913	6,253	1,539	642	307	953	225,061
1882	200,927	19,291	6,466	1,612	696	320	983	230,295
1883	205,859	20,840	7,065	1,681	763	323	1,041	237,572
1884	212,704	21,704	7,410	1,754	766	348	1,073	245,759
1885	221,426	23,155	7,906	1,894	872	403	1,166	256,822
1886	233,587	26,259	8,906	2,107	968	451	1,274	273,552
1887	246,470	28,156	9,685	2,304	943	489	1,343	289,390
1888	263,210	30,431	10,861	2,644	1,330	658	1,905	311,039
1889	287,534	34,198	12,200	3,129	1,371	727	2,134	341,293
1890	298,641	35,864	12,615	3,237	1,421	765	2,035	354,578

412. In the sixteen years ended with 1890 the total increase in the number of properties was 163,536, of which 74,276 were in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 89,260 in shires. Increase in sixteen years.

413. The following table gives the estimated total value (or value in fee simple) of rateable property in cities, towns, and boroughs, and in shires, during the seventeen years ended with 1890, arranged in groups according to the value of the properties of which the amounts are made up. In 1890, as compared with 1889, an increase occurred in the value of properties rated under all the heads in shires, and all the heads but that relating to properties valued at £200 or upwards in cities, towns, and boroughs. The valuation on the whole showed an increase of £6,755,135, made up of an increase of £1,015,408 in urban, and of £5,739,727 in country properties:— Total value of rateable property.

CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,  
1874 TO 1890.

Year.	Total Value of Properties rated annually at—				Total.
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.</b>					
1874	12,620,396	5,201,090	3,717,516	5,785,603	27,324,605
1875	13,425,920	5,236,868	3,710,671	5,750,344	28,123,803
1876	14,107,710	5,615,811	3,774,874	6,140,120	29,638,515
1877	13,878,561	5,442,678	3,901,064	6,109,727	29,332,030
1878	15,120,374	5,778,025	4,148,800	6,840,617	31,887,816
1879	14,833,220	5,960,162	4,045,167	6,514,331	31,352,880
1880	14,911,152	5,896,372	4,071,366	6,320,593	31,199,483
1881	15,718,312	6,063,311	4,144,817	6,382,354	32,308,794
1882	16,809,572	6,338,181	4,459,555	6,952,045	34,559,353
1883	18,004,909	6,982,466	4,896,619	7,471,377	37,355,371
1884	19,855,306	7,715,575	5,064,994	8,625,789	41,261,664
1885	22,478,820	8,663,192	5,831,623	10,370,965	47,344,600
1886	24,669,900	10,369,594	6,756,713	12,109,385	53,905,592
1887	27,794,412	11,415,365	7,796,400	13,941,350	60,947,527
1888	33,157,265	13,041,125	9,989,043	20,763,807	76,951,240
1889	36,840,166	14,534,828	10,907,233	22,929,331	85,211,558
1890	37,863,106	14,924,540	11,074,410	22,364,910	86,226,966
<b>SHIRES.</b>					
1874	13,105,624	5,070,283	3,319,425	13,401,702	34,897,034
1875	14,807,648	6,106,437	3,749,993	15,138,977	39,803,055
1876	18,218,513	6,790,706	4,328,945	16,805,458	46,143,622
1877	19,185,139	7,430,460	4,578,389	17,088,731	48,282,719
1878	19,922,055	9,111,830	5,197,287	18,314,493	52,545,665
1879	20,914,381	8,653,809	5,304,667	17,018,379	51,891,236
1880	21,429,941	8,647,484	5,239,721	17,330,790	52,647,936
1881	23,122,683	8,912,526	5,518,599	17,779,857	55,333,665

CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,  
1874 TO 1890—*continued.*

Year.	Total Value of Properties rated annually at—				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>SHIRES—continued.</i>					
1882	24,380,465	9,119,805	5,720,403	18,012,521	57,233,194
1883	24,017,782	9,780,685	5,998,661	18,458,460	58,255,588
1884	26,106,636	10,335,547	6,573,698	19,518,287	62,534,168
1885	27,630,512	11,327,732	7,239,846	20,740,880	66,938,970
1886	29,470,220	12,066,750	8,482,142	21,954,044	71,973,156
1887	31,081,250	13,538,713	9,161,183	23,157,028	76,938,174
1888	34,243,310	15,571,870	10,960,090	29,658,700	90,433,970
1889	38,784,570	18,258,460	12,920,346	32,383,577	102,346,953
1890	41,449,164	19,596,816	14,143,030	32,897,670	108,086,680
<b>TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.</b>					
1874	25,726,020	10,271,373	7,036,941	19,187,305	62,221,639
1875	28,233,568	11,343,305	7,460,664	20,889,321	67,926,858
1876	32,326,223	12,406,517	8,103,819	22,945,578	75,782,137
1877	33,063,700	12,873,138	8,479,453	23,198,458	77,614,749
1878	35,042,429	14,889,855	9,346,087	25,155,110	84,433,481
1879	35,747,601	14,613,971	9,349,834	23,532,710	83,244,116
1880	36,341,093	14,543,856	9,311,087	23,651,383	83,847,419
1881	38,840,995	14,975,837	9,663,416	24,162,211	87,642,459
1882	41,190,037	15,457,986	10,179,958	24,964,566	91,792,547
1883	42,022,691	16,763,151	10,895,280	25,929,837	95,610,959
1884	45,961,942	18,051,122	11,638,692	28,144,076	103,795,832
1885	50,109,332	19,990,924	13,071,469	31,111,845	114,283,570
1886	54,140,120	22,436,344	15,238,855	34,063,429	125,878,748
1887	58,875,662	24,954,078	16,957,583	37,098,378	137,885,701
1888	67,400,575	28,612,995	20,949,133	50,422,507	167,385,210
1889	75,624,736	32,793,288	23,827,579	55,312,908	187,558,511
1890	79,312,270	34,521,356	25,217,440	55,262,580	194,313,646

Increase in  
total value  
of property.

414. According to the above table the total value of rateable property in urban and rural municipalities combined has more than doubled in the last seven years; and that in cities, towns, and boroughs has more than doubled in the last six years; but that in shires has not quite doubled in the last nine years. In other words, the value of property in both districts has been increasing at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum; that in cities, towns, and boroughs at the rate of 12 per cent.; and that in shires at the rate of nearly 8 per cent.

Annual  
value of  
rateable  
property.

415. The annual value of rateable property is arranged in similar groups in the next table. In 1890, as compared with the previous year, there was an increase of £173,308 in the urban, and of £160,709 in the country, properties—thus resulting in a total increase of £334,017. The only group which shows decrease is that embracing properties of an annual value of £200 and upwards:—

CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,  
1874 TO 1890.

Year.	Annual Value of Rateable Properties.				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.					
1874	1,352,679	537,885	381,885	584,033	2,856,482
1875	1,384,125	539,887	382,546	592,823	2,899,381
1876	1,414,565	563,091	378,503	615,664	2,971,823
1877	1,436,377	563,296	403,745	632,333	3,035,751
1878	1,489,722	569,275	408,757	673,966	3,141,720
1879	1,494,247	600,406	407,496	656,231	3,158,380
1880	1,498,284	592,472	409,094	635,098	3,134,948
1881	1,559,989	601,763	411,359	633,427	3,206,538
1882	1,636,258	616,964	434,097	676,718	3,364,037
1883	1,721,321	667,544	468,131	714,285	3,571,281
1884	1,851,434	719,449	472,292	804,323	3,847,498
1885	2,041,264	786,690	529,560	941,770	4,299,284
1886	2,208,121	928,148	604,771	1,083,871	4,824,911
1887	2,335,021	959,010	654,979	1,171,219	5,120,229
1888	2,715,100	1,067,880	817,960	1,700,260	6,301,200
1889	2,879,254	1,135,974	852,458	1,792,049	6,659,735
1890	3,000,456	1,182,693	877,590	1,772,304	6,833,043
SHIRES.					
1874	1,220,327	492,313	315,056	1,111,299	3,138,995
1875	1,320,284	544,464	334,358	1,349,826	3,548,932
1876	1,441,050	537,132	342,412	1,329,280	3,649,874
1877	1,488,197	576,383	355,147	1,325,578	3,745,305
1878	1,474,572	674,431	384,688	1,355,585	3,889,276
1879	1,605,387	664,266	407,186	1,306,330	3,983,169
1880	1,621,249	654,212	396,403	1,311,134	3,982,998
1881	1,658,451	639,242	395,816	1,275,242	3,968,751
1882	1,733,662	648,497	406,770	1,280,846	4,069,775
1883	1,699,193	691,957	424,389	1,305,886	4,121,425
1884	1,774,831	702,650	446,907	1,326,928	4,251,316
1885	1,855,081	760,531	486,075	1,392,519	4,494,206
1886	1,963,868	804,117	565,242	1,462,997	4,796,224
1887	2,033,435	885,746	599,354	1,515,007	5,033,542
1888	2,125,117	966,380	680,176	1,840,600	5,612,273
1889	2,376,707	1,118,873	791,755	1,984,456	6,271,791
1890	2,466,740	1,166,254	841,686	1,957,820	6,432,500
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.					
1874	2,573,006	1,030,198	696,941	1,695,332	5,995,477
1875	2,704,409	1,084,351	716,904	1,942,649	6,448,313
1876	2,855,615	1,100,223	720,915	1,944,944	6,621,697
1877	2,924,574	1,139,679	758,892	1,957,911	6,781,056
1878	2,964,294	1,243,706	793,445	2,029,551	7,030,996
1879	3,099,634	1,264,672	814,682	1,962,561	7,141,549
1880	3,119,533	1,246,684	805,497	1,946,232	7,117,946
1881	3,218,440	1,241,005	807,175	1,908,669	7,175,289
1882	3,369,920	1,265,461	840,867	1,957,564	7,433,812
1883	3,420,514	1,359,501	892,520	2,020,171	7,692,706
1884	3,626,265	1,422,099	919,199	2,131,251	8,098,814

CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,  
1874 TO 1890—*continued.*

Year.	Annual Value of Rateable Properties.				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS— <i>continued.</i>					
1885	3,896,345	1,547,221	1,015,635	2,334,289	8,793,490
1886	4,171,989	1,732,265	1,170,013	2,546,868	9,621,135
1887	4,368,456	1,844,756	1,254,333	2,686,226	10,153,771
1888	4,840,217	2,034,260	1,498,136	3,540,860	11,913,473
1889	5,255,961	2,254,847	1,644,213	3,776,505	12,931,526
1890	5,467,196	2,348,947	1,719,276	3,730,124	13,265,543

Increase in annual value of property.

416. During the sixteen years ended with 1890 the total increase in the annual valuation of rateable property has amounted to £7,270,066, viz., to £3,976,561 in cities, towns, and boroughs, and to £3,293,505 in shires.

Increase in number and value of properties rated.

417. The increase in the value of rateable properties is no doubt partly due to the greater extent and number of properties rated, as well as to the improvements made. The following table shows the total increase, and the increase under each group in the number of properties, and in their total and annual values, during the sixteen years intervening between 1874 and the end of 1890, the increase in cities, towns, and boroughs being added to that in shires:—

INCREASE IN NUMBER AND VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTIES,  
1874 TO 1890.

Rateable Values.	Increase during Sixteen Years in the—		
	Number of Properties.	Total Value.	Annual Value.
Under £50 ... ..	131,469	£53,586,250	£2,894,190
£50 to £100 ... ..	20,346	24,249,983	1,318,749
£100 to £200 ... ..	7,253	18,180,499	1,022,335
£200 and upwards ... ..	4,468	36,075,275	2,034,792
Total increase ... ..	163,536	£132,092,007	£7,270,066

Largest increase in small properties.

418. By far the greatest increase in the number of properties, amounting to four-fifths of the whole increase, was in properties rated at less than £50; moreover, the largest increase in the total and in the annual value of properties, amounting in each case to about two-fifths of the total gain, was in properties of that rating. The next largest increase was in the value of properties rated at £200 and upwards, which, in each case, amounted to not quite a third of the whole increase.

419. In Victoria, a foreigner, even if naturalized, is not eligible to become a member of the Executive Council, but, with this exception, the highest offices of the State are open to naturalized persons of foreign as well as of British birth; and, without becoming naturalized, alien friends resident in the colony may acquire real and personal property, and may convey, devise, and bequeath it in the same manner as if they had been British subjects by birth. Alien women married to British subjects thereby become naturalized; but to become a member or elector of either House of Parliament it is necessary for a foreigner to take out letters of naturalization, to procure which, in accordance with the provisions of the *Aliens Statute* 1865 (28 Vict. No. 256), he must present a memorial to the Governor, stating his name, age, birthplace, residence, occupation, period of residence in the colony, and his desire to settle therein, which memorial must be accompanied by a certificate from a magistrate, to the effect that he is known to be the person signing and is of good repute. Should letters be granted, the applicant, before they are issued, must take an oath of allegiance to the Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The following table shows the native countries of those who obtained letters of naturalization during the year 1890 and the previous nineteen years:—

NATURALIZATION, 1871 TO 1890.

Native Countries.	Nineteen Years: 1871 to 1889.	Year 1890.
France	69	6
Belgium	11	...
Holland	13	...
Austria	54	5
Germany	768	42
Italy	38	...
Spain	5	...
Portugal	2	...
Russia	49	20
Other European countries	460	67
United States	22	...
South and Central American States	1	...
China	2,969	...
Other countries...	19	1*
Total	4,480	141

420. The tendency of the Chinese to become naturalized greatly increased soon after the passing of the *Chinese Act* 1881 (45 Vict. No. 723), which provided that all Chinese who are not naturalized or

\* Philippine Islands.

natural-born subjects of Her Majesty should, on entering the colony, be subject to an immigration tax,\* and should be disfranchised as regards both municipal and parliamentary elections. The result of the passing of this measure was that whereas no more than 91 Chinese took out letters of naturalization during the eleven years ended with 1881, such letters were taken out by as many as 317 in 1882, 593 in 1883, 601 in 1884, and 1,178 in 1885; but after 1885, the Government, in view of the increasing number of Chinese applying for naturalization papers, determined to issue no more "unless a sufficient reason was assigned," with the effect that only 173 such papers were issued in 1886, no more than 16 in 1887, and not one since 1887.

Occupations  
of persons  
naturalized,  
1890.

421. The persons naturalized since 1890 were of the following occupations:—

#### OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS NATURALIZED, 1890.

Accountant	...	...	1	Lady	...	...	1
Agent	...	...	5	Labourer	...	...	12
Biscuit manufacturer	...	...	1	Manager of coffee palace	...	...	1
Boardinghouse-keeper	...	...	1	Mariner	...	...	27
Boot finisher	...	...	1	Master mariner	...	...	4
Bootmaker	...	...	2	Mechanical engineer	...	...	2
Bricklayer	...	...	1	Merchant	...	...	1
Cabinetmaker	...	...	2	Miner	..	...	1
Carpenter	...	...	2	Minister of religion	...	...	2
Cheesemaker	...	...	1	Nurseryman	...	...	1
Cigar sorter	...	...	1	Oyster merchant	...	...	1
Civil engineer	...	...	2	Pawnbroker	...	...	2
Coachman	...	...	1	Photographer	...	...	1
Commercial traveller	...	...	2	Platelayer	...	...	1
Compositor	...	...	1	Presser	...	...	1
Confectioner	...	...	1	Printer	...	...	1
Contractor	...	...	1	Professor of music	...	...	1
Cooper	...	...	1	Railway-porter	...	...	1
Dealer	...	...	1	Restaurant-keeper	...	...	4
Draper	...	...	1	Retired naval officer	...	...	1
Engineer	...	...	1	Sawmiller	...	...	1
Engine-fitter	...	...	2	Shipbuilder	...	...	1
Farmer	...	...	9	Slipper maker	...	...	2
Fitter	...	...	1	Storeman	...	...	1
Fruiterer	...	...	1	Surgical instrument maker	...	...	1
Fruit preserver	...	...	1	Tailor	...	...	1
Gardener	...	...	1	Tailor's cutter	...	...	1
Gas-stoker	...	...	1	Tanner	...	...	1
Gripman	...	...	1	Vignerons	...	...	1
Hairdresser	...	...	1	Warder	...	...	1
Hawker	...	...	2	Watchmaker	...	...	3
Hotelkeeper	...	...	5	Wine merchant	...	...	4
Hotel manager	...	...	1				
Journalist	...	...	1				
				Total	...	...	141

\* The tax has since been abolished. See paragraph 379 *ante*.

## PART IV.—VITAL STATISTICS.

422. The marriages returned to the Registrar-General in 1890 numbered 9,187, as against 9,194 in the previous year. There was thus an excess of 7 in favour of 1889. Marriages,  
1890.

423. The marriages returned in 1889 and 1890 were more numerous than those in any previous year. The number returned annually had been almost stationary during the seven years prior to 1880, but in that year an advance was made which has been more than sustained since. In 1882, for the first time, the marriages returned exceeded 6,000; in 1884, they exceeded 7,000; in 1888, they nearly realized 9,000; and in 1889 and 1890 they exceeded that number by nearly 200.\* Marriages,  
1890 and  
former  
years.

424. The proportion which the number of marriages bear to the total population is generally called the marriage rate. This for many years was declining in Victoria, for, whilst in the three years prior to 1863 it was above 8 per 1,000 of both sexes, and all ages; from 1863 to 1865 it was between 7 and 8, and between 1868 and 1878 it was between 6 and 7 per 1,000. It reached its lowest point, 5·98 per 1,000, in 1879; then gradually revived, until in 1888 it reached the maximum of the last 31 years, viz., 8·5 per 1,000. Since 1888 it has slightly declined, but in 1890 it was still higher than in any other year since 1859, except 1889, 1888, 1862, and 1861. The following table gives the number of marriages and number of persons married per 1,000 of the population during each of the thirty-one years ended with 1890:— Marriage  
rate.

## ANNUAL MARRIAGE RATE, 1860 TO 1890.

Year.	Per 1,000 of the Mean Population.	
	Number of Marriages.	Number of Persons Married.
1860 ... ..	8·15	16·30
1861 ... ..	8·21	16·42
1862 ... ..	8·26	16·52
1863 ... ..	7·51	15·02
1864 ... ..	7·77	15·54

\* For the number of marriages during each year since the first settlement of Port Phillip, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) published in the second volume of this work.



ANNUAL MARRIAGE RATE, 1860 TO 1890—*continued.*

Year.	Per 1,000 of the Mean Population.*	
	Number of Marriages.	Number of Persons Married.
1865	7·36	14·72
1866	6·76	13·52
1867	6·97	13·94
1868	7·08	14·16
1869	6·89	13·78
1870	6·63	13·26
1871	6·37	12·74
1872	6·36	12·72
1873	6·50	13·00
1874	6·33	12·66
1875	6·33	12·66
1876	6·21	12·42
1877	6·31	12·62
1878	6·20	12·40
1879	5·98	11·96
1880	6·22	12·44
1881	6·79	13·58
1882	7·09	14·18
1883	7·44	14·88
1884	7·74	15·48
1885	7·73	15·46
1886	7·86	15·72
1887	7·64	15·28
1888	8·48	16·96
1889	8·43	16·86
1890	8·21	16·42
Mean of 31 years	7·15	14·30

Victorian,  
French,  
and Swiss  
marriage  
rates.

425. Marriageable males may be considered to comprise bachelors of 20 and upwards, and widowers of all ages, and marriageable females to comprise spinsters of 15 and upwards and widows of all ages. The compilation of the returns of the census of 1891 is not sufficiently advanced to enable a statement to be given of the present proportion of marriageable men and women who marry annually in Victoria; but according to the returns of the census of 1881, the former then married at the annual rate of 57, and the latter of 48 per 1,000. Similar proportions for France are 57 and 46, and for Switzerland 49 and 38; the former approximating very closely to, but the latter, as regards both males and females, being much lower than, the proportions for Victoria.†

\* The marriage rates for 1881 and subsequent years have been revised in accordance with fresh estimates of population based on the results of the recent census.

† The French and Swiss male and female marriage rates are taken from papers read by M. Toussaint Loua before the Statistical Society of Paris in September and December, 1884.

426. The following table gives a statement of the number of marriages to every 1,000 of the population of the various Australasian colonies for each year from 1865 to 1890, except Western Australia, for which colony it is given for the last nineteen of those years:—

MARRIAGE RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1865 TO 1890.\*

Year	Number of Marriages † per 1,000 of Mean Population.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1865	7.36	8.94	13.27	9.45	...	6.27	10.47
1866	6.76	8.26	11.61	8.12	...	5.93	10.32
1867	6.97	7.84	9.54	8.20	...	6.10	9.69
1868	7.08	8.23	8.33	7.37	...	6.57	9.35
1869	6.89	8.04	8.31	6.78	...	6.44	8.32
1870	6.63	7.85	7.80	6.90	...	6.62	7.62
1871	6.37	7.78	8.06	6.77	...	5.90	7.15
1872	6.36	7.46	8.70	7.20	5.56	6.17	6.85
1873	6.50	8.05	9.66	8.00	6.25	6.36	7.91
1874	6.33	7.70	8.62	8.00	6.96	6.83	8.87
1875	6.33	7.88	8.63	8.01	7.26	6.63	8.94
1876	6.21	7.66	7.57	8.49	7.07	7.13	8.25
1877	6.31	7.94	7.57	8.66	6.38	7.79	7.63
1878	6.20	8.08	6.98	9.47	6.50	7.96	8.03
1879	5.98	7.80	7.49	8.81	7.57	7.23	7.60
1880	6.22	7.68	6.97	8.69	7.42	7.38	6.71
1881	6.79	8.27	7.71	8.33	6.60	7.30	6.65
1882	7.09	8.74	8.56	8.73	7.07	8.03	7.07
1883	7.44	8.88	8.93	8.49	6.95	9.01	6.82
1884	7.74	8.49	8.91	8.28	7.11	7.81	6.88
1885	7.73	8.18	9.20	7.82	7.51	7.97	6.73
1886	7.86	7.97	8.38	6.31	7.99	7.27	5.99
1887	7.64	7.42	8.21	6.31	7.58	6.71	5.97
1888	8.48	7.37	8.63	6.56	7.18	6.59	5.97
1889	8.43	6.82	7.87	6.42	6.97	6.50	5.92
1890	8.21	6.57	7.70	6.94	6.18	6.20	6.08
Means	7.00	7.92	8.58	7.81	6.95	6.95	7.61

427. The following is the order of the colonies in reference to their respective marriage rates in the last year shown in the table and according to the average of the whole period of twenty-six years:—

\* The rates for Victoria have been amended in accordance with revised estimates of population based on the results of the census of 1891; those for the other colonies have not yet been similarly corrected, and are, in most cases, too low, in consequence of the populations having been over-estimated. Whilst these pages were passing through the press, it was ascertained that the true rates for 1890 were as follow:—New South Wales, 7.14; Queensland, 8.49; South Australia, 7.06; Western Australia, 5.80; Tasmania, 6.64; New Zealand, 6.11. For the number of marriages in the various colonies during the eighteen years ended with 1890, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) published in the second volume of this work.

† The numbers doubled give the persons married per 1,000 of the population.

## ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO MARRIAGE RATES.

## Order in Latest Year.

1. Victoria.
2. Queensland.
3. South Australia.
4. New South Wales.
5. Tasmania.
6. Western Australia.
7. New Zealand.

## Order in a Series of Years.

1. Queensland.
2. New South Wales.
3. South Australia.
4. New Zealand.
5. Victoria.
6. Western Australia.
7. Tasmania.

Marriage rates in Australia and Australasia.

428. The mean marriage rate of the five colonies situated upon the Australian continent, and of those colonies with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, shows a falling-off since 1883 or 1884,\* when it was at a maximum, and was lower in 1890 than in any year since 1880; it was, however, higher than in any other year since 1873 on the continent, but, taking Australasia as a whole, it was lower in 1890 than in any of those years except 1879 and 1880, as is shown by the following figures:—

## MARRIAGE RATES† IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1890.

Year.	Number of Marriages‡ per 1,000 of Mean Population.		Year.	Number of Marriages‡ per 1,000 of Mean Population.			
	Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.		Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.		
1873	...	7·35	7·38	1883	...	8·20	8·03
1874	...	7·07	7·32	1884	...	8·22	7·72
1875	...	7·12	7·38	1885	...	8·07	7·83
1876	...	6·93	7·15	1886	...	7·78	7·45
1877	...	7·05	7·18	1887	...	7·47	7·19
1878	...	7·08	7·27	1888	...	7·84	7·48
1879	...	6·88	7·01	1889	...	7·46	7·18
1880	...	7·15	7·08	1890	...	7·33	7·08
1881	...	7·62	7·41	Means	...	7·48	7·40
1882	...	8·04	7·87				

Marriage rates in certain British possessions.

429. Returns of marriages, births, and deaths are obtainable for few British colonies outside of Australasia. The following are the marriage rates in those colonies—which, it is to be regretted, are, for the most part, of only minor importance—for which such particulars have come to hand, or can be gathered from their official reports. The low rate in Barbados is explained by the fact that the negro population as a rule ignore the marriage ceremony. The same circumstance, to a greater or less extent, doubtless also affects the marriage rate in Trinidad, and perhaps also in the Mauritius, although the low

\* In Australasia in 1883; in Australia in 1884.

† The rates for all the years since 1881 are liable to correction when the estimates of population have been amended in accordance with the results of the census of 1891.

‡ The numbers doubled give the persons married per 1,000 of the population.

marriage rate in the latter would, to a certain extent, be accounted for by the fact that the large imported Cooly population is for the most part comprised of males, the females introduced being extremely few\* :—

MARRIAGE RATES IN CERTAIN BRITISH COLONIES.

Annual Rate per 1,000 of the Population.*			Annual Rate per 1,000 of the Population.*		
Years.			Years.		
Ceylon ...	1867-76	7.3	West Indies—		
Cape of Good Hope	1890	3.9	St. Lucia ...	1878-79	5.2
Mauritius ...	1871-75	2.5	St. Vincent	1872-76	6.3
Seychelles ...	1875-77	8.7	Barbados ...	1872-77	3.7
Nova Scotia ...	1871-75	7.7	Grenada ...	1871-75	5.6
Bermudas ...	1871-75	8.3	Dominica ...	1871-75	6.9
			Trinidad ...	1886-90	3.8

430. The following table gives for each of the five years ended with 1888 a statement of the marriage rates in British and such Foreign countries as the information is available for. The figures have been taken from the reports of the Registrar-General of England :—

Marriage rates in European countries.

MARRIAGE RATES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1884 TO 1888.

Countries.	Number of Marriages* per 1,000 of Mean Populations.					
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	Mean of 5 Years.
Hungary ...	10.1	9.9	9.6	8.9	...	9.6†
Prussia ...	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.0
Italy ...	8.2	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.9
German Empire ...	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8
Austria ...	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.8
France ...	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.4
Denmark ...	7.8	7.6	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.3
England and Wales‡	7.5	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2
Belgium ...	6.7	6.8	6.7	7.1	7.3	6.9
Holland ...	7.2	6.1	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.8
Switzerland ...	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.8	7.0	6.8
Spain ...	6.7	...	...	...	...	6.5§
Scotland‡ ...	6.7	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.4
Norway ...	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.1	6.4
Sweden ...	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.2	...	6.4†
Ireland   ...	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.3

431. It will be observed that in four of the thirteen countries of which particulars are given for 1888, viz., Austria (slightly), Holland (slightly), Belgium, and Switzerland, the marriage rate was above the European marriage rates in 1888 and former years.

\* The numbers doubled give the persons married per 1,000 of the population.

† Mean of four years.

‡ In 1889 and 1890, the marriage rates in England were 7.36 and 7.58 respectively, and in Scotland 6.46 and 6.66.

§ Mean of two years, 1883 and 1884.

|| The low marriage rate in Ireland is partly attributed to the defective registration of Roman Catholic marriages, which amount to over 70 per cent. of the whole. It is also stated to be in part due to "the abnormal conditions arising from a large annual emigration of unmarried persons at what may be called the marrying ages."—See 15th Detailed Report of the Registrar-General of Ireland, page 6.

average; in seven of those countries, viz., Italy (slightly), Denmark, France, England (slightly), Scotland, Norway, and Ireland (slightly), it was below the average; and in two, viz., Prussia and Germany, it was exactly equal to the average; also that in Austria, Belgium, and Switzerland, the rate was higher, in France and Norway lower than, and in Prussia, Germany, Scotland, and Ireland, as low as, in any of the other years named.

432. In the same five years, the mean marriage rate in Queensland was above that in any of the countries named, except Hungary (four years); and in New South Wales and Victoria it was about the same as in Italy, Germany, or Austria, but higher than in any of the other countries except Hungary and Prussia; whilst the mean rate was higher in Western Australia than in eleven, in Tasmania than in nine, in South Australia than in eight, but in New Zealand than in only one, of these countries. The following are the rates referred to:—

MEAN MARRIAGE RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,  
1884 TO 1888.

					Number of Marriages per 1,000 of Mean Population.
Queensland	...	...	...	...	8·67
New South Wales	...	...	...	...	7·89
Victoria	...	...	...	...	7·87
Western Australia	...	...	...	...	7·47
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	7·27
South Australia	...	...	...	...	7·06
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	6·31

433. The following, according to the reports of the Registrar-General of England, is the marriage rate of the United Kingdom during the eighteen years ended with 1888. If, however, the registrations in Ireland are defective, as is alleged,\* some disturbance to the calculations must result therefrom. It will be observed that the rate was lower in 1888 than in any other years named except 1886 and 1887:—

MARRIAGE RATE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1871 TO 1888.

	Marriages per 1,000 of the Population.			Marriages per 1,000 of the Population.	
1871	...	8·21	1881	...	7·01
1872	...	7·98	1882	...	7·17
1873	...	8·03	1883	...	7·15
1874	...	7·79	1884	...	7·04
1875	...	7·67	1885	...	6·72
1876	...	7·70	1886	...	6·51
1877	...	7·32	1887	...	6·64
1878	...	7·09	1888	...	6·65
1879	...	6·69			
1880	...	6·83	Mean	...	7·23

\* See footnote (II) on previous page.

Australasia  
and  
European  
marriage  
rates  
compared.

Marriage  
rate in  
United  
Kingdom.

434. Although rural rather than urban life tends to the promotion of marriage, it happens that, since the marriage ceremony is generally performed in towns, whatever may be the ordinary residence of the persons marrying, the marriage rate recorded there is much higher than that in the country. In Victoria, during the year 1890, it was two and a half times as high in the metropolis and in country towns as it was in rural districts, as will be seen by the following table, which contains a statement of the proportion of marriages to the population in the three classes of districts in the year 1890 and in a previous quinquennial period:—

Marriage rates in town and country.

MARRIAGES IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1890.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population.	Marriages, 1890.		Proportion per 1,000 of the Population, 1881-1885.
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.	
Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne)	473,500	5,172	10.92	10.49
Extra-Metropolitan towns ...	192,140	2,107	10.97	10.99
Country districts ...	452,860	1,908	4.21	3.12
Total ...	1,118,500	9,187	8.21	7.30

435. Marriages in Victoria are generally most numerous in the autumn quarter, next in the spring quarter, next in the summer quarter, and least numerous in the winter quarter. The following table shows the number and percentage of marriages in each quarter of that year, and the mean percentage in each quarter of two previous decades:—

Marriages in each quarter.

MARRIAGES IN EACH QUARTER.

Seasons.	Quarter ended on the last day of—	Year 1890.		Percentage in Ten Years—	
		Number of Marriages.	Percentage.	1871 to 1880.	1881 to 1890.
Summer ...	March...	2,135	23.24	24.43	23.44
Autumn ...	June ...	2,550	27.76	26.19	26.66
Winter ...	September ...	2,112	22.99	23.81	23.35
Spring ...	December ...	2,390	26.01	25.57	26.55
	Year ...	9,187	100.00	100.00	100.00

436. In 1890, 748 widowers and 674 widows re-entered the marriage state. During the last seventeen years more widowers have re-married than widows. Formerly it was different. In the eight

Re-marriages in Victoria.

years ended with 1873 the widowers re-entering the married state numbered 4,344, and the widows 4,618, and at earlier periods in the history of the colony the preponderance of re-marriages of widows over those of widowers was even greater than this. Such a preponderance would be likely to happen only in a country in which females are much less numerous than males; and the fact of the reverse having been the case of late years would afford indirect proof, if such were needed, that the proportion of marriageable females to marriageable males in the population has increased, a circumstance which was made evident by the results of the census of 1881.\* In England and Wales, during the ten years ended with 1885, 40 per cent more widowers re-married than widows, the number of the former being 258,061, that of the latter 184,665. The following is a statement of the number of widowers and widows who re-married in Victoria during each of the twenty-five years ended with 1890:—

## RE-MARRIAGES, 1866 TO 1890.

Year.	Number of Re-marriages of—		Year.	Number of Re-marriages of—	
	Widowers.	Widows.		Widowers.	Widows.
1866 ...	487	498	1879 ...	637	553
1867 ...	504	591	1880 ...	603	520
1868 ...	558	623	1881 ...	679	551
1869 ..	553	563	1882 ...	628	547
1870 ...	547	595	1883 ...	699	562
1871 ...	587	605	1884 ...	725	615
1872 ...	522	552	1885 ...	735	646
1873 ...	586	591	1886 ...	696	607
1874 ...	602	593	1887 ...	692	552
1875 ...	614	583	1888 ...	823	668
1876 ...	678	623	1889 ...	789	686
1877 ...	666	600	1890 ...	748	674
1878 ...	634	585			
			Total...	15,992	14,783

Former  
condition  
of those  
marrying.

437. In 1890, about seven-eighths of the unions which took place were between bachelors and spinsters, the proportion having gradually increased since 1871-1880, when it was about four-fifths. The next most numerous marriages are generally those between widowers and spinsters, although they have occasionally been exceeded by marriages between bachelors and widows. Marriages between widowers and widows in 1889 and the two preceding years were about a thirty-third, but in 1890 only a thirty-ninth of the whole. The following is the number and percentage in each of these groups during 1890, and the percentage during the decennial periods 1871-1880, and 1881-1890:—

\* According to this census, there were in Victoria nearly 120 marriageable females to every 100 marriageable males.

## FORMER CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRIED.

Previous Condition.	Year 1890.		Percentage in Ten Years—	
	Number of Marriages.	Percentage.	1871 to 1880.	1881 to 1890.
Bachelors and spinsters ...	8,004	87·12	80·59	85·84
Bachelors and widows ...	435	4·74	7·10	4·72
Widowers and spinsters ...	509	5·54	7·75	6·17
Widowers and widows ...	239	2·60	4·56	3·27
Total ...	9,187	100·00	100·00	100·00

438. The following statement gives the proportions of marriages of persons of different conjugal conditions in various countries; the figures have been taken entirely from official documents published in the respective countries named:—

Former condition of those marrying in various countries.

## FORMER CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRYING IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Per 1,000 Marriages Celebrated, Number between—			
	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.
Victoria (1881-90) ...	858	47	62	33
New South Wales (1888-9)	862	55	53	30
Queensland (1887-9) ...	869	53	53	25
South Australia (1886-90) ...	865	37	64	34
New Zealand (1886-9) ...	867	43	62	28
Austria ...	758	62	129	51
Belgium ...	834	50	81	35
Denmark ...	832	50	96	22
England and Wales ...	819	44	84	53
Finland ...	788	54	113	45
France ...	844	41	78	37
Greece ...	861	39	67	33
Holland ...	805	44	103	48
Hungary ...	752	50	97	101
Ireland ...	857	31	86	26
Italy ...	832	37	94	37
Massachusetts ...	790	48	103	59
Norway ...	854	34	91	21
Prussia ...	807	53	105	35
Roumania ...	848	28	61	63
Russia in Europe ...	772	42	98	88
Scotland ...	851	29	89	31
Spain ...	811	40	100	49
Sweden ...	854	34	91	21
Switzerland ...	816	49	104	31
Vermont ...	747	44	128	81



Re-marriages  
in various  
countries.

439. By the figures in the following, which have been derived from those in the foregoing table, it would appear that a larger proportion of widowers re-marry in Vermont and a smaller in the Australasian colonies, and a larger proportion of widows re-marry in Hungary, and a smaller in Sweden and Norway, than in any other of the countries named; also, that, in Victoria, widowers re-marry less frequently than in any of those countries except New Zealand, New South Wales, and Queensland; but that in eleven of those countries widows re-marry less frequently than in Victoria:—

#### RE-MARRIAGES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Widowers re-married per 1,000 marriages.	Countries.	Widows re-married per 1,000 marriages
Vermont ... ..	209	Hungary ... ..	151
Hungary ... ..	198	Russia in Europe ... ..	130
Russia in Europe ... ..	186	Vermont ... ..	125
Austria ... ..	180	Austria ... ..	113
Massachusetts ... ..	162	Massachusetts ... ..	107
Finland ... ..	158	Finland ... ..	99
Holland ... ..	151	England and Wales ... ..	97
Spain ... ..	149	Holland ... ..	92
Prussia ... ..	140	Roumania ... ..	91
England and Wales ... ..	137	Spain ... ..	89
Switzerland ... ..	135	Prussia ... ..	88
Italy ... ..	131	New South Wales ... ..	85
Roumania ... ..	124	Belgium ... ..	85
Scotland ... ..	120	Victoria ... ..	80
Denmark ... ..	118	Switzerland ... ..	80
Belgium ... ..	116	Queensland ... ..	78
France ... ..	115	France ... ..	78
Ireland ... ..	112	Italy ... ..	74
Sweden ... ..	112	Denmark ... ..	72
Norway ... ..	112	Greece ... ..	72
Greece ... ..	100	South Australia ... ..	71
South Australia ... ..	98	New Zealand ... ..	71
Victoria ... ..	95	Scotland ... ..	60
New Zealand ... ..	90	Ireland ... ..	57
New South Wales ... ..	83	Sweden ... ..	55
Queensland ... ..	78	Norway ... ..	55

Divorced  
persons,  
1890.

440. Divorced persons marrying are classed as bachelors and spinsters, unless in cases where they had become widowers or widows before contracting the marriage from which they were released by divorce. Seven divorced men and nineteen divorced women were married in 1890; three of the former married spinsters, and four widows; sixteen of the latter married bachelors, and three widowers; In the previous year, eleven divorced men and ten divorced women were re-married.

441. The persons returned at the census of 1881 as living in a state of divorce, numbered 19, viz., 9 males and 10 females. Of the former, 4 were farmers or gardeners, 1 was a merchant, 1 a shopkeeper, 1 a cabinetmaker, 1 a bootmaker, and 1 a maltster; 5 were members of the Church of England, 1 was a Presbyterian, 1 a Roman Catholic, and 2 were Free Thinkers. Of the females, 1 was an innkeeper, 1 a farmer, 1 a tailoress, 1 a needlewoman, 1 of independent means, 2 were washerwomen, and 3 were merely performing domestic duties; 3 were members of the Church of England, 1 was a Presbyterian, 1 a Methodist, 1 a Baptist, 1 a Lutheran, and 3 were Roman Catholics.\*

Divorced persons, 1881.

442. Persons whose wives or husbands have not been heard of for a period of seven years may marry again without rendering themselves liable to be prosecuted for bigamy; but such unions are subject to the serious disadvantage that the issue by the second marriage would be illegitimate, and the marriage itself void, if it should turn out that the first husband or wife was alive at the time thereof. Four deserted wives, and one deserted husband availed themselves of this provision in 1890. Two of the former married bachelors, and two widows; they had not heard of their former husbands—two for 7 years, one for 9 years, and one for 14 years. The deserted husband married a spinster; he had not heard of his former wife for 14 years. In the previous year three deserted wives and two deserted husbands re-married.

Deserted husbands and wives.

443. It may be mentioned that by the *Divorce Act* 1889† (53 Vict. No. 1056), which received the Royal assent on the 13th May, 1890, it is provided that any married person domiciled in Victoria for 2 years and upwards may obtain a divorce, after which he or she may legally re-marry, on proving that he or she had, without just cause or excuse, been wilfully deserted, and continuously so deserted over a period of three years or upwards.

*Divorce Act* 1889.

444. The marriages of 3 Aboriginal males with Aboriginal females are included in the returns of 1890. One of the males was a native of Queensland, but the others were natives of Victoria. In the previous year, 4 marriages of Aborigines took place.

Marriages of Aborigines.

\* For further particulars respecting these divorced persons, see General Report, by the Government Statist, on the Census of Victoria, 1881, paragraph 314.

† An account of the provisions of this Statute is given under the head "Law, Crime, etc.," *post*.

Marriages of  
Chinese.

445. Fourteen Chinese males were married in Victoria in the year 1890, as against 18 in 1889, and 8 in 1888. Of the women who married Chinese in the year under review, one was of Chinese parentage, although born in Victoria. During the twenty-four years prior to 1890, 397 Chinamen were married in Victoria, or an average of about 16 per annum. The following table shows the nationalities of the women who formed matrimonial unions with Chinese during that period, also during the year under review:—

NATIONALITY OF WOMEN MARRYING CHINESE, 1866 TO 1890.

Birthplace of Wives.	Number of Marriages of Chinese Males.		
	Twenty-four years : 1866 to 1889.	Year 1890.	Total : 1866 to 1890.
Victoria ... ..	194	8*	202
Other Australasian colonies ...	59	2	61
England and Wales... ..	66	3	69
Scotland ... ..	16	1	17
Ireland ... ..	27	...	27
Other British possessions ...	1	...	1
France ... ..	1	...	1
Germany ... ..	2	...	2
Spain ... ..	1	...	1
The United States ... ..	2	...	2
China ... ..	4	...	4
At sea ... ..	9	...	9
Not known ... ..	1	...	1
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>397</b>

Marriages  
by different  
sects.

446. The marriage ceremony in Victoria may be performed either by the registered clergy of any religious sect, or by lay registrars. In 1890, 94 per cent. of the marriages were celebrated according to the former, and 6 per cent. according to the latter, system. Lay marriages in 1890 numbered 537, and were more numerous than in either 1888 or 1889, in each of which years they numbered 510, or than in 1887, when they numbered 494, or than in the previous two years, in which respectively they numbered 453 and 426. They were, however, not so numerous as in 1884, when they numbered 645; in 1883, when they numbered 565; or in 1882, when they numbered 588. The following table gives a statement of the number and percentage of marriages celebrated by each religious sect and by lay registrars during 1890,

\* One of the wives, although born in Victoria, was stated to be of the Chinese race.

also the percentage in the decennial periods ended with 1880 and 1890 respectively :—

## MARRIAGES BY DIFFERENT DENOMINATIONS.

Marriages performed according to the usages of the—	Marriages in 1890.		Percentage of Marriages in Ten Years—	
	Number.	Percentage.	1881 to 1890.	1871 to 1880.
Church of England ... ..	2,831	30·81	30·52	24·63
Presbyterians ... ..	1,592	17·33	17·24	20·46
Wesleyans ... ..	1,492	16·24	15·63	16·38
Bible Christians ... ..	171	1·86	2·00	1·69
Independents ... ..	246	2·68	4·42	5·42
Baptists ... ..	400	4·35	5·00	3·70
Lutherans ... ..	83	·90	·93	1·02
Unitarians ... ..	6	·07	·05	·02
Calvinistic Methodists ... ..	7	·08	·06	·16
Roman Catholics ... ..	1,498	16·31	14·91	17·21
Jews ... ..	27	·29	·43	·42
Other sects ... ..	297	3·23	1·78	1·07
Lay registrars ... ..	537	5·85	7·03	7·82
Total ... ..	9,187	100·00	100·00	100·00

447. It should be mentioned that, occasionally, a marriage is performed twice over, viz., by a lay registrar and a clergyman, or by clergymen of two different denominations. It is not always easy to detect these cases in the registers, but the circumstance occurs too seldom to cause any serious disturbance in the marriage statistics. Two such cases, however, were noticed in 1890, viz., that of a couple who had been previously married—under what rites is not stated—being re-united under the forms of the Jewish denomination, and that a couple, who had been previously united in the Free Church of England, being re-married according to the rites of the Presbyterian Church. Duplicate marriages.

448. Of the 3 Aboriginal marriages which took place in 1890, 2 were solemnized according to the rites of the Moravians, and 1 according to those of the Presbyterians. Sects of  
Aboriginals  
married.

449. Of the 14 marriages of Chinese in 1890, 7 were celebrated according to the rites of the Church of England, 1 according to those of the Free Church of England, 4 according to those of the Wesleyan Methodists, and 2 were performed by local registrars. Sects of  
Chinese  
married.

Signing  
with marks.

450. The numbers of either sex who evinced their want of elementary education by signing the marriage register with a mark instead of in writing were as follow in 1890, the proportion of those who signed with marks to the total numbers married being also shown:—

SIGNING MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS, 1890.

Persons Married.	Numbers Married.	Signing with marks.	
		Total Number.	Number in every 100 Married.
Bridegrooms ... ..	9,187	138	1·50
Brides ... ..	9,187	141	1·53
Mean ... ..	9,187	139·5	1·52

Increased  
numbers  
signing in  
writing.

451. In proportion to the total numbers married, a very satisfactory increase has taken place of late years in the number of both males and females signing the marriage register in writing. With few exceptions, a constant improvement has been apparent from year to year—nearly every year, as compared with its predecessor, showing a smaller proportion of persons signing with marks. In 1890, the proportion of men signing with marks was lower than in any previous year, whilst that of women was lower than in any previous year except 1889, as will be seen by the following figures, which show the proportions for the last eighteen years:—

NUMBERS SIGNING WITH MARKS PER 100 MARRIED,  
1873 TO 1890.

Year.	Men.	Women.	Mean.	Year.	Men.	Women.	Mean.
1873 ...	6·55	9·97	8·26	1882 ...	2·88	3·27	3·07
1874 ...	6·52	9·91	8·22	1883 ...	3·09	3·47	3·28
1875 ...	5·48	9·43	7·46	1884 ...	2·55	2·77	2·66
1876 ...	5·31	7·50	6·41	1885 ...	2·56	2·62	2·59
1877 ...	5·04	6·02	5·53	1886 ...	2·00	1·98	1·99
1878 ...	4·12	5·30	4·71	1887 ...	1·73	2·12	1·92
1879 ...	3·81	5·60	4·71	1888 ...	1·72	1·81	1·76
1880 ...	4·18	4·09	4·13	1889 ...	1·51	1·38	1·45
1881 ...	2·90	4·16	3·53	1890 ...	1·50	1·53	1·52

Signing with  
marks, 1853  
to 1872

452. A very much more decided improvement is shown by comparing these results with those of the twenty years prior to 1873, which embrace the whole period from 1853, when the registration

system was inaugurated in Victoria, to the end of 1872. In this period, 86,062 marriages were registered, with the result that 7,902 of the bridegrooms and 17,824 of the brides signed the register with marks. These numbers give the following proportions as the average for the twenty years :—

NUMBERS SIGNING WITH MARKS PER 100 MARRIED,  
1853 TO 1872.

Men.	Women.	Mean.
9.18	20.71	14.95

453. It will be noticed that in every one of the years, except 1880, 1886 and 1889, the proportion of men able to write has been greater than that of women. More females than males sign with marks.

454. The marriages in which marks instead of writing were made use of in 1890 numbered 259, but in only 20 of these, or about 1 in 13, did both parties use marks. In the 239 other instances either the husband or the wife signed in writing. Thus, whereas in the case of 1 marriage in 35, either the bride or the bridegroom was unable to write, it happened in the case of only 1 marriage in 459 that neither party was able to sign the marriage register in writing. Cases of both signing with marks.

455. Of the 14 Chinese who married in 1890, 4 signed with an ordinary cross, and 10 in writing. Of the women they married, all but 3 signed in writing. Signatures of Chinese.

456. In the case of the Aborigines who married in 1890, 1 of the females signed in writing, but the 2 other females and all the males signed with marks. Signatures of Aborigines.

457. The proportion of persons signing with marks is found to differ according to the religious denomination. Means are afforded by the following table of observing the position of the adherents of the different sects so far as the possession of a sufficient amount of rudimentary education to enable them to write their names is concerned. The figures are those of the year 1890, and the average of the decennial periods ended with 1880 and 1890 respectively. Considerable improvement will be noticed in respect to all the principal sects :— Signing with marks in each sect.

## SIGNING WITH MARKS IN EACH SECT.

Marriages performed according to the usages of the—	Number signing with Marks in every 100 Married.								
	Year 1890.			Ten Years : 1881 to 1890.			Ten Years : 1871 to 1880.		
	Men.	Women.	Mean.	Men.	Women.	Mean.	Men.	Women.	Mean.
Church of England ...	1·13	1·31	1·22	1·62	1·76	1·69	4·54	6·11	5·33
Presbyterians ...	1·19	·82	1·01	1·32	1·42	1·37	3·67	5·97	4·82
Methodists ...	1·38	1·20	1·29	1·82	1·80	1·81	4·15	5·33	4·74
Bible Christians									
Independents ...	·41	·81	·61	1·72	1·39	1·56	3·37	5·49	4·43
Baptists ...	·75	·75	·75	1·91	2·15	2·03	3·48	5·22	4·35
Lutherans ...	1·20	1·20	1·20	·56	·56	·56	1·77	4·13	2·95
Calvinistic Methodists ...	...	...	...	2·86	...	1·43	1·22	6·10	3·66
Roman Catholics ...	2·40	2·27	2·34	3·85	3·91	3·88	10·14	15·43	12·79
Jews* ...	7·41	7·41	7·41	1·84	3·12	2·48	·95	·47	·71
Other sects ...	3·30	1·98	2·64	2·27	2·07	2·17	7·01	3·79	5·40
Lay registrars ...	2·05	4·28	3·17	4·56	6·68	5·62	6·60	12·93	9·77
Total ...	1·50	1·54	1·52	2·17	2·38	2·28	5·31	7·93	6·62

458. It will be observed that the proportion of those signing with marks is generally higher amongst marriages performed according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church than amongst those celebrated by any other religious denomination, but that the numbers in 1890 show a very considerable improvement as compared with the ten years ended with 1890, which show a still more marked improvement as compared with the ten years ended with 1880. The proportion so signing amongst civil marriages, although formerly lower, has latterly been much higher than amongst marriages by Roman Catholics.

459. In 45 marriages by Unitarians which took place in the twenty years ended with 1890 not one instance occurred of either of the parties signing with a mark; this sect, therefore, finds no place in the above table. In 122 marriages by Calvinistic Methodists during the same period, all but two of the males signed in writing, but five of the females signed with marks. In 418 marriages of Jews which took place prior to 1889 only 7 persons signed with marks; but in 1889 in 54 marriages of Jews as many as 8 persons, and in 1890, in 27 marriages of Jews, as many as 4 persons, signed with marks. On examining the returns of the last two years, it was found that most of the Jews not signing in writing were Eastern Jews, chiefly from Russia or Russian Poland.

The large proportion in 1890 of Jews signing with marks is explained in paragraph 459 *infra*.

Roman Catholic and civil marriages.

Marriages by Unitarians, Calvinists, and Jews.

460. A statement of the numbers who sign the marriage register with marks is published in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia and Tasmania, and from the figures given the following percentages for the five years 1885 to 1889 have been deduced. The colonies are placed in order according to the state of education thus displayed, the colony with the smallest proportion signing with marks being placed first, and that with the reverse last:—

Signing with marks in Australasian colonies.

SIGNING WITH MARKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1885 TO 1889.

Colony.	Year.	Number Signing with Marks to every 100 Married.		
		Men.	Women.	Mean.
1. Victoria ...	1885	2.56	2.62	2.59
	1886	2.00	1.98	1.99
	1887	1.73	2.12	1.92
	1888	1.72	1.81	1.76
	1889	1.51	1.38	1.45
	Mean of 5 years	...	1.90	1.98
2. New Zealand ...	1885	2.83	3.82	3.32
	1886	1.92	2.89	2.40
	1887	1.94	3.11	2.52
	1888	1.66	2.52	2.09
	1889	2.01	2.59	2.30
	Mean of 5 years	...	2.07	2.99
3. South Australia ...	1885	4.00	4.30	4.15
	1886	3.04	3.49	3.26
	1887	2.18	1.80	1.99
	1888	2.40	2.45	2.42
	1889	2.38	2.18	2.28
	Mean of 5 years	...	2.80	2.84
4. New South Wales ...	1885	4.31	5.19	4.75
	1886	3.76	4.20	3.98
	1887	3.04	3.95	3.49
	1888	3.91	3.57	3.74
	1889	3.47	3.23	3.35
	Mean of 5 years	...	3.70	4.03
5. Queensland ...	1885	3.76	7.35	5.56
	1886	4.52	6.71	5.62
	1887	3.53	5.39	4.46
	1888	3.01	4.98	4.00
	1889	2.88	3.68	3.28
	Mean of 5 years	...	3.54	5.62

461. By these figures it appears that the proportion of persons able to sign in writing is, on the average, larger in this than in any Victoria the least illiterate colony.



other colony. Next to Victoria in this respect is New Zealand, in which the proportion of males signing in writing was in two of the years—viz., 1886 and 1888—even larger than in this colony. In South Australia, moreover, in 1887, the proportion of females set down as having signed with marks was smaller than in any other colony. The colonies, generally, show improvement from year to year, and there is every reason to expect that in all the colonies, as the children educated under the compulsory systems established arrive at marriageable ages, it will become a rare occurrence for a marriage to be attested otherwise than in writing.

Signing with marks in various countries.

462. No returns are at hand showing the manner in which the marriage registers are signed in British colonies other than those named. The following, however, is a statement of the numbers who signed with marks in the latest year for which the information is available in the undermentioned countries, which are arranged in order; the least illiterate country being placed first and the rest in succession:—

#### SIGNING WITH MARKS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Number Signing with Marks to every 100 Married.		
		Men.	Women.	Mean.
Prussia ... ..	1884	3·31	5·11	4·21
Scotland ... ..	1888	3·95	7·38	5·66
England and Wales ...	1888	8·30	9·70	9·00
Holland... ..	1877	7·53	14·83	11·18
France ... ..	1882	14·39	22·62	18·50
Ireland ... ..	1887	22·20	24·80	23·50
Italy ... ..	1886	21·58	31·73	26·65

Countries compared as to illiteracy.

463. By comparing these figures with those in the previous table for the corresponding years, it will appear that adult education, so far as it is indicated by signature to the marriage register, is more forward in Victoria, New Zealand, South Australia, and New South Wales than in any of the countries named; also that in Queensland it is more forward than in any except Prussia, in which the proportion signing with marks is much smaller than in any of the other countries named. Scotland comes next to Prussia, but it is more than one-third as illiterate again. Holland, which comes next to Scotland and England, would doubtless rank higher were it not that the latest return available dates as far as 1877, when adult education was probably not so advanced as it is now. The very large proportion signing with marks in Italy and Ireland attracts particular attention.

464. The age of both bridegroom and bride was specified in the case of all but 54 of the 9,187 marriages which took place in 1890. In 42 of the defective entries the age of neither party was given; in 7 cases the age of the husband was stated, but not that of his wife; and in 5 instances the age of the wife was given, but not that of the husband. The following table shows the ages of the husbands and of the wives in combination:—

Ages of bridegrooms and brides in combination.

AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES IN COMBINATION, 1890.

Ages of Husbands.	Ages of Wives.																Total Husbands.				
	15 to 16.	16 to 17.	17 to 18.	18 to 19.	19 to 20.	20 to 21.	21 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.		70 to 75.	75 to 80.	80 and upwards	Unspecified.
17 to 18 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
18 to 19 "	1	...	8	2	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
19 to 20 "	...	...	5	12	10	5	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
20 to 21 "	...	2	9	22	22	19	39	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
21 to 25 "	1	30	87	184	273	257	1376	335	34	14	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2596
25 to 30 "	3	21	56	110	217	201	1682	1138	193	37	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3668
30 to 35 "	3	6	17	30	36	45	477	532	259	53	15	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1480
35 to 40 "	...	2	4	3	8	12	113	172	121	41	19	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	505
40 to 45 "	...	1	1	1	4	4	25	52	58	39	28	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	221
45 to 50 "	...	...	...	...	1	3	18	32	36	38	16	14	7	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	170
50 to 55 "	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	13	18	20	12	29	15	3	...	...	...	...	1*	...	120
55 to 60 "	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	12	9	13	19	17	11	7	2	3	...	...	...	...	96
60 to 65 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	10	5	9	10	8	8	3	3	1	...	...	...	60
65 to 70 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	4	8	4	1	3	4	...	1	...	...	32
70 to 75 "	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	11
75 to 80 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Unspecified	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	47
Total Wives	8	62	187	366	572	552	3756	2297	741	264	131	98	52	23	11	14	2	1	1	49	9187

NOTE.—This table may be read thus:—Three men between 25 and 30 married girls between 15 and 16; fourteen women between 35 and 40 married men between 21 and 25, etc.

465. An examination of the 9,133 cases in which the ages of both parties are specified will show that in 2,917 instances, or 32 per cent. of the whole, both parties to the marriage were about the same age; in 826 instances, or 9 per cent. of the whole, the wife was older than the husband; and in 5,390 instances, or 59 per cent. of the whole, the husband was older than the wife.

Relative ages of husband and wife.

466. Some striking inequalities of age amongst the parties married appear in several of the columns, as, for instance, a man between 70 and 75 married a girl of only 18; and one between 75 and 80 married a woman between 21 and 25; two men between 50 and 60 married girls under 21; and four men between 45 and 50 married

Inequalities of age.

\* Aged 80.

girls between 19 and 21. On the other hand, three women between 21 and 30 married youths of 17; a woman between 30 and 35, and one between 35 and 40, married youths of 20; two women between 45 and 50 married men between 21 and 25; a woman between 65 and 70 married a man between 45 and 50; a woman of 80 married a man between 50 and 55, etc.

467. It will be noticed that three youths aged 17 took upon themselves the cares and responsibilities of matrimony, their wives, however, being not less than four years older than their husbands. On the other hand, it will be remarked that two men and two women who had passed the age of 75—one of the latter being 80 years of age—entered the marriage state, the partners of all except the wife of one of the former being also advanced in life.

468. The next table has been designed for the purpose of showing the ages at which persons of either sex generally marry, the information being given for the year 1890, and for the decennial period 1881 to 1890:—

PROPORTION OF MALES AND FEMALES MARRYING AT DIFFERENT AGES, 1881-90 AND 1890.

Ages.	Bridegrooms.			Brides.		
	Numbers, 1890.	Proportions per 1,000.		Numbers, 1890.	Proportions per 1,000.	
		Year 1890.	Ten Years, 1881-90.		Year 1890.	Ten Years, 1881-90.
Under 15 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	·15
15 to 16 „ ...	...	...	...	8	·88	1·17
16 to 17 „ ...	...	...	·03	62	6·78	6·53
17 to 18 „ ...	3	·33	·29	187	20·46	20·32
18 to 19 „ ...	16	1·75	1·46	366	40·05	42·94
19 to 20 „ ...	39	4·27	5·62	572	62·60	65·03
20 to 21 „ ...	121	13·24	15·19	552	60·41	73·84
21 to 25 „ ...	2,596	284·03	321·02	3,756	411·03	432·34
25 to 30 „ ...	3,668	401·31	365·48	2,297	251·37	223·83
30 to 35 „ ...	1,480	161·93	134·57	741	81·09	62·07
35 to 40 „ ...	505	55·25	58·29	264	28·89	29·53
40 to 45 „ ...	221	24·18	32·54	131	14·34	17·10
45 to 50 „ ...	170	18·60	24·77	98	10·72	12·23
50 to 55 „ ...	120	13·13	18·40	52	5·69	6·74
55 to 60 „ ...	96	10·50	11·49	23	2·52	3·40
60 to 65 „ ...	60	6·56	6·11	11	1·20	1·90
65 to 70 „ ...	32	3·50	3·05	14	1·53	·63
70 and upwards ...	13	1·42	1·69	4	·44	·25
Total ...	9,140*	1,000·00	1,000·00	9,138*	1,000·00	1,000·00

\* The bridegrooms and brides of unspecified ages being omitted, these numbers are less than those in the last table, the bridegrooms by 47 and the brides by 49. The reason of the bridegrooms being more than the brides is that the age was stated in the case of two more of the former than of the latter.

Extreme  
ages of  
marriage.

Age at  
which mar-  
riage is  
contracted.

469. The large proportion of both sexes marrying at between 21 and 30 years of age is very marked; thus in 1890 more than two-thirds of the males, and nearly two-thirds of the females, who married were between those ages. These proportions are about the same as those shown by an average extending over the last ten years. Frequency of marriage at 21 to 30.

470. In the case of the marriages of Chinese which took place in 1890, the men, with two exceptions, were older than the females with whom they formed unions. None of the former were under 27 years of age, but of the latter, two had not reached the age of 21. The following table shows the ages of the Chinese bridegrooms and of their brides in combination :— Ages of Chinese bridegrooms and their brides.

AGES OF CHINESE BRIDEGROOMS AND THEIR BRIDES IN COMBINATION, 1890.

Ages of Bridegrooms.	Ages of Brides.											Total Bridegrooms.
	16.	18.	21.	25.	27.	29.	32.	35.	41.	42.	50.	
27 ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
28 ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
32 ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
35 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
38 ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
49 ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3
53 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
55 ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
58 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
59 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
62 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Total Brides	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	14

471. Of the three male Aborigines who married in 1890, two were widowers, and their partners were all widows. The ages of bridegroom and bride were set down as follow :—26 and 40, 34 and 37, 65 and 46. Ages of Aborigines marrying.

472. In almost all civilized countries, minors are not permitted to marry without the consent of their parents or guardians, but the youngest age at which persons may marry after obtaining such consent varies in different countries, ranging from 14 for males and 12 for females in the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Greece, and the Roman Catholic portion of the population of Marriages of minors

Hungary, to 21 for males and 18 for females in the United States.\* The minimum age in Victoria is the same as in the United Kingdom, viz., 14 for males and 12 for females; but, as a matter of fact, marriages are seldom contracted at such early ages. Three of the males, however, who married in 1890 had not completed their eighteenth year. Of the brides, eight had not completed their sixteenth, and 62 more had not completed their seventeenth year. As many as 179 of the males, or one in every 51, and no fewer than 1,747 of the females, or over a fifth, had not attained the full age of 21 years.

Marriages of  
minors in  
Victoria  
and Eng-  
land.

473. From the experience of Victoria during the year 1890, and the decades 1871-80 and 1881-90, it would appear that, in proportion to the total numbers marrying, the males who marry under age are much less numerous in this colony than in England and Wales. The proportion of females marrying under age, which was formerly higher in Victoria than in England, has fallen considerably, and in 1890, as well as in last decennial period, was lower than in England. This is shown by the figures in the following table†:—

MARRIAGES OF MINORS IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND  
AND WALES.

Persons Married.	In every 100 Marriages, Numbers under 21 Years of Age.			
	In Victoria.			In England and Wales. Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.
	Year 1890.	Ten Years: 1881 to 1890.	Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.	
Bridegrooms ... ..	1·95	2·26	2·52	7·95
Brides ... ..	19·02	21·00	28·32	21·96
Mean ... ..	10·48	11·63	15·42	14·96

Age of  
marriage in  
various  
countries.

474. The following table contains a statement of the proportion of males and females marrying at different ages in various countries. The figures, except those relating to Victoria and three other Australasian colonies, have been taken from the 46th Report of the Registrar-General of England‡:—

\* For table showing the minimum legal age of marriage in various countries, see *Victorian Year-Book* 1889-90, Volume I, paragraph 500.

† For a comparison of the marriages of minors with marriageable minors, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Volume I., paragraphs 503 to 506.

‡ Table D., page x.

AGES OF MALES AND FEMALES MARRYING IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Per 10,000 of All Ages Marrying, Numbers—						
	Under 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	Over 60.
<b>BRIDEGROOMS.</b>							
Victoria (1881-90) ...	74	3,362	3,655	1,928	573	299	109
Queensland (1889) ...	109	3,250	3,929	2,065	451	170	26
South Australia (1890)	98	3,141	3,682	2,389	403	184	103
New Zealand (1887-9)	141	2,825	3,444	2,562	713	235	80
—							
England and Wales ...	329	4,805	2,538	1,436	510	256	126
Scotland ...	311	3,919	2,965	1,877	604	237	87
Ireland ...	253	3,003	3,056	2,643	685	242	118
Denmark ...	2,092		3,820	2,968	752	279	89
Norway ...	173	2,681	3,530	2,459	699		458
Sweden ...	6	2,325	3,569	2,883	778		439
Russia (in Europe) ...	3,784	3,063	1,230	1,183	549		191
Austria ...	2,084		4,172	2,311	848	415	170
Hungary ...	3,173		4,571	1,255	604	296	101
Switzerland ...	127	2,525	3,133	2,710	927	404	174
Prussia ...	58	6,716		2,265	624	256	81
Bavaria ...	19	1,875	3,674	3,002		1,244	186
Saxony ...	38	3,432	3,823	1,767	561	278	101
Holland ...	256	2,405	3,370	2,659	846	345	119
Belgium ...	94	2,161	3,467	2,952	885	322	119
France ...	236	2,469	3,757	2,512	622	282	122
Italy ...	107	2,491	3,699	2,611	704	266	122
<b>BRIDES.</b>							
Victoria (1881-90) ...	1,361	5,062	2,238	916	293	102	28
Queensland (1889) ...	1,928	5,126	1,915	807	183	41	...
South Australia (1890)	1,369	5,096	2,219	917	286	72	41
New Zealand (1887-9)	2,181	4,528	2,046	897	275	56	17
—							
England and Wales ...	1,441	4,966	1,911	1,091	407	145	39
Scotland ...	1,338	4,570	2,325	1,314	370	72	11
Ireland ...	1,349	4,899	2,275	1,104	264	77	32
Denmark ...	616	3,608	3,076	2,054	515	112	19
Norway ...	824	3,919	2,889	1,749	476		143
Sweden ...	555	3,413	3,089	2,225	573		145
Russia (in Europe)*	5,801	2,120	699	616	229		35
Austria ...	1,807		2,851	2,881	1,696	590	175
Hungary ...	3,604		3,422	1,604	810	408	152
Switzerland ...	879	3,876	2,498	1,886	656	173	32
Prussia ...	1,030	6,974		1,487	403	92	14
Bavaria ...	644	3,532	2,949	2,061		761	53
Saxony ...	1,073	4,500	2,588	1,305	406	110	18
Holland ...	1,084	3,236	2,897	1,976	599	174	34
Belgium ...	640	3,573	2,770	2,124	647	193	53
France ...	2,116	3,911	2,048	1,374	377		174
Italy ...	1,692	4,384	2,195	1,254	347	101	27

\* The figures, which are those of the Registrar-General of England, add in this line only to 9,500 instead of to 10,000.

Marriages of minors in different countries. 475. According to the figures in this table, fewer males marry under 20 in Victoria than in any of the other countries named, except Sweden, Prussia, Bavaria, and Saxony; but, on the other hand, more females marry under that age in Victoria and South Australia, where the proportions are about equal, than in any of those countries except Queensland, New Zealand, England, France, Italy, and Russia. Attention is called to the very large proportion shown as marrying under age in the last-named country, exceeding a third of the total marriages in the case of the males, and exceeding half in the case of the females.

Births, 1890. 476. The births registered in Victoria during 1890 numbered 37,578, as against 36,359 in 1889. The increase in the year under review, as compared with the previous one, was thus 1,219.

Births in 1890 and former years. 477. During the 20 years ended with 1883, the number of births in Victoria had remained almost stationary; but in 1884 a marked increase took place, which has continued during the six subsequent years, the number of births in 1890 being the highest ever recorded.\*

Birth rate. 478. In proportion to population, the births decreased steadily for a number of years. The lowest point was reached in 1882, since which year there has been a gradual improvement, the birth rate in 1890 having been higher than it had been in any year since 1876. The following are the birth rates for the last thirty-one years:—

#### ANNUAL BIRTH RATE, 1860 TO 1890.

			Births per 1,000 of Mean population.†				Births per 1,000 of Mean population.†
1860	...	...	42·81	1877	...	...	32·17
1861	...	...	43·46	1878	...	...	32·36
1862	...	...	44·50	1879	...	...	32·18
1863	...	...	42·46	1880	...	...	30·75
1864	...	...	43·79	1881	...	...	31·24
1865	...	...	42·40	1882	...	...	30·06
1866	...	...	39·76	1883	...	...	30·26
1867	...	...	39·75	1884	...	...	30·93
1868	...	...	41·08	1885	...	...	31·33
1869	...	...	37·89	1886	...	...	31·30
1870	...	...	38·07	1887	...	...	32·50
1871	...	...	37·15	1888	...	...	32·70
1872	...	...	36·33	1889	...	...	33·35
1873	...	...	36·71	1890	...	...	33·60
1874	...	...	34·46				—
1875	...	...	33·94				—
1876	...	...	33·61				—
						Mean of 31 years	35·04

\* For number of births in each year, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet), published in the second volume of this work.

† Birth rates since 1881 corrected since last publication, in accordance with revised estimates of population based on the census of 1891.

479. Birth rates, based upon a comparison of the number of events with the total population, are, like marriage rates calculated upon a similar basis, apt to mislead, unless the population is in a normal condition. It must be quite evident that, if there is not a sufficient proportion of married women at the fruitful or child-bearing ages in a community, the birth rate is not likely to be high, but that an excess of such women would probably cause a high birth rate. This will be made apparent by the following table, which shows the birth rate, calculated upon the total population and upon the number of married women at the child-bearing period of life, according to the censuses of 1871 and 1881 :—

Proportion of births to population and to married women.

PROPORTION OF BIRTHS TO POPULATION AND TO MARRIED WOMEN.

Year of Census.	Enumerated Population.	Married Women under 45 Years of Age.	Legitimate Births.*	Proportion of Legitimate Births.	
				Per 1,000 of the Population.	Per 1,000 Married Women under 45 Years of Age.
1871	731,528	88,561	26,805	36.64	302.67
1881	862,346	84,831	25,675	29.77	302.66

480. It will be noticed that the married women at reproductive ages were fewer by 3,730 in 1881 than in 1871, that the proportion of births to such women, viz., 302 $\frac{2}{3}$  per 1,000 was exactly the same in both years, but that the proportion of births to the total population was considerably less in 1881 than in 1871. Thus, while the birth rate based upon a comparison of the births with the married women remained perfectly steady, that rate based upon a comparison of the births with the population showed a falling-off of nearly 7 per 1,000. The reduction in the birth-rate, calculated in the ordinary way, which had been going on for years, is therefore conclusively shown—at any rate so far as the period 1871 to 1881 is concerned—to be due to a deficiency in the community of married women at the fruitful period of life.

Reason for decline of birth rate.

481. Returns of the births in all the Australasian colonies are available to the end of 1890, and from these and the mean populations of the respective colonies during each year the birth rates have been calculated in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne. The following table gives the birth rates of the different colonies for each year from 1865 to 1890, or as many years between those periods as the figures are available for :—

Birth rates in Australasian colonies.

\* In both cases these are the legitimate births which occurred during the twelve months of which the census was the middle.



## BIRTH RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1865 TO 1890.\*

Year.	Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Populations.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1865 ...	42.40	43.21	43.65	43.90	...	32.56	41.12
1866 ...	39.76	40.45	44.86	42.38	...	29.15	42.89
1867 ...	39.75	41.94	45.66	41.87	...	30.34	42.18
1868 ...	41.08	40.72	43.03	41.51	...	30.03	42.14
1869 ...	37.89	40.74	42.83	39.03	...	28.27	41.90
1870 ...	38.07	40.09	43.51	38.48	...	30.18	42.32
1871 ...	37.15	39.63	43.25	38.34	...	30.16	40.64
1872 ...	36.33	38.46	40.70	37.60	32.42	29.44	39.50
1873 ...	36.71	39.38	40.82	36.42	31.43	29.43	39.00
1874 ...	34.46	39.30	41.11	38.22	33.71	29.72	40.27
1875 ...	33.94	38.53	38.90	35.70	28.72	29.88	40.23
1876 ...	33.61	38.56	37.48	37.71	33.98	30.11	41.73
1877 ...	32.17	37.92	36.75	37.36	33.07	30.21	41.28
1878 ...	32.36	38.50	35.77	38.23	31.11	32.27	42.14
1879 ...	32.18	38.99	36.74	38.96	34.38	32.05	40.32
1880 ...	30.75	38.80	36.92	38.94	32.35	32.91	40.78
1881 ...	31.24	38.13	37.19	38.66	33.67	33.40	37.95
1882 ...	30.06	37.37	35.85	37.40	35.84	33.50	37.32
1883 ...	30.26	37.49	36.92	37.37	33.87	34.25	36.28
1884 ...	30.93	38.54	36.23	38.38	33.84	35.66	36.15
1885 ...	31.33	37.64	37.80	38.47	35.22	35.08	34.78
1886 ...	31.30	37.03	37.84	35.70	39.43	34.15	33.15
1887 ...	32.50	36.42	38.09	34.56	37.34	33.87	32.09
1888 ...	32.70	36.20	37.77	33.06	35.88	33.10	31.22
1889 ...	33.35	33.73	36.27	32.37	37.14	31.97	30.07
1890 ...	33.60	33.99	37.15	32.20	34.69	31.24	29.22
Means ...	34.02	38.53	39.35	37.80	34.11	31.65	38.34

482. In 1890 the birth rate was remarkably low in most of the colonies, and was below the average in all except Western Australia. In South Australia and New Zealand the rate was apparently the lowest recorded during the whole period of 26 years; whilst in New South Wales, although slightly higher than in 1889, it was also lower than in any other year shown in the table. In Victoria, the rate, although still below the average, was higher than in any year since 1876, as has been already stated. In Tasmania it was lower than in any year since 1877; and even in Western Australia it was considerably below the average of the five preceding years. It should be pointed out, however, that the birth rates for the later years are understated in consequence of the populations being over-estimated; these will be corrected in later editions of this work when they have been re-calculated in due course.\*

\* See footnote (\*) on page 269 *ante*, which also applies to this table. Whilst these pages were passing through the press, it was ascertained that the true rates for 1890 were as follow:—New South Wales, 35.35; Queensland, 40.95; South Australia, 32.75; Western Australia, 32.55; Tasmania, 33.49; New Zealand, 29.41. For the number of births in the various colonies during the eighteen years ended with 1890, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) in the second volume. See also Appendix A. to the same volume.

483. The following is the order of the colonies in reference to their respective birth rates in the last year shown in the table and according to the average of the whole period of twenty-six years. It will be observed that Victoria stands fourth on the list for 1890 but fifth in the twenty-six year series :—

Order of colonies in respect to birth rates.

ORDER OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO BIRTH RATES.

Order in 1890.	Order in a Series of Years.
1. Queensland.	1. Queensland.
2. Western Australia.	2. New South Wales.
3. New South Wales.	3. New Zealand.
4. Victoria.	4. South Australia.
5. South Australia.	5. Victoria.
6. Tasmania.	6. Western Australia.
7. New Zealand.	7. Tasmania.

484. On the continent of Australia, taken as a whole, and on that continent, combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, the birth rate in 1890 was slightly higher than in 1889, but was, with that exception, the lowest recorded during the last eighteen years. It is possible, however, that the low apparent rates in the last two years may be partly due to the population being over-estimated, as proved by the recent census. The following are the figures for the period referred to:—

Birth rate in Australia and Australasia.

BIRTH RATE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1890.\*

Year.	Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Populations.		Year.	Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Populations.	
	Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.		Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1873 ... ..	37·36	37·19	1883 ... ..	34·54	34·84
1874 ... ..	36·46	36·70	1884 ... ..	35·25	34·33
1875 ... ..	35·29	35·82	1885 ... ..	35·33	35·22
1876 ... ..	35·20	36·04	1886 ... ..	34·85	34·52
1877 ... ..	34·15	35·16	1887 ... ..	34·95	34·42
1878 ... ..	34·31	35·51	1888 ... ..	34·68	34·03
1879 ... ..	34·55	35·42	1889 ... ..	33·64	32·99
1880 ... ..	35·33	36·20	1890†... ..	33·93	33·05
1881 ... ..	35·22	35·63			
1882 ... ..	34·28	34·78	Means ... ..	34·96	35·10

485. The birth rates in certain British colonies outside Australasia including all those for which the information is available, are shown in the following table. The low birth rate in Hong Kong is probably owing to the small proportion of women in the population, the bulk of which consists of Chinese males. In Mauritius and Jamaica, considerably more than half the births are stated to be illegitimate. In some cases the figures are only for one or two years :—

Birth rates in British possessions.

\* The rates for all the years since 1881 are liable to future correction, when the estimates of population have been revised in accordance with the results of the census of 1891.

† Just before going to press it was ascertained that the true rates for Australia and Australasia for 1890 were 35·08 and 34·07 respectively.

## BIRTH RATES IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Colonies.	Years.	Number of Births per 1,000 of the population.
Malta ... ..	1886	40·0
Gibraltar ... ..	1888-9	26·4
Ceylon ... ..	1886-8	30·7
Straits Settlements ... ..	1888-9	20·0
Hong Kong ... ..	1882-6	8·5
Mauritius ... ..	1886	36·3
Seychelles ... ..	1886	39·8
Sierra Leone ... ..	1887-9	17·9
Nova Scotia ... ..	1871-5	32·0
Bermudas ... ..	1884-9	35·4
British Guiana ... ..	1886	35·2
West Indies—		
Bahamas ... ..	1878-9	41·0
Jamaica ... ..	1886-7	36·0
St. Lucia ... ..	1869-89	41·3
St. Vincent ... ..	1888-9	40·3
Barbados ... ..	1886	41·5
Grenada ... ..	1871-9	45·3
Tobago ... ..	1886	36·0
Antigua ... ..	1875-6	40·4
Montserrat ... ..	1886	40·4
Dominica ... ..	1871-6	31·0
Trinidad ... ..	1881-90	33·8

Birth rate  
in Euro-  
pean  
countries.

486. A statement of the birth rates in British and certain Foreign countries for each of the five years ended with 1888, is given in the following table. The figures have been taken from the reports of the Registrar-General of England or other official sources:—

## BIRTH RATES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1884 TO 1888.

Countries.	Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.					Mean of 5 years.
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	
Hungary ... ..	46·0	...	45·5	...	...	45·8*
Austria... ..	38·4	37·4	38·0	38·2	37·9	38·0
Italy ... ..	38·7	38·1	36·4	38·3	36·6	37·6
Prussia ... ..	37·4	37·6	37·7	37·8	37·7	37·6
German Empire ... ..	37·2	37·0	37·1	36·9	36·7	37·0
Spain ... ..	37·1	...	...	...	...	36·5†
Holland ... ..	34·9	34·4	34·6	33·7	33·7	34·3
England and Wales ... ..	33·4	32·5	32·4	31·4	30·6	32·1
Scotland ... ..	33·4	32·3	32·4	31·2	30·5	32·0
Norway... ..	31·0	31·3	30·9	30·8	30·8	31·0
Sweden ... ..	30·0	29·6	29·8	29·7	...	29·8‡
Belgium ... ..	30·5	29·9	29·6	29·4	29·1	29·7
Switzerland ... ..	28·1	27·5	27·5	27·9	27·7	27·7
France ... ..	24·8	24·3	23·9	23·5	23·1	23·9
Ireland ... ..	24·0	23·5	23·3	23·2	22·9	23·4

\* Mean of two years.

† Mean of two years, 1883 and 1884.

‡ Mean of four years.

487. Comparing this table with that showing the marriage rates in the same countries, it is found that a high birth rate is generally concurrent with a high marriage rate, and *vice versâ*. A notable exception to this is France, in which, although the marriage rate is high, the birth rate is lower than any of the countries named, except Ireland. The low rate in the latter is attributed to the small proportion of women at child-bearing ages in the population,\* but the low birth rate in France cannot be accounted for by any such cause, as it is stated that the proportion of women at the reproductive period of life is higher in that than in any other European country; the chief, though indirect, cause is said to be—"the sub-division of land among the peasant proprietors. The better class of the labouring population aspire to become proprietors of small holdings; by thrift and industry they accumulate capital for this purpose, and avoid by their social philosophy the division of their property among a large family at their decease."†

Low birth rates in Ireland and France.

488. In the same five years the mean birth rates in Queensland and New South Wales were above those in any of the European countries referred to in the table, except Hungary, Austria, Italy, and Prussia—the rates in the two latter being about the same as in Queensland; the mean birth rates in Western Australia, South Australia, and Tasmania were above those in any except the four countries just named, together with Germany and Spain; the mean birth rate in New Zealand was below that in those six countries, with the addition of Holland; the mean birth rate in Victoria was below that in any of the countries named in the table except Norway, Sweden, Belgium, Switzerland, France, and Ireland. The following are the birth rates referred to:—

Australasian and European birth rates compared.

MEAN BIRTH RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1884 TO 1888.

						Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.
Queensland	...	...	...	...	...	37·55
New South Wales	...	...	...	...	...	37·17
Western Australia	...	...	...	...	...	36·34
South Australia	...	...	...	...	...	36·03
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	...	34·37
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	33·48
Victoria	...	...	...	...	...	31·79

\* See 15th Detailed Report of the Registrar-General of Ireland, pages 12 and 29. For many years the registration of births in Ireland was admitted to be defective, but Dr. T. W. Grimshaw, the Registrar-General of that country, in a letter addressed to the Government Statist of Victoria, dated 6th May, 1886, stated that since the passing of the *Public Health Amended Vaccination and Registration Acts* (1878 to 1880), this is no longer the case, and the births occurring in Ireland are now very well recorded. It may be remarked, however, that this improvement has not been accompanied by any improvement in the birth rate as calculated from the published figures.

† See 41st Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xlvi.

Birth rate in  
United  
Kingdom

489. According to the reports of the Registrar-General of England, the birth-rate of the United Kingdom in 1888 was lower than in any year since 1870, and, for the first time, was less than 30 per 1,000 persons living, as will be seen by the following figures:—

BIRTH RATE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1871 TO 1888.

		Births per 1,000 of the Population.				Births per 1,000 of the Population.	
1871	...	...	35·0	1881	...	...	32·5
1872	...	...	34·4	1882	...	...	32·2
1873	...	...	34·1	1883	...	...	31·8
1874	...	...	34·5	1884	...	...	32·1
1875	...	...	34·0	1885	...	...	31·3
1876	...	...	34·9	1886	...	...	31·3
1877	...	...	34·5	1887	...	...	30·3
1878	...	...	34·1	1888	...	...	29·6
1879	...	...	33·5				
1880	...	...	32·7	Mean	...	...	32·9

Birth rates  
in town and  
country,  
1890.

490. The following table shows the births and birth rates, together with the estimated mean population in the metropolis, the extra-metropolitan towns, and the country districts of Victoria during 1890; also the average birth rates in the same divisions during the five years ended with 1885:—

BIRTHS IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1890.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population, 1890.	Births.		
		Total Number, 1890.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.	
			1890.	Annual Mean, 1881 to 1885.
Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne)	473,500	17,859	37·72	33·50
Extra-Metropolitan towns	192,140	6,616	34·43	32·54
Country Districts ...	452,860	13,103	28·93	27·82
Total ...	1,118,500	37,578	33·60	30·74

Birth rates  
in town and  
country,  
1873 to 1890.

491. The next table shows the number of births per 1,000 of the population of the same three divisions of the colony during each of the last eighteen years:—

BIRTH RATES IN URBAN DISTRICTS, 1873 TO 1890.

Year.	Number of Births per 1,000 of the Population.*			
	Greater Melbourne.	Extra-Metropolitan Towns.	Country Districts.	Total of Victoria.
1873	34.36	40.18	36.32	36.71
1874	32.98	39.81	32.46	34.46
1875	33.63	38.63	31.54	33.94
1876	33.20	37.80	31.61	33.61
1877	33.09	34.51	30.30	32.17
1878	33.67	35.42	29.89	32.36
1879	33.32	35.65	29.63	32.18
1880	31.19	34.21	28.72	30.75
1881	32.42	34.76	28.70	31.24
1882	32.85	31.35	27.43	30.06
1883	33.15	32.07	27.22	30.26
1884	33.81	32.80	27.78	30.93
1885	34.94	31.87	28.00	31.33
1886	34.82	31.76	27.87	31.30
1887	37.24	33.30	27.72	32.50
1888	37.30	32.23	28.09	32.70
1889	38.04	33.34	27.83	33.35
1890	37.72	34.43	28.93	33.60

492. It will be noticed that in the first two years of the period to which the table refers the birth rate of the country districts was about equal to that of the metropolis, whilst the birth rate of the extra-metropolitan towns was very much higher than either. Since 1874, however, the metropolitan rate has been much above that of the country districts, but until 1882 was still below that of the extra-metropolitan towns. In 1882 and the subsequent years, however, owing to the birth rate of the extra-metropolitan towns and of the country districts having remained tolerably uniform, whilst that of the metropolis has been gradually increasing, the rate in the last-named division was much above that in other urban districts. It will also be noticed that, in 1890, the birth rate in the metropolis was higher than in any previous year except 1889, in the extra-metropolitan towns it was higher than in any year since 1881, and in the country districts it was higher than in any year since 1879.

Results compared.

493. The mean population, the number of births, and the birth rate during 1890; also the mean annual birth rate during the ten years 1881 to 1890, in the different municipalities, etc., forming the component parts of the district of Greater Melbourne, are shown in the following table:—

Birth rates in metropolitan sub-districts.

\* The rates for the whole colony for 1882 and subsequent years have been corrected in accordance with revised estimates of population since last publication; those for the extra-metropolitan towns and country districts will similarly be corrected in the next issue of this work; those for Greater Melbourne will remain unaltered.

## BIRTHS IN GREATER MELBOURNE.

Sub-districts.	Estimated Mean Population, 1890.	Births.		
		Total Number, 1890.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.	
			1890.	Annual Mean 1881 to 1890.
Melbourne City ... ..	71,694	1,766	24·63	25·39
North Melbourne Town ... ..	20,035	979	48·87	40·90
Fitzroy City ... ..	31,654	1,044	32·98	34·88
Collingwood City ... ..	34,102	1,339	39·26	39·57
Richmond City ... ..	37,452	1,647	43·96	38·65
Brunswick Town ... ..	20,605	977	47·42	44·83
Northcote Town* ... ..	7,123	263	36·93	39·21
Prahran City ... ..	38,109	1,362	35·74	33·51
South Melbourne City ... ..	40,211	1,429	35·54	34·83
Port Melbourne Borough ... ..	12,691	538	42·39	42·11
St. Kilda City* ... ..	19,179	507	26·43	25·97
Brighton Town ... ..	9,447	309	32·71	31·01
Essendon Town* ... ..	13,379	500	37·37	33·09
Flemington & Kensington Borough	9,333	421	45·11	39·68
Hawthorn City* ... ..	18,456	686	37·17	33·23
Kew Borough ... ..	6,987	197	28·19	26·98
Footscray Town† ... ..	18,021	908	50·39	46·01
Williamstown Town ... ..	15,344	659	42·95	37·85
Remainder of district ... ..	43,639	1,583	36·27	33·66
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River	1,929	...	...	...
Total ... ..		17,114	36·14	34·09
Hospitals, Asylums, etc.‡ ... ..	4,110	745	1·57§	1·49§
Grand total ... ..	473,500	17,859	37·71	35·58

NOTE.—It should be specially noted that the births in Public Institutions are eliminated from the individual sub-districts, although included in the total line.

Birth rates  
in sub-dis-  
tricts, 1881  
to 1890.

494. It will be observed that during the ten years ended with 1890 the births in four municipalities, viz., North Melbourne, Brunswick, Port Melbourne, and Footscray, averaged above 40 per 1,000 of the population; that in five municipalities, viz., Collingwood, Richmond, Northcote, Flemington, and Williamstown, they were between 35 and 40 per 1,000; in seven municipalities, viz., Fitzroy, Prahran, South Melbourne, Brighton, Essendon, Hawthorn, and "Remainder of District," they were between 30 and 35 per 1,000; and that in three municipalities, viz., Melbourne City, St. Kilda, and Kew, they were

\* Essendon (Borough) was proclaimed a Town on the 7th January, 1890; and Northcote (Borough) a Town, St. Kilda (Borough) a City, and Hawthorn (Town) a City, on 6th September, 1890.

† Proclaimed a City on 23rd April, 1891.

‡ The population given is that of all the institutions, but the Women's Hospital is the only one in which births occurred.

§ Per 1,000 of the population of the whole of Melbourne and Suburbs.

below 30 per 1,000. The lowest rate was in Melbourne City, viz., only  $25\frac{1}{3}$  per 1,000.

495. During 1890, the birth rates in all the sub-districts except Melbourne, Fitzroy and Collingwood cities, and Northcote town, were higher than they were in the ten years ended with 1890, but this was more particularly noticeable in North Melbourne, Richmond, Brunswick, Essendon, Flemington, Footscray, and Williamstown. The sub-district with the highest birth rate in 1890 was Footscray, with 50 per 1,000, which was followed by North Melbourne, Brunswick, Flemington, Richmond, Port Melbourne, and Williamstown; in all of which the rates were above 40 per 1,000; those with the lowest rates were Melbourne City, St. Kilda, and Kew, in which the rates were below 30 per 1,000.

496. In 1890, the birth rate in Melbourne was lower than that in Brisbane or Perth, but above that in Sydney, Adelaide, Hobart, or Wellington, as is shown in the following table, which gives, for that year, a statement of the estimated population and the number of births, and number per 1,000 of the population, in each of those capital cities:—

BIRTHS IN AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1890.

Capital Cities.*	Estimated Mean Population. †	Births, 1890.	
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.
Brisbane	89,210	4,099	45·95
Perth	8,180	338	41·32
Melbourne	473,500	17,859	37·71
Sydney	374,420	13,529	36·13
Adelaide	131,020	4,352	33·22
Wellington	32,360	1,051	32·48
Hobart	32,980	1,060	32·14

497. The average birth rate in the Australasian capital cities in 1890 was 37·0, that being higher than the rate in London, according to the average of the ten years 1876-85, viz., 34·7, which was a fraction higher than that of England and Wales (34·4) during the same period. The rate in London was thus higher than that in Adelaide,

\* With suburbs.

† Calculated back from the census figures.



Hobart, or Wellington, but below that in any of the other Australasian cities named in the last table.

Birth rates  
in Scotch  
towns.

498. In the five years ended with 1885 the mean birth rate of the principal towns of Scotland was 36·07; of the large towns, 35·52; and of the small towns, 33·50. All these rates are much below the mean birth rate of the Australasian capital cities or than the birth rate of Melbourne.

Birth rates  
in British  
towns.

499. By comparing the following statement of the birth rates in British towns during 1887 with the figures in the last column of the last table, it will be found that the birth rate is higher in Brisbane and Perth than in any of those towns; in Melbourne, than in any except Cardiff, Newcastle, and Preston; in Sydney, than in any except those towns and Glasgow and Portsmouth; in Adelaide, than in any except those named and Manchester, Blackburn, Sunderland, Norwich, and Nottingham; in Wellington, than in any except those previously named and Wolverhampton, Sheffield, Leicester, Bolton, and Birkenhead; and in Hobart it was slightly lower than the average of 28 British towns:—

#### BIRTH RATES IN BRITISH TOWNS, 1887.

	Births per 1,000 of the Population.		Births per 1,000 of the Population.
Cardiff ...	41·1	28 British Towns ...	32·2
Newcastle ...	39·1	Salford ...	31·9
Preston ...	38·5	Birmingham ...	31·8
Glasgow ...	37·0	London ...	31·7
Portsmouth ...	36·8	Plymouth ...	31·5
Manchester... ..	35·9	Oldham ...	31·3
Blackburn ...	35·8	Liverpool ...	31·2
Sunderland... ..	34·6	Derby ...	30·0
Norwich ...	33·9	Bristol ...	29·7
Nottingham ...	33·3	Edinburgh... ..	29·3
Wolverhampton ...	33·2	Halifax ...	28·4
Sheffield ...	32·9	Dublin ...	28·0
Leicester ...	32·8	Bradford ...	27·7
Bolton ...	32·5	Huddersfield ...	27·7
Birkenhead... ..	32·5	Brighton ...	25·8

Birth rates  
in Foreign  
towns.

500. Comparing the birth rates in the following Foreign towns (including two in British India) with those in the capital cities of Australasia, it will be found that the birth rate in Brisbane is above that in any of the towns named; the birth rate in Perth is above that in all but 1, in Melbourne above all but 8, in Sydney above all but 12, in Adelaide above all but 14, and in Wellington and Hobart above all but 15, of the towns:—

BIRTH RATES IN FOREIGN TOWNS, 1880.

	Births per 1,000 of Population.		Births per 1,000 of Population.
Alexandria ...	42.9	Dresden ...	34.5
Madras (1887) ...	41.2	Christiania ...	33.7
Buda-Pesth ...	40.6	Berlin (1889) ...	32.8
Hamburg (State) ...	39.5	Brussels ...	31.2
The Hague ...	39.3	New York ...	30.4*
Rotterdam ...	38.3	Turin ...	29.8
Vienna ...	38.3	Boston (1883) ...	28.3
Munich ...	38.2	Paris (1887)...	27.2
Rome ...	37.3	Venice ...	23.9
Copenhagen ...	36.8	Geneva ...	22.9
Breslau ...	36.7	Bombay ...	20.0
Amsterdam ...	36.6	Baltimore (1889) ...	18.7

501. The following are the birth rates in six Victorian towns during 1890; the rate in the metropolis being, as will be observed, below that in Bendigo (Sandhurst), but above that in Castlemaine, Stawell, Geelong, or Ballarat. The proportions on which the results are based have been calculated back from the population as ascertained by the census of 1891:—

Birth rates  
in Victorian  
towns.

BIRTH RATES IN SIX VICTORIAN TOWNS, 1890.

	Births per 1,000 of Population.		Births per 1,000 of Population.
Bendigo (Sandhurst) ...	37.75	Stawell ...	31.03
Melbourne ...	37.71	Geelong ...	30.86
Castlemaine ...	34.29	Ballarat ...	30.62

502. The births of males in Victoria during 1890 numbered 19,175, those of females 18,403. These numbers furnish a proportion of 104.19 boys to 100 girls. In 1889, the proportion was as high as 106.05, and in 1888, 104.33; whilst in the ten years 1881-90, 160,057 births of males and 152,508 births of females were registered, giving a proportion of 104.95 boys to 100 girls.

Births of  
males and  
females.

503. In every country in which births are registered, it is found that more boys are born than girls. This was the case in all the Australasian colonies during the period of eighteen years ended with 1890, although not in every one of those years so far as Western Australia and Tasmania are concerned. The following are the numbers of boys per 100 girls born in the respective colonies during each year of the period referred to:—

Births of  
males and  
females in  
Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

\* The number of births registered in New York would give a proportion of 22.8 per 1,000 of the population, but it is officially stated that the registered births are 25 per cent. below the actual number which take place, so that the correct proportion is as here stated.

PROPORTION OF MALE TO FEMALE BIRTHS IN AUSTRALASIAN  
COLONIES, 1873 TO 1890

Year.	Number of Boys to 100 Girls Born.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1873 ...	102·65	104·38	106·13	102·77	109·04	98·44	103·48
1874 ...	103·94	104·31	105·74	103·44	103·25	107·02	106·83
1875 ...	104·95	102·08	104·01	103·85	98·95	109·51	107·80
1876 ...	105·76	102·47	105·26	101·08	106·76	111·48	106·01
1877 ...	104·19	106·34	106·78	102·91	101·32	105·04	104·59
1878 ...	107·19	106·83	103·89	107·14	101·15	105·52	101·57
1879 ...	104·69	105·71	103·36	102·53	117·59	99·11	105·93
1880 ...	104·44	104·99	103·63	110·98	92·37	101·56	104·71
1881 ...	104·99	105·59	106·64	106·48	108·07	107·41	104·90
1882 ...	103·63	103·23	107·55	106·36	110·64	104·81	104·46
1883 ...	105·04	104·89	106·17	103·29	104·64	110·42	105·17
1884 ...	105·98	105·37	102·25	104·40	106·42	103·37	104·28
1885 ...	106·44	104·88	102·50	101·57	108·00	104·36	103·59
1886 ...	104·53	106·35	102·51	104·48	115·90	108·99	104·72
1887 ...	104·39	103·09	105·24	109·70	103·26	106·63	103·35
1888 ...	104·33	103·74	105·05	109·82	107·38	98·71	104·10
1889 ...	106·05	107·66	107·15	105·05	107·28	105·13	106·38
1890 ...	104·19	104·27	102·19	101·56	95·13	105·07	103·43

Order of colonies in respect to sexes of those born.

504. In the Australasian colonies, taken as a whole, the proportion during the five years ended with 1890 was 105·1 male to 100 female infants. In the different colonies, the proportions ranged from 106·1 males per 100 females in South Australia to 104·4 males per 100 females in New Zealand and Queensland. The following is the order of the colonies in respect to these proportions:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF MALE TO  
FEMALE BIRTHS, 1886 TO 1890.

South Australia	... 106·12	Queensland	... 104·43
Western Australia	... 105·79	New Zealand	... 104·40
New South Wales	... 105·02		
Tasmania	... 104·91	Mean ...	... 105·05
Victoria	... 104·70		

Births of males and females in certain countries.

505. The proportions of male to female births in the countries included in the following list have been derived from official sources. The averages for the Australasian colonies extend over the ten years 1881 to 1890, and those for the other countries named extend over periods of various lengths:—

## PROPORTION OF MALE TO FEMALE BIRTHS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Boys to 100 Girls.		Boys to 100 Girls.
Greece ...	112·0	Ireland ...	105·6
Roumania ...	111·0	Tasmania ...	105·5
Connecticut ...	110·0	South Australia ...	105·3
Italy ...	107·1	Victoria ...	105·0
Spain ...	107·0	Sweden ...	105·0
Austria ...	106·8	Denmark ...	105·0
Western Australia ...	106·7	Russia in Europe ...	105·0
France ...	106·4	Finland ...	105·0
Switzerland ...	106·3	Vermont ...	105·0
German Empire ...	106·2	Rhode Island ...	105·0
Holland ...	106·1	New South Wales ...	104·9
Norway ...	106·0	Queensland ...	104·7
Servia ...	106·0	New Zealand ...	104·4
Massachusetts ...	106·0	England and Wales ...	104·3
Belgium ...	105·9	Russian Poland ...	104·1
Scotland ...	105·7		

506. It will be observed that the proportion of boys born to girls is in Western Australia below that in 6 countries out of Australasia; whilst the proportion in South Australia, Tasmania, and Victoria, is above that in only 8, and in New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand, above that in only 2 of such countries. Australasian and other countries compared.

507. In England and Wales the proportion of births of boys to those of girls is not only lower than that in any other European country, except Russian Poland (of which the statistics are of doubtful authenticity), but it has for years past had a tendency to diminish. The proportion given in the table (104·3) is for the fifty years ended with 1887, but in the ten years ended with that year, it was only 103·8. The Registrar of England states he is unable to offer any explanation of that "curious fact."\* Low proportion of boys born in England.

508. In 1890, 353 twin births and 3 triple births were registered, as against 381 twin births and 1 triple birth in 1889. In the ten years ended with 1890, 2,734 cases of twins and 20 cases of triplets were recorded, the total number of births in the same period having been 312,565. There were thus 309,791 confinements in the ten years, and it follows that 1 mother in every 113 gave birth to twins, and 1 mother in every 15,490 was delivered of three children at a birth. During the previous decade, 1871 to 1880, 1 mother in every 111, on the average, gave birth to twins, and 1 in every 12,796 was delivered of three children at a birth. Twins and triplets.

509. It appears that only three of the Australasian colonies besides Victoria distinguish the double and treble births in their Twins and triplets in Australasian colonies.

\* See 43rd Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xvi.

returns. The following are the numbers of such births in each of the four colonies during each of the seven years ended with 1889 :—

TWINS AND TRIPLETS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,  
1883 TO 1889.

Year.	Victoria.		New South Wales.		Queensland.		New Zealand.	
	Twins.	Triplets.	Twins.	Triplets.	Twins.	Triplets.	Twins.	Triplets.
1883	183	...	287	2	103	...	...	...
1884	239	4	288	4	94	...	188	2
1885	237	1	306	2	115	...	161	1
1886	236	...	330	1	114	1	165	...
1887	285	3	310	1	105	...	185	3
1888	374	3	363	2*	130	1	192	1
1889	381	1	329	1	146	1	152	...

Twins and triplets in various countries.

510. The following figures purport to express the proportions of twins and triplets to the total births in different countries over a series of years ; but as they have not in all cases been derived from official sources, they must be taken only for what they may be worth. The countries are arranged in order, according to the proportion of double births said to occur in each :—

TWINS AND TRIPLETS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Per 1,000 Births.		Countries.	Per 1,000 Births.	
	Cases of Twins.	Cases of Triplets.		Cases of Twins.	Cases of Triplets.
Ireland ...	17·6	...	Norway ...	11·8	·15
Iceland ...	14·2	·33	Scotland ...	11·7	...
Denmark ...	13·7	·24	England ...	11·2	...
Sweden ...	13·6	·18	France ...	10·1	·12
Austria ...	13·4	·18	Belgium ...	9·1	·10
Germany ...	12·9	·13	Queensland ..	9·1	·012
Holland ...	12·8	...	New Zealand ...	8·96	·077
Russia ...	12·1	...	New South Wales	8·75	·058
Switzerland ...	12·0	...	Spain ...	8·4	...
Italy ...	11·8	·14	Victoria ...	7·85	·053

NOTE.—Some of the figures in this table have been taken from Mulhall's *Dictionary of Statistics*, page 50.

Results in different countries compared.

511. In proportion to the total number of births, fewer births of twins appear to occur in Victoria than in any of the other countries

\* Including one case of quadruplets.

named; moreover, all the Australasian colonies stand low on the list. Ireland, it will be observed, stands at the head of the list, whilst England and Scotland have—except the Australasian colonies—only three countries below them. There are no records of treble births in Ireland, Holland, Russia, Switzerland, Scotland, England, or Spain, although doubtless some occur in those countries, where it is possible they are included with the twin births.

512. The illegitimate children born in 1890 numbered 1,913, or 1 to every 19 births registered, as against a proportion of 1 to every 20 in the preceding year. In the ten years 1881-90, out of 312,565 infants born, 14,916 were traced as having been born out of wedlock, which numbers furnish a proportion of 1 illegitimate child to every 21 births, as compared with an average during the ten years ended with 1880 of 1 to every 27 births.\*

Illegitimate  
births.

513. It was shown in a previous table† that the legitimate births registered in each of the two census years—1871 and 1881—were in the proportion of 302 $\frac{2}{3}$  to every 1,000 married women living at the reproductive period of life. It follows, therefore, from the number of legitimate births registered in 1890, that, approximately, 117,800 married women at the fruitful or child-bearing age were living in the colony during that year. Assuming that the illegitimate births bear the same proportion to unmarried women, it also follows, from the number of such births in 1890, that, exclusive of public prostitutes (who, as they rarely have children, are omitted from the computation), at least 6,320 single women at the fruitful or child-bearing ages were living in concubinage. If from the total number of women in the colony between the ages of 15 and 45—estimated to be about 254,000—be deducted the approximate number of married women above referred to, viz., 117,800, the difference will give 136,200 as the number of unmarried women and widows at those ages. It therefore follows that 1 out of every 22 of these was living immorally.

Women  
living in  
concubi-  
nage.

514. The following table gives a statement of the number of illegitimate births and their proportion to the total number registered; also the estimated number of women living in concubinage, and their

Illegitimacy  
and concu-  
binage,  
1873 to  
1890.

\* For many reasons, statistics of illegitimacy generally understate the truth.—See remarks upon the subject in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1877-8, paragraph 259.

† See table following paragraph 479 *ante*.

proportion to the total number of single women at reproductive ages living in Victoria, according to the returns of the last eighteen years :—

ILLEGITIMACY AND CONCUBINAGE, 1873 TO 1890.

Year.	Illegitimate Births.		Women Living in Concubinage (exclusive of Public Prostitutes).	
	Total Number.	Percentage of Total Births.	Estimated Total Number.	Number per 100 Single Women between 15 and 45 Years of Age Living in Victoria.
1873	893	3·18	2,951	4·54
1874	984	3·67	3,251	4·41
1875	779	2·92	2,573	3·36
1876	975	3·64	3,221	4·02
1877	1,010	3·88	3,337	3·85
1878	1,103	4·15	3,644	4·20
1879	1,304	4·86	4,308	4·78
1880	1,254	4·80	4,143	4·39
1881	1,382	5·09	4,551	4·49
1882	1,271	4·75	4,200	3·91
1883	1,232	4·69	4,268	3·72
1884	1,238	4·29	4,090	3·46
1885	1,308	4·36	4,320	3·54
1886	1,465	4·75	4,840	3·87
1887	1,580	4·78	5,214	4·12
1888	1,658	4·81	5,475	4·12
1889	1,809	4·98	5,977	4·28
1890	1,913	5·09	6,320	4·65
Means	1,289	4·37	4,260	4·10

Illegitimacy  
in Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

515. All the Australasian colonies now publish statistics of illegitimacy. According to these, which possibly may not in every case represent the whole truth,\* illegitimacy, over a series of years, was most rife in New South Wales, next in Victoria, next in Western Australia, next in Tasmania, next in Queensland, and least of all in South Australia and New Zealand, and in 1889 the same order prevailed, except that the rate in Tasmania was lower than in Queensland. In most of the colonies, so far as figures are available, illegitimacy appears to have a tendency to increase. The following table shows the percentage of illegitimate to the total births in the various colonies, during a series of years :—

\* See footnote to paragraph 512 *ante*.

ILLEGITIMACY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1872 TO 1889.

Year.	Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born.					
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1872	2.99	4.03	2.92	...	...	...
1873	3.18	4.15	2.71	...	...	1.42
1874	3.67	4.22	2.76	...	...	1.30
1875	2.92	4.20	3.43	...	...	1.36
1876	3.64	4.08	3.21	...	...	2.23
1877	3.88	4.14	3.64	...	...	2.08
1878	4.15	4.03	3.68	...	...	2.41
1879	4.86	4.51	4.31	...	...	2.30
1880	4.80	4.35	4.31	...	...	2.43
1881	5.09	4.26	4.20	2.25	...	2.85
1882	4.75	4.24	4.40	2.25	4.40	2.87
1883	4.69	4.24	3.66	1.75	3.96	2.78
1884	4.29	4.40	4.05	2.10	4.46	2.96
1885	4.36	4.60	4.08	2.42	4.55	3.20
1886	4.75	4.65	3.97	2.38	4.13	3.12
1887	4.78	4.59	4.49	2.49	3.40	3.22
1888	4.81	5.08	4.13	2.67	3.62	3.05
1889	4.98	5.33	4.68	2.47	4.00	3.32
Means	4.25	4.39	3.81	2.31	4.06	2.52

NOTE.—In Western Australia in 1887, the proportion was 4.36, and in 1888, 3.95; but the proportion for 1889 does not appear to have been published.

516. A calculation, based upon the illegitimate births which occurred in the year 1881, shows that of the four colonies which then published statistics of these occurrences, concubinage was most rife in Queensland, next in New South Wales, and next in Victoria and New Zealand, there being only a slight difference between the two last-named colonies. In the following table the colony in which the largest proportion of concubinage existed is placed first, and that in which the smallest proportion existed last:—

Concubinage in Australasian colonies.

CONCUBINAGE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Colony.	Single Women between 15 and 45 Years of age.	Illegitimate Births, 1881.	Single Women living in Concubinage (exclusive of Public Prostitutes).	
			Total Number.	Number per 100 Single Women, between 15 and 45.
1. Queensland	15,441	345	1,059	6.86
2. New South Wales	71,085	1,263	3,665	5.16
3. Victoria	101,451	1,382	4,551	4.49
4. New Zealand	38,659	534	1,686	4.36



Proportion  
of concubi-  
nage in  
each  
colony.

517. The figures in the last column show the proportions which the single women leading a sexually immoral life, without being public prostitutes, bore to the whole number of single women at the fruitful period of life in each of the four colonies. These proportions will, perhaps, be better understood if expressed in another manner as follow :—

In Queensland	1 single woman in 13	was living	immorally.
In New South Wales	„ „	19	„ „
In Victoria	„ „	22	„ „
In New Zealand	„ „	23	„ „

Illegitimacy  
in United  
Kingdom.

518. Illegitimacy in England and Wales appears to be commoner than, and in Scotland twice as rife as, it is in any of the Australasian colonies named. In Ireland, on the other hand, it seems to be less prevalent than in any of those colonies except South Australia or New Zealand. This will be observed by comparing the following table with the last but one :—

#### ILLEGITIMACY IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND, 1881 TO 1888.

Period.	Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children born.		
	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
1871-80 ... ..	5·0	8·7	2·4
1881-85 ... ..	4·8	8·2	2·7
1886 ... ..	4·7	8·2	2·7
1887 ... ..	4·8	8·3	2·8
1888 ... ..	4·6	8·1	2·9

Illegitimacy  
in various  
countries.

519. The following figures, taken from various sources, show certain countries arranged in order according to the extent of illegitimacy prevailing in each, the proportion of illegitimate births being also shown :—

#### ILLEGITIMACY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born.	Country.	Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born.
Austria ... ..	12·9	England ... ..	4·9
Denmark ... ..	11·2	Switzerland ... ..	4·6
Sweden ... ..	10·2	New South Wales ... ..	4·4
Scotland ... ..	8·5	Victoria ... ..	4·3
Norway ... ..	8·5	Tasmania ... ..	4·1
Germany ... ..	8·4	Queensland ... ..	3·8
France ... ..	8·1	Holland ... ..	3·5
Belgium ... ..	7·0	Russia ... ..	3·1
Italy ... ..	6·8	Ireland ... ..	2·5
Portugal ... ..	5·6	New Zealand... ..	2·5
Spain ... ..	5·5	Greece ... ..	1·6

520. According to the figures, more illegitimacy prevails in Austria and less in Greece than in any other countries. In Victoria, illegitimacy appears to be less prevalent than in fourteen and more so than in six of the countries. Position of Victoria in respect to illegitimacy.

521. It will be readily supposed that a larger proportion of illegitimacy prevails in Melbourne and suburbs than in any other district of Victoria, and that the proportion in the country districts is the smallest of all. In 1890, in the metropolitan district about 1 birth in 14, in the extra-metropolitan towns 1 birth in 23, but in country districts only 1 birth in 41 was registered as illegitimate. In the previous year the proportions were one in 14, 1 in 23, and 1 in 39 respectively. Illegitimacy in town and country.

522. By the following figures, which, with the exception of those for Melbourne, have been taken from the annual report for 1886 of the Statistical Department of the Argentine Republic,\* it would appear that illegitimacy is less rife in the capital of this colony than in any of the foreign cities named :— Illegitimacy in large cities.

ILLEGITIMACY OF LARGE CITIES.

	Illegitimate Births to every 1,000 Children Born.		Illegitimate Births to every 1,000 Children Born.
Vienna	449	Liége	174
Prague	439	Christiana	162
Munich	439	Stuttgart	160
Stockholm	396	Berlin	154
Moscow	300	Ghent	144
Buda-Pesth	299	Hamburg	138
Copenhagen	279	Frankfort	132
Paris	268	Turin	132
St. Petersburg	236	Antwerp	129
Trieste	211	Cologne	124
Leipsic	211	Palermo	101
Dresden	208	The Hague	90
Milan	204	Naples	89
Rome	194	Rotterdam	76
Venice	189	Buenos Aires	74
Breslau	186		
Bucharest	175	Melbourne	69

\* *Procedimientos del Departamento Nacional de Estadística*, 1886, page 87. Buenos Aires, 1887.

Fecundity of  
women in  
Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

523. To ascertain the relative fruitfulness of women in different countries, it is necessary to compare the number of married women at the reproductive ages with the legitimate births. This can be done in the case of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and New Zealand; but not in that of the other two Australasian colonies, as in the returns of the latter no distinction was made at the time the census of 1881 was taken between the infants born in and those born out of wedlock. By means of such a comparison in regard to the five colonies named, it would appear that the highest degree of fecundity exists in New South Wales, and the lowest in Victoria, this being probably owing to the fact that the married women are, on the average, younger in the former and older in the latter than in the other two colonies. The following table shows the number of married women under 45 years of age, the number of legitimate births in the census year, and the proportion of such births to such women in each of the five colonies:—

PROPORTION OF BIRTHS TO MARRIED WOMEN IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.\*

Colony.	Married Women under 45 Years of age.	Legitimate Births, 1881.	
		Total Number.	Number per 100 Married Women under 45.
1. New South Wales ... ..	80,473	27,730	34·46
2. South Australia ... ..	31,799	10,467	32·92
3. Queensland ... ..	24,183	7,875	32·56
4. New Zealand ... ..	57,464	18,198	31·67
5. Victoria ... ..	84,831	25,763†	30·37 †

Children to  
a marriage  
in Victoria.

524. Another method of determining the fecundity of women is to find the average number of children born to a marriage, which may be ascertained approximately by dividing the legitimate births in any year by the number of marriages in the preceding year. The following is the result of such a calculation for Victoria during the seventeen years ended with 1890:—

\* The Government Statistician of Tasmania gives the proportion of births—including illegitimate births—to married women under 45 years in that colony in 1881 as 347 per 1,000, as compared with 326 per 1,000 in New Zealand, and 309 per 1,000 in Victoria, during the same year.

† In consequence of the births here quoted being those for the calendar year, these figures differ slightly from those in table following paragraph 479 *ante*.

## CHILDREN TO A MARRIAGE, 1874 TO 1890.

Year.	Legitimate Births.	Marriages in Year prior to that named in first Column.	Average Number of Children to a Marriage.
1874	25,816	4,974	5.19
1875	25,941	4,925	5.27
1876	25,794	4,985	5.1
1877	25,000	4,949	5.05
1878	25,478	5,103	4.99
1879	25,535	5,092	5.01
1880	24,894	4,986	4.99
1881	25,763	5,286	4.87
1882	25,476	5,896	4.32
1883	26,249	6,309	4.16
1884	27,612	6,771	4.08
1885	28,667	7,218	3.97
1886	29,359	7,395	3.97
1887	31,463	7,737	4.07
1888	32,845	7,768	4.23
1889	34,550	8,946	3.86
1890	35,665	9,194	3.88
Sums and Mean ...	476,107	107,534	4.43

525. The figures show a steady diminution in the proportion of children born, amounting—notwithstanding a slight revival in 1887 and 1888—in the seventeen years to a child and a third per marriage, or four children to every three marriages. It is evident that if the births increased with the marriages as they should do, the proportions would remain steady; but this is shown not to be the case. There are, however, many matters affecting the birth rates of infants respecting which it is not possible to obtain precise information. The falling-off shown by the figures in the last column of the table is a result which, although perhaps it cannot be proved, may be conjectured to be owing to the increasing desire on the part of married women to evade the cares of maternity, and the steps taken by them—often, no doubt, with the concurrence of their husbands—to prevent its occurrence.

526. According to this mode of reckoning, it would appear that there are, upon the average, fewer children to a marriage in Victoria than in any of the other Australasian colonies. The following are the proportions in each colony extending over a series of years:—

Decrease in children to a marriage in Victoria.

Children to a marriage in Australasian colonies.

CHILDREN TO A MARRIAGE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,  
1880 TO 1889.

Year.	Average Number of Children to a Marriage.					
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1880 ...	4.99	5.00	4.89	4.61	...	5.54
1881 ...	4.87	5.48	5.09	4.57	...	5.72
1882 ...	4.32	4.53	4.78	4.59	4.51	5.63
1883 ...	4.16	4.31	4.68	4.34	4.22	5.18
1884 ...	4.08	4.38	4.28	4.57	3.91	5.33
1885 ...	3.97	4.68	4.39	4.60	4.62	5.18
1886 ...	3.97	4.54	4.25	4.46	4.21	4.90
1887 ...	4.07	4.55	4.63	5.34	4.64	5.31
1888 ...	4.23	4.82	4.69	5.17	4.90	5.14
1889 ...	3.86	4.50	4.22	4.83	4.80	4.93
Means	4.25	4.68	4.59	4.71	4.48	5.29

NOTE.—In Western Australia, the proportion in 1887 was 5.03, and in 1888, 4.61; mean of the two years 4.82.

Decrease in children to a marriage in each colony.

527. It seems that in all the colonies except Tasmania and South Australia there is a tendency for the average number of children to a marriage to decrease in numbers, the proportions in the later years not having been so high as in the earlier years shown in the table. In 1889, however, the proportion was only slightly below the average in New South Wales.

Children to a marriage in various countries.

528. The following statement of the average number of children born to a marriage in certain countries has been derived from various sources. The figures are generally for a series of years. The country having the highest average is placed first in order, and the remainder in succession:—

CHILDREN TO A MARRIAGE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Children to each Marriage.		Children to each Marriage.
Ireland ...	5.46	Scotland ...	4.43
New Zealand ...	5.29	Holland ...	4.34
Western Australia ...	4.82	Victoria ..	4.25
South Australia ...	4.71	Belgium ...	4.21
New South Wales ...	4.68	England ...	4.16
Queensland ...	4.59	Sweden ...	4.01
Italy ...	4.56	Denmark ...	3.55
Tasmania ...	4.48	France ...	2.98

Position of Victoria in reference to births to a marriage.

529. Ireland is at the head of the list, but it may be questioned whether the high proportion prevailing there does not in some degree result from the fact that the registration of marriages\* is more

\* See footnote (ll) to table following paragraph 430 ante.

defective than that of births. Ireland is closely followed by five Australasian colonies, after which comes Italy and then Tasmania. Ireland, Italy, Scotland, and Holland are the only countries out of Australasia which stand above Victoria.

530. The foregoing calculations relate to the average number of children born to each married couple, but the eminent statistician, M. Jacques Bertillon, in a paper read before the Statistical Society of Paris on the 10th May, 1888, has given\* the following as the average number of children actually surviving in each family in the Department of the Seine at the time the French census of 1886 was taken:—

In every 1,000 families there were—

	328	with no child surviving
270	”	1 “ ”
198	”	2 children “
106	”	3 “ ”
54	”	4 “ ”
25	”	5 “ ”
12	”	6 “ ”
7	”	7 or more “

531. With reference to the startling fact that nearly a third of the families referred to were completely sterile, it will be remembered that this group contains a certain number of couples too recently married to have children; still the proportion appears enormous. It is to be regretted that similar figures relating to other countries are not available for purposes of comparison.

532. According to the registrations, births in Victoria are always most numerous in the winter quarter, and next so in the autumn quarter. The proportion of births in the spring and summer quarters varies in different years, the advantage being generally in favour of the former. The following are the numbers and percentage for 1890, and the percentages for two previous decennial periods:—

BIRTHS IN EACH QUARTER.

Seasons.	Quarter ended on the last day of—	Year 1890.		Percentage in Ten Years—	
		Number of Births.	Percentage.	1881 to 1890.	1871 to 1880.
Summer	March ...	8,806	23·43	23·63	23·74
Autumn	June ...	9,892	26·33	25·49	25·10
Winter	September ...	10,087	26·84	26·73	27·15
Spring	December ...	8,793	23·40	24·15	24·01
	Year ...	37,578	100·00	100·00	100·00

\* See *Journal de la Société de Statistique de Paris*, 1888, page 174, et seq.

Births in  
each  
quarter in  
various  
countries.

533. In the following table the average proportion of births occurring in each quarter in Victoria during a series of years is compared with that proportion in the opposite, and consequently (so far as seasons are concerned) corresponding quarter in certain countries of the northern hemisphere. The figures for such countries have been taken from Mr. Mulhall's work\* :—

PERCENTAGE OF BIRTHS IN EACH QUARTER IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Quarter ending on the last day of—			
	March in Victoria, September in the other Countries (Summer).	June in Victoria, December in the other Countries (Autumn).	September in Victoria, March in the other Countries (Winter).	December in Victoria, June in the other Countries (Spring).
Victoria (1881-90)	Per Cent. 23·6	Per Cent. 25·5	Per cent. 26·7	Per Cent. 24·2
England ...	24·0	23·8	26·2	26·0
France ...	24·0	24·1	27·0	24·9
Germany ...	25·0	24·9	25·9	24·2
Sweden ...	23·7	25·7	26·8	23·8
Italy ...	23·7	24·7	27·5	24·1
Russia ...	24·7	23·7	25·6	26·0

Quarters in  
which most  
and fewest  
births  
occur.

534. It appears that in most countries the largest number of births take place in what may be called the winter quarter (ending September in Victoria, March in the other countries named), the exception being Russia, in which most births occur in the spring quarter. Fewest births occur in what may be called the summer quarter (ending March in Victoria, September in the other countries named), except in Germany, where the proportion in the spring quarter is the smallest, and in England and Russia, where it is the smallest in the autumn quarter.

Deaths, 1890.

535. The deaths registered in 1890 numbered 18,012, as against 19,392 in 1889. The decrease in the year under notice was thus 1,380, or 7 per cent.

Deaths, 1890  
and former  
years.

536. In 1889 for the first time, the deaths exceeded 19,000, and although the deaths in 1890 did not reach that number they were more numerous than those in any other previous year. In 1887 and 1888 they did not much exceed 16,000; in 1886 they numbered less than 15,000, but in only one prior year, viz., 1875, did they reach that

\* *Dictionary of Statistics*, page 49.

number.\* The high mortality in the last-named year, in which 15,287 deaths were recorded, was due to the prevalence of measles and scarlatina in an epidemic form.

537. The births in 1890 exceeded the deaths by 19,566 or 109 per cent., the corresponding proportion being 88 per cent. in the previous year. The proportion in 1890 was exceeded in all but ten of the previous twenty-four years. In the ten years ended with 1890 the proportion averaged 107 per cent.; and in the ten years ended with 1880 it averaged 119 per cent.; whilst during the whole period of twenty-five years ended with 1890 the average was 117 per cent. The following were the births and deaths in each of those twenty-five years, and the excess of the former over the latter :—

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, 1866 TO 1890.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	
			Numerical.	Centesimal.
				Per Cent.
1866 ...	25,010	12,286	12,724	104
1867 ...	25,608	11,733	13,875	118
1868 ...	27,243	10,067	17,176	171
1869 ...	26,040	10,630	15,410	145
1870 ...	27,151	10,420	16,731	161
1871 ...	27,382	9,918	17,464	176
1872 ...	27,361	10,831	16,530	153
1873 ...	28,100	11,501	16,599	144
1874 ...	26,800	12,222	14,578	119
1875 ...	26,720	15,287	11,433	75
1876 ...	26,769	13,561	13,208	97
1877 ...	26,010	12,776	13,234	104
1878 ...	26,581	12,702	13,879	109
1879 ...	26,839	12,120	14,719	121
1880 ...	26,148	11,652	14,496	124
1881 ...	27,145	12,302	14,843	121
1882 ...	26,747	13,634	13,113	96
1883 ...	27,541	13,006	14,535	112
1884 ...	28,850	13,505	15,345	114
1885 ...	29,975	14,364	15,611	109
1886 ...	30,824	14,952	15,872	106
1887 ...	33,043	16,005	17,038	106
1888 ...	34,503	16,287	18,216	112
1889 ...	36,359	19,392	16,967	88
1890 ...	37,578	18,012	19,566	109
Total in 25 years	712,327	329,165	383,162	117

538. It will be noticed that the births more than doubled the deaths in all the years except 1875, 1876, 1882, and 1889.

Years in which births doubled deaths.

\* For the number of deaths during each year since the first settlement of Port Phillip, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) in the second volume.



Excess of  
births over  
deaths in  
Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

539. Of the Australasian colonies, New Zealand is the one in which the births have always exceeded the deaths by the highest proportion. This is due to the low death rate prevailing in that colony, resulting no doubt from the salubrity of the climate of New Zealand, but still more so from the circumstance of the population being spread over the country or dispersed throughout a number of small towns, instead of being to a great extent crowded into a few large cities, as is too much the case in the other colonies. The position of Victoria in regard to the proportionate increase of births over deaths, although higher than that in most countries, is below that in any of the other colonies of the group. The following table shows the percentage of excess of births over deaths in each of the Australasian colonies during the respective years 1881 to 1890, both inclusive. The colonies are arranged in order, that with the highest mean percentage being placed first, and that with the lowest last:—

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890.

Colony.	Excess per cent. of Births over Deaths.										Mean of 10 years.
	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	
New Zealand ...	241	233	217	246	224	215	212	231	220	205	224
South Australia ...	167	147	152	147	202	164	175	180	195	164	169
New South Wales ...	151	132	155	139	129	149	177	168	151	174	153
Queensland ...	148	99	96	56	87	126	162	158	135	173	124
Tasmania ...	126	112	101	130	128	134	119	135	127	127	124
Western Australia ..	144	153	89	55	100	82	122	126	161	189	122
Victoria ...	121	96	112	114	109	106	106	112	88	109	107

Excess of  
births over  
deaths in  
Austral-  
asian  
capital.

540. In 1890 the percentage of excess of births over deaths in Melbourne was below that in any of the Australasian capital cities except Perth and Hobart, as will be seen by the following figures:—

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1890.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
1. { Brisbane ...	154	4. Melbourne ...	92
1. { Wellington ...	154	5. Perth ...	85
2. Sydney ...	142	6. Hobart ...	52
3. Adelaide ...	114		

Excess of  
births over  
deaths in  
European  
countries.

541. The following table shows the percentage of excess of births over deaths in certain European countries during each of the five years ended with 1888. The countries are arranged in order according to the means of the quinquennial period shown in the last column, the country with the highest mean being placed first, and the rest in succession:—

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES,  
1884 TO 1888.

Countries.	Excess per cent. of Births over Deaths.					
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	Mean of 5 years.
Norway ... ..	89	91	92	92	82	89
Denmark ... ..	82	82	79	75	61	76
Sweden ... ..	71	66	79	84	...	75*
Scotland ... ..	72	69	74	67	73	71
England and Wales ... ..	71	71	69	67	72	70
The Netherlands ... ..	57	64	58	71	66	63
Prussia ... ..	46	48	45	58	64	52
German Empire ... ..	43	44	42	53	54	47
Belgium ... ..	46	49	40	52	45	46
Hungary ... ..	47	41	41	31	...	40*
Italy ... ..	45	43	29	38	36	38
Switzerland ... ..	40	31	34	38	39	36
Ireland ... ..	36	28	30	27	28	30
Austria ... ..	31	25	29	32	30	29
France ... ..	9	10	6	7	5	7

542. It will be observed that deaths bear a much larger proportion to births in all the countries named than they do in any of the Australasian colonies, part of which difference is probably due to the Australian climate being more healthy and the circumstances of the colonies more favourable to longevity, and part to the fact that the countries named contain a larger proportion than the colonies of the young and the very old. In not one of those countries did the births double the deaths in any year of the period. On the other hand, in the Australasian colonies, it is the exception for the births not to double the deaths, and in one of them (New Zealand) it is the rare exception for the births not to be three times as numerous as the deaths.†

Excess of births over deaths in Australia and elsewhere.

543. During the ten years 1881-1890, the population of Victoria increased at the average rate of 1.66 per cent. by excess of births over deaths, at which rate, irrespective of immigration, the population would double itself in 42 years. The rates varied from a minimum of 1.49 in 1882 to a maximum of 1.77 in 1890, as will be seen by the following figures:—

Natural increase of population.

INCREASE OF POPULATION BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS,  
1881 TO 1890.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1881 ... ..	1.73	1887 ... ..	1.70
1882 ... ..	1.49	1888 ... ..	1.76
1883 ... ..	1.62	1889 ... ..	1.58
1884 ... ..	1.67	1890 ... ..	1.77
1885 ... ..	1.65		
1886 ... ..	1.64	Mean ... ..	1.66

\* Mean of 4 years.

See paragraph 539 ante.

Deaths of  
males and  
females.

544. In Victoria, deaths of males in 1890 numbered 10,369, and deaths of females, 7,643. These numbers furnish a proportion of nearly 75 females to every 100 males, as against a proportion of 74 females to every 100 males in the ten years 1881-90, and of 75 to every 100 in the ten years 1871-80. Females in the total population were in the proportion of 90 to every 100 males during 1890 and the last decennial period, and  $87\frac{1}{2}$  during the preceding decennium; therefore at each period more males and fewer females died than their relative numbers in the population might have given reason to expect.

Annual  
death rate.

545. The following table shows the estimated mean population of either sex, the number of deaths of either sex, and the death rate of males and females, and of both sexes, during each of the last thirty years:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE, 1861 TO 1890.

Year.	Estimated Mean Population.*		Number of Deaths.		Deaths per 1,000 of the Mean Population.*			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.†	
1861 ...	324,988	214,836	6,124	4,398	18·84	20·47	19·49	
1862 ...	322,916	225,164	5,900	4,180	18·27	18·56	18·39	
1863 ...	325,680	237,280	5,646	3,856	17·34	16·25	16·88	
1864 ...	335,272	251,178	5,202	3,685	15·51	14·67	15·15	
1865 ...	347,083	264,135	6,158	4,303	17·74	16·29	17·11	
1866 ...	353,941	275,097	7,016	5,270	19·82	19·16	19·53	
1867 ...	359,642	284,634	6,613	5,120	18·39	17·99	18·21	
1868 ...	367,752	295,340	5,865	4,202	15·95	14·23	15·18	
1869 ...	379,396	307,806	6,221	4,409	16·40	14·32	15·47	
1870 ...	392,159	321,036	6,114	4,306	15·59	13·41	14·61	
1871 ...	403,319	333,686	5,845	4,073	14·49	12·21	13·46	
1872 ...	409,081	344,117	6,308	4,523	15·42	13·14	14·38	
1873 ...	412,597	352,914	6,565	4,936	15·91	13·99	15·02	
1874 ...	416,725	360,931	6,994	5,228	16·78	14·48	15·72	
1875 ...	419,779	367,558	8,563	6,724	20·40	18·29	19·42	
1876 ...	422,931	373,627	7,716	5,845	18·24	15·64	17·02	
1877 ...	427,727	380,878	7,345	5,431	17·17	14·26	15·80	
1878 ...	433,153	388,313	7,179	5,523	16·57	14·22	15·46	
1879 ...	438,563	395,467	7,033	5,087	16·04	12·86	14·53	
1880 ...	446,445	403,898	6,610	5,042	14·81	12·48	13·70	
1881 ...	456,107	412,835	7,024	5,278	15·40	12·78	14·16	
1882 ...	467,130	422,590	7,900	5,734	16·91	13·57	15·32	
1883 ...	478,010	432,120	7,410	5,596	15·50	12·95	14·29	
1884 ...	490,460	442,170	7,675	5,830	15·65	13·21	14·48	
1885 ...	504,000	452,880	8,300	6,064	16·47	13·39	15·01	
1886 ...	519,970	464,890	8,575	6,377	16·49	13·72	15·18	
1887 ...	537,920	478,830	9,213	6,792	17·13	14·19	15·74	
1888 ...	558,700	496,280	9,385	6,902	16·80	13·90	15·44	
1889 ...	576,520	513,830	11,064	8,328	19·19	16·21	17·78	
1890 ...	589,310	529,190	10,369	7,643	17·60	14·44	16·10	
Average of thirty years					..	16·77	14·50	15·72

NOTE.—In 1861, 1866, and 1875, and to a certain extent in the preceding and in the succeeding years, the death rate was swelled by epidemics of measles and scarlatina.

\* The population having been re-estimated for all the years since 1881, to accord with the results of the census of 1891, and the death rates for the same years have been re-calculated.

† The total mean population and the total deaths in each year may be obtained by taking the sum of the figures in the male and female columns.

546. It will be noticed that in all the years, except 1861 and 1862, death bore more hardly upon males than upon females. The figures in the lowest line of the table show that, over a period of thirty years, the deaths of males per 1,000 of the same sex living exceeded by  $2\frac{1}{4}$  the deaths of females per 1,000 of that sex living.

Male and female death rate compared.

547. In countries in which the climate is healthy, hygiene properly attended to, and the population in a normal condition as regards age, the ordinary mortality incident to human nature would probably cause the death rate to be in the proportion of about 17 per 1,000 persons living. It should, however, be borne in mind that death rates based merely upon the total population, in common with birth and marriage rates, calculated upon a like basis, are not always fair tests of the state of a community. If the proportion of very young or old people is high, the death rate will also be high; but if, on the other hand, the number of persons at the middle ages is excessive, the death rate will be low. It will be remarked that the mortality exceeded 17 per 1,000 eight times in the thirty years named in the table, but over the whole period it has averaged below 16 per 1,000. In the last fourteen years it has only twice been so high as 16 per 1,000, whilst in five of those years it was below 15 per 1,000, in one being even below 14 per 1000.

Normal death rate.

548. In 1871 the death rate of both males and females was the lowest recorded during the whole period of thirty years, after which and the death rate in 1880, the next lowest rate was in 1881; it thus happened that those two successive census years, viz., 1871 and 1881, were years of exceptionally low mortality. Such a circumstance occurring at two successive census periods is apt to mislead those who attempt, without due allowance, to base conclusions upon the relation which exists between the number of deaths and the population of the colony, as derived from the results of the census years alone.

Low mortality in census years 1871 and 1881.

549. In 1890, the death rate of both males and females was considerably lower than in 1889, but much higher than in any other year since 1876. Taking the total of the two sexes, the death rate in 1890 was nearly  $1\frac{3}{4}$  per 1,000 lower than in 1889, but not quite  $\frac{1}{2}$  per 1,000 above the average of the whole period; it was exceeded in 9 of the previous 29 years.

Death rate 1890 and previous years.

550. The proportion which the deaths that occurred in each Australasian colony bore to the total population of that colony during each of the twenty-six years from 1865 to 1890 will be found in the following table:—

Death rates in Australasian colonies.

DEATH RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,  
1865 TO 1890.\*

Year.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Populations.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1865 ...	16·97	16·49	21·42	14·30	...	13·40	15·13
1866 ...	19·37	17·57	25·67	17·20	...	13·79	12·86
1867 ...	18·06	19·76	17·80	17·48	...	14·48	12·78
1868 ...	15·00	15·92	17·36	14·41	...	14·70	11·94
1869 ...	15·47	14·17	16·20	12·37	...	13·20	11·73
1870 ...	14·61	13·38	14·59	13·94	...	13·88	11·13
1871 ...	13·46	12·61	14·83	12·87	...	13·38	10·13
1872 ...	14·38	14·18	14·97	15·33	14·02	13·79	11·68
1873 ...	15·02	13·98	16·06	13·48	16·24	14·52	12·67
1874 ...	15·72	15·33	17·98	17·05	18·74	16·21	13·05
1875 ...	19·42	18·42	23·80	19·45	17·88	20·00	15·92
1876 ...	17·02	18·53	18·82	16·28	14·18	16·54	12·66
1877 ...	15·80	15·69	17·29	13·99	15·70	19·17	11·47
1878 ...	15·46	16·36	20·41	15·44	14·07	15·66	11·01
1879 ...	14·53	14·76	14·97	14·09	14·46	15·18	12·46
1880 ...	13·70	15·47	13·59	14·85	13·24	16·12	11·46
1881 ...	14·16	15·17	15·02	14·49	13·80	14·77	11·13
1882 ...	15·32	16·12	17·99	15·15	14·16	15·79	11·19
1883 ...	14·29	14·68	18·82	14·83	17·93	17·06	11·45
1884 ...	14·48	16·14	22·97	15·52	21·87	15·50	10·39
1885 ...	15·21	16·42	20·19	12·73	17·61	15·40	10·74
1886 ...	15·01	14·89	16·77	13·52	21·67	14·58	10·54
1887 ...	15·74	13·15	14·56	12·59	16·83	15·45	10·29
1888 ...	15·44	13·54	14·66	11·83	15·91	14·11	9·43
1889 ...	17·78	13·40	15·44	10·89	14·19	14·10	9·40
1890 ...	16·10	12·42	13·59	12·19	12·00	13·75	9·58
Means ...	15·83	15·33	17·53	14·48	16·09	15·17	11·63

Fluctuations  
in the death  
rate coinci-  
dent in  
different  
colonies.

551. Considerable fluctuations in the death rates of the different colonies have occurred from year to year. Thus a high rate of mortality prevailed, more especially in the continental colonies, in 1866 and 1867 (in Queensland extending also to 1868), which was caused by the presence of an epidemic of measles and scarlatina; Tasmania and New Zealand appear on this occasion to have almost entirely escaped, as their death rates were but little affected. Moreover, in 1875-6 a high death rate—caused by the same complaints—also occurred in all the colonies of the group. In like manner, low death

\* The rates for Victoria for 1882 and subsequent years have been amended in accordance with revised estimates of population based on the results of the census of 1891. The rates for the other colonies will in like manner be liable to future correction. Whilst these pages were passing through the press, it was ascertained that the true rates for 1890 were as follow:—New South Wales, 12·90; Queensland, 14·98; South Australia, 12·40; Western Australia, 11·26; Tasmania, 14·74; New Zealand, 9·64. For the number of deaths in the various colonies during the last eighteen of the years named, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) in the second volume.

rates prevailed in all the colonies about 1870 and 1871, extending in the case of some of them to 1872; also about 1880 and 1881. In Queensland and Western Australia a period of high mortality occurred also in 1884, but this did not extend to the other colonies, in most of which for several years past the mortality has been comparatively low. Again, in 1889 and 1890, an exceptionally low rate of mortality prevailed in all the colonies except Victoria; in South Australia and New Zealand in 1889, and in New South Wales in 1890, the rate having been absolutely the lowest during the whole period of 26 years, and that in Queensland, in 1890, the lowest with one exception. To what extent the low rates in 1889 and 1890 are due to the population being over estimated cannot be ascertained until the estimates have been revised in accordance with the results of the recent census.\*

552. In the twenty-six years over which the observations extend, the normal death rate of 17 per 1,000 persons living was reached in Queensland thirteen times, in Victoria five times, in New South Wales and South Australia four times, in Tasmania three times, and in New Zealand not at all. In the last nineteen of those years it was reached six times in Western Australia. Queensland is the only one of the colonies in which, over a series of years, the death rate has exceeded 17 per 1,000.

553. According to the average of a series of years, the death rate of Queensland was much higher, and that of New Zealand much lower, than that of any of the other colonies; the death rate of Western Australia comes next to that of Queensland; the average death rates differ but slightly from one another in Victoria, New South Wales, and Tasmania; but the average death rate in South Australia is lower than that of these three. In 1890, the death rate of Victoria appears to have been considerably higher than that of any of the other colonies, but it must be remembered that Victoria is the only colony of which the population has been corrected according to the results of the recent census, and in most of the other colonies the previous population estimates were too high, and the death rates calculated therefrom consequently too low. The following is the order of the colonies in reference to their respective death rates; the colony with the highest rate being placed first, and that with the lowest last:—

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\* Whilst these pages were passing through the press, the results for 1890 have been ascertained, and are embodied in the footnote to the preceding page. The rates for Queensland and Tasmania were especially low.

ORDER OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO DEATH RATES.

Order in 1890.

1. Victoria.
2. Tasmania.
3. Queensland.
4. New South Wales.
5. South Australia.
6. Western Australia.
7. New Zealand.

Order over a Series of Years.

1. Queensland.
2. Western Australia.
3. Victoria.
4. New South Wales.
5. Tasmania.
6. South Australia.
7. New Zealand.

Death rate in Australia and Australasia.

554. The death rate of the colonies situated upon the continent of Australia taken in combination, and the death rate of those colonies with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, are shown in the following table for the eighteen years ended with 1890 :—

DEATH RATE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA,  
1873 TO 1890.\*

Year.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population.		Year.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population.	
	Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.		Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1873 ...	14·43	14·20	1883 ...	15·06	14·51
1874 ...	15·73	15·36	1884 ...	16·35	15·29
1875 ...	19·08	18·63	1885 ...	15·89	14·97
1876 ...	17·12	16·37	1886 ...	15·15	14·33
1877 ...	15·23	14·77	1887 ...	14·27	13·64
1878 ...	15·72	14·94	1888 ...	14·20	13·39
1879 ...	14·06	13·84	1889 ...	14·96	14·01
1880 ...	14·47	14·01	1890 ...	13·83	13·13
1881 ...	14·62	14·01			
1882 ...	15·85	15·02	Means ...	15·33	14·69

Normal death rate in Australia and Australasia.

555. It will be noticed that in 1875 and 1876 the mortality on the Australian continent exceeded 17 per 1,000, but in no other years; also that it exceeded that rate upon the continent combined with the colonies of Tasmania and New Zealand only in 1875. It will further be noticed that in 1890 the rate for the continent, as well as that for the whole of Australasia, was apparently the lowest in the last eighteen years.

Death rates in certain British possessions.

556. The following table shows the death rates in as many British colonies outside Australasia as the particulars are available for. In

\* Rates for 1881 and subsequent years liable to revision when the population estimates have been corrected in accordance with the results of the recent census. Whilst these pages were passing through the press, the true rates for 1890 for Australia and Australasia were found to be 14·29 and 13·53 respectively.

many cases the average extends only over a short period, and in few, if any, of the colonies are the conditions affecting the duration of human life similar to those prevailing in the Australasian group :—

## DEATH RATES IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Colonies.	Years.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.
Gibraltar ... ..	1888-9	21·8
Malta ... ..	1886	27·0
British India ... ..	1880-88	24·9
Ceylon ... ..	1886-8	24·8
Straits Settlements ... ..	1888-9	30·4
Hong Kong ... ..	1879-86	26·6
Mauritius ... ..	1886-8	31·4
Seychelles ... ..	1886	20·1
St. Helena ... ..	1871-5	13·2
Gambia ... ..	1882	51·5
Sierra Leone ... ..	1887-9	18·3
Nova Scotia ... ..	1871-5	12·1
Bermudas ... ..	1875-89	24·0
British Guiana ... ..	1871-83	33·7
West Indies—		
Bahamas... ..	1888-9	22·8
Jamaica ... ..	1883-7	22·9
St. Lucia... ..	1869-84	25·3
St. Vincent ... ..	1886-9	21·2*
Barbados... ..	1886	25·7
Grenada ... ..	1888-9	23·9*
Tobago ... ..	1886	21·0
Antigua ... ..	1883-4	39·5
Montserrat ... ..	1883-6	20·4
Dominica ... ..	1882-3	17·3
Trinidad ... ..	1881-90	27·8*

557. In all the European countries of which the information is at hand, the mean annual death rates are higher than in Queensland, and much higher than in any of the other Australasian colonies. Moreover, in all, with the exception of Norway and Sweden, the mean annual death rate is above 17 per 1,000, and, with the same exceptions, in not one of those countries did the annual death rate during any of the years named ever fall as low as 17 per 1,000; whilst in Hungary and Spain, on the other hand, the average death rates amount to nearly twice that proportion. In the following table, the countries are arranged in the order of their mean death rates, as shown in the last column :—

\* Inclusive, it is believed, of still-births, which are recorded as deaths.



## DEATH RATES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1884 TO 1888.

Countries.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population.					
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	Mean of Five Years.
Hungary ... ..	31·4	...	32·2	33·5	...	32·4†
Spain ... ..	31·1	...	...	...	...	32·1‡
Austria ... ..	29·2	29·9	29·4	28·9	29·2	29·3
Italy ... ..	26·7	26·6	28·3	27·7	26·8	27·2
German Empire ...	26·0	25·7	26·2	24·2	23·8	25·2
Prussia ... ..	25·5	25·7	26·0	23·9	23·0	24·8
France ... ..	22·2	22·0	22·5	22·0	21·8	22·1
The Netherlands ...	22·2	21·0	21·8	19·7	20·4	21·0
Switzerland ... ..	20·2	21·3	20·7	20·2	19·9	20·5
Belgium ... ..	20·9	20·1	21·1	19·3	20·1	20·3
England and Wales*	19·6	19·0	19·3	18·8	17·8	18·9
Scotland* ... ..	19·4	19·1	18·6	18·7	17·6	18·7
Denmark ... ..	18·4	17·9	18·2	18·3	19·7	18·5
Ireland* ... ..	17·6	18·4	17·9	18·3	18·0	18·0
Sweden ... ..	17·5	17·8	16·6	16·1	...	17·0§
Norway ... ..	16·4	16·5	16·1	16·0	16·9	16·4

Death rate  
in United  
Kingdom.

558. According to the reports of the Registrars-General of England and Scotland, the death rate of the latter country approximates very closely to that of the former, but in Ireland it is somewhat lower than in the other two countries.|| From the figures for the United Kingdom during each of the eighteen years ended with 1888, it will be noticed that the death rate in 1888 was, for the first time, below 18 per 1,000 living:—

## DEATH RATE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1871 TO 1888.

Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.			Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.		
1871	...	22·6	1881	...	18·7
1872	...	20·9	1882	...	19·2
1873	...	20·8	1883	...	19·5
1874	...	21·6	1884	...	19·3
1875	...	22·2	1885	...	18·9
1876	...	20·5	1886	...	19·0
1877	...	20·0	1887	...	18·7
1878	...	21·2	1888	...	17·8
1879	...	20·5			
1880	...	20·4	Mean	...	20·1

\* In 1889 and 1890 the rates in England were respectively 17·9 and 19·2; in Scotland 18·9 and 19·2; and in 1889 in Ireland 17·5.

† Mean of three years.

‡ Mean of two years, 1883 and 1884.

§ Mean of four years.

|| Formerly the registrations in Ireland were admitted to be defective; but the Registrar-General of that country states that in recent years much improvement has taken place—especially since the passing of certain Acts of Parliament in the years 1878-80; and he has reason to believe that, at the present time, but few deaths escape registration.

559. In every country the death rate is higher in towns than it is in the extra-urban districts. This circumstance, although no doubt partly attributable to the superior healthfulness and immunity from contagion prevailing in the latter, is also to a great extent due to the fact that hospitals and charitable institutions, which are frequented by patients from the country as well as by town residents, are generally situated in the towns; and further, that outside of charitable institutions many persons die who have come from the country on the approach of serious illness for the sake of the superior nursing and medical attendance to be obtained in town. In 1890, the death rate was much lower in Melbourne and suburbs than in the country towns, whilst in the former it was nearly twice as high, and in the latter more than twice as high as in the country districts. The following are the figures for that year:—

Death rates in town and country, 1890.

DEATHS IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1890.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population.	Deaths, 1890.	
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.
Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne)	473,500	9,297	19·63
Extra-metropolitan Towns	192,140	4,146	21·58
Country districts ...	452,860	4,569	10·09
Total ...	1,118,500	18,012	16·10

560. The number of deaths per 1,000 of the estimated population of the metropolitan towns (Greater Melbourne), the extra-metropolitan towns, and the country districts of Victoria, is given in the following table for each of the last eighteen years:—

Death rates in town and country, 1873 to 1890.

DEATH RATES IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1873 TO 1890.\*

Years.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of the Estimated Population.			
	Greater Melbourne.†	Extra-Metropolitan Towns.	Country Districts.	Total of Victoria.
1873 ...	19·86	18·50	9·65	15·02
1874 ...	21·27	20·47	9·09	15·72
1875 ...	25·82	26·03	11·24	19·42
1876 ...	21·84	23·00	10·45	17·02

\* The rates for "Total of Victoria" have been revised since last publication to accord with amended estimates of population. The rates for extra-metropolitan towns, and especially country districts, will in like manner be subject to revision in the next issue of this work. Those for Greater Melbourne will remain unaltered.

† The death rate in Greater Melbourne would be considerably reduced if the deaths which occurred in the metropolitan hospitals, asylums, etc., should be eliminated from the total. In 1890, it would be reduced to 16·19 per 1,000 persons living.

DEATH RATES IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1873 TO 1890\*  
—continued.

Years.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of the Estimated Population.			
	Greater Melbourne.†	Extra-Metropolitan Towns.	Country Districts.	Total of Victoria.
1877	21·18	20·07	9·86	15·80
1878	20·12	20·21	9·83	15·46
1879	19·23	18·65	9·17	14·53
1880	18·70	17·65	8·13	13·70
1881	19·32	19·44	7·91	14·16
1882	21·02	20·24	8·94	15·32
1883	19·46	18·81	8·33	14·29
1884	20·54	18·74	7·86	14·48
1885	20·15	18·88	9·00	15·01
1886	20·42	19·27	8·75	15·18
1887	21·25	20·64	8·65	15·74
1888	20·52	19·56	8·64	15·44
1889	23·39	21·91	10·11	17·78
1890	19·63	21·58	10·09	16·10

NOTE.—In 1875, and to a certain extent in the preceding and succeeding years, the death rate was swelled by epidemics of measles and scarlatina.

Normal death rate in town and country.

561. It will be noticed that in thirteen of the years, including eight of the last nine years, the death rate in Melbourne and suburbs was above that in the other town districts; but in 1890 and the other four years the death rate in the extra-metropolitan towns was the higher. The greater mortality in proportion to population prevailing in the urban than in the country districts is very striking in all the years. In the former the mortality was invariably much above the normal 17 per 1,000 persons living, whilst in country districts it was always very considerably below that rate. It will also be noticed that the death rate in 1890 in the two extra-metropolitan districts was higher than in any previous years shown in the table, except 1875, 1876, and 1889; but the rate in Greater Melbourne was comparatively low, being in striking contrast with the exceptionally high rate of 1889.

Death rates in town and country districts of England.

562. In England and Wales, during the ten years 1876-85, the death rate in urban districts was 21·5 per 1,000, and in country districts, 18·0 per 1,000; the difference between these rates being not nearly so great as in similar divisions of Victoria.‡

Death rates in Melbourne and suburbs.

563. The following table shows the mean population, the number of deaths, and the proportion of the latter to the former, in 1890, also the number of deaths to every 1,000 persons living during the period

\* See footnote (\*) on page 325.

† See footnote (†) on page 325.

‡ See 48th Report of the Registrar-General of England, page lxxv.

of ten years ended with 1890, in each of the different municipalities and other sub-districts forming the component parts of the districts of Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne). In order to render the rates of the various districts comparable as far as possible, the deaths in hospitals and similar institutions have been eliminated from the districts in which they occurred, and are shown separately near the foot of the table:—

DEATHS IN GREATER MELBOURNE.

Sub-districts.*	Estimated Mean Population, 1890.	Deaths.		
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.†	
			1890.	Annual Mean, 1881 to 1890.
Melbourne City ... ..	71,694	1,173	16·36	16·64
North Melbourne Town... ..	20,035	389	19·41	18·76
Fitzroy City ... ..	31,654	510	16·12	17·55
Collingwood City ... ..	34,102	598	17·54	19·84
Richmond City ... ..	37,452	700	18·69	19·03
Brunswick Town ... ..	20,605	354	17·18	18·39
Northcote Town ... ..	7,123	111	15·58	15·86‡
Prahran City ... ..	38,109	585	15·36	16·53
South Melbourne City ... ..	40,211	670	16·66	17·45
Port Melbourne Borough ... ..	12,691	215	16·93	19·53
St. Kilda City... ..	19,179	300	15·64	14·15
Brighton Town ... ..	9,447	114	12·07	14·76
Essendon Town ... ..	13,379	175	13·08	12·28§
Flemington and Kensington Borough	9,333	143	15·32	15·02§
Hawthorn City ... ..	18,456	260	14·09	14·06
Kew Borough... ..	6,987	92	13·17	12·01
Footscray Town ... ..	18,021	339	18·81	18·39
Williamstown Town ... ..	15,344	235	15·32	16·55
Remainder of district ... ..	43,639	694	15·91	15·33
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and river	1,929	13	6·74	7·22
<b>Total ... ..</b>		<b>7,670</b>	<b>16·19</b>	<b>16·96</b>
<i>Hospitals, Asylums, etc.</i>    ... ..	4,110	1,627	3·44**	3·69**
<b>Grand Total ... ..</b>	<b>473,500</b>	<b>9,297</b>	<b>19·63</b>	<b>20·65</b>

\* For changes in constitution of municipalities, see footnotes to table following paragraph 493 ante.

† In order to compare the death rate with density of population, see table following paragraph 331 ante.

‡ Average of 7 years.

§ Average of 8 years.

|| Includes the Melbourne, Alfred, Women's, and Children's Hospitals, and the Immigrants' Home (partly also in South Melbourne), all situated in Melbourne City; the Benevolent Asylum, which is on the boundary between North Melbourne and Melbourne City; the Homœopathic Hospital, which is in South Melbourne; the Home of the Little Sisters of the Poor, which is in Northcote; the Metropolitan Lunatic Asylum, which is in Kew; and the Yarra Bend Lunatic Asylum and the Austin Hospital for Incurables, which are in "Remainder of district."

\*\* Per 1,000 of the population of the whole of Melbourne and suburbs.

Death rates  
in 1890 and  
series of  
years.

564. It will be observed that in 1890 the death rates were above the average of the decennial period in North Melbourne, St. Kilda, Essendon, Kew, "Remainder of district," Flemington, Hawthorn, and Footscray; but the excess was not great in any case, and was only slight in the last three of the places named. In the other sub-districts there was a smaller rate of mortality, more especially in Fitzroy, Collingwood, Port Melbourne, and Brighton.

Places in  
which death  
rate was  
highest and  
lowest.

565. The only sub-districts which, according to the average of ten years, had a higher death rate than 19 per 1,000\* are the low-lying localities of Collingwood, Port Melbourne and Richmond; the next highest death rate prevailed in the densely populated suburb of North Melbourne, and next in Brunswick and Footscray. In 1890 the highest death rate was in North Melbourne, which was the only district with a rate exceeding 19 per 1,000; then followed in the order named, Footscray, Richmond, Collingwood, and Brunswick, with rates varying from  $18\frac{3}{4}$  to 17 per 1,000. During the period of ten years, after the shipping, the lowest death rates were in Kew and Essendon; the next in Hawthorn, St. Kilda, and Brighton; and the next in Flemington, and the "Remainder of district." In 1890 the lowest death rate was in Brighton, the next in Essendon and Kew, and the next in Hawthorn—in all of which these districts the death rate was below 15 per 1,000.

Sub-districts  
with death  
rates over  
17 per 1,000.

566. The death rate of Greater Melbourne, taken as a whole, in the calculation of which the deaths in charitable institutions are included, was about  $19\frac{2}{3}$  per 1,000 persons living in 1890, or 1 per 1,000 lower than the average during the period of ten years. During the last-named period the annual death rate was below 17 per 1,000 in all the sub-districts except North Melbourne, Fitzroy, Collingwood, Richmond, Brunswick, South Melbourne, Port Melbourne, Footscray; and during 1890 it was below 17 per 1,000 in all the sub-districts except North Melbourne, Collingwood, Richmond, Brunswick, and Footscray. It will be borne in mind that the deaths in hospitals, asylums, etc., are excluded from the returns of the individual districts; if such deaths should also be excluded from the total, the deaths in Greater Melbourne would only number 7,670, or a proportion of 16.19 per 1,000 living, a similar proportion for the ten years ended with 1890 being 16.96.

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\* It should be remembered that the deaths in hospitals, asylums, etc., have been eliminated from the various sub-districts. If this had not been done, the death rates of several sub-districts would have been much higher than those shown in the table.

567. In 1890, according to the following figures, the death rate of Melbourne was lower than that of Perth or Hobart, but much higher than that of any of the other Australasian capital cities. In 1881, or ten years previously, the death rate in Adelaide was much higher than in Melbourne or any other capital; whilst that of Sydney was only slightly lower than in Melbourne; but the returns indicate a marked decline in the mortality of those cities since 1881. There is reason to believe, however, that in some of the colonies the metropolitan radius, so far as the deaths are concerned, is smaller than that for which the population is calculated. In such cases the death rate would obviously appear to be lower than it really is. It should, moreover, be mentioned that the death rate of Melbourne is swelled by the large number of country residents who are admitted to and die in the metropolitan hospitals. In the Wellington returns, and possibly in those of some other of the capital cities, it is the custom to eliminate such entries, and it is probable that in Melbourne such deaths bear a higher proportion to the total number of deaths recorded than they do in any other of the capital cities named:—

Deaths in Australasian capitals, 1890.

DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1881 AND 1890.

Capital Cities.*	Estimated Mean Population, 1890.†	Deaths, 1890.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.	
			1890.	1881.
Perth ... ..	8,180	182	22·25	....
Hobart ... ..	32,980	699	21·19	23·18
Melbourne ... ..	473,500	9,297	19·63	19·32
Brisbane ... ..	89,210	1,615	18·10	18·82
Adelaide‡ ... ..	131,020	2,030	15·50	23·55
Sydney‡ ... ..	374,420	5,591	14·93	19·12
Wellington ... ..	32,360	414	12·79	14·00

568. According to the following figures, showing the death rates in the principal towns in the United Kingdom, and the figures just given (for 1890) showing the death rates in Australasian capital cities, the death rate is apparently lower in Wellington, Sydney, or Adelaide than in any British town; in Brisbane, than in any except Brighton and Derby; in Melbourne, than in any except those towns and

Death rates in towns of United Kingdom.

\* With suburbs.

† Calculated in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, from the preliminary returns of the Census of 1891.

‡ There are some doubts as to whether the populations of Sydney and Adelaide in 1890 are not given for larger areas than those on which the deaths were registered. If this should be the case, the death rates for those cities, as shown in the table, would, as a matter of course, be lower than the true rates. It is difficult otherwise to understand how the death rates of Adelaide and Sydney could have fallen from 23½ and 19 per 1,000 respectively in 1881 to 15½ and 15 in 1891.

Nottingham, Hull, Leicester, and Portsmouth; whilst the death rate in Hobart is below that in 15, and the rate in Perth below that in 10, of the towns named on the list:—

## DEATH RATES IN BRITISH TOWNS, 1887.

	Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.		Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.
Dublin ...	30·6	Halifax ...	21·0
Manchester ...	28·7	Birkenhead ...	21·0
Preston ...	27·9	Twenty-eight large towns	20·8
Blackburn ...	25·5	Bristol ...	20·4
Newcastle ...	25·3	Norwich ...	20·4
Oldham ...	23·8	Bradford ...	19·9
Liverpool ...	23·7	Edinburgh ...	19·8
Glasgow ...	23·2	Sunderland ...	19·7
Huddersfield ...	23·0	Birmingham ...	19·7
Plymouth ...	22·7	London ...	19·6
Salford ...	22·2	Portsmouth ...	19·5
Cardiff ...	21·9	Leicester ...	19·5
Wolverhampton ...	21·7	Hull ...	19·2
Sheffield ...	21·6	Nottingham ...	18·7
Bolton ...	21·3	Derby ...	17·1
Leeds ...	21·1	Brighton ...	16·9

Towns having highest and lowest death rates. 569. It will be noticed that the death rate is higher in Dublin than in any other large town in the United Kingdom. In this respect it contrasts very unfavourably with London, which is one of the towns in which the death rate is lowest. Manchester is one in which the death rate had always been, and continued to be, highest; but Liverpool, which some years previously stood at the very head of the list, had, in 1887, six towns above it, and stood immediately above Glasgow. In Birmingham the mortality was comparatively low, and approximated closely to that of London.

Death rates in foreign towns. 570. The death rates in all the Australasian capitals will be found to be considerably lower than the average death rates of most of the 50 Colonial and Foreign towns named in the subjoined list:—

## DEATH RATES IN 50 COLONIAL AND FOREIGN TOWNS, 1878-80.\*

	Annual Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.		Annual Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.
Vera Cruz ...	70·5	Alexandria ...	34·2
Valparaiso ...	64·6	Naples ...	33·1
St. Petersburg ...	51·4	Munich ...	32·8
Havanna ...	45·7	Breslau ...	32·5
Madras (1887) ...	40·3	Rouen ...	31·3
Rio Janeiro ...	39·4	Calcutta ...	31·1†
Madrid ...	37·4	Mexico ...	30·9
Montreal ...	37·2	Milan ...	30·6
Buda-Pesth ...	35·2		

\* Partly taken from Mulhall's *Dictionary of Statistics* (1891), page 174.

† In 1889, the proportion was 34·36 per 1,000 living.

DEATH RATES IN 50 COLONIAL AND FOREIGN TOWNS, 1878-80  
—continued.

Annual Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.		Annual Deaths per 1,000 of the Population	
Buenos Aires ...	30·1	Brussels ...	23·9
Vienna ...	29·0	Boston ...	23·5
Palermo ...	28·5	Paris (1887) ...	23·4
Marseilles ...	28·0	Rotterdam ...	23·3
Chicago ...	27·2	Berlin (1889) ...	23·1
Rome ...	26·8	Quebec ...	22·9
Bordeaux ...	26·7	Venice ...	22·7
Bombay (1887) ...	26·3	New Orleans ...	22·7
New York ...	26·2	Copenhagen ...	22·1
Leipsic ...	26·1	Amsterdam (1887) ...	22·1
Zurich ...	25·6	Geneva ...	21·2
Turin ...	25·6	Baltimore ...	21·1
Dresden ...	25·4	Philadelphia ...	20·3
Stockholm ...	24·7	St. Louis ...	19·3
Lyons ...	24·7	Christiania ...	18·8
Hamburg ...	24·5	San Francisco ...	18·1
Bucharest ...	24·5		

571. Of the 4 principal towns in Victoria next in importance to Melbourne, 3 had a higher death rate than that city ; but in only one of them—Castlemaine—was the death rate as high as in the majority of Colonial and Foreign towns just referred to. This will be seen by the following figures :—

Death rates  
in Victorian  
towns.

DEATH RATES IN 5 VICTORIAN TOWNS, 1890.

Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.		Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.	
1. Castlemaine ...	27·52	4. Melbourne... ..	19·63
2. Geelong ...	20·34	5. Ballarat ... ..	18·64
3. Bendigo (Sandhurst) ...	20·07		

572. The mortality of Victoria is highest in the first five months and in the last month of the year. The relative mortality of the various months fluctuates, however, in different years. According to the average of the decennium ended with 1890, the months in which most deaths occur appear to be January, March, and December, and then April, February, May, in the order named ; whereas in the preceding decennium fewer deaths occurred in December than in any of the other months named. In the year under review more deaths occurred in January, March, and April, than in any other months. The number of deaths in each month of 1890, and their percentage to the total number in the year, also the percentage of the deaths in each month of the decennial periods ended with 1880 and 1890 to the total number of deaths during the same periods, will be found in the following table :—

Deaths in  
each month.



## DEATHS IN EACH MONTH.

Months.	Year 1890.		Percentage in—	
	Number of Deaths.	Percentage.	Ten Years : 1881 to 1890.	Ten Years : 1871 to 1880.
January ... ..	1,930	10·72	10·05	10·29
February ... ..	1,618	8·98	8·69	9·09
March ... ..	1,811	10·06	9·46	10·17
April ... ..	1,802	10·01	8·77	9·73
May ... ..	1,751	9·72	8·52	8·55
June ... ..	1,326	7·36	7·51	7·44
July ... ..	1,426	7·92	7·78	7·89
August ... ..	1,380	7·66	7·93	7·37
September ... ..	1,285	7·13	7·17	6·81
October ... ..	1,146	6·36	7·04	7·09
November ... ..	1,112	6·17	7·62	7·12
December ... ..	1,425	7·91	9·46	8·45
Total ... ..	18,012	100·00	100·00	100·00

Deaths at different seasons.

573. In Victoria the summer is the most trying portion of the year, especially to invalids and young children. It is not astonishing, therefore, that most deaths usually occur during that period. Next to the summer, the autumn quarter is usually the most fatal, then the spring, and lastly the winter; but in 1890, there were more deaths in the winter than in the spring quarter. In the United Kingdom, on the contrary, the greatest mortality occurs in the winter, and the least in the summer quarter. A statement of the relative mortality of the different seasons in Victoria, according to the experience of the past year and the two last decennial periods; in England and Wales, according to the experience of thirty-one years; in Scotland, according to the experience of ten years; and in Ireland, according to the experience of five years, together with the mean temperature in each quarter in Melbourne and Greenwich, will be found in the following table:—

## RELATIVE MORTALITY OF EACH QUARTER IN VICTORIA, ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

Seasons.*	Mean Temperature in Shade.		Deaths per 100 at all Seasons.					
			Victoria.			England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
	Melbourne, Victoria.	Greenwich, England.	Year 1890.	Average of Ten Years, 1881 to 1890.	Average of Ten years, 1871 to 1880.	Average of Thirty-one Years.	Average of Ten Years.	Average of Five Years.
Summer	65·2	60·5	29·75	28·20	29·55	23·24	22·34	20·21
Autumn	53·8	44·3	27·08	24·80	25·72	24·65	24·71	23·45
Winter	50·2	40·0	22·72	22·90	22·07	27·49	27·95	30·19
Spring	60·3	52·8	20·45	24·10	22·66	24·62	25·00	26·15
Year	57·6	49·4	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

\* The summer, autumn, winter, and spring seasons in Victoria approximate to the quarters ending on the last day of March, June, September, and December respectively; and in the United Kingdom to those ending on the last day of September, December, March, and June respectively.

574. The Chinese who died in 1890 numbered 223—of whom one was a female; and the Aborigines who died numbered 29—of whom 3 (including 1 adult) were stated to be half-castes. The former furnish a proportion of 27 and the latter of 35 to every 1,000 of their probable numbers. In the same year the proportion of deaths of all races to every 1,000 of the population was 16·10.

Deaths of Chinese and Aborigines.

575. In 1890 only 4 of the Chinese who died were under the age of 5 years, and only 24 others were under 45 years of age; the great majority, or more than half, were between 45 and 65; whilst the oldest were said to be aged 81, 82, and 85 respectively. Of the Aborigines who died, eleven were under 5, whilst one male was stated to have attained the age of 90, and another male was supposed to have been upwards of 100.

Ages at death of Chinese and Aborigines.

576. The following table shows the number of deaths at various periods of age registered in Victoria during the year 1890, and during the last decennial period; also the proportion of the deaths at each age to the total at all ages:—

Deaths at each age, 1881-90.

DEATHS AT EACH AGE, 1890, AND 1881-90.

Ages.	Number of Deaths at each Age.			Percentage of Deaths at each Age.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<b>YEAR 1890.</b>						
Under 5 years ...	3,379	3,019	6,398	32·59	39·50	35·52
5 years to 10 years ...	354	314	668	3·41	4·11	3·71
10 " 15 "	189	187	376	1·82	2·45	2·09
15 " 20 "	231	257	488	2·23	3·36	2·71
20 " 25 "	406	356	762	3·92	4·66	4·23
25 " 35 "	927	703	1,630	8·94	9·20	9·05
35 " 45 "	662	530	1,192	6·38	6·93	6·62
45 " 55 "	855	519	1,374	8·25	6·79	7·63
55 " 65 "	1,451	663	2,114	13·99	8·67	11·73
65 " 75 "	1,166	605	1,771	11·25	7·92	9·83
75 years and upwards ...	749	490	1,239	7·22	6·41	6·88
Total ...	10,369	7,643	18,012	100·00	100·00	100·00
<b>TEN YEARS, 1881-90.</b>						
Under 5 years ...	29,885	25,679	55,564	34·38	39·79	36·69
5 years to 10 years ...	2,445	2,312	4,757	2·81	3·58	3·14
10 " 15 "	1,499	1,432	2,931	1·73	2·22	1·94
15 " 20 "	2,153	2,273	4,426	2·48	3·52	2·92
20 " 25 "	3,309	3,075	6,384	3·81	4·76	4·22
25 " 35 "	6,217	5,693	11,910	7·15	8·82	7·86
35 " 45 "	5,914	4,960	10,874	6·81	7·68	7·18
45 " 55 "	9,608	5,472	15,080	11·05	8·48	9·96
55 " 65 "	11,711	5,307	17,018	13·47	8·22	11·23
65 " 75 "	8,616	4,596	13,212	9·91	7·12	8·72
75 years and upwards ...	5,558	3,745	9,303	6·40	5·81	6·14
Total ...	86,915	64,544	151,459	100·00	100·00	100·00

Proportion  
of deaths at  
different  
ages.

577. It will be noticed that in the period of ten years, over one-third of the males and nearly two-fifths of the females who died had not reached their fifth year; that a fourth of the males and not quite a third of the females were between 5 and 45 years of age; that nearly a fourth of the males, but only a sixth of the females, were between 45 and 65 years of age; and that about a sixth of the males and more than an eighth of the females were over 65 years of age; it will moreover be found that, on the average, the females who died were about 15 years younger than the males—about half the former being under and half over 17 years of age, whilst about half the latter were under and half over 32 years of age. The proportions in 1890 are, it will be observed, much higher at the age-periods 5 to 10, 25 to 35, and those over 55.

Infantile  
mortality,  
1890.

578. The mortality of infants in 1890, in proportion to the number born, was considerably above the average, and was by far the highest recorded since 1866. The total number under 1 year of age who died in 1890 was 4,412, and as the births numbered 37,578, it follows that 1 infant died to every 8·5 births, or 11·74 infants to every 100 births. In the twenty-four years 1866 to 1889, the proportion of infants dying before completing their first year was 12·54 to every 100 births.\*

Mortality of  
male and  
female  
infants.

579. It has already been stated that more boys are born than girls, but the balance of the sexes is to a certain extent maintained by more male than female infants dying. This is shown in the following table, which contains a statement, for the twenty years ended with 1890, of the number of births of boys and girls, the number of deaths of each before completing their first year, and the proportion of the deaths of infants of either sex to the number of births of infants of the same sex:—

MORTALITY OF MALE AND FEMALE INFANTS, 1871 TO 1890.

Year.	Births.		Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.			
			Total Number.		Number per 100 Births.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1871 ... ..	14,000	13,382	1,710	1,404	12·21	10·49
1872 ... ..	13,831	13,530	1,801	1,533	13·02	11·33
1873 ... ..	14,234	13,866	1,679	1,502	11·80	10·83
1874 ... ..	13,659	13,141	1,839	1,502	13·46	11·43
1875 ... ..	13,683	13,037	2,071	1,740	15·14	13·35
1876 ... ..	13,759	13,010	1,637	1,343	11·90	10·32
1877 ... ..	13,272	12,738	1,838	1,461	13·85	11·47
1878 ... ..	13,752	12,829	1,763	1,499	12·82	11·68
1879 ... ..	13,727	13,112	1,817	1,402	13·24	10·69
1880 ... ..	13,358	12,790	1,669	1,436	12·49	11·23
Sums and Means	137,275	131,435	17,824	14,822	12·98	11·28

\* See table following paragraph 586 *post*.

MORTALITY OF MALE AND FEMALE INFANTS, 1871 TO 1890  
—continued.

Year.	Births.		Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.			
			Total Number.		Number per 100 Births.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1881 ... ..	13,903	13,242	1,696	1,423	12·20	10·75
1882 ... ..	13,612	13,135	2,049	1,673	15·05	12·74
1883 ... ..	14,109	13,432	1,702	1,448	12·06	10·78
1884 ... ..	14,844	14,006	1,853	1,428	12·49	10·20
1885 ... ..	15,455	14,520	2,046	1,725	13·24	11·88
1886 ... ..	15,753	15,071	2,127	1,797	13·50	11·92
1887 ... ..	16,876	16,167	2,354	1,942	13·95	12·01
1888 ... ..	17,617	16,886	2,390	2,011	13·57	11·91
1889 ... ..	18,713	17,646	2,989	2,560	15·97	14·51
1890 ... ..	19,175	18,403	2,372	2,040	12·37	11·09
Sums and Means	160,057	152,508	21,578	18,047	13·48	11·83

580. According to a previous paragraph,\* the births of male infants in a series of years were in the proportion of about  $104\frac{1}{2}$  to 100 female infants, and the numbers in this table point to a proportion of 120 deaths of the former to 100 of the latter. It will be noticed that in every one of the years deaths of male infants very much exceeded those of female infants; and as the numbers living were about equal (the excess, if any, being slightly in favour of male infants), the greater tendency of boys than of girls to die before completing one year of life may be considered to be invariable.

Mortality of male greater than of female infants.

581. In proportion to every 1,000 born, the number of male infants dying varied from 118 in 1873 to 151 in 1875 and 1882, and 160 in 1889, and that of female infants dying from 103 in 1876 to 134 in 1875, and 145 in 1889—the mean number dying per 1,000 births during the ten years ended with 1880 being 130 of the former and 113 of the latter; and in the ten years ended with 1890, 135 and 118 respectively. The high mortality of infants in 1875 was caused by an epidemic of measles. The next year was one in which the general mortality was much increased by an epidemic of scarlatina, but infants under 1 year appear not to have been at all affected thereby, as their mortality in 1876 was remarkably low. The high infantile mortality in 1882 was exceptional, as in that year no such epidemics were prevalent. It was not sustained in 1883 or 1884, the infantile mortality in those years having been lower than in most of the preceding ones, but concurrently with an increasing birth rate,

Proportion of infants dying to births.

\* See paragraph 502 ante.

there has been a gradual rise in the infantile death rate. The high mortality of 1889 was partly due to an epidemic of whooping-cough, and partly to a largely increased mortality under diarrhoea, gastro-enteritis, and debility.

582. In classifying the deaths of infants, those are distinguished which occur at under 1 month of age, at from 1 to 3 months, at from 3 to 6 months, and at from 6 to 12 months. The numbers of these during 1890 and the ten years ended with 1890 are shown in the following table, together with the proportion of deaths at each of those periods of age and the number at each such period to every 100 births. It will be noticed that in 1890 the mortality of both male and female infants at each age-period was below the average:—

AGE AT DEATH OF MALE AND FEMALE INFANTS.

Ages.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.				
	Year 1890.			Average of 10 years, 1881-90.*	
	Number.	Percentage at each Age.	Number per 100 Births.	Percentage at each Age.	Number per 100 Births.
<b>Boys.</b>					
Under 1 month ...	745	31·41	3·88	30·99	4·20
1 to 3 months ...	412	17·37	2·15	17·92	2·37
3 to 6 ,, ...	513	21·63	2·68	22·26	3·01
6 to 12 ,, ...	702	29·59	3·66	28·83	3·90
Total ...	2,372	100·00	12·37	100·00	13·48
<b>GIRLS.</b>					
Under 1 month ...	586	28·72	3·18	27·41	3·24
1 to 3 months ...	385	18·87	2·09	18·68	2·21
3 to 6 ,, ...	453	22·21	2·46	23·01	2·73
6 to 12 ,, ...	616	30·20	3·35	30·90	3·66
Total ...	2,040	100·00	11·08	100·00	11·84

More deaths of male than female infants at all ages.

583. In 1890 and during the period of ten years, the mortality of male infants in proportion to the number born exceeded that of female infants at each of the age-periods. This was more especially the case in the first month of life, when the excess of the former was nearly a third; in the next two months this excess was reduced to about a fourteenth, in the next three months to about a tenth, and in the next six months to about a fifteenth.

Periods at which infants die.

584. In the same period of ten years, nearly a third of the male and nearly two-sevenths of the female infants who died before they

\* For corresponding average for 1871-81, see last edition of this work, Vol. I, table following paragraph 635.

were a year old did so in the first month after birth; about two-elevenths of both males and females in the next two months; between a fourth and fifth of both males and females in the next three months; between a third and a fourth of the males, and not quite a third of the females, in the next six months. The proportions for 1890 are slightly less for the periods between one and six months in the case of males, and for the periods between 3 and 12 months in the case of females; and correspondingly higher for the other age-periods than the proportions just alluded to.

585. As a practical result of these calculations, it may be mentioned that of every 20,000 newly-born boys and girls in equal numbers, 420 of the former and 324 of the latter may be expected to die before they are a month old; 237 more boys and 221 more girls may be expected to die between 1 month and 3 months of age; 301 more boys and 273 more girls between 3 and 6 months; 390 more boys and 366 more girls between 6 and 12 months. At the end of a year it is probable that 1,348 of the boys and 1,184 of the girls will have died, and 8,652 of the former and 8,816 of the latter will be still living.

586. In Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania, the infantile death rate in 1889 was above, but in the other colonies it was below, the average, as will be seen by the following table, which gives the number of births, the number of deaths of infants under one year, and the proportion of the latter to the former, in each of the colonies of the group, for each of the twenty-four years ended with 1889, except in regard to Western Australia, for which the information is given at the foot of the table for the last four of those years. All the calculations were made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Year.	Births.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.		Births.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.		Births.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.	
		Total Number.	Number to 100 Births.		Total Number.	Number to 100 Births.		Total Number.	Number to 100 Births.
VICTORIA.				NEW SOUTH WALES.			QUEENSLAND.		
1866	25,010	3,838	15·35	16,950	1,939	11·44	4,127	690	16·72
1867	25,608	3,534	13·80	18,317	2,269	12·39	4,476	578	12·91
1868	27,243	3,054	11·21	18,485	1,791	9·69	4,460	552	12·38
1869	26,040	3,284	12·61	19,243	1,858	9·66	4,654	528	11·35
1870	27,151	3,203	11·80	19,648	1,867	9·50	4,905	526	10·72
1871	27,382	3,114	11·37	20,143	1,812	9·00	5,205	516	9·91
1872	27,361	3,334	12·19	20,250	2,116	10·45	5,265	578	10·98
1873	28,100	3,181	11·32	21,444	1,985	9·26	5,720	701	12·26

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Year.	Births.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.		Births.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.		Births.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.	
		Total Number.	Number to 100 Births.		Total Number.	Number to 100 Births.		Total Number.	Number to 100 Births.
VICTORIA.				NEW SOUTH WALES.			QUEENSLAND.		
1874	26,800	3,341	12·47	22,178	2,428	10·95	6,383	776	12·16
1875	26,720	3,811	14·26	22,528	2,695	11·96	6,706	1,025	15·28
1876	26,769	2,980	11·13	23,298	2,629	11·28	6,903	994	14·40
1877	26,010	3,299	12·68	23,851	2,785	11·68	7,169	1,058	14·76
1878	26,581	3,262	12·27	25,328	3,126	12·34	7,397	1,234	16·68
1879	26,839	3,219	11·99	26,933	2,886	10·72	7,870	917	11·65
1880	26,148	3,105	11·86	28,162	3,200	11·36	8,196	865	10·55
1881	27,145	3,119	11·49	28,903	3,341	11·56	8,220	918	11·17
1882	26,747	3,722	13·91	29,702	3,897	13·12	8,518	1,188	13·95
1883	27,541	3,150	11·44	31,281	3,590	11·48	9,890	1,319	13·34
1884	28,850	3,281	11·37	33,946	4,285	12·62	10,679	1,574	14·74
1885	29,975	3,771	12·57	35,043	4,596	13·12	11,672	1,733	14·85
1886	30,824	3,924	12·73	36,284	4,635	12·85	12,582	1,584	12·59
1887	33,043	4,296	13·00	37,236	3,945	10·59	13,513	1,526	11·29
1888	34,503	4,401	12·75	38,525	4,271	11·09	14,247	1,719	12·70
1889	36,359	5,549	15·26	37,295	4,663	12·50	14,401	1,962	13·62
Sums and means	674,749	84,772	12·54	634,973	72,609	11·43	193,158	25,061	12·97
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.				TASMANIA.			NEW ZEALAND.		
1866	6,782	1,178	17·37	2,805	264	9·41	8,466	849	10·03
1867	7,041	1,254	17·81	2,971	267	8·98	8,918	873	9·79
1868	7,247	1,084	14·96	2,990	351	11·73	9,391	899	9·57
1869	6,976	911	13·06	2,859	291	10·18	9,718	957	9·85
1870	7,021	1,031	14·68	3,054	298	9·76	10,277	956	9·30
1871	7,082	961	13·57	3,053	260	8·52	10,592	882	8·33
1872	7,105	1,145	16·12	3,010	306	10·17	10,795	1,074	9·95
1873	7,107	990	13·93	3,048	266	8·73	11,222	1,213	10·81
1874	7,696	1,319	17·13	3,097	321	10·36	12,844	1,394	10·85
1875	7,408	1,343	18·13	3,105	407	13·11	14,438	1,816	12·58
1876	8,224	1,228	14·93	3,149	286	9·08	16,168	1,673	10·35
1877	8,640	1,212	14·03	3,211	365	11·37	16,856	1,527	9·06
1878	9,282	1,466	15·79	3,502	375	10·71	17,770	1,486	8·36
1879	9,902	1,217	12·29	3,564	384	10·77	18,070	1,941	10·74
1880	10,262	1,393	13·57	3,739	420	11·23	19,341	1,805	9·33
1881	10,708	1,364	12·74	3,913	405	10·34	18,732	1,731	9·24
1882	10,844	1,647	15·19	4,043	419	10·36	19,009	1,678	8·83
1883	11,173	1,627	14·56	4,259	528	12·40	19,202	1,995	10·39
1884	11,847	1,590	13·42	4,578	457	9·98	19,846	1,573	7·93
1885	12,046	1,366	11·34	4,637	522	11·26	19,693	1,756	8·92
1886	11,177	1,409	12·62	4,627	485	10·48	19,299	1,899	9·84
1887	10,831	1,204	11·12	4,736	478	10·09	19,135	1,795	9·38
1888	10,510	1,008	9·59	4,777	460	9·63	18,902	1,336	7·07
1889	10,318	972	9·42	4,757	506	10·64	18,457	1,456	7·89
Sums and means	217,229	29,919	13·77	87,489	9,121	10·43	367,141	34,564	9·41

NOTE.—In Western Australia the proportions for the last 4 years were as follows:—1886, 15·48; 1887, 15·68; 1888, 12·38; 1889, 8·79; or an average of 13·08 for the four years.

587. For many years the returns of South Australia showed a very high infantile death rate, much higher than that in any of the other Australian colonies. It has since, however, been stated that the apparently high rate referred to had no existence in reality, but was due to the ages of young children and infants having been incorrectly classified through a misunderstanding on the part of the registering officers. Latterly this has been rectified, with the result that for several years past the infantile death rate of South Australia has compared favourably with that of the other colonies.\*

Apparently high infantile death rate in South Australia explained.

588. In the following lists the colonies are placed in order according to their respective rates of infantile mortality, the colony with the highest rate being placed first, and the rest in succession. The rate in 1889, as in the previous year, was highest in Victoria, although that colony was fourth on the list over a series of years. The reduced rate in South Australia is indicated by the low place it occupies in the list for 1889, as compared with that it occupied in the list extending over a series of years :—

Order of colonies in respect to infantile mortality.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Order in 1889.	Order over a Series of Years.
1. Victoria.	1. South Australia.
2. Queensland.	2. Western Australia.†
3. New South Wales.	3. Queensland.
4. Tasmania.	4. Victoria.
5. South Australia.	5. New South Wales.
6. Western Australia.	6. Tasmania.
7. New Zealand.	7. New Zealand.

589. Of all the countries respecting which the information is procurable, infantile mortality is highest in Germany, Austria and Italy. In France it is just below the average of the whole of the countries, and in England it is next below that in France. South Australia stands just below England and Belgium; Western Australia, Queensland and Victoria below these and Denmark and Sweden; New South Wales below these and Scotland; and Tasmania below all these and Norway; New Zealand, with Ireland, stands below all the other countries :—

Infantile mortality in various countries.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Deaths under 1 Year of Age to 100 Births.	Deaths under 1 Year of age to 100 Births.	
Wurtemberg	... 31·25	Alsace-Lorraine	... 21·27
Bavaria	... 30·84	Italy	... 20·97
Saxony	... 28·22	Prussia	... 20·78
Baden	... 26·17	Holland	... 19·32
Austria	... 25·63	Switzerland	... 18·79

\* See last edition of this work, Vol. I., paragraph 640.  
 † According to an average of 4 years only.



INFANTILE MORTALITY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES—*continued.*

			Deaths under 1 Year of Age to 100 Births.				Deaths under 1 Year of Age to 100 Births.
France	...	...	16·60	Scotland	...	...	12·20
England	...	...	14·92	New South Wales	...	...	11·43
Belgium	...	...	14·82	Norway	...	...	10·49
South Australia	...	...	13·77	Tasmania	...	...	10·43
Denmark	...	...	13·75	Ireland	...	...	9·50
Sweden	...	...	13·19	New Zealand	...	...	9·41
Western Australia	...	...	13·08				
Queensland	...	...	12·97	Mean of the countries named...	...	...	17·29
Victoria	...	...	12·54				

NOTE.—The information respecting all the countries except the Australasian colonies and Ireland is based upon the average of the 19 years ended with 1883. That respecting the Australasian colonies, except Western Australia, which is for 4 years, is based on the average of the 24 years ended with 1889, and that respecting Ireland is for the year 1887. All the figures have been derived from official documents.

Infantile mortality in Melbourne and country.

590. The infantile mortality of large towns is naturally always above that in country districts. Thus the deaths at under 1 year of age in Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne) during the eighteen years ended with 1890 averaged 17 per 100 births, whilst in the extra-metropolitan districts of Victoria the mortality of infants at the same period of life averaged less than 10 per 100 births. The following table shows the death rate of infants in the metropolis and in the other districts of the colony during each of the eighteen years named:—

## INFANTILE MORTALITY IN AND OUTSIDE OF GREATER MELBOURNE, 1873 TO 1890.

Year.	Births.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.		Births.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.	
		Total Number.	Number to 100 Births.		Total Number.	Number to 100 Births.
	Greater Melbourne.			Victoria, outside Greater Melbourne.		
1873	8,007	1,277	15·95	20,093	1,904	9·48
1874	7,946	1,480	18·63	18,854	1,861	9·87
1875	8,227	1,546	18·79	18,493	2,265	12·25
1876	8,202	1,339	16·33	18,567	1,641	8·84
1877	8,295	1,407	16·96	17,715	1,892	10·68
1878	8,636	1,297	15·02	17,903	1,965	10·98
1879	8,829	1,467	16·61	18,010	1,752	9·73
1880	8,645	1,439	16·65	17,503	1,666	9·52
1881	9,237	1,514	16·39	17,908	1,605	8·96
1882	9,576	1,857	19·39	17,171	1,865	10·86
1883	10,093	1,603	15·89	17,448	1,547	8·87
1884	10,911	1,832	16·79	17,939	1,449	8·08
1885	12,066	2,041	16·92	17,909	1,730	9·60
1886	12,941	2,309	17·84	17,883	1,615	9·03
1887	14,583	2,553	17·51	18,460	1,743	9·44
1888	15,645	2,688	17·18	18,858	1,713	9·08
1889	16,934	3,290	19·43	19,425	2,259	11·63
1890	17,859	2,571	14·40	19,719	1,841	9·34
Sums and means	196,632	33,510	17·04	329,858	32,313	9·80

591. In Brisbane and Adelaide the rate of infantile mortality is higher, and in Hobart and Wellington lower, than in Melbourne and Sydney—the rate in these two being nearly identical. In the four last-named cities, the rate of infantile mortality compares favourably with that in the majority of the following towns, which are arranged in order according to the extent to which infantile mortality prevails in each :—

Infantile mortality in English and Australian towns.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN TOWNS OF ENGLAND AND AUSTRALASIA, 1877 TO 1886.

	Deaths under 1 Year of Age to 100 Births.		Deaths under 1 Year of Age to 100 Births.
Preston ...	21·8	Sheffield ...	16·3
Leicester ...	20·1	Bradford ...	16·2
Blackburn ...	18·7	Hull ...	16·1
Liverpool ...	18·3	Twenty-eight English Towns ...	16·1
Salford ...	17·8	Newcastle ...	16·0
Bolton ...	17·7	Wolverhampton ...	15·9
Nottingham ...	17·5	Halifax ...	15·9
Manchester ...	17·4	Sunderland ...	15·7
Brisbane (1883 to 1887)	17·4	Plymouth ...	15·7
Norwich ...	17·3	London ...	15·2
Adelaide (1884 to 1887)	17·2	Brighton ...	14·8
Leeds ...	17·2	Bristol ...	14·5
Cardiff ...	16·9	Hobart (1883 to 1887)	14·5
Huddersfield ...	16·9	Derby ...	14·3
Oldham ...	16·9	Wellington (1883 to 1887)	14·2
Melbourne (1878 to 1888)	16·9	Portsmouth ...	13·8
Sydney (1878 to 1888)...	16·8	Birkenhead ...	13·7
Birmingham ...	16·4		

592. In, or in connexion with the Women's Hospital, Melbourne, 748 children were born alive during the year ended with 30th June, 1890, and of these 34, or about 4½ per cent., died whilst under the care of the institution. In the previous year, 4 per cent.; in 1887-8, 3 per cent.; in 1886-7, 4 per cent.; in 1885-6, 4⅔ per cent.; in 1884-5 and 1883-4, 9 per cent.; in the year 1882-3, 7 per cent.; in 1881-2 (18 months), 11½ per cent.; and in the year 1880, 5½ per cent. of the infants born in the Women's Hospital, or outside under the supervision of its medical officers and committee, died before the mother had been discharged. It is satisfactory to find that the proportions in the last and four previous years were the lowest recorded in the institution; at the same time it may be pointed out that, in consequence of the bad class of cases which come to maternity hospitals for treatment, the infants who die in such institutions, in proportion to the numbers born, are, all over the world, in excess of a similar proportion outside.

Deaths of infants in Women's Hospital.

593. In the year 1890, deaths of male children under 5 years of age numbered 3,379, and deaths of female children under that age

Deaths of children under 5.

numbered 3,019—the former being in the proportion of nearly 33 per cent. and the latter of about 40 per cent. to the total number of deaths at all ages. These proportions are considerably below the average; in the case of males the proportion was, with one exception, the lowest in the last 20 years, and in the case of females, the lowest with four exceptions. Thus the mortality of young children of both sexes in 1890 was in striking contrast to that in the preceding year, when it was higher than it had been for several years previously. Comparing the average of last decade with that of the previous one, a marked falling off took place in the mortality of children relatively to that of persons of all ages, which is accounted for by the fact that the proportion of children to the total population has been diminishing from year to year, and is now very much lower than it was in the earlier period referred to. The following table shows the number of such deaths at each year of age, and their proportion to the deaths at all ages, in each of the last twenty years:—

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE,  
1871 TO 1890.

Years.	Years of Age at Death (last birthday).					Total Deaths under 5 Years.	
	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	Number.	Proportion per 100 Deaths at all ages.
<b>MALES.</b>							
1871	1,710	463	135	79	77	2,464	42·15
1872	1,801	486	155	120	102	2,664	42·23
1873	1,679	456	186	146	97	2,564	39·06
1874	1,839	504	184	159	128	2,814	40·43
1875	2,071	917	383	234	217	3,822	44·78
1876	1,637	511	312	261	210	2,931	38·04
1877	1,838	512	216	123	108	2,797	38·08
1878	1,763	465	176	140	87	2,631	36·65
1879	1,817	353	159	117	94	2,540	36·12
1880	1,669	414	156	103	74	2,416	36·55
Means	1,783	508	206	148	119	2,764	39·41
1881	1,696	357	141	102	72	2,368	33·71
1882	2,049	400	134	87	92	2,762	34·96
1883	1,702	358	123	114	95	2,392	32·28
1884	1,853	457	162	114	82	2,668	34·76
1885	2,046	402	162	106	78	2,794	33·66
1886	2,127	467	130	75	69	2,868	33·44
1887	2,354	539	149	91	72	3,205	34·79
1888	2,390	475	164	139	100	3,268	34·82
1889	2,989	668	237	157	129	4,180	37·78
1890	2,372	520	207	153	127	3,379	32·59
Means	2,158	464	161	114	92	2,989	34·28

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE, 1871 TO 1890  
—continued.

Years.	Years of Age at Death (last birthday).					Total Deaths under 5 Years.	
	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	Number.	Proportion per 100 Deaths at all ages.
<b>FEMALES.</b>							
1871 ...	1,404	413	136	94	68	2,115	51.93
1872 ...	1,533	473	155	106	94	2,361	52.20
1873 ...	1,502	427	160	132	119	2,340	47.41
1874 ...	1,502	472	171	135	99	2,379	45.58
1875 ...	1,740	864	408	256	169	3,437	51.22
1876 ...	1,343	469	275	217	177	2,481	42.46
1877 ...	1,461	484	171	148	102	2,366	43.57
1878 ...	1,499	481	204	108	95	2,387	43.22
1879 ...	1,402	353	156	100	89	2,100	41.28
1880 ...	1,436	386	143	89	51	2,105	41.75
Means ...	1,482	482	198	139	106	2,407	46.06
1881 ...	1,423	331	124	95	65	2,038	38.61
1882 ...	1,673	358	121	94	86	2,332	40.67
1883 ...	1,448	310	125	86	68	2,037	36.40
1884 ...	1,428	423	182	128	87	2,248	38.56
1885 ...	1,725	370	125	92	75	2,387	39.36
1886 ...	1,797	460	155	76	62	2,550	40.00
1887 ...	1,942	435	146	102	76	2,701	39.77
1888 ...	2,011	400	156	94	85	2,746	39.79
1889 ...	2,560	620	197	127	117	3,621	43.48
1890 ...	2,040	525	182	153	119	3,019	39.50
Means ...	1,805	423	151	105	84	2,568	39.61

594. During the ten years ended with 1880, deaths of male children under 5 numbered 27,643, and deaths of female children under 5 numbered 24,071, and thus the former exceeded the latter by 3,572, or by 15 per cent. The deaths of male children in all the years bore a much smaller proportion to the total deaths of males than the deaths of female children did to the total deaths of females, a circumstance mainly due to the small proportion of adults in the female as compared with that in the male population. In the ten years ended with 1890, the mortality of boys under 5 amounted to 34 per cent., and that of girls under 5 amounted to nearly 40 per cent., of the whole mortality of their respective sexes. In none of the years to which the table relates did the former exceed 45 per cent., or the latter exceed 53 per cent., of that mortality. The epidemic periods, 1875 and 1889, are easily recognised by the increased mortality which occurred thereat.

More boys die than girls.

Deaths of  
octogenarians.

595. The persons who died at the age of 80 or upwards numbered 647 in 1890, as against 613 in 1889, and 582 in 1888. Those in 1890 consisted of 359 males and 288 females. Fifty-five of the males and 46 of the females had passed the age of 90, and 4 of the males and 4 of the females had passed the age of 100. The following are the exact registered ages of such persons in the last twenty years:—

DEATHS OF OCTOGENARIANS, 1871 TO 1890.

Years of age.	Year 1890.		Eight Years, 1882-89.		Eleven Years, 1871-81.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
80	68	52	393	263	253	144
81	29	27	219	161	135	98
82	36	26	298	167	119	97
83	38	27	212	132	101	75
84	48	28	254	178	115	79
85	23	16	192	148	91	70
86	19	23	140	117	63	61
87	19	20	119	100	65	46
88	14	20	94	87	48	38
89	10	3	62	62	35	26
90	24	14	54	53	26	37
91	7	4	33	30	10	16
92	6	9	25	27	18	18
93	4	2	23	28	9	8
94	1	3	19	16	14	8
95	...	3	17	16	16	9
96	3	3	9	4	11	4
97	2	1	7	7	3	4
98	2	1	8	7	5	2
99	2	2	6	8	8	...
100	2	...	10	6	2	5
101	...	...	3	4	1	2
102	1	1	5	2	3	...
103	...	...	3	2	1	2
104	...	1	2	2	2	1
105	...	1	1	1	2	...
106	...	...	3	1	...	1
107	...	1	...	1	...	...
108	1	...	...	...	...	...
109	...	...	1	...	...	...
110	...	...	...	...	...	1
111	...	...	1	...	...	...
114	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	135*	98*
Total ...	359	288	2,213	1,630	1,291	951

\* These figures are those relating to the years 1871 and 1872, in which the exact ages octogenarians were not noted.

596. In the 9 years ended with 1890, 2,582 males and 1,918 females died in Victoria at the age of 80 or upwards. The deaths of males and females at all ages during the same period numbered 79,891 and 59,266 respectively, therefore 1 male and 1 female in every 31 lived to be upwards of 80 years of age. In the same period, 285 of the males, or 1 in 280, and 261 of the females, or 1 in 225, lived to be 90 years of age or upwards; and 33 of the males, or 1 in 2,415, and 23 of the females, or 1 in 2,577, lived to be upwards of 100 years of age. Owing to the rapidly increasing proportion of old people in the population, these proportions are much higher than those prevailing in the preceding period of 9 years ended with 1881, when only 1 male in every 56 males and 1 female in every 58 females who died was upwards of 80 years of age; only one male in 496, and 1 female in 413, was upwards of 90 years; and only 1 male in 5,912, and only 1 female in 3,776, was upwards of 100 years.

Deaths of octogenarians, 1882 to 1890.

597. The average age at death in 1890 was 31·03 years, or a fraction over 31 years. For males the average was 33·57 years, or about 33 years and 7 months, and for females was 27·57 years, or about 27 years and 7 months; the females being thus on the average 6 years younger than the males. Until 1882, the average age at which both males and females died in Victoria had a tendency to advance from year to year, but since then the average has remained tolerably steady—the year 1889, however, being an exception, owing to the high mortality of children in that year having lowered the average—as will be seen by the following figures:—

Average age at death.

AVERAGE AGE AT DEATH IN VICTORIA.

			Males.		Females.
			Years.		Years.
23 years—1852 to 1875	...	...	21·70	...	15·01
Year 1875	...	...	24·28	...	18·23
„ 1876	...	...	26·81	...	21·84
„ 1877	...	...	28·60	...	23·06
„ 1878	...	...	29·54	...	23·24
„ 1879	...	...	30·65	...	24·71
„ 1880	...	...	30·72	...	25·35
„ 1881	...	...	32·63	...	25·98
„ 1882	...	...	32·04	...	26·58
„ 1883	...	...	33·13	...	27·55
„ 1884	...	...	32·24	...	27·50

AVERAGE AGE AT DEATH IN VICTORIA—*continued.*

				Males.		Females.
				Years.		Years.
Year	1885	...	...	33·48	...	27·52
	„	1886	...	33·32	...	27·40
	„	1887	...	32·80	...	27·35
	„	1888	...	32·68	...	27·59
	„	1889	...	30·65	...	25·66
	„	1890	...	33·57	...	27·57

Expectation  
of life  
in Victoria  
and Eng-  
land.

598. It should be explained that the average age of death, as given above, would not give a correct idea of the average duration of life, even if the ages of the population were in a normal condition. In an increasing population the former must be always considerably below the latter, in consequence of the undue proportion of children, which tends to lower the average age. A knowledge of the average duration of life can only be accurately obtained from a life table based upon actuarial calculations of a complex character. In England and Wales, according to the most recent life table, the average duration of life—technically called “expectation of life,” or “mean lifetime”—is 41·35 years for males, and 44·62 years for females. In Victoria, according to a life table constructed some time since by Mr. A. F. BurrIDGE, F.I.A., of London, based on the mortality experienced in the 10 years 1871-80, the average duration of life is 46·37 for males, but a table for females was not given. It would thus appear that a male Victorian may expect, on the average, to enjoy 5 years more of life than an Englishman.

New classi-  
fication  
adopted in  
Victoria.

599. The system of classifying the causes of death in Victoria was changed in 1886 in accordance with a system which had been adopted in England a few years previously. This new mode of classification was based upon one devised by a committee composed of members of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and was published by them, first in 1869, and afterwards, in a revised form, in 1885. The system of classification, now adopted, has superseded that of the late Dr. Farr, which, until the new system was introduced, had been the mode used for classifying the causes of death, both in England and Wales and in the Australasian colonies. A full account of the difference between the two systems was given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1886-7.\*

\* Paragraph 635 *et seq.*

600. A Nosological Index was compiled by the present writer more than a quarter of a century since, under the sanction of the then Registrar-General, Mr. W. H. Archer, F.I.A., to be used in connexion with Dr. Farr's classification, in order to facilitate the bringing of all the circumstances resulting in death under classified heads, also for the guidance of deputy registrars in receiving, and of medical men in supplying, information respecting the causes of death, and of officers of charitable and other public institutions in preparing statistical tables of the deaths and sickness occurring therein. The adoption of a new system of classification has made it necessary that the Nosological Index should be completely altered to suit the change. This has been done according to the best knowledge possessed by the Department of the Government Statist, Melbourne, the place to be assigned to each disease or cause of death having been carefully considered by experienced officers and compared with the revised nomenclature proposed by the Royal College of Physicians. At the same time the opportunity has been taken greatly to increase the number of entries in the Index.\*

Nosological Index.

601. From the date of its publication until the adoption of the new classification in 1886 the former Index had been in general use in the registration departments of all the Australasian colonies, some of which received such a supply of copies as they required from the Victorian Government, and others reprinted the work. Most of the colonies have now adopted the new system. To all the colonies adopting this system the revised Index will be found as indispensable as the former one proved itself to be during a period of twenty-five years in connexion with the system which has been abandoned.

Victorian Index in use throughout Australasia

602. The following table shows the causes of death in classified arrangement; the total number and the number of Chinese and Aborigines who died from each cause during 1890, also the total number who died from each cause during the ten-year periods ended with that year and with 1880 :—

Causes of death classified.

\* A copy of the new Nosological Index was published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1886-7, page 853 *et seq.*



CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT.  
(10 Years: 1871 to 1880, and 1881 to 1890; and Year 1890.)

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.*	Number of Deaths.				
			Ten Years:		Year 1890.		
			1871-1880.	1881-1890.	Total †	Chinese	Aborigines.
		All causes ... ..	122,570	151,459	18,012	223	29
		CLASSES.					
I.	...	SPECIFIC FEBRILE OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES:— Zymotici (ζύμη, leaven). Diseases of the whole body, dependent on morbid poisons.	28,430	23,270	2,685	10	7
II.	...	PARASITIC DISEASES:— Parasitici (παράσιτος, parasite). Diseases dependent on animal or vegetable parasites.	734	764	67	...	...
III.	...	DIETIC DISEASES:— Dietici (δίαιτα, way of life; diet). Diseases produced by errors of diet.	1,979	2,163	209	2	...
IV.	...	CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES:— Cachectici (καχεξία, bad habit of body). This class, according to the nomenclature of the Royal College of Physicians, is designated "Diseases of the whole body—not classed." The term used by Dr. Farr in the old classification, however, is retained; Dr. Farr's definition being as follows:—"Sporadic diseases; affecting several organs in which new morbid products are often deposited; sometimes hereditary."	17,205	24,011	2,917	51	6
V.	...	DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES:— Metamorphici (μεταμόρφωσις, change of form). Special diseases, the incidental result of the formative and nutritive processes.	6,042	10,617	1,426	20	3
VI.	...	LOCAL DISEASES:— Monorganici (μόνος, alone, without others; ὄργανον, organ). Sporadic diseases, in which the functions of particular organs or systems are disturbed or obliterated, with or without inflammation.	51,209	69,213	8,257	115	10
VII.	...	VIOLENT DISEASES OR DEATHS:— Thanatici (θάνατοι, violent deaths). Diseases which are the evident and direct results of physical or chemical forces, acting either by the will of the sufferer, of other persons, or accidentally.	8,607	9,678	1,165	14	1
VIII.	...	ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES:— This group includes several diseases which were formerly classed under specific heads, such as dropsy, debility, tumor, abscess, etc.	8,364	11,743	1,286	11	2

\* The definitions given in this column are chiefly those of the late Dr. Farr.

† The Chinese and Aborigines are included in this column.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*  
(10 Years: 1871 to 1880, and 1881 to 1890; and Year 1890.)

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.				
			Ten Years :		Year 1890.		
			1871-1880.	1881-1890.	Total.*	Chinese.	Aborigines.
SUB-CLASSES.							
I.	1	Miasmatic diseases ...	15,459	10,949	1,682	5	3
	2	Diarrhoeal diseases ...	11,036	10,375	799	4	3
	3	Malarial diseases ...	213	72	4	...	...
	4	Zoogenous diseases ...	1	8	2	...	...
	5	Venereal diseases ...	377	425	60	...	...
	6	Septic diseases ...	1,344	1,441	138	1	1
II.	...	Parasitic diseases ...	734	764	67	...	...
III.	...	Dietic diseases ...	1,979	2,163	209	2	...
IV.	...	Constitutional diseases ...	17,205	24,011	2,917	51	6
V.	...	Developmental diseases ...	6,042	10,617	1,426	20	3
VI.	1	Diseases of the nervous system ...	13,532	15,999	1,779	19	1
	2	Diseases of the organs of special sense	?	80	21	...	...
	3	Diseases of the circulatory system...	6,804	10,651	1,407	26	1
	4	Diseases of the respiratory system...	15,534	21,285	2,428	54	6
	5	Diseases of the digestive system ...	11,240	14,949	1,801	10	2
	6	Diseases of the lymphatic system and ductless glands	44	105	25	...	...
	7	Diseases of the urinary system ...	1,875	3,767	495	6	...
	8	Diseases of the organs of generation	295	339	56	...	...
	9	Diseases of parturition ...	1,267	1,213	137	...	...
	10	Diseases of the organs of locomotion	290	375	59	...	...
	11	Diseases of the integumentary system	328	450	49	...	...
VII.	1	Accident or negligence ...	7,447	8,274	1,003	10	1
	2	Homicide ...	190	290	39	...	...
	3	Suicide ...	951	1,101	123	4	...
	4	Execution ...	19	13	...	...	...
VIII.	...	Ill-defined causes, or unspecified ...	8,364	11,743	1,286	11	2
DISEASES, ETC.							
I.	1	Small-pox ...	2	7	...	...	...
		Chicken-pox ...	13	14	2	...	...
		Measles ...	2,080	534	1	...	...
		Epidemic rose rash ...	...	8	1	...	...
		Scarlet fever ...	4,101	430	68	...	...
		Influenza ...	276	398	164	...	3
		Whooping-cough ...	1,974	1,392	98	...	...
		Mumps ...	...	7	1	...	...
		Diphtheria † ...	3,040	2,566	734	1	...
		Cerebro-spinal fever ...	...	7	2	...	...
		Simple continued fever	3,973	5,585	611	4	...
		Typhoid (or enteric) fever					
		Others ...	...	1	...	...	...
	2	Cholera (simple) ...	523	834	82	...	...
		Diarrhoea ...	7,667	8,304	612	2	2
		Dysentery ...	2,846	1,237	105	2	1
	3	Remittent fever ...	169	42	2	...	...
		Beri Beri ...	...	3	...	...	...

\* The Chinese and Aborigines are included in this column.

† See also Croup (VI., 4).

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*  
(10 Years: 1871 to 1880, and 1881 to 1890; and Year 1890.)

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.					
			Ten Years.		Year 1890.			
			1871-1880.	1881-1890.	Total.	Chinese.	Aborigines.	
		DISEASES, ETC.— <i>continued.</i>						
I.	3	Ague ... ..	44	27	2	...	...	
	4	Glanders ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	
		Cow-pox and other effects of vaccination	?	8*	2	...	...	
	5	Syphilis ... ..	286	332	45	...	...	
		Gonorrhœa, stricture of the urethra	91	93	15	...	...	
	6	Phagadæna ... ..	?	5*	1	...	...	
		Erysipelas ... ..	619	426	27	1	...	
		Pyæmia, septicæmia † ... ..	264	370	48	...	...	
		Puerperal fever ‡ ... ..	461	640	62	...	1	
II.	...	Thrush ... ..	327	220	14	...	...	
		Others from vegetable parasites ...	?	1*	...	...	...	
		Hydatids ... ..	379	537	53	...	...	
		Others from animal parasites ...	28	6	...	...	...	
III.	...	Starvation, want of breast-milk ...	1,322	1,192	101	2	...	
		Scurvy § ... ..	?	6*	...	...	...	
		Intemperance ... ..	646	950	103	...	...	
		Other dietic diseases ... ..	11	15	5	...	...	
IV.	...	Rheumatic fever, rheumatism of heart	817	799	87	...	1	
		Rheumatism ... ..						
		Gout ... ..	133	197	29	...	...	
		Rickets ... ..	?	16	2	...	...	
		Cancer, malignant disease    ...	2,957	4,864	626	12	1	
		Tabes mesenterica ... ..	723	1,192	114	...	...	
		Tubercular meningitis (acute hydrocephalus)	1,394	1,714	212	...	...	
		Phthisis ... ..	10,155	14,090	1,631	39	3	
		Other forms of tuberculosis, scrofula, etc.	780	594	110	..	1	
		Purpura, hæmorrhagic diathesis ¶ ...	100	114	11	...	...	
		Anæmia, chlorosis, leucocythæmia**	?	136*	47	...	...	
		Diabetes mellitus †† ... ..	146	268	43	...	...	
		Other constitutional diseases ...	?	27*	5	...	...	
V.	...	Premature birth ... ..	2,715	3,860	486	...	1	
		Atelectasis †† ... ..	?	191*	47	...	...	
		Cyanosis ... ..	203	275	30	...	...	
		Spina bifida ... ..	108	105	10	...	...	
		Imperforate anus ... ..						
		Cleft palate, harelip ... ..	289	334	58	...	...	
		Other congenital defects ... ..						
		Old age ... ..	2,727	5,852	795	20	2	

\* For 5 years only.

† A few cases of mumps and other miasmatic diseases probably included under this head prior to 1886. ‡ See also accidents of childbirth (Class VI., Sub-class 9, *post*).

§ Included with purpura (IV.) prior to 1886.

¶ Including scurvy prior to 1886.

|| Including lupus prior to 1886.

\*\* Distributed over other heads prior to 1886, viz., anæmia with dropsy (VIII.), chlorosis with disorders of menstruation (VI., 8), and leucocythæmia with other diseases of the circulatory system (VI., 3) prior to 1886. †† Includes diabetes insipidus, and diabetes undefined.

‡‡ Included with debility (VIII.) prior to 1886.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*

(10 Years : 1871 to 1880, and 1881 to 1890; and Year 1890.)

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.					
			Ten Years.		Year 1890.			
			1871-1880.	1881-1890.	Total.	Chinese.	Aborigines.	
		DISEASES, ETC.— <i>continued.</i>						
VI.	1	Inflammation of brain or its membranes	2,383	2,265	119	...	...	
		Apoplexy ... ..	2,750	3,520	362	6	...	
		Softening of brain ... ..	†	*393	62	...	...	
		Hemiplegia, brain paralysis	1,596	2,661	389	9	1	
		Paralysis, undefined ... ..						
		Insanity (general paralysis of insane)						
		Chorea ... ..	20	21	...	...	...	
		Epilepsy ... ..	588	851	97	...	...	
		Convulsions ... ..	3,390	3,471	465	1	...	
		Laryngismus stridulus ... ..	?	*15	4	...	...	
		Idiopathic tetanus ... ..	2,805	2,802	281	3	...	
		Paraplegia, diseases of spinal cord						
		Other diseases of nervous system						
	2	Otitis, otorrhœa† ... ..	?	*61	19	...	...	
		Epistaxis and diseases of nose† ... ..	?	*14	2	...	...	
		Ophthalmia and diseases of eye† ... ..	?	*5	...	...	...	
	3	Endocarditis, valvular disease	377	1,405	310	5	...	
		Pericarditis ... ..						
		Hypertrophy of heart‡ ... ..						
		Angina pectoris‡ ... ..	?	*90	9	...	...	
		Syncopè‡ ... ..	?	*51	10	...	...	
		Aneurism ... ..	?	*619	219	1	...	
		Senile gangrene§ ... ..	?	*69	17	...	...	
		Embolism, thrombosis ... ..	5,642	7,747	769	19	1	
		Phlebitis ... ..						
		Varicose veins ... ..						
		Other diseases of the circulatory system						
	4	Laryngitis ... ..	359	518	49	...	...	
		Croup    ... ..	1,897	2,004	297	...	...	
		Other diseases of larynx and trachea	?	*26	3	...	...	
		Asthma, emphysema ... ..	392	635	79	4	...	
		Bronchitis ... ..	4,588	6,574	715	15	4	
		Pneumonia ... ..	5,077	7,875	891	23	2	
		Congestion of the lungs ... ..	1,812	1,955	187	5	...	
		Pleurisy ... ..	811	1,127	131	3	...	
		Others ... ..	598	571	76	4	...	
	5	Stomatitis¶ ... ..	3	64	17	...	...	
		Dentition ... ..	1,469	1,273	134	...	1	
		Sore throat, quinsy ... ..	153	130	31	...	...	

\* For five years only.

† Included with other diseases of nervous system prior to 1886.

‡ Included with other diseases of the circulatory system prior to 1886.

§ Included with mortification (VIII.) prior to 1886.

|| Including diphtheritic croup.

¶ The great majority of cases of stomatitis for years prior to 1886 are included with diseases of stomach.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*  
(10 Years: 1871 to 1880, and 1881 to 1890; and Year 1890.)

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.					
			Ten Years.		Year 1890.			
			1871-1880.	1881-1890.	Total.*	Chinese.	Aborigines.	
		DISEASES, ETC.— <i>continued.</i>						
VI.	5	Dyspepsia ... ..	1,971	3,861	322	1	1	
		Hæmatemesis ... ..						
		Melæna ... ..						
		Diseases of stomach ... ..						
		Enteritis ... ..						
		Ulceration of intestines ... ..						
		Ileus, obstruction of intestine ... ..						
		Stricture or strangulation of intestine ... ..						
		Intussusception of intestine ... ..						
		Hernia ... ..						
		Fistula ... ..						
		Peritonitis ... ..						
		Ascites ... ..						
		Gallstones ... ..						
		Cirrhosis of liver ... ..	3,623	4,176	382	2		
		Other diseases of liver ... ..						
		Other diseases of the digestive system ... ..	3	80	23			
	6	Diseases of lymphatic system ... ..	?	*36	13			
		Disease of spleen ... ..	44	39	3			
		Bronchocele ... ..	?	15	4			
		Addison's disease† ... ..	?	*15	5			
	7	Nephritis ... ..	218	536	105			
		Bright's disease ... ..	749	1,837	226	4		
		Uræmia† ... ..	?	*156	23			
		Suppression of urine ... ..	29	76	12			
		Calculus ... ..	48	104	8			
		Hæmaturia† ... ..	?	*15	4			
		Diseases of bladder and prostate ... ..	203	520	99			
		Other diseases of the urinary system ... ..	628	523	18	2		
	8	Ovarian disease ... ..	44	125	27			
		Diseases of the uterus and vagina... ..	170	132	15			
		Disorders of menstruation ... ..	52	47	5			
		Pelvic abscess‡ ... ..	?	*13	4			
		Perineal abscess‡ ... ..	?	*8	2			
		Diseases of the testes, penis, scrotum, etc. ... ..	29	14	3			
	9	Abortion, miscarriage ... ..	1,267	1,213	137			
		Puerperal mania ... ..						
		Puerperal convulsions ... ..						
		Placenta prævia, flooding ... ..						
		Phlegmasia dolens ... ..						
		Other accidents of childbirth ... ..						
	10	Caries, necrosis§ ... ..		*123	36			
		Arthritis, ostitis, periostitis ... ..	87	132	10			
		Other diseases of the organs of locomotion ... ..	203	120	13			

\* For 5 years only.

† Included with other diseases of urinary system prior to 1886.

‡ Included with abscess (VIII.) prior to 1886.

§ Included with "Other diseases," in same sub-class prior to 1886.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*  
(10 Years: 1871 to 1880, and 1881 to 1890; and Year 1890.)

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.					
			Ten Years :		Year 1890.			
			1871-1880.	1881-1890.	Total.	Chinese.	Aborigines.	
		DISEASES, ETC.— <i>continued.</i>						
VI.	11	Carbuncle ... ..	37	53	4	...	...	
		Phlegmon, cellulitis ... ..	20	61	12	...	...	
		Lupus† ... ..	?	*11	2	...	...	
		Ulcer, bed sore ... ..	86	107	11	...	...	
		Eczema ... ..						
		Pemphigus ... ..			16	...	...	
		Other diseases of the integu- mentary system ... ..	185	218	4	...	...	
VII.	1	Fractures, contusions ... ..	3,152	3,564	407	3	1	
		Wounds ... ..	262	274	21	...	...	
		Burn, scald ... ..	885	941	110	...	...	
		Sunstroke ... ..	218	233	69	...	...	
		Lightning ... ..	25	26	2	...	...	
		Poison ... ..	178	204	22	4	...	
		Bite of snake or insect ... ..	37	38	2	...	...	
		Drowning ... ..	1,937	2,064	228	...	...	
		Suffocation ... ..	625	648	103	1	...	
		Otherwise ... ..	128	282	39	2	...	
	2	Murder and manslaughter ... ..	190	290	39	...	...	
	3	Gunshot wounds ... ..	69	203	25	...	...	
		Cut, stab ... ..	185	181	22	1	...	
		Poison ... ..	188	183	17	...	...	
		Drowning ... ..	217	206	20	...	...	
		Hanging ... ..	256	278	32	3	...	
		Suicide by other means ... ..	36	50	7	...	...	
VIII.	4	Judicial hanging ... ..	19	13	...	...	...	
		Dropsy‡ ... ..	613	457	43	...	...	
		Debility, atrophy, inanition§ ... ..	6,987	10,309	1,139	8	2	
		Mortification ... ..	131	92	4	...	...	
		Tumour ... ..	269	325	23	...	...	
		Abscess ... ..	38	95	10	...	...	
		Hæmorrhage ... ..	...		6	...	...	
		Sudden (cause unascertained) ... ..	...	465	14	3	...	
		Causes not specified ... ..	326		47	...	...	

603. The next table shows the same causes of death, arranged in the order of their fatality, during 1890, with the numbers who died from each cause in that year, and during the decennial periods ended with 1890 and 1880; also the order of fatality of the different causes during those periods:—

Causes of death in order of fatality.

\* For five years only.  
† Included with cancer (IV.) prior to 1886.  
‡ Including anæmia (IV.) prior to 1886.  
§ Including atelectasis (V.) prior to 1886.

## CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FATALITY.

(10 Years : 1871-80, and 1881-90; and Year 1890.)

Order of Fatality.			Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.		
Ten Years : 1871-80.	Ten Years : 1881-90.	Year 1890.		Ten Years : 1871-80.	Ten Years : 1881-90.	Year 1890.
1	1	1	Phthisis ... ..	10,155	14,090	1,631
4	2	2	Heart disease, etc., exclusive of aneurism and pericarditis, endocarditis and valvular disease	5,642	8,576	1,024
3	4	3	Accidents ... ..	7,447	8,274	1,003
5	5	4	Pneumonia ... ..	5,077	7,875	891
16	7	5	Old age ... ..	2,727	5,852	795
11	18	6	Diphtheria ... ..	3,040	2,566	734
6	6	7	Bronchitis ... ..	4,588	6,574	715
12	9	8	Cancer, malignant disease ... ..	2,957	4,864	626
2	3	9	Diarrhoea ... ..	7,667	8,304	612
8	8	10	Typhoid (or enteric) and simple continued fever	3,973	5,585	611
19	15	11	Enteritis ... ..	2,134	2,838	592
17	12	12	Premature birth ... ..	2,715	3,860	486
10	14	13	Convulsions ... ..	3,390	3,471	465
26	17	14	Hemiplegia, paralysis, insanity ... ..	1,596	2,661	389
9	10	15	Liver diseases not classed ... ..	3,623	4,176	382
15	13	16	Apoplexy ... ..	2,750	3,520	362
22	11	17	Dyspepsia, and other diseases of the stomach	1,971	3,861	322
48	25	18	Endocarditis, pericarditis, valvular disease	377	1,405	310
23	20	19	Croup (including diphtheritic croup)	1,897	2,004	297
14	16	20	Diseases of spinal cord and other diseases of nervous system	2,805	2,787	281
36	23	21	Bright's disease ... ..	749	1,837	226
28	24	22	Tubercular meningitis (acute hydrocephalus)	1,394	1,714	212
25	22	23	Childbirth and puerperal fever ... ..	1,728	1,853	199
24	21	24	Congestion of the lungs ... ..	1,812	1,955	187
52	52	25	Influenza ... ..	276	398	164
41	34	26	Malformation ... ..	600	905	145
27	27	27	Dentition ... ..	1,469	1,273	134
32	30	28	Pleurisy ... ..	811	1,127	131
30	31	29	Suicide ... ..	951	1,101	123
18	19	30	Inflammation of brain or its membranes	2,383	2,265	119
37	29	31	Tabes mesenterica ... ..	723	1,192	114
35	32		Peritonitis ... ..	771	1,014	114
34	42	32	Other forms of tuberculosis, scrofula, etc.	780	594	110
13	28	33	Dysentery ... ..	2,846	1,237	105
54	45		Nephritis ... ..	218	536	105
38	33	34	Intemperance ... ..	646	950	103
29	29	35	Starvation, want of breast milk ... ..	1,322	1,192	101
55	48	36	Diseases of bladder and prostate ... ..	203	520	99
21	26	37	Whooping-cough ... ..	1,974	1,392	98
43	36	38	Epilepsy ... ..	588	851	97
31	38	39	Rheumatic fever and rheumatism ... ..	817	799	87

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FATALITY—*continued.*

(10 Years : 1871-80, and 1881-90; and Year 1890.)

Order of Fatality.			Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.		
Ten Years : 1871-80.	Ten Years : 1881-90.	Year 1890.		Ten Years : 1871-80.	Ten Years : 1881-90.	Year 1890.
44	37	40	Cholera (simple) ... ..	523	834	82
46	40	41	Asthma, emphysema ... ..	392	635	79
42	43	42	Diseases of the respiratory system not classed	598	571	76
45	41	43	Ileus, obstruction of intestine ...	424	621	74
33	39	44	Aneurism ... ..	785	670	73
7	50	45	Scarlet fever ... ..	4,101	430	68
...	53	46	Softening of the brain* ... ..	?	‡393	62
47	44	47	Hydatids ... ..	379	537	53
49	49	48	Laryngitis ... ..	359	518	49
53	54	49	Pyæmia, septicæmia ... ..	†264	370	48
...	65	50	Anæmia, chlorosis, leucocythcemia ...	?	‡136	47
51	55	51	Syphilis ... ..	286	332	45
64	58	52	Diabetes mellitus ... ..	146	268	43
56	56	53	Hernia ... ..	191	304	40
57	57	} 54 {	Murder and manslaughter ... ..	190	290	39
62	59		Ulceration of intestines ... ..	160	231	39
...	69	55	Caries, necrosis ... ..	?	‡123	36
63	67	56	Sore throat, quinsy ... ..	153	130	31
65	62	57	Gout ... ..	133	197	29
73	68	} 58 {	Ovarian disease ... ..	44	125	27
40	51		Erysipelas ... ..	619	426	27
83	77	} 59 {	Diseases of the digestive system not classed	3	80	23
...	63		Uræmia ... ..	?	‡156	23
...	77	60	Diseases of the eye and ear (and nose?)	?	‡80	21
67	64	61	Intussusception of intestine ...	93	139	19
39	47	62	Diseases of the urinary system not classed	628	523	18
83	79	63	Stomatitis ... ..	3	64	17
...	...	64	Eczema † ... ..	?	?	16
60	66	} 65 {	Diseases of the uterus and vagina ...	170	132	15
68	75		Gonorrhœa, stricture of urethra ...	91	93	15
50	60	66	Thrush... ..	327	220	14
55	70	} 67 {	Diseases of the organs of locomotion not classed	203	120	13
...	85		Diseases of the lymphatic system ...	?	‡36	13
75	78	} 68 {	Suppression of urine ... ..	29	76	12
77	80		Phlegmon, cellulitis ... ..	20	61	12
66	71	} 69 {	Purpura, hæmorrhagic diathesis ...	100	114	11
70	73		Ulcer, bedsore ... ..	86	107	11
69	66	70	Arthritis, ostitis, periostitis ...	87	132	10
72	74	71	Calculus ... ..	48	104	8
73	76	72	Stricture or strangulation of intestine	44	83	7
71	82	} 73 {	Disorders of menstruation ... ..	52	47	5
...	86		Constitutional diseases not classed ...	...	‡27	5
81	91	} 73 {	Dietic diseases not classed ... ..	11	15	5
...	91		Addison's disease ... ..	?	‡15	5

\* Included with diseases of spinal cord and other diseases of nervous system prior to 1886.  
 † See diseases of integumentary system not classed. ‡ For 5 years only.



CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FATALITY—*continued.*  
(10 Years : 1871-80, and 1881-90; and Year 1890.)

Order of Fatality.			Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.			
Ten Years : 1871-80.	Ten Years : 1881-90.	Year 1890.		Ten Years : 1871-80.	Ten Years : 1881-90.	Year 1890.	
58	61	74	Diseases of the integumentary system not classed	185	218	4	
59	72		Ascites ... ..	184	113	4	
74	81		Carbuncle ... ..	37	53	4	
...	91		Laryngismus stridulus ... ..	?	*15	4	
...	91		Hæmaturia ... ..	?	*15	4	
...	93		Pelvic abscess ... ..	?	*13	4	
...	91		Bronchocele ... ..	?	*15	4	
73	84	75	Disease of spleen ... ..	44	39	3	
...	87		Diseases of the larynx and trachea not classed	?	*26	3	
79	88		Fistula ... ..	17	22	3	
75	92		Diseases of testes, penis, scrotum, etc.	29	14	3	
61	83		Remittent fever ... ..	169	42	2	
73	86		Ague ... ..	44	27	2	
...	90		Rickets ... ..	?	*16	2	
80	92	76	Chicken-pox ... ..	13	14	2	
...	94		Lupus ... ..	?	*11	2	
...	95		Perineal abscess ... ..	?	*8	2	
...	95		Cow-pox and other effects of vaccination	?	*8	2	
...	96		Cerebro-spinal fever ... ..	?	*7	2	
20	46		77	Measles ... ..	2,080	534	1
...	98			Phagadæna ... ..	...	*5	1
...	96	Mumps ... ..		?	*7	1	
...	95	Epidemic rose-rash ... ..		?	*8	1	
76	96	Other parasitic diseases ... ..		28	7	...	
...	99	Beri Beri ... ..		?	*3	...	
...	97	Scurvy ... ..		?	*6	...	
77	89	Chorea ... ..	20	21	...		
84	96	Small-pox ... ..	2	7	...		
85	...	Glanders ... ..	1	...	...		
78	93	Judicial hanging ... ..	19	13	...		
...	91	Idiopathic tetanus ... ..	?	*15	...		
...	100	Other miasmatic diseases ... ..	...	1	...		
Deaths from well-defined causes...				114,206	139,716	16,726	
Deaths from "atrophy and debility" and other ill-defined and unspecified causes				8,364	11,743	1,286	
Deaths from all causes ... ..				122,570	151,459	18,012	

604. The fatality of the different circumstances which cause death in this colony, as compared with the fatality resulting from similar causes in England and Wales, is shown by the following table, in

\* For five years only.

which the number of persons dying from each cause in either country is compared with the number of persons living in the same country. The total of each class and order is given, as also are some of the principal diseases. The Victorian results relate to the year 1890, the decennial periods ended with that year and with 1880, and the results for England and Wales to the five years ended with 1880 :—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM EACH GROUP OF CAUSES AND CERTAIN DISEASES IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.	Number of Annual Deaths per 100,000 of Mean Population.			
			Victoria.			England and Wales.
			Year 1890.	Average of 10 Years : 1881-1890.*	Average of 10 Years : 1871 to 1880.	Average of 5 Years : 1876 to 1880.
		All causes ... ..	1,610·37	1,512·50	1,538·01	2,081·74
		CLASSES.				
I.	...	Specific febrile or zymotic diseases	240·05	232·38	356·74	332·00
II.	...	Parasitic diseases ... ..	5·99	7·63	9·21	5·74
III.	...	Dietic diseases ... ..	18·69	21·60	24·83	6·72
IV.	...	Constitutional diseases ...	260·80	239·78	215·89	358·26
V.	...	Developmental diseases ...	127·49	106·02	75·82	163·14
VI.	...	Local diseases ... ..	738·22	691·18	642·57	1,004·80
VII.	...	Violent deaths ... ..	104·16	96·64	108·00	72·00
VIII.	...	Ill-defined and not specified causes	114·97	117·27	104·95	139·08
		SUB-CLASSES AND DISEASES.				
I.	1	Miasmatic diseases ... ..	150·38	109·34	193·98	219·26
		Measles ... ..	·09	5·33	26·10	38·54
		Scarlet fever ... ..	6·08	4·29	51·46	68·04
		Diphtheria† ... ..	65·62	25·62	38·15	12·18
		Whooping-cough ... ..	8·76	13·90	24·77	52·76
		Typhoid or enteric fever, etc.	54·63	55·77	49·85	34·66
	2	Diarrhœal diseases ... ..	71·43	103·61	138·48	85·40
		Diarrhœa ... ..	54·72	82·92	96·21	} 83·36
		Dysentery ... ..	9·39	12·35	35·71	
	3	Malarial diseases ... ..	·36	·72	2·67	·74
	4	Zoogenous diseases ... ..	·18	·08	·01	·36
	5	Venereal diseases ... ..	5·36	4·24	4·73	9·56
	6	Septic diseases ... ..	12·34	14·39	16·87	16·68
		Puerperal fever (see also Childbirth and Puerperal <i>infra</i> )	5·54	6·39	5·78	6·20

\* Approximate.

† Deaths from diphtheritic croup are not included with those from diphtheria, but under the head of croup, which is classed as a disease of the respiratory system, Class VI., Sub-Class 4.

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM EACH GROUP OF CAUSES AND CERTAIN DISEASES IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.	Number of Annual Deaths per 100,000 of Mean Population.			
			Victoria.			England and Wales.
			Year 1890.	Average of 10 Years : 1881-1890.	Average of 10 Years : 1871 to 1880.	Average of 5 Years : 1876 to 1880.
		SUB-CLASSES AND DISEASES.				
IV.	...	Constitutional diseases—				
		Rheumatism, rheumatic fever, and gout	10·37	9·95	11·92	...
		Cancer, malignant disease	55·97	48·57	37·10	49·60
		Phthisis ... ..	145·82	140·71	127·42	204·24
		Other tubercular and scrofulous diseases	38·98	34·95	36·35	77·87
V.	...	Developmental diseases—				
		Of children (premature birth or malformation)	56·41	47·58	41·60	55·80
		Of old age ... ..	71·08	58·44	34·22	107·34
VI.	...	Diseases of the systems—				
	1	Nervous (brain diseases, etc.)	159·05	159·77	169·80	277·80
	2	Organs of special sense (nose, ear, and eye diseases)	1·88	?	?	1·34
	3	Circulatory (heart diseases, etc.)	125·79	106·36	85·37	141·70
	4	Respiratory (lung diseases, etc.)*	217·08	212·56	194·92	395·50
	5	Digestive (stomach, bowel, liver diseases, etc.)	161·02	149·28	141·04	117·60
	6	Lymphatic, and ductless glands	2·24	1·05	·55	1·26
	7	Urinary (kidney, bladder diseases, etc.)	44·26	37·62	23·53	37·50
	8	Generative (diseases of ovary, uterus, and vagina, etc.)	5·00	3·39	3·70	5·88
	9	Childbirth (see also Childbirth and puerperal fever <i>infra</i> )	12·25	12·11	15·90	7·96
	10	Locomotive (arthritis, ostitis, etc.)	5·27	3·75	3·64	10·78
	11	Integumentary (carbuncle, phlegmon, ulcer, etc.)	4·38	4·49	4·12	7·48
VII.	1	Accident or negligence ... ..	89·67	82·63	93·45	63·12
	2	Homicide ... ..	3·49	2·89	2·38	1·40
	3	Suicide ... ..	11·00	10·99	11·93	7·38
	4	Execution ... ..	...	·13	·24	·10
I. VI.	6 } 9 }	Childbirth and puerperal fever	17·79	18·50	21·68	14·16

NOTE.—See notes to table following paragraph 602 *ante*.

\* Deaths from diphtheritic croup are not included with those from diphtheria, but under the head of croup, which is classed as a disease of the respiratory system, Class VI., Sub-Class 4.

605. By means of the results shown in this table, it is found that, over a series of years, the mortality from the following causes is greater in Victoria than in England and Wales :—Diphtheria,\* typhoid fever, diarrhœal diseases, dietic diseases (including want of breast-milk and alcoholism), parasitic diseases (including thrush, hydatids, etc.); diseases of the stomach, bowels and liver ; violent deaths of all kinds ; and the consequences of childbirth. From every other cause shown, also from all causes combined, the death rate is, on the average, higher in England and Wales than in Victoria.

Diseases more fatal in Victoria than in England.

606. It should be explained that under the altered nosological classification, which has now been in force for five years, the increased number of distinct diseases specified, and the numerous changes made in the grouping of diseases, have rendered it difficult in some instances to compare correctly the number of deaths resulting from many diseases now stated separately, with the deaths which resulted from the same diseases before the change took place, when they were grouped with other complaints in such a way as to be now not distinguishable. Such discrepancies have, as far as possible, been pointed out in the footnotes to a previous table, by means of which it will generally be found possible to institute a fair comparison.

New nosology prevents returns from being strictly comparable.

607. Per 100,000 of the population, 240 deaths in 1890 were set down to specific febrile or zymotic diseases. The proportion was slightly above the average of the decade 1881-90, but nearly one-third below the average of the decade 1871-80, during which period, in consequence of the prevalence of epidemics, the rate of mortality from this class of complaints was somewhat higher than in England. Of the 240 deaths referred to, 150 were set down to miasmatic diseases, 71 to diarrhœal diseases, 12 to septic diseases, 5 to venereal diseases, and only a fraction to malarial and zoogenous diseases. Of miasmatic diseases, the most prominent in Victoria is typhoid fever, which caused 55 deaths per 100,000 of the population in 1890, as compared with as many as 82 in 1889, and about 53 according to the average of the last twenty years, which is about 50 per cent. higher than in England. Diphtheria, which in 1890 caused nearly half the deaths from miasmatic diseases, or more deaths than typhoid fever, has during the last three years been gradually growing more fatal ; thus in 1890 the mortality therefrom was 66 per 100,000 as compared with 48 in 1889,

Specific febrile or zymotic diseases.

\* There is some difficulty in making comparisons in the case of diphtheria, as diphtheritic croup, which is generally classed with croup, may sometimes be classed with diphtheria. See footnote to last table.

and 28 in 1888, the average of the last 10 years being only 26, and of the previous decade 38. The mortality from diarrhoeal diseases in 1890 (71 per 100,000) was considerably lower than in 1889, lower by a third than during the decade 1881-90, and scarcely half as high as in the decade 1871-80. The mortality from most of the other zymotic diseases, except scarlet fever and venereal diseases, was considerably below the average of the last ten years.

Zymotic diseases, etc., in Australasian colonies.

608. The following is a statement of the number of deaths from zymotic diseases under the old classification, which now corresponds as nearly as possible with the zymotic, parasitic, and dietic classes of disease together, and of the proportion of such deaths to the total mortality and to the population over a series of years in all the Australasian colonies. The colonies are placed in order according to the death rate from diseases of this class prevailing in each:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO MORTALITY FROM ZYMOTIC, PARASITIC, AND DIETIC DISEASES, 1878-87.

Colony.	Deaths from Zymotic, Parasitic, and Dietic Diseases, 1878-87.		
	Total Number.	Percentage of Total Deaths.	Annual Proportion per 10,000 Persons Living.
1. Queensland ... ..	13,190	28·11	49·5
2. Western Australia ... ..	1,099	20·34	34·2
3. South Australia ... ..	8,425	20·53	29·3
4. New South Wales ... ..	22,909	18·13	27·7
5. Victoria ... ..	23,776	17·71	26·2
6. Tasmania ... ..	2,793	14·59	22·7
7. New Zealand ... ..	11,544	20·25	22·3

Results compared in different colonies.

609. It will be observed that in Victoria, during the 10 years 1878 to 1887, the mortality from zymotic, parasitic, and dietic diseases was less in proportion to the population as well as to the mortality from all causes than it was in any of the other Australasian colonies except Tasmania and New Zealand. Queensland was much above the other colonies in these respects, and was the only one of the colonies in which the death-rate from this class of complaints was higher than that in England. In New South Wales, on the other hand, the proportion was only slightly higher than in Victoria.

Small-pox in various countries.

610. Small-pox has never prevailed as an epidemic amongst the people of Victoria. On several occasions persons sickening from or affected by that complaint have arrived in vessels, and before the

nature of the malady was discovered it has been caught by others; but in every case the patients have been promptly isolated by order of the Government, and the disease has soon disappeared. No death from small-pox has occurred in the last three years, and since the registration system was first introduced in 1853 only 26 deaths from it have been recorded, five of which occurred in 1884, that being the period of the last outbreak. It may not, however, be uninteresting to give some statistics of deaths from small-pox in other countries, material for which is at hand in the valuable paper contributed by Dr. E. Raseri to the International Statistical Institute at its session held at Rome in the month of April, 1886. The following are the figures referred to, which relate generally to the mean of the four years 1881 to 1884:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM SMALL-POX IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.\*

Deaths from Small-pox Annually per 10,000 persons living.		Deaths from Small-pox Annually per 10,000 persons living.	
Spain (principal towns) ...	13·07	Holland ...	·57
Spain ...	8·46	Sweden ...	·41
Austria (principal towns) ...	8·43	Switzerland ...	·33
Austria ...	7·05	Prussia ...	·29
Belgium ...	4·09	Germany (principal towns)	·23
Belgium (principal towns)...	3·15	Ireland ...	·20
Russia ...	2·96	Massachusetts ...	·18
Italy ...	1·63	Denmark (towns) ...	·08
Switzerland (principal towns)	·80	Scotland (eight towns) ...	·05
Sweden (principal towns) ...	·69	Scotland ...	·03
England and Wales ...	·67		

611. Although cases of small-pox have rarely occurred in Victoria, <sup>Vaccina-</sup>parents are required by law to cause their children to be vaccinated. <sup>tions.</sup>In 1890 the number of cases of successful vaccination performed in Victoria was 25,502; and, as the number of births was 37,578, it appears that 68 per cent. of the children born were vaccinated. This proportion is lower than that in 1889, and considerably below the average of the last 15 years. Part of the remainder are accounted for by death—3,094, or over 8 per cent., of those born having died before they were 6 months old. The average proportion of vaccinations to infants born is 76 per cent., as is seen by reference to the following figures, which indicate the proportions during each of the 15 years ended with 1890:—

\* For an account of the mortality of small-pox amongst the Australian aborigines, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9, paragraph 228.

## PROPORTION OF VACCINATIONS TO BIRTHS, 1876 TO 1890.

			Vaccinations Per 100 Births.				Vaccinations Per 100 Births.
1876	...	...	80	1885	...	...	69
1877	...	...	87	1886	...	...	70
1878	...	...	82	1887	...	...	78
1879	...	...	82	1888	...	...	67
1880	...	...	73	1889	...	...	70
1881	...	...	100*	1890	...	...	68
1882	...	...	75				76
1883	...	...	67	Mean of 15 years			76
1884	...	...	74				76

Vaccina-  
tions in  
various  
countries.

612. Dr. Raseri† gives the following as the proportions of successful vaccinations to births in different countries, generally during the years 1880 to 1884. To these have been added the proportions in such of the Australasian colonies as the information is available for:—

## PROPORTION OF VACCINATIONS TO BIRTHS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

			Vaccinations Per 100 Births.				Vaccinations Per 100 Births.
Ireland	...	...	89	Italy	...	...	73
Scotland	...	...	88	Germany	...	...	71
Norway	...	...	87	South Australia (1878 to 1887)	...	...	69
England and Wales	...	...	86	New Zealand (1886 to 1887)	...	...	68
Hungary	...	...	86	France	...	...	64
Holland	...	...	82	Russia in Europe	...	...	56
Sweden	...	...	80	Tasmania (1878 to 1887)	...	...	55
Austria	...	...	78	New South Wales (1878 to 1887)	...	...	25
Victoria (1878 to 1887)	...	...	77				

Vaccina-  
tions in  
Australasia  
and else-  
where.

613. It appears by the figures that the proportion of infants vaccinated is larger in Ireland than in any other country, and next so in Scotland; and that whilst in Victoria more than three-fourths of the children born are vaccinated, in South Australia and New Zealand little more than two-thirds, in Tasmania little more than half, and in New South Wales only one-fourth, of the infants are vaccinated.

Cost of  
vaccina-  
tion.

614. The number of public vaccinators in Victoria is 200, and the amount paid in 1890 for vaccinations, including fees to Deputy-Registrars and travelling allowances to vaccinators, was £5,112.

Efficacy of  
vaccina-  
tion.

615. Doubts having been from time to time expressed as to the efficacy of vaccination in preventing or modifying the effects of small-pox, the following abridged extract from the Report of the Board of Health of the City of New York for the year 1890‡ may prove of interest:—

\* In this year owing to an alarm occasioned by an outbreak of small-pox, first in Sydney and subsequently on board vessels arriving at Melbourne, the vaccinations exceeded the births by 100.

† *Bulletin*, etc., page 189.

‡ Page 41, *et seq.*: Martin B. Brown, 49 Park Place, New York, 1891.

"Small-pox is fatal to a very large proportion of those whom it attacks. It kills from thirty to forty per cent. of its victims. It has been described with great accuracy by very early writers; nevertheless, its history previous to the seventeenth century is obscure, and must be regarded defective on account of its having been confounded with measles and other forms of eruptive disease. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries not a decade passed without an occurrence of fearful epidemics of small-pox. In England from seven to nine per cent. of all the deaths were due to it. It was one of the most destructive diseases, attacking, as it did, persons in every station of life. In Berlin one-twelfth of all the deaths were caused by small-pox during the years 1783 to 1794. In France, during the same period, 30,000 perished annually from it. During the sixteenth century, in Mexico, 3,500,000 persons died of small-pox. In 1734 nearly two-thirds of the population of Greenland were swept away by an epidemic of the disease, and in Iceland 18,000 persons died out of a population of 50,000.

"Before the introduction of vaccination small-pox had become a permanent disease which never entirely ceased in any one year, and every three or five years became a great epidemic. In non-epidemic years, one-tenth of all mortality was from variola; in epidemic years, one-half. Very few men escaped small-pox till old age, almost every one sickened at least once in his life of this horrible, murderous disease. Countless mortals were maimed by loss of sight. Of new-born children one-third died of small-pox before their first-year; one-half before their fifth year of life. There was no family which had not heavy losses to deplore. In the country the mortality was greater than it was in the city. Physicians and Government possessed no means against this abominable evil. Isolation was impracticable, from the widespread nature of the disease. Men accepted the pest as an unavoidable fate. The loss which Europe suffered from this one disease amounted to many millions. It was the principal factor which deterred or kept back the population from progress, and to lead us back to these conditions are the efforts of many ignorant mortals directed.

"We now find no mortality among vaccinated children. Also among adults, whenever vaccination and re-vaccination are maintained, mortality from small-pox is at an end. The death rate from small-pox previous to 1876 was 59.57 per 100,000 persons living; since that year it has been only 8.38 per 100,000. In Paris, where vaccination is not energetically enforced, the death rate from small-pox ranges from 136 to 10.1 per 100,000. In the principal German cities, where vaccination laws are enforced with rigour, the death rate from small-pox is 1.44 per 100,000 inhabitants. In London, where compulsory vaccination is rigidly enforced, the death rate from small-pox is only .6 per 100,000. In the Canton of Zurich, Switzerland, since the compulsory vaccination law was repealed, the mortality from small-pox has risen from 8 to 85 per 100,000 inhabitants.

"When small-pox prevails in a community where some are protected by vaccination and others are not, the influence of vaccination is strikingly exhibited. In observations shown for 21 years on 4,000,000 people in Bohemia, it was discovered that the death rate among vaccinated persons in whom the protective power had diminished by reason of age was  $5\frac{1}{16}$  per cent., while among those who had never been vaccinated it was  $29\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Illustrations of this kind could be multiplied, as almost countless authentic statistics exist.

"In New York the first question asked by the inspector of contagious diseases of a person sick with a doubtful case of small-pox is: 'When were you successfully vaccinated?' and if the answer indicates it was done a period of five or six years before, the disease is believed not to be small-pox. During over nine years of service in the Health Department of New York there has been no instance of small-pox in a person who had been vaccinated successfully within five years, and the number of cases seen by the inspectors mount into hundreds. During that period only one inspector of contagious diseases has contracted small-pox, and he was the only inspector who disbelieved in vaccination, and refused to have it performed on himself."

616. The seven zymotic diseases which chiefly affect children are measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, croup, whooping-cough, dysentery, and diarrhoea. The following table shows the number of deaths from

Zymotic  
diseases  
affecting  
children.



such diseases which occurred during the twenty-seven years ended with 1890, the annual means of the seven years 1864-70, and of the decades 1871-80 and 1881-90 being also given :—

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES CHIEFLY AFFECTING CHILDREN,  
1864 TO 1890.

Year.	Number of Deaths from—							
	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Croup.	Whooping Cough.	Dysen- tery.	Diarrhœa.	Total.
1864 ...	7	278	451	160	25	243	528	1,692
1865 ...	11	215	391	171	304	402	864	2,358
1866 ...	427	462	331	132	365	525	1,027	3,269
1867 ...	630	621	334	115	205	430	986	3,321
1868 ...	24	460	451	194	243	220	640	2,232
1869 ...	24	224	493	162	100	306	858	2,167
1870 ...	3	24	418	99	50	244	706	1,544
Annual mean } 1864-1870	160·9	326·3	409·9	147·6	184·5	338·5	801·3	2,369·0
1871 ...	4	27	255	90	318	316	626	1,636
1872 ...	7	135	320	121	227	424	747	1,981
1873 ...	1	188	420	142	299	357	629	2,036
1874 ...	256	120	375	159	151	325	846	2,232
1875 ...	1,541	985	239	135	58	509	1,002	4,469
1876 ...	5	2,240	201	173	13	202	675	3,509
1877 ...	6	183	359	315	245	254	963	2,325
1878 ...	5	136	336	331	291	197	877	2,173
1879 ...	3	61	337	275	193	140	698	1,707
1880 ...	252	26	198	156	179	122	604	1,537
Annual mean } 1871-1880	208·0	410·1	304·0	189·7	197·4	284·6	766·7	2,360·5
1881 ...	62	86	114	125	167	115	671	1,340
1882 ...	15	89	122	142	109	182	968	1,627
1883 ...	7	59	131	167	48	139	885	1,436
1884 ...	233	34	162	181	209	78	643	1,540
1885 ...	69	14	152	180	168	115	827	1,525
1886 ...	20	14	121	160	209	115	906	1,545
1887 ...	78	4	199	191	129	138	933	1,672
1888 ...	30	21	301	282	21	109	817	1,581
1889 ...	19	41	530	279	234	141	1,042	2,286
1890 ...	1	68	734	297	98	105	612	1,915
Annual mean } 1881-1890	53·4	43·0	256·6	200·4	139·2	123·7	830·4	1,646·7

NOTE.—Croup is included in this table, although not now classed as a zymotic disease, since a large number of deaths are set down to diphtheria and croup conjointly.

Children's  
zymotic  
diseases,  
1890.

617. As compared with the previous year, a slight increase took place in 1890 in the mortality from scarlet fever, and a marked increase in that from diphtheria and croup, but a decrease from all

the other diseases named in the table, especially from measles and diarrhoea, the mortality from the latter disease being the lowest recorded during the last ten years, whilst only 1 death was set down to the former. Taken as a whole, these diseases in 1890 caused 371 fewer deaths than in 1889, but a much larger number than in any previous year since 1878.

618. Measles in a fatal form appears to be non-existent in Victoria Measles. at the present time. An epidemic of that complaint occurred in 1884, and caused in that and the following year 302 deaths, or 12 less than resulted from the preceding epidemic of the same complaint in 1880 and 1881. Neither of these outbreaks of measles was so serious in its effects as the two previous ones of 1874-5 and 1866-7, when the resulting deaths numbered 1,797 and 1,057 respectively. Per 10,000 of the population, the proportion of deaths from measles was .17 in 1889 and .86 in the ten years ended with 1887, the latter proportion being lower than in any of the following European countries, but very slightly higher than that in the other Australasian colonies, except South Australia, as is shown by the following figures:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM MEASLES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES,  
1881 TO 1884.\*

	Deaths from Measles per 10,000 persons living.		Deaths from Measles per 10,000 persons living.
Spain (principal towns) ...	11.44	Switzerland (principal towns) ...	2.46
Spain ... ..	8.84	Sweden ... ..	2.40
Italy ... ..	7.04	Austria (principal towns) ...	2.32
Scotland (eight towns) ...	5.34	Ireland ... ..	1.81
Belgium ... ..	5.24	Massachusetts ... ..	1.16
Austria .. ..	4.60	Russia in Europe ... ..	1.09
England and Wales ... ..	4.01	South Australia (1878 to 1887)	1.00
Denmark (towns) ... ..	3.66	Switzerland ... ..	.88
Scotland ... ..	3.58	Victoria (1878 to 1887) ... ..	.86
Prussia ... ..	3.51	New Zealand ,, ... ..	.64
Sweden (principal towns) ...	3.27	New South Wales ,, ... ..	.63
Germany (principal towns) ...	3.15	Tasmania ... ..	.54
Holland ... ..	2.88	Queensland ,, ... ..	.27
Belgium (principal towns) ...	2.80		

NOTE.—A useful circular issued under the direction of the Central Board of Health describing the symptoms of measles, and the precautions necessary to be taken to prevent its spread and mode of treatment in the absence of medical aid, was published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1887-8, Vol. I., paragraph 661.

619. On the occasion of the earlier visitations of measles in Scarlet  
fever. 1866-7 and 1874-5, the epidemic was accompanied or followed by one of scarlet fever, which proved to be even more fatal than the former

\* These proportions, except those for the Australasian colonies, have been taken and re-arranged from Dr. Raseri's paper already alluded to, page 193.

complaint; but no such calamity has attended the last two outbreaks of measles, during the whole period of which, especially the last outbreak, the mortality from scarlet fever was exceedingly low. The fatality attending this complaint has very much diminished of late years, the deaths from it—notwithstanding the increased population—having numbered only 430 in the last ten years, or an average of 43 per annum; as against 5,101, or an average of 510 per annum, in the preceding ten years; and 2,284, or an average of 326 per annum, in the seven years ended with 1870. In 1890, scarlet fever caused 68 deaths, or .61 per 10,000 of the population, as against .43 in the ten years ended with 1890, and 5.15 in the ten years ended with 1880. Whilst the death rate from this complaint in the last ten years was lower than the average prevailing in any of the following countries, that in the decade preceding those years was higher than in most of the countries named:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM SCARLET FEVER IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES,  
1881 TO 1884.\*

	Deaths from Scarlet Fever per 10,000 persons living.	Deaths from Scarlet Fever per 10,000 persons living.
Sweden (principal towns) ...	6.10	Spain ... .. 2.00
Austria ... ..	5.86	Russia in Europe ... .. 1.79
Prussia ... ..	5.30	Belgium (principal towns) ... 1.58
England and Wales ... ..	5.29	Switzerland (principal towns) 1.49
Germany (principal towns) ...	5.09	Spain (principal towns) ... 1.46
Sweden ... ..	4.85	South Australia (1878 to 1887) 1.27
Scotland (8 towns) ... ..	4.77	Holland ... .. 1.15
Austria (principal towns) ...	4.45	Switzerland ... .. 1.01
Scotland ... ..	4.44	New South Wales (1878 to 1887) .89
Ireland ... ..	3.00	New Zealand ... .. .75
Italy ... ..	2.94	Victoria ... .. .59
Belgium ... ..	2.90	Tasmania ... .. .49
Denmark (towns) ... ..	2.64	Queensland ... .. .13
Massachusetts ... ..	2.54	

NOTE.—A useful circular on scarlet fever, issued by the Central Board of Health, was published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9, Vol. II., paragraph 238.

Diphtheria  
and croup.

620. In consequence of the similarity of the complaints, and the number of deaths set down to a combination of both, it is misleading to consider the deaths caused by diphtheria apart from those caused by croup. Taking the two affections together, they were to every 10,000 of the population in the proportion of 9.11 in 1890, 7.32 in 1889, 4.54 in the ten years ended with 1890, and 6.19 in the ten years ended with 1880. The proportion, over a series of years, is lower than that for any of the foreign countries of which information is at

\* Except those for the Australasian colonies, the figures have been taken and re-arranged from Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193.

hand, except Ireland, England, and Holland, as will be seen by the following figures:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM DIPHTHERIA AND CROUP IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1884.\*

	Deaths from Diphtheria and Croup per 10,000 persons living.		Deaths from Diphtheria and Croup per 10,000 persons living.
Austria ... ..	16·63	South Australia (1878 to 1887)	5·93
Prussia ... ..	15·45	Scotland (8 towns) ... ..	4·99
Spain (principal towns) ...	11·83	New South Wales (1878 to 1887)	4·77
Germany (principal towns) ...	11·54	Queensland	4·75
Massachusetts ... ..	11·13	Russia in Europe ... ..	4·67
Austria (principal towns) ...	10·36	Scotland ... ..	4·55
Sweden ... ..	9·79	Tasmania (1878 to 1887) ...	4·46
Sweden (principal towns) ...	9·74	Victoria	4·16
Italy ... ..	9·18	Belgium (principal towns) ...	3·79
Switzerland (principal towns)	8·49	Holland ... ..	3·76
Belgium ... ..	7·72	England and Wales ... ..	3·05
Spain ... ..	6·85	Ireland ... ..	2·70
Denmark (towns) ... ..	6·28	New Zealand (1878 to 1887) ...	2·42
Switzerland ... ..	6·09		

NOTE.—A circular, giving the symptoms of diphtheria and directions for its management in the absence of medical assistance, was issued by the Central Board of Health during the early part of 1888, and was republished in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1887-8, Volume I., paragraph 664.

621. Deaths from whooping-cough in 1890 were in the proportion of ·88, in 1889 of 2·12, in the last ten years of 1·34, and in the ten years ended with 1880 of 2·48 per 10,000 persons living. All these proportions, as well as those in the other Australasian colonies, are lower than those generally prevailing in most of the foreign countries named in the following table:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM WHOOPING-COUGH IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1884.\*

	Deaths from Whooping-cough per 10,000 persons living.		Deaths from Whooping-cough per 10,000 persons living.
Austria ... ..	10·63	Austria (principal towns) ...	2·74
Scotland (8 towns) ... ..	9·64	Spain (principal towns) ...	2·68
Belgium ... ..	7·18	Italy ... ..	2·45
Denmark ... ..	6·62	New Zealand (1878 to 1887) ...	2·42
Scotland ... ..	6·23	Switzerland ... ..	2·31
Prussia ... ..	5·40	South Australia (1878 to 1887)	2·19
England and Wales ... ..	4·67	New South Wales	1·93
Holland ... ..	3·82	Sweden ... ..	1·80
Germany (principal towns) ...	3·48	Victoria (1878 to 1887) ...	1·79
Belgium (principal towns) ...	3·37	Queensland	1·51
Ireland ... ..	3·18	Tasmania	1·44
Spain ... ..	3·14	Massachusetts ... ..	1·16
Sweden (principal towns) ...	2·98	Russia in Europe ... ..	·23
Switzerland (principal towns)	2·74		

NOTE.—A circular on whooping-cough and its treatment, issued by the Central Board of Health, was republished in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1887-8, Volume I., paragraph 666.

\* Except those for the Australasian colonies, the figures have been taken and re-arranged from Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193.

Typhoid  
fever.

622. Typhoid fever\* caused 611 deaths in 1890, or only two-thirds of the number which took place in the previous year, when it was exceptionally prevalent. The rate of mortality from this complaint in 1890 was 5·46 per 10,000 persons living, which is about the average proportion; although in 1889 it was as high as 8·39. During the last 25 years the death rate from typhoid fever has fluctuated considerably, but, nevertheless, there were four pretty well-marked maximum periods, viz., 1866-7, 1877-8, 1883, and 1889, when the rates rose to over 6½ per 10,000 persons living. The minimum periods are not so well marked; but the two principal ones appear to be 1871-3 and 1880-81, when the average rate was below 4 per 10,000; and 1885, when it was a little above that proportion. Typhoid fever causes, on the average, nearly 3¼ per cent. of the total deaths from all causes, and as many as 13 per cent. of those at between 10 and 25 years of age. The following table shows the number of deaths from typhoid fever, and their proportion to the population, during each of the past 25 years:—

## DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER, 1866 TO 1890.†

Year.	Deaths from Typhoid Fever.		Year.	Deaths from Typhoid Fever.	
	Total Number.	Number per 10,000 Persons Living.		Total Number.	Number per 10,000 Persons Living.‡
1866 ... ..	528	8·39	1880 ... ..	297	3·49
1867 ... ..	455	7·06	1881 ... ..	351	4·04
1868 ... ..	295	4·45	1882 ... ..	472	5·30
1869 ... ..	360	5·24	1883 ... ..	661	7·27
1870 ... ..	416	5·83	1884 ... ..	456	4·89
1871 ... ..	269	3·65	1885 ... ..	424	4·44
1872 ... ..	323	4·29	1886 ... ..	530	5·39
1873 ... ..	282	3·68	1887 ... ..	631	6·22
1874 ... ..	470	6·04	1888 ... ..	541	5·14
1875 ... ..	455	5·78	1889 ... ..	910	8·37
1876 ... ..	375	4·71	1890 ... ..	611	5·46
1877 ... ..	532	6·58			
1878 ... ..	532	6·48	Mean ...	464	5·49
1879 ... ..	438	5·25			

\* A useful circular issued under the direction of the Central Board of Health, describing the symptoms of typhoid fever, and the precautions necessary to be taken to prevent its spread and mode of treatment in the absence of medical aid, was published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9, Vol. II., paragraph 242.

† In the new classification, simple continued fever is entered as a separate complaint from typhoid fever, but as no such distinction was observed in former years, cases occurring in 1886 and subsequent years, which might possibly have been placed under the former head have, for the sake of comparison, been still placed under the latter.

‡ Rates since 1882 revised and corrected since last publication.

623. The following table shows the mortality from typhoid fever in all the Australasian colonies, except Western Australia, during the seventeen years ended with 1889, or during as many of those years as the information is available for:—

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER\* IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1889.

Year.	Number of Deaths from Typhoid Fever.					
	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.	
1873 ...	282	3·68	...	...	67	4·78
1874 ...	470	6·04	...	...	78	5·03
1875 ...	455	5·78	298	5·10	158	9·16
1876 ...	375	4·71	401	6·64	72	3·91
1877 ...	532	6·58	375	5·96	105	5·38
1878 ...	532	6·48	441	6·70	197	9·53
1879 ...	438	5·25	265	3·84	132	6·16
1880 ...	297	3·49	240	3·31	54	2·03
1881 ...	351	4·04	266	3·50	85	3·30
1882 ...	472	5·30	450	5·66	166	6·31
1883 ...	661	7·27	397	4·76	255	8·89
1884 ...	456	4·89	516	5·86	563	19·10
1885 ...	424	4·44	503	5·40	541	17·52
1886 ...	530	5·39	591	6·03	408	12·27
1887 ...	631	6·22	434	4·24	245	6·91
1888 ...	541	5·14	441	4·14	228	6·04
1889 ...	910	8·35	571	5·17	385	9·56
Total ...	8,357	5·54	6,189	5·09	3,739	7·99
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
1873 ...	68	3·48	24	2·32	127	4·41
1874 ...	97	4·82	44	4·22	161	5·05
1875 ...	94	4·53	50	4·81	340	9·47
1876 ...	92	4·22	26	2·49	195	5·03
1877 ...	84	3·63	41	3·86	133	3·26
1878 ...	106	4·37	50	4·61	131	3·11
1879 ...	101	3·97	38	3·42	208	4·64
1880 ...	63	2·39	29	2·55	177	3·73
1881 ...	85	2·95	33	2·81	137	2·78
1882 ...	116	5·03	36	2·98	128	2·51
1883 ...	135	4·51	64	5·15	182	3·44
1884 ...	151	4·89	50	3·89	118	2·15
1885 ...	145	4·63	30	2·27	128	2·26
1886 ...	106	3·39	47	3·47	134	2·30
1887 ...	153	4·88	112	8·01	168	2·82
1888 ...	120	3·77	84	5·82	139	2·30
1889 ...	137	4·26	113	7·59	121	1·97
Total ...	1,883	4·10	871	4·13	2,727	3·60

\* Including simple continued and ill-defined fever. It is possible that in some of the colonies a few cases of remittent fever may be returned under one or other of these heads.

Deaths from typhoid fever in the colonies, 1889, and previous years compared.

624. In New Zealand, the death-rate from typhoid fever in 1889 was below, but in all the other colonies it was above the average, especially in Queensland, Victoria, and Tasmania. In Queensland the mortality from typhoid fever in 1884 and the two following years was simply enormous, amounting to 19,  $17\frac{1}{2}$ , and  $12\frac{1}{4}$  per 10,000 of the population in the three years respectively; whilst the rate in 1889, although considerably lower than those years, was higher than in any of the other years named. Moreover, the rate in Victoria in 1889 was higher than any previous year shown in the table, and that in Tasmania was higher than in any previous year except 1887.

Typhoid fever in England and Wales.

625. In England and Wales the mortality from typhoid or enteric fever\* has been considerably reduced of late years, and it is now lower than in any of the Australasian colonies, except Tasmania and New Zealand. During the ten years ended with 1880 the mean death rate therefrom was 4·30, but in the seven years ended with 1888 only 2·41 per 10,000 persons living, the latter being far lower than even the minimum rate (3·49) recorded in Victoria during the last twenty-seven years.

Typhoid and typhus in various countries.

626. In the returns of most European countries deaths from typhoid fever are not distinguished from those caused by typhus, the latter being a complaint which it is said does not exist in the Australasian colonies. In England and Wales these fevers have been returned separately since 1869, and it is probable the following figures, so far as they relate to that country, apply to typhoid only, whilst those for most of the other countries, it is believed, refer to the two descriptions of fever combined:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM TYPHOID AND TYPHUS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1884.†

	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
Italy ... ..	9·37	Sweden (principal towns) ...
Spain (towns) ... ..	8·35	Denmark (towns) ...
Austria ... ..	7·31	Scotland ...
Belgium ... ..	6·17	Scotland (8 towns) ...
Spain ... ..	5·63	Ireland ...
Massachusetts ... ..	5·30	Germany (principal towns) ...
Prussia... ..	5·14	Sweden... ..
Belgium (principal towns) ...	4·69	England and Wales ...
Austria (15 towns) ... ..	4·49	Switzerland ...
Switzerland (17 towns) ...	4·31	Russia in Europe ...
Holland... ..	4·24	

\* The English figures quoted are those of enteric, or typhoid, and simple continued fever, which probably correspond with the fevers tabulated as typhoid in Victoria.

† See Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193. The fevers referred to are there termed "Febbre tifoide e tifo esantematico."

627. Deaths from venereal diseases numbered 377 in the ten years ended with 1880, 425 in the ten years with ended 1890, and 60 in 1890, being in the ratio per 10,000 of the population annually of .47 at the first period, of .42 at the second period, and of .54 at the last period. If deaths from syphilis be considered apart from those caused by other venereal diseases, the numbers at the same periods would be 286, 332, and 45, and the proportions .36, .33, and .40, which contrast favourably with those in six of the ten following countries :—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM SYPHILIS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES,  
1881 TO 1884.\*

	Per 10,000 Persons Living.		Per 10,000 Persons Living.
Italy ... ..	... 1.65	Scotland ... ..	... .63
Sweden (towns) ...	... 1.16	Massachusetts ...	... .32
Scotland (8 towns)	... 1.01	Switzerland ... ..	... .24
Denmark (towns)	... .94	Ireland ... ..	... .16
England and Wales	... .84	Holland ... ..	... .11

628. Venereal disease has long prevailed amongst the Australian aborigines, and was no doubt first communicated to them by Europeans. The late Mr. Curr† gave it as his opinion that “it was first introduced into Australia by the whites many years ago, and has never since ceased to commit terrible ravages among our tribes. Probably this disease alone would suffice to exterminate them.”

629. Parasitic diseases, chief amongst which are thrush and hydatids, caused 6 deaths in 1890 per 100,000 of the population, which was  $1\frac{2}{3}$  below the average of the ten years ended with 1890, and  $3\frac{1}{4}$  below the average of the ten years 1871 to 1880. These diseases are more prevalent in Victoria than in England.

630. Hydatid disease, which is said to be communicated to man by reason of the ova of the tape worm in dogs (*Tænia Echinococcus*) being taken into the stomach, generally in water, and to prove fatal to 25 per cent. of the human victims it attacks, during the eighteen years ended with 1890 has caused 872 deaths, or an average of 48 per annum. Per 100,000 of the population, deaths from this disease ranged from 3.79 in 1873 to 7.19 in 1879, the average for the first eight years being 5.18, for the ten succeeding years 5.50, and for the whole period 5.36. In the last six years, however, the mortality from hydatids was much below that of the previous six years. The following are the figures for the last eighteen years :—

\* See Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193.

† *The Australian Race*, Vol. I., page 227.



## DEATHS FROM HYDATIDS, 1873 TO 1890.

Year.	Deaths from Hydatid Disease.		Year.	Deaths from Hydatid Disease.*	
	Total Number.	Number per 100,000 Living.		Total Number.	Number per 100,000 Living.
1873 ...	29	3·79	1883 ...	56	6·16
1874 ...	41	5·27	1884 ...	59	6·33
1875 ...	47	5·97	1885 ...	47	4·92
1876 ..	36	4·52	1886 ...	51	5·18
1877 ...	37	4·57	1887 ...	51	5·02
1878 ...	37	4·50	1888 ...	53	5·03
1879 ...	60	7·19	1889 ...	61	5·61
1880 ...	48	5·64	1890 ..	53	4·75
1881 ...	48	5·50			
1882 ...	58	6·52	Mean ...	48	5·36

Hydatids in Australasian colonies.

631. According to the returns of the eight years ended with 1889, as embodied in the following table, hydatids in a fatal form appear to be much more common in Victoria than in any of the other Australasian colonies. It should be mentioned, however, that medical men sometimes enter the cause of death simply as "disease" of the liver, lungs, kidney, etc. In such cases inquiry should be made as to whether the "disease" referred to was hydatid disease or not, which may possibly not be done so rigidly in the other colonies as it is in Victoria, and for this reason the mortality from the complaint may appear to be relatively higher here than it really is:—

## DEATHS FROM HYDATIDS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1882 TO 1889.

Year.	Number of Deaths from Hydatids.					
	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living *	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.	
1882 ...	58	6·52	12	1·51	3	1·26
1883 ...	56	6·16	10	1·20	4	1·50
1884 ...	59	6·33	20	2·27	8	2·71
1885 ...	47	4·92	28	2·92	3	·97
1886 ...	51	5·18	23	2·35	Nil.	...
1887 ...	51	5·02	27	2·64	1	·28
1888 ...	53	5·03	22	2·07	Nil.	...
1889 ...	61	5·61	24	2·09	3	·72
Total ...	436	5·60	166	2·13	22	·93

\* Rates revised and corrected since last publication.

DEATHS FROM HYDATIDS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,  
1882 TO 1889—*continued.*

Year.	Number of Deaths from Hydatids.					
	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.*	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
1882 ...	12	4·14	4	3·31	7	1·37
1883 ...	6	2·01	4	3·22	1	·19
1884 ...	13	4·21	6	4·67	3	·55
1885 ...	5	1·60	2	1·51	3	·53
1886 ...	18	5·76	2	1·46	4	·68
1887 ...	9	2·87	3	2·15	3	·50
1888 ...	13	4·09	2	1·39	5	·83
1889 ...	11	3·36	5	3·25	2	·32
Total ...	87	3·50	28	2·62	28	·62

NOTE.—In Western Australia only 1 death in 1888, but none in the other years were set down to this disease.

632. Hydatid disease is much more fatal in all the Australasian colonies than it is in England and Wales, where there were only 54 deaths from it in 1888, or a proportion of ·19 per 100,000 persons living, as compared with a mean of ·20 in the five years 1881 to 1885.†

Hydatids in  
England.

633. Dietic diseases, consisting principally of want of breast milk and alcoholism, caused nearly 19 deaths in 1890 per 100,000 persons living, which was 7 lower than in 1889, and 3 below the average of the last ten years. These diseases appear to be nearly four times as fatal in Victoria as in England.

Dietic  
diseases.

634. In 1890, 103 deaths were set down to intemperance—of which 15 ended with delirium tremens—as against 116 in 1889, 130 in 1888, and an average of 95 during the last ten years, and of 65 in the ten years preceding that period. These figures furnish annual proportions per million persons living of 92 for 1890, 105 for 1889, 122 for 1888, 95 for the decennium 1881 to 1890, and 81 for the decennium 1871 to 1880, and would appear to indicate that the mortality from this cause was increasing. As a matter of fact, however, returns of the mortality from intemperance are of doubtful

Intemper-  
ance.

\* Rates corrected since last publication.

† For further information respecting hydatid disease, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9, Vol. II., paragraphs 253 and 254.

value, as comparatively few deaths are set down to alcoholism pure and simple, although a large number of complaints are no doubt brought on or aggravated, and many lives are doubtless shortened, from that cause, which, however, is not mentioned in the returns. By the following figures, taken from Dr. Raseri's paper\*—which must only be accepted for what they may be worth—the mortality from alcoholism would appear to be as high in Victoria as compared with that prevailing in most of the countries and towns named :—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM ALCOHOLISM IN VARIOUS TOWNS AND COUNTRIES.

	Deaths from Alcoholism per 1,000,000 persons living.		Deaths from Alcoholism per 1,000,000 persons living.
Denmark (towns) ...	274	Massachusetts ...	65
Sweden (principal towns) ...	99	Scotland ...	61
Paris ...	95	Italy ...	47
Switzerland ...	88	England and Wales ...	46
Scotland (8 towns) ...	83	Berlin ...	40
Connecticut ...	80	Vienna ...	36
Belgium ...	76	Sweden ...	34
London ...	74	Ireland ...	30
Russia in Europe ...	70	Holland ...	21

635. Of complaints classed under the head of "Constitutional Diseases," the most prominent are phthisis and other tubercular diseases, and cancer; also rheumatism, gout, and diabetes mellitus. Under this class there were, in 1890, 261 deaths per 100,000 of the population, or 21 more than the average of the decade 1881-90, and 45 above the average of the decade 1871-80. Of the 261 deaths per 100,000 referred to, 146 resulted from phthisis, or pulmonary consumption; 56 were set down to cancer; 39 to tabes mesenterica, acute hydrocephalus and other tubercular or scrofulous diseases; and 20 to other constitutional diseases.

636. Phthisis, or pulmonary consumption, caused 1,631 deaths in 1890, or 60 more than in the previous year. Except during the prevalence of epidemics, phthisis is the occasion of more deaths in Victoria than any other disease;† next to phthisis, diarrhæa is usually the most fatal disease on the list (although in 1890 eight diseases stood before it), but this complaint causes barely three-fifths of the number of deaths set down to phthisis. It should moreover be borne in mind, as showing the baneful effects of phthisis as compared with

\* Page 186.

† See table following paragraph 603 *ante*.

Constitutional diseases.

Phthisis.

those of the other diseases named, that the deaths ascribed to diarrhœa are for the most part those of infants and young children, whilst the majority of the victims of phthisis are at the adult period of life. The following table shows the number of deaths from phthisis and their proportion to the total population, in each of the last thirty years:—

## DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS IN VICTORIA, 1861 TO 1890.

Year.	Deaths from Phthisis.		Year.	Deaths from Phthisis.	
	Total Number.	Number per 10,000 Persons Living.*		Total Number.	Number per 10,000 Persons Living.*
1861 ...	753	13·94	1877 ...	1,088	13·46
1862 ...	707	12·90	1878 ...	1,124	13·68
1863 ...	717	12·74	1879 ...	1,058	12·69
1864 ...	686	11·70	1880 ...	1,175	13·82
1865 ...	741	12·12	1881 ...	1,199	13·80
1866 ...	782	12·43	1882 ...	1,274	14·33
1867 ...	793	12·31	1883 ...	1,212	13·32
1868 ...	746	11·25	1884 ...	1,359	14·58
1869 ...	893	12·99	1885 ...	1,384	14·48
1870 ...	888	12·45	1886 ...	1,375	13·98
1871 ...	841	11·41	1887 ...	1,557	15·34
1872 ...	876	11·63	1888 ...	1,528	14·51
1873 ...	945	12·34	1889 ...	1,571	14·44
1874 ...	1,011	13·00	1890 ...	1,631	14·61
1875 ...	1,027	13·04			
1876 ...	1,010	12·68	Total in 30 years	31,951	13·36

NOTE.—Deaths registered as occurring from hæmoptysis are included in this table.

637. By the figures in the table it appears that the death rate from phthisis fell with tolerable steadiness from 1861 to 1871, but since that period there has, on the whole, been a gradual increase. During the whole period of thirty years the deaths from this complaint were in the proportion of  $13\frac{1}{3}$  to every 10,000 persons living; during the first ten of those years that proportion was about  $12\frac{1}{2}$  (12·483); in the second ten it was nearly  $12\frac{3}{4}$  (12·742), and in the last ten it was 14 (14·09). It must, however, be borne in mind that the proportions living at the ages at which phthisis is most fatal, viz., between 15 and 45, have also increased. It will be observed that the death rate from phthisis in 1890 (14·61 per 10,000) was higher than in any previous year of the period, except 1887.

\* For figures of mean population used in making these calculations, (see table "Breadstuffs Available for Consumption" in Part "Production" in the second volume. The rates since 1881 have been revised and corrected since last publication.

Deaths of  
males and  
females  
from  
phthisis.

638. Phthisis in Victoria generally affects males more heavily than females. In 1890, 1,012 of the former, and 619 of the latter, died of that complaint; the males being in the proportion of 17·17, but the females of only 11·70, per 10,000 of their respective sexes living.

Ages at  
death from  
phthisis.

639. The following table gives the number of deaths from phthisis at each age in 1890; also the proportion which such deaths bore to the total deaths from all causes in 1890 and in the decennial period 1881-90:—

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS, 1890 AND 1881-90.—AGES AT DEATH.

Ages.	Number who Died from Phthisis, 1890.			Percentage of Deaths from Phthisis to those from all Causes.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	1890.	Ten Years : 1881-90.
Under 5 years ..	10	7	17	·27	·40
5 to 10 „ ...	7	5	12	1·80	2·40
10 „ 15 „ ...	10	14	24	6·38	7·91
15 „ 20 „ ...	36	58	94	19·26	21·96
20 „ 25 „ ...	122	114	236	30·97	31·91
25 „ 35 „ ...	281	196	477	29·26	31·42
35 „ 45 „ ...	169	111	280	23·53	22·16
45 „ 55 „ ...	148	65	213	15·52	15·33
55 „ 65 „ ...	170	35	205	9·72	9·06
65 „ 75 „ ...	45	13	58	3·28	3·32
75 years and upwards	14	1	15	1·20	·74
Total ...	1,012	619	1,631	9·06	9·30

Phthisis  
most fatal  
to adults.

640. From a comparison of the figures in the last two columns, it will be observed that, in proportion to the total deaths, the mortality from phthisis in 1890, at the age-periods 35 and upwards, were either about the same as, or somewhat above, the average; but at the age-periods under 35, it was below the average. In the year under review, about one-fourth of the deaths in the colony between the ages of 20 and 45, nearly one-fifth of those between 15 and 20, and nearly a sixth of those between 45 and 55, were caused by phthisis.

Phthisis in  
Melbourne  
and  
country.

641. Of the 1,631 deaths from phthisis in 1890, 948 occurred in Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne) and 683 in other parts of the colony. In proportion to population, the deaths from phthisis have always been much more numerous in the metropolis than in the remainder of the colony, as is shown by the following figures, which are the results for thirty years:—

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS PER 10,000 PERSONS LIVING IN AND  
OUTSIDE GREATER MELBOURNE, 1861 TO 1890.

Year.	Greater Melbourne.	Extra-Metropolitan Districts.	Year.	Greater Melbourne.	Extra-Metropolitan Districts.*
1861	23·44	10·63	1877	22·74	9·29
1862	24·64	8·71	1878	22·62	9·63
1863	23·71	8·79	1879	21·77	8·45
1864	20·08	8·70	1880	23·95	8·92
1865	22·11	8·57	1881	22·71	9·45
1866	20·42	9·53	1882	23·09	10·04
1867	21·56	8·87	1883	22·27	8·82
1868	20·83	7·63	1884	24·45	9·35
1869	23·87	8·83	1885	23·92	9·12
1870	22·49	8·56	1886	21·25	9·54
1871	22·08	7·20	1887	23·22	10·36
1872	18·69	8·62	1888	21·55	9·82
1873	20·51	8·77	1889	20·73	10·04
1874	22·04	8·94	1890	20·02	10·59
1875	21·46	9·25			
1876	22·46	8·28	Means	22·16	9·11

642. In England and Wales, in the twenty-five years ended with 1888, the death rate from phthisis, per 10,000 persons, ranged from 25·33 in 1866 to 15·41 in 1888, the mean of the first five years of the period having been as high as 25·10, whilst that of the last five years was as low as 16·83.† The latter proportion, though considerably lower than that of Greater Melbourne, is still much higher than that of Victoria taken as a whole. It may be remarked that there is no doubt the death rate from phthisis in the metropolis has for years past been swelled by the presence of persons who started from Europe whilst suffering from the disease in an advanced stage, and who were induced to take the voyage under the hope that benefit might be derived from the Australian climate, but have landed in Melbourne only to die there.

Death rate from phthisis in England.

643. Of the 223 Chinese who died in Victoria in 1890, 39, or 17 per cent., fell victims to phthisis. In the last ten years 16 per cent. of the deaths of Chinese were from phthisis.

Phthisis among Chinese.

644. Three out of the 29 deaths of Aborigines in 1890 were set down to phthisis. It is stated on good authority that phthisis is the

Phthisis among aborigines.

\* Rates since 1881 revised and corrected since last publication.

† See Fifty-first Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xlvi.

chief cause of the death of the Australian Aborigines, who, when once affected, very seldom recover.

645. The rate of mortality from phthisis in Victoria would appear, by the calculations in the following table, to have been, over a series of years, slightly higher than in Queensland, and much higher than in any other of the Australasian colonies. It will be observed that the figures of the other colonies in the several years exhibit more variation than those of Victoria, and that Queensland is the only colony besides Victoria in which the rate in any of the years exceeded 13 per 10,000; also that the rate in Queensland in 1884 and 1885, viz., 19 per 10,000, was most exceptionally high\* :—

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,  
1873 TO 1889.

Year.	Number of Deaths from Phthisis.					
	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living. †	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.	
1873 ...	945	12·34	...	...	145	10·35
1874 ...	1,011	13·00	...	...	163	10·51
1875 ...	1,027	13·04	614	10·50	228	13·22
1876 ...	1,010	12·68	616	10·21	260	14·12
1877 ...	1,088	13·46	597	9·49	225	11·53
1878 ...	1,124	13·68	652	9·91	263	12·72
1879 ...	1,058	12·69	746	10·80	281	13·12
1880 ...	1,175	13·82	803	11·06	301	13·56
1881 ...	1,199	13·80	874	11·50	292	13·21
1882 ...	1,274	14·33	927	11·66	404	17·00
1883 ...	1,212	13·32	948	11·36	471	17·58
1884 ...	1,359	14·58	1,018	11·56	572	19·40
1885 ...	1,384	14·48	1,078	11·58	593	19·20
1886 ...	1,375	13·98	1,051	10·73	494	14·86
1887 ...	1,557	15·34	977	9·56	441	12·43
1888 ...	1,528	14·51	1,045	9·82	492	13·04
1889 ...	1,571	14·44	1,025	9·28	470	11·84
Total ...	20,897	14·36	12,971	10·60	6,095	13·98

\* It is pointed out by the Registrar-General of Queensland, in his Annual Reports, that the death rate from phthisis as well as from other complaints in that colony is considerably swelled by the high mortality amongst the Polynesians, and that the diminished mortality since 1884-5 is probably to some extent due to the gradual decrease of the Polynesian element, viz., from  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in 1884 to only  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in 1887-8 of the total population. Nearly half the deaths from phthisis in 1884 and 1885, and nearly two-fifths in 1886 and 1887, were of Polynesians, although they form a very small section of the total population. Excluding the Polynesians from the calculation, the death rate from phthisis in Queensland in 1884 was only 10·4, in 1885 only 10·5, in 1886 only 9·2, in 1887 only 10·2, and in 1888 only 8·75 per 10,000. It is stated that the general death rate of Polynesians in Queensland during 1884 was as high as 148, and during 1885 as high as 99, per 1,000.

† Rates since 1882 corrected since last publication.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,  
1873 TO 1889—*continued.*

Year.	Number of Deaths from Phthisis.					
	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
1873 ...	153	7·84	115	11·10	206	7·16
1874 ...	179	8·89	101	9·69	270	8·47
1875 ...	209	10·07	114	10·97	339	9·45
1876 ...	226	10·36	102	9·75	307	7·92
1877 ...	203	8·78	127	11·95	326	7·98
1878 ...	267	11·00	115	10·60	326	7·73
1879 ...	271	10·66	90	8·09	399	8·90
1880 ...	277	10·51	113	9·95	447	9·42
1881 ...	274	9·49	115	9·80	468	9·28
1882 ...	341	11·77	127	10·52	438	8·60
1883 ...	313	10·47	139	11·18	500	9·45
1884 ...	323	10·46	145	11·29	498	9·07
1885 ...	307	9·80	145	10·97	514	9·08
1886 ...	339	10·85	145	10·57	500	8·48
1887 ...	353	11·27	154	11·01	534	8·95
1888 ...	365	11·48	116	8·04	476	7·86
1889 ...	289	8·99	121	8·13	499	8·13
Total...	4,689	10·16	2,084	10·21	7,047	8·58

646. Deaths from tubercular diseases, viz., tabes mesenterica, tubercular meningitis (acute hydrocephalus), phthisis, and “other forms of tuberculosis,” taken as a whole, numbered 13,052 in the ten years 1871 to 1880, 17,590 in the ten years 1881 to 1890, and 2,067 in 1890. These numbers furnish proportions per 10,000 of the population of 16·38 deaths annually at the first period, 17·59 at the second, and 18·48 at the last, which are all lower than the proportions relating to any of the subjoined countries except Spain:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1884.\*

	Deaths from Tubercular Diseases per 10,000 persons living.
Austria (principal towns) ...	72·20
Austria ...	38·39
Belgium (towns) ...	35·11
Germany (principal towns) ...	34·40
Massachusetts ...	34·25

\* See Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193. The diseases referred to are there termed “Tubercolosi diffusa, Tisi polmonare, Tubercolosi meningea, ed Idrocefalo.”



ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1884\*—*continued.*

	Deaths from Tubercular Diseases per 10,000 persons living.
Switzerland (towns) ... ..	32·50
Sweden (towns) ... ..	31·61
Scotland (8 towns) ... ..	31·12
Prussia ... ..	30·88
Belgium ... ..	30·48
Denmark (towns) ... ..	30·42
Spain (towns) ... ..	29·24
Scotland ... ..	25·93
Italy ... ..	25·54
Ireland ... ..	22·43
Switzerland ... ..	21·79
England and Wales ... ..	21·09
Holland ... ..	19·73
Spain ... ..	12·32

Prevention  
of tuber-  
culosis.

647. The following is an abridgment of an important report on the prevention of tuberculosis which was prepared by the Pathologists of the Health Department of the city of New York, and published in the report of the Board of Health of that city for the year 1890†:—

“The disease known as tuberculosis, and when affecting the lungs, as pulmonary tuberculosis (consumption), is very common in the human being and in certain of the domestic animals, especially cattle. About one-fourth of all deaths occurring in the human being during adult life is caused by it, and nearly one-half of the entire population at some time in life acquires it. The disease is the same in nature, in animals and in man, and has the same cause. It has been proven beyond a doubt that a living germ, called the tubercle bacillus, is the cause, and the only cause, of tuberculosis. It may affect any organ of the body, but most frequently first involves the lungs. When the living germs find their way into the body they multiply there, if favourable conditions for their growth exist, and produce new growths or nodules (tubercles), which tend to soften. The discharges from these softened tubercles, containing the living germs, are thrown off from the body. In pulmonary tuberculosis these discharges constitute, in part, the expectoration. The germs thus thrown off do not grow outside the living human or animal body, except under artificial conditions, although they may retain their vitality and virulence for long periods of time, even when thoroughly dried. As tuberculosis can only result from the action of these germs, it follows from what has just been said that when the disease is acquired it must result from receiving into the body the living germs that have come from some other human being or animal affected with the disease.

“It has been abundantly established that the disease may be transmitted by meat or milk from tubercular animals. The milk glands in milch cows often become affected with the disease when their lungs are involved, and the milk from such animals may contain the living germs, and is capable of producing the disease. Among stall-fed dairy cows twenty per cent. or thirty per cent. are sometimes found to be affected with the disease. Tubercular animals are also frequently killed for food; their flesh sometimes contains the germs, and if not thoroughly cooked is capable of transmitting the disease. Boiling the milk or thoroughly cooking the meat destroys the germs. Although the meat and milk from tubercular animals constitute actual and important sources of danger, the disease is acquired, as a rule, through its communication from man to man.

\* See footnote (\*) on page 379.

† Page 38 *et seq.*

“Tuberculosis is commonly produced in the lungs (which are the organs most frequently affected) by breathing air in which the living germs are suspended as dust. The material which is coughed up, sometimes in large quantities, by persons suffering from consumption, contains these germs, often in enormous numbers. This material, when expectorated frequently, lodges in places where it afterwards dries, as on the streets, floors, carpets, clothing, handkerchiefs, etc. After drying, in one way or another, it is apt to become pulverised and float in the air as dust. It has been shown, experimentally, that dust collected from the most varied points in hospital wards, asylums, prisons, private houses, etc., where consumptive patients are present, or have been present, is capable of producing tuberculosis in animals when used for their inoculation. Such dust may retain for weeks its power of producing the disease. On the other hand, dust collected from rooms in institutions or houses that have not been occupied by tubercular patients does not produce the disease when used for the inoculation of animals. These observations show that where there are cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, under ordinary conditions the dust surrounding them often contains the tubercle bacilli, and persons inhaling the air in which this dust is suspended may be taking in the living germs. It should, however, be distinctly understood that the breath of tubercular patients, and the moist sputum received in proper cups, are not elements of danger, but only the dried and pulverised sputum. The breath and moist sputum are free from danger, because the germs are not dislodged from moist surfaces by currents of air. If all discharges were destroyed at the time of exit from the body, the greatest danger of communication from man to man would be removed.

“It is a well-known fact that some persons, and especially the members of certain families, are particularly liable to tuberculosis, and this liability can be transmitted from parents to children. So marked and so frequent is this liability, and so frequent is the development of the disease in particular families, that the affection has long been considered hereditary. We now know that tuberculosis can only be caused by the entrance of the germ into the body; and that this transmitted liability simply renders the individual a more easy prey to the living germs when once they have gained entrance. The frequent occurrence of several cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in a family is then to be explained, not on the supposition that the disease itself has been inherited, but that it has been produced after birth by transmission from some affected individual. Where the parents are affected with tuberculosis, the children from the earliest moments of life are exposed to the disease under the most favourable condition for its transmission, for, not only is the dust of the house likely to contain the bacilli, but the relationship also between parents and children, especially between the mother and the child, are of that close and intimate nature especially favourable for the transmission by direct contact.

“If, then, tuberculosis is not inherited, the question of prevention resolves itself principally into the avoidance of tubercular meat and milk, and the destruction of the discharges, especially the sputum, of tubercular individuals. As to the first means of communication, those measures of prevention alone answer the requirements which embrace the governmental inspection of dairy cows and of animals slaughtered for food, and the rigid exclusion and destruction of all those found to be tubercular. For the removal of the second means of communication, *i.e.*, the sputum of tubercular individuals, the problem is simple when the patients are confined to their rooms or houses; then wooden or pasteboard cups with covers should always be at hand for the reception of the sputum. These cups may be supported in simple racks, and at least once daily, or more frequently if necessary, should be removed from the racks and thrown with their contents into the fire.

“The disposition of the expectoration of persons who are not confined to their rooms or homes is a far more difficult problem. The expectoration certainly should not be discharged on the street, and the only practicable means for its collection seems to be in handkerchiefs, which when soiled should at the earliest moment be soaked in a solution of five per cent. of carbolic acid, and then boiled and washed. Handkerchiefs thus soiled are exceedingly dangerous factors in distributing tubercle bacilli; for when the sputum becomes dry it is easily separated in flakes from the cloth, and then soon becomes pulverised and suspended as dust. It becomes evident from what has been said that the means which will most certainly prevent the spread of this

disease from one individual to another, are those of scrupulous cleanliness regarding the sputum. These means lie largely within the power of the affected individual. It is furthermore to be remembered that consumption is not always, as was formerly supposed, a fatal disease, but that it is in very many cases a distinctly curable affection. An individual who is well on the road to recovery, may, if he does not with the greatest care destroy his sputum, diminish greatly his chances of recovery by self inoculation.

“While the greatest danger of the spread of the disease from the sick to the well is in private houses and in hospitals, yet, if this danger is thoroughly appreciated, it is, for the most part, quite under control, through the immediate destruction of the sputum, and the enforcement of habits of cleanliness. But in places of public assembly, such as churches and theatres, particularly the latter, the conditions are different, and the safety would seem to depend largely upon a dilution and partial removal of the floating and possibly dangerous dust by means of adequate ventilation. Rooms in private houses and hospital wards that are occupied by phthisical patients should from time to time be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, and this should always be done after they are vacated before they are again occupied by other individuals. Steamship companies should be obliged to furnish separate apartments for consumptive persons, so that no person in the exigencies of travel need be forced to share his room with one who might be a source of active danger to him.”

Deaths from  
cancer in  
Victoria.

648. Next to phthisis, the most fatal of the constitutional diseases is cancer. This complaint caused 626 deaths in 1890, or 3 fewer than in the previous year. Cancer in a fatal form has been much increasing of late years, for during the ten years ended with 1880 it caused only 1 death in every 41 from all causes, but in the last ten years the proportion had risen to 1 in 29; moreover since 1861 the death rate from it has increased steadily from less than 2 to over 5 per 10,000 of the population; whilst in 1889 and 1890 the exceptionally high rates of 5·8 and 5·5 were reached—the highest previous to those years being only 5·12. The following table shows the number of deaths from cancer, and the number per 10,000 persons living, in each of the last thirty years:—

#### DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1861 TO 1890.

Year.	Deaths from Cancer.			
	Total Number.			Number of 10,000 Persons Living.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1861	52	50	102	1·89
1862	30	50	80	1·46
1863	58	45	103	1·83
1864	55	72	127	2·17
1865	81	70	151	2·47
1866	52	64	116	1·84
1867	63	57	120	1·87
1868	95	88	183	2·76
1869	85	99	184	2·68
1870	109	105	214	3·00

DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1861 TO 1890—*continued.*

Year.	Deaths from Cancer.			
	Total Number.			Number per 10,000 Persons Living.*
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1871	100	93	193	2·62
1872	130	96	226	3·00
1873	122	128	250	3·27
1874	146	122	268	3·45
1875	168	140	308	3·91
1876	150	153	303	3·80
1877	169	160	329	4·07
1878	182	132	314	3·82
1879	205	178	383	4·59
1880	202	181	383	4·50
1881	172	179	351	4·04
1882	208	165	373	4·19
1883	234	216	450	4·95
1884	221	225	446	4·79
1885	234	211	445	4·66
1886	247	249	496	5·04
1887	275	252	527	5·19
1888	276	245	521	4·95
1889	324	305	629	5·78
1890	338	288	626	5·49
Total in 30 years ...	4,783	4,418	9,201	3·84

649. Cancer is a complaint which generally affects females more than males.† In the thirty years of which mention is made in the table, 92 of the former have died of it to every 100 of the latter, whereas the proportion of females to males at ages at which cancer is most prevalent (*i.e.*, above 30 years of age) has over the whole period‡ been considerably below the proportion named. In 1889, 94 females, and in 1890, 85 females died of cancer to every 100 males, although, in the population, females over the age of 30 were probably in the proportion of about 78 to every 100 males.

Proportions  
of the sexes  
who died of  
cancer.

650. Judging from the experience of the eight years ended with 1889, cancer is much more fatal in Victoria than in any other Australasian colony except Tasmania, the rate in which is only slightly below the Victorian rate. Tasmania is a colony in which—as cancer is essentially a complaint of advanced life—the large proportion of old people would naturally lead to the expectation of a high death rate therefrom. The following are the figures for the eight years referred to:—

Cancer  
in Austral-  
asian colo-  
nies.

\* Rates since 1881 revised and corrected since last publication.

† The difference may not really be so great as it appears to be from the figures. See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1887-8, Vol. I., paragraph 699.

‡ At the age referred to, females in the population were in the proportion of 42 at the census of 1861, of 59 at the census of 1871, and of 74 at the census of 1881, to every 100 males.

## DEATHS FROM CANCER IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1882 TO 1889.

Colony.	Year.	Number of Deaths from Cancer.	
		Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
Victoria ...	1882	373	4·19
	1883	450	4·94
	1884	446	4·78
	1885	445	4·65
	1886	496	5·04
	1887	527	5·18
	1888	521	4·94
	1889	629	5·77
	Mean of 8 years	486	4·94
New South Wales ...	1882	215	2·71
	1883	215	2·58
	1884	233	2·65
	1885	267	2·87
	1886	333	3·40
	1887	354	3·46
	1888	404	3·80
	1889	393	3·56
	Mean of 8 years	302	3·13
Queensland ...	1882	54	2·27
	1883	70	2·61
	1884	94	3·19
	1885	53	1·71
	1886	92	2·68
	1887	81	2·28
	1888	88	2·33
	1889	130	3·27
	Mean of 8 years	83	2·54
South Australia ...	1882	89	3·07
	1883	86	2·88
	1884	109	3·53
	1885	100	3·19
	1886	104	3·33
	1887	110	3·51
	1888	116	3·65
	1889	133	4·14
	Mean of 8 years	106	3·41
Western Australia ...	1882	9	2·96
	1883	10	3·20
	1884	10	3·09
	1885	17	4·99
	1886	15	3·74
	1887	17	4·08
	1888	18	4·25
	1889	20	4·65
	Mean of 8 years	15	3·87

DEATHS FROM CANCER IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,  
1882 TO 1889—continued.

Colony.	Year.	Number of Deaths from Cancer.	
		Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
Tasmania... ..	1882	60	4·97
	1883	67	5·39
	1884	65	5·06
	1885	60	4·54
	1886	57	4·16
	1887	67	4·79
	1888	68	4·71
	1889	70	4·70
	Mean of 8 years	64	4·79
New Zealand ... ..	1882	147	2·88
	1883	158	2·99
	1884	191	3·48
	1885	177	3·13
	1886	214	3·63
	1887	238	3·99
	1888	263	4·34
	1889	260	4·24
	Mean of 8 years	206	3·59

651. In England and Wales there has for years past been a progressive increase in the death rate from cancer. This rate, in the three years ended with 1888, was much higher than that prevailing in any Australasian colony. The following figures are taken from the reports of the Registrar-General, who, however, indicated that he entertained doubts as to whether the increase shown by the figures was not partly due to improved diagnosis and more careful statement of the cause\* :—

Deaths from cancer in England and Wales.

DEATHS FROM CANCER IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

	Deaths from Cancer per 10,000 persons living.			Deaths from Cancer per 10,000 persons living.
1861 to 1865	3·68	1886	...	5·83
1866 to 1870	4·04	1887	...	6·06
1871 to 1875	4·46	1888	...	6·10
1876 to 1880	4·95			
1881 to 1885	5·45	Mean	...	4·76

652. According to the following figures, cancer would appear to be less fatal in Victoria and Tasmania than in any of the countries

Deaths from cancer in various countries.

\* See Forty-sixth Annual Report, page xviii.; also *Victorian Year-Book*, 1887-8, Vol. I., paragraph 699.

named except Prussia, Ireland, and Austria; less fatal in Western Australia than any except Ireland and Prussia; less fatal in South Australia and New Zealand than in any except Prussia; and less fatal in the other two colonies than in any one of the countries referred to:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM CANCER IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES,  
1881 TO 1884.\*

	Deaths from Cancer per 10,000 persons living.		Deaths from Cancer per 10,000 persons living.
Austria (15 principal towns) ... ..	11·20	England and Wales ...	5·35
Denmark (towns) ... ..	10·98	Massachusetts ... ..	5·30
Sweden (towns) ... ..	8·71	Scotland (8 towns) ...	5·27
Switzerland ... ..	8·46	Scotland ... ..	5·26
Italy ... ..	6·13	Austria ... ..	4·23
Holland ... ..	5·82	Ireland ... ..	3·69
		Prussia ... ..	3·13

653. Developmental diseases,† Class V., caused 127 deaths in 1890 to every 100,000 of the population. Of these 56 were due to diseases peculiarly affecting infants, such as premature birth and malformations, and 71 to old age. The rate of mortality from the whole class in 1890—viz., 127 per 100,000—appears to have been about 21 more than the average of the ten years 1881-90, and 52 more than the average of the ten years ended with 1880; the increase, especially as compared with the last named period, being chiefly confined to deaths from old age. The increased death rate from old age is accounted for by the circumstance that the proportion of old people (75 and upwards) in the population has increased since 1871-80 by about 90 per cent., whilst the average age of such persons has advanced also. The actual deaths of infants born prematurely numbered 486 in 1890—which number gives a proportion of 11 per cent. of the total deaths under one year, or  $1\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. of the total births recorded, which proportions are above the average during the ten years ended with 1890, when they were  $9\frac{3}{4}$  and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  respectively. The death rate from this class of complaints is always much higher in England than in Victoria.

654. Local diseases, Class VI., or diseases of special organs or systems, usually cause a much higher mortality than any other class of complaints; thus, in 1890, 8,257 deaths, or 46 per cent. of the

\* See Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193.

† This class of diseases differs from that under the old nosology; dentition, paramenia and childbirth, and atrophy and debility not being now classed as developmental diseases.

Develop-  
mental  
diseases.

Local  
diseases.

deaths from all causes, were ascribed to them, that being the same proportion as in the ten years 1881 to 1890. The deaths from diseases placed in this class were in 1890 in the proportion to every 100,000 of the population of 738, or 47 above the average of the last decade. Over a fifth of these diseases were due to affections of the brain and nerves; over a sixth to those of the circulatory system, including heart disease; about two-sevenths to lung and throat diseases—viz., croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy, etc.; over a fifth to diseases of the digestive organs; 6 per cent. to diseases of the urinary organs; a little over  $1\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. to the accidents of childbirth; and the remainder to diseases of the locomotive, generative, and integumentary systems; of the lymphatic and ductless glands; and of the organs of special sense, in the order named. In the year under review the death rates from complaints classed under all the principal sub-classes of local diseases, except diseases of the nervous and integumentary systems and childbirth, in which there was only a slight variation, were much above the average of the ten years ended with 1890, the increase being most marked in the case of complaints of the circulatory, digestive, generative, and locomotive systems; and, excepting diseases of the nervous system and childbirth, they were also higher than in the earlier period 1871-80. In England, the death rate from local diseases is, on the average, fully 45 per cent. higher than the death rate from that class of complaints in Victoria.

655. The mortality from diseases of the respiratory system in 1890 was somewhat above the average. The proportion in 1890 was 217 to every 100,000 persons living, while it was 213 in the ten years 1881-90, but only 195 during the ten years 1871-80. The diseases in this group cause, on the average, half as many deaths again as phthisis (which is not included amongst "lung diseases," being classed as a "constitutional" disease\*). The victims are, for the most part, young children and old people, the majority dying in the winter quarter (July to September). In the year under review the actual number of deaths from these causes was 2,428, being equal to not quite one-seventh of the total mortality; and of these pneumonia caused 891, bronchitis 715, congestion of the lungs 187, and croup 167. Of those who died from these complaints, 1,025 were under 5 years—more than half of these being under 1 year—and 796 were over 50 years of age. If deaths from phthisis be added to those from diseases of the respiratory system, it will be found that altogether 4,059 deaths in 1890 (or 38

Diseases of  
respiratory  
system.

\* See paragraph 635 *ante*.



more than in 1889) were from diseases particularly affecting the organs of respiration, which is equal to between one-fourth and one-fifth of the total mortality.

Bronchitis  
and pneu-  
monia in  
various  
countries.

656. Bronchitis and pneumonia, with congestion of the lungs, caused 11,477 deaths in the ten years ended with 1880, 16,404 in the ten years ended with 1890, and 1,793 in 1890, which numbers furnish proportions per 10,000 of the population of 14·40 deaths annually for the first period, of 16·38 annually for the second period, and of 16·03 for 1890. The complaints referred to are, according to the following figures, much less fatal here than in any of the countries named except Prussia, it being assumed that congestion of the lungs is included with bronchitis and pneumonia in the returns of the various countries :—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM BRONCHITIS AND PNEUMONIA IN  
VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1884.\*

	Per 10,000 persons living.		Per 10,000 persons living.
Spain (principal towns) ...	53·15	Germany (principal towns)	27·87
Italy ...	45·31	Denmark (towns) ...	27·47
Scotland (8 towns) ...	38·06	Belgium (principal towns)	27·06
Austria (principal towns)...	37·95	Ireland ...	26·76
Holland ...	36·32	Switzerland (principal towns) ...	26·69
Scotland ...	34·13	Spain ...	24·12
Belgium ...	32·87	Sweden (principal towns)	24·10
England and Wales ..	32·25	Massachusetts ...	21·03
Switzerland ...	31·52	Prussia ...	16·63
Austria ...	28·09		

Deaths in  
childbed.

657. The death rate from a given complaint is usually ascertained by comparing the number of deaths from it with the number of persons living, but the death rate of women in childbed is better realized by comparing the number of deaths of parturient women with the total number of births. Such deaths are classified in two ways. If the death is supposed to occur merely from the consequences of childbearing without specific disease, it is set down under the head of Childbirth, Class VI., Sub-class 9; but, if it should arise from Puerperal Fever, it is placed under that head, Class I., Sub-class 6. In 1890 the proportion of deaths of child-bearing women to the number of children born, although much higher than the exceptionally low

\* See Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193. The complaints referred to are there termed "Bronchite e Polmonite."

proportion which prevailed in 1889, was still considerably under the average of the last twenty-seven years, as is shown in the following table:—

## DEATHS OF WOMEN IN CHILDBIRTH, 1864 TO 1890.

Year.	Number of Mothers who died of—			Deaths of Mothers to every 10,000 Children born alive.
	Childbirth.	Puerperal Fever (Metria).	Total.	
1864	100	21	121	47·12
1865	99	24	123	47·46
1866	112	26	138	55·18
1867	117	20	137	53·51
1868	110	23	133	48·82
1869	105	18	123	47·23
1870	115	9	124	45·67
1871	90	12	102	37·25
1872	123	16	139	50·80
1873	127	44	171	60·85
1874	142	109	251	93·66
1875	154	83	237	88·70
1876	117	48	165	61·64
1877	131	42	173	66·51
1878	149	49	198	74·49
1879	123	38	161	59·99
1880	111	20	131	50·09
1881	155	78	233	85·84
1882	117	59	176	65·80
1883	115	43	158	57·37
1884	131	72	203	70·36
1885	106	62	168	56·05
1886	122	70	192	62·29
1887	116	58	174	52·66
1888	113	74	187	54·20
1889	101	62	163	44·83
1890	137	62	199	52·96
Total in twenty-seven years	3,238	1,242	4,480	58·94

658. In 1884, the death rate of parturient women showed a sudden increase concurrently with the prevalence of an epidemic of measles, followed by a remarkable decrease in 1885 coincidently with the gradual disappearance of that epidemic. It is a singular fact that at or about the four periods during the last twenty-five years at which epidemics of measles and scarlatina have prevailed in Victoria,\* viz., 1866-7, 1874-5, 1881-2 and 1884, the mortality of child-bearing women largely increased. Whether this is only a coincidence, or whether there is any connexion between the two circumstances, is a matter

Increase of deaths in childbed at epidemic periods.

\* See table following paragraph 616 ante.

which merits the consideration of the medical faculty. It should be mentioned that the visitation in 1881-2 differed somewhat from the others, as the deaths of child-bearing women did not increase in numbers concurrently with the epidemic, but in the year following that in which it was most fatal.

Deaths in  
childbed in  
Victoria  
and United  
Kingdom.

659. The proportion of women dying in childbed during the whole period of twenty-seven years was 1 to 171 births, and in 1890 the proportion was 1 to every 189 births. In 1889, the proportion was 1 to every 223 births; in 1888, 1 to every 185 births; in 1887, 1 to every 190 births; in 1886, 1 to every 161 births; in 1885, 1 to every 178 births; and in 1884, it was as high as 1 to every 142 births. All these proportions are much higher than those in England and Wales, where, in the five years ended with 1887, 200 births occurred to each death of a mother.\* In Scotland, 1 woman died in childbirth to every 207 births during 1873, and to every 149 births in 1874; and in Ireland, during the ten years, 1869-78, 1 woman died in childbirth to every 151 births.

Deaths from  
childbirth  
in Women's  
Hospital.

660. In the Midwifery Department of the Melbourne Women's Hospital, 795 women were confined, and 748† infants were born alive, during the year ended 30th June, 1890. Nine deaths of mothers occurred during or shortly after parturition; or 1 death of a mother to every 89 deliveries, or to every 83 births. In 1888-9, 1 death of a mother took place therein to 76 deliveries, or 71 births; in 1887-8, 1 to every 168 deliveries, or 158 births; in 1886-7, 1 to 28 deliveries, or 26 births; in 1885-6, 1 to 34 deliveries, or 32 births; in 1884-5, 1 to 17 deliveries, or 16 births; in 1883-4, 1 to 31 deliveries, or 28 births; in 1882-3, 1 to 86 deliveries, or 77 births; in 1882 (first six months), 1 to 60 deliveries, or 56 births; in 1881, 1 to 29 deliveries, or 27 births; in 1880, 1 to 98 deliveries, or 89 births; in 1879, 1 to 71 deliveries, or 67 births; and in 1878, 1 to 92 deliveries, or 86 births. These proportions are, on the average, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times as high as those for the whole colony; but it should be mentioned that, all over the world, maternity hospitals are subject to receive a worse class of cases than the average of those dealt with outside, women not unfrequently being brought in such a state as to render their recovery from the first

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\* There is reason to believe that the mortality from childbirth and metria in England is much understated, as the sending out of letters of inquiry in 1882—an exceptional proceeding—respecting certain ill-defined causes of death had the effect of increasing the recorded mortality from childbirth and metria ten per cent. If this correction be applied to the average above stated, the proportion would be 1 death of a mother to as few as 185 births.—See 45th Annual Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xvii.

† There were 9 cases of twins.

almost hopeless; therefore, in all such institutions, the death rate of the inmates is higher than that which prevails amongst child-bearing women in the general population. It should be mentioned that the committee of management of this hospital attribute the low rate of mortality in 1887-8 to the fact that antiseptic precautions were more rigorously carried out than they had been in former years; but it will be noticed that such a low rate was not maintained in 1888-9 and 1889-90.

661. In proportion to the number of confinements, deaths of lying-in women appear to be on the average more common in Victoria than in any other Australasian colony.\* In 1889, however, the proportion was higher in both New South Wales and Queensland than it was in Victoria. The following table contains a statement of the deaths recorded as having occurred from childbirth and metria in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia during the seventeen years ended with 1889, and the proportion of such deaths to every 10,000 children born alive in each colony:—

Deaths in  
childbed in  
Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

DEATHS FROM CHILDBIRTH AND PUERPERAL FEVER (OR METRIA)  
IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1889.

Year.	Number of Deaths from Childbirth and Puerperal Fever.					
	Total.	Per 10,000 Children Born Alive.	Total.	Per 10,000 Children Born Alive.	Total.	Per 10,000 Children Born Alive.
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.	
1873 ...	171	60·85	...	...	23	40·21
1874 ...	251	93·66	...	...	33	51·70
1875 ...	237	88·70	149	66·14	37	55·17
1876 ...	165	61·64	186	79·84	43	62·29
1877 ...	173	66·51	113	47·38	53	73·93
1878 ...	198	74·49	103	40·67	46	62·19
1879 ...	161	59·99	90	33·42	38	48·28
1880 ...	131	50·09	127	45·10	42	51·24
1881 ...	233	85·84	117	40·35	70	85·15
1882 ...	176	65·80	118	39·73	49	57·53
1883 ...	158	57·37	114	36·44	42	42·47
1884 ...	203	70·36	137	40·36	67	62·74
1885 ...	168	56·05	127	36·24	69	59·12
1886 ...	192	62·29	191	52·64	71	56·43
1887 ...	174	52·66	173	46·46	62	45·88
1888 ...	187	54·20	151	39·20	75	52·64
1889 ...	163	44·83	172	46·12	66	45·83
Sums & } Means }	3,141	65·02	2,068	46·01	886	56·05

\* It is certain that in most, if not all, countries many deaths occurring from circumstances connected with childbirth are not certified to by medical men as due to that cause. For remarks on this subject, see *Victorian Year-Book* 1889-90, Volume I., paragraph 719.

DEATHS FROM CHILDBIRTH AND PUERPERAL FEVER (OR METRIA)  
IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1889—*continued.*

Year.	Number of Deaths from Childbirth and Puerperal Fever.					
	Total.	Per 10,000 Children Born Alive.	Total.	Per 10,000 Children Born Alive.	Total.	Per 10,000 Children Born Alive.
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
1873 ...	22	30·96	26	85·30	52	46·34
1874 ...	38	49·38	20	64·58	74	57·61
1875 ...	54	72·89	32	103·06	93	64·41
1876 ...	49	59·58	20	63·51	74	45·77
1877 ...	45	52·08	25	77·86	74	43·90
1878 ...	41	44·17	16	45·69	85	47·83
1879 ...	50	50·49	11	30·86	81	44·83
1880 ...	39	38·00	18	48·14	76	39·29
1881 ...	63	58·83	14	35·73	92	49·11
1882 ...	70	64·55	14	34·63	101	53·14
1883 ...	49	43·86	19	44·61	95	49·47
1884 ...	49	41·36	12	26·21	137	69·03
1885 ...	53	44·00	16	34·50	144	73·12
1886 ...	36	32·21	13	28·10	111	57·52
1887 ...	54	49·86	19	40·12	95	49·65
1888 ...	43	40·91	18	37·68	111	58·72
1889 ...	29	28·11	11	23·12	78	42·26
Sums & } Means }	784	47·13	304	48·45	1,573	52·47

NOTE.—In Western Australia 6 deaths of child-bearing women occurred in 1887, 3 in 1888, and 4 in 1889, or at the rates of 36·7, 19·8, and 25·09 per 10,000 births, respectively.

Low death  
rate from  
childbirth  
in colonies,  
1889.

662. The above figures show that, in proportion to the children born alive, the number of deaths of child-bearing women in 1889 was considerably below the average in all the colonies except New South Wales. In that colony the rate was very slightly above the average.

Deaths from  
child-bear-  
ing in  
various  
countries.

663. Comparing the deaths of child-bearing women in Victoria with every 10,000 of the population, the proportions annually are 2·17 for the decennial period 1871 to 1880, 1·85 for the decennial period 1881 to 1890, and 1·78 for 1890. These and the following figures show Victoria to stand rather high in regard to the mortality of women in child-bed as compared with many other countries, and especially so as it would appear that deaths from diseases of pregnancy, as well as from circumstances attendant upon child-bearing, are included in the following list, which they are not in the figures for Victoria:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM DISEASES OF PREGNANCY AND CHILD-BEARING IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881-84.\*

Deaths from Pregnancy and Child-bearing per 10,000 persons living.		Deaths from Pregnancy and Child-bearing per 10,000 persons living.	
Spain (principal towns)...	3·77	Massachusetts ...	1·80
Spain ...	3·56	Denmark (towns) ...	1·76
Belgium ...	2·32	Belgium (principal towns)	1·72
Prussia ...	2·20	Ireland ...	1·65
Italy ...	2·13	England and Wales ...	1·60
Scotland (eight towns) ...	2·10	Holland ...	1·43
Switzerland ...	2·06	Sweden ...	1·29
Switzerland (principal towns) ...	2·02	Sweden (principal towns)	1·27
Scotland ...	1·87	Germany (principal towns)	1·23

664. Deaths from external causes, Class VII., in proportion to Violent deaths. population, were formerly twice as numerous in Victoria as in England and Wales; but in recent years, as the number of individuals engaged in mining operations has decreased, and greater precautions are taken for the prevention of accidents, the rate in the former has fallen considerably. Over a series of twenty-seven years, the average annual number of violent deaths per 100,000 of the population was 136, but during the ten years 1871-80 it was only 108, and in the subsequent ten years it fell to as low as 97, whilst in 1890 it rose to 104. The last-named rate is higher by nearly one half than the rate prevailing in England and Wales, where it averages only 72. The greater frequency of violent deaths in Victoria than in England appears in all classes of such deaths, those from accidents and executions, being, in proportion to population, about a third more numerous, suicides half as numerous again, and homicides twice as numerous.

665. The number of violent deaths recorded in Victoria during Violent deaths, 1890 and previous years. 1890 was 1,165, of which 1,003, or 86 per cent., were ascribed to accident; 39, or 3 per cent., to homicide, and 123, or 11 per cent., to suicide. Deaths from accidents were formerly more numerous than those from any single disease, and more recently than those from any specific disease except phthisis and diarrhœa.† Forty-one per cent. of the deaths from accidents in 1890 were due to fractures, 23 per cent. to drowning, and 11 per cent. to burns and scalds. Both homicides and suicides were above the average of the ten years ended

\* See Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193; the complaints referred to are there termed "Malattie di gravidanza, parto e puerperio."

† See table following paragraph 603 ante.

with 1890. The following table shows the number of deaths and the exact modes of death under the heads of accident and suicide, also the number of deaths from homicide and execution, during the year 1890 and the ten years ended with 1890, the sexes of those who died being distinguished :—

## VIOLENT DEATHS.

Causes of Death.	Year 1890.			Ten Years : 1881 to 1890.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Accidents :—						
Fractures and contusions	360	47	407	3,175	389	3,564
Gunshot wounds ...	11	1	12	138	12	150
Cuts, stabs, etc. ...	6	3	9	94	30	124
Burns and scalds ...	57	53	110	400	541	941
Sunstroke ...	46	23	69	161	72	233
Lightning ...	2	...	2	23	3	26
Poison ...	16	6	22	142	62	204
Snake, insect—bite ...	2	...	2	32	6	38
Drowning ...	191	37	228	1,691	373	2,064
Suffocation ...	63	40	103	402	246	648
Others ...	33	6	39	222	60	282
Total ...	787	216	1,003	6,480	1,794	8,274
Homicide ...	24	15	39	163	127	290
Suicide :—						
Gunshot wounds ...	22	3	25	196	7	203
Cuts, stabs, etc. ...	22	...	22	159	22	181
Poison ...	13	4	17	122	61	183
Drowning ...	16	4	20	153	53	206
Hanging ...	29	3	32	258	20	278
Otherwise ...	6	1	7	41	9	50
Total ...	108	15	123	929	172	1,101
Execution ...	...	...	...	13	...	13
Grand Total ..	919	246	1,165	7,585	2,093	9,678

666. During the ten years ended with 1890, 80,559 males and 59,157 females died of specified causes; and it results, from these figures and those in the foregoing table, that, of the males, 1 in every 11 died a violent death; 1 in every 13 died of an accident; 1 in every 494 was a victim to homicide; 1 in every 87 committed suicide; and 1 in every 6,197 was executed. Of the females, 1 in every 28 died a violent death; 1 in every 33 died of an accident; 1 in every 466 died

Violent deaths in proportion to total deaths.

by the hand of another; 1 in every 344 committed suicide; but, happily, not one was executed.

667. Males are much more subject to violent deaths than females. Of those who so died in 1890, 919, or 79 per cent., belonged to the male, and 246, or 21 per cent., to the female sex. The proportions which prevailed during the ten years ended with 1890 were 78 and 22 per cent. respectively.

Violent deaths of males and females.

668. Omitting fractions, it may be roughly stated that, where 1 female dies a violent death in Victoria, 4 males die violent deaths; where 1 female dies of an accident, 4 males die of accidents; where 1 female commits suicide, 5 males do so; and about one-third more males are murdered than females. Only 1 woman has been executed in the colony since its first settlement; but in the 39½ years since Victoria has been an independent colony as many as 132 males have been executed.

Violent deaths: proportion of males and females.

669. The only violent deaths which habitually affect females more than males are those resulting from burns and scalds. All other circumstances which occasion such deaths, as a rule, bear more hardly upon males than upon females.

Burns and scalds.

670. One hundred and twenty-three persons took their own lives in 1890, and 143 in the previous year. During the ten years ended with 1890 the mean annual number of deaths by suicide was 110.

Suicidal deaths.

671. Hanging is the most common mode by which men commit suicide, shooting the next, cutting or stabbing and drowning, with almost equal frequency, the next, and taking poison the next. Females most frequently take their lives by drowning or by taking poison, next by stabbing or hanging, but only seven times in 172 cases which occurred during the last ten years by shooting. It may be mentioned that suicide by shooting is much more common now than formerly, the cases in the ten years ended with 1890 being nearly three times as numerous as in the preceding ten years.

Modes of suicide in Victoria.

672. The Registrar-General of England in his 46th Report gives the following table, showing the proportion, during the ten years

Modes of suicide in England.



ended with 1880, of suicides effected by different methods in England and Wales. With the exception of shooting, the relative frequency of each method follows substantially the same order as that obtaining in Victoria :—

MODES OF COMMITTING SUICIDE IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Methods.	Number by each Method per 1,000 by all Methods.	
	Males.	Females.
Hanging or strangulation ... ..	400	268
Drowning ... ..	165	333
Cut or stab ... ..	212	149
Poison ... ..	79	172
Shooting ... ..	68	2
Jump from height ... ..	20	36
Railway train ... ..	24	7
Otherwise ... ..	32	33
Total ... ..	1,000	1,000

Suicides of  
Chinese.

673. Suicide frequently occurs amongst the Chinese. Five men of this race committed that act in 1889, and four in 1890. Of the 9 referred to, all but two hanged themselves. The total number of Chinese males in the colony is believed to be about 9,000\*; so that those who committed suicide during 1889 were in proportion of about 1 in 1,800, and during 1890 about 1 in 2,250. In the general population the proportion of persons committing self destruction averages only 1 in about 10,000.

Suicides in  
Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

674. According to the results in the following table, it would appear that, in proportion to population, suicide is more common in Victoria than in any other Australasian colony except Queensland. It should, however, be stated that the death records frequently do not upon the surface show that the death has been suicidal, and close examination, with sometimes further inquiry, is therefore necessary to determine that fact. It is hence likely that the full extent to which suicide prevails in some of the colonies is not ascertained. The following are the suicides and their proportion to every 100,000 of the population during the seventeen years ended with 1889 recorded in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia,

\* At the time of going to press, the correct number of Chinese had not been ascertained from the census schedules.

for which the information is obtainable for only the last two of those years:—

DEATHS FROM SUICIDE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,  
1873 TO 1889.

Year.	Number of Deaths from Suicide.					
	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.	
1873 ...	97	12·7	41	7·5	22	15·7
1874 ...	97	12·5	64	11·2	10	6·4
1875 ...	91	11·6	55	9·4	23	13·3
1876 ...	100	12·6	61	10·1	24	13·0
1877 ...	92	11·4	66	10·5	27	13·8
1878 ...	87	10·6	48	7·3	29	14·0
1879 ...	108	13·0	62	9·0	40	18·7
1880 ...	118	13·9	68	9·4	22	9·9
1881 ...	102	11·7	83	10·9	21	9·5
1882 ...	83	9·3	55	7·0	40	16·8
1883 ...	103	11·3	54	6·5	37	13·8
1884 ...	86	9·2	81	9·2	45	15·3
1885 ...	89	9·3	95	10·2	36	11·7
1886 ...	101	10·3	95	9·7	44	13·2
1887 ...	132	13·0	121	11·8	63	17·8
1888 ...	139	13·2	132	12·4	62	16·4
1889 ...	143	13·5	112	9·8	56	13·5
Means ...	104	11·8	76	9·5	35	13·7
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
1873 ...	10	5·1	6	5·8	20	7·0
1874 ...	22	10·9	6	5·8	20	6·3
1875 ...	24	11·5	6	5·8	29	8·1
1876 ...	15	6·9	6	5·7	42	10·8
1877 ...	17	7·3	10	9·4	32	7·8
1878 ...	18	7·4	8	7·4	37	8·8
1879 ...	18	7·1	5	4·5	42	9·4
1880 ...	25	9·5	8	7·0	38	8·0
1881 ...	34	11·8	6	5·1	42	8·5
1882 ...	18	6·3	3	2·5	53	10·4
1883 ...	31	10·4	5	4·0	55	10·4
1884 ...	31	10·0	7	5·5	57	10·4
1885 ...	32	10·2	5	3·8	54	9·5
1886 ...	31	9·9	3	2·2	66	11·3
1887 ...	29	9·2	6	4·3	52	8·7
1888 ...	31	9·8	7	4·9	39	6·4
1889 ...	21	6·4	10	6·5	46	7·4
Means ...	24	8·8	6	5·3	43	8·8

NOTE.—In Western Australia, there were recorded 5 suicides in 1888, and 5 also in 1889; the proportions per 1,000 of the population being 11·9 and 11·7 respectively.

Proportion  
of suicides  
in different  
colonies.

675. It will be observed that, according to the records, the suicides which take place annually in Victoria and Queensland are almost invariably above 1 per 10,000 persons living, whilst those which take place in the other colonies are generally below that proportion, which was reached seven times in New South Wales, five times in New Zealand, and six times in South Australia, but not once in Tasmania during the seventeen years named in the table. The rate in Tasmania appears to be much lower than in any of the other colonies.

Suicides in  
various  
countries.

676. By the following figures, which have been derived from various sources, it appears that suicide is more common in eight countries out of Australasia than in Queensland, in nine than in Victoria, Western Australia or New South Wales, and in ten than in New Zealand or South Australia, whilst there are only eight out of the twenty-two countries named in which suicide is less common than it is in Tasmania :—

#### DEATHS FROM SUICIDE IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

	Deaths from Suicide in each year per 100,000 Persons Living.		Deaths from Suicide in each year per 100,000 Persons Living.
Saxony ...	31·1	New Zealand ...	8·8
Denmark ...	25·8	Sweden ...	8·1
Schleswig-Holstein ...	24·0	Norway ...	7·5
Austria ...	21·2	Belgium ...	6·9
Switzerland ...	20·2	England and Wales ...	6·9
France ...	15·7	Tasmania ...	5·3
German Empire ...	14·3	Hungary ...	5·2
Hanover ...	14·0	Scotland ...	4·0
Queensland ...	13·7	Italy ...	3·7
Prussia ...	13·3	Netherlands ...	3·6
Victoria ...	11·8	United States ...	3·5
Western Australia ...	11·8	Russia ...	2·9
New South Wales ...	9·5	Ireland ...	1·7
Bavaria ...	9·1	Spain ...	1·4
South Australia ...	8·8		

Suicide more  
destructive  
than war.

677. It has been pointed out that suicide is a more terrible destroyer of human life than war, for whilst during the first fifty years of the Queen's reign war occasioned 52,000 deaths of subjects of the United Kingdom, and 316,000 deaths of subjects of France, Germany, and Austria, suicide claimed 77,000 victims in the first-named country, and 610,000 victims in the other three countries named.\*

\* See Mulhall's *Fifty Years of National Progress*, page 11.

678. According to the following figures, violent deaths in Victoria, during the eight years ended with 1889, occurred in about the same proportion to the population as in New Zealand, but less common than in any other of the Australasian colonies, except South Australia and Tasmania :—

Violent deaths in Australasian colonies.

VIOLENT DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1882 TO 1889.

Colony.	Year.	Number of Violent Deaths.	
		Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
Victoria ...	1882	841	9.46
	1883	908	9.99
	1884	799	8.57
	1885	846	8.85
	1886	942	9.58
	1887	1,023	10.08
	1888	1,119	10.63
	1889	1,186	10.90
	Mean of 8 years	958	9.76
New South Wales ...	1882	904	11.37
	1883	850	10.19
	1884	990	11.24
	1885	1,106	11.88
	1886	1,083	11.05
	1887	1,148	11.23
	1888	1,140	10.71
	1889	1,110	9.69
	Mean of 8 years	1,041	10.92
Queensland ...	1882	439	18.48
	1883	396	14.78
	1884	509	17.27
	1885	492	15.93
	1886	496	14.92
	1887	599	16.88
	1888	593	15.72
	1889	622	15.00
	Mean of 8 years	518	16.12
South Australia ...	1882	210	7.24
	1883	202	6.76
	1884	239	7.74
	1885	212	6.77
	1886	272	8.69
	1887	229	7.31
	1888	234	7.36
	1889	208	6.35
	Mean of 8 years	226	7.28

VIOLENT DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1882 TO 1889—  
*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Number of Violent Deaths.	
		Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
Western Australia... ..	1882	53	17·44
	1883	59	18·89
	1884	51	15·78
	1885	45	13·21
	1886	67	18·02
	1887	57	13·67
	1888	90	21·27
	1889	44	9·78
	Mean of 8 years	58	16·01
Tasmania ... ..	1882	88	7·29
	1883	106	8·53
	1884	90	7·01
	1885	92	6·97
	1886	94	6·94
	1887	112	8·01
	1888	118	8·18
	1889	144	9·35
	Mean of 8 years	106	7·78
New Zealand ... ..	1882	505	9·92
	1883	494	9·33
	1884	548	9·98
	1885	517	9·13
	1886	571	9·81
	1887	555	9·31
	1888	513	8·47
	1889	508	8·01
	Mean of 8 years	526	9·25

Death rate  
from  
violence in  
various  
countries.

679. In the following table, the Australasian colonies and certain European countries are arranged in order in accordance with the proportion of deaths from violence to the population of each country which have occurred during a series of years; the proportion of such deaths from accident or negligence, homicide, and suicide being also shown. The figures relating to European countries have been partly derived from the 40th Report of the Registrar-General of England :—

DEATH RATE FROM VIOLENCE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Proportion per 100,000 Living of Deaths from—			
	Violence of all kinds.	Accident or Negligence.	Homicide.*	Suicide.
Queensland ... ..	163·8	141·1	6·4	13·5
Western Australia ...	161·7	133·9	12·1	9·2
New South Wales ...	111·7	94·9	3·1	9·3
New Zealand ... ..	95·7	84·0	1·4	9·0
Victoria ... ..	94·6	82·6	2·9	11·0
Switzerland ... ..	92·4	68·9	3·9	20·2
United Kingdom† ...	77·5	69·7	1·6	6·2
England and Wales ...	75·7	66·7	1·7	6·9
Tasmania ... ..	74·5	68·5	1·5	5·3
South Australia ...	74·2	63·4	1·4	8·9
Norway ... ..	72·4	64·1	1·3	7·5
Scotland ... ..	72·0	68·2	·1	4·0
Finland ... ..	62·6	55·7	3·5	3·4
Sweden ... ..	61·9	50·7	2·0	8·1
Russia ... ..	61·6	46·1	2·1	13·3
Bavaria ... ..	51·9	37·7	3·9	9·1
Belgium ... ..	48·3	38·5	1·6	6·9
Austria ... ..	47·1	...	...	21·2
Ireland ... ..	39·1	35·3	1·7	1·7
Italy ... ..	24·0	14·9	5·4	3·7

NOTE.—In some instances the proportions of deaths from accident, homicide, and suicide are not for the same period as those from violence of all kinds.

680. It will be seen that the list is headed by five Australasian colonies, in all of which the proportion of violent deaths is higher than in any of the European countries named. Victoria, however, stands below the other four colonies referred to, and immediately above Switzerland, which, with the United Kingdom and England and Wales, stands immediately above Tasmania and South Australia. According to the figures, the countries in which the proportion of accidents is greatest are Queensland and Western Australia; the country in which the proportion of homicides is greatest is Western Australia; and the countries in which the proportion of suicides is greatest are Austria and Switzerland.

681. The following table gives a statement of the number of cases of death and injury from accidents on the Government lines of railway during the thirty-one and a half years ended with 30th June, 1890, embracing the whole period of the existence of railways in Victoria:—

\* Not including executions.

† Including the Shipping.

## DEATHS FROM RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, 1859 TO 1889-90.

Year.	Total Number.	Passengers.			Servants of the Railway Department or of Contractors.			Others.		
		From causes beyond their own control.	From their own misconduct or want of caution.	Total.	From causes beyond their own control.	From their own misconduct or want of caution.	Total.	At crossings.	Trespassers.	Miscellaneous.
1859 to 1868	37	...	...	...	3	19	22	1	14	...
1869	4	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1
1870	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
1871	6	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2
1872	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1874	10	...	...	...	4	...	4	1	4	1
1875	11	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	4	1
1876	23	...	...	...	3	10	13	2	6	2
1877	22	...	1	1	3	10	13	...	8	...
1878	16	...	...	...	...	7	7	2	6	1
1879	21	...	...	...	1	8	9	2	9	1
1880	18	...	...	...	...	7	7	3	6	2
1881	34	4	4	8	...	14	14	3	8	1
1882	38	1	1	2	...	22	22	3	9	2
1883	32	...	5	5	...	10	10	5	10	2
1884 (six months)	10	1	...	1	4	2	6	...	3	...
1884-5	36	...	1	1	...	12	12	7	14	2
1885-6	38	...	1	1	1	15	16	5	14	2
1886-7*	50	4	...	4	2	14	16	5	25	...
1887-8	45	...	2	2	...	22	22	8	13	...
1888-9	78	1	4	5	4	23	27	7	37	2
1889-90	74	1	8	9	9	21	30	7	22	6
Total killed	608	12	27	39	34	227	261	61	219	28

## PERSONS INJURED BY RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, 1859 TO 1889-90.

Year.	Total Number.	Passengers.			Servants of the Railway Department or of Contractors.			Others.		
		From causes beyond their own control.	From their own misconduct or want of caution.	Total.	From causes beyond their own control.	From their own misconduct or want of caution.	Total.	At crossings.	Trespassers.	Miscellaneous.
1859 to 1868	84	22	2	24	5	45	50	1	7	2
1869	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1870	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...
1871	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
1872	32	28	2	30	1	1	2	...	...	...
1873	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
1874	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
1875	8	...	...	...	6	1	7	...	1	...

\* The high mortality in 1886-7 was chiefly due to the Windsor railway accident. So far as the numbers killed and injured are concerned, this is the worst railway accident which has occurred in Victoria.

PERSONS INJURED BY RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, 1859 TO 1889-90—  
continued.

Year.	Total Number.	Passengers.			Servants of the Railway Department or of Contractors.			Others.		
		From causes beyond their own control.	From their own misconduct or want of caution.	Total.	From causes beyond their own control.	From their own misconduct or want of caution.	Total.	At Crossings.	Trespassers.	Miscellaneous.
1876 ... ..	27	1	1	2	4	15	19	...	5	1
1877 ... ..	49	36	..	36	3	5	8	1	2	2
1878 ... ..	40	22	3	25	6	5	11	...	1	3
1879 ... ..	45	7	2	9	11	20	31	3	1	1
1880 ... ..	20	5	...	5	1	7	8	2	3	2
1881 ... ..	64	46	4	50	1	10	11	...	2	1
1882 ... ..	261	210	5	215	13	25	38	1	2	5
1883 ... ..	101	67	8	75	7	12	19	2	1	4
1884 (six months)...	90	44	9	53	10	21	31	2	1	3
1884-5 ... ..	116	13	23	36	10	46	56	5	9	10
1885-6 ... ..	191	3	33	36	17	101	118	6	4	27
1886-7* ... ..	358	266	24	290	16	43	59	3	3	3
1887-8 ... ..	169	18	34	52	15	84	99	2	10	6
1888-9 ... ..	358	116	82	198	24	107	131	5	12	12
1889-90 ... ..	401	20	115	135	49	186	235	5	13	13
Total injured...	2,423	924	734	1,271	203	737	940	38	78	96

682. It will be observed that, in the whole period of thirty-one and a half years, 608 persons were killed and 2,423 were injured on the State lines of railway, and that, exclusive of trespassers, persons crossing the lines, etc., 254 of the former and 1,084 of the latter met their death or injury in consequence of their own misconduct or want of caution. Of the persons killed throughout the period, 39 were passengers, and as many as 261 railway or contractors' servants; 27 of the former, and 227 of the latter, having suffered in consequence of their own carelessness. The passengers injured numbered 1,271, and the railway servants 940; as many as 737 of the latter, but only 347 of the former, suffered from their own action. At crossings, 61 persons were killed, and 38 injured. As many as 219 trespassers were killed; these no doubt included persons who committed suicide by placing themselves in the way of trains. The trespassers injured have numbered 78, half of whom received their injuries during the last four years.

Railway passengers and servants killed and injured.

\* See footnote (\*) on previous page.



Mining accidents.

683. In the seventeen years ended with 1890, embracing the whole period during which the Regulation and Inspection of Mines and Machinery Statutes\* have been in operation, 885 persons lost their lives, and 1,979 persons were injured, from accidents connected with mining operations. The following were the numbers in each year and their proportion to the number of miners at work :—

## DEATHS AND INJURIES FROM MINING ACCIDENTS, 1874 TO 1890.

Year.	Average Number of Miners at work.	Number of Persons—			Numbers per 1,000 Miners at work—		
		Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
1874	46,512	90	245	335	1.93	5.27	7.20
1875	42,058	83	217	300	1.97	5.16	7.13
1876	41,531	55	170	225	1.32	4.10	5.42
1877	38,860	64	154	218	1.65	3.96	5.61
1878	37,212	40	106	146	1.07	2.85	3.92
1879	37,195	48	112	160	1.29	3.01	4.30
1880	38,076	50	89	139	1.31	2.34	3.65
1881	38,436	72	108	180	1.87	2.81	4.68
1882	37,446	71	130	201	1.90	3.47	5.37
1883	33,927	59	128	187	1.74	3.77	5.51
1884	29,182	41	106	147	1.40	3.63	5.03
1885	27,033	40	67	107	1.48	2.48	3.96
1886	25,361	44	68	112	1.73	2.68	4.41
1887	25,511	28	72	100	1.09	2.82	3.91
1888	25,142	36	76	112	1.43	3.02	4.45
1889	24,577†	34	69	103	1.38	2.80	4.18
1890	24,038†	30	62	92	1.24	2.57	3.81
Means	33,652	52	116	168	1.54	3.45	4.99

Mining accidents, 1890.

684. In 1890, fatal mining accidents numbered 4 less than in the previous year, and, in proportion to the number of miners at work, were below the average. In comparison with earlier years, the persons killed and injured in and in connexion with mines have much diminished both in numbers and in proportion to the miners at work.

Mining accidents in Victoria and England.

685. According to the mean of the seventeen years to which reference is made, 1 miner in every 647 loses his life annually. In 1890 the proportion was as low as 1 in 801. These proportions contrast favourably with the proportion of fatal accidents in the

\* 37 Vict. No. 480, 41 Vict. No. 583, 45 Vict. No. 719, and 47 Vict. No. 783.

† Including coal miners.

metalliferous mines of Great Britain and Ireland, where, according to the report of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Mines for 1883, 1 person in every 584 employed in and about mines lost his life by accident during the year, and 1 in every 607 during the ten years 1874 to 1883. This is exclusive of coal mines, in respect to which the proportion of fatal accidents is much higher. Dr. Raseri says that in Italy, during the six years 1879 to 1884, 1 miner in 450 lost his life annually by accident.

686. It appears by the following table that, in the seventeen years named, 1,404, or 49 per cent., of the mining accidents in Victoria were caused by the fall of earth or materials; 547, or 19 per cent., by falling down shafts, etc., and cage accidents; 356, or 12 per cent., by explosions, principally of blasting charges; and the balance, or 20 per cent., by timber and truck accidents, machinery in motion, foul air, flooding, and undescribed casualties:—

## CAUSES OF MINING ACCIDENTS, 1874 TO 1890.

Nature of Accident.	Number of Persons—		
	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Fall of earth or rock underground...	356	650	1,006
"  "  on surface ...	111	80	191
"  materials down shafts, passes, etc. ...	46	159	205
"  "  winzes, etc. ...	2	...	2
Falling down shafts ...	124	165	289
"  "  winzes, shoots, etc. ...	16	80	96
Cage accidents ...	49	113	162
Timber accidents ...	17	26	43
Truck accidents... ..	7	47	54
Machinery in motion ...	21	89	110
Explosion of charges of gunpowder ...	28	146	174
"  "  guncotton ...	1	10	11
"  "  nitro-glycerine compounds ...	31	71	102
"  stored explosives ...	7	31	38
"  boilers ...	2	6	8
"  fire damp ...	1	22	23
Foul air ...	11	1	12
Flooding of mines ...	25	...	25
Undescribed ...	30	283	313
Total ...	885	1,979	2,864

687. Under the *Factories and Shops Act* 1885 (49 Vict. No. 862) it is prescribed, under a penalty not exceeding £5 for non-compliance, that notices shall be sent to the Inspector of Factories, and to the

Causes of mining accidents.

Accidents in factories, 1890.

certifying medical practitioner for the district, of any accident causing loss of life to a person employed in a factory or workroom, also of any accident whereby a person so employed receives bodily injury, provided it is produced either by machinery moved by steam, water, or other mechanical power, or through a vat, pan, or other structure, filled with hot liquid or molten metal or other substance, or by escape of gas, steam, or metal, and is of such a nature as to prevent the person injured by it from returning to his work in the factory or workroom within forty-eight hours of the occurrence of the accident. The following cases of injury were reported in the last two years:—

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES OR WORKROOMS, 1889 AND 1890.

Nature of Injury.	Males.		Females.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Death ... ..	4	5	...	1
Loss of arm or hand ...	5	2	...	...
"  leg ... ..	1	1	...	...
"  fingers or toes ...	39	22	1	3
Fractures... ..	6	9	...	...
Lacerations, contusions, etc....	54	47	2	4
Total ... ..	109	86	3	8

688. Of the males who were killed or injured in factories or workrooms, 37 or 34 per cent. in 1889, and 39 or 45 per cent. in 1890, were under 20 years of age. All the females injured in both years were under 20 years of age.

689. In 1890, the year under review, there were no fewer than 1,286 deaths in Victoria from ill-defined or unspecified causes, or over 7 per cent. of the deaths from all causes, as compared with 9 per cent. in 1889,  $7\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. in the ten years ended with 1890, and 7 per cent. in the ten years ended with 1880. The great majority of these—viz., 1,139 in 1890—were returned as from atrophy and debility; whilst 23 (in 1890) were set down to tumors, 43 to dropsy, 10 to abscess, 20 to other ill-defined causes, and 47 were altogether unspecified.

690. The mortality under the head of atrophy and debility is almost entirely confined to infants and young children—thus, of the 1,139 deaths set down thereto in 1890, 1,050 were under 5 years, 927

Factory accidents to persons under 20.

Ill-defined and unspecified causes of death.

Atrophy and debility in Victoria.

were under 1 year, and 256 were under 1 month, of age. It is probable that a large number of these deaths might have been returned more definitely if medical men had attached to accuracy of record the importance it merits. The following are the numbers of both sexes recorded as having died from atrophy and debility in each of the twenty-four years ended with 1890:—

## DEATHS FROM ATROPHY AND DEBILITY, 1867 TO 1890.

Year.				Males.	Females.	Total.
1867	...	...	..	399	347	746
1868	...	...	...	337	328	665
1869	...	...	...	386	337	723
1870	...	...	..	422	368	790
1871	...	...	...	368	311	679
1872	...	...	...	354	338	692
1873	...	...	...	378	336	714
1874	...	...	...	402	337	739
1875	...	...	...	413	349	762
1876	...	...	...	344	305	649
1877	...	...	...	344	304	648
1878	...	...	...	389	311	700
1879	...	...	...	407	304	711
1880	...	...	...	369	324	693
1881	...	...	...	392	345	737
1882	...	...	...	493	442	935
1883	...	...	...	412	387	799
1884	...	...	...	488	365	853
1885	...	...	...	541	414	955
1886	...	...	...	577	472	1,049
1887	...	...	...	659	503	1,162
1888	...	...	...	639	550	1,189
1889	...	...	...	811	680	1,491
1890	...	...	...	555	584	1,139
Annual mean 1867 to 1890...				453	389	842

691. Notwithstanding the proportions of the sexes of persons at ages to be affected by atrophy and debility were about equal, it will be observed that in every one of the years except 1890 more males died than females. During the whole period, females died of these complaints in the proportion of 86 to every 100 males. Sex of those who died of atrophy, etc.

692. The practice of returning atrophy and debility as causes of death appears to be no less frequent in most of the other Australasian colonies than in Victoria; but in Queensland, during four years ended with 1889, very few deaths have been so recorded. The following are the figures for the eight years ended with 1889:— Atrophy and debility in Australasian colonies.

DEATHS FROM ATROPHY AND DEBILITY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,  
1882 TO 1889.

Colony.	Year.	Number of Deaths from Atrophy and Debility.	
		Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
Victoria ...	1882	935	10·51
	1883	799	8·78
	1884	853	9·15
	1885	955	9·99
	1886	1,049	10·67
	1887	1,162	11·45
	1888	1,189	11·29
	1889	1,491	13·71
	Mean of 8 years	1,054	10·69
New South Wales ...	1882	776	9·76
	1883	832	9·97
	1884	975	11·07
	1885	1,059	11·38
	1886	971	9·91
	1887	756	7·39
	1888	886	8·32
	1889	811	7·08
	Mean of 8 years	883	9·36
Queensland ...	1882	299	12·58
	1883	344	12·84
	1884	438	14·86
	1885	402	13·02
	1886	297	8·93
	1887	114	3·21
	1888	76	2·01
	1889	70	1·69
	Mean of 8 years	255	8·64
South Australia ...	1882	337	11·62
	1883	353	11·81
	1884	380	12·31
	1885	307	9·81
	1886	315	10·06
	1887	264	8·42
	1888	215	6·76
	1889	201	6·13
	Mean of 8 years	296	9·62
Western Australia ...	1882	30	9·87
	1883	19	6·08
	1884	35	10·83
	1885	48	14·09
	1886	47	12·64
	1887	63	15·11
	1888	43	10·16
	1889	54	12·00
	Mean of 8 years	42	11·34

DEATHS FROM ATROPHY AND DEBILITY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1882 TO 1889—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Number of Deaths from Atrophy and Debility.	
		Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
Tasmania ...	1882	112	9·28
	1883	124	9·98
	1884	126	9·81
	1885	124	9·38
	1886	115	8·49
	1887	148	10·58
	1888	152	10·53
	1889	193	12·52
	Mean of 8 years	137	10·07
New Zealand ...	1882	334	6·56
	1883	269	5·08
	1884	304	5·54
	1885	294	5·19
	1886	318	5·46
	1887	271	4·54
	1888	238	3·93
	1889	285	4·66
	Mean of 8 years	289	5·12

693. The number of deaths of persons over 80 years of age, and their exact ages at death, have been already quoted for the year 1890 and the two preceding periods of eight and eleven years respectively.\* The following table shows the causes of death of these persons:—

Causes of death of octogenarians.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF OCTOGENARIANS, 1871 TO 1890.

Causes of Death.	Year 1890.		Eight Years, 1882-89.		Eleven Years ended with 1881.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Influenza, Coryza, Catarrh ...	2	2	6	2	5	11
Diphtheria ...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Typhoid Fever, etc. ...	...	...	6	3	3	2
Cholera ...	...	...	1	4	6	1
Dysentery and Diarrhœa ...	10	8	74	57	51	36
Venereal Diseases ...	...	...	2	...	4	...
Erysipelas ...	...	1	6	2	3	7
Hydatids ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Privation ...	...	...	2	...	3	...
Scurvy ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Intemperance ...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Rheumatism ...	2	...	6	11	7	4
Gout ...	2	...	4	2	2	...
Cancer ...	7	4	49	35	35	13
Tabes Mesenterica ...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Phthisis ...	4	...	11	4	3	3

\* See table following paragraph 595 *ante.*

## CAUSES OF DEATH OF OCTOGENARIANS, 1871 TO 1890—continued.

Causes of Death.	Year, 1890.		Eight Years, 1882-89.		Eleven Years ended with 1881.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Purpura, Hæmorrhagic Diathesis	...	...	1	...	...	...
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia	1	...	1	1	...	...
Diabetes Mellitus	...	2	1	...	...	...
Old Age	174	173	1,122	921	631	538
Brain Diseases, etc.	44	18	194	144	136	103
Ear and Nose Diseases	...	...	...	3	...	...
Heart Diseases, etc.	44	27	178	119	66	46
Lung Diseases, etc.	31	30	307	211	183	116
Quinsy	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stomach Diseases, etc.	11	13	79	44	37	21
Kidney Diseases, etc.	11	3	83	13	47	1
Genetic Diseases	...	...	1	1	...	1
Bone Diseases	...	...	2	...	...	...
Carbuncle, Boil	...	...	...	1	3	2
Skin Diseases, etc.	...	...	1	...	4	2
Accidents	14	7	47	34	22	18
Suicide	2	...	4	2	4	...
Dropsy	...	...	8	10	20	18
Mortification	...	...	4	2	9	3
Tumour	...	...	3	1	...	3
Abscess, etc.	...	...	1	...	1	...
Unspecified Causes	...	...	7	3	2	...
Total	359	288	2,213	1,630	1,291	951

Complaints most fatal to octogenarians—1871-90.

694. It will be noticed that during the twenty years referred to in the case of about half the males and considerably more than half the females, no complaint was set down except old age. Little is to be learnt from such a vague definition, and it is much to be wished that medical men would endeavour to describe the causes of death with more precision. Of the remainder, about one-fourth of both sexes died of diseases of the organs of respiration, chiefly pneumonia and bronchitis, and over one-sixth died of affections of the brain and nerves.

Occupations at death.

695. The compilation of the returns of the census of 1891 is not sufficiently advanced to admit of information being given respecting the occupations of those who died, but such tables, based upon the results of the census of 1881, and taken in connexion with the mortality returns of the census year and the year immediately preceding and immediately following it, were published in the *Statistical Register of Victoria* for 1883, and abstracts of these have been given in former issues of the *Victorian Year-Book*.\* The following is a summary of the proportions of adult males of each class of occupations who died annually in the three years referred to, the groups being arranged according to the order of fatality:—

\* See *Statistical Register*, 1883, page 278; also *Victorian Year-Book*, 1883-4, paragraph 619; *ibid.*, 1884-5, paragraph 669; *ibid.*, 1885-6, paragraph 684, *et seq.*

OCCUPATIONS OF ADULT MALES AT DEATH IN ORDER OF FATALITY.

	Annual Deaths of Males over 20 per 1,000 Living.
1. Engaged in industrial pursuits .. .. .	21·89
2. „ „ entertaining and serving... .. .	20·42
3. „ „ commercial pursuits .. .. .	17·62
4. „ „ professional pursuits .. .. .	16·51
5. „ „ food and drinks .. .. .	15·53
6. „ „ books and literature .. .. .	12·48
7. „ „ on land and with animals .. .. .	9·96

696. As bearing upon the mortality, it is important to consider whether the number of medical men is sufficient to minister to the health of the population. At the census of 1881, 454 legally qualified medical practitioners were returned, which gives 1 to every 1,900 persons, or to every 194 square miles. The first of these proportions compares favourably with that in most other countries, the only ones known to have a higher proportion being England and Wales, Italy, and Switzerland. In regard to the second proportion, in consequence of Victoria being much more thinly peopled than any of the countries of the old world, it is naturally low; lower, in fact, than in any other country respecting which the information is at hand, except Sweden and Norway. These results are shown in the following table, in which the countries are arranged in order according to the proportion of medical men to the population and to the area of each country:—

MEDICAL MEN IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION AND AREA IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Medical Men per 100,000 Persons Living.	Countries.	Square Miles to a Medical Man.
Switzerland .. .. .	1880	75	England and Wales .. .. .	3·9
Italy .. .. .	1885	60	Belgium .. .. .	4·7
England and Wales .. .. .	1881	58	Italy .. .. .	6·2
Victoria .. .. .	1881	53	Holland .. .. .	6·9
Scotland .. .. .	1881	50	Switzerland .. .. .	7·3
Ireland .. .. .	1881	48	Ireland .. .. .	13·2
Holland .. .. .	1884	43	France .. .. .	13·9
Belgium .. .. .	1884	42	Germany .. .. .	15·1
France .. .. .	1883	39	Austria .. .. .	15·8
Germany .. .. .	1876	32	Scotland .. .. .	15·9
Austria .. .. .	1884	32	Hungary .. .. .	33·6
Norway .. .. .	1882	32	Spain .. .. .	37·1
Spain .. .. .	1877	31	Portugal .. .. .	43·4
Hungary .. .. .	1876	24	Russia in Europe .. .. .	148·4
Portugal .. .. .	1880	18	Victoria .. .. .	193·6
Russia in Europe .. .. .	1882	16	Norway .. .. .	205·0
Sweden .. .. .	1883	13	Sweden .. .. .	294·9

NOTE.—The figures, except those relating to Victoria, have been taken (with some corrections) from a table given by Dr. Raseri. The area per medical man is there stated in square kilomètres, which have been converted into square miles on the assumption that one of the former is equal to 386 of one of the latter.



Sickness and  
death in  
general  
hospitals.

697. There are 39 general hospitals in Victoria, 9 of which are also benevolent asylums. The total number of patients discharged from these institutions during the year ended 30th June, 1890, was 16,699, and the number of deaths was 2,118. There was thus 1 death to every 8 discharges during the year 1890, as against 1 death to every 7·4 during the previous year. The following table gives a list of the various hospitals throughout the colony, also a statement of the number of discharged, the number of deaths which occurred in the year ended 30th June, 1890, and the proportion of deaths to cases in each hospital during that year:—

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY IN GENERAL HOSPITALS.

Name of Hospital.	Year ended 30th June, 1890.			Percentage of Mortality to Discharges, Year ended 30th June, 1889.
	Number of Patients Discharged.*	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Mortality to Discharged.	
Alexandra ... ..	68	4	5·88	12·00
Amherst ... ..	279	29	10·40	9·71
Ararat† ... ..	305	46	15·09	13·83
Bairnsdale ... ..	140	16	11·43	12·50
Ballarat ... ..	1,206	133	11·04	13·85
Beechworth ... ..	708	53	7·49	8·60
Belfast (Port Fairy)† ...	38	3	7·90	11·36
Bendigo ... ..	1,318	130	9·86	11·79
Castlemaine ... ..	451	51	11·31	13·76
Clunes ... ..	98	10	10·21	6·19
Colac ... ..	91	5	5·50	12·68
Creswick ... ..	203	27	13·30	8·18
Daylesford† ... ..	147	29	19·72	11·54
Dunolly ... ..	325	26	8·00	11·29
Echuca ... ..	231	17	7·36	7·04
Geelong† ... ..	889	97	10·91	12·11
Hamilton† ... ..	169	11	6·51	13·33
Heathcote ... ..	77	7	9·10	9·90
Horsham ... ..	210	26	12·38	13·04
Inglewood ... ..	381	28	7·35	8·85
Kilmore ... ..	182	13	7·14	7·14
Kyneton ... ..	464	33	7·11	6·86
Maldon† ... ..	62	9	14·52	15·22
Mansfield ... ..	140	9	6·43	4·27
Maryborough ... ..	323	31	9·60	12·16
Melbourne ... ..	3,963	762	19·23	18·61
Melbourne (Alfred) ... ..	1,492	216	14·47	14·93
Melbourne (Austin)† ... ..	55	41	74·54	88·10
Melbourne (Homœopathic) ...	615	55	8·94	11·53
Mooroopna ... ..	439	40	9·11	8·85
Nhill ... ..	110	12	10·91	13·98
Pleasant Creek (Stawell)†	283	37	13·07	13·26
Portland† ... ..	19	4	21·05	42·86
Sale ... ..	340	30	8·82	13·38

\* Including deaths. † These institutions are also Benevolent Asylums. ‡ For incurables.

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY IN GENERAL HOSPITALS—*continued.*

Name of Hospital.	Year ended 30th June, 1890.			Percentage of Mortality to Discharges, Year ended 30th June, 1889.
	Number of Patients Discharged.*	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Mortality to Discharged.	
St. Arnaud ... ..	278	28	10·07	9·13
Swan Hill ... ..	109	8	7·34	7·61
Wangaratta ... ..	257	27	10·51	7·73
Warrnambool† ... ..	145	14	9·65	13·56
Wood's Point... ..	89	1	1·12	·93
Total ... ..	16,699	2,118	12·69	13·48

698. In proportion to the cases discharged in 1889-90, the greatest mortality occurred in the Austin (Melbourne),‡ Portland, Daylesford, Melbourne, Ararat, Maldon, and the Alfred (Melbourne) Hospitals; and the lowest in the Wood's Point, Colac, Alexandra, Mansfield, and Hamilton Hospitals. It should be borne in mind, however, that the Portland, Ararat, and Maldon Hospitals are also Benevolent Asylums.

Highest and lowest death rates.

699. Taking the General Hospitals as a whole, the average time patients remained in those institutions in 1890 was 35 days, but the duration of their stay was found to vary according to the complaint, the period of residence having averaged as much as 75 days in the case of patients afflicted with paralysis, and as little as 12 days in the case of those suffering from ague. In the following table the principal diseases are arranged in order, according to the average number of days the patients suffering from such disease were resident in hospital during the year 1890:—

Period of residence in hospitals.

DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN HOSPITAL OF PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM VARIOUS COMPLAINTS, 1890.

Disease.	Average Number of Days.	Disease.	Average Number of Days.
Paralysis ... ..	75	Cancer ... ..	43
Asthma ... ..	55	Gout ... ..	39
Scurvy ... ..	52	Diseases of Generative System	
Pleurisy ... ..	50	(females) ... ..	38
Diabetes ... ..	47	Rheumatism ... ..	38
Atrophy, Debility and Inanition	47	Typhoid Fever ... ..	35
Phthisis ... ..	45	Bronchitis ... ..	35

\* Including deaths. † This institution is also a Benevolent Asylum. ‡ For incurables.

DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN HOSPITAL OF PATIENTS SUFFERING  
FROM VARIOUS COMPLAINTS, 1890—*continued.*

Disease.	Average Number of Days.	Disease.	Average Number of Days.
Heart Disease ... ..	35	Laryngitis ... ..	25
Venereal Disease ... ..	34	Diseases of Digestive Organs	24
Apoplexy ... ..	34	Scarlet Fever ... ..	24
Accidents ... ..	33	Measles ... ..	23
Whooping Cough ... ..	32	Puerperal Fever ... ..	22
Rheumatic Fever ... ..	32	Epilepsy ... ..	21
Nephritis ... ..	30	Erysipelas ... ..	18
Bright's Disease ... ..	27	Intemperance ... ..	17
Pneumonia ... ..	27	Diphtheria ... ..	14
Croup ... ..	26	Influenza ... ..	14
Diarrhoeal Diseases ... ..	25	Ague ... ..	12

Proportions  
of deaths in  
hospitals in  
various  
countries.

700. The following figures, calculated from numbers given in Dr. Raseri's paper,\* show the proportions of deaths to inmates of hospitals in various countries; those for Victoria during the six years ended with 1885 being added:—

PROPORTIONS OF DEATHS TO INMATES OF HOSPITALS IN  
VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

					Per cent.
Victoria ... ..	...	...	1880-85	...	11·85
England and Wales ... ..	...	...	1884	...	11·11
Austria ... ..	...	...	1883	...	10·43
Italy ... ..	...	...	1885	...	10·22
Saxony ... ..	...	...	1882	...	9·40
Norway ... ..	...	...	1883	...	9·36
France ... ..	...	...	1883	...	9·14
Portugal ... ..	...	...	1884	...	9·02
Hungary ... ..	...	...	1882	...	8·68
Prussia ... ..	...	...	1882	...	8·24
German Empire ... ..	...	...	1882	...	7·18
Sweden ... ..	...	...	1883	...	6·23
Baden ... ..	...	...	1882	...	4·86
Bavaria ... ..	...	...	1882	...	3·86
Württemberg ... ..	...	...	1882	...	3·49

Deaths in  
Victorian  
and other  
hospitals.

701. The rate of mortality in hospitals would appear by the figures to be higher in Victoria than in any of the other countries named. In the absence of information it is impossible to say whether the cases treated in the hospitals of this colony may not be of a worse class than those in the other countries, or whether hospitals for special complaints—ophthalmic, maternity, etc., where the mortality would

naturally not be so great as in general hospitals—may not be included with the latter in the returns of some of the countries.

702. The patients discharged\* from the Infirmary Department of the Women's Hospital numbered 251 during the year 1888-9, and 271 in 1889-90. The deaths in the same institution numbered 18 in the former, and 16 in the latter year. Therefore, 1 patient in 14 who left the institution died in 1888-9, and 1 in 17 in 1889-90.

Sickness and deaths in Women's Infirmary Department.

703. In the Midwifery Department of the Women's Hospital, Melbourne, 762† women were confined in 1888-9, and 795 in 1889-90. Ten died in the former period, and 9 in the latter. Thus, 1 woman in 76 died in 1888-9, and 1 woman in 88 in 1889-90. From the founding of the institution to the end of June, 1890, 15,278 women were accouched therein,† of whom 266 died, which is equivalent to 1 death to every 57 confinements.‡

Deaths of mothers in Women's Midwifery Department.

704. The infants born alive in the Women's Hospital numbered 711 in the year 1888-9, and 748 during the year 1889-90, and of these 30 in the former and 34 in the latter year died before being taken from the institution; thus, 1 infant in 24 died in the former, and 1 in every 22 in the latter year.‡

Deaths of infants in Women's Hospital.

705. In the Melbourne Hospital for Sick Children the discharges numbered 941, and 77 deaths occurred, in the year 1888-9; and there were 839 discharges, and 72 deaths occurred, during the year 1889-90. These numbers furnish a proportion of 1 death to every 12 patients in each year.

Sickness and deaths in Children's Hospital.

706. Cases of sickness in benevolent asylums (exclusive of Melbourne Immigrants' Home) numbered 2,785 in 1888-9, and 1,706 in the year 1889-90; deaths numbered 257 and 272. The deaths were thus to the cases treated in the proportion of 1 to every 11 in 1888-9, and of 1 to 6 in 1889-90.

Sickness and deaths in benevolent asylums.

707. In the Melbourne Immigrants' Home the cases of sickness in the year 1888-9 amounted to 676, and the deaths to 102, or 1 death to every 7 cases of sickness. In the year 1889-90 the cases of sickness in this institution numbered 664, and the deaths 109, or 1 death to every 6 cases of sickness.

Sickness and deaths in Immigrants' Home.

708. In 1888-9 the cases of sickness in orphan asylums numbered 184, and the deaths 7. In the year ended 30th June, 1889-90, these

Sickness and deaths in orphan asylums.

\* The discharges referred to in this and the following paragraphs in all cases include deaths.

† Including 87 women accouched outside the hospital by midwives connected with the institution.

‡ See paragraph 592 *ante*.

numbers were 193 and 5 respectively. Thus 1 death occurred to every 26 cases of sickness in 1888-9, and 1 death in every 38 cases in 1889-90.

Sickness and deaths in lunatic asylums.

709. In hospitals for the insane during 1889, the cases discharged numbered 773, and during 1890 they numbered 754. The deaths amounted to 237 at the former period, and 264 at the latter, or an average of 1 death to every 3 cases of sickness in both years.

Sickness and deaths in gaols.

710. In gaols and penal establishments 2,030 cases of sickness occurred in 1889, and 2,655 in 1890. The deaths in the same years were 89 and 86 respectively, exclusive of deaths by execution. Thus 1 death occurred to every 23 cases of sickness in the former, and 1 in every 31 cases in the latter year.

Deaths in public institutions.

711. Altogether the number of deaths in penal or charitable institutions during 1889-90\* was 3,053, being in the proportion of 1 to every 5·9 deaths which took place in Victoria during the year. The deaths in such institutions in the ten years ended with 1890 were in the proportion of 1 to every 6·4 deaths; and in the four years 1877-80, in that of 1 to every 6 deaths which took place in the whole colony. The following are the names of the institutions and the number of deaths which occurred in each during the year 1889-90:—

#### DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1889-90.

	Number of Deaths.
General hospitals ... ..	2,118
Women's Hospital—	
Infirmery Department ... ..	16
Midwifery Department ... ..	44†
Hospital for Sick Children ... ..	72
Benevolent asylums... ..	272
Melbourne Immigrants' Home ... ..	109
Orphan Asylums ... ..	5
Eye and Ear Hospital ... ..	3
Victorian Asylum and School for the Blind ... ..	1
Hospitals for the insane ... ..	264
Female refuges ... ..	3‡
Victorian Infant Asylum ... ..	22
Industrial and reformatory schools ... ..	38§
Gaols (inclusive of Police gaols) ... ..	80
Penal establishments ... ..	6
Total ... ..	3,053

NOTE.—No deaths occurred in 1889-90 in the Deaf and Dumb Institution.

\* The figures relating to hospitals for the insane, industrial and reformatory schools, gaols, and penal establishments, are for the year ended 31st December, and those relating to the other institutions are for the year ended 30th June, 1890.

† Including the deaths of 34 infants born in the institution.

‡ Infants only, who were admitted with their mothers. No mothers died in the institutions.

§ Including deaths of boarded-out and licensed children.

712. The administration of matters relating to Public Health in Victoria is now regulated by the *Health Act* 1890, consolidating previous Acts. Under this Act there has been since the 1st February, 1890, a Department of Public Health, with a Minister of Health and a Board of Public Health, consisting of the Chairman and Medical Inspector, who are appointed by the Government, and seven representative members, who are members of and elected by Municipal Councils, and who hold office for three years. The powers of the Board are very large. It may compel local councils to carry out most of the provisions of the *Health Act* which were previously optional, may make general regulations for the inspection of dairies, may provide hospital accommodation where councils are in default, may order the isolation of persons suffering from dangerous, infectious, or contagious diseases, may require councils to provide destructors, incinerators, etc., and to pass by-laws providing for the effective treatment of house refuse, nightsoil, etc., and for the prevention of the pollution of rivers, and may act as a court of appeal in regard to abattoirs and offensive trade establishments. The Board, which meets weekly either as a board or in committee, also administers the *Cemetery Act*, as well as the laws and regulations relating to vaccination and quarantine. The local sanitary authorities are the various Municipal Councils, of which there are now 194. These councils are responsible for the sanitary condition of their several districts, and are authorized to defray all expenses in connexion with sanitary works out of the municipal funds, and in certain cases to levy special sanitary rates.

Department  
of Public  
Health.

713. The following are the results of meteorological observations taken at different stations throughout the colony during 1890. These places are arranged in the table in the order of their altitude above the level of the sea. The last three are situated in the interior, but the others are on the sea-board. The times at which the observations for mean temperature and mean atmospheric pressure are obtained differ at the various stations; but a correction is applied, in order to make the results equivalent to those which would be derived from hourly observations taken throughout the day and night:—

Meteorologi-  
cal observa-  
tions, 1890.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS STATIONS, 1890.

Stations.	Height above Sea-level.	Temperature in the Shade.		
		Max.	Min.	Mean.
	Feet.	°	°	°
Portland ... ..	37·0	102·0	27·0	57·4
Gabo Island* ... ..	50·0	84·0	40·0	...
Melbourne ... ..	91·3	103·4	29·0	58·7
Cape Otway ... ..	270·0	104·0	30·0	56·4
Wilson's Promontory ... ..	300·0	91·0	42·0	57·4
Echuca ... ..	314·0	105·0	30·0	61·6
Sandhurst ... ..	701·0	103·5	30·0	59·4
Ballarat* ... ..	1,438·0	...	32·0	...

Stations.	Mean Atmospheric Pressure.	Days on which Rain fell.	Amount of Rainfall.	Mean Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	0—1.	0—10.
Portland ... ..	29·950	171	34·47	0·79	4·7
Gabo Island* ... ..	...	155	42·76	...	..
Melbourne ... ..	29·924	140	24·24	0·72	6·2
Cape Otway ... ..	29·689	194	31·52	0·81	5·7
Wilson's Promontory ... ..	29·616	137	47·63	0·78	6·3
Echuca ... ..	29·635	101	21·70	...	...
Sandhurst ... ..	29·244	120	24·85	0·69	4·7
Ballarat* ... ..	...	...	...	...	...

Meteorology in Melbourne, 1864 to 1890. 714. The following are the results for Melbourne in each of the twenty-seven years ended with 1890:—

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT MELBOURNE—RETURN  
FOR TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS.

(Observatory 91·3 feet above the Sea-level.)

Year.	Temperature in the Shade.			Mean Atmospheric Pressure.	Days on which Rain fell.	Amount of Rainfall.	Mean Relative Humidity.	Mean Amount of Cloud.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.					
	°	°	°	inches.	No.	inches.	0—1.	0—10.
1864	96·6	30·5	57·1	29·94	144	27·40	·72	6·1
1865	103·4	30·9	56·5	29·94	119	15·94	·68	5·6
1866	108·2	28·0	57·8	29·95	107	22·41	·70	5·5
1867	108·4	29·7	57·7	29·92	133	25·79	·72	5·7
1868	110·0	27·4	57·1	29·98	120	18·27	·70	5·7
1869	108·4	27·0	57·2	29·94	129	24·59	·71	6·0
1870	109·0	29·6	57·4	29·93	129	33·76	·74	5·8
1871	106·0	32·1	57·7	29·93	125	30·17	·74	5·9
1872	103·3	32·5	57·6	29·92	136	32·52	·74	6·4
1873	102·4	30·2	58·0	29·94	134	25·61	·72	6·0
1874	102·7	29·3	56·6	29·93	134	28·10	·72	6·1

\* The return for Ballarat is incomplete owing to change of Observer and transfer of instrument to Mt. Pleasant Observatory. The return for Gabo Island is also incomplete in consequence of temporary absence of the Observer.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT MELBOURNE—RETURN FOR TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS—*continued.*

(Observatory 91·3 feet above the Sea-level.)

Year.	Temperature in the Shade.			Mean Atmospheric Pressure.	Days on which Rain fell.	Amount of Rainfall.	Mean Relative Humidity.	Mean Amount of Cloud.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.					
1875	110·4	31·1	56·6	29·89	158	32·87	·72	6·2
1876	110·7	29·0	57·0	29·93	134	24·04	·70	5·8
1877	100·7	31·0	56·7	29·99	124	24·10	·70	5·8
1878	103·4	31·1	57·4	29·90	116	25·36	·71	6·0
1879	106·0	30·5	56·8	29·92	127	19·28	·71	5·8
1880	106·5	29·0	57·8	29·92	147	28·48	·72	6·0
1881	99·9	31·9	57·1	29·97	134	24·08	·68	5·9
1882	110·5	31·5	57·4	29·90	131	22·39	·68	5·6
1883	104·9	31·7	58·0	29·92	130	23·71	·69	5·9
1884	100·7	29·9	56·7	29·94	128	25·85	·71	6·2
1885	101·6	29·9	57·1	30·00	123	26·94	·71	6·3
1886	104·1	28·1	57·1	29·96	128	24·00	·71	6·0
1887	104·9	33·0	58·1	29·94	153	32·30	·74	6·1
1888	104·0	28·3	57·5	29·99	123	19·42	·71	5·5
1889	99·8	31·3	58·5	29·94	125	27·14	·71	5·8
1890	103·4	29·0	58·7	29·92	140	24·24	·72	6·2
Means	104·8	30·1	57·4	29·94	131	25·51	·71	5·9

715. It will be noticed that in 1890, according to observations taken at the Melbourne Observatory, although the maximum and the minimum temperature were  $1\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 degree respectively below the average, yet the mean temperature was over  $1\frac{1}{4}$  degree above the average; also that, whilst the mean atmospheric pressure was slightly below, the rainfall was  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch below the average. The mean relative humidity, however, was above, and the mean amount of cloud much above the average, whilst the number of wet days was 9 more than usual.

Observations in 1890 compared with means.

716. During the period of twenty-seven years a higher temperature than the maximum of 1890 was experienced in all the years but twelve, but a lower one than the minimum in only five of the previous years; moreover, the mean temperature was higher than in any previous year; the days on which rain fell were more numerous than in twenty-two of the years, but the amount of rainfall was lower than in all the years but eleven.

Observations in 1890 and former years compared.

717. The mean temperature of Melbourne over a series of years ( $57\cdot4^\circ$ ) corresponds with that of Bathurst, a town in the interior of New South Wales, situated 2,150 feet above the sea-level, and is about equal to that of Washington ( $56\cdot9^\circ$ ), Bordeaux ( $57\cdot0^\circ$ ), Madrid ( $57\cdot2^\circ$ ), and Marseilles ( $58\cdot3^\circ$ ). It is higher by over 2 degrees than

Mean temperature in Melbourne and elsewhere.



that of Hobart ( $55.1^{\circ}$ ), lower by  $5\frac{1}{3}$  degrees than that of Sydney ( $62.5^{\circ}$ ), and lower by  $7\frac{1}{3}$  degrees than that of Adelaide ( $64.6^{\circ}$ ).\*

Mean rain-  
fall in Mel-  
bourne and  
elsewhere.

718. The mean rainfall in Melbourne (25.5 in.) corresponds approximately with that of Ventnor in England, and Perth in Western Australia, Goulburn in New South Wales, and Toulouse in France. It is somewhat above that in London, Paris, or Berlin, is 2 inches above that in Hobart, is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches above that in Adelaide, but is little more than half as much as that in Sydney or Brisbane. The following is the average rainfall in some of the principal Australasian towns and in a few British and foreign towns:—

### AVERAGE RAINFALL IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

#### AUSTRALASIAN TOWNS.

Name of City or Town.	Days' Rain.	Rainfall.	Name of City or Town.	Days' Rain.	Rainfall.
		Inches.			Inches.
Brisbane ... ..	139	49.37	Melbourne ... ..	131	25.51
Sydney ... ..	147	49.17	Perth ... ..	...	25.00
Newcastle ... ..	113	46.98	Bathurst ... ..	73	23.62
Auckland (1888-9) ...	168	38.29	Hobart ... ..	141	23.46
Orange ... ..	104	37.71	Wagga Wagga ... ..	77	22.73
Dunedin (1888-9) ...	144	35.90	Sandhurst ... ..	111	22.22
Wellington (1888-9) ...	170	35.68	Adelaide ... ..	120	21.09
Portland ... ..	185	33.63	Echuca ... ..	76	20.73
Belfast ... ..	163	28.85	Deniliquin ... ..	64	17.06
Albury ... ..	80	28.36	Bourke ... ..	43	16.15
Goulburn ... ..	84	26.13			

#### EXTRA-AUSTRALASIAN TOWNS.

Name of City or Town.	Rainfall.	Name of City or Town.	Rainfall.
	Inches.		Inches.
Bombay... ..	75	Geneva ... ..	32
Lake District of Wales ...	75	Rome... ..	31
New York ... ..	47	Dublin ... ..	30
Boston ... ..	45	Brussels ... ..	29
Florence ... ..	41	Ventnor (England) ...	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Washington ... ..	41	Toulouse ... ..	24 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cork ... ..	40	Berlin ... ..	24
Naples ... ..	39	London ... ..	24
Plymouth ... ..	39	Paris ... ..	23
Milan ... ..	38	Marseilles ... ..	19
Liverpool ... ..	37	Madrid ... ..	9
Manchester ... ..	33		

NOTE.—The averages in this table, which in most cases refer to a long series of years, have been derived, for all the towns except Melbourne, Auckland, Dunedin, Wellington, and Ventnor, from a work entitled *Results of Rain, River, and Evaporation Observations made in New South Wales*, by H. C. Russell, C.M.G., Government Astronomer of that colony: Potter, Sydney, 1890.

\* The observations, except those for Melbourne, Adelaide, and Hobart, have been taken from a work entitled *Physical Geography and Climate of New South Wales*, by H. C. Russell, C.M.G., Government Astronomer of that colony.

719. The Board of Visitors to the Melbourne Observatory, in their report dated 12th September, 1890,\* state that, notwithstanding the doubts expressed in their last report as to whether the repolishing of the mirrors of the great Melbourne telescope could be satisfactorily carried out, this important and difficult work has been accomplished under the direction of the Government Astronomer (Mr. R. L. J. Ellery, C.M.G.). The instrument is now restored to its original efficient condition, and, in fact, the mirror in use is now of a more perfect figure than it was when it was first received at the Observatory. Although the telescope is fit for the work required of it, it is still thought—having regard to the great progress lately made in the construction of large lenses—that it would be well to keep in view the expediency of obtaining a refractor of large aperture, to be erected on the equatorial mounting of the great Melbourne telescope, the cost of the change being estimated at about £2,000. The instruments and buildings, as recommended by the Board, are now being lighted by electricity. The Australian meteorological stations reporting to the Observatories by telegraph are found to be too numerous, the tax upon the departments becoming too burdensome, and an Inter-colonial Conference on the subject is contemplated, when Mr. Ellery will propose a revision of the list.†

Mirrors of  
great  
telescope.

720. An extended account of the meteorology and climate of Victoria will be found in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874, paragraphs 54 to 95.

Meteorology  
elsewhere  
treated on.

\* Parliamentary Paper, No. 217, Session 1890.

† An interesting description of the Melbourne Observatory and of the great Melbourne telescope, by Mr. E. J. White, the then acting Government Astronomer, will be found in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874, page 231 *et seq.*

## PART V.—ACCUMULATION.

721. The coins in circulation in Victoria are in all respects the same as those used in the United Kingdom. The accounts are kept in sterling money (£ s. d.).

722. In dealing with moneys or money values taken from returns where foreign moneys have been quoted, such values, for the purpose of this work, have been converted into their British equivalents according to the scale adopted by the Imperial Board of Trade, which is given in the following table:—

## FOREIGN MONEYS AND BRITISH EQUIVALENTS.

Countries.	Foreign Moneys.	British Equivalents.		
		£	s.	d.
Austria-Hungary ...	Gulden ...	0	1	8
		or 12 to the £		
Argentine Republic ...	Peso nacional ...	0	4	0
Belgium ...	Franc ...	0	0	9·6
		or 25 to the £		
Bulgaria ...	Lew ...	0	0	9·6
		or 25 to the £		
Chile ...	Peso fuerte ...	0	4	2
China ...	Tael ...	Various*		
Denmark ...	Krone ...	0	1	1½
		or 18 to the £		
Egypt ...	Piastre ...	0	0	2½
		or 96 to the £†		
France ...	Franc ...	0	0	9·6
		or 25 to the £		
Germany ...	Mark ...	0	1	0
	Krone ...	0	10	0
	Doppel krone ...	1	0	0
Greece ...	Drachme ...	0	0	9·6
		or 25 to the £		
Holland ...	Gulden ...	0	1	8
		or 12 to the £		
Italy ...	Lira ...	0	0	9·6
		or 25 to the £		

\* The Tael is not a coin, but a weight. The ideal tael should consist of sycee (pure) silver, and should weigh 583·2 grains. As a matter of fact, however, the weight as well as the purity of the tael varies in different localities. The weight of the Haikwan tael—which is that employed by the Chinese Government in collecting revenue—is about 580 grains, and the fineness about ·9855. The value of the tael is regulated by the price of silver; that of the Haikwan tael has been as follows in the seven years prior to the year under notice:—1889, 4s. 8¼d.; 1888, 4s. 8¾d.; 1887, 4s. 10¼d.; 1886, 5s. 0½d.; 1885, 5s. 3½d.; 1884, 5s. 7d.; 1883, 5s. 7¼d.

† An Egyptian pound is 100 piastres, or £1 0s. 10d.

FOREIGN MONEYS AND BRITISH EQUIVALENTS—*continued.*

Countries.	Foreign Moneys.	British Equivalents.
Japan ... ..	Yen ... ..	0 3 1*
Mexico ... ..	Dollar ... ..	0 4 2†
Norway ... ..	Krone ... ..	0 1 1½ or 18 to the £
Portugal ... ..	Milreis ... ..	0 4 6
Roumania ... ..	Lei ... ..	0 0 9·6 or 25 to the £
Russia ... ..	Credit rouble ... ..	0 2 0
	Metallic rouble (gold)	0 3 2
Spain ... ..	Peseta ... ..	0 0 9·6 or 25 to the £
Sweden ... ..	Krona ... ..	0 1 1½ or 18 to the £
Switzerland ... ..	Franc ... ..	0 0 9·6 or 25 to the £
Turkey ... ..	Piastre ... ..	0 0 2·16 or 100 equal 18s.
United States ... ..	Dollar ... ..	0 4 2
Uruguay ... ..	Peso fuerte ... ..	0 4 2

723. The following is a statement of the metallic money which circulates in the various dominions of the British Empire:—

Coins in  
British  
dominions.

## METALLIC CURRENCY IN BRITISH DOMINIONS.‡

Countries.	Metallic Circulation.
Great Britain and Ireland Australasian Colonies (including Fiji) South African Colonies Falkland Islands ... St. Helena ... .. Channel Islands ... .. Malta ... .. West African Settlements ... .. West Indian Colonies ... ..	£ s. d.  £ s. d., and a special subsidiary copper coinage. £ s. d., and a special ½ farthing called a grain. £ s. d., supplemented with other coins. British silver and bronze. In some places accounts are kept in dollars at 4s. 2d.
Canada ... ..	Dollars at 4s. 1·31d.
Newfoundland ... ..	Dollars at 4s. 2d.
Gibraltar ... ..	Mixed British and Spanish coins.
Cyprus ... ..	British, French, and Turkish gold; British silver, and special bronze piastres.
India ... ..	Rupees, annas, and pies.
Ceylon ... ..	Rupees, and local subsidiary coins.

\* The average value of the yen has been as follows in the years named:—1889, 3s. 0¼d.; 1888, 3s.; 1887, 3s. 2d.; 1886, 3s. 6d.; 1885, 3s. 3d.; 1884 and 1883, 3s. 7¼d.

† In making payments from the Imperial funds in places where the dollar is current, the valuation of the Mexican dollar is fixed by the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury quarterly, according to the market price of silver. Upon this basis the price of the dollar was fixed at 3s. 1d. for the June, 3s. 2d. for the September, and 3s. 5d. for the December quarter of 1890; and at 3s. 8d. for the March, 3s. 5d. for the June, and 3s. 2d. for the September quarter of 1891. See 21st Report of the Deputy Master of the Imperial Mint, page 33.

‡ The information in this table was obtained for the most part from a paper read before the Royal Colonial Institute, London, on the 11th February, 1890, by Mr. L. C. Probyn.

METALLIC CURRENCY IN BRITISH DOMINIONS\*—*continued.*

Countries.	Metallic Circulation.
Mauritius ... ..	Rupees, and local subsidiary coins.
British Honduras ... ..	Guatemalan, and other dollars worth 2s. 11.15d.; special bronze cents.
Hong Kong ... ..	Mexican dollars worth 3s. 2.21d., with special subsidiary silver and bronze.
Labuan ... ..	Mexican dollars worth 3s. 2.21d., with subsidiary silver and copper of Straits Settlements and British North Borneo copper.
Straits Settlements ... ..	Mexican dollars worth 3s. 2.21d., with special subsidiary silver and copper.
British North Borneo... ..	Mexican dollar worth 3s. 2.21d., with special subsidiary copper.

Royal Mint.

724. A branch of the Royal Mint was established in Melbourne in 1872, and was opened to the public on the 12th June of that year. The premises occupy 2 acres 1 rood and 26 perches of land, valued in October, 1880, at £8,500, but now probably worth ten times that amount; the original cost of the buildings, machinery, fittings, and furniture was £68,350.†

Gold received at Mint.

725. From the time of the opening of the Mint to the end of 1890, upwards of 12 million ounces of gold were received thereat. In point of average purity, the gold sent to the Mint is considerably above the standard (viz., 22 carats, worth £3 17s. 10½d. per oz.), and thus the value of the whole quantity was rather over 48 millions sterling, or almost exactly £4 per oz.‡ The following table shows the quantity and value of the gold received in each year:—

## GOLD RECEIVED AT THE MELBOURNE MINT, 1872 TO 1890.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Oz.	£		Oz.	£
1872§	190,765	765,024	1883	786,021	3,159,609
1873	221,904	887,256	1884	945,709	3,803,320
1874	335,366	1,349,290	1885	836,433	3,351,767
1875	489,823	1,948,067	1886	756,611	3,029,783
1876	543,304	2,149,890	1887	770,222	3,075,487
1877	378,410	1,492,207	1888	757,813	3,023,414
1878	570,079	2,268,001	1889	761,931	3,030,958
1879	656,724	2,638,393	1890	752,923	3,003,635
1880	758,937	3,062,663			
1881	692,425	2,793,810	Total	12,024,542	48,144,468
1882	819,142	3,311,894			

\* See footnote (†) on page 423.

† See Amended Return to an order of the Legislative Assembly, Parliamentary Paper C.—No. 4\*, Session 1880.

‡ See also paragraphs 726 and 734 *post*.

§ From the 12th June, the day the Mint was opened to the public.

726. A simple calculation, based upon the total value as shown in the lowest line of the last column of the table, will show that the gold received amounted to 12,364,549 oz. standard, valued at £3 17s. 10½d. per oz., or 340,007 oz. more than the actual weight of gold received at the Mint. Gold received in standard ounces.

727. It will be observed that the gold received at the Mint in 1890 was less by 9,008 ounces than the quantity in 1889, and was also less than in any other year since 1881. Gold received, 1890.

728. Gold is issued from the Mint as coin or as bullion. The former, with the exception of 555,614 half-sovereigns, has consisted entirely of sovereigns. The following is a statement of the gold issued in each year, whether in the shape of coin or bullion:— Gold issued from Mint.

## GOLD ISSUED AT MELBOURNE MINT, 1872 TO 1890.

Year.	Coin.		Bullion.		Total Value of Coin and Bullion.
	Sovereigns.	Half-Sovereigns.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Number.	Number.	Oz.	£	£
1872*	748,180	...	1,313	4,028	752,208
1873	752,199	165,034	3,129	11,126	845,842
1874	1,373,298	...	2,912	10,416	1,383,714
1875	1,888,405	...	3,553	13,857	1,902,262
1876	2,124,445	...	3,625	14,145	2,138,590
1877	1,487,316	80,016	3,326	13,004	1,540,328
1878	2,171,457	...	3,691	14,640	2,186,097
1879	2,740,594	...	1,743	6,839	2,747,433
1880	3,053,454	...	1,861	7,219	3,060,673
1881	2,325,303	42,009	106,999	448,767	2,795,074
1882	2,465,781	107,522	189,837	789,687	3,309,229
1883	2,050,450	...	266,679	1,112,478	3,162,928
1884	2,942,630	48,009	200,766	835,728	3,802,364
1885	2,967,143	11,003	91,335	379,839	3,352,483
1886	2,902,131	38,008	25,701	107,719	3,028,854
1887	2,856,424	64,013	45,030	186,395	3,074,825
1888	2,830,612	...	46,611	194,219	3,024,831
1889	2,732,590	...	72,497	299,285	3,031,875
1890	2,473,537	...	126,430	527,144	3,000,681
Total ...	42,885,949	555,614	1,197,038	4,976,535	48,140,291

729. The difference in value between the gold coin issued from the Mint in 1889 and 1890 was £259,000, the excess being in favour of the former. The gold coin issued in 1890 was less not only than that in 1889, but was also less than that in 1888, 1887, 1886, 1885, 1884, 1880, or 1879; it was, however, in excess of that in any other year. Gold coin issued.

\* From the 12th June, the day the Mint was opened to the public.

Gold bullion  
issued.

730. The quantity of gold issued in the form of bullion has fallen off very considerably since 1883. In that year its value amounted to over £1,100,000, or to 35 per cent. of the total value of coin and bullion issued; but in 1890, although in excess of the value in the previous five years, it amounted to only £527,000, or something over 17 per cent. of that value.

Victorian  
and other  
gold  
minted.

731. Nearly four-fifths of the gold received at the Mint since its first establishment was raised in Victoria, and rather less than a seventh came from New Zealand. The bulk of the remainder was contributed by the other Australasian colonies—chiefly Tasmania and South Australia—and a very small quantity by Natal. The following were the quantities received from these countries respectively prior to and during 1890 :—

VICTORIAN AND OTHER GOLD RECEIVED AT MELBOURNE MINT,  
1872 TO 1890.

Colony in which the Gold was raised.	Gold Received.		
	Prior to 1890.	During 1890.	Total.
	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.
Victoria ... ..	8,928,403	594,145	9,522,548
New South Wales ... ..	9,744	394	10,138
Queensland ... ..	8,603	232	8,835
South Australia ... ..	214,987	16,980	231,967
Western Australia ... ..	16,568	17,837	34,405
Tasmania ... ..	460,069	30,600	490,669
New Zealand ... ..	1,548,045	73,183	1,621,228
Natal ... ..	1,731	...	1,731
Light Gold Coin*	...	8,367	8,367
Unknown ... ..	83,470†	11,184	94,654
Total	11,271,620	752,922	12,024,542

Mint  
charges.

732. Gold deposited at the Mint is subject to a charge of 1½d. per ounce on the gross weight before melting if the deposit contains 1,000 ounces of standard gold or over; and of 2d. per ounce if the deposit contains less than 1,000 ounces—the minimum charge on any deposit being four shillings.

Mint allow-  
ances.

733. Any silver in a deposit in excess of 4 per cent. of the weight of the deposit after melting is allowed for at a rate per ounce to be fixed from time to time by the Deputy Master. A reduction of a sixth of the charges is made on deposits containing more than 24 ounces of unrefinable gold, or gold containing silver in less proportion than 4½

\* Until the year 1890 all deposits of Light Gold Coin were included under "Unknown."

† Including not quite 1 oz. from India.

per cent., and base metal in less proportion than 2 per cent., of the weight of the deposit after melting.

734. Standard gold contains 91·67 per cent. (22 carats out of 24) of pure gold, but the gold (chiefly dust and bars) received at the Mint in 1890 contained as much as 94·6 per cent. of pure gold, and therefore it had to be considerably reduced in fineness to bring it to a fit state for making into money. The silver in the gold received in 1890 amounted to 3·9 per cent., and the base metals to 1·5 per cent. These proportions vary but little from year to year.

Fineness of gold received at Mint.

735. The standard weight of the sovereign is ·25682 of an ounce (equal to 7·988 grammes, or 123·27447 grains troy), and the standard weight of the half-sovereign is ·12841 of an ounce. The standard fineness of those pieces is 916·7 parts (or  $\frac{1}{12}$ ) of pure gold in every 1,000 parts. In practice a small margin is allowed, and the actual weight and fineness of the gold coins struck at the Melbourne Mint, as based on the assay of pyx pieces transmitted to London for examination, and there tested, at the periods named, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, were as follow:—

Weight and fineness of gold pieces coined, 1887 and 1888.

#### WEIGHT AND FINENESS OF GOLD COINS STRUCK AT THE MELBOURNE MINT.

Date.	Average Weight.		Average Proportion of Gold in 1000 parts.	
	Sovereigns.	Half-sovereigns.	Sovereigns.	Half-sovereigns.
	Oz.	Oz.		
September, 1887 ...	·2568	·1284	916·680	916·606
December ,, ...	·2568	...	916·623	...
March, 1888 ...	·2568	...	916·689	...
June ,, ...	·2568	...	916·685	...

736. Mr. Roberts-Austen, C.B., the chemist and assayer to the London Mint, reports that samples of the pieces struck at the Melbourne Mint in 1889, on being assayed in his office, proved to approximate very closely to the standard prescribed by law. The exact figures, however, are not given.

Weight and fineness of gold pieces, 1890.

737. By the *Victorian Mint Act* (31 Vict. No. 307) it is provided that the sum of £20,000 shall be paid annually to the Mint from the Consolidated Revenue, the unexpended portion of the subsidies to be paid back to the Treasury. The following table shows the amount of such unexpended balances, also the receipts, expenditure, and cost of the Mint to the colony in each year from that in which the Mint was established to 1890:—

Mint receipts and expenditure.



## MINT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1872 TO 1890.

Year.	Paid into the Treasury.			Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure over Receipts from the Public (Cost of Mint to the Colony).†
	Unexpended Balance of Subsidy.*	Receipts from the Public.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1872 ...	6,232	3,945	10,177	13,768	9,823
1873 ...	4,299	5,121	9,420	15,701	10,580
1874 ...	4,801	6,555	11,356	15,199	8,644
1875 ...	5,893	7,928	13,821	14,107	6,179
1876 ...	7,104	8,153	15,257	12,896	4,743
1877 ...	7,070	6,514	13,584	12,930	6,416
1878 ...	6,349	8,572	14,921	13,651	5,079
1879 ...	5,627	9,349	14,976	14,373	5,024
1880 ...	5,344	10,275	15,619	14,656	4,381
1881 ...	4,102	10,735	14,837	15,898	5,163
1882 ...	4,851	10,378	15,229	15,149	4,771
1883 ...	5,304	10,835	16,139	14,696	3,861
1884 ...	4,612	12,494	17,106	15,388	2,894
1885 ...	1,986	11,471	13,457	18,014	6,543
1886 ...	3,874	11,340	15,214	16,126	4,786
1887 ...	3,641	10,759	14,400	16,359	5,600
1888 ...	4,478	9,967	14,445	15,522	5,555
1889 ...	4,760	11,012	15,772	15,240	4,228
1890 ...	5,044	11,672	16,716	14,956	3,284
Total ...	95,371	177,075	272,446	284,629	107,554

Excess of expenditure over receipts.

738. In the period to which the table relates, leaving the cost of lands, buildings, and machinery out of account,‡ the Mint expenditure exceeded the Mint receipts by about 61 per cent., and the establishment was worked at an apparent total loss of £107,554, the average loss per annum being £5,661. During 1890 the loss was £3,284, or 28 per cent. over the receipts.

Mint receipts, etc., Melbourne, Sydney, and London.

739. Prior to 1887, the expenditure of the Melbourne Mint exceeded its revenue by a much smaller proportion than the expenditure of the Sydney Mint exceeded its revenue; but in 1887 and subsequent years the business of the Sydney Mint—and consequently its revenue—was increased by large accessions of gold, chiefly from Mount Morgan in Queensland; and as the Mint expenditure did not increase in a corresponding ratio, the proportional excess of it over the Mint revenue considerably diminished, and in each of the four years ended with 1890 was lower than the Victorian proportion. In 1890 the receipts of the Sydney exceeded those of the Melbourne Mint by

\* The Mint subsidy in each year was £20,000, or £380,000 in 19 years.

† Exclusive of the cost of lands, buildings, and machinery. See paragraph 724 *ante*.

‡ See paragraph 724 *ante*.

£2,041, whilst the expenditure of the two Mints was identical. In the London Mint, on account of the large profit made on the purchase of silver\* and bronze for coinage, the receipts in 1890 amounted to over two and a half times the expenditure, and it may be inferred that if Victoria and New South Wales were allowed the profit on the silver and gold coinage used in the currency of the Australasian colonies, these establishments would become more than self-supporting institutions. The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure, and difference between those items, in the three Mints during the past year:—

MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, AND LONDON MINTS.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1890.

Locality of Mint.	Mint Receipts.†	Mint Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure over Receipts.	
			Amount.	Percentage.
	£	£	£	
Melbourne ...	11,672	14,956	3,284	28·14
Sydney ...	13,713	14,954	1,241	9·05
London ...	391,173	146,555	+ 244,618	+ 166·91

NOTE.—The plus sign (+) indicates that the receipts exceeded the expenditure.

740. At the London Mint in 1890, the profit made upon silver bullion purchased for coinage was £320,624; and the profit made upon bronze coinage was £67,621. As against this there was a loss of £4,752 on the coinage of gold; a loss of £41,555 on pre-Victorian gold coin exchanged, of which exchange £784 was effected at the Melbourne, and £274 at the Sydney Mint; and a loss of £34,002 on worn silver coin exchanged, of which £507 was effected at the Melbourne, and £379 at the Sydney, Mint.

London mint, profit on silver and bronze coinage.

741. As far back as February, 1873, a memorial from representatives of ten banks doing business in Melbourne was forwarded to the then Governor (Lord Canterbury) setting forth the inconvenience entailed upon the public by the scarcity of silver coin circulating in the colonies, and praying His Excellency to petition Her Majesty to authorize the manufacture and issue of silver coin by the Melbourne Mint. This memorial was strongly supported by the then Treasurer, and was duly forwarded to the Colonial Office. Some correspondence

Proposition to coin silver in Melbourne.

\* The average price at which silver bullion was purchased by the London Mint in 1890 was 4s. 0 $\frac{1}{8}$ d. per ounce, as compared with 3s. 6 $\frac{1}{8}$ d. in 1889; and as silver coin is issued at 5s. 6d. per ounce, the profit (seigniorage) which accrued to the State in the year under review was 1s. 5 $\frac{5}{8}$ d. per ounce, or at the rate of 35 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The rate of seigniorage averaged only 9 per cent. in the years 1870 to 1872, but rose rapidly to 54 per cent. in 1889; this was the maximum, and it fell to 35 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in 1890. (See 21st Report of London Mint, p. 13.)

† Receipts from the public only. The Government subsidy, amounting to £20,000 in Victoria, and £15,000 in New South Wales, is not included.

ensued, and objections were raised, the principal being that should the colonies be granted permission to coin silver there would be a difficulty in securing the Imperial Government against the loss arising from the withdrawal of worn coin; also in securing an adequate safeguard against the over-issue of silver coinage. The then Deputy Master of the Melbourne Mint pointed out, moreover, that, as but little silver was at that time produced in the colonies, it would be necessary to import what silver was required for coining, and consequently little or no profit would result. It was, therefore, decided to proceed no further in the matter. Subsequently, silver mines of great richness having been discovered in Australia, the question was revived in 1890 by the then Treasurer (Mr. D. Gillies), and, in July, 1891, the subject was brought under the notice of the present Governor (Lord Hopetoun) by the successor to Mr. Gillies (Mr. J. Munro), who pointed out that, whilst the Imperial Government made an average profit of £11,000 per annum by coining the silver supplied to this colony, the Victorian Government lost on an average £5,000 per annum by coining gold. The Treasurer also showed how the objections previously raised might, in his opinion, be met, and suggested that the matter should be again brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for the colonies, with the view of its being again considered by Her Majesty's Government. The matter remains in this position at the present time.

742. The Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint was established in 1855, and from that date to the end of 1890, 17,918,033 ounces\* of gold were received thereat, of which it is believed that 7,416,345 ounces, or about two-fifths, were raised in the colony of New South Wales; 6,564,598 ounces, or rather more than a third, in Queensland; 2,165,592 ounces, or about an eighth, in New Zealand; and 1,441,652 ounces, or about a twelfth, in Victoria. In the same period, 62,105,500 sovereigns, 4,841,000 half-sovereigns, and 711,116 ounces of bullion (valued at £2,849,044), were issued from this branch, the whole being valued at £67,375,044. It should be mentioned that since the establishment of the Melbourne Mint only about 4,300 ounces of Victorian gold have been coined in Sydney.

743. The quantity of gold received at the Sydney Mint during 1890 was 804,123† ounces, valued at £2,943,675, three-fourths of which was produced in Queensland, about one-seventh in New South Wales, but only a very small quantity in the other colonies. The total value of coin and bullion issued in that year amounted to

\* Including 238,598 ounces of coin.

† Including 11,623 ounces of coin.

Sydney  
Mint, 1855  
to 1890.

Sydney  
Mint, 1890.

£2,923,476, consisting of 2,808,000 sovereigns, and 27,320 ounces of gold bullion valued at £115,476. The value of coin and bullion issued from the Sydney Mint was less by nearly a million sterling in 1887, and by over three-quarters of a million in 1888; but was more by over a quarter of a million in 1889 than that issued from the Melbourne Mint in those years.

744. No other metal than gold is coined at the Melbourne and Sydney Mints, the silver and bronze coinage required by the colonies being obtained from England. Besides gold, silver, and bronze British money, silver, nickel and bronze coins of various denominations are struck at the Royal Mint, London, for several of Her Majesty's possessions. The following table shows the number and value of coins of twenty-five different denominations issued from that Mint in 1890:—

London  
Mint, 1890.

COINS STRUCK AT THE LONDON MINT, 1890.

Denomination.	Number of Coins.	Nominal Value.		
		£	s.	d.
<b>Imperial—</b>				
Gold—Sovereigns ... ..	6,529,887	6,529,887	0	0
„ Half-sovereigns ... ..	2,266,023	1,133,011	10	0
Silver—Crowns ... ..	997,862	249,465	10	0
„ Double Florins ... ..	782,146	156,429	4	0
„ Half-crowns ... ..	3,228,111	403,513	17	6
„ Florins ... ..	1,684,737	168,473	14	0
„ Shillings ... ..	8,794,042	439,702	2	0
„ Sixpences ... ..	9,386,955	234,673	17	6
„ Fourpences (Maundy money only)	9,087	151	9	0
„ Threepences ... ..	4,470,322	55,879	0	6
„ Twopences (Maundy money only)	8,613	71	15	6
„ Pence ... ..	13,115	54	12	11
Bronze—Pence ... ..	15,330,840	63,878	10	0
„ Half-pence ... ..	11,254,235	23,446	6	6
„ Farthings ... ..	2,133,070	2,221	18	11
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>66,889,045</b>	<b>9,460,860</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Colonial—</b>				
Cyprus, Bronze—Piastres ... ..	90,000	500	0	0
„ „ Half-piastres ... ..	180,000	500	0	0
Hong Kong, Silver—Fifty cents ... ..	50,000	3,958	6	8
„ „ Twenty cents ... ..	125,000	3,958	6	8
„ „ Ten cents ... ..	1,500,000	23,750	0	0
„ „ Five cents ... ..	1,500,000	11,875	0	0
Newfoundland, Silver—Twenty cents ... ..	100,000	4,166	13	4
„ „ Ten cents ... ..	100,000	2,083	6	8
„ „ Five cents ... ..	160,000	1,666	13	4
„ Bronze cents ... ..	200,000	416	13	4
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>70,894,045</b>	<b>9,513,735</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>

Silver coined  
at London  
Mint, 1890.

745. According to the table, the silver coined at the London Mint in 1890, represented an aggregate nominal value of £1,759,873, which was less by £641,467 than that coined in 1889, but more by £732,786 than that coined in 1888, more by £794,007 than that coined in 1887, more by £1,173,855 than that coined in 1886, and more by £487,848 than that coined in 1883, that being the year in which, after the year under review and the previous one, the silver coinage was larger than in any other year since the introduction of the present coinage in 1817.

Gold coined  
at London  
Mint, 1872  
to 1890.

746. In consequence, no doubt, of the gold coined at the Colonial Mints having been sufficient to meet all requirements, no sovereigns were struck at the London Mint in 1881, 1882, 1883, or 1886, and no half-sovereigns in the first two and last of those years, or in 1888 or 1889. Gold to the value of £1,999,075, however, was coined in 1887, of £2,287,841 in 1888, of £7,257,455 in 1889, and of £7,662,898 in 1890, about a seventh of which was in half-sovereigns. With the exception of 25,000 double gold dollars for Newfoundland, of the value of £10,417, coined in 1888, all the gold coinage struck at the London Mint of late years has been of British money. The following is the nominal value of the gold coins struck thereat during the last 19 years :—

NOMINAL VALUE OF GOLD COINS STRUCK AT THE LONDON MINT,  
1872 TO 1890.

	£		£
1872 ... ..	15,261,436	1883 ... ..	1,403,713
1873 ... ..	3,384,564	1884 ... ..	2,324,015
1874 ... ..	1,461,564	1885 ... ..	2,973,453
1875 ... ..	243,247	1886 ... ..	Nil
1876 ... ..	4,693,649	1887 ... ..	1,999,075
1877 ... ..	981,469	1888 ... ..	2,287,841
1878 ... ..	2,265,069	1889 ... ..	7,257,455
1879 ... ..	35,050	1890 ... ..	7,662,898
1880 ... ..	4,150,053		
1881 ... ..	Nil	Total ... ..	£58,387,551
1882 ... ..	Nil		

Value of  
Australian  
Mints to  
the Empire.

747. It has been pointed out that although of late years the productive power of the London Mint has been so much extended that it could easily coin gold enough for all wants in addition to the other coinage, it was not always so; and the Australian Mints have been of great, though unacknowledged, value to the Empire during some years when the London Mint could coin little or no gold.

748. It is estimated that 80,000,000 sovereigns, and 45,000,000 half-sovereigns, of a nominal value in all of £102,500,000, are circulating in the United Kingdom, and that about half these are light. The Mint authorities state that, exclusive of the expense of re-coinage, it would cost £804,390 to make good the deficient weight.

Gold coins  
in the  
United  
Kingdom

749. In 1889 light gold coins to the value of £603,531 were received at the London Mint, and were paid for according to weight; but in August of that year the *Coinage Act* 1889 came into force which provided that gold coins issued prior to the reign of Her present Majesty which had become light by fair wear and tear, and were not more than 4 grains below the standard weight, might be received by the Bank of England at such times as might be fixed by an Order-in-Council at their full nominal value, instead of as previously by weight. An Order-in-Council limited the time at which light coins would be received on such terms to the 31st March, 1890; but on the 22nd November, 1890, a royal proclamation was issued calling in all gold coins of former reigns, whether light or not, and declaring that after the 28th February, 1891, they should be no longer legal tender in the United Kingdom. Under this Act, order, and proclamation, sovereigns to the value of £2,334,573, and half-sovereigns to the value of £128,575, were received at the Bank of England. Of these, sovereigns to the value of £30,168 came from Victoria, £12,776 from New South Wales, and £13,481 from the Cape; and half-sovereigns to the value of £2,015 came from Victoria, £712 from New South Wales, and £674 from the Cape. The deficiency in weight and standard of the whole of the pre-Victorian coins received amounted to a value of £51,300. To this has to be added the cost of re-coinage.

British light  
gold coins  
called in.

750. It may be mentioned that, according to experiments made by the late Professor Stanley Jevons, the sovereign when in circulation loses .043 grain, and the half-sovereign .069 grain per annum. According to this rate of wear a sovereign would become light after 18 years, and a half-sovereign after  $7\frac{1}{2}$  years of circulation; but, owing to certain peculiarities of the half-sovereign circulation, Mr. Jevons preferred to adopt ten years as the average "legal life" of that coin, which would make the annual wear .051 grain. Mr. J. B. Martin, who read a paper on the subject before the London Institute of Bankers in

Loss of  
weight of  
gold coins  
by circula-  
tion.

1882, estimated the annual wear of the sovereign at  $\cdot 04325$  grain, thus confirming Mr. Jevons' figure. His experiments on the half-sovereign, however, gave the rate of wear as  $\cdot 04379$  grain, or rather less than Mr. Jevons' estimate. An inquiry made by the London Mint in the early part of 1888 showed an annual rate of wear for sovereigns of  $\cdot 03956$  grain, and for half-sovereigns of  $\cdot 05511$  grain, which would give a legal life for sovereigns of  $19\frac{1}{2}$  years, and for half-sovereigns of 9 years.\*

751. The subjoined account of the currency system of the United Kingdom has been taken, almost word for word, from a statement submitted by the Right Honorable G. J. Goschen to a monetary conference held in Paris in 1878 :—

“ Gold is the only standard metal.

“ The metal coined is  $\cdot 917$  fine, *i.e.*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pure gold, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  alloy.

“ The coins are sovereigns and half-sovereigns. There is also a five-sovereign piece, and a two-sovereign piece, but these coins are not in general circulation. The sovereign, representing the pound sterling, contains  $113\cdot 001$  grains of pure gold, or  $123\cdot 27447$  grains of standard gold. The half-sovereign precisely half of the above.

“ Sovereigns and half-sovereigns are legal tender to any amount, provided that the pieces be not worn below  $122\cdot 5$  and  $62\cdot 125$  grains respectively.

“ Below these weights they may be refused, and the Bank of England cuts all such light coins tendered to it, and receives them only as so much standard gold. The loss on light gold is thus borne by the public. Special arrangements have, however, been made under which the State will bear the loss on light pre-Victorian gold coins presented up to a certain date.

“ Every person is entitled to bring gold to the Mint for coinage, and to receive it back, in his turn, cut into coins, stamped with the proper die, as a certificate of due weight and fineness, at the rate of £3 17s.  $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ounce troy of standard gold—that is to say, 1,869 sovereigns for 40 lbs. troy of standard gold.

“ If the gold so brought to the Mint is higher or lower than the standard, the Mint adds alloy or fine gold for the account of the owner, according as it is needed, to bring it down to the standard or to bring it up.

“ The Bank of England is by law obliged to receive all gold brought to it by the public, paying for it immediately at the rate of £3 17s. 9d. per ounce standard.

“ The difference of three halfpence per ounce compensates the Bank for the loss of interest between the date of its bringing the gold to the Mint and the date of receiving it again in the form of coin, and gives it also a small profit by way of brokerage for its trouble.

“ The public finds that its own loss in interest and expenditure in the operation, were it to take gold to the Mint, would be more than three halfpence. Consequently, by far the greater part of the gold coined in the United Kingdom is taken to the Mint by the Bank of England.

“ The silver crown, double florin, half-crown, florin, shilling, sixpence piece, fourpence piece, and threepence piece represent respectively one-quarter, one-fifth, one-eighth, one-tenth, one-twentieth, one-fortieth, one-sixtieth, and one-eightieth of a

\* See London Mint Report 1889, page 96.

sovereign, while the bronze penny, half-penny, and farthing represent respectively one two-hundred-and-fortieth, one four-hundred-and-eightieth, and one nine-hundred-and-sixtieth of the same coin.

“The piece of fourpence is no longer coined for use in Great Britain, but it is sometimes supplied to some of the West Indian Colonies, where, especially in Barbados, it is found a useful coin for wages. There are also coined silver penny and twopence pieces, but they are not in general circulation, though some of the latter are said to be still in Jamaica, in which colony, as also in Sierra Leone, some of the old silver three-halfpenny pieces, which have not been coined for many years, are still said to circulate.

“The silver coinage is a legal tender to the amount of 40 shillings only.

“The bronze coinage is legal tender to the amount of one shilling.

“The silver to be coined is .925, or  $\frac{37}{40}$  fine, and one troy pound, costing about 45 shillings at the present market price, is coined into 66 shillings, a sum fixed when the price was nominally about 60 shillings.

“One pound avoirdupois of bronze is coined into 48 pence. The same quantity is coined in 80 halfpence or into 160 farthings. Thus, two halfpence, or four farthings, weigh more than one penny.

“It will be seen that, beyond the cost of making the subsidiary coins, a considerable seigniorage is charged on both silver and copper, which contributes towards the cost of coining the sovereign, and of replacing the silver coinage which is withdrawn from circulation as soon as any pieces are so worn by use that neither effigy nor legend are distinguishable.”

752. Besides supplying the silver and bronze coinage required for circulation in the Australasian colonies, as already stated, the London Mint also withdraws silver coin from the colonies after it has become worn or defaced, allowing for the same at its full nominal value. The following are the values of the coin supplied and withdrawn in the last twelve years :—

Silver and bronze coin supplied and withdrawn.

COIN SUPPLIED TO AND WITHDRAWN FROM THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES BY THE LONDON MINT, 1879 TO 1890.

Colony.	Year.	Value of Coin Supplied.			Value of Worn Silver Coin Withdrawn.
		Silver.	Bronze.	Total.	
		£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	1879	125,500	2,080	127,580	24,230
	1880	80,000	...	80,000	58,039
	1881	74,800	...	74,800	51,519
	1882	55,200	1,005	56,205	34,036
	1883	24,800	600	25,400	10,601
	1884	10,000	2,000	12,000	9,474
	1885	30,000	2,500	32,500	9,483
	1886	21,600	2,500	24,100	9,407
	1887	28,800	1,000	29,800	7,633
	1888	63,200	2,000	65,200	2,980
	1889	16,000	3,500	19,500	6,172
	1890	62,000	...	62,000	3,754



COIN SUPPLIED TO AND WITHDRAWN FROM THE AUSTRALASIAN  
COLONIES BY THE LONDON MINT, 1879 TO 1890—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Value of Coin Supplied.			Value of Worn Silver Coin Withdrawn.
		Silver.	Bronze.	Total.	
		£	£	£	£
New South Wales ...	1879	85,000	1,000	86,000	890
	1880	25,000	...	25,000	16,574
	1881	24,000	500	24,500	9,950
	1882	44,000	2,000	46,000	7,590
	1883	49,000	2,000	51,000	9,207
	1884	40,000	1,000	41,000	4,531
	1885	56,000	3,000	59,000	4,075
	1886	34,000	1,500	35,500	2,380
	1887	2,400	500	2,900	4,042
	1888	...	1,000	1,000	4,850
	1889	9,000	2,000	11,000	3,251
1890	39,000	1,500	40,500	3,200	
Queensland ...	1882	50,000	...	50,000	...
	1885	51,200	520	51,720	...
	1888	57,300	500	57,800	...
South Australia ...	1879	30,000	2,240	32,240	...
	1880	57,000	...	57,000	...
	1882	40,000	...	40,000	...
	1886	4,000	1,100	5,100	...
	1887	...	20	20	...
	1888	...	20	20	...
	1889	20,000	...	20,000	...
1890	...	700	700	...	
Western Australia ...	1879	5,000	400	5,400	...
	1880	...	...	...	1,200
	1881	...	...	...	1,200
	1889	...	...	...	890
Tasmania ...	1882	16,000	...	16,000	...
	1883	14,000	20	14,020	10,045
	1885	...	600	600	...
	1886	2,400	...	2,400	...
New Zealand ...	1879	500	2,500	3,000	...
	1882	73,800	...	73,800	...
	1884	500	1,500	2,000	...
	1886	2,000	500	2,500	...
	1887	5,295	480	5,775	...
	1889	2,200	1,000	3,200	...
	1890	500	100	600	...
Total ...	1879	246,000	8,220	254,220	25,120
	1880	162,000	...	162,000	75,813
	1881	98,800	500	99,300	62,669
	1882	279,000	3,005	282,005	41,626
	1883	87,800	2,620	90,420	29,853
	1884	50,500	4,500	55,000	14,005
	1885	137,200	6,620	143,820	13,558
	1886	64,000	5,600	69,600	11,787
	1887	36,495	2,000	38,495	11,675
	1888	120,500	3,520	124,020	7,830
	1889	47,200	6,500	53,700	10,313
1890	101,500	2,300	103,800	6,954	

753. The value of gold and silver coin issued from the mints of the different countries of the world in the three years ended with 1889 is stated to have been as follows\* :—

## GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE OF THE WORLD, 1887 TO 1889.†

Countries.	1887.		1888.		1889.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Australia ... ..	4,956,800	...	5,017,000	...	5,281,537	...
Europe—						
Austria-Hungary ...	556,198	1,157,582	572,423	1,149,206	686,456	943,387
Belgium ... ..	...	121,590	...	...	...	...
Denmark ... ..	...	...	...	13,017	...	5,751
France ... ..	991,867	358,280	22,281	231,746	702,753	15
Germany ... ..	5,861,515	149,030	7,154,317	206,068	10,034,634	36,891
Great Britain ...	2,026,770	862,945	2,061,120	767,060	7,604,695	2,255,750
Italy ... ..	...	1,302,750	97,865	...	...	12,543
Netherlands ...	34,131	15,913	29,802	...	171,655	27,638
Norway ... ..	...	16,750	...	11,167	...	11,167
Sweden ... ..	65,590	11,684	...	3,482	225,008	29,636
Portugal ... ..	56,250	200,025	21,375	319,500	20,025	141,750
Russia ... ..	4,189,432	323,273	4,262,602	242,318	3,928,145	240,344
Spain ... ..	...	2,372,795	...	924,334	703,881	982,506
Switzerland ...	...	56,292	3,538	...	80,417	45,235
Turkey ... ..	...	...	13,750	15,510	...	...
Asia—						
Cochin China ...	...	651,335	...	229,275	...	271,371
Hong Kong ... ..	...	83,333	...	230,208	...	229,167
India ... ..	885	9,196,253	22,545	7,561,902	22,985	7,903,712
Japan ... ..	186,962	2,141,574	202,987	2,129,606	369,794	1,982,575
Siam ... ..	...	461,680	...	...	...	301,380
Straits Settlements	...	36,875	...	50,833	...	62,500
Africa—						
Congo ... ..	...	4,021	...	...	...	...
Egypt ... ..	51,324	449,935	53,574	1,767	...	...
America—						
Argentine Republic	1,911,119	...	1,732,568	...	...	...
Bolivia ... ..	...	367,386	...	367,386	...	...
Brazil ... ..	...	...	5,434	184,074	...	...
Canada ... ..	...	17,708	...	51,495	...	3,455
Chile ... ..	5,283	69,375	8,785	25,495	...	...
Columbia ... ..	...	138,139	...	125,092	...	45,028
Costa Rica ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	53,752
Ecuador ... ..	...	...	...	98,579	...	...
Hayti ... ..	...	104,167	...	...	...	...
Honduras ... ..	...	14,995	...	...	...	...
Mexico ... ..	83,051	5,592,506	62,600	5,553,951	66,647	5,269,735
Nicaragua ... ..	...	83,333	...	...	...	...
Peru ... ..	...	351,042	...	678,750	...	...
United States ...	4,994,246	7,331,475	6,537,668	6,880,335	4,461,236	7,395,142
Venezuela ... ..	...	...	137,604	56,666	...	...
Total ... ..	25,971,423	34,044,041	28,019,838	28,108,822	34,359,868	28,250,430

\* Taken, except the figures for Australia, from the report for 1890 of Mr. Edward O. Leech, director of the United States Mint. Mr. Leech gives the amount in dollars, which have been turned into pounds sterling upon the assumption that £1 is equal to 4½ dollars.

† Calendar years, except for India and Mexico.

Gold coined  
in Australia  
and other  
countries.

754. The figures in the table show that the value of the gold coin issued from the Australian Mints in 1889 was less by £4,753,000 than that issued from the Mint of Germany, less by £2,323,000 than that issued from the Mint of Great Britain, but more by £1,353,392 than that issued from the Mint of Russia, more by £820,301 than that issued from the Mint of the United States, and considerably more than that issued from the mints of any of the other countries named.

Exports of  
gold coin.

755. Since the establishment of the Melbourne Mint in 1872, the value of gold coin exported from Victoria (£38,782,879), less the value of that imported (£2,745,111), has amounted to £36,037,768, or less by £7,125,988 than the total value of such coin issued from the Mint. In 1890 the value of the gold coin exported amounted to £2,223,065, or more by £239,152 than in the previous year; and the value of that imported was £36,282, or less by £180,884 than in the previous year. The destination and value of the exports of gold coin in that year were as follow:—

#### EXPORTS OF GOLD COIN, 1890.

Destination.	£
United Kingdom ... ..	1,583,965
South Australia ... ..	212,000
Tasmania ... ..	125,000
New Zealand ... ..	85,000
Hong Kong ... ..	70,205
Bombay ... ..	60,500
Western Australia ... ..	52,000
Ceylon ... ..	30,895
New South Wales ... ..	3,500
Total ... ..	<u>2,223,065</u>

Australian  
coinage at  
Bank of  
England.

756. The returns of the Bank of England show that a considerable quantity of the Australian gold coinage finds its way there. The figures are complete for each year from 1875 to 1890, and in the following table are collated with those showing the amount of coinage struck in the same years at the two Australian Mints, the difference between the amount coined and the amount lodged in the Bank of England being also shown:—

AUSTRALIAN GOLD COINAGE.—AMOUNT STRUCK AND AMOUNT  
RECEIVED AT BANK OF ENGLAND.

Year.	Nominal Value of Australian Gold Coinage.			Nominal Value of Australian Gold Coinage received at Bank of England.	Excess of Australian Gold Coinage over and above that received at the Bank of England.
	Struck at Melbourne Mint.	Struck at Sydney Mint.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1875 ...	1,888,405	2,122,000	4,010,405	2,726,000	1,284,405
1876 ...	2,124,445	1,643,000	3,767,445	2,075,000	1,692,445
1877 ...	1,527,324	1,590,000	3,117,324	3,748,000	— 630,676*
1878 ...	2,171,457	1,322,000	3,493,457	2,773,000	720,457
1879 ...	2,740,594	1,413,000	4,153,594	1,617,000	2,536,594
1880 ...	3,053,454	1,499,000	4,552,454	2,377,000	2,175,454
1881 ...	2,346,307	1,391,000	3,737,307	3,306,000	431,307
1882 ...	2,519,542	1,324,000	3,843,542	2,203,000	1,640,542
1883 ...	2,050,450	1,218,000	3,268,450	1,518,000	1,750,450
1884 ...	2,966,635	1,595,000	4,561,635	284,040	4,277,595
1885 ...	2,972,644	1,486,000	4,458,644	3,012,000	1,446,644
1886 ...	2,921,135	1,708,000	4,629,135	2,187,000	2,442,135
1887 ...	2,888,431	2,069,000	4,957,431	202,000	4,755,431
1888 ...	2,830,612	2,187,000	5,017,612	3,535,000	1,482,612
1889 ...	2,732,590	3,294,000	6,026,590	3,423,500	2,603,090
1890 ...	2,473,537	2,808,000	5,281,537	1,361,000	3,920,537
Total ...	40,207,562	28,669,000	68,876,562	36,347,540	32,529,022†

757. It will be noticed that in the sixteen years named in the table more than half the gold coin issued from the Australian Mints found its way to the Bank of England; also, that the value of Australian coinage received at the Bank of England exceeded that struck in 1877, but in no other year. The smallest quantity was received in 1887, in which year, in consequence of the large amount of English money which for some time previously had been in course of remittance to Australia for investment, the coined gold was necessarily retained in the colonies for purposes of exchange, and the next smallest amount was in 1884. Next to these, the smallest amount received in any year was that in the year under review.

758. At the end of 1885, Herr Soetbeer, a distinguished German economist, estimated that, in the civilized countries of the world, are circulating gold coins to the value of 669 millions sterling, and silver coins to the value of 393 millions sterling, or 1,062 millions in all. Of

\* The minus sign (—) indicates that the value of Australian Gold Coinage received at the Bank of England exceeded that struck in the year by the amount against which it is placed.

† Net figures.

these values, about  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., viz.,  $16\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. of the gold and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the silver, circulated in the United Kingdom.\*

Quantity  
and value  
of gold and  
silver used  
in arts, etc.

759. Herr Soetbeer estimates that the gold used annually in arts and manufactures by the civilized nations of the world amounts to 3,298,590 ozs., and the silver so used to 19,289,200 ozs. The value of the gold at £4 per oz. would be £13,194,360, or at £3 15s. per oz. to £12,369,712; and the value of the silver at 4s. per oz. would be £3,857,840, or at 3s. 6d. per oz. to £3,375,610.†

Silver sold  
from  
Melbourne  
Mint.

760. The silver sold by the Melbourne Mint in 1890 to silversmiths and others was 41,279 ozs. as against 17,955 ozs. in 1889, and 35,951 ozs. in 1888. At the end of 1890, 5,858 ozs. remained in store at the Mint.‡

Number of  
banks.

761. During 1890 there were 16 banks of issue§ in Victoria, possessing therein 545 branches or agencies. There were only 11 banks of issue in the colony both in 1885 and 1880.

Liabilities,  
assets, etc.,  
of banks.

762. The position of the banks as regards liabilities, assets, capital, and profits, according to the sworn returns for the last quarter of the three years just named, was as follows:—

#### FINANCIAL POSITION OF BANKS, 1880, 1885, AND 1890.

—	1880.	1885.	1890.
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>			
Notes in circulation ... ..	£ 1,236,046	£ 1,474,809	£ 1,543,340
Bills in circulation ... ..	50,987	67,968	142,770
Balances due to other banks ...	228,776	381,304	245,909
Deposits   not bearing interest ...	5,735,029	7,765,496	10,814,117
„ bearing interest ...	12,237,674	22,828,068	29,477,948
Total ... ..	19,488,512	32,517,645	42,224,084
<b>ASSETS.</b>			
Coined gold, silver, and other metals	3,408,961	3,798,154	6,868,328
Gold and silver in bullion or bars ...	445,674	432,464	314,991
Landed and other property ...	865,488	1,125,477	1,824,564
Notes and bills of other banks ...	120,989	164,906	231,382
Balances due from other banks ...	404,690	440,432	421,849
Debts due to the banks¶ ...	18,039,020	33,212,694	51,276,841
Total ... ..	23,284,822	39,174,127	60,937,955

\* For a table showing Herr Soetbeer's estimate of the amount of gold and silver coin in different countries, see *Victorian Year-Book* 1889-90, Vol. I., paragraph 833.

† For a table showing Herr Soetbeer's estimate of the gold and silver used in Arts, etc., in different countries, see *Victorian Year-Book* 1889-90, Vol. I., paragraph 836.

‡ See London Mint Report, 1890, page 93.

§ Two of these did not issue notes in 1890.

|| Including Government deposits, the amount of which was not returned in 1880, but in 1885 consisted of £160,284 not bearing interest, and £2,103,151 bearing interest; and in 1890 of £195,639 not bearing interest, and £895,318 bearing interest.

¶ Including notes, bills of exchange, and all stock and funded debts of every description, except notes, bills, and balances due to the banks from other banks.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF BANKS, 1880, 1885, AND 1890—*continued.*

—	1880.	1885.	1890.
CAPITAL AND PROFITS.	£	£	£
Capital stock paid up ... ..	9,126,250	8,901,250	13,281,790
Average rate per annum of last dividend declared	10·391 per cent.	12·595 per cent.	12·277 per cent.
Amount of last dividend declared ...	474,140	560,663	815,330
Amount of reserved profits after declaring dividend	2,714,730	3,908,245	6,701,281

763. It will be observed that the shareholders' capital (including reserves) amounted in 1890 to nearly 20 millions, having increased by 8,142,000, or by over two-thirds since 1880. The total liabilities show an increase of 23 millions—or 117 per cent.—since 1880, or of nearly 10 millions—or 30 per cent.—since 1885; whilst the total assets increased by 37 $\frac{2}{3}$  millions—or 162 per cent.—since 1880, and by 21 $\frac{3}{4}$  millions—or 60 per cent.—since 1885. This expansion in banking business has been greater than that of the population, which, during the ten years ended with 1890 increased by only 32 per cent. Of the liabilities, the notes and bills in circulation have increased 31 per cent. since 1880, and 9 per cent. since 1885, and this, notwithstanding the former have been restricted by a Government tax and other charges, which are said to average as much as 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.\* The deposits, which now compose 94 per cent. of the total liabilities, have increased by over 22 millions in the last ten, and by nearly 10 millions in the last five years, and now amount to over 40 $\frac{1}{4}$  millions. Under the head of assets it will be noticed that in 1890 the banks had over 7 millions sterling in coin and bullion—which was £650,000 more than in 1889, £580,000 more than in 1888,† and was 3 millions more than in 1885, and nearly twice as much as in 1880; the landed property also represented over 1 $\frac{4}{5}$  million sterling, showing an increase of over £699,000 since 1885, or of £959,000 since 1880; but the most important item of all, the advances (debts due to the banks), which embrace 84 per cent. of the total assets, shows a marked advance in recent years, for since 1880 they have increased by nearly 33 $\frac{1}{4}$  millions, and since 1885 by 18 millions; and thus in 1890 they amounted to 51 $\frac{1}{4}$  millions sterling.‡ It will be observed that, in 1890, the advances exceeded the deposits by close on 11 millions as against an excess of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  millions in 1885 and only £66,000 in 1880. The average rate of

Liabilities,  
assets, etc.,  
compared  
at three  
periods.

\* Including a tax on bank notes of 2 per cent. per annum payable to the general revenue. See *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record* for May, 1884, p. 191: McCarron, Bird & Co., 37 Flinders-lane west.

† See paragraph 767, *post.*

See also paragraph 768, *post.*

the last dividend declared in 1890 (£12 5s. 7d. per £100) was not so high as at the middle period, but higher than at the first period. This dividend, it may be remarked, varied in different banks in 1890 from 6 to 17½ per cent.

Percentage  
of items of  
liabilities  
and assets.

764. The following table shows the proportion of each item of the liabilities to the total liabilities, and of each item of the assets to the total assets, of the banks at the same periods :—

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF BANKS.—PERCENTAGE OF ITEMS.

—	1880.	1885.	1890.
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>			
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Notes in circulation ... ..	6·34	4·54	3·65
Bills in circulation ... ..	·26	·21	·34
Balance due to other banks ...	1·17	1·17	·58
Deposits not bearing interest ...	29·43	23·88	25·61
„ bearing interest ...	62·80	70·20	69·82
Total ... ..	100·00	100·00	100·00
<b>ASSETS.</b>			
Coined gold, silver and other metals	14·64	9·70	11·26
Gold and silver in bullion or bars	1·91	1·10	·52
Landed and other property ...	3·72	2·87	2·99
Notes and bills of other banks ...	·52	·42	·38
Balance due from other banks ...	1·74	1·13	·69
Debts due to the banks ...	77·47	84·78	84·16
Total ... ..	100·00	100·00	100·00

Analysis of  
bank  
returns.

765. The following results are arrived at by analyzing the bank returns at the three periods :—

The liabilities amounted to ...	{	83·70 per cent. of the assets in 1880	}
		83·01 „ „ 1885	
		69·29 „ „ 1890	
Coin and bullion formed ...	{	16·55 per cent. of the assets in 1880	}
		10·80 „ „ 1885	
		11·78 „ „ 1890	
The paid-up capital was equal to	{	39·19 per cent. of the assets in 1880	}
		22·72 „ „ 1885	
		21·79 „ „ 1890	
		46·83 per cent. of the liabilities in 1880	
		27·37 „ „ 1885	
		31·46 „ „ 1890	
Of the moneys deposited ...	{	68·09 per cent. bore interest in 1880	}
		74·62 „ „ 1885	
		73·16 „ „ 1890	

766. It will be observed that in 1890 the liabilities bore a much lower proportion to the assets than in 1885 or 1880, that coin and bullion bore a much smaller proportion to the assets than in 1880 but a larger proportion than in 1885; that the paid-up capital, which was formerly equal to over one-third of the assets, or nearly half of the liabilities, was, in 1890, equal to less than one-fourth of the assets and not quite a third of the liabilities; and that of the moneys deposited a smaller proportion bore interest at the last period than in 1885, but a larger proportion than in 1880.

Former periods and 1890 compared.

767. In 1890 the coin and bullion held by the banks increased by £650,000 sterling as compared with the previous year, and was more by £345,000 than in 1887, when the quantity was the largest ever held previously. The following figures show the value of coin and bullion held by the Victorian banks in the last quarter of 1890, and of each of the previous fourteen years:—

Coin and bullion in banks.

#### COIN AND BULLION HELD BY BANKS, 1876 TO 1890.

(Average of the last quarter of each year.)

	£		£
1876	3,519,377	1884	5,014,749
1877	2,438,657	1885	4,230,618
1878	2,387,972	1886	4,932,940
1879	3,475,345	1887	6,838,719
1880	3,854,635	1888	5,604,097
1881	3,008,491	1889	6,533,037
1882	3,201,733	1890	7,183,319
1883	3,245,472		

768. In all the years the bank advances exceeded the moneys on deposit. The maximum of excess, viz., all but 11 millions, was reached in 1890; the next largest excess being 10 millions in 1889 and  $7\frac{3}{4}$  millions in 1888. In no other previous years except 1877 and 1878 did the excess exceed  $4\frac{1}{2}$  millions. The enormous increases in the last three years were brought about by the large speculations chiefly in land, which received a sudden check about the latter part of 1888. The great commercial depression of 1879-80 is indicated by the restriction of advances in 1880, when the excess was as low as £66,000. The chief periods of inflation, as indicated by the advances

Deposits and advances of banks.



during the last 15 years, were the three years 1888 to 1890, as is shown by the figures in the following table:—

DEPOSITS IN AND ADVANCES BY BANKS, 1876 TO 1890.

(Average of the last quarter of each year.)

Year.	Deposits.			Advances.	Excess of Advances over Deposits.
	Government.*	Other.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1876 ...	1,956,619	12,893,529	14,850,148	19,138,461	4,288,313
1877 ...	1,148,176	15,355,352	16,503,528	22,493,261	5,989,733
1878 ...	422,211	15,684,370	16,106,581	22,430,329	6,323,748
1879 ...	1,120,809	15,305,356	16,426,165	20,717,750	4,291,585
1880 ...	1,953,241	16,019,462	17,972,703	18,039,020	66,317
1881 ...	2,470,880	18,681,030	21,151,910	22,783,420	1,631,510
1882 ...	951,809†	22,673,284	23,625,093	26,562,427	2,937,334
1883 ...	575,058	23,484,111	24,059,169	26,994,137	2,934,968
1884 ...	2,147,035	26,270,009	28,417,044	29,487,969	1,070,925
1885 ...	2,268,435	28,325,129	30,593,564	33,212,694	2,619,130
1886 ...	2,023,687	29,215,785	31,239,472	34,625,144	3,385,672
1887 ...	2,899,185	32,316,362	35,215,547	38,034,062	2,818,515
1888 ...	2,559,702	35,011,136	37,570,838	45,325,559	7,754,721
1889 ...	1,585,834	37,183,102	38,768,936	48,817,112	10,048,176
1890 ...	1,091,007	39,201,058	40,292,065	51,276,841	10,984,776

*Banks and  
Currency  
Statute  
1887.*

769. By *The Banks and Currency Statute 1887* (52 Vict., No. 1002), passed on the 22nd December, 1888, it was provided that bank notes issued in Victoria should be a first charge on the assets in Victoria in the case of insolvency or bankruptcy; that banks issuing notes must have a subscribed capital of at least £250,000, and a paid-up capital of £125,000; and that the banks may advance or lend money on the security of lands, houses, ships, or pledges of merchandise. The provisions of the Banking Statute, were, moreover, extended so as to apply to every foreign banking company, firm, or individual banker trading in Victoria engaged in the ordinary business of banking by receiving deposits and issuing in Victoria or elsewhere bills or notes payable to the bearer at sight or on demand; whilst banks publishing misleading advertisements as to their capital were made liable to certain penalties.

\* The figures in this column, for years prior to 1883, represent the amounts at the end of the year. The figures of 1883 and subsequent years represent, like the other figures in the table, the average amounts during the last quarter of the year.

† Excluding an advance of £2,000,000 obtained from the contracting banks on account of a new loan of £4,000,000, floated in 1883 under the *Railway Loan Act 1881* (45 Vict. No. 717).

770. Subjoined are the average rates of exchange for bank bills drawn on the following places in 1890, and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia. Those upon London are drawn at sixty days' sight, and those upon the neighbouring colonies at sight:—

RATES OF EXCHANGE, 1880, 1885, AND 1890.

Places on which Bills were drawn.	Average Rates of Exchange.		
	1880.	1885.	1890.
London .. ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 per cent. premium	$\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. premium
British India ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. premium and nominal	..	..
New South Wales ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. premium
Queensland ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. premium
South Australia ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. premium
Tasmania ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium
New Zealand ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium

771. The average rates of discount on local bills were higher at the last than at the middle period, but not so high as at the first period, as will be seen by the following figures:—

RATES OF DISCOUNT ON LOCAL BILLS, 1880, 1885, AND 1890.

Currency of Bills.	Average Rates of Discount per Annum.		
	1880.	1885.	1890.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Under 65 days ... ..	6 to 8	6 to 7	6 to $7\frac{1}{4}$
65 to 95 „ ... ..	6 to 8	6 to $7\frac{1}{2}$	6 to 8
95 to 125 „ ... ..	7 to 9	7 to 8	7 to 9
Over 125 „ ... ..	7 to $9\frac{1}{2}$	7 to 10	7 to 9

772. For overdrafts, the bank rate was from 8 to 9 per cent. during 1889 and 1890, as compared with 8 per cent. for nearly the whole of the year 1888.

773. According to the *Bankers' Magazine*,\* the average Bank of England rate of discount—by which all financial operations are ruled—was as follows, during the first and second half of each of the eleven years ended with 1890:—

\* Waterlow and Sons, Limited, London Wall, London.

## AVERAGE BANK OF ENGLAND RATE OF DISCOUNT, 1880-1890.

Year.	January to June.	July to December.	Average for the Year.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1880 ... ..	2 19 2	2 11 2	2 15 2
1881 ... ..	2 18 5	4 0 5	3 9 6
1882 ... ..	3 19 0	4 6 3	4 2 8
1883 ... ..	3 14 3	3 8 10	3 11 6
1884 ... ..	2 16 4	3 2 4	2 19 4
1885 ... ..	3 9 7	2 7 1	2 18 2
1886 ... ..	2 12 6	3 9 7	3 1 2
1887 ... ..	3 4 1	3 9 7	3 6 11
1888 ... ..	2 12 0	3 19 6	3 6 4
1889 ... ..	3 1 0	4 3 0	3 12 0
1890 .. ..	4 4 0	4 16 0	4 10 0
Average ...	3 4 7	3 12 2	3 8 5

774. The rate of interest allowed on moneys deposited with the principal Victorian banks for a period of 12 months stood at 5 per cent. during the first seven months of 1890, and at 4 per cent. during the remainder of the year. It may be mentioned that the rate on deposits for 6 months is usually 1 per cent. lower than that for 12 months, and the rate for three months 1 per cent. lower than that for 6 months. No interest is allowed by the leading Banks on deposits at call.\*

775. In 1887 and the first nine months of 1888 extensive speculations took place in land, mining, and other securities, but these, which had no doubt been partly induced by the cheapness of money—only 4 per cent. being allowed by the banks on deposits for 12 months—were suddenly checked in October of the latter year by the rate being raised to 5 per cent. The 4 per cent. rate lasted for 14 months, that being the first period since 1882 in which the rate had been below 5 per cent. For the succeeding twenty months the rate stood firm at 5 per cent.; and then, about the end of July 1890, it was again lowered to 4 per cent., which rate prevailed until the month of March 1891, when it was again raised to 5 per cent. According to the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*, the following are the periods at which the changes in the rate of interest allowed by the banks on deposits are reported to have taken place since August, 1880:—

\* One or two of the smaller banks allow from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 per cent. above the rates quoted, and allow also interest on current accounts and deposits at call.

Rates of interest on bank deposits, 1890.

Fluctuation in rate of interest on deposits, 1880 to 1891.

BANK RATE OF INTEREST ON DEPOSITS\* FOR TWELVE MONTHS,  
1880 TO 1891.

Date of Alteration.	Duration of Rate. (Months.)	Rate.
From August, 1880 †	6	4 per cent.
„ February, 1881	9	3 „
„ November, 1881	9	4 „
„ August, 1882 ...	3	5 „
„ November, 1882	1	5½ „
„ December, 1882	19	6 „
„ July 8th, 1884	½	5½ „
„ July 25th, 1884	23	5 „
„ June 22nd, 1886	7	6 „
„ January 17th, 1887	7	5 „
„ August 12th, 1887	14	4 „
„ October 22nd, 1888	20	5 „
„ July 28th, 1890	7½	4 „
„ March 18th, 1891	...	5 „

776. The average annual rates of interest for “deposits at notice” given by the London joint stock banks are thus quoted for the nine years ended with 1890 :—

Rates of interest on bank deposits in London.

INTEREST PER £100 DEPOSITED IN LONDON BANKS.

Year	£	s.	d.	Year	£	s.	d.
1882	2	14	0	1887	1	19	6
1883	2	10	10	1888	1	18	0
1884	1	17	10	1889	2	2	0
1885	1	17	2	1890	2	17	9
1886	1	12	11				

777. The following are the proportions which the Government deposits bore to the total amounts on deposit with the Victorian banks during each of the fourteen years ended with 1890. Until 1883, the proportions are based upon the amount of Government deposits at the end of the year, but, on and after 1883, upon the average amount during the last quarter of the year. The small proportion in 1890 will be at once noticed :—

Proportion of Government moneys with the banks.

PROPORTIONS OF GOVERNMENT MONEYS TO ALL BANK DEPOSITS,  
1877 TO 1890. †

Year	Per Cent.	Year	Per Cent.
1877	6·96	1884	7·56
1878	2·62	1885	7·41
1879	6·82	1886	6·48
1880	10·87	1887	8·24
1881	11·68	1888	6·81
1882	4·03	1889	4·09
1883	2·39	1890	2·71

\* One or two of the smaller banks allow from ½ to 1 per cent. above the rates quoted.

† Immediately prior to this date, 5 per cent.

‡ For figures on which these proportions were based, see table following paragraph 768 ante.

Banks in  
Austral-  
asian  
colonies,  
1891.

778. The particulars contained in the following table respecting the assets and liabilities of the banks in each of the Australasian colonies at the end of the first quarter of the present year have, in the absence of official information, been taken from the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*.\* The care habitually exercised by the proprietors and writers of this publication to procure accurate information, and state it correctly, leave no reason for doubt as to the substantial reliability of the figures:—

### BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

(Compiled from the Averages of the Quarter ended 31st March, 1891.)

Colony.	Number of Banks.	Liabilities.				
		Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits. †	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	16	1,538,268	139,827	136,242	39,990,424	41,804,761
New South Wales...	17	1,630,261	115,672	124,228	35,414,410	37,284,571
Queensland ...	12	643,816	28,350	98,619	10,135,532	10,906,317
South Australia ...	10	534,939	15,088	76,160	7,723,558	8,349,745
Western Australia...	5	63,640	5,920	8,851	1,075,416	1,153,827
Tasmania ...	5	168,177	92,731	38,361	4,286,024	4,585,293
New Zealand ...	6	929,065	58,355	29,986	12,812,416	13,829,822
Total ...	71	5,508,166	455,943	512,447	111,437,780	117,914,336

Colony.	Assets.					Total.
	Coin and Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes and Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	All Debts due to Banks. †	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	6,805,598	1,854,168	206,842	441,535	51,208,320	60,516,463
New South Wales...	5,776,095	1,698,199	288,969	1,929,273§	42,277,025	51,969,561
Queensland ...	2,404,583	706,941	42,144	261,150	17,433,230	20,848,048
South Australia ...	1,464,549	510,116	37,115	309,743	9,188,748	11,510,271
Western Australia...	329,358	96,024	4,302	2,981	1,513,734	1,946,399
Tasmania ...	643,818	109,762	...	209,193	4,075,651	5,038,424
New Zealand ...	2,483,761	514,991	43,338	149,639	13,911,195	17,102,924
Total ...	19,907,762	5,490,201	622,710	3,303,514	139,607,903	168,932,090

\* *Record* for May, 1891, page 349.

† Including Government deposits, which in Victoria amounted to £970,618, in Queensland to £1,411,965, in South Australia to £677,949, and in New Zealand to £538,383.

‡ Including Government securities, which in New South Wales amounted to £913,177, in Queensland to £30,067, in South Australia to £240,700, in Western Australia to £7,500, in Tasmania to £156,434, and in New Zealand to £100,801. If any Government securities were held by the Victorian banks, they were not distinguished in the returns.

§ This amount probably includes capital lent by the New South Wales banks to their own branches outside the colony.

779. It will be noticed that both the bank liabilities and the bank assets are smaller in New South Wales than in Victoria, notwithstanding the fact that in New South Wales the bank assets include the large amount of £1,929,273 as due from other banks, which, in addition to sums due from independent institutions, is said to embrace capital lent to their own branches outside the colony, the latter being an item which is not considered as forming part of the assets of the banks in the other colonies.

Liabilities and assets in Victoria and New South Wales compared.

780. In Tasmania the assets of the banks only slightly exceed the liabilities, but in all the other colonies they are considerably in excess. In Victoria the liabilities amount to 69 per cent. of the assets, which is a higher proportion than obtains in Queensland or Western Australia, a slightly lower one than in New South Wales or South Australia, and a much lower one than in New Zealand or Tasmania. The following are the positions of the colonies in respect to the proportion the bank liabilities bear to the bank assets, the colony in which the former are least in proportion to the latter being placed first and the rest in succession, the figures showing the percentage of liabilities to assets being placed against each colony :—

Proportion of liabilities to assets in Australasian banks

PROPORTION OF LIABILITIES TO ASSETS OF BANKS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 31ST MARCH, 1891.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. Queensland ...	52·30	5. South Australia ...	72·54
2. Western Australia ...	59·30	6. New Zealand ...	80·89
3. Victoria ...	69·07	7. Tasmania ...	91·01
4. New South Wales ...	71·71		

781. Coin and bullion in 1891 bore a higher proportion to the total assets of the banks in Victoria than they did to those in New South Wales, but a lower proportion than that borne in all the other colonies. The following is the order of the colonies in reference to this matter about the beginning of 1891 :—

Proportion of specie to assets of Australasian banks.

PROPORTION OF COIN AND BULLION TO ASSETS OF BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 31ST MARCH, 1891.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. Western Australia ...	16·92	5. Queensland ...	11·53
2. New Zealand ...	14·53	6. Victoria ...	11·25
3. Tasmania ...	12·77	7. New South Wales ...	11·11
4. South Australia ...	12·73		

782. In his evidence before a Royal Commission on banking laws appointed in February, 1887,\* Mr. J. F. McMullen, a Victorian

Proportion of specie to liabilities of Australasian banks.

\* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1886-7, page 500; also Parliamentary Paper No. 65, Session 1887

banker of great experience, and at the time general manager of the Union Bank of Australasia, gave it as his opinion that every bank ought to possess a metallic reserve equal to three shillings in the pound (15 per cent.) of its liabilities. By the following figures it is shown that on the 31st March, 1891, this proportion was exceeded in all the Australasian colonies, except Tasmania, where it was 1 per cent. lower than the proportion referred to; also that the average for the whole of Australasia was  $16\frac{9}{10}$  per cent., or rather over 3s. 4½d. in the pound :—

PROPORTION OF COIN AND BULLION TO LIABILITIES OF BANKS  
IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 31ST MARCH, 1891.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. Western Australia ...	28·54	6. New South Wales ...	15·50
2. Queensland ...	22·05	7. Tasmania ...	14·04
3. New Zealand ...	17·92		—
4. South Australia ...	17·55	Australasia ...	16·89
5. Victoria ...	16·29		—

Austral-  
asian  
banks' de-  
posits not  
bearing and  
bearing  
interest.

783. The deposits quoted in the last table may be divided into those bearing and those not bearing interest, except in the case of Tasmania, respecting which colony the necessary information is not given. The following is a statement of the division referred to :—

DEPOSITS IN BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES\* NOT BEARING  
AND BEARING INTEREST.

(Average during the Quarter ended 31st March, 1891.)

Colony.	Amount of Deposits. †		Proportion of Deposits.	
	Not Bearing Interest.	Bearing Interest.	Not Bearing Interest.	Bearing Interest.
	£	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Victoria ...	11,345,047	28,645,377	28·37	71·63
New South Wales ...	10,413,869	25,000,541	29·41	70·59
Queensland ...	3,356,244	6,779,288	33·12	66·88
South Australia ...	2,168,565	5,554,993	28·07	71·93
Western Australia ...	503,002	572,414	46·77	53·23
New Zealand ...	3,687,880	9,124,536	28·78	71·22

Proportion  
of interest  
bearing de-  
posits in  
Austral-  
asian banks.

784. It will be seen that between two-thirds and three-fourths of the bank deposits are interest-bearing in all the colonies except Western Australia, in which not much more than half of the deposits bear interest.

\* Exclusive of Tasmania.

† Including Government deposits, amounting in Victoria to £970,613, of which £193,625 did not bear, and £776,993 bore, interest; in Queensland to £1,411,965, all bearing interest; in South Australia to £677,949, of which £100,795 did not bear, and £577,154 bore, interest; and in New Zealand to £538,383, all of which bore interest.

785. It is stated on the authority of the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*\* that if the deposits held in the colonies, as shown by the quarterly average statements of the banks, be deducted from the total deposits shown in the bank balance sheets, the difference approximately indicates the amount received from British depositors. If this be correct, the British deposits in Australasian banks amounted to nearly 36 millions in March, 1890, and to nearly 40 millions in March, 1891, the increase in twelve months being close on 4 millions sterling. This is made plain by the following figures:—

BRITISH DEPOSITS IN AUSTRALASIAN BANKS, 1890 AND 1891.

Deposits in Australasian Banks.	On the 31st March—	
	1890.	1891.
	£	£
As per Balance Sheets ... ..	142,186,507	150,459,324
„ Quarterly Statements ... ..	106,372,525	110,677,864
Difference, being British Deposits... ..	35,813,982	39,781,460

British deposits in Australasian Banks.

786. The following particulars taken from the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*† show the capital and profits of the banks of issue carrying on business in the Australasian colonies, according to the sworn averages of the quarter ended 31st December of the last three years:—

Capital and profits of Australasian banks.

CAPITAL AND PROFITS OF BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1888 TO 1890.

—	1888.	1889.	1890.
	£	£	£
Capital paid up ... ..	16,609,852	17,497,739	17,518,750
Amount of reserved profits at declaration of dividend	7,913,731	8,427,505	9,052,831
Capital and reserved profits ...	24,523,583	25,925,244	26,571,581
Amount of last dividend declared (half-year)	934,323	1,018,655	1,041,318
Average per cent. per annum of dividend on paid-up capital	11.25	11.64	11.89

NOTE.—There were 29 banks in each of the years.

787. The following is a summary of figures derived from the last issued balance sheets of the banks in Australasia. The balance sheets are of different dates, the latest being the 31st March, 1891:—

Summary of bank balance sheets.

\* *Record* for June, 1891, page 403.

† *Record* for March, 1891, page 161



## COMBINED BALANCE SHEET OF AUSTRALASIAN BANKS, 1891.

## LIABILITIES.

To Shareholders—			
Paid-up Capital	...	£17,815,036	0 0
Reserve and Undivided Profit	...	9,189,806	0 0
Dividend	...	1,040,119	0 0
			£28,044,961 0 0
To the Public—			
Notes in circulation	...	£5,747,761	0 0
Bills payable and in circulation	...	16,994,183	0 0
Deposits, Balances to other Banks, etc.	...	152,155,644	0 0
			174,897,588 0 0
			£202,942,549 0 0

## ASSETS.

Cash and Bullion, Cash at Bankers, Money at Call and at Short Notice, and Notes of other Banks	...	£28,507,810	0 0
Government and other Public Securities	...	8,562,463	0 0
Premises, Furniture, etc.	...	5,831,003	0 0
Bills, receivable, discounted, or <i>in transitu</i> , and other debts due	...	160,041,273	0 0
			£202,942,549 0 0

Average Dividend, £11 13s. 4d. per cent. per annum.

Note circulation in Australasian colonies.

788. In the quarter ended 31st March, 1891, the circulation of bank notes ranged from £1 13s. 5d. in South Australia to £1 2s. 11d. per head in Tasmania; the proportion in Victoria being £1 7s., and in the whole of Australasia £1 8s. 11d. The following are the figures for the different colonies:—

## BANK NOTE CIRCULATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.	Enumerated Population on 5th April, 1891.*	Bank Note Circulation (First Quarter of 1891).	
		Total.	Per Head of Population.
		£	£ s. d.
South Australia	320,006	534,939	1 13 5
Queensland	393,938	643,816	1 12 8
New Zealand	626,830	929,065	1 9 8
New South Wales	1,134,207	1,630,261	1 8 9
Victoria	1,140,405	1,538,268	1 7 0
Western Australia	49,782	63,640	1 5 7
Tasmania	146,667	168,177	1 2 11
Total	3,811,835	5,508,166	1 8 11

Note circulation in the United Kingdom.

789. At the end of 1890 the average note circulation was only 18s. 7d. per head in England and Wales, whereas it was as high as

\* Subject to future revision in some cases.

£1 12s. 7d. in Scotland, and £1 11s. 11d. in Ireland. In the United Kingdom, as a whole, the paper currency was close on 41 millions sterling, the proportion per head being £1 1s. 9d. It will be remembered that whilst the lowest denomination of bank notes in England and Wales is five pounds, in Scotland and Ireland, as in the Australasian colonies, it is one pound :—

## BANK NOTE CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1890.

Division.	Estimated Population. (000's omitted.)	Bank Note Circulation, December, 1890.	
		Total. (000's omitted.)	Per Head of Population.
England and Wales ...	29,000,	£ 26,985	£ s. d. 0 18 7
Scotland... ..	4,033,	6,562,	1 12 7
Ireland ... ..	4,670,	7,450,	1 11 11
United Kingdom ...	37,703,	40,997,	1 1 9

790. Two kinds of savings banks exist in Victoria, the General Savings Banks, which were first established in 1842, and the Post Office Savings Banks, which were established in 1865. The following figures show the number of institutions, the number of depositors having accounts at the last dates of balancing in 1890, and the total and average amount of depositors' balances at such dates\* :—

## SAVINGS BANKS, 1890.

Description of Institution.	Number of Savings Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Amount remaining on Deposit.	
			Total.	Average to each Depositor.
Post Office Savings Banks ...	343	104,320	£ 1,996,093	£ s. d. 19 2 8
General Savings Banks ...	17	177,189	3,266,012	18 8 8
Total ... ..	360	281,509	5,262,105	18 13 10

791. In the nineteen years 1872 to 1890, the number of depositors in savings banks has increased more than fourfold. For several years prior to 1880 the amount standing to the credit of the depositors had been tolerably uniform, but since then a steady increase has taken place, and by 1890 it had risen to over  $5\frac{1}{4}$  millions sterling, or £240,000 more than in the previous year, and over three times the amount in

\* The financial year of the Post Office Savings Banks terminates on the 31st December, that of the Ordinary Savings Banks on the 30th June.

1880—ten years previously. The average amount to each depositor was highest in 1872 and lowest in 1887, the proportion of the latter being 16s. less than in the year under review. The following is a statement of the number of depositors and the amount remaining on deposit during the period referred to :—

## SAVINGS BANKS, 1872 TO 1890.

Year.	Number of Depositors.	Amount remaining on Deposit.	
		Total.	Average to each Depositor.
		£	£ s. d.
1872 ... ..	52,749	1,405,738	26 13 0
1873 ... ..	58,547	1,498,618	25 11 11
1874 ... ..	64,014	1,617,301	25 5 3
1875 ... ..	65,837	1,469,849	22 6 6
1876 ... ..	69,027	1,507,235	21 16 9
1877 ... ..	73,245	1,575,305	21 10 2
1878 ... ..	76,696	1,510,273	19 13 7
1879 ... ..	82,941	1,520,296	18 6 7
1880 ... ..	92,115	1,661,409	18 0 9
1881 ... ..	107,282	2,569,438	23 19 0
1882 ... ..	122,584	3,121,246	25 9 3
1883 ... ..	136,087	2,818,122	20 14 2
1884 ... ..	152,342	2,981,083	19 11 4
1885 ... ..	170,014	3,337,018	19 12 7
1886 ... ..	189,359	3,589,916	18 19 2
1887 ... ..	206,596	3,696,699	17 17 10
1888 ... ..	237,433	4,669,541	19 13 4
1889 ... ..	261,067	5,021,522	19 4 8
1890 ... ..	281,509	5,262,105	18 13 10

Rate of interest in savings banks.

792. The highest rate of interest savings banks are permitted to give on moneys left on deposit is 4 per cent., which rate was paid in all the years. Interest is allowed on the minimum monthly balance, but not on any amounts which do not remain in the savings banks for a full month.

Male and female depositors.

793. In the General Savings Banks, the male depositors in 1890 numbered 98,807, and the female depositors 78,382, or about 79 of the latter to 100 of the former. In the general population the proportion of females per 100 males is 90, so that relatively to their respective numbers females do not appear to use the savings banks as much as males.

Small depositors.

794. Nearly four-fifths of the depositors in savings banks have less than £20 to their credit, and over a tenth have between £20 and £50.

795. The depositors and deposits in the savings banks of Melbourne and suburbs amount to over three-fifths of the whole. Savings banks in Melbourne.

796. The following is a statement of the number of depositors and their proportion to population, also the total and average amount standing to their credit in the savings banks of the various Australasian colonies at the end of 1889 :— Savings banks in Australasian colonies.

**SAVINGS BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1889.\***  
(Including both General and Post Office Savings Banks.)

Colony.	Number of Depositors.		Amount remaining on Deposit.	
	Total.	Per 100 of Population.	Total.	Average to each Depositor.
			£	£ s. d.
Victoria † ...	268,462	24·32	4,971,933	18 10 5
New South Wales ...	134,914	12·02	4,280,083	31 14 6
Queensland ...	43,875	10·79	1,597,784	36 8 4
South Australia ...	65,815	20·28	1,905,632	28 19 1
Western Australia ‡	2,965	6·78	31,061	10 9 6
Tasmania ...	24,397	16·11	497,492	20 7 10
New Zealand... ..	110,566	17·83	2,858,644	25 17 1
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>650,994</b>	<b>17·19</b>	<b>16,142,629</b>	<b>24 15 11</b>

797. In Victoria the rate of interest paid in both descriptions of savings banks is 4 per cent., as already stated, but the rate paid in the other Australasian colonies is often higher than in Victoria. Thus, in New South Wales, whilst the rate in the Post Office Savings Banks is 4 per cent., as in Victoria, that in the General Savings Banks is 5 per cent. for accounts remaining open at end of year, only 4 per cent., however, being allowed on closed accounts; in Queensland the rate is 5 per cent. on deposits below £100; in South Australia it is 4½ per cent.; in Tasmania the rates are from 5 per cent. on sums up to £150 in the General, and 3½ per cent. in the Post Office Savings Banks; and in New Zealand they are 4½ and 4 per cent. respectively. On the other hand, the rate is only 3¾ per cent. in Western Australia. Rate of interest in Australasian savings banks.

798. In proportion to population, the number of depositors is greatest in Victoria, and next in South Australia. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect :— Order of colonies in respect to proportion of depositors to population.

\* For later figures see *Australasian Statistics* for 1890, in Appendix to the second volume.

† These figures relate to the 31st December, both for General and Post Office Savings Banks, and therefore differ slightly from the figures given in paragraph 790 *ante*.

‡ The number of depositors differs from that shown in the *Australasian Statistics* 1889, an error having been discovered.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF DEPOSITORS  
IN SAVINGS BANKS TO POPULATION.

- |                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Victoria.        | 5. New South Wales.   |
| 2. South Australia. | 6. Queensland.        |
| 3. New Zealand.     | 7. Western Australia. |
| 4. Tasmania.        |                       |

Order of colonies in respect to average amount of deposits.

799. Judged by the average amounts to the credit of depositors, the savings banks of Queensland, New South Wales, and South Australia appear to attract the larger capitalists in a greater degree than any of the other colonies; but those of Victoria, more than any other colony except Western Australia, appear rather to attract persons of small means, for whom savings banks are specially established. The following is the order of the colonies in reference to the average balance lying to the credit of each depositor:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AVERAGE BALANCE OF  
DEPOSITORS IN SAVINGS BANKS.

- |                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Queensland.      | 5. Tasmania.          |
| 2. New South Wales. | 6. Victoria.          |
| 3. South Australia. | 7. Western Australia. |
| 4. New Zealand.     |                       |

Savings banks of United Kingdom.

800. The amount lying to the credit of depositors in the savings banks of the United Kingdom in August, 1890, was £110,408,894, of which £43,557,904 was in ordinary savings banks, and £66,850,990 in Post Office Savings Banks. The present Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Honorable G. J. Goschen, in an address delivered by him at a meeting of the Royal Statistical Society of London, stated that the number of depositors in the savings banks at the end of 1886 was 5,322,225, and the amount on deposit £97,660,000, or an average of £18 7s. per depositor, or £2 12s. 9d. per head of population.

Savings banks of France.

801. A return issued by the French Minister of Commerce shows that, at the end of 1884, there were 4,704,452 depositors in French savings banks, who had at their credit £81,011,200. In the previous twelve months the depositors had increased by 169,021, and the amount to the credit of depositors by £8,367,700; and in the last five years the former increased by 25 per cent., and the latter more than doubled.

Life assurance.

802. The substance of the following table, which embodies the returns for 1889 and 1890 of the Life Assurance Companies whose head offices are in the Australasian colonies, has been taken from the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*.\* It contains a summary

\* *Record* for January, 1891, page 53.

of the results in 1889 of twelve, and in 1890 of eleven, offices, one of which is the Government Life Insurance Department of New Zealand, the remainder being proprietary or mutual companies. It should be mentioned that there are many English, and three large American, offices also doing business in Australasia, but no returns are available of the local business done by these institutions:—

LIFE ASSURANCE RETURNS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,  
1889 AND 1890.

Particulars.	1889. 12 offices.	1890. 11 offices.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	
			Numerical.	Centesimal.
New Policies during the Year*—				
Assurances and endowments No.	30,497	32,011	+ 1,514	+ 4·97
„ amount assured £	8,690,542	9,201,925	+ 511,383	+ 5·88
Annuities† ... .. No.	48	39	- 9	- 18·75
„ amount per annum† £	4,131	2,127	- 2,004	- 48·51
Premiums, single ... £	37,802	40,507	+ 2,705	+ 7·16
„ annual ... £	277,457	296,613	+ 19,156	+ 6·90
Funds at beginning of the year £	12,505,500	13,892,592	+ 1,387,092	+ 11·09
Receipts—				
New premiums ... .. £	257,531	279,624	+ 22,093	+ 8·58
Renewal „ ... .. £	1,891,554	1,907,168	+ 15,614	+ ·82
Consideration for annuities £	29,284	18,183	- 11,101	- 37·90
Interest ... .. £	786,514	887,730	+ 101,216	+ 12·86
Other ... .. £	2,035	2,041	+ 6	+ ·30
Disbursements—				
Claims (with bonus additions) and endowments matured				
Surrenders‡ ... .. £	235,853	246,041	+ 10,188	+ 4·32
Annuities ... .. £	21,706	23,027	+ 1,321	+ 6·08
Bonuses and dividends ... £	46,647	51,315	+ 4,668	+ 10·00
Expenses ... .. £	504,490	494,838	- 9,652	- 1·91
Funds at the end of the year £	13,907,432	15,330,854	+ 1,423,422	+ 10·23

803. The total receipts of these offices amounted to £2,966,918 in 1889, and to £3,094,746 in 1890; and the total disbursements to £1,564,985 and £1,656,483 respectively. The balance in favour of receipts thus amounted to £1,401,933 in the former, and £1,438,263 in the latter, year. Receipts and disbursements.

804. The working expenses of the same offices amounted to 17 per cent. in 1889, and to 16 per cent. in 1890, of the total receipts. In the former year they amounted to 23½ per cent., and in the latter to 22 per cent., of the premium income. Working expenses.

\* Mr. T. S. Robertson estimated the whole number of policies in force in Australian offices in 1884 at 150,000, assuring £12,000,000.—See his paper read before the Insurance Institute of Victoria, 10th September, 1884.

† Information incomplete.

‡ Information incomplete, but including surrenders, advances reduced by surrender, and endowment premiums returned.

Rate of  
interest  
realised.

805. The average rate of interest realized in 1890 on the total funds standing to the credit of these institutions was 5·81 per cent., or slightly below the average of the previous nine years, which was 6 per cent. The rates in those years were as follow :—

RATES OF INTEREST REALIZED ON FUNDS OF AUSTRALASIAN LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES.

			Per Cent.				Per Cent.
1881 ...	...	...	6·29	1886 ...	...	...	6·06
1882 ...	...	...	6·07	1887 ...	...	...	5·98
1883 ...	...	...	5·61	1888 ...	...	...	5·91
1884 ...	...	...	6·10	1889 ...	...	...	5·95
1885 ...	...	...	6·00	1890 ...	...	...	5·81

Liabilities  
and assets  
of life  
offices.

806. The following statement of the liabilities and assets of the life assurance offices in the last two years has been taken from the same publication\* :—

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF AUSTRALASIAN LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES, 1889 AND 1890.

	1889.	1890.	Increase.†
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>			
	£	£	£
Life, endowment, and annuity funds ...	13,856,892	15,305,825	1,448,933
Investment fluctuation funds ...	55,152	55,048	-104
Paid-up capital ...	90,000	90,000	...
Reserve funds ...	171,000	201,000	30,000
Deposits and interest ...	53,150	27,548	-25,602
Profit and loss balances ...	211,616	149,449	-62,167
Outstanding claims, annuities, and surrenders	179,439	185,510	6,071
Outstanding accounts ...	125,691	64,756	-60,935
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>14,742,940</b>	<b>16,079,136</b>	<b>1,336,196</b>
<b>ASSETS.</b>			
Mortgages ...	7,756,329	9,007,310	1,250,981
Loans on policies and on personal security ...	2,396,281	2,707,279	310,998
Government securities ...	1,249,599	1,283,458	33,859
Debentures ...			
Sbares ...	123,478	124,909	1,431
Cash on deposit ...	1,023,093	723,198	-299,895
Cash on hand and on current account ...			
Freehold and leasehold property ...	1,696,014	1,717,167	21,153
Agents' balances ...	18,449	18,690	241
Outstanding premiums ...	248,103	253,824	5,721
Outstanding and accrued interest ...	134,969	147,590	12,621
Sundries ...	96,625	95,711	-914
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>14,742,940</b>	<b>16,079,136</b>	<b>1,336,196</b>

\* *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record* for January, 1891, page 53.

† When the minus sign (-) occurs a decrease has taken place.

807. The following is a statement of the capital and reserves of 30 fire and marine insurance companies doing business in Australasia in 1890 \*:—

Capital of fire and marine insurance companies.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES.—CAPITAL AND RESERVES, 1890.

Colony in which Head Office is situated.	Number of Companies.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Funds and Unappropriated Profits.	Total Paid-up Capital and Reserves.
		£	£	£
Victoria ... ..	10	307,080	539,370	846,450
New South Wales ... ..	9	189,703	206,532	396,235
South Australia ... ..	2	112,500	168,019	280,519
Queensland ... ..	1	7,306	715	8,021
Tasmania ... ..	3	101,340	15,433	116,773
New Zealand ... ..	5	602,293	563,962	1,166,255
Total ... ..	30	1,320,222	1,494,031	2,814,253

808. It will be noticed that the amount of capital and reserves of the five New Zealand companies is nearly equal to that of the 19 companies having their head offices in Victoria and New South Wales.

Large proportion of capital in New Zealand companies.

809. The profits, losses, dividends, etc., of the same companies in 1890, of 32 companies in 1889, and of 33 companies in 1888, were as follow:—

Profits of fire and marine insurance companies.

PROFITS, ETC., OF AUSTRALASIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES, 1888 TO 1890.

Profits, Losses, Dividends, etc.	1888. (33 Companies.)	1889. (32 Companies.)	1890. (30 Companies.)
	£	£	£
Premiums, less reassurances and returns ... ..	1,474,821	1,527,674	1,414,567
Interest, rents, and fees ... ..	160,928	154,520	144,141
Total ... ..	1,635,749	1,682,194	1,558,708
Losses ... ..	966,895	1,075,940	985,038
Expenses and commission ... ..	415,150	424,125	405,859
Total ... ..	1,382,045	1,500,065	1,390,897
Net profits ... ..	253,704	182,129	167,811
Dividends paid ... ..	213,706	201,071	180,219
Proportion of losses and expenses to premium income ... ..	Per cent. 93·71	Per cent. 98·19	Per cent. 93·33

\* The figures relating to these companies have been rearranged from figure statements contained in tables at page 455 of the *Insurance and Banking Record* for June, 1891.



Dividends compared with profits of fire and marine companies.

810. The net profits exceeded the dividends paid by £39,998 in 1888; but the dividends paid exceeded the net profits by £18,942 in 1889, and by £12,408 in 1890. The losses and expenses were less than the premium income by 6·29 per cent. in 1888, by 1·81 per cent. in 1889, and by 1·67 in 1890.

Fire and marine business in certain companies.

811. In the returns of 22 of these companies in 1888, of 20 in 1889, and of 17 in 1890, the premiums and losses on fire business were distinguished from those on marine business, with the following result:—

PREMIUMS, LOSSES, ETC., OF CERTAIN AUSTRALASIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES, 1888 TO 1890.

Premiums, Losses, etc.	1888 (22 Companies.)	1889 (20 Companies.)	1890 (17 Companies.)
<b>FIRE ASSURANCE.</b>			
Premiums, less reassurances and returns	£ 301,737	£ 279,300	£ 270,846
Losses ... ..	148,098	173,558	141,597
Premiums in excess of losses ... ..	153,639	105,742	129,249
<b>MARINE ASSURANCE.</b>			
Premiums, less reassurances and returns	301,531	251,316	202,907
Losses ... ..	227,068	197,228	168,384
Premiums in excess of losses ... ..	74,463	54,088	34,523
<b>FIRE AND MARINE ASSURANCE.</b>			
Premiums in excess of losses (as above)	228,102	159,830	163,772
Interest, rents and fees ... ..	106,586	98,055	91,416
Expenses and commission ... ..	334,688 169,894	257,885 155,989	255,188 146,631
Net profits ... ..	164,794	101,896	108,557

Life assurance in the United Kingdom.

812. In 1888 the total income of the ordinary life assurance companies doing business in the United Kingdom (exclusive of American companies) amounted to £21,567,000, of which £6,326,000 was from interest, £13,928,000 from premiums, and £1,108,000 from sales of annuities; and that their working expenses amounted to £2,134,000, or nearly 10 per cent. of the receipts. The claims satisfied during the year amounted to £11,002,000, and £743,000 was paid to annuitants; the amount paid as cash bonuses or allowed in reduction of premiums was £1,063,000; for surrender, £889,000; and as dividends, etc., to shareholders, £602,000.

813. The following, according to the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*, were the prices in Melbourne of Victorian debentures payable thereat, and of Victorian stock,\* at the dates named :—

Price of debentures and stock in Melbourne.

PRICE OF VICTORIAN DEBENTURES AND STOCK IN MELBOURNE, 1890 AND 1891.

Interest.		Outstanding Debt.		Closing Price per £100.			
Rate per annum.	When Payable.	Amount.	When due.	January.	April.	July.	October.
1890.							
5	Jan. 1 and July 1	312,900	1894	102-103	102-103	102-103	102-103
4	April 1 and Oct. 1	†966,893	‡1897	100	100	100	100
Total ...		1,279,793					
1891.							
5	Jan. 1 and July 1	312,900	1894	102-103	102-103	102-103	102-103
4	April 1 and Oct. 1	1,049,465†	‡1897	100	100	100	100
Total ...		1,362,365					

NOTE.—See note to next table. The debentures of the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company are not included.

814. According to *Westgarth's Circular*, the following are the prices at four periods of 1890, and three periods of 1891, of debentures payable in London§ ; the lower price indicates that at or about which sales might be effected, and the higher that at which purchases might be made :—

Price of debentures in London.

PRICE OF VICTORIAN DEBENTURES IN LONDON, 1890 AND 1891.

Interest.		Outstanding Debentures and Stock.		Price per £100 Bond.			
Rate per annum	When payable.	Amount.	When due.	January.	April.	July.	October.
1890.							
6	Jan. 1 & July 1	850,000	1891	101-103	101-103	100½	101-103
5	" "	2,107,000	1894	104-106	104-106	103½-103¾	103-105
4	" "	4,500,000	1899-1901	103-105	104-106	101½-102¼	101-103
4½	" "	5,000,000	1904	109-111	111-113	108	106-109
4	" "	4,000,000	1907	107-109	108-110	106½	105-107
4	April 1 & Oct. 1	2,000,000	1908	110-111	108-110	} 105½-108	105-107
4	" "	4,000,000	1913	110-111	108-110		105-107
4	" "	4,000,000	1919	110-112	108-109		105-108
4	Jan. 1 & July 1	6,000,000	1920	111½-111¾	110¾-111¼	108-108½	107-109
3½	" "	7,000,000	1923	102-103	101½-102	97½-99¾	97½-98½
Total ...		39,457,000					

\* See tables following paragraphs 230 and 252 ante.

† Government stock. The figures in the other lines represent debentures.

‡ Or at any time thereafter at option of Government.

§ See also tables following paragraphs 230, 253, and 258 ante.

|| The first four amounts in this column are debentures, and the subsequent amounts are stock, or debentures inscribable as stock.

PRICE OF VICTORIAN DEBENTURES IN LONDON, 1890 AND 1891—  
*continued.*

Interest.		Outstanding Debentures and Stock.		Price per £100 Bond.			
Rate per annum	When payable.	Amount.*	When due.	January.	April.	July.	October.
	1891.						
5	Jan. 1 & July 1	2,107,000	1894	103-105	103-105	102-104	...
4	" "	4,500,000	1899-1901	104-106	101-103	102-104	...
4½	" "	5,000,000	1904	108-110	107-109	106-108	...
4	" "	4,000,000	1907	105-107	106-108	105-106	...
4	April 1 & Oct. 1	2,000,000	1908	106-109	103-106	104-106	...
4	" "	4,000,000	1913	106-109	107-109	...	...
4	" "	4,000,000	1919	106-107	103-105	...	...
4	Jan. 1 & July 1	6,000,000	1920	108¼-108¾	106½-107	105-106	...
3½	" "	7,000,000	1923-4	99⅝-99⅞	96¼-97¼	96-97	...
	Total ...	38,607,000					

NOTE.—When the figures appear in a column and line wherein the month of the quotation and one of the months in which the interest is payable correspond, the price is exclusive of interest; in other cases the deduction of about a quarter's interest will give the net price.

Prices of  
Austral-  
asian stock  
in London.

815. Evidence of the improved credit of the Australasian colonies is to be found in the circumstance, not only that their stocks have risen in price in the London market, but all of them, except Western Australia, have succeeded in floating loans at as low a rate as 3½ per cent. The sudden rise in Australian Stocks in 1888 and 1889, together with the causes which led up to it, was described in the last edition of this work.† Since 1889, when the prices were at a maximum, there has, however, since been a falling off, although the prices are still invariably higher than they were prior to 1888. Taking the mean of the highest and lowest rates quoted in the official list, the price of the Victorian 4 per cents. fell from 112 in 1889 to 109¼ in 1890, and that of New South Wales from 115¾ to 114; whilst the 3½ per cents. of the same colonies fell from 103¾ to 100, and from 103½ to 102 respectively. In 1891, moreover, a still further depreciation took place in these as well as in all the other Australasian Stocks. This recent fall in the prices of Australian securities is probably only of a temporary character, being due, as already pointed out,‡ not to any loss of confidence in the high character entertained of these securities, but to a severe crisis in London, consequent on heavy losses in South American securities. The following are the highest and lowest prices for the principal stocks of the Australasian colonies in the years 1889 and 1890, and in 1891 up to the latest date:—

\* See footnote (II) on page 461.

† See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Vol. I., paragraph 891. See also paragraph 248 *ante*.

‡ See paragraph 248 *ante*.

## PRICES OF STOCK OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES IN LONDON, 1889 TO 1891.

Colony.	Stock.*		Prices.†						
	Year when principal is due.	Interest payable on the first day of—	1889.		1890.		1891 (to 25th July).		Latest (week ended 25th July, 1891).
			Highest	Lowest.	Highest	Lowest.	Highest	Lowest.	
	4 per cents.								
Victoria ...	1920	Jan. & July.	113 $\frac{3}{4}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{4}$	106 $\frac{1}{4}$	109 $\frac{1}{8}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
New South Wales	1933	" "	118 $\frac{3}{4}$	113	116	112	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	108	109
Queensland ...	1915-24	" "	114	109 $\frac{1}{4}$	112	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	102	105 $\frac{5}{8}$
South Australia...	1917-36	April & Oct.	111	107 $\frac{7}{8}$	110 $\frac{1}{4}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{4}$	102 $\frac{3}{4}$	105 $\frac{7}{8}$
Western Australia	1934	Jan. & July.	112 $\frac{1}{8}$	109	110 $\frac{1}{8}$	106	108 $\frac{3}{4}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{5}{8}$
Tasmania ...	1911	" "	108	102 $\frac{3}{4}$	105	101	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{4}$
New Zealand ...	1929	May & Nov.	109 $\frac{1}{4}$	99 $\frac{5}{8}$	109 $\frac{1}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{4}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	104 $\frac{7}{8}$
	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cents.								
Victoria ...	1923	Jan. & July.	105	102 $\frac{3}{8}$	103 $\frac{1}{8}$	97	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	95	96 $\frac{1}{4}$
New South Wales	1924	April & Oct.	106	101 $\frac{1}{4}$	105	99 $\frac{1}{4}$	103 $\frac{7}{8}$	98	101 $\frac{1}{8}$
Queensland ...	1924	Jan. & July.	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	101 $\frac{3}{4}$	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
South Australia...	1939	" "	102 $\frac{5}{8}$	99 $\frac{3}{4}$	101 $\frac{7}{8}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	95	96 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tasmania ...	† 1920-40	" "	101	98 $\frac{3}{8}$	100 $\frac{3}{8}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{4}$
New Zealand ...	1940	" "	...	...	98 $\frac{3}{8}$	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	94

816. The following figures, showing the highest and lowest prices quoted in London of New South Wales and New Zealand Government stocks during 1890 and previous years, which have been taken from *Burdett's Official Intelligence* for 1891, will give some idea of the increased value of colonial Government securities over a series of years. Strange to say, the prices of Victorian stocks were not given:—

Prices of New South Wales and New Zealand stocks.

## PRICES IN LONDON OF 4 PER CENT. GOVERNMENT STOCKS OF NEW SOUTH WALES AND NEW ZEALAND.

Year.	New South Wales. (Prices per £100.)		New Zealand. (Prices per £100.)	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1877 ...	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...
1878 ...	103 $\frac{1}{4}$	95 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...
1879 ...	101 $\frac{3}{4}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...
1880 ...	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	95 $\frac{3}{8}$	...	...
1881 ...	105 $\frac{3}{4}$	99 $\frac{3}{4}$	99	88 $\frac{5}{8}$
1882 ...	105 $\frac{1}{4}$	99 $\frac{1}{8}$	101 $\frac{3}{4}$	94
1883 ...	104	99 $\frac{1}{4}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
1884 ...	105 $\frac{3}{8}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	99
1885 ...	106 $\frac{5}{8}$	99	101	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
1886 ...	107	102	103 $\frac{3}{8}$	95 $\frac{1}{4}$
1887 ...	108	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{5}{8}$	93 $\frac{3}{8}$
1888 ...	111 $\frac{1}{4}$	105 $\frac{1}{4}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{4}$
1889 ...	111	105	109 $\frac{1}{4}$	99 $\frac{5}{8}$
1890 ...	108 $\frac{1}{4}$	102 $\frac{3}{4}$	109 $\frac{1}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{4}$

\* Debentures in the case of Tasmanian 4 per cents.

† Taken from *Burdett's Official Intelligence* and the *Weekly Official Intelligence*.

‡ At any time on or after 1st January, 1920, on giving 12 months' notice.

Value of  
Colonial  
Government  
securities  
in London.

817. According to the same valuable work, the par value of all British, Colonial, and Provincial Government securities dealt with on the London Stock Exchange at the end of 1890, was £272,829,653; and it was calculated that, at the end of 1890, the market value of £70,791,000 of these securities was £73,974,000, as compared with £76,017,000 at the end of 1889, and £73,780,000 at the end of 1888.\* The excess above the par value was thus  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in 1890, as against  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in 1889, and  $4\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. in 1888; but in connexion with this it should be borne in mind that most of the securities were disposed of in the first instance at a discount.

Price of  
stock in  
various  
countries.

818. A London newspaper, *The Statist*, has published an article on the market prices in London of the Government 4 per cent. securities of various countries in 1885, 1890 and 1891.† The figures given in that article are subjoined, the countries being placed in order so as to show the position in which they relatively stood at each period in the estimation of the investing public:—

PRICE OF 4 PER CENT. STOCK IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES,  
1885, 1890, AND 1891.

January, 1885.		1890.		May, 1891.	
Country.	Price of 4 per cent. Stock.	Country.	Price of 4 per cent. Stock.	Country.	Price of 4 per cent. Stock.
	£		£		£
France ... ..	104	France ... ..	127	France ... ..	122
Sweden & Norway	101	Sweden & Norway	105½	Sweden & Norway	104
Italy ... ..	90	Russia ... ..	100	Russia ... ..	96
Austria ... ..	86	Egypt ... ..	99	Egypt ... ..	94
Hungary ... ..	79½	Austria ... ..	96	Austria ... ..	94
Russia ... ..	76	Turkey ... ..	94	Turkey ... ..	89
Turkey ... ..	64½	Hungary ... ..	93	Hungary ... ..	89
Portugal ... ..	64	Italy ... ..	91½	Italy ... ..	85
Egypt ... ..	63½	Portugal ... ..	86½	Spain ... ..	70
Spain ... ..	60	Spain ... ..	79	Greece ... ..	61
Greece ... ..	56	Greece ... ..	76	Portugal ... ..	57

NOTE.—The prices given, being exclusive of accrued interest, are only approximate.

Fluctuations  
in prices of  
stock.

819. It will be noticed that France and Sweden stood at the head of the list, with their stocks at a considerable premium at all the periods. The other countries were subject to fluctuations, the most remarkable rises being those of Russia and Egypt, and the most remarkable fall that of Portugal, which in 1891 stood below all the other countries in point of national credit. All the prices were higher in 1890 than at either of the other periods. Reference to a former

\* See *Bankers' Magazine*, 1891, page 86.

† *The Statist*, 23rd May, 1891, page 587.

table\* will show that, at the latest date, the 4 per cent. stocks of all the Australasian colonies, except Tasmania, stood at a higher price than the same stocks in any of the countries named except France.

820. The following table contains a statement of the number and amount of mortgages on land and live stock, and of preferable liens on wool and growing crops, effected during 1890, also the number and amount of releases registered in that year. It should be mentioned that the figures do not express the full amounts secured and released, as the amounts were frequently not given†:—

## MORTGAGES AND LIENS, AND RELEASES, 1890.

Security.	Mortgages and Liens.		Releases.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Land under <i>Transfer of Land Statute</i> ...	11,099	£ 13,284,553	7,322	£ 7,306,622
„ under old system...	1,569	2,410,446	1,039	1,012,284
Live stock ...	1,519	337,044	36	20,666‡
Wool ...	469	165,493	1	200
Crops ...	989	162,162	...	...
Total ...	15,645	16,359,698	8,398	8,339,772

821. The number of registered mortgages and liens of all descriptions, and the amounts advanced in respect thereof, during each of the twenty-one years ended with 1890, were as follow:—

## MORTGAGES AND LIENS, 1870 TO 1890.

Year.	Number of Transactions.	Amount.	Year.	Number of Transactions.	Amount.
		£			£
1870 ...	4,410	4,203,743	1881 ...	10,636	6,672,733
1871 ...	4,849	4,278,197	1882 ...	9,416	6,985,689
1872 ...	5,151	4,076,229	1883 ...	9,023	6,021,120
1873 ...	5,155	5,248,365	1884 ...	9,236	7,139,774
1874 ...	5,929	6,019,904	1885 ...	10,738	9,476,724
1875 ...	6,035	4,542,569	1886 ...	13,547	12,224,992
1876 ...	6,417	5,081,387	1887 ...	12,981	11,427,243
1877 ...	6,510	4,706,138	1888 ...	13,685	16,772,497
1878 ...	9,655	6,233,752	1889 ...	15,453	18,876,605
1879 ...	12,063	7,358,952	1890 ...	15,645	16,359,698
1880 ...	10,722	5,615,401			

\* See table following paragraph 815 *ante*.

† Assuming that the average amount was the same in all cases as in those for which the information was returned, the following would be the total amounts:—Mortgages of land—under *Transfer of Land Statute*, £15,582,900, under old system, £2,571,000; and of live stock, £340,600. Releases of land—under *Transfer of Land Statute*, £8,342,300; under old system, £1,341,500; and of live stock, £46,498.

‡ Amount of 16 releases only; in the case of 20 no particulars were given.

Mortgages  
and liens,  
1890 and  
former  
years.

822. It will be observed that the number of mortgages and the amount secured thereby fell to the lowest point in 1883, and reached by far the highest point in 1889, the number of mortgages in the latter year having been larger by 1,768, and the amount advanced larger by over 2 millions sterling than in the previous year. In 1890, although the mortgages were more numerous, the amount secured was less by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  millions than in 1889, and less by £400,000 than in 1888. In each of the three years named, the amount was more than twice as large as in 1884 or any previous year.

Proportion  
of releases  
to mort-  
gages.

823. In 1890 the number of releases of mortgages on land and the amounts paid off were equal to about 66 and 53 per cent. respectively of the number of mortgages effected and the amounts lent thereon, as compared with 59 and 35 per cent. respectively in the previous year. The number of releases of live stock is small as compared with the number of mortgages, and of liens on wool and crops not one release was registered; the reason being, in regard to these descriptions of property, that, although the mortgage or lien may be paid off, the mortgagor seldom takes the trouble to protect himself by a registered release.

Live stock  
mortgaged.

824. The live stock mortgaged in 1890 consisted of 701,339 sheep, 20,588 head of cattle, 4,285 horses, and 1,061 pigs. The live stock released consisted of 15,726 sheep, 281 cattle, 47 horses, and 20 pigs.

Difference  
between  
mortgages  
and re-  
leases, 1861  
to 1890.

825. During the thirty years ended with 1890, the sums advanced on mortgage of landed property amounted in the aggregate to £168,076,479, and the sums paid off amounted in all to £86,823,718. The balance is £81,252,761, or nearly half the amount originally advanced. Part of this balance represents the amount of mortgages still outstanding, and part the amount in default of payment of which properties have passed from the mortgagor either by foreclosure or sale.

Bills of sale.

826. In 1890, the number of bills of sale filed was less numerous than in 1889 by 65, but more so than in any other year since 1876. The amount secured under such instruments was not as high as in 1888 by £268,500, but was two and a half times as high as in any of the years immediately preceding 1888, and was also much higher than in every other year since 1873. The following are the number and amounts of those filed and satisfied in each of the last seventeen years :—

## BILLS OF SALE, 1874 TO 1890.

Year.	Bills of Sale Filed.		Bills of Sale Satisfied.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£		£
1874	3,207	727,370	251	98,492
1875	3,182	788,339	189	85,477
1876	3,330	747,717	194	56,318
1877	1,063	288,015	131	79,746
1878	1,117	348,319	76	28,710
1879	849	239,793	59	42,459
1880	752	593,857	47	25,628
1881	842	432,251	65	56,739
1882	812	461,710	68	51,804
1883	839	253,863	40	24,385
1884	866	248,768	36	30,761
1885	954	379,864	51	38,882
1886	980	436,900	48	32,724
1887	1,395	420,400	25	19,164
1888	1,547	1,317,122	25	21,443
1889	1,616	994,690	27	23,897
1890	1,551	1,048,629	22	18,751

827. The decrease in the number and amount of bills of sale filed in 1877 and subsequent years was chiefly owing to the law relating to such securities having been made more stringent under Act 40 Vict. No. 557, which came into force during 1877, which rendered it necessary to give 15 days' notice to the Registrar-General previous to any bill of sale being filed, during which period any creditor may lodge a caveat against its registration. Decrease in bills of sale since 1876.

828. The contracts for sale and amount secured thereby, also the contracts for letting, and extremes within which the rent named therein ranged, filed with the Registrar-General under Act 40 Vict. No. 557, during the last fourteen years, were as follow :— Contracts for sale and letting.

## CONTRACTS FOR SALE AND LETTING, 1877 TO 1890.

Year.	Contracts for Sale Filed.		Contracts for Letting Filed.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Average Rents.
		£		Per Week.
1877	605	47,720	668	} 2/6 to £5
1878	1,074	83,608	1,074	
1879	1,803	142,809	1,802	
1880	1,828	137,959	1,829	
1881	1,730	90,699	1,730	
1882	1,612	73,892	1,611	
1883	1,472	63,434	1,472	
1884	1,495	57,061	1,495	
1885	1,617	49,221	1,617	
1886	1,703	50,769	1,703	
1887	924	37,418	924	
1888	429	24,702	430	
1889	480	32,286	480	
1890	429	26,406	429	



Fluctuations  
in contracts  
for sale and  
letting.

829. It would seem that contracts for sale and letting appeared at first to be more convenient for the security of the creditor without injuring the credit of the person giving the security than bills of sale, as they increased very rapidly from 1877, that being the year in which the Act legalizing their registration came into operation, until 1880, whilst the bills of sale largely decreased. In the last four years, however, there has been a falling-off in the number and amount of these contracts, whilst there has been more than a corresponding increase in the number and amount of bills of sale.

Building  
societies.

830. Building societies in Victoria date from an early period in the colony's history, and much success both to borrowers and investors has attended their operations. Seventy such institutions sent in returns during 1890, as against 72 in 1889, and 74 in 1888. The following are the principal items furnished for the last three years. It should be mentioned that the returns of some of the societies were not perfect:—

BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1888 TO 1890.

	1888.	1889.*	1890.
Number of societies ... ..	74	72	70
Number of shareholders ... ..	26,312	22,222	21,858
Number of borrowers ... ..	19,288	19,210	23,529
Paid-up capital ... ..	£3,310,774	£3,306,981	£3,493,380
Value of landed property ... ..	£1,512,439	£1,012,422	£552,088
Advances during the year ... ..	£4,381,330	£3,264,984	£2,426,127
Repayments during the year ... ..	£2,968,887	£2,345,843	£2,335,331
Working expenses during the year ... ..	£82,081	£92,984	£79,597
Bank overdraft at end of the year ... ..	£224,418	£264,409	£194,532
Deposits at end of the year ... ..	£5,292,364	£5,062,328	£5,285,702

Advances by  
building  
societies,  
1876-1890.

831. In 1890, the business done by building societies, as measured by the advances made, was not so large as that in the previous year by £840,000; not so large as that in 1888 by nearly £2,000,000, but only slightly below that in 1887. It was, moreover, larger than that in any other year. The advances made by these institutions during the last fifteen years have been as follow:—

ADVANCES BY BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1876 TO 1890.

	£		£
1876 ... ..	870,203	1884 ... ..	1,469,542
1877 ... ..	815,860	1885 ... ..	2,073,189
1878 ... ..	703,932	1886 ... ..	2,358,729
1879 ... ..	489,312	1887 ... ..	2,544,688
1880 ... ..	564,411	1888 ... ..	4,381,330
1881 ... ..	805,551	1889 ... ..	3,264,984
1882 ... ..	1,040,965	1890 ... ..	2,426,127
1883 ... ..	1,089,480		

\* Exclusive of the returns of the Premier Permanent Society, which suspended payment on the 21st December, 1889, and has since been in liquidation. In 1888 this institution had a paid-up capital of £264,492, and deposits amounting to £780,186.

832. The rates of interest allowed by building societies on moneys left with them for a period of twelve months generally ranged, in 1883 from 5 to 7 per cent.; in 1884 from 5½ to 7 per cent.; in 1885 and 1886 from 6 to 7 per cent.; in 1887 from 5½ to 7½ per cent.; in 1888 from 5¼ to 7 per cent.; and in 1889 and 1890 from 5½ to 7 per cent.; Most of the societies allow interest on the daily balance on deposit in current account, the rates ranging from 3 to 5 per cent.

Rates of interest in building societies.

833. The sums deposited with building societies at the end of 1890 amounted in the aggregate to £5,285,702, or £6,662 less than was on deposit at the end of 1888, but £223,374 more than at the end of 1889. The deposits in 1890 exceeded the advances during the year by £2,859,575.

Deposits with building societies.

834. The following is a statement of the total amount of moneys on deposit at or about the end of each of the last five years with banks of issue, savings banks, and building societies. Other institutions, such as deposit banks, and some of the insurance companies, also receive deposits; but of these no returns are furnished:—

Total moneys on deposit.

MONEYS ON DEPOSIT AT END OF YEARS 1886 TO 1890.

Amount deposited with—	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	£	£	£	£	£
Banks ...	31,239,472	35,215,547	37,570,838	38,768,936	40,292,065
Savings banks ...	3,589,916	3,696,699	4,669,541	5,021,523	5,262,105
Building societies	2,910,792	4,216,758	5,292,364	5,062,328	5,285,702
Total ...	37,740,180	43,129,004	47,532,743	48,852,787	50,839,872

835. According to the table, the moneys on deposit about the close of the last year amounted in the aggregate to nearly 51 millions sterling, or 2 millions more than in the previous year, and 13 millions more than in 1886, four years previously. There is no doubt, however, that in all the years some of the savings banks' money, and a portion of that deposited with building societies, is re-deposited with the banks, and thus counted twice over; but considering there are many institutions for the receipt of deposits from which no returns are obtained, it is not at all likely that the whole amount at deposit is less than that stated in the table.

Moneys on deposit, 1890.

836. An increase of about 27 millions, or one-eleventh, took place in the amounts passed through the Melbourne Clearing House in 1890, as compared with 1889; the amount was still, however, 12

Melbourne Clearing House.

millions below that in 1888, which will be memorable as a year of unusual speculation and inflation. Particulars respecting the clearances during the six years ended with 1890 are given in the following table :—

MELBOURNE CLEARING HOUSE.—TRANSACTIONS, 1885 TO 1890.  
(000's omitted,)

Year.	Clearances.			Amount cleared.		
	By Exchange of Instruments.			By Payments in Coin.	Total.	Weekly Average.
	Notes.	Cheques, Bills, etc.	Total.			
£	£	£	£	£	£	
1885	16,776,	129,213,	145,989,	21,097,	167,086,	3,213,
1886	17,431,	134,566,	151,997,	20,842,	172,839,	3,324,
1887	19,086,	157,614,	176,700,	25,508,	202,208,	3,889,
1888	28,293,	261,698,	289,991,	37,128,	327,119,	6,291,
1889	26,564,	231,180,	257,744,	30,672,	288,416,	5,546,
1890	26,568,	255,233,	281,801,	33,389,	315,190,	6,061,

NOTE.—In this table the two sides of the clearance are considered as one transaction. If the receipt and the payment should each be considered as a separate transaction, the amounts would obviously have to be doubled.

837. The property left by deceased persons affords an indirect means of ascertaining approximately the private wealth of the population, for it may be supposed that the average amount left by each person dying is equivalent to the average amount possessed by each person living. The result of such a calculation for four periods of five years is as follows :—

WEALTH OF THE POPULATION, 1870 TO 1889.

Quinquennial Periods.	Property of Deceased Persons Sworn under.	Total Number of Deaths.	Average Amount left by each Person Dying.	Average Number of Persons Living.	Total Wealth of the Population.
	£		£		£
1870-1874	8,048,325	54,892	147	749,313	110,149,011
1875-1879	14,019,097	66,446	211	809,599	170,825,389
1880-1884	17,170,139	64,099	268	890,353	238,614,604
1885-1889	32,310,400	81,000	399	1,020,764	407,284,836

838. The estimated private wealth is shown in the last column. It will be noticed that this amounted to 110 millions sterling, or £147 per head, in the five years 1870 to 1874; to 171 millions sterling, or £211 per head, in the five years 1875 to 1879; to nearly 239 millions sterling, or £268 per head, in the five years 1880 to 1884; and to 407 millions sterling, or £399 per head, in the five years ended with 1889.

Wealth of the population.

Total wealth and wealth per head.

It should, however, be mentioned that several large estates have been entered for probate in the last five years, and it is possible that this may partly account for the very large increase shown by the figures for the latest period.

839. It should be explained that the figures given represent only the property possessed by private individuals, no estimate being made of the value of Crown lands, Government or municipal buildings, churches, hospitals, libraries, museums, mechanics' institutes, State schools, forts, artillery, lighthouses, war vessels, railways, telegraphs, etc.; also that the figures no doubt understate the truth, as a considerable amount of property is taken over by relatives without any declaration of value, or issue of probate or letters of administration, and that, in order to reduce as much as possible the amount to be paid as succession duty, the properties are frequently declared at less than their full value. Public? wealth not estimated.

840. In the middle of 1890 the national debt amounted to £41,377,693, equal to little more than 10 per cent. of the value of property as above estimated; but it must not be forgotten that, as a set-off to the debt, there is public property of immense value which is not included in the above estimate, and that the amount which could be realized by the sale of the State railways alone—the original cost of which was about 33 millions—would probably be amply sufficient to extinguish the whole debt. Wealth as compared with indebtedness.

841. The only Australasian colony besides Victoria in which calculations as to the wealth of the population have been published, based upon the amounts left by persons who died, is New South Wales. The figures relating to that colony for the four quinquennial periods ended with 1889 are compared in the following table:— Wealth of Victoria and New South Wales.

WEALTH OF POPULATION OF VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES\*.

Quinquennial Periods.	Average Amount left by each Person Dying.			Total Wealth.		
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Excess in favour of Victoria.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Excess in favour of Victoria.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1870-1874 ...	147	109	38	110,149,011	58,424,000	51,725,011
1875-1879 ...	211	178	33	170,825,389	115,112,600	55,712,789
1880-1884 ...	268	264	4	238,614,604	216,110,400	22,504,204
1885-1889 ...	399	319	80	407,284,836	332,445,850	74,838,986

\* The figures for New South Wales are taken from an official publication by the Government Statistician of that colony, entitled *Wealth and Progress of New South Wales, 1889-90*, page 703: Potter, Sydney, 1890.

Population  
of New  
South  
Wales un-  
corrected.

842. The populations for Victoria on which the amounts left by each person dying have been calculated will be found in the last table but one. For New South Wales, the numbers are 536,000 for the first quinquennial period, 646,700 for the second, 818,600 for the third, and 1,042,150 for the fourth. It may be remarked that the results of the recent census have shown that the last-named number is too high, and, therefore, the sum total of the wealth of New South Wales during the period 1885 to 1889 is really less, and the excess over it of the wealth of Victoria is really greater, than is shown in the table.

Estimate of  
wealth of  
New South  
Wales.

843. By another method the Government Statistician of New South Wales sets down the wealth of his colony as £403,600,000,\* or nearly as great as that of Victoria, but as the computer makes no allowance for foreign capital invested in and receiving the profits of a considerable portion of that wealth, the estimate can hardly be accepted as correct.

Wealth of  
Australasia.

844. For the whole of Australasia, the same authority† has estimated the private wealth to amount to £1,129,000,000, or £300 per head. The way in which these amounts were arrived at is not stated.

Wealth in  
the United  
Kingdom.

845. Subjoined, is an estimate‡ made recently by Dr. Robert Giffen, C.B., the head of the Statistical Department of the Imperial Board of Trade, of the wealth of the population of the United Kingdom in 1890, and at two previous periods :—

WEALTH § OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1865 TO 1890.

Year.	Population in Millions.	Wealth in Millions of Pounds Sterling.	Wealth in Pounds Sterling per Head.
1865	30,	6,000,	200,
1875	33,	8,500,	260,
1890	37,	10,000,	270,

Wealth of  
various  
countries.

846. The following estimate of the wealth of the United States of America and of various European countries has been taken from McCarthy's *Annual Statistician*, 1891.|| The countries are arranged in order according to the wealth per head in each :—

\* *Wealth and Progress of New South Wales*, 1889-90, page 699.  
 † *Wealth and Progress of New South Wales*, 1888-9, page 644.  
 ‡ *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society* for March, 1890, page 23. Stamford, Cockspur-street, London.  
 § Dr. Giffen includes public as well as private wealth. The former he computed to amount to 500 millions in 1890, or 5 per cent. of the whole. || Pages 331 and 631.

## WEALTH OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Total Wealth (in millions.)	Wealth per Head.
	£	£
Holland ... ..	987,	240
United States ... ..	13,750,	219
France ... ..	8,060,	218
Denmark ... ..	366,	198
Sweden ... ..	977,	152
Belgium ... ..	806,	145
Germany ... ..	6,323,	140
Greece ... ..	211,	107
Austria ... ..	3,613,	95
Spain... ..	1,593,	93
Portugal ... ..	371,	86
Italy ... ..	2,351,	82
Russia ... ..	4,343,	53

847. Comparing the figures in this table with previous statements, it will be noticed that the total wealth of the United States exceeds that of any country in the world, the United Kingdom\* being next to it, and France next; also that per head the wealth is greatest in the Australasian colonies,† next in the United Kingdom, followed at some distance by Holland, the United States, France, and Denmark, in the order named.

Countries in which wealth is greatest.

\* See table following paragraph 845 *ante*.

† See paragraphs 841 and 843 *ante*.



# APPENDICES.





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## APPENDIX A.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF VICTORIA, 1889-90  
to 1891-92.(Taken from a preliminary statement presented to Members of the Legislative Assembly on the  
28th July, 1891.)

## I.—REVENUE.

REVENUE RECEIVED 1889-90 AND 1890-91, AND ESTIMATED  
REVENUE 1891-92.

	Net Revenue.		
	1889-90.	1890-91. (Approximate)	1891-92. (Estimated.)
	£	£	£
<b>CUSTOMS.</b>			
Spirits	661,129	657,700	650,300
Wine ...	51,409	41,825	44,900
Beer and Cider ...	56,830	52,381	55,600
Tobacco and Snuff	249,746	261,722	259,500
Cigars	58,244	58,969	59,300
Tea ...	57,939	37,128	40,400
Sugar and Molasses	127,527	130,715	150,000
Coffee, Chicory, Cocoa, and Chocolate	11,355	6,080	6,200
Opium	17,443	16,253	16,900
Rice ...	21,437	19,731	20,400
Hops ...	9,602	2,659	3,900
Malt ...	1,626	793	900
Dried and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables ...	58,830	47,007	55,700
Import Duty on Live Stock	47,590	85,374	58,000
Articles subject to <i>ad valorem</i> Duties	663,669	651,533	706,650
All other Articles	516,809	410,765	440,300
Wharfage	46,825	44,937	47,500
<b>Total Customs</b>	<b>2,658,010</b>	<b>2,525,572</b>	<b>2,616,450</b>
<b>EXCISE AND INLAND REVENUE.</b>			
Spirits Distilled in Victoria	98,712	102,202	99,000
Auctioneers' Licences	15,527	15,682	15,800
Licences—Tobacco and Cigars	1,275	1,300	1,400
All other Licences	3,845	4,110	3,600
Percentage—Act 566	4	...	...
Duties on Estates of Deceased Persons	400,150	184,886	250,040
Duties on Bank Notes	32,173	30,737	31,000
Land Tax	121,604	120,633	126,000
Stamp Duty	*	*	*
Tobacco Duties	38,621	27,789	30,000
<b>Total Excise and Inland Revenue</b>	<b>711,911</b>	<b>487,339</b>	<b>556,840</b>

\* Included under "Fees." The amount derived from this duty has been roughly estimated at £230,000 for 1889-90, and £218,000 for 1890-91. It is not possible, however, to state the amount with any degree of certainty.

REVENUE RECEIVED 1889-90 AND 1890-91, AND ESTIMATED  
REVENUE 1891-92—continued.

	Net Revenue.		
	1889-90.	1890-91. (Approximate)	1891-92. (Estimated.)
<b>TERRITORIAL.</b>			
Sales by Auction ... ..	£ 88,598	} 106,410	200,000
„ Interest on Balances ... ..	4,704		
Alienation otherwise than by Auction ... ..	350,116	370,463	316,750
Licences and Leases other than Agricultural Pastoral Occupation, etc. ... ..	50,918 65,241	45,776 69,542	47,150 69,690
Harbor Trust Contributions—Rents and Licences ... ..	1,995	2,561	2,000
Miners' Rights ... ..	5,705	5,892	5,831
Business Licences ... ..	230	158	180
Leases, Auriferous and Mineral Lands ..	9,727	9,879	9,766
Water-right and Searching Licences, etc. ...	1,139	1,029	1,501
Rents under <i>Mining on Private Property Act</i> ... ..	1,403	1,321	1,362
Total Territorial ... ..	579,776	613,031	654,230
<b>PUBLIC WORKS.</b>			
Railway Income ... ..	3,134,066	3,306,580	3,500,000
Water Supply—Yan Yean ... ..	190,679	204,026	*
„ „ On the Gold Fields ... ..	21,279	21,276	21,000
„ „ Geelong ... ..	9,582	10,119	9,500
Alfred Graving Dock and Patent Slip ...	2,353	4,232	3,000
Ferry Fares and Crane ... ..	874	872	920
Total Public Works ... ..	3,358,833	3,547,105	3,534,420
<b>PORTS AND HARBOURS.</b>			
Tonnage and Pilotage at Outports ... ..	29,789	20,669	24,000
<b>POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES.</b>			
Postage ... ..	†	†	†
Post Office—Private Boxes, etc. ... ..	7,852	8,714	8,000
Commission on Money Orders ... ..	12,574	15,919	17,050
Electric Telegraph—Messages ... ..	†	†	†
„ Telephone Exchange, etc. ... ..	36,260	37,314	40,000
Total Post and Telegraph Offices ... ..	56,686	61,947	65,050
STAMP REVENUE† ... ..	797,894	751,317	804,500
FEES (exclusive of Stamps) ... ..	55,732	55,709	51,450
FINES ... ..	8,493	11,882	8,100

\* Transferred to the newly constituted Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.

† The revenues from postage and telegraph stamps are included under the heading of "Fees." The revenue from postages is not known, but it has been estimated roughly at £331,500 for 1889-90, and at £289,060 for 1890-91; whilst the actual revenue from telegrams was £135,245 in 1889-90, and £139,320 in 1890-91.

‡ Including postage, telegraph, duty, and fee stamps

REVENUE RECEIVED 1889-90 AND 1890-91, AND ESTIMATED  
 REVENUE 1891-92—continued.

	Net Revenue.		
	1889-90.	1890-91. (Approximate)	1891-92. (Estimated.)
	£	£	£
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Rents, exclusive of Lands ... ..	4,019	2,427	3,000
Government Printer ... ..	34,027	33,506	31,180
Penal Establishments ... ..	7,838	7,664	7,500
Education ... ..	450	601	500
„ Sale of Books ... ..	...	...	1,200
Defence Department ... ..	4,970	4,551	4,000
Industrial and Reformatory Schools ... ..	1,804	1,699	1,560
Sale of Produce, Aboriginal Stations ... ..	322	903	600
Sale of Government Property ... ..	4,417	7,114	3,000
Master-in-Lunacy ... ..	13,733	14,251	12,100
Mint Charges ... ..	11,317	10,655	10,000
Interest on Public Account, etc. ... ..	65,569	52,885	35,000
Interest on Loans to Local Bodies... ..	18,268	17,625	18,000
„ „ Water Trusts ... ..	20,213	23,015	24,000
„ „ Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts ... ..	70	4,902	5,000
„ from Bungaree Loan Liquidation Account	137	117	...
„ from Municipalities— <i>Prince's Bridge</i> <i>Act 1885</i> ... ..	1,621	1,597	1,572
Surplus Mint Subsidy ... ..	4,478	4,760	5,044
Contributions, Public Gardens ... ..	3,150	3,300	300
Contribution towards Bridge, south end of Queen-street ... ..	981	968	954
Contributions, <i>Marine Board Act, No. 1165</i>	2,645	2,714	2,575
Inebriate Asylum, Beaconsfield ... ..	396	1,070	850
All other Receipts ... ..	49,610	56,000	33,020
Repayments towards Loans— <i>Vermin Act</i> <i>No. 1153</i> ... ..	...	13,918	15,000
Centennial International Exhibition ... ..	12,000	...	...
Metropolitan Board of Works—Interest ... ..	...	...	51,000
Total Miscellaneous ... ..	262,035	266,242	266,955
Total ... ..	8,519,159	8,340,813	8,581,995

## II.—EXPENDITURE.

 EXPENDITURE 1889-90 AND 1890-91, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE  
 1891-92.

Heads of Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.		
	1889-90.	1890-91. (Approximate)	1891-92. (Estimated.)
	£	£	£
His Excellency the Governor ... ..	10,000	10,000	10,000
The Ministers of the Crown ... ..	15,308	14,844	15,500
Clerk and Expenses of the Executive Council	1,357	1,500	1,500

EXPENDITURE 1889-90 AND 1890-91, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE 1891-92—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.		
	1889-90.	1890-91. (Approximate)	1891-92. (Estimated.)
Legislature :—	£	£	£
Legislative Council ... ..	6,670	6,808	7,862
Legislative Assembly ... ..	11,220	14,582	16,347
Parliament Library ... ..	3,043	2,615	2,565
Refreshment Rooms ... ..	2,112	1,816	1,475
* Victorian Parliamentary Debates ...	2,302	2,375	2,975
Expenses of Members of the Legislative Assembly ... ..	25,316	25,500	25,500
Electoral Expenses ... ..	20,887	18,000	30,000
	71,550	71,696	86,724
Civil Establishments :—			
Chief Secretary's Office ... ..	9,564	9,518	9,718
Government Statist ... ..	6,996	27,873	15,081
Shorthand Writer ... ..	2,371	2,618	2,711
Inspection of Officers in Charge of Stores	768	910	911
Inspection of Factories and Shops ...	2,516	2,495	2,426
Medical ... ..	500	1,500	1,500
Quarantine, etc. ... ..	10,915	12,750	13,800
Vaccination ... ..	5,500	6,100	6,000
Commissioners of Audit and Office ...	11,963	12,716	13,012
Treasury ... ..	30,485	30,110	31,254
Premier ... ..	15,513	12,678	7,770
Agent-General and Office ... ..	5,994	6,000	6,000
Public Service Board ... ..	7,377	7,781	8,027
Government Printer ... ..	92,734	98,437	87,741
Scab Prevention and Diseases in Stock ...	7,763	7,789	7,866
	210,959	239,275	213,817
Judicial and Legal :—			
Their Honors the Judges ... ..	27,263	27,354	26,293
Law Officers of the Crown ... ..	26,601	24,338	22,110
Crown Solicitor ... ..	7,631	6,964	6,736
Prothonotary ... ..	2,661	2,999	2,545
Master in Equity and Lunacy ... ..	7,766	6,810	6,623
Registrar-General and Registrar of Titles	53,621	49,030	46,644
Patents ... ..			
Deputy Registrars ... ..	8,709	7,250	6,750
Sheriffs ... ..	29,783	32,092	27,760
County Courts, Courts of Mines, and General Sessions ... ..	27,415	29,378	29,962
Police Magistrates and Wardens ... ..	19,668	19,017	18,079
Clerks of Courts and Interpreters ...	19,502	21,460	22,482
Coroners ... ..	7,322	7,389	7,453
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons ...	1,612	1,577	1,773
Expenses of carrying out the <i>Land Tax Act</i>	1,294	1,100	1,310
Miscellaneous ... ..	6,578	15,220	140
	247,426	254,772	229,851

\* Called *Hansard* prior to 1891-2.

EXPENDITURE 1889-90 AND 1890-91, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE 1891-92—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.		
	1889-90.	1890-91. (Approximate)	1891-92. (Estimated.)
Public Instruction, Science, etc. :—	£	£	£
Education ... ..	684,129	715,756	721,450
University of Melbourne ... ..	16,500	21,500	20,750
Working Men's Colleges ... ..	15,000	7,300	8,800
The Observatory ... ..	5,118	5,349	5,194
Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery ... ..	26,555	27,342	28,890
Free Libraries, etc. ... ..	15,993	21,200	20,000
Schools of Mines ... ..	14,600	23,850	14,050
Government Botanist ... ..	2,760	2,759	2,721
Schools of Design, etc. ... ..	4,204	9,759	4,900
Miscellaneous ... ..	11,468	10,278	8,784
	796,327	845,093	835,539
Charitable Institutions :—			
Hospitals for the Insane ... ..	115,108	116,735	125,984
Industrial and Reformatory Schools ... ..	42,034	41,527	43,157
Inspection of ditto ... ..	1,609	2,105	2,115
Charitable Institutions ... ..	130,000	120,000	120,000
Inebriate Asylum ... ..	9,454	2,792	2,857
	298,205	283,159	294,113
Mining :—			
Mining Department ... ..	23,653	23,825	25,655
Mining Boards ... ..	3,500	3,500	3,500
Prospecting ... ..	99,017	87,664	90,000
Miscellaneous ... ..	11,119	8,861	11,326
	137,289	123,850	130,481
Police ... ..	265,149	287,415	293,400
Gaols and Penal ... ..	71,146	73,232	71,643
Crown Lands and Survey :—			
Survey, Sale, and Management ... ..	65,483	69,747	70,050
Extirpation of Rabbits, etc. ... ..	* 183,509	39,964	40,055
Botanic and Domain Gardens ... ..	9,823	10,141	10,121
Parliament Gardens ... ..	452	1,090	1,096
Experimental Cultivation ... ..	87	300	300
Agriculture ... ..	3,141	3,750	4,065
Vine Diseases ... ..	6,113	800	750
Forests and Industries ... ..	12,792	19,178	18,754
Agricultural Societies, etc. ... ..	36,683	23,990	24,000
Public Parks, etc. ... ..	8,088	9,668	4,696
Miscellaneous ... ..	8,471	18,215	20,942
To promote the Agricultural and Wine Industries ... ..	7,342	32,000	50,000
	341,984	228,843	244,829

\* Includes £149,984 Loans under *Vermin Act*, No. 1153.



## EXPENDITURE 1889-90 AND 1890-91, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE 1891-92—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.		
	1889-90.	1890-91. (Approximate)	1891-92. (Estimated.)
Railways:—	£	£	£
Railways ... ..	2,502,861	2,449,378	2,275,000
Commissioners' Salaries ... ..	8,000	6,000	6,000
Increase of Wages to Permanent Way Employés on the Staff ... ..	...	8,200	15,000
Miscellaneous and Pensions, etc... ..	27,526	48,217	25,241
	2,538,387	2,511,795	2,321,241
Water Supply:—			
Melbourne ... ..	27,362	30,209	...
Country, including Water Trusts ... ..	37,741	41,975	42,395
	65,103	72,184	42,395
Public Works:—			
Department ... ..	52,804	55,793	54,556
Works and Buildings ... ..	658,878	492,282	344,110
Defence Works ... ..	139,145	58,000	11,200
Telegraph Lines ... ..	37,286	47,200	38,450
Road Works and Bridges ... ..	99,372	37,100	23,606
Endowment to Municipalities ... ..	450,000	450,000	450,000
	1,437,485	1,140,375	921,922
Customs:—			
Department ... ..	74,368	74,637	81,267
Distilleries, Immigration, Mercantile Marine, etc. ... ..	15,422	15,012	15,536
Licensing Act ... ..	...	...	...
Marine Board ... ..	5,759	5,358	5,828
Miscellaneous ... ..	1,412	1,817	2,107
	96,961	96,824	104,738
Harbours and Lights, and Marine Survey ... ..	35,166	40,211	41,337
Defences ... ..	211,677	238,296	264,855
Post and Telegraphs:—			
Gratuities to Masters of Vessels... ..	1,922	3,000	4,000
Post and Telegraph Offices ... ..	420,371	449,878	464,653
Mail Service—Inland ... ..	120,138	128,500	131,000
„ Foreign ... ..	49,498	41,000	41,000
Duplicate Telegraph Cable ... ..	13,872	10,404	14,000
Miscellaneous... ..	2,468	1,557	90
	608,269	634,339	654,743

EXPENDITURE 1889-90 AND 1890-91, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE 1891-92—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.		
	1889-90.	1890-91. (Approximate)	1891-92. (Estimated.)
	£	£	£
Aborigines ... ..	9,761	8,697	7,800
Pensions, Compensations, Gratuities, etc.:—			
Under <i>Constitution Act</i> ... ..	6,852	6,667	6,667
„ <i>Civil Service Act</i> ... ..	52,470	60,000	65,000
„ <i>Other Acts</i> ... ..	37,191	41,662	45,417
Contribution to Police Superannuation Fund	9,000	10,600	12,695
Voted Annually (exclusive of Railways) ...	18,918	23,665	13,640
	124,431	142,594	143,419
Redemption of Loan, 25 Vict., No. 150 ...	276,100	...	...
Expenses in connexion with Floating and Redemption of Loans ... ..	...	2,125	...
Interest :—			
On Loans (and expenses of paying) ...	1,538,894	1,638,000	1,702,539
On Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures ... ..	9,250	9,360	9,360
On Post Office Savings Banks Deposits ...	63,762	67,728	70,000
<i>Public Buildings Protection Act.</i> ...	3,003	3,000	3,000
	1,614,909	1,718,088	1,784,899
The Royal Mint ... ..	20,000	20,000	20,000
Railway Construction Account ... ..	88,588	100,000	200,000
Miscellaneous Services :—			
Assistance to Volunteer Fire Brigades ...	...	4,500	8,000
Transport ... ..	3,218	4,000	4,000
Advertising ... ..	6,500	6,500	6,500
Exhibitions ... ..	13,237	7,228	5,200
Contribution towards New Guinea ...	5,000	5,000	5,000
Imperial Pensions ... ..	391	359	458
Commissions of Inquiry ... ..	7,831	6,872	6,000
Reward for Apprehension of Offenders ...	453	300	300
Friendly Societies ... ..	448	405	410
Powder Magazines ... ..	1,702	3,038	3,029
Unforeseen Expenditure ... ..	4,722	5,000	5,000
All other ... ..	8,697	26,284	3,755
	52,199	69,486	47,652
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>9,645,736</b>	<b>9,228,693</b>	<b>8,982,398</b>

III.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE HEADS OF,  
AND REPRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS

REVENUE.

	1889-90.	1890-91. (Approximate)	Estimate for 1891-92.
	£	£	£
1. Taxation :—			
Customs ... ..	2,658,010	2,525,572	2,616,450
Excise and Inland Revenue, including Land Tax ... ..	711,911	487,339	556,840
Ports and Harbours ... ..	29,789	20,669	24,000
Fees (exclusive of Lands and Mining Departments) ... ..	*821,414	*777,727	*831,910
Fines ... ..	8,493	11,882	8,100
Miscellaneous Receipts ... ..	190,781	200,271	152,039
	4,420,398	4,023,460	4,189,339
2. Public Estate :—			
Territorial ... ..	579,776	613,031	654,230
Fees, Lands Department ... ..	31,432	28,319	23,000
„ Mines „ ... ..	780	980	1,040
Contribution by the Melbourne Corporation for Maintenance of Public Gardens within the City Boundaries ... ..	3,150	3,300	300
	615,138	645,630	678,570
3. Commercial Services and Reproductive Public Works :—			
Railways ... ..	3,134,066	3,306,580	3,500,000
Waterworks ... ..	221,539	235,421	30,500
Post and Telegraphs ... ..	*56,686	*61,947	*65,050
Interest on Loans to Local Bodies ... ..	20,028	19,339	19,572
Interest, Metropolitan Board of Works ... ..	...	...	51,000
Interest on Loans to Water Trusts and Irriga- tion and Water Supply Trusts ... ..	20,282	27,917	29,000
Alfred Graving Dock, Patent Slip, Fifty- ton Crane, and Ferry Fares ... ..	3,227	5,104	3,920
Mint, Returned Subsidy ... ..	4,478	4,760	5,044
„ Earnings ... ..	11,317	10,655	10,000
Centennial International Exhibition ... ..	12,000	...	...
	3,483,623	3,671,723	3,714,086
	8,519,159	8,340,813	8,581,995

\* Owing to the fact that postage, fee, and duty stamps may now be used indiscriminately, the revenue from postage stamps is included under "Fees." It is estimated by the Government Statist that, of the amount received in 1889-90 for "Fees, etc.," as above stated (viz., £821,414), £230,000 was for stamp duty; £332,964 for postage, etc.; £135,245 for telegraph duty, and the remainder for fee stamps. See also footnotes on page 479 and 480 *ante*.

TAXATION, PUBLIC ESTATE, AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES,  
FOR THE YEARS 1889-90, 1890-91, AND 1891-92.

EXPENDITURE.

	1889-90.	1890-91 (Approximate)	Estimate for 1891-92.
	£	£	£
<b>1. Taxation :—</b>			
Public Instruction, etc. ... ..	796,327	845,093	835,539
Judicial and Legal ... ..	247,426	254,772	229,851
Treasury ... ..	30,485	30,110	31,254
Defences, except Works ... ..	211,677	238,296	264,855
Public Works—			
Establishments ... ..	52,804	55,793	54,556
Works and buildings ... ..	696,164	539,482	382,560
Defence Works ... ..	139,145	58,000	11,200
Roads and Bridges ... ..	99,372	37,100	23,606
Trade and Customs ... ..	132,127	137,035	146,075
All others not enumerated ... ..	1,375,680*	1,173,913	1,154,314
	<b>3,781,207</b>	<b>3,369,594</b>	<b>3,133,810</b>
<b>2. Public Estate :—</b>			
Railway Construction Account ... ..	88,588	100,000	200,000
Subsidies to Municipalities ... ..	450,000	450,000	450,000
Lands and Agriculture ... ..	†341,984	228,843	244,829
Mining ... ..	137,289	123,850	130,481
	<b>1,017,861</b>	<b>902,693</b>	<b>1,025,310</b>
<b>3. Commercial Services and Reproductive Public Works :—</b>			
Interest on Loans, ‡ etc. ... ..	1,614,909	1,718,088	1,784,899
Railway Department ... ..	2,538,387	2,511,795	2,321,241
Waterworks ... ..	65,103	72,184	42,395
Post and Telegraphs ... ..	608,269	634,339	654,743
Mint ... ..	20,000	20,000	20,000
	<b>4,846,668</b>	<b>4,956,406</b>	<b>4,823,278</b>
	<b>9,645,736</b>	<b>9,228,693</b>	<b>8,982,398</b>

\* Includes redemption of Loan 25 Vict. No. 150—£276,100.

† Includes £149,984, Loans under *Vermin Act*, No. 1153.

‡ Mostly for Railways, but in a smaller degree for Waterworks, Public Buildings, etc.

## APPENDIX B.

## LABOUR REPORTS.

(Supplied by the Municipal Authorities in August and September, 1891.)

## TOWN DISTRICTS.\*

City, Town, or Borough, and distance from Melbourne.	Miles.	Description of labour in demand.	Is demand likely to be continuous?	Remarks.
Ararat ...	157	General female servants and nursemaids	Yes	Wages for female servants on the increase.
Ballarat ...	74	No demand		
Ballarat East ...	73½	No demand		
Bendigo ...	100¾	No demand		
Brighton ...	8	Fifty female servants	Yes	
Browns & Scarsdale	91	No demand		
Brunswick ...	3	No demand	...	Owing to strikes and other causes, matters affecting the interests of labour are very dull.
Carisbrook ...	107½	No demand		
Castlemaine ...	78	Fifty female servants	Yes	Wages for females 15 per cent. higher than formerly. In harvest time farmers find a difficulty in procuring hands.
Chewton ...	75	No demand		
Clunes ...	96	No demand		
Collingwood ...	2	Female domestic servants	Yes	
Creswick ...	85	No demand		
Daylesford ...	76	No demand	...	Wages to unskilled labourers lower than formerly by 1s. to 1s. 6d. per day. Mining very dull in the district. Miners receive £2 5s. to £2 10s. per week.
Dunolly ...	98¼	No demand		
Eaglehawk ...	105	No demand	...	Miners receive from £2 5s. to £2 10s. weekly.
Echuca ...	156	Female domestic servants	Yes	
Essendon ...	4	Fair demand in the building trades; large demand for domestic servants	Yes	

\* The officer supplying the information was the Town Clerk in every instance.

TOWN DISTRICTS—*continued.*

City, Town, or Borough, and distance from Melbourne.		Description of labour in demand.	Is demand likely to be continuous?	Remarks.
Fitzroy...	Miles. ... 2	Good domestic servants	Yes	Servants' wages, 10s. to 15s. weekly. Slight diminution in wages in all classes of labour, caused by depression consequent on late strikes.
Footscray	... 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Scarcely any demand		
Geelong	... 50	No demand		
Geelong West	... 45	No demand		
Hamilton	... 197	No demand		
Hawthorn	... 4	No demand		
Heathcote	... 55	No demand		
Horsham	... 203	Twelve female domestic servants	Yes	It is probable men will be required in about six months to construct works in connection with a proposed lake storage scheme.
Inglewood	... 150	Domestic servants	Yes	
Kew	... 5	Domestic servants	Yes	
Koroit	... 175	Twenty female servants	Yes	
Majorca	... 111	No demand		
Malmsbury	... 63	No demand		
Maryborough	... 112	No demand		
Melbourne	...	Female servants	Yes	Demand for female domestic servants much in excess of supply. Wages of this class high and still rising.
Newtown & Chilwell	45	No demand	...	Steady employment for present population, but no additional hands wanted.
Northcote	... 6	No demand		
North Melbourne	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	No demand		
Oakleigh	... 9	Twelve to twenty femaleservants used to country life	Yes	The Borough is in a progressive state, and the demand for labour will most likely increase, though not probably within six months.
Port Fairy	... 186			
Port Melbourne	... 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Always demand for labour	Yes	Wages unchanged. Some men have been thrown out of employment through strikes.
Portland	... 250	No demand		
Prahran	... 4	No demand		
Queenscliff	... 67	No demand		
Raywood	... 119	No demand at present	...	Will be a slight demand in harvest time.
Richmond	... 2	All descriptions of labour of a first-class order	Yes	Inferior labour at a discount.

TOWN DISTRICTS—*continued.*

City, Town, or Borough, and distance from Melbourne.		Description of labour in demand.	Is demand likely to be continuous?	Remarks.
Rutherglen	Miles. ... 168	No demand ...	...	The mining industry is flourishing, and it is probable there will be a demand for labour shortly.
Sale	... 128	25 female servants	Yes	
Sebastopol	... 76	No demand ...	...	It is anticipated that miners will shortly be wanted.
Smythesdale	... 88	No demand		
South Melbourne	2	One hundred female servants	Yes	Wages unchanged.
St. Arnaud	... 158	No demand		
St. Kilda	... 3	Two to three hundred domestic servants	Yes	In consequence of the industrial strikes of last year many artisans have been, and still are, out of work. Servants' wages higher than ever.
Stawell...	... 149	No demand		
Talbot ...	... 107	No demand		
Tarnagulla	... 136	No demand ...	...	District very dull at present.
Wangaratta	... 145	No demand		
Warrnambool	... 166	No demand at present	...	There will probably be a demand for extra men on construction of waterworks in the course of 3 months, viz.: labourers, masons, and plumbers.
Williamstown	... 4	No demand		
Wood's Point	... 110	No demand	...	About 50 or 60 good miners wanted in about 6 months. Wages of miners, 50s. weekly.

## COUNTRY DISTRICTS.\*

Name of Shire, and distance (in miles) of Chief Towns from Melbourne.		Description of Labour in demand.	Is demand likely to be continuous?	Remarks.
Alberton	Miles. ... 180	No demand		
Alexandra	... 100	No demand at present	...	Shortly shearers and harvesters will be temporarily required.
Arapiles (chief town, Natimuk)	244	No demand		
Ararat ...	... 158	No demand ...	...	Labourers are scarce, but there is no particular demand for their services.
Avon (chief town, Stratford)	137	Farm labourers and domestic servants	Yes	Always a small demand for the two classes of labour named.

\* The officer supplying the information was the Shire Secretary in every instance.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS—*continued.*

Name of Shire, and distance (in miles) of Chief Towns from Melbourne.	Description of Labour in demand.	Is demand likely to be continuous?	Remarks.
Avoca ... Miles. 127	No demand		
Bacchus Marsh ... 31	Female domestic servants	Yes	
Bairnsdale ... 170	No demand		
Ballan ... 45	Fifteen agricultural labourers	Yes	Always a fair demand for a limited number of farm labourers.
Ballarat ... 115	Fifty farm labourers and fifty domestic servants	Yes	District in a settled state, and changes occurring but slowly; the classes named, however, would have little trouble in finding constant employment.
Bannockburn ... 55	No demand ...	...	Supply of resident labour is constant, and equal to requirements.
Barrabool ... 15	No demand		
Beechworth ... 172	No demand ...	...	Wages of carters reduced from 13s. to 12s. per day.
Belfast (chief town, Crossley) 180	No demand		
Bellarine (chief town, Drysdale) 57½	A few farm labourers		
Benalla ...			
Berwick ... 28	Female servants	Yes	
Bet Bet ... 125	No demand		
Boroondara (chief town, Camberwell) 6	No demand		
Borong (chief town, Warracknabeal) 243	Two hundred men, one hundred females		
Braybrook (chief town, Maidstone) 5	No demand		
Bright ... 199	No demand ...	...	Some mining claims recently taken up, which, if successful, may cause a demand for labour.
Broadford ... 50	No demand		
Bulla ... 15	No demand ...	...	Extra hands will be wanted at ploughing and harvest times.
Broadmeadows ... 14	Farm labourers	Yes	
Bulleen (chief town, Templestowe) 11	No demand		
Buln Buln (chief town, Drouin) 56	No demand		
Bungaree ... 110	No demand		
Buninyong ... 96	No demand		
Caulfield ... 6	Female domestic servants		



COUNTRY DISTRICTS—*continued.*

Name of Shire, and distance (in miles) of Chief Towns from Melbourne.	Miles.	Description of Labour in demand.	Is demand likely to be continuous?	Remarks.
Chiltern	168	Experienced miners and engine-drivers	Yes	This demand is likely to be continuous and increasing.
Coburg	5	No demand		
Colac	96	Female servants	Yes	
Corio (chief town, Lara)	35	No unusual demand	...	Lime trade has been slack, but is reviving
Cranbourne	27½	No demand	...	Grazing and dairying district. Not much labour required.
Creswick (chief town, Kingston)	94	Fifty stone-breakers and general labourers and fifty domestic servants	Yes	
Darebin (chief town, Epping)	13	No demand		
Dandenong	19½	No demand		
Dimboola	251	Twelve to twenty domestic servants	Yes	Farm labourers would find employment at harvest time at 6s. per day. The wages of domestic servants range from 10s. to 12s. per week.
Doncaster	8	Thirty farm labourers and twelve female servants	Yes	Good orchard hands wanted; wages 15s. to 25s. per week and found.
Dundas (chief town, Hamilton)	220	No demand		
Dunmunkle (chief town, Rupanyup)	211	A few farm labourers		
East Loddon (chief town, Serpentine)	130	Skilled farm labourers and female servants	Yes	Slight increase of wages of the classes named.
Echuca (chief town, Rochester)	139	No demand		
Eltham	14	No demand		
Euroa	...	Female servants	Yes	Wages for females about 10s. per week.
Fern Tree Gully	21	No demand		
Flinders and Kangerong (chief town, Shoreham)	57	Twelve to twenty good agricultural labourers and a few good steady lads	Yes	Agricultural labourers receive on the average 20s. per week. Good men on contracts receive 7s. per day.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS—*continued.*

Name of Shire, and distance (in miles) of Chief Towns from Melbourne.	Description of Labour in demand.	Is demand likely to be continuous?	Remarks.
Gisborne ... Miles. 41	Limited demand for domestic servants; also for road labourers and stonebreakers	No	Harvest hands will be wanted within six months. Farm labourers receive 20s. per week and found; road labourers receive 7s. per day; stonebreakers 2s. to 3s. per cubic yard; domestic servants 10s. to 15s. weekly.
Glenelg (chief town, Casterton) 271	No demand	...	Agricultural and pastoral district. Harvesting and shearing chiefly done by local labour.
Glenlyon ... 70	No demand		
Gordon ... 165	Female servants	No	Harvest hands will be wanted in about two months' time.
Goulburn (chief town, Nagambie) 78	Female servants	Yes	Many farmers have ceased to cultivate, and turn their attention solely to grazing.
Grenville (chief town, Linton) 123	No demand		
Hampden (chief town, Camperdown) 123½	Female domestic servants	Yes	
Healesville ... 37	No demand ...	...	Many persons have left owing to cessation of Public works.
Heidelberg ... 8	No demand ...	...	Demand for labour steady, but fully supplied.
Howqua (chief town, Jamieson) 170	Goldminers, quartz	Yes	Government Geologist has reported the district to be the most hopeful for future gold discoveries in Victoria.
Huntly... ... 17	No demand ...	...	Vineyards receive much attention in the district, but are worked with few hands, in some cases members of the family.
Kara Kara (chief town, St. Arnaud) 157	No demand		
Keilor ... 10	No demand ...	...	A few extra hands for stone-breaking are sometimes required.
Kilmore ... 42	No demand ...	...	Public works in February and March, 1892, may cause some demand for hands.
Korong (chief town, Wedderburn)	No demand		
Kowree (chieftown, Edenhope) 280	A few female servants	...	Shearers would find employment at the proper season.
Kyneton ... 58	Female servants	Yes	
Lancefield ... 46	Twenty female servants	Yes	District depressed. Farmers and others reducing expenses.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS—*continued.*

Name of Shire, and distance (in miles) of Chief Towns from Melbourne.	Miles.	Description of Labour in demand.	Is demand likely to be continuous?	Remarks.
Lawloit...	287	No demand ...	...	For six weeks during harvest time hands will be wanted.
Leigh (chief town, Teesdale)	65	Female ser- vants	Yes	Shearers will be wanted at the proper season.
Lexton...	120	Female ser- vants	Yes	Farm labourers receive 20s. to 25s. per week and found. Navvies 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per day. No demand for hands until harvest.
Lilydale ...	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	No demand	...	
Lowra (chief town, Nhill)	274	Female ser- vants and a few labourers	Yes	Genuine labourers always find employment, especially at harvest time.
Maffra ...	131	No demand	...	
Malvern ...	5	No demand	...	
Mansfield ...	136	No demand ...	...	If farm labour was cheaper it would meet with more demand from the farmers, who could then produce grain at less cost and in larger quantities, making produce cheaper, reducing the cost of living, and adding to the wealth of the colony.
Marong (chief town, Kangaroo Flat)	96	Female ser- vants	Yes	Farm labourers will be wanted in the coming harvest.
Melton...	23	A few female servants	...	
Meredith ...	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dairymaids, and house- hold servants	...	Resident labourers settling down would find constant employment. No one will employ itinerant swagmen.
Merriang (chief town, Wallan Wallan)	29	No demand ...	...	Farm servants receive 20s., milkmen 15s. per week and found.
Metcalf (chief town, Taradale)	67	No demand	...	
Mildura ...		Farm labourers and domestic servants chiefly	Yes	Those seeking employment obtain it without difficulty, chiefly in clearing, fencing, ploughing and planting land; building trades will probably be active in the summer months. The Mildura colony has made rapid progress, and there are indications of still more rapid development next year.
Minhamite (chief town, Macarthur)	200	Good female servants	Yes	Business depressed.
Moorabbin (chief town, South Brighton)	10	No demand ...	...	No unemployed persons in the district.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS—*continued.*

Name of Shire, and distance (in miles) of Chief Towns from Melbourne.	Description of Labour in demand.	Is demand likely to be continuous?	Remarks.
Mornington ... 40	No demand		
Mortlake ... 151	Forty domestic servants and fifteen dairy- maids	Yes	Slight increase in wages.
Mount Alexander 86 (chief town, Fryerstown)	No demand		
Mount Franklin 84½ (chief town, Hepburn)	No demand		
Mount Rouse (chief town, Penshurst) 160	Female ser- vants	Yes	During the shearing and har- vest, there will be a demand for men.
McIvor (chief town, Heathcote) 55	Female ser- vants	Yes	Work has been scarce during the winter. It is expected times will improve during the summer, after shearing commences.
Narracan (chief town, Moe) 80	No demand ...	...	Shire labour reduced from 8s. to 7s. per day. Most work done by contract.
Newham (chief town, Woodend) 49	A few female servants	Yes	
Newstead ... 92	Ploughmen and female farm servants and milkmaids	Yes	
North Ovens (chief town, North Wangaratta) 147	No demand ...	...	Hands will be wanted at har- vest time.
North Yarrawonga 161 (chief town, Yarra- wonga)	Fifty farm la- bourers and fifty domes- tic servants	Yes	Wages for farm labourers 20s. per week in winter, and 30s. per week in summer, board and lodging found.
Numurkah ... 133	No demand ...	...	Will be a demand at harvest time.
Nunawading (chief town, Box Hill) 9¼	No demand		
Oakleigh ... 10	No demand		
Omeo ... 245	Female ser- vants and a few agricul- tural la- bourers	Yes	It is expected that tin mines will be opened up, which will cause a demand for labour.
Oxley ... 153	One hundred and fifty general farm labourers, same number of females for domestic and dairy work	Yes	If wages were lower, there would be employment for a number of men all the year round.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS—*continued.*

Name of Shire, and distance (in miles) of Chief Towns from Melbourne.	Miles.	Description of Labour in demand.	Is demand likely to be continuous?	Remarks.
Phillip Island (chief town, San Remo)	227	No demand ...	...	Grazing district. Not much labour required.
Poowong and Jetho (chief town, Nyora)	55	Farm labourers and domestic servants		
Portland	227			
Preston	5½	No demand ...	...	Brickmakers working half time.
Pyalong	50	No demand ...	...	Wages too high for farmers to employ men.
Ripon (chief town, Beaufort)	128	Twenty female servants	Yes	
Rodney (chief town, Tatura)	110	Farm labourers	Yes	More farm labourers will be wanted at harvest time. Wages, 15s. to 30s. per week and found. General labourers, 7s. per day.
Romsey	37	Twenty female servants	Yes	Country girls preferred to those trained in cities.
Rosedale	111	Good domestic servants		
Rutherglen	176	Fifty farm labourers; fifty to one hundred vineyard labourers; thirty to fifty female servants	Yes	Owing to the large areas recently planted with vines and fruit trees, there is certain to be a good demand for really capable farm labourers, and this, together with other causes, will necessitate the employment of an increased number of female domestics.
Seymour	61	No demand		
Shepparton	112	Vineyard hands and female servants	...	Area under fruit cultivation rapidly extending.
South Barwon (chief town, Belmont)	52	One hundred farmlabourers and same number of domestic servants	Yes	Good hands find no difficulty in obtaining employment.
Springfield	30	Thirty or forty domestic servants and a few useful farm hands	Yes	Employers complain of wages being too high. Lower wages and better accommodation to employés are desirable.
St. Arnaud (chief town, Donald)	182	Farm labourers and fifty female servants	Yes	Wages somewhat higher than formerly.

## COUNTRY DISTRICTS—continued.

Name of Shire, and distance (in miles) of Chief Towns from Melbourne.	Description of Labour in demand.	Is demand likely to be continuous?	Remarks.
Stawell... Miles. ... 178	Twenty-five female servants	Yes	
Strathfieldsaye ... 105	A few farm labourers	Yes	Wages too high, and prices too low to enable the farmers to give much employment.
Swan Hill ... 179 $\frac{1}{4}$	Farm labourers	Yes	
Talbot ... 133	No demand		
Tambo (chief town, Bruthen) 201	No demand ...	...	District depressed through floods.
Towong (chief town, Tallangatta) 213	Female servants	Yes	There being now railway communication with Melbourne, it is expected there will be an increase of cultivation and a consequent demand for farming hands.
Traralgon ... 97	No demand		
Tullaroop (chief town, Maryborough) 98	General female servants	Yes	
Upper Yarra (chief town, Warburton) 35			
Walhalla ... 107	No demand ...	...	It is probable that more miners may find employment shortly.
Wannon (chief town, Coleraine) 250	Female servants	Yes	
Waranga (chief town, Rushworth) 120 $\frac{1}{2}$	No demand		
Warragul ... 61	Female servants	Yes	Skilled agriculturists with a little capital would do well in this district.
Warrnambool ... 160	Female servants	Yes	
Whittlesea ... 24	No demand		
Wimmera (chief town, Horsham) 230	No demand ...	...	A good number of farm labourers and shearers would find employment during the harvest and wool seasons.
Winchelsea ... 71	Fifty female servants	Yes	
Wodonga ... 187	No demand		
Woorayl (chief town, Mirboo North) 108 $\frac{3}{4}$	No demand		
Wyndham (chief town, Werribee) 20	No demand		
Yackandandah ... 200	No demand ...	...	Young people leaving the district for other parts.
Yarrowonga (chief town, Tungamah) 156	Farm labourers and domestic servants	Yes	Any class of men who are skilled in farm work can find employment.
Yea ... 79 $\frac{3}{4}$	No demand ...	...	Were the gold reefs properly opened, there would be employment for hundreds of men.

## APPENDIX C.

## CENSUS TABLES.

\* \* \* The figures in the following tables have been finally revised.

TABLE I.—POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN EACH COUNTY IN VICTORIA AT THE CENSUSES OF 1881 AND 1891.

Counties.	Population.						Inhabited Dwellings.	
	1881.			1891.			1881.	1891.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.		
Anglesey ..	6,156	3,482	2,674	8,456	4,690	3,766	1,324	1,672
Benambra ..	3,711	2,264	1,447	6,042	3,474	2,568	889	1,196
Bendigo ..	56,653	29,515	27,138	52,756	26,985	25,771	11,790	10,821
Bogong ..	22,997	12,823	10,174	24,142	13,827	10,315	4,883	4,806
Borong ..	27,157	14,890	12,267	30,692	16,895	13,797	5,613	5,731
Bourke ..	307,582	151,634	155,948	517,009	261,347	255,662	57,026	98,944
Buln Buln ..	11,456	6,525	4,931	26,686	15,646	11,040	2,364	6,026
Croajingolong	495	303	192	2,237	1,401	836	111	511
Dalhousie ..	21,375	11,295	10,080	21,343	11,393	9,950	4,180	4,342
Dargo ..	2,879	1,843	1,036	4,221	2,609	1,612	724	997
Delatite ..	14,511	8,176	6,335	19,663	10,923	8,740	3,034	3,984
Dundas ..	7,790	4,129	3,661	8,223	4,320	3,903	1,418	1,523
Evelyn ..	7,227	4,010	3,217	9,972	5,607	4,365	1,525	2,014
Follett ..	2,336	1,245	1,091	2,749	1,408	1,341	422	492
Gladstone ..	19,995	11,507	8,438	18,726	10,327	8,399	5,109	4,424
Grant ..	66,173	33,381	32,792	69,599	35,209	34,390	12,856	13,897
Grenville ..	44,159	22,774	21,385	41,975	21,104	20,871	8,705	8,477
Gunbower ..	7,620	4,286	3,334	8,706	4,866	3,840	1,586	1,731
Hampden ..	7,253	3,997	3,256	8,169	4,346	3,823	1,333	1,509
Heytesbury ..	4,676	2,488	2,138	6,014	3,302	2,712	826	1,156
Kara Kara ..	16,515	9,310	7,205	16,009	8,817	7,192	3,574	3,243
Karkaroc ..	134	95	39	3,433	2,284	1,149	38	863
Lowan ..	6,708	3,933	2,775	16,820	9,113	7,707	1,309	3,099
Millewa ..	167	102	65	172	106	66	31	25
Moira ..	22,772	13,165	9,607	32,723	18,424	14,299	4,468	5,844
Mornington ..	11,467	6,369	5,098	19,616	11,011	8,605	2,390	4,031
Normanby ..	11,624	5,907	5,717	11,618	5,940	5,678	2,149	2,219
Polwarth ..	5,530	2,893	2,637	8,361	4,572	3,789	1,025	1,596
Ripon ..	12,341	6,779	5,562	11,868	6,470	5,398	2,490	2,287
Rodney ..	18,159	10,023	8,136	19,326	10,594	8,732	3,516	3,650
Talbot ..	67,963	36,926	31,037	59,103	31,533	27,565	15,154	13,137
Tambo ..	811	496	315	1,804	1,085	719	152	344
Tanjil ..	15,279	8,253	7,026	19,399	10,267	9,132	3,092	3,895
Tatchera ..	3,282	1,943	1,339	5,204	3,133	2,071	683	1,054
Villiers ..	20,751	10,786	9,965	21,857	11,285	10,572	3,594	3,943
Weeah ..	4	4	..	14	12	2	1	4
Wonnangatta	2,841	1,622	1,219	2,050	1,195	855	702	530
Migratory	1,951	1,180	771	1,209	630	579	..	..
population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dwellers in	1,846	1,730	116	2,439	2,259	180	..	..
ships and	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
vessels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	862,346	452,083	410,263	1,140,405	598,414	541,991	170,076	224,021

TABLE II.—INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN EACH COUNTY IN VICTORIA BETWEEN THE CENSUSES OF 1881 AND 1891.

Counties.	In the ten years, 1881 to 1891.						Increase or Decrease of Dwellings.	
	Increase or Decrease of Population.						Numerical.	Centesimal.
	Numerical.			Centesimal.				
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.		
Anglesey ..	2,300	1,208	1,092	37·36	34·69	40·84	348	26·28
Benambra ..	2,331	1,210	1,121	62·81	53·45	77·47	307	34·53
Bendigo ..	-3,897	-2,530	-1,367	-6·88	-8·57	-5·04	-969	-8·22
Bogong ..	1,145	1,004	141	4·98	7·82	1·39	-77	-1·58
Borong ..	3,535	2,005	1,530	13·02	13·47	12·47	118	2·10
Bourke ..	209,427	109,713	99,714	68·09	72·35	63·94	41,918	73·51
Buln Buln ..	15,230	9,121	6,109	132·94	139·78	123·89	3,662	154·91
Croajingolong ..	1,742	1,098	644	351·92	362·38	335·42	400	360·36
Dalhousie ..	-32	98	-130	-15	·87	-1·29	162	3·87
Dargo ..	1,342	766	576	46·61	41·56	55·60	273	37·71
Delatite ..	5,152	2,747	2,405	35·50	33·60	37·96	950	31·31
Dundas ..	433	191	242	5·56	4·63	6·60	105	7·40
Evelyn ..	2,745	1,597	1,148	38·00	39·83	35·69	489	32·07
Follett ..	413	163	250	17·68	13·09	22·91	70	16·59
Gladstone ..	-1,269	-1,180	-89	-6·35	-10·25	-1·05	-685	-13·41
Grant ..	3,426	1,828	1,598	5·18	5·48	4·87	1,041	8·09
Grenville ..	-2,184	-1,670	-514	-4·96	-7·33	-2·40	-228	-2·62
Gunbower ..	1,086	580	506	14·25	13·53	15·18	145	9·14
Hampden ..	916	349	567	12·63	8·73	17·41	176	13·20
Heytesbury ..	1,338	814	524	28·61	32·72	23·95	330	39·95
Kara Kara ..	-506	-493	-13	-3·06	-5·30	-1·18	-332	-9·29
Karkaroc ..	3,299	2,189	1,110	2,461·94	2,304·24	2,346·15	830	2,134·21
Lowan ..	10,112	5,180	4,932	150·74	131·71	177·73	1,790	136·75
Millewa ..	5	4	1	2·99	3·92	1·54	-6	-19·36
Moira ..	9,951	5,259	4,692	43·70	39·95	48·84	1,376	30·80
Mornington ..	8,149	4,642	3,507	71·06	72·88	68·79	1,641	68·66
Normanby ..	-6	33	-39	-05	-56	-68	70	3·26
Polwarth ..	2,331	1,679	1,152	51·19	58·03	43·68	571	55·71
Ripon ..	-473	-309	-164	-3·83	-4·56	-2·95	-203	-8·15
Rodney ..	1,167	571	596	6·43	5·70	7·33	134	3·81
Talbot ..	-8,860	-5,388	-3,472	-13·04	-14·59	-11·19	-2,017	-13·31
Tambo ..	993	589	404	122·44	118·75	128·25	192	126·32
Tanjil ..	4,120	2,014	2,106	26·97	24·40	29·97	803	25·97
Tatchera ..	1,922	1,190	732	58·56	61·25	54·67	371	54·32
Villiers ..	1,106	499	607	5·33	4·63	6·09	349	9·71
Weeah ..	10	8	2	250·00	200·00	..	3	300·00
Wonnangatta ..	-791	-427	-364	-27·84	-26·33	-29·86	-172	-24·50
Migratory population	-742	-550	-192	-38·03	-46·61	-24·90	..	..
Dwellers in ships and vessels	593	529	64	32·12	30·58	55·17	..	..
Total ..	278,059	146,331	131,728	32·24	32·37	32·11	53,945	31·72

NOTE.—Where a falling-off has taken place, the minus sign (-) is placed against the figures.



TABLE III.—AREA OF EACH COUNTY IN VICTORIA; ALSO PROPORTIONS OF SEXES, PERSONS AND DWELLINGS TO THE SQUARE MILE, AND PERSONS TO A DWELLING IN EACH, ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1891.

Counties.	Area in Square Miles.	At the Census of 1891.			
		Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.	Dwellings to the Square Mile.	Persons to a Dwelling.
Anglesey ... ..	1,647	80·30	5·134	1·015	5·06
Benambra ... ..	2,749	73·92	2·198	·435	5·05
Bendigo ... ..	1,949	95·50	27·068	5·552	4·88
Bogong ... ..	3,069	74·60	7·866	1·566	5·02
Borong ... ..	4,282	81·66	7·168	1·338	5·36
Bourke ... ..	1,721	97·82	300·412	57·492	5·22
Buln Buln ... ..	3,739	70·56	7·137	1·612	4·43
Croajingolong	3,396	59·67	·659	·150	4·38
Dalhousie ... ..	1,310	87·33	16·292	3·315	4·92
Dargo ... ..	1,744	61·79	2·420	·566	4·23
Delatite ... ..	3,240	80·01	6·069	1·230	4·94
Dundas ... ..	2,028	90·35	4·055	·751	5·40
Evelyn ... ..	1,172	77·85	8·509	1·718	4·95
Follett ... ..	1,103	95·24	2·492	·446	5·59
Gladstone ... ..	1,802	81·33	10·392	2·455	4·23
Grant ... ..	1,834	97·67	37·949	7·577	5·01
Grenville ... ..	1,465	98·90	28·652	5·786	4·95
Gunbower ... ..	1,348	78·91	6·458	1·284	5·03
Hampden ... ..	1,561	87·97	5·233	·967	5·41
Heytesbury ... ..	920	82·13	6·537	1·257	5·20
Kara Kara ... ..	2,301	81·57	6·957	1·409	4·94
Karkaroc ... ..	5,933	50·31	·579	·146	3·96
Lowan ... ..	4,971	84·57	3·384	·623	5·43
Millewa ... ..	3,572	62·26	·048	·007	6·88
Moira ... ..	3,104	77·61	10·542	1·883	5·60
Mornington ... ..	1,625	78·15	12·071	2·481	4·87
Normanby ... ..	2,013	95·59	5·772	1·102	5·24
Polwarth ... ..	1,225	82·87	6·825	1·303	5·24
Ripon ... ..	1,759	83·43	6·747	1·300	5·19
Rodney ... ..	1,699	82·42	11·375	2·148	5·29
Talbot ... ..	1,621	87·40	36·461	8·104	4·50
Tambo ... ..	1,958	66·27	·921	·176	5·24
Tanjil ... ..	2,818	88·95	6·884	1·382	4·98
Tatchera ... ..	3,341	66·10	1·558	·315	4·94
Villiers ... ..	1,637	93·68	13·352	2·409	5·54
Weeah ... ..	4,004	16·67	·003	·001	3·50
Wonnangatta ... ..	2,224	71·55	·922	·238	3·87
Migratory population ... ..	...	91·90	...	...	...
Dwellers in ships and vessels ... ..	...	7·97	...	...	...
Total ... ..	87,884	90·57	12·49*	2·49	5·08*

\* In making these calculations the number of persons in ships and vessels have been excluded.

TABLE IV.—POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN EACH CITY, TOWN, AND BOROUGH IN VICTORIA ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1891.

Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Population.			Inhabited Dwellings.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
Ararat ... ..	3,151	1,638	1,513	529
Ballarat ... ..	24,257	11,602	12,655	4,655
Ballarat East ... ..	16,592	8,387	8,205	3,508
Bendigo ... ..	26,774	13,063	13,711	5,493
Brighton ... ..	9,858	4,611	5,247	1,851
Browns and Scarsdale ... ..	687	356	331	160
Brunswick ... ..	21,961	11,168	10,793	4,418
Buninyong ... ..	1,183	577	606	266
Carisbrook ... ..	1,135	607	528	227
Castlemaine ... ..	4,770	2,365	2,405	1,063
Chewton ... ..	1,212	634	578	331
Clunes ... ..	3,486	1,659	1,827	718
Collingwood ... ..	35,070	17,116	17,954	7,141
Creswick ... ..	3,095	1,555	1,540	677
Daylesford ... ..	3,839	1,919	1,920	811
Dunolly ... ..	1,451	743	708	352
Eaglehawk ... ..	7,315	3,660	3,655	1,528
Echuca ... ..	4,354	2,186	2,168	877
Essendon ... ..	14,411	6,935	7,476	2,875
Fitzroy ... ..	32,453	16,301	16,152	6,174
Flemington & Kensington	9,958	5,057	4,901	1,952
Footscray ... ..	19,149	9,986	9,163	3,777
Geelong ... ..	11,666	5,585	6,081	2,264
Geelong West ... ..	5,779	2,723	3,056	1,261
Hamilton ... ..	3,373	1,690	1,683	627
Hawthorn ... ..	19,585	9,195	10,390	3,797
Heathcote ... ..	1,090	574	516	248
Horsham ... ..	2,678	1,371	1,307	497
Inglewood ... ..	1,367	714	653	316
Kew ... ..	8,462	4,011	4,451	1,331
Koroit ... ..	1,694	904	790	316
Majorca ... ..	1,005	541	464	237
Malmsbury ... ..	1,367	700	667	278
Maryborough ... ..	4,994	2,554	2,440	1,023
Melbourne ... ..	73,361	39,503	33,858	12,542
Newtown and Chilwell ... ..	5,249	2,428	2,821	1,016
Northcote ... ..	7,458	3,826	3,632	1,481
North Melbourne ... ..	20,997	10,878	10,119	3,981
Oakleigh ... ..	1,236	652	584	246
Port Fairy ... ..	1,864	913	951	373
Port Melbourne ... ..	13,067	6,873	6,194	2,630
Portland ... ..	2,284	1,067	1,217	459
Prahran ... ..	39,703	18,607	21,096	7,904
Queenscliff ... ..	1,905	962	943	320
Raywood ... ..	469	245	224	101
Richmond ... ..	38,797	19,538	19,259	7,985
Rutherglen ... ..	704	406	298	137
Sale ... ..	3,442	1,655	1,787	693
Sebastopol ... ..	2,578	1,340	1,238	524
Smythesdale ... ..	421	218	203	97
South Melbourne ... ..	41,724	21,382	20,342	8,005
St. Arnaud ... ..	3,045	1,555	1,490	614

TABLE IV.—POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN EACH CITY, TOWN, AND BOROUGH IN VICTORIA ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1891—*contd.*

Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Population.			Inhabited Dwellings.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
St. Kilda ... ..	19,838	8,965	10,873	3,716
Stawell ... ..	5,183	2,549	2,634	1,084
Talbot ... ..	1,439	734	705	353
Tarnagulla ... ..	713	365	348	183
Wangaratta ... ..	2,051	1,005	1,046	375
Warrnambool ... ..	6,582	3,291	3,291	1,145
Williamstown ... ..	15,960	8,120	7,840	3,232
Wood's Point ... ..	290	149	141	67
Total ... ..	619,581	309,913	309,668	120,841

TABLE V.—POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN EACH SHIRE IN VICTORIA ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1891.

Shires.	Population.			Inhabited Dwellings.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
Alberton ... ..	5,760	3,503	2,257	1,360
Alexandra ... ..	2,644	1,450	1,194	539
Arapiles ... ..	3,274	1,736	1,538	562
Ararat ... ..	4,623	2,565	2,058	909
Avoca ... ..	4,578	2,492	2,086	1,066
Avon ... ..	2,358	1,257	1,101	462
Bacchus Marsh ... ..	2,479	1,355	1,124	509
Bairnsdale ... ..	7,546	4,182	3,364	1,572
Ballan ... ..	6,451	3,405	3,046	1,313
Ballarat ... ..	4,491	2,526	1,965	798
Bannockburn ... ..	1,803	913	890	319
Barrabool ... ..	2,098	1,135	963	395
Beechworth ... ..	7,355	4,019	3,336	1,427
Belfast ... ..	2,650	1,406	1,244	463
Bellarine ... ..	4,911	2,590	2,321	914
Benalla ... ..	8,652	4,724	3,928	1,603
Berwick ... ..	4,080	2,352	1,728	825
Bet Bet ... ..	3,568	2,066	1,502	964
Roroondara ... ..	6,204	2,946	3,258	1,241
Borong ... ..	4,621	2,779	1,842	805
Braybrook ... ..	1,556	890	666	312
Bright ... ..	4,258	2,424	1,834	1,033
Broadford ... ..	1,628	910	718	324
Broadmeadows ... ..	1,779	972	807	312
Bulla ... ..	2,125	1,127	998	301
Bulleen ... ..	818	450	368	181
Buln Buln ... ..	3,751	2,178	1,573	787
Bungaree ... ..	4,466	2,497	1,969	941
Buninyong ... ..	6,982	3,796	3,186	1,443
Caulfield ... ..	8,005	3,809	4,196	1,524
Chiltern ... ..	2,260	1,226	1,034	462
Coburg ... ..	5,752	3,279	2,473	1,023
Colac ... ..	7,525	4,187	3,338	1,426

TABLE V.—POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN EACH SHIRE IN VICTORIA  
ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1891—*continued.*

Shires.	Population.			Inhabited Dwellings.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
Corio ... ..	2,167	1,117	1,050	428
Cranbourne ... ..	2,082	1,165	917	435
Creswick ... ..	7,993	4,410	3,583	1,603
Dandenong ... ..	2,450	1,341	1,109	529
Darebin ... ..	1,269	700	569	237
Dimboola ... ..	5,054	3,002	2,052	938
Doncaster ... ..	852	476	376	163
Dundas ... ..	3,083	1,679	1,404	580
Dunmunkle ... ..	4,725	2,567	2,158	809
East Loddon ... ..	1,717	987	730	285
Echuca ... ..	7,347	4,096	3,251	1,338
Eltham ... ..	2,874	1,566	1,308	567
Euroa ... ..	7,381	4,035	3,346	1,350
Ferntree Gully ... ..	1,678	977	701	324
Flinders and Kangerong	2,518	1,330	1,188	476
Gisborne ... ..	2,162	1,140	1,022	415
Glenelg ... ..	4,977	2,572	2,405	917
Glenlyon ... ..	2,725	1,561	1,164	603
Gordon ... ..	4,039	2,219	1,820	779
Goulburn ... ..	3,358	2,014	1,344	621
Grenville ... ..	3,568	1,917	1,651	680
Hampden ... ..	8,360	4,587	3,773	1,608
Healesville ... ..	1,195	667	528	226
Heidelberg ... ..	4,413	2,282	2,131	716
Howqua ... ..	1,144	689	455	324
Huntly ... ..	3,414	1,930	1,484	735
Kara Kara ... ..	4,584	2,563	2,021	888
Keilor ... ..	596	335	261	128
Kilmore ... ..	2,593	1,331	1,262	505
Korong ... ..	8,004	4,495	3,519	1,820
Kowree ... ..	2,933	1,577	1,356	582
Kyneton ... ..	8,727	4,645	4,082	1,780
Lancefield ... ..	1,238	692	546	222
Leigh ... ..	1,680	922	758	346
Lexton ... ..	2,039	1,183	856	474
Lilydale ... ..	4,616	2,633	1,983	875
Lowan ... ..	9,153	4,922	4,231	1,682
Maffra ... ..	3,593	1,884	1,709	681
Maldon ... ..	4,422	2,394	2,028	1,019
Malvern ... ..	8,136	3,875	4,261	1,561
Mansfield ... ..	3,800	2,277	1,523	844
Marong ... ..	7,345	3,978	3,367	1,547
Melton ... ..	1,189	658	531	211
Meredith ... ..	1,261	683	578	251
Merriang ... ..	1,086	617	469	227
Metcalfe ... ..	3,097	1,638	1,459	655
Mildura ... ..	2,321	1,513	803	646
Minhamite ... ..	1,738	911	827	319
Moorabbin ... ..	6,542	3,460	3,082	1,240
Mornington ... ..	3,696	1,884	1,812	755
Mortlake ... ..	2,937	1,554	1,383	583
Mount Alexander ... ..	2,362	1,272	1,090	684

TABLE V.—POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN EACH SHIRE IN VICTORIA ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1891—*continued.*

Shires.	Population.			Inhabited Dwellings.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
Mount Franklin ...	2,921	1,669	1,252	733
Mount Rouse ...	2,164	1,176	988	416
McIvor ...	2,829	1,644	1,185	601
Narracan ...	4,485	2,597	1,888	979
Newham ...	2,492	1,330	1,162	479
Newstead ...	2,145	1,179	966	502
North Ovens ..	1,986	1,121	865	376
Numurkah ...	7,015	4,039	2,976	1,315
Nunawading ...	4,449	2,349	2,100	880
Oakleigh ...	1,677	937	740	328
Omeo ...	3,491	2,296	1,195	768
Oxley ...	3,460	1,923	1,537	665
Phillip Island ...	1,999	1,140	859	396
Portland ...	5,365	2,778	2,587	1,013
Powong and Jeetho ...	1,900	1,245	655	450
Preston ...	3,569	1,919	1,650	659
Pyalong ...	1,194	653	541	211
Ripon ...	4,504	2,425	2,079	1,029
Rodney ...	5,279	2,971	2,308	900
Romsey ...	1,899	1,029	870	337
Rosedale ...	3,676	1,979	1,697	686
Rutherglen ...	3,397	2,187	1,210	624
Seymour ...	4,293	2,313	1,980	792
Shepparton ...	3,780	2,069	1,711	676
South Barwon ...	2,159	1,114	1,045	408
Springfield ...	915	493	422	175
St. Arnaud ...	7,383	4,255	3,128	1,385
Stawell ...	3,756	2,121	1,635	797
Strathfieldsaye ..	3,365	1,835	1,530	729
Swan Hill ...	7,555	4,389	3,166	1,490
Talbot ...	1,745	949	796	426
Tambo ...	4,644	2,788	1,856	982
Towong ...	5,105	2,974	2,131	1,012
Traralgon ...	4,394	2,406	1,988	896
Tallaroop ...	3,757	2,182	1,575	874
Upper Yarra ...	779	448	331	199
Walhalla ...	2,297	1,314	983	560
Wannon ...	2,479	1,333	1,146	452
Waranga ...	6,787	3,780	3,007	1,388
Warragul ...	4,131	2,290	1,841	776
Warrnambool ...	9,199	4,818	4,381	1,605
Whittlesea ...	1,857	1,019	838	383
Wimmera ...	5,151	2,908	2,243	896
Winchelsea ...	3,457	1,863	1,594	637
Wodonga ...	1,737	938	799	349
Woorayl ...	3,551	2,413	1,138	1,153
Wyndham ...	2,046	1,154	892	388
Yackandandah ...	3,788	2,131	1,657	798
Yarrawonga ...	9,759	5,494	4,265	1,669
Yea ...	2,036	1,115	921	416
Total ...	517,085	285,555	231,530	102,983

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