

*Library*  
VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK

FOR

1876-7.

(FOURTH YEAR OF ISSUE.)

BY

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## P R E F A C E.

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As the present volume gives information relating not only to 1876 but to various periods in 1877, I have thought its contents would not be accurately denoted unless the names of the two years were to be found in its title. I have therefore styled it the *Victorian Year-Book, 1876-7*.

In order to render each succeeding Year-Book equal to its predecessors in point of comprehensiveness and accuracy, it is essential that the work should each year be rewritten from beginning to end. This has been done on the present occasion; and if it should be decided to continue the publication, and I can by any means command the time necessary to perform such an amount of labor, I intend to pursue the same practice in future years. In the present issue a considerable number of the tables are necessarily in the same form as heretofore, but many new ones have been introduced, as well as much additional explanatory matter, and the figures have in many cases been dealt with in an entirely different manner from that adopted in previous volumes.

Of the subjects respecting which information is given in the present work, but which found no place in former issues, the following will probably be considered of especial interest:— Infantile mortality in Australasian colonies, page 68; Age and period of residence in Australia of the victims to phthisis, page 75; Wheat-producing counties, page 93; Breadstuffs available for consumption, 1840 to 1876, page 96; Excess of imports over exports, and the contrary, 1837 to 1876, page 149; Distinct individuals arrested, page 189; Private schools connected with

different religious sects, together with the teachers employed and scholars attending thereat, page 206 ; Average cost of the inmates of the different charitable institutions, page 215, &c.

The *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874, contained estimates of the value of agricultural, pastoral, and mining produce, but for several reasons these were not continued in the issue for 1875. I have, however, made similar calculations for 1876, and the results will be found at pages 106, 110, and 126.

The three folding sheets published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1875—viz., the “Statistical Summary of Victoria,” the “Summary of Agricultural Statistics,” and the “Summary of Australasian Statistics”—have each been amended by the addition of figures relating to another year, the information being thereby brought down to the latest date. These are inserted after the Table of Contents which follows this Preface.

Attention is directed to the Alphabetical Index at the end of the work, which will be found no less copious than on previous occasions.

It now only remains for me to repeat the request made in former years, to the effect that the discoverer of any errors in the work will kindly notify to me the fact of their existence.

HENRY HEYLYN HAYTER,

Government Statist.

Office of the Government Statist,

Melbourne, 10th September 1877.

# CONTENTS.

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PAGE

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF VICTORIA (Folding sheet No. 1).

SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS (Folding sheet No. 2).

„ AUSTRALASIAN STATISTICS (Folding sheet No. 3).

STATISTICS.—PART I.—BLUE BOOK... .. .	1
„ „ II.—POPULATION ... .. .	10
„ „ III.—FINANCE ... .. .	30
„ „ IV.—VITAL STATISTICS ... .. .	45
„ „ V.—PRODUCTION ... .. .	86
„ „ VI.—ACCUMULATION ... .. .	127
„ „ VII.—INTERCHANGE ... .. .	135
„ „ VIII.—LAW, CRIME, ETC. ... .. .	179
„ „ IX.—RELIGIOUS, MORAL, AND INTELLECTUAL PROGRESS	201
TABLE OF PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN 1876 ... .. .	220
INDEX ... .. .	227

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF VICTORIA FROM 1836 TO 1877 INCLUSIVE.

Main table containing population statistics (1836-1877), land area, live stock, postal services, shipping, vessels, mortgages, imports, and exports.

Table detailing government expenditure on railways, electric telegraphs, banks of issue, savings banks, societies, cities, towns, and districts, including manufacturing and mining statistics.

Footnotes providing detailed explanations for the data presented in the tables, including notes on population figures, revenue, and statistical methods.

SUMMARY OF THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF VICTORIA FROM 1836 TO 1876-7 INCLUSIVE.

Main data table with columns for Year, Area under various Crops (Wheat, Oats, Barley, Maize, etc.), and Produce Raised (Wheat, Oats, Barley, Maize, etc.).

\* Not including squatting stations to which no purchased land is attached, nor allotments which do not exceed one acre in extent, nor holdings which are not occupied or which are occupied for other purposes than agriculture or the keeping of live stock.

\* In 1833-4, and to a certain extent in the following year, the wheat crop was much affected by "rust."
\* The tobacco crop in 1875-6 failed in most of the districts.





# DIGEST OF THE STATISTICS OF VICTORIA, 1876-7.

## PART I.—BLUE BOOK.

1. The following 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 September 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 Right Honorable John Henry Thomas Viscount Canterbury, 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
Sir Redmond Barry, Kt. (acting) ...	31st March 1873 ...	Still in office
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	3rd January 1875 ...	10th January 1875
	11th January 1875 ...	14th January 1876

2. Since the inauguration of responsible Government, eighteen Ministries have held office in Victoria. The following are the names of the respective Chief Secretaries or Premiers, and the dates of their assumption of office and retirement therefrom :—

### MINISTRIES.

Name of Premier.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
1. William Clark Haines ...	28th November 1855	11th March 1857
2. John O'Shanassy ...	11th March 1857 ...	29th April 1857
3. William Clark Haines ...	29th April 1857 ...	10th March 1858
4. John O'Shanassy ...	10th March 1858 ...	27th October 1859
5. William Nicholson ...	27th October 1859 ...	26th November 1860
6. Richard Heales ...	26th November 1860	14th November 1861
7. John O'Shanassy ...	14th November 1861	27th June 1863

\* 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.

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

MINISTRIES—*continued.*

Name of Premier.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
8. James McCulloch ... ..	27th June 1863 ... ..	6th May 1868
9. Charles Sladen ... ..	6th May 1868 ... ..	11th July 1868
10. James McCulloch ... ..	11th July 1868 ... ..	20th September 1869
11. John Alexander MacPherson ... ..	28th September 1869 ... ..	9th April 1870
12. James McCulloch ... ..	9th April 1870 ... ..	19th June 1871
13. Charles Gavan Duffy ... ..	19th June 1871 ... ..	10th June 1872
14. James Goodall Francis ... ..	10th June 1872 ... ..	31st July 1874
15. George Briscoe Kerferd ... ..	31st July 1874 ... ..	7th August 1875
16. Graham Berry ... ..	7th August 1875 ... ..	20th October 1875
17. Sir James McCulloch, Kt. ... ..	20th October 1875 ... ..	21st May 1877
18. Graham Berry ... ..	21st May 1877 ... ..	Still in office

## Parliaments.

3. The present is the ninth Parliament which has sat 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:—

## PARLIAMENTS.

Number of Parliament.	Number of Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Closing or Dissolution.
1	1	21st November 1856 ... ..	24th November 1857
	2	3rd December 1857 ... ..	4th June 1858
	3	7th October 1858 ... ..	24th February 1859
2	1	13th October 1859 ... ..	9th August 1859
	2	20th November 1860 ... ..	18th September 1860
3	1	30th August 1861 ... ..	3rd July 1861
	2	7th November 1862 ... ..	11th July 1861
	3	26th January 1864 ... ..	18th June 1862
4	1	28th November 1864 ... ..	11th September 1863
	2	25th August 1864 ... ..	2nd June 1864
	3	28th November 1864 ... ..	25th August 1864
	4	11th December 1865 ... ..	28th November 1865
	5	12th February 1866 ... ..	11th December 1865
5	1	5th April 1866 ... ..	5th April 1866
	2	11th April 1866 ... ..	1st June 1866
	3	17th January 1867 ... ..	10th September 1867
	4	18th September 1867 ... ..	8th November 1867
	5	25th November 1867 ... ..	25th November 1867
6	1	30th December 1867 ... ..	30th December 1867
	2	13th March 1868 ... ..	29th September 1868
	3	11th February 1869 ... ..	29th December 1869
	4	15th February 1870 ... ..	15th July 1870
7	1	27th October 1870 ... ..	29th December 1870
	2	25th April 1871 ... ..	25th January 1871
	3	23rd November 1871 ... ..	23rd November 1871
8	1	30th April 1872 ... ..	17th December 1872
	2	13th May 1873 ... ..	25th November 1873
	3	19th May 1874 ... ..	9th March 1874
9	1	24th December 1874 ... ..	24th December 1874
	2	7th April 1876 ... ..	7th April 1876
	3	11th July 1876 ... ..	22nd December 1876
9	1	25th April 1877 ... ..	25th April 1877
		22nd May 1877 ... ..	...

4. Some provision has been made for the defence of Victoria both Defences. by land and sea. The land forces embrace a paid artillery corps and volunteers of various arms. The sea defences consist of ships, together with their crews, also of a naval reserve.

5. The following table shows the strength and establishment of the Land forces. land forces at the end of 1876 :—

LAND FORCES.—STRENGTH AND ESTABLISHMENT.

Designation of Corps:	Strength.				Establishment.
	Officers.	Sergeants.	Rank and File.	Total.	
Paid Artillery ... ..	2	4	124	130	192
Volunteers—Cavalry ... ..	30	25	180	235	210
„ Artillery ... ..	63	92	1,177	1,332	1,725
„ Engineers ... ..	5	5	113	123	150
„ Torpedo, &c. ... ..	4	...	22	26	30
„ Rifles ... ..	71	94	1,417	1,582	1,825
Total ... ..	175	220	3,033	3,428	4,132
Staff—Unattached, &c. ... ..	69	29	...	98	...
„ Bands ... ..	...	4	81	85	...
Grand Total ... ..	244	253	3,114	3,611	4,132

6. Omitting the staff, the strength of the various corps taken in the aggregate was 704 short of the establishment. Each arm showed a deficiency except the Volunteer Cavalry, in which the strength exceeded the establishment by 25. This will be seen by the following figures :—

	Men.
Paid Artillery, wanted to complete ... ..	62
Volunteer ditto, ditto ... ..	393
„ Engineers, ditto ... ..	27
„ Torpedo, &c., ditto ... ..	4
„ Rifles, ditto ... ..	243
Total deficiency ... ..	729
Volunteer Cavalry in excess of establishment ... ..	25
Net deficiency ... ..	704

7. Of the rank and file enumerated in the table, 74 were supernumeraries not maintained by Government. If these should not be included, the aggregate strength of all the corps would be 778 less than the establishment.

Rifles of land forces.

8. The rifles in possession of the land forces at the end of 1876 were as follow :—

Martini-Henry	...	...	...	...	983
Breech-loading carbines	...	...	...	...	184
Long Enfield	...	...	...	...	281
Lancasters—large bore	...	...	...	...	1,218
"    reduced bore	...	...	...	...	1,716
General Hay	...	...	...	...	178
Pattern unstated	...	...	...	...	145
					4,705
					4,705

Guns of land forces.

9. The following is the latest statement published of the number and calibre of the guns in possession of the land forces. It is taken from a return, dated 29th April 1875, furnished by the military authorities to a Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the condition of the defences of the colony :—

Garrison guns	...	{	Muzzle-loading rifled, 9"	...	...	6
			Smooth-bored, 80-pr.	...	...	25
			Smooth-bored, 68-pr.	...	...	30
			"    32-pr.	...	...	38
Guns of position			Breech-loading rifled, 40-pr.	...	...	6
			Breech-loading Armstrong's, rifled, 12-pr.	...	...	6
Field guns	...	{	Muzzle-loading rifled, Whitworth's, 6-pr.	...	...	6
			Smooth-bored howitzers, 24-pr.	...	...	1
			Smooth-bored howitzers, 12-pr.	...	...	9
			Guns, 6-pr.	...	...	2
				...	...	...
						135*

Naval forces.

10. The strength and establishment of the naval forces at the end of 1876 were as follow :—

NAVAL FORCES.—STRENGTH AND ESTABLISHMENT.

Ship or Corps.	Strength.				Wanted to complete.	Establishment.
	Officers.	Petty Officers and Men.	Boys.	Total.		
H.M.V.S. <i>Cerberus</i> ...	6	33	17	56	43	99
" <i>Nelson</i> ...	5	32	...	37	...	37
Naval Reserve ...	9	216	...	225	4	229
Total ...	20	281	17	318	47	365

Ships of war.

11. The *Cerberus* is an ironclad, having two turrets; she is 235 feet long, is of 2,107 tons measurement, and has engines of 250 horse-power; she was built expressly for the colony in 1868, and was brought

\* Some of these guns are stated to be of obsolete patterns, and some to be otherwise unserviceable.

out through the Suez canal in the following year; her cost was about £175,000, of which £100,000 was defrayed by the Imperial Government. The *Nelson* is a wooden line-of-battle ship, and was presented to the colony by the Imperial Government; the cost of her outfit, passage, &c., amounting to about £30,000, was paid by the colony; her length is 220 feet, and she measures 2,736 tons.

12. The following are the guns in possession of the naval forces:—

				Guns of naval forces.
H.M.V.S. <i>Cerberus</i> .—Woolwich, 10-in., 400-pr.	...	...	4	
H.M.V.S. <i>Nelson</i> .—Woolwich, 7-in., 116-pr....	...	...	2	
"    "    Shunt, 45 cwt., 64-pr.	...	...	20	
"    "    Smooth-bore, 32-pr.	...	...	20	
"    "    Howitzer, 12-pr.	...	...	6	
Naval Reserve.—Smooth-bore, 32-pr.	...	...	11	
			—	
Total	...	...	63	
			—	

13. The rifles and revolvers in possession of the naval forces are as follow. It will be seen that the former number 316, and the latter 143:—

				Small arms of naval forces.
H.M.V.S. <i>Cerberus</i> .—Rifles—Martini-Henry	...	...	50	
"    "    Revolvers—Deane and Adams' breech-				
loading	...	...	24	
H.M.V.S. <i>Nelson</i> .—Revolvers—Pattern undescribed	...	...	119	
Naval Reserve.—Rifles—Martini-Henry	...	...	40	
"    "    Sea service	...	...	226	
			—	
Total small arms	...	...	459	
			—	

14. The expenditure on military and naval defences during 1875-6 was as follows. It will be noticed that the amount expended on the former was more than twice as large as that on the latter:—

#### MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE, 1875-6.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.				£	s.	d.
Salaries—Staff	...	...	...	3,483	8	6
"    Artillery Corps	...	...	...	7,767	5	0
Contingencies—General	...	...	...	1,791	3	2
"    Artillery Corps	...	...	...	3,768	6	10
"    Volunteer Force	...	...	...	23,888	6	9
Total	...	...	...	40,698	10	3
NAVAL EXPENDITURE.						
Salaries— <i>Cerberus</i>	...	...	...	5,383	11	6
" <i>Nelson</i>	...	...	...	4,614	16	6
"    Naval Reserve	...	...	...	2,712	15	0
Contingencies— <i>Cerberus</i>	...	...	...	2,993	7	8
" <i>Nelson</i>	...	...	...	1,114	12	1
"    Naval Reserve	...	...	...	716	11	5
Total	...	...	...	17,535	14	2
Total expenditure on defences	...	...	...	58,234	4	5

Expenditure  
on defences,  
1854 to  
1876.

15. The following table shows the expenditure on defences during the last twenty-two years and a half. The figures, with the exception of those for 1875-6, have been taken from the report (dated 22nd March 1876) of the Royal Volunteer Commission already alluded to\* :—

EXPENDITURE ON DEFENCES, 1854 TO 1876.

Year.				Military Expenditure (including Buildings and Works of Defence).	Naval Expenditure.	Total.
				£	£	£
1854 and 1855	...	...	...	287,973	...	287,973
1856 to 1864	...	...	...	758,000	123,000	881,000
1865	...	...	...	38,434	7,743	46,177
1866	...	...	...	47,647	14,453	62,100
1867	...	...	...	64,606	17,243	81,849
1868	...	...	...	58,873	19,061	77,934
1869	...	...	...	34,200	12,672	46,872
1870	...	...	...	37,102	10,570	47,672
1871 (6 months)	...	...	...	21,014	6,305	27,319
1871-2	...	...	...	38,634	19,604	58,238
1872-3	...	...	...	35,367	18,641	54,008
1873-4	...	...	...	41,050	17,643	58,693
1874-5	...	...	...	37,847	17,135	54,982
1875-6	...	...	...	40,698	17,536	58,234
Towards cost of <i>Cerberus</i>	...	...	...	...	73,520	73,520
„ „ <i>Nelson</i>	...	...	...	...	28,446	28,446
Total ...	...	...	...	1,541,445	403,572	1,945,017
Arms, ammunition, and stores for defences generally						47,408
Land certificates to volunteers, including naval brigade, computed at £1 per acre						139,683
Grand Total ...						2,132,108

Pensions.

16. The number of names on the Victorian pension list in 1875-6 was 142, and the total amount of the pensions was £25,590.

Pensions,  
1875 and  
1876.

17. The names on the list exceeded by 3 the number in 1874-5; but the amount of the pensions was less by £687 than the amount in that year.

Average  
amount of  
pensions.

18. The average sum appointed to be paid to each pensioner in 1874-5, viz., £189 Os. 10d., had become reduced to £180 4s. 2½d. in 1875-6.

Pensioners  
and pen-  
sions,  
1875-6.

19. The following table shows the different authorities under which pensions are paid, the number of pensioners on the list, and the gross and average amount of their pensions during the year 1875-6 :—

\* Paragraph 9 ante. Parliamentary Paper No. 77, Session 1875-6.

## PENSIONERS AND PENSIONS, 1875-6.

Authority under which Pensions were granted.	Service for which Pensions were granted.	Number of Pensioners on the List.	Amount of Pensions on the List.					
			Total.			Average to each Recipient.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
18 & 19 Vict., cap. 55 (Constitution Act, Schedule D)	Compensation to officer retired on political grounds*	1	866	13	4	866	13	4
Ditto ... ..	Pensions to persons re- leased from responsible offices on political grounds	2	2,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Ditto ... ..	Puisne judge of Supreme Court	1	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
21 Vict., No. 20 ...	Surveyor-General ...	1	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Ditto ... ..	Daughter of the late Captain Flinders, R.N.	1	100	0	0	100	0	0
33 Vict., No. 362 ...	Widow of a former Gov- ernor of Victoria	1	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
33 Vict., No. 345 (County Court Sta- tute)	County Court judges ...	2	1,500	0	0	750	0	0
25 Vict., No. 160 (Civil Service Act)	Officers in the civil ser- vice	125	17,469	12	5	139	15	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
31 Vict., No. 309 (Lunacy Statute)	Officers in the Lunacy department	8	153	13	10	19	4	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total ... ..		142	25,589	19	7	180	4	2 $\frac{3}{4}$

20. In consequence of some of the new pensions not commencing until the year has more or less advanced, in consequence also of some of the old pensions falling in during the course of the year through the death of the recipients, the amount actually payable is each year less than the amount shown on the pension list. This in 1875-6 applied only to the amounts under the Civil Service and Lunacy Statutes, the amount payable for other pensions being identical with the amount on the list. The following table shows the difference between the amounts on the list and the amounts payable in that year:—

## PENSIONS ON THE LIST AND AMOUNTS PAYABLE, 1875-6.

Authority.	Amount of Pensions.						Difference.		
	On the List.			Payable.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Civil Service Act ... ..	17,469	12	5	16,539	10	11	930	1	6
Lunacy Act ... ..	153	13	10	145	3	3	8	10	7
Other authority ... ..	7,966	13	4	7,966	13	4	...		
Total ... ..	25,589	19	7	24,651	7	6	938	12	1

\* This officer was The Right Honorable H. C. E. Childers. Sir Andrew Clarke's name was not on the pension list in 1875-6 in consequence of his holding an office under the Imperial Government, the emoluments attached to which were higher than the amount of his pension.

Pensions  
under Civil  
Service Act.

21. The pensions under the Civil Service Act are of three kinds, viz. :—(1.) Under sections 39 and 40, which provide for a retiring allowance equal to half their salary to officers of not less than ten years' service, being sixty years of age within ten years of the passing of the Act. (2.) Under sections 39 and 44, which provide for a retiring allowance equal to a sixtieth of their salary for every year of service up to forty years to officers of not less than ten years' service who should attain the age of sixty years after a period of ten years from the passing of the Act. (3.) Under sections 42 and 44, which provide for a retiring allowance equal to a sixtieth of their salary for every year of service up to forty years to officers not having attained the age of sixty years who should be compelled to retire in consequence of infirmity of mind or body. The following were the number of pensioners, and gross and average amounts paid in each of these groups :—

PENSIONS UNDER THE CIVIL SERVICE ACT, 1875-6.

Group.	Section of Civil Service Act.	Number of Pensioners.	Amount of Pensions Payable.					
			Total.		Average to each Pensioner.			
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	XXXIX and XL. ...	80	12,856	3	2	160	14	0½
2	XXXIX. and XLIV.	13	787	15	7	60	11	11½
3	XLII. and XLIV....	32	2,895	12	2	90	9	9
	Total ... ..	125	16,539	10	11	132	6	4

Operation of  
40th section  
of Civil Ser-  
vice Act.

22. It will be at once seen that the operation of the 40th section (group 1) has brought not only by far the largest number of persons upon the pension list and the heaviest charge upon the revenue, but the average amount paid to each pensioner is much greater under it than under either of the other heads. Had it not been for this provision of the Civil Service Act, by which certain officers were exceptionally favored, and some received the benefit of nearly twenty years' service which they had never worked for, the charge upon the revenue for Civil Service pensions would have been very small indeed.

Police pen-  
sions, how  
granted.

23. The pensions to the police are not included in the foregoing statements, as they are paid under the Police Regulations Statute (37 Vict. No. 476) out of a fund, called the Police Superannuation Fund, which is supplemented by an annual grant of £2,000 from the Consolidated Revenue. In the year under review they were of three kinds:—(1.) Under section 20, which provides for a retiring allowance equal to a fiftieth of their pay for every year of service up to thirty years to members of the force of not less than ten years' service, who may have



attained the age of fifty-five years. (2.) Under section 21, which provides for a retiring allowance upon the same scale to members of the force of not less than ten years' service who, not having attained the age of fifty-five years, may be obliged to leave through ill-health. (3.) Under section 22, which provides for a retiring allowance not exceeding half their pay to members of the force who, not having served for ten years, may be disabled in the performance of their duty. In all cases of police pensions the option is given to the retiring member to commute his pension for a gratuity equal to one month's pay for each year of service.

24. The following table shows the number of recipients and the gross and average amount of police pensions payable in 1875-6 under these three sections :—

## POLICE PENSIONS, 1875-6.

Group.	Section of Police Regulations Statute.	Number of Pensioners.	Amount of Pensions Payable.					
			Total			Average to each Pensioner.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	XX. ...	16	1,589	4	7	99	6	6½
2	XXI. ...	39	2,803	0	8	71	15	11
3	XXII. ...	1	36	10	0	36	10	0
	Total ...	56	4,428	15	3	79	1	8½

Police pensions, 1875-6.

25. Besides the regular pensions, certain allowances are voted by Parliament each year to retired public servants who are not comprehended in the several Statutes under which pensions are authorized. The number and amount of such allowances during 1875-6, also the departments to which the several recipients belonged whilst in the service, are shown as follow :—

Allowances to un-pensioned officers.

## PAYMENTS TO SUPERANNUATED OFFICERS (UNPENSIONED), 1875-6.

Department.	Number of Recipients.	Amount of Superannuation Allowance Payable.		
		£	s.	d.
Victorian Railways ...	5	1,018	15	0
Water and Sewerage ...	2	225	5	0
Education ...	2	554	16	10
Public Works ...	5	481	5	4
Government Printing Office ...	3	254	19	6
Trade and Customs ...	1	27	7	6*
Roads and Bridges ...	1	242	10	0
Total ...	19	2,804	19	2

\* This is in addition to a pension of £54 15s. payable to the recipient, formerly a boatman in the Harbor Department. The extra amount was voted so as to bring the total allowance up to half his salary whilst in the public service.

26. The following is a summary of all the pensions and retiring allowances payable out of the general revenue during the year 1875-6 :—

PENSIONS AND RETIRING ALLOWANCES, 1875-6.

	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.
Former Ministers of the Crown ... ..	2,866	13	4
„ Judge of Supreme Court ... ..	1,500	0	0
„ Judges of County Courts ... ..	1,500	0	0
„ Surveyor-General ... ..	1,000	0	0
„ Civil Servants ... ..	16,539	10	11
„ Officers in Lunacy Department ... ..	145	3	3
„ Police ... ..	2,000	0	0*
Lady Darling and Mrs. Petrie ... ..	1,100	0	0
Allowances voted by Parliament ... ..	2,804	19	2
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>£29,456</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>

PART II.—POPULATION.

Population  
at end of  
1876.

27. Between the census periods an estimate of the population of Victoria is made up at the end of each quarter in the department of the Government Statist, by means of the estimate of the previous quarter and the difference between the numbers recorded as having been born and having died, and between those who arrived in the colony and departed therefrom by sea. No account is or can be taken of the arrivals and departures overland, and therefore the estimate is always to a certain extent imperfect. At the end of 1876 the population calculated in this manner was as follows :—

ESTIMATED POPULATION, 31ST DECEMBER 1876. †

Males ... ..	456,463
Females ... ..	383,837
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>840,300</b>

Increase of  
population,  
1876.

28. The increase of population during the year 1876 amounted to 17,028, viz., 9,315 males and 7,713 females. Of this increase, nearly four-fifths—viz., 13,208, consisting of 6,043 males and 7,165 females—resulted from the excess of births over deaths, and the remainder—viz., 3,820, consisting of 3,272 males and 548 females—was due to excess of immigration over emigration.

\* These figures represent the amount payable out of the General Revenue. For total of Police Pensions, see table following paragraph 24 ante.

† The latest estimate of population up to the time of these pages going to press was for the 30th June 1877, and was as follows :—Males, 460,907; females, 388,114; total, 849,021.

29. The increase of population exceeded that in 1875 by 2,193, but was less than the increase in any other year of the previous decenniad except 1866 and 1867, as will be seen by the following figures :—

Increase of population, 1866 to 1876.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.\*

1866	...	15,887	1870	...	26,809	1874	...	17,945
1867	...	14,589	1871	...	25,846	1875	...	14,835
1868	...	23,043	1872	...	18,282	1876	...	17,028
1869	...	25,176	1873	...	19,765			

30. The increase by excess of births over deaths was greater than that in 1875 by 1,775, but was less than that in any other year of the previous decenniad except 1866. This is shown by the following figures, which indicate the excess of births over deaths in the eleven years ended with 1876 :—

Increase by births.

INCREASE BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS. †

1866	...	...	12,724	1872	...	...	16,530
1867	...	...	13,875	1873	...	...	16,599
1868	...	...	17,176	1874	...	...	14,578
1869	...	...	15,410	1875	...	...	11,433
1870	...	...	16,731	1876	...	...	13,208
1871	...	...	17,464				

31. The increase by excess of immigrants over emigrants was exceeded in 1866, 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1871, but was greater than that in any of the other years of the previous decenniad. The following are the figures :—

Increase by immigration.

INCREASE BY EXCESS OF ARRIVALS OVER DEPARTURES. ‡

1866	...	4,549	1869	...	11,152	1872	...	1,752	1875	...	3,402
1867	...	2,100	1870	...	11,467	1873	...	3,166	1876	...	3,820
1868	...	7,253	1871	...	8,382	1874	...	3,367			

32. The proportions of the sexes in the population—viz., 84 females to 100 males, or 119 males to 100 females—have not varied in the last four years.

Males and females.

33. In order to afford means of making calculations in regard to the bearing of population on matters the operation of which extends over the entire year, such as revenue, taxation, imports, exports, &c., it is necessary to make an estimate of the mean or average population. This is effected by adding together the estimated numbers at the beginning of the year and at the end of each of the four quarters, and dividing the sum by 5. The following is the result of such a computation for the year under review :—

Mean population, 1876.

\* The estimated population at the end of each year since the first settlement of Port Phillip will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) *ante*.

† The number of births and deaths in each year from the first settlement of Port Phillip will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) *ante*. See also Part IV., Vital Statistics, *post*.

‡ The number of immigrants and emigrants in each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) *ante*. See also paragraph 39 to paragraph 47 *post*.

## ESTIMATED MEAN POPULATION, 1876.

Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	451,134
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	379,545
Total									830,679

Ages, birth-places, religions, and occupations.

34. No census of the colony has been taken since 1871, and as the elements of which the population is composed may have changed considerably since that period, it is impossible to give with certainty a statement of the ages, birthplaces, religions, and occupations of the people at the present time. The information in the following tables has been based upon the census proportions, but it must be taken only for what it is worth:—

## AGES OF THE PEOPLE, 1876 (ESTIMATED).

Age.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years	66,317	66,344	132,661
5 to 10	60,226	60,803	121,029
10 to 15	48,407	48,885	97,292
15 to 20	29,534	32,488	62,022
20 to 25	26,993	29,188	56,181
25 to 30	32,476	29,172	61,648
30 to 35	37,405	27,684	65,089
35 to 40	43,196	27,136	70,332
40 to 45	39,226	20,611	59,837
45 to 50	24,848	13,055	37,903
50 to 55	18,641	9,794	28,435
55 to 60	9,833	5,492	15,325
60 to 65	7,130	4,338	11,468
65 to 70	3,432	2,168	5,600
70 to 75	2,252	1,514	3,766
75 years and upwards	1,218	873	2,091
Total	451,134	379,545	830,679

## BIRTHPLACES AND ALLEGIANCE OF THE PEOPLE, 1876 (ESTIMATED).

Place of Birth.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	186,988	188,909	375,897
Other Australian colonies	16,159	16,540	32,699
England and Wales	115,176	79,372	194,548
Scotland	35,546	28,488	64,034
Ireland	55,561	59,049	114,610
Other British possessions	2,982	1,414	4,396
China	20,132	36	20,168
Other Foreign countries	18,590	5,737	24,327
Total	451,134	379,545	830,679
ALLEGIANCE.			
British subjects	415,760	375,591	791,351
Foreign subjects	35,374	3,954	39,328

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1876 (ESTIMATED).

Religious Belief.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Church of England ... ..	165,036	134,055	299,091
Presbyterians ... ..	69,935	61,163	131,098
Wesleyans ... ..	55,473	53,897	109,370
Other Protestants ... ..	33,220	27,690	60,910
Roman Catholics ... ..	99,559	98,508	198,067
Jews ... ..	2,316	1,826	4,142
Pagans ... ..	20,302	35	20,337
Other sects ... ..	5,293	2,371	7,664
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>451,134</b>	<b>379,545</b>	<b>830,679</b>

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1876 (ESTIMATED).

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ministering to government ... ..	4,499	196	4,695
„ religion ... ..	947	70	1,017
„ health ... ..	1,441	1,358	2,799
„ law ... ..	1,285	1	1,286
„ education ... ..	2,362	4,244	6,606
„ art, science, and literature ... ..	1,917	189	2,106
Traders ... ..	10,313	1,502	11,815
Assisting in exchange of money or commodities	8,608	264	8,872
Ministering to entertaining and clothing ... ..	14,137	16,583	30,720
Domestic servants ... ..	2,641	26,200	28,841
Contractors, artisans, and mechanics ... ..	47,101	464	47,565
Miners ... ..	59,292	16	59,308
Engaged in pursuits subsidiary to mining ... ..	752	2	754
„ pastoral pursuits ... ..	7,781	178	7,959
„ agriculture ... ..	57,417	4,038	61,455
„ pursuits subsidiary to grazing and agriculture	2,754	7	2,761
„ land carriage ... ..	13,720	100	13,820
„ sea navigation... ..	3,054	14	3,068
Dealing in food ... ..	14,755	1,196	15,951
Laborers... ..	20,598	19	20,617
Engaged in miscellaneous pursuits ... ..	401	42	443
Of independent means ... ..	1,517	597	2,114
Wives, widows, children, relatives, scholars ... ..	164,191	317,753	481,944
Public burden ... ..	7,677	4,054	11,731
Of no occupation... ..	1,974	458	2,432
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>451,134</b>	<b>379,545</b>	<b>830,679</b>

35. The following table shows the estimated population, the proportion of females to males, and the number of persons to the square mile in Victoria during the four years ended with 1876, and in each of the other Australasian colonies during the three years ended with 1875:—

Population in Australasian colonies.

## POPULATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Population.			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Victoria ... ..	1873	430,042	360,450	790,492	83·82	8·963
	1874	439,159	369,278	808,437	84·09	9·166
	1875	447,148	376,124	823,272	84·12	9·334
	1876	456,463	383,837	840,300	84·09	9·527
New South Wales...	1873	307,329	252,946	560,275	82·30	1·723
	1874	321,447	262,831	584,278	81·76	1·798
	1875	334,461	272,191	606,652	81·38	1·951
Queensland ... ..	1873	87,154	59,536	146,690	68·31	·216
	1874	97,860	65,657	163,517	67·09	·241
	1875	111,272	70,016	181,288	62·92	·267
South Australia ...	1873	101,540	96,535	198,075	95·07	·217
	1874	104,870	99,753	204,623	95·12	·224
	1875	107,944	102,498	210,442	94·95	·230
Western Australia	1873	15,569	10,192	25,761	65·46	·026
	1874	15,722	10,487	26,209	66·70	·027
	1875	15,910	10,799	26,709	67·88	·027
Tasmania ... ..	1873	55,368	48,849	104,217	88·23	3·975
	1874	55,117	49,059	104,176	89·01	3·974
	1875	54,643	49,020	103,663	89·71	3·954
New Zealand* ...	1873	170,406	125,540	295,946	73·67	2·819
	1874	194,349	147,511	341,860	75·90	3·256
	1875	213,294	162,562	375,856	76·22	3·583

NOTE.—For population of the neighboring colonies to the end of 1876, also for area of each colony, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

Order of colonies in respect to population and sex.

36. Victoria is by far the most densely populated colony, but the one in which the sexes are most nearly equal in numbers is South Australia. The following is the order in which the colonies stand in respect to these two points: it will be observed that Victoria heads the first list, but stands third in the second:—

## ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO DENSITY OF POPULATION.

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

## ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EQUALITY OF SEXES.

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

\* Maoris are not included.

37. The Aborigines in Victoria, according to the estimate of the Central Board for their protection, numbered as follow in 1876:—

Aborigines,  
1876.

ABORIGINES, 1876.

Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	632
Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	435
							1,067
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,067

38. It is estimated that at the first colonization of Port Phillip the Aborigines numbered about 5,000. When Victoria became an independent colony, in 1851, the number was officially stated to be 2,693. According to the estimate of the Central Board made in 1872, the number at that period was 1,638. The diminution in the five years ended with 1876 thus amounted to 35 per cent.

Decrease of  
Aborigines.

39. The arrivals and departures during 1876,\* and the excess of the former over the latter, were as follow:—

Immigration  
and emigra-  
tion, 1876.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1876.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Arrivals ...	25,477	10,320	35,797
Departures ...	22,205	9,772	31,977
			3,820
Immigration in excess ...	3,272	548	3,820

40. The immigrants and emigrants are classified by the immigration authorities as adults, children, and infants. The following are the numbers under each of those heads during 1876. The tendency of families to quit the colony is proved by the circumstance that, whilst the excess of arrivals over departures resulted in a gain to the population of between 4,000 and 5,000 adults, the excess in the opposite direction resulted in a loss of nearly 900 children and infants:—

Adults and  
children ar-  
riving and  
departing.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF ADULTS, CHILDREN, AND INFANTS,  
1876.

	Adults.	Children.	Infants.	Total.
Arrivals ...	32,311	3,110	376	35,797
Departures ...	27,612	3,673	692	31,977
Immigration in excess ...	4,699	...	...	3,820
Emigration in excess ...	...	563	316	...

\* All the figures relating to arrivals in the colony and departures therefrom contain statements of those who come and go by sea only. No account is or can be kept of those who cross the frontier from and to the adjacent colonies.

Countries  
wherefrom  
and where-  
to.

41. The countries the immigrants came from and those the emigrants went to are given in the following table:—

ARRIVALS FROM AND DEPARTURES TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES,  
1876.

Countries.	Arrivals therefrom.	Departures thereto.	Immigration in excess.	Emigration in excess.
New South Wales ... ..	11,540	12,257	...	717
Queensland ... ..	130	316	...	186
South Australia ... ..	5,137	5,975	...	838
Western Australia ... ..	53	63	...	10
Tasmania ... ..	7,247	5,275	1,972	...
New Zealand and the South Seas...	4,710	4,236	474	...
The United Kingdom ... ..	5,688	2,873	2,815	...
Foreign countries ... ..	1,292	982	310	...
Total ... ..	35,797	31,977	3,820*	...

Gain by im-  
migration  
and loss by  
emigration.

42. In 1876, and in the previous year, the population gained by the arrivals being in excess of the departures in the case of Tasmania, New Zealand and the South Seas, the United Kingdom and Foreign Ports, whilst it lost by the departures being in excess of the arrivals in the case of New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia. In 1876 the immigration from the neighboring colonies, after making allowance for the emigration thereto, resulted in a net gain to Victoria of 695 persons.

Assisted  
immigra-  
tion.

43. The only assisted immigration which took place during 1876 was that of 71 "warrant passengers" from the United Kingdom, viz., 34 males and 37 females.

Chinese  
arriving  
and de-  
parting.

44. The arrivals of Chinese in 1876 numbered 377, viz., 370 males and 7 females. The departures of Chinese numbered 269, viz., 261 males and 8 females. The excess of arrivals of Chinese males was, therefore, 109, but the Chinese females departing exceeded those arriving by 1.

Chinese from  
and to dif-  
ferent coun-  
tries.

45. Of the Chinese who arrived, 203 came from New South Wales, 16 from South Australia, 24 from Tasmania, 62 from New Zealand, and 72 from Foreign Countries. Of those who left, 35 started for New South Wales, 34 for Queensland, 1 for Western Australia, 84 for New Zealand, and 115 for Foreign Countries.

Immigration  
and emigra-  
tion in  
Austral-  
asian colo-  
nies.

46. The arrivals in and departures from Victoria during the four years ended with 1876 and the other Australasian colonies during the three years ended with 1875 were as follow. All the arrivals and all the departures referred to were by sea:—

\* Net figures.



IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RETURNS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants, or vice versa.
Victoria	1873	29,460	26,294	3,166
	1874	30,732	27,365	3,367
	1875	32,744	29,342	3,402
	1876	35,797	31,977	3,820
New South Wales	1873	24,022	16,770	7,252
	1874	29,756	19,279	10,477
	1875	30,967	20,350	10,617
Queensland	1873	15,141	5,474	9,667
	1874	20,725	7,794	12,931
	1875	24,809	9,640	15,169
South Australia	1873	4,548	3,172	1,376
	1874	5,557	3,271	2,286
	1875	6,566	4,019	2,547
Western Australia	1873	285	639	- 354
	1874	660	601	59
	1875	733	520	213
Tasmania	1873	6,787	7,039	- 252
	1874	6,265	7,714	- 1,449
	1875	6,535	8,075	- 1,540
New Zealand	1873	13,572	4,761	8,811
	1874	43,965	5,859	38,106
	1875	31,737	6,467	25,270

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) indicates that the emigrants exceeded the immigrants by the number to which it is prefixed. For returns of immigration and emigration of the neighboring colonies during 1876, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) ante.

47. More persons come to Victoria than to any of the other colonies,\* and more persons depart therefrom than from any of the other colonies. The excess of arrivals over departures is greatest in New Zealand. In Tasmania the departures during each of the three years ended with 1875 have been in excess of the arrivals. The following is the order in which the colonies stand in respect to the net increase of their populations by immigration:—

Gain of each colony by immigration.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EXCESS OF IMMIGRANTS OVER EMIGRANTS.

- |                     |                                    |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. New Zealand.     | 5. South Australia.                |
| 2. Queensland.      | 6. Western Australia.              |
| 3. New South Wales. | 7. Tasmania (emigrants in excess). |
| 4. Victoria.        |                                    |

48. When the last Victorian census was taken (2nd April 1871) the total population of the goldfields was found to be 270,428. The present population is not known, but an estimate of the number of miners, distinguishing Europeans from Chinese, and those engaged in alluvial workings from those engaged on quartz reefs, is each year made by the

Mining population, 1876.

\* An exception to this occurred in the case of New Zealand in 1874.

Mining Department. The following is the result of that estimate for 1876 :—

NUMBER OF MINERS, 1876.

Alluvial miners	... 26,558	European miners	... 29,843
Quartz miners	... 14,452	Chinese miners	... 11,167
Total	... 41,010	Total	... 41,010

Miners,  
1866 to 1876.

49. According to this estimate the total number of miners was less by 707 than the number in 1875. The miners have, for years past, been falling off in numbers, as will be seen by the following figures, which show the estimated number of miners at the end of each year :—

NUMBER OF MINERS, 1866 TO 1876.

1866	... 70,794	1872	... 52,965
1867	... 63,053	1873	... 50,595
1868	... 64,658	1874	... 45,151
1869	... 63,787	1875	... 41,717
1870	... 59,247	1876	... 41,010
1871	... 58,279		

Municipalities.

50. The cities, towns, and boroughs in Victoria numbered 59 both in 1875 and 1876. The shires numbered 108 in the former and 110 in the latter year.\*

Cities,  
towns, and  
boroughs.

51. The following is a list of the cities, towns, and boroughs, together with a statement of the estimated population, number of dwellings, total and annual value of rateable property, and total revenue of each city, town, or borough during the year 1876 :—

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES, 1876.

Names of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
			Total.	Annual.	
			£	£	£
Ararat	3,000	544	167,821	16,783	2,980
Ballarat	18,395	4,634	709,408	102,825	23,885
Ballarat East	14,191	3,462	388,073	55,439	11,319
Belfast	2,200	500	150,000	12,014	2,209
Brighton	3,767	815	358,580	35,858	6,291
Browns and Scarsdale	1,900	385	13,950	4,650	1,231
Brunswick	5,200	1,100	416,000	41,000	6,001
Buninyong	1,662	373	53,752	6,719	1,104
Carisbrook	880	218	50,000	5,243	820
Castlemaine	7,500	1,400	266,185	38,027	5,644
Chewton	2,500	630	40,213	8,042	1,113
Clunes	5,639	1,372	186,780	18,678	4,690
Collingwood	21,800	4,889	1,095,080	109,508	20,238
Creswick	3,800	780	83,034	13,839	3,345
Daylesford	4,351	1,100	256,245	17,083	3,142

\* For complete details of the organization of these two forms of local self-government, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874, paragraphs 236 to 251.

## CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES, 1876—continued.

Names of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
			Total.	Annual.	
			£	£	£
Dunolly ... ..	1,500	450	79,520	9,940	1,966
Eaglehawk ... ..	7,757	1,550	303,170	30,317	4,650
Echuca ... ..	3,695	821	254,152	39,294	5,013
Emerald Hill ... ..	24,500	4,380	1,508,890	150,889	14,256
Essendon and Flemington	3,100	650	255,000	25,262	7,134
Fitzroy ... ..	17,000	4,000	1,394,070	139,407	17,373
Footscray ... ..	4,220	1,034	743,700	37,185	8,847
Geelong ... ..	11,000	2,200	703,920	70,393	14,199
Geelong West ... ..	5,000	1,150	171,770	17,177	2,806
Graytown ... ..	254	101	4,192	838	159
Hamilton ... ..	2,700	546	257,726	18,409	2,486
Hawthorn ... ..	4,491	898	555,384	46,282	5,719
Heathcote ... ..	1,580	290	53,056	6,630	1,268
Hotham ... ..	14,600	3,450	866,360	86,636	12,173
Inglewood ... ..	1,200	290	55,706	6,330	1,343
Kew ... ..	3,600	510	347,020	34,702	4,412
Koroit ... ..	1,470	300	160,000	13,741	1,952
Majorca ... ..	1,800	410	38,288	4,786	1,171
Malmsbury ... ..	1,000	325	70,041	7,041	1,348
Maryborough ... ..	3,000	670	145,000	18,300	3,198
Melbourne ... ..	61,000	12,844	8,568,100	856,810	112,653
Newtown and Chilwell...	5,000	1,000	233,940	23,394	3,381
Portland ... ..	2,400	525	155,304	12,942	2,037
Prahran ... ..	16,520	3,720	2,231,430	148,762	18,887
Queenscliff ... ..	1,050	210	66,990	6,699	1,276
Raywood ... ..	640	160	10,150	1,849	520
Richmond ... ..	18,612	4,450	900,991	102,971	18,556
Rutherglen ... ..	500	120	20,000	2,960	602
Sale ... ..	3,000	520	150,000	15,821	2,880
Sandhurst ... ..	26,927	7,190	1,881,850	188,185	25,505
Sandridge ... ..	7,503	1,667	457,002	50,778	9,059
Sebastopol ... ..	3,000	700	37,150	7,430	1,778
Smythesdale ... ..	890	245	20,710	4,142	764
St. Arnaud ... ..	2,700	560	122,260	12,226	2,702
Stawell ... ..	8,000	1,760	280,000	40,000	4,841
Steiglitz ... ..	550	190	20,000	2,423	276
St. Kilda ... ..	9,000	1,800	1,242,160	124,216	12,798
Talbot ... ..	3,400	770	62,833	12,567	1,870
Tarnagulla ... ..	984	340	61,080	6,108	714
Walhalla ... ..	1,694	440	37,424	10,395	1,421
Wangaratta ... ..	1,445	400	102,305	14,615	2,326
Warrnambool ... ..	4,600	790	270,790	27,079	6,759
Williamstown ... ..	7,800	1,660	488,000	46,992	8,892
Wood's Point ... ..	650	228	15,960	3,192	274
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>398,117</b>	<b>88,516</b>	<b>29,638,515</b>	<b>2,971,823</b>	<b>446,256</b>

52. The next table gives a list of the shires, together with a statement of the estimated population, the number of dwellings, the total and annual value of rateable property, and the total revenue of each shire during the year 1876 :—

## SHIRES, 1876.

Names of Shires.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
			Total.	Annual.	
			£	£	£
Alberton ... ..	3,000	700	255,900	17,060	2,664
Alexandra ... ..	2,400	750	210,000	20,200	4,339
Ararat ... ..	8,500	1,800	2,334,472	116,724	13,787
Avoca ... ..	8,000	1,750	180,450	30,075	4,404
Avon ... ..	1,320	297	*	20,666	3,875
Bacchus Marsh ... ..	2,500	500	193,970	19,397	2,450
Bairnsdale ... ..	3,650	1,050	426,000	28,389	5,017
Ballan ... ..	7,750	1,550	590,295	39,353	6,655
Ballarat ... ..	8,000	1,000	398,290	39,829	8,175
Bannockburn ... ..	2,800	460	300,000	17,923	3,680
Barrabool ... ..	2,464	700	444,000	22,200	4,728
Beechworth ... ..	7,550	2,360	281,040	46,840	9,161
Belfast ... ..	2,805	450	360,253	36,025	5,955
Bellarine ... ..	3,425	759	198,571	19,858	4,186
Benalla ... ..	12,000	1,700	850,000	70,671	9,602
Berwick ... ..	3,000	570	440,000	22,000	3,425
Bet Bet ... ..	6,500	1,450	200,000	28,269	3,629
Boroondara ... ..	1,369	264	117,864	14,733	3,245
Braybrook ... ..	1,080	249	198,870	19,887	3,880
Bright ... ..	5,000	1,000	112,445	22,489	4,352
Broadford ... ..	1,500	250	103,536	6,471	1,065
Broadmeadows ... ..	2,000	304	186,880	18,688	2,449
Bulla ... ..	2,350	260	250,000	24,367	3,532
Bulleen ... ..	1,600	320	160,000	10,600	2,280
Bungaree ... ..	3,961	977	386,781	26,312	6,284
Buninyong ... ..	10,787	2,175	468,120	46,812	10,509
Caulfield ... ..	2,500	500	340,740	28,395	3,864
Chiltern ... ..	2,100	515	68,562	11,427	2,276
Coburg ... ..	1,475	402	102,228	10,229	2,404
Colac ... ..	5,500	950	981,008	81,784	12,477
Corio ... ..	2,630	500	300,000	28,840	4,474
Cranbourne ... ..	1,800	400	179,993	17,999	3,368
Creswick ... ..	6,300	1,200	730,100	36,505	6,347
Dandenong ... ..	1,217	229	136,658	11,386	5,288
Darebin ... ..	1,050	200	132,000	13,200	1,708
Dundas ... ..	4,200	935	*	91,109	12,781
East Loddon ... ..	2,300	280	590,000	29,500	3,634
Echuca ... ..	10,000	2,300	1,742,085	116,139	12,464
Eltham ... ..	2,000	400	110,000	10,968	2,298
Flinders and Kangerong	1,340	610	156,756	13,063	3,491
Gardiner ... ..	1,400	320	326,000	16,300	3,444
Gisborne ... ..	3,300	650	351,980	17,599	3,481
Glenelg ... ..	4,500	1,540	593,120	74,140	10,752
Glenlyon ... ..	2,300	630	147,220	14,722	2,976
Goulburn ... ..	1,872	355	201,750	20,175	3,592
Grenville ... ..	8,600	2,000	300,250	38,282	8,083
Hampden ... ..	4,561	1,140	3,024,440	151,222	20,980
Heidelberg ... ..	2,500	350	270,750	18,050	4,649
Howqua ... ..	1,518	450	27,867	7,393	1,741
Huntly ... ..	4,000	900	302,020	30,202	5,068
Jika ... ..	2,600	600	180,000	17,000	8,505
Kellon ... ..	668	160	125,780	12,578	2,078
Kilmore ... ..	2,756	603	171,490	17,149	7,800
Korong ... ..	11,000	2,700	491,940	49,194	5,210
Koyree ... ..	1,810	356	254,754	25,475	3,214
Kyneton ... ..	9,000	1,800	1,121,060	56,053	7,654

NOTE.—Wherever an asterisk (\*) occurs the information has not been supplied.

## SHIRES, 1876—continued.

Names of Shires.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
			Total.	Annual.	
Leigh	2,208	500	417,390	41,739	8,924
Lexton	2,500	550	580,000	27,512	4,513
Lilydale	1,822	390	223,573	14,905	3,291
Lowan	1,500	300	*	42,779	2,278
Maffra	4,000	764	300,000	30,000	1,689
Maldon	6,000	1,530	402,740	40,274	6,629
Mansfield	3,000	520	392,825	31,426	5,334
Marong	8,920	2,500	315,905	63,181	11,259
Melton	1,285	233	167,950	16,950	2,777
Meredith	1,333	267	137,720	13,773	2,045
Merriang	1,272	360	*	16,226	2,398
Metcalfe	5,000	1,070	313,670	31,367	6,413
Minhamite	2,200	400	576,000	36,921	7,333
Moorabbin	2,978	625	234,858	19,571	3,811
Mornington	2,000	460	268,960	18,448	3,096
Mortlake	2,554	407	782,370	78,237	10,904
Mount Alexander	5,000	1,400	122,625	20,437	3,648
Mount Franklin	3,900	1,100	154,776	19,347	2,610
Mount Rouse	3,250	525	1,000,000	61,573	12,372
McIvor	3,300	650	150,000	24,788	2,572
Newham	5,000	800	173,660	17,366	2,933
Newstead	4,500	900	189,381	18,938	3,132
North Ovens	2,277	475	132,426	14,714	2,192
Nunawading	1,625	365	109,400	10,940	2,783
Oakleigh	1,800	320	125,000	12,500	3,651
Omeo	1,400	360	131,040	9,842	1,739
Oxley	3,500	850	258,150	25,815	5,778
Phillip Island & Woolamai	1,000	300	122,025	8,135	1,021
Portland	5,300	1,020	480,000	48,000	9,323
Pyalong	2,000	300	202,464	12,654	1,786
Ripon	5,500	1,200	797,580	79,758	12,322
Romsey	1,250	260	296,310	14,816	3,255
Rosedale	3,250	600	435,000	43,500	5,747
Rutherglen	2,200	500	210,000	15,651	3,349
Seymour	2,036	480	148,840	18,605	3,211
South Barwon	1,897	447	130,270	13,027	4,270
Springfield	1,000	153	160,000	15,810	2,738
St. Arnaud	12,500	3,000	2,000,000	98,406	8,406
Stawell	3,750	820	445,064	37,922	5,588
Strathfieldsaye	4,000	800	259,671	23,606	3,121
Swan Hill	6,000	1,400	743,360	55,752	4,984
Talbot	4,250	650	195,330	19,533	3,234
Towong	2,000	300	93,907	14,906	2,680
Tullaroop	7,000	1,700	230,279	32,897	5,526
Wannon	3,600	600	660,000	66,320	9,338
Waranga	10,000	2,052	1,096,785	73,119	10,251
Warrnambool	8,185	1,900	1,432,245	95,483	14,105
Whittlesea	1,400	300	126,000	12,600	3,323
Wimmera	7,000	2,300	1,030,769	103,077	23,915
Winchelsea	2,272	500	550,000	40,207	5,466
Wodonga	1,500	250	103,390	10,339	32
Wyndham	1,550	240	717,836	40,855	6,517
Yackandandah	3,553	850	*	31,176	4,726
Yea	1,510	210	*	12,235	1,379
<b>Total</b>	<b>411,735</b>	<b>89,373</b>	<b>43,435,832</b>	<b>3,649,874</b>	<b>595,146</b>

NOTE.—Wherever an asterisk (\*) occurs the information has not been supplied.

Area of municipalities.

53. The total area included in the two descriptions of municipalities is as follows:—

ESTIMATED AREA.				Acres.
Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	230,683
Shires	...	...	...	48,087,227
Total	...	...	...	<u>48,317,910</u>

Proportion to total area of Victoria.

54. The estimated area of Victoria is 56,446,720 acres. It thus appears that about six-sevenths of this area is included within the limits of municipal districts.

Population of municipalities.

55. The estimated population of the two kinds of districts was as follows in 1876:—

ESTIMATED POPULATION, 1875-6.				
Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	398,117
Shires	...	...	...	411,735
Total	...	...	...	<u>809,852</u>

Proportion to population of Victoria.

56. It has been already stated that the estimated mean population of Victoria during 1876 was 830,679. It therefore follows that during that year about thirtynine-fortieths of the inhabitants of the colony enjoyed the advantages of local self-government.

Ratepayers in municipalities.

57. The ratepayers in the two kinds of municipal districts numbered as follow in 1875-6:—

RATEPAYERS, 1875-6.				
Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	89,555
Shires	...	...	...	89,407
Total	...	...	...	<u>178,962</u>

Proportion of ratepayers to population.

58. By the above figures, compared with those showing the estimated population, it appears that about 1 person in every 4·5 persons living in municipalities—equivalent to 2 in every 9 persons—is a ratepayer.

Dwellings in municipalities.

59. The following is a statement of the number of dwellings in the two kinds of municipal districts:—

DWELLINGS, 1875-6.				
Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	88,516
Shires	...	...	...	89,373
Total	...	...	...	<u>177,889</u>

Increase in number of dwellings.

60. The dwellings in the colony have not been enumerated since 1871. At that time the number of all descriptions amounted to 158,481. The houses in municipal districts therefore now exceed by 19,408 the whole number returned at the last census.

Area, population, &c., in shires and boroughs compared.

61. The area contained in shires is more than 200 times that in cities, towns, and boroughs; but the population and dwellings in the former only slightly exceed these in the latter. The ratepayers in the two kinds of districts are about equal.

62. The population in municipal districts in 1876 exceeded by 27,374 that in 1875; the ratepayers exceeded the number in 1875 by 1,841, and the dwellings exceeded the number in 1875 by 3,420. Increase of population, dwellings, &c., in municipalities.

63. The tendency to settle in country districts rather than in towns is shown by the fact that the increase of population in shires amounted to 24,262, whilst the increase in cities, towns, and boroughs amounted only to 3,112, or to little more than an eighth of the increase in shires. Increase of population in shires.

64. The following is the number of cities, towns, and boroughs, and the number of shires in which rates were struck in 1875 and 1876, at the amounts set down in the first column. It will be observed that no borough in either year, no shire in 1876, and but one shire in 1875, was rated at the lowest amount allowed by law, viz., 6d. in the pound; also, that no municipal district in either year levied rates up to the full amount allowed by law, viz., 2s. 6d. in the pound:— Amount of rating in municipalities.

RATINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1875 AND 1876.

Amount levied in the £.	Number of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.		Number of Shires.	
	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.
s. d.				
0 6	...	...	1	...
0 8½	1	1	...	...
0 9	1	1	5	5
0 10	...	...	2	1
1 0	29	28	94	100
1 3	4	5	...	1
1 4	3	2	1	...
1 6	11	12	3	2
1 7	...	1	...	...
1 8	...	1	...	...
1 9	4	2	...	...
1 10	1	1	...	...
2 0	4	5	1	1
Not stated ...	1	...	1	...
Total ...	59	59	108	110

65. Of the cities, towns, and boroughs, 49 per cent. in 1875 and 47 per cent. in 1876 were rated at 1s. in the pound; of the shires, 87 per cent. in 1875 and 91 per cent. in 1876 were rated at that amount. Municipalities rated at 1s. in the pound.

66. In 1875, 10, and in 1876, 8 municipal districts were rated at less than 1s. in the pound. In 1875, 34, and in 1876, 33 municipal districts were rated at over that amount. Municipalities rated under and over 1s. in the pound.

67. The number of properties in boroughs and in shires during the three years ended with 1876, arranged in groups according to their rateable values, will be found in the following table. It will be noticed that a steady increase is shown in most of the groups; also, that the Classification of properties rated.

total number of properties in 1875 exceeded by 8,598 those in 1874, and the total number in 1876 exceeded by 3,826 those in 1875; the total increase of properties in the two years being thus 12,424 :—

### CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTIES RATED, 1874, 1875, AND 1876.

Rateable Values.	Number of Properties.								
	In Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.			In Shires.			Total.		
	1874.	1875.	1876.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Under £50 ..	91,320	94,769	94,893	75,852	79,425	82,817	167,172	174,194	177,710
£50 to £100 ..	7,981	8,253	8,466	7,537	8,326	8,407	15,518	16,579	16,873
£100 to £200 ..	2,964	3,040	3,035	2,398	2,671	2,654	5,362	5,711	5,689
£200 to £300 ..	764	782	786	552	568	568	1,316	1,350	1,349
£300 to £400 ..	289	301	300	268	279	256	557	580	556
£400 to £500 ..	153	160	162	117	128	157	270	288	319
£500 and upwards	235	242	265	612	696	705	847	938	970
Total ..	103,706	107,547	107,907	87,336	92,093	95,559	191,042	199,640	203,466

Total value of rateable property.

68. 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 three years ended with 1876, arranged in groups according to the value of the properties of which the amounts are made up. Almost all the groups in 1875, and all the groups in 1876, show increase. The total increase during two years in cities, towns, and boroughs was £2,313,910; that in shires was £10,544,994 :—

### CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY, 1874, 1875, AND 1876.

Year.	Total Value of Rateable Properties.				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
<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
<b>SHIRES.</b>					
1874	12,352,195	4,778,797	3,128,595	12,631,251	32,890,838
1875	14,001,922	5,774,169	3,545,945	14,315,222	37,637,258
1876	17,149,418	6,392,215	4,074,915	15,819,284	43,435,832
<b>TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.</b>					
1874	24,972,591	9,979,887	6,846,111	18,416,854	60,215,443
1875	27,427,842	11,011,037	7,256,616	20,065,566	65,761,061
1876	31,257,128	12,008,026	7,849,789	21,959,404	73,074,347



69. The annual value of rateable property is arranged in similar groups in the next table. All the groups in 1875 show increase, as also do all in 1876, except those relating to properties of the value of £50 to £100 and of the value of £200 and upwards under the head of shires, and the group which relates to properties of the value of £100 to £200 under the head of boroughs. The net increase in the two years in cities, towns, and boroughs was £115,341; that in shires was £510,879:—

Annual value of rateable property.

CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY, 1874, 1875, AND 1876.

Year.	Annual Value of Rateable Properties.				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.</b>					
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
<b>SHIRES.</b>					
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
<b>TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.</b>					
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

70. 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 value, during the two years intervening between 1874 and the end of 1876, the increase in cities, towns, and boroughs being added to that in shires:—

Increase in number and value of properties rated.

INCREASE IN NUMBER AND VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTIES, 1874 TO 1876.

Rateable Values.	Increase during Two Years in the—		
	Number of Properties.	Total Value.	Annual Value.
		£	£
Under £50 ... ..	10,538	6,284,537	282,609
£50 to £100 ... ..	1,355	2,028,139	70,025
£100 to £200 ... ..	327	1,003,678	23,974
£200 and upwards ... ..	204	3,542,550	249,612
Total increase ... ..	12,424	12,858,904	626,220

Largest increase in small properties.

71. By far the greatest increase in the number of properties, amounting to about five-sixths of the whole increase, was in those rated at less than £50. The largest increase in the total value of properties, amounting to nearly half the total increase, was in properties of a similar rating. The largest increase in the annual value of properties was also in those rated at less than £50, and was equal to 45 per cent. of the whole increase. The next largest increase under this head was in properties rated at £200 and upwards, and amounted to 40 per cent. of the whole increase.

Revenue and expenditure of municipalities.

72. The revenue and expenditure in municipal districts during 1876 were as follow :—

MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS, 1876.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.			Shires.			Total.		
	REVENUE.			EXPENDITURE.			Total.		
	£			£			£		
From Government ... ..	61,872	...	...	294,840	...	...	356,712	...	...
„ rates ... ..	189,535	...	...	169,730	...	...	359,265	...	...
„ tolls ... ..	28,056	...	...	32,999	...	...	61,055	...	...
„ licenses ... ..	69,934	...	...	38,819	...	...	108,753	...	...
„ registration of dogs and goats ...	5,363	...	...	5,414	...	...	10,777	...	...
„ market dues ... ..	30,891	...	...	358	...	...	31,249	...	...
„ deposits on contracts ... ..	9,918	...	...	23,435	...	...	33,353	...	...
„ other sources ... ..	50,687	...	...	29,551	...	...	80,238	...	...
Total ... ..	446,256	...	...	595,146	...	...	1,041,402	...	...
Public works ... ..	227,173	...	...	421,857	...	...	649,030	...	...
Salaries, &c. ... ..	41,180	...	...	58,849	...	...	100,029	...	...
Deposits returned ... ..	9,147	...	...	24,338	...	...	33,485	...	...
Other expenditure ... ..	146,385	...	...	77,437	...	...	223,822	...	...
Total ... ..	423,885	...	...	582,481	...	...	1,006,366	...	...

Proportion of subsidy to revenue.

73. Fourteen per cent. of the revenue of cities, towns, and boroughs, and 50 per cent. of that of shires, were derived from grants from the General Government.

Salaries in municipalities.

74. Payments for salaries formed about 10 per cent. of the total expenditure of both descriptions of municipalities.

Municipalities in which expenditure exceeded revenue.

75. In 20 of the individual cities, towns, and boroughs, and in 41 of the individual shires, the expenditure was in excess of the revenue; but notwithstanding this the aggregate revenue of cities, towns, and boroughs exceeded the aggregate expenditure by 5 per cent., and the aggregate revenue of shires exceeded the aggregate expenditure by 2 per cent.

Naturalization.

76. Letters of naturalization are granted to aliens residing in Victoria upon their taking an oath of allegiance to Her Majesty, as prescribed by the Aliens Statute 1865 (28 Vict. No. 256); but, 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. The following table shows the native countries of those who have obtained letters of naturalization during the year 1876 and the previous ten years :—

NATURALIZATION, 1866 TO 1876.

Native Countries.						Ten Years : 1866-75.	Year 1876.
France	...	...	...	...	...	29	2
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Holland	...	...	...	...	...	10	3
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	11	1
Prussia	...	...	...	...	...	199	16
Other German States	...	...	...	...	...	339	49
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	24	4
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Other European countries	...	...	...	...	...	228	32
United States	...	...	...	...	...	20	3
South and Central American States	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
China	...	...	...	...	...	29	5
Other countries	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
<b>Total</b>						<b>918</b>	<b>116</b>

77. By the Electoral Act Amendment Act 1876 (40 Vict. No. 548), the number of electoral districts in Victoria was increased from 49 to 55, and the number of members of the Legislative Assembly was increased from 78 to 86. With the exception of this change, and a few minor details provided for in the amending Act, the electoral system is the same as that described in the *Victorian Year-Book* 1874.\*

Increase in number of electoral districts and members.

78. Of the present electoral districts, 5 are represented by 3 members, 21 by 2 members, and 29 by 1 member.

Number of members to each district.

79. The number of electors on the rolls of both Houses of the Legislature was as follows on the 21st March 1877 :—

Electors on the rolls.

ELECTORS ON THE ROLLS, 1877.

					Legislative Council.	Legislative Assembly.
Ratepayers	...	...	...	...	27,129	148,826
Non-ratepayers	...	...	...	...	1,981	32,402
<b>Total</b>					<b>29,110</b>	<b>181,228</b>

\* Paragraphs 262 to 270.

Electors who  
voted for the  
Legislative  
Council.

80. At the last biennial election for the Legislative Council, which took place in August and September 1876, the seat was contested in three out of the six provinces, and in these, 51 per cent. of the electors recorded their votes. The following table shows the names of the provinces, the number of electors on the rolls, the number who voted in each contested province, and the proportion of the latter to the former :—

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—ELECTORS WHO VOTED, 1876.

Electoral Provinces.	Number of Electors—		
	On the Rolls.	Who Voted.	
		Total Number.	Percentage of Number on the Rolls.
Central ... ..	9,330	*	*
South ... ..	3,283	1,901	57·90
South-Western ... ..	3,274	2,011	61·42
Western ... ..	2,911	*	*
North-Western ... ..	5,873	2,959	50·38
Eastern ... ..	3,048	*	*
Total ... ..	27,719	...	...
Deduct for uncontested provinces	14,289	...	...
Net result ... ..	13,430	6,871	51·16

Electors who  
voted for the  
Legislative  
Assembly.

81. At the general election for the Legislative Assembly, held on the 12th May 1877, all the seats were contested except four. Returns have been received from all the districts except one, and these show that over 62 per cent. of the electors in contested districts voted. The following table shows the results for each district :—

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—ELECTORS WHO VOTED, 1877.

Electoral Districts.	Number of Electors—		
	On the Rolls.	Who Voted.	
		Total Number.	Percentage of Number on the Rolls.
Ararat (1) ... ..	1,716	1,079	62·87
Avoca (2) ... ..	4,193	1,952	46·55
Ballarat East (2) ... ..	4,515	2,690	59·57
Ballarat West (3) ... ..	7,108	3,771	53·05
Barwon (1) ... ..	2,021	1,485	73·47
Belfast (1) ... ..	1,111	788	70·92
Benambra (1) ... ..	1,136	685	60·29
Boroondara (1) ... ..	1,816	1,374	75·66
Bourke, East (1) ... ..	1,749	1,309	74·84
Bourke Boroughs, East (1) ... ..	2,037	1,423	69·80

\* No contest.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—ELECTORS WHO VOTED, 1877—continued.

Electoral Districts.	Number of Electors—		
	On the Rolls.	Who Voted.	
		Total Number.	Percentage of Number on the Rolls.
Bourke, South..(1) ...	1,927	1,373	71.25
Bourke, West... (2) ...	4,200	2,452	58.38
Brighton (1) ...	1,327	1,075	81.00
Carlton (1) ...	2,616	1,869	71.44
Castlemaine ... (2) ...	4,239	3,053	72.02
Collingwood (2) ...	5,003	2,940	58.76
Creswick (3) ...	6,253	4,290	68.60
Dalhousie (1) ...	1,970	*	*
Delatite (1) ...	2,212	1,528	69.07
Dundas (1) ...	1,562	*	*
Emerald Hill ... (2) ...	4,994	3,310	66.28
Evelyn (1) ...	1,434	1,032	71.96
Fitzroy (2) ...	4,462	2,920	65.44
Footscray (1) ...	1,412	938	66.43
Geelong (3) ...	4,726	2,810	59.45
Gippsland, North (2) ...	3,912	†	†
Gippsland, South (1) ...	1,503	824	54.82
Grant (2) ...	3,381	2,093	61.90
Grenville (2) ...	3,981	2,471	62.06
Kara Kara (1) ...	2,575	1,736	67.41
Kilmore and Anglesey ... (1) ...	2,105	1,414	67.17
Kyneton Boroughs (1) ...	1,463	1,076	73.54
Maldon (1) ...	1,754	*	*
Mandurang (3) ...	8,155	4,934	60.50
Maryborough and Talbot ... (2) ...	4,704	2,994	63.64
Melbourne, East (2) ...	4,402	3,087	70.12
Melbourne, North (2) ...	5,983	3,950	66.02
Melbourne, West (2) ...	4,961	3,371	67.95
Moira (2) ...	4,725	3,049	64.52
Mornington (1) ...	2,275	1,158	50.90
Normanby (1) ...	1,666	868	52.10
Ovens (2) ...	3,745	2,279	60.85
Polwarth and South Grenville (1) ...	1,580	962	60.88
Portland (1) ...	1,354	619	45.71
Richmond (2) ...	5,764	3,847	66.74
Ripon and Hampden (1) ...	2,011	1,201	59.72
Rodney (2) ...	5,136	3,310†	64.44
Sandhurst (3) ...	6,932	4,693	67.70
Sandridge (1) ...	1,916	1,301	67.90
St. Kilda ... (2) ...	5,892	4,128	70.06
Stawell (1) ...	2,371	1,495	63.05
Villiers and Heytesbury (2) ...	3,838	2,043	53.23
Warrnambool ... (1) ...	1,468	*	*
Williamstown ... (1) ...	1,845	1,220	66.12
Wimmera (2) ...	4,285	2,538	59.20
Total ...	181,421	...	...
Deduct for uncontested districts...	6,754	...	...
Net result ...	174,667	108,807	62.29

\* No contest.

† Information not furnished.

‡ Returns incomplete.

## PART III.—FINANCE.

Revenue and  
expenditure,  
1875-6.

82. The general revenue of the year ended 30th June 1876 was not so great as the expenditure by nearly £250,000. A surplus balance, however, amounting to nearly £90,000, remained from previous years, whereby the deficiency was reduced to about £160,000. The following are the exact figures :—

	£	s.	d.
Net revenue ... ..	4,325,156	9	1
Net expenditure ... ..	4,572,843	10	9
Expenditure in excess of revenue ... ..	247,687	1	8
Balance from 1874-5 brought forward ... ..	88,794	4	0
Net deficiency ... ..	158,892	17	8

Unrealised  
assets.

83. As against this deficiency, however, there were certain assets, which, had they been realised prior to the 30th June 1876, would have resulted in a credit balance of about £54,000 ; thus :—

	£	s.	d.
Disbursed on account of Loan Act No. 531 ... ..	194,917	17	3
"                    "                    other Governments for steam postal communication ... ..	17,868	14	5
Total ... ..	212,786	11	8
Deduct net deficiency, as above ... ..	158,892	17	8
Credit balance to carry forward ... ..	53,893	14	0

Excess of  
revenue  
over ex-  
penditure  
and vice  
versa.

84. The following figures show the difference between the revenue and expenditure of each of the last five years. It may be observed that, if the assets just spoken of had been realised during 1875-6, the excess of expenditure over revenue in that financial year would have been reduced to £34,901 :—

	Revenue in Excess of Expenditure.	Expenditure in Excess of Revenue.
	£	£
1871-2 ... ..	74,888	...
1872-3 ... ..	139,182	...
1873-4 ... ..	...	70,548
1874-5 ... ..	...	81,697
1875-6 ... ..	...	247,687

Large re-  
venue and  
expenditure,  
1875-6.

85. The revenue and expenditure of the year under review were the largest amounts ever received and expended in Victoria during one year.\* In two other years only did the revenue come up to four millions sterling, viz., in 1874-5 (£4,236,423) and in 1873-4 (£4,106,790), and in three other years only did the expenditure reach that amount,

\* Figures showing the revenue and expenditure of each year since the first settlement of the colony will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) ante.

viz., in 1874-5 (£4,318,121), 1873-4 (£4,177,338), and in 1854 (£4,185,708).

86. The following table shows the revenue and expenditure per head for each year from that of separation from New South Wales to 1875-6 :—

Revenue and expenditure per head, 1851 to 1875-6.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1875-6.\*

Year.	Average Population of each Year.	Revenue per Head.			Expenditure per Head.			Year.	Average Population of each Year.	Revenue per Head.			Expenditure per Head.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1851 ...	86,825	4	10	5	4	14	8	1865 ...	616,375	4	19	10	4	16	10
1852 ...	132,905	12	5	11	7	7	4	1866 ...	634,077	4	17	1	5	1	8
1853 ...	195,378	16	11	2	16	9	3	1867 ...	649,826	4	19	0	4	19	9
1854 ...	267,371	11	11	0	15	13	1	1868 ...	671,222	4	16	3	4	15	0
1855 ...	338,315	8	1	4	7	14	6	1869 ...	696,942	4	17	1	4	12	7
1856 ...	380,942	7	16	1	7	0	1	1870 ...	709,838	4	11	11	4	16	7
1857 ...	430,347	7	14	8	6	17	11	1871 (six months)†	731,528	2	6	3	2	8	0
1858 ...	483,827	6	2	11	6	7	10	1871-2...	749,964	4	19	7	4	17	7
1859 ...	517,226	6	6	1	6	11	3	1872-3...	770,306	4	14	7½	4	11	0
1860 ...	539,337	5	14	4	6	2	11	1873-4...	789,438	5	4	0½	5	5	10
1861 ...	541,012	5	9	1	5	14	4	1874-5...	806,760	5	5	0¼	5	7	0½
1862 ...	548,450	5	19	2	5	10	10	1875-6...	822,231	5	5	2½	5	11	2¾
1863 ...	561,322	4	18	10	5	2	8								
1864 ...	589,160	5	0	4	4	19	5								

87. It will be observed that 2¼d. more per head was raised, and 4s. 2¼d. more per head was expended in 1875-6 than in the previous year. Both revenue and expenditure in the year under review were also greater, relatively to the population, than those of any other year since 1862. In that year the revenue per head was greater, but the expenditure per head was less than in 1875-6; but in all other years as far back as 1852—that being the year succeeding that of the discovery of gold—the proportion of both revenue and expenditure to each head of the population was greater than at any subsequent period.

Revenue and expenditure per head in various years.

88. The total revenue and expenditure, and the amount of each per head of the living population of each of the Australasian colonies, are shown in the following table for the three years ended with 1875. As the financial year of Victoria terminates on the 30th June, the items for this colony are given for four years; the last year but one being six months behind, and the last year being six months in advance, of

Revenue and expenditure in Australasian colonies.

\* The revenue and expenditure of 1876-7, made up whilst these pages were going through the press, but not audited, were as follow :—Revenue, £4,512,429; expenditure, £4,358,109. The estimated mean population of the same twelve months was 839,493, so that the revenue per head was £5 7s. 6d., and the expenditure per head £5 3s. 10d.

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

the latest period in respect to which returns are given for the other colonies:—

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 ...	1872-3	3,644,135	4 14 7½	3,504,953	4 11 0
	1873-4	4,106,790	5 4 0½	4,177,338	5 5 10
	1874-5	4,236,423	5 5 0¼	4,318,121	5 7 0½
	1875-6	4,325,156	5 5 2½	4,572,844	5 11 2¾
New South Wales	1873	3,324,713	6 0 11½	2,333,166	4 4 10½
	1874	3,509,966	6 2 8	2,939,227	5 2 8¾
	1875	4,121,996	6 18 5¼	3,341,324	5 12 2¾
Queensland ...	1873	1,120,034	7 19 10½	956,335	6 16 6
	1874	1,160,947	7 9 8½	1,121,710	7 4 7¾
	1875	1,261,464	7 6 4	1,404,198	8 2 10¾
South Australia...	1873	937,648	4 16 1¼	839,152	4 6 0
	1874	1,003,820	4 19 8½	1,051,622	5 4 5½
	1875	1,143,312	5 10 2¼	1,176,412	5 13 4¼
Western Australia	1873	134,832	5 4 9	114,270	4 8 9¼
	1874	148,073	5 13 11½	143,266	5 10 3¼
	1875	157,775	5 19 3	169,230	6 7 10¾
Tasmania ...	1873	293,753	2 16 8¾	299,995	2 17 11¼
	1874	327,925	3 2 11¼	374,078	3 11 9½
	1875	343,676	3 6 1¾	385,731	3 14 2¾
New Zealand ...	1873	2,776,388	9 12 11¾	2,119,524	7 7 3¾
	1874	3,063,811	9 12 1¾	3,035,711	9 10 4½
	1875	2,813,928	7 16 10	3,431,973	9 11 3¼

NOTE.—For revenue and expenditure of the neighboring colonies during 1876, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

Increasing revenue and expenditure in most of the colonies.

89. It will be noticed that the total revenue in all the colonies except New Zealand, and the revenue per head of population, in all the colonies except that colony and Queensland, also the total expenditure, and the expenditure per head of population, in every one of the colonies, were larger in the last year than in any of the other years shown. In New Zealand a falling off in the revenue, amounting to about £250,000, or of £1 15s. 3¾d. per head, took place in 1875 as compared with the previous year, and in Queensland, although the total revenue was larger, the average per head was less by 3s. 4½d. than it was in 1874, and less by 13s. 6½d. than it was in 1873.

Revenue less than expenditure in most of colonies.

90. In all the colonies, except New South Wales, the expenditure in the last year shown was in excess of the revenue. In New South Wales, on the other hand, the revenue exceeded the expenditure by upwards of three quarters of a million sterling (£780,672).



91. According to the returns of the latest year shown, the following is the order in which the respective colonies stand in regard to the total amount of revenue they raise :—

Order of colonies in respect to revenue.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AMOUNT OF THEIR TOTAL REVENUES.

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

92. In regard to the total expenditure, the colonies follow the same order as they do in regard to the total revenue, except that New Zealand changes place with New South Wales.

Order of colonies in respect to expenditure.

93. The order altogether changes when the amount raised and expended per head is considered, Victoria being sixth in point of both revenue and expenditure :—

Order of colonies in respect to revenue and expenditure per head.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AMOUNT OF REVENUE PER HEAD.

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

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AMOUNT OF EXPENDITURE PER HEAD.

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

94. The heads of revenue\* in Victoria for the last three financial years, and the amounts received under each head, were as follow :—

Heads of revenue.

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1873-4, 1874-5, AND 1875-6.

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts Received.		
	1873-4.	1874-5.	1875-6.
	£	£	£
Customs	1,761,099	1,628,235	1,657,788
Excise	32,869	32,475	33,437
Ports and harbors	20,654	19,935	22,104
Licenses (business)	10,135	10,714	10,712
Duties on estates of deceased persons	72,086	32,526	48,963
" on bank notes	...	...	7,191
Land sales (including rents counting towards purchase-money)	558,316	767,030	781,749
Rents of Crown lands (not counting towards purchase-money)	196,114	174,194	185,096
Penalties under Land Acts	13,200	5,528	53,167

\* 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.

## HEADS OF REVENUE, 1873-4, 1874-5, AND 1875-6—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts Received.		
	1873-4.	1874-5.	1875-6.
	£	£	£
Railways ... ..	851,425	921,714	983,033
Water supply ... ..	103,493	88,556	92,947
Public works (exclusive of railways and water supply)	1,641	6,834	6,042
Post and telegraphs ... ..	186,637	198,326	209,213
Fines, fees, and forfeitures (exclusive of Land Act penalties)	97,730	111,304	112,664
Rents (ordinary) ... ..	1,393	749	674
Reimbursements, recoups, &c. ... ..	95,269	107,868	56,093
Interest and exchange ... ..	84,077	75,025	48,086
Miscellaneous receipts ... ..	20,652	55,410	16,197
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>4,106,790</b>	<b>4,236,423</b>	<b>4,325,156</b>

95. The net Customs revenue in 1875-6 exceeded that in 1874-5 by only about £30,000. The receipts under all the heads showed increase, except those from beer and cider, tobacco and snuff, hops, and articles subject to *ad valorem* duties. The falling off of the revenue from the last-mentioned articles amounted to £36,000, and in the previous year, as compared with 1873-4, to £104,000, or to £140,000 in the two years. The following is a statement of the Customs revenue in the year under review and the preceding one:—

## CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1874-5 AND 1875-6.

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1874-5.	1875-6.		
	£	£	£	£
Spirits ... ..	507,631	520,557	12,926	...
Wine ... ..	36,012	37,716	1,704	...
Beer and cider ... ..	32,100	27,096	...	5,004
Tobacco and snuff ... ..	111,523	100,001	...	11,522
Cigars ... ..	12,271	14,295	2,024	...
Tea ... ..	67,508	74,225	6,717	...
Sugar and molasses ... ..	82,062	90,038	7,976	...
Coffee, chicory, cocoa, and chocolate... ..	13,910	17,069	3,159	...
Opium ... ..	15,719	17,021	1,302	...
Rice ... ..	15,108	16,657	1,549	...
Hops ... ..	10,807	6,412	...	4,395
Malt ... ..	14,392	16,810	2,418	...
Dried and preserved fruits and vegetables	28,930	42,863	13,933	...
Articles subject to <i>ad valorem</i> duties	337,582	301,575	...	36,007
All other articles ... ..	241,885	268,126	26,241	...
Wharfage rates ... ..	100,795	107,327	6,532	...
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>1,628,235</b>	<b>1,657,788</b>	<b>Net Increase 29,553</b>	<b>...</b>

Customs  
revenue.

96. The following are the heads of expenditure\* during the last three financial years, and the amounts expended under each head:—

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1873-4, 1874-5, AND 1875-6.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		
	1873-4.	1874-5.	1875-6.
	£	£	£
Legislature ... ..	56,614	56,552	57,521
Civil establishment ... ..	95,994	105,681	100,130
Judicial and legal ... ..	177,369	172,975	170,594
Public instruction, science, &c.† ... ..	537,759	596,102	572,675
Charitable institutions, medical, &c. ... ..	272,290	273,537	270,318
Mining ... ..	33,009	30,653	38,153
Police ... ..	194,329	198,312	199,738
Gaols and penal establishments ... ..	61,787	60,469	61,051
Mint ... ..	21,667	20,000	20,000
Crown lands and survey ... ..	118,329	140,246	139,070
Railways ... ..	405,319	437,931	489,751
Water supply ... ..	15,708	24,240	19,612
Public works (exclusive of school buildings, railways, roads and bridges, and water supply)‡	601,076	669,740	741,456
Customs ... ..	93,840	57,364	56,311
Harbors and lights ... ..	24,638	35,035	34,703
Defences ... ..	56,629	53,507	58,233
Post and telegraphs ... ..	309,112	357,890	301,909
Retiring allowances, pensions, &c. ... ..	31,508	34,694	34,101
Redemption of loans ... ..	35,100	35,000	...
Interest ... ..	726,142	742,008	793,600
Civil List § ... ..	76,570	68,984	71,227
Aborigines ... ..	7,055	6,209	6,100
Placed to railway loan liquidation and construction account	200,000	100,000	300,000
Miscellaneous services ... ..	25,494	40,992	36,590
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>4,177,338</b>	<b>4,318,121</b>	<b>4,572,843</b>

97. The items of revenue which may be set down as taxation Taxation. amounted in 1875-6 to 41 per cent. of the total revenue. These consist of the receipts from Customs duties, wharfage rates, port and harbor dues, duties on spirits distilled in Victoria, non-territorial licenses, duties on estates of deceased persons, toll receipts, and duties on bank notes.¶ The last-mentioned item, which produced in 1875-6 £7,191, appeared for the first time in the returns of that year.

\* See footnote to paragraph 94 ante.

† Including the amount expended on school buildings.

‡ Including endowments of municipalities under the Local Government Act.

§ Including Governor's salary, salaries of Ministers, Executive Council, and Public Worship.

|| This account was created under the Land Act 1869 (33 Vict. No. 360, secs. 42 and 43), whereby it was provided that an amount of £200,000, proceeding from the alienation of land, should be placed annually to a trust account, the moneys standing to the credit of which should be available for the repurchase of debentures, or the further construction of railways. The total amount which had been paid to this fund up to the 30th June 1876 was £1,300,000, of which had been expended, all on the survey or construction of lines of railway, £1,040,644 10s. 11d.

¶ For amounts under these heads respectively, see table following paragraph 104 post.

Taxation,  
1853 to  
1875-6.

98. A statement of the total taxation and of the amount of taxation per head during each year since 1852 will be found in the following table:—

TAXATION, 1853 TO 1875-6.\*

Year.	Taxation.			Year.	Taxation.		
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.†			Gross Amount.	Average per Head.†	
	£	£	s. d.		£	£	s. d.
1853 ... ..	800,577	4	1 11½	1865 ... ..	1,214,479	1	19 4¾
1854 ... ..	1,052,462	3	18 8½	1866 ... ..	1,219,567	1	18 5½
1855 ... ..	1,193,309	3	10 6½	1867 ... ..	1,516,231	2	6 8
1856 ... ..	1,458,647	3	16 7	1868 ... ..	1,352,818	2	0 3¾
1857 ... ..	1,331,362	3	1 10½	1869 ... ..	1,539,495	2	4 2
1858 ... ..	1,414,511	2	18 5¾	1870 ... ..	1,394,333	1	19 3½
1859 ... ..	1,414,760	2	14 8½	1871 (6 months)	724,261	0	19 9½
1860 ... ..	1,330,761	2	9 4¼	1871-2... ..	1,612,034	2	3 0
1861 ... ..	1,244,389	2	6 0	1872-3... ..	1,784,056	2	6 4
1862 ... ..	1,183,194	2	3 2	1873-4... ..	1,896,842	2	8 0¾
1863 ... ..	1,158,219	2	1 3¼	1874-5... ..	1,724,822	2	2 9
1864 ... ..	1,167,036	1	19 7½	1875-6... ..	1,780,392	2	3 3¾

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.

Taxation,  
1875-6 and  
former  
years.

99. The total amount of taxation levied in 1875-6 exceeded that in 1874-5 by £55,570. It was, however, exceeded in 1873-4 and in 1872-3, but in no other year. The amount of taxation per head exceeded that in 1874-5 by 6¾d., but was exceeded in 1873-4, 1872-3, 1869, and 1867, also in all the years from 1853 to 1861.

Taxation in  
Austral-  
asian co-  
lonies.

100. The following table shows the gross amount raised by taxation and the amount of taxation per head in Victoria during the last four financial years, and in the other Australasian colonies during the years 1873, 1874, and 1875:—

TAXATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Taxation.	
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.
		£	£ s. d.
Victoria ... ..	1872-3	1,784,056	2 6 4
	1873-4	1,896,842	2 8 0¾
	1874-5	1,724,822	2 2 9
	1875-6	1,780,392	2 3 3¾
New South Wales ... ..	1873	1,382,752	2 10 3¾
	1874	1,217,401	2 2 6½
	1875	1,138,901	1 18 3

\* According to figures made up whilst these pages were passing through the press, but not audited, the taxation in 1876-7 amounted to £1,770,915, or to £2 2s. 2d. per head of the estimated mean population (839,493) of that financial year.

† For mean population of each year, see table following paragraph 86 ante.

TAXATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Taxation.			
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.		
		£	£	s.	d.
Queensland ...	1873	546,732	3	14	6½
	1874	552,758	3	11	3¼
	1875	562,227	3	5	2¾
South Australia ...	1873	362,246	1	17	1½
	1874	370,440	1	16	9½
	1875	339,103	1	12	8¼
Western Australia ...	1873	71,625	2	15	7¾
	1874	82,275	3	3	4
	1875	80,645	3	0	11½
Tasmania ...	1873	178,942	1	14	6¼
	1874	215,233	2	1	3¾
	1875	213,642	2	1	1½
New Zealand ...	1873	1,055,296	3	13	4¼
	1874	1,294,276	4	1	2
	1875	1,350,296	3	15	3

NOTE.—For returns of taxation in the neighboring colonies during 1875, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

101. According to the returns of the last year named, the following is the order in which the colonies stand in regard to the amount of taxation they raise in proportion to their respective populations. It will be observed that the amount of taxation per head is highest in New Zealand and lowest in South Australia. In New Zealand, Queensland, and Western Australia it is higher than in Victoria; but in Tasmania, New South Wales, and South Australia it is lower:—

Order of colonies in respect to taxation.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AMOUNT OF TAXATION PER HEAD.

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

102. In connection with the general revenue, taxation, and expenditure of the colony, the local or municipal revenue, taxation, and expenditure should also be considered, and this was made the ground of a special recommendation\* by the intercolonial Conference to which allusion has been already made; but I regret to say that the other colonies have not in this respect given effect to the resolutions of their representatives, and therefore the information can only be given in regard to Victoria. A statement of the revenue of local bodies has been given on a former page of this work;† but this included an amount of £356,712 received

General and local revenue and expenditure.

\* See report of Conference of Government Statists, resolutions 16 and 17, page 10, and introductory letter to same by the Government Statist of Victoria, paragraphs 26 and 27, page 7, Parliamentary Paper No. 11, Session 1875.

† See table following paragraph 72 *ante*.

from the State, which must be deducted when the amounts raised and expended by the Central Government and local bodies are taken together. The following table gives a statement of the total revenue and total expenditure of the General and Municipal Governments during the years 1874-5 and 1875-6, whereby it will be seen that the sums raised and the sums expended for general and local purposes each amounted to nearly £5,000,000 in the former, and to over £5,000,000 in the latter financial year :—

**GENERAL AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,  
1874-5 AND 1875-6.\***

				Total Amounts Received and Expended.					
				1874-5.			1875-6.		
REVENUE.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
General Government	...	...	...	4,236,423	5	10	4,325,156	9	1
Municipal Government	...	...	...	683,001	14	3	684,690	14	11
Total	...	...	...	4,919,425	0	1	5,009,847	4	0
EXPENDITURE.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
General Government	...	...	...	4,318,120	11	7	4,572,843	10	9
Municipal Government	...	...	...	572,242	14	7	649,654	10	10
Total	...	...	...	4,890,363	6	2	5,222,498	1	7

General and local revenue and expenditure per head.

103. The next table gives the general and local revenue and expenditure per head in the same two years. It will be observed that the local revenue amounts to between 16 and 17 shillings per head, and the general and local revenue combined to over £6 per head† :—

**GENERAL AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD,  
1874-5 AND 1875-6.**

				Amounts Received and Expended per Head.†					
				1874-5.			1875-6.		
REVENUE.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
General Government	...	...	...	5	5	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	5	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Municipal Government	...	...	...	0	16	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	16	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total	...	...	...	6	1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	1	10
EXPENDITURE.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
General Government	...	...	...	5	7	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	11	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Municipal Government	...	...	...	0	14	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	15	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total	...	...	...	6	1	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	7	0 $\frac{1}{2}$

\* The financial year of the General Government ends on the 30th June; that of Melbourne and Geelong ends on the 31st August; that of other municipalities ends on the 30th September.

† Although the financial years of the General and Municipal Governments terminate at different dates (see last footnote), the same populations (806,760 and 822,231) as have already been taken (see table following paragraph 86 *ante*) to calculate the amount of general revenue and general expenditure per head have been used to make these calculations. As the population varies very slightly, this will scarcely, if at all, affect the result.

104. The amount of taxation under the General and Local Governments is given in the following table for the same two years, the items being specified in each case as resolved upon at the Statistical Conference of which mention has more than once been made.\* 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 municipal revenue by rejecting—besides all grants received from the General Government—deposits on contracts, rents of buildings and land, proceeds of the letting of halls, &c., the balance being considered as taxation:—

## GENERAL AND LOCAL TAXATION, 1874-5 AND 1875-6.

Heads of Taxation.	Amount Received.					
	1874-5.			1875-6.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<b>GENERAL GOVERNMENT TAXATION.</b>						
Customs duties ... ..	1,527,439	10	7	1,550,460	14	5
Wharfage rates ... ..	100,795	6	10	107,327	5	11
Ports and harbors ... ..	19,935	7	6	22,104	1	0
Spirits distilled in Victoria ... ..	32,474	15	8	33,437	5	9
Licenses (not territorial)... ..	10,714	4	9	10,711	18	9
Duties on estates of deceased persons ... ..	32,526	1	1	48,963	3	2
Duties on bank notes ... ..	...	...	...	7,190	19	0
Toll receipts ... ..	936	12	1	196	9	3
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>1,724,821</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1,780,391</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT TAXATION.</b>						
Rates ... ..	364,337	19	7	359,265	18	2
Toll receipts ... ..	69,106	9	1	61,055	9	6
Licenses ... ..	107,071	8	9	108,752	17	1
Registration of dogs and goats ... ..	10,293	5	4	10,782	13	6
Market dues ... ..	27,982	1	0	31,248	5	6
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>578,791</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>571,105</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Total general and local taxation ... ..</b>	<b>2,303,613</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2,351,497</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

105. The general and local taxation taken together represented in 1874-5 a proportion of £2 17s. 1½d. to each individual in the community, and in 1875-6 a proportion of £2 17s. 2¼d. to each individual.‡

106. On the 30th June 1876 the public debt of Victoria amounted to £13,996,823. This consisted of—

	£	s.	d.
Debentures ... ..	12,993,220	0	0
Stock ... ..	1,003,602	12	0
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>£13,996,822</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>

\* See report of Conference, resolution 17, page 10, and Appendix E, page 25.

† See paragraph 97 ante.

‡ See footnote to paragraph 103 ante.

Repayment  
of debentures.

107. The debentures are repayable at the following dates and places :—

REPAYMENT OF DEBENTURES.

When Repayable.	Amount Repayable.		
	In Melbourne.	In London.	Total.
	£	£	£
1st October 1883 ... ..	236,600	3,587,500	3,824,100
„ 1884 ... ..	...	812,500	812,500
„ 1885 ... ..	580,620	2,600,000	3,180,620
„ 1888 ... ..	130,000	...	130,000
„ 1889 ... ..	276,100	...	276,100
1st January 1891 ... ..	...	850,000	850,000
„ 1894 ... ..	312,900	2,107,000	2,419,900
1st July 1899 ... ..	...	1,500,000	1,500,000
Total ... ..	1,536,220	11,457,000	12,993,220

Loan account.

108. The following is the condition of the loan account, and the steps whereby it reached its present amount :—

Amount authorized to be borrowed* ... ..	£	s.	d.
	17,948,100	0	0
Less debentures unsold ... £3,000,000	0	0	
„ stock unsold ... ..	96,279	6	0
„ amount repaid* ... ..	868,100	0	0
	<u>3,964,379</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>
	13,983,720	14	0
Increase by bonus paid on conversion of 5 and 6 per cent. debentures into 4 per cent. stock ... ..	13,101	18	0
Total ... ..	<u>£13,996,822</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>0</u>

Amounts repaid.

109. Of the £868,100 repaid, £800,000 was borrowed for the purpose of constructing works for the supply of water to Melbourne and suburbs, and £68,100 to purchase the privileges, rights, and property held by the Melbourne, Mount Alexander, and Murray River Railway Company.

Purposes for which debt was incurred.

110. The debt was contracted for the following purposes :—

Construction of railways ... ..	£	s.	d.
	12,107,000	0	0
Waterworks ... ..	960,000	0	0
Public works and water supply ... ..	516,720	14	0
Alfred graving dock ... ..	300,000	0	0
Defences ... ..	100,000	0	0
	<u>13,983,720</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>0</u>
Increase by bonus on conversion of debentures as above ... ..	13,101	18	0
Total ... ..	<u>£13,996,822</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>0</u>

\* Not including an amount of £735,000, commonly called the Gabrielli Loan, which was borrowed in 1854-5 by the Corporations of Melbourne and Geelong, the principal being guaranteed by the General Government. The last instalment of this loan was repaid in 1875.



111. The following are the rates of interest payable on the various amounts of which the debt is composed :—

	£	s.	d.
6 per cent. ... ..	9,073,320	0	0
5 per cent. ... ..	2,419,900	0	0
4 per cent. ... ..	2,503,602	12	0
Total ... ..	£13,996,822	12	0

Rates of interest.

112. No conversion of debentures into stock took place during the year under review or the previous one. The value of the debentures converted is therefore the same as that quoted in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874,\* viz. :—

Conversion of debentures into stock.

	£
6 per cent. debentures ... ..	76,680
5 per cent. „ ... ..	397,100
Total ... ..	£473,780

113. The 6 per cent. debentures were converted at rates varying from £113 to £118 per £100, and the 5 per cent. debentures at rates varying from £100 to £109 per £100. The total amount paid as bonus on conversion has already been stated to have been £13,101 18s. 0d. The stock produced therefore represents a liability of £486,881 18s. 0d., instead of £473,780.

Rates at which debentures were converted.

114. To the 30th June 1876, stock of the following amounts had been purchased, and debentures amounting, with the bonus paid on conversion, to the following values had been converted by the Treasurer and by the public respectively :—

Stock held by Treasurer and public.

## VICTORIAN STOCK.

	£	s.	d.
Stock purchased by the Treasurer ... ..	220,015	14	0
„ „ public ... ..	296,705	0	0
Total ... ..	516,720	14	0
Stock produced by debentures converted by the Treasurer ... ..	393,328	0	0
„ „ „ public ... ..	93,553	18	0
Total ... ..	486,881	18	0
Total stock held by the Treasurer ... ..	613,343	14	0
„ „ public ... ..	390,258	18	0
Total Victorian stock ... ..	£1,003,602	12	0

115. The whole of Victorian stock bears interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

Interest on stock.

Investment of funds. 116. The following amounts on account of various funds had been invested in the stock held by the Treasurer on the 30th June 1876 :—

## INVESTMENT OF FUNDS.

	£	s.	d.
Trust fund general account ... ..	457,000	0	0
Suitors' fund ... ..	36,860	0	0
Estates of deceased persons ... ..	17,150	0	0
Municipalities ... ..	2,000	0	0
Specific trust accounts ... ..	7,333	14	0
Police superannuation fund ... ..	70,000	0	0
Assurance fund ... ..	23,000	0	0
Total stock held by the Treasurer ... ..	£613,343	14	0

Indebtedness per head. 117. The estimated population of Victoria on the 30th June 1876 was 829,284. If the amount of public debt at the same period (£13,996,823) be divided by this number, the proportionate indebtedness of each man, woman, and child in the colony will be shown to have been £16 17s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. As compared with the amounts on the 30th June 1875, the total debt shows an increase of £4,240, but the average indebtedness per head shows a decrease of 6s. 5d.\*

Debts of Australasian colonies. 118. The following table shows the total amount of debt and the amount of indebtedness per head in Victoria at the end of each of the four last financial years, and in the other Australasian colonies at the termination of each of the three years ended with 1875 :—

## PUBLIC DEBTS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	At the end of each Financial Year.			
		Total Amount of Debt.	Amount of Indebtedness per Head.		
		£	£	s.	d.
Victoria ... ..	1872-3	12,367,757	15	17	1
	1873-4	12,485,433	15	13	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
	1874-5	13,992,583	17	3	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
	1875-6	13,996,823	16	17	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
New South Wales ... ..	1873	10,842,415	19	7	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1874	10,516,371	17	19	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
	1875	11,470,637	18	18	2
Queensland ... ..	1873	4,786,850	32	12	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
	1874	5,253,286	32	2	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1875	6,948,586	38	6	7
South Australia ... ..	1873	2,174,900	10	19	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
	1874	2,989,750	14	12	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
	1875	3,320,600	15	15	7
Western Australia ... ..	1873	35,000	1	7	2
	1874	119,000	4	10	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
	1875	135,000	5	1	1

\* On the 30th June 1877 the public debt of Victoria was £17,011,382. At the same date the estimated population was 849,021. The amount of indebtedness per head was thus £20 0s. 9d.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	At the end of each Financial Year.	
		Total Amount of Debt.	Amount of Indebtedness per Head.
		£	£ s. d.
Tasmania ...	1873	1,477,600	14 3 6 $\frac{3}{4}$
	1874	1,476,700	14 3 6
	1875	1,489,400	14 7 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
New Zealand ...	1873	10,913,936	36 17 6 $\frac{3}{4}$
	1874	13,366,936	39 2 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
	1875	17,400,031	46 5 10 $\frac{3}{4}$

NOTE.—For public debts of the respective colonies at the end of 1876, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

119. According to the returns of the last year named, by far the most heavily indebted colony, in proportion to its population, is New Zealand, and the least so is Western Australia. Victoria is less heavily indebted than New Zealand, Queensland, or New South Wales; but more so than either of the other colonies. The following is the order in which the colonies stand in respect to their indebtedness per head, the most heavily indebted colony being placed first, and the least heavily indebted one last:—

Order of colonies in respect to indebtedness.

## ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AMOUNT OF INDEBTEDNESS PER HEAD.

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

120. Upwards of two-thirds of the interest of the Victorian debt is payable in October and April, the remainder in July and January. More than four-fifths is payable in London, and the remainder in Melbourne. The following table shows the exact amounts payable at those times and places in 1875-6. It will be observed that the total amount payable was £765,538 6s.:—

Interest on debt.

## INTEREST PAYABLE, 1875-6.\*

Rate per cent.	When due.	Amount Payable—		
		In Melbourne.	In London.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
6	July and January	...	51,000 0 0	51,000 0 0
5	" "	15,645 0 0	105,350 0 0	120,995 0 0
4	" "	...	60,000 0 0	60,000 0 0
	Total ...	15,645 0 0	216,350 0 0	231,995 0 0
6	October and April	73,399 4 0	420,000 0 0	493,399 4 0
4	" "	40,144 2 0	...	40,144 2 0
	Total ...	113,543 6 0	420,000 0 0	533,543 6 0
	Grand Total ...	129,188 6 0	636,350 0 0	765,538 6 0

\* The amounts in this table represent the interest, which would be payable during the twelve months next ensuing provided the debt should remain the same as on the 30th June 1876.

Interest on  
debt per  
head.

121. The interest on the debt represented a charge of 18s. 7½d. per head of the mean population of 1875-6, as against a charge of 18s. 11¾d. per head of the mean population of 1874-5.

Expenses of  
debt.

122. The expenses connected with the public debt, consisting chiefly of premium on remittances to London and commission, viz., ½ per cent. on interest payable thereat, amounted to £7,220 18s. in 1875-6, as against £4,409 12s. 1d. in the previous year.

Expenditure  
on immi-  
gration.

123. 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 much money to this object, and in 1875-6 the amount so expended was under £800. The following are the amounts spent in introducing immigrants during each year :—

EXPENDITURE ON IMMIGRATION, 1851 TO 1875-6.\*

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1851	116,362	15	9	1866	35,812	19	8
1852	206,552	5	2	1867	38,401	9	11
1853	209,924	18	3	1868	32,548	10	4
1854	390,351	15	10	1869	50,637	7	8
1855	187,354	12	7	1870	33,312	18	9
1856	115,715	10	9	1871 (six months)	14,839	11	1
1857	115,876	15	2	1871-2	21,807	15	10
1858	59,023	8	5	1872-3	4,094	3	2
1859	48,809	3	4	1873-4	2,251	0	0
1860	6,948	0	0	1874-5	1,583	5	6
1861	63,739	0	6	1875-6	759	17	4
1862	115,209	10	4				
1863	50,080	14	7				
1864	47,886	16	0	Total	£2,011,692	15	1
1865	41,808	9	2				

Expenditure  
on public  
works.

124. During the last twenty-six years a sum amounting to £31,600,000 has been expended by the General Government on public works, including railways, roads and bridges, Melbourne and country water supply, and other works and buildings. Of this amount, nearly £1,600,000 was spent in 1875-6. The whole is exclusive of the sums expended by local bodies on public works, roads, &c., and by the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United Railway Company and its predecessors on the construction and maintenance of their lines. The following table gives the amounts expended by the State prior to and during 1875-6 :—

\* Prior to 1870 the figures denote the whole expenditure in connection 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.

## EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS.\*

Public Works.	Amount Expended.		
	Prior to 1875-6.	During 1875-6.	Total.
	£	£	£
Victorian railways ... ..	13,240,656	956,411	14,197,067
Roads and bridges ... ..	6,773,818	66,690	6,840,508
Melbourne water supply (Yan Yean)	1,318,423	80,141	1,398,564
Other waterworks ... ..	1,427,504	142,354	1,569,858
Other public works ... ..	7,244,663	348,596	7,593,259
Total ... ..	30,005,064	1,594,192	31,599,256

## PART IV.—VITAL STATISTICS.

125. In the tables of births, deaths, and marriages the urban dis-<sup>Town and country districts.</sup>tricts are separated from the extra-urban; and the former are subdivided into the metropolitan, embracing the City of Melbourne and the surrounding towns, boroughs, and villages, with their intermediate spaces extending for a distance of ten miles in each direction; and the extra-metropolitan, embracing all municipalised cities, towns, and boroughs throughout the colony except those within a distance of ten miles of Melbourne, together with a few towns which were at one time independent municipalities, but have ceased to be so, and have become amalgamated with shires. The extra-urban districts embrace all parts of the colony outside a radius of ten miles from the centre of Melbourne except such as are within the limits of municipalised cities, towns, and boroughs, and of the few unmunicipalised towns alluded to.

126. The number of marriages celebrated in 1876 was 4,949, as<sup>Marriages, 1876.</sup> against 4,985 in the previous year. The excess in favor of 1875 was thus 36.

127. A statement of the number of marriages in each year since the<sup>Marriages, 1876, and former years.</sup> first settlement of Port Phillip will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) at the commencement of this work. By this it will be seen that more marriages took place in 1875 than in any former year, also that the marriages in 1876 have been exceeded only in that year and in 1873.

\* The railway expenditure dates from 1858, that of roads and bridges and "other public works" from 1851, that of the Melbourne water supply from 1853, and that of "other waterworks" from 1865.

Marriages,  
1873-76.

128. The marriages have, however, fluctuated but little in numbers during the four years ended with 1876, as will be seen by the following figures :—

NUMBER OF MARRIAGES.

1873 ...	...	4,974	1875 ...	...	4,985
1874 ...	...	4,925	1876 ...	...	4,949

Marriage  
rate in  
Victoria.

129. The marriage rate has been decreasing pretty steadily for years past. This is chiefly no doubt a result of the increasing proportion of persons at unmarriageable ages in the population. The following table gives the number of marriages and the number of persons married per 1,000 of the population during the eleven years ended with 1876 :—

ANNUAL MARRIAGE RATE, 1866 TO 1876.

Year.	Per 1,000 of the Mean Population.		Year.	Per 1,000 of the Mean Population.	
	Number of Marriages.	Number of Persons Married.		Number of Marriages.	Number of Persons Married.
1866 ...	6·71	13·42	1873 ...	6·37	12·74
1867 ...	6·91	13·82	1874 ...	6·17	12·34
1868 ...	6·99	13·98	1875 ...	6·12	12·24
1869 ...	6·79	13·58	1876 ...	5·96	11·92
1870 ...	6·67	13·34			
1871 ...	6·35	12·70	Mean of		
1872 ...	6·30	12·60	eleven years	6·46	12·92

Marriage  
rates in  
Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

130. The marriage rate in Victoria is low as compared with that prevailing in all the Australasian colonies except Tasmania and Western Australia. In these two the rate is about equal to that of Victoria. The following figures give the mean marriage rate for all the colonies except Western Australia during the eleven years ended with 1875, and for Western Australia during the four years ended with 1875. The colonies are placed in order according to their marriage rates, the colony with the highest marriage rate being placed first, and that with the lowest last. All the calculations were made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne :—

MARRIAGE RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.\*

Colony.	Years over which the Average extends.		Annual Marriages† per 1,000 of the Population.
	Number.	Period.	
1. Queensland ...	11	1865 to 1875	9·13
2. New Zealand ...	11	1865 to 1875	8·57
3. New South Wales ...	11	1865 to 1875	7·90
4. South Australia ...	11	1865 to 1875	7·69
5. Victoria ...	11	1865 to 1875	6·58
6. Western Australia ...	4	1872 to 1875	6·52
7. Tasmania ...	11	1865 to 1875	6·33

\* For the number of marriages in the various colonies during the four years ended with 1876, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

† The numbers in this column doubled give the persons married in every thousand of the population.

131. The marriage rate of Victoria is lower than that of any of the countries of which particulars are given in the following table, except Ireland.\* The marriage rate of Queensland is, however, higher than that in any of those countries, the marriage rate of New Zealand is higher than that in most, and the marriage rate of New South Wales is equal to that in several of them :—

Marriage rates in European countries.

MARRIAGE RATES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Years over which the Average extends.		Annual Marriages† per 1,000 of the Population.
	Number.	Period.	
England and Wales ... ..	20	1854 to 1873	8·37
Scotland ... ..	10	1864 to 1873	7·16
Ireland* ... ..	11	1865 to 1875	5·12
Denmark ... ..	20	1854 to 1873	7·90
Sweden ... ..	20	1854 to 1873	7·07
Austria ... ..	20	1854 to 1873	8·67
Prussia ... ..	20	1854 to 1873	8·61
The Netherlands ... ..	20	1854 to 1873	7·99
France ... ..	20	1854 to 1873	7·99
Spain ... ..	10	1861 to 1870	7·55
Italy ... ..	11	1863 to 1873	7·70

132. As the marriage ceremony is generally performed in towns, whatever may be the ordinary residence of the persons marrying, it is not surprising that the marriage rate is much higher there than in the country ; but in the last three years it has been higher in extra-metropolitan towns than in Melbourne and suburbs, for which circumstance it is not easy to assign a reason. The marriages celebrated in 1876 in metropolitan and extra-metropolitan towns, and in country districts, together with the estimated mean populations of such divisions, were as follow :—

Marriage rates in town and country.

MARRIAGES IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1876.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population.	Marriages, 1876.	
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.
Melbourne and suburbs ... ..	247,079	2,113	8·55
Towns outside Melbourne and suburbs ...	191,038	1,960	10·26
Country districts ... ..	392,562	876	2·23
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>830,679</b>	<b>4,949</b>	<b>5·96</b>

\* The registrations in Ireland are admitted by the Registrar-General to be defective. He states that, notwithstanding prosecutions are resorted to to induce a general compliance with the law, numerous cases of neglect to register births and deaths are reported ; that the registration of marriages is also unsatisfactory, owing to some of the clergy declining to sign the necessary certificates.—See 11th Detailed Report of the Registrar-General of Ireland, page 15. He also alludes to the subject in his 12th Annual Report, page 31, and suggests remedies. It is said that an approximation to the correct numbers would be obtained by adding one-third to the registered marriages and births, and one-fourth to registered deaths in that country.—See 29th Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xxiii.

† The numbers in this column doubled give the persons married in every thousand of the population.

‡ In 1873 the marriages in the United Kingdom were in the proportion of 8·03 per 1,000 of the population, viz., England and Wales, 8·80 ; Scotland, 7·79—total Great Britain, 8·67 ; Ireland, 4·82.

Marriages  
in each  
quarter.

133. Marriages in Victoria are almost invariably most numerous in the autumn and spring quarters, and least numerous in the summer and winter quarters. The following table shows the number and percentage of marriages in each quarter of 1876, and the mean percentage in each quarter of the ten previous years :—

#### MARRIAGES IN EACH QUARTER.

Seasons.	Quarter ended on the last day of—	Year 1876.		Percentage in Ten Years: 1866 to 1875.
		Number of Marriages.	Percentage.	
Summer ...	March ...	1,188	24·00	24·48
Autumn ...	June ...	1,286	25·99	25·88
Winter ...	September ...	1,204	24·33	23·96
Spring ...	December ...	1,271	25·68	25·68
	Year ...	4,949	100·00	100·00

Former con-  
dition of  
persons  
married.

134. About four-fifths of the unions which take place are between bachelors and spinsters, next most numerous are generally those between bachelors and widows, although in 1876 these were exceeded by marriages of widowers and spinsters. Marriages between widowers and widows are generally somewhat less than a twentieth of the whole. The following are the numbers and percentage in each of these groups during 1876, and the percentage during the previous decennial period :—

#### FORMER CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRIED.

Previous Condition.	Year 1876.		Percentage in Ten Years: 1866 to 1875.
	Number of Marriages.	Percentage.	
Bachelors and spinsters ...	3,896	78·72	80·33
Bachelors and widows ...	375	7·58	7·91
Widowers and spinsters ...	430	8·69	7·41
Widowers and widows ...	248	5·01	4·35
Total ...	4,949	100·00	100·00

Divorced  
persons.

135. 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. Three divorced males and six divorced females were married in 1876. In two of these instances the divorced couple were reunited; the other divorced male married a widow. Three of the divorced females married bachelors and the remaining female a widower.

Marriage of  
an Arab and  
an Irish-  
woman.

136. The group showing the unions of bachelors and spinsters also contains a record of the legal marriage of an Arabian to an Irishwoman, who had previously been united by Mahometan rites.



137. Persons whose wife or husband has 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. Notwithstanding this disability, however, the provision is frequently taken advantage of. It was so in 1876 by two males and four females. Both the former married spinsters; one had not heard of his former wife for twenty and the other for twenty-five years. Two of the deserted females married bachelors, and the two others widowers; the former husbands of three had disappeared for eight and the husband of the remaining one for ten years. These people are tabulated as widowers and widows, since it is only on the assumption that their former helpmate is dead that the law does not prohibit their contracting a fresh union.

Deserted husbands and wives.

138. During the last three years more widowers have remarried than widows. Formerly it was different. In the eight years ended with 1873 the widowers re-entering the marriage state numbered 4,344 and the widows 4,618, and at earlier periods in the history of the colony the preponderance of remarriages of widows over those of widowers was even greater than this. Such a circumstance could only happen in a country in which females are scarce as compared with males. In England and Wales, during the twenty years ended with 1874, 48 per cent. more widowers remarried than widows, the number of the former being 490,912, that of the latter 332,428. The following is a statement of the number of widowers and widows who remarried in Victoria during each of the eleven years ended with 1876:—

Remarriages.

REMARRIAGES, 1866 TO 1876.

Year.	Number of Remarriages of—		Year.	Number of Remarriages of—	
	Widowers.	Widows.		Widowers.	Widows.
1866 ...	487	498	1873 ...	586	591
1867 ...	504	591	1874 ...	602	593
1868 ...	558	623	1875 ...	614	583
1869 ...	553	563	1876 ...	678	623
1870 ...	547	595			
1871 ...	587	605	Total ...	6,238	6,417
1872 ...	522	552			

139. In the case of all but 30 of the 4,949 marriages which took place in 1876 the age of both bridegroom and bride was specified. In 23 out of the 30 defective entries the age of neither party was given; in two cases the age of the husband was stated, not that of the wife, and

Ages of persons married.

in five instances the age of the wife was given, not that of the husband. The following table shows the ages of the husbands and of the wives in combination :—

AGES OF PERSONS MARRIED, 1876.

Ages of Husbands.	Ages of Wives.																		Total Husbands.		
	13 to 14.	14 to 15.	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.	Unspecified.
17 to 18 years...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
18 to 19 „	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
19 to 20 „	...	...	...	1	1	13	5	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
20 to 21 „	...	...	1	1	8	18	25	13	30	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
21 to 25 „	...	...	5	14	58	121	163	201	595	125	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1299
25 to 30 „	...	1	3	20	57	107	164	142	576	296	47	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1428
30 to 35 „	1	1	2	7	19	27	66	70	256	233	86	38	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	813
35 to 40 „	...	...	...	3	11	13	22	30	124	153	87	63	14	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	529
40 to 45 „	...	...	...	2	3	5	4	8	49	63	57	73	47	12	4	5	...	...	...	...	332
45 to 50 „	...	...	...	1	1	5	5	4	17	30	39	31	37	19	7	...	...	...	...	...	196
50 to 55 „	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	6	10	12	12	15	19	7	3	...	1	...	...	88
55 to 60 „	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	3	5	6	9	17	9	4	1	...	...	...	59
60 to 65 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	4	3	6	4	2	...	...	...	23
65 to 70 „	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	11
70 to 75 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	5
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	28
Total wives	1	2	11	53	160	313	459	476	1664	919	350	239	135	80	37	17	5	2	1	25	4949

NOTE.—This table may be read thus :—Three men between 40 and 45 married girls between 17 and 18; two women between 50 and 55 married men between 35 and 40, &c.

Marriages of minors.

140. In Victoria, as in England and Wales, boys at the age of 14, girls at the age of 12, may, with consent of their parents or guardians, legally marry; but as a matter of fact persons in this colony very seldom do enter the marriage state at those ages. Occasionally, however, marriages take place, one of the parties to which, generally the female, is only one or two years older than the minimum age at which a legal marriage may be contracted. Such instances occurred in 1876, when a girl aged only 13 and another aged only 14 married men between 30 and 35, and a second girl aged 14 married a man between 25 and 30. The record of other marriages of mere girls appears in the table, viz. :—11 at the age of 15, and 53 at the age of 16. Of the latter, 1 married a man between 55 and 60, and another married a man between 65 and 70. Males do not, as a rule, marry so early as females, although the marriages of 2 youths at 17, and of 8 youths at 18 years of age are recorded in the table. In 1876, the total number of males marrying under 21 years of age was 138, or 1 in every 36, whilst the total number of females so marrying was 1,475, or not far short of 1 in every 3. By a comparison of these proportions with similar ones for the

previous ten years, it would appear that the tendency of both males and females to marry under age is increasing in Victoria.

141. In proportion to the total numbers marrying, more females and fewer males marry under age in Victoria than in England and Wales. This is shown by the figures in the following table:—

Marriages of minors in Victoria and England.

MARRIAGES OF MINORS IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

	In every 100 Marriages, Numbers under 21 Years of Age.		
	In Victoria.		In England and Wales.
	Year 1876.	Average of Ten Years: 1866 to 1875.	Average of Ten Years.
Bridegrooms ...	2·79	1·85	6·60
Brides ...	29·80	27·76	19·91
Mean ...	16·295	14·805	13·255

142. The number of Chinese males who married in this colony during the eleven years ended with 1876 was 197. Of these, 107 married with Australian, 43 with English, 21 with Irish, 14 with Scotch females, and only 3 with females of their own nation. The number of such marriages in 1876 was 14, which is a smaller number than that in any year since 1868. The following table shows the number of Chinamen who married and the nationalities of their brides during each of the eleven years:—

Marriages of Chinese.

NATIONALITY OF WOMEN MARRYING CHINESE MALES, 1866 TO 1876.

Birthplace of Wives.	Number of Marriages of Chinese Males.											Total in Eleven Years
	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	
Victoria ...	2	2	2	1	7	12	5	12	7	10	10	70
Other Australian colonies	1	3	2	3	6	8	5	4	2	2	1	37
England ...	4	2	2	5	3	8	6	5	4	2	2	43
Scotland ...	2	...	2	...	...	1	1	3	1	4	...	14
Ireland ...	3	1	3	5	1	3	2	3	...	...	...	21
Other British possessions	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
France ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Germany ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Spain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
The United States...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
China ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
At sea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3
Total in each year	12	9	12	15	18	33	20	29	15	20	14	197

143. Of the marriages which took place in 1876, 93 per cent. were solemnized according to the rites of some religious sect, and 7 per cent. were performed by lay registrars. The number of lay marriages has a

Marriages by different sects.

tendency to increase, as will be seen by the following table, which gives a statement of the number and percentage of marriages celebrated by each religious sect and by lay registrars during 1876 and during the previous eleven years:—

MARRIAGES BY DIFFERENT DENOMINATIONS.

Marriages performed according to the usages of—	Marriages celebrated in—			
	Year 1876.		1865 to 1875.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Church of England ... ..	1,193	24·11	12,753	24·64
Presbyterians ... ..	1,037	20·95	10,820	20·90
Wesleyans ... ..	950	19·20	8,244	15·92
Independents ... ..	250	5·05	2,713	5·24
Baptists ... ..	214	4·33	1,704	3·29
Lutherans ... ..	52	1·05	564	1·09
Unitarians ... ..	1	·02	21	·04
Society of Friends ... ..	...	...	4	·01
Calvinistic Methodists ... ..	8	·16	117	·23
Roman Catholic Church ... ..	824	16·65	10,898	21·05
Jews ... ..	19	·38	203	·39
Others ... ..	44	·89	434	·84
Lay registrars ... ..	357	7·21	3,292	6·36
Total ... ..	4,949	100·00	51,767	100·00

Signing with marks.

144. There are several ways of arriving at an estimate of the proportion of the adult population able to read and write. One method is by the census, when a return of this nature is made respecting every person in the community. It may be presumed, however, that this return is not always reliable, as a very small amount of education, quite insufficient to enable its possessor to make use of it in even the smallest business relations of life, may cause him to feel justified in stating, or may cause others to feel justified in stating for him, that he is able to read and write. A severer test is that of the marriage register, to which all males and all females entering the married state are required to affix their signatures. It may reasonably be supposed that all would sign in writing if able to do so, and therefore that those who sign with marks are unable to write. In 1876 the following are the numbers of both sexes who signed with marks, and their proportion to the total numbers who married:—

SIGNING MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS, 1876.

	Numbers Married.	Signing with Marks.	
		Total Number.	Number in every 100 Married.
Bridegrooms ... ..	4,949	263	5·31
Brides ... ..	4,949	371	7·50
Mean ... ..	4,949	317	6·405

145. In proportion to the total numbers married a marked increase has taken place of late years in the number of both males and females signing the marriage register in writing. This improvement is apparent from year to year; each year, as compared with its predecessor, showing a smaller proportion of persons signing with marks. The following are the proportions in the last four years:—

Increased numbers signing in writing.

NUMBERS SIGNING WITH MARKS PER 100 MARRIED, 1873 TO 1876.

Year.	Men.	Women.
1873	6.55	9.97
1874	6.52	9.91
1875	5.48	9.43
1876	5.31	7.50

146. Comparing the year 1876 with the average of the previous eleven years a still greater improvement is made evident:—

Signing with marks, 1865 to 1876.

NUMBERS SIGNING WITH MARKS PER 100 MARRIED, 1865 TO 1876.

	Men.	Women.
Eleven years: 1865 to 1875	7.18	13.42
Year 1876	5.31	7.50

147. 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 1876 and the average of the previous eleven years. A marked improvement will be noticed in respect to all the principal sects:—

Signing with marks in each sect.

SIGNING MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS.

Marriages performed according to the usages of—	Number Signing with Marks in every 100 Married.					
	Year 1876.			1865 to 1875.		
	Men.	Women.	Mean.	Men.	Women.	Mean.
Church of England	4.11	5.87	4.99	5.49	10.57	8.03
Presbyterians	3.95	5.59	4.77	4.99	9.82	7.41
Wesleyans	5.37	4.95	5.16	5.36	9.06	7.21
Independents	1.60	4.80	3.20	5.05	10.03	7.54
Baptists	3.74	5.14	4.44	4.46	7.80	6.13
Lutherans	...	3.85	1.92	1.77	5.50	3.64
Unitarians	...	...	...	...	9.52	4.76
Calvinistic Methodists	...	12.50	6.25	...	10.26	5.13
Roman Catholics	10.32	14.56	12.44	14.23	25.32	19.77
Jews	5.26	...	2.63	1.48	3.45	2.46
Other persuasions	2.27	6.82	4.55	9.22	8.76	8.99
Lay registrars	6.44	13.16	9.80	6.59	16.31	11.45
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.31</b>	<b>7.50</b>	<b>6.41</b>	<b>7.18</b>	<b>13.42</b>	<b>10.30</b>

Cases of both signing with marks.

148. It is evident that, if only one party to a marriage is unable to write, the misfortune is not so great as if both parties are entirely illiterate. The marriages in which marks were made use of in 1876 numbered 559; but in only 75 of these, or about a seventh, did both parties so sign. In the 484 other instances, either the husband or the wife signed in writing. Thus, whereas the marriages in which one or both could not write amounted to 11 per cent. of the whole, in the case of only about 2 per cent. of the marriages could neither party write.

Signing with marks in Victoria and England.

149. In England and Wales during 1874, which is the latest date for which the information is available, as many as 18 males and 24 females in every 100 of the same sexes married were unable to write their names on the registers. This indicates that, in the matter of adult elementary education, the mother country is still far behind Victoria.

Births, 1876.

150. The births registered in Victoria during 1876 numbered 26,769, as against 26,720 in 1875. The excess in favor of 1876 was therefore 49.

Births in 1876 and former years.

151. A statement of the number of births in each year since the first settlement of Port Phillip will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) at the commencement of this work. By this it will be seen that a greater number of births than those in 1876 were registered in 1868 and in each of the five years ended with 1874, but in no other years since the first settlement of the colony.

Annual birth rate, 1866 to 1876.

152. The birth rate, like the marriage rate,\* has been decreasing pretty steadily for years past. This will be seen by the following figures:—

#### ANNUAL BIRTH RATE, 1866 TO 1876.

			Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.				Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.
1866	...	...	39·44	1873	...	...	36·01
1867	...	...	39·41	1874	...	...	33·56
1868	...	...	40·59	1875	...	...	32·78
1869	...	...	37·36	1876	...	...	32·23
1870	...	...	38·25				
1871	...	...	37·07				
1872	...	...	35·95				
						Mean of eleven years	36·38

Birth rates in Australasian colonies.

153. The birth rate is lower in Victoria than in any of the other Australasian colonies except Western Australia and Tasmania. The following table gives the mean rate for all the colonies, except Western Australia, during the eleven years ended with 1875, and for Western Australia during the four years ended with 1875. The colonies are placed in order according to their respective birth rates. All the calculations were made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

\* See paragraph 129 *ante*.

BIRTH RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.\*

Colony.	Years over which the Average extends.		Annual Births per 1,000 of the Population.
	Number.	Period.	
1. Queensland ...	11	1865 to 1875	42·21
2. New Zealand ...	11	1865 to 1875	40·92
3. New South Wales ...	11	1865 to 1875	39·73
4. South Australia ...	11	1865 to 1875	39·22
5. Victoria ...	11	1865 to 1875	37·26
6. Western Australia ...	4	1872 to 1875	31·56
7. Tasmania ...	11	1865 to 1875	29·91

154. By reference to the table showing the marriage rates in Australasian colonies (paragraph 130 *ante*), it may be noticed that the colonies follow precisely the same order in respect to their marriage rates as they do, according to the foregoing table, in respect to their birth rates. Order of marriage and birth rates identical.

155. The birth rate in Victoria is higher than that in France, Ireland, † Denmark, Sweden, Scotland, the Netherlands, or England; is about equal to that in Spain and Italy; is not quite so high as that in Prussia; and not nearly so high as that in Austria, which, of all European countries respecting which returns of a recent date have reached this colony, is that in which the birth rate is the highest. The birth rate in Queensland and New Zealand, however, is higher than that in Austria. The following table gives the average birth rate in all the countries named:— Birth rates in European countries.

BIRTH RATES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Years over which the Average extends.		Annual Births per 1,000 of the Population.
	Number.	Period.	
England and Wales...	20	1854 to 1873	34·910
Scotland ...	5	1869 to 1873	34·600
Ireland † ...	11	1865 to 1875	26·864
Denmark ...	20	1854 to 1873	31·570
Sweden ...	20	1854 to 1873	31·945
Austria ...	20	1854 to 1873	40·125
Prussia ...	20	1854 to 1873	37·805
The Netherlands ...	20	1854 to 1873	34·460
France ...	20	1854 to 1873	26·115
Spain ...	10	1861 to 1870	37·150
Italy ...	11	1863 to 1873	37·310

156. The birth rate in 1876, as in 1875 and 1874, was highest in the extra-metropolitan towns, less high in the metropolis, and lowest of all Birth rates in town and country.

\* For the number of births in the various colonies during the four years ended with 1876, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

† The registrations in Ireland are admitted by the Registrar-General to be defective. See footnote to paragraph 131 *ante*.

‡ In 1873 the births in the United Kingdom were in the proportion of 34·1 per 1,000 of the population, viz. :—England and Wales, 35·5; Scotland, 34·9; total Great Britain, 35·4; Ireland, 27·1.

in the country districts. It will be remembered that, as regards these divisions of the colony, the marriage rates in 1876\* followed the same order as the birth rates, and this was also the case in 1875 and 1874:—

### BIRTHS IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1876.

Districts.	Births, 1876.	
	Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of Population.
Melbourne and suburbs ... ..	8,202	33·20
Towns outside Melbourne and suburbs ...	7,303	38·23
Country districts ... ..	11,264	28·69
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>26,769</b>	<b>32·23</b>

NOTE.—For mean population of the different groups of districts, see table following paragraph 132 *ante*.

Birth rates  
in metro-  
politan sub-  
districts.

157. The following table shows the mean population, the number of births, and the birth rate during 1876, also the birth rate during the quinquennial period 1871 to 1875, in the different municipalities, &c., forming the component parts of the district of Melbourne and suburbs:—

### BIRTH RATES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1871 TO 1876.

Sub-districts.	Year 1876.			Five Years: 1871 to 1875.
	Estimated Mean Population.	Births.		Births per 1,000 of Mean Population during the period.
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.	
Melbourne City † ... ..	62,000	2,067	33·34	35·63
Hotham Town ... ..	18,000	542	30·11	34·51
Fitzroy Town ... ..	17,000	598	35·18	33·11
Collingwood City ... ..	21,800	799	36·65	37·48
Richmond Town ... ..	19,000	757	39·84	35·63
Brunswick Borough ... ..	5,200	215	41·35	38·47
Prahran Town ... ..	16,520	542	32·81	33·20
Emerald Hill Town ... ..	24,500	732	29·88	34·23
Sandridge Borough ... ..	7,500	296	39·47	38·33
St. Kilda Borough ... ..	9,500	300	31·58	28·94
Brighton Borough ... ..	3,800	119	31·32	35·63
Essendon and Flemington Borough	3,100	124	40·00	40·86
Hawthorn Borough ... ..	4,500	150	33·33	38·49
Kew Borough ... ..	3,600	83	23·06	28·86
Footscray Borough ... ..	4,220	218	51·66	48·03
Williamstown Borough ... ..	7,800	315	40·38	40·23
Remainder of district ... ..	17,000	345	20·29	23·17
Shipping in Bay and River ... ..	2,039 ‡	...	...	...
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>247,079</b>	<b>8,202</b>	<b>33·20</b>	<b>34·28</b>

\* See paragraph 132 *ante*.

† The Lying-in Hospital is in Melbourne City; 388 births took place in it in 1876, and 2,138 births in the previous five years.

‡ Figures showing population of shipping at last Census (2nd April 1871.)



158. It will be noticed that during the quinquennial period 1871 to 1875 the highest birth rate was in Footscray, the next in Essendon and Flemington and Williamstown; that omitting the shipping, in which no births occurred, the lowest birth rate was in the unincorporated portion of the district, the next in Kew, and the next in St. Kilda.

Sub-districts in which birth rates are highest and lowest.

159. In all parts of the world where the births are registered it is found that more males are born than females; in Victoria during 1876 the former numbered 13,759, and the latter 13,010. These numbers furnish a proportion of 106 boys to 100 girls. In the eleven years ended with 1876 the average of Victoria was 104 boys to 100 girls, which corresponds exactly with the average of England and Wales over a series of years.

Births of males and females.

160. In 197 instances twins were born during 1876, and in two instances triplets. In the eleven years ended with that year, 2,760 cases of twins, and 21 cases of triplets have been recorded, the total number of births in the same period having been 294,184. There were thus 291,382 confinements in the eleven years, and it follows that 1 mother in every 106 gave birth to twins, and 1 mother in every 13,875 brought forth three children at a birth.

Twins and triplets.

161. The children recorded as being born out of wedlock in 1876 numbered 975, or 1 to every 27 births. In the last eleven years, out of 294,184 infants born, 8,804 have been set down as illegitimate, which numbers furnish a proportion of 1 illegitimate child to every 33 births. If the fact of a birth being illegitimate is always duly entered, illegitimacy is much less rife here than in England and Wales, since in the latter, during the ten years ended with 1873, 1 child out of every 17 born was registered as illegitimate.

Illegitimate births.

162. According to a calculation, the basis of which I have more than once explained on former occasions,\* it follows, from the number of births of legitimate children, that, approximately, 85,694 married women at the fruitful or child-bearing age were living in the colony during 1876, and, from the number of births of illegitimate children, that, exclusive of public prostitutes, who rarely have children, 3,239 single women, at a similar period of life, were living in concubinage. The total number of single women between 15 and 45 years of age may be estimated to have been 80,585 during the year. It therefore follows that 1 out of every 25 of these was living immorally.

Women living in concubinage.

\* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1873, paragraph 286, and *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874, paragraph 490.

Illegitimacy  
in town and  
country.

163. As will readily be supposed, the proportion of illegitimate births is much greater in town than in country districts. In Melbourne and suburbs it is especially great, the ratio in 1876 being 1 illegitimate child to every 17 children born, which is as high a proportion as that in England and Wales. In the extra-metropolitan towns the ratio was 1 illegitimate child to every 30 children born, or in all the urban districts taken together 1 illegitimate child to every 21 children born. The proportion in the extra-urban districts was 1 illegitimate child to every 48 children born.

Births in  
each quar-  
ter.

164. In Victoria births are always most numerous in the winter quarter, and next to that in the autumn quarter. The proportion of births in the spring and summer quarters varies in different years, the advantage being generally slightly in favor of the former. In England and Wales births are likewise more numerous in winter than at any other season. The following are the figures and percentage for 1876, and the percentage for the previous decennial period :—

#### BIRTHS IN EACH QUARTER.

Seasons.	Quarter ended on the last day of—	Year 1876.		Percentage in Ten Years: 1866 to 1875.
		Number of Births.	Percentage.	
Summer ...	March ...	6,381	23·84	23·51
Autumn ...	June ...	6,710	25·06	25·06
Winter ...	September ...	7,257	27·11	27·25
Spring ...	December ...	6,421	23·99	24·18
	Year ...	26,769	100·00	100·00

Deaths, 1876.

165. The deaths in 1876 numbered 13,561, as against 15,287 in the previous year. The mortality in 1875 was the highest ever recorded in Victoria, the next highest being in 1876. After these two years the greatest number of deaths occurred in 1866 (12,286), the next in 1874 (12,222), the next in 1860 (12,061). In no other years than these did the deaths number as high as 12,000.\*

Excess of  
births over  
deaths.

166. The births in 1876 exceeded the deaths by 13,208, or 97 per cent. In the eleven years ended with 1876 the proportion was 129 per cent. The following were the births and deaths in each of those eleven years, and the excess of the former over the latter. It will be noticed that the births more than doubled the deaths in all the years except the last two :—

\* For the number of deaths during each year since the first settlement of Port Phillip, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) *ante*.

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, 1866 TO 1876.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	
			Numerical.	Centesimal.
1866 ...	25,010	12,286	12,724	per cent. 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
Mean ...	26,744	11,678	15,066	129

167. Males contributed 7,716, and females 5,845, to the total mortality. These numbers furnish a proportion of 76 females to 100 males. In the total population it has been already stated\* that the proportion was 84 females to 100 males, so that more males and fewer females died than might have been expected from their relative numbers living.

168. The death rate of males and females is given in the following table for each of the eleven years ended with 1876; also the mean number of males and females living, and the number of males and females who died in each of those years. It will be observed that in every year the death rate of males was higher than that of females:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE,† 1866 TO 1876.

Year.	Estimated Mean Population.		Number of Deaths.		Deaths per 1,000 of the Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1866 ...	356,460	277,617	7,016	5,270	19·68	18·98	19·37
1867 ...	362,417	287,409	6,613	5,120	18·25	17·81	18·06
1868 ...	371,817	299,405	5,865	4,202	15·77	14·03	15·00
1869 ...	384,267	312,675	6,221	4,409	16·19	14·10	15·25
1870 ...	390,480	319,359	6,114	4,306	15·66	13·48	14·68
1871 ...	404,983	333,742	5,845	4,073	14·43	12·20	13·43
1872 ...	415,605	345,386	6,308	4,523	15·18	13·10	14·23
1873 ...	424,729	355,633	6,565	4,936	15·45	13·88	14·74
1874 ...	434,073	364,615	6,994	5,228	16·11	14·34	15·30
1875 ...	442,623	372,411	8,563	6,724	19·35	18·06	18·76
1876 ...	451,134	379,545	7,716	5,845	17·10	15·40	16·33
Mean of eleven years ...					16·63	14·98	15·89

\* See paragraph 32 ante.

† For total of mean population in each year, see table following paragraph 281 post; for total number of deaths, see Statistical Summary (first folding sheet) at commencement of this work; or the totals may be obtained by adding the males and females together.

Normal  
death rate.

169. I mentioned last year\* that it had been stated by Dr. William Farr, F.R.S., of the General Register Office, London,† who is probably the highest living authority on matters of Vital Statistics, that the annual death rate of a country‡ may be expected to amount to 17 per 1,000 persons living; but that any excess over this rate is due to causes foreign to the mortality of human nature, which it is possible to repel by proper expedients. This dictum is, it may be presumed, based upon the supposition that the population of such a country is in a normal condition as regards age, and that it does not contain an excess of the young or the very old, or both, in which cases the mortality would assuredly be added to; nor an absence of these elements, in which event it would as certainly be diminished. Be this as it may, the mortality of England and Wales has always been much above this rate, and over the 37 years ended with 1874 it averaged 22·3 per 1,000.§ In Victoria the annual mortality rarely reaches so high as 17 per 1,000. It did so only in three years out of the eleven referred to in the last table, and over the whole period the yearly average has been under 16 per 1,000. It will be noticed that in 1876 the mortality of males exceeded 17, but that of females was under 16, and the whole mortality was only 16½ per 1,000.

Death rates  
in Austral-  
asian colo-  
nies.

170. The following table shows the death rates in the different Australasian colonies during a series of years ended with 1875. It will be observed that the death rates in Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia are about equal; that the two colonies in which the death rate is to a marked extent lower than in these three, are New Zealand and Tasmania; that the average death rate in Western Australia is nearly up to, and that of Queensland is above, 17 per 1,000. The colonies are placed in order according to their respective death rates, the colony with the lowest death rate being placed first, and that with the highest death rate last. All the calculations were made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

#### DEATH RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.||

Colony.	Years over which the Average extends.		Annual Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.
	Number.	Period.	
1. New Zealand .. ..	11	1865 to 1875	12·70
2. Tasmania .. ..	11	1865 to 1875	14·69
3. South Australia .. ..	11	1865 to 1875	15·26
4. New South Wales .. ..	11	1865 to 1875	15·41
5. Victoria .. ..	11	1865 to 1875	15·92
6. Western Australia .. ..	4	1872 to 1875	16·69
7. Queensland .. ..	11	1865 to 1875	18·21

\* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1875, paragraph 342.

† See page ix of Dr. Farr's letter dated 5th February 1875, published in the Supplement to the Thirty-fifth Annual Report of the Registrar-General of England: London, Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1875.

‡ Dr. Farr refers particularly to England, but his argument would appear to apply to any country in which the climatic conditions are similar to those of England.

§ See Thirty-seventh Annual Report of the Registrar-General of England, pages lviii and lx: London, Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1876.

|| For the number of deaths in the various colonies during the four years ended with 1876, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

171. In all the European countries respecting which the information is at hand, except Ireland, the death rate is much higher than in any of the Australasian colonies. In Ireland the death rate is apparently lower than that in Queensland; but this may perhaps not really be the case, it being an admitted fact that the registrations of Ireland are defective\* :—

Death rates in European countries.

DEATH RATES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Years over which the Average extends.		Annual Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.
	Number.	Period.	
England and Wales ...	20	1854 to 1873	22·260
Scotland ...	5	1869 to 1873	22·400
Ireland* ...	11	1865 to 1875	17·100
Denmark ...	20	1854 to 1873	20·040
Sweden ...	20	1854 to 1873	20·115
Austria ...	20	1854 to 1873	32·085
Prussia ...	20	1854 to 1873	27·150
The Netherlands ...	20	1854 to 1873	25·715
France ...	20	1854 to 1873	24·480
Spain ...	10	1861 to 1870	29·740
Italy ...	11	1863 to 1873	30·170

NOTE.—The mortality of Denmark was increased by war in 1864; that of Sweden by cholera in 1857 and 1866; that of Austria by the same cause in 1866 and 1873, also by war in 1866; that of Prussia by cholera in 1866, and by war in 1866, 1870, and 1871; that of the Netherlands by cholera in 1859 and 1866, and by smallpox in 1871; that of France by smallpox in 1865 and 1866, and by war in 1870 and 1871.

172. By a comparison of this table with that showing the birth rates in European countries *ante*, it will be found that almost invariably the highest death rate prevails in those countries which boast the highest birth rate. This is apparently a natural law, and is explained chiefly by the fact that the mortality is swelled by the large number of infants who die. In Victoria  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , and in England  $15\frac{1}{2}$  infants in every 100 born, die before they are a year old.

High birth rate and death rate concurrent.

173. The mortality of the towns is always greater than that of the country districts. In Melbourne and suburbs the mortality is generally somewhat higher than it is in the extra-metropolitan towns; but this was not the case in 1876, owing no doubt to the fact that before the year commenced the scarlatina epidemic which prevailed in the colony during that and the previous year had well nigh expended its force in and around Melbourne, but had not done so in the country districts. The following are the figures for the different groups of districts during 1876 :—

Deaths in town and country.

\* The registrations in Ireland are admitted by the Registrar-General to be defective. See footnote to paragraph 131 *ante*.

In 1873 the deaths in the United Kingdom were in the proportion of 20·8 per 1,000 of the population, viz. :—England and Wales, 21·1; Scotland, 22·4; total Great Britain, 21·3; Ireland, 18·3.

## DEATHS IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1876.

Districts.	Deaths, 1876.	
	Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.
Melbourne and suburbs ... ..	5,396	21·84
Towns outside Melbourne and suburbs ...	4,443	23·26
Country districts ... ..	3,722	9·48
Total ... ..	13,561	16·33

NOTE.—For mean population of urban and country districts, see table following paragraph 132 *ante*.

Large mortality in towns accounted for.

174. Taking all the urban districts together, the mortality is equal to 22·46 to every 1,000 of the population. The mortality of extra-urban districts is no doubt much reduced, and that of urban districts proportionately augmented, owing to the fact that persons who, under ordinary circumstances, live in the country districts are in the habit, on the outbreak of illness which promises to be dangerous, of moving to the towns, and that many of them end their days there. This practice no doubt arises partly in consequence of the hospitals, wherein 1,537 deaths, or 16 per cent. of those which occurred in the urban districts during 1876, being generally situated in the towns, and partly because, even out of hospitals, the medical attendance and nursing sick persons would receive in towns might reasonably be supposed to be superior to that they would be able to obtain in country districts.

High death rate in towns.

175. In towns the annual mortality is always much above the normal 17 per 1,000 persons living,\* and in country districts it is always very considerably below this rate.

Death rates in metropolitan sub-districts.

176. The following table shows the mean population, the number of deaths, and the death rate in 1876, and the death rate during the quinquennial period 1871 to 1875, in the different municipalities, &c., forming the component parts of the district of Melbourne and suburbs:—

## DEATH RATES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1871 TO 1876.

Sub-districts.	Year 1876.			Five Years: 1871 to 1875.
	Mean Population.	Deaths.		
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population during the period.
Melbourne City † ... ..	62,000	1,865	30·08	27·78
Hotham Town ‡ ... ..	18,000	372	20·67	23·35
Fitzroy Town ... ..	17,000	339	19·94	19·08

\* See paragraph 169 *ante*.

† The following institutions are, or were till closed, situated in Melbourne City:—The Melbourne, Alfred, Lying-in, and Children's Hospitals, the Immigrants' Home, the Nursery Industrial Schools, the Melbourne Gaol, and the Carlton Lunatic Asylum; 833 deaths took place in these in 1876, and 3,543 in the previous five years.

‡ The Benevolent Asylum is in Hotham Town; 84 deaths took place in it in 1876, and 468 in the previous five years.

DEATH RATES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1871 TO 1876—  
continued.

Sub-districts.	Year 1876.			Five Years : 1871 to 1875.
	Mean Population.	Deaths.		Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population during the period.
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of Population.	
Collingwood City ... ..	21,800	435	19·95	20·67
Richmond Town ... ..	19,000	403	21·21	17·17
Brunswick Borough ... ..	5,200	77	14·81	15·57
Prahran Town ... ..	16,520	350	21·19	17·05
Emerald Hill Town* ... ..	24,500	396	16·16	17·23
Sandridge Borough ... ..	7,500	131	17·47	17·29
St. Kilda Borough ... ..	9,500	171	18·00	13·66
Brighton Borough ... ..	3,800	63	16·58	13·61
Essendon and Flemington Borough	3,100	52	16·77	17·91
Hawthorn Borough ... ..	4,500	94	20·89	17·35
Kew Borough † ... ..	3,600	152	42·22	27·52
Footscray Borough ... ..	4,220	86	20·38	15·94
Williamstown Borough ... ..	7,800	167	21·41	17·80
Remainder of district ‡ ... ..	17,000	228	13·41	15·55
Shipping in Bay and River § ... ..	2,039*	15	7·36	5·10
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>247,079</b>	<b>5,396</b>	<b>21·84</b>	<b>20·52</b>

177. During the quinquennial period ended with 1875 the highest death rate was in Melbourne, which is partly accounted for by the fact of the hospitals and several other institutions, in which the death rate is above the average, being situated within the city; the next highest death rate was in Kew, but here the mortality was augmented by that which occurred in the Metropolitan Lunatic Asylum; the next was in Hotham, in which borough the mortality was increased by that which took place in the Benevolent Asylum; the next was in Collingwood, and the next in Fitzroy. The lowest death rate was in the shipping; the next in Brighton and St. Kilda; the next in the unincorporated portion of the district, and this notwithstanding the Yarra Bend Lunatic Asylum, in which the mortality is always high, is situated in this sub-district; the next was in Brunswick, and the next in Footscray.

Sub-districts in which death rate is highest and lowest.

178. The annual death rate was above 17 || per 1,000 persons living in Melbourne, Kew, Hotham, Collingwood, Fitzroy, Essendon and Flemington, Williamstown, Hawthorn, Sandridge, Emerald Hill,

Sub-districts in which death rate is above 17 per 1,000.

\* The two Orphanages and the Industrial Schools are in Emerald Hill Town; 19 deaths took place in these during 1876, and 159 in the previous five years.

† The Metropolitan Lunatic Asylum is situated in Kew Borough; 108 deaths took place in it in 1876, and 220 in the previous five years.

‡ The Yarra Bend Lunatic Asylum and Pentridge Penal Establishment are in "Remainder of district;" 39 deaths took place in them during 1876, and 396 in the previous five years.

§ In H.M.V.S. *Nelson* and the Penal Hulk *Success* 1 death occurred in 1876, and 7 deaths in the previous five years. The population given is that of the shipping at last Census (2nd April 1871).

|| See paragraph 169 *ante*.

Richmond, and Prahran; and below 17 per 1,000 persons living in all the other sub-districts.

Deaths in  
each month.

179. The first five months and the last month in the year are usually those in which the mortality in Victoria is greatest. In 1876, however, the order was disturbed by the scarlatina epidemic, to which allusion has already been made.\* In consequence of this the mortality of each of the first seven months of the year was greater than that in December. The following are the deaths in each month, and their percentage to the total mortality in 1876, also the percentage of the deaths in each month during the decade preceding that year to the total number of deaths which occurred in the same period:—

DEATHS IN EACH MONTH.

	Year 1876.		Percentage in Ten Years: 1866 to 1875.
	Number of Deaths.	Percentage.	
January ... ..	1,313	9·68	10·79
February ... ..	1,197	8·83	9·38
March ... ..	1,450	10·69	10·62
April ... ..	1,296	9·56	9·74
May ... ..	1,300	9·59	8·54
June ... ..	1,190	8·77	7·38
July ... ..	1,138	8·39	7·58
August ... ..	995	7·34	6·96
September... ..	917	6·76	6·56
October ... ..	883	6·51	6·82
November ... ..	870	6·42	6·84
December ... ..	1,012	7·46	8·79
Year ... ..	13,561	100·00	100·00

Deaths at  
each season  
in Victoria  
and Eng-  
land.

180. The relative mortality of the different seasons is very different in Victoria from that prevailing in England and Wales. Thus the greatest mortality occurs in the summer quarter in Victoria, and in the winter quarter in England and Wales; the next greatest mortality is in the autumn quarter in Victoria, and the next generally in the spring quarter; but in England and Wales the mortality of the autumn quarter is nearly identical with that of the spring. The period of least mortality in Victoria is usually the winter quarter, and in England and Wales the summer quarter; but in Victoria during 1876, owing to the disturbing element of which mention has been more than once made,† the spring and winter quarters changed places, the deaths in the latter having been greater than those in the former. A statement of the relative mortality of the different seasons in Victoria, according to the experience of the past year and the preceding ten years, and in England and Wales,

\* See paragraph 173 ante.

† See paragraphs 173 and 179 ante.



according to the experience of thirty-one years, will be found in the following table :—

RELATIVE MORTALITY OF EACH QUARTER IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

Seasons.	Victoria.		England and Wales.		Deaths per 100 at all seasons.		
	Quarter ended on the last day of—				Victoria.		England and Wales.
	Year 1876.		Average of Ten Years: 1866 to 1875.		Average of Thirty-one Years.		
Summer ...	March ...	September ...	29·20	30·80	23·24		
Autumn ...	June ...	December ...	27·92	25·67	24·65		
Winter ...	September ...	March ...	22·49	21·09	27·49		
Spring ...	December ...	June ...	20·39	22·44	24·62		
	Year ...	...	100·00	100·00	100·00		

181. The deaths of males and females in 1876 at each year of age are, in the following table, placed side by side with the estimated numbers of either sex at the same ages in the population. The percentage of those who died at each age to the total number of deaths, and the percentage of those living at each age to the total numbers living, are also shown :—

Population and deaths at each age.

POPULATION AND DEATHS AT EACH AGE, 1876.

Ages.	Estimated Mean Population at each Age, 1876.			Number of Deaths at each Age, 1876.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years ...	66,317	66,344	132,661	2,935	2,482	5,417
5 years to 10 years ...	60,226	60,803	121,029	612	617	1,229
10 " 15 " ...	48,407	48,885	97,292	241	242	483
15 " 25 " ...	56,527	61,676	118,203	363	377	740
25 " 35 " ...	69,881	56,856	126,737	409	422	831
35 " 45 " ...	82,422	47,747	130,169	791	532	1,323
45 " 55 " ...	43,489	22,849	66,338	980	426	1,406
55 " 65 " ...	16,963	9,830	26,793	678	336	1,014
65 " 75 " ...	5,684	3,682	9,366	446	223	669
75 and upwards ...	1,218	873	2,091	261	188	449
Total ...	451,134	379,545	830,679	7,716	5,845	13,561

PROPORTIONS PER CENT.

Under 5 years ...	14·70	17·48	15·97	38·04	42·46	39·94
5 years to 10 years ...	13·35	16·02	14·57	7·93	10·56	9·06
10 " 15 " ...	10·73	12·88	11·71	3·12	4·14	3·56
15 " 25 " ...	12·53	16·25	14·23	4·71	6·45	5·46
25 " 35 " ...	15·49	14·98	15·26	5·30	7·22	6·13
35 " 45 " ...	18·27	12·58	15·67	10·25	9·10	9·76
45 " 55 " ...	9·64	6·02	7·99	12·70	7·29	10·37
55 " 65 " ...	3·76	2·59	3·22	8·79	5·75	7·48
65 " 75 " ...	1·26	·97	1·13	5·78	3·81	4·93
75 and upwards ...	·27	·23	·25	3·38	3·22	3·31
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Deaths at different ages.

182. About half the males who died during the year 1876 were under 15 years of age, and more than half the females were under 10 years of age. It always happens that both males and females under 5 and above 45 years of age die in larger proportions than their numbers in the population, but at ages between 5 and 45 the proportions dying of either sex are smaller than the corresponding numbers at the same ages in the population.

Death rate at different ages in Victoria and England.

183. In 1876 the death rate of males under 5 years of age, and between 45 and 75 years of age, exceeded that of females at the same periods of life. At the age periods between 5 and 25 the death rate of males and females was about equal, but at the age periods between 15 and 45, and over 75, the death rate of females exceeded that of males. These proportions differ from those obtained during the ten years which intervened between the censuses of 1861 and 1871, which are the ten years referred to below, in which the death rate of males exceeded that of females at all periods of life except between the ages of 25 and 35. In England and Wales, according to the experience of 30 years, the death rate of males exceeds that of females at all periods except those between 10 years and 35 years. The following table gives the result of the calculations for Victoria during 1876, and during the ten years 1861 and 1871, and for England and Wales during a period of 30 years:—

MORTALITY PER 1,000 LIVING AT DIFFERENT AGES IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND.

Ages.	Number of Deaths to every 1,000 Living, at each Age.					
	Victoria.				England and Wales.	
	Year 1876.		Average of 10 Years.		Average of 30 Years.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All ages ... ..	17·10	15·40	16·68	16·13	23·33	21·51
Under 5 years ... ..	44·26	37·41	55·08	49·66	72·42	62·46
5 years to 10 years ... ..	10·16	10·15	7·52	6·95	8·79	8·67
10 „ 15 „ ... ..	4·98	4·95	3·27	3·25	4·95	5·10
15 „ 25 „ ... ..	6·42	6·11	4·95	4·81	7·90	8·22
25 „ 35 „ ... ..	5·85	7·42	7·85	8·28	9·93	10·15
35 „ 45 „ ... ..	9·60	11·14	12·09	11·12	13·03	12·30
45 „ 55 „ ... ..	22·53	18·64	17·52	13·20	18·16	15·67
55 „ 65 „ ... ..	39·97	34·18	29·71	21·98	31·53	28·56
65 „ 75 „ ... ..	78·47	60·56	53·79	43·10	68·54	57·52
75 and upwards* ... ..	214·29	215·35	111·71	93·02	147·74	135·36

Death rate of males and females.

184. In Victoria the death rate of males during 1876 exceeded that which prevailed in the ten years respecting which the rate is given at

\* The figures in this line relating to England and Wales apply to males and females at from 75 to 80 only. The Victorian returns apply to all over 75.

the periods 5 to 25 and 45 and upwards, but was lower at the other periods. The death rate of females during 1876 exceeded that in the same decenniad at the periods 5 to 25 and 45 and upwards; it was about equal to that in the decenniad at the period 35 to 45, but was below it at the remaining periods.

185. At all periods of life the death rate of both males and females in Victoria during the decenniad just referred to was lower than that in England and Wales; but in 1876 the death rate of males and females at the periods 5 to 10 and 45 and upwards was higher than that in England and Wales, and the death rate of males at the period 10 to 15 was about equal to that in England and Wales.

Death rates in Victoria and England.

186. At the age of 80 or upwards, 186 persons died in 1875, and 203 persons in 1876. Of the latter, 112 were males and 91 were females; 31 had passed the age of 90, and 2 the age of 100. The following were the exact ages recorded in the registers:—

Deaths of octogenarians.

NUMBER DYING AGED 80 OR UPWARDS, 1876.

Years of Age.	Males.	Females.	Years of Age.	Males.	Females.	Years of Age.	Males.	Females.
80	20	19	88	1	3	97	...	1
81	10	10	89	6	3	98	1	...
82	16	9	90	4	7	99	1	...
83	10	10	92	1	4	100	...	1
84	15	5	93	1	2	106	...	1
85	10	8	94	1	...		—	—
86	5	1	95	...	4	Total	112	91
87	8	3	96	2	...		—	—

187. The causes of the deaths of these persons were as follow. It will be observed that 91, or 45 per cent. of the total number, were set down to old age:—

Causes of death of octogenarians.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF PERSONS AGED 80 OR UPWARDS, 1876.

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Erysipelas ...	...	1	Mortification	...	1
Carbuncle, boil	...	1	Brain diseases	...	19
Influenza ...	...	2	Heart diseases	...	5
Dysentery and diarrhoea	4	1	Lung diseases	...	16
Cholera ...	1	...	Stomach diseases	...	2
Rheumatism	2	...	Kidney diseases	...	5
Privation ...	1	...	Ulcer ...	...	1
Intemperance	...	1	Old age	...	48
Gout ...	1	...	Accidents ...	...	2
Dropsy ...	4	3	Unspecified cause	...	1
Cancer ...	2	1	Total	...	112
Tumor ...	...	1		—	91

188. In 1876 the mortality of infants was below the average. The numbers dying under 1 year of age amounted to 2,980; and, as the births numbered 26,769, it follows that 1 infant died to every 9 births, or 11.13 infants to every 100 births. In the decennial period 1866 to 1875 the proportion of infants dying before completing their first year was 12.60 to every 100 births.

Infantile mortality, 1876.

Infantile mortality in England and Australasian colonies.

189. The death rate of infants, although much lower than that of England and Wales, already stated to have been 15·5\* to every 100 births, appears to be higher in Victoria than in several of the neighboring colonies. According to the returns of the ten years ended with 1875 it is higher than that of New South Wales, Tasmania, or New Zealand, is about equal to that of Queensland, but is very much lower than that of South Australia, which, of all the Australasian colonies which publish returns from which the information can be deduced, is the one in which the largest number of infants die in proportion to the number born. No comparison in this matter can be made with Western Australia, as the statistics of that colony do not contain any record of the number of infants who die. The following table 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 in the group, except Western Australia, for each of the ten years ended with 1875. This is the first year in which such a table has been published. 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.
<b>VICTORIA.</b>									
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
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
Sums and means	267,415	33,694	12·60	199,186	20,760	10·42	51,901	6,470	12·47
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES.</b>									
<b>QUEENSLAND.</b>									
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIA.</b>									
<b>TASMANIA.</b>									
<b>NEW ZEALAND.</b>									
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
Sums and means	71,465	11,216	15·69	29,992	3,031	10·10	106,661	10,913	10·23

\* See paragraph 172 ante.

190. In regard to the mortality of infants, the colonies stand in the following order—the one with the lowest death rate being placed first, and the one with the highest death rate last. Western Australia is omitted, as its position in respect to infantile mortality is not known:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REGARD TO INFANTILE MORTALITY.

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

191. In the Lying-in Hospital, Melbourne, 388 children were born alive during 1876, and of these, 34, or nearly 9 per cent., died before leaving the institution. In 1875, 9 per cent., and in 1874, 7 per cent., of the infants born in the Lying-in Hospital died therein.

192. The average age at death during 1876 was 26·81 years, or about 26 years and 10 months, for males; and 21·84 years, or 21 years and 10 months, for females. In the previous year the average for males was 24·28 years, and for females 18·23 years; and in the twenty-three years ended with 1875 the average for males was 21·7 years, and for females 15·01 years.

193. The following are the causes of death, arranged in the order of their fatality during 1876, with the numbers who died from each cause, also the number of deaths from each cause during the twenty-two years and a half ended with 1875, and the order of fatality of the different causes during that period:—

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FATALITY.

(22½ Years : 1853 to 1875, and Year 1876.)

Order of Fatality.		Causes of Death in Order of Fatality, 1876.	Number of Deaths.	
22½ Years: 1853-1875.	Year 1876.		22½ Years: 1853-1875.	Year 1876.
13	1	Scarlatina ... ..	6,064	2,240
2	2	Phthisis ... ..	16,413	1,010
1	3	Accidents ... ..	17,379	685
4	4	Diarrhœa ... ..	14,501	675
3	5	Atrophy and debility ... ..	16,251	649
9	6	Diseases of the organs of circulation not classed	7,834	600
7	7	Pneumonia ... ..	8,631	530
12	8	Bronchitis ... ..	6,273	461
8	9	Convulsions ... ..	8,320	380
6	10	Typhoid fever, &c. ... ..	9,169	375
18	11	Apoplexy ... ..	3,674	318
22	12	Cancer ... ..	2,904	303
14	13	Diseases of the nervous system not classed ...	5,504	290
16	14	Premature birth ... ..	3,866	284
21	15	Cephalitis ... ..	3,393	277
25	16	Old age ... ..	2,670	269
24	17	Diseases of the digestive organs not classed ...	2,708	258
5	18	Dysentery ... ..	11,593	202

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FATALITY—*continued.*  
(22½ Years: 1853 to 1875, and Year 1876.)

Order of Fatality.		Causes of Death in Order of Fatality, 1876.	Number of Deaths.	
22½ Years: 1853-1875.	Year 1876.		22½ Years: 1853-1875.	Year 1876.
10	19	Diphtheria ... ..	6,601	201
15	20	Enteritis ... ..	4,173	188
32	21	Congestion of the lungs, pulmonary apoplexy	1,630	182
23	22	Croup ... ..	2,885	173
20	23	Hydrocephalus ... ..	3,507	168
26	24	Childbirth and metria ... ..	2,615	165
31	25	Paralysis ... ..	1,718	163
27	26	Gastritis ... ..	1,943	136
39	27	Pleurisy ... ..	1,102	115
34	28	Want of breast-milk ... ..	1,498	108
35	29	Suicide ... ..	1,278	100
29	30	Hepatitis ... ..	1,827	95
43		Rheumatism ... ..	943	95
59	31	Nephria ... ..	506	89
47	32	Erysipelas ... ..	783	78
38	33	Aneurism ... ..	1,149	75
30	34	Dropsy ... ..	1,790	73
36	35	Peritonitis ... ..	1,232	70
11	36	Teething ... ..	6,396	67
33		Alcoholism ... ..	1,499	67
42		Malformations ... ..	955	67
48	37	Diseases of the urinary organs not classed ...	767	67
37		Diseases of the respiratory system not classed	1,212	63
45	38	Scrofula ... ..	825	61
46		Epilepsy ... ..	823	61
55		Ileus ... ..	550	61
28	39	Tabes mesenterica ... ..	1,891	60
40	40	Diseases of the stomach not classed ...	1,018	59
51	41	Jaundice, gall-stone ... ..	648	55
57	42	Pericarditis ... ..	537	50
58	43	Asthma ... ..	515	48
41	44	Cholera ... ..	1,016	45
49		Influenza, coryza, catarrh ... ..	746	45
53		Tubercular diseases not classed ... ..	589	45
65	45	Hydatids ... ..	325	37
71	46	Nephritis ... ..	249	36
44	47	Thrush ... ..	828	31
54	48	Venereal diseases ... ..	558	29
50	49	Laryngitis ... ..	665	25
60	50	Diseases of the locomotive system not classed	398	23
66		Ulceration of intestines ... ..	311	23
67		Hernia ... ..	310	23
69		Tumor ... ..	293	23
70	51	Skin diseases ... ..	264	21
68	52	Diseases of the organs of generation not classed	300	20
63	53	Privation ... ..	344	17
73		Cystitis ... ..	185	17
62	54	Ascites ... ..	359	16
65		Miasmatic diseases not classed ... ..	325	16
56	55	Quinsy ... ..	538	15
61		Murder and manslaughter ... ..	395	15
19	56	Whooping-cough ... ..	3,556	13
52		Remittent fever ... ..	636	13
75		Diabetes ... ..	163	13

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FATALITY—*continued.*

(22½ Years : 1853 to 1875, and Year 1876.)

Order of Fatality.		Causes of Death in Order of Fatality, 1876.	Number of Deaths.	
22½ Years : 1853-1875.	Year 1876.		22½ Years : 1853-1875.	Year 1876.
79	57	Gout ... ..	108	12
77	58	Ulcer ... ..	133	11
72	59	Purpura and scurvy ... ..	236	8
85		Paramenia ... ..	62	8
64	60	Mortification ... ..	329	7
83	61	Stone, gravel ... ..	69	6
17	62	Measles ... ..	3,828	5
80		Ovarian dropsy ... ..	83	5
82		Spleen disease ... ..	71	5
87		Stricture of the intestines ... ..	53	5
89		Ischuria ... ..	46	5
71	63	Insanity ... ..	249	4
81		Ague ... ..	73	4
88		Carbuncle, boil ... ..	47	4
90	64	Phlegmon, whitlow ... ..	42	4
76		Intussusception ... ..	138	3
84	65	Execution ... ..	67	3
74		Diathetic diseases not classed ... ..	165	2
91	65	Chicken-pox, &c. ... ..	38	2
94		Dietic diseases not classed ... ..	23	2
94	66	Ostitis, periostitis ... ..	23	2
86		Worms ... ..	54	1
93	66	Chorea ... ..	33	1
78		Arthritis ... ..	115	...
86	...	Noma ... ..	54	...
92	...	Fistula ... ..	34	...
95	...	Smallpox ... ..	21	...
96	...	Parasitic diseases not classed ... ..	16	...
97	...	Pancreas disease ... ..	12	...
98	...	Developmental diseases of children not classed ... ..	11	...
99	...	Polypus ... ..	7	...
100	...	Glanders ... ..	2	...
101	...	Developmental diseases of adults not classed ... ..	1	...
Deaths from specified causes ... ..			221,559	13,536
Deaths from unspecified causes ... ..			1,532	25
Deaths from all causes ... ..			223,091	13,561

194. 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 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 diseases are arranged in classes and orders. The Victorian results relate to the year 1876 and to the twenty-two years and a half ended with 1875, and the results for England and Wales to the twenty-five years ended with 1874:—

Death rate from each group of causes in Victoria and England.

**ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM EACH GROUP OF CAUSES IN VICTORIA  
AND ENGLAND AND WALES.**

Class.	Order.	Causes of Death.	Number of Annual Deaths per 100,000 of Mean Population.		
			Victoria.		England and Wales.
			Year 1876.	Average of 22½ Years: 1853 to 1875.	Average of 25 Years: 1850 to 1874.
		All causes ... ..	1,632·52	1,695·14	2,228·28
		Specified causes ... ..	1,629·51	1,682·67	2,205·66
I.	...	Zymotic diseases ... ..	547·62	526·01	503·87
II.	...	Constitutional diseases ... ..	212·36	219·30	420·54
III.	...	Local                   " ... ..	596·98	546·75	849·97
IV.	...	Developmental       " ... ..	175·88	245·41	355·15
V.	...	Violent deaths ... ..	96·67	145·20	76·13
I.	1	Miasmatic diseases ... ..	511·51	485·13	478·94
	2	Enthetic           " ... ..	3·49	4·25	7·47
	3	Dietic             " ... ..	24·32	27·34	11·36
	4	Parasitic         " ... ..	8·30	9·29	6·10
II.	1	Diathetic           " ... ..	50·56	42·91	84·25
	2	Tubercular       " ... ..	161·80	176·39	336·29
III.	1	Diseases of the nervous system ... ..	179·85	180·10	280·79
	2	"           circulatory " ... ..	87·28	72·30	94·97
	3	"           respiratory " ... ..	171·43	152·10	327·31
	4	"           digestive " ... ..	120·02	116·86	100·53
	5	"           urinary " ... ..	28·05	15·08	27·23
	6	"           generative " ... ..	3·01	2·91	5·70
	7	"           locomotive " ... ..	3·01	4·07	7·74
	8	"           integumentary " ... ..	4·33	3·33	5·70
IV.	1	Developmental diseases of children ... ..	50·32	85·27	87·01
	2	"           "           adults... ..	15·05	16·44	11·63
	3	"           "           old people ... ..	32·38	20·28	137·37
	4	Diseases of nutrition ... ..	78·13	123·42	119·14
V.	1	Accident or negligence ... ..	82·46	131·99	} 76·13
	3	Homicide ... ..	1·81	3·00	
	4	Suicide ... ..	12·04	9·70	
	5	Execution ... ..	·36	·51	

Death rates from certain causes in Victoria and England.

195. Twenty of the principal causes of death are selected, and the proportion of their victims to the total population of Victoria and of England and Wales are given for the same periods :—



ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM CERTAIN DISEASES IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

Causes of Death.	Number of Annual Deaths per 100,000 of Mean Population.		
	Victoria.		England and Wales.
	Year 1876.	Average of 22½ Years: 1853 to 1875.	Average of 25 Years: 1850 to 1874.
Measles ... ..	·60	29·07	42·82
Scarlatina ... ..	269·66	46·05	103·80
Diphtheria ... ..	24·20	50·13	
Croup ... ..	20·83	21·91	
Whooping-cough ... ..	1·56	27·01	51·46
Typhoid fever, &c. ... ..	45·14	69·64	86·62
Dysentery ... ..	24·32	88·05	6·72
Diarrhœa ... ..	81·26	110·13	89·06
Dropsy ... ..	8·79	13·59	38·51
Cancer, &c. ... ..	36·48	22·06	36·92
Phthisis ... ..	121·59	124·65	256·72
Hydrocephalus ... ..	20·22	26·63	37·07
Brain diseases, &c. ... ..	179·85	180·10	280·79
Heart diseases, &c. ... ..	87·28	72·30	94·97
Lung diseases, &c. ... ..	171·43	152·10	327·31
Stomach, bowels—diseases, &c. ... ..	120·02	116·86	100·53
Kidney, bladder—diseases, &c. ... ..	28·05	15·08	27·23
Old age ... ..	32·38	20·28	137·37
Atrophy and debility ... ..	78·13	123·42	119·14
Childbirth and metria ... ..	19·86	19·86	17·19

196. Taking the average of a series of years in both countries, it will be found by means of the results shown in the two foregoing tables that the mortality from the following causes is greater in Victoria than in England and Wales:—Zymotic diseases of the miasmatic order (chiefly dysentery and diarrhœa) and of the dietic and parasitic orders, diseases of the digestive system, atrophy and debility, violence, and the consequences of childbirth. The death rate from every other cause shown, also that from all causes, is greater in England and Wales than in Victoria.

Results compared.

197. During the twenty-three years and a half which have elapsed since deaths were first registered in Victoria, more deaths have been

Phthisis most fatal of all diseases.

caused by accidents than by any regular disease. For a number of the years, however, prior to 1875, more deaths were set down to phthisis than to accidents or to any other cause. But in 1875 the colony was visited by an epidemic of measles, which caused 1,541 deaths, as against 1,027 from phthisis; and in 1876 by an epidemic of scarlatina, which caused 2,240 deaths, as against 1,010 from phthisis. These are, however, exceptional instances, as such epidemics happily occur but seldom. As, moreover, the liability to death from accidents is not now nearly so great as it was formerly, especially in the early days of the goldfields, it may fairly be stated that, taking one year with another, of all the circumstances which cause death, not one is so fatal in Victoria as phthisis.

Death rate  
from  
phthisis.

198. The uniform rate at which deaths from phthisis occur in Victoria, in proportion to the population, has been pointed out by me in previous Year-Books.\* For many years past this proportion has never been so low as 11, or so high as 13, per 10,000 persons living. During the last eleven years the number of deaths and the death rate from this complaint have been as follow :—

#### DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS, 1866 TO 1876.

Years.	Deaths from Phthisis.	
	Total Number.	Number per 10,000 Persons Living.†
1866	782	12·33
1867	793	12·20
1868	746	11·11
1869	893	12·81
1870	888	12·51
1871	841	11·38
1872	876	11·51
1873	945	12·11
1874	1,011	12·66
1875	1,027	12·60
1876	1,010	12·16
Total in eleven years	9,812	12·13

NOTE.—Deaths registered as occurring from hæmoptysis are included in this table.

\* See my remarks upon the subject of phthisis in this colony in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1873, paragraph 320 to paragraph 322; in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874, paragraphs 512 and 513; and in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1875, paragraphs 362 and 363.

† For figures of mean population used in making these calculations, see table following paragraph 281 *post.*

199. The following table shows the sexes of those who died of phthisis in 1876, their ages, and the length of time they had lived in the Australasian colonies :—

Age and period of residence in Australasia.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS, 1876.—AGE AND PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Period of Residence in Australasian Colonies.	Age at Death.										Total.
	Under 5 years.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.	75 and upwards.	
<b>MALES.</b>											
Under 1 month ...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	6
1 month to 6 months ...	...	...	...	5	5	2	1	...	...	...	13
6 months to 12 „ ...	...	...	...	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	8
1 year to 2 years ...	...	...	...	4	8	...	1	...	...	...	13
2 years to 3 „ ...	...	...	...	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	8
3 „ 4 „ ...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	6
4 „ 5 „ ...	...	...	...	1	4	2	2	...	...	...	9
5 „ 10 „ ...	...	...	...	1	16	13	4	3	1	...	38
10 „ 15 „ ...	...	...	...	4	17	29	9	1	2	...	62
15 „ 20 „ ...	...	...	...	5	12	37	22	3	1	...	80
20 „ 25 „ ...	...	...	...	3	16	59	59	22	9	...	168
25 „ and upwards ...	...	...	...	...	5	11	15	26	4	2	63
Not known (not Australians) ...	...	...	...	1	3	10	6	4	1	...	25
Born there ...	9	3	2	51	19	5	...	...	...	...	89
Not known (no information respecting birthplace)	...	...	1	3	2	3	9	2	...	...	20
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>608</b>
<b>FEMALES.</b>											
Under 1 month ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 month to 6 months ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
6 months to 12 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 year to 2 years ...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	5
2 years to 3 „ ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	3
3 „ 4 „ ...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	3
4 „ 5 „ ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	4
5 „ 10 „ ...	...	...	...	5	8	12	...	...	...	...	25
10 „ 15 „ ...	...	...	...	7	18	11	5	2	...	...	43
15 „ 20 „ ...	...	...	...	5	18	19	12	2	2	...	58
20 „ 25 „ ...	...	...	...	6	17	31	25	7	3	...	89
25 „ and upwards ...	...	...	...	1	12	14	11	6	1	1	46
Not known (not Australians) ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	5
Born there * ...	2	5	9	66	15	6	1	...	...	...	104
Not known (no information respecting birthplace)	...	...	...	1	5	5	1	1	...	...	13
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>402</b>

\* Two of the entries in this line refer to Aboriginal females, one of whom was between 25 and 35, and the other between 35 and 45 years of age.

Mortality  
from  
phthisis in  
Australia.

200. It is very commonly contended, not only that the climate of the Australasian colonies is particularly favorable to the cure of phthisis, but that the complaint is rarely, if ever, met with there, except in the case of persons who were affected with it before their arrival. For the sake of phthisical persons in the mother country and elsewhere, many of whom doubtless expect to obtain relief or cure by going to Australia, it is to be regretted that this theory is not borne out by facts, for of those who died of phthisis in Victoria during 1876, as shown by the above table, 20 per cent were Australians by birth, and of the remainder, the probability is greatly in favor of a large proportion having contracted the complaint in these colonies, since 89 per cent. had taken up their abode there for more than five years, and 81 per cent. for more than ten years, prior to their death. It is thus evident that no immunity is enjoyed, at any rate by this portion of Australia, in regard to the development of phthisis.

Mortality  
from  
phthisis in  
Melbourne  
and Eng-  
land.

201. It is true that the death rate from this complaint is not so high in Victoria as it is in England, but there are many reasons why this should not be the case, without allowing that the climate and circumstances of the former are any more favorable to consumptive patients than those of the latter; these I fully entered into last year,\* when I also showed that, in respect to the mortality from phthisis, it was fairer to compare England and Wales with the district of Melbourne and suburbs, than with the whole of Victoria. In that district the deaths from phthisis, as shown by an average made up from the returns of the last four years, have borne a higher proportion to the mean population of the period than the deaths from phthisis in England and Wales during 1874 bore to the population of that country during the same year. The following are the figures:—

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS PER 10,000 PERSONS LIVING.

MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS.						
1873	...	20·51		1876	...	22·46
1874	...	22·04				
1875	...	21·46			Mean	21·62
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
1874	...	...	...	...	...	21·04

Age at death  
from  
phthisis.

202. The table following paragraph 199 also shows that 86 per cent. of those who died of phthisis in Victoria during 1876 were between 15 and 55 years of age, that 11 per cent. were upwards of 55 years of age, but that only 3 per cent. were under 15 years of age. Of those at the last-mentioned age, all those whose nationality was known were natives of the Australasian colonies.

\* See Victorian Year-Book, 1875, paragraph 363.

203. It is further shown by the same table that 608 of those who died of phthisis in 1876 were males, and 402 were females. These numbers furnish a proportion of 66 females to 100 males. Females in the whole population were in the proportion of 84 females to 100 males. Thus more males and fewer females died of phthisis than might have been expected from their relative numbers in the population. It is probable, however, that males at the phthisical ages bore a higher proportion to the total number of males living in the colony, than females at those ages bore to the total number of females.

Sex of those who died of phthisis.

204. The mortality in 1876 was greatly increased by the prevalence of the scarlatina epidemic, to which reference has several times been made.\* This epidemic commenced in 1875, and was continued during 1876. The following are the total deaths set down to its effects in the two years:—

Scarlatina epidemic, 1875 and 1876.

DEATHS FROM SCARLATINA.

1875	...	...	...	...	...	985
1876	...	...	...	...	...	2,240
		Total	...	...	...	<u>3,225</u>

205. Estimating the average population of the biennial period at 830,000, it would follow that 1 person in every 257 persons in the colony succumbed to this complaint.

Deaths caused by epidemic.

206. The following are the ages and sexes of the persons who fell victims to this epidemic in the two years; it will be observed that more females died than males, also that 82 per cent. of the deaths were of children between the ages of 1 and 10:—

Age and sex of victims to scarlatina.

AGE AND SEX OF PERSONS WHO DIED OF SCARLATINA, 1875 AND 1876.

Ages.	Number who died of Scarlatina.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 year	83	80	163
1 to 5 years	833	772	1,605
5 to 10	482	567	1,049
10 to 15	122	134	256
15 to 20	37	35	72
Over 20	32	48	80
Total	1,589	1,636	3,225

207. Each year a certain mortality occurs from scarlatina, but the deaths from it in 1876 amounted to a number equivalent to considerably more than a third of the deaths which scarlatina had caused in the previous twenty-two years and a half, and the deaths from it in 1875 and 1876 together amounted to a number equal to considerably more than half the deaths which the complaint had caused in the twenty-one years and a half ended with 1874.

Deaths from scarlatina.

\* See paragraphs 173, 179, and 180 ante.

Deaths from measles.

208. In 1874 and 1875 measles prevailed in an epidemic form, and in those two years caused 1,797 deaths, besides a number of deaths from diarrhoea and other complaints which supervened upon measles. This complaint appears to have died out with 1875, as only 5 deaths were set down to it in 1876.

Deaths from diphtheria.

209. Deaths from diphtheria numbered 201 in 1876, which was 38 less than in 1875, and was a smaller number than had taken place in any year since 1858, that being the period at which this complaint first made its appearance in Victoria.

Deaths from whooping-cough.

210. Whooping-cough caused 13 deaths in 1876, as against 58 in 1875. In both years the mortality from this complaint was much below the average.

Deaths from dysentery.

211. An increased mortality from dysentery took place in 1875, but this again fell in 1876. The numbers were 509 in the former, and 202 in the latter year. The mortality from this complaint in 1876 was lower than it had been in any year since deaths were first registered in this colony in 1853.

Deaths from diarrhoea.

212. Deaths from diarrhoea, which numbered 846 in 1874, and 1,002 in 1875, fell to 675 in 1876. The increase in the two first-named years is only what might have been expected in a period when a measles epidemic prevailed. A similar increase took place at the period of the former epidemic of measles in 1866 and 1867.

Deaths from children's zymotic diseases, 1864 to 1876.

213. The following table shows the number of deaths from measles, scarlatina, diphtheria, whooping-cough, dysentery, and diarrhoea, during each of the last thirteen years. The epidemic periods will be readily traced by the increased number of deaths:—

**DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES CHIEFLY AFFECTING CHILDREN,  
1864 TO 1876.**

Year.	Number of Deaths from—						
	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Whooping-cough.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Total.
1864 ... ..	7	278	451	25	243	528	1,532
1865 ... ..	11	215	391	304	402	864	2,187
1866 ... ..	427	462	331	365	525	1,027	3,137
1867 ... ..	630	621	334	205	430	986	3,206
1868 ... ..	24	460	451	243	220	640	2,038
1869 ... ..	24	224	493	100	306	858	2,005
1870 ... ..	3	24	418	50	244	706	1,445
1871 ... ..	4	27	255	318	316	626	1,546
1872 ... ..	7	135	320	227	424	747	1,860
1873 ... ..	1	188	420	299	357	629	1,894
1874 ... ..	256	120	375	151	325	846	2,073
1875 ... ..	1,541	985	239	58	509	1,002	4,334
1876 ... ..	5	2,240	201	13	202	675	3,336
Total in thirteen years	2,940	5,979	4,679	2,358	4,503	10,134	30,593

214. Deaths from typhoid fever were not so numerous in 1876 as they were in 1875 and 1874, but more numerous than in the previous three years. This complaint generally presses more heavily upon females than upon males. In the eleven years ended with 1876 the sexes died of it in nearly equal numbers, whereas such an approach to equality was never reached in the whole population, and in the last four years the females who died of it have actually exceeded the males. The following deaths of males and females from typhoid fever occurred in the eleven years ended with 1876 :—

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER, 1866 TO 1876.

Year.	Number who died of Typhoid Fever.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
1866	278	250	528
1867	246	209	455
1868	162	133	295
1869	185	175	360
1870	212	204	416
1871	135	134	269
1872	174	149	323
1873	135	147	282
1874	216	254	470
1875	211	244	455
1876	166	209	375
Total	2,120	2,108	4,228

215. Atrophy and debility, which are termed diseases of nutrition, are very commonly set down as the causes of the deaths of infants and young children. There is reason to believe, however, that the terms are frequently entered as supplying a convenient expression to indicate the cause of death when the nature of the actual complaint is unknown to the medical man. The deaths under this head numbered 649 in 1876, of which 344 were of males, and 305 of females ; 541 were of infants under one year of age, of whom 255 were less than a month old. The following figures express the number of deaths recorded as occurring from these complaints in each of the eleven years ended with 1876 :—

DEATHS FROM ATROPHY AND DEBILITY, 1866 TO 1876.

1866	817	1873	714
1867	746	1874	739
1868	665	1875	762
1869	723	1876	649
1870	790		
1871	679	Total in eleven years	7,976
1872	692		

Deaths in  
childbed.

216. The deaths of women from the consequences of childbearing were fewer in 1876 than in 1875, 1874, or 1873, but exceeded those in any other year of the previous decenniad. The following table shows the number of such deaths in each of the last eleven years, and their proportion to the number of births in the same years. Deaths from metria or puerperal fever are distinguished from those which were caused by other circumstances attendant on childbirth :—

## DEATHS OF WOMEN IN CHILDBIRTH, 1866 TO 1876.

Year.	Number of Mothers who died of—			Deaths of Mothers to every 10,000 Children Born Alive.
	Childbirth.	Metria.	Total.	
1866	112	26	138	55·18
1867	117	20	137	53·50
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
Total in eleven years	1,312	408	1,720	58·47

Deaths in  
childbed in  
Victoria  
and Eng-  
land.

217. Over the whole period of eleven years the proportion of deaths of women in childbed was 1 to every 171 births, but in 1876 the proportion was 1 to every 162 births. In 1875 the proportion was 1 to every 113 births, and in 1874 it was 1 to every 107 births. All these proportions are higher than those obtaining in England and Wales, where, in the twenty-eight years ended with 1874, 200 births occurred on the average to each death of a mother.

Deaths of  
women in  
Lying-in  
Hospital.

218. In 1876, 407 women were confined in the Melbourne Lying-in Hospital, and 388 infants were born alive. Six deaths of mothers occurred during or shortly after delivery. Thus 1 death of a mother occurred to every 65 births.

Violent  
deaths,  
1876.

219. Deaths from violence in 1876 numbered 803, of which 685 were set down to accidents, 15 to homicide, 100 to suicide, and 3 to execution. In 1875, 911 violent deaths occurred, or 108 more than in the year under review.

Violent  
deaths in  
detail.

220. 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 1876 and the previous decenniad, the sexes of those who died being distinguished :—



VIOLENT DEATHS, 1866 TO 1876.

Cause of Death.	Year 1876.			Ten Years: 1866 to 1875.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Accidents :—						
Fractures, contusions	265	20	285	3,166	239	3,405
Gunshot wounds ...	12	2	14	} 193	29	222
Cuts, stabs, &c. ...	15	1	16			
Burns and scalds ...	36	48	84	398	490	888
Sunstroke ...	20	4	24	125	55	180
Lightning ...	1	...	1	20	5	25
Poison ...	15	5	20	110	50	160
Snake, insect bite ...	4	...	4	29	15	44
Drowning ...	153	27	180	1,679	385	2,064
Suffocation ...	33	16	49	492	227	719
Others ...	6	2	8	83	17	100
Total ...	560	125	685	6,295	1,512	7,807
Homicide ...	9	6	15	130	75	205
Suicide :—						
Gunshot wounds ...	7	...	7	77	1	78
Cuts, stabs ...	19	4	23	137	20	157
Poison ...	12	5	17	131	42	173
Drowning ...	22	10	32	111	56	167
Hanging ...	17	2	19	192	13	205
Otherwise ...	2	...	2	14	5	19
Total ...	79	21	100	662	137	799
Execution ...	3	...	3	32	...	32
Grand Total ...	651	152	803	7,119	1,724	8,843

221. During the eleven years ended with 1876, 73,536 males and 54,513 females died of specified causes; and it results from these figures and those in the above table, that, of the males, 1 in every 9 died a violent death; 1 in every 11 died of an accident; 1 in every 529 was a victim to homicide; 1 in every 88 committed suicide; and 1 in every 2,101 was executed. Of the females, 1 in every 29 died a violent death; 1 in every 33 died of an accident; 1 in every 673 died by the hand of another; 1 in every 398 committed suicide; but, happily, not one was executed.

Violent deaths in proportion to population.

222. Males are much more subject to deaths from external causes than females. Of those who died from such causes in 1876, 651, or 81 per cent., belonged to the male, and 152, or 19 per cent., to the female sex.

Violent deaths of males and females.

223. Omitting fractions, it may be stated roughly 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 is

Violent deaths: proportion of males and females.

murdered, about 2 males are murdered; where 1 female commits suicide, 5 males do so; only 1 woman has been executed in the colony since its first settlement. In the eleven years to which reference is made in the table, 35 males were executed.

224. 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 bear more hardly upon males than upon females.

225. More suicides than usual took place in 1876. The number in that year was 100. The yearly average in the previous decenniad was 80.

226. The most common mode by which men commit suicide is by hanging, the next by cutting or stabbing, the next by taking poison, the next by drowning, the next by shooting. Females most frequently take their lives by drowning, next so by taking poison, next by cutting or stabbing, next by hanging, and only once in the 158 cases named in the table by shooting.

227. There are 32 general hospitals in Victoria, 8 of which are also benevolent asylums. The total number of cases of sickness treated in these institutions during 1876 was 14,774, and the number of deaths was 1,537. In the previous year the cases of sickness treated numbered 14,484, and the deaths 1,485.

228. The following table gives a list of the various hospitals throughout the colony, also a statement of the number of cases treated, the number of deaths which occurred, and the proportion of deaths to cases in each hospital during the year 1876:—

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY IN GENERAL HOSPITALS, 1876.

Name of Hospital.	Number of Cases treated.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Mortality.
Alexandra ... ..	31	4	12·90
Amherst ... ..	260	30	11·54
Ararat ... ..	304	19	6·25
Ballarat ... ..	1,001	109	10·89
Beechworth ... ..	592	45	7·60
Belfast ... ..	55	4	7·27
Bendigo ... ..	1,280	128	10·00
Castlemaine ... ..	882	48	5·44
Clunes ... ..	194	7	3·61
Creswick ... ..	246	14	5·69
Daylesford ... ..	184	16	8·69
Dunolly ... ..	284	38	13·38
Geelong ... ..	1,150	99	8·61
Hamilton ... ..	353	21	5·95
Heathcote ... ..	68	7	10·29
Horsham ... ..	167	21	12·57
Inglewood ... ..	345	23	6·67

Burns and scalds.

Suicides, 1876.

Modes of committing suicide.

Sickness and deaths in general hospitals.

Death rate in each hospital.

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY IN GENERAL HOSPITALS, 1876—*continued.*

Name of Hospital.	Number of Cases treated.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Mortality.
Kilmore ... ..	136	18	13·23
Kyneton... ..	308	27	8·76
Maldon ... ..	54	8	14·81
Mansfield ... ..	62	3	4·84
Maryborough ... ..	524	47	8·97
Melbourne ... ..	3,723	580	15·58
Melbourne (Alfred) ... ..	1,035	96	9·28
Pleasant Creek ... ..	374	26	6·95
Portland... ..	68	6	8·82
Sale ... ..	252	26	10·32
St. Arnaud ... ..	189	14	7·41
Swan Hill ... ..	180	15	8·33
Wangaratta ... ..	320	25	7·81
Warrnambool ... ..	82	11	13·41
Wood's Point ... ..	71	2	2·82
Total ... ..	14,774	1,537	10·40

229. It will be observed that, in proportion to the cases treated, the greatest mortality occurred in the Melbourne Hospital, the next in the Maldon, the next in the Warrnambool, the next in the Dunolly, and the next in the Kilmore Hospital; also that the smallest mortality, in proportion to the cases treated, was in the Wood's Point Hospital, the next in the Clunes, the next in the Mansfield, the next in the Castlemaine, the next in the Creswick, and the next in the Hamilton Hospital.

Hospitals in which death rate was highest and lowest.

230. The patients treated in the Hospital for Diseases of Women and Children attached to the Lying-in Hospital numbered 182 in 1875, and 213 in 1876. The deaths in the same institution numbered 9 in the former, and 7 in the latter year. Therefore, 1 patient in 20 died in 1875, and 1 in 30 in 1876.

Sickness and deaths in hospital for women.

231. In the Melbourne Lying-in Hospital 469 women were confined in 1875, and 407 in 1876. Seven died in the former year, and 6 in the latter. Thus, 1 woman in 67 died in 1875, and 1 woman in 68 in 1876.\*

Deaths in Lying-in Hospital.

232. In the Melbourne Hospital for Sick Children 88 cases were treated, and 11 deaths occurred in 1875; 118 cases were treated, and 17 deaths occurred in 1876. These numbers furnish proportions of 1 death to every 8 patients in the former, and 1 death to every 7 patients in the latter year.

Sickness and deaths in children's hospital.

233. Cases of sickness in benevolent asylums numbered 2,252 in 1875, and 2,421 in 1876; deaths numbered 202 and 152. The deaths

Sickness and deaths in benevolent asylums.

\* Besides these deaths, which are of women only, 39 infants died in the institution in 1875, and 34 in 1876.

were thus to the cases treated in the proportion of 1 to 11 in the former, and 1 to 16 in the latter year.

Sickness and deaths in Immigrants' Home.

234. In the Melbourne Immigrants' Home the cases of sickness in 1875 amounted to 412 and the deaths to 64, or 1 death to every 6 cases of sickness. In 1876 the cases of sickness in this institution numbered 649, and the deaths 67, or 1 death to every 10 cases of sickness.

Sickness and deaths in orphan asylums.

235. In 1875 the cases of sickness in orphan asylums numbered 796, and the deaths 21. In 1876, these numbers were 449 and 22 respectively. Thus, in 1875, 1 death occurred to every 38 cases of sickness, and, in 1876, 1 death to every 20 cases of sickness.

Sickness and deaths in lunatic asylums.

236. In lunatic asylums during 1875 the cases of sickness numbered 1,610, and during 1876 they numbered 1,779. The deaths amounted to 167 at the former period, and 185 at the latter, or an average of 1 death to about every 10 cases of sickness at both periods.

Sickness and deaths in industrial schools.

237. The cases of sickness treated in the Industrial and Reformatory Schools numbered 2,100 in 1875, and 29 deaths occurred. In 1876, 1,295 cases were treated, and 20 deaths took place. The deaths were, therefore, to the cases of disease in the proportion of 1 to every 72 in the former, and of 1 to every 65 in the latter year.

Sickness and deaths in gaols.

238. In gaols and penal establishments 6,673 cases of sickness occurred in 1875, and 5,363 in 1876. The deaths in these two years respectively were 39 and 62. Thus, 1 death occurred to every 171 cases in 1875, and 1 death to every 87 cases in 1876. The proportions of deaths to cases of sickness are smaller in these than in any other public institutions; but it is also probable that the cases of sickness dealt with are, on the average, of a lighter character than those treated in the other institutions.

Deaths in public institutions.

239. The deaths in public institutions of all descriptions were as follow in 1876:—

#### DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1876.

Number of Deaths.		Number of Deaths.	
General hospitals ...	1,537	Hospitals for the insane ...	185
Hospital for Diseases of Women and Children ...	7	Female refuges ...	1
Lying-in Hospital ...	40*	Industrial and reformatory schools ...	20
Hospital for Sick Children ...	17	Gaols ...	53
Benevolent asylums ...	152	Penal establishments ...	9
Melbourne Immigrants' Home	67		
Orphan asylums ...	22	Total ...	2,110

NOTE.—In 1876 no death occurred in the Blind Asylum, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, or the Eye and Ear Hospital.

Proportion of deaths in public institutions.

240. It will be observed that the number of deaths in public institutions in 1876 was 2,110. This number furnishes a proportion of 1 to

\* This includes the deaths of 34 children born in the institution.

every  $6\frac{1}{2}$  deaths which took place in Victoria during the year. It thus follows that 10 out of every 65 persons who died in 1876 ended their days in a penal or charitable institution. The deaths in such institutions were in 1875 in the proportion of 1 to every  $7\frac{1}{3}$ , and in 1874 and 1873 of 1 to every 6 which took place in the whole colony.

241. The number of cases of successful vaccination in 1876 was 21,504; and, as the number of births was 26,769,\* it appears that 80 per cent. of the children born were vaccinated. Part of the remainder are accounted for by death—1,463, or  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of those born, having died before they were 3 months old, and 2,061, or 8 per cent., before they were 6 months old. The vaccinations amounted in 1875 to 82 per cent. of the births, in 1874 to 83 per cent., and in 1873 to something less than 80 per cent.

Vaccinations.

242. The following are the results of meteorological observations taken at different stations throughout the colony during 1876. 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:—

Meteorological observations, 1876.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS STATIONS, 1876.

Stations.	Height above Sea-level.	Temperature in the Shade.		
		Max.	Min.	Mean.
	feet.	°	°	°
Portland ... ..	37·0	...	...	61
Melbourne ... ..	91·3	111	29	57
Cape Otway ... ..	270·0	101	37	55
Sandhurst ... ..	758·0	111½	30	59
Ararat ... ..	1,050·0	...	...	...
Ballarat ... ..	1,438·0	109½	28	55

  

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 ... ..	29·98	169	29·29	·79	4·2
Melbourne ... ..	29·93	134	24·04	·70	5·8
Cape Otway ... ..	29·73	137	31·45	·91	7·6
Sandhurst ... ..	29·23	69	14·00	·74	4·7
Ararat ... ..	...	82	19·01	...	...
Ballarat ... ..	28·46	102	24·15	·65	5·6

\* All these could not be vaccinated within the year, but the deficiency thus caused would probably be about counterbalanced by those born in the former year and vaccinated in 1876.

Meteorology,  
1866 to 1876.

243. The following are the results for Melbourne in each of the eleven years ended with 1876 :—

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT MELBOURNE.—RETURN FOR  
ELEVEN 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.	Amount of Cloud.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.					
	°	°	°	inches.	No.	inches.	0-1.	0-10.
1866	108	28	58	29·95	107	22·41	·70	5·5
1867	108	30	58	29·92	133	25·79	·72	5·7
1868	110	27	57	29·98	120	18·27	·70	5·7
1869	108	27	57	29·94	129	24·59	·71	6·0
1870	109	30	57	29·93	129	33·76	·74	5·8
1871	106	32	58	29·92	125	30·17	·74	5·9
1872	103	32½	58	29·92	136	32·52	·74	6·4
1873	102	30	58	29·94	134	25·61	·72	6·0
1874	103	29	57	29·93	134	28·10	·72	6·1
1875	110	31	57	29·89	158	32·87	·72	6·2
1876	111	29	57	29·93	134	24·04	·70	5·8

Meteorology  
elsewhere  
treated on.

244. An extended account of the meteorology and climate of Victoria will be found in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874, paragraphs 54 to 95.

PART V.—PRODUCTION.

Disposal of  
Crown  
lands.

245. An account of the various changes which have taken place in the mode of disposing of the Crown lands of this colony was given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874.\* No alteration has been made in the system since the publication of that work.

Land Act  
1869.

246. The Land Act now in force is that of 1869 (33 Vict. No. 360). Under this Statute an extent of land not exceeding 320 acres is allowed to be selected by one person. The selection is held under license for three years, within which period the licensee must reside on his selection at least two years and a half, must enclose it, cultivate 1 acre out of every 10 acres, and generally effect improvements to the value of 20s. per acre. The rent payable during this period is 2s. per acre per annum, which is credited to the selector as part payment of the principal. At the expiration of the three years' license, the selector, if he obtain a certificate from the Board of Land and Works that he has

\* Paragraphs 366 to 370.

complied with these conditions, may either purchase his holding by paying the balance of 14s. per acre, or may convert his license into a lease extending over seven years, at an annual rental of 2s. per acre, which is also credited to the selector as part payment of the fee-simple. On the expiry of this lease the land becomes the freehold of the selector. The Statute also contains provision for the sale of Crown lands by auction at an upset price of £1 per acre, or such higher sum as the Governor may direct, the whole amount to be so sold in any one year not to exceed 200,000 acres.

247. The land alienated from the Crown in fee-simple during 1876 amounted to 476,584 acres. Of this extent, 476,038 acres were sold, and 546 acres were granted without purchase.

Crown lands alienated, 1876.

248. Of the area sold, 150,626 acres, or nearly a third, was disposed of by auction. Nearly the whole of the remainder was in the first instance selected under the system of deferred payments.

Crown lands sold by auction.

249. The extent of Crown lands sold from the first settlement of the colony to the end of 1876 was 10,823,988 acres, and the extent granted without purchase was 3,791 acres. The total extent alienated was thus 10,827,779 acres.

Crown lands alienated, 1836 to 1876.

250. The selected lands of which the fee-simple had not passed to the purchaser up to the end of the year amounted to 7,213,148 acres. Of this area it is certain that at least 750,000 acres had been forfeited for non-fulfilment of conditions. The remainder, representing the area in process of alienation under deferred payments, amounted to 6,463,148 acres, the whole of which, should the legal conditions be duly complied with, will pass away from the Crown in the course of a few years.

Crown lands selected.

251. According to the latest estimate, the total area of the colony is 56,446,720 acres; and if from this be deducted the sum of the lands granted, sold, and selected, amounting to 17,290,927 acres, it will follow that the residue, representing the Crown lands neither alienated nor in process of alienation, amounted at the end of 1876 to 39,155,793 acres.

Crown lands unalienated.

252. The whole of this residue, however, is not available for selection, for it embraces lands occupied by roads, the unsold portions of the sites of towns, the State forests, auriferous, pastoral, and timber reserves, and land which is at present useless, owing to its mountainous character or to its being covered with mallee scrub, lakes, or lagoons. Deducting these lands from the extent unalienated and unselected, already stated to have been 39,155,793 acres, it will be found that the area open for selection is narrowed to 12,994,820 acres. This will be at once seen by

Public estate, 1876.

the following table, which shows the condition of the public estate at the end of 1876 :—

PUBLIC ESTATE OF VICTORIA ON 31ST DECEMBER 1876.

Condition of Land.	Number of Acres.
Land alienated in fee-simple ... ..	10,827,779
Land in process of alienation under deferred payments ... ..	6,463,148
Roads in connection with the above ... ..	902,051
Unsold land included in town reserves ... ..	242,922
Reserves in connection with pastoral occupation (about)... ..	350,000
Auriferous lands (about) ... ..	1,060,000
State forests, not included in unavailable mountain ranges ... ..	223,300
Timber reserves ... ..	382,700
Mallee scrub, unavailable mountain ranges, lakes, lagoons, &c. (about)	23,000,000
Area available for selection at end of 1876 ... ..	12,994,820
Total area of Victoria ... ..	56,446,720

Crown lands available for selection.

253. Omitting the 23,000,000 acres covered by mallee scrub, unavailable mountain ranges, lakes, lagoons, &c., the remainder of the colony, amounting to 33,446,720 acres, or about 59 per cent. of the total area, may be said to be suitable for occupation. Of this extent, at the end of 1876, 17,290,927 acres, or 52 per cent., were already alienated or in process of alienation; 3,160,973 acres, or 9 per cent., were occupied by reserves; and 12,994,820 acres, or 39 per cent., were available for selection.

Extent available for selection, 1875 and 1876.

254. The difference between the extent available for selection at the end of 1875 and at the end of 1876 was 942,133 acres. The extent so available was equal at the former period to 25 per cent., and at the latter period to 23 per cent. of the whole area of the colony.

Amount realised on Crown land sales, 1876.

255. The amount realised for Crown lands sold in 1876 was £584,913, or at the rate of £1 4s. 7d. per acre. Of this sum, only £376,864 was received during the year, the remainder having been paid in former years as rents and license fees. The proportion sold by auction realised £255,990, or an average of £1 14s. per acre; and the proportion sold otherwise than at auction realised £328,922, or an average of £1 0s. 2½d. per acre.

Amount realised, 1836 to 1876.

256. From the period of the first settlement of the colony to the end of 1876 the amount realised by the sale of Crown lands was £18,001,112, or at the rate of £1 13s. ¾d. per acre.

Squatting runs: number and area.

257. The squatting runs in 1876 numbered 822, or 43 less than in 1875. The area of Crown lands embraced in runs amounted in 1876 to 21,906,540 acres, or 1,061,099 acres less than in 1875.

Squatting runs: average size.

258. The average size of squatting runs was 26,552 acres in 1875, and 26,650 acres in 1876. This is exclusive of any purchased land attached thereto.



259. The number of runs with purchased land attached was 448 in 1875, and 493 in 1876. The land so attached was 1,730,113 acres in the former, and 1,685,811 acres in the latter year. In explanation of the falling off in the area of purchased land held in connection with runs, it is to be observed that, as soon as the Crown lands attached to a run are altogether purchased, it drops out of the list of runs, and is considered as a farm. The term "run" is applied to such holdings only as are subject to pastoral licenses. Squatting runs with purchased land attached.

260. The extent of purchased land attached to runs was in the proportion of 2,000 acres to each run in 1875, and of 2,051 acres to each run in 1876; or in the proportion of 3,862 acres in 1875, and of 3,419 acres in 1876, to each run having purchased land held in connection therewith. Proportion of purchased land to each run.

261. The rent paid for runs is fixed in accordance with the grazing capabilities of the land. For the five years ended with 1875 it was charged at the rate of 4s. yearly for each head of cattle or horses, or 8d. for each sheep, the run was estimated to be able to depasture; but by the Land Act 1875 (39 Vict. No. 515) the rate was changed to 5s. for cattle or horses and 1s. for sheep, the change to take effect from the 31st December 1875. In 1875 the amount of rent received was £139,304, or 1.456d. (nearly 1½d.) per acre, and in 1876 the amount of rent received was £152,644, or 1.672d. (nearly 1¾d.) per acre. Rent of runs.

262. The whole revenue from the sale and occupation of Crown lands amounted to £1,147,857 in 1876. The receipts from auction sales were less by £35,240 than in 1875; yet the total receipts showed an improvement of £141,028. The land revenue may be thus divided:— Revenue from Crown lands.

LAND REVENUE, 1876.

Temporary occupation ... ..	£194,535
Alienation in fee-simple and progressive ... ..	834,663
Penalties, fees, and interest ... ..	118,659
	£1,147,857
Total ... ..	£1,147,857

263. The agricultural statistics of Victoria are collected by the municipal bodies, who are required each year to furnish the Government Statist, on or before the 31st March, such agricultural and other statistics relating to their districts on such forms and in such manner as the Governor in Council may direct. All persons are required to give correct information to the best of their knowledge and belief, and should they fail to do so they render themselves liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds. Collectors divulging or making extracts from the information they receive, except under the special direction or Agricultural statistics.

authority of the Government Statist, also render themselves liable to a penalty of ten pounds.

Agricultural  
statistics,  
1876-7.

264. The agricultural statistics\* to which reference will now be made are those for the year ended 31st March 1877. Tables embodying the general results of these statistics were sent for publication in the *Government Gazette* on the 10th May last, and these, with additional tables, have since been printed and laid before Parliament, in Part V. of the Statistical Register.

Holdings to  
be visited  
by collec-  
tors.

265. The holdings which the collectors are required to visit are all blocks of alienated land above one acre in extent, which are occupied for agricultural or pastoral purposes. Each distinct occupation is considered to be a holding, without reference to its proprietorship, and each of several holdings in different localities owned by one person is necessarily reckoned as a distinct holding.

Land in  
occupation.

266. The extent of land in occupation of which a return is made is always less than the whole area alienated. The collectors are not required to take account of holdings of a smaller extent than one acre, nor of gardens or grounds attached to residences which are kept merely for ornament and pleasure, nor of any lands which are unoccupied, or which are used for other purposes than agriculture or the keeping of stock. It is, moreover, possible that in a few instances the collectors may not be aware of the existence of, and consequently may not penetrate to, some isolated blocks of purchased land held in connection with squatting stations at a distance from agricultural districts.

Returns of  
large hold-  
ings ob-  
tained with  
difficulty.

267. Returns of the small or medium-sized holdings are obtained without much trouble, but difficulty is often experienced in getting particulars respecting the large estates, especially in regard to their size. Sometimes an overseer is in charge who does not know even the gross area, much less the extent of the portions which are let off as farms, and which, being returned in the name of the tenant, should be subtracted from the total. Not unfrequently the owner himself professes to be unable to furnish the collectors with correct information.

Land occu-  
pied, en-  
closed, and  
cultivated.

268. A statement of the number of holdings, and of the extent of land occupied, enclosed, and cultivated in the year under review, and the previous one, will be found in the following table. All the items show increase :—

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\* A summary of the agricultural statistics of each year since the first settlement of the colony will be found at the commencement of this work (second folding sheet). The mode of collecting agricultural statistics is described in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874, paragraphs 381 to 384.

HOLDINGS, AND LAND\* OCCUPIED, ENCLOSED, AND CULTIVATED, 1876 AND 1877.

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Holdings larger than 1 acre.	Acres Occupied.	Acres Enclosed.	Acres under Tillage.
1876 ...	40,852	13,084,233	12,105,197	1,126,831
1877 ...	43,057	13,855,003	12,702,051	1,231,105
Increase ...	2,205	770,770	596,854	104,274

269. During the decenniad ended with the year under review the holdings, the land occupied, and that enclosed have nearly doubled, and the land under cultivation has more than doubled. The following are the figures :—

INCREASE IN 1877 AS COMPARED WITH 1867.

Holdings ...	20,359
Acres occupied ...	6,481,724
„ enclosed ...	6,192,861
„ cultivated ...	638,190

270. The estimated population of Victoria at the end of 1876 was 840,300, and the land under tillage, as returned three months later, being 1,231,105 acres, the average area cultivated to each person was 1.47 acre, as against 1.37 acre in the previous year.

271. In proportion to population, South Australia places much more land under cultivation, and New South Wales and Queensland much less, than any other colonies of the group. The following table shows the extent of land per head so placed in each Australasian colony during the three seasons ended with that of 1875-6, also the mean of the three seasons. The colonies are placed in order, the colony with the largest amount of cultivation per head being placed first, and that with the least last :—

CULTIVATION PER HEAD IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1874 TO 1876.†

Colony.	Acres under Tillage per Head of Population.			
	1873-4.	1874-5.	1875-6.	Mean of Three Years.
South Australia ...	6.18	6.50	6.86	6.51
Tasmania ...	1.61	3.13	3.21	2.65
Western Australia ...	2.01	1.73	1.78	1.84
New Zealand ...	1.27	1.61	1.62	1.50
Victoria ...	1.22	1.25	1.37	1.28
New South Wales ...	.82	.80	.74	.79
Queensland ...	.43	.39	.43	.42

\* The holdings and land referred to are exclusive of Crown lands held under squatting licenses.

† For the population and number of acres under tillage in each Australasian colony during the four years ended with 1876-7, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) ante.

Land under principal crops.

272. The following table shows the extent of land in Victoria placed under the principal crops in 1876 and 1877. An increase will be observed in the land under wheat, potatoes, and green forage, but a falling off in that under oats, barley, and hay :—

LAND UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1876 AND 1877.

Year ended 31st March.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Green Forage.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1876 ...	321,401	124,100	31,568	36,901	155,274	308,405
1877 ...	401,417	115,209	25,034	40,450	147,408	362,554
Increase ...	80,016	...	...	3,549	...	54,149
Decrease...	...	8,891	6,534	...	7,866	...

Increase or decrease of land under principal crops.

273. The area placed under wheat in 1877 was nearly twice that in 1867 ; the area under barley was more than twice that in 1867 ; the area under potatoes was 25 per cent., and the area under hay was 59 per cent. more than the areas under those crops in 1867 ; the area under green forage was upwards of four times as great as that in 1867, but the area under oats was 11 per cent. less than that in 1867. The following are the figures of increase or diminution :—

INCREASE IN 1877 AS COMPARED WITH 1867.

Acres under wheat ...	192,829	Acres under hay ...	54,936
„ barley ...	15,119	„ green forage	298,380
„ potatoes ...	8,047		

DECREASE IN 1877 AS COMPARED WITH 1867.

Acres under oats ...	...	...	...	...	...	14,075
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Produce of principal crops.

274. The gross produce of the same crops, except green forage, is shown as follows for 1876 and 1877. It will be observed that the yield of wheat and potatoes was greater in the latter year than in the former, but the reverse was the case as regards oats, barley, and hay :—

GROSS PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1876 AND 1877.

Year ended 31st March.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.
1876 ...	4,978,914	2,719,795	700,665	124,377	206,613
1877 ...	5,279,730	2,294,225	530,323	134,082	180,560
Increase ...	300,816	...	...	9,705	...
Decrease ...	...	425,570	170,342	...	26,053

Increase or decrease of yield of principal crops.

275. The quantity of wheat, oats, barley, and hay raised in 1877, as compared with the quantity of the same crops raised in 1867, was not so great as they would have been had the yield per acre been as bountiful in the year under review as at the former period. Potatoes, on the other hand, showed a larger acreable yield in the year under review than at

the former period. The following are the differences between the yields at the two periods :—

INCREASE IN 1877 AS COMPARED WITH 1867.

Bushels of wheat ...	638,525		Tons of potatoes ...	45,202
„ barley ...	231,106		„ hay ...	19,317

DECREASE IN 1877 AS COMPARED WITH 1867.

Bushels of oats ...	...	...	...	1,586,181
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276. About five-sixths of the wheat raised in Victoria is grown in eleven counties, the greater part of which lies between the 36th and 37th parallels of latitude and the 143rd and 147th degrees of longitude. The following are the names of these counties, and the quantity of wheat raised in each during the season under review :—

WHEAT RAISED IN ELEVEN COUNTIES, 1877.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Bendigo ...	763,984	Gunbower ...	169,105
Bogong ...	264,571	Kara Kara ...	436,834
Borong ...	336,156	Moira ...	568,004
Dalhousie ...	170,817	Rodney ...	697,027
Delatite ...	252,946	Talbot ...	462,695
Gladstone ...	342,485	Total ...	4,464,624

277. It is a remarkable fact that the acreable yield of wheat is not nearly so high in these counties as it is in others in which the gross yield is much smaller. Two of the counties named are at the very bottom of the list; seven others follow one another in succession, only a little higher up; twelve counties stand before one, and sixteen before the other of the two remaining ones. The following is a list of the counties in Victoria, arranged in order according to the quantity of wheat they produced per acre in the year under review, the figures denoting the average yield being placed against the name of each county. The eleven counties alluded to as producing the largest gross quantities of wheat are marked with asterisks :—

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF WHEAT IN EACH COUNTY, 1877.

	Bushels per Acre.		Bushels per Acre.
Tambo ...	25·43	Anglesey ...	15·50
Villiers ...	24·67	Grenville ...	14·89
Tanjil ...	24·10	Hampden ...	14·81
Dargo ...	23·85	Wonnangatta ...	14·43
Polwarth ...	23·72	Ripon ...	14·14
Buln Buln ...	21·04	*Bogong ...	13·83
Evelyn ...	21·03	*Moira ...	13·82
Benambra ...	20·89	*Talbot ...	13·82
Bourke ...	20·23	*Rodney ...	13·41
Heytesbury ...	19·65	*Bendigo ...	12·55
Grant ...	18·95	*Gladstone ...	12·13
Mornington ...	18·59	*Kara Kara ...	12·05
*Dalhousie ...	17·69	Tatchera ...	10·97
Follett ...	16·74	Lowan ...	10·60
Normanby ...	16·52	*Gunbower ...	8·97
Dundas ...	16·18	*Borong ...	8·58
*Delatite ...	16·03		

Yield of  
other prin-  
cipal crops  
in each  
county.

278. The average produce per acre of the other principal crops is given in the following table. It will be noticed that the highest acreable yield of oats was in Tambo, that of barley and potatoes in Villiers, and that of hay in Dargo; also, that the lowest acreable yield of oats, barley, and potatoes was in Tatchera, and that of hay in Gunbower:—

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF OATS, BARLEY, POTATOES, AND HAY IN EACH COUNTY, 1877.

[Counties.	Average Produce to the Acre of—			
	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.
Anglesey ... ..	21·98	19·00	2·00	1·25
Benambra ... ..	27·70	17·31	3·05	1·27
Bendigo ... ..	16·58	14·43	·97	1·15
Bogong ... ..	21·39	21·32	2·84	1·17
Borong ... ..	11·68	10·04	1·12	·67
Bourke ... ..	25·73	25·68	3·49	1·43
Buln Buln ... ..	22·35	23·41	2·84	1·62
Dalhousie ... ..	21·70	23·77	2·32	1·57
Dargo ... ..	22·31	29·97	4·38	2·23
Delatite ... ..	22·28	22·75	2·00	1·16
Dundas ... ..	18·46	23·78	1·41	1·37
Evelyn ... ..	21·85	12·20	2·76	1·61
Follett ... ..	18·97	21·67	2·41	1·29
Gladstone ... ..	14·77	15·13	1·45	·90
Grant ... ..	26·33	25·93	3·97	1·18
Grenville ... ..	15·80	18·44	2·74	1·16
Gunbower ... ..	14·43	9·32	·67	·50
Hampden ... ..	18·62	23·49	3·16	1·23
Heytesbury ... ..	21·55	19·66	2·57	1·58
Kara Kara ... ..	14·98	14·40	1·24	·91
Lowan ... ..	13·40	14·09	1·44	·66
Moira ... ..	17·82	17·52	1·10	·97
Mornington ... ..	21·91	15·42	2·46	1·46
Normanby ... ..	21·56	25·83	2·54	1·42
Polwarth ... ..	27·12	26·62	4·38	1·66
Ripon ... ..	15·73	26·64	1·74	1·40
Rodney ... ..	17·99	17·67	1·43	·92
Talbot ... ..	21·16	21·81	2·58	1·29
Tambo ... ..	27·86	30·69	3·14	1·86
Tanjil ... ..	26·06	38·03	3·32	1·62
Tatchera ... ..	9·28	5·02	·33	·86
Villiers ... ..	22·68	39·76	4·88	1·72
Wonnangatta ... ..	17·07	13·50	2·99	1·31
Total ... ..	19·91	21·18	3·31	1·22

Yield of  
principal  
crops, 1867  
to 1877.

279. Taking the colony as a whole, the average produce of wheat per acre in the year under review was 13·15 bushels, that of oats was 19·91 bushels, that of barley was 21·18 bushels, that of potatoes was 3·31 tons, that of hay was 1·22 tons. The average of wheat was

exceeded in every year of the previous decenniad except 1871, and that of hay in all the years except 1869 and 1871 ; the average of oats and barley was exceeded only in 1867, 1870, and 1876, and that of potatoes only in 1873, 1875, and 1876. The following table shows the acreable yield of these crops during each of the last eleven years, also the average during the whole period :—

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1867 TO 1877.

Year ended 31st March.	Average Produce per Acre of—				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.
1867 ... ..	22·25	30·01	30·18	2·74	1·74
1868 ... ..	15·72	18·61	20·32	3·29	1·30
1869 ... ..	16·28	19·65	15·23	2·21	1·09
1870 ... ..	19·75	25·98	24·55	3·09	1·60
1871 ... ..	10·10	14·98	12·26	3·27	1·13
1872 ... ..	13·45	18·76	20·00	3·22	1·40
1873 ... ..	16·51	19·55	20·86	3·45	1·32
1874 ... ..	13·58	15·69	19·84	2·86	1·27
1875 ... ..	14·57	18·46	21·01	3·53	1·32
1876 ... ..	15·49	21·92	22·20	3·37	1·33
1877 ... ..	13·15	19·91	21·18	3·31	1·22
Average of eleven years	15·22	20·35	20·55	3·13	1·33

280. In the following table the average yield of wheat, oats, potatoes, and hay in Victoria during the five years ended with 1876, is placed side by side with the average of the same crops in the other Australasian colonies during as many of those years as the information is available for. The only one of the colonies for which the particulars are altogether wanting is Queensland. That colony publishes no return of the produce of any crop except wheat, and that only for certain selected districts, the average of which does not afford reliable data for ascertaining the average produce of wheat over the colony taken as a whole :—

Average produce in Australasian colonies.

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1872 TO 1876.

Name of Colony.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	Mean.
WHEAT : BUSHELS PER ACRE.						
Victoria ... ..	13·45	16·51	13·58	14·57	15·49	14·72
New South Wales	14·48	16·32	13·43	12·87	14·66	14·35
South Australia	5·73	11·50	7·87	11·75	11·95	9·76
Western Australia	...	6·02	13·44	12·00	11·00	10·62
Tasmania ... ..	13·39	18·62	16·17	18·51	16·38	16·61
New Zealand ...	22·52	24·19	25·61	28·15	31·54	26·40

**AVERAGE PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN AUSTRALASIAN  
COLONIES, 1872 TO 1876—continued.**

Name of Colony.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	Mean.
<b>OATS : BUSHELS PER ACRE.</b>						
Victoria ...	18·76	19·55	15·69	18·46	21·92	18·88
New South Wales	20·36	19·94	18·71	16·31	18·72	18·81
South Australia	10·85	16·39	10·61	14·61	16·69	13·83
Western Australia	...	13·24	19·22	16·00	15·00	15·87
Tasmania ...	20·03	25·85	20·98	26·82	25·40	23·82
New Zealand ...	26·78	27·00	29·81	35·22	39·34	31·63
<b>POTATOES : TONS PER ACRE.</b>						
Victoria ...	3·22	3·45	2·86	3·53	3·37	3·29
New South Wales	3·03	2·98	2·98	2·83	2·98	2·96
South Australia	3·48	3·28	3·41	3·72	4·52	3·68
Western Australia	...	2·34	2·67	3·00	3·00	2·75
Tasmania ...	2·77	3·92	3·16	3·75	3·54	3·43
New Zealand ...	3·53	4·92	4·46	5·24	4·89	4·61
<b>HAY : TONS PER ACRE.</b>						
Victoria ...	1·40	1·32	1·27	1·32	1·33	1·33
New South Wales	1·50	1·61	1·54	1·37	1·15	1·43
South Australia	1·00	1·21	1·02	1·26	1·21	1·14
Western Australia	...	1·51	2·00	1·50	1·00	1·50
Tasmania ...	·98	1·39	1·08	1·35	1·42	1·24
New Zealand ...	1·16	1·25	1·43	·84	1·46	1·23

NOTE.—All the calculations in this table were made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne. For the land under and total produce of each crop in the respective colonies during the four years ended with 1876-7, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

Breadstuffs  
available  
for con-  
sumption.

281. This colony, in almost every year since its first settlement, has been obliged to supplement the wheat grown within its borders by importations from without, in order to meet requirements. In only three years has the quantity produced in Victoria, added to the stocks previously on hand, been sufficient for the consumption of the population. It is usual, on the publication of the agricultural statistics of each year, for those interested to endeavour to arrive at an estimate of the probable amount of breadstuffs it might be necessary to import by making calculations based upon a supposed number of bushels required for each individual in the colony. Authorities differ in respect to the average quantity which each person consumes, and therefore some degree of uncertainty always attends these estimates. In order to throw some light on so important a subject, the following table has been constructed. It shows for each of the thirty-seven years ended with 1876 the mean population, the quantity of breadstuffs available for consumption, distinguishing the Victorian grown from the imported, also the probable manner in which such breadstuffs have been consumed, distinguishing the



estimated quantity of wheat used for seed from that of breadstuffs of all descriptions used for food :—

BREADSTUFFS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION, 1840-1876.

Year.	Mean Population.	Wheat, Flour, Bread, and Biscuit.*					
		Available for Consumption.			Probable Manner of Consumption.		
		Grown in Victoria.	Imported after deducting Exports.	Total.	For Seed.†	For Food.	
						Total.	Per Head.
bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.		
1840	8,056	12,600	57,771	70,371	3,880	66,491	8.25
1841	15,353	50,420	116,350	166,770	3,404	163,366	10.64
1842	22,107	47,840	119,004	166,844	4,864	161,980	7.33
1843	23,951	55,360	58,616	113,976	9,348	104,628	4.37
1844	25,418	104,040	98,581	202,621	13,839	188,782	7.43
1845	29,007	138,436	74,699	213,135	22,933	190,202	6.56
1846	34,807	234,734	43,928	278,662	31,604	247,058	7.10
1847	40,635	345,946	36,871	382,817	35,359	347,458	8.55
1848	47,163	349,730	64,726	414,456	38,775	375,681	7.97
1849	58,805	410,220	76,092	486,312	48,494	437,818	7.45
1850	71,191	525,190	55,564	580,754	57,020	523,734	7.36
1851	86,825	556,167	216,811	772,978	59,247	713,731	8.22
1852	132,905	733,321	1,208,006	1,941,327	33,646	1,907,681	14.35
1853	195,378	498,704	1,499,994	1,998,698	15,107	1,983,591	10.15
1854	267,371	154,202	1,385,465	1,539,667	25,654	1,514,013	5.66
1855	338,315	250,091	1,985,496	2,235,587	85,372	2,150,215	6.36
1856	380,942	1,148,011	2,236,406	3,384,417	160,310	3,224,107	8.46
1857	430,347	1,858,756	1,958,905	3,817,661	174,460	3,643,201	8.47
1858	483,827	1,808,439	1,504,760	3,313,199	156,468	3,156,731	6.52
1859	517,226	1,563,113	1,957,610	3,520,723	214,185	3,306,538	6.39
1860	539,337	2,296,157	1,565,423	3,861,580	322,503	3,539,077	6.56
1861	541,012	3,459,914	1,522,517	4,982,431	393,844	4,588,587	8.48
1862	548,450	3,607,727	183,106	3,790,833	324,018	3,466,815	6.32
1863	561,322	3,008,487	191,107	3,199,594	298,784	2,900,810	5.17
1864	589,160	1,338,762	1,868,990	3,207,752	250,080	2,957,672	5.02
1865	616,375	1,899,378	1,800,932	3,700,310	357,256	3,343,054	5.42
1866	634,077	3,514,227	1,754,699	5,268,926	417,176	4,851,750	7.65
1867	649,826	4,641,205	15,190	4,656,395	433,978	4,222,417	6.50
1868	671,222	3,411,663	162,038	3,573,701	519,608	3,054,093	4.55
1869	696,942	4,229,228	719,589	4,948,817	577,028	4,371,789	6.27
1870	709,839	5,697,056	-95,654	5,601,402	568,334	5,033,068	7.09
1871	738,725	2,870,409	1,179,583	4,049,992	669,218	3,380,774	4.58
1872	760,991	4,500,795	389,963	4,890,758	653,128	4,237,630	5.57
1873	780,362	5,391,104	-138,088	5,253,016	699,952	4,553,064	5.83
1874	798,688	4,752,289	-40,714	4,711,575	665,872	4,045,703	5.06
1875	815,034	4,850,165	200,369	5,050,534	642,802	4,407,732	5.41
1876	830,679	4,978,914	258,931	5,237,845	802,834	4,435,011	5.34

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) indicates that the exports exceeded the imports by the quantity represented by the figures to which it is prefixed.

282. The last column of the table shows the average quantity of breadstuffs available for food to each individual of the population. This Consumption of breadstuffs per head.

\* The quantities of flour, bread, and biscuit imported and exported are reduced to their equivalent in bushels, on the assumption that 1 bushel of wheat produces 45 lbs. of either of those articles.

† Calculated at 2 bushels per acre of land returned as being under wheat in the year following that to which the figures in any line relate.

100

will be found to vary in different years, ranging from over 14 bushels in 1852, and between 10 and 11 bushels in 1841 and 1853, to  $4\frac{1}{3}$  bushels in 1843, and about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  bushels in 1868 and 1871. Of late years the average supply has maintained a considerable degree of uniformity, thereby not only showing that, for those periods, the calculations of importers of breadstuffs have been made with much accuracy, but indirectly proving the correctness of the agricultural statistics on which those calculations were based.

Average consumption of breadstuffs.

283. The quantity of breadstuffs available for annual food-consumption per head has averaged  $6\frac{1}{4}$  bushels over the whole period of thirty-seven years. It has averaged  $5\frac{3}{5}$  bushels during the last ten years, and about  $5\frac{2}{5}$  ( $5\cdot44$ ) bushels during the last five years. In the present state of our population, it may be fair to assume that an allowance of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per head, irrespective of the quantity required for seed, is amply sufficient to supply the wants of any given year.

Imports and exports of breadstuffs, 1837 to 1876.

284. The imports and exports of breadstuffs during the forty years, 1837 to 1876, are set down in the following table. It will be observed that, after deducting the quantities sent away, there remains a balance amounting to nearly  $11\frac{3}{4}$  millions sterling paid by the colony for breadstuffs imported :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS,\* 1837 TO 1876.

Wheat, Flour, Bread, and Biscuit.	Quantity.	Value.
	bushels.	£
Imported, 1837 to 1876 ... ..	31,879,263	13,663,223
Exported, „ „ ... ..	5,500,494	1,950,493
Imports in excess of exports ...	26,378,769	11,712,730

Net imports of agricultural products.

285. The following are the values of the net imports—*i.e.*, the values of imports after the values of the exports have been deducted—of certain articles of farm and garden produce during 1875 and 1876. All the articles named are capable of being produced, and all, or nearly all, are to a certain extent now produced in the colony. It will be observed that the net importations of these articles in 1876 exceeded those in the previous year by about £32,000, the increase being under the head of wheat, barley, maize, maizena, fruit, jams and jellies, nuts, hops, pickles, tobacco, and preserved vegetables :—

\* The quantity and value of breadstuffs imported and exported during each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) *ante*.

NET IMPORTS\* OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, 1875 AND 1876.

Articles.	Balance of Imports over Exports in—	
	1875.	1876.
	£	£
Wheat† ... ..	65,913	87,247
Oats ... ..	170,957	112,430
Oatmeal ... ..	511	261
Barley ... ..	24,569	35,318
Pearl barley ... ..	4,623	2,825
Malt ... ..	93,009	68,401
Maize ... ..	114,609	117,951
Maizena ... ..	1,624	4,988
Beans, peas, and split peas ... ..	5,528	2,266
Fruit—green, bottled, dried, currants and rasins	104,916	116,202
Jams and jellies ... ..	4,799	6,450
Nuts, almonds, walnuts ... ..	6,255	7,774
Hops ... ..	42,960	64,600
Chicory ... ..	2,413	1,798
Pickles ... ..	9,160	12,892
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff ... ..	36,485	78,192
Vegetables (preserved) ... ..	930	1,397
Total ... ..	689,261	720,992

286. In addition to the articles named in the above table, eggs, of which it might reasonably be supposed that Victoria would produce sufficient for her own consumption, were imported in 1875 to the value of £12,471, but none were exported. In 1876 the value of the imports of eggs exceeded that of the exports by £16,093.

287. Wheat and green forage bore a larger proportion to the total cultivation in the year under review than in the former one. Potatoes bore about the same proportion to the whole tillage in both years. Oats, potatoes, and hay bore a smaller proportion to the tillage in 1877 than the same crops did to that in 1876. The following are the figures for the two years :—

PROPORTION OF LAND UNDER EACH CROP, 1876 AND 1877.

Name of Crop.	1875-6.	1876-7.	Name of Crop.	1875-6.	1876-7.
	per cent.	per cent.		per cent.	per cent.
Wheat ... ..	28·52	32·61	Hay ... ..	13·78	11·97
Oats ... ..	11·01	9·36	Green forage ... ..	27·37	29·45
Barley ... ..	2·80	2·03	Other tillage ... ..	13·25	11·29
Potatoes ... ..	3·27	3·29	Total land under crop	100·00	100·00

\* The total imports and total exports of these articles will be found in the table of imports and exports published in Part VII., Interchange, *post*, chiefly under Order 22.

† The value of the exports of flour, bread, and biscuit exceeded the value of the imports of those articles by £30,852 in 1875, and £31,782 in 1876. If these amounts be deducted from those representing the value of the net imports of wheat in each year (£65,913 and £87,247), the remainders (£35,061 in 1875, and £55,465 in 1876) will represent the values of the net imports of breadstuffs in those years respectively.

Minor crops.

288. In addition to the principal crops of which mention has been made, various descriptions of minor crops are also raised. It is not, however, presumed that the whole of such crops, or the full measure to which they are grown, is recorded by the collectors. It is certain that they are often raised in gardens, in which case the different kinds would not be distinguished in the returns. It is also probable that they may be sometimes grown upon allotments of a smaller extent than one acre, which the collectors are not called upon to visit. The following list must therefore be looked upon as indicating the nature of certain minor crops grown in Victoria rather than the extent to which those crops have been cultivated during the last three years:—

## MINOR CROPS,\* 1875, 1876, AND 1877.

Nature of Crop.				1874-5.	1875-6.	1876-7.
Beet, carrots, and cabbage ...	parsnips, ...	and ...	acres ...	721	807	571
			tons ...	3,887	4,268	3,430
Broom millet	...	...	acres ...	56	96	8
			fibre, cwt. ...	264	338	8
Buckwheat	...	...	seed, bush. ...	1,000	2,095	...
			acres ...	5	2	...
Canary ...	...	...	bushels ...	...	40	...
			acres ...	...	50	30
Chicory ...	...	...	bushels ...	...	300	183
			acres ...	109	174	225
" for seed	...	...	tons ...	531	652	980
			acres ...	...	3	...
Clover for seed	...	...	lbs. ...	...	168	...
			acres ...	...	45	...
Cucumbers...	...	...	bushels ...	...	614	...
			acres ...	...	...	1
Flax ...	...	...	tons ...	...	...	12
			acres ...	7	17	3
Garden seeds—Carrot	...	...	fibre, cwt. ...	48	93	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
			linseed, bush. ...	63	80	52
" " Mixed	...	...	acres ...	1	...	...
			lbs. ...	560	...	...
" " Radish	...	...	acres ...	...	...	50
			lbs. ...	...	...	1
Grass seeds—Cocksfoot	...	...	...	...	...	560
			acres ...	5	1	13
" " Cow ...	...	...	bushels ...	140	15	230
			acres ...	20	13	...
" " Mixed...	...	...	bushels ...	37	15	...
			acres ...	...	...	29
" " Prairie	...	...	bushels ...	...	...	399
			acres ...	21	45	75
" " Rye ...	...	...	bushels ...	619	948	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
			acres ...	3,036	2,130	1,851
" " Yorkshire fog	...	...	bushels ...	35,202	32,602	28,209
			acres ...	...	...	25
" " "	...	...	bushels ...	...	...	379

\* Exclusive of those grown in gardens.

† Of this area 72 acres are reported to have failed.

‡ Grown on 3 acres only.

MINOR CROPS,\* 1875, 1876, AND 1877—continued.

Nature of Crop.				1874-5.	1875-6.	1876-7.
Green peas	...	...	acres	...	...	11
			tons	...	...	18
Hops	...	...	acres	126	145	225
			lbs.	99,624	113,344	129,136
Kohl-rabi	...	...	acres	...	1	...
			cwt.	...	300	...
Lucerne for seed	...	...	acres	...	6	...
			bushels	...	42	...
Maize	...	...	acres	1,523	2,346	1,609
			bushels	24,263	37,177	25,909
Mangel-wurzel	...	...	acres	1,281	1,223	1,285
			tons	17,899	16,795	15,386
Medicinal herbs	...	...	acres	...	...	1
			tons	...	...	5
Melons	...	...	acres	10	16	...
			tons	17	18	...
Mulberry trees	...	...	acres	1	23	11†
			number	6,500	30,650	11,010
Mustard	...	...	acres	31	40	74
			cwt.	100	166	185
Olives	...	...	acres	...	10	...
Onions	...	...	acres	347	552	720
			tons	2,794	4,780	3,579
Opium poppies	...	...	acres	10	4	4
			lbs.	168	100	60
Osiers	...	...	acres	4	3	5
Peas and beans	...	...	acres	16,170	18,854	21,235
			bushels	317,382	450,948	373,857
Pumpkins	...	...	acres	36	39	19
			tons	233	49	77
Rape for seed	...	...	acres	7	34	10
			bushels	30	...	20
Raspberries	...	...	acres	...	3	10
			cwt.	...	60	51
Rye and bere	...	...	acres	1,096	1,292	1,153
			bushels	15,620	19,356	15,277
Sheep's parsley	...	...	acres	...	...	2
			lbs.	...	...	1,500
Strawberries	...	...	acres	21	24	21
			cwt.	210	215	273
Teazles	...	...	acres	1	11	3
			number	121,000	1,079,000	19,000
Tobacco	...	...	acres	733	782	1,479
			cwt.	6,839	501‡	14,413
Turnips	...	...	acres	241	284	224
			tons	1,901	2,668	1,769
Vegetable marrows	...	...	acres	...	...	2
			tons	...	...	55
Vetches and tares for seed	...	...	acres	3	26	8
			bushels	28	492	47
Vines	...	...	acres	4,937	5,081	4,765
			wine, galls....	577,493	755,000	481,588
			brandy, galls.	148	256	3,725

\* Exclusive of those grown in gardens.

† A large plantation of mulberry trees is reported to have been abandoned in 1876-7.

‡ The tobacco crop 1875-6 failed in most of the districts.

Vines.

289. A slight falling off appears in the acreage under vines, as shown in the last table, and the vine crop returned is also smaller than that in any other year since 1868-9.\* There is no doubt that the effects of the oidium, and other diseases the vine is subject to, materially reduce its productiveness, and that, in consequence of the importation and subsequent multiplication of frugivorous birds, especially sparrows, more grapes are now destroyed by birds than there were formerly. It is right, however, to point out, that this part of the statistics is not quite so reliable as the other portions, since, as grapes come to maturity later than the other crops of which returns are made, only the acreage under vines can be returned for the year to which the remainder of the statistics relate, and the grape crop is necessarily that of the previous season. This partial dealing with the returns of two years may sometimes cause confusion in the minds of the vine-growers, who may also not always remember the exact particulars of their previous year's crop.

Mulberries  
and olives.

290. Only 11 acres under mulberry trees appear in the returns of the year under review, although in those of the previous year 23 acres were noticed. The difference was caused by the abandonment of a large plantation, in consequence of the site having been found unsuitable. The number of trees on the 11 acres is stated to be 11,010. Ten acres under olives were returned in 1876, but this return was altogether absent on the present occasion. Mulberry and olive trees are frequently grown in gardens, and there is no doubt that these, in common with many other plants and minor crops, are much more extensively cultivated than would appear from the agricultural returns.

Gardens and  
orchards.

291. The following table shows the land under gardens and orchards in 1876 and 1877. No return is made of the nature of the crops grown or the quantity of produce raised. The increase in area during the year amounted to nearly 900 acres :—

## LAND UNDER GARDENS AND ORCHARDS, 1876 AND 1877.

Year ended 31st March.				Gardens.	Orchards.	Total.
				acres.	acres.	acres.
1876	...	...	...	11,816	5,945	17,761
1877	...	...	...	12,241	6,400	18,641
				425	455	880
			Increase	...	...	...

\* A statement of the acreage under and produce of vines during each year will be found in the Summary of Agricultural Statistics (second folding sheet) *ante*.

292. Land in fallow is included in the area under tillage. The quantity in this condition amounted in 1877 to 84,159 acres, or 12,974 acres less than in the previous year. Land in fallow.

293. The following table shows the number of holdings of various sizes, and the extent of occupied and cultivated land embraced therein according to the returns of the present year. It must be borne in mind that all the land alienated from the Crown is not included, but only that embraced in holdings above a certain minimum size, and showing sufficient evidence of occupation for agricultural or pastoral purposes to cause it to come under the notice of the collectors of agricultural statistics\* :— Classification of holdings as to size.

CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS AS TO SIZE, 1876-7.

Size of Holdings.	Number of Holdings.	Extent of Sold or Selected Land in Occupation.	Extent of Land under Tillage.
		acres.	acres.
1 acre to 4 acres	1,673	4,874	2,836
5 acres 14 "	3,536	31,138	13,981
15 " 29 "	3,897	80,309	25,333
30 " 49 "	3,284	125,895	34,023
50 " 99 "	5,998	432,307	93,693
100 " 199 "	8,103	1,144,521	204,474
200 " 320 "	11,664	3,315,835	415,368
321 " 400 "	1,132	407,982	62,586
401 " 500 "	920	414,704	60,201
501 " 600 "	590	325,006	41,111
601 " 700 "	503	325,065	32,464
701 " 800 "	226	169,558	19,361
801 " 900 "	190	161,372	16,467
901 " 1,000 "	175	166,975	14,025
1,001 " 1,500 "	381	468,607	36,055
1,501 " 2,000 "	170	298,424	20,416
2,001 " 3,000 "	148	367,520	17,672
3,001 " 4,000 "	84	294,106	12,769
4,001 " 5,000 "	56	256,607	10,110
5,001 " 7,500 "	74	456,714	15,830
7,501 " 10,000 "	49	426,266	5,650
10,001 " 15,000 "	76	947,101	27,046
15,001 " 20,000 "	50	870,023	6,285
20,001 " 30,000 "	47	1,119,836	27,974
30,001 " 40,000 "	21	712,138	12,841
40,001 " and upwards	10	532,120	2,534
Total	43,057	13,855,003	1,231,105

294. Under the present Land Act the maximum extent allowed to be selected by one individual is 320 acres. It appears, therefore, that the policy of the State of late years has been to discourage the aggrandizement of estates beyond this limit. It will be interesting to discover Estates under and over 320 acres.

\* See also paragraphs 265 and 266 ante.

what proportion of the total number of holdings, the total quantity of occupied land, and the total quantity of cultivated land, is on blocks which do and do not exceed it. This may be done by analysing the above table, whereby it will be found that—

- (a.) Out of every 100 holders, 11, on the average, occupied lots exceeding, and 89 not exceeding, 320 acres in extent.
- (b.) Out of every 100 acres in occupation, 63, on the average, formed portion of lots exceeding, and 37 of lots not exceeding, 320 acres in extent.
- (c.) Out of every 100 acres cultivated, 36, on the average, were on lots exceeding, and 64 on lots not exceeding, 320 acres in extent.
- (d.) Whilst holders of upwards of 320 acres cultivated, on the average, only 5 per cent. of their holdings, holders of 320 acres and under cultivated, on the average, 15½ per cent. of theirs.

Holdings of  
from 100 to  
320 acres.

295. It may further be ascertained from the same table that 46 per cent. of the holdings, 32 per cent. of the occupied land, and 50 per cent. of the cultivated land, are on lots from 100 to 320 acres; also that, whilst holders of less than 100 acres cultivated, on the average, 25 per cent. of their holdings, holders of from 100 to 320 acres cultivated, on the average, only 14 per cent. of theirs. It has been already stated, that holders of upwards of 320 acres cultivated no more, on the average, than 5 per cent. of their holdings.\*

Average  
size of  
holdings.

296. The following is the average size of holdings in the year under review, and at the two previous quinquennial periods. It will be noticed that holdings were largest at the first and smallest at the middle period :—

#### AVERAGE SIZE OF HOLDINGS.†

1866-7	...	...	...	...	325 acres
1871-2	...	...	...	...	300 „
1876-7	...	...	...	...	322 „

Area occu-  
pied per  
head of  
population.

297. The average area in occupation to each person in the colony has been steadily increasing since the first period, as will be seen by the following figures :—

#### AVERAGE AREA IN OCCUPATION† TO EACH PERSON IN THE COLONY.

1866-7	...	...	...	...	11·5 acres
1871-2	...	...	...	...	13·4 „
1876-7	...	...	...	...	16·7 „

\* The cultivation on holdings of this size is generally confined to laying the land down in permanent artificial grass.

† Including alienated land or land in process of alienation only.



298. The proportion of occupied land enclosed was returned as lowest at the first, and highest at the middle period :—

PROPORTION OF OCCUPIED LAND \* ENCLOSED.

1866-7	...	...	...	...	88.3 per cent.
1871-2	...	...	...	...	92.9 „
1876-7	...	...	...	...	91.7 „

Occupied land enclosed.

299. An increase at each successive period will be noticed in the average extent of land placed under cultivation by each holder :—

AVERAGE AREA CULTIVATED BY EACH HOLDER.

1866-7	...	...	...	...	21.7 acres
1871-2	...	...	...	...	27.8 „
1876-7	...	...	...	...	28.6 „

Area cultivated to each holder.

300. The area in cultivation was less than an acre per head of the population at the first period, but over an acre per head at the second and third periods. The exact amounts were as follow :—

AVERAGE AREA CULTIVATED TO EACH PERSON IN THE COLONY.

1866-7	...	...	...	...	.93 acres
1871-2	...	...	...	...	1.25 „
1876-7	...	...	...	...	1.47 „

Area cultivated per head of population.

301. The proportion of occupied land in cultivation was highest at the middle period, and lowest at the first period:—

PROPORTION OF OCCUPIED LAND CULTIVATED.

1866-7	...	...	...	...	8.04 per cent.
1871-2	...	...	...	...	9.28 „
1876-7	...	...	...	...	8.89 „

Occupied land cultivated.

302. The average duration of leases of farms from private persons was returned by the collectors of statistics as averaging from 3 to 6 years; the extreme figures being 1 and 10 years. The average rental of agricultural land per acre was stated to be from 6s. to 12s.; the extreme figures being 2s. 6d., which, however, was returned for a portion of the county of Grant only, and 30s., which was the rent paid for market garden land in the county of Bourke and for some lands in Villiers. The average rental of pastoral land was said to be from 3s. to 6s.; the extreme figures being 2s. and 14s., the latter being for certain paddocks of artificial grass in the county of Tanjil.

Leases and rental of farms.

303. Each collector furnishes a statement of the price of the principal articles of agricultural produce in his district at the time he makes his rounds. The following is an average deduced from the returns of all the districts during each of the last ten years :—

Prices of agricultural produce.

\* Including alienated land or land in process of alienation only.

## PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE,\* 1868 TO 1877.

During February and March.			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
			per bushel.	per bushel.	per bushel.	per ton.	per ton.
			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1868	...	...	7 3	3 11	4 4	82 0	72 6
1869	...	...	5 5	4 6	4 11	124 10	113 4
1870	...	...	4 3	3 7	4 0	75 0	77 0
1871	...	...	5 4	3 9	4 11	70 0	76 0
1872	...	...	4 8	2 11½	3 6¼	65 6	64 0
1873	...	...	4 9	3 5	4 1	67 4	81 0
1874	...	...	5 9	5 6	5 3	118 3	88 0
1875	...	...	4 5	4 3	4 6	89 0	89 0
1876	...	...	4 7	3 3	3 10	87 0	82 0
1877	...	...	5 10	3 7	3 10	114 0	93 0

Years of highest and lowest prices.

304. It will be observed that wheat was highest in 1868 and lowest in 1870; that oats and barley were highest in 1874 and lowest in 1872; and that potatoes and hay were highest in 1869 and lowest in 1872.

Value of agricultural produce.

305. Subjoined is an estimate of the value of the crops raised during the year ended 31st March 1877. It will be seen the total amount exceeded five and a half millions sterling :—

## VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, 1876-7.

Name of Crop.	Gross Produce and Price.			Estimated Value.				
			£	s.	d.			
Wheat ... ..	5,279,730 bushels	@	0	5	10	1,539,921	5	0
Oats ... ..	2,294,225 "	@	0	3	7	411,048	12	11
Barley ... ..	530,323 "	@	0	3	10	101,645	4	10
Other cereals ... ..	415,043 "	@	0	4	8	96,843	7	4
Potatoes ... ..	134,082 tons	@	5	14	0	764,267	8	0
Other green crops ... ..	24,164 "	@	5	0	0	120,820	0	0
Hay ... ..	180,560 "	@	4	13	0	839,604	0	0
Green forage ... ..	362,554 acres	@	3	0	0	1,087,662	0	0
Tobacco ... ..	14,413 cwt.	@	2	16	0	40,356	8	0
Grapes, not made into wine ... ..	85,111 "	@	1	0	0	85,111	0	0
Wine ... ..	481,588 gallons	@	0	4	0	96,317	12	0
Brandy ... ..	3,725 "	@	0	10	0	1,862	10	0
Other crops ... ..	3,192 acres	@	5	0	0	15,960	0	0
Garden and orchard produce	18,641 "	@	20	0	0	372,820	0	0
	Total ... ..					5,574,239	8	1

Weight of crops.

306. The standard weight of crops in Victoria is reckoned to be 60 lbs. to the bushel for wheat and maize, 40 lbs. for oats, and 50 lbs. for barley. The actual weight, however, differs in different districts. Thus, wheat, during the past year, ranged from 58 lbs. to 64 lbs.; oats, from 35 lbs. to 44 lbs.; barley, from 45 lbs. to 56 lbs.; and maize, from 50 lbs. to 60 lbs. The average weight per bushel of these crops in all the districts during the past two years was as follows :—

\* See also table of prices published in Part VII., Interchange, *post*.

SPECIFIC WEIGHT OF CROPS, 1876 AND 1877.

Average Weight per Bushel of—				1875-6.	1876-7.
				lbs.	lbs.
Wheat	...	...	...	61	61
Oats	...	...	...	40	40
Barley	...	...	...	50	51
Maize	...	...	...	55	55

307. As compared with the numbers returned in 1876, a falling off <sup>Hands em-</sup> took place in the hands employed on stations; but this was more than <sup>ployed.</sup> counterbalanced by the increase of the hands on farms. The following are the returns of the two years. The proprietors or managers of farms and stations are included:—

HANDS EMPLOYED ON FARMS AND STATIONS,\* 1876 AND 1877.

Year ended 31st March.				Hands employed on Farms.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
1876	...	...	...	61,273	27,446	88,719
1877	...	...	...	63,394	28,747	92,141
Increase ...				2,121	1,301	3,422

Year ended 31st March.				Hands employed on Stations.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
1876	...	...	...	4,669	1,339	6,008
1877	...	...	...	4,276	1,332	5,608
Decrease ...				393	7	400
Net increase on farms and } stations ... }				1,728	1,294	3,022

308. A return of the average rates of labor on farms in the last two <sup>Rates of</sup> years is given below. An increase will be observed under several heads. <sup>labor on</sup> Rations are allowed in all cases in addition to the wages quoted:— <sup>farms.</sup>

RATES OF LABOR ON FARMS,† 1876 AND 1877.

Description of Labor.				1875-6.		1876-7.	
				s.	d.	s.	d.
Ploughmen,	per week	...	...	21	4	21	3
Farm laborers,	"	...	...	17	7	17	4
Married couples,	"	...	...	24	6	26	3
Females,	"	...	...	10	7	10	8
Mowers,	"	...	...	28	11	31	1
"	per acre	...	...	5	1	5	9
Reapers,	per week	...	...	31	11	33	4
"	per acre	...	...	14	1	12	11
Threshers,	per bushel	...	...	0	7	0	8

\* The word "farm," as used in connection with the agricultural statistics, implies a holding of which no portion is subject to a squatting license. The word "station" implies a holding of which portion is subject to a squatting license. "Farms" consist of alienated land only. "Stations" consist either of Crown lands only, or of Crown and alienated lands occupied in the same holdings.

† See also table of wages published in Part VII., Interchange, *post*. For definition of the term "farm," see last footnote.

Rates of  
labor on  
stations.

309. The average rates returned as paid for pastoral labor will be found in the next table. These are in addition to rations, which are in every case supplied. It will be observed that, in most cases, the rates in 1877 are higher than those in 1876:—

RATES OF LABOR ON STATIONS,\* 1876 AND 1877.

Description of Labor.	1875-6.			1876-7.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Stockmen, per annum ... ..	45	12	0	49	8	0
Boundary riders, per annum ... ..	41	12	0	43	1	0
Shepherds, " ... ..	35	3	0	38	1	0
Hutkeepers, " ... ..	30	8	0	32	13	0
Married couples, " ... ..	60	2	0	59	13	0
Females, " .. ..	29	0	0	28	16	0
Station laborers, per week ... ..	0	17	2	0	17	11
Sheepwashers, " ... ..	0	19	10	1	2	7
Shearers, per 100 sheep shorn ... ..	0	13	0	0	14	9

Live stock.

310. The live stock on farms and land not attached to squatting stations, and the live stock on squatting stations, were returned as follow for the last two years. An increase will be observed in the number of cattle and pigs, but a falling off in the number of sheep. On farms all the stock show increase except horses, but on stations all the stock fell off in numbers except cattle, and of these a reduction took place in the number used for dairying purposes. The live stock on farms is returned by the collectors of agricultural statistics, who are instructed to supplement the information they obtain at the holdings they visit with estimates of the stock running on commons, of that kept by persons having allotments of less than an acre in extent, of that stalled and stabled in towns and villages, and of that belonging to road carters traversing their districts. For some of the larger towns the collectors have been unable to furnish estimates, and for these the census figures have been taken. The return of stock on stations has been compiled, as far as possible, from estimates furnished by the squatters in reply to enquiries made by the Government Statist. In a considerable number of instances, however, these enquiries have not been responded to, and in such cases it has been necessary to supply the particulars from the returns of former years. Every endeavor is made to give as true a statement as possible of the numbers of all the stock in the colony; but it is necessary to point out that portion of the information is derived from estimates which can only be verified at a general census:—

\* See also table of wages published in Part VII., Interchange, *post*. For definition of the term "station," see footnote to table following paragraph 307 *ante*.

LIVE STOCK ON FARMS AND ON STATIONS,\* 1876 AND 1877.

Year ended 31st March.	Horses.	Cattle.			Sheep.	Pigs.
		Milch Cows.	Exclusive of Milch Cows.	Total.		

ON FARMS AND LAND UNCONNECTED WITH STATIONS.

1876	...	177,679	242,694	653,926	896,620	6,426,698	136,844
1877	...	177,483	264,648	694,498	959,146	6,444,786	171,729
Increase	...	...	21,954	40,572	62,526	18,088	34,885
Decrease	...	196	...	...	...	...	...

ON STATIONS.

1876	...	18,505	12,443	145,535	157,978	5,322,834	3,921
1877	...	17,285	12,424	156,695	169,119	4,834,107	3,849
Increase	...	...	...	11,160	11,141	...	...
Decrease	...	1,220	19	...	...	488,727	72

TOTAL LIVE STOCK.

1876	...	196,184	255,137	799,461	1,054,598	11,749,532	140,765
1877	...	194,768	277,072	851,193	1,128,265	11,278,893	175,578
Increase	...	...	21,935	51,732	73,667	...	34,813
Decrease	...	1,416	...	...	...	470,639	...

311. The live stock slaughtered in 1876, and the purposes to which the carcasses were appropriated, were returned as follow by the local bodies. It is probable that the returns do not in every case include the animals slaughtered by private persons and on farms and stations, and, therefore, that more were really slaughtered than the figures show :—

Live stock slaughtered.

LIVE STOCK SLAUGHTERED, 1876.

Description of Live Stock.	Numbers Slaughtered for—			
	The Butcher and Private Use.	Preserving or Salting.	Boiling Down for Tallow.	Total Number.
Sheep and lambs	1,704,929	287,315	185,965	2,178,209
Cattle and calves	166,638	10,525	24,000	201,163
Pigs	53,855	13,813	2,700	70,373
Total	1,925,422	311,658	212,665	2,449,745

\* A definition of the terms "farm" and "station," as used in connection with these returns, has already been given in the footnote to the table following paragraph 307 ante. It may, however, be necessary still further to explain that these designations refer not to the size of the holding, but simply to the tenure under which it is held. All holdings are set down as farms except those subject to a pastoral license. Holdings of which any portion is subject to a pastoral license are set down as stations. When the last portion of a run has been purchased or selected by the occupier or others, and the pastoral license is consequently thereafter no longer in existence, the holding which previously had been a "station" thenceforth becomes a "farm," and this notwithstanding that the area of the holding may not at all or only very slightly have been reduced. In the more settled districts a gradual process of removal of holdings from the list of stations to that of farms has, for some time since, been going on.

Value of  
pastoral  
produce.

312. The following is an estimate of the value of pastoral produce raised on holdings of all descriptions in 1876-7 :—

## VALUE OF PASTORAL PRODUCE, 1876-7.

Nature of Produce.	Value.
	£
Milk, butter, and cheese, from average number of milch cows kept, viz., 277,072, @ £10 ... ..	2,770,720
Estimated net numbers of stock slaughtered in 1876 :—	
Cattle, 199,656, @ £11 ... ..	2,196,216
Sheep, 745,064, @ 12s. ... ..	447,038
Pigs, 101,081, @ £2 10s. ... ..	252,702
Estimated value of produce of horse stock, 9,738, @ £8 ... ..	77,904
Excess of exports over imports of wool, Customs value ... ..	4,234,570
Estimated value of wool used in the colony for manufacturing purposes, 1,205,595 lbs., @ 1s. 6d. ... ..	90,420
Total ... ..	10,069,570

NOTE.—The gross numbers of live stock slaughtered in the year may be estimated as follow :— Cattle 205,000, sheep 2,220,000, pigs 71,500. The “net numbers” slaughtered are made up by adding to these figures those showing the increase of stock appearing in the returns of 1876 as compared with those of 1875, viz., cattle 73,667, pigs 34,813; also those showing the live stock exported in 1876, viz., cattle 2,133, sheep 10,889, pigs 3, and deducting from the sum of these numbers the figures showing the decrease of stock appearing in the returns of 1876 as compared with those of 1875, viz., sheep 470,639; also the figures showing the stock imported in 1876, viz., cattle 81,144, sheep 1,015,186, pigs 5,235. The produce of horse stock has been arbitrarily estimated at 5 per cent. upon the total number of horses in the colony. The quantity of wool manufactured in Victoria has been ascertained from the various woollen mills. No estimate has been made of the value of meat, tallow, lard, hides, skins, horns, hoofs, bones, &c., as this is supposed to be included in the value of stock slaughtered.

Steam  
engines on  
farms and  
stations.

313. The returns show an increase in the use of steam machinery in the furtherance of both agricultural and pastoral pursuits during the year under review as compared with the previous one. The following are the figures :—

## STEAM ENGINES ON FARMS AND STATIONS,\* 1876 AND 1877.

Year ended 31st March.	Steam Engines.					
	On Farms.		On Stations.		Total.	
	Number.	Horse-power.	Number.	Horse-power.	Number.	Horse-power.
1876 ... ..	253	2,081	23	201	276	2,282
1877 ... ..	315	2,332	27	237	342	2,569
Increase ...	62	251	4	36	66	287

Agricultural  
implements,  
&c.

314. An increase appears in the value of agricultural implements and machines on farms, but a falling off in the value of those on stations. The same circumstance was noticed last year :—

\* For definition of the terms “farm” and “station,” see footnotes to tables following paragraphs 307 and 310 ante.

IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES ON FARMS AND STATIONS,\*  
1876 AND 1877.

Year ended 31st March.	Value of Implements and Machines.		
	On Farms.	On Stations.	Total.
	£	£	£
1876 ... ..	1,623,697	80,467	1,704,164
1877 ... ..	1,734,976	74,883	1,809,859
Increase ... ..	111,279	...	105,695
Decrease... ..	...	5,584	...

315. An increase also appears in the value of improvements on farms, but a falling off in the value of those on stations, of which a statement is given in the following table. The improvements to which reference is made are buildings of all descriptions, fencing, dips, wells, dams, &c., but the cost of clearing or cropping land is not given :—

Improvements on farms and stations.

IMPROVEMENTS ON FARMS AND STATIONS,\* 1876 AND 1877.

Year ended 31st March.	Value of Improvements.		
	On Farms.	On Stations.	Total.
	£	£	£
1876 ... ..	11,987,818	1,889,866	13,877,684
1877 ... ..	13,757,526	1,869,725	15,627,251
Increase ... ..	1,769,708	...	1,749,567
Decrease... ..	...	20,141	...

316. The following figures, which have been obtained by means of averages struck from the returns of the collectors in all the districts, show that increments took place in the rates paid for all descriptions of machine labor :—

Machine labor.

MACHINE LABOR, 1876 AND 1877.

Average Rates Paid for—	1875-6.	1876-7.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Machine reaping, per acre ... ..	0 4 9	0 6 3
„ mowing, „ ... ..	0 4 5	0 5 1
„ threshing, per 100 bushels... ..	1 3 3	1 3 6

317. A decrease of 5 took place in the number of flour mills in operation during 1877 as compared with those in 1876 ; the hands employed, however, during the two years, were nearly identical in numbers. A falling off took place in the quantity of wheat operated upon, but this, apparently, caused no diminution in the quantity of flour produced, which, on the contrary, showed a small increase. A slight

Flour mills.

\* For definition of the terms " farm " and " station," see footnotes to tables following paragraphs 307 and 310 ante.

falling off, according to the returns, took place in the value of machinery and lands, but a small increase in the value of buildings. The following are the figures for the two years :—

### FLOUR MILLS, 1876 AND 1877.

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Mills.	Mills employing—		Amount of Horse-power.	Number of Pairs of Stones.	Number of Hands employed.
		Steam-power.	Water-power.			
1876 ...	157	145	12	2,848	476	704
1877 ...	152	138	13	2,811	458	707
Increase	...	...	1	...	...	3
Decrease	5	7	...	37	18	...

Year ended 31st March.	Bushels of Grain operated upon.		Tons of Flour made.	Tons of Meal made.	Approximate Total Value of—		
	Wheat.	Other.			Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
					£	£	£
1876 ...	5,287,596	271,682	114,727	596	217,335	55,400	201,520
1877 ...	5,069,850	309,839	117,473	3,724	213,723	54,616	201,815
Increase	...	38,157	2,746	3,128	...	...	295
Decrease	217,746	...	...	...	3,612	784	...

Breweries.

318. One brewery less was returned in 1877 than in 1876, but all the other items relating to breweries show increase. The following is a comparative return of the results in the two years :—

### BREWERIES, 1876 AND 1877.

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Breweries.	Materials used.			Number of Hands employed.	Number of Horses employed.
		Sugar.	Malt.	Hops.		
		lbs.	bushels.	lbs.		
1876 ...	103	9,356,144	600,035	871,051	882	617
1877 ...	102	10,777,453	628,963	945,529	902	633
Increase	...	1,421,309	28,928	74,478	20	16
Decrease	1	...	...	...	...	...

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Drays and Waggon employed.	Gallons of Beer made.	Approximate Total Value of—		
			Machinery and Plant.	Lands.†	Buildings.
			£	£	£
1876 ...	332	12,666,265	139,950	61,892	196,872
1877 ...	356	14,236,359	152,995	68,839	203,832
Increase	24	1,570,094	13,045	6,947	6,960

\* Four mills in 1876, and 5 in 1877, were upon Crown lands. In these cases no estimate of the value of the land is given.

† Six of the breweries in 1876, and 5 in 1877, were upon Crown lands. In these cases no estimate of the value of the land is given.



319. Although the number of brickyards and potteries returned was the same in 1876 and in 1877, 3 more of these establishments used steam-power in the latter than in the former year. A slight increase appears in the number and value of bricks made, but the value of pottery made fell off by more than a fifth. A falling off in the manufacture of pottery was also noticed last year. The value of machinery and plant was somewhat higher, and that of lands and buildings somewhat lower in the year under review than in the previous one. The following is an abstract of the returns :—

BRICKYARDS AND POTTERIES, 1876 AND 1877.

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Brick-yards and Potteries.	Number of Machines in use.		Brickyards, &c., employing—			Amount of Horse-power employed.	Number of Hands employed.
		For tempering or crushing Clay.	For making Bricks or Pottery.	Steam-power.	Horse-power.	Manual Labor.		
1876 ...	241	169	87	13	101	127	336	1,083
1877 ...	241	164	111	16	97	128	336	1,194
Increase	...	...	24	3	...	1	...	111
Decrease	...	5	...	...	4	...	...	...

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Bricks made.	Approximate Total Value of—				
		Bricks made.	Pottery made.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
1876 ...	73,853,000	£ 148,188	£ 21,905	£ 42,016	£ 49,782	£ 50,210
1877 ...	75,081,000	152,139	17,312	45,110	47,959	49,260
Increase	1,228,000	3,951	...	3,094	...	...
Decrease	...	...	4,593	...	1,823	950

320. An increase of 5 in the total number of tanneries, and of 9 in the number employing steam-power, took place during the year. With a trifling exception, all the other items show increase. This may be observed by means of the following table :—

TANNERIES, 1876 AND 1877.

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Tanneries.	Tanneries employing—			Amount of Horse-power employed.	Number of Hands employed	Number of Pits.
		Steam-power.	Horse-power.	Manual Labor.			
1876 ...	91	29	46	12	398	965	3,058
1877 ...	96	38	36	22	432	1,140	3,201
Increase ...	5	9	...	10	34	175	143
Decrease ...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...

\* Fifty-five of the brickyards in 1876, and 56 in 1877, were upon Crown lands. In these cases no estimate of the value of the land is given.

## TANNERIES, 1876 AND 1877—continued.

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Hides Tanned.	Number of Skins Tanned.	Approximate Total Value of—			
			Leather produced.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
1876 ...	316,394	514,832	£ 617,873	£ 64,842	£ 28,853	£ 73,150
1877 ...	323,693	1,310,229	680,563	66,967	31,920	86,454
Increase ...	7,299	795,397	62,690	2,125	3,067	13,304

Woollen  
mills.

321. Two more woollen mills appear in the returns for 1877 than in those for 1876. A trifling falling off took place in the number of blankets made, but the total value of the fabrics manufactured increased 5 per cent. With this exception, and that of the value of lands, all the items show increase. The following are the returns of the two years :—

## WOOLLEN MILLS, 1876 AND 1877.

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Woollen Mills.	Steam Engines used—		Quantity of Wool used.	Goods Manufactured : Quantity of—		
		Number.	Horse- power.		Tweed, Cloth, Flannel, &c.	Blan- kets.	Shawls.
1876 ...	6	6	368	lbs. ...	yards. 644,714	number. 2,973	number. 1,776
1877 ...	8	10	471	1,205,595	719,887	2,816	2,941
Increase ...	2	4	103	...	75,173	...	1,165
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	157	...

Year ended 31st March.	Hands employed.		Approximate Total Value of—			
	Males.	Females.	Goods Manufactured	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings.
1876 ...	357	254	£ 140,939	£ 104,059	£ 5,976	£ 51,565
1877 ...	428	282	148,182	127,203	4,182	59,293
Increase ...	71	28	7,243	23,144	...	7,728
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	1,794	...

Other ma-  
nufactories,  
works, &c.

322. The manufactories and works, exclusive of those of which mention has already been made—viz., flour mills, breweries, brickyards,

\*Four of the tanneries in 1876, and 3 in 1877, were upon Crown lands. In these cases no estimate of the value of the land is given.

potteries, tanneries, and woollen mills—increased from 1,643 in 1876 to 1,703 in 1877. The steam engines used in these works increased by 11, the hands employed by 1,249, and the capital invested, so far as it is represented by the stated value of machinery, plant, lands, and buildings, increased by £201,508. Most of the establishments are of an extensive character, and over 40 per cent. of them, both in 1876 and 1877, used steam-power. The following is a comparison of the results of the two years :—

**MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1876 AND 1877.**

(Exclusive of Flour Mills, Breweries, Brickyards, Potteries, Tanneries, and Woollen Mills.)

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Manufactories, Works, &c.	Manufactories, &c., employing—					Amount of Horse-power employed.
		Steam.	Water.	Wind.	Horse- power.	Manual Labor.	
1876 ...	1,643	707	16	1	104	815	8,612
1877 ...	1,703	718	13	4	95	873	8,949
Increase ...	60	11	...	3	...	58	337
Decrease ...	...	...	3	...	9	...	...

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Hands employed.		Approximate Total Value of—		
	Males.	Females.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
1876 ...	21,058	4,518	£ 1,980,643	£ 881,534	£ 1,547,892
1877 ...	22,033	4,792	2,101,670	1,077,042	1,432,865
Increase ...	975	274	121,027	195,508	...
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	115,027

NOTE.—It has hitherto been customary, wrongly as I conceive, to include certain waterworks in the returns of manufactories. This year they are excluded from all the manufactory tables, not only from such portions of them as relate to the year under review, but also from such as refer to former years. A general table of waterworks will be found in the table following paragraph 326 *post*.

323. By summarising the returns of manufactories and works of all descriptions, including not only such as are embraced in the above table, but those excluded therefrom—viz., flour mills, breweries, potteries, tanneries, and woollen mills—it is found that the latter year shows larger numbers than the former in all the columns. The establishments increased by 61, the steam engines used by 18, the horse-power of engines by 460, the hands employed by 1,657, and the capital invested in lands, buildings, machinery, and plant, by £272,254. The following are the figures relating to the two years :—

Manufac-  
tories of  
all descrip-  
tions.

\* One hundred and ninety-nine of the manufactories, &c., in 1876, and 203 in 1877, were upon Crown lands. In these cases no estimate of the value of the land is given.

## MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1876 AND 1877.

(Including Flour Mills, Breweries, Brickyards, Potteries, Tanneries, and Woollen Mills, as well as other Manufactories and Works.)

Year ended 31st March.	Total Number of Establishments.	Number of Establishments using Steam.	Horse-power of Engines.	Number of Hands employed.	Approximate Value of Lands, Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.*
1876† ...	2,241	900	12,311	29,821	£ 5,753,491
1877 ...	2,302	918	12,771	31,478	6,025,745
Increase ...	61	18	460	1,657	272,254

Names of manufactories.

324. The manufacturing establishments of all kinds, respecting which returns are obtained, are named in the following table, and their numbers are given for the year under review, and for the first year of each of the two previous quinquennials. The establishments are for the most part of an extensive character, the only exception being in cases where the existence of industries of an unusual or interesting nature might seem to call for notice. No attempt is made to enumerate mere shops, although some manufacturing industry may be carried on thereat. Were this done, the "manufactories" in the colony might be multiplied to an almost indefinite extent. It is customary to note all establishments where machinery worked by steam, water, wind, or horse-power is used‡ :—

\* In the case of establishments standing upon Crown lands no estimate of the value of the land is given. The number of such establishments was 268 in 1876, and 272 in 1877.

† The amounts in this line are less than those shown in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1875, in consequence of the items relating to waterworks having been removed. The last column is the one most affected, the value of the lands, buildings, machinery, and plant of those waterworks which were included last year having been set down at no less a sum than £1,591,970. See note to last table.

‡ The collectors of statistics, being furnished with instructions as to the nature of the establishments they are expected to visit, do not, as a rule, return those which do not fulfil the conditions described in this paragraph. Each year, however, some of the returns sent in by them are rejected by the Government Statist as not being of sufficient importance to warrant their being placed in the list. The following are those which have been excluded on this ground during the last two years :—

	1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
Printing establishments .. ..	9	6	Life-preserving apparatus manu- factory .. ..	..	1
Wax model manufactory .. ..	..	1	Patent medicine manufactory .. ..	1	1
Wax flower manufactory .. ..	..	1	Boot manufactories .. ..	17	11
Architectural modelling works .. ..	1	..	Clothing factories .. ..	6	5
Picture-frame manufactories .. ..	2	2	Hat, cap, manufactories .. ..	16	12
Turnery and carving works .. ..	12	2	Wig manufactories .. ..	..	3
Philosophical instrument manufac- tory .. ..	..	1	Rope works .. ..	..	1
Medical galvanic apparatus manu- factory .. ..	1	1	Tarpaulin manufactories .. ..	..	2
Surgical instrument manufactory .. ..	..	1	Biscuit manufactories .. ..	..	8
Agricultural implement manufac- tories .. ..	..	4	Confectionery works .. ..	..	1
Bellows manufactory .. ..	..	1	Fancy leather manufactory .. ..	..	1
Cutlery works .. ..	..	1	Glue manufactory .. ..	..	1
Engine, machine—manufactories .. ..	2	1	Tallow-rendering works .. ..	..	1
Coach, waggon, &c.—manufactories .. ..	14	9	Wool-washing establishments .. ..	..	1
Saddle, harness—manufactories .. ..	34	20	Basket-making works .. ..	..	1
Wheelwrights' establishments .. ..	2	4	Blind (window) manufactory .. ..	1	1
Joinery works .. ..	..	6	Cooperage works .. ..	..	7
Window-frame works .. ..	..	1	Goldsmiths' and jewellers' establish- ments .. ..	..	8
Bedding and upholstery manufac- tories .. ..	6	4	Brass works .. ..	..	1
Cabinet works .. ..	11	4	Iron and tin works .. ..	..	4
Electric bell manufactory .. ..	..	1	Wire-working establishments .. ..	..	2
			Total .. ..	135	144

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1867, 1872, AND 1877.

Description of Manufactory, Work, &c.	Number of Establishments.		
	1866-7.	1871-2.	1876-7.
<b>BOOKS AND STATIONERY.</b>			
Account-book manufactories, manufacturing stationers	4	13	16
Printing establishments ... ..	13	21	33
<b>MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.</b>			
Organ-building establishments ... ..	2	1	2
Pianoforte manufactories ... ..	5	9	7
<b>PRINTS, PICTURES, ETC.</b>			
Picture-frame makers ... ..	...	...	6
<b>CARVING, FIGURES, ETC.</b>			
Carving and gilding establishments ... ..	...	...	5
Indiarubber stamp manufactories ... ..	...	...	3
Modelling (architectural and figure), &c.—works	...	...	3
Statuary works ... ..	...	...	1
Turnery works ... ..	...	...	12
Wood-carving and ornamental works ... ..	...	...	1
Wooden pipe manufactories ... ..	...	2	2
<b>DESIGNS, MEDALS, AND DIES.</b>			
Diesinkers, engravers, medalists, trade-mark makers	...	...	5
<b>PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.</b>			
Philosophical instrument manufactories ... ..	...	...	2
Spectacles manufactories ... ..	...	...	1
<b>SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.</b>			
Surgical instrument, truss—manufactories ... ..	...	...	5
<b>ARMS, AMMUNITION, ETC.</b>			
Blasting powder, dynamite, &c.—manufactories	...	...	3
Fuze manufactories ... ..	1	...	1
Gunmakers ... ..	...	...	4
<b>MACHINES, TOOLS, AND IMPLEMENTS.</b>			
Agricultural implement manufactories ... ..	22	43	46
Bellows manufactories ... ..	...	...	1
Cutlery, machine-tool—manufactories ... ..	...	2	7
Engine, machine—manufactories ... ..	20	24	53
<b>CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.</b>			
Coach, waggon, &c.—manufactories ... ..	3	5	116*
Perambulator manufactories ... ..	...	...	1
Saddle, harness—manufactories ... ..	...	...	29
Saddle-tree, &c.—manufactories ... ..	...	...	2
Saddlers' ironmongery and coach-spring manufactories	...	...	3
Whip manufactories ... ..	...	2	5
<b>SHIPS AND BOATS.</b>			
Ship, boat—builders ... ..	14	13	19
Ships' wheels, blocks, &c.—manufactories ... ..	...	...	2
Floating-docks ... ..	} 6	} 8	...
Graving-docks ... ..			3
Patent slips ... ..			4
<b>HOUSES, BUILDINGS, ETC.</b>			
Door and window-frame works ( <i>see also</i> Moulding, &c., mills, <i>post</i> )	...	...	2
Lime works ... ..	19	36	24
Marble mantelpiece manufactories ( <i>see also</i> Marble works <i>post</i> )	...	...	3
Patent ceiling ventilator manufactories ... ..	...	...	1
Roof-covering composition manufactories ... ..	...	...	1

\* Including all extensive manufactories, whether employing steam or not. For 1867 and 1872 those only which used steam were returned.

## MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC.—continued.

Description of Manufactory, Work, &c.	Number of Establishments.		
	1866-7.	1871-2.	1876-7.
<b>FURNITURE.</b>			
Bedding and upholstery manufactories ...	...	9	11
Cabinet works, including billiard-table makers	4	3	26*
Earth-closet manufactories ...	...	2	3
Iron safe manufactories ...	...	1	1
Looking-glass manufactories ...	...	2	5
<b>CHEMICALS.</b>			
Chemical works ...	6	6	5
Dye works ...	9	11	14
Essential oil manufactories ...	...	2	5
Ink, blacking, blue, washing-powder, &c — manufactories	1	4	8
Japanners ...	...	...	1
Match (vesta) manufactories ...	1	...	1
Paint, varnish—manufactories ...	...	1	2
Salt works ...	1	2	5
Tar-distilling, asphalte—works ...	...	1	3
<b>TEXTILE FABRICS.</b>			
Woollen mills ...	...	3	8
<b>DRESS.</b>			
Boot manufactories ...	3	29	67
Clothing factories ...	18	30	53
Crinoline manufactories ...	4	...	...
Fur manufactories ...	...	...	3
Hat, cap—manufactories ...	2	10	22
Oilskin, waterproof-clothing—manufactories	...	...	2
Umbrella and parasol manufactories ...	...	...	7
<b>FIBROUS MATERIALS.</b>			
Bag and sack manufactories ...	1	...	...
Jute factories ...	...	...	1
Rope, twine—works ...	3	10	13
<b>ANIMAL FOOD.</b>			
Cheese factories ...	...	...	25
Meat-curing establishments ...	6	22	15
<b>VEGETABLE FOOD.</b>			
Biscuit manufactories ...	8	8	7
Confectionery works ...	4	4	8
Flour mills ...	114	154	152
Jam manufactories ...	1	4	8
Macaroni works ...	...	1	1
Maizena, oatmeal, starch—manufactories ...	1	1	3
Rice mills ...	...	2	1
<b>DRINKS AND STIMULANTS.</b>			
Aërated waters, gingerbeer, liqueur, &c.—works	63	115	114
Breweries ...	86	126	102
Coffee, chocolate, spice—works ...	9	13	10
Chicory mills ...	...	...	1
Distilleries ...	4	6	6
Malthouses ...	9	16	13
Saccharine works ...	...	1	...
Sauce, pickle—manufactories ...	...	4	3
Sugar refineries ...	1	1	2
Tobacco, cigars, snuff—manufactories ...	9	9	13
Vinegar works ...	...	...	5

\* Including all extensive manufactories, whether employing steam or not. For 1867 and 1872 those only which used steam were returned.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC.—*continued.*

Description of Manufactory, Work, &c.	Number of Establishments.		
	1866-7.	1871-2.	1876-7.
<b>ANIMAL MATTERS.</b>			
Boiling-down establishments	7	27	19
Bone-cutting mills	...	...	1
Bone manure manufactories	12	18	15
Brush manufactories	1	2	6
Catgut manufactories	...	1	...
Curled hair manufactories	1	...	3
Fellmongeries, wool-washing—establishments	23	36	52
Flock manufactories	2	4	3
Glue, oil—manufactories	2	5	8
Morocco, fancy leather—manufactories	...	1	2
Parchment and skin manufactories	...	1	...
Portmanteau, trunk—manufactories	...	...	7
Soap, candle, tallow—works	28	31	42
Tanneries	43	69	96
<b>VEGETABLE MATTERS.</b>			
Bark mills	...	...	4
Basket-making works	...	...	9
Blind (window) manufactories	...	...	10
Broom manufactories	...	2	2
Chaff-cutting, corn-crushing—works*	69	172	177
Cooperage works	...	8	19
Cork manufactories	...	...	1
Fancy-box manufactories	...	2	2
Hat-box manufactories	...	...	2
Ladders and steps joineries	...	...	2
Moulding, framing, turning, and saw mills ( <i>see also Houses, buildings, &amp;c. ante</i> )	102	141	159
Packing-case manufactories	1	...	...
Paper manufactories	...	1	1
Paper-bag manufactories	...	...	6
<b>COAL.</b>			
Gasworks	8	11	15
<b>STONE, CLAY, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS.</b>			
Brickyards and potteries	151	328	241
Filter manufactories	...	...	2
Glass manufactories, works	1	4	8
Kaolin works	...	1	...
Marble and monumental works ( <i>see also Marble mantelpiece works ante</i> )	...	3	19
Stone-breaking works	1	} 1 {	5
Stone-sawing, polishing works	...		4
<b>WATER.†</b>			
Ice manufactories	1	2	3
<b>GOLD, SILVER, AND PRECIOUS STONES.</b>			
Electro-plating and gilding works	...	1	4
Goldsmiths and jewellers (manufacturing)	...	...	19
Lapidaries	...	...	1

\* All these establishments used machinery, worked by steam, wind, or horse-power. They must not be confounded with chaff-cutting and corn-crushing machines in use on farms and stations, which numbered 11,752 in 1876-7.

† Works for the storage and supply of water are not included in the manufacturing tables. A table of waterworks follows paragraph 326 *post*. See footnotes to tables following paragraphs 322 and 323 *ante*.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC.—*continued.*

Description of Manufactory, Work, &c.	Number of Establishments.		
	1866-7.	1871-2.	1876-7.
<b>METALS OTHER THAN GOLD AND SILVER.</b>			
Antimony-smelting works ... ..	...	3	5
Bell foundries ... ..	...	...	1
Iron and tin works ... ..	5	11	53
Iron, brass, and copper foundries ... ..	45	59	77
Lead works ... ..	2	2	1
Tin-smelting works ... ..	...	...	1
Type foundries ... ..	...	1	...
Wire-working establishments ... ..	...	...	6
Total ... ..	982	1,740	2,302

Summary of  
manufac-  
tories.

325. Summarised particulars respecting these manufactories are given for the same three periods in the following table. Increasing numbers at each successive period will be observed in all the columns, the augmentation shown being no doubt almost entirely due to the starting of fresh works and the extension of old ones. It is possible, however, that in consequence of the greater care exercised of late years by the collectors in returning every establishment, an appearance of increase may have sometimes resulted without any actual increase having occurred :—

## SUMMARY OF MANUFACTORIES, WORKS,\* ETC., 1867, 1872, AND 1877.

Year ended 31st March.	Total Number of Establishments.	Number of Establishments using Steam.	Horse-power of Engines.†	Number of Hands employed.	Approximate Value of Lands, Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
1867	982	419	7,072	11,330	£ 1,747,702
1872	1,740	701	9,442	19,468	3,731,461
1877	2,302	918	12,771	31,478	6,025,745

Waterworks.

326. The following table contains a list of the works for the storage and supply of water for domestic, mining, and irrigation purposes, situated in various parts of the colony; also a statement of the estimated capacity of each work, and its actual or estimated cost. Some of these works have been completed, and others are in course of construction. It was formerly the practice to include some of the waterworks with the manufactories, but it is now thought better to remove them from that portion of the statistics, and to embody them all in a special table. It will be observed that the storage capacity of these works is over twelve thousand million gallons, and their cost nearly two and three-quarter millions sterling :—

\* Works for the storing and supply of water are not included. See footnotes to tables following paragraphs 322 and 323 *ante*.

† It is possible that the numbers in this column may include the power of a few water and wind machines used in manufacturing, in addition to the power of the steam engines.



WATERWORKS IN VICTORIA.

Name of Town or District to be supplied.	Reservoir.		Actual or Estimated Cost.
	Where situated.	Storage Capacity.	
		gallons.	£
Melbourne and suburbs	Yan Yean ...	6,400,000,000	1,435,000
	Preston ...	15,000,000	
Castlemaine ...	Expedition Pass ...	128,000,000	80,130
Sandhurst ...	Spring Gully ...	149,000,000	224,939
	Crusoe Gully ...	320,000,000	
	Big Hill ...	68,000,000	
Coliban scheme (Castle- maine and Sandhurst districts)	Malmsbury ...	2,841,000,000	259,416
Geelong and suburbs	Stony Creek (Old) ...	157,000,000	195,594
	Stony Creek (New) ...	141,000,000	
	Lovely Banks ...	6,000,000	
Creswick ...	Bullarook ...	45,000,000	1,077
Tarnagulla ...	Tarnagulla ...	5,000,000	1,168
Inglewood (New) ...	Inglewood ...	13,000,000	1,610
Maryborough ...	Maryborough ...	8,100,000	1,065
Maldon ...	Maldon ...	8,591,504	2,102
Ararat ...	Oliver's Gully ...	19,615,554	1,731
	Langi-Giran ...	14,600,000	35,000
	Opossum Gully ...	24,621,547	1,831
Beechworth ...	Lake Kerferd ...	60,000,000	10,000
Chiltern ...	Barrambogie Springs ...	...	5,000
Wangaratta ...	Tank at Railway Station	40,000	3,000
Rutherglen ...	Rutherglen ...	27,000,000	3,500
Beaufort ...	Service Reservoir ...	1,200,000	3,500
Ballarat ...	Three in Bungaree ...	212,960,000	300,000
Clunes ...	Newlyn ...	237,000,000	80,500
Blackwood ...	Lerderderg River ...	64,441,237	1,090
Buninyong ...	Buninyong ...	10,462,485	1,047
Ovens ...	Sandy Creek ...	70,000,000	2,835
Indigo ...	Suffolk Lead ...	1,701,562	437
Sandhurst ...	Grassy Flat (1) ...	56,860,375	4,003
	Grassy Flat (2) ...	26,769,369	1,755
Kilmore ...	Kilmore ...	14,466,000	845
Myers Creek ...	Myers Creek ...	13,000,000	844
Echuca ...	Echuca (tank) ...	40,000	2,748
Dunolly ...	Dunolly ...	17,200,000	1,912
Inglewood (Old) ...	Inglewood ...	5,670,000	1,112
St. Arnaud ...	St. Arnaud ...	40,600,000	2,903
Redbank ...	Redbank ...	27,100,000	2,785
Laplough ...	Laplough ...	9,261,946	1,232
Amherst ...	Amherst ...	13,813,284	1,193
Wedderburn ...	Wedderburn ...	3,100,000	1,013
Castlemaine ...	Barker's Creek, Harcourt	611,500,000	34,500
Chewton ...	Commissioner's Gully ...	7,000,000	1,203
Daylesford ...	Wombat Creek ...	31,284,413	2,527
Fryerstown ...	Crocodile Gully ...	5,407,462	767
	Spring Gully ...	7,000,000	1,049
Stawell ...	Quartz Reefs (1) ...	9,725,627	1,080
	Pleasant Creek (2) ...	17,000,000	...
	Pleasant Creek (3) ...	7,905,750	775
	Four Posts (4) ...	3,100,000	802
Moyston ...	Campbell's Reef ...	5,400,000	1,054
Beaufort ...	Beaufort ...	85,881,110	1,991
	Total ...	12,067,419,225	2,719,665

Capital invested in manufactories and water-works.

327. If the value of the lands, buildings, plant, and machinery used in connection with manufactories be added to the actual or estimated cost of the waterworks, their sum will represent an amount equal to close upon eight and three-quarter millions sterling. The following are the figures :—

Value of lands, buildings, machinery, &c., used in connection with manufactories, 1877	...	...	...	£ 6,025,745
Actual or estimated cost of waterworks	...	...	...	2,719,665
				<u>£8,745,410</u>

Stone quarries.

328. The number of stone quarries at work in 1877 was less by 5 than that in 1876, but an increase took place in the quantity and value of stone raised. An increase is also observable under most of the other heads. The following are the figures :—

#### STONE QUARRIES, 1876 AND 1877.

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Quarries.	Cubic Yards of Stone raised.				Steam Engines in use.	
		Bluestone.	Slate and Flagging.	Sandstone.	Granite.	Number.	Horse-power.
1876	160	332,593	894	11,203	2,645	6	44
1877	155	373,975	865	11,165	4,400	9	114
Increase	...	41,382	...	...	1,755	3	70
Decrease	5	...	29	38	...	...	...

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Hands employed.	Approximate Total Value of—			
		Stone raised.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
1876	587	£ 57,276	£ 13,343	£ 16,318	£ 1,659
1877	808	62,721	17,074	13,582	3,192
Increase	221	5,445	3,731	...	1,533
Decrease	...	...	...	2,736	...

Gold raised, 1876.

329. The quantity of gold raised in Victoria during any given year may be estimated in several ways; the following are the results for 1876 of four different methods of making the calculation :—

#### ESTIMATES OF GOLD YIELD, 1876.

	Estimated Quantity.		
	oz.	dwt.	gr.
1. Exported gold entered as the produce of Victoria, added to Victorian gold received at Melbourne Mint ... ..	934,224	2	0
2. Gross exports of gold, less gross imports, added to gross quantity of gold received at Melbourne Mint ... ..	930,273	10	19
3. Gold raised, according to estimates made by the Mining Registrars throughout the country ... ..	963,760	0	0
4. Gold purchased, according to returns made by managers of banks and others ... ..	949,468	12	17

\* Fifty-one of the stone quarries in 1876, and the same number in 1877, were upon Crown lands. In these cases no estimate of the value of the land has been given.

330. As the mining registrars live in the gold-producing districts, and, it may be presumed, have every opportunity of obtaining correct information, I propose to adopt their estimate. It will be observed that it gives a somewhat higher result than that obtained by any of the other methods. Estimates of mining registrars.

331. This quantity, and its value at £4 per oz., are compared in the following table with the quantity and assumed value of the gold estimated to have been raised in 1875 :— Gold raised, 1875 and 1876.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF GOLD RAISED IN 1875 AND 1876.

Year.	Gold raised in Victoria.	
	Estimated Quantity.	Estimated Value, at £4 per oz.
1875	oz. 1,095,787	£ 4,383,148
1876	963,760	3,855,040
Decrease	132,027	528,108

332. The following figures give an estimate of the quantity of gold raised in 1870 and each subsequent year. It will be seen that since 1871 the yield of gold has been steadily decreasing :— Gold raised, 1870 to 1876.

ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF GOLD RAISED, 1870 TO 1876.

1870	oz. 1,222,798	1874	oz. 1,155,972
1871	1,355,477	1875	1,095,787
1872	1,282,521	1876	963,760
1873	1,241,205		

333. Carrying on to the end of 1876 the calculations given in previous Year-Books, the following may be estimated as the total quantity and value of the gold raised in Victoria from the period of its first discovery in 1851 :— Gold raised, 1851 to 1876.

ESTIMATED TOTAL QUANTITY AND VALUE OF GOLD RAISED IN VICTORIA, 1851 TO 1876.

Gold raised in Victoria.	Estimated Quantity.	Estimated Value, at £4 per oz.
	oz.	£
Prior to 1876	45,509,964	182,039,856
During 1876	963,760	3,855,040
Total	46,473,724	185,894,896

334. The estimated value of gold raised in proportion to the number of miners at work\* was much less in 1876 than in 1875, or than in any other year since 1870. The following figures, which have been taken from the reports of the Secretary for Mines, express this proportion for each of the last seven years :— Value of gold per miner.

\* For the number of miners at work at the end of each year, see paragraph 49 ante.

## VALUE OF GOLD PER MINER,\* 1870 TO 1876.

			£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.
1870	...	...	81	0	6.46	1874	...	...	99	8	3.07
1871	...	...	93	6	0.62	1875	...	...	104	4	4.02
1872	...	...	93	17	1.47	1876	...	...	89	19	6.84
1873	...	...	93	16	2.62						

Gold derived from alluvial and quartz workings.

335. The mining surveyors and registrars estimate that in 1876 605,859 oz., or 63 per cent. of the whole quantity of gold raised, was obtained from quartz reefs, and 357,901 oz., or 37 per cent. of the whole quantity raised, was obtained from alluvial deposits. In the two previous years the same officers estimated that 60 per cent. of the gold was got from quartz, and 40 per cent. from alluvial mines.

Steam engines used in mining.

336. Of the steam engines employed in connection with gold mining about a fourth are used on alluvial and three-fourths on quartz workings. The following is the number of engines in use and their horse-power in each of the last four years. It will be noticed that a slight falling off has taken place from year to year:—

## STEAM ENGINES USED IN GOLD MINING, 1873 TO 1876.

		Number.	Horse-power.			Number.	Horse-power.
1873	...	1,151	... 25,100	1875	...	1,101	... 24,224
1874	...	1,141	... 24,866	1876	...	1,081	... 23,947

Mining machinery.

337. The number of mining machines of all descriptions fell from 5,220 in 1874, and 5,098 in 1875, to 4,893 in 1876, and the value of such machines fell from £2,078,936 in 1874, and £2,033,629 in 1875, to £1,989,500 in 1876.

Auriferous reefs.

338. According to estimates made by the Mining Department, the number of quartz reefs proved to be auriferous was 3,479 in 1875, and 3,307 in 1876. It is pointed out, however, that these cannot in every case be distinct reefs, as parts of the same reef in different localities are held to be independent veins, and named accordingly; and, moreover, as the lines of reef are further explored, it is found that what were supposed to be separate reefs are in reality not distinct.

Extent of auriferous ground.

339. The area of auriferous ground worked upon was stated to be approximately 1,063 square miles in 1874, 1,094 square miles in 1875, and 1,134 square miles in 1876. The figures are derived from estimates, not from actual surveys, and they vary from year to year. As the shallow alluviums of the older goldfields are abandoned by the miners, they are often occupied by agriculturists and gardeners, and ground which one year is included in the area embraced in gold-workings is properly excluded in another.

\* These amounts are sometimes incorrectly spoken of as the "average earnings" of the miners. I pointed out last year that, as a very large proportion of the miners are working on wages, the gold they raise no more represents their individual earnings than do the products of a manufactory represent the earnings of its operatives.

340. It is impossible to obtain an exact statement of the yield of auriferous quartz in any year, owing to the fact that many of the owners of machines for crushing quartz are unable to give, or are precluded from giving, information respecting their operations. The officers of the Mining Department, however, succeeded in obtaining particulars respecting the crushing of 949,469 tons in 1875, and 1,011,808 tons in 1876. The average yield per ton of these crushings was 11 dwt. 21·92 gr. in the former, and 10 dwt. 13·48 gr. in the latter year. From similar estimates, extending over a series of years, and embodying information respecting the crushing of more than 13,000,000 tons of quartz, an average is furnished of 11 dwt. 6·3 gr. of gold to the ton of quartz crushed.

Average yield of quartz.

341. Since the first issue of gold-mining leases, the total number granted has been 10,147 giving the right to mine over an area amounting in the aggregate to 185,150 acres. Of these leases, 274, for 4,078 acres, were granted in 1876, and 1,400, for 19,249 acres, were in force at the end of that year.

Gold-mining leases.

342. At the end of 1876 the following leases of Crown lands, conferring the privilege of working for minerals and metals other than gold, were in force. The leases exceeded by 1 the number at the end of 1875, but the area embraced therein was less by 2,618 acres than that at the end of 1875:—

Leases for other minerals.

LEASES FOR MINERALS AND METALS OTHER THAN GOLD, 1876.

Metals and Minerals.	Leases in force at end of 1876.	
	Number.	Area.
Antimony ... ..	18	351
Argentiferous galena ... ..	1	154
Coal ... ..	10	4,957
Coal shale and lignite ... ..	1	640
Copper and the ores of copper ... ..	2	873
Flagging ... ..	1	10
Lignite ... ..	1	476
Silver ... ..	2	370
Silver, lead, and copper ... ..	1	562
Slate ... ..	1	50
Slate and flagging ... ..	2	20
Ironstone ... ..	1	320
Red ochre clay ... ..	1	2
Tin and iron ... ..	1	51
Tin and the ores of tin ... ..	8	1,076
Total ... ..	51	9,912

343. The following, according to the estimate of the Secretary for Mines, are the values of metals and minerals other than gold raised in

Minerals other than gold raised.

Victoria since the first discovery of gold in 1851. The value of such metals and minerals raised in 1876 was £31,378 :—

VALUE OF METALS AND MINERALS OTHER THAN GOLD, 1851 TO 1876.

				£					£
Silver	...	...	...	21,206	Flagging	...	...	40,563	
Tin	...	...	...	336,391	Slates	...	...	940	
Copper	...	...	...	8,331	Magnesite	...	...	12	
Antimony	...	...	...	120,040	Ores, mineral earthy clays, &c., unenumerated	...	...	2,608	
Lead	...	...	...	4,802	Diamonds	...	...	107	
Iron	...	...	...	2,111	Sapphires	...	...	625	
Coal	...	...	...	9,875					
Lignite	...	...	...	2,251					
Kaolin	...	...	...	7,444					
					Total	...	...	£557,306	

Wages of  
miners, &c.

344. The following are quoted by the Mining Department as the weekly rates of wages paid for different descriptions of mining labor in the year 1876\* :—

RATES OF MINING LABOR, 1876.

		Per Week, without Rations.			Per Week, without Rations.
General manager	...	£2 to £12	Carpenter	...	£2 to £4
Legal manager	...	10s. to £5	Foreman of shift	...	£2 2s. to £3 10s.
Mining manager	...	£2 10s. to £7	Miner	...	£1 10s. to £3
Engineer	...	£2 10s. to £6	Surface man (laborer)	...	£1 5s. to £3
Engine-driver	...	£2 to £3 10s.	Boy	...	10s. to £2 5s.
Pitman	...	£2 to £4	Chinese	...	12s. to £2 10s.
Blacksmith	...	£2 2s. to £4 10s.			

Value of  
mining  
produce.

345. The total value of the produce raised from Victorian mines in 1876 was as follows :—

VALUE OF MINING PRODUCE, 1876.

				£
Value of gold raised	...	...	...	3,855,040
„ other metals and minerals	...	...	...	31,378
Total	...	...	...	£3,886,418

Agricultural,  
pastoral,  
and mining  
produce.

346. The estimated value of agricultural, pastoral, and mining produce was as follows in the year under review. It will be observed that the pastoral produce is set down as of greater value than the agricultural and mining produce taken together :—

AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, AND MINING PRODUCE, 1876.

				£
Value of agricultural produce	...	...	...	5,574,239†
„ pastoral produce	...	...	...	10,069,570‡
„ mining produce	...	...	...	3,886,418
Total	...	...	...	£19,530,227

Patents.

347. The patents for inventions applied for during 1876 numbered 155, as against 154 during the previous year. Since 1854 the total number of patents applied for has been 2,336.

\* See also table of wages published in Part VII., Interchange, *post*.

† See paragraph 305 *ante*.

‡ The pastoral produce referred to is that derived from the live stock kept both by farmers and squatters. See paragraph 312 *ante*.

348. The Victorian Copyright Act (33 Vict. No. 350) came into force in December 1869. Since then the following copyrights have been registered:—

COPYRIGHTS, 1870 TO 1876.

Subject of Copyright.	Copyrights Registered.		
	Prior to 1876.	During 1876.	Total.
<b>DESIGNS.</b>			
Articles of manufacture, chiefly of—			
Metals	96	11	107
Wood, stone, cement, or plaster	31	3	34
Glass	2	...	2
Earthenware	1	...	1
Ivory, bone, papier-maché, &c.	7	1	8
Woven fabrics	8	2	10
Miscellaneous	12	...	12
<b>LITERARY PRODUCTIONS.</b>			
Literary works	510	55	565
Dramatic	21	1	22
Musical	47	15	62
<b>WORKS OF ART.</b>			
Paintings	2	...	2
Drawings	10	1	11
Engravings	400	139	539
Photographs	540	61	601
Total	1,687	289	1,976

PART VI.—ACCUMULATION.

349. Since the first opening in 1872 of a branch of the Royal Mint in Melbourne the following quantities of gold have been received thereat. A steady increase in the business is observable from year to year:—

Royal Mint, 1872 to 1876.

GOLD RECEIVED AT THE MELBOURNE MINT, 1872 TO 1876.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	oz.	£
1872	190,738	764,917
1873	221,870	887,127
1874	335,318	1,349,102
1875	489,732	1,947,713
1876	543,198	2,149,481
Total	1,780,856	7,098,340

350. From the Mint both coin and bullion are issued; the coin, with the exception of 165,000 half-sovereigns which were issued in 1873,

Coin and bullion issued.

has consisted entirely of sovereigns. The following is a statement of the gold issued, whether in the shape of coin or bullion :—

GOLD ISSUED AT MELBOURNE MINT, 1872 TO 1876.

Year.	Coin.		Bullion.		Total Value of Coin and Bullion.
	Sovereigns.	Half-sovereigns.	Quantity.	Value.	
	number.	number.	oz.	£	£
1872	748,000	...	1,205,468	3,610	751,610
1873	752,000	165,000	3,106,002	11,035	845,535
1874	1,373,000	...	2,911,722	10,417	1,383,417
1875	1,888,000	...	3,552,872	13,857	1,901,857
1876	2,124,000	...	3,624,578	14,145	2,138,145
Total ...	6,885,000	165,000	14,400,642	53,064	7,020,564

Victorian and other gold minted.

351. All the gold received at the Mint was not raised in Victoria. Some portion was produced in each of the other colonies of the group except Western Australia, and a small portion in Natal. The following were the quantities from these countries respectively prior to and during 1876 :—

VICTORIAN AND OTHER GOLD RECEIVED AT MELBOURNE MINT, 1872 TO 1876.

Country in which Gold was raised.	Quantity of Gold received.		
	Prior to 1876.	During 1876.	Total.
	oz.	oz.	oz.
Victoria ...	884,853	427,879	1,312,732
New South Wales ...	1,212	202	1,414
Queensland ...	1,141	190	1,331
South Australia ...	24,455	9,647	34,102
Tasmania ...	12,340	10,094	22,434
New Zealand ...	310,056	93,582	403,638
Natal ...	446	289	735
Unknown ...	3,154	1,316	4,470
Total ...	1,237,657	543,199	1,780,856

Mint receipts.

352. The receipts at the Royal Mint during the five years of its existence have amounted to £31,702. Of this sum, £8,153 was received during the past year.

Number of banks.

353. There were 12 banks of issue in Victoria during 1876, possessing therein 293 branches or agencies. In the first year of each of the two previous quinquennial periods there were 10 banks of issue in the colony.

Rates of exchange.

354. Subjoined are the average rates of exchange for bank bills drawn on the following places in 1876, and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennials. Those upon London are drawn at sixty days' sight, and those upon the neighboring colonies at sight :—



## RATES OF EXCHANGE, 1866, 1871, AND 1876.

Places on which Bills were drawn.	Average Rates of Exchange.		
	1866.	1871.	1876.
London .. ..	par to 1½ per cent. prem.	par to 1 per cent. prem.	12s. 6d. to 1¼ per cent. premium
British India ..	3 per cent. premium, 2s. 1d. per rupee	4 per cent. premium, 2s. 1d. per rupee	5 per cent. premium, 2s. per rupee
New South Wales	¼ to ¾ per cent. premium	¼ per cent. premium ..	4s. 6d. to ¼ per cent. prem.
Queensland ..	13s. to 1 per cent. prem.	½ to 1 per cent. premium	½ to 1 per cent. premium
South Australia ..	½ to 1 per cent. premium	¼ to ½ per cent. premium	¼ to ½ per cent. premium
Tasmania ..	¼ to 1 per cent. premium	¼ to ½ per cent. premium	¼ to ½ per cent. premium
New Zealand ..	½ to 1 per cent. premium	½ to ¼ per cent. premium	¼ to ¼ per cent. premium

355. The average rates of discount on local bills have been as follow Rates of discount. during the same three years. It will be observed that the rates were higher at the first period than at either of the subsequent periods, but they were slightly higher at the last than at the middle period :—

## RATES OF DISCOUNT ON LOCAL BILLS, 1866, 1871, AND 1876.

Currency of Bills.	Average Rates of Discount per Annum.		
	1866.	1871.	1876.
Under 65 days ... ..	per cent. 7 to 8	per cent. 6 to 7	per cent. 7
65 to 95 „ ... ..	8 to 9	6 to 7	8
95 to 125 „ ... ..	9 to 10	7 to 8	8 to 9
Over 125 „ ... ..	10 to 12	8 to 9	9 to 10

356. The position of the banks as regards liabilities, assets, capital, and profits, according to the returns sworn to in the last quarter of the same three years, was as follows :— Liabilities, assets, &c., of banks.

## POSITION OF BANKS, 1866, 1871, AND 1876.

LIABILITIES.			
	1866.	1871.	1876.
	£	£	£
Notes in circulation ... ..	1,211,887	1,249,213	1,335,478
Bills in circulation ... ..	144,694	121,504	54,472
Balances due to other banks ...	101,223	133,017	287,179
Deposits not bearing interest ...	2,987,270	3,831,317	4,722,549
Deposits bearing interest ...	5,301,501	7,527,599	10,127,599
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>9,746,575</b>	<b>12,862,650</b>	<b>16,527,277</b>
ASSETS.			
	£	£	£
Coined gold, silver, and other metals	1,377,645	2,385,350	3,162,188
Gold and silver in bullion and bars	492,481	487,499	357,189
Landed property ... ..	545,106	635,868	790,129
Notes and bills of other banks ...	151,745	159,507	129,000
Balances due from other banks	210,805	313,408	341,156
Government securities ...	40,136	...	...
Debts due to the banks* ...	12,067,437	13,240,460	19,138,461
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>14,885,355</b>	<b>17,222,092</b>	<b>23,918,123</b>

\* Including notes, bills of exchange, and all other stock and funded debts of every description except notes, bills, and balances due from one bank to another.

## POSITION OF BANKS, 1866, 1871, AND 1876—continued.

## CAPITAL AND PROFITS.

	1866.	1871.	1876.
Capital stock paid up ...	£8,092,555	£8,276,250	£8,630,745
Average per annum of rates of last dividend declared by the banks	10 $\frac{2}{5}$ per cent.	9 $\frac{4}{20}$ per cent.	10 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.
Average rate of interest per annum paid to shareholders	12·375 per cent.	9·920 per cent.	11·757 per cent.
Amount of last dividend declared	£500,750	£410,500	£507,340
Amount of reserved profits after declaring dividend	£2,151,287	£2,091,991	£2,650,096

Percentage of items of liabilities and assets.

357. 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.

LIABILITIES.			
	1866.	1871.	1876.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Notes in circulation ...	12·43	9·71	8·08
Bills in circulation ...	1·48	·95	·33
Balances due to other banks ...	1·04	1·03	1·74
Deposits not bearing interest ...	30·65	29·79	28·57
Deposits bearing interest ...	54·40	58·52	61·28
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00
ASSETS.			
Coined gold, silver, and other metals	9·25	13·85	13·22
Gold and silver in bullion or bars	3·31	2·83	1·49
Landed property ...	3·66	3·69	3·30
Notes and bills of other banks ...	1·02	·93	·54
Balances due from other banks...	1·42	1·82	1·43
Government securities ...	·27	...	...
Debts due to the banks ...	81·07	76·88	80·02
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00

Analysis of bank returns.

358. The following results are arrived at by analysing the bank returns at the three periods :—

Coin and bullion formed ...	{	12·56 per cent. of the assets in 1866	
		16·68 " " 1871	
		14·71 " " 1876	
The liabilities amounted to ...	{	65·48 per cent. of the assets in 1866	
		74·69 " " 1871	
		69·10 " " 1876	
The paid-up capital was equal to	{	54·37 per cent. of the assets in 1866	
		48·06 " " 1871	
		36·08 " " 1876	
	{	83·03 per cent. of the liabilities in 1866	
		64·34 " " 1871	
		52·22 " " 1876	
Of the moneys deposited ...	{	63·96 per cent. bore interest in 1866	
		66·27 " " 1871	
		68·20 " " 1876	

359. The Government moneys in the hands of the various banks standing to the credit of the public account, and the proportion they bore to the whole amounts on deposit, were as follow at the end of each of the last three years :—

Government funds with the banks.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS IN THE HANDS OF THE BANKS, 1874 TO 1876.

On the 31st December.	Government Moneys.	
	Total Amount held by the Banks.	Percentage of all Moneys on Deposit.
1874 ... ..	£ 1,348,048	10·84
1875 ... ..	677,445	4·93
1876 ... ..	1,956,619	13·18

360. The rates of interest allowed on moneys deposited with the banks were not returned for 1866 and 1871. The rates on deposits left for a period of twelve months ranged from 5 to 6 per cent. in both 1876 and 1875, and from 4 to 6 per cent. in 1874.

Interest on deposits with banks.

361. Two kinds of Savings Banks exist in Victoria, the ordinary 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 1876, and the total and average amount of depositors' balances at such dates\* :—

Savings Banks.

SAVINGS BANKS, 1876.

Description of Institution.	Number of Savings Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Depositors' Balances.	
			Total Amount.	Average per Depositor.
Post Office Savings Banks ... ..	159	41,521	£ 617,277	£ s. d. 14 17 4
Ordinary Savings Banks ... ..	11	27,506	889,958	32 7 1
Total ... ..	170	69,027	1,507,235	21 16 8½

362. The number of depositors in Savings Banks has been increasing from year to year. With the exception of 1874 there was a larger amount remaining on deposit in 1876 than in any former year. The following are the figures during the last five years :—

Depositors in Savings Banks.

	Number of Depositors.	Amount remaining on Deposit.
1872 ... ..	52,749	£1,405,738
1873 ... ..	58,547	1,498,618
1874 ... ..	64,014	1,617,301
1875 ... ..	65,837	1,469,849
1876 ... ..	69,027	1,507,235

\* The financial year of the Post Office Savings Banks terminates on the 31st December, that of the ordinary Savings Banks on the 30th June.

Rate of interest in Savings Banks.

363. Four per cent. per annum, which is the highest rate of interest Savings Banks are permitted to give, was allowed by both classes of institutions on moneys left on deposit.

Mortgages and releases, 1876.

364. The following table contains a statement of the number and amount of mortgages on land and live stock, and of preferable liens on wool effected during 1876, also the number and amount of releases registered in the same year. The number and amount of releases of live stock and wool appear small as compared with the number and amount of mortgages and liens; but it frequently happens, in regard to this description of property, that, although the mortgage may be paid off, the mortgagor omits to protect himself by a registered release:—

#### MORTGAGES AND RELEASES, 1876.

Security.	Mortgages and Liens.		Releases.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Land ... ..	5,003	£ 4,295,019	3,139	£ 2,701,294
Live stock ... ..	860	485,638	69	268,215
Wool ... ..	554	300,730	1	2,500
Total ... ..	6,417	5,081,387	3,209	2,972,009

Live stock mortgaged.

365. The live stock mortgaged in 1876 consisted of 1,154,847 sheep, 33,889 head of cattle, 2,279 horses, and 356 pigs. The fleeces on which preferable liens were granted numbered 1,407,717.

Mortgages, 1866 to 1876.

366. The following figures show the number of registered mortgages and liens of all descriptions, and the amounts advanced in respect thereof, during each of the last eleven years. It will be observed that the greatest number of transactions took place in 1876, but the amount advanced was larger in 1873 and 1874 than in that year:—

#### MORTGAGES, 1866 TO 1876.

	Number of Transactions.		Amount.
			£
1866 ... ..	3,313	...	4,795,390
1867 ... ..	3,380	...	3,754,672
1868 ... ..	3,509	...	3,485,315
1869 ... ..	4,036	...	4,701,485
1870 ... ..	4,410	...	4,203,743
1871 ... ..	4,849	...	4,278,197
1872 ... ..	5,151	...	4,076,229
1873 ... ..	5,155	...	5,248,365
1874 ... ..	5,929	...	6,019,904
1875 ... ..	6,035	...	4,542,569
1876 ... ..	6,417	...	5,081,387

Amount advanced on mortgage, 1866 to 1876.

367. By the above figures it is shown that in the eleven years named the number of mortgages exceeded 52,000, and the aggregate amount advanced on mortgage exceeded fifty millions sterling.

368. The bills of sale filed and satisfied in the last three years were as follow. It will be observed that most bills of sale were filed in 1876, but the amount was greatest in the preceding year:—

**BILLS OF SALE, 1874 TO 1876.**

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

369. The following are the different descriptions of effects on the security of which money was lent on bill of sale in the same three years:—

Effects on which bills of sale were granted.

**SECURITY FOR BILLS OF SALE, 1874 TO 1876.**

Security.	Number of Bills of Sale Granted.		
	1874.	1875.	1876.
Farm produce and live stock	692	776	818
Household furniture, with or without other goods	1,644	1,677	1,603
Houses, with and without furniture, and lands	12	9	97
Houses on Crown lands, with and without furniture, live stock, merchandise, &c.	169	85	148
Merchandise, with or without book debts	265	204	257
Mining plant	122	104	79
Machinery, not mining	34	32	27
Working plant, not mining	246	279	282
Other effects	23	16	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,207</b>	<b>3,182</b>	<b>3,330</b>

370. The persons who granted bills of sale in those years were of the following occupations:—

Occupations of persons granting bills of sale.

**OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS GRANTING BILLS OF SALE, 1874 TO 1876.**

Occupations.	Number of Bills of Sale Granted.		
	1874.	1875.	1876.
Civil servants, bailiffs, warders, police, &c.	32	44	56
Clergymen	2	2	1
Medical men, dentists, druggists, &c.	33	23	32
Lawyers	11	18	18
Teachers, linguists	35	22	48
Surveyors, architects, civil engineers	16	10	21
Journalists, reporters, news agents	20	17	15
Artists, photographers	...	9	10
Merchants, shopkeepers, grocers, drapers, hawkers	315	281	297
Bankers, brokers, auctioneers, accountants, clerks, &c.	92	164	126
Hotelkeepers	467	428	445

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS GRANTING BILLS OF SALE, 1874 TO 1876—  
*continued.*

Occupations.	Number of Bills of Sale Granted.		
	1874.	1875.	1876.
Boarding, eating-house keepers, servants, &c.	82	75	81
Tailors, shoemakers, dressmakers, hairdressers, &c.	98	76	77
Contractors	68	47	46
Artisans and mechanics	283	317	310
Miners, mining speculators, mining companies, &c.	363	288	225
Farmers, market gardeners, graziers, &c.	722	804	849
Carters, coach, cab-owners, drivers	224	173	199
Mariners	5	12	14
Dealers in food	137	156	144
Laborers, splitters, sawyers, &c.	93	87	112
"Gentlemen," "ladies," &c.	66	92	132
Miscellaneous pursuits, unspecified, &c.	43	37	72
Total	3,207	3,182	3,330

Building societies.

371. Fifty-eight building societies sent in returns of their operations during 1876, as against 61 in the previous year. The following are the principal items furnished for the year under review. It should be observed that the returns of some of the societies were not perfect:—

BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1876.

Number of societies	58
Number of members	21,750
Amount advanced during the year	£870,203
Income during the year	£1,011,397
Working expenses during the year	£28,571
Assets at date of balancing	£2,750,660
Liabilities	£2,352,282
Moneys on deposit at date of balancing	£611,598

Rates of interest in building societies.

372. The rates of interest allowed by building societies on moneys left with them for a period of twelve months, ranged from  $5\frac{1}{4}$  to 8 per cent. during the year. These are the extreme figures; the average rates were from 6 to 7 per cent.

Moneys on deposit at end of 1876.

373. The following is a statement of the total amount of moneys on deposit at or about the end of 1876 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:—

MONEYS ON DEPOSIT ABOUT THE END OF 1876.

Amount deposited with banks	14,850,148
"    "    savings banks	1,507,235
"    "    building societies	611,598
Total	£16,968,981

## PART VII.—INTERCHANGE.

374. In the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1875, and in the *Statistical Register* for the same year, the names of the articles imported and exported were, for the first time, arranged according to a system of classification recommended by the Intercolonial Statistical Conference, of which mention has several times been made,\* in lieu of the alphabetical arrangement adopted in former years. This classification, which has met with the approval of eminent statisticians in Europe and elsewhere, but, I regret to say, has not been carried out in the records of the other colonies represented at the Conference, is continued on the present occasion.

Classification  
of Customs  
entries.

375. Subjoined is an alphabetical index, by means of which the position of any article imported or exported in 1876 may be readily found. This index is immediately followed by the list of imports and exports to which it relates:—

Imports and  
exports,  
1876.

## INDEX OF ARTICLES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.

\*\* This index refers to the tables of imports and exports which immediately follow it.

Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
Acid—acetic, other ...	14	Bark ...	25	Bran bags ...	20
Aerated waters ...	23	Barley ...	22	Brandy ...	23
Agricultural — imple- ments, machinery ...	9	Bass ...	25	Brassware ...	32
Air-bricks ...	12	Bath bricks... ..	29	Bricks—air, clay, fire	12
Ale and porter ...	23	Beans ...	22	„ bath ...	29
Alkali ...	14	Bêche de mer ...	21	Bristles ...	24
Almond oil ...	26	Beef—salted ...	21	Broadcloths, &c. ...	15
Almonds ...	22	Beer ...	23	Broom corn ...	25
Alum ...	14	Beeswax ...	24	Brooms—hair, brush- ware ...	35
Anchors ...	11	Birds ...	33	Brownware ...	29
Angora wool ...	24	Biscuits ...	22	Brushware, brooms ...	35
Animal food ...	21	Bitters ...	23	Building materials ...	12
„ substances ...	24	Black oil ...	26	Butter ...	21
Animals and birds ...	33	Blankets ...	15	Canary seed ...	25
Antimony—crude, ore, regulus ...	32	Blasting powder ...	8	Candles ...	24
Apparel ...	19	Blue ...	25	Canes ...	25
Arms and ammunition ...	8	Boats ...	11	Cannons ...	8
Arrowroot ...	22	Boilers, steam ...	9	Canvas ...	20
Arsenic ...	14	Bolts and nuts ...	32	Caps and hats—felt, silk, straw, &c. ...	19
Artificial flowers ...	19	Bone-dust ...	24	Caps, percussion ...	8
Asphalte ...	14	Bones ...	24	Cards, playing ...	1
Axle—arms, boxes ...	10	Bonnets ...	19	Carpeting ...	15
Axles ...	10	Books, printed ...	1	Carriages, carriage ma- terials ...	10
Bacon ...	21	Boots ...	19	Cartridges, cartridge cases ...	8
Bagging ...	20	Boot-webbing ...	20	Carts, waggons, &c. ...	10
Bags, sacks ...	20	Borax ...	14		
„ paper ...	25	Bottled fruit ...	22		
		Bottles ...	29		
		Bran ...	25		

\* See Parliamentary Paper No. 11, Session 1875, page 6, paragraph 16; page 9, resolution 6; and page 12, Appendix A; also *Victorian Year-Book*, 1875, paragraphs 96 to 99 and footnotes.

INDEX OF ARTICLES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED—*continued.*

Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
Carving, figures, &c....	4	Eggs ...	21	Grindery ...	35
Casks ...	25	Electro-plated ware ...	32	Grindstones... ..	29
Castor oil ...	26	Engine-packing ...	20	Guano ...	14
Cattle ...	33	Engines, steam ...	9	Gum ...	25
Cement ...	12	Engravings ...	3	Gun caps ...	8
Chaff ...	25	Essences & essential oils	14	Guncotton ...	8
Chain cables ...	11	Explosives ...	8	Gunnybags ...	20
Cheese ...	21	Fancy goods ...	35	Gunpowder ...	8
Chemicals ...	14	Feathers ...	24	Guttapercha goods ...	25
Chicory ...	23	"    ornamental ...	19	Haberdashery ...	18
China matting ...	20	Felt ...	20	Hair—curled, seating	24
"    ware ...	29	Fencing wire ...	32	Hams ...	21
Chinese oil ...	26	Fibre ...	25	Hardware ...	35
Chocolate ...	23	Firearms ...	8	Hares ...	33
Cider ...	23	Firebricks ...	12	Harmoniums ...	2
Cigars ...	23	Fireworks ...	5	Harness ...	10
Clay tobacco pipes ...	4	Fish—fresh, preserved,		Hats and caps—felt,	
Clocks ...	6	salted ...	21	silk, straw, &c. ...	19
Clover seed ...	25	"    ova ...	33	Hatters' materials ...	19
Coal ...	28	Flannels—piece ...	15	Hay ...	25
Cocoa beans ...	23	Flax ...	25	Hemp ...	25
Cocoanut fibre ...	25	"    manufactures ...	17	Hides ...	24
"    oil ...	26	Flock ...	24	Holloware ...	35
Cocoanuts ...	22	Floorcloth ...	20	Honey ...	21
Cod, cod liver oil ...	26	Flour ...	22	Hoofs ...	24
Coffee ...	23	"    sacks ...	20	Hops ...	23
Coir and other matting	20	Flowers, artificial ...	19	Horned cattle ...	33
Coke ...	28	Food, animal ...	21	Horns ...	24
Colors ...	14	"    vegetable ...	22	Horses ...	33
Colza oil ...	26	Fresh fish, meat ...	21	Hosiery ...	19
Combs ...	24	Fruit—bottled, dried,		Ice ...	30
Confectionery ...	22	green, currants, rai-		Implements, agricul-	
Copaiba oil ...	26	sins ...	22	tural ...	9
Copper—ore, ware, wire	32	Fuel ...	28	Indefinite articles ...	36
"    specie ...	31	Furniture, furniture		Indiarubber goods ...	25
Copra ...	25	springs ...	13	Ink—printing, writing	14
Cordage ...	20	Furs ...	19	Instruments, musical... ..	2
"    iron, steel ...	32	Fuse ...	8	"    optical ...	6
Cordials ...	23	Galvanized iron—cord-		"    scientific ...	6
Cork and corks cut ...	25	age, buckets, tubs,		"    surgical ...	7
Cornsacks ...	20	guttering, sheet, ware	32	Iron—bar, castings, gal-	
Cotton and flax manu-		Gin ...	23	vanized, hoop, ores,	
factures ...	17	Ginger, ground ...	23	pig, pipes, plate, rod,	
Cotton—piece goods,		Glass—bottles, plate,		scrap, sheet, ware,	
waste, wick	17	window, ware ...	29	wire, &c. ...	32
"    raw ...	25	Gloves ...	19	Ironmongery ...	35
Curiosities ...	36	Glue, glue pieces ...	24	"    saddlers' ...	10
Currants ...	22	Glycerine ...	14	Isinglass ...	21
Cutlery ...	9	Goat skins ...	24	Jams and preserves ...	22
Dogs ...	33	Goats ...	33	Jewellery ...	31
Doors ...	12	Gold—leaf, plate, spe-		Jute ...	25
Drapery ...	18	cie ...	31	Kangaroos ...	33
Dress ...	19	Goods manufactured,		"    skins ...	24
Dried fruit ...	22	unenumerated ...	36	Kerosene oil ...	26
Drinks and stimulants	23	Grain ...	22	"    shale ...	28
Druggeting... ..	15	Gram ...	22	Lamps and lampware	13
Drugs ...	14	Grass seeds... ..	25	Lard ...	21
Dyes ...	14	Grates and stoves ...	32	"    oil ...	26
Dynamite ...	8	Grease ...	24	Lead—ore, pig, pipe,	
Earthenware ...	29	Greasy wool ...	24	sheet ...	32



INDEX OF ARTICLES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED—*continued.*

Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
Leather, leatherware...	24	Muslins ...	17	Pipes, tobacco ...	4
Leeches ...	33	Must ...	23	Pistols ...	8
Lime ...	12	Mustard ...	23	Pitch ...	25
Limejuice ...	23	Nails ...	32	Plants ...	34
Linen piece goods ...	17	Naphtha ...	14	Plaster of paris ...	29
Linseed meal ...	25	Natural history, speci-		Platedware ...	32
„ oil ...	26	mens of ...	36	Plumbago ...	32
Liquorice ...	22	Neatsfoot oil ...	26	Pollard ...	25
Lithofracteur ...	8	Nets and netting ...	20	Porcelain ...	29
Live animals ...	33	Nut oil ...	26	Pork, salted... ..	21
Lubricating oil ...	26	Nuts ...	22	Potatoes ...	22
Lustrine oil... ..	26	Oakum ...	25	Poultry ...	33
Macaroni ...	22	Oars ...	11	Powder — blasting,	
Machinery — agricultu-		Oatmeal ...	22	sporting ...	8
ral, weaving and spin-		Oats ...	22	Precious stones ...	31
ning ...	9	Oilcake ...	25	Preserved fish, meats	21
Machines, tools, and		Oilcloth ...	20	„ milk ...	23
implements ...	9	Oilmen's stores ...	35	„ vegetables... ..	22
Maize ...	22	Oils of all kinds ...	26	Preserves ...	22
Maizena ...	22	„ in bottles ...	26	Printing ink ...	14
Malt ...	22	Olive oil ...	26	„ materials ...	35
Manufactured articles		Onions ...	22	„ paper ...	25
of cotton, woollens,		Opium ...	14	Prints, pictures, &c. ...	3
silks, &c. ...	18	Opossum skins ...	24	Provisions, preserved	
Manufactures of fibrous		Optical instruments ...	6	and salted ...	21
materials ...	20	Ordnance stores ...	35	Pulse ...	22
„ mixed metals ...	32	Ore — antimony, cop-		Pulu ...	25
Manures ...	14	per, iron, lead, tin	32	Putty ...	29
Marble ...	29	„ bags ...	20	Quartz ...	29
Matches ...	14	Ores, mineral earths,		Quicksilver ...	32
Materials, building ...	12	clays, &c....	32	Rabbits ...	33
„ carriage ...	10	Organs ...	2	„ skins ...	24
„ hatters' ...	19	Ornamental feathers ...	19	Rags ...	25
„ printing ...	35	Paintings ...	3	Railway rails, chairs, &c.	32
„ telegraphic ...	35	Paints ...	14	Raisins ...	22
„ watchmakers' ...	6	Palm oil ...	26	Ratans ...	25
Mats ...	20	Paper—bags, hanging,		Raw cotton ...	25
Matting—china, coir ...	20	printing, wrapping,		„ sugar ...	22
Meal, linseed ...	25	writing ...	25	Refined sugar ...	22
„ oat ...	22	Papier-maché goods ...	13	Regulus ...	32
Meats—fresh, preserved	21	Parasols ...	19	Resin ...	25
Medicinal oil ...	26	Patent leather ...	24	Ribbons ...	16
„ roots ...	14	„ medicines ...	14	Rice ...	22
Medicines, patent ...	14	Peanuts ...	22	Rock salt ...	23
Meerscham pipes ...	4	Pearl barley ...	22	Roots, medicinal ...	14
Metals, other than gold		„ shell ...	24	Rope ...	20
and silver ...	32	Peas ...	22	Rugs ...	20
Methylated spirits ...	14	Pepper ...	23	Rum ...	23
Milk, preserved ...	23	Perfumed spirits ...	23	Rye ...	22
Millet ...	25	Perfumery ...	23	Sacks, bags ...	20
Millinery ...	19	Perry ...	23	Saddlery ...	10
Millstones ...	29	Personal effects ...	36	Saddlers' ironmongery	10
Mineral earths, clays,		Phormium, N. Z. ...	25	Sago ...	22
&c. ...	32	Photographic goods ...	35	Salad oil ...	26
Miscellaneous articles		Pianofortes... ..	2	Salt ...	23
of trade ...	35	Pickles ...	23	Salted beef, pork, fish	21
Molasses ...	22	Pigs ...	33	Saltpetre ...	23
Mortars ...	8	„ skins ...	24	Sashes ...	12
Mouldings ...	4	Pine oil ...	26	Sauces ...	23
Musical instruments... ..	2	Pipes—iron, lead ...	32	Sausage skins ...	24

INDEX OF ARTICLES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED—*continued.*

Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
Scientific instruments	6	Steam boilers, engines	9	Upholstery ...	13
Scoured wool ...	24	Steel, cordage ...	32	Utensils ...	9
Screws ...	32	Stimulants ...	23	Varnish ...	25
Seeds—canary, clover, grass ...	25	Stone, clay, earthen- ware, and glass	29	Vegetable food ...	22
Sewing machines ...	9	„ grind, mill, ware, &c. ...	29	„ oil ...	26
Shale ...	28	Stoves ...	32	„ substances ...	25
Sheep ...	33	Straw ...	25	Vegetables—fresh, pre- served ...	22
„ skins ...	24	„ hats ...	19	Vermicelli ...	22
Shell—pearl, tortoise	24	Sugar—candy, raw, re- fined ...	22	Vestas ...	14
Shellfish ...	21	Sulphur ...	14	Vinegar ...	23
Ships, boats, &c. ...	11	Surgical instruments...	7	Waggons ...	10
Shoes ...	19	Tackle for sports and games ...	5	Walnuts ...	22
Shot ...	8	Tallow ...	24	Washed wool ...	24
Silk—manufactures, mixtures; silks ...	16	„ oil ...	26	Watches ...	6
Silver—plate, specie...	31	Tanks, iron ...	32	Water ...	30
Skins ...	24	Tapioca ...	22	Watchmakers' materials	6
Slate slabs ...	29	Tar ...	25	Weaving and spinning machinery ...	9
Slates, roofing ...	12	Tares ...	25	Whalebone ...	24
Slops ...	19	Tea ...	23	Wheat ...	22
Snuff ...	23	Telegraphic materials	35	Whiskey ...	23
Soap ...	24	„ wire ...	32	Whiting ...	29
Soda—ash, bicarbonate, caustic, crystals, ni- trate, silicate ...	14	Timber, all kinds ...	25	Wickerware ...	25
Specie ...	31	Tin—block, foil, ore, plates, ware ...	32	Wine ...	23
Specimens of natural history ...	36	Tobacco ...	23	„ spirits of ...	23
Spelter ...	32	„ pipes ...	4	Wire netting ...	32
Sperm oil ...	26	Tools ...	9	Wooden tobacco pipes	4
Spices ...	23	Tortoise shell ...	24	Woodenware ...	25
Spinning and weaving machinery ...	9	Toys ...	5	Wool ...	24
Spirits, methylated ...	14	Travellers' samples ...	35	„ and worsted manu- factures ...	15
„ other ...	23	Turnery ...	4	Woollen piece goods ...	15
Split peas ...	22	Turpentine ...	14	Woolpacks ...	20
Sponges ...	24	Tweeds ...	15	Works of art ...	3
Starch ...	25	Twine ...	20	Writing paper ...	25
Stationery ...	1	Umbrellas ...	19	Yarn ...	15
		Unserviceable cordage	20	Zinc—ingots, sheet, perforated ...	32

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1876.

\*\*\* For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
<b>CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.</b>		
<i>Order 1.—Books, &amp;c.</i>		
Books, printed ...	155,525	42,611
Cards, playing ...	1,244	811
Stationery ...	58,292	49,032
<i>Order 2.—Musical Instruments.</i>		
Instruments, musical—harmoniums ...	2,335	605
„ „ organs ...	11,057	3,098
„ „ pianofortes ...	48,875	11,616
„ „ undescribed ...	8,467	2,101

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1876—continued.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
<b>CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—continued.</b>		
<i>Order 3.—Prints, Pictures, &amp;c.</i>		
Paintings and engravings	22,090	1,696
Works of art	2,518	16
<i>Order 4.—Carving, Figures, &amp;c.</i>		
Mouldings	1,845	437
Pipes, tobacco—clay	2,493	217
"    "    meerschaum	8,409	642
"    "    wooden, &c.	8,420	2,717
Turnery	176	718
<i>Order 5.—Tackle for Sports and Games.</i>		
Fireworks	1,541	68
Toys	12,816	1,912
<i>Order 6.—Watches, Philosophical Instruments, &amp;c.</i>		
Clocks	12,490	2,184
Instruments, optical	6,908	108
"    scientific	8,044	837
Watches	46,966	3,694
Watchmakers' materials	3,182	10
<i>Order 7.—Surgical Instruments.</i>		
Instruments, surgical	4,615	70
<i>Order 8.—Arms, Ammunition, &amp;c.</i>		
Arms, army and military	2,288	121
"    cannon and mortars	15	4
"    pistols, &c.	898	171
"    sporting	9,018	805
"    undescribed	210	...
Ammunition, &c., caps	1,731	257
"    cartridges	1,447	203
"    cartridge cases	456	4
"    dynamite	2,067	2,011
"    fuse	5,705	1,324
"    gun-cotton	668	120
"    lithofracteur	6,383	8,132
"    powder, blasting	20,124	3,064
"    "    sporting	5,925	2,471
"    shot	7,222	1,053
"    undescribed	150	630
<i>Order 9.—Machines, Tools, and Implements.</i>		
Agricultural implements	6,973	13,260
Boilers, steam	5,683	8,410
Cutlery	52,820	3,310
Engines, steam	16,325	14,473
Machinery, agricultural	6,952	7,929
"    weaving and spinning	11,058	140
"    undescribed	53,216	44,740
Sewing machines	50,479	32,704
Tools and utensils	57,686	2,888

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1876—continued.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
<b>CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—continued.</b>		
<i>Order 10.—Carriages, Harness, &amp;c.</i>		
Axles and arms ... ..	6,232	1,173
Axle-boxes ... ..	897	142
Carriages ... ..	11,530	11,107
Carriage materials ... ..	10,790	2,585
Carts, waggons, &c. ... ..	1,024	2,056
Saddlery and harness ... ..	7,495	14,935
Saddlers' ironmongery ... ..	17,416	128
<i>Order 11.—Ships and Boats, and matters connected therewith.</i>		
Anchors ... ..	768	139
Boats ... ..	800	264
Chain cables ... ..	1,183	332
Oars ... ..	592	68
<i>Order 12.—Building Materials. (See also Order 29 post.)</i>		
Bricks, air ... ..	146	...
„ clay ... ..	...	167
„ fire ... ..	1,859	884
Cement ... ..	20,513	1,455
Doors ... ..	19,863	2,718
Lime ... ..	2,310	1,368
Sashes, window ... ..	10	2,408
Slates, roofing ... ..	26,511	959
<i>Order 13.—Furniture.</i>		
Furniture and upholstery ... ..	54,311	33,635
Furniture springs ... ..	735	...
Lamps and lampware ... ..	1,809	145
Papier-maché goods ... ..	67	...
<i>Order 14.—Chemicals.</i>		
Acid, acetic ... ..	3,751	774
„ undescribed ... ..	9,917	1,164
Alkali, soda ash ... ..	2,339	41
„ „ bicarbonate ... ..	2,129	95
„ „ caustic ... ..	9,288	480
„ „ crystals ... ..	7,736	918
„ „ nitrate ... ..	2,474	...
„ „ silicate ... ..	1,739	79
Alum ... ..	1,045	31
Arsenic ... ..	133	5
Asphalte ... ..	...	66
Borax ... ..	166	15
Drugs and chemicals ... ..	65,608	21,245
Dyes ... ..	8,178	314
Essences and essential oils ... ..	4,843	2,261
Glycerine ... ..	1,118	79
Guano ... ..	23,896	1,821
Ink, printing ... ..	5,409	1,575
„ writing ... ..	3,836	25
Manures, undescribed ... ..	11	4,067
Matches and vestas ... ..	55,719	9,293
Medicines, patent ... ..	5,758	746

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1876—*continued.*

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
<b>CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—<i>continued.</i></b>		
<i>Order 14.—Chemicals—continued.</i>		
Medicinal roots, &c. ... ..	3,291	3
Naphtha ... ..	545	...
Opium ... ..	104,561	8,195
Paints and colors ... ..	37,259	6,074
Spirits, methylated ... ..	243	62
Sulphur ... ..	2,500	370
Turpentine ... ..	6,779	286
<b>CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.</b>		
<i>Order 15.—Wool and Worsted Manufactures.</i>		
Blankets ... ..	64,886	11,707
Carpeting and druggeting ... ..	54,771	3,621
Flannels, piece ... ..	114,803	9,772
Woollen piece goods, broad and narrow cloths, tweeds, &c. ... ..	286,620	55,931
"    "    mixed with cotton (wool predominating) ... ..	89,710	2,767
"    "    women's dress goods and shirting (all wool) ... ..	225,595	16,321
Rugs ... ..	7,569	2,113
Yarn ... ..	1,926	4
<i>Order 16.—Silk Manufactures.</i>		
Silks ... ..	186,116	17,185
" (mixed with other material) ... ..	16,791	935
" ribbons ... ..	55,547	8,042
<i>Order 17.—Cotton and Flax Manufactures.</i>		
Cotton piece goods (all cotton) ... ..	614,449	35,332
"    "    (cotton predominating) ... ..	34,248	1,622
" waste ... ..	5,827	95
" wick ... ..	3,862	200
Linen piece goods ... ..	46,639	1,277
Muslins ... ..	3,933	99
<i>Order 18.—Drapery and Haberdashery.</i>		
Haberdashery ... ..	203,161	21,400
Manufactured articles of cotton, woollens, silk, &c. ... ..	59,079	4,635
<i>Order 19.—Dress.</i>		
Apparel and slops ... ..	304,044	205,837
Bonnets, straw, untrimmed ... ..	153	4
" fancy straw, trimmed ... ..	1,356	152
Boots and shoes ... ..	200,040	82,496
Feathers, ornamental ... ..	15,271	101
Flowers, artificial ... ..	13,812	560
Furs ... ..	479	276
Gloves ... ..	62,925	4,981
Hats and caps, straw ... ..	54,316	3,805
"    "    silk ... ..	1,301	122
"    "    felt, &c. ... ..	72,740	15,090
Hatters' materials ... ..	8,358	10
Hosiery ... ..	135,243	20,380
Millinery ... ..	16,239	525
Umbrellas and parasols ... ..	27,510	2,853

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1876—continued.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
<b>CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—continued.</b>		
<i>Order 20.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials.</i>		
Bagging	20	254
Bags and sacks, bran bags	6,001	225
"    "    corn and flour sacks	86,218	14,778
"    "    gunny bags	16,247	2,053
"    "    ore bags	100	672
"    "    woolpacks	43,036	17,147
"    "    undescribed	9,624	758
Boot webbing	17,364	...
Canvas	18,493	2,615
Cordage	6,405	13,916
"    unserviceable	294	...
Engine packing	896	75
Felt	1,168	214
Mats	3,782	377
Matting, china	9,425	576
"    coir and other	7,295	698
Nets and netting	461	...
Oil and other floor-cloths	17,720	2,036
Twine and lines	15,006	3,230
<b>CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.</b>		
<i>Order 21.—Animal Food.</i>		
Bacon	186	1,946
Bêche de mer	49	90
Beef, salted	284	2,186
Butter	1,028	38,165
Cheese	994	15,948
Eggs	16,278	185
Fish, fresh	871	...
"    preserved	64,906	22,480
"    salted	23,176	2,722
"    shell	22,343	153
Hams	7,829	1,893
Honey	9	25
Isinglass	5,222	1,164
Lard	28	86
Meats, fresh	119	16
"    preserved	2,788	166,570
Pork, salted	1,795	1,365
<i>Order 22.—Vegetable Food.</i>		
Arrowroot	2,167	394
Biscuit	165	17,689
Confectionery	13,945	16,472
Flour	8,117	22,375
Fruit, bottled	2,708	966
"    dried	15,027	4,291
"    "    currants	61,096	8,565
"    "    raisins	36,194	10,872
"    green	31,811	5,940
Grain and pulse, barley	36,260	942
"    "    beans and peas	1,938	703
"    "    gram	1,704	...
"    "    maize	120,741	2,790

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1876—continued.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
<b>CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—continued.</b>		
<i>Order 22.—Vegetable Food—continued.</i>		
Grain and pulse, malt ... ..	92,408	24,007
„ „ oats ... ..	138,499	26,069
„ „ pearl barley ... ..	3,272	447
„ „ rice ... ..	113,138	43,530
„ „ rye ... ..	8	...
„ „ split peas ... ..	1,505	474
„ „ wheat ... ..	87,725	478
Jams and preserves ... ..	15,695	9,245
Liquorice ... ..	3,017	224
Macaroni and vermicelli ... ..	811	221
Maizena ... ..	7,230	2,242
Molasses ... ..	6,606	683
Nuts ... ..	2,078	576
„ almonds ... ..	6,324	428
„ cocoanuts ... ..	882	11
„ peanuts ... ..	130	...
„ walnuts ... ..	461	85
Oatmeal ... ..	4,621	4,360
Onions ... ..	10	8,969
Potatoes ... ..	434	65,242
Sago ... ..	6,622	813
Sugar candy ... ..	62	...
„ raw ... ..	415,839	13,647
„ refined ... ..	663,806	231,145
Tapioca ... ..	2,761	333
Vegetables, fresh ... ..	274	4,151
„ preserved, salted, &c. ... ..	2,668	1,271
<i>Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants.</i>		
Aerated and mineral waters ... ..	1,027	2,775
Beer (ale and porter), bottled ... ..	122,183	29,173
„ „ draught ... ..	35,919	3,796
Chicory ... ..	2,638	840
Chocolate and cocoa ... ..	18,151	2,661
Cider and perry ... ..	65	79
Cocoa beans ... ..	2,064	...
Coffee ... ..	73,322	30,884
Ginger ... ..	4,504	1,235
„ ground ... ..	58	...
Hops ... ..	82,793	18,193
Limejuice ... ..	1,463	554
Milk, preserved ... ..	4,909	3,553
Mustard ... ..	14,206	2,307
Pepper ... ..	11,261	2,437
Perfumery (not alcoholic) ... ..	4,822	1,486
Pickles ... ..	17,132	4,240
Salt ... ..	28,369	3,149
„ rock ... ..	3,048	1,807
Saltpetre ... ..	3,699	43
Sauces ... ..	5,905	1,631
Spices ... ..	8,207	739
Spirits, brandy, bottled ... ..	156,180	34,339
„ „ bulk ... ..	160,988	52,652
„ cordials and bitters ... ..	3,385	3,706
„ gin ... ..	38,331	11,011

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1876—continued.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
<b>CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—continued.</b>		
<i>Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants—continued.</i>		
Spirits of wine ... ..	1,836	770
„ perfumed ... ..	11,042	446
„ rum ... ..	28,499	9,408
„ whiskey, bottled ... ..	15,805	5,624
„ „ bulk ... ..	57,197	9,585
„ undescribed ... ..	34,078	9,140
Tea ... ..	672,883	251,116
Tobacco (manufactured) ... ..	168,203	156,474
„ (unmanufactured) ... ..	34,208	7,627
„ cigars ... ..	87,795	48,671
„ snuff ... ..	860	102
Vinegar ... ..	12,746	3,129
Wine ... ..	125,516	56,525
„ must ... ..	...	45
„ sparkling ... ..	53,651	12,006
<b>CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.</b>		
<i>Order 24.—Animal Substances.</i>		
Beeswax ... ..	385	724
Bones ... ..	425	2,765
Bonedust ... ..	650	13,756
Bristles ... ..	2,960	...
Candles ... ..	28,435	62,161
Combs ... ..	9,738	1,308
Feathers (not ornamental) ... ..	189	78
Flock ... ..	212	174
Glue ... ..	1,425	242
„ pieces ... ..	2	538
Grease ... ..	1,855	215
Hair ... ..	2,356	592
„ curled ... ..	3,996	507
„ seating ... ..	3,523	121
Hides... ..	69,062	2,996
Horns and hoofs ... ..	258	3,733
Ivory... ..	672	...
Leather ... ..	11,143	194,033
„ cut into shapes ... ..	15,886	2,004
„ imitation ... ..	7,042	90
„ patent, &c. ... ..	60,606	80
Leatherware ... ..	25,673	3,385
Sausage skins ... ..	1,656	1,226
Shell, pearl ... ..	305	255
„ tortoise ... ..	65	...
Skins, goat ... ..	51	...
„ kangaroo ... ..	2,691	4,546
„ opossum ... ..	2,496	6,798
„ pig ... ..	25	...
„ rabbit ... ..	3,146	6,711
„ sheep, with wool... ..	22,141	33,604
„ „ without wool ... ..	144	4,397
„ undescribed ... ..	1,161	...
Soap, common ... ..	75	6,492
„ fancy ... ..	3,128	459
Sponges ... ..	3,407	255
Tallow ... ..	8,772	174,507



## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1876—continued.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
<b>CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—continued.</b>		
<i>Order 24.—Animal Substances—continued.</i>		
Whalebone ... ..	64	...
Wool,* greasy ... ..	1,548,037	3,147,341
"  scoured ... ..	332,851	984,125
"  washed ... ..	298,296	2,282,133
"  angora ... ..	...	155
<i>Order 25.—Vegetable Substances.</i>		
Bark ... ..	2,151	60,386
Bass ... ..	956	...
Blue ... ..	5,923	999
Bran ... ..	299	3,822
Canes and ratans ... ..	1,596	2
Casks ... ..	1,491	1,887
Copra ... ..	46	...
Cork ... ..	420	16
Corks, cut ... ..	24,213	3,091
Cotton, raw ... ..	76	...
Fibre, cocoanut ... ..	116	23
"  undescribed ... ..	2,754	25
Flax ... ..	212	...
"  "phormium," N. Z. ... ..	9,756	187
Gum ... ..	9,073	1,754
Gutta-percha goods ... ..	184	...
Hay and chaff ... ..	441	56,498
Hemp ... ..	40,207	...
Indiarubber goods ... ..	15,936	941
Jute ... ..	6,723	...
Meal, linseed ... ..	866	66
Millet, broom corn, &c. ... ..	3,410	...
Oakum ... ..	229	44
Oilcake ... ..	820	6
Paper bags ... ..	1,439	4,659
"  printing ... ..	116,314	4,148
"  wrapping ... ..	12,887	5,311
"  writing ... ..	27,852	313
"  "  cut ... ..	757	...
"  undescribed ... ..	8,559	278
"  "  cut ... ..	622	...
Paperhangings ... ..	23,897	923
Pitch and tar ... ..	2,293	685
Pollard ... ..	177	349
Pulu ... ..	644	124
Rags ... ..	235	4,185
Resin ... ..	5,072	1,089
Seeds, canary ... ..	5,142	172
"  clover ... ..	3,995	32
"  grass ... ..	7,914	892
"  undescribed ... ..	16,898	3,794
Starch ... ..	19,291	1,361
Straw ... ..	12	26
Tares ... ..	463	...

\* The quantity of wool imported amounted to 46,831,787 lbs., valued at £2,179,184, of which all but 2,401,602 lbs., valued at £140,175, was brought overland from New South Wales. The quantity of wool exported amounted to 106,265,867 lbs., valued at £6,413,754, of which 28,994,465 lbs., valued at £1,561,266, was entered as the produce of places outside Victoria.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1876—*continued.*

Articles.						Imports.	Exports.
						£	£
<b>CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—<i>continued.</i></b>							
<i>Order 25.—Vegetable Substances—continued.</i>							
Timber	...	...	...	...	...	324,189	36,191
Varnish	...	...	...	...	...	9,454	2,833
Wickerware	...	...	...	...	...	2,740	425
Woodenware	...	...	...	...	...	44,769	15,481
<i>Order 26.—Oils.*</i>							
Almond	...	...	...	...	...	95	...
Black	...	...	...	...	...	1,094	30
Castor	...	...	...	...	...	25,069	23,329
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	8,986	674
Cocanut	...	...	...	...	...	2,126	51
Cod ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,217	25
Codliver	...	...	...	...	...	2,120	104
Colza	...	...	...	...	...	4,862	3,562
Copaiba	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
Kerosene	...	...	...	...	...	58,467	32,827
Lard ...	...	...	...	...	...	49	87
Linseed	...	...	...	...	...	16,495	6,236
Lubricating	...	...	...	...	...	990	...
Lustrine	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Medicinal	...	...	...	...	...	692	...
Neatsfoot	...	...	...	...	...	66	1,173
Nut ...	...	...	...	...	...	74	...
Olive ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,842	1,133
Palm ...	...	...	...	...	...	964	44
Pine ...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...
Salad ...	...	...	...	...	...	17,014	844
Sperm	...	...	...	...	...	394	60
Tallow	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,795
Oils in bottles	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,786
<b>CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.</b>							
<i>Order 27.—Articles connected with Mining.†</i>							
<i>Order 28.—Coal, &amp;c.</i>							
Coal ...	...	...	...	...	...	277,531	605
Coke, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	3,978	12
Kerosene shale	...	...	...	...	...	6,048	...
<i>Order 29.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass.</i> (See also Order 12 ante.)							
Bricks, bath	...	...	...	...	...	230	9
Brownware	...	...	...	...	...	1,956	1,533
Chinaware and porcelain	...	...	...	...	...	18,452	1,531
Earthenware	...	...	...	...	...	65,570	10,519
Glass, bottles	...	...	...	...	...	14,669	2,193
„ plate	...	...	...	...	...	15,705	796
„ window	...	...	...	...	...	16,770	2,129
Glassware	...	...	...	...	...	46,650	14,543

\* It being undesirable to separate the different kinds of oil, mineral as well as animal and vegetable oils are included under this head. For essential oils, see Order 14 ante.

† The Customs returns of 1876 did not distinguish any mining materials. No doubt machinery, tools, &c., specially intended for use in mining operations, were landed during the year, and possibly some such articles were exported; but their connection with mining was not shown by the entries.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1876—continued.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
<b>CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—continued.</b>		
<i>Order 29.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass—continued.</i>		
Marble, wrought	6,546	3,175
„ unwrought	3,284	111
Plaster of paris	63	78
„ „ American	4,784	23
Putty	796	25
Quartz	143	...
Slate slabs	476	...
Stones, grind	991	269
„ mill	371	355
„ unwrought	1,763	1,871
„ wrought	1,630	1,113
Stoneware	1,231	891
Whiting	4,431	300
<i>Order 30.—Water.*</i>		
Ice	...	2
<i>Order 31.—Gold, Silver, Specie, and Precious Stones.</i>		
Gold	553,821	2,103,591
Gold-leaf	1,127	32
Jewellery	43,233	5,218
Plate, gold	131	...
„ silver	5,678	330
Precious stones, cameos, &c.	5,004	...
Silver	...	3,308
Specie, copper	835	...
„ gold	10,000	1,587,104
„ silver	3,275	7,239
<i>Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver.</i>		
Antimony, crude	...	7,767
„ ore	482	9,757
„ regulus	...	24,209
Brassware	19,061	792
Copper	9,190	473
„ ore	82	60
„ wire	301	...
Copperware	2,462	435
Electro-plated ware	9,761	199
Grates and stoves	2,512	97
Iron, bar and rod	74,838	13,852
„ bolts and nuts	6,425	191
„ castings	8,159	3,159
„ galvanized buckets and tubs	171	852
„ „ cordage	977	342
„ „ guttering, &c.	21	5,412
„ „ sheet	156,415	56,167
„ hoop	10,464	1,463
„ ore	6	...

\* Water has been placed in the class "Minerals," &c., in accordance with the grouping adopted in the English census returns of 1851, 1861, and 1871.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1876—continued.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
<b>CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—continued.</b>		
<i>Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver—</i>		
<i>continued.</i>		
Iron, pig ... ..	23,937	1,001
„ pipes, cast ... ..	25,813	3,703
„ „ wrought ... ..	21,712	2,179
„ plate ... ..	19,027	1,537
„ railway chairs ... ..	...	5,142
„ „ rails, &c. ... ..	140,062	14,279
„ scrap ... ..	537	3,089
„ sheet ... ..	10,822	1,159
„ tanks ... ..	5,263	5,704
„ wire, fencing ... ..	118,822	64,337
„ „ telegraphic ... ..	1,077	912
„ „ undescribed ... ..	15,221	65
Ironware, galvanized ... ..	285	178
Lead, ore ... ..	8,891	31
„ pig ... ..	1,087	2,012
„ pipe ... ..	72	894
„ sheet ... ..	5,770	1,976
Metal, manufactures of ... ..	72,595	45,683
„ yellow ... ..	7,806	2,908
Metals, undescribed ... ..	470	18
Metalware, mixed ... ..	5,818	237
Nails ... ..	52,546	12,896
Ores, mineral earths, clays, &c. ... ..	2,103	3,783
Platedware ... ..	24,333	6,343
Plumbago ... ..	3	...
Quicksilver ... ..	15,509	2,109
Screws ... ..	5,916	1,241
Spelter ... ..	20	4,386
Steel ... ..	20,055	1,002
„ cordage ... ..	474	...
Tin, block ... ..	9,681	5,671
„ foil ... ..	1,809	214
„ ore ... ..	1,525	173
„ plates ... ..	40,827	1,548
Tinware ... ..	6,752	1,338
Wire netting ... ..	828	36
Zinc, ingots ... ..	296	144
„ perforated ... ..	521	55
„ sheet ... ..	2,937	552

## CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.

*Order 33.—Animals and Birds.*

Birds ... ..	776	143
Dogs ... ..	420	57
Fish ova ... ..	400	...
Goats ... ..	...	30
Hares ... ..	...	30
Horned cattle* ... ..	615,617	31,262
Horses* ... ..	82,333	80,740
Kangaroos ... ..	2	...
Leeches ... ..	...	10
Pigs ... ..	8,941	5

\* For numbers of cattle and horses imported overland, see table following paragraph 440 post.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1876—*continued.*

Articles.						Imports.	Exports.
						£	£
<b>CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS—<i>continued.</i></b>							
<i>Order 33.—Animals and Birds—continued.</i>							
Poultry	...	...	...	...	...	67	6
Rabbits	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Sheep *	...	...	...	...	...	496,759	40,987
<i>Order 34.—Plants.</i>							
Plants	...	...	...	...	...	2,820	1,620
<b>CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.</b>							
<i>Order 35.—Miscellaneous Articles of Trade, &amp;c.</i>							
Brushware and brooms, hair	...	...	...	...	...	9,041	3,747
„ undescrbed	...	...	...	...	...	9,894	1,376
Fancy goods	...	...	...	...	...	40,200	11,807
Grindery	...	...	...	...	...	15,766	3,063
Hardware and ironmongery, undescrbed	...	...	...	...	...	86,257	46,378
Holloware	...	...	...	...	...	8,250	900
Oilmen's stores	...	...	...	...	...	17,272	11,960
Ordnance stores, undescrbed	...	...	...	...	...	7,758	...
Photographic goods	...	...	...	...	...	2,014	245
Printing materials	...	...	...	...	...	17,593	6,527
Telegraphic materials (except wire)	...	...	...	...	...	6,937	1,312
Travellers' samples	...	...	...	...	...	34,089	48,449
<i>Order 36.—Indefinite Articles.</i>							
Curiosities	...	...	...	...	...	135	100
Goods manufactured, undescrbed	...	...	...	...	...	10,566	8,458
Personal effects	...	...	...	...	...	28,549	20,407
Specimens of natural history	...	...	...	...	...	547	269
Total						15,705,354	14,196,487

376. In 1876, the total declared value of the imports having been £15,705,354, and that of the exports £14,196,487, the excess of imports over exports was £1,508,867, and the total value of the external trade was £29,901,841. Imports, exports, and trade, 1876.

377. In twenty-two out of the forty years ended with 1876 the value of imports exceeded that of exports, but in the other eighteen years the value of exports was the greater. The following is a statement of the amounts by which the imports exceeded the exports in those years in which the excess was in favor of the former, and the amounts by which the exports exceeded the imports in those years in which the excess was in the opposite direction; also the net excess of imports during the whole period:— Excess of imports over exports, &c., 1837 to 1876.

\* For numbers of sheep imported overland, see table following paragraph 440 *post.*

## IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS AND THE CONTRARY, 1837 TO 1876.

Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.
	£	£		£	£
1837 ...	103,201	...	1861 ...	...	296,154
1838 ...	45,232	...	1862 ...	448,365	...
1839 ...	127,038	...	1863 ...	552,431	...
1840 ...	306,507	...	1864 ...	1,076,431	...
1841 ...	164,094	...	1865 ...	106,789	...
1842 ...	78,644	...	1866 ...	1,882,165	...
1843 ...	...	66,446	1867 ...	...	1,050,347
1844 ...	...	105,785	1868 ...	...	2,273,328
1845 ...	...	215,304	1869 ...	444,636	...
1846 ...	...	109,640	1870 ...	...	14,256
1847 ...	...	230,815	1871 ...	...	2,215,825
1848 ...	...	301,683	1872 ...	...	179,873
1849 ...	...	275,495	1873 ...	1,231,402	...
1850 ...	...	296,871	1874 ...	1,512,876	...
1851 ...	...	366,472	1875 ...	1,918,900	...
1852 ...	...	3,381,807	1876 ...	1,508,867	...
1853 ...	4,781,093	...	Total ...	29,354,313	13,392,991
1854 ...	5,883,847	...	Deduct	} 13,392,991	}
1855 ...	...	1,485,399	excess of		
1856 ...	...	527,491	exports		
1857 ...	2,176,697	...	Net excess	} 15,961,322	}
1858 ...	1,119,040	...	of imports		
1859 ...	1,755,032	...			
1860 ...	2,131,026	...			

Excess of imports over exports in forty years.

378. It will be observed that, in the forty years of which mention is made in the table, the imports exceeded the exports to the extent of about £16,000,000, or an average of £400,000 per annum, that the greatest excess of imports over exports was in 1854, and the greatest excess of exports over imports was in 1852.\*

Imports and exports, 1875 and 1876.

379. The value of the imports was not so great in 1876 as in 1875 by £980,520; the value of the exports was also less in 1876 than in 1875 by £570,487.

Imports and exports, 1876 and former years.

380. The value of the imports in 1876 was exceeded in the three previous years and in 1857 and 1854; the value of the exports in 1876 was also exceeded in the three previous years, and in 1871, 1868, 1857, and 1856.

Imports and exports per head.

381. The value of exports per head of the population was less in 1876 than in any year since that of separation from New South Wales; the total value of trade per head was less than in any of those years except 1870, and the value of imports per head was less than in any

\* Mr. Stephen Bourne, F.S.S., in a paper read by him before the Statistical Society of London, on the 19th December 1876, states that the imports of the United Kingdom in the previous twenty years had exceeded the exports by £1,200,000,000. He points out, however, that this sum would be reduced one-half if the amount paid for freight should be deducted from the imports, and the value of ships built for foreigners and the cost of victualling, ships' stores, and coals for the use of steamers, be added to the exports. (See Journal of the Statistical Society, vol. xl., part i., p. 28.)

of those years except 1867, 1870, 1871, and 1872. The following table shows the values per head in each year, commencing with that in which Victoria became an independent colony :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PER HEAD,\* 1851 TO 1876.

Year.	Value per Head of the Population of—								
	Imports.			Exports.			Both.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1851	12	3	4	16	7	9	28	11	1
1852	30	12	5	56	1	4	86	13	9
1853	81	1	9	56	12	4	137	14	1
1854	66	0	11	44	0	10	110	1	9
1855	35	9	10	39	17	8	75	7	6
1856	39	5	6	40	13	3	79	18	9
1857	40	2	0	35	0	10	75	2	10
1858	31	4	6	28	18	3	60	2	9
1859	30	4	1	26	16	3	57	0	4
1860	27	19	8	24	0	8	52	0	4
1861	25	0	3	25	11	3	50	11	6
1862	24	11	10	23	15	6	48	7	4
1863	25	3	0	24	3	4	49	6	4
1864	25	8	4	23	11	10	49	0	2
1865	21	10	2	21	6	8	42	16	10
1866	23	5	11	20	6	7	43	12	6
1867	17	19	4	19	11	8	37	11	0
1868	19	16	11	23	4	8	43	1	7
1869	19	19	2	19	6	5	39	5	7
1870	17	10	11	17	11	4	35	2	3
1871	16	14	2	19	14	2	36	8	4
1872	17	19	10	18	4	7	36	4	5
1873	21	3	9	19	12	2	40	15	11
1874	21	4	7	19	6	8	40	11	3
1875	20	9	6	18	2	4	38	11	10
1876	18	18	1	17	1	10	35	19	11

382. The value of the imports of articles entered as being the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, of other British dominions, and of Foreign States, and the value of the exports of articles entered as being the produce or manufacture of the same countries and of Victoria, also the percentage of such values to the total value of imports and exports in 1876, will be found in the following table :—

Imports and exports the produce of various countries.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THE PRODUCE OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1876.

Articles the Produce or Manufacture of—	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
Victoria	...	...	10,155,916	71·54
The United Kingdom	7,027,138	44·74	1,293,670	9·11
Other British possessions	5,756,090	36·65	1,990,726	14·02
Foreign States	2,922,126	18·61	756,175	5·33
Total	15,705,354	100·00	14,196,487	100·00

\* For total value of imports and exports in each year, see Statistical Summary (first folding sheet) ante. For the mean population of each year, see the table following paragraph 281 ante.

Exports of  
imported  
wool and  
gold.

383. In 1876, as in 1875, over 71 per cent. of the exports were entered as being the produce or manufacture of Victoria. I mentioned last year\* that there is reason to believe that the entries in this respect are often loosely made, and that articles are set down as the produce of this colony which were really produced elsewhere. To prove this I instanced the two articles wool and gold, the quantities of which imported should, as the articles are generally brought here merely for convenience of shipment, be about equal to the exports of the same articles the produce of places outside Victoria. This, however, according to the entries of 1875, was not the case, as much as 20,000,000 lbs. of imported wool, valued at £900,000, and 30,000 oz. of imported gold, valued at £120,000, not having been accounted for in the export entries of articles produced in foreign places. In 1876 similar discrepancies appeared, but to a somewhat less extent, the imported wool unaccounted for amounting to about 18,000,000 lbs., valued at £618,000; and the imported gold unaccounted for amounting to 4,000 oz., valued at £15,400. The probability is that nearly the whole of these quantities were entered for export as the produce of this colony. The following are the calculations, by means of which these results were arrived at in the two years:—

EXPORTS OF IMPORTED WOOL AND GOLD, 1875 AND 1876.

Article.	1875.		1876.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
Wool imported ... ..	41,417,925	2,310,477	46,831,787	2,179,184
Wool exported entered as not produced in Victoria	21,408,617	1,402,819	28,994,465	1,561,266
Difference ... ..	20,009,308	907,658	17,837,322	617,918
	oz.	£	oz.	£
Gold exported entered as not produced in Victoria	84,229	336,868	19,285	77,138
Non-Victorian gold received at Melbourne Mint†	102,948	411,792	115,320	461,280
Total non-Victorian gold accounted for	187,177	748,660	134,605	538,418
Gold imported ... ..	216,666	869,419	138,555	553,821
Difference ... ..	29,489	120,759	3,950	15,403

Exports of  
colonial  
products,  
1870 to  
1876.

384. The following table is a condensed abstract of a return dated 5th July 1877, prepared and laid before Parliament on the motion of the Hon. Sir John O'Shanassy, showing the value of exports of articles entered as the produce of Victoria during the seven years ended with 1876. A note to this return, stating "it is believed the exporters are

\* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1875, paragraphs 105 and 106.

† Estimated at £4 per oz.



not strictly correct in their descriptions, and that the actual value of Victorian wool exported would be on the average about £800,000 less each year than that shown by the returns," confirms the opinion respecting the occasional looseness of the entries expressed in the last paragraph :—

EXPORTS OF ARTICLES ENTERED AS THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE  
OF VICTORIA, 1870 TO 1876.

Articles.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.*	1874.*	1875.	1876.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gold—bullion	4,891,781	5,423,687	4,644,434	4,632,941	3,617,261	2,841,037	2,026,453
"    specie ...	...	...	411,767	1,098,015	1,354,751	1,479,016	1,587,104
Wool † ...	3,119,899	4,287,011	4,260,801	4,809,205	4,996,748	4,694,139	4,852,333
Tallow ...	358,863	469,069	353,358	233,091	199,564	203,243	174,507
Preserved meats	151,113	355,161	257,448	240,674	175,774	134,297	166,570
Hides ...	11,508	4,795	4,951	6,137	3,923	2,754	2,996
Skin — sheep, &c.	22,141	34,995	44,218	46,266	52,459	45,855	56,056
Bones ...	1,457	3,808	4,222	4,788	2,830	2,017	2,765
Bone-dust ...	22,691	19,802	17,010	7,186	8,081	11,983	13,743
Leather ...	111,707	159,866	215,143	218,424	190,199	244,027	194,035
Horned cattle	2,277	1,402	9,911	24,169	11,789	21,456	31,262
Horses ...	31,683	41,059	49,389	61,561	69,933	97,998	80,740
Sheep ...	6,990	6,400	16,335	17,817	24,699	27,175	40,987
Horns and hoofs	1,442	2,774	2,397	4,702	3,783	3,153	3,733
Glue pieces ...	260	1,085	770	556	505	70	538
Butter, cheese	3,510	18,999	9,494	5,881	7,544	19,281	53,857
Hams, bacon, lard	1,076	2,730	1,460	977	964	1,312	3,025
Beef and pork, salted	2,192	4,775	9,626	1,345	2,736	1,979	2,261
Oil—neatsfoot, and ex tallow	14	175	...	799	5,157	2,359	7,968
Manure ...	10,303	5,410	4,970	20,745	15,049	4,946	4,067
Flour ...	35,698	3,853	11,255	40,666	39,022	15,011	11,457
Grain and pulse	9,616	703	23,685	2,934	2,611	7,623	10,615
Bran and pollard	3,132	361	971	1,396	1,923	1,697	4,171
Fruit ...	123	37	532	179	2,059	3,944	5,940
Hay and chaff	9,811	8,643	7,986	9,785	7,474	22,101	56,524
Jams and pre- serves	1,986	1,921	393	3,500	1,178	1,216	4,794
Oatmeal ...	4,137	1,751	1,049	410	190	377	4,360
Onions ...	794	1,504	2,155	3,062	1,233	5,939	8,969
Potatoes ...	30,243	19,859	43,525	27,938	40,891	63,483	65,242
Plants ...	599	596	803	1,285	1,022	1,235	1,620
Seeds ...	2,101	1,707	1,125	524	1,103	2,479	4,275
Vegetables ...	350	491	89	65	710	1,227	4,151
Wine ...	2,645	3,013	3,206	3,630	2,681	4,812	4,705
Bark and timber	7,411	9,493	22,291	14,818	17,864	59,596	80,845
Minerals, metals, &c., exclusive of gold	26,466	34,982	40,415	31,998	26,177	37,098	53,440
Agricultural implements	6,807	5,615	4,529	6,258	7,322	17,703	10,475
Apparel & slops	20,951	8,323	62,589	75,545	123,611	106,463	125,460
Biscuit ...	5,327	5,946	9,807	12,483	15,752	19,039	17,689
Boots and shoes	668	1,335	4,521	8,411	13,208	14,151	21,436
Confectionery	2,895	2,274	1,822	5,378	9,626	8,840	12,104
Cordage ...	6,748	8,068	6,683	8,456	8,468	10,761	11,304
Furniture ...	6,522	5,857	6,292	9,307	12,315	17,534	23,464

\* Exclusive of Border traffic from 1st June 1873 to 31st January 1874.

† It is believed that a portion of this wool was produced outside Victoria. See last two paragraphs.

EXPORTS OF ARTICLES ENTERED AS THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE  
OF VICTORIA, 1870 TO 1876—*continued.*

Articles.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.*	1874.*	1875.	1876.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Hardware and manufactures of metals	795	901	858	1,176	10,212	13,637	10,366
Machinery ...	15,959	26,057	18,608	45,599	21,673	30,660	40,675
Saddlery and harness	1,398	1,386	2,100	3,444	5,724	8,576	12,582
Woollens and woollen piece goods	1,788	3,256	5,997	8,920	5,609	8,742	15,347
Sugar, refined, and molasses	92,723	113,995	100,121	85,739	171,022	120,628	102,796
Other articles of Victorian produce	52,679	35,570	49,205	49,680	76,841	90,454	148,181
Total ...	9,101,279	11,150,500	10,750,316	11,897,865	11,371,270	10,533,123	10,177,985

Trade with various countries, 1876.

385. Nearly half the imports are from the United Kingdom, and more than a quarter from New South Wales. The latter consist chiefly of wool and live stock. Fully half the exports are to the United Kingdom, after which the countries to which the greatest value of goods are sent, are those grouped under the head of "Other British possessions," which receive 22 per cent. of the whole exports; the articles being chiefly gold and specie sent to Ceylon, intended generally, no doubt, for further shipment to the United Kingdom. Next to these countries, the best customer for Victorian exports is New South Wales, which received, in 1876, 14 per cent. of the whole. The value of the imports from and the exports to the different countries, and the percentage of such values to the total imports and exports, are given in the following table:—

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1876.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.		Exports thereto.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
The United Kingdom ...	7,303,271	46·50	7,128,841	50·22
New South Wales ...	4,094,414	26·07	1,987,199	14·00
Queensland ...	21,573	·14	62,166	·44
South Australia ...	403,118	2·57	454,072	3·20
Western Australia ...	10,939	·07	49,265	·34
Tasmania ...	251,255	1·60	420,132	2·96
New Zealand ...	696,448	4·43	838,251	5·90
Other British possessions ...	1,300,444	8·28	3,136,165	22·09
The United States ...	414,996	2·64	113,832	·80
Other Foreign States ...	1,208,896	7·70	6,564	·05
Total ...	15,705,354	100·00	14,196,487	100·00

Trade with various countries, 1866, 1871, and 1876.

386. The next table shows the value of imports from and exports to the same countries in 1876, and in the first year of the two previous

\* Exclusive of Border traffic from 1st June 1873 to 31st January 1874.

quinquenniads. It will be observed that the imports from the United Kingdom fell off considerably as between the first and middle period, but at the last period again stood at nearly the same amount as at the first. The exports to the United Kingdom were lowest at the first, and highest at the middle period. As between the first period and the last, the imports from New South Wales, Western Australia, and New Zealand increased, whilst those from Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania diminished; and the exports to all the neighboring colonies except New Zealand increased, whilst those to that colony fell off 33 per cent. It should be remarked that the value of imports from New Zealand, at the middle period, was more than seven times as great as it was at the first, and more than twice as great as it was at the last:—

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1866, 1871, AND 1876.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.			Exports thereto.		
	1866.	1871.	1876.	1866.	1871.	1876.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
The United Kingdom ...	7,846,828	4,992,603	7,303,271	6,754,536	8,529,603	7,128,841
New South Wales ...	2,524,414	2,321,407	4,094,414	1,379,734	1,106,288	1,987,199
Queensland ...	32,321	16,001	21,573	21,223	46,432	62,166
South Australia ...	473,963	469,454	403,118	251,851	214,099	454,072
Western Australia ...	1,194	1,403	10,939	10,989	41,996	49,265
Tasmania ...	328,290	331,788	251,255	304,132	305,554	420,132
New Zealand ...	208,732	1,583,368	696,448	1,255,039	847,880	838,251
Other British possessions	1,250,535	1,355,013	1,300,444	2,882,762	3,279,716	3,136,165
The United States ...	947,546	409,840	414,996	2,253	165,064	113,832
Other Foreign States ...	1,157,888	861,118	1,208,896	27,027	21,188	6,564
Total ...	14,771,711	12,341,995	15,705,354	12,889,546	14,557,820	14,196,487

NOTE.—At the last period, the imports from and the exports to New South Wales are inclusive of Border traffic.

387. A steady increase will be observed at each successive period in the imports from the neighboring colonies; also a decrease in the exports to the same colonies between the first period and the second, but an increase more than commensurate with this decrease between the second period and the third. The excess was at each period considerably in favor of the imports, but this excess was least at the first period, and greatest at the middle period. The following are the amounts at the three periods:—

Trade with neighboring colonies.

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO THE NEIGHBORING COLONIES, 1866, 1871, AND 1876.

Year.	Imports from the Neighboring Colonies.	Exports to the Neighboring Colonies.	Excess in favor of Imports.
	£	£	£
1866 ...	3,568,914	3,222,968	345,946
1871 ...	4,723,421	2,562,249	2,161,172
1876 ...	5,477,747	3,811,085	1,666,662

388. In 1876, 78 per cent. of the imports were landed, and 89 per cent. of the exports were shipped, at the port of Melbourne. About a fifth of the imports entered the colony at the Murray ports, but only about a fortieth of the exports were sent away therefrom. The chief of these ports is Echuca, at which 13 per cent. of the total imports were landed. The only important port of shipment in Victoria, except Melbourne, is Geelong, from which, in 1876,  $7\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. of the total exports were sent away. The following table gives the names of the various ports, and the value of the goods imported and exported at each during that year:—

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT, 1876.

Ports.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
Melbourne ... ..	12,235,235	77·90	12,686,345	89·36
Geelong ... ..	199,077	1·27	1,099,401	7·75
Portland ... ..	4,078	·03	22,776	·16
Port Fairy ... ..	2,738	·02	12,407	·09
Port Albert ... ..	1,213	·01	3	...
Warrnambool ... ..	25,729	·16	28,313	·20
Cowana ... ..	1,700	·01	3,174	·02
Echuca ... ..	2,069,723	13·18	175,088	1·23
Narung ... ..	21,394	·14	1,988	·01
Swan Hill ... ..	86,850	·55	10,388	·07
Tocumwall ... ..	53,333	·34	5,335	·04
Wahgunyah ... ..	321,706	2·05	40,311	·28
Wodonga ... ..	518,159	3·30	107,427	·76
Howlong ... ..	14,904	·09	3,531	·03
At stations ... ..	149,515	·95	...	...
Total ... ..	15,705,354	100·00	14,196,487	100·00

389. As I pointed out last year, it is to be borne in mind that each port gets credit for the imports of such goods only as are landed thereat direct from other countries, or on which the duty has not been paid elsewhere in Victoria, and in like manner a port gets credit for the export of such goods only as are shipped therefrom direct to other countries. Besides the foreign trade, however, there exists a coastwise traffic, by means of which the outports receive goods of which the duty has been paid in Melbourne, and send away goods to Melbourne for ultimate shipment there. No return can be given of the imports coastwise at any of the ports, but the Customs returns for 1875 and 1876 contain a statement of the exports coastwise from three of the ports with the following results:—

## VALUE OF EXPORTS COASTWISE FROM THE FOLLOWING PORTS, 1875 AND 1876.

	1875.	1876.
Warrnambool ... ..	£257,953	£293,971
Port Fairy (Belfast) ... ..	270,114	467,162
Portland ... ..	228,015	378,453

Imports and exports at each port.

Exports coastwise from three ports.

390. A considerable increase will be noticed in the returns of each of these ports, especially Port Fairy. The chief item of coastwise exports in both years was wool, the value of which, in 1876, shipped from Warrnambool was £158,558, from Port Fairy £408,417, and from Portland £340,802. After wool, the principal articles appearing in the coastwise export returns of 1876 were—butter and cheese, grain, leather, live stock, potatoes, and tallow from Warrnambool; grain, potatoes, and skins from Port Fairy; and bark, flour, grain, leather, and skins from Portland.

Chief articles  
exported  
coastwise.

391. The values of sixty of the principal articles imported in 1876 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquenniads are placed side by side in the following table. The names of the articles are arranged according to the same classification as that used in respect to the returns of imports and exports in 1876, and therefore the index following paragraph 375 *ante* will be found serviceable in discovering the place of any particular article. In comparing the values, it must be borne in mind that at the first and second periods the wool coming across the Murray from New South Wales was not included in the returns of imports, and at the first period the gold from the adjacent colonies, being transhipped in bond to avoid the export duty, was also not included :—

Imports of  
principal  
articles,  
1866, 1871,  
and 1876.

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1866, 1871, AND 1876.

Order.	Articles.	Value of Imports.		
		1866.	1871.	1876.
		£	£	£
1	Books ... ..	105,129	79,272	155,525
	Stationery ... ..	187,228	47,193	58,292
2	Musical instruments ... ..	29,227	27,643	70,734
6	Watches, clocks, and watchmakers' materials	16,363	16,410	62,638
9	Cutlery ... ..	20,372	22,544	52,820
	Machinery ... ..	153,854	50,826	93,234
	Tools and utensils ... ..	55,866	61,716	57,686
13	Furniture and upholstery ... ..	70,257	30,818	54,311
14	Drugs and chemicals ... ..	80,133	57,190	65,608
	Matches and vestas ... ..	42,027	26,760	55,719
	Opium ... ..	77,880	94,455	104,561
	Paints and colors ... ..	30,631	30,484	37,259
15	Carpeting and druggeting ... ..	45,843	26,912	54,771
	Woollens and woollen piece goods ... ..	876,330	601,007	789,183
16	Silks ... ..	131,148	179,524	258,454
17	Cottons ... ..	550,557	318,853	648,697
	Linen piece goods ... ..	87,344	32,895	46,639
19	Apparel and slops ... ..	517,157	249,403	304,044
	Boots and shoes ... ..	358,083	249,811	200,040
	Gloves ... ..	44,169	31,151	62,925

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1866, 1871, AND 1876—*continued.*

Order.	Articles.	Value of Imports.		
		1866.	1871.	1876.
		£	£	£
19	Haberdashery ... ..	198,636	119,025	203,161
	Hats, caps, and bonnets ... ..	183,132	90,484	129,866
	Hosiery ... ..	158,990	81,582	135,243
	Millinery ... ..	81,193	74,437	16,239
20	Bags and sacks (including woolpacks)	170,278	59,484	161,226
21	Butter and cheese ... ..	166,358	14,870	2,022
	Fish ... ..	139,718	93,178	111,296
	Meats—fresh, preserved, and salted ...	124,373	12,696	13,001
22	Flour and biscuit ... ..	259,466	88,315	8,282
	Fruit (including currants and raisins)	203,342	141,152	146,836
	Grain—oats ... ..	145,811	151,981	138,499
	wheat ... ..	433,119	297,010	87,725
	other (including rice) ... ..	607,347	377,638	370,974
	Sugar and molasses ... ..	810,098	1,017,420	1,086,251
23	Beer, cider, and perry ... ..	300,878	149,104	158,167
	Coffee ... ..	81,190	62,339	73,322
	Hops ... ..	70,263	67,251	82,793
	Spirits ... ..	380,644	355,263	507,341
	Tea ... ..	576,262	510,055	672,883
	Tobacco, cigars, and snuff ... ..	247,663	204,418	291,066
	Wine ... ..	241,132	64,766	179,167
24	Candles ... ..	190,325	116,908	28,435
	Hides, skins, and pelts ... ..	8,477	31,906	100,917
	Leather, leatherware, and leathern cloth	39,844	39,757	120,350
	Wool ... ..	321,354*	218,703*	2,179,184
25	Paper (including paper bags) ... ..	...	99,054	168,430
	Timber ... ..	341,203	172,802	324,189
26	Oil of all kinds ... ..	221,550	263,565	148,683
28	Coal ... ..	146,734	179,681	277,531
29	Earthenware, brownware, & chinaware	33,321	34,926	85,978
	Glass and glassware ... ..	44,095	45,268	93,793
31	Gold (exclusive of specie) ... ..	3,790†	1,317,018	553,821
	Jewellery... ..	44,290	37,834	43,233
	Specie ... ..	1,130,035	1,191,852	14,110
32	Iron and steel (exclusive of railway rails, &c.)	453,654	254,073	513,351
	Nails and screws ... ..	56,576	31,250	58,462
33	Live stock ... ..	614,955	695,388	1,203,650
35	Fancy goods ... ..	8,950	34,977	40,200
	Hardware and ironmongery ... ..	259,661	72,230	86,257
	Oilmen's stores ... ..	129,673	43,651	17,272
	<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>13,107,978</b>	<b>11,148,178</b>	<b>13,866,346</b>

\* Not including the value of wool imported into Victoria across the Murray.

† At this period, gold from the adjacent colonies was transhipped under bond, and therefore did not appear in the returns of imports and exports.

392. The exports of thirty-nine of the principal articles are in like manner given for the same three years. It will be noticed that the total value was least at the first period, and greatest at the middle period :—

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1866, 1871, AND 1876.

Order.	Articles.	Value of Exports.		
		1866.	1871.	1876.
		£	£	£
1	Books ... ..	37,258	10,219	42,611
	Stationery ... ..	38,613	24,829	49,032
9	Machinery ... ..	38,814	38,339	75,692
15	Woollens and woollen piece goods ...	33,538	22,197	98,611
19	Apparel and slops ... ..	78,838	26,959	205,837
	Boots and shoes ... ..	92,606	42,676	82,496
21	Butter and cheese ... ..	14,719	21,419	54,113
	Meats—preserved ... ..	1,906	355,273	166,570
	„ salted ... ..	33,014	9,202	7,390
22	Flour and biscuit ... ..	81,711	32,014	40,064
	Grain—oats ... ..	14,689	312	26,069
	„ wheat ... ..	6,361	5,850	478
	„ other (including rice) ... ..	55,796	43,626	72,893
	Potatoes ... ..	63,056	19,877	65,242
	Sugar ... ..	121,991	167,063	244,792
23	Coffee ... ..	29,839	20,910	30,884
	Spirits ... ..	109,475	86,805	136,681
	Tea ... ..	126,022	196,463	251,116
	Tobacco, cigars, and snuff ... ..	180,545	146,651	212,874
	Wine ... ..	60,870	33,904	68,576
24	Bones and bone dust ... ..	1,639	23,610	16,521
	Candles ... ..	16,813	16,477	62,161
	Hides ... ..	42,715	4,795	2,996
	Horns and hoofs ... ..	1,355	2,774	3,733
	Leather and leatherware ... ..	65,852	160,862	199,592
	Skins and pelts ... ..	13,085	35,063	56,056
	Soap ... ..	13,826	3,542	6,951
	Tallow ... ..	6,599	469,069	174,507
	Wool* ... ..	3,196,491	4,702,164	6,413,754
25	Bark ... ..	12,144	6,155	60,386
	Hay and chaff ... ..	11,334	8,665	56,498
26	Oil of all kinds ... ..	70,395	63,208	78,760
31	Gold (exclusive of specie) ... ..	5,909,987	6,590,962	2,103,591
	Specie—gold ... ..	961,493	347,513	1,587,104
	„ silver ... ..	6,800	4,935	7,239
32	Antimony—ore, regulus, &c. ... ..	1,530	17,412	41,733
	Tin, tin ore, and black sand ... ..	6,095	19,100	7,392
33	Live stock ... ..	68,258	48,921	152,994
35	Hardware and ironmongery (including galvanized ironware)	87,841	40,159	46,556
	Total ... ..	11,713,913	13,869,974	13,010,545

Exports of principal articles, 1866, 1871, and 1876.

393. The total value and value per head of population of imports and exports are given in the following table for each of the Australasian

Imports and exports of each Australasian colony.

\* Wool from across the Murray is included in the export returns of all the years. It was not included in the import returns until 1872.

colonies; the returns for Victoria being for the four years ended with 1876, those for the other colonies being for the three years ended with 1875:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Imports.			Exports.				
		Total Value.	Value per Head.		Total Value.	Value per Head.			
		£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.
Victoria ...	1873	16,533,856	21	3	9	15,302,454	19	12	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
	1874	16,953,985	21	4	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	15,441,109	19	6	8
	1875	16,685,874	20	9	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,766,974	18	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1876	15,705,354	18	18	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,196,487	17	1	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
New South Wales	1873	11,088,388	20	3	5	11,815,829	21	9	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1874	11,293,739	19	14	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	12,345,603	21	11	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1875	13,490,200	22	13	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	13,671,580	22	19	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Queensland ...	1873	2,885,499	20	11	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	3,542,513	25	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1874	2,962,439	19	2	0	4,106,462	26	9	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
	1875	3,328,009	19	6	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	3,857,576	22	7	6
South Australia ...	1873	3,841,100	19	13	8	4,587,859	23	10	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
	1874	3,983,290	19	15	8	4,402,855	21	17	4
	1875	4,203,802	20	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,805,051	23	3	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Western Australia	1873	297,328	11	11	0	265,217	10	6	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1874	364,263	14	0	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	428,837	16	10	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
	1875	349,840	13	4	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	391,217	14	15	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tasmania ...	1873	1,107,167	10	13	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	893,556	8	12	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1874	1,257,785	12	1	5	925,325	8	17	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
	1875	1,185,942	11	8	3	1,085,976	10	9	0
New Zealand ...	1873	6,464,687	22	9	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	5,610,371	19	9	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
	1874	8,121,812	25	9	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	5,251,269	16	9	4
	1875	8,029,172	22	7	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	5,828,627	16	4	10

NOTE.—For the imports and exports of the neighboring colonies during 1876, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

Imports in excess of exports, &c.

394. According to the returns of 1875, the value of imports exceeded that of exports in Victoria, Tasmania, and New Zealand, but the reverse was the case in the four other colonies.

Comparison of trade in Australasian colonies.

395. According to the returns of the same year, the total value of imports and exports was higher in Victoria than in any of the other colonies. It must, however, be borne in mind that, in the returns of the Victorian imports from the neighboring colonies, wool was represented by a value of over £2,000,000, and gold by a value of about £870,000; and there is no doubt that most of this wool and gold was afterwards included in the list of Victorian exports. The colony in which the total value of imports and exports was lowest was Western Australia. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in regard to the total value of imports and exports:—



ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS  
AND EXPORTS.

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

396. New South Wales stood in 1875 at the head of the list showing the order of the colonies in regard to the value of imports per head of population, and South Australia at the head of that showing the order of the colonies in regard to the value of exports per head. Victoria stood third in the first and fourth on the second list. Tasmania stood at the bottom of both lists. The following are the lists referred to:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO VALUE OF IMPORTS PER HEAD.

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

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO VALUE OF EXPORTS PER  
HEAD.

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

397. The following table shows the value of goods transhipped in Victorian ports without being landed during the seven years ended with 1876. These goods are not included in the lists of imports and exports. The transhipments have been much greater in the last three years than formerly, in consequence of heavy transhipments having taken place from and to the mail steamers on the Suez route *viâ* Point de Galle, the terminus of which is Melbourne:—

TRANSHIPMENTS IN VICTORIAN PORTS, 1870 TO 1876.

Value of Transhipments.			Value of Transhipments.		
1870	...	£1,145,882	1874	...	£3,527,461
1871	...	1,191,169	1875	...	4,280,798
1872	...	1,292,656	1876	...	3,193,644
1873	...	1,827,842			

398. The principal articles transhipped in 1876 were — specie £1,034,149, wool £378,135, drapery £328,321, copper £289,487, tin £88,121, sugar £59,286, grain and pulse £56,696, tea £48,182, coal £46,665, spirits £43,276, nickel ore £42,932, bags and sacks £39,688, flour £38,014, boots and shoes £33,670, and jewellery £33,586.

399. The countries from which goods were received for transhipment, and to which they were transhipped in 1876, also the value of the goods received from and transhipped to each country in the same year, are given in the following table:—

## TRANSHIPMENTS FROM AND TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1876.

Countries.	Value of Goods.	
	Received therefrom for Transhipment.	Transhipped thereto.
	£	£
United Kingdom ... ..	651,757	808,160§
New South Wales ... ..	1,375,730*	382,811
New Zealand ... ..	26,338	346,020
Queensland ... ..	136	26,483
South Australia ... ..	606,146†	178,006
Tasmania ... ..	175,689‡	240,749
Western Australia ... ..	7,608	7,859
Fiji ... ..	105	12
Cape Town ... ..	20	...
Natal ... ..	615	...
Mauritius ... ..	39,612	14
India ... ..	181,836	1,201,421
China ... ..	51,962	24
Callao ... ..	...	50
France ... ..	7,059	...
Japan ... ..	10	...
Java ... ..	17,165	15
Guam ... ..	...	150
Manilla ... ..	330	...
Malden Island ... ..	5,020	1,762
United States ... ..	46,506	108
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>3,193,644</b>	<b>3,193,644</b>

400. The Customs revenue in 1876 exceeded that in 1875 by £39,104. A decrease will be noticed under four, of the heads, but a net increase is shown in the total. The following are the figures for the two years :—

## CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1875 AND 1876.

Head of Receipt.	Year ended 31st December.	
	1875.	1876.
	£	£
Import duties ... ..	1,583,552	1,629,776
Wharfage and harbor rates ... ..	108,032	103,439
Duties on spirits distilled in Victoria ¶	32,726	34,223
Ports and harbors **	22,171	20,042
Fees ... ..	7,068	7,133
Fines and forfeitures ... ..	1,511	218
Miscellaneous ... ..	9,149	8,482
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>1,764,209</b>	<b>1,803,313</b>

\* Includes gold coin, £1,030,526; copper, £128,392; tin, £34,881; nickel ore, £42,932.

† Includes copper, £160,656; wool, £360,722.

‡ Includes tin, £49,973; wool, £177,293.

§ Includes copper, £162,700; tin, £33,556; nickel ore, £42,932; wool, £378,135.

|| Includes gold coin, £1,030,526; copper, £126,370; gold bullion, £11,262.

¶ A portion of the amounts of this line was not paid to the Customs but direct into the Treasury.

\*\* The amounts in this line are made up of tonnage rates at 1s. per ton, and pilotage at outports. The former amounted to £21,810 in 1875, and to £19,623 in 1876; the latter amounted to £361 in 1875, and to £419 in 1876.

401. The pilotage rates not included in the Customs revenue amounted in 1875 to £21,463, and in 1876 to £19,223. Pilotage rates.

402. The value of dutiable goods exported for drawback in 1876 was slightly higher than in 1875, but much higher than in the three previous years. The following are the values of such goods, and the amounts of drawback paid thereon, during the five years ended with 1876 :— Drawbacks.

EXPORTS FOR DRAWBACK, 1872 TO 1876.

Year.					Value of Goods Ex-ported for Drawback.	Amount Paid.
					£	£
1872	...	...	...	...	461,559	29,083
1873	...	...	...	...	522,752	43,685
1874	...	...	...	...	753,033	62,895
1875	...	...	...	...	831,799	79,055
1876	...	...	...	...	832,292	81,915

403. In 1876 the number of vessels entering and leaving Victorian ports was less than in 1875, 1873, or 1872, but slightly greater than in 1874. The aggregate tonnage of such vessels was slightly less than in 1875, but greater than in any of the other three years named. The crews of such vessels exceeded in number those in any of the four previous years. The following are the figures for the five years referred to ; the number, tonnage, and crews of the vessels inwards being distinguished from those of the vessels outwards :— Vessels inwards and outwards.

VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1872 TO 1876.

Year.	Vessels Entered.			Vessels Cleared.		
	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.
1872	2,104	666,336	33,551	2,234	694,426	35,353
1873	2,187	756,103	36,307	2,226	762,912	36,216
1874	2,100	777,110	36,834	2,122	792,509	36,472
1875	2,171	840,386	38,681	2,223	833,499	38,454
1876	2,086	810,062	38,960	2,150	847,026	39,600

404. Of the vessels inwards and outwards during 1876, 82 per cent., embracing 60 per cent. of the tonnage, were Colonial ; 14 per cent., embracing 34 per cent. of the tonnage, were British ; and 4 per cent., embracing 6 per cent. of the tonnage, were Foreign. Of the crews entering and leaving Victorian ports in 1876, 68 per cent. were attached to Colonial, 29 per cent. to British, and 3 per cent. to Foreign vessels. The following are the figures from which these proportions have been derived :— Nationality of vessels.

## NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1876.

Nationality.	Vessels Entered.			Vessels Cleared.		
	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.
Colonial ...	1,722	490,339	26,399	1,752	503,726	27,000
British ...	277	269,538	11,421	312	293,757	11,509
Foreign ...	87	50,185	1,140	86	49,543	1,091
Total ...	2,086	810,062	38,960	2,150	847,026	39,600

Foreign vessels.

405. The following are the nationalities of the Foreign vessels, the numbers entered and cleared of each nationality being shown. In 1876, as in the two previous years, the greatest number of Foreign vessels visiting Victorian ports have been American, the next French, and the next German :—

## FOREIGN VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1876.

Country.	Vessels Entered.	Vessels Cleared.
United States ...	37	36
France ...	28	26
Germany ...	8	9
Norway ...	7	6
Sweden ...	4	6
Denmark ...	2	3
Holland ...	1	...
Total ...	87	86

Crews, and proportion to tonnage.

406. The following figures show the proportion of crews to tonnage in Colonial, British, and Foreign vessels during the last three years. It will be observed that Colonial vessels are, numerically, the best manned, and Foreign vessels much the worst. It is to be remembered, however, that most of the Colonial, and many of the British vessels, are steamers, whilst very nearly all the Foreign ones are sailing vessels; and as steamers must have one crew to attend to the engines and another to the sails and cargo, they necessarily carry more hands in the aggregate than sailing vessels :—

	1874.	1875.	1876.
Colonial vessels had 1 man to 19 tons ...	19 tons ...	19 tons ...	19 tons ...
British " " 24 " ...	21 " ...	25 " ...	25 " ...
Foreign " " 41 " ...	46 " ...	45 " ...	45 " ...
All " " 21 tons ...	22 tons ...	21 tons ...	21 tons ...

Steamers and sailing vessels.

407. The steamers and sailing vessels which entered Victorian ports in 1876, together with their tonnage and crews, were as follow. It

will be observed that, whilst the former had one man to every 15 tons, the latter had but one man to every 34 tons :—

### STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS INWARDS, 1876.

Description of Vessels.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Steamers ... ..	1,012	403,101	26,920
Sailing vessels ... ..	1,074	406,961	12,040
Total ... ..	2,086	810,062	38,960

408. Ninety-five per cent. of the vessels, embracing 98 per cent. of the tonnage, in 1876 arrived with cargoes. In the same year, 69 per cent. of the vessels, embracing 72 per cent. of the tonnage, left with cargoes. The following are the numbers and percentage of the vessels and of their tonnage which arrived and departed with cargoes and in ballast during the year :—

### VESSELS WITH CARGOES AND IN BALLAST, 1876.

Inwards.				
Arriving—	Vessels.		Tons.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
With cargoes ... ..	1,978	94·82	797,055	98·39
In ballast ... ..	108	5·18	13,007	1·61
Total ... ..	2,086	100·00	810,062	100·00

Outwards.				
Departing—	Vessels.		Tons.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
With cargoes ... ..	1,487	69·16	610,045	72·02
In ballast ... ..	663	30·84	236,981	27·98
Total ... ..	2,150	100·00	847,026	100·00

409. In the same year, 79 per cent. of the vessels inwards, embracing 91 per cent. of the tonnage, were entered at Melbourne, and 77 per cent. of the vessels outwards, embracing 89 per cent. of the tonnage, were cleared at the same port. Next to Melbourne, most vessels were entered and cleared at Echuca, on the Murray, but their aggregate tonnage differed very slightly from that of those entered and cleared at Geelong. After Echuca, the greatest number of ships were entered and cleared at Swan Hill, another of the Murray ports. The following

Vessels with cargoes and in ballast.

Vessels at each port.

table shows the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at each port in Victoria during the year :—

## SHIPPING AT EACH PORT, 1876.

Ports.	Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Melbourne ... ..	1,648	737,504	1,663	754,342
Geelong ... ..	75	25,229	77	28,173
Portland ... ..	9	3,462	11	4,574
Port Fairy ... ..	7	1,268	24	6,907
Port Albert ... ..	5	541	6	843
Warrnambool ... ..	29	5,083	51	12,568
Wahgunyah ... ..	8	1,131	9	1,314
Echuca ... ..	179	25,972	185	28,573
Swan Hill ... ..	90	6,620	90	6,620
Cowana ... ..	36	3,252	34	3,112
Total ... ..	2,086	810,062	2,150	847,026

Shipping in  
Australasian  
colonies.

410. The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in Victoria in the four years ended with 1876, and in the other Australasian colonies in the three years ended with 1875 :—

## SHIPPING IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Inwards.		Outwards.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Victoria ... ..	1873	2,187	756,103	2,226	762,912
	1874	2,100	777,110	2,122	792,509
	1875	2,171	840,386	2,223	833,499
	1876	2,086	810,062	2,150	847,026
New South Wales ... ..	1873	2,161	874,804	2,212	887,674
	1874	2,217	1,016,369	2,168	974,525
	1875	2,376	1,109,086	2,294	1,059,101
Queensland ... ..	1873	582	176,172	569	176,352
	1874	713	302,825	657	269,925
	1875	868	395,234	831	368,948
South Australia ... ..	1873	799	265,437	732	250,203
	1874	720	265,899	720	268,651
	1875	844	316,823	790	294,558
Western Australia ... ..	1873	137	69,669	150	70,568
	1874	144	65,351	153	67,476
	1875	154	66,919	151	67,242
Tasmania ... ..	1873	661	118,353	681	119,759
	1874	607	119,706	620	119,801
	1875	631	129,102	664	133,107
New Zealand ... ..	1873	739	289,297	704	281,847
	1874	856	399,296	822	385,533
	1875	926	416,727	940	417,820

Order of  
colonies in  
respect to  
shipping.

411. The number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in New South Wales are in excess of the number and tonnage of those entered

and cleared in Victoria. This is doubtless owing to the large amount of shipping in the former colony engaged in the coal trade. With this exception the shipping entering and leaving Victorian ports is much greater both in regard to numbers and tonnage than that of any other colony of the group. According to the returns of the last year named in the foregoing table the following is the order in which the respective colonies stand in regard to the amount of shipping which enters and leaves their ports:—

**ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AMOUNT OF SHIPPING  
ENTERED AND CLEARED.**

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

412. The vessels built and registered in Victoria during 1876 were as follow. It will be noticed that the vessels built were all small, their average size being only 44 tons. The vessels registered were also many of them small, the average size of the whole being no more than 202 tons:—

**VESSELS BUILT AND REGISTERED, 1876.**

Vessels Built.			Vessels Registered.			
Description.	No.	Tons.	Description.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Barge ...	1	80	Barge ...	1	80	4
Cutter ...	1	16	Barques ...	5	2,228	51
Ketches ...	3	78	Barquantine ...	1	192	7
Schooners ...	8	483	Brig ...	1	239	10
Steamers ...	10	356	Brigantine ...	1	108	4
			Cutter ...	1	16	2
			Ketches ...	3	78	6
			Schooners ...	11	692	50
			Ships ...	2	2,503	59
			Steamers ...	16	2,348	194
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1,013</b>	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>8,484</b>	<b>387</b>

413. The vessels on the register at the end of 1876 have not been returned by the Customs; at the end of 1875 they numbered 458, viz., 61 steamers and 397 sailing vessels. The former in the aggregate measured 12,656 tons and carried 865 men; and the latter measured 61,228 tons and carried 2,564 men.

414. The lighters licensed in 1876 numbered 147, and the boats licensed, 552. The former were to be employed in the conveyance of goods. Of the latter, 6 were to be employed in oyster-fishing, and 546 for ferry, passenger, and other purposes.

Postal  
returns.

415. A satisfactory increase in the business of the Post Office took place during 1876, as is shown by the following figures:—

## POSTAGE, 1875 AND 1876.

Year.	Number of Post Offices.	Number Despatched and Received of—			
		Letters.	Newspapers.	Packets.	Total.
1875 ...	855	17,134,101	7,552,912	1,528,493	26,215,506
1876 ...	886	18,963,503*	9,010,147	1,909,391	29,883,041
Increase...	31	1,829,402	1,457,235	380,898	3,667,535

Registered  
letters.

416. The letters registered in Victoria have numbered as follow in the last two years:—

## REGISTERED LETTERS.

1875 ...	...	...	...	160,787
1876 ...	...	...	...	177,598
Increase	...	...	...	<u>16,811</u>

Post cards.

417. Post cards were introduced on the 1st April 1876, at which date the Post Office Amendment Act 1876 (39 Vict. No. 528) came into operation. From that period to the end of the year, 695,761 post cards, of the value, at 1d. each, of £2,899, were issued to the public.

Dead letters.

418. The dead and irregularly posted letters numbered, in 1875, 129,824, or 1 in every 132; and in 1876, 132,783, or 1 in every 143. In the former year, 1,226, and in the latter year, 1,354, contained articles of value. The total value of such articles was, in 1875, £13,462, for £12,707 of which, or 94 per cent., owners were found during the year. In 1876 the value of articles found in letters was £16,903, for £16,665 of which, or 98½ per cent., owners were in like manner found. In 1875, 1,330, or 1 in every 12,882 letters posted, and in 1876, 994, or 1 in every 19,078 letters posted, were without addresses or were imperfectly addressed; 61 in the former and 141 in the latter year bore obscene or libellous addresses. Of the latter, 90 were post cards.

Disposal of  
dead letters.

419. The dead and irregularly posted letters were dealt with as follows in the two years:—

DISPOSAL OF DEAD AND IRREGULARLY POSTED LETTERS,  
1875 AND 1876.

Returned, delivered, &c.	...	...	1875. 117,599	...	1876. 120,039
Destroyed or on hand	...	...	12,225	...	12,744
Total	...	...	<u>129,824</u>	...	<u>132,783</u>

\* Including post cards during the last nine months of 1876.



420. Money order offices in connection with the Post Office had been established in 234 places up to the end of 1876. Besides the issue and payment of money orders at these places, such orders are issued in favor of Victoria, and Victorian orders are paid at places in Great Britain and Ireland, New South Wales, New Zealand, South Australia, Western Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania. The following is a comparative statement of the business in the last two years. An increase will be observed in all the items:—

## MONEY ORDERS, 1875 AND 1876.

Year.	Number of Money Order Offices.	Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.	
		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1875 ...	224	121,094	£ 373,436	121,924	£ 393,383
1876 ...	234	123,025	379,570	125,595	403,525
Increase	10	1,931	6,134	3,671	10,142

421. Telegraphic communication exists in Victoria between 181 stations within her own borders. Her lines are connected besides with the lines of New South Wales, and, by means of them, with Queensland and New Zealand. They are also connected with the lines of South Australia, and, by their means, with the Eastern Archipelago, Asia, Europe, and America. They are likewise united with a submarine cable to Tasmania. The lines were extended during the year by 114 miles, and 235 miles of wire were added to that previously existing. The increase of business during the year is shown in the following table:—

## ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS, 1875 AND 1876.

Year.	Number of Stations.	Number of Miles of—	
		Line (poles).	Wire.
1875 ...	164	2,629	4,510
1876 ...	181	2,743	4,745
Increase ...	17	114	235

Year.	Number of Telegrams.			Amount Received.
	Paid.	Unpaid.	Total.	
1875 ...	623,514	109,355	732,869	£46,995
1876 ...	682,684	119,262	801,946	52,468
Increase ...	59,170	9,907	69,077	£5,473

422. The following table shows the number of miles of electric telegraph open in each of the Australasian colonies, according to the returns for Victoria of the four years ended with 1876, and for the other colonies of the three years ended with 1875:—

## ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Miles of Telegraph Open on 31st December.
Victoria ...	1873	2,295
	1874	2,467
	1875	2,629
	1876	2,743
New South Wales (miles of wire) ...	1873	6,521
	1874	7,449
	1875	8,012
Queensland ...	1873	3,059
	1874	3,616
	1875	3,956
South Australia ...	1873	3,807
	1874	3,900
	1875	3,904
Western Australia ...	1873	900
	1874	763
	1875	766
Tasmania ...	1873	291
	1874	291
	1875	396
New Zealand ...	1873	2,389
	1874	2,632
	1875	3,156

NOTE.—For number of miles of electric telegraph open in the neighboring colonies at the end of 1876, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

Order of colonies in respect to miles of telegraph.

423. The returns of New South Wales are not comparable with those of the other colonies, for, although all were asked to supply statements of the number of miles of *line*, or the length along which continuous lines of poles extend, that colony has each year returned the number of miles of *wire* instead, which are always much greater than the number of miles of *line*. Excluding New South Wales therefore, the following is the order in which the respective colonies stood at the end of 1875 in regard to the number of miles of telegraph open in each:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO LENGTH OF TELEGRAPH LINE OPEN.

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

Post Office revenue and expenditure.

424. The electric telegraphs being incorporated with the Post Office, the accounts of the two departments are kept together. It will be observed that, whilst an increase of £14,000 has taken place in the income of the joint department, the expenditure in 1876, as compared with that in 1875, shows a diminution of £1,200:—

## POST OFFICE.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1875 AND 1876.

Year.	Post Office, including Electric Telegraphs.	
	Income.	Expenditure.*
1875	£ 206,388	£ 291,945
1876	220,344	290,740
Increase	13,956	...
Decrease	...	1,205

425. At the end of 1876, 719 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles of railway were open in Victoria, of which 702 $\frac{1}{4}$ —viz., 163·3 miles of double and 538·95 miles of single line—belonged to the State, and 17—viz., 9 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles of double and 7 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles of single line—were the property of the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United Railway Company. All the lines are constructed upon a gauge of 5 feet 3 inches, which is also the national gauge of South Australia, but not of New South Wales, in which colony a 4 feet 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches gauge has been adopted. The private line of railway, however, between Moama and Deniliquin, in New South Wales, which is connected with the Victorian line from Sandhurst to Echuca, has been constructed upon a 5 feet 3 inches gauge. The following figures show the names, lengths, and cost of construction of the different lines, and the distance travelled on Government and on private lines during 1876:—

Railways opened.

## RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, AND DISTANCE TRAVELLED, 1876.

Name of Line.	Length Open on 31st Dec. 1876.	Cost of Construction.		Distance Travelled in the Year.
		Total	Average per Mile.	
<b>GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.</b>	miles.	£	£	miles.
Murray ...	156 $\frac{1}{4}$	5,417,885	34,674	} 2,399,748
Williamstown ...	6†	386,538	64,423	
Ballarat ...	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ †	2,704,304	28,923	
North-Eastern ...	187‡	1,607,261	8,595	
Ballarat and Ararat ...	57	301,783	5,294	
Castlemaine and Dunolly ...	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	276,435	5,820	
Ballarat and Maryborough ...	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	248,698	5,852	
Ararat and Stawell... ..	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	104,435	5,570	
Wangaratta and Beechworth	23	145,605	6,331	
Sandhurst and Inglewood ...	30	139,338	4,645	
Maryborough and Avoca ...	15	50,413	3,361	
Geelong and Colac... ..	25 $\frac{3}{4}$ ‡	175,100	6,800	
Total carried forward ...	702 $\frac{1}{4}$	11,557,795§	16,458	

\* Exclusive of the cost of steam postal communication with Great Britain.

† The lengths of the Williamstown and North-Eastern lines are given from the Footscray Junction and the Essendon Junction. These are points on the Murray line distant from the Melbourne railway terminus 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles respectively. The Ballarat line starts from a point on the Williamstown line called the Williamstown Junction, distant 6 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles from the same terminus.

‡ Length of extent opened to the end of 1876, being the portion between Geelong and Winchelsea. The cost of this section has been estimated at £6,800 per mile, which was the average amount per mile authorized to be expended over the whole line.

§ In addition to this total, the cost of preliminary surveys, sheds, workshops, machinery, charges on plant, &c., amounted to £481,695, and the cost of rolling-stock, &c., amounted to £1,050,223, making in all £13,089,713. The total amount expended on railways from their commencement to the 30th June 1876, was, according to the table following paragraph 124 *ante*, £14,197,067.

**RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, AND DISTANCE TRAVELLED, 1876—**  
*continued.*

Name of Line.	Length Open on 31st Dec. 1876.	Cost of Construction.		Distance Travelled in the Year.
		Total.	Average per Mile.	
	miles.	£	£	miles.
Total Government railways brought forward ...	702 $\frac{1}{4}$	11,557,795	16,458	2,399,748
<b>PRIVATE RAILWAYS.</b>				
Melbourne and St. Kilda ...	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	} 866,363 *	50,963	472,323
Melbourne and Sandridge ...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Melbourne and Windsor ...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Windsor and Brighton ...	5 $\frac{1}{4}$			
Richmond and Hawthorn ...	2			
Total Government and private railways }	719 $\frac{1}{4}$	12,424,158	17,274	2,872,071

Railways in  
progress.

426. At the end of 1876 the following lines were in course of construction. Their cost up to that date had amounted to £620,260. Their proposed total length is 259 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles, which, added to the length of the completed lines, makes a grand total of 961 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles :—

**RAILWAYS IN PROGRESS, 1876.**

Name of Line.	Proposed Total Length.
	miles.
Gippsland (say) ...	115 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ararat and Hamilton ...	66
Winchelsea and Colac† ...	24 $\frac{3}{4}$
Portland and Hamilton ...	53
Total ...	259 $\frac{1}{4}$

Rolling-  
stock.

427. The quantity of rolling-stock on Government and private lines, and its total cost, were as follow at the end of the same year :—

**ROLLING-STOCK, 1876.**

—	Number of—						Total Cost of Rolling- stock.
	Loco- motives.	First Class and Composite Carriages.	Second and Third Class Carriages.	Sheep and Cattle Trucks.	Goods Trucks, Waggons, &c.	Guard Vans and other Vehicles.	
							£
Government lines	124	108	102	175	1,870	149	1,050,223
Private lines ...	17	87	15	...	202	12	142,434
Total ...	141	195	117	175	2,072	161	1,192,657

Passenger  
rates.

428. The passenger rates per mile were as follow in the same year. It appears by the figures that the rates are somewhat higher on Government than on private lines :—

\* This represents the cost to the present company ; the original cost was much greater.

† This is the uncompleted portion of the Geelong and Colac Railway. The first section of 25 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles, viz., the portion between Geelong and Winchelsea, was opened on the 25th November 1876, and is included in the last table.

## PASSENGER RATES (SINGLE) PER MILE, 1876.

First class, Government lines ...	<sup>d.</sup> 2	Second class, Government lines	<sup>d.</sup> 1½
„ private lines ...	1½	„ private lines ...	1½

429. The following is a statement of the number of miles open and the number travelled on Government lines and on private ones during 1875 and 1876. As regards the Government lines, it must be borne in mind that in both years only a portion of the extent set down as open was so during the whole year\* :—

## RAILWAYS.—MILES OPEN AND TRAVELLED, 1875 AND 1876.

Year.	Government Lines.		Private Lines.		Total.	
	Extent Open.	Distance Travelled.	Extent Open.	Distance Travelled.	Extent Open.	Distance Travelled.
	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.
1875... ..	586†	2,051,710†	17	451,128	603	2,502,838
1876... ..	702¼	2,399,748	17	472,323	719¼	2,872,071
Increase ...	116¼‡	348,038‡	...	21,195	116¼	369,233

430. The returns of 1876, as compared with those of the previous twelve months, show that a considerable increase took place in the passenger traffic, both on Government and on private lines. As regards the former, the increase is to a certain extent accounted for by the fact that 33½ miles of additional line had been opened between the periods :—

## RAILWAYS.—NUMBER OF PASSENGERS CARRIED, 1875 AND 1876.§

Year.§	Government Lines.	Private Lines.	Total.
1875 ... ..	2,699,519	3,465,557½	6,165,076½
1876 ... ..	2,978,138	3,669,729	6,647,867
Increase ... ..	278,619	204,171½	482,790½

431. The same reason would also partially account for the greater weight of goods carried on Government lines in 1876 than in 1875. As regards the goods traffic on private lines, a falling off was noted both in 1875 and 1874,|| but an increase to the extent of 18,000 tons took place in 1876 :—

\* The Murray, Williamstown, Ballarat, North-Eastern, Ballarat and Ararat, Castlemaine and Dunolly, and Ballarat and Maryborough lines were opened for traffic prior to the 30th June 1875. The remaining portions were opened as follow :—The Wangaratta and Beechworth line as far as Everton, 12¾ miles, on the 7th July 1875, and on to Beechworth, 10¼ miles, on the 30th September 1876. The Ararat and Stawell line as far as Scallan's Hill, 17¾ miles, on the 15th February 1876, and on to Stawell, 1 mile, on the 14th April of the same year. The Sandhurst and Inglewood line as far as Bridgewater, 25¾ miles, on the 19th September 1876, and on to Inglewood, 4¼ miles, on the 18th November of the same year. The whole of the Maryborough and Avoca line, 15 miles in length, on the 21st October 1876. The Geelong and Colac line as far as Winchelsea, 25¾ miles, on the 25th November 1876.

† During the year ended 30th June 1875. The other returns both of 1875 and 1876 are for the year ended 31st December.

‡ Increase in eighteen months.

§ The years referred to end, so far as figures relating to Government lines are concerned, with the 30th June, but, as regards the figures relating to private lines, with the 31st December.

|| See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874, paragraph 359, and same work, 1875, paragraph 148.

## RAILWAYS.—WEIGHT OF GOODS CARRIED, 1875 AND 1876.\*

Year.*				Government Lines.	Private Lines.	Total.
				tons.	tons.	tons.
1875	...	...	...	732,772	206,674	939,446
1876	...	...	...	928,300	224,718	1,153,018
Increase	...	...	...	195,528	18,044	213,572

Receipts,  
&c., on  
Government  
lines.

432. On Government lines the receipts in 1875-6 were 8 per cent. above those in 1874-5, but the working expenses were less than 4 per cent. above those in that year. The following table shows that the working expenses amounted to 50 per cent. of the receipts in 1875-6, but to 52 per cent. of the receipts in 1874-5 :—

RECEIPTS AND WORKING EXPENSES ON GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS,  
1875 AND 1876.

Year ended 30th June.				Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Proportion of Working Expenses to Receipts.
				£	£	per cent.
1875	...	...	...	920,008	481,717	52·36
1876	...	...	...	994,767	499,407	50·20
Increase	...	...	...	74,759	17,690	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	2·16

Receipts, &c.,  
on private  
lines.

433. On private lines the receipts in 1876 were 6½ per cent., but the working expenses only 1 per cent. higher than those in 1875. The working expenses amounted to 49½ per cent. of the receipts in 1876, and to 52 per cent. in 1875. The following were the receipts and working expenses in the two years :—

RECEIPTS AND WORKING EXPENSES ON PRIVATE RAILWAYS,  
1875 AND 1876.

Year ended 31st December.				Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Proportion of Working Expenses to Receipts.
				£	£	per cent.
1875	...	...	...	171,930	89,761	52·21
1876	...	...	...	183,306	90,698	49·48
Increase	...	...	...	11,376	937	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	2·73

Working  
expenses  
compared  
with re-  
ceipts.

434. By comparing the fourth column of the last two tables, it will be found that in the first year named the working expenses of the Government lines bore about the same proportion to the receipts of those lines as the working expenses of the private lines bore to their receipts; but in the latter year the working expenses on private lines were, in proportion to the receipts, nearly 1 per cent. less than those on Government lines.

\* The years referred to end, so far as the figures relate to Government lines, with the 30th June, but, so far as they relate to private lines, with the 31st December.

435. The following table shows the number of miles of railway open in each of the Australasian colonies at the end of the years named:—

Railways in Australasian colonies.

### RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Miles of Railway Open on the 31st December.
Victoria	1873	458
	1874	605
	1875	617
	1876	702½
New South Wales	1873	401
	1874	401½
	1875	437
Queensland	1873	218
	1874	249
	1875	265
South Australia	1873	202
	1874	234
	1875	274
Western Australia	1873	30
	1874	38
	1875	38
Tasmania	1873	45
	1874	45
	1875	150
New Zealand	1873	145
	1874	209
	1875	542

NOTE.—For miles of railway open in the neighboring colonies at the end of 1876, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

436. It will be observed that, notwithstanding Victoria has a smaller area than any of the other colonies except Tasmania, she is, in point of railway construction, the foremost colony of the group. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stand in regard to the lengths of their lines of railway:—

Order of colonies in respect to length of railways.

#### ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO LENGTH OF RAILWAYS.

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

437. The following table contains a statement of the average rates of wages paid in Melbourne in 1876 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennials. It will be observed that wages were, upon the whole, higher at the last period than at either of the others. The rates of wages in country districts are generally somewhat higher than those in the metropolis. Throughout Victoria the recognised working day for artisans and general laborers is eight hours:—

Wages.

## WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1866, 1871, AND 1876.

Description of Labor.	1866.	1871.	1876.
<b>AGRICULTURAL LABOR.*</b>			
Farm laborers ... per week, with rations	12s. to 20s.	12s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Ploughmen ... " "	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	18s. to 22s.
Reapers ... per acre, "	15s. to 30s.	7s. 6d. to 15s.	12s. to 15s.
Mowers ... " "	4s. 6d. to 5s.	3s. to 5s.	4s. to 7s.
Threshers... per bushel, "	6d. to 10d.	4d. to 6d.	6d. to 1s.
<b>PASTORAL LABOR.*</b>			
Shepherds ... per annum, with rations	£30 to £35	£25 to £35	£35 to £52
Stockkeepers ... " "	£50 to £60	£35 to £45	£40 to £60
Hutkeepers ... " "	£25 to £30	£20 to £30	£25 to £40
Generally-useful } men on stations } per week, "	14s. to 18s.	12s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Sheepwashers ... " "	12s. to 15s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 25s.
Shearers ... per 100 sheep sheared, "	13s. to 15s.	12s. to 15s.	11s. to 18s.
<b>ARTISAN LABOR.</b>			
Masons ... per day, without rations	8s. to 10s.	8s. to 10s.	10s. to 12s.
Plasterers ... " "	8s. to 10s.	8s. to 10s.	10s.
Bricklayers ... " "	8s. to 10s.	8s. to 10s.	10s.
Carpenters ... " "	8s. to 10s.	8s. to 10s.	10s.
Blacksmiths ... " "	8s. to 10s.	8s. to 10s.	10s. to 13s.
<b>SERVANTS—MALES AND MARRIED COUPLES.</b>			
Married couples, } per annum, with board } without family } and lodging }	£50 to £55	£50 to £60	£50 to £80
Married couples, } with family } " "	£40 to £45	£40 to £50	£40 to £50
Men cooks, on } farms and stations } " "	£40 to £60	£40 to £55	£40 to £52
Grooms ... " "	£30 to £60	£40 to £50	£40 to £52
Gardeners ... per week, "	20s. to 30s.	20s. to 35s.	20s. to 40s.
<b>SERVANTS—FEMALES.</b>			
Cooks ... { per annum, with board } and lodging }	£30 to £40	£30 to £40	£30 to £45
Laundresses ... " "	£25 to £35	£25 to £35	£30 to £40
General servants ... " "	£20 to £30	£25 to £35	£26 to £36
Housemaids ... " "	£20 to £30	£25 to £35	£30 to £36
Nursemaids ... " "	£10 to £20	£10 to £25	£25 to £35
<b>MISCELLANEOUS LABOR.</b>			
General laborers ... per day, without rations	4s. to 6s.	5s. to 6s.	6s. to 7s.
Stonebreakers { per cubic yard, without } rations }	2s. 6d. to 3s.	2s. to 4s.	1s. 8d. to 4s.
Seamen ... per month, with rations	£4 to £6	£4 to £4 10s.	£5 to £6
Miners ... per week, without rations	£2 5s. to £3	£2 5s. to £3	£2 to £2 10s

Prices.

438. Prices in Melbourne were quoted as follow at the same three periods. In country districts the cost of groceries, tobacco, wine, coal, &c., is naturally higher, and that of agricultural and grazing produce, firewood, &c., naturally lower than in Melbourne:—

\* See also paragraphs 308 and 309 ante.



## PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1866, 1871, AND 1876.

Articles.	1866.	1871.	1876.
<b>AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.*</b>			
Wheat ... .. per bushel	4s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.	4s. 9d. to 7s. 6s.	4s. 9d. to 6s. 9d.
Barley ... .. "	4s. 9d. to 5s. 6d.	3s. to 4s. 6d.	2s. 10d. to 5s. 6d.
Oats ... .. "	3s. 9d. to 5s. 6d.	3s. to 3s. 9d.	2s. 7d. to 3s. 6d.
Maize ... .. "	4s. 2d. to 6s.	3s. 10d. to 4s. 11d.	4s. 3d. to 5s. 4d.
Bran ... .. "	1s. 2d. to 2s.	1s. to 1s. 1d.	1s. to 1s. 6d.
Hay ... .. per ton	£8 10s. to £9 5s.	£3 5s. to £4 5s.	£4 to £8
Flour, first quality ... .. "	£12 to £21	£12 10s. to £17 10s.	£11 10s. to £14
Bread ... .. per 4lb. loaf	6d. to 9d.	6d. to 7d.	7d.
<b>GRAZING PRODUCE.</b>			
<b>Horses—</b>			
Draught... .. each	£8 to £40	£10 to £37	£14 to £48
Saddle and harness .. "	£3 to £30	£5 to £50	£5 to £60
<b>Cattle—</b>			
Fat ... .. "	£3 to £17 10s.	£4 to £12 17s. 6d.	£5 10s. to £19 15s.
Milch cows ... .. "	£5 to £10	£7 10s. to £8 10s.	£3 10s. to £12 10s.
Sheep, fat ... .. "	7s. to 23s.	5s. to 17s.	3s. 6d. to 25s.
Lambs, fat ... .. "	3s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.	5s. to 11s.	2s. to 13s.
<b>Butchers' meat—</b>			
Beef, retail ... .. per lb.	4d. to 9d.	4d. to 8d.	4d. to 9d.
Mutton .. .. "	3d. to 8d.	2½d. to 4d.	1½d. to 6d.
Veal .. .. "	7d. to 8d.	5d. to 6d.	5d. to 6d.
Pork .. .. "	9d. to 11d.	7d. to 8d.	8d. to 10d.
Lamb .. .. per quarter	3s. to 4s.	2s. to 2s. 6d.	2s. to 2s. 6d.
<b>DAIRY PRODUCE.</b>			
<b>Butter—</b>			
Colonial, retail ... .. per lb.	10d. to 3s.	6d. to 10d.	10d. to 2s. 3d.
Imported, salt, } .. "	10½d. to 2s. 2d.	7d. to 9d.	10d. to 1s.
wholesale }			
<b>Cheese—</b>			
Colonial, retail ... .. "	1s. to 2s.	8d. to 1s.	8d. to 1s. 2d.
Imported, wholesale .. "	1s. to 1s. 7d.	1s. to 1s. 2d.	1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.
Milk ... .. per quart	6d. to 8d.	6d.	4d. to 6d.
<b>FARM-YARD PRODUCE.</b>			
Geese ... .. per couple	7s. to 12s.	7s. to 11s.	7s. to 10s.
Ducks ... .. "	4s. to 8s.	3s. 6d. to 6s.	3s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.
Fowls ... .. "	3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.	3s. to 5s.	4s. 6d. to 7s.
Rabbits ... .. "	2s. to 6s.	1s. 6d. to 4s.	1s. to 3s.
Pigeons ... .. "	2s. to 3s. 6d.	1s. 6d. to 3s.	1s. 6d. to 3s.
Turkeys ... .. each	5s. to 15s.	4s. to 10s.	5s. to 15s.
Sucking pigs ... .. "	7s. to 18s.	5s. to 12s.	10s. to 18s.
Bacon ... .. per lb.	1s. to 1s. 9d.	1s.	10d. to 1s. 2d.
Ham ... .. "	1s. to 1s. 9d.	1s. to 1s. 3d.	1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d.
Eggs ... .. per doz.	1s. 2d. to 3s.	9d. to 1s. 6d.	1s. to 2s. 8d.
<b>GARDEN PRODUCE.</b>			
<b>Potatoes—</b>			
Wholesale ... .. per ton	£4 to £6 15s.	£2 to £3	£3 10s. to £5
Retail ... .. per lb.	¾d. to 1d.	¾d. to 1d.	½d. to 1d.
Onions, dried ... .. per cwt.	6s. to 34s.	3s. 6d. to 15s.	3s. 9d. to 12s.
Carrots ... .. per dozen bunches	6d. to 1s. 6d.	6d. to 9d.	4d. to 9d.
Turnips ... .. "	4d. to 3s. 6d.	4d. to 9d.	4d. to 1s.
Radishes ... .. "	3d. to 9d.	3d. to 6d.	4d. to 9d.
Cabbages ... .. per doz.	9d. to 12s.	4d. to 2s.	6d. to 5s.
Cauliflowers ... .. "	1s. to 14s.	1s. to 6s.	1s. to 5s.
Lettuces ... .. "	3d. to 3s.	3d. to 9d.	3d. to 1s.
Green peas ... .. per lb.	...	...	1d. to 4d.

\* See also paragraph 303 ante.

## PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1866, 1871, AND 1876—continued.

Articles.	1866.	1871.	1876.
<b>MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.</b>			
Tea (duty paid) ... per lb.	7d. to 3s. 6d.	7d. to 2s. 7d.	7d. to 2s. 7½d.
Coffee (in bond) ... "	8½d. to 11½d.	6d. to 9½d.	11½d. to 1s. 2d.
Sugar (duty paid) ... per ton	£26 to £60	£27 to £52	£30 to £48
Rice ... "	£18 to £30	£16 10s. to £24 10s.	£16 to £24
Tobacco (in bond) ... per lb.	6d. to 2s. 6d.	6d. to 1s. 6d.	9d. to 3s.
Soap—Colonial ... per ton	£29 to £36	£29	£20 to £30
Candles—			
Tallow ... per lb.	5d. to 7d.	4½d. to 4½d.	4d. to 5½d.
Sperm ... "	10½d. to 1s. 7d.	10¼d. to 1s. 0½d.	7d. to 11½d.
Salt ... per ton	£3 10s. to £7	£3 12s. 6d. to £5 10s.	£3 5s. to £5
Coals ... "	24s. to 30s.	20s. to 21s. 6d.	30s. to 36s.
Firewood ... "	9s. to 14s.	8s. to 12s.	13s.
<b>WINES, SPIRITS, ETC.</b>			
Ale (duty paid) ... per hhd.	£5 10s. to £8	£6 to £8 10s.	£7 to £9 10s.
" " ... per doz.	7s. 6d. to 10s.	7s. to 10s. 6d.	7s. to 11s.
Porter " ... per hhd.	£6 10s. to £8	£5 5s. to £6	£5 10s. to £6 10s.
" " ... per doz.	8s. to 14s.	7s. 6d. to 11s.	7s. to 11s.
Brandy (in bond) ... per gall.	4s. 6d. to 9s.	4s. 3d. to 9s.	3s. 3d. to 11s. 6d.
Rum " ... "	3s. to 4s.	2s. 10½d. to 4s. 3d.	3s. to 6s. 9d.
Whiskey " ... "	2s. 9d. to 4s. 9d.	3s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.	4s. 3d. to 7s. 6d.
Hollands " ... "	2s. to 3s. 3d.	2s. 9d. to 4s.	2s. 9d. to 4s.
Port wine " ... per pipe	£20 to £100	£20 to £100	£16 to £100
" (duty paid) ... per doz.	24s. to 50s.	24s. to 50s.	24s. to 50s.
Sherry (in bond) ... per butt	£20 to £120	£20 to £120	£20 to £130
" (duty paid) ... per doz.	40s. to 56s.	20s. to 75s.	20s. to 85s.
Claret ... "	15s. to 60s.	11s. 6d. to 100s.	10s. to 80s.
Champagne ... "	30s. to 80s.	30s. to 85s.	20s. to 86s.

Price of gold.

439. The price of gold in 1876 ranged from £3 to £4 3s. 9d. per oz. Its purity, and consequently its value, varies in different districts. In the last quarter of 1876 the lowest price quoted (£3 per oz.) was in the Beechworth district, but some gold in the same district was stated to have realised as much as £4 2s. 6d. per oz. The highest average was in the Ballarat district, in which the prices ranged from £3 17s. to £4 3s. 9d. The lowest average was in the Gippsland district, in which the prices ranged from £3 8s. to £4.

Imports of live stock overland.

440. The numbers of live stock imported overland, as recorded by the inspectors of stock, always differ slightly from those recorded by the officers of the Customs. In 1876 the returns of the former showed larger numbers, as regards horses and sheep, but smaller numbers as regards cattle, than those of the latter. The following are the imports of these descriptions of stock, according to the returns of both authorities:—

## IMPORTS OF LIVE STOCK OVERLAND, 1876.

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.
According to returns of stock inspectors	7,193	77,864	1,058,073
" " Customs	5,680	81,113	1,014,041

441. According to the returns of the stock inspectors, the pigs imported overland in 1876 numbered 1,029. According to the Customs returns, the total number of pigs imported in the same year numbered 5,235, but it is not stated how many were imported by land and how many by sea. Imports of pigs.

442. The weights and measures used in Victoria are in every respect similar to those in use in the United Kingdom. Weights and measures.

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PART VII.—LAW, CRIME, ETC.

443. The system whereby persons acquiring possession of land, either by transfer, inheritance, or other means, may receive a title thereto direct from the Crown, was first introduced into Victoria in the year 1862, and continues in force to the present period. Transfer of Land Statute.

444. All lands alienated from the Crown since the introduction of the system have come at once under its provisions; and lands alienated prior to its inauguration can be brought under them, provided a clear title be produced, or a title containing only a slight imperfection. In the latter case the title is given subject to such imperfection, which is noted on the deed. Lands under the Statute.

445. The assurance and indemnity fund established under this Act to secure the Government against possible losses is formed chiefly by the payment by each person bringing property under the Transfer of Land Statute of an amount equal to one halfpenny in the pound of the value of such property. The balance to the credit of this fund at the end of 1876 was £41,598 18s., of which £23,000 had been invested in Government stock. Three claims have been made upon the fund since its first formation, and £718 0s. 4d. has been paid to claimants. Assurance fund.

446. The following is a statement of the transactions which took place under the Transfer of Land Statute in 1875 and 1876. A general increase will be observed in the items:— Transactions under the Statute, 1875 and 1876.

TRANSFER OF LAND STATUTE, 1875 AND 1876.

			1875.		1876.
Applications to bring land under the Act	...	number	1,032	...	1,128
Extent of land included	...	acres	31,019	...	44,339
Value of land included	...	£	900,594	...	1,018,626
Certificates of title issued	...	number	9,535	...	10,045
Transfers, mortgages, leases, releases, surrenders, &c.	...	"	11,912	...	13,638
Registering proprietors	...	"	47	...	30
Other transactions	...	"	11,584	...	13,769
Forms sold	...	"	720	...	635
Fees received	...	£	20,262	...	22,150

Proportion of  
land under  
the Statute.

447. The total quantity of land under the Transfer of Land Statute at the end of 1876 was 6,489,347 acres, the declared value of which, at the time it was placed under the Act, was £15,062,789. The land granted and sold up to the end of 1876 was 10,827,779 acres. It therefore follows that at that period 60 per cent. of the alienated land in the colony was subject to the provisions of this Statute.

Transactions  
in Equity.

448. The transactions in Equity were generally fewer in 1876 than in 1875, as will be seen by the following figures, which show the business done under each head during the two years:—

TRANSACTIONS IN EQUITY, 1875 AND 1876.

	1875.	1876.
Suits by bill ... .. number	72	88
Petitions filed ... .. "	90	52
Other commissions ... .. "	15	8
Decrees issued ... .. "	40	37
Orders issued ... .. "	202	140
Reports issued ... .. "	88	86
Writs of injunction issued ... .. "	10	6
Conveyances settled by Master ... .. "	—	1
Recognizances entered into ... .. "	7	9
Rolls filed ... .. "	35	44

Probates and  
letters of  
administra-  
tion.

449. An increase took place in the number of probates and letters of administration issued in 1876, as compared with that in 1875, but a falling off in the sworn value of the property bequeathed:—

PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, 1875 AND 1876.

Year.	Probates.		Letters of Administration.*		Both.	
	Number.	Property sworn under—	Number.	Property sworn under—	Number.	Property sworn under—
1875 ...	711	£ 2,285,728	538	£ 548,234	1,249	£ 2,833,962
1876 ...	770	£ 1,743,332	705	£ 534,125	1,475	£ 2,277,457
Increase	59	...	167	...	226	...
Decrease	...	£ 542,396	...	£ 14,109	...	£ 556,505

Value of  
property  
bequeathed.

450. During the twelve years ended with 1876 the value of the property respecting which probates and letters of administration were issued amounted to over seventeen and a quarter millions sterling (£17,261,576).

Probate  
duties.

451. The amounts realised by the State from duties on estates of deceased persons during the six years ended with 1876 were as follow:—

DUTIES ON ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS, 1871 TO 1876.

	£
1871 ... ..	17,069
1872 ... ..	37,643
1873 ... ..	39,026
1874 ... ..	67,998
1875 ... ..	50,057
1876 ... ..	33,638

\* Including those granted to the Curator of Intestate Estates.

452. The following business was done under the head of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in 1875 and 1876. It will be observed that no decree for judicial separation took place in the latter year; also that the decrees for dissolution of marriage in 1876 were 33 per cent. fewer than those in 1875:—

DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL, 1875 AND 1876.

	1875.	1876.
Petitions for dissolution of marriage ... .. number	20	25
„ judicial separation ... .. „	5	6
„ alimony ... .. „	8	7
Decrees dismissing petitions ... .. „	2	1
„ for dissolution of marriage ... .. „	12	8
„ for judicial separation ... .. „	2	—
„ for alimony ... .. „	1	2

453. The fees in Equity amounted in the aggregate to £1,053 in 1875, and to £961 in 1876; those on Probates amounted to £1,110 in 1875, and to £1,165 in 1876; those in Divorce amounted to £116 in 1875, and to £134 in 1876.

454. The moneys collected in the department of the Master-in-Lunacy increased from £5,619 in 1875 to £8,755 in 1876.

455. The insolvencies were fewer and the amount of both liabilities and assets was less in 1876 than in 1875, but the declared assets, as compared with the declared liabilities, showed a larger deficiency in the year under review than in the former one:—

INSOLVENCIES, 1875 AND 1876.

Year.	Number of Insolvencies.	As shown by the Insolvents' Schedules.		
		Liabilities.	Assets.	Deficiency.
1875 ... ..	773	£ 641,390	£ 389,330	£ 252,060
1876 ... ..	712	551,814	280,962	270,852
Increase ... ..	... ..	...	...	18,792
Decrease ... ..	61	89,576	108,368	...

456. The deficiency, as shown by the insolvents' schedules, amounted to 39 per cent. of the liabilities in 1875, but to as much as 49 per cent. of the liabilities in 1876.

457. The intestate estates, respecting which administration was granted to the Curator, in 1875 numbered 305; those in 1876 numbered 244. The estimated value of such estates amounted to £33,725 in the former, and to £53,243 in the latter year.\* The sums received by the Curator on these estates and on others remaining from former years were £30,149 in 1875, and £55,992 in 1876. In the ten years

\* These numbers and values are included in those given in the table following paragraph 449 ante.

ended with 1876, the number of intestate estates dealt with was 2,312, and their estimated value £300,012. The amount received by the Curator in respect to these estates during the ten years was £256,767.

Offences reported to police, 1876.

458. In the year 1876, the number of offences reported to the Victorian police was 30,008. In respect to 25,281 of these offences, arrests were made; but, in the case of the remaining 4,727, no one had been apprehended up to the end of March 1877.\*

Offences reported, 1875 and 1876.

459. The offences reported to the police in the previous year, according to the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1875,† numbered 29,891, and the arrests, 25,247. Arrests in both 1875 and 1876 were therefore made in respect to between 84 and 85 per cent. of the offences reported.‡

Arrests, 1866, 1871, and 1876.

460. The following table contains a statement of the number of persons arrested and the manner in which they were dealt with by magistrates in 1876, and in each year of the two previous quinquennials.§ According to the manner the returns are made up, a person arrested more than once during the year, or arrested at one time on several charges, is counted as a separate individual in respect to each arrest or charge|| :—

PERSONS ARRESTED, 1866, 1871, AND 1876.¶

	1866.	1871.	1876.
Taken into custody ... ..	24,811	22,800	25,281
Discharged by magistrates ... ..	8,117	6,950	7,750
Summarily convicted or held to bail ...	15,654	15,069	16,851
Committed for trial ... ..	1,040	781	680

Arrests in proportion to population.

461. More arrests, it will be observed, were made at the last period than at any of the others. This, however, does not prove that crime has increased; in fact, in proportion to the number of persons in the

\* It should be pointed out that the offences for which arrests are and are not made are not strictly comparable. They are reckoned in the former case according to the individual arrests effected, in the latter according to the offences reported, although in the perpetration of many of these more than one person may have been concerned.

† Paragraph 250.

‡ It does not follow that in the remaining instances the offender escaped altogether. He may have been arrested on other charges, or for the same offence, after the period at which the returns now published were made up.

§ A statement showing, during a series of years, the numbers taken into custody, the numbers committed for trial, and the numbers convicted after commitment, will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet), *ante*.

|| An attempt has this year been made to show the distinct individuals arrested. See paragraphs 484 to 488 *post*.

¶ This table and the following ones do not include offenders brought before magistrates by summons, who were neither before nor afterwards in the hands of the police. These numbered 24,385 in 1866, 19,150 in 1871, and 17,016 in 1876. The proceedings were generally on account of offences of a lighter nature than those for which arrests were made, viz., offences against Masters and Servants and Wines and Spirits Statutes, breaches of municipal bye-laws, &c. Of the whole number in 1876, only 24 were committed for trial.

colony, arrests were far more numerous at the first period, and slightly more numerous at the middle period, than they were at the last period. The estimated average population in 1866 was 634,077 ; in 1871, 738,725 ; and in 1876, 830,679. The arrests were therefore in the proportion of 1 to every 26 persons living at the first period, of 1 to every 32 persons living at the middle period, and of 1 to every 33 persons living at the third period.

462. The persons summarily convicted, held to bail, or committed for trial, were, to the whole number arrested, in the proportion of 67 per cent. at the first period, of 70 per cent. at the second period, and of 69 per cent. at the third period. Proportions summarily convicted, &c.

463. The diminution in the number of serious offences is shown by the decreasing number of commitments for trial at each successive period. These were in the proportion of 1 to every 24 arrests at the first period, of 1 to every 29 arrests at the middle period, and of 1 to every 37 arrests at the third period. Diminution of serious offences.

464. The sexes of the persons arrested, and of those of them who were discharged by magistrates, were summarily dealt with, or were sent for trial, were as follow at the same three periods :— Males and females arrested.

MALES AND FEMALES ARRESTED,\* 1866, 1871, AND 1876.

	1866.		1871.		1876.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Taken into custody ...	19,866	4,945	18,576	4,224	19,528	5,753
Discharged by magistrates ...	6,509	1,608	5,613	1,337	5,887	1,863
Summarily convicted or held to bail	12,410	3,244	12,258	2,811	13,064	3,787
Committed for trial ...	947	93	705	76	577	103

465. The males and females summarily convicted, held to bail, or committed for trial, were to the whole numbers of the same sexes arrested in the proportions respectively of 67 per cent. and 68 per cent. in 1876 ; and of 70 per cent. and 68 per cent. both in 1871 and 1876. Cases in which charge was sustained.

466. The next table shows the relative proportions of males and females arrested, and of those of them who were discharged, summarily dealt with, or committed for trial at the same three periods. It will be observed that the proportion of females to males in all the groups was greater at the last period than at either of the former periods ; but that at neither period was it anything like equal to the proportion that females bore to males in the total population. At the first period the females in the colony were in the proportion of 78, at the second period of 82, and at the third period of 84 to every 100 males :— Relative proportions of the sexes.

\* See also table following paragraph 484 post.

MALES AND FEMALES.—RELATIVE PROPORTIONS ARRESTED,  
1866, 1871, AND 1876.

	Number of Females Arrested to 100 Males.		
	1866.	1871.	1876.
Taken into custody ... ..	24·89	22·74	29·46
Discharged by magistrates ... ..	24·70	23·81	31·64
Summarily convicted or held to bail ... ..	26·14	22·93	28·99
Committed for trial ... ..	9·82	10·78	17·85

Causes of  
arrest.

467. The following is a condensed statement of the offences for which arrests were made, together with the numbers arrested for each offence, in the same three years :—

CAUSES OF ARREST, 1866, 1871, AND 1876.

Offence.	1866.	1871.	1876.
Murder and attempt at murder ... ..	36	28	17
Manslaughter ... ..	20	14	17
Shooting at or wounding with intent to do bodily harm	50	54	59
Assaults ... ..	1,238	1,398	1,425
Rape and indecent assaults on females ... ..	70	88	86
Unnatural offence, and assaults with intent to commit	6	18	15
Other offences against the person ... ..	88	130	125
Robbery with violence, burglary, &c. ... ..	262	224	136
Horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, &c. ... ..	272	154	170
Other offences against property ... ..	4,654	3,454	3,458
Forgery and offences against the currency ... ..	110	82	98
Drunkenness ... ..	9,367	9,968	11,624
Other offences against good order ... ..	6,205	5,045	6,085
Offences relating to carrying out laws ... ..	562	672	374
Smuggling and other offences against the revenue	121	101	66
Offences against public welfare ... ..	1,750	1,370	1,526
Total ... ..	24,811	22,800	25,281

Murder, man-  
slaughter,  
&c.

468. Apprehensions for murder and attempts at murder were fewer in 1876 than at either of the other periods, but arrests for manslaughter were more numerous in 1876 than at the second period, and arrests for shooting at or wounding with intent to do bodily harm were more numerous in that year than at either of the other periods.

Sexual  
offences.

469. Rape, indecent assaults, and unnatural offences were the grounds of the greatest number of arrests at the middle period and of the least number at the first period.

Robbery  
with vio-  
lence, &c.

470. Arrests for robbery with violence, burglary, &c., in 1871, outnumbered by upwards of 50 per cent., and in 1866 by nearly 100 per cent., those in 1876.



471. Many more arrests for horse, sheep, and cattle stealing took place at the first period than at either of the subsequent ones, but arrests for offences of this class were slightly more numerous at the last than at the middle period. Cattle stealing, &c.

472. Apprehensions for forgery and offences against the currency bore only a small proportion to the total number of apprehensions at any of the periods. They were highest at the first, and lowest at the middle period. Forgery, &c.

473. Arrests for drunkenness were more numerous in 1876 than in 1871, and more numerous in 1871 than in 1866. The steady increase in the number of apprehensions for this crime may perhaps not be altogether due to its greater prevalence, but partly owing to increased vigilance on the part of the police in apprehending drunken persons. The numbers arrested for this offence in 1876 exceeded those arrested for it in 1875 by only 83. Drunkenness.

474. Smuggling and offences against the revenue have never led to many arrests in Victoria, and notwithstanding the inducement which high import duties might be supposed to offer to smugglers, the numbers falling into the hands of the police are becoming steadily less. The arrests for all offences of this class, in which is included sly grog selling, amounted in 1876 to no more than 66, which is only about two-thirds of the number in 1871, and only about half the number in 1866. Offences against the revenue.

475. The ages of those taken into custody in 1876, and the degree of instruction possessed by them, are shown in the following table :— Age and education of persons arrested.

DEGREE OF INSTRUCTION AND AGE OF PERSONS\* ARRESTED, 1876.

Ages.	Superior Instruction.	Read and Write well.	Read only, or Read and Write imperfectly.	Unable to Read.	Total.
Under 10 years	...	1	56	424	481
10 to 15	...	56	461	187	704
15 to 20	...	407	1,203	231	1,841
20 to 25	10	749	1,662	324	2,745
25 to 30	31	644	1,778	374	2,827
30 to 40	59	1,369	3,845	992	6,265
40 to 50	33	1,120	3,632	1,007	5,792
50 to 60	39	509	1,861	636	3,045
60 years and upwards	2	251	897	402	1,552
Unknown	...	...	28	1	29
Total	174	5,106	15,423	4,578	25,281

476. The returns of those under 15 years of age taken in charge by the police embrace neglected and deserted children as well as criminals. The whole number in 1876, according to the table, was 1,185, and of these not one was possessed of superior instruction, only 57, or about a twentieth, could read and write well, and 611, or more than half, were Education of children arrested.

\* See latter part of paragraph 460 ante, also table following paragraph 484 post.

unable to read. The number of children under 15 committed for trial was 13, of whom 1 was under 10. Only 1 of these could read and write well, and 4 were entirely uneducated.

Education of adults.

477. Those over 15 years arrested numbered 24,096, and of these, 5,223, or more than a fifth (including those possessed of superior instruction), could read and write well, and 3,967, or nearly a sixth, could not read. Those over 15 years of age committed for trial numbered 667, of whom 178, or more than a fourth, could read and write well or were possessed of superior instruction, and 100, or not much above a seventh, were unable to read. According to these figures, the persons charged with offences serious enough to call for their commitment for trial were better educated than the other arrested persons. Those arrested, whether committed for trial or otherwise dealt with, were on the average much worse educated than the general population, for, at the last census, all over 15 years of age, except about a seventh, were returned as being able to read and write, and only a tenth were returned as entirely illiterate.

Birthplaces and religions of criminals.

478. The following table shows the birthplaces and religions of the persons taken into custody and of those committed for trial in 1876, and the ratio of those of each country and sect to the numbers of the same country and sect in the mean population, calculated according to the proportions which prevailed at the last census:—

**BIRTHPLACES AND RELIGIONS OF PERSONS\* ARRESTED AND COMMITTED FOR TRIAL, 1876.**

Birthplace and Religion.	Persons Arrested.		Persons Committed for Trial.	
	Number.	Proportion per 1,000 of the Population.†	Number.	Proportion per 10,000 of the Population.†
<b>BIRTHPLACE.</b>				
Victoria ... ..	4,105‡	10·92	154§	4·10
Other Australian colonies ...	1,069	32·69	42	12·84
England and Wales ...	7,492	38·51	256	13·16
Scotland ... ..	2,587	40·40	54	8·43
Ireland ... ..	8,258	72·05	104	9·07
China ... ..	343	17·01	18	8·93
Other countries ... ..	1,427	...	52	...
Total ... ..	25,281	30·43	680	8·19
<b>RELIGION.</b>				
Protestants ... ..	13,942	23·22	442	7·36
Roman Catholics ... ..	10,689	53·97	186	9·39
Jews ... ..	64	15·45	4	9·66
Pagans ... ..	336	16·52	17	8·36
Others ... ..	250	...	31	...

\* See latter part of paragraph 460 *ante*. See also table following paragraph 484 *post*.

† The estimated population of each birthplace and religion with which these calculations have been made, will be found in the tables following paragraph 34 *ante*.

‡ Including 84 Aborigines.

§ Including 2 Aborigines.

479. It is always found that fewer Victorians are arrested, and fewer are committed for trial, in proportion to their numbers in the population, than persons of any other nationality. This is no doubt mainly due to the fact of a very large proportion of children being embraced within their numbers. The country which supplies the largest number of arrested persons is generally Ireland. In 1876, those arrested of this nationality exceeded the English and Welsh arrested by 766, and this although natives of England and Wales in the population outnumbered the Irish by about 80,000. The offences with which the Irish were charged could not, however, as a whole, have been of so serious a nature as those in respect of which the English were arrested, as the proportion committed for trial was not nearly so great as that of the English. The proportion of natives of Australian colonies, exclusive of Victoria, committed for trial, also exceeded that of the Irish. Next to the Victorians, proportionately to their numbers in the population, fewer Chinese were arrested, and fewer Scotch were committed for trial, than persons of any other nationality. A statement of the offences which formed the grounds of arrest of the members of the respective nationalities will be found in the next table.\*

Relative numbers of each birth-place.

480. In proportion to their numbers in the community, the Roman Catholics supplied more than twice as many arrested persons as the Protestants, and more than three times as many as either the Jews or the Pagans. In view of a similar proportion, fewer Protestants were committed for trial than were members of any of the other sects distinguished. Four Jews were committed for trial during the year, which, as the numbers of this sect in the population are but small, renders the proportion of committals of Jews a fraction higher than that of Roman Catholics. Next to that of Protestants, the smallest proportion of committals was of Pagans. It is, however, to be remarked that the Pagans committed for trial in 1876 were exceptionally few. In the two previous years, in proportion to their respective numbers in the population, they were much more numerous than either the Protestants or the Roman Catholics.

Relative numbers of each religion.

481. The birthplaces of the persons taken into custody are given in the following table, in connection with their offences. It will be observed that no Chinese was arrested during the year for murder, attempt at murder, or manslaughter; also, that only 11 Chinese and 669 Victorians were arrested for drunkenness, whilst the numbers in this group are very heavy in respect to most of the other nationalities:—

Birthplaces compared with offences.

\* I regret that time has not also permitted the preparation of a table showing the grounds of arrest of the members of the respective religious sects. I trust to publish such a table next year.

## CAUSES OF ARREST, AND BIRTHPLACES, 1876.

Offence.	Native Country.							Total.
	Victoria.	Other Australian Colonies.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	China.	Other Countries.	
Murder and attempt at murder	5	1	6	...	4	...	1	17
Manslaughter ... ..	...	3	9	1	4	...	...	17
Shooting at or wounding with intent to do bodily harm	11	2	11	6	18	5	6	59
Assaults ... ..	296	78	332	134	478	23	84	1,425
Rape and indecent assaults on females	16	4	31	5	22	3	5	86
Unnatural offence, and assaults with intent to commit	3	1	1	2	3	4	1	15
Other offences against the person	25	8	44	10	29	2	7	125
Robbery with violence, burglary, &c.	45	11	36	6	23	8	7	136
Horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, &c.	69	12	38	10	19	1	21	170
Other offences against property	955	233	978	240	781	110	161	3,458
Forgery and offences against the currency	15	7	40	11	17	...	8	98
Drunkenness ... ..	669	256	3,859	1,499	4,696	11	634	11,624
Other offences against good order	1,200	367	1,654	547	1,875	146	296	6,085
Offences relating to carrying out laws	49	19	136	33	103	7	27	374
Smuggling and other offences against the revenue	3	...	17	12	22	6	6	66
Offences against public welfare	744	67	300	71	164	17	163	1,526
Total ... ..	4,105*	1,069	7,492	2,587	8,258	343	1,427	25,281

Birthplaces of drunkards, &c.

482. Arrests for drunkenness and other offences against good order were in the proportion of 46 per cent. of the total arrests of Victorians, of 58 per cent. of those of natives of the other Australasian colonies, of 74 per cent. of those of English and Welsh, of 79 per cent. of those of Scotch, of 67 per cent. of those of Irish, of 46 per cent. of those of Chinese, and of 65 per cent. of those of natives of other countries.

Occupations of persons arrested.

483. The next table shows the occupations of the males and females taken into custody in 1876. It will be noticed that, of the males, more laborers were arrested than persons of any other calling, and next to them, artisans and mechanics, but that only 17 males have been set down as belonging to the criminal or pauper classes. This group, which includes public prostitutes, contains nearly a third of the arrested females:—

\* Including 84 Aborigines, of whom 7 were arrested for assaults, 6 for miscellaneous offences against property, 65 for drunkenness, and 6 for other offences against good order.

## OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES ARRESTED, 1876.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.
Government officers	3	...
Local government officers	4	...
Others ministering to government, defence, or protection	17	...
Clergy	1	...
Medical men, dentists, druggists, nurses	82	11
Lawyers, law-court officers	23	...
Teachers, governesses	51	9
Architects, civil engineers, surveyors	35	...
Actors, vocalists, musicians	37	...
Authors, editors, reporters	12	...
Artists, sculptors	8	...
Photographers	5	...
Merchants, shopkeepers, dealers	644	38
Bank officials	2	...
Accountants, agents, brokers, collectors	95	...
Commercial clerks	308	...
Others assisting in the exchange of money or goods	29	...
Hotel, boarding, eating-house keepers, servants	142	18
Tailors, shoemakers, dressmakers, hatters, barbers, &c.	1,058	124
Domestic servants	259	638
Contractors, artisans, and mechanics	2,729	...
Miners, &c.	971	...
Squatters, station laborers, herdsmen, and others engaged about animals	366	...
Farmers, gardeners, farm servants	767	...
Carriers, carters, cab, omnibus—owners, drivers, railway officials	584	...
Ships' officers, sailors, boatmen, pier officials, stevedores, lumpers	1,705	...
Butchers, bakers, greengrocers, millers, brewers, dairy-men, and others dealing in food	651	7
Laborers, woodsplitters, bushmen	7,457	...
Rag and bottle gatherers, shoeblacks, nightmen, lamp-lighters, &c.	81	...
Of independent means	4	...
Criminal and pauper classes	17	1,891*
No occupation, unspecified †	1,381	3,017
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,528</b>	<b>5,753</b>

484. It has been already stated‡ that, in making up the tables, a person arrested more than once during the year, or arrested at one time on several charges, is counted as a separate individual in respect to each arrest or charge. By comparing names and other particulars given respecting arrested persons, I have made an attempt, on this occasion for the first time, to ascertain the actual number of individuals who passed into the hands of the police during the year, and the number of offences they were respectively charged with. The results thus obtained, according to sex, age, and birthplace, are embodied in the following table:—

Arrests of distinct individuals.

\* Prostitutes.

† Including 717 male and 377 female children.

‡ See paragraph 460 ante.

## DISTINCT INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED, 1876.

Sex, Age, and Birthplace of Arrested Persons.	Number of charges on which arrests were made.	Number of distinct individuals arrested.	Number of charges on which distinct individuals were arrested.										
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11 and upwards.*
<b>SEX.</b>													
Males ...	19,528	14,948	12,004	2,029	566	180	87	31	24	10	4	4	9
Females ...	5,753	3,846	2,898	539	201	82	48	35	14	9	3	5	12
Total ...	25,281	18,794	14,902	2,568	767	262	135	66	38	19	7	9	21
<b>AGE.</b>													
Under 10 years ...	481	470	461	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 to 15 „ ...	704	629	572	45	9	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
15 to 20 „ ...	1,841	1,404	1,140	178	46	17	10	5	5	3	...	...	...
20 to 25 „ ...	2,745	2,079	1,633	314	87	23	12	7	1	...	...	1	1
25 to 30 „ ...	2,827	2,110	1,659	316	78	28	16	3	3	3	...	...	4
30 to 40 „ ...	6,265	4,554	3,550	650	203	69	37	17	11	6	1	2	8
40 to 50 „ ...	5,792	4,219	3,294	582	201	70	37	15	9	2	2	4	3
50 to 60 „ ...	3,045	2,182	1,676	328	102	38	12	11	6	4	2	...	3
60 years & upwards	1,552	1,120	892	145	41	15	10	7	3	1	2	2	2
Unknown ...	29	27	25	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>BIRTHPLACE.</b>													
Victoria ...	4,105	3,293†	2,776	361	91	31	17	8	4	2	...	1	2
Other Australasian colonies ...	1,069	774	608	111	26	12	8	4	...	2	...	...	3
England and Wales	7,492	5,675	4,569	737	218	70	39	13	17	1	3	4	4
Scotland ...	2,587	1,822	1,381	286	91	28	15	8	4	3	...	1	5
Ireland ...	8,258	5,780	4,360	886	301	109	56	32	11	11	4	3	7
China ...	343	290	245	38	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries ...	1,427	1,160	963	149	34	11	...	1	2	...	...	...	...

Manner in which charges are multiplied.

485. In the majority of cases the charges on which individuals are arrested correspond with the number of times they are arrested. It does not, however, always follow that this is the case. Instances not unfrequently occur of an individual being arrested at the same time on two charges, less frequently on three, and occasionally, but not often, on four or even more. This will be made plain by the following examples, which have been extracted from the returns of 1876:—A man was taken into custody for assaulting the police, for tearing a constable's uniform, for habitual drunkenness, and for being drunk and disorderly; another was arrested for neglecting to contribute to the support of his daughter Sarah, his son John, his daughter Jane, and his son Thomas; a third was arrested for assaulting a constable, for tearing a constable's uniform, and for being drunk and disorderly; a fourth was arrested for

Two males and 1 female were arrested on twelve, 1 male and 1 female on thirteen, 1 female on fourteen, 1 female on sixteen, and 1 female on seventeen charges during the year.

† Including 60 Aborigines, of whom 46 were arrested on one, 7 on two, 4 on three, and 3 on four charges during the year.

being drunk, for refusing to produce a railway ticket, and for obstructing a railway porter. In each of these cases the individual, although arrested only once, was the occasion of as many entries being made in the tables of arrested persons as he had offences laid to his charge.

486. It appears that the tendency of females to become arrested over and over again, or at any rate on a variety of charges, is greater than that of males, for, whereas the arrested persons in 1876 were distinct individuals in as many as 77 per cent. of the cases of arrests of males, they were so in only 67 per cent. of the cases of arrests of females; also, whilst only 1 male in every 5 males arrested was charged with more than one offence, the proportion of the other sex was 1 to every 4.

Sexes of those arrested more than once.

487. The persons arrested more than once, or on more than one charge, during the year amounted to only 6 per cent. of those under 15 years of age, to 20 per cent. of those between 15 and 25 and of those over 60 years of age, and to 22 per cent. of those between 25 and 60 years of age.

Ages of those arrested more than once.

488. Sixteen per cent. of the Victorians arrested during the year were taken into custody more than once or on more than one charge, as also were 22 per cent. of the natives of other Australasian colonies, 19 per cent. of the English, 24 per cent. of the Scotch, 25 per cent. of the Irish, and 15 per cent. of the Chinese.

Countries of those arrested more than once.

489. The results of the summary disposal of cases by magistrates in the year 1876 were as follow :—

Results of summary disposal.

SUMMARY DISPOSAL BY MAGISTRATES, 1876.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.
Imprisonment for 2 years ... ..	8	...
"    1 year and under 2 years ... ..	128	48
"    6 months and under 1 year ... ..	221	161
"    4 months ... ..	18	6
"    3 months ... ..	697	389
"    2 months and under 3 months ... ..	199	89
"    1 month and under 2 months ... ..	712	363
"    15 days and under 1 month ... ..	65	6
"    8 days and under 15 days ... ..	524	260
"    7 days and under ... ..	3,524	1,298
Fined ... ..	5,898	637
Ordered to find bail ... ..	277	78
Sent to industrial school or reformatory ... ..	372	277
Otherwise dealt with ... ..	421	175
<b>Total sentenced ... ..</b>	<b>13,064</b>	<b>3,787</b>
<b>Discharged ... ..</b>	<b>5,887</b>	<b>1,863</b>
<b>Total summarily disposed of ... ..</b>	<b>18,951</b>	<b>5,650</b>

Whipping  
ordered by  
magistrates.

490. Corporal punishment may be ordered by magistrates in certain cases, under Statute 35 Vict. No. 399, sec. 33; but only one offender was sentenced by them to be whipped in 1876. This was a man between 30 and 40 years of age, who, in addition to a term of imprisonment, was ordered to receive two whippings of twenty-five lashes each.

Results of  
committals  
for trial.

491. The results of the commitments for trial at the three periods already referred to were as follow:—

#### RESULTS OF COMMITMENTS FOR TRIAL, 1866, 1871, AND 1876.

	1866.	1871.	1876.
Committed for trial ... ..	1,040	781	680
Convicted and sentenced... ..	635	478	334
Acquitted ... ..	326	213	193
Not prosecuted ... ..	79	90	153

Proportion  
of convictions  
obtained.

492. Of those committed for trial in 1866 and 1871 respectively, 961 and 691 were eventually tried. Of those committed for trial in 1876, 527 were tried in the year of their commitment. At the first period 66 per cent., at the second period 69 per cent., and at the third period between 63 and 64 per cent. of the trials resulted in convictions.

Sentences in  
superior  
courts.

493. In addition to the 680 persons committed for trial in 1876, 88 were awaiting trial from the previous year. The total number of those for trial was thus 768; and of these, 384 were convicted, 216 were acquitted, and 168 were not prosecuted for want of evidence, or had not been tried when the year terminated. The following were the sentences of those convicted in 1876:—

#### SENTENCES OF PRISONERS TRIED AND CONVICTED, 1876.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.
Death ... ..	3	1
„ recorded ... ..	1	...
Hard labor for 15 years and upwards ... ..	1	...
„ 10 years and under 15 years ... ..	10	...
„ 7 years and under 10 years ... ..	1	...
„ 4 years and under 7 years ... ..	31	...
Imprisonment for 2 years and under 4 years ... ..	115	8
„ 1 year and under 2 years ... ..	84	18
„ 6 months and under 1 year ... ..	47	7
„ 1 month and under 6 months ... ..	17	16
„ under 1 month ... ..	7	2
„ awaiting the pleasure of the Crown ... ..	1	1
Held to bail ... ..	5	...
Fined ... ..	8	...
Total sentenced... ..	331	53
Acquitted or not prosecuted * ... ..	322	62
Total for trial ... ..	653	115

\* Eighty-one of these—viz., 77 males and 4 females—were awaiting trial at the end of the year.



494. Criminals convicted at the courts of assize and courts of general sessions may for certain offences, described in Acts 27 Vict. No. 253 and 35 Vict. No. 399, be sentenced to corporal punishment in addition to terms of imprisonment. Ten offenders were so sentenced in 1876, viz., 2 to be whipped twice, and 8 three times. The total number of lashes ordered was 742, or an average of 29 at each whipping. Of those who were sentenced to one whipping, 1 was between 10 and 15, and the other between 30 and 40 years of age. Of those sentenced to three whippings, 1 was between 15 and 20; 3 were between 25 and 30; 3 were between 30 and 40; 1 was between 50 and 60; and 1 was upwards of 60 years of age. The last named was ordered only twelve lashes at each whipping.

Whipping ordered by superior courts.

495. In 1876, 3 criminals were executed, of whom 2 were Irish, and 1 was a Swiss. Both the former professed to be members of the Church of England, and the latter to be a Roman Catholic. The crime of the two first was rape, that of the other one murder. Executions have taken place in Victoria in each year since its separation from New South Wales, except 1874. In the twelve years ended with 1876 the total number of executions was 41. Those executed were all males, and no native of Victoria is included in the list. The following table shows their birthplaces, the religions they professed, and the crimes they expiated on the scaffold:—

Executions.

CRIMINALS EXECUTED, 1865 TO 1876.

Birthplace, Religion, and Offence.								Number.
Total number executed								41
Birthplace—Australian colonies, not Victoria								2
„	England	„	„	„	„	„	„	9
„	Wales	„	„	„	„	„	„	1
„	Ireland	„	„	„	„	„	„	17
„	Scotland	„	„	„	„	„	„	2
„	Belgium	„	„	„	„	„	„	1
„	France	„	„	„	„	„	„	1
„	Switzerland	„	„	„	„	„	„	1
„	United States of America	„	„	„	„	„	„	1
„	West Indies	„	„	„	„	„	„	1
„	China	„	„	„	„	„	„	4
„	At sea	„	„	„	„	„	„	1
Religion—Church of England...								12
„	Roman Catholic	„	„	„	„	„	„	21
„	Presbyterian	„	„	„	„	„	„	2
„	Wesleyan	„	„	„	„	„	„	3
„	Pagan	„	„	„	„	„	„	3
Offence—Murder								36
„	Attempt at murder	„	„	„	„	„	„	1
„	Rape	„	„	„	„	„	„	3
„	Unnatural offence on a child	„	„	„	„	„	„	1

Undetected  
crime.

496. An attempt has been made in 1877, as in 1876, to give a return of the amount of undetected crime which took place during the previous year, the offences being classified as against the person, against property, and others. It does not follow that in all the cases noted the culprit escaped altogether; the returns are made up in the month of April of the year following that in which the offence was reported, and he who committed it might be arrested after that date, or might even before that date be arrested, and perhaps punished for other offences. The following table shows the figures in the two years, those in the latter year being, as will be observed, generally somewhat larger than those in the former:—

UNDETECTED CRIME, 1875 AND 1876.

Year.	Number of Offences.			
	Against the Person.	Against Property.	Other Offences.	Total.
1875 ... ..	321	3,830	493	4,644
1876 ... ..	381	3,968	378	4,727
Increase ...	60	138	...	83
Decrease ...	...	...	115	...

Supreme  
Court  
Criminal  
Sessions.

497. The number of criminal cases tried in the Central Criminal Court, Melbourne, and in the Courts of Assize throughout the colony, in 1876, was 304, of which 230 were for felonies, and 74 for misdemeanors. The convictions for felonies numbered 154, and for misdemeanors 47. The number of places where courts were held was 11, the number of courts held was 37, and the total duration of courts was 90 days.

Supreme  
Court civil  
sittings.

498. Courts were held at the same number of places to try civil cases. The number of causes entered during the year for trial was 230, and for assessment of damages, 1. The number of causes tried was 175, of which 137 were tried by juries of four, and 38 by juries of twelve. All the latter, and all but 1 of the former, were defended. The damages laid in the declarations amounted in the aggregate to £205,664. Verdicts were returned in 159 instances; there were 15 nonsuits, and in 1 case the jury were discharged without giving a verdict. Of the verdicts, 112, or about 70 per cent., were for the plaintiff. The aggregate amount awarded by the juries was £29,347, or 14 per cent. of the damages laid. In the 10 years ended with 1875 the damages sued for in these or similar courts amounted to £2,111,839, and the sums awarded by juries to £544,519, or to about 26 per cent. of the damages sued for.

499. Courts of General Sessions have jurisdiction in criminal cases within certain limitations, and have also appellate jurisdiction in civil cases from petty sessions. The places at which such courts were held in 1876 numbered 29, and the number of courts held, 93, extending over periods amounting in the aggregate to 135 days. The number of cases tried was 292, in 188 of which, or 64 per cent., convictions were obtained. The number of appeals heard was 81. In the 10 years prior to 1876, 3,679 cases were tried in Courts of General Sessions, and 2,398 convictions were obtained; the latter thus were to the former in the proportion of 65 per cent.

Courts of  
General  
Sessions.

500. County Courts have jurisdiction in civil cases up to £250. The number of places at which they were held in 1876 was 58, and the number of courts held was 189, extending over 448 days. The total number of causes tried was 9,405, the amount sued for was £230,237, and the amount recovered, £88,548, or 38 per cent. of the amount sued for. The costs awarded to the plaintiff amounted to £14,845, and the costs awarded to the defendant, to £3,827. During the 10 years prior to the year under review the aggregate amount sued for in County Courts was £2,685,845, and the aggregate amount awarded was £929,135, or 35 per cent of the amount sued for.

County  
Courts.

501. Courts of Mines have jurisdiction concerning all questions or disputes which may arise out of mining on Crown lands. The places at which they were held in 1876 numbered 23, and the courts held numbered 74, occupying 35 days. Very little business was done during the year; the total number of suits being only 17, and the aggregate amount or value of demand, only £759. The amount of costs awarded to the plaintiff was £4, and to the defendant, £83. In the 10 years prior to 1876 the value sued for in Courts of Mines amounted in the aggregate to £986,379.

Courts of  
Mines.

502. Courts of Petty Sessions have jurisdiction in ordinary civil cases up to £20, and in master and servant cases up to £50. Such courts were held at 190 places during the year. The civil cases heard numbered 19,222, in which the total amount of debts or damages claimed was £86,411, and the total amount awarded was £58,419, or 68 per cent. of the amount claimed. In the 10 years ended with 1875, the debts or damages claimed in these courts amounted in all to £1,720,666, and the sums awarded to £931,471, or to 54 per cent. of the amounts claimed.

Courts of  
Petty Ses-  
sions, civil  
cases.

503. The cases of indictable offences heard at Petty Sessions during 1876 numbered 1,561, which resulted in 704 commitments for trial. Commitments were thus obtained in 45 per cent. of the cases. The

Courts of  
Petty Ses-  
sions, in-  
dictable  
offences.

offences summarily dealt with numbered 40,736, in 27,505 of which, or 67 per cent., the offender was convicted.

Writs.

504. Writs were issued in 1876 in six places. The number of writs issued was 1,360, of which 28 were Queen's writs against both person and property, 45 were subjects' writs against the person alone, and 1,287 were subjects' writs against property alone.

Gaols and penal establishments.

505. Places for the reception of prisoners in Victoria are of three kinds: ordinary gaols, police gaols, and penal establishments. The ordinary gaols are both houses of correction and debtors' prisons; the penal establishments are houses of correction only. The police gaols are used for the detention of prisoners sentenced to short periods of imprisonment, or awaiting trial or transfer to some other gaol or penal establishment, or to a lunatic asylum.

Gaols and prisoners.

506. The total and average number of males and females detained in each of these descriptions of prison during 1876, and the numbers transferred from one institution to another in the same year, will be found in the following table:—

## GAOLS AND PENAL ESTABLISHMENTS, 1876.

Description of Prison.	Number of Institutions.	Prisoners detained during the Year.						Prisoners transferred from one institution to another during the Year.		
		Total Number.			Average at One Time.			M.	F.	Total.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
Gaols ... ..	9	5,912	2,859	8,771	619	322	941	1,580	505	2,085
Police gaols ... ..	19	841	119	960	25	5	30	173	38	211
Penal establishments	3	1,401	...	1,401	665	...	665	241	...	241
Total ... ..	31	8,154	2,978	11,132	1,309	327	1,636	1,994	543	2,537

Proportion of prisoners to population.

507. Estimating the mean population of the colony during 1876 as 830,679, consisting of 451,134 males and 379,545 females, and comparing these figures with those in the table showing the average number of prisoners, it follows that 1 person to every 508 persons living was constantly in prison during the year; or, distinguishing the sexes, that, during the same period, 1 male to every 345 males living, and 1 female to every 1,161 females living, were constantly in detention.

Prisoners, 1875 and 1876.

508. The number of gaol entries in 1876 ("Total number of prisoners" in last table) was less by 228 than the number in 1875, and the average number of prisoners constantly detained during 1876 was also less by 20 than the corresponding numbers in 1875.

Number of distinct prisoners.

509. According to the report, dated 1st May 1877, of the Acting Inspector-General of Penal Establishments and Gaols, the number of individual prisoners detained during some portion of 1876 in the

institutions under his control amounted to 8,083, viz., 6,129 males and 1,954 females. If the number of individuals in police gaols, estimated to have amounted to 780—viz., 700 males and 80 females—be added to these, the sum, amounting to 8,863—viz., 6,829 males and 2,034 females—will represent, approximately, the number of distinct prisoners detained in all the gaols and penal establishments in the colony during the whole or some part of the year.

510. Comparing these figures with those showing the estimated mean population, it appears that 1 person to every 94 persons in the colony, or 1 male to every 66 males, and 1 female to every 186 females, passed some portion of the year in prison. In this estimate no account is taken of persons lodged temporarily in watchhouses, &c., pending examination before magistrates, the prisoners here referred to being only those detained in regular gaols or penal establishments.

511. The following is a classification of the prisoners in confinement at the end of 1876, according to the grounds in respect to which they were detained :—

GROUND FOR DETENTION OF PRISONERS, 1876.

Grounds for Detention.	Gaols.		Police Gaols.		Penal Establishments.	Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	Total.
Debt ... ..	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Felony, tried ... ..	246	74	1	1	548	795	75	870
"    untried ... ..	18	2	7	1	...	25	3	28
Misdemeanors, tried ... ..	91	44	3	1	46	140	45	185
"    untried ... ..	5	4	1	...	...	6	4	10
Other offences ... ..	199	207	10	2	18	227	209	436
Total ... ..	562	331	22	5	612	1,196	336	1,532

512. The cases of sickness in the year (3,309) were in the proportion of 1 to every 2 $\frac{2}{3}$  individual prisoners; but if the calculation be made upon the average number of prisoners detained, the proportion will be 1 prisoner to every 2 cases of sickness.

513. Thirty-two deaths in prison occurred in 1875, and 57 in 1876. These deaths were in the proportion of 1 to every 250 in the former year, and 1 to every 155 in the latter year, of the estimated individual prisoners; and in the proportion of 1 to every 52 in the former year, and 1 to every 29 in the latter year, of the average number of prisoners detained.

514. Three prisoners absconded in 1875, viz., 1 from the penal establishment at Pentridge, and 2 from the penal establishment at Williamstown. Five prisoners absconded in 1876, viz., 1 from the

Melbourne gaol, 1 from the penal establishment at Pentridge, 2 from the penal establishment at Williamstown, and 1 from the penal hulk *Sacramento*.

Ages of  
prisoners.

515. An abstract of the estimated numbers of the population at various ages, of the average number of prisoners at the same ages, and the proportion of the latter to the former, will be found in the following table:—

#### AGES OF PRISONERS, 1876.

Ages.	Estimated Mean Population.*	Average Number of Prisoners constantly detained.	Prisoners per 10,000 of the Population.
Under 10 years ... ..	253,690	9	·35
10 to 15 „ ... ..	97,292	23	2·36
15 to 20 „ ... ..	62,022	149	24·02
20 to 30 „ ... ..	117,829	409	34·71
30 to 40 „ ... ..	135,421	407	30·05
40 to 50 „ ... ..	97,740	364	37·24
50 to 60 „ ... ..	43,760	174	39·76
60 years and upwards ... ..	22,925	101	44·06
Total ... ..	830,679	1,636	19·69

Proportion  
of prisoners  
at various  
ages.

516. From the figures in the above table it may be ascertained that, of persons of both sexes over 15 years of age living in Victoria, 1 to every 299, of those between 20 and 40, 1 to every 310, and of those over 40, 1 to every 257, were constantly in prison throughout the year.

Birthplaces  
and reli-  
gions of  
prisoners.

517. The birthplaces and religions of the prisoners constantly confined during the year, deduced from the total numbers of each nationality and religion returned as passing through the institutions, also the totals of the same nationality and religion in the estimated mean population of the year, are compared in the following table:—

#### BIRTHPLACES AND RELIGIONS OF PRISONERS, 1876.

Native Country and Religion.	Estimated Mean Population.*	Average Number of Prisoners constantly detained.	Prisoners per 10,000 of the Population.
<b>NATIVE COUNTRY.</b>			
Australian colonies... ..	408,596	399	9·77
England and Wales ... ..	194,548	526	27·04
Scotland ... ..	64,034	131	20·46
Ireland ... ..	114,610	445	38·83
China ... ..	20,168	39	19·34
Other countries ... ..	28,723	96	...
Total ... ..	830,679	1,636	19·69
<b>RELIGION.</b>			
Protestants ... ..	600,469	929	15·47
Roman Catholics ... ..	198,067	648	32·72
Jews ... ..	4,142	7	16·90
Pagans ... ..	20,337	39	19·18
Others ... ..	7,664	13	...

\* See table following paragraph 34 ante.

518. It will be observed that, in view of their respective numbers in the population, natives of China and natives of the Australian colonies contributed much less than their share to the number of inmates of prisons, but that natives of England and Wales and of Scotland contributed more, and natives of Ireland contributed much more, than their share to that number. Also that members of all the religious denominations shown, except the Roman Catholics, contributed less than their share, but that the Roman Catholics contributed much more than their share, to the number of such inmates.

Relative numbers of each country and sect.

519. The following cases of punishment for offences committed within the prison took place in 1876. It will be observed that irons, as a means of punishment for such offences, are very rarely used. The "Other punishments" do not include whipping, as corporal punishment is not administered in Victoria for any breach of prison regulations:—

Gaol punishments.

PUNISHMENTS FOR OFFENCES WITHIN PRISONS, 1876.

Nature of Punishment.	Gaols.*			Penal Establishments.	Total.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	M.	F.	Total.
Irons ...	1	...	1	2	3	...	3
Solitary confinement ...	483	219	702	334	817	219	1,036
Other punishments ...	154	111	265	808	962	111	1,073
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>1,144</b>	<b>1,782</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>2,112</b>

520. The punishments for offences within the prison, as detailed in the last table, were in the proportion of 1 to every  $4\frac{1}{2}$  individual prisoners, 1 punishment of a male to every  $3\frac{4}{5}$  individual male prisoners, 1 punishment of a female to every 6 individual female prisoners. The average number of prisoners was in the proportion of 1 to every 1.29 punishments; the average number of male prisoners was in the proportion of 1 to every 1.36 punishments of males; the average number of female prisoners was about equal to the number of punishments of females.

Proportion of prisoners punished.

521. The number of inmates of reformatories during 1876 was 320, viz., 232 males and 88 females. Of these, 124 were admitted, and 101 left during the year. Of the latter, 13 were discharged on remission, and 43 on expiration of sentence; 42 were sent to employment, 1 died, and 2—viz., 1 male and 1 female—absconded and were not retaken. Besides the last named, 4 males absconded and were retaken during the year.

Inmates of reformatories.

\* Including police gaols, in which the only punishment which took place during the year was that of a male, placed in solitary confinement.

Birthplaces  
and reli-  
gions in re-  
formatories.

522. At the end of 1876 the inmates of reformatories numbered 219, of whom all but 8 were known to be Australians by birth. Of the remainder, 2 were natives of England and Wales, 1 of Scotland, 2 of Ireland, and of 3 the birthplace was not known. Of the whole number, 137, or about 63 per cent., were Protestants, and the remainder—viz., 82, or about 37 per cent.—were Roman Catholics.

Ages in re-  
formatories.

523. No inmate of a reformatory at the end of 1876 was under 9 years of age, but 2 inmates were aged 9, 4 aged 10, 20 aged 11, 27 aged 12, 40 aged 13, 42 aged 14, and 84 aged 15 or upwards.

Inquests.

524. The inquests held in 1876 numbered 1,569, as against 1,704 in 1875. In 836 instances the death was found to have resulted from natural causes; in 23 cases, from intemperance; in 635 cases, from violence; in 62 cases, from doubtful causes; and in 13 cases, a verdict of "still-born" was returned. Of the deaths set down to violence, the verdict in 482 cases was to the effect that the death had resulted from accident; in 2 from homicide; in 97 from suicide; in 3 from execution; and in 51 that the cause of the violent death was doubtful. I have pointed out on former occasions that the practice of holding inquests in cases of other than violent deaths was on the increase. This is shown by the increasingly large proportion which verdicts of "death from natural causes" bear to the total number of verdicts given. In 1873, this proportion was 45 per cent.; in 1874, 47 per cent.; in 1875, 52 per cent.; and in 1876, 53 per cent. Inquests in cases of death occurring under suspicious circumstances are held at the discretion of the coroner of the district within which the death takes place, subject to instructions issued by the Governor in Council under the 3rd section of the Coroners Statute 1865 (28 Vict. No. 253).

Fire inquests.

525. Fifteen fire inquests were held during 1876, as against 10 in 1875. Fire inquests are not held now as often as formerly, which is shown by the fact that in the three years ended with 1868 as many as 480 such enquiries were held, but only 235 in the succeeding eight years. This change has occurred, partly because fires have of late years been less numerous than formerly, but chiefly owing to the circumstance that, since the 19th August 1869, at which date the Amending Coroners Statute (33 Vict. No. 338) came into operation, fire inquests have not been held except upon the payment of a fee of £5 5s. by or on behalf of some one applying to have the enquiry made, or in pursuance of authority from the Minister of Justice, which is only given when circumstances appear sufficiently suspicious to warrant action being taken.



**PART IX.—RELIGIOUS, MORAL, AND INTELLECTUAL PROGRESS.**

526. It was prescribed in a measure passed by the colonial Legislature, and duly assented to by Her Majesty, entitled "An Act to provide for the Abolition of State Aid to Religion" (34 Vict. No. 391), that from and after the 31st day of December 1875 no moneys should be set apart for the advancement of the Christian religion in Victoria under the provisions of the 53rd section, and for public worship under the 8th part of Schedule D, of the Constitution Act. In 1876, therefore, for the first time since the Victorian Constitution was proclaimed twenty years previously, no monetary assistance was given to religion by the State.

Abolition of State aid to religion.

527. The following are the numbers of registered clergy, of buildings used for public worship, of persons such buildings could accommodate, of those usually attending divine service, and of the services performed in connection with each religious denomination during the year 1876 :—

Churches and clergy.

**CHURCHES AND CLERGY, 1876.**

Religious Denomination.	Number of Registered Clergy.	Churches and other Buildings used for Public Worship.			Number of Services during the Year.
		Number.	Persons for whom there is Accommodation.	Persons usually Attending.	
Church of England ...	135	424	64,640	38,494	26,036
Roman Catholics ...	96	423	91,403	68,386	38,032
Presbyterians ...	157	602	73,535	63,220	32,158
Wesleyans ...	138	849	135,814	94,286	85,424
Independents ...	47	112	16,998	8,956	8,459
Baptists ...	47	68	12,615	9,070	10,738
Evangelical Lutherans	12	53	6,800	4,700	3,800
Welsh Calvinists ...	2	8	1,650	1,100	1,005
Church of Christ ...	11	36	7,250	3,500	4,300
Other Christians ...	13	19	2,530	1,070	3,731
Jews ...	6	7	1,410	430	1,464
Other sects ...	...	1	300	200	52
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>2,602</b>	<b>414,945</b>	<b>293,412</b>	<b>215,199</b>

528. As compared with the returns of 1875, the church buildings increased by 83, and the services performed by 8,316 ; but the clergy are stated to have decreased by 5, the sittings by 6,432, and the persons usually attending by 2,850.

Increase or decrease of churches, clergy, &c.

529. The following table shows the number of Sabbath schools attached to each religious sect, the number of teachers, and the number of scholars in 1876 :—

Sabbath schools.

## SABBATH SCHOOLS, 1876.

Religious Denomination.	Number of Sabbath Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Number of Scholars.
Church of England ... ..	251	2,156	19,654
Roman Catholics ... ..	221	1,073	17,892
Presbyterians ... ..	316	2,356	26,456
Wesleyans ... ..	492	5,062	34,305
Independents ... ..	54	639	4,739
Baptists ... ..	67	400	4,606
Evangelical Lutherans ... ..	15	51	570
Welsh Calvinists ... ..	7	107	651
Church of Christ ... ..	16	152	1,210
Other Christians ... ..	8	34	336
Jews ... ..	4	12	315
Other sects ... ..	1	17	59
Total ... ..	1,452	12,059	110,793

Increase of Sabbath schools.

530. The totals in the above table show a slight increase as compared with similar totals for 1875. The Sabbath schools were more numerous by 22, the teachers by 4, and the scholars by 2,405, than those in that year.

Proportion of Sabbath school children to population.

531. The children at the school age in the colony during 1876 probably amounted to about 196,000. The children attending Sabbath schools during the same year were in the proportion of 57 per cent. of that number.

Melbourne University.

532. The Melbourne University was established under a special Act of the Victorian Legislature (16 Vict. No. 34), which was assented to on the 22nd January 1853. This Act provides for the endowment of the University by the payment of £9,000 annually out of the general revenue; also that no religious test shall be administered to any one to entitle him to be admitted to the rights and privileges of the institution; also for the appointment of a council consisting of twenty members, of whom sixteen at least must be laymen, and for the election by them out of their own body of a chancellor and a vice-chancellor; also for the constitution of a senate, to be presided over by a warden, as soon as the superior degrees of master of arts, doctor of medicine, doctor of laws, or doctor of music should number not less than 100. This number was reached in 1867, and the senate was constituted on the 14th of June of that year.

University ranks with British Universities.

533. Royal letters patent, under the sign manual of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, were issued on the 14th March 1859, declaring that all degrees granted or thereafter to be granted by the Melbourne University should be recognised as academic distinctions and rewards of merit, and should be entitled to rank, precedence, and consideration in the United Kingdom, and in British colonies and possessions throughout

the world just as fully as if they had been granted by any University in the United Kingdom.

534. The foundation stone of the University was laid on the 3rd July 1854, and the building was opened on the 3rd October of the following year. Date of founding University.

535. The number of students who matriculated in 1876 was 73, as against 93 in the previous year. The matriculations in 1876 were fewer than in any year since 1869. From the opening of the University to the end of 1876 the total number of students who matriculated was 996. Matriculated students.

536. In 1876, as compared with 1875, a falling off of 22, and as compared with 1874 a falling off of 1, took place in the number of students attending lectures. The numbers in the year under review attending lectures in the different subjects taught at the University were as follow:— Attendance at lectures.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, 1876.

Subject of Lectures.	Number of Students attending Lectures.		
	Matriculated.	Non-matriculated.	Total.
Arts ... ..	48	...	48
Laws ... ..	45	...	45
Engineering ... ..	24	3	27
Medicine ... ..	56	2	58
Total ... ..	173*	5	178

537. The number of direct graduates in 1876 was 28, as against 29 in 1875, and 24 in 1874. The *ad eundem* graduates in the same year numbered 10, as against 5 in each of the two previous years. The following table shows the number of degrees conferred at the University between the date of its first opening and the end of 1876, those taken in the last-named year being distinguished:—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY GRADUATES, 1855 TO 1876.

Degrees.	Prior to 1876.			During 1876.			Total.		
	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.	Direct.†	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.
Bachelor of Arts	102	49	151	11	2	13	113	51	164
Master of Arts ...	61	64	125	6	5	11	67	69	136
Bachelor of Medicine	26	6	32	9	...	9	35	6	41
Doctor of Medicine	11	57	68	...	2	2	11	59	70
Bachelor of Laws	38	5	43	2	...	2	40	5	45
Doctor of Laws ...	1	10	11	...	1	1	1	11	12
Total ... ..	239	191	430	28	10	38	267	201	468

\* These were not all distinct individuals. The number of undergraduates attending lectures in 1876, each undergraduate being counted only once, was 170.

† These figures do not always refer to distinct individuals. Of the 267 in the total, 61 received more than one degree.

538. The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the University in the last two years. An increase will be noticed in the revenue, chiefly resulting from the larger amount received from Government, as a falling off took place in the receipts from college fees, but a decrease in the expenditure:—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,  
1875 AND 1876.

Year.	Receipts from—				Expenditure.
	Government.	College Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	
1875 ...	£ 9,000	£ 5,947	£ 232	£ 15,179	£ 15,907
1876 ...	11,250	5,473	277	17,000	14,667
Increase ...	2,250	...	45	1,821	...
Decrease ...	...	474	...	...	1,240

539. The present Education Act (36 Vict. No. 447) came into operation on the 1st January 1873. The following is a statement of the number of schools aided or supported by the State, and of the instructors and scholars in such schools, at the end of the year prior to and of each of the years which have elapsed since that period:—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1872 TO 1876.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Scholars.		
			On the Rolls.	In Average Attendance.	Distinct Children (estimated).
1872 ...	1,048	2,416	135,962	68,436	118,498
1873 ...	1,078	3,149	207,826	98,746	181,131
1874 ...	1,111	3,715	216,144	104,375	188,380
1875 ...	1,320	3,826	220,533	101,495	195,252
1876 ...	1,498	3,772	231,560	106,758	194,018*

540. By comparing the figures on the lowest line with those on the uppermost, it will be ascertained that since the present Education Act has been in force the following increases have taken place in and in connection with the schools aided or supported by the State:—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—INCREASE BETWEEN 1872 AND 1876.

Schools ...	...	...	...	450
Instructors	...	...	...	1,356
Scholars on the rolls	...	...	...	95,598
„ in average attendance	...	...	...	38,322
Distinct children attending (estimated)	...	...	...	75,520

\* The Hon. the Minister of Public Instruction has pointed out in his report for 1876-7, page iv., that the mode of computing the distinct children in 1876 was different from that adopted in former years. If the latter had been continued, the estimate for 1876 would have been 201,817.

541. By making a comparison between the figures in the two last lines of the same table, the increase or decrease in 1876 will be shown as follows :—

**PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—INCREASE OR DECREASE IN 1876.**

							INCREASE.	
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	
Scholars on the rolls	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,027	
Scholars in average attendance	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,263	
							DECREASE.	
Instructors	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	
Distinct children attending (estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,234*	

542. The falling off in the number of teachers during 1876 was in the assistants and pupil-teachers, both male and female. The masters increased by 41, the mistresses by 10, and the workmistresses by 9. Taking the male instructors as a whole, they increased by 7, but the female instructors fell off by 61. The following is a return of male and female teachers employed in 1876 and in the former year :—

**TEACHERS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1875 AND 1876.**

Year.	Males.				Females.				
	Masters.	Assistants.	Pupil-Teachers.	Total.	Mistresses.	Assistants.	Work-mistresses.	Pupil-Teachers.	Total.
1875	1,184	263	365	1,812	109	625	547	733	2,014
1876	1,225	239	355	1,819	119	572	556	706	1,953
Increase	41	...	...	7	10	...	9	...	...
Decrease	...	24	10	...	...	53	...	27	61

543. The following is a statement of the number of private schools, of the instructors employed therein, and of the scholars attending during the five years ended with 1876 :—

**PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1872 TO 1876.**

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Scholars.
1872	888	1,841	24,781
1873	653	1,446	18,428
1874	610	1,509	22,448
1875	565	1,511	27,481
1876	645	1,646	28,847

544. The first of the years shown in the table is the one immediately prior to that in which the Education Act came into operation. It will be observed that in 1876 the private schools and instructors connected with them were fewer than the number in that year, but the scholars

\* It is probable that this decrease did not really take place. See footnote to table following paragraph 539 ante.

attending private schools exceeded by upwards of 4,000 the number in that year. The following figures show the decrease of the two former and the increase of the latter:—

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, ETC.—INCREASE OR DECREASE BETWEEN  
1872 AND 1876.

Increase.			Decrease.		
Scholars	...	4,066	Schools	...	243
			Instructors	...	195

Increase,  
1876.

545. By comparing the two lowest lines of the same table it will be found that in 1876 an increase took place in the number of private schools and of the teachers and scholars connected therewith. These increases are indicated by the following figures:—

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.—INCREASE IN 1876.

Schools	...	80
Instructors	...	135
Scholars	...	1,366

Teachers in  
private  
schools.

546. The male teachers in private schools numbered 542 and the female teachers 1,104 in 1876, as against 524 and 987 in the previous year.

Denomina-  
tions of  
private  
schools.

547. In 1876, for the first time, an attempt was made to ascertain the religious denominations, if any, the various private schools were connected with. The following is the result:—

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1876—RELIGIOUS SECTS CONNECTED WITH.

Religious Sect.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Number of Scholars.
Church of England ...	41	159	1,491
Presbyterian ...	4	46	612
Wesleyan ...	2	12	221
Independent ...	1	1	20
Lutheran ...	3	4	68
Protestant (undefined) ...	9	27	338
Roman Catholic ...	111	338	13,430
Jewish ...	2	10	270
Not any, or not stated ...	472	1,049	12,397
Total ...	645	1,646	28,847

Proportion  
of denomi-  
national  
schools.

548. By these figures it may be ascertained that, in 1876, 173 private schools, or 27 per cent., employing 597 instructors, or 36 per cent., and educating 16,450 children, or 57 per cent. of the total numbers, were connected with some religious denomination; also that 13,430 children, or about 46 per cent. of the total number attending private schools, or 82 per cent. of the number attending schools connected with some religious sect, were being educated in schools claiming connection with the Roman Catholic Church.

549. If, for the five years of which mention has already been made, the totals shown in the public schools table be added to those in the table relating to private schools, the growth of the school system since the year prior to that in which the Education Act came into operation will be readily observed :—

Public and private schools.

**PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1872 TO 1876.**

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls.
1872 ...	1,936	4,257	160,743
1873 ...	1,731	4,595	226,254
1874 ...	1,721	5,224	238,592
1875 ...	1,885	5,337	248,014
1876 ...	2,143	5,418	260,407

550. By comparing the first and last lines of the table, it appears that in 1876 there were upwards of 200 more schools, with about 1,160 more teachers, and nearly 100,000 more children on the rolls, than there were in the year prior to that in which the present State School system was introduced. The following are the exact figures :—

Increase of schools, &c.

**PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.—INCREASE FROM 1872 TO 1876.**

Schools ...	207
Instructors ...	1,161
Scholars on the rolls ...	99,664

551. The increase in 1876, as shown by the difference between the two last lines in the table, was as follows :—

Increase in 1876.

**PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.—INCREASE IN 1876.**

Schools ...	258
Instructors ...	81
Scholars on the rolls ...	12,393

552. The following table shows the sexes of the scholars in both public and private schools during each of the last two years :—

Sexes of scholars.

**PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.—SEXES OF SCHOLARS, 1875 & 1876.**

Year.	Public Schools.		Private Schools.		Total.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1875 ...	115,774	104,759	13,106	14,375	128,880	119,134
1876 ...	122,350	109,210	13,455	15,392	135,805	124,602
Increase	6,576	4,451	349	1,017	6,925	5,468

553. Boys in public schools were slightly more numerous than girls in both years, but in private schools the reverse was the case. The proportions in 1876 were 92 girls to 100 boys in public and private schools combined, or 89 girls to 100 boys in public schools, and 114 girls to 100 boys in private schools.

Proportions of the sexes in schools.

Teachers in  
public and  
private  
schools.

554. The numbers of male and female teachers have been already given.\* It will be observed that in public schools more females were employed than males, and that in private schools the females employed were more than twice as numerous as the males. The proportion of the sexes in the two descriptions of schools combined were 130 females to 100 males; or in public schools 107 females to 100 males, and in private schools 204 females to 100 males.

Scholars,  
1876.

555. The number of children receiving education in Victoria at the end of 1876 may be estimated as follows :—

CHILDREN AT ALL AGES RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1876.

Being educated—

In State schools	...	...	...	194,018
In private schools	...	...	...	28,847
In industrial and reformatory schools	...	...	...	1,191†
At home ‡ (estimated)	...	...	...	20,000
Total	...	...	...	<u>244,056</u>

Scholars at  
school age.

556. The age prescribed by the Education Act as that at which children shall attend school, unless there be some reasonable excuse for their not doing so, is from 6 to 14 years last birthday, both inclusive. Of the children just named it may be estimated that the following were at those ages :—

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1876.

Being educated—

In State schools	...	...	...	152,147§
In industrial and reformatory schools	...	...	...	1,006
In private schools and at home (estimated)	...	...	...	38,323
Total	...	...	...	<u>191,476</u>

Scholars and  
others at  
school age.

557. Supposing the number at the school age living at the last census brought on by proportion to represent the children in the colony at that age at the end of 1876, the number would be 196,047, and the following would be the numbers and percentage of these receiving and not receiving education :—

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING AND NOT RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1876.

	Numbers.	Percentage.
Being educated ...	191,476	97·67
Not being educated	4,571	2·33
Total at school age	<u>196,047</u>	<u>100·00</u>

\* See paragraphs 542 and 546 ante.

† Including all of three years old and upwards.

‡ At the last census the children returned as being educated at home numbered 20,309. The sub-enumerators were directed to enter as such only those who were under a regular master or governess, but it is probable that some were included who were being educated by parents. I have therefore not increased, in fact have slightly reduced, the census number.

§ Figures taken from Education Report, 1876-7, page v.



558. By these figures it would appear that all but  $2\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. of the children at the school age were attending school at the end of 1876. It should, however, be borne in mind that the estimate of the total number of children at that age is based upon the assumption that they exist in the colony in the same proportion as they did when the census was taken, which is by no means certain or even likely. Should there be more children, as is most probably the case, the proportion being educated would of course be smaller than that here given.

Proportion of scholars at school age.

559. The following sums were disbursed by the Education Department in the last two years. The amounts on the lowest line were paid by parents ; all the remainder was granted by the State :—

Expenditure on public instruction.

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, 1875 AND 1876.

Items of Expenditure.	Amount Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1875.	1876.		
	£	£	£	£
Salaries ... ..	258,474	274,126	15,652	...
Results ... ..	67,874	77,844	9,970	...
Bonuses ... ..	3,253	4,288	1,035	...
Training ... ..	1,938	2,959	1,021	...
Books and requisites ... ..	2,073	4,449	2,376	...
Cleaning ... ..	22,418	24,361	1,943	...
Boards of Advice ... ..	247	680	433	...
Exhibitions ... ..	921	1,054	133	...
Singing ... ..	5,155	7,108	1,953	...
Drawing ... ..	2,128	2,878	750	...
Buildings ... ..	169,382	96,391	...	72,991
Rent ... ..	10,895	10,247	...	648
Extra subjects ... ..	3,659	4,023	364	...
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>548,417</b>	<b>510,408</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>Net Decrease. 38,009</b>

560. It will be observed that an increase took place in the expenditure under all the heads except rent and the erection of buildings, but that the total expenditure of the department in 1876 was less by £38,000 than that in 1875.

Increase or decrease of items.

561. Five of the schools included in all the years with the private schools are called colleges or grammar schools. These at some former period received sums of money and grants of land from the Government for the erection of school buildings, but no State assistance has been given them of late years. They are all connected with some religious denomination, and in connection with several of them there are exhibitions, chiefly with the view of assisting the ablest pupils to complete their education at the University. The following is the return of these institutions for the year under review :—

Colleges, grammar schools, &c.

## COLLEGES, GRAMMAR SCHOOLS,\* ETC.

Name of Institution.	Religious Denomination.	Amount received towards Building in former Years.	Year 1876.	
			Number of Masters.	Number of Scholars.
Melbourne Grammar School	Church of England	£ 13,784	10	209
Geelong Grammar School	"	7,000	8	132
Scotch College ...	Presbyterian ...	6,445	15	330
Wesley " ...	Wesleyan ...	2,769	11	199
St. Patrick's " ...	Roman Catholic...	2,500	9	165
	Total ...	32,498	53	1,035

Melbourne  
Public  
Library.

562. The Melbourne Public Library was opened on the 11th February 1856, at which time only a small portion of the building had been completed. Very important additions have, however, been made to it since, but it is still unfinished. The total cost of the buildings to the end of 1876 was £111,604. These funds were provided by the State, as also were further moneys, amounting, with the sum just named, to £248,255, of which £16,317 was received in 1876. From the period of its opening, the library has received presents from private persons of nearly 80,000 objects, consisting of books, pamphlets, maps, newspapers, &c. Of these, about 50,000 were donations, and the remainder were deposited under the Copyright Statute. The estimated value of these contributions is £11,429. The total number of volumes in the institution, at the end of 1876, was 93,967, of which 6,387 were added during the year. The library, which is kept open to the public without payment on all working days from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., was visited during 1876 by 214,165 persons. This number is slightly less than that in the two previous years.

National  
Gallery.

563. The National Gallery is in the same building as the Melbourne Public Library. It contained, at the end of 1876, 77 oil paintings, 162 statues and works of art, and 5,908 watercolor drawings, engravings, photographs, &c. Schools of painting and design, established in 1870, are attached to this institution, the former of which was attended in 1876 by 8 male and 42 female students, and the latter by 45 male and

\* At the Melbourne Grammar School are three scholarships of the annual value of £21, for boys under 14, open only to members of the school, and tenable at it for three years; and two exhibitions of the same annual value tenable for two years, open to the competition of boys proceeding to the Melbourne University, whose names have been for the two previous years on the books of the school, and who have passed the matriculation examination with credit. In connection with the Wesley College there is a scholarship called the "Draper Scholarship," established in memory of the late Rev. D. J. Draper, who perished in the *London*. It is of the value of £25, tenable for one year. There are also at the same institution two other scholarships founded by Mrs. Powell, called the "Walter Powell Scholarships," in memory of her late husband. They are of the value of £40 each, payable in two annual instalments of £20.

77 female students. The public are admitted on working days, without charge, from the hour of noon to 5 p.m. in the summer and to 4 p.m. in the winter.

564. The Industrial and Technological Museum joins the National Gallery, and was opened on the 7th September 1870. It now contains 725 publications; 19,850 specimens; and 112 drawings. It is open on the same days and during the same hours as the National Gallery. Class lectures, given in 1876, on chemistry, were attended by 32; on mining and mineralogy, by 15; and on telegraphy, by 30 students. Industrial Museum.

565. The collections of the National Museum are kept in a building situated on the grounds of the Melbourne University. They consist of specimens of minerals, stuffed animals and birds, insects, and other objects of curiosity. The cost of the edifice was about £8,500. It is open to the public free of charge on all week days throughout the year, except Christmas Day and Good Friday, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m., and in 1876 was visited by 96,558 persons. During the same year purchases were made to the extent of £1,031, and payments for salaries and wages amounted to £1,358. National Museum.

566. There is a free library in connection with the Patent Office attached to the Registrar-General's Office, Melbourne. This contains about 3,000 volumes, consisting of the patent records of Great Britain, Victoria, New South Wales, New Zealand, Canada, the United States, Italy, Germany, &c., and other works. Here also are on view about 250 models of patented or protected inventions, and 120 models of designs under the Copyright Act. The approximate value of the books is £1,000, and of the models £200. The library is open to the public on each week day, except Saturday, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., and on Saturday from 9 a.m. until noon. Patent Office Library.

567. The Supreme Court Library, at Melbourne, has branches in the ten assize towns. It is free to members of the legal profession between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays, when it closes at noon. It is supported by fees paid under rules of court for the admission of barristers and attorneys. The number of volumes at the end of 1875 was 12,557. The expenditure from the commencement has amounted to £13,128, of which £812 was spent in 1876. Supreme Court Library.

568. There are free libraries, athenæums, or scientific, literary, or mechanics' institutes in most of the towns of the colony. Some of these institutions receive books on loan from the Melbourne Public Library. One hundred and forty-three furnished returns for 1876 to the Government Statist. Their statements show that their total Free libraries, &c.

receipts in that year amounted to £22,937, of which £5,917 was contributed by Government and £17,020 by private individuals; that the number of volumes in all the institutions amounted to 196,840, and that during the year, 1,251,644 visits were paid to 74 of them which kept attendance-books. If visitors attended the others in the same proportion, the total number of visits during 1876 must have amounted to at least 2,800,000.

Charitable institutions.

569. The principal charitable institutions in Victoria affording indoor relief are situated in and around Melbourne. Here there are 2 general hospitals; lying-in, eye and ear, and children's hospitals; asylums for lunatics, for orphans, for the blind, and for the deaf and dumb; a benevolent asylum, and an institution of a similar character called an Immigrants' Home; the principal industrial schools, and 2 refuges for fallen women. There are besides in the principal towns 30 general hospitals, 4 benevolent and 2 lunatic asylums; several industrial schools and 2 female refuges.

Accommodation of charities.

570. The amount of accommodation contained in these institutions for the reception of inmates is shown in the following table\* :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION.

Name of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Wards or Rooms.		Number of Beds for Inmates.	Number of Cubic Feet to each Inmate.
		Number.	Capacity in Cubic Feet.		
General hospitals ...	32	230	2,266,884	2,060	1,100
Lying-in Hospital † ...	1	20	70,200	64	1,097
Blind Asylum ...	1	9	112,788	103	1,095
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	1	4	70,312	72	977
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	1	3	10,694	22	486
Children's Hospital ...	1	4	32,672	40	817
Benevolent asylums ...	5	116	814,387	1,168	697
Immigrants' Home ...	1	42	383,882	430	893
Orphan asylums ...	7	69	723,427	1,163	622
Industrial and reformatory schools	10	52	897,825	1,715	524
Hospitals for the insane ...	4	72	2,904,568	2,613	1,112
Female refuges ...	4	51	119,860	205	585
Total ...	68	672	8,407,499	9,655	870

Cubic space in wards.

571. According to regulations issued by the Central Board of Health in Melbourne, not less than 1,200 cubic feet in the wards of a hospital, or other institution of a like nature, should be allowed for each individual. It will be observed by the figures in the last column

\* For a complete account of the various Charitable Institutions, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874, paragraph 565 *et seq.*

† Including the Hospital for Diseases of Women and Children.

of the foregoing table that this amount of space for inmates is not attained in the institutions mentioned in any of the lines. It will, however, be remembered that few of the institutions are always crowded, and some are probably never occupied to the full extent of their capacity.

572. The following table shows the total and average number of inmates in the same institutions during the year; also the number of deaths, and the proportion of deaths to inmates. It will be noticed that no deaths occurred in the Blind Asylum, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, or the Eye and Ear Hospital :—

**CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—INMATES AND DEATHS, 1876.**

Name of Institution.	Number of Inmates.		Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Total Number of Inmates.
	Total during the Year.	Average at one time.		
General hospitals ... ..	14,857	1,536·2	1,544	per cent. 10·39
Lying-in Hospital, &c. ... ..	660	41·0	13*	1·97
Blind Asylum ... ..	113	102·5	...	...
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ... ..	88	75·0	...	...
Eye and Ear Hospital ... ..	192	21·0	...	...
Children's Hospital ... ..	118	13·0	17	14·41
Benevolent asylums ... ..	1,647	1,118·5	152	9·23
Immigrants' Home ... ..	8,915	470·9	67	·75
Orphan asylums ... ..	1,227	1,006·4	22	1·79
Industrial and reformatory schools	2,391	1,352·5	27	1·13
Hospitals for the insane ... ..	3,268	2,575·0	185	5·66
Female refuges ... ..	336	179·5	1	·30
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>33,812</b>	<b>8,491·5</b>	<b>2,028</b>	<b>6·00</b>

573. The birthplaces of the inmates of all the institutions which furnish the return are given in the following table, and in the lowest line the numbers are compared with those of the same birthplaces according to the proportions which existed at the last census. It will be noticed that the Irish get the largest amount of benefit from the institutions, and next to them the English, and next the Scotch; that supposing relief was distributed to each nationality in proportion to its numbers, which would only be equitable, if each nationality contributed in the same ratio to the support of the institutions, which cannot be ascertained, it would follow that the proportion these three nationalities received was more than they were entitled to; also, that upon the same supposition the Chinese and the Australian born got less than their share :—

\* Not including the deaths of 34 infants born in the institution.

## CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—BIRTHPLACES OF INMATES, 1876.

Name of Institution.	Australian Colonies.	England and Wales.	Ireland.	Scotland.	China.	Other Countries and Unknown.	Total.
General hospitals ...	4,123	4,646	3,322	1,285	336	1,145	14,857
Lying-in Hospital, &c. ...	266	184	163	29	...	18	660
Blind Asylum ...	91	16	3	2	...	1	113
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	84	1	1	2	...	...	88
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	66	42	38	28	...	18	192
Benevolent asylums ...	60	759	515	173	40	100	1,647
Immigrants' Home ...	1,052	3,768	2,647	1,035	4	409	8,915
Orphan asylums ...	1,114	38	10	3	...	62	1,227
Industrial schools *	907	11	14	2	...	51	985
Hospitals for the insane ...	278	930	1,149	340	88	483	3,268
Total ...	8,041	10,395	7,862	2,899	468	2,287	31,952
Proportions per 1,000 of the population } ...	19·68	53·43	68·60	45·27	23·21	...	38·46

Religions of inmates.

574. A statement of the religions of the inmates of the same institutions is given in the following table. The figures in the lowest line express the proportions which those of each sect bear to the estimated living population of the same sect, brought on from the census in the same manner as has been explained in the case of the birthplaces. By these it will be observed that the Roman Catholics get the largest proportion of relief, and next to them the Protestants, next the Pagans, and least of all the Jews. It is possible, however, that all the sects do not contribute in an equal ratio to the support of the institutions :—

## CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RELIGIONS OF INMATES, 1876.

Name of Institution.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Pagans.	Of other Sects, of no Sect, and Unknown.	Total.
General hospitals ...	9,786	4,602	33	320	116	14,857
Lying-in Hospital, &c. ...	428	229	1	...	2	660
Blind Asylum ...	93	19	1	...	...	113
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	74	14	...	...	...	88
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	122	66	1	...	3	192
Benevolent asylums ...	1,102	489	12	11	33	1,647
Immigrants' Home ...	6,025	2,855	5	5	25	8,915
Orphan asylums ...	641	576	...	...	10	1,227
Industrial schools *	427	555	2	...	1	985
Hospitals for the insane ...	1,750	1,097	18	79	324	3,268
Total ...	20,448	10,502	73	415	514	31,952
Proportions per 1,000 of the population } ...	34·05	53·02	17·62	20·41	...	38·46

\* The birthplaces and religions of inmates of reformatories are given at paragraph 522 *ante*. The figures in this line represent the number of inmates of industrial schools at the end of the year. The number in the institutions during some portion of the year was 2,071.

575. With reference to the two last tables, it should be remembered that I pointed out last year,\* in respect to similar statements, that the share the members of each nationality or sect obtain in the benefits of the charitable institutions depends as much upon the duration and extent of the relief afforded as upon the actual numbers relieved. Respecting this matter, however, no information is given in the return. Duration and extent of relief not known.

576. By the following table, which shows the receipts and expenditure of the same institutions, it will be observed that the amounts received from Government are, in the aggregate, about equal to three-fourths of the total revenue of the institutions. This is about the same proportion of Government aid as that shown in the returns of the two previous years :— Receipts and expenditure.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1876.

Name of Institution.	Receipts.				Expenditure.
	From Government.	From Private Contributions.	From other Sources.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£
General hospitals ...	68,163	29,807	10,787	108,757	102,072
Lying-in Hospital, &c. ...	1,912	1,206	1,213	4,331	3,746
Blind Asylum ...	2,200	4,144	...	6,344	4,937
Deaf and Dumb Asylum...	2,200	2,018	...	4,218	3,483
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	600	799	...	1,399	1,233
Children's Hospital ...	500	802	...	1,302	1,317
Benevolent asylums ...	23,930	6,713	4,653	35,296	32,853
Immigrants' Home ...	5,325	522	1,646	7,493	7,692
Orphan asylums ...	13,956	5,576	722	20,254	17,953
Industrial and reformatory schools	27,251	...	3,615	30,866	28,724
Hospitals for the insane ...	87,992	...	4,199	92,191	92,191
Female refuges ...	1,395	...	4,977	6,372	6,684
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>235,424</b>	<b>51,587</b>	<b>31,812</b>	<b>318,823</b>	<b>302,885</b>

577. The average expenditure in proportion to the number of individuals relieved varies in the different kinds of institutions. In the hospitals, where the inmates only remain for short periods, and in the Immigrants' Home, where they sometimes remain for only one night, the cost of maintenance per head is naturally much less than in other institutions in which the same individuals are kept throughout the year. It will be observed by means of the following table that, for the whole of the institutions, the average expenditure per inmate was about £9, and that in the different institutions it ranged from 17s. 3d. in the Immigrants' Home to £39 11s. 7d. and £43 13s. 10d. in the Deaf Expenditure per inmate.

\* See Victorian Year-Book, 1875, paragraph 483.

and Dumb Institution and the Asylum and School for the Blind respectively :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AVERAGE COST OF EACH INMATE, 1876.

Name of Institution.	Total Number of Inmates.	Total Expenditure.	Average Cost of each Inmate.		
		£	£	s.	d.
General hospitals ... ..	14,857	102,072	6	17	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Lying-in Hospital ... ..	660	3,746	5	13	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Blind Asylum ... ..	113	4,937	43	13	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ... ..	88	3,483	39	11	7
Eye and Ear Hospital ... ..	192	1,233	6	8	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Children's Hospital ... ..	118	1,317	11	3	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Benevolent asylums ... ..	1,647	32,853	19	18	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Immigrants' Home ... ..	8,915	7,692	0	17	3
Orphan asylums ... ..	1,227	17,953	14	12	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Industrial and reformatory schools ... ..	2,391	28,724	12	0	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Hospitals for the insane ... ..	3,268	92,191	28	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Female refuges ... ..	336	6,684	19	17	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total ... ..	33,812	302,885	8	19	2

Blind  
Asylum.

578. The number received into the Victorian Asylum and School for the Blind during 1876 was 5, making, with the previous inmates, a total of 67; 8 were discharged during the year, and 59 remained at its close. During the year a supply of lesson books and apparatus for instructing the blind was received from England. The committee report good progress in the industrial department, there being 21 employed in the basket shop, and 19 in the brush shop, 9 of the latter being females; several were also employed in netmaking and in mat-making, but the want of a competent instructor in the latter industry was much felt. The amounts realised by the sale of manufactures during the year were the following :—£623 for basketware, £191 for brushware, £22 for mats, and £63 for woolwork, netting, and knitting, making a total of £899. The sum of £827 was also obtained from the proceeds of concerts given by the pupils in different parts of the colony.

Deaf and  
Dumb  
Asylum.

579. The Deaf and Dumb Institution commenced the year with 76 pupils. During its progress 12 were admitted and 14 discharged, and at its end 74 remained in the institution. The inspector reports that the children take an interest in their lessons, and some of the elder ones work with accuracy sums in the compound rules and reduction, also that the writing generally exhibits care. The committee state that, in the industrial department, 5 boys are learning bootmaking, 10 tailoring, and 22 gardening, while all the girls are regularly employed either in household duties or needlework.

Eye and Ear  
Hospital.

580. The Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital received 103 in-patients during the year, making, with 12 in the institution at its commencement,



a total of 115 treated. The patients discharged numbered 104, of whom 75 were stated to be cured or relieved, and 25 to be incurable. The committee report that 182\* capital operations were performed during the year, which were in the majority of cases successful, and not one death occurred.

581. The Melbourne Free Hospital for Sick Children had 1 indoor patient at the beginning of the year. During the year, 117 patients were admitted, and 25 remained at its close. Seventeen deaths occurred in the institution during the year. Children's Hospital.

582. The children received into the industrial schools in 1876 added to those in the institutions when the year commenced, numbered 2,071, viz., 1,155 boys and 916 girls. They were placed in the schools in the first instance for the following reasons :— Children in industrial schools.

	Boys.	Girls.
Found begging or receiving alms, or arrested as neglected children ... ..	913	706
Living in a brothel or with bad characters ... ..	66	57
Having committed a punishable offence ... ..	51	5
Unable to be controlled by parents ... ..	47	16
Absconded in a former year and re-taken in 1876	1	...
On other grounds ... ..	77	132
Total ... ..	1,155	916

583. The children who left the industrial schools during the year numbered 1,086, viz., 597 boys and 489 girls. These were discharged under the following circumstances :— Discharges from industrial schools.

	Boys.	Girls.
At expiration of sentence, or on attaining the age of 16 years ... ..	81	48
Placed in service or apprenticed ... ..	190	172
Absconded and not re-taken ... ..	23	...
Died ... ..	11	15
Placed out under boarding-out regulations ... ..	181	177
Placed out to wet-nurse ... ..	11	17
On other grounds ... ..	100	60
Total ... ..	597	489

584. Besides the 23 boys mentioned above as having absconded from the industrial schools and not having been re-taken during the year, 86 children—viz., 84 boys and 2 girls—absconded and were recovered. At the end of the year, 558 boys and 427 girls remained in the institutions. Absconders from industrial schools

585. Of the 336 females who were inmates of refuges during 1876, 236, or 70 per cent., were at the Magdalen Asylum, Abbotsford. The Madeline-street refuge had 60 regular inmates during the year, and 14 Refuges.

\* Some of these were probably upon out-patients.

children who were allowed to accompany their mothers. The Geelong and Ballarat institutions had each 20 inmates in the year. Of the inmates of all the refuges, 1, from the Madeline-street institution, was married; 5, from the Magdalen Asylum, were discharged for misconduct; and 1 died at the same institution; 51 left the institutions voluntarily, or for reasons not stated; and 196 remained at the end of the year.

586. The ages of the inmates of refuges, irrespective of the children, were returned as follows:—Under fifteen, 9; fifteen to twenty, 62; twenty to twenty-five, 62; twenty-five to thirty, 67; thirty to thirty-five, 57; thirty-five to forty-five, 44; forty-five to fifty-five, 24; fifty-five to sixty-five, 11. Of those under fifteen, 5 were at the Abbotsford and 4 at the Geelong institution.

587. Twenty-six patients—viz., 15 males and 11 females—were received into the Inebriate Retreat in 1876, as against 28 males and 8 females in 1875. Of those admitted in 1876, 21 entered voluntarily and 5 compulsorily; 22 had been constant and 4 periodical drinkers; 5 had had delirium tremens; 3 were descended from intemperate parents; and 9 had been accustomed to use tobacco. No death occurred in the retreat, but 26 patients were discharged during the year. At the close of the year, as at its commencement, 5 inmates remained in the institution.

588. The receipts of the Inebriate Retreat amounted in 1876 to £1,142, of which £72 was from subscriptions or donations, £965 from patients, and £105 from other sources. The expenditure during the year amounted to £1,377, or £235 more than the revenue.

589. The Melbourne Home and Governesses' Institute contains 18 rooms, having 22,694 feet of cubic space, and makes up 31 beds. The total number of inmates in 1876 was 163, of whom 127 were needlewomen and 36 governesses, and the average number of inmates was 19. The receipts during the year, all from private sources, amounted to £953, and the expenditure to £923. Classes for teaching cookery were held at this institution during the year.

590. The Private Retreat for the Insane at Cremorne\* has 32 rooms, containing 138,600 cubic feet of space, and makes up 30 beds. It had 19 patients remaining from 1875, and received 50 during the year, of whom 6 had been in the asylum before. The patients discharged numbered 50, and of these, 42 were stated to be cured, 6 to be improved, and 2 were sent to a Government asylum. Nineteen patients, of whom 10 were supposed to be curable and 9 to be incurable, remained in the

\* This is not a charitable institution.

Ages of  
females in  
refuges.

Inebriate  
Retreat.

Receipts and  
expendi-  
ture.

Melbourne  
Home.

Cremorne  
asylum.

institution at the end of the year. These consisted of 9 males and 10 females.

591. The Melbourne Sailors' Home contains 3 wards divided into 102 separate rooms, in each of which there is a bed. The total number of cubic feet in the wards is 84,371. The number of inmates in 1876 was 1,820. No aid was received from Government in the year. The receipts from private sources amounted to £3,935, and the expenditure to £3,941. Sailors' Home.

592. Four free dispensaries furnished returns for 1876. Two of these were homœopathic institutions, one being in connection with a homœopathic hospital. The persons treated during the year numbered 4,678, viz., 1,746 males and 2,932 females. The total receipts amounted to £1,276, of which £260 was from Government and £1,016 from private sources. The total expenditure was £1,175. Free dispensaries.

593. Thirty-four benevolent or philanthropic societies furnished returns for 1876. These associations are for the relief of distressed or indigent persons, and are generally managed by ladies. The names of three of the societies indicate their connection with the Jewish body, but no distinctive denomination is perceptible in the titles of the others. One of the societies is devoted to the assistance of discharged prisoners. The acts of relief during the year numbered 11,131; the receipts amounted to £14,132, of which £5,775 was from Government and £8,357 from private sources, and the expenditure to £13,505. Benevolent societies.

594. The following is an abstract of the particulars furnished by the Friendly Societies which sent in returns of their operations for 1875 and 1876 :— Friendly Societies, 1875 and 1876.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, 1875 AND 1876.

	1875.	1876.
Number of societies	34	34
Number of branches	757	770
Average number of members	45,920	46,024
Number of members sick	8,873	8,346
Number of cases of sickness	9,852	9,242
Weeks for which aliment was allowed	53,647	51,873
Number of deaths of members	427	456
Number of registered wives	28,425	26,680
Number of deaths of registered wives	170	232

595. A Bill to amend and consolidate the laws relating to Friendly Societies is now (September 1877) under the consideration of the Legislature. Friendly Societies Bill.

## TABLE OF PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN 1876.

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[NOTE.—An epidemic of scarlatina prevailed throughout the colony during 1876, and was especially fatal in the first seven months of that year. For particulars of the mortality caused, see Part IV., "Vital Statistics," ante.]

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- Jan. 1.—Revenue returns for 1875 show a total amounting to £4,215,524, being an increase of £161,660 on the receipts of the previous twelve months.  
*Melbourne Review* (a literary and scientific Quarterly) published its first number.  
 The s.s. *St. Osyth* arrived, after 43½ days' voyage from Plymouth to Melbourne.
- „ 3.—Mrs. Bowen, a resident at Mount Macedon, died at the age of 97 years.
- „ 5.—Died, the Honorable Michael O'Grady, M.P., aged 51, representative of the electoral district of Villiers and Heytesbury, for some time a member of the Ministry of Victoria.
- „ 7.—Third annual sale of drafts from the shorthorn and Hereford herds of Messrs. Robertson, of Colac. The sale realised £30,807. One shorthorn stud heifer (Roan Duchess) brought 2,200 guineas, another 1,200 guineas, and two brought 1,050 guineas each.
- „ 14.—His Excellency Sir George Ferguson Bowen returned to Victoria from Europe and the United States of America by the California mail route. Fatal accident at the Duke and Timor mine (Maryborough); two men killed.
- „ 15.—Death of Mr. Richard Cooper, aged 79, for twenty-two years Consul for Portugal in this city.
- „ 20.—Trial of strength between the Government and the Opposition on a question of vote of Supply; the Government secured 31 votes against 23.
- „ 22.—Died, Mr. Thomas Lyttleton, aged 49, for many years superintendent in the Police Force, and likewise well known as an amateur artist, especially successful as a painter of racehorses, dogs, and game.
- „ 24.—Mr. George Higinbotham resigned his seat as member for the East Bourke Boroughs.
- „ 27.—Died, Major Bell, of Bell Park, near Geelong, aged 54, leaving a large property, the amount of the succession duties on which was strongly litigated by the executors and by the Government.  
 The Honorable Joseph Jones, Minister of Railways, elected by the constituency of Villiers and Heytesbury, in room of the Honorable Michael O'Grady, deceased.
- „ 30.—The *Gippsland Standard* reported a slight shock of earthquake felt at Sandy Point.
- Feb. 3.—Died, the Honorable James Forrester Sullivan, M.P., aged 58, for some time a prominent member of various Ministries in Victoria.
- „ 6.—A young man killed by a shark while bathing between Sandridge and St. Kilda.
- „ 7.—Board of Enquiry appointed (Messrs. J. Service, F. T. Sargood, and R. J. Jeffray) to investigate certain charges of unjust and arbitrary conduct brought by certain officers of the Mining Department against the Secretary, Mr. R. Brough Smyth.  
 His Honor Sir Redmond Barry presented with an address from the members of the Victorian Bar, on the occasion of his departure for America and Europe on twelve months' leave of absence. Sir Redmond left Melbourne by the s.s. *Wentworth* for Sydney, en route for America and England.
- „ 10.—Mr. William Mitchell Cook elected member for East Bourke Boroughs in place of Mr. George Higinbotham, resigned.

- Feb. 10.—The Parliamentary Standing Order, spoken of sometimes as “*la cloture*,” or described as “the iron hand,” adopted by the Legislative Assembly after protracted sittings with closed doors.
- „ 11.—Murder and suicide at Geelong, by William Stanton, a gardener, who killed his wife and cut his own throat. Stanton had been previously a patient at the Kew Lunatic Asylum.
- „ 15.—Stawell Railway opened as far as a temporary station situated one mile from the appointed terminus.
- „ 22.—Mr. James Mirams elected a member for Collingwood in place of the Honorable James Forrester Sullivan, deceased.
- „ 24.—Resolutions carried in Legislative Assembly in favor of an income tax, and for increase in succession duties.
- Mar. 2.—Died, at New York, Mr. Charles Edward Horsley, well known in Victoria as a musician and composer of high-class productions in the art; also as sometime conductor of the Melbourne Philharmonic Society.
- „ 4.—Arrival of the s.s. *Australia*, having made the passage from Plymouth to Hobson’s Bay in 43½ days.
- „ 10.—Arrest of the Honorable James McKean, M.P., for an offence against Parliamentary rules.
- „ 11.—Extraordinary thunderstorm at Mount Gambier, S.A., near the Victorian frontier; several people injured, some trees struck down, and considerable damage done to telegraphic wires, &c.
- „ 12.—Died, Mr. John Richardson, M.P., one of the representatives for Geelong East, and clerk to the South Barwon Shire Council.
- „ 14.—The Treasurer, the Honorable Sir James McCulloch, made the Annual Financial Statement.  
First day of the trial of the great mining case, *Learmonth v. Baillie* and others, before a jury, who, on 3rd April, were discharged, having been unable to agree upon a verdict.
- „ 22.—Second reading of the Land, Property, and Income Tax Bill carried by 35 votes against 32; the measure was withdrawn on the following day.
- „ 23.—Report of the Volunteer Forces Commission presented to his Excellency the Governor.
- „ 29.—Election of Mr. Charles Kernot as member for Geelong East in room of Mr. Richardson, deceased. •
- Apr. 1.—Part I. of “Statistical Register of the Colony of Victoria,” 1875, forwarded for presentation to Parliament.
- „ 4.—Mining on Private Property Bill rejected by the Legislative Council.
- „ 6.—All the districts of the Colony of Victoria proclaimed “Clean,” within the meaning of the *Scab Act* 1870.
- „ 7.—Prorogation of Parliament. Royal Assent given to Appropriation Bill; Bank-note Tax Bill; Railway Loan Liquidation and Construction Account Application Bill; Loan Bill; Police Offences Statute Further Amendment Bill; Collection of Tolls Extension Bill; and several others.  
Forcible entry and seizure by Customs authorities at the warehouse of Messrs. Stevenson and Sons, Flinders lane.
- „ 20.—Police Court proceedings commenced against Adam Wilkinson, an *employé* at Messrs. Stevensons’, for assaulting the Collector of Customs; the accused committed for trial.
- „ Will of the late Charles Joseph La Trobe (first Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria) proved in the Supreme Court; property sworn at £16,000.  
Mr. George Stevenson and his business manager proceeded against for assaulting Customs officers; the magistrates on the City Bench being equally divided, no decision was arrived at.

Apr. 28.—The Board appointed to inquire into charges brought against Mr. R. Brough Smyth, Secretary for Mines, sent their report to the Ministerial head of the department, and the finding being unfavorable, Mr. Smyth resigned on the 4th May.

Robbery under arms at the Seymour Branch of the Bank of Victoria, and nearly £700 taken. A previously known criminal, John Condor, shortly afterwards arrested, and, on conviction, sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment.

Her Majesty proclaimed Empress of India.

May 5.—Several Chinese lottery-keepers fined heavily at the City Police Court.

„ 8.—Died, in Hobart Town, the last of the Aborigines of Tasmania, a woman of about 73 years of age, who had for many years received an allowance of £60 a year from the Tasmanian Government.

„ 10.—Centennial Exhibition, in which the colony of Victoria was represented, opened at Philadelphia, U. S.

„ 12.—Victorian Agricultural Statistics for the year ended 31st March published in *Government Gazette*.

„ 15.—Died, Mr. Henry Ward Mathewson, aged 35, a much respected officer, for ten years in the statistical branch of the Registrar-General's office and in the department of the Government Statist of Victoria.

„ 22.—Execution of John Duffus, at Castlemaine, for rape.

„ 24.—Her Majesty's birthday celebrated by the Governor's levée at the Town Hall, and by a military and naval review on the shores of Hobson's Bay.

„ 25.—Three very destructive fires occurred in Melbourne; although distinct from each other, all three were comprised in the block of land bounded by Flinders, Elizabeth, Collins, and Swanston streets.

„ 31.—Mr. George Stevenson, of the firm of L. Stevenson and Sons, proceeded against (at the City Police Court) on a charge of having defrauded H. M. Customs by evasion of payment of import duties. After three days' hearing, case dismissed by a majority of the bench of magistrates.

June 1.—Died, aged 70, Mr. William Rutledge, of Farnham, in the Western District, one of the members of the first Legislative Council of Victoria.

Mysterious suicide at Upper Hawthorn, by Albert Thompson, a young man aged 23, who was found hanging in a house which his mother had left suddenly and unaccountably. Nine weeks later it was ascertained she had gone into domestic service at a country brewery, and had not heard of her son's untimely end.

„ 2.—Second charge against Messrs. Stevenson for evasion of Customs duties dismissed, after a protracted hearing at the City Police Court, by a majority of five magistrates against four. Defendants allowed £150 costs.

Order in Council passed, directing payments of all fees to the general revenue by means of stamps, save only in such large amounts that payment in stamps would be practically inconvenient.

„ 13.—Conclusion of second trial of great mining case (Learmonth, Bailey, and others). Verdict for defendants on all issues sent to the jury.

„ 14.—Mr. W. Sincock, late manager of the Land Mortgage Bank of Victoria, charged at the City Police Court with forgery and uttering. Accused discharged.

„ 15.—John Ryan (convicted of a gross outrage and criminal assault on a married woman at South Yarra) sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, with three floggings of fifty lashes each.

„ 16.—Major Thomas Couchman gazetted as Chief Inspector of Mines, *vice* Mr. R. Brough Smyth resigned.

„ 17.—Jas. G. Sawell, teller in Bank of New South Wales, absconded, leaving large defalcations in his accounts. Arrested in Adelaide on the 24th, remanded to Melbourne, and on conviction sentenced to five years' imprisonment with hard labor.

- June 20.—Case tried—Queen *v.* Stevenson and others—for assaulting and resisting Customs officers. Terminated on the 22nd in verdict of “Not guilty.”
- „ 21.—Supreme Court decided in *Flemington Borough Council v. Blackwood*, chairman, &c., that land granted by the Crown for the purposes of a public racecourse, and merely applied to the uses thereof, is not liable to be rated by a shire or borough council. Subsequently on appeal to the Privy Council this judgment was set aside.
- „ 24.—Return of Lady Bowen and family by the R.M.S.S. *China*, from their visit to Europe.  
News received by Californian mail of the death of Mrs. Mumford (known as Miss Julia Matthews), for some years a favorite singer and actress on the Melbourne stage.
- July 4.—Opening of the Deniliquin and Moama Railway, N.S.W., practically an extension of the Victorian lines.
- „ 10.—Died, Mr. David Thomas, M.P., for several years representative of Sandridge.
- „ 11.—Opening of the third session of the eighth Parliament of Victoria.
- „ 12.—Statistical Register of Victoria, 1875, Parts I., II., and III., presented to Parliament.
- „ 25.—Debate commenced in the Legislative Assembly on Sir James McCulloch’s financial proposals.
- „ 27.—The Honorable James McKean, member for North Gippsland, expelled the House of Assembly for breach of Parliamentary privilege. His name subsequently removed from the roll of Executive Councillors.  
The Honorable John Madden, LL.D., Minister of Justice, elected member for Sandridge, in place of Mr. David Thomas, deceased.
- Aug. 2.—Alfred Edward Blanche, accountant at the Kew branch of the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, charged with embezzlement of £900, and, on conviction, sentenced to five years’ imprisonment with hard labor.  
Loss of the E. and A.M.S. Company’s s.s. *Queensland* through collision with the s.s. *Barrabool* off Wilson’s Promontory. No lives lost. The *Barrabool* also much injured, and several persons seriously hurt.  
News received in Melbourne of the death (on the 23rd June, at Toronto, Canada), of the Rev. Anketell M. Henderson, for ten years minister of the Collins-street Congregational Church.
- „ 5.—Dr. Samuel Thornton, first Anglican Bishop of Ballarat, arrived in Victoria.
- „ 7.—Fatal accident in the Sovereign mine, Ballarat. Two men killed.
- „ 8.—Motion of “want of confidence” brought forward in the Assembly, resulting, on the 15th, in its being negatived by 41 votes against 29.  
Death of the Rev. James S. Moir, principal of the Sandhurst Corporation High School.
- „ 12.—Died, Mrs. Alfred Phillips, for many years a popular actress in Australia.
- „ 15.—The Honorable James Graham, one of the representatives of the Central Province in the Legislative Council, retired by rotation and was re-elected.
- „ 16.—Suicide of Sergeant-Major Digby, drill instructor to the Sandhurst Volunteer Light Horse.
- „ 17.—The Honorable Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, Knt., elected member for North Gippsland, in place of Mr. James McKean.
- „ 21.—Execution of James Ash, *alias* Donegal Jim, at Ballarat, for rape.
- „ 23.—Division taken upon the “Payment of Members Act Repeal Bill.” Second reading negatived by 29 votes against 24.

- Aug. 25.—Royal proclamation issued that on and after 1st September 1877 no copper coin (except the new bronze coinage) will be allowed to pass or be current in any payment whatever within the colony of Victoria.
- „ 26.—Died, George Evans, aged 92, one of the earliest pioneers of Victoria, having arrived here 5th August 1835.
- „ 29.—Mr. James Buchanan elected one of the representatives of the Southern Province in the Legislative Council, in place of the Honorable W. A. C. a'Beckett, who retired by rotation.  
Sir Charles Sladen returned as one of the representatives of the Western Province in the Legislative Council, in place of the Honorable William Skene, who retired by rotation.  
Annual sale of pure-bred sheep in Melbourne, and high prices realised for prime lots. Three merino rams, bred by Mr. J. L. Currie, of Lara, in the Western District, brought 740 guineas.
- Sept. 1.—Accident to the R.M.S.S. *Assam*, through collision with the stone wall at the end of Williamstown pier. The damage sustained was sufficiently serious to cause the mails to be sent on by another vessel.
- „ 2.—News received of the death (in London) of Mr. John Bramwell, manager of the Union Bank, formerly manager of the London Chartered Bank, Melbourne.
- „ 4.—The Honorable George Frederick Belcher, one of the representatives of North-Western Province in the Legislative Council, retired by rotation and was re-elected.
- „ 5.—The Honorable Robert Stirling Anderson, one of the representatives of the Eastern Province in the Legislative Council, retired by rotation and was re-elected.
- „ 9.—Died, the Rev. B. Boake, D.D., aged 62, incumbent of Holy Trinity Church, East St. Kilda.  
Great fire at the Yarraville Chemical Works. Ten thousand pounds worth of property destroyed.
- „ 10.—*City of Melbourne* s.s. caught in a terrific gale near Jervis Bay on her voyage to Melbourne. Several very valuable Victorian race-horses killed, but no human lives lost.
- „ 11.—The *Dandenong* steamer (belonging to the port of Melbourne) foundered in a hurricane off Cape St. George on her 207th voyage between Melbourne and Sydney. Forty lives lost.
- „ 16.—Ellen Francis, convicted of the murder of Robert Davis, on 5th September, at Emerald Hill, and sentenced to death. Sentence subsequently commuted to twenty-one years' imprisonment.  
Mr. Joseph Henry Abbott returned as one of the representatives of the North-Western Province, in place of the Honorable Alexander Fraser, retired by rotation. Mr. Abbot was, on the 31st October, declared unqualified by the Elections and Qualifications Committee of the Legislative Council, and the Honorable A. Fraser was declared duly elected to the seat.
- „ 18.—Death in London of Mr. Edmund Westby, formerly of Melbourne; well known as a highly respectable merchant.
- „ 19.—Supply Bill for £573,850 passed, and Royal assent given.  
Report of the Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the working of the Friendly Societies Statute laid before Parliament.
- „ 25.—An additional twelve months' leave of absence on full pay granted to Mr. Justice Barry.
- „ 26.—Supreme Court in banco decided that the estate of the late Major Bell was chargeable with the increased rates of succession duty, overruling the decision of Mr. Justice Molesworth, the primary judge in equity. (The decision of the latter was subsequently upheld on appeal to the Privy Council.)



- Sept. 27.—Died, in London, Mr. Allan Spowers, one of the proprietors of the *Argus* and *Australasian* newspapers.
- „ 29.—Opening of the Beechworth Railway by His Excellency the Governor.
- Oct. 9.—Victorian four per cent. loan (£3,000,000), subscribed for to double the amount; it was offered at a minimum of £95 10s. Tenders ranged from that price to £97, and the lowest tender which succeeded was at £96½.
- „ 10.—Proposition to give Melbourne University a representative member under the new Electoral Bill negatived by 32 votes against 22.
- „ 11.—Fatal accident at Wilson's hippodrome, one of the riders falling from his horse during the performance.
- „ 14.—Presentation, by His Excellency the Governor, of public donation to John Dykes, Martin Alfred Peterson, James Anderson, and John Eklud, four seamen, who, at imminent risk of their own lives, saved many men, women, and children from the wreck of the *Dandenong*.
- „ 14-15.—Hospital Saturday and Sunday.
- „ 20.—Opening of the branch railway from Maryborough to Avoca by His Excellency the Governor.
- „ 24.—Royal Assent given to the following Bills:—Education Act Amendment Bill, Local Governing Bodies Loan Act Amendment Bill, Australasian Dramatic and Musical Association Bill, and Obscene Prints and Sale Prevention Bill.
- Died, the Rev. John Barlow, aged 53 years, incumbent of St. John's Church, La Trobe street west.
- Report of the Victorian Railways for the year ended 30th June 1876 presented to Parliament, showing an increase of revenue in the year amounting in the aggregate to £74,759.
- „ 26.—Australasian Statistics, 1875, forwarded for presentation to Parliament.
- Nov. 2.—Arrival of His Excellency Sir Anthony Musgrave, Governor of South Australia, on a visit to Sir G. Bowen; Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of New South Wales had previously arrived here overland.
- Departure of the Honorable Sir Francis Murphy, Knt., formerly Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and afterwards one of the representatives of the Eastern Province in the Legislative Council, by the mail steamer, on a visit to Europe.
- „ 4, 7, 9, & 11.—Melbourne Spring Races. Public holidays on the Tuesday and Thursday; over eighty thousand persons present on the Cup Day.
- „ 6.—Academy of Music, new theatre, Bourke street east, opened. The Governors of Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia present on the occasion.
- „ 9.—Return of the Honorable James Goodall Francis from Europe by the R.M.S.S. *Tanjore*.
- A child two years of age, daughter of a publican in Fitzroy, died from alcoholic poisoning, having, unnoticed by any person, drunk some rum while playing in her father's bar.
- „ 15.—The Mining on Private Property Bill thrown out in the Legislative Council by 13 votes against 10: a like measure had been previously four times rejected.
- Death (by suicide) of Dr. W. Leslie Gordon, superintendent of the Ararat Lunatic Asylum. Deceased was in Melbourne on leave, and was suffering from *delirium tremens*.
- Mr. Robert Dyce Reid elected one of the representatives of the Eastern Province, in place of the Honorable Sir Francis Murphy resigned.
- „ 16.—Sir James McCulloch, in the Legislative Assembly, set forth the Government railway policy.
- „ 17.—Opening of the extension of the main railway line from Sandhurst to Inglewood.

Nov. 21.—James Mackenzie, manager of the Clunes branch of the London Chartered Bank, charged with larceny as a clerk, and, on conviction, sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labor.

The Government placed before Parliament the report on English, European, and American railways of Mr. Thomas Higinbotham, Engineer-in-Chief of the Victorian lines.

„ 22.—Sir James McCulloch, in the Assembly, moved a resolution affirming the desirability of purchasing the M. and H. B. Railway on certain terms.

Opening of the new Victoria Arcade, Bourke street east, by the Mayor of Melbourne. Great interest manifested concerning the event.

„ 30.—The Royal assent given to the Friendly Societies Act Amendment Bill and a Supply Bill.

Division taken in the Assembly on the proposed resolution to purchase the M. and H. B. U. Railway on terms stated: Ayes, 35; noes, 33. The Government subsequently withdrew their Railway Construction Bill.

*Victorian Year-Book, 1875, issued.*

Dec. 1.—Murder of his wife and suicide by William Carrington, at Emerald Hill. Murder of Ann Hastings by her husband, William Hastings. The body not discovered for ten days.

„ 4.—Mr. J. B. Slack, for several years a pertinacious litigant in the Supreme Court, committed to gaol for fourteen days for contempt.

„ 5.—News received of the wreck and total loss of the s.s. *Otago*, owned in the port of Melbourne. The occurrence took place off the coast of New Zealand, about 42 miles from Bluff Harbor, and 91 miles from Port Chalmers.

„ 11.—Execution of Basilio Bondetti, for the murder of Carlo Comisto, at Sandy Creek, on the 4th September.

„ 14.—Weather most oppressive. The highest temperature in the shade registered at the Melbourne Observatory,  $110^{\circ} 7'$ ; the highest recorded in the month of December during the last 18 years. Highest temperature in the sun was  $149^{\circ} 1'$ , which has been exceeded twice during the same period. In some country districts the temperature recorded was higher than in Melbourne.

„ 22.—Royal assent given to the Appropriation Bill, Harbor Trust Bill, County Court Statute Amendment Bill, Bills of Sales Bill, Pharmacy Bill, Sale of Poisons Bill, Juries Bill, State Forests Bill, Local Government Act Amendment Bill, Public-houses Bill, and other measures. Parliament was then prorogued to 1st February 1877.

„ 26, 28, and 30.—Cricket match on the Melbourne ground between eleven players of All England and fifteen of Victoria, the latter winning by 31 runs.

„ 30.—Shocking murder of a young married woman at Sandhurst. Died—Mr. Matthew McCaw, aged 61; for two years a member for East Bourke in the Legislative Assembly, and for many years an active promoter of societies connected with agriculture.

„ 31.—Revenue for the year ended this day amounted to £4,462,262 15s. 3d., as against £4,215,524 6s. 9d. for the previous twelve months.

## INDEX.

	Paragraph
Abolition of State aid to religion ... ..	526
Aborigines ... ..	37 and 38
" decrease of ... ..	38
Absconders from industrial schools ... ..	584
Accommodation in charitable institutions ... ..	570 and 571
Accumulation—part VI. ... ..	349 to 373
Adult criminals, degree of instruction possessed by ... ..	477
Adults, children, and infants arriving and departing ... ..	40
Age and sex of victims to scarlatina ... ..	206
Ages at death ... ..	181 to 192
" " from phthisis ... ..	199 and 202
" in reformatories ... ..	523
" of arrested persons ... ..	475 to 477
" of persons married ... ..	139 to 141
" of prisoners ... ..	515 and 516
" of the people, 1876 ... ..	34
" of those arrested more than once ... ..	484 and 487
Agricultural machinery, value of ... ..	314
" pastoral, and mining produce, value of ... ..	346
" produce, prices of ... ..	303 and 304
" " value of ... ..	305
" products, net imports of ... ..	285
" statistics ... ..	263 to 306
Allegiance of the people, 1876 ... ..	34
Allowances to unpensioned officers ... ..	25
Alluvial miners, number of ... ..	48
" workings, gold derived from ... ..	335
Amount realised on crown land sales, 1876 ... ..	255
" " " 1836 to 1876 ... ..	256
Analysis of banks ... ..	358
Area cultivated by each holder ... ..	299
" " to each person in the colony ... ..	300
" occupied per head of population ... ..	297
" of municipalities ... ..	53 and 54
Arrivals and departures ... ..	39 to 47
" " of Chinese ... ..	44 and 45
" from and departures to different countries ... ..	41 and 42
Arms of land forces ... ..	8 and 9
" of naval forces ... ..	12 and 13
Arrest, causes of ... ..	467
Arrested persons, ages and education of ... ..	475 to 477
" birthplaces and religions of ... ..	478 to 482
" number of ... ..	460 to 462
" occupations of ... ..	483
" sexes of ... ..	464 to 467, 484 and 486
Arrests, number of ... ..	460 to 488
" of distinct individuals ... ..	484 to 488
Assets and liabilities of banks ... ..	356 to 358
Assisted immigration ... ..	43
Athenæums ... ..	568
Atrophy and debility ... ..	215
Auriferous ground, extent of ... ..	339
" quartz, yield of ... ..	340
" reefs ... ..	338
Australasian colonies, average produce of crops in ... ..	280
" " birth rates in ... ..	153 to 154
" " cultivation per head in ... ..	271

	Paragraph
Australasian colonies, death rates in	170
"    "    electric telegraphs in	422 and 423
"    "    immigration and emigration in	46 and 47
"    "    imports and exports of	393 to 396
"    "    infantile mortality in	189 and 190
"    "    marriage rates in	130
"    "    population of	35 and 36
"    "    public debts of	118 and 119
"    "    railways open in	435 and 436
"    "    revenue and expenditure in	88 to 93
"    "    shipping in	410 and 411
"    "    taxation in	100 and 101
Australia, deaths from phthisis in	199 and 200
Average age at death	192
"    area cultivated by each holder	299
"    "    "    to each person in the colony	300
"    "    occupied per head of population	297
"    size of holdings	296
Bank rates of discount	355
"    of exchange	354
Banks	353 to 360
"    analysis of	358
"    assets and liabilities of	356 to 358
"    capital and profits of	356
"    government funds with	359
"    interest on deposits in	360
"    number of	353
"    position of	356
Benevolent asylums ( <i>see Charitable institutions</i> ).	
"    "    sickness and deaths in	233
"    societies	593
Bills of sale	368 to 370
Birthplaces and religions in reformatories	522
"    "    of prisoners	517 and 518
"    of inmates of charities	573
"    of the people, 1876	34
"    of those arrested more than once	484 and 488
Birth rate, 1866 to 1876	152
"    high, concurrent with high death rate	172
"    in United Kingdom	Footnote to table following 155
Birth rates in Australasian colonies	153 and 154
"    in European countries	155
Births	150 to 164
"    1876 and former years	150 and 151
"    excess of, over deaths	166
"    illegitimate	161 to 163
"    in each quarter	164
"    in metropolitan and sub-districts	157 and 158
"    in town and country	156
"    of males and females	159
"    of twins and triplets	160
Blind asylum	578
Blue Book—part I.	1 to 26
Boats licensed	414
Bourne, Mr. Stephen, paper of, read to statistical society	Footnote to 378
Breadstuffs available for consumption	281 to 283
"    imports and exports of	284
Breweries	318
Brickyards and potteries	319
Building societies	371 and 372
Burns and scalds	224
Capital and profits of banks	356
"    in manufactories and waterworks	327
Cattle stealing, &c.	471
Causes of arrest	467
"    "    and birthplaces	481 and 482

	Paragraph
Causes of death in order of fatality ... ..	193
"  "  of octogenarians ... ..	187
"  "  of imprisonment ... ..	511
Charitable institutions ... ..	569 to 593
"  "  amount of accommodation in ... ..	570 and 571
"  "  in and near Melbourne, deaths in ... ..	Footnotes to 176
"  "  sickness and deaths in ... ..	227 to 238
Chief secretaries ... ..	2
Childbirth, deaths in ... ..	216 to 218
Children at school age in Victoria ... ..	557
"  receiving education ... ..	555 and 556
"  vaccinated ... ..	241
Children's diseases, deaths from ... ..	213 and 215
"  hospital ... ..	581
"  "  sickness and deaths in ... ..	232
Chinese arriving and departing ... ..	44 and 45
"  marriages of ... ..	142
Churches and clergy ... ..	527 and 528
Cities, towns, and boroughs ( <i>see</i> Municipalities).	
Civil service pensions ... ..	21 and 22
"  sittings at supreme court ... ..	498
Classification of customs entries ... ..	374
"  of holdings as to size ... ..	293 to 296
"  of properties rated in municipalities ... ..	67
"  of value of rateable property ... ..	68 to 71
Clergy and churches ... ..	527 and 528
Coastwise exports from three ports ... ..	389 and 390
Coin and bullion issued at mint ... ..	350
Collectors of statistics ... ..	263 and 265
Colleges, grammar schools, &c. ... ..	561
Commitments for trial, results of ... ..	491 to 493
Concubinage, women living in ... ..	162
Consumption of breadstuffs ... ..	281 to 283
Conversion of debentures into stock... ..	112 and 113
Convictions, proportion obtained ... ..	492
Copyrights ... ..	348
Corporal punishment ordered by magistrates ... ..	490
"  "  "  by superior courts ... ..	494
Cost of railways ... ..	425
"  per inmate of charities ... ..	577
Counties, average produce of crops in each ... ..	277 and 278
"  in which most wheat is raised ... ..	276
Courts, county ... ..	500
"  of assize, civil sittings ... ..	498
"  "  criminal sessions ... ..	497
"  of general sessions ... ..	499
"  of mines ... ..	501
"  of petty sessions ... ..	502 and 503
Cremorne asylum ... ..	590
Crews, and proportion of, to tonnage ... ..	406
Crime, undetected ... ..	496
Criminal sessions at supreme court ... ..	497
"  statistics ... ..	458 to 525
Criminals, ages and education of ... ..	475 to 477
"  birthplaces and religions of ... ..	478 to 482
"  executed ... ..	495
"  occupations of ... ..	483
Crops, weight of ... ..	306
Crown land sales, amount realised on ... ..	255 and 256
"  lands alienated, 1876... ..	247 and 248
"  "  "  1836 to 1876 ... ..	247 and 248
"  "  available for selection ... ..	253 and 254
"  "  disposal of ... ..	245 to 256
"  "  revenue from, 1876 ... ..	262
"  "  selected ... ..	250
"  "  unalienated ... ..	251
Cultivated land ... ..	268 to 273
"  "  per head ... ..	271

	Paragraph
Cultivation per head in Australasian colonies	271
Customs entries, classification of	374
"    revenue	95 and 400
Dead letters	418 and 419
Deaf and dumb asylum	579
Death, average age at	192
"    rate	168 to 172
"    "    annual	168
"    "    at different ages in Victoria and England	183 and 185
"    "    from certain diseases	195
"    "    from each group of causes	194
"    "    from phthisis	198
"    "    high, concurrent with high birth rate	172
"    "    in each hospital...	228
"    "    in United Kingdom	Footnote to table after 171
"    "    normal	169
"    rates in Australasian colonies...	170
"    "    in European countries	171
"    "    in metropolitan districts	176 to 178
"    "    of males and females	184
Deaths	165 to 240
"    and sickness in charitable institutions	227 to 240
"    at different ages	181 to 192
"    at each season in Victoria and England	180
"    excess of births over	166
"    from atrophy and debility	215
"    from childbirth and metria	216 to 218
"    from children's diseases	213 and 215
"    from diarrhoea	212
"    from diphtheria	209
"    from dysentery	211
"    from external causes	219 to 226
"    from measles	208
"    from phthisis	197 to 203
"    from scarlatina	204 to 207
"    from typhoid fever	214
"    from violence	219 to 229
"    from whooping-cough	210
"    in charitable institutions	572
"    in each month	179
"    in each quarter	180
"    in prisons	513
"    in public institutions	239 and 240
"    in town and country	173 to 175
"    of infants	188 to 191
"    "    in lying-in hospital, Melbourne	191 and footnote to 231
"    of males and females	167
"    of mothers in lying-in hospital, Melbourne	218 and 231
"    of octogenarians	186 and 187
Debentures, conversion of, into stock	112 and 113
"    repayment of	107
Debt ( <i>see</i> Public debt).	
Defences	4 to 15
"    expenditure on	14 and 15
Denominations of private schools	547 and 548
Density of population, order of colonies in reference to	36
Deposit, moneys on, 1876	373
Deposits in banks, interest on	360
"    in savings banks, interest on	363
"    with building societies, interest on	372
Deserted husbands and wives, marriages of	137
Diarrhoea, deaths from	212
Diphtheria, deaths from	209
Discount, rates of	355
Dispensaries, free	592
Disposal of crown lands	245 to 256
Distance travelled on railways	425 and 429

	Paragraph
Distinct individuals arrested	484 to 488
" prisoners	509 and 510
Divorce and matrimonial	452
Divorced persons married	135
Drawbacks	402
Drunkenness	473
Duration of leases	302
Duties on estates of deceased persons	451
Dwellings in municipalities	51, 52, 59, and 60
Dysentery, deaths from	211
<b>Education (see Schools).</b>	
" expenditure on	559 and 560
" of arrested persons	475 and 477
Eggs, net imports of	286
Electors, number of	77 to 81
" who voted at last election	80 and 81
Electric telegraphs	421 to 423
" in Australasian colonies	422 and 423
Equity, fees in	453
" transactions in	448
Establishment of land forces	5 and 6
" of naval forces	10
Estates under and over 320 acres	294
European countries, birth rates in	155
" death rates in	171
" marriage rates in	131
Excess of births over deaths	166
" of imports over exports, and the contrary	377 and 378
Exchange, rates of	354
Executions	495
Expenditure, heads of	96
" in excess of revenue, and <i>vice versa</i>	84
" in municipalities	72, 74, and 75
" of charitable institutions	576 and 577
" on defences	14 and 15
" on immigration	123
" on public instruction	559 and 560
" on public works	124
" on railways, roads, and bridges, and water supply	124
Expenses of public debt	122
<b>Exports (see Imports and exports).</b>	
" coastwise from three ports	389 and 390
" excess of, over imports, and the contrary	377 and 378
" for drawback	402
" of colonial products, 1870 to 1876	384
" of imported wool and gold	388
" of principal articles, 1866, 1871, and 1876	392
External causes, deaths from	219 to 226
Eye and ear hospital	580
Fallow land	292
"Farm," definition of term	Footnotes to 307 and 310
Farms, hands employed on	307
" improvements on	315
" live stock on	310
" machines, implements, on	314
" steam engines on	313
" wages on	308
Farr, Dr. William, respecting normal death rate	169
Female refugees	585 and 586
Financial year of general and local government, date of	Footnote to 103
Fire inquests	525
Flour mills	317
Foreign vessels entered and cleared	405
Forgery, &c.	472
Former condition of persons married	134 to 138
Free dispensaries	592

	Paragraph
Free libraries ... ..	562 and 566 to 568
Friendly societies ... ..	594 and 595
Funds, investment of ... ..	116
Gaols ... ..	505 to 520
" and penal establishments, sickness and deaths in	238
Gardens and orchards ... ..	291
General and local government financial year, date of ...	Footnote to 103
" revenue and expenditure ... ..	102 and 103
" revenue and expenditure per head ... ..	103
" taxation ... ..	104 and 105
" sessions, courts of ... ..	499
Gold issued at mint ... ..	350
" from alluvial and quartz workings ... ..	335
" miners, wages of ... ..	344
" mining leases ... ..	341
" price of ... ..	439
" raised ... ..	329 to 335
" received at mint ... ..	349 and 351
" value of, per miner at work ... ..	334
Gold-bearing reefs ... ..	338
Goods carried on railways ... ..	431
Governesses' institute ... ..	589
Government aid to municipalities ... ..	72 and 73
" funds with banks ... ..	359
Governors ... ..	1
Graduates at university ... ..	537
Grammar schools ... ..	561
Grounds of detention of prisoners ... ..	511
Guns of land forces ... ..	9
" naval forces ... ..	12
Hands employed on farms and stations ... ..	307
Heads of expenditure ... ..	96
" of revenue ... ..	94
Holdings, average size of ... ..	296
" large, difficulty of obtaining account of ... ..	267
" of from 100 to 320 acres ... ..	295
" to be visited by collectors ... ..	265
" under and over 320 acres ... ..	294
Hospital for sick children, sickness and deaths in ... ..	232
Hospitals (see Charitable institutions).	
" sickness and deaths in ... ..	227 to 229
Hotham, Sir Charles, date of death of ... ..	Footnote to 1
Husbands and wives, ages of ... ..	139
Illegitimacy in town and country ... ..	163
Illegitimate births ... ..	161 to 163
Immigrants, excess of, over emigrants, order of colonies in reference to ... ..	47
Immigrants' home, sickness and deaths in ... ..	234
Immigration and emigration ... ..	39 to 47
" from and to different countries ... ..	41 and 42
" in Australasian colonies ... ..	46 and 47
" of Chinese ... ..	44 and 45
" assisted ... ..	43
" expenditure on ... ..	123
Imported wool and gold, exports of ... ..	383
Imports and exports ... ..	375 to 396
" 1876 ... ..	375 and 376
" 1875 and 1876 ... ..	379
" 1876 and former years ... ..	380
" at each port ... ..	388
" index to tables of ... ..	375
" of breadstuffs ... ..	284
" of each Australasian colony ... ..	393 to 396
" per head ... ..	381
" the produce of different countries ... ..	382
" excess of, over exports, and the contrary ... ..	377 and 378



	Paragraph
Imports, excess of, over exports, in the United Kingdom	Footnote to 378
" from and exports to different countries	385 and 386
" neighboring colonies	387
" of agricultural products	285
" of eggs	286
" of live stock overland	440 and 441
" of principal articles, 1866, 1871, and 1876	391
Imprisonment, grounds of	511
Improvements on farms and stations	315
Increase by excess of arrivals over departures	31
" of births over deaths	30
" of population	28 and 29
Indebtedness per head	117
Index of articles imported and exported	375
Industrial museum	564
Industrial schools ( <i>see</i> Charitable institutions)	Also 582 to 584
" absconders from	584
" sickness and deaths in	237
Inebriate retreat	587 and 588
Infantile mortality	188 to 191
" in Australasian colonies	189 and 190
" in lying-in hospital, Melbourne	191
Inmates of charitable institutions	572
" of reformatories	521 to 523
Inquests	524
Insolvencies	455 and 456
Interchange—part IV.	374 to 442
Interest on deposits in savings banks	363
" with banks	360
" with building societies	372
" on public debt	120 and 121
" on stock	115
" rates of, payable on public debt	111
Intestate estates	457
Investment of funds	116
Ireland, defective registration of marriages, births, and deaths	In footnote to 131
Land Act 1869, provisions of	246
" forces	5 to 9
" arms of	8 and 9
" in fallow	292
" in occupation	266, 268, 269
" occupied, enclosed, and cultivated	268 and 269
" revenue, 1876	262
" under each crop, proportion of	287
" principal crops	272 and 273
" tillage	268 to 273
Lands ( <i>see</i> Crown lands).	
Law, Crime, &c.—part VII.	443 to 525
Leases and rental of farms	302
" mining	341 and 342
Legislative assembly, electors on rolls of	77 to 79, and 81
" council,	79 and 80
Length of railways	425 and 429
Letters of administration and probates	449 and 450
Liabilities and assets of banks	356 to 358
Libraries	562 and 566 to 568
Liens on wool	364
Lighters and boats licensed	414
List of manufactories, works, &c.	324
Live stock, imports of, overland	440 and 441
" in Victoria	310
" mortgaged	365
" slaughtered	311
Loan account	108
Local revenue and expenditure	102 and 103
Lunacy, collections in	454
Lunatic asylum, Cremorne	590



	Paragraph
Money orders	420
Moneys on deposit, 1876	373
Mortality ( <i>see</i> Deaths).	
Mortgages	364 to 367
"    1866 to 1876	366 and 367
"    and releases, 1876	364
Mulberries	290
Municipalities, area of	53 and 54
"    classification of properties rated in	67
"    dwellings in	51, 52, 59, and 60
"    government aid to	72 and 73
"    population of	51, 52, 55, 56, 62, and 63
"    ratepayers in	57 and 58
"    ratings in	64 to 66
"    revenue and expenditure in	72 to 75
"    revenue of	51, 52, and 72
"    value of rateable property in	51, 52, and 68 to 71
Murder and manslaughter	468
Museums	564 and 565
National gallery	563
"    museum	565
Nationality of vessels	404
"    of women marrying Chinamen	142
Naturalization	76
Naval and military expenditure	14 and 15
"    forces	10 to 13
"    "    arms of	12 and 13
Occupations of persons arrested	483
"    of persons granting bills of sale	370
"    of the people, 1876	
Occupied land	266, 268, 269
"    "    cultivated	301
"    "    enclosed	298
Octogenarians, deaths of	186 and 187
Offences against the revenue	474
"    manner in which they are multiplied	485
"    of persons arrested	467
"    of persons arrested of different countries	481 and 482
"    reported to the police	458 and 459
Olives	290
Orchards	291
Order of colonies in reference to density of population	36
"    "    "    to equality of sexes	36
"    "    "    to excess of immigrants over emigrants	47
"    "    "    to expenditure (total)	92
"    "    "    "    per head	93
"    "    "    to indebtedness per head	119
"    "    "    to length of railways	436
"    "    "    to miles of telegraph	423
"    "    "    to revenue	91
"    "    "    "    per head	93
"    "    "    to shipping	411
"    "    "    to taxation	101
"    "    "    to value of imports and exports	395 and 396
Orphan asylums ( <i>see</i> Charitable institutions).	
"    sickness and deaths in	235
Passenger rates on railways	428
Passengers carried on railways	430
Pastoral produce, value of	312
Patent office library	566
Patents	347
Penal establishments	505 to 520
Pensions	16 to 26
"    and retiring allowances, 1875-6	26
"    average amount	18

	Paragraph
Pensions, number and amount of ... ..	16
"  to police ... ..	23 and 24
"  under civil service act ... ..	21 and 22
Period in Australia of victims to phthisis ... ..	199 and 200
Petty sessions, courts of ... ..	502 and 503
Phthisis, deaths from ... ..	197 to 203
"  in Australia ... ..	199 and 200
"  in Melbourne and England ... ..	201
Pigs, imports of ... ..	441
Pilotage rates ... ..	401
Police gaols ... ..	505 to 520
"  offences reported to ... ..	458 and 459
"  pensions ... ..	23 and 24
Population—part II. ... ..	27 to 81
"  1876 ... ..	27
"  30th June 1877 ... ..	Footnote to 27
"  increase of ... ..	28 and 29
"  males and females in the ... ..	32
"  of Australasian colonies ... ..	35 and 36
"  of municipalities ... ..	51, 52, 55, 56, 62, and 63
Position of banks ... ..	356
Post office revenue and expenditure ... ..	424
"  savings banks ... ..	361
Postage, 1875 and 1876 ... ..	415
Postal cards ... ..	417
"  returns ... ..	415 to 419
Potteries ... ..	319
Premiers ... ..	2
Price of gold ... ..	439
"  paid for machine labor ... ..	316
Prices ... ..	438
"  of agricultural produce ... ..	303 and 304
Principal articles, imports and exports of, 1866, 1871, and 1876 ... ..	391 and 392
"  "  transhipments of ... ..	398
"  crops, average produce of, 1867 to 1877 ... ..	279
"  "  in each county ... ..	277 and 278
"  "  land under ... ..	272 and 273
"  "  produce of ... ..	274 and 279
Prisoners ... ..	505 to 520
"  absconding ... ..	514
"  ages of ... ..	515 and 516
"  distinct ... ..	509 and 510
Private schools ... ..	543 to 548
Probate duties ... ..	451
Probates and letters of administration ... ..	449 and 450
Produce, agricultural, pastoral, and mining, value of ... ..	346
"  "  prices of ... ..	303 and 304
"  "  value of ... ..	305
"  mining, value of ... ..	345
"  of principal crops ... ..	274 and 279
"  "  "  in Australasian colonies ... ..	280
"  pastoral, value of ... ..	312
Production—part V. ... ..	245 to 348
Proportion of land under each crop ... ..	287
Public and private schools ... ..	549 to 554
"  debt ... ..	106 to 122
"  "  30th June 1876 ... ..	106
"  "  30th June 1877 ... ..	Footnote to 117
"  "  conversion of debentures into stock ... ..	112 and 113
"  "  expenses of ... ..	122
"  "  interest on ... ..	120 and 121
"  "  "  payable on ... ..	111
"  "  per head ... ..	117
"  "  portion of, repaid ... ..	109
"  "  purposes for which incurred ... ..	110
"  debts of Australasian colonies ... ..	118 and 119
"  estate, 1876 ... ..	252
"  institutions, deaths in ... ..	239 and 240

	Paragraph
Public instruction ( <i>see</i> Schools).	
" libraries ... ..	562 and 566 to 568
" schools ... ..	539 to 542
" works, expenditure on ... ..	124
Punishments in prisons ... ..	519 and 520
Purchased land attached to runs ... ..	259 and 260
Quarries ... ..	328
Quartz, average yield of ... ..	340
" miners, number of ... ..	49
" workings, gold derived from ... ..	335
Railways ... ..	425 to 436
" dates of opening for traffic ... ..	Footnote to 429
" expenditure on ... ..	124
" goods carried on ... ..	431
" in Australasian colonies ... ..	435 and 436
" in progress ... ..	426
" length, cost, and distance travelled ... ..	425
" passenger rates on ... ..	428
" passengers carried on ... ..	430
" receipts and working expenses of ... ..	432 to 434
" rolling-stock on ... ..	427
Rape, unnatural offence, &c. ... ..	469
Rateable property, classification of value of ... ..	68 to 71
" " in municipalities, value of ... ..	51, 52, and 68 to 71
Ratepayers in municipalities ... ..	57 and 58
Rates of labor on farms ... ..	308
" " on stations ... ..	309
Ratings in municipalities ... ..	64 to 66
Receipts and expenditure of charities ... ..	576 and 577
" " of university ... ..	538
" " working expenses of railways ... ..	432 to 434
Reefs, auriferous ... ..	338
Reformatories, inmates of ... ..	521 to 523
Refuges ... ..	585 and 586
Registered letters ... ..	416
Religions and birthplaces in reformatories ... ..	522
" " of prisoners ... ..	517 and 518
" of inmates of charities ... ..	574 and 575
" of the people, 1876 ... ..	34
Religious, Moral, and Intellectual Progress—part IX. ... ..	526 to 593
" sects, marriages by different ... ..	143
" " of private schools ... ..	547 and 548
Remarriages ... ..	138
Rent of squatting runs ... ..	261
Rental of farms ... ..	302
Repayment of debentures ... ..	107
Results of commitments for trial ... ..	491 to 493
" summary disposal by magistrates ... ..	489
Retiring allowances ... ..	16 to 26
Retreat for inebriates ... ..	587 and 588
Revenue and expenditure ... ..	82 to 96
" " 1875-6 ... ..	82 and 85
" " 1876-7 ... ..	Footnote to table following 86
" " in Australasian colonies ... ..	88 to 93
" " in municipalities ... ..	72 to 75
" " of post office ... ..	424
" " per head ... ..	86 and 87
" from crown lands, 1876 ... ..	262
" heads of ... ..	94
" in excess of expenditure, and <i>vice versa</i> ... ..	84
" of the customs ... ..	95 and 400
Revolvers of naval forces ... ..	13
Rifles of land forces ... ..	8
" of naval forces ... ..	13
Roads and bridges, expenditure on ... ..	124
Robbery with violence, &c. ... ..	470

	Paragraph
Rolling-stock on railways ... ..	427
Royal mint ... ..	349 to 352
Runs ( <i>see</i> Squatting runs).	
Sabbath schools ... ..	529 to 531
Sailing vessels and steamers... ..	407
Sailors' home ... ..	591
Salaries in municipalities ... ..	72 and 74
Savings banks ... ..	361 to 363
"    interest on deposits in... ..	363
Scarlatina, deaths from ... ..	204 to 207
Scholars, 1876 ... ..	555 and 556
"    at school age ... ..	556 to 558
"    sexes of ... ..	552 and 553
Schools, grammar ... ..	561
"    instructors and scholars ... ..	539 to 561
"    private ... ..	543 to 548
"    public ... ..	539 to 542
"    "    and private ... ..	549 to 554
"    sabbath ... ..	529 to 531
Seasons, births at different ... ..	164
Security for bills of sale ... ..	369
Selection, lands available for ... ..	253 and 254
Sentences in courts of petty sessions ... ..	489
"    in superior courts ... ..	493
Serious offences, diminution of ... ..	463
Servants' institute ... ..	589
Sex and age of victims to scarlatina ... ..	206
"    of victims to phthisis ... ..	199 and 203
Sexes, equality of, order of colonies in reference to ... ..	36
"    of scholars ... ..	552 and 553
"    of those arrested more than once ... ..	484 and 486
"    proportions of, in population ... ..	32
Sexual offences ... ..	469
Shipping ... ..	403 to 411
"    at each port ... ..	409
"    built and registered ... ..	412
"    crews of, and proportion to tonnage ... ..	406
"    in Australasian colonies ... ..	410 and 411
"    inwards and outwards ... ..	403
"    nationality of ... ..	404
"    on the register ... ..	413
"    steamers and sailing vessels ... ..	407
"    with cargoes and in ballast... ..	408
Ships of war ... ..	11
Shires ( <i>see</i> Municipalities).	
Sickness and deaths in benevolent asylums ... ..	233
"    "    in charitable institutions ... ..	227 to 238
"    "    in children's hospital ... ..	232
"    "    in gaols and penal establishments ... ..	238
"    "    in general hospitals ... ..	227 to 229
"    "    in hospital for women and children ... ..	230
"    "    in immigrants' home ... ..	234
"    "    in industrial schools ... ..	237
"    "    in lunatic asylums ... ..	236
"    "    in orphan asylums ... ..	235
"    in prisons ... ..	512
Signing marriage register with marks ... ..	144 to 149
Size of holdings ... ..	293 to 296
Smuggling, &c. ... ..	474
Specific weight of crops ... ..	306
Squatting runs, number and area ... ..	257 and 258
"    rent of ... ..	261
"    with purchased land attached ... ..	259 and 260
Standard weight of crops ... ..	306
State aid to religion, abolition of ... ..	526
"    schools ... ..	539 to 542
"Station," definition of term ... ..	Footnotes to 307 and 310

	Paragraph
Stations, hands employed on	307
" improvements on	315
" live stock on	310
" machines and implements on	314
" steam engines on	313
" wages on	309
Steam engines on farms and stations	313
" used in gold mining	336
Steamers and sailing vessels	407
Stock, conversion of debentures into	112 and 113
" interest on	115
" Victorian, held by treasurer and public	114
Stone quarries	328
Strength and establishment of land forces	5 and 6
" naval forces	10
Students attending lectures at university	536
" matriculated at university	535
Suicides	225 and 226
Summary disposal by magistrates	489
Superannuation allowances	16 to 26
" to unpensioned officers	25
Supreme court civil sittings	498
" criminal sessions	497
" library	567
Tanneries	320
Taxation	97 to 101
" 1875-6	97
" 1876-7	Footnote to table following 98
" in Australasian colonies	100 and 101
" per head	98 and 99
Teachers in private schools	546
" in public and private schools	554
" in public schools	542
Technological museum	564
Telegraphs	421 to 423
Town and country districts, description of	125
Trade of Australasian colonies	393 to 396
" with neighboring colonies	387
" with various countries	385 and 386
Transfer of land statute	443 to 447
Transhipments	397 to 399
" to various countries	399
Twins and triplets, births of	160
Typhoid fever, deaths from	214
Undetected crime	496
United Kingdom, birth rate in	Footnote to table following 155
" death rate in	Footnote to table after 171
" excess of imports over exports in	Footnote to 378
" marriage rate in	Footnote to table following 131
University	532 to 538
Unrealised assets, 1875-6	83
Urban and extra-urban districts, births in	156
" deaths in	173 to 175
" description of	125
" illegitimacy in	163
" marriages in	132
Vaccinations	241
Value of agricultural machinery	314
" pastoral, and mining produce	346
" produce	305
" gold per miner at work	334
" improvements on farms and stations	315
" mining produce	345
" pastoral produce	312
" rateable property, classification of	68 to 71

	Paragraph
Value of rateable property in municipalities	51, 52, and 68 to 71
Vessels ( <i>see</i> Shipping).	
" built and registered ...	412
" on the register ...	413
Victorian and other gold minted	351
Victorian stock held by treasurer and public	114
" interest on ...	115
Vines ...	289
Violent deaths ...	219 to 226
Vital Statistics—part IV.	125 to 244
Volunteers, number of	5 to 7
Wages ...	437
" of miners ...	344
" on farms ...	308
" on stations ...	309
War ships ...	11
Water supply, expenditure on	124
Waterworks	326
" and manufactories, capital in	327
Weight of crops ...	306
Weights and measures	442
Wheat, average produce of, in each county	277
" flour, and bread available for consumption	281 to 283
" " imported and exported	284
" producing counties	276
Whipping ordered by magistrates	490
" " by superior courts	494
Whooping-cough, deaths from	210
Wool and gold imported, exports of ...	383
Woollen mills ...	321
Working expenses of railways	432 to 434
Works, manufactories, &c. ...	317 to 325
Writs ...	504