

Library
VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK

FOR

1879-80.

(SEVENTH YEAR OF ISSUE.)

BY

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P R E F A C E.

IN addition to the matter contained in previous issues of the *Victorian Year-Book*, which has been carefully revised and brought on to date, and, in many cases, amplified, the present volume contains a number of new tables with appropriate explanations and comments.

Amongst the most important of the tables which now appear for the first time are the following :—Area and population of sub-districts of Melbourne and suburbs, page 23 ; members and electors of the Lower House in each Australasian colony, page 54 ; Revenue estimated and raised, page 58 ; expenditure authorized and incurred and savings, page 59 ; surplus or deficiency of Revenue, page 59 ; land revenues in Australasian colonies, page 71 ; three tables relating to the land tax, pages 74 and 75 ; taxation by Customs duties in the Australasian colonies, in British Dominions, and in Foreign countries (three tables), page 82 ; interest and expenses of public debt per head, and in proportion to total expenditure in the Australasian colonies, the United Kingdom, and various Foreign countries (four tables), pages 97 to 99 ; expenditure on immigration in the Australasian colonies, page 101 ; proportion of marriages to population and to marriageable men, page 104 ; deaths from typhoid fever in the Australasian colonies, page 157 ; deaths from phthisis in ditto, page 164 ; deaths from suicide in ditto, page 168 ; death-rate from violence in European countries, page 169 ; deaths and injuries from railway accidents, page 170 ; deaths from childbirth and metria in Australasian colonies, page 172 ; stamps issued from Post Office, page 230 ; course of a telegram between London and Melbourne, page 231 ; average price of wheat in London,

page 304 ; produce of gold in Australasian colonies, page 324 ; revenue and expenditure of London, Melbourne, and Sydney Mints, page 331 ; silver and bronze coin supplied to and withdrawn from Australasian colonies, page 333 ; gold coin issued from mints of certain foreign countries, page 333 ; &c.

In an Appendix will be found a description of the land system of each of the Australasian colonies. The accounts respecting Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland were specially prepared for this work, at my request, unofficially, by Mr. A. J. Skene, Surveyor-General of the first-named colony, Mr. W. Wilberforce Stephen, Secretary for Lands of the second, and Mr. J. Alcock Tully, Under-Secretary for Lands, of the third. The officers at the head of the Crown Lands Departments in South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, whilst declining to furnish papers, forwarded such official documents as enabled me to compile statements respecting those colonies. In the case of the first three of these, however, fearing I might not have grasped the subject correctly, I sent the accounts I had written back, with a request that they might be revised and verified, which was readily done. Thanks are due to the officers in the seven Australasian colonies by whose means it has been possible to make such a valuable addition to the volume.

The three folding sheets at the beginning of the work have been brought on by the addition of the figures of another year. The table of principal events immediately following the paragraphs has been, as usual, carefully compiled from the records of the period.

The Tariffs of all the Australasian colonies, given in Appendix B, and the Tariff of the United Kingdom, in Appendix C, are those in operation at the time of going to press. The arrangement of the articles differs from that usually followed, and corresponds with that recommended by the Statistical Conference held in Tasmania in 1875, according to which the articles imported and exported in 1879 are placed in the table at page 181 to page 193. The index which precedes that table will be found of use in discovering the position of articles named in any of the Tariffs.

The general index to the paragraphs has been carefully compiled, and it is believed will enable the place of any fact recorded in the work to be readily found.

A map of Victoria, printed in colors at the Government Printing Office, from transfers supplied by the Surveyor-General, has been added on this occasion, and will be found at the end of the volume. The colors are so marked as to distinguish the agricultural, pastoral, and auriferous portions of the colony.

Every portion of the work has been, as usual, carefully checked by the officers in this Department. As, however, it is possible that some errors may have escaped observation, I shall be glad to receive information respecting any which may be discovered.

HENRY HEYLYN HAYTER,
Government Statist.

Office of the Government Statist,
Melbourne, 6th October 1880.

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MAP OF VICTORIA.	

ERRATA.

Page 29, read "West" instead of "South" Griqualand.

Page 164, second line from bottom, read "Order 2" instead of "Order 4."

Page 167, first side note, read "in proportion to total deaths" instead of "in proportion to population."

Page 328, second and third lines, read "In all the years except 1877 and 1879 the value of pastoral produce was greater," instead of "In 1879, for the first time, the value of pastoral produce was less," &c.

SUMMARY OF THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF VICTORIA FROM 1836 TO 1879-80 INCLUSIVE.

Table with columns for Year, Number of Holdings, Area in Occupation, Area Cultivated, and various crops (Wheat, Oats, Barley, Maize, Rye and Here, Pease, Beans, Millet, and Sorghum, Potatoes, Turnips, Mangel-wurzel, Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Cabbages, Onions, Hay, Green Forage, Tobacco, Vines, Other Crops, Gardens and Orchards, Land in Fallow) under the heading 'Area under various Crops.' It also includes columns for Produce Raised (Wheat, Oats, Barley, Maize, Rye and Bere, Pease, Beans, Millet, and Sorghum, Potatoes, Turnips, Mangel-wurzel, Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Cabbages, Onions, Hay, Tobacco, Grapes not made into Wine, Grapes made into Wine, Wine made, Brandy made) and a final Year column.

1 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 are occupied for other purposes than agriculture or the keeping of live stock.
2 The figures in this column express the quantity of alienated land in bond etc occupation for agricultural or pastoral purposes. This is always considerably less than the whole area of land alienated.
3 No return is made of the nature or produce of crops grown in gardens or orchards. The crops respecting which particulars are given are in addition to these.

4 In 1863-4, 1864-5, and 1878-9 the wheat crop was much affected by "rust."
5 The tobacco crop in 1875-6 and 1879-80 failed in most of the districts.

Table with columns for Name of Colony, Area in Square Miles, Year, Population on the 31st December, Births, Deaths, Marriages, Immigrants by Sea, Emigrants by Sea, Public Revenue (Total, Proportion raised by Taxation), Public Expenditure, Public Debt on the 31st December, Imports, Exports, Shipping Inwards and Outwards (Vessels, Tons), Miles of Railway open on the 31st December, Miles of Telegraph line (poles) open on the 31st December, Crown Lands (Granted and Sold to the 31st December, Total Amount realized). Rows include Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.

* Where asterisks occur the information has not been furnished.
† The Revenue and Expenditure of Victoria in all the years specified, and of Queensland in 1876 and subsequent years, are for the twelve months ended 30th June.
‡ In other instances the information relates to the years ended 31st December.
§ The figures for Victoria do not refer to land of which the purchase was not completed. It is believed that such land has been included in the returns of some of the colonies.

* The figures for South Australia, from 1876 onwards include the balance due for lands sold on credit. The figures of the years prior to 1876 do not express the full amount for which such lands were parted with.
† The invested sinking fund in New Zealand amounted, at the end of 1879, to £1,805,231. The total debt of that colony should therefore be reduced by that amount to show the net liability.
‡ Including 2,341,981 acres granted without purchase prior to 1879.

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK, 1879-80.

PART I.—BLUE BOOK.

1. Victoria is situated at the south-east of, and is the southernmost colony* on, the Australian continent. It lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of south latitude, and the 141st and 150th meridians of east longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 420, its greatest breadth about 250, and its extent of coast-line nearly 600 geographical miles. Position of
Victoria.

2. According to the latest computation, the area of Victoria is 88,198 square miles, or 56,446,720 acres. The whole continent of Australia is estimated to contain 2,983,264 square miles, and therefore Victoria occupies about a thirty-fourth part of its surface. Great Britain, exclusive of the islands in the British seas, contains 89,644 square miles, and is therefore slightly larger than Victoria. Area of
Victoria.

3. Victoria is bounded on the north by the River Murray, and by a direct line running in a south-easterly direction from a place near the head waters of that stream, called the Springs, on Forest Hill, to Cape Howe. The positions of the extremities of this line are as follow:— Northern
boundary.

			Latitude S.			Longitude E.
			° ' "			° ' "
The Springs	...	...	36 47 56·90	...	...	148 11 57·75
Cape Howe	...	...	37 30 23·09	...	...	149 58 35·50

4. The western boundary of Victoria, which divides it from South Australia, is a line about 242 geographical miles in length, approximating to the position of the 141st meridian of east longitude, and extending from the Murray to the sea. This line was, in 1847-9, marked upon the ground as the 141st meridian, and was accepted and proclaimed as such in the Government *Gazettes* of the period in the two colonies; but its true position is now found to be $140^{\circ} 58' 7\cdot26''$, and it therefore follows that Victoria exercises jurisdiction over about 360 square miles of South Australian territory. The error was discovered in the course of the Geodetic Survey of Victoria, which was commenced in 1857, when, according to the first observations made by the surveying staff, the marked line appeared to be $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the eastward of its proper position, and it was consequently supposed that South Australia Western
boundary.

* In consequence of its position at the extreme south of the Australian continent Victoria is often mistaken, by English writers and others not well acquainted with Australian geography, for an adjacent colony, which has been misnamed South Australia, the truth being that only a very small part of South Australia is situated further south than even the most northern portion of Victoria. A chapter on the Geography of Victoria was given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874: Ferres, Melbourne.

had encroached upon Victoria to that extent all along the frontier. It was afterwards discovered that, owing to errors in the *Nautical Almanac*, the Victorian geodetic lines had been placed 4 miles too far to the westward, the necessary result being that, instead of South Australia having possession of any portion of the territory of Victoria, the latter was in occupation of a strip of South Australian territory $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad and 242 miles long. This fact the South Australian Government have submitted should be held to be sufficient reason for the reconsideration and re-marking of the boundary line; but to this the Victorian Government object, more especially as they made no demand for its alteration when the error was supposed to be $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles the other way, and also because, in the present state of science, it is admitted to be impossible in these latitudes to lay down meridians at very great distances from the primary within a nearer approximation to their true position than a quarter of a mile, so that, if the boundary were re-adjusted now, improved methods in a few years might indicate that the line was still wrong. It may be observed that what is known of the position of the marked boundary line is entirely due to Victorian observers, and South Australia has never, so far as is known, taken any steps towards testing the accuracy of their observations.*

Southern boundary. 5. The southern boundary of Victoria is the Southern Ocean, Bass's Straits, and the Pacific Ocean. The Southern Ocean is reckoned to extend as far east as a line drawn from the north part of King's Island to Cape Otway; Bass's Straits from that line to one drawn from the north part of Flinders' Island to Wilson's Promontory; and the Pacific Ocean from the last-mentioned line eastward.

Extreme points of Victoria. 6. The southernmost point in Victoria, and consequently in the whole of Australia, is Wilson's Promontory, which lies in latitude $39^{\circ} 8' S.$, longitude $146^{\circ} 26' E.$; the northernmost point is the place where the western boundary of the colony meets the Murray, latitude $34^{\circ} 2' S.$, longitude $140^{\circ} 58' E.$; the point furthest east is Cape Howe, situated in latitude $37^{\circ} 31' S.$, longitude $149^{\circ} 59' E.$; the most westerly point is in the line of the whole western frontier, which, according to the latest correction, lies upon the meridian $140^{\circ} 58' E.$, and extends from latitude $34^{\circ} 2' S.$ to latitude $38^{\circ} 4' S.$, or 242 geographical miles.

Position of Melbourne. 7. The Melbourne observatory is a building specially erected for observatory purposes on the Government reserve on the south side of the River Yarra. According to the latest computation, its latitude is $37^{\circ} 49' 53''$ south, and its longitude $144^{\circ} 58' 42''$ east.

* Whilst this was passing through the press, the South Australian Government announced in Parliament their intention to force a decision on the boundary question, either by selling dutiable articles on the disputed strip of country or granting a lease thereof.

8. The following are the dates of some of the principal events connected with the discovery and history of Victoria* :—
- Principal events.
1770. April 19th.—Victorian land first discovered by Capt. James Cook, R.N.— (“Point Hicks,” believed to be either the present Cape Conran or Cape Everard in Gippsland).
1798. June 4th.—Western Port discovered and entered by Surgeon George Bass, R.N.
- „ Nov. and Dec.—The existence of a strait between Australia and Tasmania proved by Flinders and Bass, who sailed round the latter island in the sloop *Norfolk*.
1800. Dec. 4th to 9th.—Bass's Straits first sailed through from the westward by Lieutenant James Grant, R.N., in H.M.S. *Lady Nelson*, of sixty tons burden, bound from England to Port Jackson. On this occasion Grant discovered and gave the present names to Capes Bridgewater, Nelson, and Sir William Grant, Portland Bay, the Lawrence and Lady Julia Percy Islands, Capes Otway, Patton, Liptrap, &c.
1802. January 5th.—Port Phillip Bay discovered by Acting Lieutenant John Murray, R.N., in the *Lady Nelson*. Heads entered by the launch on February 2nd, and by the vessel on February 15th.
- „ April 26th.—Port Phillip Bay entered and examined by Commander Matthew Flinders, R.N., who was not aware it had been previously discovered by Murray.
1803. Jan. and Feb.—Port Phillip Bay surveyed and the Yarra and Saltwater Rivers discovered by Charles Grimes, Surveyor-General of New South Wales, and party.
- „ October 7th.—Attempt to colonise Port Phillip by Colonel David Collins, in charge of a party of convicts.
1804. January 27th.—Port Phillip abandoned by Collins as unfit for settlement.
1824. Dec. 16th.—Hume and Hovell arrived at Corio Bay, having travelled overland from Sydney.
1834. Nov. 19th.—Permanent settlement founded at Portland Bay by the Messrs. Henty.
1835. May 29th.—John Batman arrived in Port Phillip and made a treaty with the natives for a grant of 600,000 acres of land.
- „ August 28th.—John Pascoe Fawkner's party sailed up the Yarra in the *Enterprise* and founded Melbourne. (Fawkner followed shortly after, and landed on the 18th October.)
1836. April to Oct.—Major (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel Sir) Thomas Livingstone Mitchell made extensive explorations in the Port Phillip District, the western portion of which he named Australia Felix.
- „ Sept. 29th.—Regular Government established under Captain William Lonsdale, who was sent from Sydney to act as Resident Magistrate.
1837. March 2nd.—Governor Sir Richard Bourke arrived from Sydney and gave the name of Melbourne to the metropolis of the new settlement.
- „ June 1st.—First sale of Crown lands took place in Melbourne. Average price of half-acre town lots, £35.
1839. Sept. 30th.—Mr. Charles Joseph La Trobe arrived from Sydney and took charge of the Port Phillip District under the title of Superintendent. The territory over which he exercised jurisdiction was much smaller than the present colony of Victoria, being bounded on the east and west by the 146th and 141st meridians and on the north by the 36th parallel.
1842. August 12th.—Melbourne incorporated as a Town by Act 6 Vict. No. 7.
1848. June 25th.—The Town of Melbourne erected into a City by Royal Letters Patent.
1849. October 12th.—Geelong incorporated as a Town by Act 13 Vict. No. 40.

* For a detailed account of the early history of Victoria, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874.

1851. July 1st.—Port Phillip separated from New South Wales and erected into an independent colony under the name of Victoria.
 „ July and Aug.—Discovery of gold in Victoria.
 1853. February 8th.—Road districts (the origin of the present shires) established by Act 16 Vict. No. 40.
 1854. November. —Riots on Ballarat goldfield. (Eureka Stockade taken on the 2nd December.)
 „ Dec. 29th.—Municipal institutions (the origin of the present cities, towns, and boroughs), established by Act 18 Vict. No. 15.
 1855. Nov. 23rd.—New Constitution proclaimed in Victoria.
 1856. March 19th.—The ballot as a means of electing members of both Houses of Parliament prescribed by Act 19 Vict. No. 12.
 1857. August 27th.—Property qualification of members of the Legislative Assembly abolished by Act 21 Vict. No. 12.
 „ Nov. 24th.—Universal suffrage for electors of the Legislative Assembly made law by Act 21 Vict. No. 33.
 1869. January 1st.—Property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council reduced by Act 32 Vict. No. 334.

Governors.

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

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA.

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Charles Joseph La Trobe ...	30th 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 ...	22nd February 1879
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	3rd January 1875 ...	10th January 1875
The Most Honorable George Augustus Constantine, Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., P.C.	11th January 1875 ...	14th January 1876
	27th February 1879	Still in office

Duration of Governorships.

10. Since Victoria has been an independent colony, the average time during which the Governors of Victoria, prior to Lord Normanby, not including the Acting-Governors, have held office has been about four years and four months.

Interregna in Victoria.

11. During the twelve days between the 19th and the 31st March 1873, the former being the day on which Sir W. F. Stawell left the colony, and the latter that on which Sir G. F. Bowen arrived, also during the five days between the 22nd and 27th February 1879, the

* 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 was absent on leave from the 31st December 1874 to 14th January 1876.

former being the day on which Sir G. F. Bowen left, and the latter that on which Lord Normanby arrived, there was neither Governor nor Acting-Governor in Victoria.

12. Since the inauguration of responsible government, twenty **Ministries.** 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 and retirement from office:—

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
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 ...	20th 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 ...	5th March 1880
19. James Service ...	5th March 1880 ...	3rd August 1880
20. Graham Berry ...	3rd August 1880 ...	Still in office

13. Before the present Government assumed office the average **Duration of** duration of Ministries had been about one year and four months. **Ministries.**

14. The present is the eleventh Parliament since the inauguration of **Parliaments.** 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 and of Dissolution.
1	1	21st November 1856 ...	24th November 1857
	2	3rd December 1857 ...	4th June 1858
	3	7th October 1858 ...	24th February 1859 9th August 1859
2	1	13th October 1859 ...	18th September 1860
	2	20th November 1860 ...	3rd July 1861 11th July 1861
3	1	30th August 1861 ...	18th June 1862
	2	7th November 1862 ...	11th September 1863
	3	26th January 1864 ...	2nd June 1864 25th August 1864

PARLIAMENTS—*continued.*

Number of Parliament.	Number of Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Closing and of Dissolution.
4	1	28th November 1864 ...	28th November 1865 11th December 1865
5	1	12th February 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 30th December 1867
6	1	13th March 1868 ...	29th September 1868
	2	11th February 1869 ...	29th December 1869
	3	15th February 1870 ...	15th July 1870
	4	27th October 1870 ...	29th December 1870 25th January 1871
7	1	25th April 1871 ...	23rd November 1871
	2	30th April 1872 ...	17th December 1872
	3	13th May 1873 ...	25th November 1873 9th March 1874
8	1	19th May 1874 ...	24th December 1874
	2	25th May 1875 ...	7th April 1876
	3	11th July 1876 ...	22nd December 1876 25th April 1877
9	1	22nd May 1877 ...	9th April 1878
	2	9th July 1878 ...	6th December 1878
	3	8th July 1879 ...	5th February 1880 9th February 1880
10	1	11th May 1880 ...	26th June 1880 29th June 1880
11	1	22nd July 1880 ...	

Duration of Parliaments.

15. Parliaments in Victoria have existed, on the average, for two years and two months. Sessions have lasted, on the average, for nearly seven months.

Governors of Australasian colonies.

16. The following are the names of the present Governors of all the Australasian colonies, and the dates of their assuming office:—

GOVERNORS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
Victoria ...	The Most Honorable George Augustus Constantine, Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., P.C.	27th February 1879
New South Wales	The Right Honorable Sir (commonly called Lord) Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus, G.C.B.	4th August 1879
Queensland ...	Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, K.C.M.G.	10th November 1876
South Australia ...	Colonel Sir William Francis Drummond Jervois, K.C.M.G., C.B.	3rd July 1877
Western Australia	Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, K.C.M.G.	10th April 1880
Tasmania ...	Sir Francis Smith, Kt. (acting)* ...	6th April 1880
New Zealand ...	Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G.	27th March 1879

* Major Sir George Cumine Strahan, K.C.M.G., has been appointed Governor of Tasmania, but has not arrived in the colony. At the last moment of going to press it was announced that Lieut.-General Sir John Henry Lefroy, K.C.M.G., C.B., had been appointed to temporarily administer the Government.

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

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS, ETC., 1879.

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	Office.	
			Title.	Year of Assumption of.
Great Britain and Ireland	Victoria I. ...	1819	Queen of Great Britain and Ireland	1837
Austro-Hungary	Franz Joseph I. ...	1830	Empress of India ... Emperor of Austria ...	1877 1848
Belgium	Leopold II. ...	1835	King of Hungary ... King of the Belgians	1867 1865
Brazil	Pedro II. ...	1825	Emperor of Brazil ...	1831
China	Quang-Su ...	1871	Emperor of China ...	1875
Denmark	Christian IX. ...	1818	King of Denmark ...	1863
Egypt	Mohamed Tewfik ...	1852	Khedive of Egypt ...	1879
France	F. P. J. Grévy ...	1813	President of the French Republic	1879
Germany	Wilhelm I. ...	1797	King of Prussia ...	1861
Greece	Georgios I. ...	1845	Emperor of Germany King of the Hellenes	1871 1863
Holland	Willem III. ...	1817	King of the Netherlands	1849
Italy	Umberto I. ...	1844	King of Italy ...	1878
"	Leo XIII. (Giachino Pecci)	1810	Supreme Pontiff ...	1878
Japan	Mutsu Hito ...	1852	Mikado of Japan ...	1867
Montenegro	Nicholas I. ...	1841	Hospodar of Montenegro	1860
Morocco	Muley-Hassan	1831	Sultan of Morocco ...	1873
Persia	Nassr-ed-Din ...	1829	Shah of Persia ...	1848
Portugal	Luis I. ...	1838	King of Portugal ...	1861
Roumania	Karl I. ...	1839	Prince of Roumania	1866
Russia	Alexander II. ...	1818	Emperor of Russia ...	1855
Servia	Milan II. ...	1855	Prince of Servia ...	1872
Spain	Alfonso XII. ...	1857	King of Spain ...	1874
Sweden and Norway	Oscar II. ...	1829	King of Sweden and Norway	1872
Tunis	Sidi Mohamed-el-Sadok	1813	Bey of Tunis ...	1859
Turkey	Abdul-Hamid II.	1842	Sultan of Turkey ...	1876
United States	R. B. Hayes ...	1822	President of the United States	1877

18. It will be observed that only one ruler—the Emperor of Germany—was born before the commencement of the present century; also that, with the exception of the Emperor of Brazil, who ascended the throne at the early age of 6 years, no monarch has reigned so long as the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.

19. The land forces of Victoria embrace a paid Artillery Corps and the various Volunteer Corps, consisting of the Cavalry, Artillery, Rifle, Engineer, and Torpedo and Signal arms of the service. The following

table shows the designation, strength, and establishment of the various corps at the end of 1879:—

LAND FORCES.—STRENGTH AND ESTABLISHMENT.

Branch of Service.	Strength, 31st December 1879.					Wanting to Complete.	Establishment.
	Officers.	Ser-geants.	Rank and File.		Total.		
			Regular.	Supernumerary.			
Victorian Artillery... ..	2	4	168	...	174	17	191
Volunteers:—							
Cavalry—							
Metropolitan Troop ...	4	5	21	...	30	12	42
Kyneton " ...	4	4	34	9	51	...	42
Sandhurst " ...	6	5	29	...	40	2	42
Ballarat " ...	5	3	33	...	41	1	42
Southern " ...	4	4	34	3	45	...	42
Castlemaine " ...	4	2	25	...	31	11	42
Artillery—							
E. Melbourne Corps ...	8	11	100	...	119	106	225
St. Kilda " ...	8	12	117	...	137	13	150
Metropolitan " ...	4	13	125	...	142	8	150
Williamstown " ...	9	8	132	...	149	51	200
Geelong " ...	5	10	103	...	118	32	150
S. Grant Corps—							
Queenscliff Detachment	3	3	27	...	33	} 73	150
Drysdale " ...	2	3	39	...	44		
Western Corps—							
Portland Detachment...	3	5	75	...	83	} 17	225
Belfast " ...	3	4	64	...	71		
Warrnambool " ...	3	3	48	...	54		
Emerald Hill Corps ...	6	8	115	...	129	21	150
Engineer Corps ...	5	9	136	14	164	...	150
Torpedo and Signal Corps...	7	...	19	...	26	4	30
Rifles—							
Metropolitan Corps ...	6	10	119	...	135	40	175
Carlton " ...	6	8	156	...	170	5	175
Collingwood " ...	6	4	129	...	139	11	150
E. Collingwood " ...	5	6	94	...	105	45	150
Richmond " ...	5	5	69	...	79	71	150
Southern " ...	5	5	100	...	110	40	150
1st Ballarat " ...	9	14	207	...	230	70	300
2nd Ballarat Corps—							
Creswick Detachment	1	3	71	3	78	...	75
Clunes " ...	2	5	68	9	84	...	75
Bendigo Corps ...	4	8	163	...	175	...	175
1st Castlemaine Corps ...	8	8	129	...	145	5	150
2nd Castlemaine Corps—							
Maldon Detachment ...	3	4	59	...	66	9	75
Kyneton " ...	2	3	39	...	44	6	50
Malmsbury " ...	2	3	45	3	53	...	50
Total ...	159	202	2,892	41	3,294	670	3,923
Staff—Unattached, &c. ...	52	26	...	...	78	...	...
" Bands ...	...	...	15	...	15	...	...
Grand Total ...	211	228	2,907	41	3,387	...	...

20. It will be observed that, at the end of 1879, the total military establishment, exclusive of the staff, was 3,923, which is 117 more than at the end of 1878; also that the total strength amounted to 3,294, or 629 less than the establishment. The deficiencies in the various corps are shown in the table to have amounted to 670; but as against this must be set 41 supernumeraries, whereby the number wanted to complete is reduced to 629, as stated. Strength and establishment.

21. The rifles in possession of the military forces and their distribution amongst the various corps at the end of 1879 were as follow. It will be observed that the Martini-Henry rifle is the one in general use:— Rifles of land forces.

RIFLES IN POSSESSION OF LAND FORCES.

Branch of Service.	Total Number of Rifles.	Pattern of Rifles.					
		Martini-Henry.	Breech-loading Carbine.	Long Enfield.	Lancaster Large Bore.	Lancaster Reduced Bore.	General Hay.
Victorian Artillery ...	259	120	139	...	...	...	...
Volunteers—							
Cavalry ...	87	32	55	...	...	...	...
Artillery ...	924	858	41	6	...	12	7
Engineers ...	140	140	...	...	...	...	...
Torpedo and Signal Corps	40	10	30	...	...	...	...
Rifles ...	1,796	1,758	...	15	9	12	2
Total ...	3,246	2,918	265	21	9	24	9

22. The following statement of the number and calibre of the guns in possession of the land forces has been furnished by the Commandant:— Guns of land forces.

	Number.
Garrison guns ...	Muzzle-loading rifled, 9" ... 6
	" " " 80-pr. ... 23
	Smooth-bored, 68-pr. ... 30
Guns of position	" " 32-pr. ... 46
	Breech-loading rifled, 40-pr. ... 6
Field guns ...	Breech-loading Armstrong's, rifled, 12-pr. ... 6
	" " " " 6-pr. ... 6
	Muzzle-loading rifled, Whitworth's, 3-pr. ... 6
	Smooth-bored howitzers, 24-pr. ... 1
	" " " 12-pr. ... 9
Guns, 6-pr. ... 2	
Total ...	141*

23. The Victorian naval forces consist of the warships *Cerberus* and *Nelson* and the steam sloop *Victoria*; of a Naval Reserve, the men of which receive a small fee as a retainer; and of Torpedo Corps. Naval forces.

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

The following particulars respecting the naval forces have been kindly supplied for this work in continuation of the account given last year :—

“By reference to the *Victorian Year-Book* for 1878-9, it will be seen that, at the time when every day might bring news of the mother country being plunged in war, the defences of our port were strengthened to as great an extent and in as complete a manner as was possible with available materials.

“The *Nelson* being found on examination to be unfit for sea service in her then condition—dry-rot having got into her upper timbers—was cut down into a frigate, heavier armament was procured for her, and in every way possible the old training ship was rendered fit for a sea-going cruiser. This position she is now well qualified to fill, being, with the exception of the *Cerberus*, the most heavily-armed vessel in these waters.

“The *Cerberus* was fitted with new steam-steering gear in 1878, and the utility of this addition has on many occasions been tested in the most thorough manner, and there can be no doubt of its great value in time of action, as it enables the vessel to be handled with the utmost ease and confidence.

“Though her boilers have been in her for a length of time, which would have caused them in the Royal Navy to be replaced, by judicious repairs effected by her engineers, under the superintendence of the Government Inspector of Machinery, they are still in serviceable condition, as was proved recently, when all the small engines of the ship were worked simultaneously with her main engines, thus putting the boilers to a most severe test.

“It may also be noticed that the electric light manufactured by Wilde and Co., mentioned as on its way to the colony, has now arrived, forming a valuable adjunct to the usefulness of the vessel.

“The crew, being constantly drilled, are well up in their various duties, and will prove themselves, should the occasion arise, a smart and efficient body for defence purposes.

“As was stated in the previous *Year-Book*, the *Victoria*—which was transferred from the Harbor to the Naval Department—was, on Captain Mandeville’s recommendation, and under his supervision, repaired, and strengthened by the addition of a 64-pr. rifled pivot gun, and is now available at an hour’s notice for any emergency, in cases of wreck, &c., that may arise to call her services into request.

“The greatest energy and zeal has been displayed by both officers and men throughout the force, and though there are not men enough to man all the ships at once, and the number in each vessel is small, yet, by constant drill and able instruction from the officers under Captain Mandeville, they are in a most efficient condition, especially so as a great number of them have undergone considerable previous training in the Royal Navy. The present crew would form an excellent nucleus, should it be necessary at any time fully to man the vessels.”

Strength and
establish-
ment of
naval forces.

24. The strength and establishment of the naval forces at the end of 1879 were as follow. Six officers, and 3 petty officers and men were required to complete the establishment :—

NAVAL FORCES.—STRENGTH AND ESTABLISHMENT.

Ship or Corps.	Strength, 31st December 1879.				Wanted to Complete.	Establishment.
	Officers.	Petty Officers and Men.	Boys.	Total.		
H.M.V.S. <i>Cerberus</i> ...	13	94	16	123	...	123
„ <i>Nelson</i> ...	1	59	...	60	1	61
„ <i>Victoria</i> ...	1	28	2	31	1	32
Naval Reserve ...	11	214	...	225	7	232
Torpedo Corps ...	2	7	...	9	...	9
Total ...	28	402	18	448	9	457

25. The following guns were in possession of the naval forces at the end of 1879:— Guns of
naval
forces.

H.M.V.S. <i>Cerberus</i> .—Woolwich, 10-in., 400-pr.	...	4
" " Howitzer, 12-pr.	...	2
H.M.V.S. <i>Nelson</i> .—Woolwich, 7-in., 116-pr.	...	2
" " Shunt, 45 cwt., 64-pr.	...	19
Smooth-bore, 32-pr.	...	10
H.M.V.S. <i>Victoria</i> .—Shunt, 45 cwt., 64-pr.	...	1
" " Howitzer, 12-pr.	...	4
Naval Reserve.—Smooth-bore, 32-pr.	...	16
Total	...	58

26. The rifles and revolvers in possession of the naval forces at the same period were as follow. It will be seen that the former numbered 358, and the latter 193:— 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> .—Rifles—Martini-Henry	...	75
" " Revolvers—Deane and Adams' breech-loading	...	50
Pattern undescribed	...	119
Naval Reserve.—Rifles—Martini-Henry	...	219
" " Sea service	...	14
Total small arms	...	551

27. The following table shows the expenditure on military and naval defences during 1878-9. The items under the heads of "salaries," exclusive of those of the staff, and of "contingencies," show the average cost during 1878-9 of each man in the Victorian artillery to have been £89 5s. 4d., and in the volunteers to have been £6 3s. 11d.*:— Expenditure
on defences,
1878-9.

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE, 1878-9.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Salaries—Staff	3,821	16	0
" Artillery Corps	9,523	19	6
Contingencies—Artillery Corps	5,830	10	2
" Volunteer Force	18,336	1	7
In aid of the Victorian Rifle Association	1,000	0	0
Ammunition	885	0	6
Expenses connected with Sir W. Jervois' report on defences	135	5	10
Military buildings, &c.	23,787	2	3
Defence works	19,597	2	1
Total	82,916	17	11

* These calculations have been reckoned from the strength on the 31st December 1878, viz., 172 Victorian artillery, and 2,959 volunteers.

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE, 1878-9—continued.

NAVAL EXPENDITURE.					£	s.	d.
H.M.V.S. <i>Cerberus</i> —Salaries	...	...	...	...	12,669	6	5
" " Contingencies	...	...	...	...	4,730	11	4
H.M.V.S. <i>Nelson</i> —Salaries	...	...	...	...	5,178	11	0
" " Contingencies	...	...	...	...	2,452	4	11
H.M.V.S. <i>Victoria</i> —Salaries	...	...	...	...	2,903	17	6
" " Contingencies	...	...	...	...	2,883	2	5
Naval Reserve—Salaries...	...	...	...	...	2,735	7	6
" " Contingencies	...	...	...	...	1,112	11	9
Torpedo Corps—Salaries ...	...	...	...	...	320	2	10
" " Contingencies	...	...	...	...	219	4	11
Total ...	...	...	...	...	35,205	0	7
Total expenditure on defences	...	...	...	...	118,121	18	6

Expenditure on defences, 1854 to 1879.

28. A statement of the expenditure on defences during the last twenty-five years and a half will be found in the following table. It will be observed that in 1878-9 the military expenditure was greater than in any other year since 1867, also that the naval expenditure was exceeded in 1877-8, but in no other year since 1864 :—

EXPENDITURE ON DEFENCES, 1854 TO 1879.

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
1876-7	54,599	19,421	74,020
1877-8	62,842	58,424	121,266
1878-9	82,917	35,205	118,122
Towards cost of <i>Cerberus</i>	...	73,520	73,520
" " <i>Nelson</i>	...	28,446	28,446
Total ...	1,741,803	516,622	2,258,425
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 ...	...	...	2,445,516

29. Retiring allowances are, as I have pointed out on former occasions, of two kinds, viz., those awarded to persons without reference to whether they are old or disabled, or are still fit for duty, in consideration of eminent services rendered to the State either by themselves or their relatives; and those granted only to public servants who, by reason of age or infirmity, are incapacitated from the performance of duty. The first are strictly pensions; the second, although often called pensions, are, properly speaking, not so, but superannuation allowances. Retiring allowances.

30. The amount of a pension does not depend upon the age of the recipient, or whether the service for which it is granted has extended over a long period or a short one. The recipient of a superannuation allowance, unless suffering from an infirmity supposed to be incurable, must have reached a certain minimum age, and must have served for not less than a certain time, the amount of his allowance depending upon the position attained in the service, and the number of years served. Age an element in certain cases only.

31. Of pensions there were in 1878-9 four in all, embracing allowances to two officers released from responsible offices on political grounds, to the widow of a former Governor of Victoria, and to the daughter of an eminent explorer of the Australian coasts. The total amount included in these pensions was £2,967, or an average of £741 15s. to each pensioner. Pensions.

32. The persons entitled to superannuation allowances in the same year numbered 187. They consisted of one former judge of the Supreme Court, and three former judges of County Courts, of one ex-Surveyor-General, and 174 other ex-officers of the Civil Service, also of 8 ex-officers of the Lunacy Department. The aggregate amount of the allowances to these persons was £28,261, or an average of £151 2s. 7d. to each recipient. Superannuation allowances.

33. Taken together, the pensions and superannuation allowances numbered 191, or 12 more than in the previous year, and amounted to £31,228, or £3,617 more than in that year. The average to each recipient was £111 2s. 10d., or £43 2s. 1d. less than in 1877-8. Pensions, &c., 1878 and 1879.

34. The different authorities under which pensions and superannuation allowances are legalized, and the recipients to whom they were awarded, also the number on the list during 1878-9, and the gross and average amount of the pensions and superannuation allowances payable, will be found in the following table:— Pensions, &c. 1878-9.

PENSIONS AND SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES, 1878-9.

Authority under which legalized.	Description of the Recipients.	Number of Persons on the List.	Amount Payable in 1878-9.*					
			Total.			Average to each Recipient.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
PENSIONS.								
18 & 19 Vict. cap. 55 (Constitution Act, Schedule D)	Former Ministers of the Crown	2	1,866	13	4†	933	6	8
21 Vict. No. 20 ...	Daughter of the late Captain Flinders, R.N.	1	100	0	0	100	0	0
33 Vict. No. 362 ...	Widow of a former Governor of Victoria	1	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.								
18 & 19 Vict. cap. 55 (Constitution Act, Schedule D)	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
33 Vict. No. 345 (County Court Statute)	County Court Judges ...	3	2,066	13	4	688	17	8
25 Vict. No. 160 (Civil Service Act)	Officers in the Civil Service	174	23,527	4	7	135	4	3
31 Vict. No. 309 (Lunacy Statute)	Officers in the Lunacy Department	8	167	4	5	20	18	1
Total		191	31,227	15	8	163	9	11

Police pensions, how granted.

35. Superannuation allowances to the police are not included in the foregoing statement, as they are paid under the Police Regulations Statute (37 Vict. No. 476) out of a fund called the Police Superannuation Fund, which consists of an annual income of £2,800, arising from the investment of £70,000 in Government stock. This is supplemented by an annual grant of £2,000 from the consolidated revenue; by fines imposed on, and penalties and damages awarded to, members of the force by magistrates; and, if necessary, by a deduction not exceeding 2½ per cent. from the pay of the members of the force. In all cases of a police superannuation allowance being granted, the option is given to the retiring member to commute it for a gratuity equal to one month's pay for each year of service.

Number of police pensions and gratuities, 1878-9.

36. The number of recipients of police retiring allowances in 1878-9 was 79, the gross amount payable was £6,867 13s. 4d., or an average of £86 18s. 8d. to each recipient. In addition, gratuities in lieu of retiring allowances were paid in 23 instances. These gratuities amounted in

* These columns contain the amounts payable according to the Treasurer's statement. The sums actually paid were in some instances still less, as the reductions in consequence of the deaths of recipients during the year are not taken into account in the figures.

† In addition to this sum, an amount of £29 11s. 4d. was paid to the widow of the late R. D. Ireland for arrears of pension.

the aggregate to £6,487 15s. 10d., or an average of £282 1s. 7d. to each recipient.

37. In the year under review, for the second time, a deduction was made from the pay of the police for the purpose of enabling the superannuation fund to meet the demands made thereon. The deduction made was at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or the full amount allowed by law, and realised £4,196; but, even with this addition to the ordinary receipts,* the deficit on the year's transactions amounted to £419, which was defrayed from a balance brought forward from the previous year.

Deduction from pay of police.

38. Except in cases of infirmity of mind or body, the minimum age at which retiring allowances are granted to members of the civil service is sixty years, and to members of the police force fifty-five years. Of the existing retiring allowances, however, 25 per cent. of those granted to civil servants, and as many as 67 per cent. of those granted to the police, were awarded in consequence of infirmity or disablement before the full age had been attained.

Retiring allowances granted for infirmity.

39. In addition to the superannuation allowances, for which the amounts are specially appropriated, certain allowances are voted by Parliament each year to retired public servants who, whilst in the employment of the State, were attached to the unclassified branches of the service, and consequently were not comprehended in any of the several Statutes under which retiring allowances are legalized. The number of such allowances in 1878-9 was 90, their gross amount £9,153 1s. 3d., or an average of £101 14s. to each recipient.

Allowances voted by Parliament.

40. The following is a summary of the pensions and superannuation allowances, of all descriptions, payable out of the general revenue during the year 1878-9 :—

Summary of retiring allowances.

SUMMARY OF PENSIONS AND RETIRING ALLOWANCES PAYABLE †
FROM THE REVENUE, 1878-9.

	£	s.	d.
Former Ministers of the Crown	1,866	13	4
Lady Darling and Mrs. Petrie	1,100	0	0
Former judge of Supreme Court	1,500	0	0
„ judges of County Courts	2,066	13	4
„ Surveyor-General	1,000	0	0
„ officers of the Civil Service	23,527	4	7
„ „ Lunacy department	167	4	5
„ police	2,000	0	0†
Allowances voted by Parliament	9,153	1	3
Total	£42,380	16	11

* See paragraph 35 ante.

† The amounts actually paid were in some instances less than these. See footnote to table following paragraph 34 ante.

‡ These figures represent the amount payable from the general revenue. For total of retiring allowances to the police, see paragraph 36 ante.

PART II.—POPULATION.

Population.

41. At the end of each quarter an estimate of the population of Victoria is made by the Government Statist by means of the figures of the previous quarter, and the difference between the numbers recorded as having been born and as having died, and between those who arrived in the colony and those who departed therefrom by sea.

Imperfections in population estimates.

42. These estimates are to a certain extent imperfect, for in the first place no account is or can be taken of the arrivals or departures overland, and the calculated population is in consequence liable to be greater or less than the truth, according as the latter or the former preponderate; secondly, persons going from Victoria to the neighboring colonies by means of the intercolonial steamers frequently do not take their passages beforehand, and consequently no record is made of their departure, whilst, as the arrivals by sea are all duly reported, the estimated population is from this cause apt to exceed the correct number; thirdly, as the registration of death must precede burial, all or nearly all the deaths are registered, but as there is no such absolute necessity for registering births, a certain percentage are always left unregistered, from which cause the estimate of population is likely to understate the truth. The decennial census of the colony is to be taken in 1881, and it will then be seen which of these disturbing influences has been the most potent, or whether they have counteracted one another. In the meantime it will be well to remember that entire reliance is not to be placed upon the population estimates.

Crews not included in estimate.

43. The crews of vessels coming to and leaving Victorian ports are not included amongst either the arrivals or departures, as it is held by the immigration authorities that the numbers about balance.

Population at end of 1879.

44. The estimated population of Victoria at the end of the year 1879 was as follows:—

POPULATION, 31ST DECEMBER 1879.*

Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	489,559
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	409,774
									899,333
									899,333

Increase of population, 1879.

45. The increase of population during the year was 19,891, viz., 11,243 males and 8,648 females. Of this increase, about three-fourths—viz., 14,719, consisting of 6,694 males and 8,025 females—resulted from the excess of births over deaths, and the remainder—viz., 5,172, consisting

* 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 latest estimate at the time of these pages going to press was for the 30th June 1880, and was as follows:—Males, 494,763; females, 414,089; total, 908,852.

of 4,549 males and 623 females—was due to excess of arrivals over departures.

46. The increase of population was greater than in the previous year by 1,236, and also exceeded that in the years 1872 to 1876, but was less than in 1877 or in any of the first three years of the previous decenniad, as will be seen by the following figures:—

Increase of population, 1869 to 1879.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

1869	...	25,176	1873	...	19,765	1877	...	20,487
1870	...	26,809	1874	...	17,945	1878	...	18,655
1871	...	25,846	1875	...	14,835	1879	...	19,891
1872	...	18,282	1876	...	17,028			

47. The increase of population during 1879 was equivalent to an addition of 2·26 per cent. to the population at the commencement of the year. This was less than the average annual increase during the previous ten years, which was at the rate of 2·61 per cent.

Average increase of population per annum.

48. The increase by excess of births over deaths not only exceeded by 840 that in 1878, but also exceeded that in all the years since 1873. It was, however, below that of any other year of the previous decenniad:—

Increase by births.

INCREASE BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS.*

1869	...	...	15,410	1875	...	...	11,433
1870	...	...	16,731	1876	...	...	13,208
1871	...	...	17,464	1877	...	...	13,234
1872	...	...	16,530	1878	...	...	13,879
1873	...	...	16,599	1879	...	...	14,719
1874	...	...	14,578				

49. The increase by excess of arrivals over departures was greater by 396 than in the preceding year. It also exceeded that in five of the other years of the previous decenniad, being less only than in 1877, 1871, 1870, and 1869:—

Increase by immigration.

INCREASE BY EXCESS OF ARRIVALS OVER DEPARTURES. †

1869...	11,152	1872	...	1,752	1875	...	3,402	1878	...	4,776
1870...	11,467	1873	...	3,166	1876	...	3,820	1879	...	5,172
1871...	8,382	1874	...	3,367	1877	...	7,253			

50. 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 seven years.

Males and females.

51. In order to afford means for 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

Mean population, 1879.

* 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 paragraphs 86 to 97 *post*.

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 :—

ESTIMATED MEAN POPULATION, 1879.

Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	483,425
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	405,075
									888,500
									888,500

Ages, birth-places, religions, and occupations.

52. 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 figures in the next four tables have been calculated according to the best information available ; but absolute dependence must not be placed upon the figures.

Ages.

53. In newly settled countries, which are subject during the early stages of their history to large accessions of population from without, the proportions of those living at different ages are subject to much variation, and so great were these disturbances in Victoria during the early years of the gold discoveries, that it was necessary a considerable period should elapse before the population could, in point of age, attain a natural condition. Thus during the ten years which intervened between the censuses of 1851 and 1861, when the population increased seven-fold, the excess of immigrants over emigrants by sea—consisting to a large extent of unmarried adult males—amounted, in round numbers, to 340,000, as contrasted with only 50,000 in the next decenniad, and only 41,000 in the nine years since the census of 1871 ; and hence the native-born population was necessarily inadequate for many years to fully replace those at the middle ages, whose numbers, having been in a much less degree supplemented from exterior sources, have continued to diminish. This was ascertained to be the case in 1871, when it was found that the male population between the ages of 20 and 35 had decreased during the previous ten years by 49,000, and this notwithstanding the gain by excess of immigration over emigration at those ages had during the same period been 24,000.* That a normal condition has even yet not been reached was exemplified indirectly in the last *Victorian Year-Book*,† where an actual decrease was shown to have occurred in the number of deaths of males at

* See pages 12 and 13 of the General Report on the Census of 1871, Parliamentary Paper No. 28, Session 1874.

† *Victorian Year-Book*, 1878-9, paragraph 310.

certain ages, viz., between 25 and 45 ; and this is corroborated by the age returns of the last census, which show that, whilst the male population between 25 and 45 numbered, in 1871, 134,500, those who would in 1881, if living, supply their places (*i.e.*, those between 15 and 35) numbered only 111,642, or about 23,000 less, which with the deaths in the ten years would probably cause the total diminution to be not less than 30,000—a number not at all likely to be made up by any excess of immigration. This subject is of much importance, since, if these assumptions are correct, a clue will be afforded to the explanation of many circumstances which at first sight appear anomalous, such as, for instance, the continuous decrease of the marriage and birth rates.* In view of the facts, it appears that the age proportions prevailing at the last census are inapplicable to the present time, which being the case, it is considered that the best means for determining approximately the ages of the living is to estimate them from the recorded ages at death. This was the basis of the calculation used for the first time in last year's issue of this work, and the figures then given have been brought on by proportion to those which appear in the following table :—

AGES OF THE PEOPLE, 1879 (ESTIMATED).

Ages.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years	59,949	59,424	119,373
5 to 10 "	66,766	65,157	131,923
10 " 15 "	53,234	52,588	105,822
15 " 20 "	52,166	49,531	101,697
20 " 25 "	35,710	33,099	68,809
25 " 30 "	29,233	26,439	55,672
30 " 35 "	26,281	22,682	48,963
35 " 40 "	30,162	22,883	53,045
40 " 45 "	35,405	20,862	56,267
45 " 50 "	31,106	17,911	49,017
50 " 55 "	24,933	13,466	38,399
55 " 60 "	16,091	8,870	24,961
60 " 65 "	10,355	5,397	15,752
65 " 70 "	6,310	2,888	9,198
70 " 75 "	3,219	2,423	5,642
75 years and upwards	2,505	1,455	3,960
Total	483,425	405,075	888,500

54. In the following table, showing the birthplaces and allegiance of Birthplaces. the people, the estimate of Victorian-born has been obtained by deducting from the births of males 60 per cent. of the deaths of males, and from the births of females 70 per cent. of the deaths of females, and adding

* See Part IV., Vital Statistics, *post*.

the remainders to the numbers of males and females of Victorian nativity returned at the last census. This mode of computation is based upon the proportion found to exist between the increase of persons born in Victoria during the interval between the censuses of 1861 and 1871 and the ratio of the deaths to the births which occurred during the same decennial period. Those born in "Other Australian colonies" have been increased in the same ratio as the Victorians, and the remainder of the population has been distributed amongst the other nationalities according to the census proportions :—

BIRTHPLACES AND ALLEGIANCE OF THE PEOPLE, 1879 (ESTIMATED).

Place of Birth.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	244,342	243,072	487,414
Other Australian colonies	21,105	21,292	42,397
England and Wales	101,239	64,152	165,391
Scotland	31,245	23,025	54,270
Ireland	48,838	47,725	96,563
Other British possessions	2,621	1,143	3,764
China*	17,695	30	17,725
Other Foreign countries	16,340	4,636	20,976
Total	483,425	405,075	888,500
ALLEGIANCE.			
British subjects	445,529	400,854	846,383
Foreign subjects	37,896	4,221	42,117

Victorian-born,
1871-9.

55. The following is an estimate of the number of persons of Victorian birth living in the colony in 1871 and each succeeding year, the calculations for the latter years having been made upon the principle just explained :—

VICTORIAN-BORN, 1871 TO 1879 (ESTIMATED).

On 30th June of each Year.	Estimated Number of Victorian-born Living in Victoria.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
1871	168,186	166,647	334,833
1872	178,817	177,421	356,238
1873	188,987	187,809	376,796
1874	198,866	197,755	396,621
1875	207,869	206,660	414,529
1876	216,706	215,984	432,690
1877	225,702	224,912	450,614
1878	234,857	233,862	468,719
1879	244,342	243,072	487,414

* Much doubt must exist as to the correctness of the estimate of the number of Chinese, as, independently of those who come and go overland, of which no record whatever is or can be kept, the returns of the Immigration department make no distinction between the Chinese and other passengers who depart by the intercolonial steamers. Mr. C. P. Hodges, Chinese Interpreter, in a report dated 31st May 1880, addressed to the Honorable the Premier of Victoria, assumes the number of Chinese in the colony to be 13,000, of whom he states about 880 reside in Melbourne and suburbs. At the same time he estimates the number in New South Wales to be 9,500; Queensland, 14,524; South Australia (including Northern territory), 2,000; Tasmania, 750; and New Zealand, 4,433. Total in Australia, 44,207.

56. The religions of the people have been estimated entirely upon Religions. the basis of the proportions existing at the last census :—

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1879 (ESTIMATED).

Religious Belief.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Church of England	176,850	143,072	319,922
Presbyterians	74,940	65,276	140,216
Wesleyans	59,444	57,522	116,966
Other Protestants	35,598	29,553	65,151
Roman Catholics	106,685	105,135	211,820
Jews	2,481	1,948	4,429
Pagans	21,756	38	21,794
Other sects	5,671	2,531	8,202
Total	483,425	405,075	888,500

57. The following estimate of the occupations of the people is based, Occupations. generally, upon the census proportions ; but in the case of miners the estimate of the Secretary for Mines for 1879, and in the case of persons engaged in pastoral pursuits and agriculture the numbers returned by the collectors of agricultural statistics in the same year, have been substituted for figures brought on from the census. Some slight changes have also been made in the numbers of laborers, domestic servants, and wives, widows, children, &c. Under all these heads the estimate may be considered tolerably reliable. The other figures must be taken only for what they may be worth, as in the case of the Ages, Birthplaces, and Religions :—

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1879 (ESTIMATED).

Occupations of the People.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ministering to government	4,820	210	5,030
" religion	1,015	74	1,089
" health	1,543	1,450	2,993
" law	1,367	1	1,368
" education	2,520	4,532	7,052
" art, science, and literature	2,055	201	2,256
Traders	11,050	1,604	12,654
Assisting in exchange of money or commodities	9,224	282	9,506
Ministering to entertaining and clothing	15,147	17,712	32,859
Domestic servants	2,829	28,317	31,146
Contractors, artisans, and mechanics	50,469	496	50,965
Miners	37,743	...	37,743 *
Engaged in pursuits subsidiary to mining	805	2	807
" pastoral pursuits and agriculture... ..	71,954	31,566	103,520 †
" pursuits subsidiary to grazing and agriculture	2,952	7	2,959
" land carriage	14,703	106	14,809
" sea navigation... ..	3,272	14	3,286

* These figures were furnished by the Secretary for Mines.

† Number returned as employed on farms and stations on the 31st March 1879.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1879 (ESTIMATED)—*continued.*

Occupations of the People.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Dealing in food	15,810	1,277	17,087
Laborers... ..	34,441	20	34,461
Engaged in miscellaneous pursuits	429	45	474
Of independent means	1,626	638	2,264
Wives, widows, children, relatives, scholars ...	187,309	311,702	499,011
Public burden	8,226	4,330	12,556
Of no occupation, unspecified	2,116	489	2,605
Total	483,425	405,075	888,500

Urban and rural population compared.

58. The following is a division of the area and population of Victoria into three districts, the first being the district comprised within a radius of ten miles from the centre of Melbourne; the second the space outside that limit embraced in cities, towns, and boroughs (present or former); and the third the remainder of the colony:—

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1879.

Districts.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Mean Population, 1879.		
		Total.	Proportions per cent.	Persons to the Square Mile.
Urban ... { Metropolitan ...	258	265,000	29·83	1,027
Urban ... { Extra-Metropolitan *	135	194,965	21·94	1,444
Extra-Urban or Rural	87,805	428,535	48·23	5
Total of Victoria	88,198	888,500	100·00	10

Increasing proportion of population of metropolis.

59. It will thus be seen that the urban is even greater than the rural population, and that the population of the metropolis alone is equal to nearly 30 per cent. of that of the whole colony. This proportion has a tendency to increase, as will be observed by the following figures:—

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION OF MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS TO TOTAL POPULATION OF VICTORIA.

1861	...	...	...	...	25·89
1871	...	...	...	...	28·27
1879	...	...	...	...	29·83

Area and population of Melbourne and suburbs.

60. The following table shows the estimated area and the population in 1879 of the various cities, towns, and boroughs comprised in the metropolitan district. The immediate suburbs of Melbourne will be at once recognised by the density of their populations, which in some instances exceeds that of the city proper:—

* In addition to the present Extra-Metropolitan cities, towns, and boroughs, certain towns, which were at one time independent municipalities, but have since become portions of shires, are included in this line. These are Avoca, Beechworth, Chiltern, Gisborne, Guildford, Jamieson, Kyneton, Maldon, Taradale, and Woodend.

MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS.—AREA AND POPULATION, 1879.

Sub-districts.	Estimated Area in Acres.	Year 1879.	
		Mean Population.	Persons to the Acre.
Melbourne City	4,480	63,250	14·1
Hotham Town	553	16,286	29·5
Fitzroy City	800	19,163	24·0
Collingwood City	1,241	22,300	18·0
Richmond Town	1,200	20,949	17·5
Brunswick Borough	2,880	5,816	2·0
Prahran City	2,400	20,040	8·4
Emerald Hill Town... ..	2,442	26,300	10·8
Sandridge Borough... ..	2,400	7,945	3·3
St. Kilda Borough	1,920	10,283	5·4
Brighton Borough	3,273	4,650	1·4
Essendon and Flemington Borough	4,907	3,950	·8
Hawthorn Borough... ..	2,240	5,410	2·4
Kew Borough	3,445	4,900	1·4
Footscray Borough... ..	5,760	5,500	1·0
Williamstown Borough	2,540	8,300	3·3
Remainder of district	123,103	17,919	·1
Total	165,584	262,961	1·6
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and river ... ..	...	2,039 *	...
Total population, including shipping	...	265,000	...

61. It is estimated that at the first colonization of Port Phillip the Aborigines numbered about 5,000. When Victoria became an independent colony the number was officially stated to be 2,693. The following is the result of a census taken by the Central Board for the Protection of the Aborigines on the 15th March 1877:—

ABORIGINES, 1877.

Sex.	Black.		Of Mixed Blood.		Total.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Males	425	71	64	73	489	144	633
Females	211	67	70	86	281	153	434
Total	636	138	134	159	770	297	1,067

62. The total number of Aborigines by the table is 1,067. According to an estimate made by the Board in 1873, the number of Aborigines at that time was 1,553. If the numbers at both periods are correct, Decrease of Aborigines.

* Figures showing population at last census (2nd April 1871).

the falling-off in four years has been 486, or nearly a third, and the Aborigines must be decreasing at a much faster rate than has been generally supposed.

Aborigines
on stations.

63. The Board, in their report dated 1st July 1879, state that about half the Aborigines are settled on the different Aboriginal stations; that the proceeds of those stations amounted in the year to £1,189; and that the hops raised at the Coranderrk station realised the highest price of any sold in the Melbourne market.

Clothing, &c.,
supplied to
Aborigines.

64. The clothing, provisions, &c., purchased for the use of the Aborigines throughout the colony, during the twelve months ended with the 30th June 1879, amounted in the aggregate to £5,180.

Aborigines
married to
Europeans.

65. Three of the Aboriginal males were married to women of European birth or origin.

Gold mining
population,
1879.

66. When the last 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 Department. The following is the result of that estimate at the end of 1879 :—

NUMBER OF GOLD MINERS, 1879.

Alluvial miners	...	22,769	European miners	...	28,443
Quartz miners	...	14,784	Chinese miners	...	9,110
		37,553			37,553
Total	...	37,553	Total	...	37,553

Gold miners,
1869 to 1879.

67. According to this estimate, the total number of persons engaged in searching for or raising gold was greater by 917 in 1879 than in 1878. The followers of this occupation have, however, for years past, been falling off in numbers, as will be seen by the following figures, which show the estimated number at the end of each of the last eleven years :—

NUMBER OF GOLD MINERS, 1869 TO 1879.

1869	...	63,787	1875	...	41,717
1870	...	59,247	1876	...	41,010
1871	...	58,279	1877	...	38,005
1872	...	52,965	1878	...	36,636
1873	...	50,595	1879	...	37,553
1874	...	45,151			

European
and Chinese
miners.

68. At the end of 1879 the Europeans employed in quartz mining exceeded those engaged in alluvial mining by about 1,000, the numbers being 14,619 and 13,824 respectively. The Chinese seldom practice quartz mining; the numbers occupied in that industry at the same period being only 165, as against 8,945 occupied in alluvial mining.

69. The miners for metals and minerals other than gold are few in number, and, according to estimates of the Mining Department, numbered only 557 in 1878, and no more than 190 in 1879.*

Miners for metals and minerals other than gold.

70. The area of the Australian continent is estimated to be somewhat under three million square miles; but that area, added to the areas of Tasmania and New Zealand, exceeds three million one hundred thousand square miles. The following are the areas of the different colonies according to estimates furnished officially by their respective Governments :—

Area of Australasian colonies.

AREA OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

					Square Miles.
Victoria	...	...	...	...	88,198
New South Wales	...	...	...	...	310,938
Queensland	...	...	...	...	669,520
South Australia	...	...	...	...	903,690
Western Australia	...	...	...	...	1,000,000
	Total Australia				2,972,346†
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	26,215
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	105,342
	Total Australasia				3,103,903

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

Area of Victoria and other colonies.

72. The estimated population, together with the proportions of the sexes, and the number of persons to the square mile, in each of the Australasian colonies during the six years ended with 1878, are shown in the following table :—

Population of Australasian colonies.

* For particulars of the minerals and metals raised, see Part VII., Production, *post*.

† According to calculations made in the Geographical Establishment at Gotha, by means of the planimetric system, the area of Australia should be 2,945,227 square miles, or 27,119 less than that estimated in the colonies themselves. The principal difference, amounting to over 24,000 square miles, is in Western Australia, where, it is suggested, the islands may have been included twice. The official figures for New South Wales, also, are stated to be over 2,000, and those for Queensland over 1,000 square miles too high, whilst the estimates for Victoria and South Australia are considered to slightly understate the truth. The following, according to the calculations referred to, are the areas of the respective colonies :—

					Square Miles.
Victoria	..	..	..	..	88,451
New South Wales	..	..	..	..	308,560
Queensland	..	..	..	..	668,259
South Australia	..	..	..	..	904,133
Western Australia	..	..	..	..	975,824
	Total				2,945,227

See Dr. Petermann's Mittheilungen, No. 55, entitled "Die Bevölkerung der Erde V.," by Messrs. Behm and Wagner, page 44: Gotha, Justus Perthes, 1878.

POPULATIONS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Estimated Population on 31st December.			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
	1877	467,741	393,046	860,787	84·03	9·760
	1878	478,316	401,126	879,442	83·86	9·971
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
	1876	347,869	281,907	629,776	81·04	2·025
	1877	367,323	294,889	662,212	80·28	2·130
	1878	385,678	308,065	693,743	79·88	2·231
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
	1876	113,883	73,217	187,100	64·29	·279
	1877	124,924	78,160	203,084	62·57	·303
	1878	127,608	82,902	210,510	64·97	·314
South Australia* ...	1873	101,540	96,535	198,075	95·07	·219
	1874	104,870	99,753	204,623	95·12	·226
	1875	107,944	102,498	210,442	94·95	·232
	1876	117,208	108,469	225,677*	92·54	·249
	1877	123,392	113,472	236,864	91·96	·262
	1878	130,001	118,794	248,795	91·38	·275
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
	1876	16,166	11,155	27,321	69·00	·027
	1877	16,326	11,512	27,838	70·51	·028
	1878	16,409	11,757	28,166	71·65	·028
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
	1876	55,633	49,851	105,484	89·61	4·024
	1877	56,523	50,581	107,104	89·49	4·086
	1878	58,036	51,911	109,947	89·45	4·194
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
	1876	225,580	173,495	399,075	76·91	3·804
	1877	234,803	182,819	417,622†	77·86	3·964
	1878	240,627	191,892	432,519	79·75	4·106

NOTE.—For populations of the neighboring colonies to the end of 1879, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

* The population of South Australia, according to the census of March 1876, numbered 213,271, including 3,953 Aborigines.

† The population of New Zealand, as ascertained at the census taken in March 1878, was 414,412, or 3,210 less than the estimate for the previous 31st December. Maoris, who were estimated in 1878 to amount to 43,595, are not included.

73. Victoria is by far the most densely populated colony of the group, 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 respect to population and sex.

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. | |

74. According to the figures in the last table, there were on the continent of Australia at the end of 1878 over two millions of inhabitants; and in Australasia, including not only the continental colonies but also Tasmania and New Zealand, there were more than two millions six hundred thousand. The exact numbers, as well as the proportions of the sexes and the density of population, were as follow:—

Population of Australia and Australasia.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1878.*

	Population, 31st December 1878.			Females to 100 Males.	Fraction of a Person to the Square Mile
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Continent of Australia ...	1,138,012	922,644	2,060,656	81·08	·693
Ditto with Tasmania and New Zealand	1,436,675	1,166,447	2,603,122	81·19	·839

75. A comparison of the figures in the last two tables will show that more than two-fifths of the inhabitants of Australia, and more than a third of the inhabitants of the Australasian group, are living in Victoria.

Proportion of Victorians in Australasia.

76. The total gain to the population of the Australian continent during 1878 was 69,871; the gain to the population of all the Australasian colonies during the same year was 87,611.

Increase of population in Australasia, 1878.

77. The increase of the populations of the various Australasian colonies during the six years ended with 1878 is shown in the following table. It will be observed that New South Wales has gained the largest number of inhabitants during that period, New Zealand the next, and Victoria next. If, however, the increase be observed in proportion to the

Increase of population in Australasia, 1873-8.

* Similar information (except as regards the sexes) to the end of 1879 may be found by adding the numbers for that year given in the population column of the Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) ante.

population existing at the commencement of the sexenniad, it appears by the last column that Queensland takes precedence of all the other colonies, but is closely followed by New Zealand, and that the populations of these colonies have been augmented at nearly twice the rate of those of New South Wales and South Australia, and at about four times the rate of that of Victoria :—

INCREASE OF POPULATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873
TO 1878.*

Colony.	Population, 1872.	Increase in Six Years, 1873-1878.	
		Number.	Percentage.
Victoria	770,727	108,715	14·11
New South Wales	539,190	154,553	28·66
Queensland	133,553	76,957	57·62
South Australia	192,223	56,572	29·43
Western Australia	25,724	2,442	9·50
Total Australia	1,661,417	399,239	24·03
Tasmania	102,925	7,022	6·82
New Zealand	279,560	152,959	54·71
Total Australasia	2,043,902	559,220	27·36

Area and
population
of British
dominions.

78. The following table, showing the area and the ascertained or estimated population of the United Kingdom and its various colonies and dependencies, has been compiled in this office, principally from official documents. It embodies the latest available information upon the subject :—

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREA AND POPULATION.

Country or Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPE.				
England and Wales	58,311	1879	25,165,336	432
Scotland	30,463	"	3,627,453	119
Ireland	32,531	"	5,363,324	165
Total United Kingdom	121,305	1879	34,156,113	282
Gibraltar †	1 $\frac{7}{8}$	1871	20,936	11,166
Malta †	119	1877	147,306	1,138
Heligoland	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1871	1,913 $\frac{1}{2}$	364
Total	121,431	...	34,326,268	282

* For the estimated population of each Australasian colony during the six years referred to, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

† Exclusive of the military.

‡ Figures taken from "L'Almanach de Gotha," 1880: Justus Perthes.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

Country or Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
ASIA.				
British India	899,341	1871	191,096,603	210
Ceylon	24,702	1877	2,755,557	112
Straits Settlements	1,445	1871	308,097	213
Labuan	30	"	4,898	163
Hong Kong	31	1876	139,144	4,489
Aden *	8	1872	22,707	2,838
Perim	4½*	1871	211	46
Cyprus *	3,708	...	135,000	36
Total	929,269	...	194,462,217	209
AFRICA.				
Mauritius †	713	1877	348,265	488
Seychelles	286*	1876	12,700	44
Natal	18,750	1877	325,512	17
Cape of Good Hope	224,100	"	848,685	4
South Griqualand *	16,632	"	45,277	3
Transkai Districts *	12,452	"	254,500	20
Transvaal *	114,340	"	315,000†	3
Namaqualand *	99,927	"	16,850	·1
Damaraland *	99,965	"	121,150	1
St. Helena	47	1871	6,241	133
Ascension *	34	"	27	·8
Lagos	73	1877	60,221	824
Gold Coast	6,000	1871	408,070	68
Sierra Leone †	468	"	37,089	80
Gambia	69	"	14,190	206
Total	593,856	...	2,813,777	5
AMERICA.				
Canada	3,372,290	1871	3,686,096	1
Newfoundland	40,200	1877	161,374	4
Bermudas	19	"	13,601	716
Honduras	7,562	1871	24,710	3
British Guiana... ..	76,000	1877	228,880	3
West Indies—				
Bahamas	5,390	1871	29,162	7
Turk's Island	50	"	4,723	94
Jamaica	4,193	"	506,154	121
St. Lucia	237	1877	35,474	150
St. Vincent	147	1871	35,688	243
Barbadoes	166	1877	175,874	1,059
Grenada	133	"	41,355	311
Tobago	114	"	18,376	161
Virgin Islands	57	1871	6,651	117
St. Christopher	68	"	28,169	414
Nevis... ..	50	1877	11,680	234
Antigua	170	"	35,642	210
Montserrat	32	1871	8,693	272
Dominica	291	"	27,178	93
Trinidad	1,754	"	109,638	63
Total	3,508,923	...	5,199,118	1

* Figures taken from "L'Almanach de Gotha," 1880: Justus Perthes.

† Exclusive of the military.

‡ Including 275,000 Aborigines.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

Country or Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand *	3,103,903	1878	2,603,122	·8
Fiji †	7,740	1878	112,272	14
Falkland Islands	6,500	1877	1,320	·2
Total	3,118,143	...	2,716,714	·9
Grand Total British dominions	8,271,622	...	239,518,094	30

Australasia compared with other British possessions.

79. The Australasian colonies occupy nearly two-fifths, and Victoria a ninety-fourth, of the whole area of the British dominions. The Australasian colonies contain nearly a ninetieth, and Victoria something less than a two hundred and seventieth, of the population of the whole British Empire. The area of Australasia is slightly smaller than that of Canada, which is the largest British possession; but the population of Canada exceeds that of Australasia by nearly a million. The population of Victoria is exceeded by that of no British possession except India, Canada, Ceylon, and Great Britain itself.

Foreign countries, area and population.

80. The next table gives the area and population of Foreign countries, including all which are of importance. The information has, where possible, been drawn from official sources, and is brought down to the latest reliable dates:—

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—AREA AND POPULATION.

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c.) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPEAN.				
Austro-Hungary †	265,190	1876	38,342,140	144
Belgium	11,370	(c.) „	5,336,185	469
Denmark	14,553	1878	1,940,000	133
„ colonies of	87,124	1870	127,401	1
Total Danish dominions ...	101,677	...	2,067,401	20
France	204,031	(c.) 1876	36,905,788	181
„ colonies of, Algeria ...	198,960	1877	5,302,600§	27
„ „ others	171,817	...	2,610,159	15
„ protectorates of	35,413	...	1,043,897	29
Total French dominions ...	610,221	...	45,862,444	75

* For area and population of the different Australasian colonies, see tables following paragraphs 69 and 72 *ante*.

† The area includes inhabited islands only, which number from 70 to 80; inclusive of uninhabited islands, the area is said to be 8,034 square miles. The population consists of 1,902 Europeans, 72 Asiatics, 3,200 Polynesians, and 107,098 Fijians.

‡ Allowance has been made for the alterations in the boundaries of this country by the treaty of Berlin, July 13th 1878.

§ Including wandering Arab tribes, estimated to embrace 2,434,974 persons.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c.) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
Germany	209,830	(c.)1875	42,727,360	204
Greece	19,381	(c.)1870	1,457,894	75
Holland	12,718	1877	3,865,456	304
„ colonies of, Java & Madura	51,324	1874	18,125,269	353
„ „ others	615,376	...	6,261,722	10
Total Dutch dominions	679,418	...	28,252,447	42
Italy	114,374	(c.)1871	26,801,154	234
Luxemburg	1,592	„	197,528	124
Montenegro*	3,550	1879	308,740	87
Portugal	34,499	1872	4,011,908	116
„ possessions, Azores	966	1877	261,746	271
„ „ Madeira and Porto Santo	317	„	121,753	384
„ „ others	709,469	...	3,258,141	5
Total Portugese dominions	745,251	...	7,653,548	10
Roumania*	48,307	1878	5,290,000	110
Russia in Europe*	2,091,544	(c.)1870-5	74,285,223	35
„ Asia*	6,280,366	(c.)1871	12,723,471	2
Total Russian Empire*	8,371,910	...	87,008,694	10
Servia*	20,850	1874	1,719,522	82
Spain	195,716	(c.)1877	16,625,860	84
„ colonies of	113,678	1877	6,399,347	56
Total Spanish dominions	309,394	...	23,025,207	74
Sweden and Norway	293,751	(c.)1875-7	6,297,966	22
Switzerland	15,977	(c.)1870	2,669,147	167
Turkey* (in Europe, Asia, and Africa) †	1,116,848	1879	21,000,000	19
„ Bulgaria	24,360	„	1,859,000	76
„ Eastern Roumelia	13,500	„	751,000	56
Total Turkish Empire	1,154,708	1879	23,610,000	20

* Allowance has been made for the alterations in the boundaries of this country by the treaty of Berlin, July 13th 1878.

† Turkey in Europe contains 62,028 square miles, and 4,275,000 inhabitants; the portion in Asia contains 710,320 square miles, and 15,715,000 inhabitants; and the portion in Africa 344,500 square miles, and 1,010,000 inhabitants.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c.) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
ASIATIC.				
China (proper) *	1,534,953	...	362,447,183	236
„ dependencies of	2,389,674	...	20,000,000	8
Total Chinese Empire	3,924,627	...	382,447,183	90
Japan	155,480	(c.)1872	33,110,825	213
Persia	648,000	1868	4,400,000	7
Siam	250,000	...	11,800,000	47
AFRICAN.				
Egypt (proper)	175,130	1878	5,517,627	31
„ Nubia, Ethiopia, Darfur, and other annexed districts	1,231,120	1875	11,434,373	9
Total Egyptian territories...	1,406,250	...	16,952,000	12
Liberia	60,000	...	720,000	12
Morocco	219,000	...	3,000,000	14
Tunis... ..	42,000	1877	2,100,000	50
AMERICAN.				
Argentine Confederation	1,619,463	1876	2,250,000	1
Bolivia	842,729	1861	1,987,352	2
Brazil	3,287,964	1872	10,448,233†	3
Chili	204,580	(c.)1875	2,319,266	11
Columbia	504,773	1871	2,913,343	6
Costa Rica	26,040	...	185,000	7
Ecuador	248,372	1875	1,066,137	4
Guatemala	41,830	1872	1,190,754	28
Haiti	10,204	...	600,000	59
Honduras	39,600	...	250,000	6
Mexico	743,948	1873	9,343,470	13
Nicaragua	49,500	...	350,000	7
Paraguay	57,303	1876	239,844	4
Peru	134,158	(c.) „	2,704,998	20
San Domingo	18,045	...	250,000	14
San Salvador	9,594	1870	434,520	45
United States	3,603,884	(c.) „	38,558,371	11
Uruguay	72,151	1875	444,613	6
Venezuela	403,261	(c.)1873	1,784,194	4
Grand Total of countries named	31,599,507	...	880,477,480	28
Grand Total of British dominions	8,271,622	...	239,518,094	30
Grand Total of British and Foreign countries	39,871,129	...	1,119,995,574	28

* Estimates of the population of China are of doubtful accuracy. These figures, as well as some others in the table, have been taken from Martin's *Statesman's Year-Book*, 1879. London: MacMillan and Co.

Inclusive of a wandering Aboriginal population, estimated to amount to 1,000,000.

81. According to this table, the British Empire has, if Russia be excluded, more than twice the area of the largest, and if China be excepted, nearly three times the population of the most populous country with its possessions on the face of the globe. Moreover, the area of the British dominions is more than sixty-eight times, and the population thereof more than seven times, as great as the area and population respectively of the United Kingdom itself.

British dominions compared with Foreign countries.

82. The most densely populated independent country in the world appears to be Belgium, and the next England and Wales, both containing over four hundred persons to the square mile. Holland comes next with three hundred and four, and China, which, according to the estimate given, contains about a fourth of the total population of the world, next, with two hundred and thirty-six persons to the square mile; followed in close succession by Italy, Japan, Germany, and France. Ireland is less densely populated than any of these or than Switzerland, and Scotland is not only less so than Ireland but than Austro-Hungary, Denmark, or Luxemburg.

Density of population in various countries.

83. The following is the most recent estimate of the area and population of the world and its various continents. The scanty population of Australasia and the Polynesian Islands, also of the two Americas, will be at once noticed. It will also be observed that by far the greater proportion, or nearly three-fifths, of the total population of the earth is distributed throughout Asia, but that the density of population there is little more than half that of Europe:—

Area and population of the world.

THE WORLD.—AREA AND POPULATION.*

Continents.	Area in English Square Miles.	Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
Europe	3,819,932	312,398,480	81·9
Asia	17,303,608	831,000,000	48·0
Africa	11,553,924	205,219,500	17·9
America	15,802,261	86,116,000	5·4
Australasia and Polynesia ...	3,422,132	4,411,300	1·3
Total	51,901,857	1,439,145,280	27·7

84. Comparing the totals in this table with those in the lowest line of the table following paragraph 80 *ante*, it appears that more than three-fourths of the earth's surface, and about a similar proportion of its population, are included in the countries named.

Proportion of countries named to world.

* The material for this table has been extracted from Dr. Petermann's "Mittheilungen," No. 55, entitled "Die Bevölkerung der Erde V.," by Messrs. Behm and Wagner: Gotha, Justus Perthes, 1878. The areas are given by Dr. Petermann in square kilometers, but these have been reduced to English square miles upon the assumption that one square kilometer is .386 of a square mile.

Proportion
of British
dominions,
&c., to
world.

85. It also appears that British dominions cover nearly two-thirtieths of the earth's surface, and contain about a sixth of its population; that the Australasian colonies cover between a sixteenth and a seventeenth of its surface, but contain less than a five-hundredth of its population, and that Victoria does not cover much more than a six-hundredth part of its surface, and contains only about a sixteen-hundredth of its population.

Immigration
and emigra-
tion, 1879.

86. The arrivals and departures by sea* during 1879, also the excess of the former over the latter, were as follow:—

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1879.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Arrivals by sea	32,072	12,312	44,384
Departures by sea	27,523	11,689	39,212
Excess of arrivals	4,549	623	5,172

Arrivals and
departures,
1879 and
former
years.

87. The arrivals were, in 1879, more numerous than in the previous year by 2,116; they also exceeded those in any other year since 1858. The departures in 1879 exceeded those in 1878 by 1,720, and were also in excess of those in any former year except 1853, when they numbered 42,443.†

Adults and
children ar-
riving and
departing.

88. The immigration authorities do not specify the exact ages of the persons arriving and departing, but classify them as adults, or those from 12 years of age upwards; as children, or those between 1 year of age and 12 years; and as infants, or those under 1 year. The following are the numbers under each of those heads who came and went during 1879:—

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF ADULTS, CHILDREN, AND INFANTS, 1879.

	Adults.	Children.	Infants.	Total.
Arrivals	40,132	3,789	463	44,384
Departures	34,874	3,749	589	39,212
Immigration in excess ...	5,258	40	...	5,172
Emigration in excess ...	...	...	126	...

Emigration
of families.

89. The tendency of families to quit the colony is shown by the number of infants taken therefrom being much in excess of the number brought there. A similar circumstance in regard to both children and

* 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. See paragraph 101 *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 49 *ante*.

infants has more than once been pointed out in previous issues of the *Victorian Year-Book*. In the last seven years the infants leaving have exceeded by 1,688 those arriving in the colony, which number may be fairly said also to represent the number of families lost to the colony during the period, or an average of about 240 per annum. The following figures show the excess of departures over arrivals of infants in each of the years referred to :—

EXCESS OF DEPARTURES OVER ARRIVALS OF INFANTS, 1873 TO 1879.

1873	...	...	...	...	...	280
1874	...	...	...	...	...	305
1875	...	...	...	...	...	324
1876	...	...	...	...	...	316
1877	...	...	...	...	...	93
1878	...	...	...	...	...	244
1879	...	...	...	...	...	126
Total in seven years						1,688

90. The countries the immigrants in 1879 came from and those the emigrants in the same year went to are shown in the following table :—

Countries where from and where to.

ARRIVALS FROM AND DEPARTURES TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1879.

Countries.	Arrivals therefrom.	Departures thereto.	Immigration in excess.	Emigration in excess.
New South Wales and Queensland	11,941	16,099	...	4,158
South Australia	6,771	7,003	...	232
Western Australia	306	146	160	...
Tasmania	7,985	5,224	2,761	...
New Zealand... ..	3,539	5,407	...	1,868
The United Kingdom	11,939	4,308	7,631	...
Foreign countries	1,903	1,025	878	...
Total	44,384	39,212	5,172*	...

91. It will be observed that the departures to the neighboring colonies were more numerous than the arrivals therefrom by 3,337—the efflux of population being principally towards New South Wales and Queensland, the departures to which colonies exceeded by 2,596 those in 1878, and exceeded also those in any other of the previous ten years, a circumstance which was probably owing to the opening of the Sydney International Exhibition in September 1879. The departures to New Zealand in the same year were more numerous and the arrivals therefrom less so than in any year of the previous decenniad.

Departures to and arrivals from the adjacent colonies.

92. In 1879 the arrivals from the United Kingdom were more numerous by 3,818, and the departures thereto were fewer by 105,

Immigration from the United Kingdom.

* Net figures.

than those in 1878. The net immigration from the United Kingdom during the year was greater than in any one of the previous ten years.

Gain by immigration from various countries, and vice versa.

93. The net result of immigration and emigration between Victoria and the neighboring colonies, the United Kingdom, and Foreign countries during each of the six years ended with 1879 is shown in the following table :—

EXCESS OF ARRIVALS FROM, OVER DEPARTURES TO, DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, OR THE CONTRARY, 1874 TO 1879.

Countries.	Net Gain to Victoria by Immigration.						Net Loss to Victoria by Emigration.						
	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	
New South Wales and Queensland	..	..	..	410	..	..	1,404	906	903	..	376	4,158
South Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	} 687	733	{ 838	164	1,436	232
Western Australia	63	7	160							{ 10
Tasmania	..	..	..	3,769	2,780	1,972	2,681	2,967	2,761	..	..	..
New Zealand	166	85	474	784	263	1,868
Total neighboring Colonies	1,844	1,226	695	3,774	899	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,337
United Kingdom	1,415	2,119	2,815	3,004	3,708	7,631	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign countries	108	57	310	475	169	878	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3,367	3,402	3,820	7,253	4,776	5,172	..	..	..	..	..	..

Countries from which Victoria gained population, or vice versa.

94. It will be observed that during the last six years there has almost invariably been an excess of emigrants to New South Wales and Queensland and South Australia, but that this was, in every year except the last, much more than counterbalanced by the large excess of immigrants from Tasmania. In regard to New Zealand, the immigrants were in excess in the first four years only ; but from the United Kingdom there was a large and increasing excess of immigrants, and from Foreign countries a slight excess in all the years. The unusually large excess of immigrants from the United Kingdom, of emigrants to New South Wales and Queensland, and to New Zealand in 1879, just referred to, will be readily noticed.

Assisted immigration.

95. The only assisted immigration which took place during 1879 was that of 15 warrant passengers from the United Kingdom, viz., 7 males and 8 females.

Chinese immigration.

96. The Chinese immigrants included in the returns of 1879 numbered 819, or 56 less than in the previous year, and included 3 females. The number of Chinese emigrants during 1879 of which there is any record is 203, all of whom were males ; but this does not include those departing in steamers to the colonies of New South Wales, Tasmania, and South Australia ; consequently, this number, probably to a great extent, understates the truth.

97. Of the Chinese who arrived, 317 came from New South Wales, 81 from New Zealand, 25 from South Australia, 76 from Tasmania, 1 from Western Australia, 1 from Batavia, 277 from China, and 41 from other places. Of those recorded as having left, 93 went to New Zealand, 18 to New South Wales, 5 to Western Australia, and 87 to British possessions outside Australia.

Chinese, where from and where to.

98. The arrivals in each Australasian colony of persons who made their way there without State assistance, and of those whose passages from the United Kingdom were paid either wholly or in part by the Government, also the departures from each such colony, were as follow during the six years ended with 1878. All the arrivals and departures referred to were by sea :—

Immigration and emigration in Australasian colonies.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RETURNS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Immigrants.			Emigrants.	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.
		Unassisted.	Assisted and Free.	Total.		
Victoria	1873	28,597	863	29,460	26,294	3,166
	1874	30,583	149	30,732	27,365	3,367
	1875	32,642	102	32,744	29,342	3,402
	1876	35,726	71	35,797	31,977	3,820
	1877	41,179	17	41,196	33,943	7,253
	1878	42,250	18	42,268	37,492	4,776
New South Wales...	1873	23,882	140	24,022	16,770	7,252
	1874	28,676	1,080	29,756	19,279	10,477
	1875	29,994	973	30,967	20,350	10,617
	1876	31,479	1,463	32,942	21,923	11,019
	1877	32,610	6,018	38,628	20,174	18,454
	1878	34,689	5,190	39,879	22,913	16,966
Queensland	1873	8,237	6,904	15,141	5,474	9,667
	1874	11,848	8,877	20,725	7,794	12,931
	1875	19,446	5,363	24,809	9,640	15,169
	1876	14,825	7,006	21,831	9,695	12,136
	1877	16,811	5,785	22,596	10,408	12,188
	1878	9,226	6,913	16,139	11,890	4,249
South Australia	1873	4,322	226	4,548	3,172	1,376
	1874	3,405	2,152	5,557	3,271	2,286
	1875	4,499	2,067	6,566	4,019	2,547
	1876	6,111	7,730	13,841	4,995	8,846
	1877	9,114	4,947	14,061	8,367	5,694
	1878	10,322	4,250	14,572	8,174	6,398
Western Australia	1873	285	...	285	639	— 354
	1874	660	...	660	601	59
	1875	733	...	733	520	213
	1876	...	409	409	650	— 241
	1877	270	343	613	575	38
	1878	246	76	322	471	— 149

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RETURNS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN
COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Immigrants.			Emigrants.	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.
		Unassisted.	Assisted and Free.	Total.		
Tasmania	1873	6,759	28	6,787	7,039	— 252
	1874	6,247	18	6,265	7,714	— 1,449
	1875	6,519	16	6,535	8,075	— 1,540
	1876	8,523	48	8,571	8,169	402
	1877	9,710	7	9,717	9,270	447
	1878	9,524	44	9,568	8,483	1,085
New Zealand	1873	4,818	8,754	13,572	4,761	8,811
	1874	11,847	32,118	43,965	5,859	38,106
	1875	11,367	20,370	31,737	6,467	25,270
	1876	8,737	9,677	18,414	6,459	11,955
	1877	7,643	5,344	12,987	6,611	6,376
	1878	9,645	6,618	16,263	5,761	10,502

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 1879, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

99. It will be observed that more persons come to Victoria than to any of the other colonies, and more persons depart therefrom than from any of the other colonies, but that the gain to Victoria by excess of immigrants is much less than the similar gain to New South Wales, New Zealand, or South Australia. During the six years named in the table all the colonies have gained steadily by immigration except Western Australia, in which the departures exceeded the arrivals by 434, and Tasmania, in which the excess in the same direction was 1,307. In the last three years, however, the arrivals in Tasmania have exceeded the departures. The following is the order in which the colonies stood during 1878 in reference to the net increase of their populations from external sources :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EXCESS OF IMMIGRANTS OVER
EMIGRANTS, 1878.

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

100. Whilst immigration receives scarcely any State assistance from Victoria, Western Australia, and Tasmania, it is still largely subsidized by the other four colonies. In 1878, if the immigrants to all the

Order of colonies in respect to gain by immigration.

Order of colonies in respect to gain by unassisted immigration.

colonies had been left to find their way there by their own means, the positions in the foregoing list would have been different. Victoria would have stood second, and Queensland, which would have lost population considerably, last. The following is the order of the colonies in regard to excess of unassisted immigrants over emigrants, or the contrary, in that year, the figures showing the gain or loss to the population being placed against each colony :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EXCESS OF UNASSISTED IMMIGRANTS OVER EMIGRANTS, 1878.

	Excess of Unassisted Immigrants over Emigrants.		Excess of Emigrants over Unassisted Immigrants.	
1. New South Wales	...	11,776	...	...
2. Victoria	...	4,758	...	...
3. New Zealand	...	3,884	...	...
4. South Australia	...	2,148	...	...
5. Tasmania	...	1,041	...	...
6. Western Australia	225
7. Queensland	2,664

101. In former years the easiest, if not the only practicable, way of travelling from one colony to another was by sea, but the extension of railways to the inland frontiers of the various continental colonies will, no doubt, in time divert a very large portion of the intercolonial passenger traffic from the seaboard to the interior. It will, therefore, be readily understood that the immigration returns of the Australian colonies, which take no account of arrivals overland, are liable to an error which is apt to increase from year to year, for which reason the figures given in the last table should not wholly be relied on. There should, however, obviously be no such inaccuracy as regards the Australian continent taken as a whole, or as regards the insular colonies of Tasmania and New Zealand. Disturbances to Australian immigration returns.

102. According to the figures in the last table, the net gain to the population of the Australian continent during 1878 by excess of immigration over emigration was 32,240; the net gain from the same source to the population of the whole of the Australasian colonies was 43,827. Gain of Australia and Australasia by immigration.

103. According to returns received from the Imperial Board of Trade, the emigrants from the United Kingdom to Australasia, in 1879, numbered 42,178, which was greater than in any of the previous eight years, except 1874. The following are the figures for the nine years; also, taken from colonial returns, the numbers of assisted and unassisted emigrants during the six years ended with 1878 :— Emigrants from United Kingdom to Australia.

EMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO AUSTRALASIA,
1871 TO 1879.

Year.	From the United Kingdom to the Australasian Colonies.		
	Total Emigrants.	Assisted Emigrants.	Unassisted Emigrants.
1871	12,227	...	...
1872	15,876	...	...
1873	26,428	16,915	9,513
1874	53,958	44,394	9,564
1875	35,525	28,891	6,634
1876	33,191	26,404	6,787
1877	31,071	22,461	8,610
1878	37,214	23,109	14,105
1879	42,178	...	...
Total in nine years ...	287,668	...	...

Imperial
emigration
returns.

104. During the same nine years the emigrants from the United Kingdom to British North America numbered 202,873; to the United States, 1,274,577; and to all other places, 130,984; thus making, with the numbers to Australasia, already shown to have been 287,668, a grand total of 1,896,102.

Sex and
birthplace
of emi-
grants from
Britain to
Australia.

105. Of the 42,178 emigrants from the United Kingdom to Australasia in 1879, 25,777 were males and 16,401 were females. Of both sexes, 40,959 were of British origin, viz.:—26,366 English, 6,395 Scotch, and 8,198 Irish; and 1,219 were foreigners.

Conjugal
condition
and occupa-
tions of
emigrants
from Britain
to Australia.

106. The adults included in such emigrants numbered 33,481, of whom 5,032 were married and 16,318 were single males, and 5,137 were married and 6,994 were single females. Of the males the following are the occupations:—Agricultural laborers, gardeners, &c., 3,914; farmers, 1,698; general laborers, 3,185; miners, 496; artisans and mechanics, 2,567; bootmakers and tailors, 261; dealers in food, 216; shopkeepers, &c., 612; clerks and agents, 723; gentlemen, merchants, &c., 1,964; other trades and professions, 1,193; not stated, 4,521. Of the females, 3,962 were domestic servants, &c., 29 gentlewomen and governesses, 127 milliners, &c., 81 of other occupations, and 7,932 unspecified.

Net emigra-
tion from
Britain to
Australia.

107. The arrivals in the United Kingdom from the Australasian colonies numbered 4,403 in 1878 and 6,186 in 1879. The net emigration to these colonies was thus 32,811 in the former and 34,773 in the latter year.

Municipali-
ties.

108. Municipal bodies in Victoria are of two kinds;* the first being called cities, towns, and boroughs, and the second, shires. Both these bodies are regulated under the Local Government Act 1874 (38 Vict.

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

No. 506), and are called municipalities. Each municipality is a body corporate, with perpetual succession and a common seal, and is capable of suing and being sued, and purchasing, holding, and alienating land, &c.

109. The cities, towns, and boroughs in Victoria numbered 59 in 1878, but only 57 in 1879. The shires numbered 114 in the former, and 115 in the latter year. Number of municipalities.

110. The following is a list of the cities, towns, and boroughs, together with a statement of the estimated area, estimated population, number of dwellings, total and annual value of rateable property, and total revenue of each city, town, or borough, during the year 1879:— Cities, towns, and boroughs.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS, 1879.

Names of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.	Number of Dwellings.	Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Acres.			£	£	£
Ararat	3,840	3,000	650	153,512	15,351	2,404
Ballarat	2,880	18,000	4,338	741,288	102,957	22,908
Ballarat East	4,320	13,638	3,209	358,617	51,231	10,705
Belfast	5,440	3,000	420	150,000	11,808	2,163
Brighton	3,273	4,650	830	441,760	44,176	4,136
Browns and Scarsdale	5,760	2,000	268	18,145	3,629	775
Brunswick	2,880	5,816	1,258	426,170	42,617	6,538
Buninyong... ..	3,360	1,650	330	60,550	6,055	880
Carisbrook... ..	5,760	1,300	250	52,000	5,044	1,149
Castlemaine	5,760	7,500	1,500	237,038	33,863	5,997
Chewton	5,760	2,500	650	37,375	7,475	1,590
Clunes	5,760	5,432	1,155	167,020	16,702	3,767
Collingwood	1,241	22,300	5,110	1,166,480	116,648	16,699
Creswick	4,760	3,800	782	75,798	12,633	2,485
Daylesford... ..	5,758	4,200	960	164,290	16,429	2,844
Dunolly	5,758	1,600	475	79,152	9,894	3,732
Eaglehawk	3,735	7,500	1,500	281,010	28,101	4,890
Echuca	5,760	4,578	990	553,944	46,162	5,242
Emerald Hill	2,442	26,300	4,796	1,668,310	166,831	18,901
Essendon & Flemington	4,907	3,950	768	332,310	33,231	3,594
Fitzroy	800	19,163	4,300	1,539,470	153,947	19,336
Footscray	5,760	5,500	1,183	402,870	40,287	5,499
Geelong	3,100	13,000	2,200	709,555	70,956	13,718
Geelong West	722	5,000	1,145	177,200	17,720	2,678
Hamilton	5,280	3,500	638	245,604	20,467	4,555
Hawthorn	2,240	5,410	1,034	608,964	50,747	5,819
Heathcote	3,483	1,500	270	48,850	6,107	1,026
Hotham	553	16,286	3,690	951,690	95,169	12,470
Inglewood	2,560	1,343	345	28,505	6,479	1,114
Kew	3,445	4,900	560	365,360	36,536	4,150
Koroit	5,760	1,636	265	168,144	14,012	2,019
Majorca	5,760	1,100	320	31,392	3,924	485
Malmsbury	3,840	1,000	300	68,500	6,850	1,427
Maryborough	5,760	3,500	850	161,280	16,128	2,641
Melbourne	4,480	63,250	13,312	9,532,020	953,202	122,706
Newtown and Chilwell	1,600	5,000	1,000	225,130	22,513	2,874
Portland	2,400	2,500	537	188,420	18,842	2,398
Prahran	2,400	20,040	4,008	2,000,000	182,694	15,207
Queenscliff	1,760	1,000	225	68,480	6,848	1,481

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHs, 1879—continued.

Names of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Popula- tion.	Number of Dwellings.	Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Acres.			£	£	£
Raywood ...	5,760	600	200	15,529	2,218	418
Richmond ...	1,200	20,949	4,853	1,378,980	110,319	17,404
Rutherglen ...	1,280	500	100	30,000	2,898	617
Sale ...	4,900	3,200	590	212,900	21,290	3,544
Sandhurst ...	7,500	25,775	6,744	1,706,900	170,690	30,509
Sandridge ...	2,400	7,945	1,826	536,598	59,622	8,632
Sebastopol ...	2,000	2,200	480	24,240	4,848	927
Smythesdale ...	1,440	700	200	13,815	2,763	364
St. Arnaud ...	6,306	2,434	541	154,320	15,432	2,261
Stawell ...	5,760	7,800	1,960	255,810	36,930	5,768
St. Kilda ...	1,920	10,283	2,105	1,244,840	124,484	13,692
Talbot ...	5,760	2,000	700	48,120	9,624	1,445
Tarnagulla ...	5,760	960	250	51,615	5,161	728
Walhalla ...	5,120	1,700	417	41,380	10,345	1,182
Wangaratta ...	5,760	1,450	319	120,000	10,183	1,292
Warrnambool ...	3,362	4,876	850	293,190	29,319	7,613
Williamstown ...	2,540	8,300	1,780	525,500	45,401	8,029
Wood's Point ...	2,560	520	193	12,940	2,588	285
Total ...	222,185 (or 347 sq. miles)	419,534	90,529	31,352,880	3,158,380	447,712

Shires.

111. The next table gives a list of the shires, together with a statement of the estimated area, estimated population, number of dwellings, total and annual value of rateable property, and total revenue of each shire during the year 1879 :—

SHIRES, 1879.

Names of Shires.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.	Number of Dwellings.	Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Square Miles.			£	£	£
Alberton ...	2,147	2,800	800	315,600	21,040	3,741
Alexandra ...	708	3,000	550	210,000	21,116	3,006
Ararat ...	1,430	7,000	1,450	1,085,820	108,582	13,287
Avoca ...	428	5,500	1,600	278,275	27,828	6,119
Avon ...	315	1,490	320	307,077*	22,729	2,920
Bacchus Marsh ...	178	2,500	500	192,640	19,264	3,547
Bairnsdale ...	3,241	4,500	1,250	660,146	44,010	6,310
Ballan ...	178	7,000	1,400	394,925	39,492	5,419
Ballarat ...	358	7,500	1,000	391,080	39,108	5,603
Bannockburn ...	136	2,700	427	240,000	18,289	2,395
Barrabool ...	187	1,460	516	445,562	22,278	2,843
Beechworth ...	293	7,000	1,500	439,340	43,934	7,980
Belfast ...	196	2,700	500	542,888	36,193	6,663
Bellarine ...	121	3,750	820	232,030	23,203	3,156
Benalla ...	2,072	14,500	2,000	999,348	83,279	10,337

* No information. Figures estimated from annual value.

SHIRES, 1879—continued.

Names of Shires.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.	Number of Dwellings.	Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Square Miles.			£	£	£
Berwick ...	389	2,690	656	580,000	30,000	4,846
Bet Bet ...	339	6,000	1,600	200,000	30,498	3,120
Boroondara ...	12	1,396	277	126,944	15,868	2,723
Braybrook ...	87	994	234	202,320	20,232	3,380
Bright ...	816	5,500	980	138,954	23,159	5,390
Broadford ...	218	1,350	200	111,000	7,157	1,118
Broadmeadows ...	67	1,500	290	186,900	18,690	2,322
Bulla ...	102	2,450	275	240,000	24,736	3,136
Bulleen ...	32	1,700	325	168,750	11,250	1,707
Buln Buln ...	668	2,200	890	336,562*	24,912	4,626
Bungaree ...	87	4,000	1,000	346,734	28,894	8,817
Buninyong ...	298	10,920	2,025	458,515	45,851	8,493
Caulfield ...	9	2,386	384	400,000	32,258	5,018
Chiltern ...	87	2,300	530	50,220	10,044	1,901
Coburg ...	7	2,330	355	126,145	12,615	2,289
Colac ...	1,066	5,500	1,050	815,520	67,960	16,144
Corio ...	231	2,630	500	300,000	28,840	3,587
Cranbourne ...	223	2,600	490	211,300	21,130	3,128
Creswick ...	198	6,000	1,000	732,000	36,613	6,837
Dandenong ...	57	1,678	275	159,936	13,328	3,102
Darebin ...	78	1,250	240	142,000	14,200	2,436
Dundas ...	1,335	4,500	750	1,471,865	73,593	11,775
Dunmunkle ...	528	4,000	986	726,120	46,154	5,060
East Loddon ...	446	3,400	390	638,000	31,900	4,245
Echuca ...	1,313	10,000	2,000	1,400,000	100,798	20,102
Eltham ...	203	2,300	450	200,000	14,711	2,714
Flinders & Kangerong	172	1,500	470	181,356	15,113	3,023
Gisborne ...	131	3,500	580	340,000	17,000	2,296
Glenelg ...	1,280	4,800	1,700	690,296	86,287	13,777
Glenlyon ...	124	2,000	600	151,610	15,161	3,287
Goulburn ...	330	1,704	350	209,390	20,939	2,441
Grenville ...	304	8,800	2,140	286,870	35,424	5,390
Hampden ...	1,700	5,024	1,120	2,353,500	117,675	20,741
Heidelberg ...	40	3,400	350	300,000	17,200	3,199
Howqua ...	237	1,323	328	27,867	6,747	1,286
Huntly ...	314	3,500	750	325,310	32,531	4,091
Jika ...	15	2,785	619	141,680	20,240	5,372
Keilor ...	52	800	150	126,292	12,629	1,338
Kilmore ...	84	3,000	860	165,092	16,509	2,944
Korong ...	1,090	11,500	2,500	931,928	65,235	8,130
Kowree ...	1,407	2,500	600	271,640	27,164	3,364
Kyneton ...	264	9,000	1,800	1,183,740	59,187	11,446
Leigh ...	371	2,000	450	415,670	41,567	6,989
Lexton ...	291	2,500	550	400,000	26,690	3,335
Lilydale ...	218	2,130	500	256,548	21,380	3,038
Lowan ...	9,106	3,000	900	548,250*	40,751	5,394
Maffra ...	1,041	3,000	582	500,000	36,000	4,713
Maldon ...	210	5,000	1,780	380,000	35,000	5,037
Malvern ...	6	1,600	300	445,400	22,270	2,426
Mansfield ...	764	3,000	520	282,600	28,260	4,315
Marong ...	555	7,823	2,507	340,300	69,660	9,131

* No information. Figures estimated from annual value.

SHIRES, 1879—continued.

Names of Shires.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.	Number of Dwellings.	Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Square Miles.			£	£	£
Melton ...	101	1,223	230	169,408	16,941	1,756
Meredith ...	165	1,200	236	131,570	13,157	2,158
Merriang ...	121	1,150	250	112,714	16,102	1,659
Metcalfe ...	200	5,000	1,080	301,475	30,147	4,190
Minhamite ...	530	2,000	460	1,122,380	38,704	4,876
Moorabbin ...	30	4,000	685	288,024	24,002	3,546
Mornington ...	104	2,200	500	408,160	20,408	3,646
Mortlake ...	807	2,500	400	800,440	80,044	13,399
Mount Alexander	51	5,000	1,400	104,604	17,434	2,739
Mount Franklin ...	115	3,400	960	148,281	18,535	4,596
Mount Rouse ...	525	3,000	550	950,000	61,272	9,779
McIvor ...	560	3,510	880	245,820	24,582	2,728
Narracan ...	711	1,500	500	160,000	16,000	3,598
Newham ...	102	3,300	600	183,910	18,391	2,698
Newstead ...	102	2,500	530	178,035	17,804	2,368
North Ovens ...	198	2,000	440	153,760	15,376	3,227
Nunawading ...	23	1,390	400	127,150	12,715	2,314
Oakleigh ...	29	1,780	310	120,610	12,061	2,609
Omeo ...	1,639	1,650	340	234,240	11,700	1,535
Oxley ...	945	4,000	800	273,260	27,326	3,209
Phillip Island and Woolamai	289	1,013	375	220,000	12,000	1,566
Portland ...	1,569	6,000	1,150	560,620	56,062	6,664
Pyalong ...	212	1,900	310	201,000	12,764	1,954
Ripon ...	575	4,500	1,200	721,920	72,192	9,758
Romsey ...	56	1,600	270	395,260	19,763	2,869
Rosedale ...	1,080	4,107	985	496,800	55,231	8,691
Rutherglen ...	233	2,300	420	80,000	16,000	2,568
Seymour ...	328	2,000	490	185,360	23,170	3,603
Shepparton ...	560	5,000	1,300	370,860	37,860	*
South Barwon ...	52	1,642	447	127,030	12,703	1,992
Springfield ...	110	1,000	200	158,030	15,803	2,562
St. Arnaud ...	3,455	16,000	3,000	2,193,390	109,669	18,219
Stawell ...	942	3,800	850	551,337	47,307	6,613
Strathfieldsaye ...	225	3,600	800	219,250	21,925	3,119
Swan Hill ...	10,820	8,000	2,300	1,695,090	113,006	11,533
Talbot ...	179	3,550	600	182,520	18,252	2,205
Towong ...	2,490	2,949	636	217,700	21,770	2,687
Tullaroop ...	215	6,000	2,000	221,753	31,679	6,067
Wannon ...	695	3,250	620	678,670	67,867	10,953
Waranga ...	1,125	10,115	2,023	1,931,080	96,554	13,870
Warrnambool ...	596	8,251	1,765	1,987,000	99,679	18,244
Whittlesea ...	135	1,550	300	160,000	16,000	3,088
Wimmera ...	1,813	15,000	2,000	863,020	86,302	10,620
Winchelsea ...	596	2,634	500	550,000	39,227	5,462
Wodonga ...	95	1,156	300	208,160	10,408	2,238
Wyndham ...	296	1,550	241	872,880	43,644	6,955
Yackandandah ...	819	4,350	920	512,100	25,605	3,265
Yarrowonga ...	813	4,500	1,340	500,000	50,000	2,003
Yea ...	580	1,600	500	156,710	15,671	1,943
Total ...	79,001	441,383	95,184	51,891,236	3,983,169	605,776

* No return—shire only recently formed.

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

ESTIMATED AREA EMBRACED IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1879.

		Square Miles.	
Cities, towns, and boroughs	347
Shires	79,001
			<hr/>
Total	79,348

113. The estimated area of Victoria is 88,198 square miles. It thus appears that about nine-tenths of this area is included within the limits of municipal districts. Proportion to total area of Victoria.

114. The estimated population of the two kinds of districts was as follows in 1879 :— Population of municipalities.

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF MUNICIPALITIES, 1879.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	419,534
Shires	...	...	441,383
			<hr/>
Total	...	...	860,917

115. It has been already stated that the estimated mean population of Victoria during 1879 was 888,500. It therefore follows that during that year thirtytwo-thirtythirds of the inhabitants of the colony enjoyed the advantages of local self-government. Proportion to population of Victoria.

116. The ratepayers in the two kinds of municipal districts numbered as follow in 1879 :— Ratepayers in municipalities.

RATEPAYERS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1879.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	93,889
Shires	...	...	...	98,128
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	192,017

117. By comparing these figures with those showing the estimated municipal population, it appears that about 1 person in every 4.5 persons living in municipalities is a ratepayer. Proportion of ratepayers to population.

118. According to a return laid before the Legislative Council, in July 1878, on the motion of the Honorable Sir Charles Sladen, the ratepayers assessed at £20 and upwards numbered 86,667. The following is the classification of these ratepayers as stated in the return, also the number (found by subtraction), amounting to 52 per cent. of the whole, rated at less than £20. The figures are for the year 1877 :— Ratepayers classified according to rating.

RATEPAYERS IN MUNICIPALITIES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RATING, 1877.

Number of Ratepayers.		Number of Ratepayers.	
Under £20	... 93,104	£150 to £200	... 1,740
£20 to £25	... 19,825	£200 to £250	... 979
£25 to £30	... 10,967	£250 to £300	... 590
£30 to £35	... 10,736	£300 to £350	... 561
£35 to £40	... 6,021	£350 to £400	... 234
£40 to £50	... 11,284	£400 and upwards...	... 1,391
£50 to £100	... 17,742		
£100 to £150	... 4,597	Total	... <hr/> 179,771

Dwellings in municipalities.

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

DWELLINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1879.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	90,529
Shires	...	...	...	95,184
Total	...	...	...	<u>185,713</u>

Increase in number of dwellings.

120. 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 27,232 the whole number returned at the last census.

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

121. The area contained in shires is about 228 times that in cities, towns, and boroughs; but the population, ratepayers, and dwellings in the former exceed those in the latter by only a twentieth.

Increase of population, dwellings, &c., in municipalities.

122. The population in municipal districts in 1879 exceeded by 17,044 that in 1878; the ratepayers exceeded the number in 1878 by 5,625, and the dwellings exceeded the number in the same year by 4,752. The increase of ratepayers is less, but the increases of population and dwellings more than those in 1878, as compared with 1877, when the population in municipalities increased by 15,373, the ratepayers by 6,621, and the dwellings by 1,442.

Increase of population in boroughs and shires.

123. The increase of population in shires, which amounted to 13,390, was greater by 8,736 than that in cities, towns, and boroughs, which amounted to only 4,654. In 1878 the increase of population in shires amounted to only 7,326, whilst that in cities, towns, and boroughs amounted to as much as 8,047.

Amount of rating in municipalities.

124. The following is the number of cities, towns, and boroughs, and the number of shires, in which rates were struck in the last three years at the amounts set down in the first column. It will be observed that no municipality in any year was rated at the lowest amount allowed by law, viz., 6d. in the pound; also, that not one levied rates up to the full amount allowed by law, viz., 2s. 6d. in the pound:—

RATINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1877 TO 1879.

Amount levied in the £.	Number of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.			Number of Shires.		
	1877.	1878.	1879.	1877.	1878.	1879.
0s. 9d. ...	...	...	...	4	5	5
1 0 ...	24	26	21	99	95	102
1 3 ...	7	8	8	3	3	3
1 4 ...	1	1	1	1	1	1
1 6 ...	15	13	16	3	6	3
1 6½ ...	1	1	1	...	...	...
1 7 ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
1 8 ...	2	2	1	...	...	...
1 9 ...	5	3	3	...	...	...
2 0 ...	4	4	5	...	2	1
Not stated ...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total ...	59	59	57	111	112	115

125. Of the cities, towns, and boroughs, 41 per cent. in 1877, 44 per cent. in 1878, and 37 per cent. in 1879, were rated at 1s. in the pound; of the shires, 89 per cent. in 1877, 85 per cent. in 1878, and 89 per cent. in 1879, were rated at that amount. Municipalities rated at 1s. in the pound.

126. In 1877, 4, and in 1878 and 1879, 5 municipal districts were rated at less than 1s. in the pound. In 1877, 42; in 1878, 45; and in 1879, 44 municipal districts were rated at over that amount. Municipalities rated under and over 1s. in the pound.

127. The number of properties in boroughs and in shires during the six years ended with 1879, arranged in groups according to their rateable values, will be found in the following table. It will be noticed that in 1879, as compared with 1878, the properties rated at under £50 in both cities, towns, and boroughs, and shires, and those rated at between £100 and £300 and between £400 and £500 in shires, increased, but in all other cases there was a decrease; also, that the total number of properties in 1875 exceeded by 8,598 that in 1874, the total number in 1876 exceeded by 3,826 that in 1875, the total number in 1877 exceeded by 3,047 that in 1876, the total number in 1878 exceeded by 5,661 that in 1877, and the total number in 1879 exceeded by 5,199 that in 1878; the total increase of properties in the five years being thus 26,331 :— Classification of properties rated.

CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTIES RATED, 1874 TO 1879.

Year.	Number of Properties Rated.							Total.
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 to £300.	£300 to £400.	£400 to £500.	£500 and upwards.	
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS.								
1874	91,320	7,981	2,964	764	289	153	235	103,706
1875	94,769	8,253	3,040	782	301	160	242	107,547
1876	94,893	8,466	3,035	786	300	162	265	107,907
1877	95,911	8,628	3,170	812	332	155	278	109,286
1878	98,942	8,895	3,211	829	363	151	294	112,685
1879	99,846	8,877	3,166	826	331	145	287	113,478
SHIRES.								
1874	75,852	7,537	2,398	552	268	117	612	87,336
1875	79,425	8,326	2,671	568	279	128	696	92,093
1876	82,817	8,407	2,654	563	256	157	705	95,559
1877	83,583	9,067	2,778	641	283	149	726	97,227
1878	84,338	10,442	2,901	666	300	140	702	99,489
1879	88,598	10,436	3,051	683	296	159	672	103,895
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.								
1874	167,172	15,518	5,362	1,316	557	270	847	191,042
1875	174,194	16,579	5,711	1,350	580	288	938	199,640
1876	177,710	16,873	5,689	1,349	556	319	970	203,466
1877	179,494	17,695	5,948	1,453	615	304	1,004	206,513
1878	183,280	19,337	6,112	1,495	663	291	996	212,174
1879	188,444	19,313	6,217	1,509	627	304	959	217,373

128. The following table gives the estimated total value (or value in fee-simple) of rateable property in cities, towns, and boroughs, and in Total value of rateable property.

shires, during the six years ended with 1879, arranged in groups according to the value of the properties of which the amounts are made up. In 1879, as compared with 1878, an increase occurred in the value of properties rated at between £50 and £100, in cities, towns, and boroughs, and under £50 and between £100 and £200 in shires; but a decrease in the value of the others. The valuation on the whole showed a falling off of £1,189,365, viz., of £534,936 in urban, and of £654,429 in country properties:—

**CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 TO 1879.**

Year.	Total Value of Rateable Properties.				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.					
1874	12,620,396	5,201,090	3,717,516	5,785,603	27,324,605
1875	13,425,920	5,236,868	3,710,671	5,750,344	28,123,803
1876	14,107,710	5,615,811	3,774,874	6,140,120	29,638,515
1877	13,878,561	5,442,678	3,901,064	6,109,727	29,332,030
1878	15,120,374	5,778,025	4,148,800	6,840,617	31,887,816
1879	14,833,220	5,960,162	4,045,167	6,514,331	31,352,880
SHIRES.					
1874	13,105,624	5,070,283	3,319,425	13,401,702	34,897,034
1875	14,807,648	6,106,437	3,749,993	15,138,977	39,803,055
1876	18,218,513	6,790,706	4,328,945	16,805,458	46,143,622
1877	19,185,139	7,430,460	4,578,389	17,088,731	48,282,719
1878	19,922,055	9,111,830	5,197,287	18,314,493	52,545,665
1879	20,914,381	8,653,809	5,304,667	17,018,379	51,891,236
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.					
1874	25,726,020	10,271,373	7,036,941	19,187,305	62,221,639
1875	28,233,568	11,343,305	7,460,664	20,889,321	67,926,858
1876	32,326,223	12,406,517	8,103,819	22,945,578	75,782,137
1877	33,063,700	12,873,138	8,479,453	23,198,458	77,614,749
1878	35,042,429	14,889,855	9,346,087	25,155,110	84,433,481
1879	35,747,601	14,613,971	9,349,834	23,532,710	83,244,116

Increase in
five years.

129. According to the above table, during the five years ended with 1879, the total increase in the value of rateable property has amounted, in cities, towns, and boroughs, to £4,028,275, and in shires to £16,994,202.

Annual value
of rateable
property.

130. The annual value of rateable property is arranged in similar groups in the next table. In both descriptions of districts the totals and most of the groups show increase from year to year. The figures for 1879, however, relating to properties valued at upwards of £100 in cities, &c., and at upwards of £200 in shires, are less than in the previous year:—

CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 TO 1879.

Year.	Annual Value of Rateable Properties.				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.					
1874	1,352,679	537,885	381,885	584,033	2,856,482
1875	1,384,125	539,887	382,546	592,823	2,899,381
1876	1,414,565	563,091	378,503	615,664	2,971,823
1877	1,436,377	563,296	403,745	632,333	3,035,751
1878	1,489,722	569,275	408,757	673,966	3,141,720
1879	1,494,247	600,406	407,496	656,231	3,158,380
SHIRES.					
1874	1,220,327	492,313	315,056	1,111,299	3,138,995
1875	1,320,284	544,464	334,358	1,349,826	3,548,932
1876	1,441,050	537,132	342,412	1,329,280	3,649,874
1877	1,488,197	576,383	355,147	1,325,578	3,745,305
1878	1,474,572	674,431	384,688	1,355,585	3,889,276
1879	1,605,387	664,266	407,186	1,306,330	3,983,169
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.					
1874	2,573,006	1,030,198	696,941	1,695,332	5,995,477
1875	2,704,409	1,084,351	716,904	1,942,649	6,448,313
1876	2,855,615	1,100,223	720,915	1,944,944	6,621,697
1877	2,924,574	1,139,679	758,892	1,957,911	6,781,056
1878	2,964,294	1,243,706	793,445	2,029,551	7,030,996
1879	3,099,634	1,264,672	814,682	1,962,561	7,141,549

131. During the five years ended with 1879, the total increase in the annual valuation of rateable property has amounted to £301,898 in cities, towns, and boroughs, and to £844,174 in shires. Increase in five years.

132. 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 five years intervening between 1874 and the end of 1879, 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 1879.

Rateable Values.	Increase during Five Years in the—		
	Number of Properties.	Total Value.	Annual Value.
		£	£
Under £50	21,272	10,021,581	526,628
£50 to £100	3,795	4,342,598	234,474
£100 to £200	855	2,312,893	117,741
£200 and upwards	409	4,345,405	267,229
Total increase	26,331	21,022,477	1,146,072

133. By far the greatest increase in the number of properties, amounting to more than four-fifths of the whole increase, was in Largest increase in small properties.

properties rated at less than £50. The largest increase in the total value of properties, amounting to nearly half of the total gain, was in properties of a similar rating. The largest increase in the annual value was also in properties rated at less than £50, and was equal to 46 per cent. of the whole increase. The next largest increase under the last head was in properties rated at £200 and upwards, which amounted to nearly a fourth of the whole increase.

Naturalization.

134. 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 obtained letters of naturalization during the year 1879 and the previous ten years. It will be observed that more than half were Germans:—

NATURALIZATION, 1869 TO 1879.

Native Countries.						Ten Years : 1869-78.	Year 1879.
France	...	...	...	...	...	34	1
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Holland	...	...	...	...	...	9	1
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	13	1
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	517	29
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	21	3
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Other European countries	...	...	...	...	...	229	15
United States	...	...	...	...	...	12	1
South and Central American States	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
China	...	...	...	...	...	35	7
Other countries	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Total						898	58

Occupations of persons naturalized.

135. Of the 58 persons naturalized in 1879, 14 were farmers or gardeners, 15 miners, 7 artisans and mechanics, 5 hotelkeepers, 3 traders, 2 tailors, 3 carters, 4 laborers, and 5 were of other occupations.

Number of electoral districts and members.

136. 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.*

Members to each district.

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

* Paragraphs 262 to 270.

138. The number of electors on the rolls of both Houses of the Legislature, at the end of March 1879 and April 1880, is shown in the following table. A considerable increase appears in the electors for both Houses, but most especially in non-ratepaying electors for the Legislative Assembly :—

ELECTORS ON THE ROLLS, 1879 AND 1880.

Description of Roll.	Legislative Council.		Legislative Assembly.	
	31st March 1879.	30th April 1880.	31st March 1879.	30th April 1880.
Ratepayers'	29,727	30,694	154,012	160,359
General	1,714	2,078	22,010	40,342
Total	31,441	32,772	176,022	200,701

Electors on the rolls.

139. The non-ratepaying electors on the rolls of the Legislative Council amounted in 1880 to $6\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. and in 1879 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole ; whilst the non-ratepaying electors on the rolls of the Legislative Assembly amounted to as much as 20 per cent. of the whole in 1880, as against only $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1879.

Proportion of non-rate-paying electors.

140. At the biennial election for the Legislative Council, which took place in August and September 1878, the seat was contested in two out of the six provinces, and in these more than 45 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, also the number of electors on the rolls in March 1880:—

Electors who voted for the Legislative Council.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—ELECTORS, 1878 AND 1880, AND VOTES POLLED, 1878.

Electoral Provinces.	Number of Electors—			On the Rolls 30th April 1880.
	At Biennial Election, 1878—			
	On the Rolls.	Who Voted.		
Total Number.		Percentage of Number on the Rolls.		
Central	10,305	5,525	53·61	11,057
South	3,793	*	*	3,878
South-Western	3,732	*	*	3,407
Western	2,910	*	*	2,911
North-Western	7,207	2,462	34·16	7,602
Eastern	3,860	*	*	3,917
Total	31,807	...	...	32,772
Deduct for uncontested provinces ...	14,295			
Net result	17,512	7,987	45·61	

* No contest.

Electors and voters for the Assembly.

141. At the general election for the Legislative Assembly held on the 28th February 1880 all the seats were contested except two. Returns have been received from all the districts except three, and these show that over 66½ per cent. of the electors in contested districts voted. At the previous general election, which took place on the 11th May 1877, whilst the electors on the rolls numbered 19,278 less than on the last occasion, only 64 per cent. in contested districts recorded their votes. The following table shows the results for each electoral district at the two elections referred to :—

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED,
1877 AND FEBRUARY 1880.

Electoral Districts.	Number of Electors at General Election, 1877—			Number of Electors at General Election, February 1880—		
	On the Rolls.	Who Voted.		On the Rolls.	Who Voted.	
		Total Number.	Percentage of Number on the Rolls.		Total Number.	Percentage of Number on the Rolls.
Ararat	1,716	1,079	62·87	1,433	1,044	72·85
Avoca	4,193	1,952	46·55	5,378	2,923	54·35
Ballaarat East	4,515	2,690	59·57	5,052	3,479	68·86
Ballaarat West	7,108	3,771	53·05	7,025	4,481	63·78
Barwon	2,021	1,485	73·47	2,133	1,626	76·23
Belfast	1,111	788	70·92	1,108	771	69·58
Benambra	1,136	685	60·29	1,582	983	62·14
Boroondara	1,816	1,374	75·66	2,208	*	*
Bourke, East	1,749	1,309	74·84	1,750	1,244	71·08
Bourke Boroughs, East	2,037	1,423	69·80	2,286	1,639	71·70
Bourke, South	1,927	1,373	71·25	2,119	1,631	77·00
Bourke, West	4,200	2,452	58·38	4,982	3,812	76·51
Brighton	1,327	1,075	81·00	1,638	1,201	73·32
Carlton	2,616	1,869	71·44	3,376	2,422	71·74
Castlemaine	4,239	3,053	72·02	3,871	2,725	70·39
Collingwood	5,003	2,940	58·76	5,005	3,150	62·73
Creswick	6,255	4,290	68·59	6,316	4,688	74·22
Dalhousie	1,970	*	*	1,834	1,064	58·00
Delatite	2,212	1,528	69·07	2,418	1,236	51·12
Dundas	1,562	*	*	1,710	1,032	60·35
Emerald Hill	4,994	3,310	66·28	5,559	3,697	66·54
Evelyn	1,434	1,032	71·96	1,708	1,132	66·27
Fitzroy	4,462	2,920	65·44	5,161	3,487	67·56
Footscray	1,412	938	66·43	1,655	1,213	73·30
Geelong	4,726	2,810	59·45	4,542	3,106	68·38
Gippsland, North	3,912	†	†	4,448	†	†
Gippsland, South	1,503	824	54·82	3,325	1,480	44·51
Grant	3,381	2,093	61·90	3,258	2,183	67·00
Grenville	3,981	2,471	62·06	3,429	2,531	73·81
Kara Kara	2,575	1,736	67·41	3,008	2,211	73·50
Kilmore and Anglesey	2,105	1,414	67·17	2,263	1,378	60·89
Kyneton Boroughs	1,463	1,076	73·54	1,375	1,111	80·80
Maldon	1,754	*	*	1,533	1,095	71·36
Mandurang	8,155	4,934	60·50	9,023	4,844	53·68
Maryborough and Talbot	4,704	2,994	63·64	4,197	2,958	70·48

* No contest.

† Information not furnished.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED,
1877 AND FEBRUARY 1880—continued.

Electoral Districts.	Number of Electors at General Election, 1877—			Number of Electors at General Election, February 1880—		
	On the Rolls.	Who Voted.		On the Rolls.	Who Voted.	
		Total Number.	Percentage of Number on the Rolls.		Total Number.	Percentage of Number on the Rolls.
Melbourne, East ...	4,402	3,087	70·12	4,601	3,360	73·02
Melbourne, North ...	5,983	3,950	66·02	6,415	4,734	73·80
Melbourne, West ...	4,961	3,371	67·95	6,028	†	†
Moira ...	4,725	3,049	64·52	7,408	4,159	56·14
Mornington ...	2,275	1,158	50·90	3,414	1,882	55·13
Normanby ...	1,666	868	52·10	1,809	1,164	64·34
Ovens ...	3,745	2,279	60·85	3,890	2,672	68·69
Polwarth and South Grenville	1,580	962	60·88	1,879	1,397	74·35
Portland ...	1,354	619	45·71	1,558	995	63·86
Richmond ...	5,764	3,847	66·74	6,523	†	†
Ripon and Hampden ...	2,011	1,201	59·72	2,016	1,464	72·62
Rodney ...	5,136	3,310†	64·44	5,301	3,296	62·18
Sandhurst ...	6,932	4,693	67·70	6,483	4,830	74·50
Sandridge ...	1,916	1,301	67·90	2,001	1,522	76·06
St. Kilda ...	5,892	4,128	70·06	7,007	5,080	72·50
Stawell ...	2,371	1,495	63·05	2,180	1,618	74·22
Villiers and Heytesbury	3,838	2,043	53·23	4,119	2,646	64·24
Warrnambool ...	1,468	*	*	1,610	*	*
Williamstown ...	1,845	1,220	66·12	2,176	1,523	70·00
Wimmera ...	4,285	2,538	59·20	6,575	3,820	58·09
Total ...	181,423	...	...	200,701	...	...
Deduct for uncontested districts and those for which returns were not furnished	10,666	...	...	20,817	...	...
Net result ...	170,757	108,807	63·72	179,884	119,739	66·56

142. The number of electors who voted on the 28th February 1880 in respect to the different rolls was not made up in all the districts, and there were also a few cases in which the total number who voted was not returned. Supplying these deficiencies, however, by proportion, the following information is obtained :—

Electors, &c., on respective rolls.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED ON RESPECTIVE ROLLS, 28TH FEBRUARY 1880.

Description of Roll.	Electors on the Rolls (excluding those in Districts which were not contested).	Electors who Voted.	
		Number.	Percentage of Electors on the Rolls.
Ratepayers' ...	157,384	104,501	66·40
General ...	39,499	26,553	67·22
Total ...	196,883	131,054	66·56

* No contest.

† Information not furnished.

‡ Returns incomplete.

Electors on each roll who voted.

143. It will be observed that at the general election which took place last February the electors on the general roll recorded their votes in a slightly higher proportion than those on the ratepayers' roll.

Proportion of electors and members to population.

144. At the time of the same general election, 2 in every 9 persons in the colony were electors, and 2 out of every 25 in the colony recorded their votes. The proportion of members to the total population was 1 to every 10,457.

Members, electors, &c., in Australasian colonies.

145. In the following table is shown the number of members and electors of the Lower House of Parliament in each of the Australasian colonies, except Western Australia, together with their proportions to the total population; also, in four of those colonies, the number and percentage of electors who voted at recent general elections:—

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

Colony.	Year.	Members.		Electors on Rolls.		Electors who Voted.*	
		Total Number.	Proportion per 100,000 of Population.	Total Number.	Percentage of Population	Number.	Percentage of Number on Rolls.
Victoria ...	1880†	86	9·6	200,701	22·32	119,739	66·6
New South Wales	1877	73	11·4	162,945	25·22	63,012	51·4
Queensland ...	„	43	22·0	47,088	24·14	...	...
South Australia	1878	46	18·9	39,987	16·47	11,230	43·6
Tasmania ...	1877	32	30·1	15,363	14·45	7,557	71·1
New Zealand ...	1877-8	88‡	21·1	66,696‡	15·97	...	...

Proportion of members, &c., in each colony.

146. From this table it appears that, in proportion to population, Victoria has fewer members of the Lower House than any other of the colonies named, and fewer electors than either New South Wales or Queensland. Of the four colonies of which the records are at hand, the colony in which the largest proportion of electors exercised the franchise was Tasmania; but the proportion in Victoria exceeded that in New South Wales and South Australia.

Proportion of members of Imperial Parliament to population.

147. The United Kingdom returns 650 members to the Imperial Parliament, viz., 485 for England, 60 for Scotland, and 105 for Ireland. The proportion of members to the population of the United Kingdom in 1879 was 1 to every 52,547; or, for England, 1 member to every 51,887 persons; for Scotland, 1 member to every 52,547 persons; and for Ireland, 1 member to every 50,888 persons.

* In contested districts only.

† General election of the 28th February.

‡ In New Zealand 4 of the members and 1,585 of the electors are Maoris.

148. If Victoria were to be represented according to population in the same proportion as the United Kingdom, she would, instead of sending 86 members to Parliament, return only 16 ; if in the same proportion as England, she would return 17 ; if in the same proportion as Ireland, rather less than 17 ; and if in the same proportion as Scotland, 14.

Representa-
tion to
population.
Victoria
and United
Kingdom
compared.

PART III.—FINANCE.

149. As there are two kinds of governing bodies in Victoria—the General and the Local Government—there are likewise two public Finance Accounts. In the following pages these are, in the first instance, kept distinct ; but, as in dealing with questions affecting the total amounts raised and expended it is necessary to take both accounts into consideration, they are subsequently dealt with in a combined form. It has been too often the custom, in making statements respecting the finances of a country, to take no account of local revenue, taxation, and expenditure. It will, however, be at once obvious that these elements cannot be ignored except at the expense of accuracy. Taxation for local purposes forms part of the burdens of a people just as much as that for general services ; moreover, in some countries certain functions are performed by the one government which in other countries are performed by the other. It should further be pointed out that, in comparing the amounts raised in the same country in different years, allowance should be made for changes arising from transfers of portion of the revenue of the General Government to Local Bodies, and *vice versa* ; also for the abandonment of revenue for special public purposes which it is considered desirable to carry on by means of trusts, &c., and of the resumption of such revenue, should these be abolished. Of trusts in operation by which revenue has been affected, there is only one in Victoria, viz., the Melbourne Harbor Trust, which, for the sake of convenience, has been treated in this work as a local body.

Public
finance;
accounts.

150. No important changes affecting the sources of revenue were made during the year 1878–9. It should be noted, however, that, in that year, chiefly in consequence of arrears for 1877–8 being included, an amount of £202,000 was received under the head of “Land Tax,” as against only £50,000 in the previous year ; also that an average of about 70 additional miles of railway were open for traffic.

Changes
effected by
legislation.

151. Although the financial year ended on the 30th June 1879 commenced with a credit balance of £77,000, that sum was insufficient to meet the deficiency on the year’s transactions (viz., £212,000), and

Finance
account,
1878–9.

it became necessary to carry forward to the ensuing year a debit balance of £135,000. The exact figures are as follow :—

FINANCE ACCOUNT, 1878-9.*

	£	s.	d.
Net receipts	4,621,519	14	3
Net expenditure	4,833,378	13	3
<hr/>			
Expenditure in excess of receipts	211,858	19	0
Credit balance of 1877-8 brought forward	76,951	14	4
<hr/>			
Debit balance to carry forward to 1879-80	134,907	4	8

Recoups.

152. During the year under review £69,201 was recouped† to the revenue on account of moneys expended in previous years, whilst on the other hand £3,000 of the expenditure was left to be recouped to the revenue at a future period. Such amounts as these do not properly belong to the transactions of the year, but it has always been customary to include them therewith.

Excess of receipts and contrary.

153. In only one year of the last six were the net receipts in excess of the net expenditure. The following figures show the surplus or deficiency in each of those years—the advances to be recouped from loans, and the recoups, being left out of the account :—

	Receipts in Excess of Expenditure.	£	Expenditure in Excess of Receipts.	£
1873-4	80,485
1874-5	126,949
1875-6	84,131
1876-7	173,819	...	...	...
1877-8	63,691
1878-9	278,060

Amount of credit balance in six years.

154. According to these figures, the transactions of the sexennial period resulted in a net debit balance of £459,497.

Revenue and expenditure, 1878-9, and former years.

155. Inclusive of recoups, the revenue of 1878-9 was greater than that of 1877-8 by £117,107, but less than that of 1876-7 by £102,357. If recoups be excluded, the revenue of 1878-9 will appear as the largest which up to that period had ever been raised in Victoria, being greater by £23,360 than that of 1876-7. It must, however, be remembered that the revenue of 1878-9 was swelled by arrears of land tax,‡ as has been already stated, and if these, amounting to about £75,000, be excluded as

* The revenue of 1879-80, made up whilst these pages were going through the press, but not audited, was £4,673,697; at the same time the expenditure was estimated by the Treasury to have been about £5,021,000. The estimated mean population of the same twelve months was 898,452; so that the revenue per head was £5 4s. 0½d., and the estimated expenditure per head £5 11s. 9½d.

† A recoup is a recovery in after years of moneys advanced in previous years from the revenue. It is included in the revenue in order to balance a similar amount charged to the expenditure of a previous year. Such advances are usually voted by Parliament in anticipation of a loan.

‡ See paragraph 150 ante.

well as the recoups, the revenue would be £28,000 less than that received in the previous year. The expenditure of 1878-9 was greater than that of 1877-8 by £262,275, if expenditure of amounts to be recouped be excluded, and by £199,030 if they be included, and was in either case by far the largest amount that had ever been expended in the colony in one year.*

156. The revenue and expenditure per head for each year from that of separation from New South Wales to 1878-9 will be found in the following table:—

Revenue and expenditure per head, 1851 to 1878-9.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1878-9.†

Year.	Average Population of each Year.	Revenue per Head.			Expenditure per Head.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1851	86,825	4	10	5	4	14	8
1852	132,905	12	5	11	7	7	4
1853	195,378	16	11	2	16	9	3
1854	267,371	11	11	0	15	13	1
1855	338,315	8	1	4	7	14	6
1856	380,942	7	16	1	7	0	1
1857	430,347	7	14	8	6	17	11
1858	483,827	6	2	11	6	7	10
1859	517,226	6	6	1	6	11	3
1860	539,337	5	14	4	6	2	11
1861	541,012	5	9	1	5	14	4
1862	548,450	5	19	2	5	10	10
1863	561,322	4	18	10	5	2	8
1864	589,160	5	0	4	4	19	5
1865	616,375	4	19	10	4	16	10
1866	634,077	4	17	1	5	1	8
1867	649,826	4	19	0	4	19	9
1868	671,222	4	16	3	4	15	0
1869	696,942	4	17	1	4	12	7
1870	709,838	4	11	11	4	16	7
1871 (six months) †	731,528	2	6	3	2	8	0
1871-2	749,964	4	19	7	4	17	7
1872-3	770,306	4	14	7½	4	11	0
1873-4	789,438	5	4	0½	5	5	10
1874-5	806,760	5	5	0¼	5	7	0½
1875-6	822,231	5	5	2½	5	11	2¾
1876-7	839,493	5	12	6½	5	3	10
1877-8	859,235	5	4	10	5	7	10½
1878-9	878,243	5	5	3	5	10	0¾

157. The revenue per head was less than in 1876-7, and about equal to that in 1875-6, but was greater than in any other year since 1862. The expenditure per head in the year under review was exceeded in 1875-6, but was not equalled in any other year since 1862. It will

Revenue and expenditure per head in various years.

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

† For amounts per head in 1879-80, see footnote to paragraph 151 ante.

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

be observed that, in proportion to population, both revenue and expenditure declined pretty steadily year by year from 1862 to 1873-4, but in the latter year an augmentation took place, which has been maintained ever since.

Revenue
estimated
and raised.

158. In the fifteen and a half years ended with 1878-9 the revenue raised exceeded the Treasurer's estimate on nine occasions, or by £1,468,881; and was less than that estimated on seven occasions, or by £830,118. Deducting the latter from the former, the net amount by which the result exceeded the estimate is found to have been £638,763. The following table, now published for the first time, shows the revenue estimated and actually raised; also the difference between those amounts in each of the years:—

REVENUE ESTIMATED AND RAISED, 1864 TO 1878-9.

Year.	Revenue.		
	According to Treasurer's Estimate.	Actually Raised.	More (+) or less (-) than Estimate.*
	£	£	£
1864	2,973,000	2,955,338	— 17,662
1865	3,095,400	3,076,885	— 18,515
1866	3,186,265	3,079,160	— 107,105
1867	3,379,078	3,216,317	— 162,761
1868	2,963,050	3,230,754	+ 267,704
1869	3,241,500	3,383,984	+ 142,484
1870	3,529,100	3,261,883	— 267,217
1871 (6 months) ...	1,664,700	1,691,266	+ 26,566
1871-2	3,538,750	3,734,422	+ 195,672
1872-3	3,611,920	3,644,135	+ 32,215
1873-4	3,883,650	4,106,790	+ 223,140
1874-5	4,259,135	4,236,423	— 22,712
1875-6	4,109,750	4,325,156	+ 215,406
1876-7	4,385,716	4,723,877	+ 338,161
1877-8	4,476,880	4,504,413	+ 27,533
1878-9	4,855,666	4,621,520	— 234,146

Years in which estimates were exceeded and contrary.

159. The year in which the revenue exceeded the estimate by the largest amount is shown to have been 1876-7, viz., by £338,161, whilst that in which it fell most short of the estimate was 1870, viz., by £267,217.

Expenditure authorized and incurred.

160. The amount voted by the legislature in any year exceeds, as is well known, that actually spent, the difference being designated the "savings" of the year. The following table shows the expenditure authorized and incurred and the savings in each of the fifteen and a half years ended with 1878-9. This is the first occasion such a table has been published:—

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

**EXPENDITURE AUTHORIZED AND INCURRED AND SAVINGS,
1864 TO 1878-9.**

Year.	Expenditure.		
	Authorized.	Incurred.	Savings.
	£	£	£
1864	3,296,333	2,928,903	367,430
1865	3,574,003	2,983,777	590,226
1866	3,699,141	3,222,025	477,116
1867	3,551,881	3,241,818	310,063
1868	3,386,103	3,189,321	196,782
1869	3,460,099	3,226,165	233,934
1870	3,736,854	3,428,382	308,472
1871 (6 months) ...	1,845,136	1,754,251	90,885
1871-2	3,803,096	3,659,534	143,562
1872-3	3,885,252	3,504,953	380,299
1873-4	4,519,959	4,177,338	342,621
1874-5	4,703,018	4,318,121	384,897
1875-6	4,791,349	4,572,844	218,505
1876-7	4,561,902	4,358,096	203,806
1877-8	4,982,489	4,634,349	348,140
1878-9	5,164,659	4,833,379	331,280

161. By adding the last column, it is found that the aggregate savings in the fifteen and a half years amounted to nearly five millions sterling (£4,928,018), or a larger sum than was actually expended in any one of the years. Savings,
1864-79.

162. By taking the difference between the amounts in the second money column of the last two tables, the surplus or deficiency of the gross Public Revenue of each year will be ascertained. The amounts, which are as follow, differ from those given in a previous paragraph for the last six years,* as there the advances to be recouped, and the recoups are omitted from the account:— Surplus or
deficiency
of revenue.

SURPLUS OR DEFICIENCY OF REVENUE, 1864 TO 1878-9.

Surplus.		Deficiency.		Surplus.		Deficiency.	
£		£		£		£	
1864	26,435	...	...	1871-2	74,888	...	...
1865	93,108	...	...	1872-3	139,182	...	...
1866 ... ..	...	142,865	...	1873-4	...	...	70,548
1867 ... ..	...	25,501	...	1874-5	...	...	81,698
1868	41,433	...	...	1875-6	...	...	247,688
1869	157,819	...	...	1876-7	365,781	...	...
1870 ... ..	...	166,499	...	1877-8	...	...	129,936
1871 (6 months)	...	62,985	...	1878-9	...	...	211,859

163. By these figures it appears that in seven of the years the revenue exceeded the expenditure, whereas in eight, as well as in the half-year ended on the 30th June 1871, the reverse was the case. The revenue exceeded the expenditure by the largest amount in 1876-7, and the expenditure exceeded the revenue by the largest amount in 1875-6. Years in
which
revenue
exceeded
expenditure
and con-
trary.

164. If the figures be added, those in the surplus column will be found to amount to £898,646, and those in the deficiency column to Net defi-
ciency of
income,
1864-79.

* See paragraph 153 ante.

£1,139,579. The difference, representing the deficiency of income, in fifteen and a half years is thus £240,933.

Heads of
revenue.

165. The following are the heads of revenue* in Victoria for the last five financial years, and the amounts received under each head. Recoups, which have been before alluded to,† have been eliminated, and are added separately at the end of the table :—

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1878-9.

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts Received.				
	1874-5.	1875-6.	1876-7.	1877-8.	1878-9.
	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	1,628,235	1,657,788	1,631,832	1,487,448‡	1,378,384
Excise	32,475	33,437	34,768	36,309	36,088
Ports and harbors ...	19,935	22,104	20,993	22,647	20,310
Licenses (business) ...	10,714	10,712	11,688	17,150§	20,116
Duties on estates of deceased persons	32,526	48,963	44,103	72,500	47,983
„ on bank notes... ..	...	7,191||	27,248	26,672	24,956
Land tax ... ..	...	...	...	50,227	202,251¶
Mint, charges	7,504	7,659	7,512	7,247	7,906
„ subsidy returned	4,299	10,695	7,104	447	6,624
Land sales (including rents counting towards purchase-money)	767,624	782,069	783,311	756,674	802,254
Rents of Crown lands (not counting towards purchase-money)	173,601	184,776	208,872	186,337	163,207
Penalties under Land Acts	5,528	53,167	54,233	14,704	3,774
Railways *	921,714	983,033	1,078,082	1,202,280	1,222,241
Water supply	88,556	92,947	100,219	104,819	115,287
Public works (exclusive of railways and water supply)	6,834	6,042	5,690	5,190	5,879
Post and telegraphs **	198,326	209,213	241,818	258,003	276,803
Fines, fees, and forfeitures (exclusive of Land Act penalties)	111,304	112,664	121,676	119,632	113,177
Rents (ordinary) ...	749	674	730	824	935
Reimbursements in aid	29,341	37,739	34,492	36,894	28,757
Interest and exchange	75,025	48,086	95,106	78,080	47,340
Miscellaneous receipts	55,410††	16,197	19,482	20,329	28,047
	4,169,700	4,325,156	4,528,959	4,504,413	4,552,319
Recoups from Loans ...	66,723	...	194,918	...	69,201
Total	4,236,423	4,325,156	4,723,877	4,504,413	4,621,520

* 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.

† See paragraph 152 ante.

‡ Four-fifths of the wharfage rates for the Port of Melbourne transferred to the Harbor Trust.

§ Including a proportion, amounting to £4,600, of publicans' license fees, &c., received, for the first time in 1877-8, under Act 40 Vict. No. 566, section 111.

|| For six months only.

¶ Including arrears of 1877-8.

** Including amounts recouped to the revenue for expenditure for mail service on account of other Governments, viz. £15,221 in 1876-7; £19,001 in 1877-8; and £32,042 in 1878-9.

†† Including "Immigration deposits," £23,074; and accumulation of pension fund transferred to revenue, £14,500.

166. The Customs revenue has fallen off considerably in the last two years—the decrease, as compared with the previous year, amounting in 1877–8 to £144,384, and in 1878–9 to £109,064. In the former year, however, about £27,000 of the decrease is estimated to have been attributable to the amended tariff, which came into force on the 17th August 1877 ; also to a transfer of £85,000, for wharfage rates, to the Melbourne Harbor Trust ; but there were no changes directly affecting the Customs revenue during the year under review. The following table shows the various items of which the Customs receipts of the years 1877–8 and 1878–9 are made up, together with the increase or decrease in the latter year:—

CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1877–8 AND 1878–9.

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1877–8.	1878–9.		
	£	£	£	£
Spirits	489,236	455,157	...	34,079
Wine	37,893	31,462	...	6,431
Beer and cider	29,346	27,143	...	2,203
Tobacco and snuff	82,830	75,161	...	7,669
Cigars	17,639	17,818	179	...
Tea	69,628	68,703	...	925
Sugar and molasses	84,372	93,197	8,825	...
Coffee, chicory, cocoa, and chocolate... ..	14,814	13,380	...	1,434
Opium	14,214	13,988	...	226
Rice	13,681	12,434	...	1,247
Hops	7,586	8,277	691	...
Malt	12,870	12,710	...	160
Dried and preserved fruits and vegetables	43,714	38,297	...	5,417
Live stock	28,270	30,115	1,845	...
All other articles (including <i>ad valorem</i> duties)	513,466	454,013	...	59,453
Wharfage rates*	27,820	26,520	...	1,300
Export duty on timber	69	9	...	60
Grand Total	1,487,448	1,378,384	...	Net figs. 109,064

167. It will be observed that in only four items, the principal of which is sugar, has there been an increase ; and that by far the largest decrease took place in spirits and “all other articles.” Considerable decreases also occurred under the heads of wine, beer, tobacco, and dried and preserved fruits and vegetables. The revenue from imported spirits has decreased by £65,400 since 1875–6, viz., by £20,989 in 1876–7, £10,332 in 1877–8, and £34,079 in 1878–9, the rate of duty being the same throughout the whole period.

* For amount of wharfage rates received by the Melbourne Harbor Trust, formerly included as Customs revenue, see paragraph 228 *post*.

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168. The following are the heads of expenditure* during the last five financial years and the amounts expended under each head. The form of this table differs from that given in previous issues inasmuch as, for the first time, the expenditure specially appropriated by Acts of Parliament is distinguished from that voted annually. The expenditure of amounts subsequently to be recouped has been kept separate from the ordinary disbursements, and appears at the end of the table :—

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1878-9.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Votes.	Special Appropriations.	
		£	£	£
Legislature ...	1874-5	15,739	40,813	56,552
	1875-6	15,909	41,612	57,521
	1876-7	14,889	43,918	58,807
	1877-8	15,878	48,162	64,040
	1878-9	16,502	42,710	59,212
Civil establishment † ...	1874-5	103,681	...	103,681
	1875-6	100,130	...	100,130
	1876-7	102,444	...	102,444
	1877-8	101,175	...	101,175
	1878-9	101,451	...	101,451
Judicial and legal ...	1874-5	156,558	16,417	172,975
	1875-6	154,469	16,125	170,594
	1876-7	154,932	16,750	171,682
	1877-8	154,498	16,567	171,065
	1878-9	158,056	14,000	172,056
Public instruction, science, &c.	1874-5	405,662	9,000	414,662
	1875-6	463,776	9,000	472,776
	1876-7	481,409	9,000	490,409
	1877-8	510,175	9,000	519,175
	1878-9	560,673	9,000	569,673
State school buildings ‡	1874-5	181,440	...	181,440
	1875-6	...	...	...
	1876-7	...	...	...
	1877-8	...	...	...
	1878-9	...	...	...
Charitable institutions, medical, &c. ...	1874-5	273,537	...	273,537
	1875-6	270,318	...	270,318
	1876-7	278,970	...	278,970
	1877-8	281,509	...	281,509
	1878-9	277,016	...	277,016

* See footnote (*) to paragraph 165 ante.

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

‡ Since 1874-5 the amount expended on school buildings has been paid entirely out of loans.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1878-9—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Votes.	Special Appropriations.	
		£	£	£
Mining	1874-5	27,153	3,500	30,653
	1875-6	34,653	3,500	38,153
	1876-7	34,043	3,500	37,543
	1877-8	25,030	3,500	28,530
	1878-9	48,882	3,500	52,382
Police	1874-5	198,312	...	198,312
	1875-6	199,738	...	199,738
	1876-7	197,371	...	197,371
	1877-8	207,119	...	207,119
	1878-9	209,041	...	209,041
Gaols and penal establishments	1874-5	60,469	...	60,469
	1875-6	61,051	...	61,051
	1876-7	60,008	...	60,008
	1877-8	58,132	...	58,132
	1878-9	58,442	...	58,442
Mint*	1874-5	...	20,000	20,000
	1875-6	...	20,000	20,000
	1876-7	...	18,333	18,333
	1877-8	...	20,000	20,000
	1878-9	...	20,000	20,000
Crown lands and survey ...	1874-5	140,246	...	140,246
	1875-6	139,070	...	139,070
	1876-7	164,011	...	164,011
	1877-8	150,248	...	150,248
	1878-9	149,976	...	149,976
Railways	1874-5	437,931	...	437,931
	1875-6	489,751	...	489,751
	1876-7	562,517	...	562,517
	1877-8	616,207	...	616,207
	1878-9	662,178	...	662,178
Water supply	1874-5	17,013	...	17,013
	1875-6	17,192	...	17,192
	1876-7	18,099	...	18,099
	1877-8	22,621	...	22,621
	1878-9	28,501	...	28,501
Public works †	1874-5	339,855	315,640	655,495
	1875-6	332,465	347,754	680,219
	1876-7	242,283	310,704	552,987
	1877-8	252,505	310,000	562,505
	1878-9	276,401	310,000	586,401

* The annual subsidy to the Mint is £20,000; portion of this sum, however, has been repaid each year to the revenue. See table following paragraph 165 *ante*, under the head "Mint subsidy returned."

† Exclusive of school buildings and of all public works paid for out of loans, but including endowments of municipalities under the Local Government Act. The expenditure on the Port of Melbourne included under this head prior to 1st January 1877 has since been paid out of the Harbor Trust fund; see next table.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1878-9—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Votes.	Special Appropriations.	
		£	£	£
Customs	1874-5	57,364	...	57,364
	1875-6	56,311	...	56,311
	1876-7	56,186	...	56,186
	1877-8	64,058	...	64,058
	1878-9	59,467	...	59,467
Harbors and lights	1874-5	35,035	...	35,035
	1875-6	34,703	...	34,703
	1876-7	29,980	...	29,980
	1877-8	29,017	...	29,017
	1878-9	28,876	...	28,876
Defences	1874-5	53,507	...	53,507
	1875-6	58,233	...	58,233
	1876-7	74,020	...	74,020
	1877-8	121,266	...	121,266
	1878-9	118,122	...	118,122
Post and telegraphs	1874-5	294,726	63,164	357,890
	1875-6	280,981	20,928	301,909
	1876-7	298,467	61,931	360,398
	1877-8	312,958	63,133	376,091
	1878-9	333,120	53,984	387,104
Retiring allowances and pensions*	1874-5	2,587	26,529	29,116
	1875-6	2,426	27,423	29,849
	1876-7	4,725	26,214	30,939
	1877-8	5,587	28,370	33,957
	1878-9	9,153	34,751	43,904
Gratuities, compensations, &c.*	1874-5	10,884	3,078	13,962
	1875-6	5,963	1,752	7,715
	1876-7	7,187	3,478	10,665
	1877-8	7,146	42,582	49,728
	1878-9	33,444	12,360	45,804
Redemption of loans	1874-5	...	35,000	35,000
	1875-6	...	...	...
	1876-7	...	...	...
	1877-8	...	...	...
	1878-9	...	...	...
Interest	1874-5	...	742,008	742,008
	1875-6	...	793,600	793,600
	1876-7	1,867	816,803	818,670
	1877-8	...	920,911	920,911
	1878-9	3,842	914,698	918,540

* Extensive reductions in the Public Service were made in 1877-8, which caused an increase in the amount of retiring allowances and gratuities.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1878-9—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Votes.	Special Appropriations.	
		£	£	£
Civil list * ...	1874-5	...	70,984	70,984
	1875-6	...	71,227	71,227
	1876-7	...	29,604	29,604
	1877-8	...	29,564	29,564
	1878-9	...	29,636	29,636
Aborigines ...	1874-5	6,209	...	6,209
	1875-6	6,100	...	6,100
	1876-7	7,500	...	7,500
	1877-8	7,464	...	7,464
	1878-9	10,499	...	10,499
Placed to railway loan liquidation and construction account † ...	1874-5	...	100,000	100,000
	1875-6	...	300,000	300,000
	1876-7	...	200,000	200,000
	1877-8	...	100,000	100,000
	1878-9	...	200,000	200,000
Miscellaneous services ‡ ...	1874-5	30,108	2,500	32,608
	1875-6	30,627	2,500	33,127
	1876-7	21,497	2,500	23,997
	1877-8	31,222	2,500	33,722
	1878-9	39,598	2,500	42,098
Total, exclusive of amounts to be recouped from loans, &c.	1874-5	2,848,016	1,448,633	4,296,649
	1875-6	2,753,866	1,655,421	4,409,287
	1876-7	2,812,405	1,542,735	4,355,140
	1877-8	2,973,815	1,594,289	4,568,104
	1878-9	3,183,240	1,647,139	4,830,379
Amounts to be recouped ...	1874-5	21,472	...	21,472
	1875-6	163,556	...	163,556
	1876-7	2,956	...	2,956
	1877-8	66,245	...	66,245
	1878-9	3,000	...	3,000
Grand total of expenditure ...	1874-5	2,869,488	1,448,633	4,318,121
	1875-6	2,917,422	1,655,421	4,572,843
	1876-7	2,815,361	1,542,735	4,358,096
	1877-8	3,040,060	1,594,289	4,634,349
	1878-9	3,186,240	1,647,139	4,833,379

* Including Governor's salary, and salaries of Ministers, Commissioners of Audit, Agent-General, and expenses of Executive Council, in all the years; also Public Worship until the middle of 1875-6, when State Aid was abolished.

† 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 1879, all of which had been expended on the survey or construction of lines of railway, was £2,168,675 12s. 6d., viz., £1,800,000 paid in accordance with these provisions, and £368,675 12s. 6d. advanced from time to time under the Railway Loan Act 1876 (39 Vict. No. 531), section 11, and the Railway Loan Act 1878 (42 Vict. No. 608), section 11, which provide that advances to this fund out of the Railway Loans may be made in anticipation of the moneys of the fund accruing and becoming available.

‡ The amounts in the column for special appropriations are the unexpended balances of the Pension Fund (Schedule D, Part V.), repaid each year to the revenue.

Expenditure
of loans,
&c.

169. The following table shows the expenditure of amounts raised by means of loans during each of the five years ended with the year under review ; also the expenditure on the Port of Melbourne during each of the three years which have elapsed since the establishment of the Harbor Trust on 1st January 1877. This is intended to supplement the foregoing table by exhibiting those items which, having never been, or having ceased to be, a charge on the general revenue, are treated in separate accounts :—

EXPENDITURE OF PROCEEDS OF LOANS, AND OF THE HARBOR
TRUST FUND, 1874-5 TO 1878-9.

Purposes of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.*				
	1874-5.	1875-6.	1876-7.	1877-8.	1878-9.
	£	£	£	£	£
Water supply ...	215,719	123,834	245,647	185,165	45,787
Railways ...	605,886	683,905	118,724	445,842	1,082,781
Public buildings ...	37,257	55,000	58,851	55,217	85,370
State school buildings	†	99,899	168,320	285,306	91,427
Alfred graving-dock ...	31,411	1,406	2,442	225	...
Total from Loans	890,273	964,044	593,984	971,755	1,305,365
Maintenance and improvement of the Port of Melbourne ‡	†	†	16,940	92,136	93,849
Grand Total ...	890,273	964,044	610,924	1,063,891	1,399,214

Revenue and
expenditure
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

170. 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 six years ended with 1878. As the financial year of Victoria terminates on the 30th June, the items for this colony are given for seven years, the last year but one being six months behind, and the last year being six months in advance, of the latest period in respect to which returns are given for the other colonies except Queensland, in which the financial year also now ends on the 30th June, so the returns of it are twelve months behind those of Victoria and six months behind those of all the other colonies :—

* These are the actual payments during the various years shown, whether made direct from the loans, &c., themselves, or indirectly through the general revenue, and subsequently recouped.

† The expenditure on State school buildings prior to 1875-6, and that on the Port of Melbourne prior to the middle of 1876-7, were chargeable to the general revenue, and are therefore included in the last table.

‡ The figures in this line apply to the years ended 31st December. For details of Harbor Trust expenditure, see table following paragraph 224 post.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Revenue.			Expenditure.				
		Total Amount.	Amount per Head.			Total Amount.	Amount per Head.		
		£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.
Victoria	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
	1876-7	4,723,877	5	12	6½	4,358,096	5	3	10
	1877-8	4,504,413	5	4	10	4,634,349	5	7	10½
	1878-9	4,621,520	5	5	3	4,833,379	5	10	0¾
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
	1876	5,033,828	8	2	10¼	4,749,013	7	13	7¾
	1877	5,748,245	8	17	11½	4,627,979	7	3	3½
	1878	4,983,864	7	7	0½	5,672,154	8	7	4
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
	1875-6	1,263,268	6	19	4½	1,283,520	7	1	7¼
	1876-7	1,436,582	7	13	6¾	1,382,806	7	7	9¾
	1877-8	1,559,111	7	13	6½	1,543,820	7	12	0½
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
	1876	1,320,204	6	1	1	1,323,337	6	1	4½
	1877	1,441,401	6	4	7¾	1,443,653	6	4	10¼
	1878	1,592,634	6	11	2	1,620,310	6	13	5½
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
	1876	162,189	6	0	1	179,484	6	12	10½
	1877	165,412	5	19	11½	182,959	6	12	8
	1878	163,344	5	16	8	198,243	7	1	7
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
	1876	327,349	3	2	7¼	336,388	3	4	4
	1877	361,771	3	8	0¾	352,564	3	6	4¼
	1878	381,909	3	10	4¾	375,601	3	9	2½
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
	1876	3,580,294	9	4	9¾	4,305,337	11	2	2¾
	1877	3,916,023	9	11	9½	3,822,426	9	7	2½
	1878	4,167,889	9	17	8¼	4,365,275	10	7	0¾

NOTE.—For revenue and expenditure of the neighboring colonies during 1879, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

171. In the last year the expenditure was greater than the revenue in all the colonies except Queensland and Tasmania.

172. The revenue and expenditure of all the colonies have shown a tendency to increase from year to year. In Victoria both increased by about a third during the period shown in the table. In New South Wales and New Zealand during the same period the expenditure more than doubled, whilst the revenue increased by one-half. In South Australia the expenditure nearly doubled, and the revenue increased by two-thirds.

173. In three of the colonies, viz., South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, the revenue per head was greater in the last year than in any of the previous ones. The colonies in which a larger expenditure per head took place in 1878 than in any previous year were New South Wales, South Australia, and Western Australia.

174. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stand in regard to the total amount they raised and expended in the last year shown. Victoria, it will be observed, is second on the list:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO REVENUE AND
EXPENDITURE.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New South Wales. 2. Victoria. 3. New Zealand. 4. South Australia. 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Queensland. 6. Tasmania. 7. Western Australia.
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175. In respect to the revenue and expenditure per head, the colonies assume an altogether different order, New Zealand standing first, Victoria sixth, and Tasmania last, in regard to both those points:—

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

Revenue per Head.		Expenditure per Head.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New Zealand. 2. Queensland. 3. New South Wales. 4. South Australia. 5. Western Australia. 6. Victoria. 7. Tasmania. 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New Zealand. 2. New South Wales. 3. Queensland. 4. Western Australia. 5. South Australia. 6. Victoria. 7. Tasmania.

176. Adding together the amounts of revenue and likewise the amounts of expenditure for 1878, it will be found that the aggregate revenue of the colonies on the continent of Australia amounts to over $12\frac{4}{5}$ millions, and their aggregate expenditure to over $13\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling; also that the aggregate revenue of Australia, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounts to over $17\frac{1}{3}$ millions, and the aggregate expenditure to $18\frac{2}{5}$ millions sterling. The following are the exact figures, also the proportions per head of population:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA,
1878.

	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Continent of Australia ...	12,803,366	6 6 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	13,668,876	6 15 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand	17,353,164	6 15 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	18,409,752	7 4 10 $\frac{1}{2}$

177. It will be observed that the large revenue and expenditure of New Zealand more than counterbalance the small revenue and expenditure of Tasmania, and hence the amounts per head for Australia are below those for all Australasia. It will also be noticed that in Victoria the revenue per head is over £1, and the expenditure per head is about £1 5s., less than the average of Australia, and both revenue and expenditure are below the average of Australasia by still higher amounts.

Revenue, &c., of Victoria and Australasia compared.

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

Revenues of British dominions.

REVENUES OF BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Country or Colony.	Year.	Revenue.	
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.*
		£	£ s. d.
EUROPE.			
United Kingdom ...	1878-9	83,115,972	2 8 8
Gibraltar ...	1877	41,846	2 0 0
Malta ...	"	172,054	1 3 4
ASIA.			
India ...	1877-8	58,969,301	0 6 2
Ceylon ...	1877	1,596,205	0 11 7
Straits Settlements ...	"	366,236	1 3 10
Labuan ...	"	7,491	1 10 7
Hong Kong ...	1876	184,406	1 6 6

* For populations on which these calculations have been based, see table following paragraph 78 ante.

REVENUES OF BRITISH DOMINIONS—*continued.*

Country or Colony.	Year.	Revenue.	
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.*
		£	£ s. d.
AFRICA.			
Mauritius	1877	748,060	2 2 11
Seychelles	1876	11,126	0 17 6
Natal	1877	272,474	0 16 9
Cape of Good Hope	"	2,931,692	3 9 1
St. Helena	"	18,281	2 18 7
Lagos	"	59,390	0 19 9
Gold Coast	"	93,347	0 4 7
Sierra Leone	1875	83,141	2 4 10
Gambia	1876	19,787	1 7 11
AMERICA.			
Canada	1877	4,595,682	1 5 0
Newfoundland	"	188,571	1 3 4
Bermudas	"	30,354	2 4 7
Honduras	"	41,588	1 13 8
British Guiana	"	389,872	1 14 1
West Indies—			
Bahamas	"	51,373	1 6 3
Turk's Island	"	8,277	1 15 1
Jamaica	"	532,788	1 1 1
St. Lucia	"	28,287	0 15 11
St. Vincent	"	27,859	0 15 8
Barbadoes	"	121,433	0 13 10
Grenada	"	29,084	0 14 1
Tobago	"	13,311	0 14 6
Virgin Islands	"	1,335	0 4 0
St. Christopher	"	24,166	0 17 2
Nevis	"	9,894	0 16 11
Antigua	"	34,103	0 19 2
Montserrat	"	6,949	0 16 0
Dominica	"	19,250	0 14 2
Trinidad	"	310,338	2 16 7
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.			
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand † ...	1878	17,353,164	6 15 10½
Fiji	"	61,021	0 10 11
Falkland Islands	1877	7,464	5 13 1
Total ... ..	...	172,576,972	0 14 5

Aggregate
revenue of
British
dominions.

179. By this table it will be noticed that by far the greater portion, or 92 per cent., of the 172 millions sterling which represent the aggregate annual revenue of British dominions, is raised in the United Kingdom, India, and Australasia, the proportion contributed to the total by each respectively being about one-half, one-third, and one-tenth. As regards geographical distribution, 48 per cent. is raised in Europe, 35½ per cent. in Asia, 2½ per cent. in Africa, 4 per cent. in America, and 10 per cent. in Australasia.

* For populations on which these calculations have been based, see table following paragraph 78 *ante*.

† See table following paragraph 170 *ante*.

180. The very large amount in proportion to population raised in every one of the Australasian colonies, as compared with other British possessions, will be at once noticed.* It will, however, be remembered that these colonies possess an immense territory, scantily peopled, and that a considerable revenue is derived from the usufruct of the unsold lands, which is not generally the case elsewhere; also that the revenues are swelled by the large sums which are received annually from the alienation of Crown lands in fee-simple. This will be more readily observed by reference to the following table, which shows the receipts from those sources and their proportion to the total revenue in each of the Australasian colonies during a recent year:—

Land revenue
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

LAND REVENUE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Revenue derived from Crown Lands for—			Proportion of Land Revenue to Total Revenue.
		Alienation in Fee-simple.	Temporary Occupation.	Total.	
		£	£	£	Per cent.
Victoria ...	1878-9	802,254	163,207	965,461	20·89
New South Wales ...	1878	2,076,004	238,873	2,314,877	46·45
Queensland ...	1876-7	255,444	153,806	409,250	28·49
South Australia ...	1878	434,919	73,733	508,652	31·94
Western Australia ...	1878	5,619	25,626	31,245	19·13
Tasmania ...	1878	32,566	16,988	49,554	12·98
New Zealand ...	1877	...	...	1,538,376	39·28

181. It will be noticed that in New South Wales nearly half, in New Zealand considerably more than a third, and in South Australia nearly a third, of the revenue is derived from Crown lands; whilst in Victoria and Western Australia the proportion is about a fifth, and in Tasmania as low as an eighth. When, moreover, it is considered that nearly the whole of the land revenue in Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia, and much more than half in Queensland, is, according to the table, received for alienation in fee-simple, it is evident that in the course of a few years the rapid diminution of the public estate in these colonies will necessitate either a resort to other modes of sustaining the revenue or to a considerable reduction in the expenditure.

Prospective
diminution
of land
revenue in
colonies.

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

Revenues of
Foreign
countries.

* See table following paragraph 170 ante.

REVENUES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Revenues.	
		Gross Amount. (000's omitted.)	Amount per Head.*
EUROPE.			
Austro-Hungary	1879	£ 61,477 †	£ 1 12 0
Belgium	1876	10,280	1 18 6
Denmark	1876-7	2,470	1 5 6
France	1877	121,941	3 6 1
Germany ... ..	...	83,708 ‡	1 19 2
Greece	1879	1,636	1 2 5
Holland	1879	9,652	2 10 0
Italy	1878	53,632	2 0 0
Portugal	1878-9	5,614	1 8 0
Roumania	1878	4,855	0 18 4
Russia	1876	77,777	0 17 10
Spain	1877-8	29,433	1 15 0
Sweden and Norway	1879-80	6,065 §	0 19 3
Switzerland	1879	1,643	0 12 4
Turkey	1875-6	19,106	0 18 2
ASIA.			
Japan	1877-8	10,251	0 6 2
AFRICA.			
Egypt	1878	8,453	1 10 8
AMERICA.			
Argentine Confederation	1876	2,717	1 4 2
Brazil	1874-5	10,666	1 2 3
Mexico	1874-5	3,741	0 8 0
Peru	1875	10,220	3 16 6
United States	1877-8	53,701	1 7 9

Countries
raising
largest
revenue.

183. According to this table and that following paragraph 178 *ante*, the country which raises the largest revenue of any in the world is France, next Germany, next the United Kingdom, and next Russia. After the revenues of these countries, the largest amounts are raised in Austro-Hungary, British India, the United States, Italy, Spain, and Turkey. These are the only countries whose revenues exceed the united revenues of the Australasian colonies.

* For populations of Foreign countries on which these calculations are based, see paragraph 80 *ante*. The quotations of revenue are generally for somewhat later dates than those of population. The averages per head will not, however, be much affected thereby.

† This amount is made up of £39,256,000, revenue of Austria; £22,221,000, revenue of Hungary.

‡ This amount is made up of the revenue of the Empire, 1879-80, £22,521,257 (inclusive of contributions by the States), and of the revenues of the following States, according to their budget estimates, for the dates named, viz.:—Alsace-Lorraine, £1,986,758 in 1878-9; Anhalt, £451,150 in 1879; Baden, £1,704,443 in 1877; Bavaria, £11,081,667 in 1878-9; Bremen, £505,385 in 1879; Brunswick, £375,300 in 1879; Hamburg, £1,384,628 in 1879; Hesse, £872,375 in 1878; Lippe, £46,023 in 1878; Lübeck, £129,981 in 1879; Oldenburg, £345,610 in 1879; Prussia, £35,575,037 in 1879-80; Reuss-Greiz, £27,177 in 1878; Reuss-Schleiz, £36,480 in 1878; Saxe-Altenburg, £113,722 in 1879; Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, £292,333 in 1879; Saxe-Meiningen, £211,182 in 1879; Saxe-Weimar, £338,340 in 1879; Saxony, £3,071,571 in 1878; Schaumburg-Lippe, £25,236 in 1879; Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, £88,613 in 1879; Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, £107,567 in 1879; and Würtemberg, £2,416,239 in 1877-8.

§ This amount is made up of £4,035,000 revenue of Sweden, and £2,030,000, revenue of Norway.

184. France and Holland are the only European countries named in the last table which raise more per head than the United Kingdom. Not one of the countries raises so much per head as any of the colonies on the Australian continent, or as New Zealand; and only one country (Peru) raises more per head than Tasmania.

Countries raising largest amounts per head.

185. The amounts of which revenue is made up are of two classes, viz., those raised by taxation and those raised otherwise. In Victoria, the former class consisted in 1878–9 of Customs and Excise duties, wharfage rates, port and harbor dues, business licenses, duties on bank notes, duties on estates of deceased persons, and a land tax.* The latter class comprised amounts derived from the sale or occupation of Crown lands, from railways, water supply, and other public works, from post and telegraph offices, from fees, fines, and forfeitures, from the labor of prisoners, from the interest on the public account, &c. The following figures show the result of a division of the Victorian revenue upon this principle:—

Taxation.

TAXATION, 1878–9.

	£	s.	d.
Revenue raised by taxation ...	1,730,087	18	8
„ otherwise ...	2,891,431	15	7
Total ...	4,621,519	14	3

186. During the year 1878–9 the taxation of Victoria was wholly undisturbed by legislation. The increased customs duties and the stamp tax were not imposed until 1879–80.

No changes in taxation.

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

Land tax.

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

188. The extent of land assessed under this Act amounted in 1879 to nearly seven million acres, nearly half of which was placed in the

Extent of land assessed for land tax.

* For amount under each of these heads during the last five years, see table following paragraph 228 post.

lowest class, more than a third in the third class, less than an eighth in the second class, and not quite a twentieth in the first class.

Proportion of land assessed to total and alienated area.

189. The land in Victoria suitable for occupation is estimated to amount to about 33,500,000* acres, of which 11,500,000 acres had been alienated in fee-simple when the year commenced. The area assessed for land tax thus amounted to 21 per cent. of the available land in the colony, or to 61 per cent. of the area alienated.

Number of estates assessed.

190. The number of estates assessed was 930. As some proprietors own more than one estate, their number is less than the number of estates, and is set down as 817. It is, however, actually less than this, as, whilst the figures show where a proprietor holds more than one estate in the same class, they do not distinguish cases of proprietors holding estates embraced in two or more classes.

Average size of estates assessed.

191. The average size of all the estates assessed is 7,400 acres, which is slightly above the average of those in Class III. In Classes I. and II. the estates average between 3,000 and 4,000 acres, and in Class IV. nearly 13,000 acres.

Proprietors and number and size of estates assessed.

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

PROPRIETORS AND NUMBER AND SIZE OF ESTATES ASSESSED FOR LAND TAX, 1879.

Class.	Number of Proprietors.†	Estates Assessed.				
		Number.	Area.		Average area to each.	
			Total.	Percentage of each Class.	Proprietor.	Estate.
			Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
I.	99	108	340,296	4·96	3,437	3,151
II.	199	217	831,580	12·11	4,179	3,832
III.	312	360	2,569,899	37·43	8,237	7,139
IV.	207	245	3,124,220	45·50	15,093	12,752
Total	817	930	6,865,995	100·00	8,404	7,383

Valuation of estates assessed.

193. The capital value of the estates, according to the valuation prescribed by the Statute, is about twelve millions sterling; but, after deducting the exemptions allowed, viz., £2,500, from the value of each estate, the net taxable value is reduced to ten millions sterling. It may be pointed out that, although it may perhaps have been necessary to fix arbitrarily a scale by means of which the valuation of the estates might

* See Part VII., Production, *post*.

† The number of individual proprietors is less than this. See latter part of paragraph 190 *ante*.

be made for purposes of taxation, yet there is no doubt that the taxable value so arrived at is, in most cases, very much below the actual value of the estate.

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

Valuation of estates assessed of each class.

VALUE OF ESTATES ASSESSED FOR LAND TAX, 1879.

Class.	Total Value according to estimated carrying capacity.	Value of Exemptions.	Net Taxable Value.	Proportion of net Taxable Value to Total Value.
	£	£	£	Per Cent.
I.	1,361,184	247,500	1,113,684	81·82
II.	2,494,740	497,500	1,997,240	80·06
III.	5,139,798	780,000	4,359,798	84·82
IV.	3,124,220	517,500	2,606,720	83·44
Total	12,119,942	2,042,500	10,077,442	83·15

195. The land tax payable varied from something over 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per acre in Class I. to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per acre in Class IV., the average being something less than 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per acre; the amount payable by each holder averaged £154, ranging from £175 in Class III. to £125 in Class II., and the amount payable for each estate averaged £135, and ranged from £151 in Class III. to £115 in Class II. Subjoined is the total amount payable annually in respect to the estates of each class, also the average amount payable per acre, per holder, and per estate:—

Amount of land tax payable.

LAND TAX PAYABLE, 1879.

Class.	Total Amount.	Amount per Acre.	Amount to each Holder.	Amount to each Estate.
	£	d.	£	£
I.	13,921	9·818	140·6	128·9
II.	24,966	7·205	125·5	115·1
III.	54,497	5·089	174·7	151·4
IV.	32,584	2·503	157·4	133·0
Total	125,968	4·403	154·2	135·4

196. It will be observed that the average amount payable per acre goes, as may be supposed, according to classes, in regular succession, the acreable payment in the highest class being greatest, and that in the lowest least, but that quite a different order obtains in regard to the average payments per holder and per estate, which were greatest in

Order of classes in respect to payments.

Class III., next greatest in Class IV., next in Class I., and lowest of all in Class II.

Proportion of revenue raised by taxation.

197. The proportion raised by taxation in 1878-9 amounted to 37 per cent. of the total revenue, as compared with 38 per cent. in 1877-8 and $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1876-7.

Taxation per head.

198. The amount raised by taxation divided by the estimated mean population of the financial year, already stated to have been 878,243, gives an average of £1 19s. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to each individual. The following table contains a statement of the gross amount of taxation and the average amount per head during each year since 1852 :—

TAXATION, 1853 TO 1878-9.*

Year.	Taxation.		Year.	Taxation.	
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.†		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.†
	£	£ s. d.		£	£ s. d.
1853	800,577	4 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1867	1,516,231	2 6 8
1854	1,052,462	3 18 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1868	1,352,818	2 0 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
1855	1,193,309	3 10 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1869	1,539,495	2 4 2
1856	1,458,647	3 16 7	1870	1,394,333	1 19 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
1857	1,331,362	3 1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1871 (6 months)	724,261	0 19 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
1858	1,414,511	2 18 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1871-2... ..	1,612,034	2 3 0
1859	1,414,760	2 14 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1872-3... ..	1,784,056	2 6 4
1860	1,330,761	2 9 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1873-4... ..	1,896,842	2 8 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
1861	1,244,389	2 6 0	1874-5... ..	1,724,822	2 2 9
1862	1,183,194	2 3 2	1875-6... ..	1,780,392	2 3 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
1863	1,158,219	2 1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1876-7... ..	1,770,685	2 2 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
1864	1,167,036	1 19 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1877-8... ..	1,712,953	1 19 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1865	1,214,479	1 19 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1878-9... ..	1,730,088	1 19 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
1866	1,219,567	1 18 5 $\frac{1}{2}$			

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.

Comparison of taxation 1878-9 with former years.

199. It will be observed that in 1878-9 the gross amount of taxation levied by the General Government‡ was greater than in 1877-8 by £17,135, and also greater than in 1874-5 by £5,266, but was less than in any other year since 1871-2; also, that the average per head, whilst exactly equal to that in 1865, was smaller than in any of the other years named except 1866 and 1870.

Taxation in Australasian colonies.

200. The following table shows the gross amount raised by taxation, the amount of taxation per head, and the proportion of taxation to the total revenue, in Victoria during each of the last seven financial years, and in the other Australasian colonies during each of the six years ended with 1878 :—

* According to figures made up whilst these pages were passing through the press, but not audited, the taxation in 1879-80 amounted to £1,690,940, or £1 17s. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per head of the estimated mean population (898,452) of that financial year.

† For mean population of each year, see table following paragraph 156 ante.

‡ See also paragraphs 215 and 228 post.

TAXATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
		£	£ s. d.	
Victoria* ...	1872-3	1,784,056	2 6 4	48·96
	1873-4	1,896,842	2 8 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	46·19
	1874-5	1,724,822	2 2 9	40·71
	1875-6	1,780,392	2 3 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	41·16
	1876-7	1,770,685	2 2 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	37·48
	1877-8	1,712,953	1 19 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	38·03
	1878-9	1,730,088	1 19 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	37·44
New South Wales ...	1873	1,382,752	2 10 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	41·59
	1874	1,217,401	2 2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	34·68
	1875	1,138,901	1 18 3	27·63
	1876	1,161,406	1 17 7	23·07
	1877	1,235,021	1 18 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	21·49
	1878	1,309,717	1 18 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	26·28
	Queensland* ...	1873	546,732	3 14 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	48·81
1874		552,758	3 11 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	47·61
1875		562,227	3 5 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	44·57
1875-6		568,776	3 2 9	45·02
1876-7		609,861	3 5 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	42·45
1877-8		694,062	3 8 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	44·52
South Australia ...	1873	362,246	1 17 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	38·63
	1874	370,440	1 16 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	36·90
	1875	339,103	1 12 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	29·66
	1876	445,548	2 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	33·75
	1877	499,885	2 3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	34·68
	1878	519,254	2 2 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	32·60
Western Australia ...	1873	71,625	2 15 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	55·35
	1874	82,275	3 3 4	55·56
	1875	80,645	3 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	51·11
	1876	85,177	3 3 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	52·52
	1877	81,286	2 18 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	49·14
	1878	75,849	2 14 2	46·44
Tasmania ...	1873	178,942	1 14 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	60·92
	1874	215,233	2 1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	65·64
	1875	213,642	2 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	62·16
	1876	215,639	2 1 3	65·87
	1877	236,777	2 4 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	65·45
	1878	327,353	3 0 4	85·71
New Zealand ...	1873	1,055,296	3 13 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	38·01
	1874	1,294,276	4 1 2	42·24
	1875	1,350,296	3 15 3	47·98
	1876	1,350,025	3 9 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	37·71
	1877	1,343,944	3 5 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	34·32
	1878	1,533,393	3 12 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	36·79

NOTE.—For returns of taxation in these colonies during 1879, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

* The financial year in Victoria since 1871 and in Queensland since 1875 has ended on the 30th June.

Order of colonies in respect to taxation.

201. In the last year referred to in the table the amount of taxation per head was higher in New Zealand and lower in New South Wales than in any of the other colonies. In Victoria it was lower than in any other colony of the group except New South Wales. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in this respect during that year, the colony with the highest taxation per head being placed at the head, and that with the lowest at the bottom of the list :—

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

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

Order of colonies in respect to revenue raised by taxation.

202. The colonies differ considerably in respect to the proportion the amount raised by taxation bears to the total revenue. Thus, in the last year named, whilst Tasmania raised more than four-fifths of her revenue by taxation, New South Wales raised little more than a fourth, and Victoria, as has been already stated, about 37 per cent. The following is the order in which they respectively stand in this particular, the colony in which the proportion raised by taxation is largest being placed first, and the remainder in succession :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF REVENUE RAISED BY TAXATION.

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

Taxation of Australia and Australasia.

203. If the gross totals of taxation in the different colonies raised in the last year of which particulars are given in the table be added together, it will be found that the total taxation levied on the continent of Australia amounted to nearly four and a third millions sterling; and the total taxation of the colonies on the continent, added to that of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to over six millions sterling. The exact figures will be found in the following table, also the average amount of taxation per head of the population, and the proportion that the taxation bore to the total revenue :—

TAXATION OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1878.

	Taxation.			Percentage of Total Revenue.*
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.		
	£	£	s. d.	
Continent of Australia	4,311,835	2	2 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	33·68
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand	6,172,581	2	8 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	35·57

204. By comparing the above figures with those of this colony, it will be found that in Victoria the taxation per head of the population is less, and the proportion of taxation to the total revenue is somewhat greater, than the same items in the Australian and the Australasian colonies, taken as a whole. Comparison of Victoria and Australasia.

205. The taxation in the United Kingdom and the few British possessions respecting which particulars are at hand is given in the following table:— Taxation in British possessions.

TAXATION IN CERTAIN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Country or Colony.	Year.	Taxation.			Percentage of Total Revenue.†
		Gross Amount.	Average Per Head.†		
		£	£	s. d.	
United Kingdom	1878-9	69,816,000	2	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	84·00
India	1877-8	24,715,392	0	12 7	44·14
Mauritius	1877	494,183	1	8 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	66·04
Canada	1875-6	3,723,324	1	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	79·12
Newfoundland	1877	173,555	1	1 6	92·04
Bermudas	1877	23,267	1	14 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	76·65
West Indies—					
Jamaica	1875-6	480,435	0	19 0	83·89
Barbadoes	1877	103,756	0	12 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	85·44
Grenada	1876	24,447	0	12 0	93·00
Virgin Islands	1876	1,463	0	4 5	71·40
Dominica	1876	14,974	0	11 0	79·61
Trinidad	1877	205,913	1	17 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	66·35
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand §	1878	6,172,581	2	8 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	35·57
Fiji	1878	42,697	0	7 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	48·93

206. It will be observed that the gross amount raised by taxation in Australasia is about a fourth of that raised in India, and an eleventh of that raised in the United Kingdom, but is greater by over two-thirds Taxation in Australasia and other British possessions compared.

* For figures of revenue, see table following paragraph 176 ante.

† For figures of population, see table following paragraph 78 ante.

‡ For figures of revenue, see paragraph 176 ante.

§ For gross amount of taxation and taxation per head, and for proportion of taxation to total revenue, in the various Australasian colonies, see table following paragraph 200 ante.

than that in Canada. It might be supposed that those countries which depended almost entirely on taxation for their revenue would be more heavily taxed than countries which had other ample resources. The reverse, however, is the case with the Australasian colonies; for whilst they raise only 35 per cent. of their revenue by taxation—or by far the smallest proportion of any of the British possessions named—their average taxation per head is even greater by 7s. 5½d. than in the United Kingdom, which raises 84 per cent. of its revenue by taxation, and which is moreover, in proportion to population, much more heavily taxed than any other of its dependencies of which particulars are at hand.

Taxation in Victoria and other British possessions compared.

207. In Victoria, where the gross amount of taxation is equal to about half that in Canada, the average per head (£1 19s. 4¾d.) is slightly less than in the United Kingdom, whilst the taxation in proportion to revenue, being but little higher than the average of Australasia, is extremely low when compared with the other portions of the British dominions of which information is available.

Taxation in Foreign countries.

208. From the manner in which the statistical returns of Foreign countries are compiled, it is not always easy to separate the items of taxation from other sources of revenue. An endeavor, which it is believed is fairly successful, has, however, been made to do this in the case of the countries named in the following table:—

TAXATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount. (000's omitted.)	Average per Head.*	Percentage of Total Revenue.†
Austro-Hungary ...	1878-9	£ 43,672‡	£ s. d. 1 2 10	71·03
Belgium ...	1876	6,041	1 2 8	58·76
Denmark ...	1876-7	2,152	1 2 2	87·12
France ...	1877	105,141	2 17 0	86·14
Greece ...	1879	1,272	0 17 5	77·74
Holland ...	1879	7,551	1 8 2	79·16
Italy ...	1878	37,816	1 8 3	70·52
Portugal ...	1878-9	4,899	1 4 5	87·27
Russia ...	1876	69,933	0 16 1	89·91
Spain ...	1877-8	28,625	1 14 1	97·25
Switzerland ...	1879	790	0 5 11	48·08
United States ...	1877-8	50,157	1 6 0	93·40

* For figures of population, see table following paragraph 80 *ante*. The figures of taxation are generally for somewhat later dates than those of population.

† For figures of revenue, see table following paragraph 182 *ante*.

‡ This amount is made up of £27,061,000 taxation in Austria for the year 1879, and £16,611,000 taxation in Hungary for 1878.

209. It will be observed that the gross amount raised by taxation is greater in France than in any other country of which information is given, and that Russia comes next in this respect; the United Kingdom* follows; then the United States, Austro-Hungary, and Italy, in the order mentioned. The amount of taxation in the Australasian colonies,* taken as a whole, is somewhat greater than that levied in Belgium; whilst the amount in Victoria is much greater than that in Switzerland or Greece, but somewhat less than that in Denmark, and considerably less than that in any other of the countries named.

Gross amount of taxation in various countries.

210. The average amount of taxation per head is greater in France than in any other independent country, and that in the United Kingdom stands next. The taxation per head, however, in New Zealand, Queensland, Tasmania, and Western Australia, but in no other Australasian colony,† is greater than that in France. The taxation per head in Victoria is 1s. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., and that in New South Wales is 2s. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., less than that in the United Kingdom; but that in all the other Australasian colonies is above that in the United Kingdom.*

Taxation per head in various countries.

211. It will be observed that, with one exception—Switzerland—all the countries named in the last table raise more than half their revenue by taxation; whilst the Australasian colonies,† on the other hand, with only one exception—Tasmania—raise less than half from that source. The revenues of Spain and the United States appear to be almost entirely derived from taxation, and although the United Kingdom raises seven-eighths of its revenue from that source, as many as six of the countries named raise a higher proportion. Tasmania is the only Australian colony in which the proportion is larger than in Switzerland; in that colony moreover the proportion is also higher than in Belgium, Italy, Austro-Hungary, Greece, or Holland.

Proportion of revenue raised by taxation in various countries.

212. In all the Australasian colonies the principal part of the taxation is raised through the Customs. In Victoria the proportion is less than in any colony of the group except Tasmania, but still 80 per cent. of the taxation is so raised there. In Western Australia all, and in South Australia nearly all, the taxation is raised by Customs duties. In New Zealand 91 per cent., in New South Wales and Queensland 88 per cent., and in Tasmania 65 per cent. of it is raised by the same means. In the following table the Customs revenue and its proportion to the total taxation of each colony is given for a recent year:—

Taxation by Customs duties in Australasian colonies.

* See table following paragraph 205 *ante*.

† See table following paragraph 200 *ante*.

TAXATION BY CUSTOMS DUTIES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Customs Revenue.	
		Amount.	Proportion to Total Taxation.
		£	Per Cent.
Victoria	1878-9	1,378,384	79·7
New South Wales	1878	1,148,737	87·7
Queensland	1876-7	533,394	87·5
South Australia	1878	511,456	98·5
Western Australia	1878	75,849	100·0
Tasmania	1878	211,030	64·5
New Zealand	1877	1,224,906	91·1

Taxation by
Customs
duties in
British
dominions.

213. In the United Kingdom a much smaller proportion of the taxation is raised through the Customs than in any Australasian colony; and in Canada the proportion, although very much higher than that in the United Kingdom, is below that in any Australasian colony except Tasmania. The only other British possessions respecting which the information is at hand are India and the Mauritius. The following are the figures:—

TAXATION BY CUSTOMS DUTIES IN BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Country or Colony.	Year.	Customs Revenue.	
		Amount.	Proportion to Total Taxation.
		£	Per Cent.
United Kingdom	1878-9	20,316,000	29·1
India	1878	2,622,290	10·6
Mauritius	1877	259,762	52·6
Canada	1876	2,671,633	71·8

Taxation by
Customs
duties in
Foreign
countries.

214. But little official information is at hand respecting the amount raised through the Customs and its proportion to the total taxation in Foreign countries. The following are such particulars as are available:—

TAXATION BY CUSTOMS DUTIES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Customs Revenue.	
		Amount.	Proportion to Total Taxation.
		£	Per Cent.
France	1877	10,355,800	9·8
Italy	1878	4,639,356	9·4
Denmark	1876-7	1,095,203	50·9
Russia	1876	11,255,849	16·1
United States	1878	27,118,892	54·2

215. I have already stated* that in connection with the general revenue, taxation, and expenditure, the revenue, taxation, and expenditure of local bodies should also be considered. There are at present two such bodies in Victoria, viz., the municipalities and the Melbourne Harbor Trust. Local revenue and expenditure.

216. The following table gives a statement of the revenue and expenditure of municipalities in the year 1879; the amounts raised and expended in cities, towns, and boroughs being shown separately from those in shires :— Municipal revenue and expenditure.

MUNICIPAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1879.

—	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
REVENUE.			
From Government	£ 69,100	£ 359,707	£ 428,807†
„ rates	208,289	190,013	398,302
„ licenses	66,627	31,814	98,441
„ registration of dogs and goats	5,326	5,195	10,521
„ market dues	31,792	304	32,096
„ other sources	66,578	18,743	85,321
Total	447,712	605,776	1,053,488
EXPENDITURE.			
Public works	270,545	382,733	653,278
Salaries, &c.	42,717	63,202	105,919
Other expenditure	184,443	68,643	253,086
Total	497,705	514,578	1,012,283

217. Municipalities receive an endowment from the State amounting to £310,000 per annum, which is the maximum sum provided for by the Local Government Act 1874 (38 Vict. No. 506). This endowment was provided for by that Act only till the end of 1879, and therefore fresh legislation will be necessary to insure payments in future years. Endowment to municipalities.

218. According to the Act just mentioned, the endowment to any city, town, or borough was not to exceed £2,000, and if the rate levied in a municipality exceeded one shilling in the pound, the endowment was to be calculated on an amount which bears the same proportion to the total amount of rates received as one shilling bears to the rate Rate of endowment.

* See paragraph 149 ante.

† This amount differs from that named in the next paragraph, the reason being that the financial year of the municipalities terminates in September, whilst that of the General Government ends in June.

levied.* Subject to these conditions, the endowments were paid to shires in the proportion of £2, and to cities, towns, and boroughs in the proportion of £1, for every £1 of general rates collected.†

Abolition of tolls.

219. The total falling-off in the revenue of municipalities, exclusive of the Government subsidy,‡ in 1879 as compared with 1878 amounted to £14,747, of which £13,896 is accounted for by the final abolition of tolls during 1878—no revenue from that source having been received during 1879. The following are the amounts derived from tolls in both kinds of municipalities during the years 1877 and 1878:—

TOLL RECEIPTS, 1877 AND 1878.

Year.			Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
			£	£	£
1877	...	...	30,408	26,669	57,077
1878	...	...	6,697	7,199	13,896

Increase of expenditure in municipalities.

220. This circumstance, however, appears to have had no effect in curtailing the municipal expenditure, since in cities, towns, and boroughs £26,083, and in shires £2,867, more was spent in the year under review than in the previous one.

Municipal expenditure, 1878, in excess of revenue.

221. In 1878 the total expenditure of municipalities exceeded the total revenue by 8 per cent., or the expenditure of cities, towns, and boroughs exceeded the revenue by 4 per cent., and the revenue of shires exceeded the expenditure by 12 per cent.; but in 1879 the revenue exceeded the expenditure in municipalities, taken as a whole, by 4 per cent., and in shires by 18 per cent., but in cities, towns, and boroughs the reverse was the case, the expenditure being 11 per cent. in excess of the revenue.

Municipalities in which expenditure exceeded revenue.

222. The expenditure was greater than the revenue in as many as 28 individual cities, towns, and boroughs, and in no less than 60 individual shires, in 1878; but in 21 cities, towns, and boroughs, and only 30 shires, in 1879.

Salaries in municipalities.

223. Payments for salaries formed about 9 per cent of the expenditure of cities, towns, and boroughs in 1878, and 8½ per cent. in 1879. The same item formed 12 per cent. of the expenditure of shires in both years.

Harbor Trust receipts and expenditure.

224. Subjoined is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Melbourne Harbor Trust during the three years which have elapsed since the Act was passed under which that body was created:—

* For ratings in municipalities, see paragraph 124 *et seq. ante*.

† In 1879, where the rates levied were in excess of 1s., the average received by shires for every £1 of rates received was £1 8s. 3½d., and by cities, towns, and boroughs 14s. 1¾d., as against £1 9s. 6½d. and 14s. 9d. respectively in 1878.

‡ See paragraph 217 *ante*.

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,
1877 TO 1879.

	1877.	1878.	1879.
NET RECEIPTS.			
	£	£	£
Wharfage rates	43,106*	84,731	75,295
Leases	55	143	126
Licenses	1,072	1,140	1,789
Interest	82	687	1,116
Sundries	120	45	191
Total	44,435	86,746	78,517
EXPENDITURE.			
Plant	5,055	38,786	30,567
Harbor improvements and maintenance	111	894	5,027
Dredging, landing, and depositing silt	4,872	9,872	31,276
Wharves and approaches—formation and maintenance	421	20,989	7,161
Special survey for Sir John Coode ...	...	4,635	3,005
Timber in stock	371	3,412	4,547
General expenses	2,332	3,078	2,897
Contingent expenses	838	1,770	1,547
General management	2,940	5,720	6,322
Commissioners' fees ... ..	...	2,980	1,500
Total	16,940	92,136	93,849

225. In the three years the Trust has been in existence the receipts have amounted to £209,698, and the expenditure to £202,925, or £6,773 less. It will be observed that a decrease of £9,436 took place in the receipts from wharfage rates in 1879 as compared with 1878; also that large increases occurred in the expenditure under the heads "Dredging, &c." and "Harbor improvements and maintenance," and slight increases under "Timber in stock" and "General management," but decreases under other heads, notably "Wharves and approaches."

226. A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the General Government added to those of the Municipal Government during the last five years, and to those of the Melbourne Harbor Trust during the three years that body has been in existence, will be found in the following table. From the totals of municipal revenue and expenditure the amounts granted by the State have been deducted:—

* Wharfage rates did not form part of the revenue of the Trust until after the 30th June 1877.

**GENERAL AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
1875 TO 1879.***

	Total Amounts Received and Expended.				
	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
REVENUE.					
General Government ...	£ 4,236,423	£ 4,325,156	£ 4,723,876	£ 4,504,413	£ 4,621,520
Municipal Government ...	683,002	684,691	674,436	639,428	624,681
Melbourne Harbor Trust	...	...	44,435	86,746	78,517
Total ...	4,919,425	5,009,847	5,442,747	5,230,587	5,324,718
EXPENDITURE.					
General Government ...	4,318,121	4,572,843	4,358,096	4,634,349	4,833,379
Municipal Government ...	572,243	649,655	632,094	713,503	583,476
Melbourne Harbor Trust	...	...	16,940	92,136	93,849
Total ...	4,890,364	5,222,498	5,007,130	5,439,988	5,510,704

General and local revenue and expenditure per head.

227. The next table gives the general and local revenue and expenditure per head in the same five years. It will be observed that in the last year named the local revenue, embracing that of the municipal bodies and that of the Harbor Trust, amounted to 16s. per head, and the general and local revenue combined to over £6 per head:—

**GENERAL AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD,
1875 TO 1879.***

	Amounts Received and Expended per Head. †				
	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
REVENUE.					
General Government ...	£ 5 s. 0½ d.	£ 5 s. 2½ d.	£ 5 s. 6½ d.	£ 5 s. 10 d.	£ 5 s. 2½ d.
Municipal Government ...	0 16 11¼	0 16 7¾	0 16 0¾	0 14 10½	0 14 2¾
Melbourne Harbor Trust	...	...	0 1 0¾	0 2 0¼	0 1 9½
Total ...	6 1 11½	6 1 10¼	6 9 8	6 1 9	6 1 3
EXPENDITURE.					
General Government ...	5 7 0½	5 11 2¾	5 3 10	5 7 10½	5 10 0¾
Municipal Government ...	0 14 2¼	0 15 9¾	0 15 0¾	0 16 7¼	0 13 3½
Melbourne Harbor Trust	...	...	0 0 5	0 2 1¾	0 2 1¾
Total ...	6 1 2¾	6 7 0½	5 19 3¾	6 6 7½	6 5 6

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

† Although the financial years of the respective bodies named in this table terminate at different dates (see last footnote), the same populations as have already been taken (see table following paragraph 156 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.

General and
local taxa-
tion.

228. The amount of taxation under the General and Municipal Governments, and under the Melbourne Harbor Trust, is given in the following table for the same years, the items being specified in each case. 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—rents of buildings and land, proceeds of the letting of halls, &c., the balance being considered as taxation. The taxation levied by the Harbor Trust consists only of wharfage rates:—

GENERAL AND LOCAL TAXATION, 1875 TO 1879.†

Heads of Taxation.	Amount Received.				
	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878	1879.
GENERAL GOVERNMENT TAXATION.	£	£	£	£	£
Customs duties	1,527,440	1,550,461	1,522,795	1,459,628	1,351,864
Wharfage rates	100,795	107,327	109,037	27,820	26,520
Ports and harbors	19,935	22,104	20,993	22,647	20,310
Spirits distilled in Victoria	32,475	33,437	34,768	36,309	36,088
Licenses (not territorial) ...	10,714	10,712	11,688	‡ 17,150	20,116
Duties on estates of deceased persons	32,526	48,963	44,104	72,500	47,983
Duties on bank notes ... ..	...	7,191	27,248	26,672	24,956
Land tax ... ..	...	...	...	50,227	202,251
Toll receipts	937	197	52	...	...
Total	1,724,822	1,780,392	1,770,685	1,712,953	1,730,088
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT TAXATION.					
Rates	364,338	359,266	381,580	401,208	398,303
Toll receipts	69,107	61,055	57,078	§ 13,895	...
Licenses	107,071	108,753	108,367	‡ 102,732	98,441
Registration of dogs and goats	10,293	10,783	10,843	10,293	10,521
Market dues	27,982	31,248	32,742	32,776	32,095
Total	578,791	571,105	590,610	560,904	539,360
MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST TAXATION.					
Wharfage rates ... ..	...	...	43,106	84,731	75,295
Total general and local taxation	2,303,613	2,351,497	2,404,401	2,358,588	2,344,743

* See paragraph 185 ante.

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

‡ Owing to a proportion of certain license fees, formerly received in full by local bodies, having in 1878 been made payable to the general revenue, an increase under the head of *licenses* will be observed in the *general* taxation for that year, but a corresponding decrease in the *local* taxation.

§ The diminution under this head was due to the abolition of tolls on the 1st January 1878.

General and local taxation per head.

229. The aggregate amounts raised by means of the general and local taxation represented in 1875 a proportion of £2 17s. 1½d. to each individual in the community; in 1876, a proportion of £2 17s. 2½d.; in 1877, a proportion of £2 17s. 3½d.; in 1878, a proportion of £2 14s. 10¾d.; and in 1879, a proportion of £2 13s. 4¾d.

Chief sources of taxation.

230. The greater portion of the General Government taxation is derived from Customs duties; but the proportion from that source has been gradually decreasing from 89 per cent. in 1874-5, 87 per cent. in 1875-6, 86 per cent. in 1876-7, 81 per cent. in 1877-8, to as low as 78 per cent. in the year under review. Seventy-four per cent. of the Municipal Government taxation in 1879, as against 71, 65, 61, and 63 per cent. respectively in the four previous years, was derived from rates.

Public debt.

231. The public debt of Victoria amounted on the 30th June 1879* to £20,048,222,† and consisted of—

	£	s.	d.
Debentures	19,450,220	0	0
Stock	598,001	19	7
Total	£20,048,221	19	7

Repayment of debentures.

232. 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
" 1901 ... ..	...	3,000,000	3,000,000
1st January 1904 ... ..	...	3,457,000	3,457,000
Total	1,536,220	17,914,000	19,450,220

* On the 30th June 1880 the public debt amounted to £20,056,600, consisting of debentures £19,450,220, stock £606,380.

† This is exclusive of a liability of £351,000 incurred in the purchase of the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United Railway Company's line of railway for debentures falling due between 1st July 1880 and 1st July 1897; and a liability of £60,000 incurred in February 1873 upon the purchase of the Bendigo Water Works, to redeem, on the 31st March 1882, debentures to that amount issued by the City Council of Sandhurst, under Act No. 406.

233. The public debt was authorized for the following purposes :—

	£	s.	d.
Railways	17,726,496	11	1
Water supply	3,323,307	0	0
Defences	100,000	0	0
Public works and buildings	586,296	8	11
State schools	800,000	0	0
Alfred graving dock	350,000	0	0
Melbourne and Geelong improvements *	735,000	0	0
To make good deficiency on sale of stock	62,000	0	0

Purposes for which loans were incurred.

23,683,100 0 0

	£	s.	d.
Deduct debentures unsold	2,000,000	0	0
„ stock unsold ...	44,879	18	5
„ amounts repaid ...	1,603,100	0	0

3,647,979 18 5

20,035,120 1 7

Increase by bonus on conversion of 5 and 6 per cent. debentures into 4 per cent. stock ...

13,101 18 0

Total £20,048,221 19 7

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

Rates of interest.

	£	s.	d.
6 per cent.	9,073,320	0	0
5 per cent.	2,419,900	0	0
4½ per cent.	3,000,000	0	0
4 per cent.	5,555,001	19	7

Total £20,048,221 19 7

235. Victorian Government stock was authorized to be erected under the Public Works Loan Act 1872 (36 Vict. No. 428), and originally amounted to £1,113,000, which was subsequently increased by the conversion of £76,680 of 6 per cent. and £10,100 of 5 per cent. debentures into stock under the Debentures Conversion Act 1872 (36 Vict. No. 439), together with £13,101 18s., cost of conversion, as mentioned above; but was afterwards reduced by the conversion of £570,000 of stock into debentures under the Railway Loan Act 1876 (39 Vict. No. 531) and the Stock Conversion Act 1878 (42 Vict. No. 611). The 6 per cent. debentures were converted into stock at rates varying from £113 to £118 per £100, and the 5 per cent. debentures at rates varying from £100 to £109 per £100.

Victorian stock.

236. The following is a statement of the Victorian stock held by the Treasurer and the public respectively on the 30th June 1879 :—

Stock held by Treasurer and public.

* This amount was borrowed in 1854 by the city of Melbourne and town of Geelong, the principal and interest being guaranteed out of the general revenue of the colony. The whole has since been repaid.

VICTORIAN STOCK.

				£	s.	d.
Stock purchased by the Treasurer	...	...	...	212,095	1	7
" " public	...	...	...	286,025	0	0
Total	...	...	...	498,120	1	7
<hr/>						
Stock produced by debentures converted by the Treasurer				6,328	0	0
" " public	...	...	...	93,553	18	0
Total	...	...	...	99,881	18	0
<hr/>						
Total stock held by the Treasurer	...	...	...	218,423	1	7
" " public	...	...	...	379,578	18	0
Total Victorian stock	...	...	...	£598,001	19	7

Interest on stock.

237. The whole of the Victorian stock bears interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. The debentures into which portion of the stock was converted in 1878-9 bear the same rate.

Investment of funds.

238. The following amounts on account of various funds had been invested in the stock held by the Treasurer on the 30th June 1879:—

INVESTMENT OF FUNDS.

				£	s.	d.
Trust fund general account	...	...	...	120	0	0
Suitors' fund	...	...	...	32,990	0	0
Estates of deceased persons	...	...	...	37,490	0	0
Municipalities	...	...	...	22,799	7	7
Specific trust accounts	...	...	...	9,023	14	0
Police superannuation fund	...	...	...	70,000	0	0
Assurance fund	...	...	...	46,000	0	0
Total stock held by the Treasurer				£218,423	1	7

Indebtedness per head.

239. On the 30th June 1879 the estimated population of Victoria was 887,434. If the amount of debt at the same period (£20,048,222) be divided by this number, the proportionate indebtedness of each man, woman, and child in the colony will be shown to have been £22 11s. 9½d.*

Increase of debt, 1878-9.

240. A loan of £3,000,000, bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, being the first instalment of £5,000,000 authorized to be borrowed under Act 42 Vict. No. 608, was floated in London on the 13th March 1879, at an average price of £99 1s. 7d. per £100 debenture, the accrued interest at the time of floating the loan being £1 3s. 11d. per £100. The total proceeds of the sale of debentures was £2,972,427 12s. The increase of the public debt from all sources during the year ended on the 30th June 1879 was £3,026,157 3s. 2d., and the average increase per head was £2 19s. 5½d.

Debts of Australasian colonies.

241. The following table shows the total amount of debt and the indebtedness per head in Victoria and the other Australasian colonies on the 31st December of each of the six years ended with 1878; also the number of years' revenue the debt is equal to in each year:—

* On the 30th June 1880 the public debt was £20,056,600. At the same date the estimated population was 908,852. The amount of indebtedness per head was thus £22 1s. 4½d.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	On the 31st December.		
		Total Amount of Debt.	Amount of Indebtedness per Head.	Number of Years' Revenue Debt is equal to.
		£	£ s. d.	
Victoria ...	1873	12,445,722	15 14 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	3·42
	1874	13,990,553	17 6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3·41
	1875	13,995,093	16 9 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	3·30
	1876	17,011,382	20 4 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	3·60
	1877	17,018,913	19 15 5	3·78
	1878 *	17,022,065	19 7 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3·78
New South Wales	1873	10,842,415	19 7 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	3·25
	1874	10,516,371	17 19 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	3·00
	1875	11,470,637	18 18 2	1·78
	1876	11,759,519	18 13 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2·34
	1877	11,724,419	17 14 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	2·04
	1878	11,688,119	16 16 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2·35
Queensland	1873	4,786,850	32 12 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	4·27
	1874	5,253,286	32 2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4·52
	1875	6,948,586	38 6 7	5·51
	1876	6,948,586	37 2 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	5·50
	1877	7,685,350	37 16 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	5·35
	1878	8,935,350	42 8 11	5·73
South Australia ...	1873	2,174,900	10 19 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	2·17
	1874	2,989,750	14 12 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2·98
	1875	3,320,600	15 15 7	2·85
	1876	3,837,100	17 0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	2·91
	1877	4,737,200	20 0 0	3·29
	1878	5,329,600	21 8 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	3·35
Western Australia	1873	35,000	1 7 2	·26
	1874	119,000	4 10 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	·80
	1875	135,000	5 1 1	·86
	1876	135,000	4 18 10	·83
	1877	161,000	5 15 8	·97
	1878	184,556	6 11 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1·13
Tasmania	1873	1,477,600	14 3 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	5·03
	1874	1,476,700	14 3 6	4·50
	1875	1,489,400	14 7 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4·33
	1876	1,520,500	14 8 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4·64
	1877	1,589,705	14 16 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	4·39
	1878	1,747,400	15 17 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	4·57
New Zealand† ...	1873	10,913,936	36 17 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	3·93
	1874	13,366,936	39 2 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	4·36
	1875	17,400,031	46 5 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	6·19
	1876	18,678,111	46 16 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	5·22
	1877	20,691,111	49 10 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	5·28
	1878	22,608,311	52 5 5	5·42

NOTE.—For public debts of the respective colonies at the end of 1879, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

* For the figures on the 30th June 1880, see footnote to paragraph 239 *ante*.

† The figures for New Zealand include the debts of the Provincial Governments as well as the debt of the General Government.

Order of colonies in respect to indebtedness.

242. According to the returns of the last year named, by far the most heavily indebted colony, in proportion to its population, was New Zealand, and the least so Western Australia. Victoria was much less heavily indebted than New Zealand or Queensland, and also less than South Australia, but more so than any of the other colonies. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in respect to their indebtedness per head, the most heavily indebted colony being placed first. The order is the same as in the previous year :—

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

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

Proportion of revenue to debt in Australasian colonies.

243. The public debt in the different colonies varied in 1878 from an amount equal to over 5 years' revenue in Queensland and New Zealand to a sum equal to little more than a year's revenue in Western Australia. Victoria occupied a central position between these extremes, her debt being equal to her revenue for $3\frac{3}{4}$ years. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in respect to this matter :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF ANNUAL REVENUE TO PUBLIC DEBT.

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

Public debt of Australia and Australasia.

244. If the amounts of debt at the latest period shown in the table be added together, it will be found that the aggregate debt of the colonies on the continent of Australia was over forty-three millions, and the aggregate debt of Australia, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, was over sixty-seven and a half millions sterling. The following are the exact figures, also the proportion of indebtedness per head of the population, and the proportion the aggregate debt bore to the aggregate revenue of the colonies within the same limits. It will be observed that a combination of the indebtedness of the insular colonies with that of the colonies upon the Australian continent gives a proportion of debt per head higher by as much as £5 than such a proportion applied to the continental colonies alone. It will be remembered that whilst Tasmania is one of the most lightly, New Zealand is by far the most heavily indebted colony of the group :—

PUBLIC DEBT OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1878.

	Public Debt.		
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.*	Multiple of Revenue.†
	£	£ s. d.	
Continent of Australia	43,159,690	20 18 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	3·37
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand	67,515,401	25 18 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	3·89

245. The next table shows the amounts of public debt in Great Britain and her various possessions at latest dates, so far as the information can be gathered from official documents existing in this colony; also the amount of debt per head of the population of each possession, and the number and fraction of a number the revenue of each would have to be multiplied with in order to make an amount equal to its debt. All the calculations have been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne. It will be observed that the total indebtedness of Great Britain and her dependencies exceeds a thousand millions sterling, and that more than three-fourths of the amount is owing by Great Britain herself:—

Public debts
of British
dominions.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Country or Colony.	Year.	Public Debt.		
		Total Amount.	Amount per Head.‡	Multiple of Revenue.§
		£	£ s. d.	
EUROPE.				
United Kingdom	1878-9	778,078,840	22 15 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	9·36
Malta	1875	266,081	1 16 1	1·51
ASIA.				
India	1877	138,935,025	0 14 6	2·36
Ceylon	"	773,812	0 5 8	·49
AFRICA.				
Mauritius	"	1,000,000	2 17 5	1·34
Natal	"	1,231,700	3 15 8	4·52
Cape of Good Hope... ..	"	5,028,959	5 18 6	1·72
Lagos	"	288	0 1 0	·005
Sierra Leone	1875	80,335	2 3 4	·97

* For figures of population, see table following paragraph 74 ante.

† For figures of revenue, see table following paragraph 176 ante.

‡ For population of Great Britain and the various colonies, see table following paragraph 78 ante.

§ For revenue of Great Britain and the various colonies, see table following paragraph 178 ante.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS—*continued.*

Country or Colony.	Year.	Public Debt.		
		Total Amount.	Amount per Head.*	Multiple of Revenue.†
		£	£ s. d.	
AMERICA.				
Canada	1877	27,751,812‡	7 10 7	6·03
Newfoundland	"	275,136	1 14 1	1·48
Bermudas	"	11,484	0 16 11	·38
Honduras	"	5,041	0 4 1	·13
British Guiana	"	323,563	1 8 3	·83
West Indies—				
Bahamas	"	61,162	1 11 3	1·19
Turk's Island	1875	1,000	0 4 3	·12
Jamaica	1877	633,435	1 5 0	1·19
St. Lucia	"	44,100	1 4 10	1·56
Barbadoes	"	25,130	0 2 10	·21
Grenada	"	7,000	0 3 5	·24
St. Christopher	"	5,200	0 3 9	·22
Nevis	"	2,400	0 4 1	·24
Antigua	"	58,511	1 12 10	1·81
Dominica	"	8,300	0 6 1	·43
Trinidad	"	178,000	1 12 6	·57
AUSTRALASIA.				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand §	1878	67,515,401	25 18 8½	3·89
Fiji	"	100,000	0 17 9	1·64
Total ... ..	...	1,022,401,715	4 6 1	5·96

Indebtedness per head of British dominions.

246. In Australasia, taken as a whole, the indebtedness, in proportion to population, is greater than that of the United Kingdom, which in this respect is far above that of any other of her dependencies. Of the individual colonies, § however, New Zealand and Queensland are the only ones in which the indebtedness per head is greater than in the United Kingdom. The first named of these is, in proportion to population, the most heavily indebted country in the world.

Proportion of debts to revenues of British dominions.

247. In proportion to revenue, the debt of Great Britain is far above that of any of its dependencies. Canada is the only one of these in which the debt is a greater multiple of its revenue than the debt of any one of the Australasian colonies is of its revenue.

Public debts of Foreign countries.

248. The public debts of Foreign countries at the latest dates are next shown, so far as the information is available. The calculations as to the amount of indebtedness per head and the multiple of the revenue of

* For populations of the various colonies, see table following paragraph 78 *ante*.

† For revenues of the various colonies, see table following paragraph 178 *ante*.

‡ Including liabilities of Provincial Governments.

§ For public debts and amounts per head, and proportion of debt to revenue, in the various Australasian colonies, see table following paragraph 241 *ante*.

each country have all been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

PUBLIC DEBTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Public Debt.		
		Total Amount. (000's omitted.)	Amount per Head.*	Multiple of Revenue.†
		£	£ s. d.	
EUROPE.				
Austro-Hungary ...	1878	343,443 †	8 19 2	5.59
Belgium... ..	1876	41,877	7 16 11	4.07
Denmark	1878	9,710	5 0 1	3.93
France	"	750,067	20 6 6	6.15
Germany ... ..	...	228,058 §	5 6 9	2.72
Greece	1877	15,360	10 10 8	9.39
Holland... ..	1878	79,548	20 11 7	8.24
Italy	1877	389,473	14 10 8	7.26
Portugal	1878	87,138	21 14 5	15.52
Roumania	"	24,398	4 12 3	5.03
Russia	"	512,000 ||	5 17 3	6.58
Spain	1875	409,760	24 12 11	13.92
Sweden and Norway	1879	16,897 ¶	2 13 5	2.79
Switzerland ...	1878	1,344 **	0 10 8	.82
Turkey	"	349,982 ††	16 13 4	18.32
ASIA.				
Japan	1878	72,645	2 3 10	7.09
AFRICA.				
Egypt	1877	78,284 ††	14 5 9	9.26
AMERICA.				
Argentine Confederation	1878	21,468	9 10 10	7.90
Brazil	1879	78,612	8 6 5	7.37
Mexico	"	85,100	9 2 2	22.75
Peru	1872	53,010	19 11 9	5.19
United States ...	1878	424,122	11 0 0	7.90

249. The public debt of the United Kingdom §§ is larger than that of any other country in the world, but the debt of France closely approaches it, being less by only £28,000,000. Next to these in point of indebtedness are Russia, the United States, Spain, Italy, Turkey, Austro-Hungary, Germany, and British India, in the order named.

Gross amount of debt in different countries.

* For populations on which these calculations are based, see table following paragraph 80 ante.—

† For revenues on which these calculations are based, see table following paragraph 182 ante.—† This amount is made up of £300,043,000, debt of Austria Proper, including debt of the whole empire; and £43,400,000, special debt of Hungary.

§ This amount is made up of the debt of the empire, £17,108,552, in 1879, together with the debts of the following States at the dates named, viz.:—Anhalt, £372,270 in 1878; Baden, £17,006,739 in 1878; Bavaria, £58,367,183 in 1878; Bremen, £4,519,276 in 1878; Brunswick, £4,593,722 in 1878; Hamburg, £6,283,926 in 1878; Hesse, £1,269,100 in 1878; Lippe, £70,000 in 1878; Lübeck, £1,284,214 in 1876; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, £2,100,000 in 1877; Oldenburg, £1,857,917 in 1878; Prussia, £62,317,573 in 1879; Reuss-Greiz, £65,475; Reuss-Schleiz, £100,027; Saxe-Altenburg, £249,331 in 1877; Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, £535,905 in 1878; Saxe-Meiningen, £526,416 in 1878; Saxe-Weimar, £531,800 in 1878; Saxony, £29,665,631 in 1878; Schaumburg-Lippe, £70,000 in 1879; Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, £154,000; Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, £180,216; and Württemberg, £17,826,230 in 1878.

¶ Including £162,000,000 of paper money with forced currency.—¶ This amount is made up of £11,808,000, debt of Sweden; and £5,089,000, debt of Norway.—** There exists, as a set-off against this debt, State property ("federal fortune") valued at £1,400,000.—†† Including £90,000,000 of paper money.

—†† Not including the personal debt of the Khedive, which amounts to about £8,815,000.—§§ See table following paragraph 245 ante.

Besides these countries, Portugal, Mexico, Holland, Brazil, Egypt, and Japan have debts larger than the present united debts of the Australasian colonies.*

Amount of debt per head in different countries.

250. In proportion to population, the most heavily indebted independent country is Spain, which is, however, in this respect far behind the colonies of New Zealand and Queensland.† Besides Spain and the colonies named, no country has as large a debt per head as the United Kingdom.

Proportion of debt to revenue in different countries.

251. Mexico is more heavily indebted in proportion to its revenue than any other country. The debts of Mexico, Turkey, Portugal, Spain, and Greece are all larger in proportion to their revenues than the debt of the United Kingdom* is to its revenue. The debts of the Australasian colonies† are much smaller in proportion to their respective revenues than the debts of most of the Foreign countries named in the table are to theirs.

Interest on debt.

252. Rather more than half of the interest on the public debt of Victoria is payable in October and April, the remainder in July and January. Eight-ninths is payable in London, and the remainder in Melbourne. The following table shows the amounts payable at those times and places on the debt existing on the 30th June 1879. The total sum payable annually as interest is £1,022,594, as shown by the table; but as a considerable portion of the debt only bore interest for part of the year, the amount actually paid in 1878-9 was but £884,570:—

INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT, 1878-9.

Rate per Cent.	When Due.	Amount Payable Annually—					
		In Melbourne.		In London.		Total.	
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
6	July and January	...			51,000	0	0
5	” ”	15,645	0	0	105,350	0	0
4½	” ”	...			135,000	0	0
4	” ”	...			198,280	0	0
	Total ...	15,645	0	0	489,630	0	0
6	October and April	73,399	4	0	420,000	0	0
4	” ”	23,920	1	6	...		
	Total ...	97,319	5	6	420,000	0	0
	Grand Total ..	112,964	5	6	909,630	0	0
					1,022,594	5	6

* See table following paragraph 245 ante.

† See table following paragraph 241 ante.

253. The interest paid on the public debt—viz., £884,570—represented a charge of £1 Os. 1½d. per head of the mean population in 1878-9, as against a charge of £1 Os. 7¾d. per head in 1877-8. Interest on debt per head.

254. 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 £7,601 in 1878-9, as against £11,725 in the previous year. Expenses of debt.

255. The annual cost of the public debt, in the shape of interest and expenses, in Victoria and the neighboring colonies, extracted from Parliamentary papers or other public documents, is given in the following table for the latest years for which the information is available; also, the proportion of such interest and expenses to each individual in the population, and to the total expenditure of each colony:— Interest, &c. on debts of Australasian colonies.

INTEREST AND EXPENSES OF PUBLIC DEBTS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Interest and Expenses of Public Debt.		
		Gross Amount.	Amount per Head.	Proportion of Total Expenditure.
		£	£ s. d.	Per Cent.
Victoria	1878-9	892,172	1 0 3½	18·46
New South Wales ...	1878	517,377	0 15 3¼	9·12
Queensland	1876-7	346,669	1 17 0¾	25·07
South Australia ...	1878	244,950	1 0 2	15·12
Western Australia ...	1878	8,400	0 6 0	4·24
Tasmania	1878	92,564	0 17 0½	24·64
New Zealand	1877	1,040,837	2 10 11¾	27·23

256. It will be remarked that the figures for the different colonies are not all for the same year, and therefore the amounts are not strictly comparable. According to the table, however, the colonies stood in the following order in reference to the amount per head payable for interest and expenses of their public debts:— Order of colonies in respect to interest, &c. on debt per head

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO CHARGES ON PUBLIC DEBT PER HEAD.

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New Zealand. 2. Queensland. 3. Victoria. 4. South Australia. | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Tasmania. 6. New South Wales. 7. Western Australia. |
|--|--|--|

257. In regard to the proportion that the interest and expenses of the debt bore to the gross expenditure, the colonies stood in the following order :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF CHARGES ON PUBLIC DEBT TO TOTAL EXPENDITURE.

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

258. By combining the figures relating to the first five colonies named in the table, it will be found that the interest and expenses of the debts of the colonies on the Australian continent, taken in the aggregate, represent an annual charge of two millions sterling, and that these figures, added to those of Tasmania and New Zealand, represent a total charge of over three millions annually. The following are the exact figures, also those showing the proportion per head and to the annual expenditure :—

INTEREST AND EXPENSES OF THE PUBLIC DEBTS OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA.

	Interest and Expenses of Public Debt.		
	Gross Amount.	Amount per Head.	Proportion of Total Expenditure.
	£	£ s. d.	Per Cent.
Continent of Australia ...	2,009,568	0 19 11¼	14·66
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand	3,142,969	1 4 10¼	17·55

259. The official documents available do not give information respecting the annual charges in the shape of interest and expenses upon the public debts in Great Britain or her possessions outside of Australia or in foreign countries. Figures are, however, given in *l'Almanach de Gotha** showing the amount of such charges per head and in proportion to the annual expenditure in a number of countries. From the well-known care and exactness exercised in the preparation of this valuable publication, there is every probability of the information being substantially reliable.

260. The following is the table showing the interest and expenses of the public debts per head in a number of countries, the countries being ranged in order according to the amount of the charge :—

* *Almanach de Gotha*, cent-dix-septième année, page 1040; Gotha, Justus Perthes, 1880.

**INTEREST AND EXPENSES OF PUBLIC DEBT PER HEAD IN
VARIOUS COUNTRIES.***

Countries.	Interest and Expenses of Debt per Head.			Countries.	Interest and Expenses of Debt per Head.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
France	1	5	5½	Bavaria	0	8	4¾
Argentine Republic ...	0	18	1	Greece	0	7	3¼
Great Britain and Ireland	0	16	7½	Brazil	0	7	0½
Italy	0	14	0	Roumania	0	6	8½
Spain	0	12	9½	Chili	0	6	0
Württemberg	0	11	5½	Germany	0	4	10½
Belgium	0	11	5½	Denmark	0	4	5¾
United States	0	10	8½	Russia	0	4	4¾
Austria	0	10	5¾	Norway	0	3	5¼
Saxony	0	10	3¾	Turkey	0	3	3¼
Portugal	0	10	0	Prussia	0	3	1½
Holland	0	9	7¼	Sweden	0	2	7½
Canada	0	9	6¼	Servia	0	0	10½
Hungary	0	9	5¼	Switzerland	0	0	7½
Baden	0	9	1½				

261. It will be noticed † that the annual charge per head is greater in New Zealand and Queensland than in any of the countries named, and that the charge per head in Victoria and South Australia is greater than in any of those countries except France. Interest, &c., per head in colonies compared with other countries.

262. In proportion to the annual expenditure of the same countries, the interest and expenses of their debts are given as follow:— Interest, &c., ratio to expenditure in various countries.

**INTEREST AND EXPENSES OF PUBLIC DEBT IN PROPORTION TO
TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.**

Countries.	Interest and Expenses of Debt.— Proportion of Total Expenditure.	Countries.	Interest and Expenses of Debt.— Proportion of Total Expenditure.
	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Hungary	66·6	Belgium	29·6
United States	62·7	Brazil	29·0
Canada	56·2	Chili	27·7
France	49·8	Bavaria	26·4
Argentine Republic	49·3	Baden	23·9
Portugal	45·6	Russia	21·9
Austria	44·6	Denmark	20·2
Italy	43·9	Netherlands	20·0
Spain	39·1	Germany	18·6
Great Britain and Ireland	37·0	Sweden	17·0
Roumania	36·6	Norway	15·2
Saxony	34·6	Turkey	14·1
Württemberg	34·3	Prussia	13·8
Greece	29·9	Switzerland	10·3
		Servia	9·1

* In *l'Almanach de Gotha* the results are given in francs. These have been converted into English money, upon the assumption that a franc is equivalent to 9·6 pence.

† See table following paragraph 255 *ante*.

Interest, &c.,
ratio to ex-
penditure
in colonies
compared
with other
countries.

263. The annual charge upon the public debt bears a smaller proportion to the total expenditure in the Australasian colonies than it does in the majority of the countries named.* Thus, in 17 of the 29 countries, the proportion was higher than in New Zealand, in 18 it was higher than in Queensland, and in 23 it was higher than in Victoria. The high proportion in Canada—lower only than in the United States and Hungary—will be observed.

Municipal
debt.

264. The loans contracted by municipalities amounted in September 1879 to over £700,000. The following is a statement of the number of cities, towns, and boroughs, and the number of shires, which had loans outstanding at that time, also of the total amounts included therein :—

MUNICIPAL DEBT, 1879.

Municipalities.	At the end of the Municipal Financial Year.	
	Number of Districts which had Loans outstanding.	Total Amount of outstanding Loans.
Cities, towns, and boroughs	31	£ 577,153
Shires	34	142,187
Total	65	719,340

Rates of
interest
paid by
municipalities.

265. The rates of interest paid by municipalities were between 6 and 8 per cent., except in the case of one borough, in which the rate was as low as 5 per cent, of one shire, in which it was as low as 4 per cent., and of another shire in which it was as high as 9 per cent.

Expenditure
on immi-
gration.

266. 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, less than £10,000 having been spent on immigration during the last seven years, and only £342 in the year ended with the 30th June 1879. The following are the amounts spent in introducing immigrants during each year, beginning with the one in which separation took place :—

* Compare last table with table following paragraph 255 ante.

EXPENDITURE ON IMMIGRATION, 1851 TO 1878-9.*

		£			£
1851	...	116,363	1867	...	38,401
1852	...	206,552	1868	...	32,549
1853	...	209,925	1869	...	50,637
1854	...	390,352	1870	...	33,313
1855	...	187,355	1871 (six months)		14,840
1856	...	115,716	1871-2	...	21,808
1857	...	115,877	1872-3	...	4,094
1858	...	59,023	1873-4	...	2,251
1859	...	48,809	1874-5	...	1,583
1860	...	6,948	1875-6	...	760
1861	...	63,739	1876-7	...	500
1862	...	115,209	1877-8	...	366
1863	...	50,081	1878-9	...	342
1864	...	47,887			
1865	...	41,808	Total	...	£2,012,901
1866	...	35,813			

267. The expenditure on immigration in each of the Australasian colonies, except Tasmania, together with the amount so expended per head of population, for a recent year, is shown in the following table:—

EXPENDITURE ON IMMIGRATION IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Expenditure on Immigration.	
		Total Amount.	Amount per Head of Population.
		£	s. d.
Victoria	1878-9	342	0 0 $\frac{1}{10}$
New South Wales	1878	94,740	2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Queensland	1876-7	93,493	10 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
South Australia	1878	70,611	5 9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Western Australia	1878	1,722	1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
New Zealand	1878	102,191	4 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total	...	363,099	...

268. It will be observed that four of the colonies still expend considerable amounts on immigration, and that the total amount so expended by the whole group in a single year exceeded £360,000; also that, proportionately to population, the expenditure on immigration varies from 10s. per head in Queensland to only a small fraction of a penny in Victoria.

269. During the last twenty-nine years over thirty-six and a half millions sterling have 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, over a million and a half was spent in 1879. The whole is exclusive of

* 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.

the sums expended by local bodies on public works, roads, &c., on the construction and maintenance of the suburban lines of railway both before and since their purchase by the Government, and on the Port of Melbourne,* since the 1st January 1877. The following table gives the amounts expended by the State prior to and during 1879:—

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS. †

Public Works.	Amount Expended.		
	Prior to 1879.	During 1879.	Total.
	£	£	£
Victorian railways	16,677,323	1,061,693	17,739,016
Roads and bridges	6,869,155	36,884	6,906,039
Melbourne water supply (Yan Yean)	1,524,358	40,065	1,564,423
Other waterworks	1,774,744	9,581	1,784,325
Other public works	8,164,937	356,547	8,521,484
Total	35,010,517	1,504,770	36,515,287

PART IV.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Registration system for births, deaths, and marriages.

270. In pursuance of the provisions of Act 28 Vict. No. 268, very complete records are kept of all births, deaths, and marriages which are known to occur in Victoria. The births and deaths are recorded by deputy registrars, and the marriages by registrars of marriages or clergymen throughout the colony. The birth and death registrations are made in duplicate, and the marriage registrations in triplicate, one copy being forwarded to the Registrar-General, and one retained by the deputy registrar, lay registrar, or officiating clergyman, as the case may be. The third copy of the marriage register is given to the parties married.

Time of registration dealt with in compiling statistics.

271. It is found most convenient to deal with the records according to the periods in which the births, deaths, and marriages are registered, rather than those in which they occur. And—since the registration of a death should in all cases precede burial, and the registration of a marriage is simultaneous with the marriage itself—the registrations during any period, in the former case closely, and in the latter case entirely, agree with the actual transactions occurring therein. In the case of births, however, there is a wider margin, since the legal limit-

* See table following paragraph 224 ante.

† The Victorian Railway returns are brought down to the 31st December; those of the other works to the 30th June of the year named.

of registration extends to two months, and may in special cases extend to twelve months after the occurrence, the effect of which is, not so much that the numbers differ, since the births in one period may be expected to coincide approximately with those in another of similar duration, but that, in view of the length of time over which the registration is permitted to extend, and the natural tendency of some persons to postpone whatever is not absolutely necessary to be done on a particular day, a certain number of births escape registration altogether.

272. The marriages celebrated in Victoria during 1879 numbered 4,986, as against 5,092 in the previous year. The excess in favor of 1878 was thus 106. Marriages, 1879.

273. Fewer marriages took place in 1879 than in either 1878 or 1877. The number in 1879 was nearly equalled in each of the years 1873 to 1876, but it was considerably in excess of that in any year prior to 1873.* In the years 1878 and 1877 the marriages exceeded 5,000, but in the year under review they did not reach that number by 14. Marriages, 1879 and former years.

274. The number of marriages compared with the total population is generally called the marriage rate. This in Victoria has for years past been declining, and in 1879 was lower than in any previous year since the third from that in which the colony was founded. The following table gives the number of marriages and the number of persons married per 1,000 of the population during each of the eleven years ended with 1879 :— Marriage rate.

ANNUAL MARRIAGE RATE, 1869 TO 1879.

Year.	Per 1,000 of the Mean Population.	
	Number of Marriages.	Number of Persons Married.
1869	6·79	13·58
1870	6·67	13·34
1871	6·35	12·70
1872	6·30	12·60
1873	6·37	12·74
1874	6·17	12·34
1875	6·12	12·24
1876	5·96	11·92
1877	6·00	12·00
1878	5·86	11·72
1879	5·61	11·22
Average of eleven years...	6·18	12·36

275. It should be pointed out that the system of calculating marriage rates by finding the proportion that the marriages bear to the whole Marriage rates some times misleading.

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

population—although it is followed in all countries which compile vital statistics—is a reliable guide whereby to estimate the condition of a community only when applied to countries which are in a normal state as regards age, but is apt to mislead in regard to new countries in which, at various stages of their history, the age conditions are subject to be disturbed by accessions of population from without.* For it is evident that, if the number of persons at marriageable ages increases, marriages are likely to increase; but, if there is a falling-off in the number of such persons, marriages must inevitably decline. It is found in practice that the fact of females being few as compared with males has little effect on the frequency of marriage, for it seldom happens—except, perhaps, in communities existing in a very primitive state indeed—that a man who decides to enter the marriage state cannot procure a wife when he pleases. The tendency of the marriageable males to marry is no doubt affected by their prosperity as well as the other circumstances by which they are surrounded. Of the intensity of these circumstances a marriage rate affords an indication, but it, to be of much value in countries when the elements of the population are disturbed, should be calculated so as to show the proportion of marriages to such males, instead of to the total population. The reason why the latter is the method generally employed when the former gives results so much more reliable, is probably that the population, taken as a whole, can be estimated with tolerable correctness at almost any time, whilst the number of single men at marriageable ages can only be ascertained when a census is taken.

Proportion of marriages to population and single men.

276. The following is a statement of the population, the number of bachelors aged twenty and upwards, and widowers at all ages, and the number of marriages in the last four census years; also of the proportion of the marriages to the whole population and to the marriageable men at the same periods:—

PROPORTION OF MARRIAGES TO POPULATION AND TO MARRIAGEABLE MEN.

Year of Census.	Population.	Bachelors aged 20 and upwards, and Widowers at all ages.	Marriages.	Proportion of Marriages.	
				Per 1,000 of Population.	Per 1,000 Bachelors and Widowers.
1854	267,371	70,865	3,765	14·08	53·13
1857	430,347	95,427	4,524	10·51	47·41
1861	541,012	106,940	4,434	8·20	41·46
1871	738,725	89,921	4,693	6·35	52·19

Marriage rates at different periods compared.

277. The last column but one, which gives the marriage rate calculated according to the principle generally adopted, shows a very

* For some idea of the extent of these disturbances, see paragraph 53 *ante*.

considerable decrease at each period as compared with the previous one, and a reference to a former table will show a still further decline for the year 1879, in which only 5.61 marriages took place per 1,000 persons living. A very different state of things is, however, indicated in the last column, in which the marriage rate, calculated according to the more correct principle, shows some decline, it is true, between the first and second periods and the second and third periods, but a revival between the third and last periods to nearly the same rate as that which prevailed at the first period, which, being that of the most exciting time of the gold discoveries, was one during which marriage was often entered upon most recklessly.

278. It is thus clearly proved that, at the date of the last census, the true marriage rate was not only not declining, but had increased greatly. There is reason to believe that the census to be taken next year will show a smaller number of marriageable men than there were at that period; but, as the marriages have maintained their numbers, it will follow that, although a comparison of the marriages with the whole population may cause an impression that the tendency to marry is decreasing, a similar comparison with the number of single males at marriageable ages will prove that this is not the case, but, on the contrary, that such tendency is as great as, if not greater than, it was at any former period.

Tendency to marriage not declining.

279. The following table gives the marriage rates of the various Australasian colonies for each year from 1868 to 1878, except Western Australia, for which colony it is given for the last seven of those years:—

Marriage rates in Australasian colonies.

MARRIAGE RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1868 TO 1878.*

Year.	Number of Marriages † per 1,000 of Mean Populations.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1868 ...	6.99	8.17	8.33	7.37	...	6.57	9.35
1869 ...	6.79	7.98	8.31	6.78	...	6.44	8.32
1870 ...	6.67	7.79	7.80	6.90	...	6.62	7.62
1871 ...	6.35	7.73	8.06	6.77	...	5.90	7.15
1872 ...	6.30	7.42	8.70	7.20	5.56	6.17	6.85
1873 ...	6.37	7.97	9.66	8.00	6.25	6.36	7.91
1874 ...	6.17	7.59	8.62	8.00	6.96	6.83	8.87
1875 ...	6.12	7.73	8.63	8.01	7.26	6.63	8.94
1876 ...	5.96	7.49	7.57	8.49	7.07	7.13	8.25
1877 ...	6.00	7.73	7.57	8.66	6.38	7.79	7.63
1878 ...	5.86	7.84	6.98	9.47	6.50	7.96	8.03
Means ...	6.33	7.77	8.20	7.79	6.57	6.76	8.08

* For the number of marriages in the various colonies during the seven years ended with 1879, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) ante.

† The numbers doubled give the persons married per 1,000 of the population.

Colonies in which marriage rate is increasing, and contrary.

280. It will be observed that these rates are calculated upon the total population, according to which principle the marriage rate in Victoria declined with considerable steadiness from 1868 to 1876; and although a slight revival took place in 1877, this was not sustained in 1878. In New South Wales the marriage rate, although not so high in the last year of the period as in the first, was steadier throughout than the rate in any other colony. In South Australia and Tasmania the marriage rates have been increasing for years past, and in both the maximum during eleven years was attained in 1878. These, moreover, are the only colonies—with the exception of New South Wales—which had in 1878 rates above the average of the eleven-year period. In Queensland the rate has decreased rapidly since 1873, and in Western Australia and New Zealand it declined from 1875 to 1877. In the two last-named colonies, however, there was a slight revival in 1878. The minimum, during the eleven years, occurred in South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand in 1871; in New South Wales and Western Australia (the latter given for six years only) in 1872; and in Victoria and Queensland in 1878.

Order of colonies in respect to marriage rates.

281. The following is the order of the colonies in reference to their respective marriage rates in the last year shown in the table, and according to the average of the whole period of eleven years. It will be noticed that Victoria is at the bottom of both lists; also that the positions of New Zealand, New South Wales, and Western Australia have not varied, but that whilst Queensland, which stood first according to the average of eleven years, fell to the fifth place in 1878, South Australia, which stood third, and Tasmania, which stood fifth according to the average of the period, rose respectively to the first and third places in 1878:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO MARRIAGE RATES.

Order in 1878.	Order in a Series of Years.
1. South Australia.	1. Queensland.
2. New Zealand.	2. New Zealand.
3. Tasmania.	3. South Australia.
4. New South Wales.	4. New South Wales.
5. Queensland.	5. Tasmania.
6. Western Australia.	6. Western Australia.
7. Victoria.	7. Victoria.

Rural life promotes marriage.

282. It may be mentioned that, other things being equal, a rural life tends more to the promotion of marriage than a town one, and the high marriage rates in South Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania may no doubt be partly due to their being agricultural communities; but there is also little doubt that the high rates in the first and second—the latter especially—are also to be attributed to the

marriageable class being swelled each year by a large number of adult immigrants, to which cause New South Wales also probably owes its position on the list.* Neither in that colony nor in Queensland, where the immigration has of late fallen off, and with it the marriage rate, nor in Western Australia, are agricultural pursuits followed to so large an extent as in Victoria; the low marriage rate in which can only be explained upon the assumption, for which there are good grounds, that, in proportion to the whole population, single men are more numerous in every one of the other colonies than they are here.

283. The marriage rate in 1878 of the colonies situated on the Australian continent, taken as a whole, as also of those colonies with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, was greater than in the two previous years. These rates are, however, below the average of the last six years, as will be seen by the following table:—

Marriage rates in Australia and Australasia.

MARRIAGE RATES IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1878.

Year.	Number of Marriages † per 1,000 of Mean Population.	
	Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1873	7·35	7·38
1874	7·07	7·32
1875	7·12	7·38
1876	6·93	7·15
1877	7·05	7·18
1878	7·08	7·27
Means	7·10	7·28

284. Returns of the births, deaths, and marriages are obtainable for but few British colonies outside of Australasia. The following are the marriage rates in those colonies—which it is to be regretted are, for the most part, of only minor importance—for which such particulars have come to hand, or can be gathered from their official reports. The low rate in Barbadoes is explained by the fact that the negro population as a rule ignore the marriage ceremony. The same circumstance, to a greater or less extent, doubtless also affects the marriage rate in Trinidad, and perhaps also in the Mauritius, although the low marriage rate in the latter would be, to a certain extent, accounted for by the fact that the large imported Cooly population is for the most part comprised of males, only a few females being brought in each ship:—

Marriage rates in certain British possessions.

* For number of immigrants and emigrants in each Australasian colony during the six years ended with 1878, see paragraph 98 *ante*.

† The numbers doubled give the persons married per 1,000 of the population.

MARRIAGE RATES IN CERTAIN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

		Years.			Annual Rate per 1,000 of the Population.*
Ceylon	...	1867-76	...	...	7.3
Mauritius	...	1871-75	...	...	2.5
Seychelles	...	1875-77	...	...	8.7
Bermudas	...	1871-75	...	...	8.3
West Indies—					
St. Vincent	...	1872-76	...	...	6.3
Barbadoes	...	1872-77	...	...	3.7
Grenada	...	1871-75	...	...	5.6
Dominica	...	1871-75	...	...	6.9
Trinidad	...	1871-75	...	...	3.8

Marriage
rates in
European
countries.

285. The following table gives for each of the eleven years ended with 1877 a statement of the marriage rates in British and such Foreign countries as the information is available for. The calculations have been made chiefly from figures found in the reports of the Registrars-General of England, Scotland, and Ireland :—

MARRIAGE RATES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1867 to 1877.

Year.	Number of Marriages * per 1,000 of Mean Populations.													
	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.†	Denmark.	Sweden.	Austria.	Hungary.	Prussia.	German Empire.	Belgium.	The Nether- lands.	France.	Spain.	Italy.‡
1867 ...	8.3	7.0	5.4	7.7	6.1	8.9	10.4	9.3	...	7.8	8.4	7.9	7.1	6.7
1868 ...	8.1	6.7	5.1	7.3	5.5	9.3	13.7	8.8	...	7.3	7.7	7.9	6.7	7.2
1869 ...	8.0	6.7	5.0	7.4	5.7	10.4	11.0	8.9	...	7.4	7.8	8.2	8.1	8.0
1870 ...	8.1	7.2	5.3	7.4	6.6	9.7	9.8	7.4	...	7.0	7.9	6.0	6.3	7.3
1871 ...	8.4	7.1	5.4	7.3	6.5	9.5	10.4	8.0	...	7.4	8.0	7.2	...	7.5
1872 ...	8.8	7.5	5.0	7.5	7.0	9.2	10.8	10.3	10.3	7.8	8.2	9.8	...	7.5
1873 ...	8.8	7.8	4.8	8.1	7.3	9.3	11.3	10.2	10.0	7.8	8.5	8.9	...	7.9
1874 ...	8.6	7.6	4.6	8.2	7.3	9.0	10.7	9.7	9.6	7.6	8.3	8.3	...	7.6
1875 ...	8.4	7.4	4.5	8.5	7.0	8.5	11.0	9.0	9.1	7.3	8.3	8.4	...	8.4
1876 ...	8.4	7.5	5.0	8.5	7.1	8.2	9.9	8.6	8.5	7.2	8.2	7.9	...	8.1
1877 ...	7.9	7.2	4.6	8.1	6.9	7.4	...	8.0	8.0	6.9	8.0	7.6	...	6.8
Means	8.3	7.3	5.0	7.8	6.6	9.0	10.9	8.9	9.4	7.4	8.1	8.0	7.0	7.5

Low Euro-
pean mar-
riage rate
in 1877.

286. It will be observed that the marriage rates in all the European countries were comparatively low in the last year given. In Denmark, Sweden, and the Netherlands alone was the rate in that year above the average, but even in those countries it was lower than in the year immediately preceding it. Moreover, in England, Austria, and Belgium, the rate in 1877 was absolutely the lowest; in Italy the lowest with one exception; and in Ireland, Prussia, and France, the lowest

* The numbers doubled give the persons married per 1,000 of the population.

† The low marriage rate in Ireland is partly attributed to defective registration, particularly as regards Roman Catholic marriages, which amount to over 70 per cent. of the whole. It is also stated to be in part due to "the abnormal conditions arising from a large annual emigration of unmarried persons at what may be called the marrying ages."—See 15th Detailed Report of the Registrar-General of Ireland, page 6.

‡ In Italy the civil became the only legal form of marriage in 1866, and the low rate in that and subsequent years is attributed to the non-registration of marriages solemnized only in churches. The number of such marriages, which was very great in 1866 and 1867, has been, however, decreasing—hence the apparent increase during the 11 years.

with two exceptions recorded during the whole period of eleven years. It may be remarked that in England the marriage rate was lower in 1877 than in any year since 1847.

287. The mean marriage rate in Central Europe, as shown by the figures for Hungary, Germany, Austria, and Prussia, is much higher than in the other portions; the rate in England and Wales comes next; and the rates in Holland and France follow. All these rates exceed 8 per 1,000. The lowest rates prevail in Ireland* and Sweden. In only two of the Australasian colonies did the mean marriage rate, during the eleven years ended with 1878, exceed 8 per 1,000, viz., in Queensland and New Zealand—the rate in the former being slightly greater, and in the latter slightly less, than in Holland. The average rate in New South Wales and South Australia is about the same as in Denmark, which is next to France in regard to the marriage rate, whilst the rate in Tasmania and Western Australia is about the same as in Sweden, and that in Victoria is lower than in any of the European countries named except Ireland.

Australasian and European marriage rates compared.

288. The following, according to the reports of the Registrar-General of England, is the marriage rate of the United Kingdom during the seven years ended with 1877. If, however, the registrations in Ireland are defective, as is alleged,* some disturbance to the calculations must result therefrom. It will be observed that the rate was lower in 1877 than in any previous year given :—

Marriage rate in United Kingdom.

MARRIAGE RATE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1871 TO 1877.

		Marriages per 1,000 of the Population.				Marriages per 1,000 of the Population.	
1871	8·21	1876	...	...	7·70
1872	7·98	1877	...	...	7·32
1873	8·03				—
1874	7·79		Mean	...	7·81
1875	7·67				—

289. Although, as has been already stated,† rural rather than urban life tends to the promotion of marriage, it happens that, since the marriage ceremony is generally performed in towns whatever may be the ordinary residence of the persons marrying, the marriage rate recorded there is much higher than that in the country. In the year under review and the previous one it was higher in Melbourne and suburbs than in extra-metropolitan towns, which is contrary to the experience of the previous four years, in which the rate in the latter had been the greater. The marriages celebrated in 1879 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.

* See footnote (†) to table following paragraph 285 ante.

† See paragraph 282 ante.

MARRIAGES IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1879.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population.	Marriages, 1879.	
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of Mean Population.
Melbourne and suburbs	265,000	2,350	8·87
Towns outside Melbourne and suburbs ...	194,965	1,651	8·47
Country districts	428,535	985	2·30
Total	888,500	4,986	5·61

Marriages in each quarter.

290. Marriages in Victoria have generally been most numerous in the autumn and spring quarters, and least numerous in the summer and winter quarters. In 1879, however, the number in the spring was lower than that in any other quarter. The following table shows the number and percentage of marriages in each quarter of that year and the mean percentage in each quarter of the previous ten years :—

MARRIAGES IN EACH QUARTER.

Seasons.	Quarter ended on the last day of—	Year 1879.		Percentage in Ten Years: 1869 to 1878.
		Number of Marriages.	Percentage.	
Summer ...	March	1,257	25·21	24·42
Autumn ...	June	1,334	26·76	26·20
Winter ...	September	1,212	24·30	23·78
Spring ...	December	1,183	23·73	25·60
	Year	4,986	100·00	100·00

Former condition of persons married.

291. About four-fifths of the unions which take place are between bachelors and spinsters; and the next most numerous are generally those between widowers and spinsters, although they have sometimes been exceeded by marriages between bachelors and widows. Marriages between widowers and widows are generally somewhat less than a twentieth of the whole. The following are the number and percentage in each of these groups during 1879 and the percentage during the previous decennial period :—

FORMER CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRIED.

Previous Condition.	Year 1879.		Percentage in Ten Years: 1869 to 1878.
	Number of Marriages.	Percentage.	
Bachelors and spinsters	4,034	80·91	80·26
Bachelors and widows	315	6·32	7·51
Widowers and spinsters	399	8·00	7·72
Widowers and widows	238	4·77	4·51
Total	4,986	100·00	100·00

292. 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. Nine divorced males and 6 divorced females were married in 1879. In one of these instances the divorced couple were reunited; all but one of the other 8 divorced males married spinsters, and all but one of the other 5 divorced females married bachelors. Divorced persons.

293. Persons whose wives or husbands have not been heard of for a period of seven years may marry again without rendering themselves liable to be prosecuted for bigamy; but such unions are subject to the serious disadvantage that the issue by the second marriage would be illegitimate, and the marriage itself void, if it should turn out that the first husband or wife were alive at the time thereof. Notwithstanding this disability, however, the provision is frequently taken advantage of, but, for obvious reasons, much oftener by the female sex than the male. Two of the former and 7 of the latter availed themselves of it in 1879: The males, both of whom married spinsters, had not heard of their former wives for 15 and 20 years respectively. Of the females, 4 married bachelors, and 3 widowers; 3 had not heard of their former husbands for 7 years, and the remainder had not heard of theirs for 8, 9, 10, and 14 years respectively. In the previous year, 3 deserted males and as many as 14 deserted females remarried. Deserted males and females remarrying 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.

294. In 1879, 637 widowers and 553 widows re-entered the marriage state. During the last six years more widowers have remarried than widows. Formerly it was different. In the six years ended with 1873 the widowers re-entering the marriage state numbered 3,353 and the widows 3,529, 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 would be likely to happen only in a country in which females are much less numerous than males, and the reverse having been the case of late years affords indirect proof that the proportion of marriageable females to marriageable males in the population has increased. 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 1879 :— Remarriages.

REMARRIAGES, 1869 TO 1879.

Year.	Number of Remarriages of—		Year.	Number of Remarriages of—	
	Widowers.	Widows.		Widowers.	Widows.
1869 ...	553	563	1876 ...	678	623
1870 ...	547	595	1877 ...	666	600
1871 ...	587	605	1878 ...	634	585
1872 ...	522	552	1879 ...	637	553
1873 ...	586	591			
1874 ...	602	593	Total ...	6,626	6,443
1875 ...	614	583			

Marriages of
Aborigines.

295. The marriages of 7 Aboriginal males with Aboriginal females are included in the returns of 1879. The parties to 3 of these marriages were stated to be half-caste. The Aborigines who desire to enter the marriage state now generally do so according to some form recognized by law. Mr. R. Brough Smyth, in his work upon the Aborigines,* says that before the advent of Europeans there was no such thing as marriage in the proper sense of the word amongst the Australians. The acts which preceded matrimony were certainly not entitled to be regarded as rites. Men obtained wives by a convenient system of exchange, by conquest sometimes, and sometimes a woman was stolen.

Marriages of
Chinese.

296. Eleven Chinese males were married in Victoria in the year 1879, as against 13 in 1878, 20 in 1877, 14 in 1876, and 20 in 1875. During the thirteen years prior to the year under review, 230 Chinamen were married in Victoria, or an average of 18 per annum. The following table shows the nationalities of the women who formed matrimonial unions with Chinese during that period, also during the year under review:—

NATIONALITY OF WOMEN MARRYING CHINESE MALES, 1866 TO 1879.

Birthplace of Wives.	Number of Marriages of Chinese Males.		
	Thirteen Years: 1866 to 1878.	Year 1879.	Total: 1866 to 1879.
Victoria	91	8	99
Other Australian colonies ...	42	...	42
England	48	1	49
Scotland	14	1	15
Ireland	22	1	23
Other British possessions ...	1	...	1
France	1	...	1
Germany	2	...	2
Spain	1	...	1
The United States	1	...	1
China	4	...	4
At sea	3	...	3
Total	230	11	241

* *The Aborigines of Victoria*, vol. I., page 76, by R. Brough Smyth. Ferris: Melbourne, 1878.

297. The marriage ceremony in Victoria may be performed either by the registered clergy of any religious sect or by lay registrars.* In 1879 rather more than 89 per cent. of the marriages were celebrated according to the former, and nearly 11 per cent. according to the latter system. Lay marriages are becoming more and more popular. The number performed during 1879 exceeded by 147 the number in 1878, and was still greater than that in any previous year. The following table gives a statement of the number and percentage of marriages celebrated by each religious sect and by lay registrars during 1879, and during the previous ten years:—

MARRIAGES BY DIFFERENT DENOMINATIONS.

Marriages performed according to the usages of the—	Marriages celebrated in—			
	Year 1879.		Ten Years: 1869 to 1878.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Church of England	1,237	24·81	12,073	24·65
Presbyterians	974	19·53	10,057	20·53
Wesleyans	910	18·25	8,676	17·71
Independents	224	4·49	2,677	5·47
Baptists	193	3·88	1,727	3·53
Lutherans	49	·98	518	1·06
Unitarians ... ..	...	...	11	·02
Society of Friends	1	·02	4	·01
Calvinistic Methodists	7	·14	98	·20
Roman Catholic Church	776	15·57	9,104	18·59
Jews	27	·54	207	·42
Other sects	57	1·14	498	1·02
Lay registrars	531	10·65	3,329	6·79
Total	4,986	100·00	48,979	100·00

Marriages by different sects.

298. It should be mentioned that, occasionally, a marriage is performed twice over, viz., by a lay registrar and a clergyman, or by clergymen of two different denominations. It is not always easy to detect these cases in the registers, but the circumstance occurs too seldom to cause any serious disturbance in the marriage statistics.

Duplicate marriages.

299. Of the 7 Aboriginal marriages which took place in 1879, 3 were solemnized according to the rites of the Moravians, 2 according to those of the Independents, 1 according to those of the Church of England, and 1 according to those of the Free Church of England.

Sects of Aboriginals married.

* The following remarks upon lay marriages are by the late Registrar-General of England, Major George Graham:—"Marriage by civil contract has been in force in England and Wales during the last 40 years; and since 1841 nearly 800,000 persons have been married in register offices, out of which number more than 400,000 have been married during the last 11 years. Attempts are sometimes made to persuade persons who have been duly married in accordance with all the legal forms at the register office that such marriages are improper, and that the parties should not live together as man and wife until a religious ceremony according to the rites of the Established Church has been gone through. I consider this to be most mischievous, tending as it does to disturb and unsettle the minds of hundreds of thousands of persons, who, availing themselves of the privilege granted by the Legislature in 1837, have been validly married in the register offices. It is to be regretted that any clergyman of the Established Church should be found to tell his parishioners, married according to the law of the land, that they are not properly married, as that implies that they are living in a state of fornication, and that their children are illegitimate. And as the civil is the only legal form of marriage in several great Christian States, the assertion that it is 'only suited to infidels' is still more to be regretted."—See 38th Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England, page xv. London: Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1877.

Sects of
Chinese
married.

300. Of the marriages of Chinese in 1879, 5 were celebrated according to the rites of the Church of England, 3 according to those of the Free Church of England, 1 according to those of the Presbyterian, and 1 according to those of the Wesleyan Church, and 1 was performed by a lay registrar.

Signing with
marks.

301. The numbers of either sex who evinced their want of elementary education by signing the marriage register with a mark instead of in writing were as follow in 1879, the proportion of those who signed with marks to the total numbers married being also shown:—

SIGNING MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS, 1879.

Persons Married.	Numbers Married.	Signing with Marks.	
		Total Number.	Number in every 100 Married.
Bridegrooms	4,986	190	3·81
Brides	4,986	279	5·60
Mean	4,986	235	4·71

Increased
numbers
signing in
writing.

302. In proportion to the total numbers married, an evident increase has taken place of late years in the number of both males and females signing the marriage register in writing. In 1879 the proportion of females signing with marks was slightly greater than in 1878, but with this exception a constant improvement has been 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 for the last seven years:—

NUMBERS SIGNING WITH MARKS PER 100 MARRIED, 1873 TO 1879.

Year.	Men.	Women.	Mean.
1873	6·55	9·97	8·26
1874	6·52	9·91	8·22
1875	5·48	9·43	7·46
1876	5·31	7·50	6·41
1877	5·04	6·02	5·53
1878	4·12	5·30	4·71
1879	3·81	5·60	4·71

Signing with
marks, 1853
to 1872.

303. A very much more decided improvement is shown by comparing these results with those of the twenty years prior to 1873, which embrace the whole period from 1853, when the registration system was inaugurated in Victoria, to the end of 1872. In this period 86,062 marriages were registered, with the result that 7,902 of the bridegrooms and 17,824 of the brides signed the register with marks. These numbers give the following proportions as the average for the twenty years:—

NUMBERS SIGNING WITH MARKS PER 100 MARRIED, 1853 TO 1872.

Men.	Women.	Mean.
9·18	20·71	14·95

304. 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 1879 and the average of the previous ten years. Considerable improvement will be noticed in respect to all the principal sects :—

SIGNING WITH MARKS IN EACH SECT.

Marriages performed according to the usages of the—	Number Signing with Marks in every 100 Married.					
	Year 1879.			Ten Years : 1869 to 1878.		
	Men.	Women.	Mean.	Men.	Women.	Mean.
Church of England ...	3·72	4·68	4·20	4·79	7·28	6·03
Presbyterians ...	2·47	3·38	2·92	4·14	7·33	5·73
Wesleyans ...	3·63	3·52	3·57	4·47	6·37	5·42
Independents ...	3·57	2·68	3·12	3·81	7·70	5·75
Baptists ...	2·07	2·60	2·33	3·82	6·08	4·95
Lutherans ...	...	4·08	2·04	1·93	5·02	3·47
Calvinistic Methodists ...	...	...	...	...	8·16	4·08
Roman Catholics ...	6·06	10·31	8·18	11·94	18·85	15·39
Jews ...	...	...	...	1·93	2·90	2·41
Other sects ...	8·77	3·51	6·14	6·22	4·82	5·52
Lay registrars ...	4·33	11·49	7·91	6·91	14·69	10·80
Total ...	3·81	5·60	4·71	5·95	9·70	7·83

305. It will be observed that the proportion of those signing with marks is far higher amongst marriages according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church than amongst those celebrated by any other religious sect, but that the numbers in 1879 show a very considerable improvement as compared with the previous ten years. The proportion amongst civil marriages is usually somewhat lower than amongst marriages by Roman Catholics, and the improvement amongst the former in 1879, on comparing with former years, is not nearly so great as amongst the latter.

306. In the 11 marriages by Unitarians which took place in the eleven years ended with 1879, not one instance occurred of either of the parties signing with a mark ; this sect therefore finds no place in the above table. In the 105 marriages by Calvinistic Methodists all the males signed in writing, but 8 of the females signed with marks. In the 234 marriages of Jews only 10 persons signed with marks.

307. The marriages in which marks instead of writing were made use of in 1879 numbered 412, but in only 57 of these, or less than a seventh, did both parties so sign. In the 355 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 about a twelfth of the whole, in the case of only about 1 in every 87 marriages could neither party write.

Signatures of
Aborigines.

308. In the case of the 7 marriages of Aborigines celebrated in 1879, all the females and all but three of the males signed the marriage register in writing.

Signing with
marks in
Austral-
asian colo-
nies.

309. A statement of the numbers who sign the marriage register with marks is published in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia and Tasmania, and from the figures given the following percentages for 1877 and 1878 have been deduced. The colonies are placed in order according to the state of education thus displayed, the colony with the smallest proportion signing with marks being placed first, and that with the reverse last:—

SIGNING WITH MARKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1877 AND 1878.

Colony.	Year.	Number Signing with Marks to every 100 Married.		
		Men.	Women.	Mean.
1. Victoria ...	1877	5·04	6·02	5·53
	1878	4·12	5·30	4·71
2. New Zealand ...	1877	3·95	8·54	6·25
	1878	2·96	6·85	4·90
3. South Australia ...	1877	6·14	7·89	7·01
	1878	5·09	7·00	6·04
4. New South Wales ...	1877	8·45	11·07	9·76
	1878	7·71	8·52	8·11
5. Queensland ...	1877	7·78	14·15	10·97
	1878	6·23	13·30	9·76

Victoria the
least illite-
rate colony.

310. By these figures it appears that, in the matter of signature to the marriage register, all the colonies showed improvement in 1878 as compared with 1877; also that in both years the proportion of persons able to sign in writing was higher in Victoria than in any other colony. The proportion of illiterate males, however, was greater in Victoria than in New Zealand, but that of illiterate females was so much less that, according to the mean of the two sexes, the position of Victoria was above that of New Zealand.

Signing with
marks in
the United
Kingdom.

311. No returns are at hand showing the manner in which the marriage registers are signed in any countries except the colonies just named and the United Kingdom. The following, taken from the Registrar-General's Reports, are the proportions using marks in England, Scotland, and Ireland. From the figures it would seem

that Scotland is before and Ireland is behind England in point of adult education, but that all are much behind even the most backward of the Australasian colonies. In England, in 1876, the greatest proficiency amongst men was attained in the London district, where the percentage signing with marks was only 8·1; but even this shows more illiteracy amongst males than that found to exist in 1878 in any of the colonies named :—

SIGNING WITH MARKS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Country.	Year.	Number Signing with Marks to every 100 Married.		
		Men.	Women.	Mean.
England and Wales ...	1877	15·3	20·9	18·1
Scotland ...	1874	9·1	18·0	13·5
Ireland ...	1878	28·5	33·7	31·1

312. The age of both bride and bridegroom was specified in the case of all but 78 of the 4,986 marriages which took place in 1879. Ages of persons married In 67 of the defective entries the age of neither party was given; in 5 cases the age of the husband was stated, not that of the wife; and in 6 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, 1879.

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 "	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
19 to 20 "	1	1	8	4	10	6	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
20 to 21 "	2	5	16	17	18	26	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
21 to 25 "	1	...	1	20	77	126	178	195	851	119	8	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1580
25 to 30 "	2	13	36	67	107	137	716	256	40	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1388
30 to 35 "	...	1	1	6	14	30	31	54	268	179	62	24	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	676
35 to 40 "	2	6	20	15	29	113	114	44	52	23	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	424
40 to 45 "	2	9	9	7	40	54	53	36	32	8	6	1	...	...	...	...	257
45 to 50 "	1	1	3	4	26	29	40	42	32	27	5	...	...	...	...	1	211
50 to 55 "	1	8	10	35	24	20	18	13	4	...	...	...	...	133
55 to 60 "	1	2	6	8	7	8	7	6	6	1	...	...	...	52
60 to 65 "	2	4	3	4	6	8	3	3	...	...	...	...	33
65 to 70 "	2	1	...	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	13
70 to 75 "	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	6
75 to 80 "	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
80 to 85 "	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unspecified	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	73
Total wives...	1	1	5	46	151	275	372	455	2063	776	295	201	129	76	42	16	7	1	2	72	4986

NOTE.—This table may be read thus :—Two men between 40 and 45 married girls between 17 and 18; a woman between 60 and 65 married a man between 30 and 35, &c.

Relative
ages of
husband
and wife.

313. An examination of the above table will show that in 1,332 instances, or 27 per cent. of the whole, both parties to the marriage were about the same age; in 317 instances, or 6 per cent. of the whole, the wife was older than the husband; and in 3,259 instances, or 66 per cent. of the whole, the husband was older than the wife. These proportions differ but slightly from those in the previous two years.

Marriages
of minors.

314. Boys not under 14 and girls not under 12 years of age may, with the consent of their parents or guardians, legally marry in Victoria; but, as a matter of fact, marriages are seldom contracted at such early ages. Two of the males, however, who married in 1879 had not reached their eighteenth year, two of the females had not reached their fifteenth, and of these one had not reached her fourteenth year; as many as 137 of the males, or 1 in every 36, and no fewer than 1,306 of the females, or more than a fourth, had not attained the full age of 21 years. These proportions are higher than similar ones for the previous ten years, by which it would at first sight appear as if the tendency to marry under age were greater than it was formerly; but the increase may, perhaps, be due to the larger proportion that persons just merging into manhood and womanhood bear to the whole number at marriageable ages rather than to any change in the habits of the people.

Marriages of
minors in
Victoria and
England.

315. 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; but it should be pointed out that this is not an infallible test of the tendency to marry under age, to determine which accurately, the minors marrying should be compared with the total number of persons at the same period of life:—

MARRIAGES OF MINORS IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

Persons Married.	In every 100 Marriages, Numbers under 21 Years of Age.		
	In Victoria.		In England and Wales.
	Year 1879.	Ten Years: 1869 to 1878.	Ten Years: 1868 to 1877.
Bridegrooms ...	2·75	2·21	7·90
Brides ...	26·19	28·78	21·91
Mean ...	14·47	15·50	14·90

316. The births registered in Victoria during 1879 numbered 26,839, as against 26,581 in 1878. The increase in the year under review, as compared with the previous one, was thus 258.

317. The births in 1879 were not so numerous as those in 1868 or in the four years 1870 to 1873, but, with these exceptions, they exceeded the number in any other year.*

318. The birth rate has been decreasing steadily for years past, and in 1879 was lower than it was in any year of the previous decenniad. The following are the figures for the eleven years :—

ANNUAL BIRTH RATE, 1869 TO 1879.

						Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.
1869	...	...	...	...	...	37·36
1870	...	...	...	...	...	38·25
1871	...	...	...	...	...	37·07
1872	...	...	...	...	...	35·95
1873	...	...	...	...	...	36·01
1874	...	...	...	...	...	33·56
1875	...	...	...	...	...	32·78
1876	...	...	...	...	...	32·23
1877	...	...	...	...	...	30·60
1878	...	...	...	...	...	30·59
1879	...	...	...	...	...	30·21
Mean of eleven years					...	33·84

319. Calculations affecting the birth rate, based upon a comparison of the number of births with the total population, are, like the marriage rates, apt to mislead, unless the population is in a normal condition in regard to age. It must be quite evident that, if there is not a sufficient proportion of women at the fruitful or child-bearing ages in a community, the birth rate cannot be high, but that an excess of women at such ages would be likely to cause a high birth rate. The frequency of marriages also raises the birth rate ; but there are in some countries circumstances owing to which, notwithstanding the proportion of women of fruitful age is quite up to the average and marriages are numerous, the birth rate is still low. The census of 1881 may be expected to throw light upon this as well as on many other social questions of the deepest interest.

320. Complete returns of the births in the Australasian colonies are available to the end of 1878, and from these and the mean populations of the respective colonies during each year the birth rates have been calculated in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne. The following table gives the birth rates of the different colonies for each year from 1868 to 1878, or as many years between those periods as the figures are available for :—

* For number of births in each year, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet ante).

BIRTH RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1868 TO 1878.*

Year.	Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Populations.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1868 ...	40·59	40·43	43·03	41·51	...	30·03	42·14
1869 ...	37·36	40·41	42·83	39·03	...	28·27	41·90
1870 ...	38·25	39·76	43·51	38·48	...	30·18	42·32
1871 ...	37·07	39·42	43·25	38·34	...	30·16	40·64
1872 ...	35·95	38·27	40·70	37·60	32·42	29·44	39·50
1873 ...	36·01	39·01	40·82	36·42	31·43	29·43	39·00
1874 ...	33·56	38·75	41·11	38·22	33·71	29·72	40·27
1875 ...	32·78	37·83	38·90	35·70	28·72	29·88	40·23
1876 ...	32·23	37·69	37·48	37·71	33·98	30·11	41·73
1877 ...	30·60	36·92	36·75	37·36	33·07	30·21	41·28
1878 ...	30·59	37·36	35·77	38·23	31·11	32·27	42·14
Means ...	35·00	38·71	40·38	38·06	32·06	29·98	41·02

Colonies in which birth rate is increasing, and the contrary.

321. The birth rates in Victoria and New South Wales have been declining with little intermission throughout the whole, and the birth rate in Queensland during the latter half, of the period of eleven years. The rates in South Australia and Western Australia fluctuate considerably; in 1878 the rate in the former colony was above, and that in the latter was below the average. The colonies in which the birth rate has shown signs of increase of late years are Tasmania and New Zealand, in both of which the rates in the last year were in excess of the average. The rate in the former colony has been steadily increasing during the last six years named in the table; and that in the latter not quite so evenly during the same period. A glance at the table will show that, in all the colonies except these two, higher rates prevailed in the earlier than in the latter years of the period.

Order of colonies in respect to birth rates.

322. The following is the order of the colonies in reference to their respective birth rates in the last year shown in the table and according to the average of the whole period of eleven years. It will be observed that Victoria is at the bottom of the list for 1878 and stands fifth in that for the eleven-year period series:—

ORDER OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO BIRTH RATES.

Order in 1878.

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

Order in a Series of Years.

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

* For the number of births in the various colonies during the seven years ended with 1879, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

323. In the Australasian colonies, taken as a whole, the birth rate had from 1873 to 1877 shown a more marked decline than the marriage rate.* There was, however, a slight improvement in 1878, as will be seen by the following figures :—

Birth rate in Australia and Australasia.

BIRTH RATE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1878.

Year.	Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Populations.	
	Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1873	37·36	37·19
1874	36·46	36·70
1875	35·29	35·82
1876	35·20	36·04
1877	34·15	35·16
1878	34·31	35·51
Means	35·46	36·07

324. The birth rates in certain British colonies outside Australasia, including all those for which the information is available, are shown in the following table. In some cases the figures are only for a single year. It is to be regretted that the names of scarcely any of the larger colonies appear upon the list :—

Birth rates in British possessions.

BIRTH RATES IN CERTAIN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Colonies.	Years.	Number of Births per 1,000 of the Population.
Ceylon	1867-76	27·7
Hong Kong	1875	13·8
Mauritius	1876-7	36·5
Seychelles	1875-7	37·4
Bermudas	1871-5	37·8
British Guiana	1877	33·4
West Indies—		
Bahamas	1874-5	39·0
St. Vincent	1872-6	46·0
Barbadoes	1872-7	42·9
Grenada	1871-5	45·2
Antigua	1875-6	40·4
Montserrat	1874-5	48·8
Dominica	1871-6	31·0
Trinidad	1876	35·2

325. A statement of the birth rates in British and certain Foreign countries for each of the eleven years ended with 1877 is given in the following table. The figures have been taken chiefly from the reports of the Registrars-General of England, Scotland, and Ireland :—

Birth rates in European countries.

* See paragraph 283 ante.

BIRTH RATES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1867 TO 1877.

Year.	Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Populations.													
	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.*	Denmark.	Sweden.	Austria.	Hungary.	Prussia.	German Empire.	Belgium.	The Netherlands.	France.	Spain.	Italy.
1867 ...	35·4	35·1	26·3	30·5	30·8	34·7	38·8	36·9	...	32·1	35·2	26·2	37·3	36·5
1868 ...	35·8	35·3	26·7	31·2	27·5	39·3	42·4	36·8	...	31·5	34·7	25·7	34·4	35·3
1869 ...	34·8	34·3	26·7	29·5	28·2	40·2	42·6	37·7	...	31·6	34·5	25·7	35·7	37·0
1870 ...	35·2	34·6	27·7	30·5	28·3	40·5	41·7	38·1	...	32·3	35·9	25·5	35·4	36·7
1871 ...	35·0	34·5	28·1	30·2	30·4	39·9	43·0	33·8	...	31·0	35·3	22·6	...	37·0
1872 ...	35·8	35·0	27·8	30·3	30·0	39·9	41·0	39·7	39·4	32·3	35·8	26·8	...	37·8
1873 ...	35·5	34·9	27·1	30·7	30·8	40·3	42·2	39·7	39·7	32·5	36·0	26·1	...	36·3
1874 ...	36·2	35·7	26·6	30·8	30·9	40·1	42·7	40·1	40·1	32·6	36·1	26·2	...	34·9
1875 ...	35·5	35·4	26·1	31·8	31·0	40·4	45·2	40·3	40·6	32·5	36·3	26·0	...	37·7
1876 ...	36·6	35·9	26·4	32·5	30·7	40·6	45·6	40·5	40·8	33·2	36·8	26·3	...	39·0
1877 ...	36·2	35·6	26·2	31·7	30·9	39·1	...	39·8	40·3	32·3	36·3	25·6	...	36·7
Means ...	35·6	35·1	26·9	30·9	29·9	39·5	42·5	38·5	40·1	32·2	35·7	25·6	35·7	36·7

Discrepancies between birth and marriage rates in European countries.

326. It is reasonable to suppose that the averages in this table will follow a similar order to those in the table of marriage rates,† and this is found to be the case, except in respect to three countries, viz., France, Spain, and Italy. The discrepancy may be only apparent in the case of Spain, as the average is for no more than four years, and in Italy it is satisfactorily explained by the circumstance that many marriages have not been registered;‡ but as regards France no such explanation can be given, and the strange fact remains that, whilst it has a comparatively high marriage rate, the birth rate is lower than that in any other European country, and is but little above its own death rate.§

Australasian and European birth rates compared.

327. The birth rate of Victoria, taken over a series of years, is about equal to that of Scotland, lower than the rates of England, Spain, and Holland (which are about equal), Italy, and the Central European States, but higher than that of any of the other countries named in the last table. In the last two years, however, the Victorian birth rate was lower than that not only of the countries named, but also of Belgium, Denmark, and Sweden; and the only countries which had a smaller birth rate were Ireland and France. In four of the Australasian colonies, viz., Queensland, New Zealand, New South Wales, and South Australia, the rate is about equal to that in Central Europe—the rate

* It is explained that the low birth rate in Ireland is partly attributable to the small proportion of females in the population at child-bearing ages. (See 15th Detailed Report of the Registrar-General of Ireland, pages 12 and 29.) There is also no doubt, however, that the figures understate the truth, the registration being admittedly defective.

† See table following paragraph 285 ante.

‡ See footnote (†) to table following paragraph 285 ante.

§ See table following paragraph 357 post.

in the two former approximating to that in Hungary, and in the two latter to that in Prussia. In Western Australia the rate is about the same as in Belgium, whilst in Tasmania it is lower than in any of the countries named, except Sweden, Ireland, and France.

328. According to the reports of the Registrar-General of England, the following is the birth rate of the United Kingdom during the seven years ended with 1877 :— Birth rate in United Kingdom.

BIRTH RATE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1871 TO 1877.

Births per 1,000 of the Population.			Births per 1,000 of the Population.		
1871	...	35.0	1876	...	34.9
1872	...	34.4	1877	...	34.5
1873	...	34.1			—
1874	...	34.5	Mean	...	34.5
1875	...	34.0			—

329. The following table shows the births and birth rates in the metropolis, the extra-metropolitan towns, and the country districts of Victoria during 1879 ; also the estimated population of such divisions about the middle of that year :— Birth rates in town and country, 1879.

BIRTHS IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1879.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population.	Births, 1879.	
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.
Melbourne and suburbs ...	265,000	8,829	33.32
Towns outside Melbourne and suburbs	194,965	6,793	34.84
Country districts ...	428,535	11,217	26.18
Total ...	888,500	26,839	30.21

330. During the last seven years the birth rate of Melbourne and suburbs has not altered much, but the birth rates of the country districts have considerably diminished, whilst those of the extra-metropolitan towns fell off until 1877, but have slightly revived in the last two years. In 1873 the birth rate of the country districts was equal to that of the metropolis, whilst the birth rate of the extra-metropolitan towns was very much higher than either. In the year under review the metropolitan rate was much above that of the country districts, and was only slightly below that of the extra-metropolitan towns. The following table shows the birth rates in the three divisions during each of the last seven years :— Birth rates in town and country, 1873 to 1879.

BIRTH RATES IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1873 to 1879.

Year.	Number of Births per 1,000 of the Population.			
	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Towns outside of Melbourne and Suburbs.	Country Districts.	Total of Victoria.
1873 ...	34·36	40·98	34·40	36·01
1874 ...	32·98	39·82	30·57	33·56
1875 ...	33·63	37·60	29·64	32·78
1876 ...	33·20	38·23	28·69	32·23
1877 ...	33·09	33·83	27·49	30·60
1878 ...	33·67	34·17	26·96	30·59
1879 ...	33·32	34·84	26·18	30·21

Birth rates in metropolitan sub-districts.

331. The following table shows the mean population, the number of births, and the birth rate during 1879; also, the birth rate during the octennial period, 1871 to 1878, in the different municipalities, &c., forming the component parts of the district of Melbourne and suburbs:—

BIRTH RATES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1871 TO 1879.

Sub-districts.	Year 1879.			Eight Years: 1871 to 1878.
	Estimated Mean Population.	Births.		Annual Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.	
Melbourne City ...	62,356	1,587	25·45	28·24
Hotham Town ...	15,636	617	39·46	33·54
Fitzroy City ...	19,163	791	41·28	34·09
Collingwood City ...	22,300	785	35·20	36·80
Richmond Town ...	20,949	772	36·85	36·51
Brunswick Borough ...	5,816	200	34·39	39·32
Prahran City ...	20,040	631	31·49	32·83
Emerald Hill Town ...	25,900	759	29·31	32·39
Sandridge Borough ...	7,945	317	39·90	38·79
St. Kilda Borough ...	10,283	298	28·98	29·38
Brighton Borough ...	4,650	137	29·46	32·23
Essendon and Flemington Borough ...	3,950	155	39·24	39·31
Hawthorn Borough ...	5,410	159	29·39	36·07
Kew Borough ...	3,800	97	25·52	27·29
Footscray Borough ...	5,500	229	41·64	47·07
Williamstown Borough ...	8,300	315	37·95	39·68
Remainder of district ...	17,363	398	22·92	26·74
Hospitals, asylums, &c.* ...	3,600	582	161·67	136·39
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and river	2,039 †	...	...	...
Total ...	265,000	8,829	33·32	33·87

Sub-districts with highest and lowest birth rates.

332. It will be observed that in Fitzroy and Footscray in 1879, and in Footscray alone, according to the average of the previous eight years, the birth rate was above 40 per 1,000; and that in Emerald Hill,

* The population given is that of all the public institutions, but the Lying-in Hospital is the only institution in which births occurred.

† Figures showing population of shipping at census of 2nd April 1871.

Brighton, and Hawthorn, in 1879, and in Melbourne, St. Kilda, Kew, and the "remainder of district," both in 1879 and the previous eight years, the rate was below 30 per 1,000. The rate in the last-named portion of Melbourne and suburbs was even lower than that in the rural districts of the colony.*

333. The birth rate in London, according to the average of the ten years 1867-76, was 35·8, which was only slightly higher than that of England and Wales during the same period. It was thus nearly 2 per 1,000 above that in Melbourne and suburbs.

Birth rate in London.

334. The births of males in Victoria during 1879 numbered 13,727, those of females 13,112. These numbers furnish a proportion of 104·7 boys to 100 girls. In the previous ten years 137,412 births of males and 131,502 births of females were registered, giving a proportion of 104·5 boys to 100 girls.

Births of males and females.

335. In every country in which births are registered it is found that more males are born than females. In England and Wales, during the ten years ended with 1877, 103·9 boys were born to 100 girls; in Scotland, during 1878, 106·4 boys were born to 100 girls; and in Ireland, during 1878, 104·6 boys were born to 100 girls.

Births of males and females in United Kingdom.

336. Cases in which twins were born numbered 311 in 1879, and 4 cases occurred of triplets being born. In the eleven years ended with 1879, 2,769 cases of twins and 22 cases of triplets were recorded, the total number of births in the same period having been 295,753. There were thus 292,940 confinements in the eleven years, and it follows that 1 mother in every 106 gave birth to twins, and 1 mother in every 13,443 was delivered of three children at a birth.

Twins and triplets.

337. The illegitimate children born in 1879 numbered 1,304, or 1 in every 21 births registered. This proportion is much greater than in any previous year. The illegitimate births in 1878 were set down as 1 in 24; in 1877 as 1 in 26; in 1876 as 1 in 27; in 1875 as 1 in 34; in 1874 as 1 in 28; and in 1873 as 1 in 31. It should, however, be stated that the fact of a birth being illegitimate is not always recognizable except by a very careful examination of the registers, and it is possible that previous returns did not show the full extent to which illegitimacy prevailed, and that portion, at any rate, of the apparent increase during 1879 may have resulted from the fact of the scrutiny having been closer than usual.† In the last eleven years, out of 295,753 infants born, 10,057 were traced as having been born out of

Illegitimate births.

See table following paragraph 330 *ante*.

† For many reasons statistics of illegitimacy generally understate the truth. See remarks upon the subject in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1877-8, paragraph 259.

wedlock, which numbers furnish a proportion of 1 illegitimate child to every 29 births.

Women living in concubinage.

338. According to a calculation, the basis of which I have more than once explained,* it follows, from the number of births of legitimate children, that, approximately, 84,834 married women at the fruitful or child-bearing age were living in the colony during 1879, and from the number of births of illegitimate children that, exclusive of public prostitutes, who, as they rarely have children, are omitted from the computation, at least 4,332 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 90,662 during the year. It therefore follows that 1 out of every 20 of these was living immorally.

Illegitimacy and concubinage, 1873 to 1879.

339. The following table gives a statement of the number of illegitimate births and their proportion to the total number registered; also the estimated number of women living in concubinage, and their proportion to the total number of single women at reproductive ages living in Victoria, according to the returns of the last seven years:—

ILLEGITIMACY AND CONCUBINAGE, 1873 TO 1879.

Year.	Illegitimate Births.		Women Living in Concubinage (exclusive of Public Prostitutes).	
	Total Number.	Percentage of Total Births.	Estimated Total Number.	Number per 100 of Single Women between 15 and 45 Years of Age Living in Victoria.
1873	893	3·18	2,967	4·54
1874	984	3·67	3,269	4·41
1875	779	2·92	2,586	3·36
1876	975	3·64	3,239	4·02
1877	1,010	3·88	3,355	3·85
1878	1,103	4·15	3,664	4·20
1879	1,304 †	4·86	4,332	4·78
Means	1,007	3·76	3,345	4·17

Illegitimacy in Australasian colonies.

340. Besides Victoria, the only Australasian colonies which publish statistics of illegitimacy are apparently New South Wales, Queensland and New Zealand. According to these, illegitimacy was, over a series of years, most rife in New South Wales, next so in Victoria, next in Queensland, and least of all in New Zealand. The following table shows the percentage of illegitimate to the total births in the four colonies named during each of the seven years ended with 1878:—

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

† With reference to the increase of illegitimate births in 1879, as shown by the figures, see paragraph 337 *ante*.

ILLEGITIMACY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1872 TO 1878.

Year.	Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born.			
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	New Zealand.
1872	2.99	4.03	2.92	...
1873	3.18	4.15	2.71	1.42
1874	3.67	4.22	2.76	1.30
1875	2.92	4.20	3.43	1.36
1876	3.64	4.08	3.21	2.23
1877	3.88	4.14	3.64	2.08
1878	4.15	4.03	3.68	2.41
Means	3.49	4.12	3.19	1.80

341. Illegitimacy in England and Wales appears to be commoner than, and in Scotland more than twice as rife as, it is in any of the Australasian colonies named. In Ireland, on the other hand, if the figures are reliable, it is less prevalent than in any of those colonies, except New Zealand. This will be observed by comparing the following table with the previous one :—

ILLEGITIMACY IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND, 1871 TO 1877.

Year.	Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born.		
	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
1871	5.6	9.5	2.7
1872	5.4	9.1	2.5
1873	5.2	9.0	2.4
1874	5.0	8.7	2.3
1875	4.8	8.6	2.3
1876	4.7	8.6	2.3
1877	4.7	8.4	2.4
Means	5.1	8.8	2.4

342. It will be readily supposed that a larger proportion of illegitimacy prevails in Melbourne and suburbs than in any other district of Victoria, and that the proportion in the country districts is the smallest of all. In 1879, in the metropolitan district about 1 birth in 12, in extra-metropolitan towns 1 birth in 24, and in country districts 1 birth in 37, was registered as illegitimate. These proportions are higher than similar ones for 1878, when the numbers were 1 in 15, 1 in 25, and 1 in 43 respectively.

343. According to the registrations, births in Victoria 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. The following are the numbers and percentage for 1879 and the percentage for the previous decennial period:—

BIRTHS IN EACH QUARTER.

Seasons.	Quarter ended on the last day of—	Year 1879.		Percentage in Ten Years: 1869 to 1878.
		Number of Births.	Percentage.	
Summer ...	March ...	6,465	24·08	23·65
Autumn ...	June ...	6,741	25·11	25·02
Winter ...	September ...	7,219	26·90	27·26
Spring ...	December ...	6,414	23·91	24·07
	Year ...	26,839	100·00	100·00

Deaths, 1879. 344. The deaths in 1879 numbered 12,120, as against 12,702 in 1878. The decrease in the year under notice was thus 582.

Deaths, 1879 and former years. 345. The deaths in 1879 were less numerous than in any year of the previous quinquenniad, but more so than in any year prior to that period. It may be observed that the year in which the highest mortality prevailed was 1875, in which the number of deaths was 15,287, or as many as 3,167 more than in the year under review.*

Excess of births over deaths. 346. The births in 1879 exceeded the deaths by 14,719, or 121 per cent., as against 109 per cent. in 1878. In the eleven years ended with 1879 the proportion was 124 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 1875 and 1876, when the mortality was swelled by the presence of epidemics:—

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, 1869 TO 1879.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	
			Numerical.	Centesimal.
1869 ...	26,040	10,630	15,410	Per Cent. 145
1870 ...	27,151	10,420	16,731	161
1871 ...	27,382	9,918	17,464	176
1872 ...	27,361	10,831	16,530	153
1873 ...	28,100	11,501	16,599	144
1874 ...	26,800	12,222	14,578	119
1875 ...	26,720	15,287	11,433	75
1876 ...	26,769	13,561	13,208	97
1877 ...	26,010	12,776	13,234	104
1878 ...	26,581	12,702	13,879	109
1879 ...	26,839	12,120	14,719	121
Mean ...	26,886	11,998	14,889	128

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

347. Of the Australasian colonies, New Zealand is the one in which over a series of years the births exceeded the deaths by the highest proportion. This is due to the high birth rate and low death rate prevailing in that colony, both of which are favored by the circumstance that an abnormally large proportion of the population, resulting from the number of immigrants introduced at the expense of the State, consists of persons at the reproductive period of life, which, being also the strongest, is that at which fewest deaths occur. The low death rate is no doubt also promoted by the salubrity of the climate of New Zealand, but still more so by the circumstance of the population being spread over the country or dispersed throughout a number of small towns, instead of being to a great extent crowded into a few large cities, as is generally the case in the other colonies. The position of Victoria in regard to the proportionate increase of births over deaths is above that of Queensland, Western Australia, or Tasmania, but below that of the other three colonies. The following table shows the percentage of excess of births over deaths in each of the Australasian colonies during the respective years 1873 to 1878, both inclusive. The colonies are arranged in order, that with the highest mean percentage being placed first, and that with the lowest last :—

Excess of births over deaths in Australasian colonies.

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1878.

Colony.	Excess of Births over Deaths.						Mean of Six Years.
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1. New Zealand ...	208	209	153	230	260	283	222
2. New South Wales...	182	156	109	108	142	135	136
3. South Australia ...	170	124	84	132	167	148	134
4. Victoria ...	144	119	75	97	104	109	101
5. { Queensland ...	154	128	63	99	113	75	99
{ Western Australia	94	80	61	140	111	121	99
6. Tasmania ...	103	83	49	82	58	106	78

348. The following table shows the mean annual percentage of excess of births over deaths during a series of years in certain European countries. It will be observed that deaths bear a much larger proportion to births in every one of those countries than they do in any of the Australasian colonies, but at the present time it cannot be ascertained whether the difference may be due to the Australian climate being more healthy and the circumstances of the colonies more favorable to longevity, or to the fact that the countries named contain a larger proportion than the colonies of the young and the very old. The rate of excess of births over deaths is highest in Scotland, next highest in England, Ireland, and Denmark; and lowest in France, where the births annually exceed the deaths by only 8 per cent. :—

Excess of births over deaths in European countries.

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Years over which the Average extends.		Mean Annual Excess of Births over Deaths.
	Number.	Period.	
England and Wales	23	1853 to 1875	57
Scotland... ..	22	1855 to 1876	59
Ireland	11	1865 to 1875	57
Denmark	26	1850 to 1875	57
Sweden	26	1850 to 1875	56
Austria	23	1853 to 1875	23
Prussia	23	1853 to 1875	40
The Netherlands	23	1853 to 1875	36
France	23	1853 to 1875	8
Spain	10	1861 to 1870	25
Italy	13	1863 to 1875	23

Deaths of males and females.

349. In Victoria, deaths of males in 1879 numbered 7,033, and deaths of females, 5,087. These numbers furnish a proportion of 72 females to every 100 males, as against 77 in the previous year. Females in the total population are in the proportion of 84 to every 100 males; therefore more males and fewer females died in both years than their relative numbers in the population might have given reason to expect.

Annual death rate.

350. It will be observed by the following table, which shows the death rate of males and females, and of both sexes, during each of the past eleven years, that in 1879 the death rate of both males and females was lower than in any year of the previous decenniad, except 1871. It will also be noticed that, in pursuance of what appears to be a natural law, the death rate in all the years bore more hardly upon males than upon females :—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE,* 1869 TO 1879.

Year.	Estimated Mean Population.		Number of Deaths.		Deaths per 1,000 of the Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
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
1877 ...	461,542	388,328	7,345	5,431	15·91	13·99	15·03
1878 ...	472,309	396,731	7,179	5,523	15·20	13·92	14·62
1879 ...	483,425	405,075	7,033	5,087	14·55	12·56	13·64
Mean of eleven years					15·92	14·15	15·12

NOTE.—In 1875, and to a certain extent in the preceding and in the succeeding year, the death rate was swelled by epidemics of measles and scarlatina.

* For total of mean population in each year, see table "Breadstuffs available for consumption," in Part VII., Production, *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.

351. However favorable may be the circumstances for prolonging life, as all must die at some time or other, it is evident that every country must have a death rate; but, as I have mentioned on former occasions,* it has been held by high authority that in countries in which the climate is healthy, hygiene properly attended to, and the population in a normal condition as regards age, the ordinary mortality incident to human nature would probably cause this death rate to be in the proportion of about 17 per 1,000 persons living. It should, however, be borne in mind that death rates based merely upon the total population, in common with birth and marriage rates calculated upon a like basis, are not always fair tests of the state of a community. If the proportion of very young or old people is high, the death rate will be also high; but if, on the other hand, the number of persons at the middle ages is excessive, the death rate will be low. Until the next census is taken, the conditions of the people of Victoria as regards age cannot be known. It will, however, be remarked that the mortality reached as high as 17 per 1,000 only once in the eleven years named in the table. In 1879 it was $3\frac{1}{2}$ deaths below it per 1,000 persons living, and, according to the average annual mortality of the eleven years, it was nearly 2 below it per 1,000 persons living.

352. The following table shows the death rates of the different Australasian colonies during the eleven years ended with 1878. It will be observed that over a series of years the annual death rate has been highest in Queensland and lowest in New Zealand; also that the average death rate of all the colonies except Queensland is below 17 per 1,000:—

DEATH RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1868 TO 1878.†

Year.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Populations.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1868 ...	15·00	15·83	17·36	14·41	...	14·70	11·94
1869 ...	15·25	14·05	16·20	12·37	...	13·20	11·73
1870 ...	14·68	13·27	14·59	13·94	...	13·88	11·13
1871 ...	13·43	12·54	14·83	12·87	...	13·38	10·13
1872 ...	14·23	14·11	14·97	15·33	14·02	13·79	11·68
1873 ...	14·74	13·84	16·06	13·48	16·24	14·52	12·67
1874 ...	15·30	15·12	17·98	17·05	18·74	16·21	13·05
1875 ...	18·76	18·09	23·80	19·45	17·88	20·00	15·92
1876 ...	16·33	18·11	18·82	16·28	14·18	16·54	12·66
1877 ...	15·03	15·28	17·29	13·99	15·70	19·17	11·47
1878 ...	14·62	15·88	20·41	15·44	14·07	15·66	11·01
Means ...	15·22	15·10	17·01	14·96	15·83	15·55	12·13

* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1875, paragraph 342, *Victorian Year-Book*, 1876-7, paragraph 169, and *Victorian Year-Book*, 1877-8, paragraph, 271; also page ix of Dr. Farr's letter dated 5th February 1875, published in the Supplement to the 35th Annual Report of the Registrar-General of England. London: Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1875.

† For the number of deaths in the various colonies during the seven years ended with 1879, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

High and low death rates coincident in Australasian colonies.

353. That like causes are at work in the various colonies to swell or diminish the rate of mortality appears evident from the fact that in nearly all the colonies the mortality gradually declined from 1868 to 1871, when, in all cases, the rate was unusually low, and in many cases the minimum of the period, and that it again increased gradually to a high rate in 1875. It should be mentioned that epidemics of measles and scarlatina prevailed in 1867 and 1875. Moreover, in looking at the increased mortality at the latter period, due principally to the presence of these epidemics, it would seem that the causes first appeared in Western Australia, and swept easterly over the whole continent—thus a sudden increase of mortality occurred in Western Australia in 1874, in South Australia between 1874 and 1875, in Victoria and the other colonies, except New South Wales, in 1875, extending partly into 1876, and in New South Wales in 1875 and 1876, distributed equally over the two years; and in nearly every instance the high mortality subsided in 1877 to about the average.

Order of colonies in respect to death rates.

354. The following is the order of the colonies in reference to their respective death rates in the last year shown in the table, and according to the average of the whole period of eleven years. The colony with the lowest rate is placed first, and that with the highest last. It will be noticed that Victoria occupies the third place in the list for 1878, and the fourth in that showing the average during eleven years :—

ORDER OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO DEATH RATES.

Order in 1878.	Order over a Series of Years.
1. New Zealand.	1. New Zealand.
2. Western Australia.	2. South Australia.
3. Victoria.	3. New South Wales.
4. South Australia.	4. Victoria.
5. Tasmania.	5. Tasmania.
6. New South Wales.	6. Western Australia.
7. Queensland.	7. Queensland.

Death rate in Australia and Australasia.

355. The death rate of the colonies situated upon the continent of Australia taken in combination, and the death rate of those colonies with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, are shown in the following table. The increased mortality during the years when epidemics prevailed and its subsequent diminution will be at once noticed :—

DEATH RATE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1878.

Year.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population.	
	Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1873	14·43	14·20
1874	15·73	15·36
1875	19·08	18·63
1876	17·12	16·37
1877	15·23	14·77
1878	15·72	14·94
Means	16·22	15·71

356. The following table shows the death rate in as many British colonies outside Australasia as the particulars are available for. In many cases the average extends only over a short period, and in few, if any, of the colonies are the conditions affecting the duration of human life similar to those prevailing in the Australasian group:—

Death rates in certain British possessions.

DEATH RATES IN CERTAIN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Colonies.	Years.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.
Ceylon	1867-76	21·62
Hong Kong	1875	25·87
Mauritius	1871-7	28·34
Seychelles	1875-7	22·40
St. Helena	1871-5	13·21
Bermudas	1871-5	24·07
British Guiana	1877	38·11
West Indies—		
Bahamas	1874-5	22·60
St. Vincent	1872-6	28·00
Barbadoes	1872-7	22·77
Grenada	1871-5	27·82
Antigua	1875-6	32·87
Montserrat	1874-5	20·44
Dominica	1871-6	18·53
Trinidad	1871-6	34·14

357. In all the European countries of which the information is at hand, except Ireland, the mean annual death rates are much higher than in any of the Australasian colonies. In Ireland the average rate is,

Death rates in European countries.

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.* Omitting Ireland, it will be observed from the following table that in not one of the countries do the figures show an approach to so low a death rate as 17 per 1,000 in any year, except Sweden, during the three years 1871 to 1873, and only in one of these did the rate actually fall as low as 17 per 1,000; whilst in Hungary, on the other hand, the average death rate per 1,000, extending over a series of years, amounts to considerably more than twice that number:—

DEATH RATES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1867 to 1877.

Years.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population.													
	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.*	Denmark.	Sweden.	Austria.	Hungary.	Prussia.	German Empire.	Belgium.	The Netherlands.	France.	Spain.	Italy.
1867 ...	21·7	21·3	17·0	20·0	19·6	28·1	33·5	25·6	...	21·6	23·6	22·7	29·1	34·2
1868 ...	21·9	21·2	15·8	19·3	21·0	29·3	33·8	27·3	...	21·7	24·8	24·0	32·6	30·5
1869 ...	22·3	23·0	16·4	19·1	22·3	28·9	32·0	25·9	...	21·8	23·0	23·5	32·6	27·7
1870 ...	22·9	22·2	16·7	19·1	19·8	29·2	32·6	25·9	...	23·3	25·7	28·3	30·1	29·8
1871 ...	22·6	22·2	16·4	19·5	17·2	30·0	39·0	28·4	...	28·5	29·4	34·8	...	30·0
1872 ...	21·3	22·3	18·1	18·3	16·3	32·4	42·3	29·3	29·0	23·2	25·7	22·0	...	30·7
1873 ...	21·1	22·4	18·3	18·6	17·2	38·5	65·1	28·0	28·2	21·5	24·0	23·3	...	30·0
1874 ...	22·3	23·3	17·3	19·9	20·3	31·3	42·6	25·8	26·7	20·5	22·6	21·5	...	30·3
1875 ...	22·8	23·4	18·5	21·0	20·2	29·7	37·2	26·4	27·6	22·7	25·4	23·1	...	30·7
1876 ...	21·0	21·0	17·3	19·7	19·5	29·4	35·0	25·4	26·3	21·9	23·3	22·7	...	28·7
1877 ...	20·4	20·8	17·5	18·7	18·5	31·1	...	25·5	26·6	21·1	22·0	21·7	...	28·1
Means	21·8	22·1	17·2	19·4	19·3	30·7	39·3	26·7	27·4	22·5	24·5	24·3	31·1	30·1

NOTE.—The mortality of Sweden was increased by small-pox in 1874; that of Austria by cholera in 1873; that of Hungary by cholera in 1873 and 1874; that of Prussia by war in 1870 and 1871; that of Belgium by small-pox in 1871; that of the Netherlands by small-pox in 1871; that of France by war in 1870 and 1871.

358. It will be observed that in all the countries named, except Ireland* and Austria, the death rate in 1877 was below the average. In that year the rates in England, Scotland, and Holland were absolutely the lowest during the eleven years; in Germany, Belgium, France, and Italy, the lowest, with one exception; in Denmark, the lowest, with two; and in Sweden, the lowest, with three exceptions.

* The registrations in Ireland are admitted to be defective.—See 11th Detailed Report of the Registrar-General of Ireland, page 15; also his 12th Report, page 31.

359. The death rate of the United Kingdom, according to the Reports of the Registrar-General of England, was as follows during each of the seven years ended with 1877. It will be observed that 1877 was the year in which the death rate was lowest :—

Death rate in United Kingdom.

DEATH RATE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1871 TO 1877.

Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.						
1871	...	...	...	...	...	22·6
1872	...	...	...	...	...	20·9
1873	...	...	...	...	...	20·8
1874	...	...	...	...	...	21·6
1875	...	...	...	...	...	22·2
1876	...	...	...	...	...	20·5
1877	...	...	...	...	...	20·0
Mean			...	...	...	21·2

360. In every country the death rate is higher in towns than it is in the country districts. This circumstance, though no doubt partly attributable to the superior healthfulness and immunity from contagion prevailing in the latter, is also to a great extent due to the fact that hospitals and charitable institutions, which are frequented by patients from the country as well as by town residents, are generally situated in the towns; and further that outside of charitable institutions many persons die who have come from the country on the approach of serious illness for the sake of the superior nursing and medical attendance to be obtained in town. In 1879, as also in the two previous years, the death rate was somewhat higher in Melbourne and suburbs than in the country towns, but in both it was very much higher than in the country districts. The following are the figures for 1879 :—

Death rates in town and country.

DEATHS IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1879.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population.	Deaths, 1879.	
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.
Melbourne and suburbs ...	265,000	5,096	19·23
Towns outside Melbourne and suburbs	194,965	3,553	18·22
Country districts ...	428,535	3,471	8·10
Total ...	888,500	12,120	13·64

361. In Victorian town districts the annual mortality is invariably much above the normal 17 per 1,000 persons living, but in country districts it is always very considerably below this rate.

Normal death rate in town and country.

Death rates
in Mel-
bourne and
suburbs.

362. The following table shows the mean population, the number of deaths, and the death rate in 1879, also the death rate during the octennial period 1871 to 1878, in the different municipalities, &c., forming the component parts of the district of Melbourne and suburbs. In order to render the rates of the various districts comparable as far as possible, the deaths in hospitals and similar institutions have, for the first time, not been included in the districts where they occurred, but are shown separately near the end of the table:—

DEATH RATES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1871 TO 1879.

Sub-districts.	Year 1879.			Eight Years: 1871 to 1878.
	Mean Population.	Deaths.		
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.‡	Annual Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population.
Melbourne City	62,356	1,048	16·81	16·91
Hotham Town	15,636	260	16·63	17·48
Fitzroy City	19,163	358	18·68	18·87
Collingwood City	22,300	418	18·74	20·52
Richmond Town	20,949	338	16·13	17·95
Brunswick Borough	5,816	71	12·21	15·05
Prahran City	20,040	329	16·42	17·44
Emerald Hill Town	25,900	336	12·97	17·08
Sandridge Borough	7,945	124	15·61	17·78
St. Kilda Borough	10,283	131	12·74	14·39
Brighton Borough	4,650	61	13·12	14·16
Essendon and Flemington Borough	3,950	87	22·03	18·29
Hawthorn Borough	5,410	80	14·79	17·51
Kew Borough	3,800	51	13·42	12·03
Footscray Borough	5,500	80	14·55	17·80
Williamstown Borough	8,300	123	14·82	18·54
Remainder of district	17,363	165	9·50	12·47
Hospitals, asylums, &c.*	3,600	1,035	...	...
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and river	2,039†	1	·49	4·66
Total	265,000	5,096	19·23	20·80

Districts
where death
rate was
above the
average.

363. It will be observed that in 1879 the death rate was below the average of the previous eight years in all the sub-districts, except Essendon and Flemington, and Kew, but that in the former of these the death rate was nearly 4, and in the latter $1\frac{2}{5}$ per 1,000 above the average.

* Includes the Melbourne, Alfred, Lying-in, and Children's Hospitals, the Immigrants' Home, and the Carlton Lunatic Asylum (closed in 1873)—all situated in Melbourne City; the Benevolent Asylum, which is on the boundary between Hotham Town and Melbourne City; the Metropolitan Lunatic Asylum, which is in Kew Borough; and the Yarra Bend Lunatic Asylum, which is in "Remainder of district."

† Figures showing the population of shipping at census of 2nd April 1871.

‡ In order to compare the death rate with density of population, see paragraph 60 ante.

364. The only sub-district which had, according to the average of eight years, a higher death rate than 20 per 1,000 is the low-lying and still imperfectly drained locality of Collingwood; the next highest death rate prevailed in the neighboring city of Fitzroy; the next in Williamstown; and the next in Essendon and Flemington. In 1879, however, the death rate in the last-named district was much higher than in either Collingwood or Fitzroy, in the former of which the death rate was in that year much below the average. The lowest death rate, both during 1879 and the period of eight years, was in the shipping; the next during 1879 in the portion of the district not included in any city, town, or borough; the next in Brunswick; the next in St. Kilda; and the next in Emerald Hill. During the period of eight years, after the shipping, the lowest death rate was in Kew; the next in the "remainder" of the district; the next in Brighton; and the next in St. Kilda.

Places in which death rate was highest and lowest.

365. The death rate of the whole district, in the calculation of which the deaths in charitable institutions are included, was a fraction over 19 per 1,000 persons living in 1879, and a fraction under 21 per 1,000 in the preceding period of eight years. During the last-named period the annual death rate was over 17 per 1,000 in all the sub-districts, except Melbourne, Brunswick, St. Kilda, Brighton, Kew, the "remainder" of the district, and the shipping; but during 1879 it was over 17 per 1,000 in only three sub-districts, viz., Fitzroy, Collingwood, and Essendon and Flemington. In considering the death rate of the individual districts, the hospitals, asylums, &c., have been eliminated.

Sub-districts with death rates over 17 per 1,000.

366. The average mortality of Melbourne and suburbs, taken as a whole, is lower than that of most towns in the United Kingdom. In the following list, which shows the death rate of 23 such towns, the only towns with a lower average death rate than Melbourne and suburbs are Portsmouth and Brighton:—

Death rates in towns of United Kingdom.

DEATH RATES IN TWENTY-THREE TOWNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1873 TO 1877.

	Annual Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.		Annual Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.
Portsmouth ...	19.56	Bradford ...	24.92
Brighton ...	19.82	Birmingham ...	25.02
Plymouth ...	21.26	Oldham ...	25.88
Edinburgh ...	22.18	Leeds ...	26.02
Sunderland ...	22.44	Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	26.12
Norwich ...	22.48	Dublin ...	26.50
London ...	22.58	Salford ...	27.52
Nottingham ...	23.22	Glasgow ...	27.78
Bristol ...	23.40	Liverpool ...	27.90
Leicester ...	23.94	Manchester ...	29.40
Hull ...	24.28		
Wolverhampton ...	24.34	Mean of towns named	24.40
Sheffield ...	24.74		

Deaths in
each month.

367. The mortality of Victoria is usually highest in the first five months and in the last month of the year. The relative mortality of the various months fluctuates, however, in different years. The number of deaths in each month of 1879, and their percentage to the total number in the year, also the percentage of the deaths in each month of the decenniad which preceded that year to the total number of deaths during the same period, will be found in the following table :—

DEATHS IN EACH MONTH.

Months.	Year 1879.		Percentage in Ten Years: 1869 to 1878.
	Number of Deaths.	Percentage.	
January	1,153	9·51	10·35
February	1,055	8·70	9·21
March	1,256	10·36	10·39
April	1,192	9·84	9·91
May	1,146	9·46	8·58
June	954	7·87	7·37
July	991	8·18	7·85
August	915	7·55	7·23
September... ..	857	7·07	6·61
October	841	6·94	7·03
November	801	6·61	6·98
December	959	7·91	8·49
Year	12,120	100·00	100·00

Deaths at
different
seasons.

368. In Victoria the summer is, to invalids and young children, the most trying portion of the year. It is not astonishing, therefore, that most deaths occur during that period. Next to the summer the autumn quarter is the most fatal, probably in part owing to the circumstance that some who had become debilitated during the summer linger on for some months later. In the United Kingdom, on the contrary, the greatest mortality occurs in the winter, and the least in the summer quarter. A statement of the relative mortality of the different seasons in Victoria, according to the experience of the past year and the preceding ten years; in England and Wales, according to the experience of thirty-one years; in Scotland, according to the experience of ten years; and in Ireland, according to the experience of five years; together with the mean temperature in each quarter in Melbourne and Greenwich, will be found in the following table :—

RELATIVE MORTALITY OF EACH QUARTER IN VICTORIA, ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

Seasons.*	Melbourne, Victoria.	Greenwich, England.	Deaths per 100 at all Seasons.				
			Victoria.		England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
	Mean Temperature in Shade.		Year 1879.	Average of Ten Years: 1869 to 1878.	Average of Thirty-one Years.	Average of Ten Years.	Average of Five Years.
	°	°					
Summer ...	65.2	60.5	28.57	29.95	23.24	22.34	20.21
Autumn ...	53.8	44.3	27.17	25.86	24.65	24.71	23.45
Winter ...	50.2	40.0	22.80	21.69	27.49	27.95	30.19
Spring ...	60.3	52.8	21.46	22.50	24.62	25.00	26.15
Year ...	57.6	49.4	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

369. The following table shows the number and percentage at various ages of the deaths registered in Victoria during the year 1879. It will be noticed that more than two-fifths of the males who died were under 15 years, and nearly two-fifths were over 45 years of age; also that of the females nearly half were under 15 years, and more than a fourth were between 15 and 45 years of age:—

DEATHS AT EACH AGE, 1879.

Ages.	Number of Deaths at each Age, 1879.			Percentage of Deaths at each Age.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years ...	2,540	2,100	4,640	36.12	41.28	38.28
5 years to 10 years ...	250	251	501	3.55	4.94	4.13
10 " 15 " ...	142	138	280	2.02	2.71	2.31
15 " 25 " ...	396	406	802	5.63	7.98	6.62
25 " 35 " ...	349	412	761	4.96	8.10	6.28
35 " 45 " ...	628	480	1,108	8.93	9.44	9.14
45 " 55 " ...	990	430	1,420	14.08	8.45	11.72
55 " 65 " ...	853	377	1,230	12.13	7.41	10.15
65 " 75 " ...	545	282	827	7.75	5.54	6.82
75 years and upwards ...	340	211	551	4.83	4.15	4.55
Total ...	7,033	5,087	12,120	100.00	100.00	100.00

370. The death rate at every period of life in Victoria, according to the average of the ten years which intervened between the censuses of 1861 and 1871, is less than in England and Wales. In England and Wales the death rate of males exceeds that of females at all periods

* The summer, autumn, winter, and spring seasons in Victoria approximate to the quarters ending on the last day of March, June, September, and December respectively; and in the United Kingdom to those ending on the last day of September, December, March, and June respectively.

except those between 10 and 20, when the latter is greater, and between 20 and 35, when both are about equal; in Victoria the death rate of females is higher than of males between the ages of 20 and 35, only slightly lower between 10 and 15, but much lower at other periods:—

**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.	
	Average of 10 Years. 1861 to 1871.		Average of 25 Years. 1848 to 1872.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All ages	16·68	16·13	23·5	21·4
Under 5 years	55·08	49·66	72·8	63·1
5 years to 10 years	7·52	6·95	8·5	8·2
10 " 15 "	3·27	3·25	4·7	4·8
15 " 20 "	4·22	3·65	6·5	7·0
20 " 25 "	5·50	5·89	8·8	8·7
25 " 35 "	7·85	8·28	9·9	9·9
35 " 45 "	12·09	11·12	13·3	12·1
45 " 55 "	17·52	13·20	18·6	15·6
55 " 65 "	29·71	21·98	31·0	28·2
65 " 75 "	53·79	43·10	67·7	57·2
75 years and upwards*	111·71	93·02	146·6	133·9

Deaths of octogenarians.

371. The persons who died at the age of 80 or upwards numbered 245 in 1879, as against 217 in 1878, 216 in 1877, and 203 in 1876. Those in the year under review comprised 143 males and 102 females. Fifteen males and 7 females had passed the age of 90, 1 female had reached, and 2 males had passed, the age of 100. The following are the exact ages recorded:—

NUMBER DYING AGED 80 OR UPWARDS, 1879.

Years of Age.	Males.	Females.	Years of Age.	Males.	Females.	Years of Age.	Males.	Females.
80	33	13	88	6	6	97	1	...
81	17	10	89	7	3	98	1	1
82	16	6	90	3	3	99	2	...
83	11	9	91	...	2	100	...	1
84	10	21	92	2	...	104	2	...
85	11	10	93	1	...		—	—
86	9	9	95	2	...	Total	143	102
87	8	8	96	1	...		—	—

Causes of death of octogenarians.

372. In respect to 134 of these persons—viz., 76 males and 58 females—no other cause of death was set down than old age. Of actual

* The figures in this line relating to England and Wales apply to males and females at from 75 to 85 only. The Victorian returns apply to all over 75.

complaints, the most common were affections of the lungs and of the brain. The number of deaths set down to each cause was as follows :—

CAUSES OF DEATH OF PERSONS AGED 80 OR UPWARDS, 1879.

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Typhoid fever, &c. ...	...	2	Lung diseases ...	20	14
Influenza ...	...	1	Stomach diseases ...	5	2
Erysipelas ...	1	...	Kidney diseases ...	5	...
Dysentery and diarrhoea	5	3	Old age ...	76	58
Scurvy ...	1	...	Accidents ...	1	3
Dropsy ...	2	1		—	—
Cancer ...	6	2	Total ...	143	102
Brain diseases ...	13	14		—	—
Heart diseases ...	6	3			

373. The death rate of infants in 1879 was less than in 1878, and was also slightly below the average. The total number who died under 1 year of age was 3,219, and as the births numbered 26,839, it follows that 1 infant died to every 8 births, or 11.99 infants to every 100 births. In the eleven years 1868 to 1878 the proportion of infants dying before completing their first year was 12.11 to every 100 births. Infantile mortality, 1879.

374. Of all the Australasian colonies which publish returns from which the death rate of infants can be calculated, the one in which the largest number of infants die in proportion to the number born is South Australia ;* and although in that colony the rate in 1877 was much below the average, it again rose in 1878, and was higher than in seven of the previous ten years. In Queensland, during the four years ended with 1878, the infantile mortality was exceptionally high, and in the last two of those years it was even higher than in South Australia, a circumstance which had never before occurred in any other Australasian colony. In 1878, the infantile mortality was much below the average in New Zealand, where the rate is generally lower than that in any other of the colonies, whilst in Tasmania it was lower than in the previous year, but above the average. The rate in Victoria in 1878 was slightly above the average. 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 of the group, except Western Australia (which does not publish any statement of the number of infants who die), for each of the eleven years ended with 1878. All Infantile mortality in Australasian colonies.

* The high infantile death rate in South Australia was first pointed out in a paper, by the present writer, read before the Adelaide Philosophical Society on the 19th March 1878. Up to that date the fact seems to have been entirely unsuspected, and its announcement caused considerable discussion, together with some alarm, in that colony.

the calculations were made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Year.	Births.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.		Births.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.		Births.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.	
		Total Number.	Number to 100 Births.		Total Number.	Number to 100 Births.		Total Number.	Number to 100 Births.
	VICTORIA.			NEW SOUTH WALES.			QUEENSLAND.		
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
1876	26,769	2,980	11·13	23,298	2,629	11·28	6,903	994	14·40
1877	26,010	3,299	12·68	23,851	2,785	11·68	7,169	1,058	14·76
1878	26,581	3,262	12·27	25,328	3,126	12·34	7,397	1,234	16·68
Sums and means	296,157	35,863	12·11	236,396	25,092	10·61	64,767	8,488	13·11
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.			TASMANIA.			NEW ZEALAND.		
1868	7,247	1,084	14·96	2,990	351	11·73	9,391	899	9·57
1869	6,976	911	13·06	2,859	291	10·18	9,718	957	9·85
1870	7,021	1,031	14·68	3,054	298	9·76	10,277	956	9·30
1871	7,082	961	13·57	3,053	260	8·52	10,592	882	8·33
1872	7,105	1,145	16·12	3,010	306	10·17	10,795	1,074	9·95
1873	7,107	990	13·93	3,048	266	8·73	11,222	1,213	10·81
1874	7,696	1,319	17·13	3,097	321	10·36	12,844	1,394	10·85
1875	7,408	1,343	18·13	3,105	407	13·11	14,438	1,816	12·58
1876	8,224	1,228	14·93	3,149	286	9·08	16,168	1,673	10·35
1877	8,640	1,212	14·03	3,211	365	11·37	16,856	1,527	9·06
1878	9,282	1,466	15·79	3,502	375	10·71	17,770	1,486	8·36
Sums and means	83,788	12,690	15·14	34,078	3,526	10·35	140,071	13,877	9·91

375. The colonies named in the table stand in the following order in regard to the death rate of infants—the colony with the lowest average death rate being placed first, and the one with the highest last. The second and third-named colonies have nearly the same average rates, whilst the rate in South Australia is much the highest:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO INFANTILE MORTALITY.

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

376. In England and Wales the infantile mortality, although greater than in any of the colonies, is only slightly higher than in South Australia, deaths at under 1 year of age having occurred during the seven years

Order of colonies in respect to infantile mortality.

Infantile mortality in United Kingdom.

1870 to 1876 in the proportion of 15·3 to every 100 births. In Scotland, the infantile death rate, during the four years 1870 to 1873, was a fraction higher than that in Victoria, being in the proportion of 12·55 to every 100 births. In Ireland, during the three years 1875 to 1877, the returns show only 9·5 deaths of infants to 100 births, but the registrations of Ireland are admittedly so defective that but little reliance can be placed on calculations based thereon.

377. The infantile mortality of large towns is naturally always greater than that in country districts. Thus the deaths at under 1 year of age in Melbourne and suburbs during the seven years ended with 1879 averaged nearly 17 per 100 births, whilst in the extra-metropolitan districts of Victoria the mortality of infants at the same period of life averaged only 10¼ per 100 births. The following table shows the death rate of infants in the metropolis and in the other districts of the colony during each of the seven years named :—

Infantile mortality in Melbourne and country.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN AND OUTSIDE OF MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1873 TO 1879.

Year.	Births.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.		Births.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.	
		Total Number.	Number to 100 Births.		Total Number.	Number to 100 Births.
	Melbourne and Suburbs.			Victoria, outside Melbourne and Suburbs.		
1873 ...	8,007	1,277	15·95	20,093	1,904	9·48
1874 ...	7,946	1,480	18·63	18,854	1,861	9·87
1875 ...	8,227	1,546	18·79	18,493	2,265	12·25
1876 ...	8,202	1,339	16·33	18,567	1,641	8·84
1877 ...	8,295	1,407	16·96	17,715	1,892	10·68
1878 ...	8,636	1,297	15·02	17,903	1,965	10·98
1879 ...	8,829	1,467	16·61	18,010	1,752	9·73
Sums and means }	58,142	9,813	16·88	129,635	13,280	10·24

378. As compared with the births, the infantile mortality of Melbourne and suburbs is, on the average, greater than that of Portsmouth, Brighton, Plymouth, London, or Bristol, but is less than that of fifteen other English towns of which particulars are available. The following are the towns in question, arranged in order according to the infantile death rate prevailing within their respective limits ; the town with the lowest death rate being placed first, and that with the highest last. It is a remarkable fact that a low infantile death rate prevails in London, whilst that in Liverpool is higher than in any other large town in England :—

Infantile mortality in English towns.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN TWENTY TOWNS OF ENGLAND,
1870 TO 1876.

Deaths under 1 Year of Age to 100 Births.			Deaths under 1 Year of Age to 100 Births.		
Portsmouth	...	14·5	Nottingham	...	18·8
Brighton	...	16·0	Salford	...	18·9
Plymouth	...	16·0	Newcastle-on-Tyne	...	18·9
London	...	16·1	Norwich	...	19·3
Bristol	...	16·3	Manchester	...	19·6
Sunderland	...	17·1	Bradford	...	19·8
Wolverhampton	...	17·2	Leeds	...	20·0
Birmingham	...	17·9	Leicester	...	22·5
Hull	...	17·9	Liverpool	...	23·1
Oldham	...	18·2			
Sheffield	...	18·4			
			Mean of towns named		18·3

Deaths of
infants in
Lying-in
Hospital.

379. In the Lying-in Hospital, Melbourne, 602 children were born alive during 1879, and of these, 47, or nearly 8 per cent., died before leaving the institution. In 1878, 6½ per cent., in 1877, 7 per cent., and in 1876 and 1875, 9 per cent., of the infants born in the Lying-in Hospital died therein.

Deaths of
Chinese
and Aborigines.

380. The deaths of Chinese recorded in 1879 amounted to 181, and those of Aborigines to 18. The former furnishes a proportion of 13·92 and the latter of 16·87 to every 1,000 of their supposed numbers.* At the same time the proportion of deaths of all races to every 1,000 of the population was 13·64. It must be stated that the estimates made of the strength of the Chinese and Aborigines are not so reliable as those respecting the general population.

Ages of
Chinese and
Aborigines.

381. With the exception of 10 half-caste children, all the Chinese who died during the year were adults, as also were all the Aborigines, the youngest being over 15 years of age.

Average age
at death.

382. The average age at death in 1879 was 28·19 years, or 28 years and 2 months. For males the average age was 30·65 years, or 30 years and 8 months, and for females, 24·71 years, or 24 years and 8 months. The average age at which both males and females die in Victoria is becoming more advanced from year to year. This will be seen by the following figures :—

AVERAGE AGE AT DEATH IN VICTORIA.

		Males.			Females.
		—			—
		Years.			Years.
23 years—1852 to 1875	...	21·70	...	15·01	
Year 1875	...	24·28	...	18·23	
„ 1876	...	26·81	...	21·84	
„ 1877	...	28·60	...	23·06	
„ 1878	...	29·54	...	23·24	
„ 1879	...	30·65	...	24·71	

Classification
of causes of
death.

383. The causes of death in Victoria, as in the United Kingdom, are arranged in classes and orders, according to the system proposed by

* Chinese estimated to number 13,000; Aborigines, 1,067.

Dr. William Farr, F.R.S., then of the General Register Office, London, in conjunction with Dr. Marc d'Espine, and first made public by the former in his report, dated 15th February 1856, to the International Statistical Congress held in Paris in 1855-6.

384. A Nosological Index was compiled by the present writer some years since, under the sanction of the then Registrar-General, Mr. W. H. Archer, to be used in connection with this classification in order to facilitate the bringing of all the circumstances resulting in death under one or other of the heads in the list, also for the guidance of deputy registrars in receiving, and of medical men in supplying, information respecting the causes of death, and of officers of charitable and other public institutions in preparing statistical tables of the deaths and sickness occurring therein.

Nosological Index.

385. Since the introduction of this system into Victoria in 1861, it has been adopted in all the Australasian colonies, and, as a consequence, the Nosological Index referred to has also come into use throughout the group.*

Victorian index used throughout Australasia.

386. The following table shows the causes of death in classified arrangement; the total number, and the number of Chinese and Aborigines, who died from each cause during 1879, also the total number who died from each cause during the twenty-five years and a half ended with 1878 :—

Causes of death classified.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT.

(25½ Years : 1853 to 1878 ; and Year 1879.)

Class.	Order.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.			
			25½ Years : 1853-1878	Total. †	Chinese.	Aborigines.
		All causes	262,130	12,120	181	18
		Specified causes	260,529	12,084	180	18
		CLASSES.				
I.	...	ZYMOTIC DISEASES :— Zymotici (ζύμη, leaven). Diseases that are either epidemic, endemic, or contagious, induced by some specific body, or by the want of, or by the bad quality of food	80,759	2,879	22	1
II.	...	CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES :— Cachectici (καχεξία, bad habit of body). Sporadic diseases ; affecting several organs in which new morbid products are often deposited ; sometimes hereditary	34,301	1,790	35	5

* A copy of this Nosological Index was appended to the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1877-8, pp. 303 to 335.

† The Chinese and Aborigines are included in this column.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*
(25½ Years: 1853 to 1878; and Year 1879.)

Class.	Order.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.			
			25½ Years: 1853-1878	Total. *	Chinese.	Aborigines.
CLASSES—<i>continued.</i>						
III.	...	LOCAL DISEASES:— Monorganici (μόνος, alone, without others; ὄργανον, organ). Sporadic diseases, in which the functions of particular organs or systems are disturbed or obliterated, with or without inflammation	86,858	5,030	80	9
IV.	...	DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES:— Metamorphici (μεταμόρφωσις, change of form). Special diseases, the incidental result of the formative, reproductive, and nutritive processes	36,977	1,570	13	2
V.	...	VIOLENT DISEASES OR DEATHS:— Thanatici (θάνατοι, violent deaths). Diseases which are the evident and direct results of physical or chemical forces, acting either by the will of the sufferer, of other persons, or accidentally	21,634	815	30	1
ORDERS.						
I.	1	<i>Miasmatic diseases:—</i> Miasmatici (μίασμα, stain; defilement)	74,378	2,484	17	...
	2	<i>Enthetic diseases:—</i> Enthetici (ἐνθετος, put in; implanted)	664	52	...	...
	3	<i>Dietic diseases:—</i> Dietici (δίαιτα, way of life; diet)	4,265	259	5	...
	4	<i>Parasitic diseases:—</i> Parasitici (παράσιτος, parasite)	1,452	84	...	1
II.	1	<i>Diathetic diseases:—</i> Diathetici (διάθεσις, condition; diathesis)	6,927	484	12	1
	2	<i>Tubercular diseases:—</i> Phthisisici (φθίσις, wasting away)	27,374	1,306	23	4
III.	1	<i>Brain diseases:—</i> Cephalici (κεφαλή, head) ...	28,057	1,378	12	2
	2	<i>Heart diseases:—</i> Cardiaci (καρδία, heart) ...	11,672	805	25	2
	3	<i>Lung diseases:—</i> Pneumonici (πνεύμων, lung)	24,390	1,504	19	4
	4	<i>Bowel diseases:—</i> Enterici (έντερον, intestine)	18,407	997	16	1
	5	<i>Kidney diseases:—</i> Nephritici (νεφρός, kidney)	2,717	265	3	...
	6	<i>Gennetic diseases:—</i> Aidoici (αἰδοῖα, pudenda)	450	24	1	...
	7	<i>Bone and muscle diseases:—</i> Myostici (μῦς, muscle; ὀστέον, bone)	623	24	...	...
	8	<i>Skin diseases:—</i> Chrotici (χρῶς, skin) ...	542	33	4	...
IV.	1	<i>Developmental diseases of children:—</i> Paidiaci (παιδία, youth)	12,557	416	1	...
	2	<i>Developmental diseases of women:—</i> Gyniaci (γυνή, woman)	2,582	127	...	...
	3	<i>Developmental diseases of old people:—</i> Geratici (γῆρας, old age)	3,590	316	2	2

* The Chinese and Aborigines are included in this column.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*

(25½ Years: 1853 to 1878; and Year 1879.)

Class.	Order.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.			
			25½ Years: 1853-1878	Year 1879.		
				Total. *	Chinese.	Abori- gines.
ORDERS—<i>continued.</i>						
IV.	4	<i>Diseases of nutrition</i> :—Atrophici (ἀτροφία, atrophy)	18,248	711	10	...
V.	1	<i>Accident</i> :—Tychici (τύχη, chance) ...	19,547	691	21	1
	2	<i>Battle</i> :—Polemici (πόλεμος, battle; fight) ...	...	...	...	...
	3	<i>Homicide</i> :—Androphonici (άνήρ, man; φονεύω, I kill)	459	15	1	...
	4	<i>Suicide</i> :—Autophonici (αὐτός, self; φονεύω, I kill)	1,557	108	8	...
	5	<i>Execution</i> :—Demiotici (δημιώτης, executioner)	71	1	...	...
DISEASES, ETC.						
I.	1	Small-pox	21	...	...	...
		Chicken-pox	40	...	...	...
		Measles	3,844	3	...	...
		Scarlatina	8,623	61	...	...
		Diphtheria	7,497	337	1	...
		Quinsy	593	14	...	...
		Croup	3,704	275	...	...
		Whooping-cough	4,105	193	...	...
		Typhoid fever, &c.	10,608	438	2	...
		Erysipelas	972	57	...	...
		Metria	653	38	...	...
		Carbuncle, boil, &c.	59	4	...	...
		Influenza, coryza, catarrh	839	32	...	...
		Dysentery	12,246	140	6	...
		Diarrhœa	17,016	698	5	...
		Cholera	1,193	43	3	...
		Ague	88	5	...	...
		Remittent fever	675	11	...	...
		Rheumatism	1,196	105	...	...
		Miasmatic diseases not classed	406	30	...	...
	2	Syphilis	514	41	...	...
		Gonorrhœa, stricture of the urethra	148	11	...	...
		Glanders	2	...	...	...
	3	Privation	408	14	3	...
		Want of breast-milk	1,877	170	...	...
		Purpura and scurvy	262	14	2	...
		Alcoholism	1,691	60	...	...
		Other dietic diseases	27	1	...	...
	4	Thrush	939	22	...	...
		Worms, &c.	58	1	...	...
		Hydatids	436	60	...	1
		Other parasitic diseases	19	1	...	...
II.	1	Gout	151	15	...	...
		Dropsy	1,957	50	2†	...
		Cancer	3,850	383	9	...

* The Chinese and Aborigines are included in this column.

† Including 1 case of beriberi.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*
(25½ Years: 1853 to 1878; and Year 1879.)

Class.	Order.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.			
			25½ Years: 1853-1878	Total *	Chinese.	Aborigines.
DISEASES, ETC.—<i>continued.</i>						
II.	1	Tumor	364	23	1	1
		Polypus	9	...	...	...
		Noma	62	4	...	...
		Mortification	365	9	...	...
		Other diathetic diseases	169	...	...	...
	2	Scrofula	967	35	...	...
		Tabes mesenterica	2,115	61	...	...
		Phthisis	19,635	1,058	22	4
		Hydrocephalus	3,947	120	...	...
		Other tubercular diseases	710	32	1	...
III.	1	Cephalitis	4,180	274	1	...
		Apoplexy	4,624	315	1	...
		Paralysis	2,241	187	...	...
		Insanity †	255	...	...	...
		Chorea	37	6	...	...
		Epilepsy	1,017	76	...	...
		Convulsions	9,350	252	2	1
		Other diseases of the nervous system	6,353	268	8	1
	2	Pericarditis	667	40	1	...
		Aneurism	1,376	87	4	...
		Other diseases of the circulatory system	9,629	678	20	2
	3	Laryngitis	798	59	1	...
		Bronchitis	7,611	547	1	1
		Pleurisy	1,410	64	3	...
		Pneumonia	10,335	508	7	3
		Congestion of the lungs, pulmonary apoplexy	2,186	222	3	...
		Asthma	636	40	1	...
		Other diseases of the respiratory system	1,414	64	3	...
	4	Gastritis	2,410	149	1	...
		Enteritis	4,740	193	5	...
		Peritonitis	1,450	80	6	...
		Ascites	412	12	...	1
		Ulceration of intestines	368	13	...	...
		Hernia	370	13	...	...
		Ileus	719	39	...	...
		Intussusception	158	15	...	...
		Stricture of intestines	67	6	...	...
		Fistula	39	1	...	...
		Stomach diseases undefined	1,212	87	...	...
		Pancreas disease	13	...	...	...
		Hepatitis	2,075	96	1	...
		Jaundice, gallstone	801	57	1	...
		Liver disease undefined	3,489	230	2	...
		Spleen disease	84	6	...	...
	5	Nephritis	326	26	...	...
		Ischuria	58	5	...	...
		Nephria	802	91	1	...
		Diabetes	199	18	...	...

* The Chinese and Aborigines are included in this column.

† Deaths from this cause are now usually returned under other heads.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*

(25½ Years : 1853 to 1878 ; and Year 1879.)

Class.	Order.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.			
			25½ Years; 1853-1878	Year 1879.		
				Total *	Chinese.	Aborigines.
		DISEASES, ETC.—<i>continued.</i>				
III.	5	Stone, gravel	88	2	...	...
		Cystitis	256	44	1	...
		Other diseases of the urinary organs	988	79	1	...
	6	Ovarian dropsy	94	7	...	...
		Other diseases of the generative organs	356	17	1	...
	7	Arthritis	125	4	...	...
		Ostitis, periostitis	34	4	...	...
		Other diseases of the locomotive system	464	16	...	...
	8	Phlegmon, whitlow	49	2	...	...
		Ulcer	164	14	...	...
		Other diseases of the skin	329	17	4†	...
IV.	1	Premature birth... ..	4,717	294	...	...
		Cyanosis	307	25	...	...
		Spina bifida	212	9	...	...
		Other malformations	631	29	...	...
		Teething	6,679	59	1	...
		Other developmental diseases of children	11	...	...	...
	2	Paramenia	83	4	...	...
		Childbirth	2,498	123	...	...
		Other developmental diseases of adults	1	...	...	...
	3	Old age	3,590	316	2	2
	4	Atrophy and debility	18,248	711	10	...
V.	1	Fractures, contusions, &c.	6,649	295	16	...
		Wounds	469	25	...	...
		Burns and scalds	2,013	103	...	...
		Sunstroke	379	22	...	...
		Struck by lightning	33	2	...	...
		Poison	344	15	...	...
		Snake or insect bite	69	1	1	...
		Drowning	4,384	171	2	1
		Suffocation	1,451	47	2	...
		Other or unspecified accidents	3,756	10	...	...
	3	Murder and manslaughter	459	15	1	...
	4	Wounds	469	25	...	...
		Poison	295	20	1	...
		Drowning	304	15	...	...
		Hanging	428	42	7	...
		Suicide by other means	61	6	...	...
	5	Judicial hanging	71	1	...	...
...	...	Causes not specified	1,601	36	1	..

387. The next table shows the same causes of death, arranged in the order of their fatality during 1879, with the numbers who died from each cause in that year, and during the twenty-five years and a half ended with 1878, also the order of fatality of the different causes during that period :—

Causes of death in order of fatality.

* The Chinese and Aborigines are included in this column.

† All cases of leprosy.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FATALITY.

(25½ Years : 1853 to 1878 ; and Year 1879.)

Order of Fatality.		Causes of Death in Order of Fatality, 1879.	Number of Deaths.	
25½ Years : 1853-1878.	Year 1879.		25½ Years : 1853-1878.	Year 1879.
1	1	Phthisis	19,635	1,058
3	2	Atrophy and debility	18,248	711
4	3	Diarrhoea	17,016	698
2	4	Accidents	19,547	691
8	5	Diseases of the organs of circulation not classed	9,629	678
11	6	Bronchitis	7,611	547
7	7	Pneumonia	10,335	508
6	8	Typhoid fever, &c.	10,608	438
21	9	Cancer	3,850	383
12	10	Diphtheria	7,497	337
24	11	Old age	3,590	316
17	12	Apoplexy	4,624	315
16	13	Premature birth	4,717	294
23	14	Croup	3,704	275
18	15	Cephalitis	4,180	274
14	16	Diseases of the nervous system not classed ...	6,353	268
9	17	Convulsions	9,350	252
25	18	Diseases of the liver not classed	3,489	230
29	19	Congestion of lungs, pulmonary apoplexy ...	2,186	222
15	20	Enteritis	4,740	193
19		Whooping-cough	4,105	193
28	21	Paralysis	2,241	187
33	22	Want of breast-milk	1,877	170
26	23	Childbirth and metria	3,151	161
27	24	Gastritis	2,410	149
5	25	Dysentery	12,246	140
20	26	Hydrocephalus	3,947	120
35	27	Suicide	1,557	108
41	28	Rheumatism	1,196	105
31	29	Hepatitis	2,075	96
50	30	Nephria	802	91
39	31	Aneurism	1,376	87
40		Diseases of the stomach not classed	1,212	87
36	32	Peritonitis	1,450	80
45	33	Diseases of the urinary organs not classed ...	988	79
44	34	Epilepsy	1,017	76
38	35	Pleurisy	1,410	64
37		Diseases of the respiratory system not classed	1,414	64
43	36	Malformations	1,150	63
10	37	Scarlatina	8,623	61
30		Tabes mesenterica	2,115	61
34	38	Alcoholism	1,691	60
62		Hydatids	436	60
13	39	Teething	6,679	59
52		Laryngitis	798	59
51	40	Jaundice, gall-stone	801	57
46		Erysipelas	972	57
57	41	Venereal diseases	662	52
32	42	Dropsy	1,957	50
75	43	Cystitis	256	44
42	44	Cholera	1,193	43
56	45	Pericarditis	667	40
58		Asthma	636	40
53	46	Ileus	719	39
47	47	Scrofula	967	35

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

(25½ Years: 1853 to 1878; and Year 1879.)

Order of Fatality.		Causes of Death in Order of Fatality, 1879.	Number of Deaths.	
25½ Years: 1853-1878.	Year 1879.		25½ Years: 1853-1878.	Year 1879.
54	48	Tubercular diseases not classed	710	32
49		Influenza, coryza, catarrh	839	32
65	49	Miasmatic diseases not classed	406	30
73	50	Nephritis	326	26
70	51	Tumor	364	23
48	52	Thrush	939	22
77	53	Diabetes	199	18
72	54	Skin diseases	329	17
71		Diseases of the organs of generation not classed	356	17
60	55	Diseases of locomotive system not classed ...	464	16
61	56	Murder and manslaughter	459	15
79		Gout	151	15
78	57	Intussusception	158	15
59		Quinsy	593	14
64	57	Privation	408	14
74		Purpura and scurvy	262	14
77	58	Ulcer	164	14
67		Hernia	370	13
68	59	Ulceration of intestines	368	13
63		Ascites	412	12
55	60	Remittent fever	675	11
69	61	Mortification	365	9
81	62	Ovarian dropsy	94	7
94	63	Chorea	37	6
84		Spleen disease	84	6
87	64	Stricture of the intestines	67	6
90		Ischuria	58	5
82	65	Ague	88	5
88		Noma	62	4
89	65	Carbuncle, boil	59	4
85		Paramenia	83	4
80	66	Arthritis	125	4
96		Ostitis, periostitis	34	4
22	66	Measles	3,844	3
91	67	Phlegmon, whitlow	49	2
83		Stone, gravel	88	2
97	68	Dietic diseases not classed	27	1
93		Fistula	39	1
99	68	Parasitic diseases not classed	19	1
90		Worms, &c.	58	1
86	69	Execution	71	1
76		Insanity *	255	...
78	...	Diathetic diseases not classed	169	...
92	...	Chicken-pox, &c.	40	...
98	...	Small-pox	21	...
100	...	Pancreas disease	13	...
101	...	Developmental diseases of children not classed	11	...
102	...	Polypus	9	...
103	...	Glanders	2	...
104	...	Developmental diseases of adults not classed ...	1	...
Deaths from specified causes			260,529	12,084
Deaths from unspecified causes			1,601	36
Deaths from all causes			262,130	12,120

* Deaths from this cause are now usually returned under the head of "Brain disease, &c."

Death rate
from various
causes in
Victoria and
England.

388. 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 totals of each class and order are given, as also are some of the principal diseases. The Victorian results relate to the year 1879 and to the twenty-five years and a half ended with 1878, and the results for England and Wales to the twenty-five years ended with 1874:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM EACH GROUP OF CAUSES AND CERTAIN DISEASES 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 1879.	Average of 25½ Years: 1853 to 1878.	Average of 25 Years: 1850 to 1874.
		All causes	1,364·09	1,667·85	2,228·28
		Specified causes	1,360·04	1,657·66	2,205·66
		CLASSES.			
I.	...	Zymotic diseases	324·03	513·84	503·87
II.	...	Constitutional diseases	201·46	218·25	420·54
III.	...	Local diseases	566·12	552·65	849·97
IV.	...	Developmental diseases	176·70	235·27	355·15
V.	...	Violent deaths	91·73	137·65	76·13
		ORDERS AND DISEASES.*			
I.	1	Miasmatic diseases	279·57	473·24	478·94
		Measles	·33	24·46	42·82
		Scarlatina	6·86	54·86	} 103·80
		Diphtheria	37·93	47·70	
		Croup	30·95	23·56	24·06
		Whooping-cough	21·72	26·12	51·46
		Typhoid fever, &c.	49·29	67·50	50·39†
		Dysentery	15·75	77·92	6·72
		Diarrhœa	78·56	108·27	89·06
		Metria (<i>see</i> Childbirth and metria <i>infra</i>)	4·27	4·15	5·99
	2	Enthetic diseases (venereal diseases, &c.)	5·85	4·22	7·47
	3	Dietic diseases (privation, want of breast-milk, alcoholism, &c.)	29·15	27·14	11·36
	4	Parasitic diseases (thrush, hydatids, &c.)	9·45	9·24	6·10
II.	1	Diathetic diseases	54·47	44·07	84·25
		Dropsy	5·63	12·45	38·51
		Cancer, &c.	45·69	26·87	36·92
	2	Tubercular diseases	146·99	174·17	336·29
		Phthisis	119·08	124·93	256·72
		Hydrocephalus	13·51	25·11	37·07

* Only some of the principal diseases are given.

† Typhoid fever is given for the eight years ended with 1877. Prior to 1870, it was not separated from typhus in the English returns.

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM EACH GROUP OF CAUSES AND CERTAIN DISEASES IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*

Class.	Order.	Causes of Death.	Number of Annual Deaths per 100,000 of Mean Population.		
			Victoria.		England and Wales.
			Year 1879.	Average of 25½ Years: 1853 to 1878.	Average of 25 Years: 1850 to 1874.
		ORDERS AND DISEASES*—<i>continued.</i>			
III.	...	Diseases of the systems—			
	1	Nervous (brain diseases, &c.) ...	155·09	178·52	280·79
	2	Circulatory (heart diseases, &c.)	90·60	74·27	94·97
	3	Respiratory (lung diseases, &c.)...	169·27	155·19	327·31
	4	Digestive (stomach, bowels—diseases, &c.)	112·21	117·12	100·53
	5	Urinary (kidney, bladder—diseases, &c.)	29·83	17·29	27·26
	6	Generative (ovarian dropsy, &c.)	2·70	2·86	5·70
	7	Locomotive (arthritis, ostitis, &c.)	2·70	3·96	7·74
	8	Integumentary (phlegmon, ulcer, &c.)	3·71	3·45	5·70
IV.	...	Developmental diseases—			
	1	Of children (malformation, teething, &c.)	46·82	79·90	87·01
	2	Of adults	14·29	16·43	11·63
		Childbirth (<i>see</i> Childbirth and metria <i>infra</i>)	13·84	15·89	11·20
	3	Of old people (old age) ...	35·57	22·84	137·37
	4	Diseases of nutrition (atrophy and debility)	80·02	116·16	119·14
V.	1	Accident or negligence	77·77	124·37	} 76·13
	3	Homicide	1·69	2·92	
	4	Suicide	12·16	9·91	
	5	Execution	·11	·45	
I. IV.	1 } 2 }	Childbirth and metria	18·12	20·05	17·19

389. By means of the results shown in this table, it is found that over a series of years the mortality from the following causes is greater in Victoria than in England and Wales:—Zymotic diseases, notably scarlatina, diphtheria and croup, dysentery, diarrhoea, and typhoid fever; diseases of the dietic order, including want of breast-milk and alcoholism; diseases of the parasitic order, including thrush, hydatids, &c.; diseases of the stomach and bowels; violence; and the consequences of childbirth. From every other cause shown, also from all causes combined, the death rate is on the average higher in England and Wales than in Victoria. Results compared.

390. The following table shows in order of fatality the four or five principal causes of death during 1879 of males and females at various ages. Principal causes of death at various ages.

* See footnote (*), preceding page.

ages. Amongst other items of interest, it will be noticed that the complaints most fatal to infants and very young children were atrophy and diarrhœa, and to old people, heart disease and bronchitis; that typhoid fever was particularly fatal to young adults; that phthisis stood first in the case of males between 15 and 55, and in the case of females between 15 and 45; that accidents appear in the list of males at all the periods between 5 and 65, and are generally more fatal than any disease save phthisis, which is also the only cause of death which ranks before child-bearing in the case of females between 25 and 45. It may be mentioned that nearly half the total deaths of males, and more than half those of females, were set down to the causes shown:—

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH OF MALES AND FEMALES AT VARIOUS AGES IN ORDER OF FATALITY, 1879.

Ages.	Order of Fatality.			
	1	2	3	4
	MALES.			
Under 1 year	Atrophy	Diarrhœa	Premature birth	Convulsions
1 to 5 years	Croup	Diarrhœa	Diphtheria	Bronchitis
5 to 10 "	Diphtheria	Croup	Typhoid fever	Cephalitis
10 to 15 "	Accidents	Accidents		Laryngitis
15 to 25 "	Phthisis	Typhoid fever	Diphtheria	Pneumonia
25 to 35 "	Phthisis	Accidents	Typhoid fever	Heart disease
35 to 45 "	Phthisis	Accidents	Heart disease	Typhoid fever
45 to 55 "	Phthisis	Heart disease	Accidents		Pneumonia
55 to 65 "	Heart disease	Phthisis	Cancer	Apoplexy
65 to 75 "	Heart disease	Old age	Apoplexy	Accidents
75 & upwards	Old age	Bronchitis	Heart disease	Bronchitis
	FEMALES.			
Under 1 year	Atrophy	Diarrhœa	Premature birth	Bronchitis
1 to 5 years	Croup	Diphtheria	Diarrhœa	Whooping-cough
5 to 10 "	Diphtheria	Croup	Typhoid fever	Accidents
10 to 15 "	Typhoid fever	Diphtheria	Phthisis	Heart disease
15 to 25 "	Phthisis	Typhoid fever	Childbearing *	Heart disease
25 to 35 "	Phthisis	Childbearing*	Heart disease	Typhoid fever
35 to 45 "	Phthisis	Childbearing*	Heart disease	Cancer
45 to 55 "	Cancer	Phthisis	Apoplexy	Liver disease
55 to 65 "			Heart disease	Apoplexy	Phthisis
65 to 75 "	Heart disease	Cancer	Apoplexy	Phthisis
75 & upwards	Old age	Heart disease	Bronchitis	Cancer
	Old age	Bronchitis	Heart disease	Paralysis

Zymotic diseases.

391. In 1879, as in 1878 and 1877, the mortality from zymotic diseases was below the average. This has been especially noticeable in regard to those zymotic complaints affecting children, from which, since the abatement of the epidemics which prevailed in 1875 and 1876, the mortality has not been high. In the three years named, the death rate

* Including childbirth and metria.

from zymotic diseases generally was lower than the English rate, and in 1879 it was lower than it had been in Victoria for many years. The death rate from scarlatina and diphtheria, from typhoid fever, and even from diarrhoea, were in 1879 below the English rates, which, especially as regards the last-named, is a very unusual circumstance. The zymotic diseases, from which, in 1879, the death rate was above the average in Victoria, were croup, metria (slightly), and venereal disease.

392. The following table shows the number of deaths from zymotic diseases particularly affecting children which occurred during the sixteen years ended with 1879. It will be noticed that all these complaints caused fewer deaths in 1879 than in 1878, except diphtheria, which caused about the same number in both years; that in 1879 the mortality from measles was the least since 1873, that from scarlatina was the least since 1871, that from croup was the least since 1876, that from dysentery was the least in the sixteen years, and that from diarrhoea was the least since 1876 :—

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES CHIEFLY AFFECTING CHILDREN,
1864 TO 1879.

Year.	Number of Deaths from—							Total.
	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Whooping-cough.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	
1864 ...	7	278	451	160	25	243	528	1,692
1865 ...	11	215	391	171	304	402	864	2,358
1866 ...	427	462	331	132	365	525	1,027	3,269
1867 ...	630	621	334	115	205	430	986	3,321
1868 ...	24	460	451	194	243	220	640	2,232
1869 ...	24	224	493	162	100	306	858	2,167
1870 ...	3	24	418	99	50	244	706	1,544
1871 ...	4	27	255	90	318	316	626	1,636
1872 ...	7	135	320	121	227	424	747	1,981
1873 ...	1	188	420	142	299	357	629	2,036
1874 ...	256	120	375	159	151	325	846	2,232
1875 ...	1,541	985	239	135	58	509	1,002	4,469
1876 ...	5	2,240	201	173	13	202	675	3,509
1877 ...	6	183	359	315	245	254	963	2,325
1878 ...	5	136	336	331	291	197	877	2,173
1879 ...	3	61	337	275	193	140	698	1,707
Total in } 16 years }	2,954	6,359	5,711	2,774	3,087	5,094	12,672	38,651

393. Deaths from typhoid fever in 1879 numbered about 100 less than in either 1878 or 1877, but were still above the average of the last thirteen years. If, however, they be compared with population, they will be found to have been below the average. The following table shows the number of deaths from typhoid fever, and their proportion to the population, during each of the past thirteen years :—

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER, 1867 TO 1879.

Year.	Deaths from Typhoid Fever.	
	Total Number.	Number per 10,000 Persons Living.
1867	455	7·00
1868	295	4·39
1869	360	5·17
1870	416	5·86
1871	269	3·64
1872	323	4·24
1873	282	3·61
1874	470	5·88
1875	455	5·58
1876	375	4·51
1877	532	6·26
1878	532	6·12
1879	438	4·93
Mean	400	5·17

Typhoid fever in England and Wales.

394. In England and Wales the mortality from typhoid fever has been considerably reduced of late years. During the five years ended with 1874 the death rate therefrom was 5·58 per 10,000 persons living, which is slightly higher than in Victoria, whereas in 1875, 1876, and 1877, respectively, it fell to 4·85, 3·96, and 3·61 per ten thousand,* or much lower than it is here.

Zymotic diseases in Australasian colonies.

395. As compared with population, zymotic diseases apparently cause greater mortality in Victoria than in any other Australian colony except Queensland. The following are the figures derived from observations extending over a series of years, the colonies being placed in order according to the rate prevailing in each. No information is at hand respecting Western Australia:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO MORTALITY FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Colony.	Years over which the Observations extend.	Deaths from Zymotic Diseases per 10,000 Persons Living.
1. Queensland	1868 to 1878	53·8
2. Victoria	1868 to 1878	40·1
3. South Australia	1869 to 1878	39·1
4. New South Wales	1868 to 1878	38·1
5. New Zealand	1872 to 1878	33·1
6. Tasmania	1868 to 1878	29·2

* The English figures quoted are those of enteric, or typhoid, and simple continued fever, which probably correspond with fevers tabulated as typhoid in Victoria. These fevers in England were not separated from typhus until 1870, the latter being a disease which, it is said, does not exist in Victoria.

396. Respecting the same colonies, the following information in regard to the mortality from typhoid fever is now published for the first time. This complaint appears to be more fatal in New South Wales and Queensland than it is in Victoria, but less so in South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand :—

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1873 TO 1878.

Year.	Number of Deaths from Typhoid Fever.					
	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.	
1873 ...	282	3·61	...	...	67	4·78
1874 ...	470	5·88	...	...	78	5·03
1875 ...	455	5·58	298	5·00	158	9·16
1876 ...	375	4·51	401	6·49	72	3·91
1877 ...	532	6·26	375	5·81	105	5·38
1878 ...	532	6·12	441	6·50	197	9·53
Total ...	2,646	5·35	1,515	5·97	677	6·42
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
1873 ...	68	3·48	24	2·32	127	4·41
1874 ...	97	4·82	44	4·22	161	5·05
1875 ...	94	4·53	50	4·81	340	9·47
1876 ...	92	4·22	26	2·49	195	5·03
1877 ...	84	3·63	41	3·86	133	3·26
1878 ...	106	4·37	50	4·61	131	3·11
Total ...	541	4·17	275	4·36	1,087*	4·98

397. Under Class II., constitutional diseases, those under Order 1, diathetic diseases, were above, and those under Order 2, tubercular diseases, were below the average. The increase under the former head was due to cancer, the rate from which has of late years been much above the average, and in the last three years even exceeded the rate in England, where it is also increasing. This painful disease stood ninth in the list† in 1879, fourteenth in 1878, and eleventh in 1877, the twenty-first being its usual position. Under the latter head, both hydrocephalus and phthisis were below the average.

Constitutional diseases.

398. Deaths from phthisis in 1879, which numbered 1,058, were less than in 1878 or 1877, but greater than in any other previous year. Phthisis in Victoria is, upon the average, the most destructive of all diseases. A greater mortality in 1875 resulted from measles, and in 1876 from scarlatina, than from phthisis, but these epidemics having

Deaths from phthisis.

* This includes 56 cases set down to typhus, viz., 2 in 1878, 7 in 1877, 26 in 1876, 17 in 1875, and 4 in 1874. It is held by some medical men that true typhus does not exist in the Australasian colonies, and that in all such cases typhoid fever should have been entered as the cause of death.

† See table following paragraph 387 ante.

subsided, phthisis again resumed its place at the head of the list of causes of death.*

399. The annual death rate from phthisis, as I have often pointed out,† has for years past never been so low as 11, nor so high as 13, per 10,000 persons living. In 1879 the rate was 11·9 per 10,000, which was lower than in any year since 1872, or than in any other of the years named in the table except 1871, 1868, and 1864. The following figures express the number of deaths from phthisis and their proportion to the population during each of the last sixteen years :—

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS, 1864 TO 1879.

Year.	Deaths from Phthisis.		Year.	Deaths from Phthisis.	
	Total Number.	Number per 10,000 Persons Living.‡		Total Number.	Number per 10,000 Persons Living.‡
1864 ...	686	11·64	1874 ...	1,011	12·66
1865 ...	741	12·02	1875 ...	1,027	12·60
1866 ...	782	12·33	1876 ...	1,010	12·16
1867 ...	793	12·20	1877 ...	1,088	12·80
1868 ...	746	11·11	1878 ...	1,124	12·93
1869 ...	893	12·81	1879 ...	1,058	11·90
1870 ...	888	12·51			
1871 ...	841	11·38	Total in {		
1872 ...	876	11·51	16 years }	14,509	12·17
1873 ...	945	12·11			

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

400. A comparison with the deaths caused by any complaint with the whole population, although the method on which the calculations of death rate quoted in the statistical reports of the United Kingdom and other countries are based, is open to the same objection as that which applies to a comparison of the deaths from all causes with the population, viz., that there may be an apparent increase not warranted by facts, but which has resulted only from a difference in the relative proportions of the numbers living at different ages, since all complaints, as well as the mortality generally, affect persons more at one age than at another. Until after the census has been taken it will not be known whether the true death rate from phthisis is increasing or not. If there are more persons than formerly between 15 and 45 years of age, that being the period of life at which phthisis is most prevalent, it is not so; but if there are fewer, although the proportion appears steady as compared with the whole population, or may even appear to be decreasing, as in the case of the year under review, it is actually increasing.

* See table following paragraph 387 ante.

† See my remarks upon the subject of phthisis in this colony in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1873, paragraphs 320 to 322; in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874, paragraphs 512 and 513; in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1875, paragraphs 362 and 363; and in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1876-7, paragraphs 197 to 203.

‡ For figures of mean population used in making these calculations, see table "Breadstuffs available for Consumption" in Part VII., Production, post.

401. As the Victorian-born section of the population must comprise a larger proportion of persons who have not yet reached the age at which a predisposition to phthisis may be expected to show itself* than the section composed of other nationalities, the death rate from this complaint is naturally much lower in the former than in the latter. The following table shows the number of deaths and the death rate from phthisis of Victorians and others during the last nine years. It will be observed that the death rate of the former is steadily increasing from year to year, whilst that of the latter generally averages from 20 to 22 per 10,000 :—

Deaths of Victorians from phthisis.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS, 1871 TO 1879.—VICTORIANS AND OTHER NATIONALITIES.

Year.	Deaths from Phthisis of Persons Born in Victoria.		Deaths from Phthisis of Persons Born elsewhere.	
	Number.	Number per 10,000 Victorians Living.†	Number.	Number per 10,000 Persons of other Nationalities Living.
1871	81	2·42	760	18·82
1872	97	2·72	779	19·25
1873	129	3·42	816	20·22
1874	137	3·45	874	21·74
1875	209	5·04	818	20·42
1876	150	3·47	860	21·61
1877	197	4·37	891	22·32
1878	258	5·50	866	21·63
1879	295	6·05	763	19·02

402. The following table gives the number of deaths from phthisis at each age and their proportion to the deaths from all causes :—

Ages at death from phthisis.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS, 1879.—AGE AT DEATH.

Ages.	Number who Died of Phthisis.			Percentage of Deaths from Phthisis to those from all Causes.‡
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Under 5 years ...	31	30	61	1·31
5 to 10 „ ...	1	7	8	1·60
10 „ 15 „ ...	4	19	23	8·21
15 „ 25 „ ...	88	111	199	24·81
25 „ 35 „ ...	111	116	227	29·83
35 „ 45 „ ...	133	91	224	20·22
45 „ 55 „ ...	142	49	191	13·45
55 „ 65 „ ...	82	22	104	8·46
65 „ 75 „ ...	12	5	17	2·06
75 years and upwards...	3	1	4	·73
Total ...	607	451	1,058	8·73

* Of the 295 Victorians who died of phthisis during 1879, 61 were under 5 years of age, 7 were between 5 and 10, 22 were between 10 and 15, 55 were between 15 and 20, 88 (1 being an Aboriginal) were between 20 and 25, 33 (1 being an Aboriginal) were between 25 and 30, 20 were between 30 and 35, and 7 (1 being an Aboriginal) were between 35 and 40, and 2 (1 being an Aboriginal) were over 40.

† For populations on which these calculations are based, see paragraph 55 ante. The number of persons of other nationalities for each year has been obtained by deducting the Victorians.

‡ See table following paragraph 369 ante.

Ages at which phthisis is most fatal.

403. It will be observed that the mortality from this complaint is highest between the ages of 25 and 45, but that it is also high between 15 and 25 and between 45 and 65. The value of these facts is, however, affected by the relative proportions of those living at the different ages, which is not at present accurately known.

Period of illness and residence.

404. The following table shows the numbers who died of phthisis in Victoria during 1879, also their ages and duration of illness contrasted with the length of time they had lived in the Australasian colonies* :—

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS IN VICTORIA, 1879.—AGES AT DEATH AND DURATION OF ILLNESS, CONTRASTED WITH PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALASIA.

	Period of Residence in Australasian Colonies.														Total Deaths from Phthisis.			
	Under 1 month.	1 to 6 months.	6 to 12 months.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	3 to 4 years.	4 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	20 to 25 years.	25 years and upwards.	Not known (not Australian).	Born there.†		Not known (no information re birthplace).		
Ages at Death.	Under 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	61		
	5 to 10 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	8		
	10 " 15 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	22	...	23		
	15 " 25 "	...	5	4	4	1	...	2	7	5	7	3	...	157	4	199		
	25 " 35 "	...	1	3	2	8	7	6	6	10	27	22	26	23	4	78	4	227
	35 " 45 "	...	...	4	...	2	1	2	...	12	26	48	54	39	10	18	8	224
	45 " 55 "	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	8	17	66	75	12	1	6	191
	55 " 65 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	8	30	49	4	1	8	104	
	65 " 75 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	11	1	...	...	17	
75 and upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	4		
Total ...	...	1	12	6	15	9	8	8	38	69	103	182	199	32	345	31	1,058	
Duration of Illness.	Under 1 month	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	4	5	13	9	2	25	...	63	
	1 to 3 months	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	4	7	13	7	...	37	1	75	
	3 " 6 "	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	5	7	11	17	1	60	...	105
	6 " 12 "	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	9	9	23	31	35	5	56	2	175
	Some months	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	
	1 to 2 years	...	...	2	2	1	1	2	1	12	14	14	28	33	4	66	3	183
	2 " 3 "	...	...	1	...	2	2	1	1	3	10	12	27	32	3	35	...	129
	3 " 4 "	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	3	7	7	8	...	11	1	40
	4 " 5 "	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	4	7	4	...	2	...	21
	5 " 10 "	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	2	1	4	8	...	8	...	28
	10 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	2	...	5
Some years, long standing, &c. }	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	1	3	8	...	10	3	32		
Unknown	...	3	3	6	2	...	2	3	15	21	35	37	17	33	21	198		

* Statistics of the duration of illness in connection with period of residence in Australia were first published in the well-known work by W. Thomson, F.R.C.S. Ed., entitled *Phthisis, and the Supposed Influence of Climate*. Melbourne: Stillwell and Knight, 1870.

† Including 295 natives (4 being Aborigines) of Victoria, 10 of New South Wales, 13 of South Australia, 1 of Western Australia, 22 of Tasmania, and 4 of New Zealand.

405. Examining this table, it is found, in regard to the persons of whom full particulars are given,* that in all but 24 instances the period of residence in the Australasian colonies was greater than the duration of illness, and therefore that the complaint must have been contracted there; also, that in no less than 345 cases, or 33 per cent. of the whole, the person dying was a native of the colonies. These facts, combined with similar results in previous years, unhappily completely destroy the theory that phthisis is a disease which cannot be generated in Australasia.

Period of residence greater than time of illness.

406. This point is more clearly brought out by a simple calculation, whereby it is found that, whereas the average duration of illness of those who died of phthisis was only about 1½ years, the average period of residence of those not born in the Australasian colonies was nearly 19½ years.

Average time of residence and of illness.

407. In 1879 the victims to phthisis respecting whom information was given in the registers as to whether the disease was contracted in the colonies were much more numerous in Melbourne and suburbs than in the extra-metropolitan districts of Victoria, the numbers being 464 and 385 respectively. Of those who died in Melbourne and suburbs, 449, or 97 per cent., and of those who died in other places, 376, or 98 per cent., are said to have been first attacked by the disease in Australasia. These facts are shown by the following table:—

Phthisis contracted in Australasia and elsewhere.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS, 1879.—DISEASE CONTRACTED IN AUSTRALASIA AND ELSEWHERE.

Place where Disease was Contracted.	Persons who Died of Phthisis.†					
	In Melbourne and Suburbs.		In Extra-Metropolitan Districts.		Total in Victoria.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Australasian colonies	449	96·8	376	97·7	825	97·2
Elsewhere ...	15	3·2	9	2·3	24	2·8
Total ...	464	100·0	385	100·0	849	100·0

408. The period of residence in the Australasian colonies of those who died of phthisis in Victoria is available for four years. The following are the collected results of this period, omitting those of whom the term of residence was not stated:—

Time of residence in Australasia.

* Although in 198 cases, or nearly a fifth of the whole, the duration of illness was unspecified, only 16 of these had resided in the colonies for less than five years, so that the great majority of them also acquired the complaint in Australasia.

† Only the numbers respecting whom full particulars are stated in the death registers

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS,* 1876 TO 1879.—PERIOD OF RESIDENCE
IN AUSTRALASIA.

Period of Residence in Australasian Colonies.	Numbers who Died of Phthisis.					
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	Total in four Years.	Proportion per Cent.
Under 1 month	6	4	8	1	19	·47
1 month to 1 year	25	20	23	18	86	2·15
1 year to 2 years	18	11	11	15	55	1·38
2 years to 5 years	33	39	40	25	137	3·43
5 years and upwards	672	682	650	591	2,595	64·91
Born there	193	252	316	345†	1,106	27·66
Total	947	1,008	1,048	995	3,998	100·00

Natives and
others who
died from
phthisis.

409. It will be seen that out of 3,998 persons who died of phthisis in Victoria during the four years ended with 1879, 1,106, or 28 per cent., were born in Australasia; that 2,595, or 65 per cent., more had resided there for upwards of five years; that 137, or a further 3 per cent., had lived there for upwards of two years; and that only 160, or about 4 per cent., had lived there for less than two years.

Phthisis in
Melbourne
and
country.

410. In proportion to population, the deaths from phthisis have always been much more numerous in Melbourne and suburbs than in the remainder of the colony, as will be seen by the following figures, which give the results for nineteen years:—

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS PER 10,000 PERSONS LIVING IN MELBOURNE
AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1861 TO 1879.

Year.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Extra- Metropolitan Districts.	Year.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Extra- Metropolitan Districts.
1861 ...	23·44	10·59	1872 ...	18·69	8·49
1862 ...	24·64	8·70	1873 ...	20·51	8·53
1863 ...	23·71	8·83	1874 ...	22·04	8·61
1864 ...	20·08	8·65	1875 ...	21·46	8·80
1865 ...	22·11	8·47	1876 ...	22·46	7·80
1866 ...	20·42	9·43	1877 ...	22·74	8·64
1867 ...	21·56	8·77	1878 ...	22·62	8·88
1868 ...	20·83	7·50	1879 ...	21·77	7·71
1869 ...	23·87	8·66			
1870 ...	22·49	8·62			
1871 ...	22·08	7·17	Means	21·97	8·57

* Exclusive of 63 in 1876, 80 in 1877, 76 in 1878, and 63 in 1879, of which the necessary particulars were not given in the registers.

† Including four Aboriginal natives of Victoria; two being males, aged 21 and 33, and two females, aged 25 and 40 respectively.

411. The death rate from phthisis in Melbourne and suburbs is not so high as in London, but approximates closely to that in the United Kingdom, which, in 1875, was 22·24, in 1876, 21·45, and in 1877, 21·01 per 10,000 persons living ; but the death rate from phthisis in Ireland, which in 1877 was 19·54, and in the previous ten years averaged 18·70, per 10,000 persons living, is lower than that of Melbourne. The latter, however, is not so high as that prevailing in Scotland, which, in 1873 was 24·6, and in 1874, 25·5 per 10,000 persons living.

Phthisis in Melbourne and United Kingdom.

412. Phthisis in Victoria, during the last four years, proved more fatal to males than to females ; females in that period having died of it in the proportion of about 74 to 100 males, whereas in the population females existed in the proportion of 84 to 100 males. It is probable, however, that males of 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 from phthisis.

413. Of the Chinese who died in Victoria in 1879, 22, or 12 per cent., fell victims to phthisis. Of those of all nationalities who died, the proportion from this complaint was something under 9 per cent. ; but it must be remembered that the Chinese in Victoria, with the exception of a very small number of children and old people, are all at the ages at which attacks of phthisis are most common.

Phthisis among Chinese.

414. Four deaths of Aborigines in 1879 were set down to phthisis, or 22 per cent. of the whole number recorded. Mr. Henry Jennings, Vice-Chairman of the Board for the Protection of the Aborigines, in his report dated 1st July 1879,* says—"Lung disease" (with which he probably includes phthisis) "is the chief cause of the death of the Aborigines, who, when once affected, very seldom recover ;" and Mr. Richard Bennet, in an article entitled *Some Account of Central Australia*,† says, with reference to the Australian Aborigines generally—"From my experience among the blacks I believe nine-tenths of them die of consumption."

Phthisis among Aborigines.

415. The rate of mortality from phthisis would appear by the calculations in the following table, which is now published for the first time, to have been, over a series of years, higher in Victoria than in any other of the Australasian colonies. The figures of the other colonies in the several years exhibit more variation than those of Victoria, and in Queensland the rate exceeded 13 per 10,000 on two occasions, once reaching above 14 per 10,000 ‡ :—

Phthisis in Australasian colonies.

* See Fifteenth Report of the Board, Parliamentary Paper No. 68, Session 1879.

† See *Victorian Review* for April 1880, p. 934.

‡ It is pointed out by the Registrar-General of Queensland, in his 19th Annual Report, that the death rate from phthisis in that colony is considerably swelled by the prevalence of the disease amongst the Polynesians.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1873 TO 1878.

Year.	Number of Deaths from Phthisis.					
	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.	
1873 ...	945	12·11	...	...	145	10·35
1874 ...	1,011	12·66	...	...	163	10·51
1875 ...	1,027	12·60	614	10·31	228	13·22
1876 ...	1,010	12·16	616	9·96	260	14·12
1877 ...	1,088	12·80	597	9·24	225	11·53
1878 ...	1,124	12·93	652	9·62	263	12·72
Total...	6,205	12·55	2,479	9·77	1,284	12·19
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
1873 ...	153	7·84	115	11·10	206	7·16
1874 ...	179	8·89	101	9·69	270	8·47
1875 ...	209	10·07	114	10·97	339	9·45
1876 ...	226	10·36	102	9·75	307	7·92
1877 ...	203	8·78	127	11·95	326	7·98
1878 ...	267	11·00	115	10·60	326	7·73
Total...	1,237	9·54	674	10·68	1,774	8·13

Local dis-
eases.

416. The death rate under Class III., local diseases, was above the average. This arises from the increased mortality from those classed as diseases of the circulatory, respiratory, urinary, and integumentary systems. Under the first of these the mortality from heart disease was, as in the previous year, much above the average, and rose from the eighth—its usual position—to the fifth place on the list of causes of death.* Under diseases of the respiratory system, the two most fatal complaints, pneumonia and bronchitis, together caused over 1,000 deaths in 1879, and stood respectively sixth and seventh on the list. In the same year the death rate from urinary diseases was half as high again as the average, and even exceeded the rate prevailing in England and Wales. On the other hand, the death rate from diseases of the nervous, digestive, generative, and locomotive systems was, both in 1878 and 1879, below the average.

Develop-
mental
diseases.

417. Under Class IV., developmental diseases, the death rate from those peculiar to children, Order 1, and from diseases of nutrition, which are also those of children only, Order 4, was much below the average. The death rate from those peculiar to adults, Order 4, was slightly below the average, but the death rate from old age, Order 3, was much

* See table following paragraph 387 ante.

above the average. Premature birth—the principal cause of death in 1879 under Order 1—caused 294 deaths, which number gives a proportion of 9 per cent. of the total deaths under 1 year, and amounts to rather more than 1 per cent. of the total births recorded. The principal diseases under Orders 2 and 4—atrophy and childbirth—will be referred to shortly.*

418. Deaths under the head of atrophy and debility, although always numerous, were in 1879, as in the three previous years, below the average. Atrophy and debility. The mortality under this head is almost entirely confined to young children and infants—thus, of the 711 set down thereto in 1879, 639 were under 5 years, 585 were under 1 year, and 282 were under 1 month of age. It is probable, however, that the causes of death amongst children are too often loosely given, and that sufficient pains are not taken to ascertain the primary disease. As a knowledge of the causes of death in childhood is a matter of extreme importance, it is to be desired that medical men would, where possible, define these deaths more accurately. The following are the numbers of both sexes recorded as having died from atrophy and debility in each of the thirteen years ended with 1879 :—

DEATHS FROM ATROPHY AND DEBILITY, 1867 TO 1879.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1867	399	347	746
1868	337	328	665
1869	386	337	723
1870	422	368	790
1871	368	311	679
1872	354	338	692
1873	378	336	714
1874	402	337	739
1875	413	349	762
1876	344	305	649
1877	344	304	648
1878	389	311	700
1879	407	304	711
Total in thirteen years...	4,943	4,275	9,218

419. Notwithstanding the proportions of the sexes of the persons at ages to be affected by atrophy and debility were about equal, it will be observed that in every one of the years more males died than females. Sex of those who died of atrophy, &c. During the whole period of thirteen years, 87 females died of these complaints to every 100 males.

* See next paragraph, and paragraph 434 post

Violent
deaths.

420. Deaths from external causes, Class V., were much below the average. Of the 815 violent deaths recorded in Victoria during 1879, 691, or 85 per cent., were ascribed to accident; 15, or 2 per cent., to homicide; 108, or 13 per cent., to suicide; and 1 to execution. Deaths from accidents were formerly more numerous than those from any single disease, but in 1879 they were less than the deaths caused by either phthisis, atrophy, or diarrhoea; 43 per cent. of these deaths were due to fractures, and 25 per cent. to drowning. Homicides were below, but suicides were above, the average; only twice in the last thirteen years did the number of the latter exceed 100, viz., in 1876 and in the year under review.

Violent
deaths in
detail.

421. 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 1879 and the previous decenniad, the sexes of those who died being distinguished:—

VIOLENT DEATHS, 1869 TO 1878.

Causes of Death.	Year 1879.			Ten Years: 1869 to 1878.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Accidents:—						
Fractures and contusions	272	23	295	3,015	247	3,262
Gunshot wounds ...	17	...	17	} 214	35	249
Cuts, stabs, &c. ...	6	2	8			
Burns and scalds ...	42	61	103	371	481	852
Sunstroke ...	18	4	22	142	59	201
Lightning ...	2	...	2	21	5	26
Poison ...	8	7	15	128	58	186
Snake, insect—bite ...	1	...	1	27	13	40
Drowning ...	137	34	171	1,637	391	2,028
Suffocation ...	28	19	47	454	220	674
Others ...	5	5	10	88	23	111
Total ...	536	155	691	6,097	1,532	7,629
Homicide ...	9	6	15	133	75	208
Suicide:—						
Gunshot wounds ...	8	...	8	62	1	63
Cuts, stabs, &c. ...	13	4	17	152	18	170
Poison ...	16	4	20	137	47	184
Drowning ...	14	1	15	134	74	208
Hanging ...	39	3	42	193	19	212
Otherwise ...	6	...	6	26	4	30
Total ...	96	12	108	704	163	867
Execution ...	1	...	1	25	...	25
Grand Total ...	642	173	815	6,959	1,770	8,729

422. During the eleven years ended with 1879, 75,625 males and 55,987 females died of specified causes; and it results from these figures, and those in the foregoing table, that, of the males, 1 in every 10 died a violent death; 1 in every 11 died of an accident; 1 in every 533 was a victim to homicide; 1 in every 95 committed suicide; and 1 in every 2,909 was executed. Of the females, 1 in every 29 died a violent death; 1 in every 33 died of an accident; 1 in every 691 died by the hand of another; 1 in every 320 committed suicide; but, happily, not one was executed.

Violent deaths in proportion to population.

423. Males are much more subject to violent deaths than females. Of those who so died in 1879, 642, or 79 per cent., belonged to the male, and 173, or 21 per cent., to the female sex.

Violent deaths of males and females.

424. Omitting fractions, it may be roughly stated that, where 1 female dies a violent death in Victoria, 4 males die violent deaths; where 1 female dies of an accident, 4 males die of accidents; where 1 female is murdered, about 2 males are murdered; where 1 female commits suicide, 4 males do so. Only 1 woman has been executed in the colony since its first settlement; but in the eleven years to which reference is made in the table 26 males were executed.

Violent deaths: proportion of males and females.

425. The only violent deaths which habitually affect females more than males are those resulting from burns and scalds. All other circumstances which occasion sudden deaths bear more hardly upon males than upon females.

Burns and scalds.

426. One hundred and eight persons took their own lives in 1879, and 87 in the previous year. During the ten years ended with 1878 the mean annual number of deaths by suicide was 86.

Suicidal deaths.

427. Hanging is the most common mode by which men commit suicide, cutting or stabbing the next, drowning and taking poison with almost equal frequency the next, shooting the next. Females most frequently take their lives by drowning, next so by taking poison, next by stabbing or hanging, and only once in the 175 cases named in the table by shooting.

Modes of committing suicide.

428. Suicide frequently occurs amongst the Chinese. Eight men of this race committed that act in 1879, viz., 1 by poisoning with opium, and the remainder by hanging. The total number of Chinese in the colony is not accurately known; but those who committed suicide during the year were in the proportion of 1 to every 22 who died from all causes. Amongst European males over 15 years of age, 1 suicide occurred in the same period to every 44 deaths from all causes.

Suicides of Chinese.

Suicides in
Australasian
colonies.

429. According to the results in the following table it would appear that, in proportion to population, suicide is more common in Victoria than in any other Australasian colony except Queensland. It should, however, be stated, that the death records frequently do not upon the surface show that the death has been suicidal, and close examination, with sometimes further enquiry, is therefore necessary to determine that fact. It is hence likely that the full extent to which suicide prevails in some of the colonies is not ascertained. The following are the suicides and their proportion to every 10,000 of the population during the six years ended with 1878 recorded in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia :—

DEATHS FROM SUICIDE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1873 TO 1878.

Year.	Number of Deaths from Suicide.					
	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.	
1873 ...	97	1·24	41	·75	22	1·57
1874 ...	97	1·21	64	1·12	10	·64
1875 ...	91	1·12	55	·92	23	1·33
1876 ...	100	1·20	61	·99	24	1·30
1877 ...	92	1·08	66	1·02	27	1·38
1878 ...	87	1·00	48	·71	29	1·40
Total ...	564	1·14	335	·92	135	1·28
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
1873 ...	10	·51	6	·58	20	·70
1874 ...	22	1·09	6	·58	20	·63
1875 ...	24	1·15	6	·58	29	·81
1876 ...	15	·69	6	·57	42	1·08
1877 ...	17	·73	10	·94	32	·78
1878 ...	18	·74	8	·74	37	·88
Total ...	106	·82	42	·67	180	·82

Proportion
of suicides
in different
colonies.

430. It will be observed that, according to the records, the suicides which take place annually in Victoria and Queensland are almost invariably above 1 per 10,000 persons living, but those which take place in the other colonies are generally below that proportion, which indeed was not once reached in Tasmania, only once in New Zealand, and only twice in New South Wales and South Australia during the six years named in the table.

431. It will be readily believed that violent deaths are not so frequent in Victoria now as in the early days of the gold discoveries. They appear, however, by the following table, which, with the exception of the last line, has been extracted from the appendix to the 40th Report of the Registrar-General of England, still to be more common there than in any European country, except Switzerland. Fatal accidents in Victoria seem to occur with more frequency than in any of the countries, and suicides than in any except Switzerland and Prussia. Homicide, relatively to population, appears to be equal to the same circumstance in England and Wales, and Ireland, but to be less rife than in any of the other countries named, except Norway and Belgium. It must be remembered, however, that the proportions in the table have been calculated in relation to the events occurring in one year only, and might not hold good if those in a series of years were taken into account :—

Violent deaths in European countries.

DEATH RATE FROM VIOLENCE IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND VICTORIA.*

Countries.	Proportion to 100,000 Living of Deaths from—			
	Violence of all kinds.	Accident and Negligence.	Homicide.	Suicide.
Switzerland	92·4	68·9	3·9	19·6
United Kingdom	77·5	69·7	1·6	6·2
England and Wales	75·7	66·7	1·7	7·3
Scotland	72·0	68·2	·1	3·7
Ireland	39·1	35·3	1·7	2·1
Norway	72·4	64·1	1·3	7·0
Finland	62·6	55·7	3·5	3·4
Sweden	61·9	50·7	2·0	9·2
Prussia	61·6	46·1	2·1	13·4
Bavaria	51·9	37·7	3·9	10·3
Belgium	48·3	38·5	1·6	8·2
Austria	47·1	...	...	11·3
Italy	24·0	14·9	5·4	3·7
<hr/> Victoria	91·7	77·8	1·7	12·2

432. The following table gives a statement of the number of cases of death and injury from accidents on the Government lines of railway during the twenty-one years ended with 1879, embracing the whole period of the existence of railways in Victoria :—

Railway accidents.

* The proportions have been calculated upon the occurrences in Norway during 1873, in Scotland during 1875, in Finland during 1874, in Prussia during 1875, in Victoria during 1879, and in other countries during 1876.

DEATHS AND INJURIES FROM RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, 1859 TO 1879.

Year.	Total Number.	Passengers.			Servants of the Railway Department or of Contractors.			Others.		
		From causes beyond their own control.	From their own misconduct or want of caution.	Total.	From causes beyond their own control.	From their own misconduct or want of caution.	Total.	At crossings.	Trespassers.	Miscellaneous.
PERSONS KILLED.										
1859 to 1868	37	...	...	...	3	19	22	1	14	...
1869	4	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1
1870	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
1871	6	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2
1872	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1874	10	...	...	...	4	...	4	1	4	1
1875	11	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	4	1
1876	23	...	...	...	3	10	13	2	6	2
1877	22	...	1	1	3	10	13	...	8	...
1878	16	...	...	...	...	7	7	2	6	1
1879	21	...	...	...	1	8	9	2	9	1
Total killed	155	...	1	1	14	65	79	8	58	9
PERSONS INJURED.										
1859 to 1868	84	22	2	24	5	45	50	1	7	2
1869	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1870	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...
1871	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
1872	32	28	2	30	1	1	2	...	...	...
1873	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
1874	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
1875	8	...	...	...	6	1	7	...	1	...
1876	27	1	1	2	4	15	19	...	5	1
1877	49	36	...	36	3	5	8	1	2	2
1878	40	22	3	25	6	5	11	...	1	3
1879	45	7	2	9	11	20	31	3	1	1
Total injured	294	116	10	126	40	95	135	5	18	10

Railway passengers and servants killed and injured.

433. It will be observed that, in the whole period of twenty-one years, exclusive of accidents at crossings or to trespassers, 155 persons were killed and 294 were injured on the State lines of railway, and that 66 of the former and 105 of the latter met their death or injury in consequence of their own misconduct or want of caution. Only 1 passenger was killed throughout the period, but as many as 79 railway or contractors' servants were killed; the former, and all but 14 of the latter, having been so in consequence of their own carelessness. The passengers injured numbered 126, and the railway servants only 9 more; as many as 95 of the latter, but only 10 of the former, suffered from their own action. At crossings only 8 persons were killed and 5 injured, which must be considered very small numbers, taking into account, the many level crossings on the lines. As many as 58 trespassers were killed;

these no doubt included persons who committed suicide by placing themselves in the way of trains. The trespassers injured numbered less than a third of those killed.

434. The death rate from a given complaint is usually ascertained by comparing the number of deaths from it with the number of persons living, but the death rate of women in childbed is better realized by comparing the number of deaths of parturient women with the total number of births. Such deaths are classified in two ways. If the death is supposed to occur merely from the consequences of child-bearing without specific disease, it is set down as of Childbirth, Class IV., Order 2; but, if it should arise from puerperal fever, it is placed under the head of Metria, Class I., Order 1. The deaths from child-bearing have been more numerous in proportion to the births during the last seven years than they were previously; but, in 1879, they were less than in any year since 1872. The following are the deaths and death rate from these complaints during the last sixteen years:—

Deaths in childbed.

DEATHS OF WOMEN IN CHILDBIRTH, 1864 TO 1879.

Year.	Number of Mothers who died of—			Deaths of Mothers to every 10,000 Children Born Alive.
	Childbirth.	Metria.	Total.	
1864	100	21	121	47·12
1865	99	24	123	47·46
1866	112	26	138	55·18
1867	117	20	137	53·51
1868	110	23	133	48·82
1869	105	18	123	47·23
1870	115	9	124	45·67
1871	90	12	102	37·25
1872	123	16	139	50·80
1873	127	44	171	60·85
1874	142	109	251	93·66
1875	154	83	237	88·70
1876	117	48	165	61·64
1877	131	42	173	66·51
1878	149	49	198	74·49
1879	123	38	161	59·99
Total in sixteen years	1,914	582	2,496	58·70

435. The proportion of women dying in childbed during the whole period of sixteen years was 1 to 170 births, but in 1879 the proportion was 1 to every 166 births. In 1878, the proportion was 1 to every 134 births; in 1877, 1 to every 150 births; and in 1876, 1 to every 162 births; in 1875, 1 to every 113 births; and in 1874, 1 to every 107 births. All these proportions are higher than those in England and Wales, where, in the twenty-eight years ended with 1874, 200 births occurred to each death of a mother.* In Scotland, during 1873, 1 woman is stated to have died in childbirth to every 207 births, and in Ireland, during

Deaths in childbed in United Kingdom.

* For an exhaustive enquiry into the causes of death in childbirth, see Dr. Farr's letter published as an appendix to the 39th Annual Report of the Registrar-General, England, pages 241 to 251.

1875, 1 to every 138 births. The former rate is not so high as, but the latter is higher than, the average rate in Victoria.

Deaths in
childbed in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

436. Deaths of lying-in women appear to be more common in Victoria than in any other Australasian colony. It should, however, be mentioned that the fact of a woman dying in childbed is not always at once discoverable from the death registers. Some medical men appear to endeavor to conceal the fact of their losing patients in this manner, and enter the cause of death as debility, exhaustion, blood-poisoning, peritonitis, &c., omitting to state that these circumstances were consequent upon childbearing until specially asked whether this was the case. The causes of death of females at childbearing ages should be carefully scrutinized and enquiries made respecting all entries which appear doubtful. It is questionable whether this is done in some of the other colonies to the same extent as in Victoria, and hence it is probable that the full extent of the mortality in childbirth occurring in such colonies is not known. The following table, now published for the first time, contains a statement of the deaths recorded as having occurred from childbirth and metria in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia during the six years ended with 1878, and the proportion of such deaths to every 10,000 children born alive in each colony:—

DEATHS FROM CHILDBIRTH AND METRIA IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1878.

Year.	Number of Deaths from Childbirth and Metria.					
	Total.	Per 10,000 Children Born Alive.	Total.	Per 10,000 Children Born Alive.	Total.	Per 10,000 Children Born Alive.
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.	
1873 ...	171	60·85	...	...	23	40·21
1874 ...	251	93·66	...	...	33	51·70
1875 ...	237	88·70	149	66·14	37	55·17
1876 ...	165	61·64	186	79·84	43	62·29
1877 ...	173	66·51	113	47·38	53	73·93
1878 ...	198	74·49	103	40·67	46	62·19
Total...	1,195	74·23	551	58·00	235	58·34
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
1873 ...	22	30·96	26	85·30	52	46·34
1874 ...	38	49·38	20	64·58	74	57·61
1875 ...	54	72·89	32	103·06	93	64·41
1876 ...	49	59·58	20	63·51	74	45·77
1877 ...	45	52·08	25	77·86	74	43·90
1878 ...	41	44·17	16	45·69	85	47·83
Total...	249	51·49	139	72·73	452	50·62

Deaths of
women in
Lying-in
Hospital.

437. In the Melbourne Lying-in Hospital, during 1879, 638 women were confined, and 602 infants were born alive. Nine deaths of mothers occurred during or shortly after parturition. Thus 1 death of a mother occurred to every 71 deliveries, or to every 67 births.

438. There are 34 general hospitals in Victoria, 8 of which are also benevolent asylums. The total number of cases of sickness treated in these institutions during 1879 was 14,984, and the number of deaths was 1,452. In 1878, the cases of sickness treated numbered 15,122, and the deaths 1,544. There was thus 1 death to every 10·3 cases of sickness treated in hospitals during 1879, as against 1 death to every 9·8 cases of sickness treated therein during the previous year.

Sickness and deaths in general hospitals.

439. 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 in 1879, and the proportion of deaths to cases in each hospital during that and the previous year :—

Death rate in each hospital.

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY IN GENERAL HOSPITALS.

Name of Hospital.	Year 1879.			Percentage of Mortality to Cases treated, 1878.
	Number of Cases treated.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Mortality to Cases treated.	
Alexandra	16	...	...	14·81
Amherst	183	13	7·10	15·24
Ararat*	289	16	5·54	6·29
Ballarat	919	93	10·12	10·39
Beechworth	563	40	7·10	7·54
Belfast*	45	4	8·89	15·69
Bendigo	1,269	139	10·95	9·20
Castlemaine	705	67	9·50	7·49
Clunes	218	19	8·71	5·77
Creswick	264	23	8·71	6·94
Daylesford*	196	17	8·67	10·14
Dunolly	309	33	10·68	6·30
Geelong*	910	93	10·22	7·66
Hamilton*	423	24	5·67	4·11
Heathcote	89	11	12·36	9·20
Horsham	223	20	8·97	12·87
Inglewood	386	18	4·64	4·68
Kilmore	146	21	14·38	10·48
Kyneton	456	31	6·80	9·37
Maldon*	55	6	10·91	10·87
Mansfield	108	6	5·56	11·21
Maryborough	354	22	6·21	8·73
Melbourne	4,170	500	11·99	13·91
Melbourne (Alfred)	1,048	99	9·45	10·98
Melbourne (Homœopathic)	133	8	6·01	...
Mooroopna	124	8	6·45	8·00
Pleasant Creek	348	37	10·63	8·82
Portland*	63	7	11·11	4·08
Sale	212	22	10·38	13·96
St. Arnaud	170	19	11·17	10·24
Swan Hill	140	9	6·50	6·88
Wangaratta	201	14	6·97	7·93
Warrnambool*	126	8	6·35	15·84
Wood's Point	123	5	4·07	6·80
Total	14,984	1,452	9·69	10·21

* These institutions are also benevolent asylums.

Highest and lowest death rates. 440. In proportion to the cases treated, the greatest mortality occurred in the Kilmore, Heathcote, and Melbourne Hospitals, and, with the exception of the Alexandra Hospital, where no deaths took place, the least in the Wood's Point and Inglewood Hospitals. In 1878 the rate of mortality was highest in the Warrnambool Hospital, and lowest in the Portland Hospital.

Sickness and deaths in hospital for women. 441. The patients treated in the Hospital for Diseases of Women and Children attached to the Lying-in Hospital numbered 237 in 1878, and 348 in 1879. The deaths in the same institution numbered 14 in the former, and 13 in the latter year. Therefore, 1 patient in 17 died in 1878, and 1 in 27 in 1879.

Deaths in Lying-in Hospital. 442. In the Melbourne Lying-in Hospital 555 women were confined in 1878, and 638 in 1879. Six died in the former year, and 9 in the latter. Thus, 1 woman in 93 died in 1878, and 1 woman in 71 in 1879.*

Sickness and deaths in children's hospital. 443. In the Melbourne Hospital for Sick Children 356 cases were treated, and 19 deaths occurred, in 1878; 389 cases were treated, and 25 deaths occurred, in 1879. These numbers furnish proportions of 1 death to every 19 patients in the former, and 1 death to every 16 patients in the latter year.

Sickness and deaths in benevolent asylums. 444. Cases of sickness in benevolent asylums numbered 2,554 in 1878, and 2,688 in 1879; deaths numbered 175 and 176. The deaths were thus to the cases treated in the proportion of 1 to 15 in both years.

Sickness and deaths in Immigrants' Home. 445. In the Melbourne Immigrants' Home the cases of sickness in 1878 amounted to 937, and the deaths to 74, or 1 death to every 12 cases of sickness. In 1879 the cases of sickness in this institution numbered 959, and the deaths 76, or 1 death to every 13 cases of sickness.

Sickness and deaths in orphan asylums. 446. In 1878 the cases of sickness in orphan asylums numbered 389, and the deaths 5. In 1879 these numbers were 204 and 3 respectively. Thus, in 1878, 1 death occurred to every 78 cases of sickness, and, in 1879, 1 death to every 68 cases of sickness.

Sickness and deaths in lunatic asylums. 447. In hospitals for the insane during 1878 the cases of sickness numbered 1,696, and during 1879 they numbered 2,011. The deaths amounted to 177 at the former period, and 225 at the latter, or an average of 1 death to every 10 cases of sickness in 1878, and 1 to every 9 cases in 1879.

Sickness and deaths in industrial schools. 448. The cases of sickness treated in the Industrial and Reformatory Schools numbered 981 in 1878, and 12 deaths occurred. In 1879, 974 cases were treated, and 7 deaths took place. The deaths were, therefore, to the cases of disease in the proportion of 1 to every 82 in the former, and of 1 to every 139 in the latter year.

* Besides these deaths, which are of women only, 33 infants died in the institution in 1878, and 47 in 1879.

449. In gaols and penal establishments 5,270 cases of sickness occurred in 1878, and 5,473 in 1879. The deaths in these two years respectively were 29 and 38. Thus, 1 death occurred to every 182 cases in 1878, and 1 death to every 144 cases in 1879. 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.

Sickness and deaths in gaols.

450. Altogether the number of deaths in penal or charitable institutions in 1879 was 2,084, or 1 to every 6 deaths which took place in Victoria during the year. The deaths in such institutions were in 1878 and in 1877 in the same proportion as in 1879, in 1876 in that of 1 to every $6\frac{1}{2}$, in 1875 in that of 1 to every $7\frac{1}{3}$, and in 1874 and 1873 in that of 1 to every 6 deaths which took place in the whole colony. The following are the names of the institutions and the number of deaths which occurred in each during 1879:—

Deaths in public institutions.

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1879.

Number of Deaths.		Number of Deaths.	
General hospitals ...	1,452	Hospitals for the insane ...	225
Hospital for Diseases of Women and Children ...	13	Female refuges ...	11†
Lying-in Hospital ...	56*	Industrial and reformatory schools ...	7
Hospital for Sick Children ...	25	Gaols ...	33
Benevolent asylums ...	176	Penal establishments ...	5
Melbourne Immigrants' Home	76		
Orphan asylums ...	3	Total ...	2,084
Blind asylum ...	2		

NOTE.—In 1879 no death occurred in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum or the Eye and Ear Hospital.

451. The number of cases of successful vaccination in 1879 was 22,100; and, as the number of births was 26,839, it appears that 82 per cent. of the children born were vaccinated. Part of the remainder are accounted for by death—1,669, or 6 per cent. of those born, having died before they were 3 months old, and 2,305, or $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., before they were 6 months old. The vaccinations amounted in 1878 to 82 per cent. of the births, in 1877 to 87 per cent., in 1876 to 80 per cent., in 1875 to 82 per cent., in 1874 to 83 per cent., and in 1873 to something less than 80 per cent.

Vaccinations.

452. The following are the results of meteorological observations taken at different stations throughout the colony during 1879. These places are arranged in the table in the order of their altitude above the level of the sea. The last two are situated in the interior, but the others are on the sea-board. The times at which the observations for mean temperature and mean atmospheric pressure are obtained differ

Meteorological observations, 1879.

* This includes the deaths of 47 children born in the institution.

† This includes the deaths of 8 children of inmates of the Female Refuge, Madeline street.

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 AT VARIOUS STATIONS, 1879.

Stations.	Height above Sea-level.	Temperature in the Shade.		
		Max.	Min.	Mean.
	feet.	°	°	°
Portland	37·0	103·0	31·0	56·8
Melbourne	91·3	106·0	30·5	56·8
Cape Otway	270·0	105·0	37·0	54·7
Wilson's Promontory	300·0	100·0	40·0	56·0
Sandhurst	758·0	112·5	30·0	57·7
Ballarat	1,438·0	108·8	28·5	55·6

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	29·969	177	32·13	·73	3·9
Melbourne	29·919	127	19·28	·71	5·8
Cape Otway	29·745	148	31·02	·87	7·8
Wilson's Promontory	29·569	169	39·57	·74	6·1
Sandhurst	29·191	108	16·37	·73	4·5
Ballarat	28·500	129	22·61	·64	6·1

Meteorology in Melbourne, 1864 to 1879.

453. The following are the results for Melbourne in each of the sixteen years ended with 1879:—

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT MELBOURNE.—RETURN FOR SIXTEEN 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.
1864	96·6	30·5	57·1	29·94	144	27·40	·72	6·1
1865	103·4	30·9	56·5	29·94	119	15·94	·68	5·6
1866	108·2	28·0	57·8	29·95	107	22·41	·70	5·5
1867	108·4	29·7	57·7	29·92	133	25·79	·72	5·7
1868	110·0	27·4	57·1	29·98	120	18·27	·70	5·7
1869	108·4	27·0	57·2	29·94	129	24·59	·71	6·0
1870	109·0	29·6	57·4	29·93	129	33·76	·74	5·8
1871	106·0	32·1	57·7	29·93	125	30·17	·74	5·9
1872	103·3	32·5	57·6	29·92	136	32·52	·74	6·4
1873	102·4	30·2	58·0	29·94	134	25·61	·72	6·0
1874	102·7	29·3	56·6	29·93	134	28·10	·72	6·1
1875	110·4	31·1	56·6	29·89	158	32·87	·72	6·2
1876	110·7	29·0	57·0	29·93	134	24·04	·70	5·8
1877	100·7	31·0	56·7	29·99	124	24·10	·70	5·8
1878	103·4	31·1	57·4	29·90	116	25·36	·71	6·0
1879	106·0	30·5	56·8	29·92	127	19·28	·71	5·8

Temperature and rainfall.

454. It will be observed that the mean temperature in Melbourne is remarkably even from year to year. The rainfall in 1879 was 6 inches

less than in 1878, and was also less than in any year since 1868; that in 1865 was, however, less than it by over 3 inches. During the last four years named in the table the rainfall was remarkably low.

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

PART V.—INTERCHANGE.

456. The weights and measures used in Victoria are in every respect similar to those in use in the United Kingdom. Weights and measures.

457. The returns of imports and exports during 1879, as given in the following pages, are arranged according to a system of classification recommended by the Statistical Conference of representatives of the Australasian colonies held in Tasmania in 1875,* the principle kept in view being that articles of a like character should be kept together. The present is the fifth year in which this mode of classification has been used in Victoria. It has met with the approval of eminent statisticians in Europe and elsewhere, but has not yet been adopted by the other colonies represented at the Conference. Imports and exports, 1879.

458. The rate of import duty chargeable according to the tariff in force in 1879 is placed against each dutiable article named in the table of imports and exports. The tariffs of all the Australasian colonies are given in Appendix B, and the tariff of the United Kingdom in Appendix C, *post*. Import duties.

459. This table is preceded by an alphabetical index, by the assistance of which the position of any article may be readily found. Index of imports and exports.

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	Apparel ...	19	Bath bricks...	29
Aerated waters ...	23	Arms and ammunition	8	Beans ...	22
Agricultural — imple-		Arrowroot ...	22	Bêche de mer	21
ments, machinery ...	9	Arsenic ...	14	Beef—salted	21
Air-bricks ...	12	Artificial flowers	19	Beer ...	23
Ale and porter ...	23	Asphalte ...	14	Beeswax ...	24
Alkali ...	14	Axle—arms, boxes	10	Benzine ...	26
Almond oil ...	26	Axles ...	10	Birds ...	33
Almonds ...	22	Bacon ...	21	Biscuits ...	22
Alum ...	14	Bagging ...	20	Bitters ...	23
Anchors ...	11	Bags, sacks...	20	Black oil ...	26
Animal food ...	21	„ paper ...	25	„ sand ...	32
„ substances ...	24	Bark ...	25	Blankets ...	15
Animals and birds ...	33	Barley ...	22	Blasting powder	8
Antimony—crude, ore,		Basket and wicker ware	25	Blue ...	25
regulus ...	32	Bass ...	25	Boats ...	11

* See report of Conference, with introductory letter by the Government Statist of Victoria (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.
Boilers, steam	... 9	Clocks	... 6	Firearms	... 8
Bolts and nuts	... 32	Clover seed	... 25	Firebricks	... 12
Bone-dust	... 24	Coal	... 28	Fireworks	... 5
Bones	... 24	Cocoa beans	... 23	Fish—fresh, preserved,	
Bonnets	... 19	Cocoanut fibre	... 25	salted, shell	... 21
Books, printed	... 1	" oil	... 26	" ova	... 33
Boots	... 19	Cocoanuts	... 22	Flannels—piece	... 15
Boot-webbing	... 20	Cod, cod liver oil	... 26	Flax	... 25
Borax	... 14	Coffee	... 23	" manufactures	... 17
Bottled fruit	... 22	Coir and other matting	20	Flock	... 24
Bottles	... 29	Coke	... 28	Floorcloth	... 20
Bran	... 25	Colors	... 14	Flour	... 22
Bran bags	... 20	Colza oil	... 26	" sacks	... 20
Brandy	... 23	Combs	... 24	Flowers, artificial	... 19
Brassware	... 32	Confectionery	... 22	Food, animal	... 21
Bricks—air, clay, fire	12	Copper—ore, regulus,		" vegetable	... 22
" bath	... 29	sheet, ware,		Fresh fish, meat	... 21
Bristles	... 24	wire	... 32	Fruit—bottled, dried,	
Broadcloths, &c.	... 15	" specie	... 31	green, currants, rai-	
Broom corn	... 25	Copra	... 25	sins	... 22
Brooms—hair, brush-		Cordage	... 20	Fuel	... 28
ware	... 35	" iron, steel	... 32	Furniture, furniture	
Brownware	... 29	Cordials	... 23	springs	... 13
Brushware, brooms	... 35	Cork and corks cut	... 25	Furs	... 19
Buckets and tubs, iron	32	Cornsacks	... 20	Fuse	... 8
Building materials	... 12	Cotton and flax manu-		Galvanized iron—cord-	
Butter	... 21	factures	... 17	age, buckets, tubs,	
Canary seed	... 25	Cotton seed oil	... 26	guttering, sheet, ware	32
Candles	... 24	Cotton—piece goods,		Gasaliers & chandeliers	13
Canes	... 25	waste, wick	17	Gin	... 23
Canvas	... 20	" raw	... 25	Ginger, ground	... 23
Caps and hats—felt,		Curiosities	... 36	Glass—bottles, plate,	
silk, straw, &c.	... 19	Currants	... 22	window, ware	... 29
Caps, percussion	... 8	Cutlery	... 9	Gloves	... 19
Carbolic acid	... 14	Dogs	... 33	Glucose	... 22
Cards, playing	... 1	Doors	... 12	Glue, glue pieces	... 24
Carpeting	... 15	Drapery	... 18	Glycerine	... 14
Carriages, carriage ma-		Dress	... 19	Goat skins	... 24
terials	... 10	Dried fruit	... 22	Goats	... 33
Cartridges, cartridge		Drinks and stimulants	23	Gold—leaf, plate, spe-	
cases	... 8	Druggeting	... 15	cie	... 31
Carts, waggons, &c.	... 10	Drugs	... 14	Goods manufactured,	
Carving, figures, &c.	... 4	Dyes	... 14	unenumerated	... 36
Casks	... 25	Dynamite	... 8	Grain	... 22
Castor oil	... 26	Earthenware	... 29	Gram	... 22
Cattle	... 33	Eggs	... 21	Grass seeds	... 25
Cement	... 12	Electro-plated ware	... 32	Grates and stoves	... 32
Chaff	... 25	Emus	... 33	Grease	... 24
Chain cables	... 11	Engine-packing	... 20	Greasy wool	... 24
Chandeliers & gasaliers	13	Engines, steam	... 9	Grindery	... 35
Cheese	... 21	Engravings	... 3	Grindstones	... 29
Chemicals	... 14	Essences & essential oils	14	Guano	... 14
Chicory	... 23	Explosives	... 8	Gum	... 25
China matting	... 20	Fancy goods	... 35	Gun caps	... 8
" ware	... 29	Feathers	... 24	Gunny bags	... 20
Chinese oil	... 26	" ornamental	... 19	Gunpowder	... 8
Chocolate	... 23	Felt—sheathing, hoods,		Gutta-percha goods	... 25
Cider	... 23	&c.	... 20	Haberdashery	... 18
Cigars	... 23	Fencing wire	... 32	Hair—curled, seating	24
Clay tobacco pipes	... 4	Fibre	... 25	Hams	... 21

INDEX OF ARTICLES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED—*continued.*

Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
Hardware ...	35	Live animals ...	33	Nuts ...	22
Hares ...	33	Lubricating oil ...	26	Oakum ...	25
Harmoniums ...	2	Macaroni ...	22	Oars ...	11
Harness ...	10	Machinery—agricultural, weaving and spinning ...	9	Oatmeal ...	22
Hats and caps—felt, silk, straw, &c. ...	19	Machines, tools, and implements ...	9	Oats ...	22
Hatters' materials ...	19	Maize ...	22	Oilcake ...	25
Hay ...	25	Maizena and corn flour ...	22	Oilcloth ...	20
Hemp ...	25	Malt ...	22	Oilmen's stores ...	35
Hides ...	24	Manufactured articles of cotton, woollens, silks, &c. ...	18	Oils of all kinds ...	26
Holloware ...	35	Manufactures of fibrous materials ...	20	„ in bottles ...	26
Honey ...	21	„ mixed metals ...	32	Olive oil ...	26
Hoofs ...	24	Manures ...	14	Onions ...	22
Hops ...	23	Marble ...	29	Opium ...	14
Horned cattle ...	33	Matches ...	14	Opossum skins ...	24
Horns ...	24	Materials, building ...	12	Optical instruments ...	6
Horses ...	33	„ carriage ...	10	Ordnance stores ...	35
Hosiery ...	19	„ hatters' ...	19	Ore—antimony, copper, iron, lead, tin ...	32
Implements, agricultural ...	9	„ printing ...	35	„ bags ...	20
Indefinite articles ...	36	„ telegraphic ...	35	Ores, mineral earths, clays, &c. ...	32
Indiarubber goods ...	25	„ watchmakers' ...	6	Organs ...	2
Ink—printing, colored, and writing ...	14	Mats ...	20	Ornamental feathers ...	19
Instruments, musical ...	2	Matting—china, coir ...	20	Ova ...	33
„ optical ...	6	Meal, linseed ...	25	Oxalic acid ...	14
„ scientific ...	6	„ oat ...	22	Paintings ...	3
„ surgical ...	7	Meats—fresh, preserved ...	21	Paints ...	14
Iron—bar, castings, galvanized, hoop, ores, pig, pipes, plate, rod, scrap, sheet, ware, wire, &c. ...	32	Medicinal oil ...	26	Palm oil ...	26
Ironmongery ...	35	„ roots ...	14	Paper—bags, hanging, printing, wrapping, writing ...	25
„ saddlers' ...	10	Medicines, patent ...	14	Parasols ...	19
Isinglass ...	21	Meerscham pipes ...	4	Patent leather ...	24
Ivory ...	24	Metals, other than gold and silver ...	32	„ medicines ...	14
Jaconet frilling and ruffling, &c. ...	19	Methylated spirits ...	14	Peanuts ...	22
Jams and preserves ...	22	Milk, preserved ...	23	Pearl barley ...	22
Jewellery ...	31	Millet ...	25	„ shell ...	24
Jute ...	25	Millinery ...	19	Pease ...	22
„ piece goods ...	20	Millstones ...	29	Pepper ...	23
Kangaroo skins ...	24	Mineral earths, clays, &c. ...	32	„ ground ...	23
Kerosene oil ...	26	„ oil, undefined ...	26	Perfumed spirits ...	23
„ shale ...	28	Miscellaneous articles of trade ...	35	Perfumery ...	23
Lamps and lampware ...	13	Molasses ...	22	Personal effects ...	36
Lard ...	21	Mouldings ...	4	Phormium, N. Z. ...	25
„ oil ...	26	Musical instruments ...	2	Photographic goods ...	35
Lead—ore, pig, pipe, sheet ...	32	Muslins ...	17	Pianofortes ...	2
Leather, leatherware ...	24	Mustard ...	23	Pickles ...	23
Leeches ...	33	Mutton-bird oil ...	26	Picric acid ...	14
Lime ...	12	Nails ...	32	Pigs ...	33
Limejuice ...	23	Naphtha ...	14	Pine oil ...	26
Linen piece goods ...	17	Natural history, specimens of ...	36	Pipes—iron, lead ...	32
Linseed meal ...	25	Neatsfoot oil ...	26	„ tobacco ...	4
„ oil ...	26	Nets and netting ...	20	Pistols ...	8
Liquorice ...	22	Nut oil ...	26	Pitch ...	25
Lithofracteur ...	8			Plants ...	34
				Plaster of paris ...	29
				Platedware ...	32
				Plumbago ...	32
				Pollard ...	25
				Porcelain ...	29

INDEX OF ARTICLES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED—*continued.*

Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
Pork, salted...	... 21	Sewing machines	... 9	Tea	... 23
Potatoes	... 22	Shale	... 28	Telegraphic materials	35
Poultry	... 33	Sheep	... 33	" wire	... 32
Powder — blasting,		" skins	... 24	Tents	... 20
sporting	... 8	Shell—pearl, tortoise	24	Timber, all kinds	... 25
Precious stones	... 31	Shellfish	... 21	Tin—block, foil, ore,	
Preserved fish, meats	21	Ships, boats, &c.	... 11	plates, ware	... 32
" milk	... 23	Shoes	... 19	Tobacco	... 23
" vegetables...	22	Shot	... 8	" pipes	... 4
Preserves	... 22	Silk—manufactures,		Tools	... 9
Printing ink	... 14	mixtures; silks	... 16	Tortoise shell	... 24
" materials	... 35	Silver—plate, specie...	31	Toys	... 5
" paper	... 25	Skins	... 24	Travellers' samples	... 35
Prints, pictures, &c.	... 3	Slate slabs	... 29	Turnery	... 4
Provisions, preserved		Slates, roofing	... 12	Turpentine	... 14
and salted	... 21	Slops	... 19	Turtles	... 33
Pulse	... 22	Snuff	... 23	Tweeds	... 15
Pulu	... 25	Soap	... 24	Twine	... 20
Putty	... 29	Soda—ash, bicarbonate,		Umbrellas	... 19
Quicksilver	... 32	caustic, crystals, ni-		Unserviceable cordage	20
Rabbits' skins	... 24	trate, silicate	... 14	Upholstery	... 13
Rags	... 25	Specie	... 31	Utensils	... 9
Railway rails, chairs, &c.	32	Specimens of natural		Varnish	... 25
Raisins	... 22	history	... 36	Vegetable food	... 22
Rape oil	... 26	Spelter	... 32	" oil	... 26
Rattans	... 25	Sperm oil	... 26	" substances	25
Raw cotton	... 25	Spices	... 23	Vegetables—fresh, pre-	
" sugar	... 22	Spinning and weaving		served	... 22
Refined sugar	... 22	machinery	... 9	Vermicelli	... 22
Regulus	... 32	Spirits, methylated	... 14	Vestas	... 14
Resin	... 25	" other	... 23	Vinegar	... 23
Ribbons	... 16	Split peas	... 22	Waggons	... 10
Rice	... 22	Sponges	... 24	Walnuts	... 22
Rock salt	... 23	Starch	... 25	Washed wool	... 24
Roots, medicinal	... 14	Stationery	... 1	Watches	... 6
Rope	... 20	Steam boilers, engines	9	Watchmakers' materials	6
Rugs	... 15	Stearine	... 24	Weaving and spinning	
Rum	... 23	Steel, cordage	... 32	machinery	... 9
Rye	... 22	Stimulants	... 23	Whalebone	... 24
Sacks, bags	... 20	Stone, clay, earthen-		Wheat	... 22
Saddlery	... 10	ware, and glass	29	Whiskey	... 23
Saddlers' ironmongery	10	" grind, mill, ware,		Whiting	... 29
Saddle-trees...	... 10	&c.	... 29	Wicker and basket ware	25
Sago	... 22	Stoves	... 32	Wine	... 23
Salad oil	... 26	Straw	... 25	" spirits of	... 23
Salt	... 23	" hats	... 19	Wire netting	... 32
Salted beef, pork, fish	21	Sugar—candy, raw, re-		Wooden tobacco pipes	4
Saltpetre	... 23	fined	... 22	Woodenware	... 25
Sashes	... 12	Sulphur	... 14	Wool	... 24
Sauces	... 23	Surgical instruments...	7	" and worsted manu-	
Sausage skins	... 24	Tackle for sports and		factures	... 15
Scientific instruments	6	games	... 5	Woollen piece goods	... 15
Scoured wool	... 24	Tallow	... 24	Woolpacks	... 20
Screws	... 32	" oil	... 26	Works of art	... 3
Seal skins	... 24	Tanks, iron	... 32	Writing paper	... 25
Seal oil	... 26	Tapioca	... 22	Yarn	... 15
Seeds—canary, clover,		Tar	... 25	Zinc — ingots, sheet,	
grass	... 25	Tares	... 25	perforated	... 32
Seed oil	... 26	Tarpaulins	... 20		

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1879.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.			
<i>Order 1.—Books, &c.</i>			
Free ...	Books, printed	193,235	76,798
3s. per dozen packs	Cards, playing	3,293	827
20 p.c. and free	Stationery	69,339	43,652
<i>Order 2.—Musical Instruments.</i>			
25 per cent.*	Instruments, musical—harmoniums ...	438	267
25 per cent.*	" " organs	7,892	3,556
25 per cent.*	" " pianofortes	40,292	11,409
Free ...	" " undescribed	8,346	2,096
<i>Order 3.—Prints, Pictures, &c.</i>			
Free ...	Paintings and engravings	23,338	18,037
" ...	Works of art... ..	3,142	274
<i>Order 4.—Carving, Figures, &c.</i>			
25 per cent.†	Mouldings, gilt	284	137
Free ...	" picture frame	8,296	...
25 per cent.†	" other, unenumerated	948	1,149
25 per cent.†	Pipes, tobacco—clay	1,345	332
25 per cent.†	" " meerschaum	3,873	1,141
12s. per gross †	" " wooden, &c.	7,461	3,089
25 per cent.†	Turnery	660	773
<i>Order 5.—Tackle for Sports and Games.</i>			
20 per cent. ...	Fireworks	693	35
Free ...	Toys	12,610	1,833
<i>Order 6.—Watches, Philosophical Instruments, &c.</i>			
20 per cent.†	Clocks	9,489	1,748
Free ...	Instruments, optical	5,743	1,295
" ...	" scientific	5,852	1,098
20 per cent.†	Watches	42,646	13,069
Free ...	Watchmakers' materials	1,940	50
<i>Order 7.—Surgical Instruments.</i>			
Free ...	Instruments, surgical	3,606	966
<i>Order 8.—Arms, Ammunition, &c.</i>			
Free ...	Arms, military	2,033	...
" ...	" pistols, &c.	1,305	34
" ...	" sporting	8,924	1,471
" ...	Ammunition, &c., caps	2,609	55
" ...	" cartridges	2,786	686
" ...	" cartridge cases	696	7
4d. per lb. ...	" dynamite	13,963	10,208
1½d. coil 24 feet	" fuse	4,488	1,669
1d. per lb. ...	" lithofracteur ... ..	...	4,808
" ...	" powder, blasting	14,339	2,624
3d. per lb. and free	" " sporting and fine	5,160	1,202
1d. per lb. ...	" shot	4,839	1,084

* From 8th October.

† From 30th July.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1879—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—continued.			
<i>Order 9.—Machines, Tools, and Implements.</i>			
20 per cent. ...	Agricultural implements, undescribed ...	5,136	13,126
25 per cent.*	Boilers, steam	351	2,832
Free ...	Cutlery	20,298	4,481
25 per cent.*	Engines, steam	10,250	7,142
25 p.c.*and free	Machinery, agricultural	13,682	9,838
Free ...	„ weaving and spinning	11,704	...
25 per cent.*	„ undescribed	50,277	55,828
Free ...	Sewing machines	67,962	49,187
„ ...	Tools and utensils	31,476	4,818
<i>Order 10.—Carriages, Harness, &c.</i>			
25 p.c.† and 3s. to 10s.† † arm	Axles and arms	8,414	404
25 per cent.*	Axle-boxes	419	5
£10 to £50 ea.†	Carriages	9,549	7,891
25 per cent.*	Carriage materials	4,804	1,513
20 per cent.†	Carts, waggons, &c.	1,497	2,329
25 per cent.†	Saddlery and harness	6,437	17,713
Free ...	Saddlers' ironmongery... ..	8,786	175
10s. and 20s. dozen	Saddle-trees	344	...
<i>Order 11.—Ships and Boats, and matters connected therewith.</i>			
Free ...	Anchors	352	107
25 per cent.*	Boats	168	554
Free ...	Chain cables	828	340
25 per cent.*	Oars	307	57
<i>Order 12.—Building Materials. (See also Order 29 post.)</i>			
25 per cent.*	Bricks, air	19	...
„	„ clay ... ..	...	1,134
20s. per 1000	„ fire	1,119	107
Free ...	Cement	25,074	2,485
5s. each ...	Doors	1,091	2,676
Free ...	Lime	338	1,079
2s. per pair ...	Sashes, window	9	1,848
Free ...	Slates, roofing	19,065	1,168
<i>Order 13.—Furniture.</i>			
25 per cent.§	Furniture and upholstery	36,161	38,736
10 per cent. ...	Furniture springs	497	...
25 per cent.*	Gasaliers and chandeliers	3,726	...
25 per cent.*	Lamps and lampware	607	528
<i>Order 14.—Chemicals.</i>			
3d. per lb. ...	Acid, acetic	2,426	1,478
6d. per lb. pure & 6d. per gal.	„ carbolic	417	...
2d. per lb. ...	„ oxalic	56	...
3d. per lb. ...	„ picric	6	...
5s. per cwt. and free	„ undescribed	8,968	5,562

* From 30th July.

† From 2nd October.

‡ Increased from 30th July to 6th October, afterwards reduced to original rate. § From 8th October.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1879—continued.

** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—continued.			
<i>Order 14.—Chemicals—continued.</i>			
Free	Alkali, potash	...	160
"	" soda ash	5,263	63
"	" bicarbonate	1,095	195
"	" caustic	6,526	1,315
40s. per ton	" crystals	778	1,329
Free	" nitrate	2,746	...
"	" silicate	1,794	271
"	Alum	673	23
"	Arsenic	...	34
"	Asphalte	...	108
"	Borax	71	...
Various §	Drugs and chemicals	62,237	27,446
Free	Dyes	6,535	152
"	Essences and essential oils	3,971	2,047
1d. & 3d. per lb.	Glycerine	737	899
Free	Guano	9,650	2,889
"	Ink, printing	5,395	1,188
6d. per lb.	" colored	566	...
Free	" writing	1,597	27
"	Manures, undescribed	2,209	16,871
Various §	Matches and vestas	38,367	10,713
25 per cent.*	Medicines, patent	5,049	1,579
Free	Medicinal roots, &c.	408	4
"	Naphtha	489	...
20s. per lb. †	Opium	68,806	15,762
40s. to 80s. per ton and free	Paints and colors	51,121	9,493
1s. per gallon	Spirits, methylated	287	322
Free	Sulphur	4,688	318
"	Turpentine	5,144	440
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.			
<i>Order 15.—Wool and Worsted Manufactures.</i>			
20 per cent. †	Blankets	46,416	10,695
20 per cent. †	Carpeting and druggeting	43,214	4,023
15 per cent. †	Flannels, piece	80,715	10,704
15 per cent. †	Woollen piece goods, broad and narrow cloths, tweeds, &c.	272,007	60,142
Free	" mixed with cotton (wool predominating)	48,277	...
Free & 15 p.c. †	" women's dress goods and shirting (all wool)	223,342	...
7½ p.c. † & free	" manufactures unenumerated	19,978	18,381
20 per cent. †	Rugs	10,557	1,988
Free	Yarn	3,234	...
<i>Order 16.—Silk Manufactures.</i>			
20 p.c. and free	Silks	112,201	14,704
20 p.c. and free	" (mixed with other material)	10,362	705
20 per cent. †	" ribbons	43,853	1,261
20 per cent. †	" manufactures unenumerated, such as trimmings, &c.	34,580	...

* From 2nd October.

† From 30th July.

‡ Increased from 30th July to 6th October; afterwards reduced to original rate.

§ See tariff of Victoria in Appendix B post.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1879—continued.

** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—continued.			
<i>Order 17.—Cotton and Flax Manufactures.</i>			
Free ...	Cotton piece goods (all cotton) ...	489,862	35,040
" ...	" " (cotton predominating)	7,690	...
" ...	" manufactures, such as counterpanes, &c.	36,572	2,844
" ...	" waste ...	3,528	865
" ...	" wick ...	3,681	1,217
" ...	Linen piece goods ...	31,447	1,094
" ...	" manufactures, such as table linen, towels, &c.	3,781	...
<i>Order 18.—Drapery and Haberdashery.</i>			
Free ...	Haberdashery ...	210,938	68,396
<i>Order 19.—Dress.</i>			
25 p. c.* & free	Apparel and slops ...	282,298	247,717
Free ...	Bonnets, straw, untrimmed ...	278	...
25 per cent.*	" fancy and trimmed ...	3,788	10
4s. to 33s. per dozen pairs*	Boots and shoes ...	179,830	128,217
Free ...	Feathers, ornamental ...	15,946	555
" ...	Flowers, artificial ...	11,246	449
25 p. c.* & free	Furs ...	951	1,763
20 per cent.*	Gloves ...	70,140	10,329
Free ...	Hats and caps, straw ...	34,436	2,716
20 per cent. ...	" " " trimmed ...	3,013	156
" ...	" " silk ...	917	55
20 p. c., & 8s. to 30s. per doz.†	" " felt, &c. ...	72,161	22,027
48s. per doz.†	" dress ...	675	...
25 per cent.†	" unenumerated ...	1,612	...
Free ...	Hatters' materials ...	5,893	146
20 p. c.* & free	Hosiery ...	107,232	12,021
25 per cent.*	Jaconet frilling and ruffling, &c. ...	15,645	...
...	Millinery ...	...	1,982
2s. 6d. each ...	Umbrellas and parasols, cotton ...	1,008	1,099
4d. to 1s.† each	" " silk ...	11,291	
1s. each† ...	" " fancy ...	151	
<i>Order 20.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials.</i>			
Free ...	Bagging ...	...	336
6d. per dozen	Bags and sacks, bran bags ...	6,522	450
1s. per dozen...	" " corn and flour sacks ...	83,170	20,241
Free ...	" " gunny bags ...	14,620	2,907
...	" " ore bags ...	...	325
7s.* per dozen	" " woolpacks ...	57,685	30,789
6d. per dozen and free	" " undescribed ...	19,272	3,848
Free ...	Boot webbing ...	7,539	...
" ...	Canvas ...	10,587	1,814
5s. to 28s. † cwt.*	Cordage ...	7,068	17,647
Free ...	" unserviceable ...	365	...
11s. 3d. per cwt.*	Engine packing ...	405	31
Free ...	Felt, sheathing ...	568	19

* From 30th July.

† From 4th September.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1879—*continued.*

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—<i>continued.</i>			
<i>Order 20.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials—continued.</i>			
5s. per dozen...	Felt, hoods, &c.	1,235	...
¼d. & ½d. per yd.*	Jute piece goods	9,236	...
25 per cent.*	Mats	4,157	316
Free ...	Matting, china	1,614	331
10 p. c. and free	„ coir and other	2,528	487
20 per cent.*	„ all kinds	1,258	...
Free ...	Nets and netting	384	...
20 p. c.* & free	Oil and other floor cloths	19,182	2,937
Free ...	Tents and tarpaulins ... ..	...	653
1½d. per lb. ...	Twine and lines	8,179	2,674
Free ...	„ sewing or seaming	8,062	...
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.			
<i>Order 21.—Animal Food.</i>			
2d. per lb. ...	Bacon	125	10,220
Free ...	Bêche de mer	8	220
5s. per cwt. ...	Beef, salted	166	12,302
2d. per lb. ...	Butter	8,042	26,417
„ ...	Cheese	446	33,297
Free ...	Eggs	9,874	395
„ ...	Fish, fresh	2,971	90
2d. per lb. ...	„ preserved	72,903	16,184
Free ...	„ salted	30,089	2,286
„ ...	„ shell	15,473	1,112
2d. per lb. ...	Hams	4,245	3,290
„ ...	Honey	131	431
10 p. c. and free	Isinglass	3,177	1,014
Free ...	Lard	84	1,017
„ ...	Meats, fresh	1,965	1,534
2d. per lb. ...	„ preserved	2,578	69,187
5s. per cwt. ...	Pork, salted	437	3,307
<i>Order 22.—Vegetable Food.</i>			
2d. per lb. ...	Arrowroot	1,399	325
2d. per lb. & free	Biscuit	210	26,779
Free ...	Bread	56	...
2d. per lb. ...	Confectionery	9,639	17,385
2s. per cental	Flour	3,468	113,345
2d. per lb. ...	Fruit, bottled	2,101	739
„ ...	„ dried	12,911	4,030
„ ...	„ „ currants	46,707	8,326
„ ...	„ „ raisins	20,960	8,740
9d. per bushel	„ green	56,755	10,280
2s. per cental*	Grain and pulse, barley	91,300	3,318
1s. per cental	„ „ beans and pease	807	617
„ ...	„ „ gram	730	205
6d. per cental	„ „ maize	155,924	1,207
3s. per bushel*	„ „ malt... ..	67,698	12,982
1s. per cental	„ „ oats	104,348	12,172
6s. per cental †	„ „ pearl barley	3,249	342

* From 30th July.

† From 2nd October.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1879—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
<i>CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—continued.</i>			
<i>Order 22.—Vegetable Food—continued.</i>			
6s. per cental*	Grain and pulse, rice	137,131	69,238
1s. per cental	„ „ rye	20	...
2s. per cental	„ „ split pease	2,310	309
1s. per cental	„ „ wheat	17,029	132,314
2d. per lb. ...	Jams and preserves	10,614	12,473
„ ...	Liquorice	2,301	100
„ ...	Macaroni and vermicelli	1,265	191
„ ...	Maizena and corn flour	5,869	2,201
3s. per cwt. and free	Molasses	5,635	6,284
2d. per lb. ...	Nuts	1,016	306
„ ...	„ almonds... ..	4,319	253
Free ...	„ cocoanuts	1,509	295
1s. per cental	„ peanuts	821	...
2d. per lb. ...	„ walnuts	726	5
3s. per cental	Oatmeal	3,712	9,992
20s. per ton ...	Onions	7	7,433
10s. per ton ...	Potatoes	2,293	59,895
Free ...	Sago	5,255	2,593
2d. per lb. ...	Sugar candy	4	...
3s. per cwt. ...	„ glucose	15,421	4,828
„ ...	„ raw	509,499	165
„ ...	„ refined... ..	551,571	225,321
Free ...	Tapioca	4,075	2,526
„ ...	Vegetables, fresh	410	1,554
2d. per lb. ; 5s. per cwt.	„ „ preserved, salted, &c.	1,945	1,447
<i>Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants.</i>			
10 per cent. ...	Aerated and mineral waters	924	1,815
9d. per gallon	Beer (ale and porter)	193,262	26,345
3d. per lb. ...	Chicory	951	694
3d. per lb. ...	Chocolate and cocoa	15,416	2,763
9d. per gallon	Cider and perry	236	43
Free ...	Cocoa beans	5,231	...
3d. per lb. ...	Coffee	46,830	28,577
Free ...	Ginger	3,544	1,026
2d. per lb. ...	„ ground	659	...
6d. per lb.* ...	Hops	35,084	14,488
20 p.c. and free	Limejuice	1,252	815
Free ...	Milk, preserved	7,174	2,179
2d. per lb. ...	Mustard	13,339	2,483
Free ...	Pepper	8,677	4,926
2d. per lb. ...	„ ground	107	...
10 per cent. ...	Perfumery (not alcoholic)	4,999	434
2s. 9d., 1s. 9d., & 1s. 4 ^p doz. btls.	Pickles	8,948	2,491
20s. per ton ...	Salt	19,948	6,216
Free ...	„ rock	1,469	2,028
„ ...	Saltpetre	2,192	136
20 per cent. ...	Sauces	5,756	1,995

* From 30th July.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1879—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—continued.			
<i>Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants—contd.</i>			
Free ...	Spices ...	9,395	3,227
2d. per lb. ...	„ ground ...	385	
10s. per gallon	Spirits, brandy ...	193,274	67,789
„ ...	„ cordials and bitters ...	3,375	3,159
„ ...	„ gin ...	30,159	8,197
„ ...	„ of wine ...	1,344	719
20s. per gallon	„ perfumed ...	9,312	615
10s. per gallon	„ rum ...	20,010	5,925
„ ...	„ whiskey ...	108,015	23,599
„ ...	„ undescribed ...	21,037	8,251
3d. per lb. ...	Tea ...	513,271	258,675
2s. per lb. ...	Tobacco (manufactured) ...	116,682	105,605
1s. per lb. ...	„ (unmanufactured) ...	5,595	10,318
5s. per lb. ...	„ cigars ...	54,740	36,842
2s. per lb. ...	„ snuff ...	775	106
6d. per gallon	Vinegar ...	8,827	2,417
6s. per gallon*	Wine ...	60,270	40,533
8s. per gallon*	„ sparkling ...	31,330	7,402
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.			
<i>Order 24.—Animal Substances.</i>			
Free ...	Beeswax ...	36	788
„ ...	Bones ...	73	1,932
„ ...	Bonedust ...	...	6,059
Free ...	Bristles ...	1,599	...
2d. per lb. ...	Candles ...	35,845	13,859
10 per cent. ...	Combs ...	6,902	862
Free ...	Feathers (not ornamental) ...	210	388
„ ...	Flock ...	23	793
2d. per lb. ...	Glue ...	1,365	311
Free ...	„ pieces ...	20	970
10 per cent. ...	Grease ...	1,167	251
Free ...	Hair ...	1,563	520
2d. per lb. ...	„ curled ...	1,782	729
Free ...	„ seating ...	1,896	223
„ ...	Hides ...	38,421	20,217
„ ...	Horns and hoofs ...	31	2,806
„ ...	Ivory ...	1,628	...
17½ per cent. †	Leather, calf and kid ...	18,817	...
20 per cent. †	„ cut into shapes ...	6,646	1,502
Free ...	„ imitation ...	5,801	79
10 and 20 per cent. & free	„ patent and colored fancy ...	80,343	1,897
„ ...	„ undescribed ...	...	233,409
25 per cent. †	Leatherware ...	27,050	4,879
Free ...	Sausage skins ...	5,006	5,118
„ ...	Shell, pearl ...	9	...
„ ...	„ tortoise ...	30	...
„ ...	Skins, emu ...	...	11
„ ...	„ kangaroo ...	1,220	2,883
„ ...	„ opossum ...	460	7,659

* From 30th July.

† From 4th September.

From 2nd October.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1879—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—continued.			
<i>Order 24.—Animal Substances—continued.</i>			
Free	... Skins, rabbit	718	7,322
"	... " sheep, with wool	14,025	12,667
"	... " " without wool	32	143
"	... " undescribed	476	...
2d. per lb.	... Soap, common	62	10,152
4d. per lb.*	... " fancy	2,475	705
Free	... Sponges	2,658	270
...	... Stearine	...	37,556
Free	... Tallow	19,072	150,867
"	... Whalebone	97	...
"	... Wool, greasy †	1,707,686	2,788,385
"	... " scoured	447,466	1,121,350
"	... " washed	339,421	1,359,899
<i>Order 25.—Vegetable Substances.</i>			
Free	... Bark	3,494	14,999
"	... Bass	1,079	...
2d. per lb.	... Blue	5,471	2,456
2s. per cental	... Bran	1,344	5,157
Free	... Canes and rattans	829	81
"	... Casks	3,108	3,780
"	... Copra	1,081	90
"	... Cork	669	...
4d. per lb.	... Corks, cut	15,536	3,439
Free	... Cotton, raw	448	...
"	... Fibre, cocoanut	37	752
"	... " undescribed	7,538	1,256
"	... Flax	229	...
"	... " "phormium," N. Z.	3,639	60
"	... Gum	7,596	1,893
"	... Gutta-percha goods	326	...
"	... Hay and chaff	451	15,688
"	... Hemp	19,362	1,038
"	... India rubber goods	16,265	1,216
"	... Jute	10,026	...
"	... Meal, linseed	441	40
"	... Millet, broom corn, &c.	4,745	...
"	... Oakum	7	80
"	... Oilcake	2,025	21
10s. per cwt.	... Paper bags	483	4,960
Free	... " printing	114,541	10,835
4s. per cwt.*	... " wrapping	12,981	2,546
Free	... " writing	39,970	1,264
2d. per lb.	... " " cut	907	...
4s. per cwt.*	... " undescribed	10,318	5,031
2d. per lb.	... " " cut	305	...
25 per cent.*	... Paper and cardboard boxes	119	...

* From 2nd October.

† The quantity of wool imported amounted to 50,046,396 lbs., valued at £2,494,573, of which all but 3,484,743 lbs., valued at £155,903, was brought overland from New South Wales. The quantity of wool exported amounted to 95,628,281 lbs., valued at £5,269,634, of which 32,157,216 lbs., valued at £1,704,913, was entered as the produce of places outside Victoria.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1879—*continued.*

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports. £	Value of Exports. £
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—<i>continued.</i>			
Order 25.—Vegetable Substances— continued.			
Free ...	Paperhangings	25,496	4,119
" ...	Pitch and tar	1,438	643
2s. per cental	Pollard	104	1,449
Free ...	Pulu	5	...
" ...	Rags	321	2,388
" ...	Resin	4,831	424
10 per cent. ...	Seeds, canary	1,008	...
Free ...	" clover	1,034	...
" ...	" grass	14,046	1,376
" ...	" undescribed	16,228	7,744
2d. per lb. ...	Starch	17,804	1,165
...	Straw ... ..	...	7
1s. per cental	Tares	433	...
Various † ...	Timber	318,187	47,617
2s. per gallon	Varnish	11,717	3,508
25 per cent.*	Wicker and basket ware	1,545	1,580
25 per cent.*	Woodenware	34,420	17,929
Order 26.—Oils. †			
Free ...	Almond	97	...
6d. per gal. ...	Benzine	726	...
Free ...	Black	2,356	...
2s. per doz. quarts and free	Castor	61,277	14,606
Free ...	Chinese	6,447	1,116
" ...	Cocoanut	1,703	98
" ...	Cod	4,935	468
2s. per doz. quarts and free	Codliver	1,522	140
6d. per gallon	Colza	3,560	1,307
Free ...	Cotton-seed	261	...
6d. per gallon	Kerosene	87,967	28,312
Free ...	Lard	1,047	337
" ...	Linseed	21,476	2,910
2s. per doz. quarts and free	Lubricating	1,228	...
2s. per doz. quarts	Medicinal	220	...
Free ...	Mineral, unrefined	105	...
" ...	Mutton-bird	69	...
" ..	Neatsfoot	43	570
" ...	Nut	95	...
6d. per gallon	Olive	4,413	852
Free ...	Palm	2,683	124
" ...	Pine	55	...

* From 30th July.

† See Tariff of Victoria in Appendix B post.

‡ 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.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1879—continued.

** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—continued.			
<i>Order 26.—Oils*—continued.</i>			
Free and 6d. per gall.	Rape	861	...
2s. per doz. quarts	Salad	13,494	704
Free ...	Seal	70	...
" ...	Seed	1,078	...
Free and 6d. per gall.	Sperm	1,218	281
Free ...	Tallow ... ..	...	15,697
...	Oils in bottles ... ..	...	892
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.			
<i>Order 27.—Articles connected with Mining.†</i>			
<i>Order 28.—Coal, &c.</i>			
Free ...	Coal... ..	354,924	1,126
" ...	Coke, &c.	3,805	488
" ...	Kerosene shale	11,208	...
<i>Order 29.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass.</i>			
(See also Order 12 ante.)			
Free ...	Bricks, bath	316	10
20 per cent. ...	Brownware	2,401	1,482
2s. 6d. per cub. foot ‡	Chinaware and porcelain	14,711	2,264
1s. 4d. per cub. foot ‡	Earthenware	43,991	11,307
3d. per doz. ‡	Glass, bottles	21,546	3,079
Free ...	" plate	22,648	3,677
" ...	" window	31,140	2,992
6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d. pr. cub. ft.	Glassware	27,153	11,702
20 per cent. ...	Marble, wrought	5,572	3,598
Free ...	" unwrought	4,137	150
" ...	Plaster of paris	100	521
" ...	" " American	1,594	...
" ...	Putty	2,249	85
20 p. c. and free	Slate slabs	610	...
Free ...	Stones, grind	549	280
" ...	" mill	582	90
" ...	" unwrought	12,291	3,257
20 per cent. ...	" wrought	1,363	1,404
" ...	Stoneware	701	759
Free ...	Whiting	6,464	369

* See footnote (‡) on previous page.

† The Customs returns of 1879 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.

‡ From 30th July.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1879—continued.

** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—continued.			
<i>Order 31.—Gold, Silver, Specie, and Precious Stones.</i>			
Free ...	Gold	983,048	1,224,538
10 per cent. ...	Gold-leaf	1,990	393
20 per cent. ...	Jewellery	47,505	14,643
2s. per oz.* ...	Plate, silver	4,739	593
8s. per oz. ...	„ gold	34	105
Free ...	Precious stones, cameos; &c.	2,253	136
„ ...	Silver ... ..	...	796
„ ...	Specie, copper	2,080	1,025
„ ...	„ gold	157,000	1,352,883
„ ...	„ silver	102,337	32,950
<i>Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver.</i>			
Free ...	Antimony, ore	682	2,335
„ ...	„ regulus ... ..	...	10,841
25 p. c.* & free	Brassware	12,225	1,495
Free ...	Copper	4,359	20,027
„ ...	„ regulus ... ..	...	8,720
„ ...	„ sheet	3,538	411
„ ...	„ wire	232	...
25 p. c.* & free	Copperware	2,534	944
20 per cent.* ...	Electro-plated ware	9,532	...
25 per cent.*	Grates and stoves	547	900
Free ...	Iron, bar and rod	64,652	17,977
25 per cent.*	„ bolts and nuts	6,458	263
25 per cent.*	„ castings	7,131	2,928
25 per cent.*	„ galvanized buckets and tubs	46	903
Free ...	„ „ cordage	1,151	184
„ ...	„ „ guttering, &c. ... ..	...	4,150
„ ...	„ „ sheet	103,302	34,072
„ ...	„ hoop	7,648	1,711
„ ...	„ ore	20	...
„ ...	„ pig	21,915	1,190
40s. per ton ...	„ pipes, cast	23,142	2,370
Free ...	„ „ wrought	17,097	3,589
„ ...	„ plate	11,609	2,627
„ ...	„ railway rails, &c.	18,127	2,094
„ ...	„ scrap	219	...
„ ...	„ sheet	10,172	1,274
„ ...	„ tanks	8,736	4,153
„ ...	„ wire, fencing	73,745	41,637
„ ...	„ „ telegraphic	1,890	539
„ ...	„ „ undescribed ... ..	...	847
25 per cent.*	Ironware, galvanized	202	462
Free ...	Lead, ore	2,923	...
„ ...	„ pig	817	735
2s. 6d. per cwt.	„ pipe	433	623
„ ...	„ sheet	7,728	855
25 per cent.*	Metal, manufactures of	70,315	50,510
Free ...	„ yellow	5,194	1,301

* From 30th July.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1879—*continued.*

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—<i>continued.</i>			
<i>Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver—continued.</i>			
Free ...	Metals, undescribed	357	...
20 per cent.*	Metalware, mixed	6,457	23
3s. per cwt. ...	Nails	21,678	8,927
12s. per cwt....	„ horseshoe	6,123	...
Free ...	Ores, mineral earths, clays, &c. ...	2,098	2,406
20 per cent.*	Platedware	18,302	5,803
Free ...	Plumbago	64	...
„ ...	Quicksilver	5,878	680
„ ...	Screws	3,891	517
„ ...	Spelter	152	4,209
„ ...	Steel	10,619	2,478
„ ...	„ cordage	648	712
„ ...	Tin, block	4,620	784
„ ...	„ foil	1,036	100
„ ...	„ ore	150	270
„ ...	„ „ black sand ... ..	...	1,245
Free ...	„ plates	20,565	2,809
25 per cent.*	Tinware	3,052	3,259
25 per cent.*	Wire netting	894	...
Free ...	Zinc, ingots	407	...
25 per cent.*...	„ perforated	562	15
Free ...	„ sheet	3,159	446
CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.			
<i>Order 33.—Animals and Birds.</i>			
Free ...	Birds	336	...
„ ...	Dogs	509	480
„ ...	Emus	2	...
„ ...	Ova	200	...
„ ...	Turtles	12	...
„ ...	Goats	100	42
„ ...	Hares ... ..	...	5
5s. each ...	Horned cattle †	375,163	58,068
„ ...	Horses †	121,333	162,477
„ ...	Leeches ... ..	...	244
2s. each ...	Pigs	10,043	549
Free ...	Poultry	64	166
6d. each ...	Sheep †	383,487	100,160
<i>Order 34.—Plants.</i>			
Free ...	Plants	3,228	4,623

* From 30th July.

† For numbers of cattle, horses, and sheep imported overland, see table following paragraph 580 *post.*

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1879—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.			
<i>Order 35.—Miscellaneous Articles of Trade, &c.</i>			
25 per cent.*	Brushware and brooms, hair	7,265	5,508
25 per cent.*	„ undescrbed	5,469	...
Free	Fancy goods	33,609	17,802
„	Grindery	29,833	11,155
„	Hardware and ironmongery, undescrbed	97,940	69,288
„	Holloware	5,315	515
20 and 10 p. c.	Oilmen's stores, unenumerated	15,649	19,185
Free	Ordnance stores, undescrbed	36,083	...
„	Photographic goods	657	1,666
„	Printing materials	20,384	13,152
Free	Telegraphic materials (except wire)	4,012	3,172
„	Travellers' samples	61,691	72,390
<i>Order 36.—Indefinite Articles.</i>			
Free	Curiosities	211	55
10 p. c. and free	Goods manufactured, undescrbed	23,967	5,137
Free	Personal effects	40,604	32,493
„	Specimens of natural history	540	255
	Total	15,035,538	12,454,170

460. The total declared value of the imports having been £15,035,538, and that of the exports £12,454,170, the excess of imports over exports was £2,581,368, and the total value of external trade was £27,489,708. Imports, exports, and trade, 1879.

461. The value of imports in 1879 was less than that in 1878 by £1,126,342. The value of exports in 1879 was less than the value in 1878 by £2,471,537. Imports and exports, 1878 and 1879 compared.

462. In 1879, as indicated by the values, the imports were lower than in any other year since 1872; the exports were lower than in any other year since 1854.† Imports and exports, 1879 and former years.

463. By comparing the value of the imports and exports with the population, the relative smallness of the external trade in 1879 is even more readily observed than by means of the gross amounts. According to this standard, as applied to all the years since Victoria became an independent colony, the imports were lower than in any other year except 1871 and 1851, the exports were absolutely the lowest in the whole period of 29 years, and the sum of the two combined was lower than in any year since 1851. The following are the figures:— Imports and exports per head.

* From 30th July.

† For value of imports and exports in each year, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) *ante.*

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1879.

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
1877	19	5	1	17	16	8	37	1	9
1878	18	11	11	17	3	6	35	15	5
1879	16	18	5	14	0	4	30	18	9

Imports and exports of Australasian colonies.

464. The total value and value per head of imports and exports are given in the following table for each of the Australasian colonies; the returns being for each of the six years ended with 1878:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Imports.			Exports.				
		Total Value.	Value per Head.			Total Value.	Value per Head.		
			£	£	s.		d.	£	£
Victoria	1873	16,533,856	21	3	9	15,302,454	19	12	2½
	1874	16,953,985	21	4	6½	15,441,109	19	6	8
	1875	16,685,874	20	9	5½	14,766,974	18	2	4½
	1876	15,705,354	18	18	1½	14,196,487	17	1	9¾
	1877	16,362,304	19	5	0¾	15,157,687	17	16	8½
	1878	16,161,880	18	11	11¼	14,925,707	17	3	6
New South Wales	1873	11,088,388	20	3	5	11,815,829	21	9	10½
	1874	11,293,739	19	14	8¼	12,345,603	21	11	5½
	1875	13,490,200	22	13	1¼	13,671,580	22	19	2½
	1876	13,672,776	22	2	4	13,003,941	21	0	8¼
	1877	14,606,594	22	12	2¾	13,125,819	20	6	4½
	1878	14,768,873	21	15	8	12,965,879	19	2	6

* For mean population of each year, see table Breadstuffs available for Consumption, Part VII., Production, *post.*

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Imports.			Exports.				
		Total Value.	Value per Head.			Total Value.	Value per Head.		
		£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.
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
	1876	3,126,559	16	19	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	3,875,581	21	0	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
	1877	4,068,682	20	17	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	4,361,275	22	7	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
	1878	3,436,077	16	12	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3,190,419	15	8	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
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 $\frac{3}{4}$
	1876	4,576,183	20	19	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,816,170	22	1	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
	1877	4,625,511	20	0	0	4,626,531	20	0	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
	1878	5,719,611	23	11	1	5,355,021	22	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
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 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1876	386,037	14	5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	397,293	14	14	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1877	362,707	13	3	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	373,352	13	10	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
	1878	379,050	13	10	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	428,491	15	6	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
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
	1876	1,133,003	10	16	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,130,983	10	16	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
	1877	1,308,671	12	6	3	1,416,975	13	6	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
	1878	1,324,812	12	4	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,315,695	12	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
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
	1876	6,905,171	17	16	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5,673,465	14	12	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
	1877	6,973,418	17	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,327,472	15	9	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
	1878	8,755,663	20	15	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,015,525	14	5	4

NOTE.—For the imports and exports of the different colonies during 1879, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

465. In the last year named in the table, as compared with the preceding one, the only colonies which show an increase in the case of both imports and exports are South Australia and Western Australia. In New South Wales, Tasmania, and New Zealand the imports increased, but the exports diminished; but in Victoria and Queensland a falling-off took place in both. The only colonies which show larger gross figures in the last than in any previous year named are South Australia in the case of both imports and exports, and Tasmania and New Zealand in the case of imports.

466. In all the years the total value of imports and exports was higher in Victoria than in any of the other colonies. The Victorian figures are, however, largely swelled by the value of wool from the neighboring colonies brought to Melbourne for convenience of shipment, and this appears in the returns of both imports and exports. The colony in which the total value of imports and exports has invariably

been lowest is Western Australia. The following is the order in which the colonies stand in regard to the total value of imports and exports :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

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

467. In 1878 the value of both imports and exports per head of the population was greater in South Australia than in any of the other colonies. In the following lists, which show the order of the colonies in these respects, Victoria is fourth on the first list, and third on the second. New Zealand falls from the third place on the first list to the sixth place on the second, and Tasmania is last in both lists :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO VALUE OF IMPORTS PER HEAD.

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

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO VALUE OF EXPORTS PER HEAD.

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

468. The imports and exports of the colonies on the Australian continent, taken as a whole, also the imports and exports of those colonies with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, will be found in the following table for each of the six years ended with 1878. It must be borne in mind that in making up this return the total imports and exports of each colony are dealt with ; therefore the trade the colonies carry on with each other is included, as well as that with places outside the Australasian group. Hence the same merchandise may form part of the imports and exports of several colonies :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1878.

	Year.	Imports.			Exports.				
		Total Value.	Value per Head.		Total Value.	Value per Head.			
		£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.
Continent of Australia ...	1873	34,646,171	20	9	9	35,513,872	21	0	0
	1874	35,557,716	20	5	7	36,724,866	20	18	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
	1875	38,057,725	20	18	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	37,492,398	20	12	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1876	37,466,909	19	18	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	36,289,472	19	6	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
	1877	40,025,798	20	10	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	37,644,664	19	6	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
	1878	40,465,491	19	19	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	36,865,517	18	4	2
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand ...	1873	42,218,025	20	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	42,017,799	20	3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1874	44,937,313	20	12	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	42,901,460	19	14	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
	1875	47,272,839	20	14	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	44,407,001	19	9	7
	1876	45,505,083	19	3	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	43,093,920	18	3	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1877	48,307,887	19	12	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	45,389,111	18	8	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
	1878	50,545,966	19	15	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	44,742,703	17	5	11 $\frac{3}{4}$

Imports and exports per head.

External trade in Australia and Australasia.

469. It will be observed by means of this table that the import trade of Australia, both with and exclusive of Tasmania and New Zealand, was greatest in the last year named, but that the export trade in 1878 showed a falling-off; and that, per head of population, the exports were lowest in 1878, and that the imports also were below the average.

470. The following table shows the imports and exports during 1877 of the United Kingdom and its various dependencies throughout the world. The calculations have all been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, from recent official documents:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1877.

(Including coin and bullion, except where asterisks are marked.)

Country or Colony.	Imports.			Exports.				
	Total Value.	Value per Head.			Total Value.	Value per Head.		
	£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.
EUROPE.								
United Kingdom	431,572,481	12	18	1	292,144,139	8	14	7
Malta*	6,991,247†	47	9	3	6,308,849‡	42	16	7
ASIA.								
India	48,876,751	0	5	1	65,043,789	0	6	10
Ceylon	5,885,969	2	2	9	5,730,050	2	1	7
Straits Settlements... ..	13,118,902	42	11	7	12,204,190	39	12	3
Labuan	152,455	31	2	6	151,208	30	17	5
AFRICA.								
Mauritius	2,359,449	6	15	6	4,201,286	12	1	4
Natal*	1,167,402	3	11	9	689,817	2	2	5
Cape of Good Hope	5,456,848	6	8	7	3,662,955	4	6	4
St. Helena... ..	153,725	24	12	8	84,828	13	11	10
Lagos	614,359	10	4	0	734,708	12	4	0
Gold Coast	327,274	0	16	0	387,002	0	19	0
Sierra Leone (1875)	326,011	8	15	9	350,202	9	8	10
Gambia* (1876)	89,356	6	5	11	86,216	6	1	6
AMERICA.								
Canada	20,693,325	5	12	3	15,807,374	4	5	9
Newfoundland*	1,534,090	9	10	1	1,425,329	8	16	8
Bermudas	279,860	20	11	6	74,981	5	10	3
Honduras	165,756	6	14	2	124,503	5	0	9
British Guiana	2,229,908	9	14	9	3,049,157	13	6	5
West Indies—								
Bahamas	153,667	3	18	6	110,931	2	16	8
Turk's Island*	21,790	4	12	3	22,185	4	13	11
Jamaica*	1,552,339	3	1	4	1,458,669	2	17	8

* In these cases the imports and exports of bullion and specie were not specified in the returns.

† Imports of dutiable articles only, but including goods intended for exportation in the same vessels or for transhipment.

‡ Exports of dutiable articles only, but including goods previously imported in the same vessels for transhipment.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1877—
continued.

(Including coin and bullion, except where asterisks are marked.)

Country or Colony.	Imports.			Exports.				
	Total Value.	Value per Head.			Total Value.	Value per Head.		
	£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.
AMERICA—continued.								
West Indies—								
St. Lucia*	110,588	3	2	4	178,735	5	0	9
St. Vincent*	148,198	4	3	1	175,379	4	18	3
Barbadoes*	1,144,314	6	10	1	1,097,912	6	4	10
Grenada*	127,205	3	1	6	145,905	3	10	7
Tobago*	58,750	3	3	11	69,058	3	15	2
Virgin Islands*	3,856	0	11	7	17,602	2	12	11
St. Christopher*	134,225	4	15	4	147,164	5	4	5
Nevis*	35,278	3	0	5	49,568	4	4	10
Antigua*	176,094	4	18	9	210,366	5	18	1
Montserrat*	25,471	2	18	7	32,065	3	13	9
Dominica*	58,922	2	3	4	77,701	2	17	2
Trinidad	1,708,458	15	11	7	2,093,650	19	1	11
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.								
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand †	48,307,887	19	12	0	45,389,111	18	8	4
Fiji (1878)	136,608	1	4	3	192,865	1	14	4
Falkland Islands*	33,283	25	4	3	59,878	45	7	3
Total ...	595,932,101	2	10	2	463,789,327	1	19	0

Victorian trade compared with other British possessions.

471. The total values of the imports and exports of Victoria are greater than those of any other British possession except British India, Canada, and the United Kingdom itself.

Australasian trade compared with other British possessions.

472. The total value of the external trade of the Australasian colonies, taken as a whole, is less than that of the United Kingdom and of India, but greater than that of any other possession; the value of the imports, however, is nearly as great there as in India.

Trade per head compared with other British possessions.

473. The value of imports per head in Victoria, and in most of the other Australian colonies, is half as great again, and the value of exports per head is twice as great, as in the United Kingdom. Moreover, omitting the small colonies of Malta, Bermudas, St. Helena, the Falkland Islands, and Labuan, the value per head of Victorian imports and exports is greater than that of the imports and exports of any British colony outside of Australia except the Straits Settlements, and, in the case of the exports only, Trinidad.

* In these cases the imports and exports of bullion and specie were not specified in the returns.

† For imports and exports of the different Australasian colonies, see table following paragraph 464 ante.

474. The total value and value per head of the general imports and general exports of the principal Foreign countries during 1877 is given in the following table, which has been compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, chiefly from official documents:—

External
trade of
Foreign
countries.

GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1877.*
(Including bullion and specie.)

Countries.	Imports.			Exports.				
	Total Value (000's omitted).	Value per Head.			Total Value (000's omitted).	Value per Head.		
	£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.
EUROPE.								
Austro-Hungary ...	82,919	2	3	2	81,741	2	2	6
Belgium ...	98,666	18	9	10	84,281	15	15	10
Denmark ...	13,549	6	19	8	9,999	5	3	1
France ...	212,714	5	15	3	183,139	4	19	3
German Empire † ...	241,060	5	12	10	...	...	...	...
Greece ...	5,196	3	11	3	3,177	2	3	7
Holland ...	62,581	16	3	10	45,120	11	13	6
Italy ...	49,781	1	17	2	41,815	1	11	2
Portugal † ...	8,014	1	19	11	5,418	1	7	0
Russia ...	52,565	0	14	2‡	86,638	1	3	4‡
Spain † ...	16,341	0	19	8	18,175	1	1	10
Sweden and Norway ...	27,473	4	7	3	18,057	2	17	4
ASIA.								
China ...	21,377	0	1	2	20,152	0	1	1
Japan ...	4,000	0	2	5	4,000	0	2	5
Persia ...	2,500	0	11	4	1,500	0	6	10
AFRICA.								
Egypt ...	4,845	0	17	7	8,099	1	9	4
Morocco ...	1,083	0	7	3	1,215	0	8	1
AMERICA.								
Argentine Confederation ...	8,154	3	12	6	9,026	4	0	3
Brazil ...	8,948	0	17	2	9,234	0	17	8
Chili ...	7,409	3	3	11	6,941	2	19	10
Mexico ...	5,697	0	12	2	5,087	0	10	11
United States ...	102,520	2	13	2	137,199	3	11	2
Uruguay ...	2,958	6	13	0	3,047	6	17	0
Total ...	1,040,350	1	8	6	783,060	1	1	5

475. It will be at once seen that the imports and exports of the United Kingdom in 1877 § represent a far higher value than those of any other country in the world, and that those of Germany and France come

Trade in
Australia
and other
countries
compared.

* The figures for Japan and Persia are only rough estimates; those for Austro-Hungary are for 1876; those for Greece, Portugal, are for 1875; and those for Egypt and Brazil are for 1878. For Holland, Portugal, Argentine Confederation, and Uruguay the *special* imports and exports only are given (*i.e.*, imports for home consumption and exports of domestic produce).

† Exclusive of bullion and specie. No returns are published of the exports of Germany.

‡ These calculations are based upon the population of Russia in Europe. The imports are in the proportion of £0 12s. 1d. and the exports of £0 19s. 11d. to the population of the whole Russian empire.

§ See table following paragraph 470 *ante*.

next in this respect ; then follow in succession, according to their total trade, the United States, Belgium, Austro-Hungary, Russia, Holland, and Italy, which are the only other countries possessing a greater external trade than Australasia.* The external commerce of Victoria † is greater than that of Denmark, Greece, or Portugal, but is not quite so extensive as that of Spain ; it is, however, much greater than that of most of the extra-European countries shown in the table.

Trade per head in Australasia and other countries compared.

476. The external trade of the United Kingdom ‡ as expressed by the value of imports and exports per head of the population is greater than that of any Foreign country named except Belgium and Holland. The external trade of every one of the Australasian colonies † as similarly expressed is greater than that of the United Kingdom, and that of several of those colonies is greater than that of either Belgium or Holland.

Imports and exports the produce of various countries.

477. The value of the imports into Victoria 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 from Victoria of articles entered as the produce or manufacture of the same countries and of the colony itself, also the percentage of such values to the total value of imports and exports in 1879, will be found in the following table:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1879.

Articles the Produce or Manufacture of—	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
Victoria ... ..	...	...	8,069,857	64·80
The United Kingdom ...	6,051,708	40·24	1,295,509	10·40
Other British possessions ...	6,712,074	44·65	2,404,580	19·31
Foreign States	2,271,756	15·11	684,224	5·49
Total	15,035,538	100·00	12,454,170	100·00

Exports of Victorian produce.

478. It will be observed that less than 65 per cent. of the exports were set down as the produce or manufacture of Victoria. This is a smaller proportion than that which prevailed in any other year since 1866, as will be seen by the following table, which gives the total value and value per head of articles of Victorian produce exported, and their proportion to the total exports, in each of the thirteen years ended with 1879:—

* See table following paragraph 468 ante.

† See table following paragraph 464 ante.

‡ See table following paragraph 470 ante.

EXPORTS OF VICTORIAN PRODUCE, 1867 TO 1879.

Year.	Exports of Articles Produced or Manufactured in Victoria.		
	Total Value.	Value per Head of the Population.	Percentage of Total Exports.
	£	£ s. d.	
1867	9,972,333	15 6 11	78·37
1868	11,697,893	17 8 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	75·02
1869	9,539,816	13 13 9	70·85
1870	9,103,323	12 16 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	73·00
1871	11,151,622	15 1 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	76·60
1872	10,758,658	14 2 9	77·56
1873	11,876,707	15 4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	77·61
1874	11,352,515	14 4 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	73·52
1875	10,571,806	12 19 5	71·59
1876	10,155,916	12 4 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	71·54
1877	11,269,086	13 5 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	74·35
1878	10,676,499	12 5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	71·53
1879	8,069,857	9 1 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	64·80

479. In common with the total exports, the exports of articles entered as of Victorian produce showed great falling-off in 1879, which is made more evident when the average value of such exports is calculated per head of the population. It is right, however, to state, that the entry of the place where the articles are produced is not always reliable, and perhaps may in some of the former years have given too high a proportion to Victoria. It is thus possible that the real falling-off may not be so great as it is made to appear by the figures.

Decrease of exports of Victorian products, 1879.

480. The following are the values of goods entered as the produce or manufacture of Victoria during each of the years forming the septennial period ended with 1879, the names of all the most important articles being given:—

Exports of Victorian products, 1873 to 1879.

EXPORTS OF ARTICLES ENTERED AS THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE OF VICTORIA, 1873 TO 1879.

(See Index following paragraph 459 ante.)

Order.	Articles.	1873.*	1874.*	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	Stationery ...	1,092	2,379	2,979	9,499	13,227	20,588	21,950
9	Agricultural implements	6,258	7,322	17,703	10,475	10,492	11,424	10,619
10	Machinery ...	45,599	21,673	30,660	40,675	51,728	68,538	50,929
10	Saddlery and harness	3,444	5,724	8,576	12,582	9,262	14,554	14,244
13	Furniture and upholstery	9,307	12,315	17,534	23,464	28,678	45,567	28,604
14	Manure ...	20,745	15,049	4,946	4,067	2,535	7,612	16,871
15	Drugs and chemicals	2,259	1,169	1,479	3,247	4,682	6,514	8,267
15	Woollens and woollen piece goods	8,920	5,609	8,742	15,347	15,972	23,913	18,510

* Exclusive of Border traffic from 1st June 1873 to 31st January 1874.

EXPORTS OF ARTICLES ENTERED AS THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE
OF VICTORIA, 1873 TO 1879—*continued.*

(See Index following paragraph 459 *ante.*)

Order.	Articles.	1873.*	1874.*	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
19	Apparel & slops	75,545	107,581	106,463	125,460	138,771	204,525	189,607
	Boots and shoes	8,386	13,143	14,106	21,321	34,643	43,286	48,906
20	Cordage ...	8,456	8,468	10,761	11,304	14,681	20,627	15,511
21	Butter, cheese	5,881	7,544	19,281	53,857	36,339	67,350	59,714
	Hams, bacon, lard	977	964	1,312	3,025	5,391	7,176	13,584
	Beef and pork, salted	1,345	2,736	1,979	2,261	2,515	7,583	14,850
21	Preserved meats	240,674	175,774	134,297	166,570	123,406	74,837	69,054
22	Biscuit ...	12,483	15,752	19,039	17,689	22,147	30,934	26,779
	Confectionery	5,378	9,626	8,840	12,104	15,156	17,176	14,549
	Flour ...	40,666	39,022	15,011	11,457	113,612	186,515	107,947
	Grain and pulse	2,934	2,611	7,623	10,615	32,263	96,613	140,558
	Fruit ...	179	2,059	3,944	5,940	4,853	12,655	9,663
	Jams and pre- serves	3,500	1,178	1,216	4,794	4,061	6,005	9,023
	Oatmeal ...	410	190	377	4,360	5,590	9,613	9,799
	Onions ...	3,062	1,233	5,939	8,969	5,131	10,394	7,433
	Potatoes ...	27,938	40,891	63,483	65,242	77,840	72,983	59,895
	Sugar, refined, and molasses	85,739	171,022	142,721	102,796	150,967	139,688	144,721
	Vegetables ...	65	710	1,227	4,151	2,123	2,500	1,554
23	Wine ...	3,630	2,681	4,812	4,705	3,172	5,192	7,837
24	Bones ...	4,788	2,830	2,017	2,765	1,815	1,895	1,932
	Bone-dust ...	7,186	8,081	11,983	13,743	27,720	7,663	6,059
	Candles ...	1,130	938	361	5,805	9,060	3,941	686
	Glue pieces ...	556	505	70	538	2,708	2,729	970
	Hides ...	6,137	3,923	2,754	2,996	2,997	9,417	20,217
	Horns and hoofs	4,702	3,783	3,153	3,733	2,651	3,843	2,806
	Leather ...	218,424	190,199	244,027	194,033	201,583	215,717	227,312
	Skins — sheep, &c.	46,266	52,459	45,855	56,056	30,037	19,614	30,323
	Soap ...	4,997	6,102	4,978	6,786	7,702	14,882	10,564
	Stearine ...	...	...	...	...	28,441	26,616	37,556
	Tallow ...	233,091	199,564	203,243	174,507	90,455	103,879	150,867
	Wool † ...	4,809,205	4,996,748	4,694,139	4,852,333	4,372,936	4,330,628	3,564,721
25	Bark and timber	14,818	17,864	59,596	80,845	68,717	100,817	40,371
	Bran and pollard	1,396	1,923	1,697	4,171	3,453	17,115	4,469
	Hay and chaff	9,785	7,474	22,101	56,524	38,838	26,850	15,688
	Seeds ...	524	1,103	2,479	4,275	3,670	8,036	8,607
26	Oil — neatsfoot, and ex tallow	799	5,157	2,359	7,968	16,518	18,980	16,267
31	Gold—bullion...	4,632,941	3,617,261	2,841,037	2,026,453	2,037,027	1,385,769	857,294
	specie	1,098,015	1,354,751	1,479,016	1,587,104	2,814,907	2,399,741	1,352,883
32	Minerals, metals, &c., exclusive of gold	31,998	26,177	37,098	53,440	57,876	76,059	50,350
33	Horned cattle	24,169	11,789	21,456	31,262	22,072	70,132	57,908
	Horses ...	61,561	69,933	97,998	80,740	115,235	143,654	135,577
	Sheep ...	17,817	24,699	27,175	40,987	178,878	217,950	97,885
34	Plants ...	1,285	1,022	1,235	1,620	1,819	5,132	4,623
35	Hardware and manufactures of metals	1,176	10,212	13,637	10,366	14,865	22,321	25,761
	Oilmen's stores	534	1,877	1,817	3,897	5,292	10,256	16,286
	All other arti- cles	18,535	61,716	95,475	96,993	182,577	208,601	210,697
	Total ...	11,876,707	11,352,515	10,571,806	10,155,916	11,269,086	10,676,499	8,069,857

* 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.

481. It will be readily observed that in all the years the exports of wool and gold were more valuable than those of all the other articles combined—thus, in 1879 their value amounted to nearly three-fourths of the total value of the exported produce of the colony; in that year, however, a very considerable decrease took place in the value of Victorian wool exported, also in the export of gold, which has, as is well known, for years past been gradually falling off. Of other principal productions of Victoria, hams bacon and lard, salt beef and pork, grain and pulse, refined sugar and molasses, jams and preserves, oatmeal, wine, hides, skins, leather, tallow, stearine, hardware and manufactures of metals, oilmen's stores, and "all other articles," which include the products of the minor manufactures, show increase as compared with 1878; but, on the other hand, preserved meats, which formerly were largely exported, machinery, flour, and all descriptions of live stock, exhibit a considerable falling-off.

Increase or decrease of certain articles exported.

482. The next table shows the total value and value per head of the exports of home produce or manufacture from each of the Australasian colonies during the three years 1876 to 1878, also the proportion of the value of such articles to that of the total exports:—

Exports of home produce from Australasian colonies.

EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE FROM AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876 TO 1878.

Colony.	Year.	Exports of Articles Produced or Manufactured in each Colony.				
		Total Value.	Value per Head of the Population.		Percentage of Total Exports.	
		£	£	s.	d.	
Victoria ...	1876	10,155,916	12	4	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	71·54
	1877	11,269,086	13	5	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	74·35
	1878	10,676,499	12	5	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	71·53
New South Wales ...	1876	10,691,953	17	5	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	82·22
	1877	10,704,758	16	11	5	81·55
	1878	10,716,511	15	16	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	82·65
Queensland ...	1876	3,807,974	20	13	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	98·26
	1877	4,278,122	21	18	7	98·09
	1878	3,083,441	14	18	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	96·65
South Australia ...	1876	4,338,959	19	17	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	90·09
	1877	3,922,962	16	19	3	84·79
	1878	4,198,034	17	5	9	78·39
Western Australia ...	1876	394,553	14	12	1	99·31
	1877	371,246	13	9	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	99·44
	1878	427,268	15	5	2	99·71
Tasmania ...	1876	1,117,584	10	13	9	98·82
	1877	1,403,580	13	4	1	99·05
	1878	1,288,011	11	17	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	97·90
New Zealand ...	1876	5,488,901	14	3	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	96·75
	1877	6,078,484	14	17	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	96·06
	1878	5,780,508	13	14	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	96·09

Order of colonies in respect to exports of home produce.

483. It will be remarked that articles of home produce or manufacture exported from Victoria in the last year named were of a slightly less aggregate value than that of home-produced articles exported from New South Wales, but much greater than those from any other colony of the group. The following is the order of the colonies in respect to the total value of the exported articles produced or manufactured in each during 1878 :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE, 1878.

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

Order of colonies in respect to exports of home produce per head.

484. In respect to the value of exports of domestic produce per head of the population, South Australia stood first in 1878, New South Wales second, and Victoria below any of the colonies except Tasmania. The following is the order of the colonies in this particular :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO VALUE PER HEAD OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE, 1878.

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

Order of colonies in respect to proportion of home products to total exports.

485. The value of articles of domestic produce bore a higher proportion to that of the total exports in Western Australia, and lower in Victoria, than in any other colony. The colonies in this respect stand in the following order :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE TO TOTAL EXPORTS, 1878.

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

Exports of Australasian produce.

486. The aggregate value of the exports of home produce from all the Australasian colonies amounted in 1877 to over 38 millions sterling, and in 1878 to over 36 millions sterling, or in both years to 82 per cent. of the total exports.

Trade with various countries, 1879.

487. In 1879 two-fifths of the Victorian imports, according to value, were from, and nearly half of the exports were to, the United Kingdom. Two-fifths of the former, and more than a third of the latter, were conveyed between Victoria and the neighboring colonies, chiefly New South Wales. Over 17 per cent. of the exports were to countries grouped under the head of "Other British possessions," the articles being chiefly gold and specie sent to Ceylon, intended generally, no doubt, for further shipment to the United Kingdom. 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, 1879.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.		Exports thereto.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
The United Kingdom ...	6,069,405	40·37	5,901,351	47·38
New South Wales ...	4,494,386	29·89	1,977,138	15·81
Queensland ...	26,137	·17	37,339	·29
South Australia ...	193,967	1·29	636,244	5·11
Western Australia ...	10,752	·07	82,377	·66
Tasmania ...	304,097	2·03	536,925	4·41
New Zealand ...	1,101,651	7·33	914,091	7·33
Other British possessions ...	1,467,272	9·76	2,121,663	17·04
The United States ...	484,876	3·22	169,003	1·35
Other Foreign States ...	882,995	5·87	78,039	·62
Total ...	15,035,538	100·00	12,454,170	100·00

488. The next table shows the value of imports from and exports to the same countries in 1879 and in the first year of the two previous quinquennials. It will be observed that the trade with the United Kingdom was much lower at the latter period than at either of the former periods. The total trade between Victoria and New South Wales, Western Australia, and Tasmania, as also the exports to South Australia, however, were much greater at the last than at either of the former periods; but the imports from South Australia were higher at the first and second periods than at the last, and the trade with Queensland was much highest at the middle period, and that with New Zealand at the first period :—

Trade with various countries at three periods.

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1869, 1874, AND 1879.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.			Exports thereto.		
	1869.	1874.*	1879.*	1869.	1874.*	1879.*
	£	£	£	£	£	£
The United Kingdom ...	7,153,937	8,369,523	6,069,405	7,833,102	9,649,397	5,901,351
New South Wales ...	1,639,350	3,952,921	4,494,386	454,911	1,247,991	1,977,138
Queensland ...	8,635	59,540	26,137	13,787	56,389	37,339
South Australia ...	301,921	197,712	193,967	266,505	210,433	636,244
Western Australia ...	1,043	4,098	10,752	31,240	63,669	82,377
Tasmania ...	296,146	294,511	304,097	359,967	381,580	536,925
New Zealand ...	1,606,996	987,994	1,101,651	1,023,564	1,042,862	914,091
Other British possessions	1,305,709	1,380,481	1,467,272	3,456,603	2,285,360	2,121,663
The United States ...	582,577	517,823	484,876	128	486,815	169,003
Other Foreign States ...	1,012,676	1,189,382	882,995	24,547	16,613	78,039
Total ...	13,908,990	16,953,985	15,035,538	13,464,354	15,441,109	12,454,170

* Inclusive of Border traffic.

Trade with
neighboring
colonies.

489. A steady increase will be observed at each successive period in the imports from and exports to the neighboring colonies. 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 :—

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO THE NEIGHBORING COLONIES, 1869,
1874, AND 1879.

Year.	Imports from the Neighboring Colonies.	Exports to the Neighboring Colonies.	Excess in favor of Imports.
	£	£	£
1869 ...	3,854,091	2,149,974	1,704,117
1874 ...	5,496,776	3,002,924	2,493,852
1879 ...	6,130,990	4,184,114	1,946,876

Imports and
exports at
each port.

490. In 1879, 78 per cent. of the imports were landed, and 85 per cent. of the exports were shipped, at the port of Melbourne. A fifth of the imports entered the colony at the Murray ports, but only about a thirteenth of the exports were sent away therefrom. The chief of these ports is Echuca, at which over 14 per cent. of the total imports were landed. The only important port of shipment in Victoria, except Melbourne, is Geelong, from which, in 1879, 7 per cent. of the total exports were sent away. The following table gives the names of the various ports and the value and percentage of the goods imported and exported at each during that year :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT, 1879.

Ports.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
Melbourne	11,670,617	77·62	10,541,407*	84·64
Geelong	146,036	·97	835,408	6·71
Portland	1,131	·01	126,412	1·02
Belfast	2,093	·01	906	·01
Warrnambool	16,327	·11	25,502	·20
Port Albert	447	·00	...	...
Murray ports—				
Cowana	1,532	·01	25,981	·21
Echuca	2,206,620	14·68	230,698	1·85
Narung	10,704	·07	3,170	·03
Swan Hill	71,601	·48	26,510	·21
Tocumwall	16,299	·11	9,630	·08
Wahgunyah	474,052	3·15	37,615	·30
Wodonga	340,395	2·26	123,028	·99
Howlong	15,052	·10	7,732	·06
Ports unspecified ... ..	...	...	458,671†	3·68
At stations, Delegete, &c. ...	62,632	·42	1,500	·01
Total	15,035,538	100·00	12,454,170	100·00

* Includes £2,003,105, in gold, bullion, and specie, to Point de Galle, per Mail Steamers.

† The goods represented by this value were entered in Melbourne for export overland across the Border, and were consequently not credited by the Customs to the various Murray ports.

491. I have frequently explained 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 the last five years contain a statement of the exports coastwise from the ports of Warrnambool, Belfast, and Portland, with the following results :—

Exports coastwise from three ports.

VALUE OF EXPORTS COASTWISE FROM THE FOLLOWING PORTS,
1875 TO 1879.

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Warrnambool ...	£257,953 ...	£293,971 ...	£277,465 ...	£283,315 ...	£266,391
Belfast ...	270,114 ...	467,162 ...	365,203 ...	227,211 ...	157,621
Portland ...	228,015 ...	378,453 ...	320,587 ...	305,940 ...	192,497

492. The chief item of coastwise exports in all the years was wool, the value of which, in 1879, shipped from Warrnambool was £133,762, from Belfast £115,319, and from Portland £157,819. After wool, the principal articles appearing in the coastwise export returns of 1879 were potatoes, butter and cheese, live stock, leather, woollens, tallow, and grain and pulse, from Warrnambool; potatoes, live stock, grain and pulse, leather, eggs, and butter and cheese, from Belfast; and grain, bark, skins, and leather, from Portland.

Chief articles exported coastwise.

493. The values of sixty-one of the principal articles imported in 1879 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquenniads are placed side by side in the following table. In comparing the values, it must be borne in mind that at the first period the wool coming across the Murray from New South Wales was not included in the returns of imports. It will be observed that there was a marked decrease throughout in woollens and woollen piece goods, apparel and slops, boots and shoes, hats caps and bonnets, flour and biscuit, wheat, oats, hops, candles, oils and oilmen's stores, and nails and screws, together with beer cider and perry, tobacco cigars and snuff, and wine at the last period, which is no doubt chiefly attributable to the increased production or manufacture of such articles within the colony; whilst, on the other hand, books, paints and colors, leather leatherware and leather cloth, earthenware, glass and glassware, and coal, show a marked increase throughout :—

Imports of principal articles at three periods.

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1869, 1874, AND 1879.

(See Index following paragraph 459 ante.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Imports.		
		1869.	1874.	1879.
		£	£	£
1	Books	88,886	128,726	193,235
	Stationery	77,474	74,139	69,339
2	Musical instruments	51,940	61,153	56,968
6	Watches, clocks, and watchmakers' materials	22,384	52,008	54,075
9	Cutlery	38,375	43,680	20,298
	Machinery	75,745	104,024	86,264
	Tools and utensils	91,145	78,483	31,476
13	Furniture and upholstery	63,487	47,925	36,161
14	Drugs and chemicals	83,082	80,121	62,237
	Matches and vestas	41,953	24,619	38,367
	Opium	109,843	58,453	68,806
	Paints and colors	29,260	40,253	51,121
15	Carpeting and druggeting	63,789	65,328	43,214
	Woollens and woollen piece goods ...	1,110,493	1,096,870	701,292
16	Silks	228,952	323,609	200,996
17	Cottons	475,649	692,778	534,124
	Linen piece goods	78,498	52,133	35,228
18	Drapery	141,587	159,493	... *
	Haberdashery	175,032	210,440	210,938
19	Apparel and slops	335,642	301,430	282,298
	Boots and shoes	407,273	208,177	179,830
	Gloves	61,429	57,822	70,140
	Hats, caps, and bonnets	127,066	120,003	116,880
	Hosiery	158,216	150,983	107,232
	Millinery	84,751	18,957	... *
20	Bags and sacks (including woolpacks)	101,936	204,831	181,269
21	Butter and cheese	100,756	6,886	8,488
	Fish	87,025	121,785	121,436
	Meats—fresh, preserved, and salted ...	13,266	7,470	9,516
22	Flour and biscuit	71,411	8,064	3,734
	Fruit (including currants and raisins)	136,566	128,028	139,434
	Grain—oats	139,584	108,538	104,348
	" wheat	162,476	28,966	17,029
	" other (including malt and rice)	562,344	429,155	459,169
	Sugar and molasses	948,982	1,081,048	1,082,126
23	Beer, cider, and perry	244,566	295,016	193,498
	Coffee	65,920	109,682	46,830
	Hops	88,890	55,000	35,084
	Spirits	347,110	517,723	386,526
	Tea	500,140	490,998	513,271
	Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	223,302	278,060	177,792
	Wine	135,223	170,779	91,600
24	Candles	195,853	152,279	35,845
	Hides, skins, and pelts	21,409	85,912	55,352
	Leather, leatherware, and leather cloth	47,717	119,701	138,657
	Wool	67,126†	2,026,477	2,494,573
25	Paper (including paper bags)	132,399	161,153	179,624
	Timber	274,497	478,403	318,187
26	Oil of all kinds	278,845	255,654	219,006

* In 1879 articles formerly comprised under the heads of Drapery and Millinery were distributed under other headings.

† Not including the value of wool imported into Victoria across the Murray.

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1869, 1874, AND 1879—*continued.*(See Index following paragraph 459 *ante.*)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Imports.		
		1869.	1874.	1879.
		£	£	£
28	Coal	176,501	244,614	354,924
29	Earthenware, brownware, & chinaware	42,654	58,525	61,103
	Glass and glassware	76,397	93,587	102,487
31	Gold (exclusive of specie)	1,415,473	881,717	983,048
	Jewellery... ..	50,585	55,692	47,505
	Specie	292,753	186,797	261,417
32	Iron and steel (exclusive of railway rails, telegraph wire, &c.)	391,547	564,173	357,729
	Nails and screws	67,360	50,910	31,692
33	Live stock	712,333	1,178,583	890,126
35	Fancy goods	74,130	48,024	33,609
	Hardware and ironmongery	125,118	87,652	97,940
	Oilmen's stores	85,947	20,852	15,649
	Total	12,680,092	15,044,341	13,500,142

494. The exports of forty-one of the principal articles are in like manner given for the same three years. It will be observed that the figures for 1879 in most cases compare favorably with those of the former periods. Two important exceptions, however, are wool and gold, which show a falling-off between 1874 and 1879 of about four millions sterling. Of other articles, those which show a considerable increase from period to period are machinery, apparel and slops, boots and shoes, butter and cheese, flour and grain, leather, bark, copper, and live stock; and those which show a marked decrease throughout are spirits, candles, and tallow:—

Exports of principal articles at three periods.

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1869, 1874, AND 1879.

(See Index following paragraph 459 *ante.*)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Exports.		
		1869.	1874.	1879.
		£	£	£
1	Books, &c.	18,034	27,753	76,798
	Stationery	32,338	47,283	43,652
9	Machinery	45,900	48,063	75,640
15	Woollens and woollen piece goods	29,305	71,621	101,910
18	Drapery	347,812	163,075	... *
19	Apparel and slops	75,225	174,996	247,717
	Boots and shoes	43,864	77,357	128,217
21	Butter and cheese	2,938	9,936	59,714
	Meats—fresh and preserved	80,835	176,013	84,231
	„ salted	13,268	6,614	15,609

* See footnote to last table marked *.

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES 1869, 1874, AND 1879—
continued.

(See Index following paragraph 459 *ante.*)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Exports.		
		1869.	1874	1879.
		£	£	£
22	Flour and biscuit	28,336	60,213	140,124
	Grain—oats	687	2,214	12,172
	" wheat	32	2,956	132,314
	" other (including malt and rice)	51,959	64,880	88,218
	Potatoes	33,711	40,891	59,895
	Sugar	137,562	277,354	230,314
23	Coffee	23,922	39,840	28,577
	Spirits	237,549	148,448	118,254
	Tea	167,846	238,749	258,675
	Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	139,525	171,668	152,871
	Wine	50,536	56,514	47,935
24	Bones and bone-dust	14,208	10,911	7,991
	Candles	24,412	17,253	13,859
	Hides	19,472	3,923	20,217
	Horns and hoofs	1,575	3,783	2,806
	Leather and leatherware	110,432	194,479	241,766
	Skins and pelts	40,989	53,070	30,685
	Soap	16,022	6,685	10,857
	Tallow	237,084	199,564	150,867
	Wool*	3,363,075	6,373,676	5,269,634
25	Bark	3,734	7,741	14,999
	Hay, straw, and chaff	10,501	7,474	15,695
26	Oil of all kinds	62,545	64,884	68,414
31	Gold (exclusive of specie)	6,804,179	4,053,288	1,224,538
	Specie—gold	684,819	1,354,751	1,352,883
	" silver	7,000	5,050	32,950
	Antimony—ore, regulus, &c.	7,070	14,251	13,176
	Copper—ore, regulus, &c.	1,912	8,487	29,158
	Tin, tin ore, and black sand	18,277	18,329	2,299
33	Live stock	80,540	113,151	321,296
35	Hardware and ironmongery (including galvanized ironware)	50,522	96,328	69,750
	Total	13,119,552	14,513,516	10,996,677

Excess of
imports
over ex-
ports, &c.,
1837 to
1879.

495. In twenty-five out of the forty-three years ended with 1879 the value of imports to Victoria exceeded that of exports therefrom, 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:—

* Wool from across the Murray is included in the export returns of all the years. It was not included in the import returns in 1869.

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, 1837 TO 1879.

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	...	1863 ...	552,431	...
1838 ...	45,232	...	1864 ...	1,076,431	...
1839 ...	127,038	...	1865 ...	106,789	...
1840 ...	306,507	...	1866 ...	1,882,165	...
1841 ...	164,094	...	1867 ...	...	1,050,347
1842 ...	78,644	...	1868 ...	...	2,273,328
1843 ...	...	66,446	1869 ...	444,636	...
1844 ...	...	105,785	1870 ...	...	14,256
1845 ...	...	215,304	1871 ...	...	2,215,825
1846 ...	...	109,640	1872 ...	...	179,873
1847 ...	...	230,815	1873 ...	1,231,402	...
1848 ...	...	301,683	1874 ...	1,512,876	...
1849 ...	...	275,495	1875 ...	1,918,900	...
1850 ...	...	296,871	1876 ...	1,508,867	...
1851 ...	...	366,472	1877 ...	1,204,617	...
1852 ...	...	3,381,807	1878 ...	1,236,173	...
1853 ...	4,781,093	...	1879 ...	2,581,368	...
1854 ...	5,883,847	...	Total ...	34,376,471	13,392,991
1855 ...	...	1,485,399	Deduct	} 13,392,991	}
1856 ...	...	527,491	excess of		
1857 ...	2,176,697	...	exports		
1858 ...	1,119,040	...	Net excess	} 20,983,480	}
1859 ...	1,755,032	...	of imports		
1860 ...	2,131,026	...			
1861 ...	...	296,154			
1862 ...	448,365	...			

496. It will be observed that in the forty-three years of which mention is made in the table the imports exceeded the exports by nearly £21,000,000, or an average of £488,000 per annum. It should, however, be remembered that these amounts would be much reduced if the sums paid for freight should be deducted from the imports, and the cost of victualling, ships' stores, and coals for the use of steamers be added to the exports. Excess of imports over exports in forty-three years.

497. The imports exceeded the exports by the largest amount in 1854, the next in 1853, and the next in 1879. The excess of exports over imports was greatest in 1852, next in 1868, and next in 1871. Years in which excess of imports or exports was highest.

498. With the exception of Western Australia, the imports in all the Australasian colonies in 1878 exceeded the imports. This was the case in Victoria and New Zealand in each of the last six years, and in Tasmania with one exception; but the reverse occurred in Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia in all the years but one. In New South Wales in the last three years the imports were in excess of the exports, but in the other years the exports were the greater. In most of the colonies, however, especially those where there is an excess of exports, the proportion of exports to imports appears to be decreasing. Excess of imports, &c., in Australasian colonies.

The following table shows the amounts by which the imports exceeded the exports, or the contrary, in the different colonies during the six years ended with 1878, and the net result for each colony over the whole period :—

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1878.

Colony.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Net Excess in 6 Years of—	
				Imports over Exports.	Exports over Imports.
		£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	1873	1,231,402	...	8,612,835	...
	1874	1,512,876	...		
	1875	1,918,900	...		
	1876	1,508,867	...		
	1877	1,204,617	...		
	1878	1,236,173	...		
New South Wales ...	1873	...	727,441	1,991,919	...
	1874	...	1,051,864		
	1875	...	181,380		
	1876	668,835	...		
	1877	1,480,775	...		
	1878	1,802,994	...		
Queensland ...	1873	...	657,014	...	3,126,561
	1874	...	1,144,023		
	1875	...	529,567		
	1876	...	749,022		
	1877	...	292,593		
	1878	245,658	...		
South Australia ...	1873	...	746,759	...	1,643,990
	1874	...	419,565		
	1875	...	601,249		
	1876	...	239,987		
	1877	...	1,020		
	1878	364,590	...		
Western Australia ...	1873	32,111	145,182
	1874	...	64,574		
	1875	...	41,377		
	1876	...	11,256		
	1877	...	10,645		
	1878	...	49,441		
Tasmania ...	1873	213,611	...	548,870	...
	1874	332,460	...		
	1875	99,966	...		
	1876	2,020	...		
	1877	...	108,304		
	1878	9,117	...		
New Zealand ...	1873	854,316	...	10,543,194	...
	1874	2,870,543	...		
	1875	2,200,545	...		
	1876	1,231,706	...		
	1877	645,946	...		
	1878	2,740,138	...		
Total	24,408,166	7,627,081	21,696,818	4,915,733
Deduct excess of exports	7,627,081	...	4,915,733	...
Net excess of imports	16,781,085	...	16,781,085	...

499. It will be observed that during the six years to which the table relates goods to the value of over $8\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling were received by Victoria, of about 2 millions by New South Wales, of about half a million by Tasmania, and of over $10\frac{1}{2}$ millions by New Zealand, in excess of the values of the goods sent away; but that goods to the value of over 3 millions were sent away by Queensland, of $1\frac{2}{3}$ millions by South Australia, and of about a seventh of a million by Western Australia, above the value of the goods received.

Colonies in which imports exceed exports, and contrary.

500. During the sexenniad alluded to it will be found that the Australian Continent, taken as a whole, received goods to the value of £5,689,021 more than it exported, whereas the surplus received by the continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to £16,781,085.

Imports in excess of exports, &c., in Australia and Australasia.

501. The imports of the United Kingdom have always largely exceeded the exports, and, in the twenty years ended with 1875, this excess is calculated to have amounted in the aggregate to no less than one thousand two hundred millions sterling.* In the year 1875 the excess of imports over exports was £97,964,001, in 1876 it was £125,968,263; and in 1877, £139,428,342.†

Excess of imports in United Kingdom.

502. The following are the British possessions in which in 1877 the imports exceeded the exports, and the contrary:— †

British possessions in which imports exceed exports, &c.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN WHICH IMPORTS, 1877, EXCEEDED EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY.

Countries in which Imports exceeded Exports.		Countries in which Exports exceeded Imports.	
United Kingdom,	Canada,	India,	Tobago,
Malta,	Newfoundland,	Mauritius,	Virgin Islands,
Straits Settlements,	Bermudas,	Lagos,	St. Christopher,
Ceylon,	Honduras,	Gold Coast,	Nevis,
Labuan,	Bahamas,	Sierra Leone,	Antigua,
Natal,	Jamaica,	British Guiana,	Montserrat,
Cape of Good Hope,	Barbadoes,	Turk's Island,	Dominica,
St. Helena,	Australasia.	St. Lucia,	Trinidad,
Gambia,		St. Vincent,	Fiji,
		Grenada,	Falkland Islands.

503. Taking the British dominions as a whole, the imports in 1877 exceeded the exports in the same year by £132,142,774; if, however, the United Kingdom be omitted, the excess will be found to have been in favor of the exports by £7,285,568.

Excess of imports over exports in British dominions.

504. The imports, during 1877, of all the European countries respecting which particulars are given in a previous table † exceeded the

Excess of imports over exports in Foreign countries.

* See the paper of Mr. Stephen Bourne, F.S.S.; Journal of the Statistical Society, vol. xl., part i., p. 28. London: Stanford, 55 Charing Cross, S.W. 1877.

† See table following paragraph 470 ante.

‡ See table following paragraph 474 ante.

exports, with the exception of Russia and Spain ; but in many of the Foreign countries outside Europe the exports preponderated. The aggregate imports of Foreign countries exceeded the exports by $257\frac{1}{4}$ millions sterling, or by 33 per cent.

Transshipments, 1870 to 1879.

505. The following table shows the value of goods transhipped in Victorian ports without being landed during the ten years ended with 1879. These goods are not included in the lists of imports and exports. The transshipments were greatest during the five years 1874 to 1878, in consequence of heavy transshipments having taken place from and to the mail steamers on the Suez route *viâ* Point de Galle, the terminus of which was, until the end of 1879, Melbourne. The large decrease in 1879 was due principally to the small quantities of gold coin and bullion received from New South Wales for transshipment, the value thereof amounting in 1878 to £1,359,977, but in 1879 to only £306,391 :—

TRANSHIPMENTS IN VICTORIAN PORTS, 1870 TO 1879.

Value of Transshipments.			Value of Transshipments.		
1870	...	£1,145,882	1875	...	£4,280,798
1871	...	1,191,169	1876	...	3,193,644
1872	...	1,292,656	1877	...	3,398,207
1873	...	1,827,842	1878	...	3,318,219
1874	...	3,527,461	1879	...	1,914,884

Transshipments to various countries.

506. The countries from which goods were received for transshipment, and to which they were transhipped, in 1879, 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, 1879.

Countries.	Value of Goods.	
	Received therefrom for Transshipment.	Transhipped thereto.
	£	£
United Kingdom	451,270	482,431 §
Australasia—		
New South Wales	471,162*	345,808
New Zealand	26,897	320,445
Queensland	...	10,765
South Australia	232,019†	141,063
Tasmania	256,255‡	220,898
Western Australia	9,722	18,353
Fiji	5,118	4,720

* Includes coin and bullion, £306,391 ; copper, £34,550 ; wool, £12,455.

† Includes copper, £42,113 ; wool, £145,446.

‡ Includes tin, £180,429 ; wool, £40,339.

§ Includes copper, £48,584 ; tin, £121,963 ; wool, £194,954.

TRANSHIPMENTS FROM AND TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1879—
continued.

Countries.	Value of Goods.	
	Received therefrom for Transhipment.	Transhipped thereto.
	£	£
Brouse Island	10	...
Malden Island	4,322	53
Stewart's Island	3,300	...
Mauritius	22,145	125
Cape Town ... ..	...	886
India	344,226	351,029*
China	29,395	...
Hong Kong	11,407	...
Guam ... ..	...	4,292
Java	611	138
Manilla	707	...
New Caledonia ... ..	...	548
Peru ... ..	...	44
France	9,302	...
Germany	2,924	...
Sweden	64	...
United States	34,028	13,286
Total	1,914,884	1,914,884

507. The Customs revenue in 1879 was less than that in 1878 by **£74,318**. This falling-off was distributed over nearly all the heads. The following are the figures for the last two years:—

CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1878 AND 1879.

Heads of Revenue.	Year ended 31st December.	
	1878.	1879.
	£	£
Import duties	1,495,593	1,436,343
Export duty on redgum timber	216	...
Wharfage and harbor rates	6,735	6,336
Duties on spirits distilled in Victoria †	36,630	24,426
Ports and harbors ‡	21,455	19,706
Fees	6,808	6,892
Fines and forfeitures	432	238
Miscellaneous	9,623	9,233
Total	1,577,492	1,503,174

508. The import duties received amounted to $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total value of imports in 1879, and to $9\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in 1878.

509. The pilotage rates not included in the Customs revenue amounted in 1878 to **£22,694**, and in 1879 to **£21,530**.

* Includes coin and bullion, £308,706; copper, £20,058.

† A portion of the amounts in this line were 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 £21,180 in 1878, and to £19,523 in 1879; and the latter to £275 in 1878, and to £183 in 1879.

Drawbacks.

510. The system of allowing drawbacks on dutiable goods was first introduced in 1872. Since that time to the end of 1877 a steady increase in the business had taken place from year to year; but in 1878 a falling-off took place, and a still further falling-off in 1879. This will be seen by the following figures:—

EXPORTS FOR DRAWBACK, 1872 TO 1879.

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
1877	...	...	...	...	854,509	87,021
1878	...	...	...	...	573,454	69,168
1879	...	...	...	...	493,816	59,933

Vessels
inwards and
outwards.

511. Partly, no doubt, owing to the increased number of large steamers trading to Melbourne, the tonnage of vessels entering and leaving Victorian ports was greater in 1879 than in any former year; but these seem to have to a certain extent supplanted smaller vessels, as the number of vessels was less than in any year since 1868. The following table contains a statement of the number, tonnage, and crews of vessels inwards and outwards during the twelve years ended with 1879:—

VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1868 TO 1879.

Year.	Vessels Entered.			Vessels Cleared.			Total Entered and Cleared.	
	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.
1868 ...	2,067	653,362	33,613	2,172	685,207	35,332	4,239	1,338,569
1869 ...	2,320	721,274	35,628	2,334	730,961	35,696	4,654	1,452,235
1870 ...	2,093	663,764	32,838	2,187	681,098	33,836	4,280	1,344,862
1871 ...	2,137	663,002	33,789	2,257	692,023	35,050	4,394	1,355,025
1872 ...	2,104	666,336	33,551	2,234	694,426	35,353	4,338	1,360,762
1873 ...	2,187	756,103	36,307	2,226	762,912	36,216	4,413	1,519,015
1874 ...	2,100	777,110	36,834	2,122	792,509	36,472	4,222	1,569,619
1875 ...	2,171	840,386	38,681	2,223	833,499	38,454	4,394	1,673,885
1876 ...	2,086	810,062	38,960	2,150	847,026	39,600	4,236	1,657,088
1877 ...	2,192	939,661	43,928	2,219	935,324	43,786	4,411	1,874,985
1878 ...	2,119	951,750	43,082	2,173	961,677	43,391	4,292	1,913,427
1879 ...	2,084	963,087	43,676	2,083	977,135	43,648	4,167	1,940,222

Nationality
of vessels.

512. Of the vessels inwards and outwards during 1879, 82 per cent., embracing 59 per cent. of the tonnage, were Colonial; 13 per cent., embracing 34 per cent. of the tonnage, were British; and 5 per cent., embracing 7 per cent. of the tonnage, were Foreign. Of the crews entering and leaving Victorian ports in 1879, 65 per cent. were attached

to Colonial, 30 per cent. to British, and 5 per cent. to Foreign vessels. The following are the figures from which these proportions have been derived :—

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1879.

Nationality.	Vessels Entered.			Vessels Cleared.		
	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.
Colonial ...	1,710	573,972	28,339	1,703	577,973	28,579
British ...	276	323,176	13,232	287	335,193	13,045
Foreign ...	98	65,939	2,105	93	63,969	2,024
Total ...	2,084	963,087	43,676	2,083	977,135	43,648

513. The following are the nationalities of the Foreign vessels, the numbers entered and cleared of each nationality during 1879 being shown. In that year the greatest number of Foreign vessels visiting Victorian ports was American, the next German, and the next French. In the previous year the Dutch vessels were more numerous than the French :—

FOREIGN VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1879.

Country.	Vessels Entered.	Vessels Cleared.	Both.
United States ...	38	33	71
Germany ...	16	14	30
Holland ...	12	12	24
France ...	14	16	30
Norway ...	7	7	14
Sweden ...	5	7	12
Denmark ...	1	1	2
Italy ...	1	...	1
Russian ...	1	1	2
Bolivian ...	1	...	1
Chinese ...	1	1	2
Costa Rica ...	1	1	2
Total ...	98	93	191

514. The following figures show the proportion of crews to tonnage in Colonial, British, and Foreign vessels during the last five 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 :—

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Colonial vessels had 1 man to 19 tons	19 tons	19 tons	19 tons	20 tons	20 tons
British " "	21 "	25 "	25 "	26 "	25 "
Foreign " "	46 "	45 "	34 "	33 "	31 "
All " "	22 tons	21 tons	21 tons	22 tons	22 tons

Steam
and sailing
vessels.

515. The steamers and sailing vessels which entered Victorian ports in 1879, together with their tonnage and crews, were as follow :—

STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS ENTERED INWARDS, 1879.

Description of Vessels.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Steamers 	1,194	601,561	33,772
Sailing vessels	890	361,526	9,904
Total 	2,084	963,087	43,676

Crews in
steam and
sailing
vessels.

516. By means of the figures in the foregoing table, it is ascertained that, whilst steamers had one man to every 18 tons, sailing vessels had but one man to every 37 tons.

Vessels with
cargoes and
in ballast.

517. Ninety-five per cent. of the vessels, embracing 98 per cent. of the tonnage, in 1879 arrived with cargoes. In the same year, 74 per cent. of the vessels, embracing 75 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, 1879.

Inwards.				
Arriving—	Vessels.		Tons.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
With cargoes 	1,983	95·15	943,881	98·01
In ballast 	101	4·85	19,206	1·99
Total 	2,084	100·00	963,087	100·00
Outwards.				
Departing—	Vessels.		Tons.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
With cargoes 	1,532	73·55	728,145	74·52
In ballast 	551	26·45	248,990	25·48
Total 	2,083	100·00	977,135	100·00

Vessels at
each port.

518. In the same year, 75 per cent. of the vessels inwards, embracing 89 per cent. of the tonnage, were entered at Melbourne, and 75 per cent. of the vessels outwards, embracing 88 per cent. of the tonnage, were cleared at the same port. Next to Melbourne, the largest

number of vessels, with the largest amount of tonnage, were entered and cleared at Echuca, on the River Murray. After Echuca, most ships were entered and cleared at Swan Hill, but the largest amount of tonnage at Geelong. The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at each port in Victoria during the year :—

SHIPPING AT EACH PORT, 1879.

Ports.	Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Melbourne	1,562	860,132	1,553	860,429
Geelong	91	29,029	91	34,002
Portland	17	5,756	19	7,652
Belfast (Port Fairy)	13	699	10	815
Port Albert	2	197	2	197
Warrnambool	21	3,272	43	11,124
Murray ports—				
Wahgunyah	2	292	2	292
Echuca	193	41,534	182	40,662
Swan Hill	140	17,330	140	17,330
Cowana	43	4,846	41	4,632
Total	2,084	963,087	2,083	977,135

519. The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in each Australasian colony during the six years ended with 1878. It will be noticed that, in the last-named year, the tonnage of vessels trading to all the colonies, except Tasmania, was the greatest; as also was the number of vessels to all except Victoria, Western Australia, and New Zealand. The tonnage to Tasmania was exceeded by that in the previous year; the vessels to Victoria were exceeded in 1877, 1875, and 1873; those to Western Australia were exceeded in 1876, and those to New Zealand were exceeded in 1875 :—

Shipping in
Australasian
colonies.

SHIPPING IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Both.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Victoria	1873	2,187	756,103	2,226	762,912	4,413	1,519,015
	1874	2,100	777,110	2,122	792,509	4,222	1,569,619
	1875	2,171	840,386	2,223	833,499	4,394	1,673,885
	1876	2,086	810,062	2,150	847,026	4,236	1,657,088
	1877	2,192	939,661	2,219	935,324	4,411	1,874,985
	1878	2,119	951,750	2,173	961,677	4,292	1,913,427
New South Wales	1873	2,161	874,804	2,212	887,674	4,373	1,762,478
	1874	2,217	1,016,369	2,168	974,525	4,385	1,990,894
	1875	2,376	1,109,086	2,294	1,059,101	4,670	2,168,187
	1876	2,313	1,074,425	2,265	1,053,300	4,578	2,127,725
	1877	2,361	1,136,206	2,301	1,101,775	4,662	2,237,981
	1878	2,469	1,267,374	2,307	1,192,130	4,776	2,459,504

SHIPPING IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Both.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Queensland	1873	582	176,172	569	176,352	1,151	352,524
	1874	713	302,825	657	269,925	1,370	572,750
	1875	868	395,234	831	368,948	1,699	764,182
	1876	954	454,822	895	419,520	1,849	874,342
	1877	1,055	490,077	1,049	466,767	2,104	956,844
	1878	1,111	541,850	1,117	524,908	2,228	1,066,758
South Australia...	1873	799	265,437	732	250,203	1,531	515,640
	1874	720	265,899	720	268,651	1,440	534,550
	1875	844	316,823	790	294,558	1,634	611,381
	1876	881	346,812	890	385,518	1,771	732,330
	1877	864	340,201	843	332,575	1,707	672,776
	1878	1,026	452,738	1,035	453,535	2,061	906,273
Western Australia	1873	137	69,669	150	70,568	287	140,237
	1874	144	65,351	153	67,476	297	132,827
	1875	154	66,919	151	67,242	305	134,161
	1876	173	79,108	157	75,018	330	154,126
	1877	142	73,596	148	77,537	290	151,133
	1878	155	80,655	161	82,098	316	162,753
Tasmania	1873	661	118,353	681	119,759	1,342	238,112
	1874	607	119,706	620	119,801	1,227	239,507
	1875	631	129,102	664	133,107	1,295	262,209
	1876	639	141,181	616	136,303	1,255	277,484
	1877	678	159,308	680	160,209	1,358	319,517
	1878	693	159,063	688	156,791	1,381	315,854
New Zealand	1873	739	289,297	704	281,847	1,443	571,144
	1874	856	399,296	822	385,533	1,678	784,829
	1875	926	416,727	940	417,820	1,866	834,547
	1876	878	393,180	866	393,334	1,744	786,514
	1877	812	388,568	848	400,609	1,660	789,177
	1878	926	456,490	886	428,493	1,812	884,983

Order of colonies in respect to shipping.

520. The following is the order in which the colonies stand in regard to the amount of shipping trading to and from their ports in the last year named in the table. It will be seen that New South Wales takes precedence of Victoria, which is no doubt chiefly owing to the large amount of shipping engaged in the coal trade of the former colony. Victoria is, however, in advance of all the other colonies :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1878.

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

Shipping in Australia and Australasia.

521. The number and tonnage of the vessels entered at and cleared from the ports of the colonies situated upon the Australian Continent taken as a whole, and of those colonies with the addition of Tasmania

and New Zealand, are given in the following table for each of the six years ended with 1878. An increase in the tonnage, and generally also in the number of vessels, is observable from year to year, and the figures in the last year are higher than in any previous one:—

SHIPPING IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA.

Year.	Vessels Entered and Cleared in—			
	Australia.		Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
1873	11,755	4,289,894	14,540	5,099,150
1874	11,714	4,800,640	14,619	5,824,976
1875	12,702	5,351,796	15,863	6,448,552
1876	12,764	5,545,611	15,763	6,609,609
1877	13,174	5,893,719	16,192	7,002,413
1878	13,673	6,508,715	16,866	7,709,552

522. The following is the tonnage of vessels entered at and cleared from British possessions throughout the world in the year 1877. The information is derived entirely from official documents:—

SHIPPING IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1877.

(Exclusive of the coasting trade.)

Country or Colony.	Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared.	Country or Colony.	Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared.
EUROPE.		AMERICA—continued.	
United Kingdom	Tons. 51,531,127	West Indies—	Tons.
Gibraltar	4,771,712	Bahamas	142,736
Malta	4,362,968	Turk's Island	93,875
ASIA.		Jamaica	703,540
India	5,634,042	St. Lucia	34,414
Ceylon	2,502,644	St. Vincent	42,022
Straits Settlements	3,971,944	Barbadoes	382,157
Labuan	18,461	Grenada	163,263
Hong Kong*	4,359,616	Tobago	12,873
AFRICA.		Virgin Islands	10,878
Mauritius	566,053	St. Christopher	57,051
Natal	190,438	Nevis	20,515
Cape of Good Hope	925,205	Antigua	51,305
St. Helena	110,962	Montserrat	17,021
Lagos	319,662	Dominica	25,815
Gold Coast	146,962	Trinidad	611,996
Sierra Leone*	277,408	AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.	
Gambia	121,614	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand †	7,002,413
AMERICA.		Fiji	41,116
Canada	6,644,822	Falkland Islands	21,759
Newfoundland	571,420		
Bermudas	163,282		
Honduras	73,974	Total	96,699,065

* The figures for Hong Kong and Sierra Leone are for 1876.

† For figures relating to the various Australasian colonies, see table following paragraph 519 ante.

Shipping compared with that of other British possessions.

523. The tonnage of vessels trading to Victoria is greater than that to any British possession outside Australia except the United Kingdom, Gibraltar, Malta, India, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, and Canada. Excluding the United Kingdom, the tonnage to Australia, even without Tasmania and New Zealand, is greater than that to any other British possession except Canada, and with those two colonies it considerably exceeds even that to Canada.

Shipping in Foreign countries.

524. In the next table a statement is given of the tonnage of vessels trading to the principal Foreign countries during 1877. The information has been derived from official documents :—

SHIPPING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1877.

Country.				Inwards.	Outwards.	Both.
				Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Argentine Confederation*	...	...	...	724,270	746,640	1,470,910
Austria*	...	...	...	3,954,603	3,952,991	7,907,594
Belgium	...	...	...	2,843,197	2,868,860	5,712,057
Denmark	...	...	...	1,983,770	1,998,634	3,982,404
France	...	...	...	9,005,798	9,275,018	18,280,816
Germany	...	...	...	5,850,607	5,869,557	11,720,164
Greece*	...	...	...	1,783,180	1,888,144	3,671,324
Holland	...	...	...	2,944,515	2,934,324	5,878,839
Italy	...	...	...	3,681,519	4,150,270	7,831,789
Russia	...	...	...	4,084,988	4,106,732	8,191,720
Spain*	...	...	...	2,940,902	3,671,979	6,612,881
Sweden and Norway	...	...	...	5,260,707	5,345,739	10,606,446
United States	...	...	...	13,454,789	13,442,389	26,897,178
Total	...	...	...	58,512,845	60,251,277	118,764,122

Vessels built and registered.

525. Only 4 vessels were built in Victoria during 1879. These were all small, their average burden being no more than 37 tons. The vessels registered numbered 23, of the average burden of 227 tons. The following were the classes and sizes of the vessels :—

VESSELS BUILT AND REGISTERED, 1879.

Vessels Built.				Vessels Registered.			
Description.	No.	Tons.		Description.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Schooners	3	121		Barques	2	645	21
Steamers	1	25		Brigantines	1	138	8
				Dredges	2	276	28
				Ketches	3	88	8
				Schooners	4	172	13
				Ships	1	1,049	24
				Steamers	10	2,859	149
Total	4	146		Total	23	5,227	251

* The figures for Greece and Spain are for 1875, and those for Argentine Confederation and Austria are for 1876.

526. The vessels on the register at the end of 1879 numbered 354, viz., 88 steamers and 266 sailing vessels. The former in the aggregate measured 15,931 tons and carried 1,037 men; and the latter measured 44,148 tons and carried 1,682 men. Vessels on the register.

527. The lighters licensed in 1879 numbered 147, and the boats licensed, 495. The former were to be employed in the conveyance of goods, and the latter for ferry, passenger, and other purposes. Lighters and boats.

528. The subject of improved harbor accommodation for the Port of Melbourne engaged for a number of years a large share of attention from the mercantile community, and, after numerous appeals to successive Governments, they at length succeeded in securing the passing of an Act (40 Vict. No. 552) for the establishment of a Harbor Trust, which came into force on the 1st January 1877. Melbourne Harbor Trust.

529. Under this Act, Commissioners have been appointed, whose principal objects are—(1) to connect Melbourne with Hobson's Bay by the most approved method; (2) to widen and deepen the channel of the River Yarra, so as to enable vessels of the largest class to discharge and take in cargo at Melbourne; (3) to improve the wharfage accommodation; (4) to prevent the silting up of Hobson's Bay and the river, which has "gone on uninterruptedly at a rate variously estimated at between 225,000 and 500,000 yards per annum," and which would, it is stated, "necessitate dredging on a scale hitherto unknown in these waters."* To carry out the more important of these designs the services of Sir John Coode, C.E., one of the most eminent authorities of the day on the subject of dock and harbor works, were secured from England, who submitted a general and comprehensive scheme for the permanent improvement of the port. The following is a brief summary of the improvements, with their cost, which were either completed or in progress at the end of 1879 †:— Objects of Trust.

	Cost to 31st December 1879.
Wharves and approaches	£35,559
Rock raising... ..	1,633
Sea walls and clearing channel	1,200
Dredging and landing silt	46,020
Plant	80,437

530. In the general scheme of harbor improvement submitted by Sir John Coode, it is recommended, for the purpose of enabling vessels Improvements recommended by Sir John Coode.

* See "Report of the Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners for the year 1877," page 21.

† For receipts and expenditure of the Melbourne Harbor Trust, see paragraph 224 *ante*.

of a large class to come to Melbourne, in preference to a direct canal, to widen and deepen the channel of the River Yarra throughout, with the exception of a portion called the Fisherman's Bend, which is to be avoided by cutting through the bank a channel which will reunite with the river lower down. This will materially straighten the river's course, and will reduce the distance from the wharves at Melbourne to its mouth from $7\frac{3}{4}$ to $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles. It is estimated that the quantity of dredgings it will be necessary to remove from the river for this purpose will amount to 4,194,130 cubic yards, and the quantity of earth to be excavated to 1,597,079 cubic yards, making a total of 5,791,209 cubic yards, which will be available for raising the low-lying lands bordering upon the river, as also will a further quantity of silt to be raised from the bay, which it is proposed in parts to deepen extensively by dredging. It is also contemplated to construct a dock at Melbourne, which will admit of extension by the formation of additional basins if required. In 1879 the Trust possessed three dredges, capable of a nominal lifting power of 280, 170, and 80 tons per hour respectively; but as the first of these is to be used exclusively in the bay, and the two latter, which cannot raise more, on the average, than 192,000 cubic yards per annum, would take over twenty years to carry out the projected improvements, a much larger plant will be necessary in order to complete the operations within a reasonable time. The estimate of the cost of the works recommended, including a fair margin for contingencies and superintendence, is, if the river be deepened to 20 feet, £1,163,200, or if it be deepened to 25 feet, £1,246,000. At present vessels drawing 15 feet can get to the Melbourne wharves at ordinary tides, and those drawing 16 feet at high tides, whilst one vessel in 1879 arrived at the Melbourne wharves drawing as much as 17 feet.*

Fisherman's
Bend
cutting.

531. A commencement of the Fisherman's Bend cutting was made on the 31st March 1880, and at one time as many as 183 men were employed on the work. The whole quantity excavated was 67,583 cubic yards, when it was decided to suspend operations pending the passing of an Amending Act transferring to the Trust the land through which the proposed channel should be cut.

Postal
returns.

532. The following figures show the number of post offices throughout the colony, and the number of letters, packets, and newspapers which passed through them in the last two years. An increase is to be observed in the number of post offices and of letters, but a considerable decrease in the number of newspapers and packets :—

* See "Report of the Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners for the year 1879."

POSTAL RETURNS, 1878 AND 1879.

Year.	Number of Post Offices.	Number Despatched and Received of—			
		Letters.*	Newspapers.	Packets.	Total.
1878 ...	1,007	22,324,931	10,697,331	3,210,296	36,232,558
1879 ...	1,069	23,215,648	10,075,407	3,091,364	36,382,419
Increase...	62	890,717	...	...	149,861
Decrease	...	...	621,924	118,932	...

533. The letters, newspapers, and packets despatched and received were in the proportion of 4,169 in 1878, and of 4,088 in 1879, to every 100 of the population in those years. Proportion of letters, &c., to population.

534. An increase also took place in the letters registered in Victoria, as will be seen by the following figures :— Registered letters.

REGISTERED LETTERS.

1878	...	...	...	...	201,617
1879	...	...	...	...	218,076
		Increase	...	...	<u>16,459</u>

535. The dead and irregularly posted letters numbered, in 1878, 154,464, or 1 in every 145 of the total number received; and in 1879, 152,815, or 1 in 152. In the former year 1,467, and in the latter year 1,426, contained articles of value. The total value of such articles was, in 1878, £19,527, for £19,228 of which, or 98 per cent., owners were found during the year. In 1879 the value of articles found in letters was £15,736, for £13,738 of which, or 87 per cent., owners were in like manner found. In 1878, 1,430, or 1 in every 15,612 letters posted, and in 1879, 1,734, or 1 in every 13,388, were without addresses or were imperfectly addressed. In 1879, 136 of these were envelopes without correspondence, covering cash, cheques, &c., to the value of over £3,500. In the former year, 129, and in the latter 121, bore obscene or libellous addresses; of these, 41 in 1878, and 19 in 1879, were post cards. In 1879, 4,336 letters, including 1,556 valentines, were refused by the persons addressed, and 51 of them enclosed over £200 and 3 articles of value. Dead letters.

536. The dead and irregularly posted letters were dealt with as follows in the two years :— Disposal of dead letters.

* Including post cards. These were first issued on the 1st April 1876. The number issued in 1879 was 851,214.

DISPOSAL OF DEAD AND IRREGULARLY POSTED LETTERS,
1878 AND 1879.

			1878.		1879.
Returned, delivered, &c. ...	...	...	135,901	...	134,682
Destroyed or on hand ...	...	...	18,563	...	18,133
Total ...	...	...	154,464	...	152,815

Postal
returns of
United
Kingdom.

537. The following are the postal returns of the United Kingdom for the year 1878 :—

POSTAL RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1878.*

Country.	Millions delivered in 1878 of—		
	Letters.	Newspapers and Packets.	Total.
England and Wales ...	922	265	1,187
Scotland	99	36	135
Ireland	76	27	103
Total United Kingdom	1,097	328	1,425 †

Proportion of
letters, &c.,
to popula-
tion of
United
Kingdom.

538. To every 100 of the population, 4,700 letters, newspapers, and packets were delivered in England and Wales, 3,700 in Scotland, and 1,900 in Ireland, during 1878. Taking the United Kingdom as a whole, the letters, &c., delivered in that year were in the proportion of 4,200 to every 100 of its inhabitants.

Postal
returns of
France and
Belgium
and Austria.

539. In France, during 1877, the number of letters despatched was 393,843,000, and the number of newspapers, packets, &c. (including post cards) was 468,808,000. In Belgium, during 1877, the number of letters forwarded was 63,641,094 (exclusive of 10,031,658 post cards), the number of newspapers, 72,058,000, and the number of packets, &c., 33,255,800. In Austria, during 1877, the letters (including post cards) numbered 263,007,910.

Postal com-
munication
with United
Kingdom.

540. There were in 1879 three subsidized mail services existing between Australia and London, viz., one from Melbourne, calling at Glenelg (South Australia) and King George's Sound (Western Australia), to Point de Galle, and thence *viâ* Suez and Brindisi or Southampton; the second from Sydney, *viâ* Auckland, Honolulu, San Francisco, and New York; and the third from Brisbane, through Torres Straits to Singapore, and thence *viâ* Point de Galle, Suez, and Brindisi or Southampton. The average time occupied in the

* The postal year referred to commenced with the second quarter of 1878, and ended with the first quarter of 1879.

† Exclusive of 111 millions of post cards.

transmission of letters from Australia to London and *vice versa* by means of these three routes during the past year was as follows* :—

POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH UNITED KINGDOM, 1879.

Direction.	Average Time occupied between London and—				
	1. Melbourne.		2. Sydney.	3. Brisbane.	
	<i>Via</i> Brindisi.	<i>Via</i> Southampton.*	<i>Via</i> San Francisco.	<i>Via</i> Brindisi.	<i>Via</i> Southampton.*
	dys. hrs.	dys. hrs.	dys. hrs.	dys. hrs.	dys. hrs.
To Australia ...	40 15½	48 15½	46 9¼	49 6½	57 13½
To United Kingdom	43 5½	51 9¼	44 22	50 18	58 18

541. As the contract entered into with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for the conveyance of monthly mails by the first-named route as far as Point de Galle expired on the 1st February 1880, arrangements were made by Victoria with the same company for a fortnightly mail service after that date between Melbourne and Ceylon, calling at South and Western Australia, the subsidy to be £85,000 per annum, and the contract to continue for a period of eight years. The time, including stoppages, allowed to be occupied between Melbourne and Ceylon, or Ceylon and Melbourne, is to be 456 hours, and the whole time from Melbourne to Brindisi 958 hours, during the prevalence of the south-west monsoon, and 910 hours at other seasons, and the whole time from Brindisi to Melbourne 895 hours at all seasons. The company to have no claim for any postage or payment for mails beyond the amount of the subsidy.

New contract
with P. and
O. Company.

542. The time occupied in conveying the letters from Brindisi to London is 63 hours, and from London to Brindisi 55½ hours, so that the total time from Melbourne to London should not exceed 1,021 hours, or 42 days and 13 hours, during the south-west monsoon, and 973 hours, or 40 days and 13 hours, at other seasons; and the time between London and Melbourne should not exceed 950½ hours, or 39 days and 14½ hours, at all seasons. There is little doubt, however, judging from past experience of the contracting company, that they, desirous to maintain their good name, and stimulated by the competition of the other subsidized routes and by that of several unsubsidized lines of steamers, will generally make their voyages in less than the contract time.

Time
occupied
between
London and
Melbourne.

543. During the currency of the last contract the Victorian Government received all the postage on letters from Victoria to London, also the postage from London to Victoria, less one penny on each

Proportion
of postage
retained by
Imperial
Govern-
ment.

* Since the 1st February 1880, no letters have been sent *via* Southampton.

letter retained by the Imperial Government in consideration of their undertaking the cost of the service between England and Point de Galle. Notice was, however, given by the Lords of the Treasury that this arrangement could no longer be continued, and that after the new contract came into operation fourpence per outward letter would be retained. So large an increase was protested against by the Premier of Victoria, the Honorable Graham Berry, when in London during the early part of 1879, and, in consequence, their Lordships consented to modify these terms, and now only twopence, or twice the former rate, is retained, instead of four times that rate as at first proposed.

Money orders.

544. Money order offices in Victoria in connection with the Post Office had been established in 273 places up to the end of 1879. 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, and in the various Australasian colonies. The following is a comparative statement of the business in the last two years. An increase will be observed in all the items; chiefly in the number and amount of orders paid:—

MONEY ORDERS, 1878 AND 1879.

Year.	Number of Money Order Offices.	Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.	
		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1878 ...	256	132,659	£ 394,999	142,280	£ 440,297
1879 ...	273	138,517	398,019	150,525	453,723
Increase	17	5,858	3,020	8,245	13,426

Average value of money orders.

545. The average amount for which money orders were issued during the two years named in the table was £2 18s. 5¼d.; the average amount for which money orders were paid was £3 1s. 0¼d.

Money orders.—Net transactions with United Kingdom and neighboring colonies.

546. The number and value of money orders issued in favor of the United Kingdom have always been much greater than the number and value of those received therefrom; but the reverse has been the case with orders between Victoria and the neighboring colonies. The net amount remitted to the United Kingdom by this means has, however, been gradually falling off, whilst the net amount received from the neighboring colonies has been fast increasing. The following table shows the net transactions with the United Kingdom and the neighboring colonies during 1879 and the first year of the two previous quinquennials:—

MONEY ORDERS.—NET TRANSACTIONS WITH UNITED KINGDOM AND NEIGHBORING COLONIES, 1869, 1874, AND 1879.

Year.	Money Orders sent to in excess of those received from—		Money Orders received from in excess of those sent to—	
	The United Kingdom.		The Neighboring Colonies.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£		£
1869	17,004	55,588	4,476	20,765
1874	14,823	45,614	11,928	51,702
1879	12,527	39,619	24,466	95,136

547. The money orders issued in each division of the United Kingdom in 1878 were of the following number and amount:—

MONEY ORDERS* IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1878.

Country.	Money Orders Issued.	
	Number.	Amount.
		£
England and Wales	14,881,714	22,259,423
Scotland	1,465,412	2,400,730
Ireland	1,095,230	1,584,065
Total United Kingdom	17,442,356	26,244,218

548. The average value of each money order issued during the year in England was £1 9s. 11d., in Scotland £1 12s. 9d., and in Ireland £1 8s. 11d., or in the United Kingdom £1 10s. 1d. The average value of money orders issued in Victoria† is about twice as high as these rates.

549. Sixteen money orders were issued in Victoria during 1879 to every 100 of the population; whereas in the previous year 60 money orders were issued to every 100 of the population in England and Wales, 41 to every 100 of the population in Scotland, and 20 to every 100 of the population in Ireland.

550. The value of stamps issued from the Post Office during 1879 amounted to close upon £300,000, of which nearly two-thirds was for postage, less than a fifth for fees, about a fourteenth for railway freight, and about a tenth for duties which were chargeable from the 18th December 1879 under the Stamp Duties Act (43 Vict. No. 645). The following are the amounts under each head:—

* Exclusive of money orders issued in the United Kingdom for payment abroad, which in 1878 numbered 150,210, of the value of £421,656.

† See paragraph 545 ante.

VALUE OF STAMPS ISSUED, 1879.

Description of Stamps.						Value of Stamps Issued during 1879.
						£
Postage stamps	...	...	...	...	...	188,702
Railway freight stamps	...	...	...	...	...	22,020
Fee stamps	...	...	...	...	...	55,214
Duty stamps—(a) Adhesive	...	...	...	...	...	21,251
„ (b) Impressed for—						
	Cheques and receipts	...	...	...	...	9,787
	Bills of exchange, &c.	...	...	...	...	92
	Transfers or freeholds	...	...	...	...	162
Total						£297,228

Electric telegraphs.

551. Telegraphic communication exists in Victoria between 257 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 1879 by 185 miles, and 332 miles of wire were added to that previously existing; but, notwithstanding this, a decrease occurred in the number of paid telegrams, and a corresponding diminution in the amount received. The number of stations, the length of lines and wire, and the amount of business done in the last two years are given in the following table:—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS, 1878 AND 1879.

Year.	Number of Stations.	Number of Miles of—		Amount Received.
		Line (poles).	Wire.	
1878	233	2,970	5,404	£60,288
1879	257	3,155	5,736	56,705
Increase	24	185	332	...

Year.	Number of Telegrams.			Amount Received.
	Paid.	Unpaid.	Total.	
1878	767,395	236,259	1,003,654	£60,288
1879	725,799	284,317	1,010,116	56,705
Increase	...	48,058	6,462	...
Decrease	41,596	...	...	£3,583

Telegrams between London and Melbourne.

552. The course of a telegram along the 13,695 miles of wire over which it travels between Melbourne and London is shown in the following table. It will be observed that the length of the portion in Australia is 2,704 miles, or about a fifth of the whole distance:—

**AUSTRALIAN AND EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS—COURSE BETWEEN
MELBOURNE AND LONDON.**

Points of Connection and Repetition.	Number of Miles of—		
	Cable.	Land Line.	Total.
Melbourne—Mount Gambier	...	300	300
Mount Gambier—Adelaide	...	270	270
Adelaide—Port Augusta	...	200	200
Port Augusta—Alice Springs	...	1,036	1,036
Alice Springs—Port Darwin	...	898	898
Port Darwin—Banjoewangie	1,150	...	1,150
Banjoewangie—Batavia	...	480	480
Batavia—Singapore	553	...	553
Singapore—Penang	399	...	399
Penang—Madras	1,280	...	1,280
Madras—Bombay	...	650	650
Bombay—Aden	1,662	...	1,662
Aden—Suez	1,346	...	1,346
Suez—Alexandria	...	224	224
Alexandria—Malta	828	...	828
Malta—Gibraltar	1,008	...	1,008
Gibraltar—Falmouth	1,061	...	1,061
Falmouth—London	...	350	350
Total	9,287	4,408	13,695

553. The electric telegraphs are incorporated with the Post Office, therefore the expenditure accounts of the two departments are combined. The revenue accounts are, however, kept separate. The following are the figures of revenue and expenditure in the last two years. A decrease will be observed in the revenue from telegraphs, but an increase in the postal revenue and total expenditure :—

Post Office
revenue and
expendi-
ture.

**POST AND TELEGRAPH REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
1878 AND 1879.**

Year.	Gross Revenue of the—			Gross Expenditure of the Post Office and Telegraphs.
	Post Office.	Electric Telegraphs.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£
1878	191,515	60,288	251,803	344,522
1879	197,675	56,705	254,380	351,854
Increase	6,160	...	2,577	7,332
Decrease	...	3,583	...	...

554. The cost of steam postal communication with Great Britain *via* Suez, San Francisco, and Torres Straits, which was set down at £33,931 in 1878, and £32,311 in 1879, is included in the expenditure of the Post and Telegraph Department.

Cost of
postage to
United
Kingdom.

Net cost
of mail
services.

555. As a set-off against the cost of steam postal communication with the United Kingdom in 1879, £15,261 was collected in Victoria for postages. The net cost to the colony in that year was thus £17,050, which was distributed as follows amongst the three mail services :—

				Net Cost.
Point de Galle Service	...	...	...	£12,656
San Francisco	„	...	...	3,881
Torres Straits	„	...	...	513
Total				£17,050

Excess of
expenditure
over
revenue.

556. The expenditure of the Post and Telegraph Department exceeded the revenue by £92,719, or 37 per cent., in 1878, and by £97,474, or 38 per cent., in 1879.

Telegraphs
in Austral-
asian colo-
nies.

557. The following table shows the number of miles of electric telegraph open in each of the Australasian colonies at the end of each of the six years ended with 1878 :—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Number of Miles of Telegraph Open.	
		Line.	Wire.
Victoria ...	1873	2,295	3,928
	1874	2,467	4,293
	1875	2,629	4,510
	1876	2,743	4,745
	1877	2,885	5,200
	1878	2,970	5,404
New South Wales*	1873	4,010	6,521
	1874	4,580	7,449
	1875	4,926	8,012
	1876	5,210	8,472
	1877	6,000	9,761
	1878	7,078	11,760
Queensland	1873	3,059	...
	1874	3,616	...
	1875	3,956	...
	1876	4,633	6,081
	1877	5,033	6,778
	1878	5,410	7,125
South Australia* ...	1873	3,060	3,807
	1874	3,144	3,900
	1875	3,147	3,904
	1876	3,470	4,305
	1877	4,061	5,153
	1878	4,217	5,686

* The miles of telegraph line in New South Wales in all the years except 1877 and 1878, and in South Australia in all the years prior to 1876, have been estimated from the miles of wire, which alone were returned.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Number of Miles of Telegraph Open.	
		Line.	Wire.
Western Australia * ...	1873	750	...
	1874	763	...
	1875	766	...
	1876	1,159	...
	1877	1,567	...
	1878	1,581	...
Tasmania ...	1873	291	...
	1874	291	...
	1875	396	468
	1876	635	763
	1877	754	976
	1878	825	1,043
New Zealand ...	1873	2,389	...
	1874	2,632	...
	1875	3,156	...
	1876	3,170	7,093
	1877	3,307	7,530
	1878	3,434	8,035

NOTE.—For number of miles of electric telegraph open in each colony at the end of 1879, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

558. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood at the end of 1878 in regard to the number of miles of electric telegraph line open in each. The order was the same as in the three previous years :—

Order of colonies in respect to length of telegraphs.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN RESPECT TO LENGTH OF TELEGRAPH LINE OPEN, 1878.

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

559. On the continent of Australia there were 22,448 miles, and on that continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, there were 26,745 miles of telegraph line open at the end of 1878. At the same date at least 31,556 miles of wire were in work on the Australian continent, and 40,634 on the continent with Tasmania and New Zealand added.

Length of telegraphs in Australia and Australasia.

560. The following are the lengths of electric telegraph lines and wire open in some of the principal European countries, according to

Telegraphs in European countries.

* No return of the length of telegraph wire open has been furnished by Western Australia.

the latest returns. The information has all been drawn from official sources, except in the case of the United Kingdom:—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Number of Miles Open of—	
		Line.	Wire.
The United Kingdom ...	1878	...	114,902*
Austro-Hungary ...	1876	29,743	84,111
Belgium ...	1877	3,213	14,015
Denmark †... †	1876	1,927	5,447
France † ... †	"	33,876	90,231
Germany ...	1877	27,243	97,828
Holland ...	"	2,185	8,000
Italy § ...	"	15,918	50,160
Russia ...	1876	56,571	112,650
Sweden and Norway ...	1877	9,843	21,108

Railways:
length,
gauge, &c.

561. Since the purchase by the Government of the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Company's lines on the 1st July 1878, all the railways in Victoria have belonged to the State. The number of miles open at the end of 1879 was $1,125\frac{1}{4}$; consisting of 951 miles of single, and $174\frac{1}{4}$ of double line. The following figures show the names, lengths, and cost of construction of the different lines, and the distance travelled during 1879:—

RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, AND DISTANCE TRAVELLED, 1879.

Names of Lines.	Length Open on 31st December.			Cost of Construction.		Distance Travelled in the Year.
	Single Lines.	Double Lines.	Total.	Total	Average per Mile.	
	Miles	Miles	Miles	£	£	Miles.
<i>Northern System.</i>						
Main Line, Melbourne to Sandhurst	...	$100\frac{3}{4}$	$100\frac{3}{4}$	5,111,253 ||	50,732	} 1,290,223
„ Sandhurst to Echuca	$55\frac{1}{4}$	...	$55\frac{1}{4}$	608,129	11,007
Castlemaine and Dunolly Line	$47\frac{1}{2}$	...	$47\frac{1}{2}$	285,765	6,016
Ballarat & Maryborough Line	$42\frac{1}{2}$	...	$42\frac{1}{2}$	253,454	5,964
Maryborough and Avoca Line	15	...	15	60,136	4,009	
Sandhurst and Inglewood Line	30	...	30	150,749	5,025	
Dunolly and St. Arnaud Line	33	...	33	148,528	4,501	
Total Northern System ...	$223\frac{1}{4}$	$100\frac{3}{4}$	324	6,618,014	20,426	

* Including 5,980 miles rented by private persons.

† Returns officially given in *lieues géographiques*—line 410, wire 1,159. A *lieue* has been assumed to be equal to 4·7 English miles.

‡ Returns officially given in *kilomètres*—line 54,550, wire 145,300. A *kilomètre* has been assumed to be equal to ·621 of an English mile.

§ One hundred and ten miles of submarine cable, the property of the State, have been included.

|| Including the Melbourne station, which cost £467,080.

RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, ETC.—*continued.*

Names of Lines.	Length open on 31st December.			Cost of Construction.		Distance Travelled in the Year. Miles.
	Single Lines.	Double Lines.	Total.	Total.	Average per Mile.	
	Miles	Miles	Miles	£	£	
<i>Western System.</i>						
Williamstown Line	6	6*	412,885†	68,814	} 1,189,693
Geelong Line (including line to wharf)	37¼	1¾	39*	1,053,846†	27,022	
Ballarat Line ...	...	53½	53½*	1,721,571	32,179
Ballarat and Ararat Line ...	57	...	57	311,254	5,461	
Ararat and Stawell Line ...	18¾	...	18¾	111,851	5,965	
Ararat and Hamilton Line ...	66½	...	66½	306,722	4,612	
Geelong and Colac Line (including Racecourse Branch)	52½	...	52½	325,166	6,194	
Portland and Hamilton Line (including line to Portland wharf)	54	...	54	267,645	4,956	
Stawell and Horsham Line	53½	...	53½	222,633	4,161	
Geelong and Queenscliff ...	20¾	...	20¾	99,228	4,782	
Warrenheip and Gordon's ...	13	...	13	75,634	5,818	
Total Western System ...	373¼	61¼	434½	4,908,435	11,297	
<i>North-Eastern System.</i>						
Essendon Line (including Racecourse Branch)	2¼	2½	4¾*	77,174	16,247	} 747,275
North-Eastern Line ...	182¼	...	182¼*	1,560,848	8,564	
Wangaratta & Beechworth Line	23	...	23	153,736	6,684	
Springs and Wahgunyah ...	14	...	14	64,160	4,583	
Total North-Eastern System	221½	2½	224	1,855,918	8,285	
<i>Eastern System.</i>						
Gippsland Line ...	118¼	...	118¼	715,225	6,048	} 235,431
South Yarra and Oakleigh ...	6¾	...	6¾	159,780	23,671	
Spencer and Flinders street Junction	¾	...	¾	1,182	1,576	
Total Eastern System ...	125¾	...	125¾	876,187	6,968	
Suburban Lines (late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Company's)	7¼	9¾	17§	1,167,820||	68,695	540,002
Grand Total ...	951	174¼	1125¼	15,426,374¶	13,709	4,002,624

* The lengths of the Williamstown and Essendon lines are given from the Footscray Junction and the Essendon Junction. These are points on the Main line distant from the Melbourne railway terminus 3¼ miles and 1½ miles respectively. The North-Eastern line starts from Essendon, and the Geelong line from a point on the Williamstown line called the Williamstown Junction; these are places distant from the same terminus 5 miles and 6¾ miles respectively. The length of the Ballarat line is given from West Geelong.

† Including the pier and breakwater, and western pier, which cost £156,572.

‡ Including the cost of the Geelong pier.

§ Consisting of the Melbourne and St. Kilda line, 3¾ miles; the Melbourne and Sandridge line, 2½ miles; the Melbourne and Windsor line, 3½ miles; the Windsor and Brighton line, 5¼ miles; and the Richmond and Hawthorn line, 2 miles.

|| This represents the cost to the Government, exclusive of the estimated value of rolling-stock.

¶ The total cost of the railways to the end of 1879, including preliminary surveys, sheds, workshops, machinery, charges on plant, rolling-stock, &c., was £19,059,836.

Railways in progress.

562. At the end of 1879 the following lines were in course of construction. The amount authorized for their construction was £395,376, but the sum expended up to that date had amounted to only £225,147. Their proposed total length is $74\frac{1}{2}$ miles, which, added to the length of the completed lines, makes a grand total of $1,199\frac{1}{2}$ miles :—

RAILWAYS IN PROGRESS, 1879.

Names of Systems and Lines.	Proposed Total Length.	Total Authorized Cost.	Amount Expended to 31st December 1879.
	Miles.	£	£
NORTHERN SYSTEM.			
Carlsruhe and Daylesford Line ...	$22\frac{1}{4}$	134,711	70,813
NORTH-EASTERN SYSTEM.			
Goulburn Valley Line ...	$45\frac{1}{4}$	226,290	153,939
Toolamba and Tatura ...	$6\frac{3}{4}$	34,375	395
Total North-Eastern System ...	52	260,665	154,334
Grand Total ...	$74\frac{1}{2}$	395,376	225,147

Rolling-stock.

563. The quantity and description of rolling-stock, and its total cost, were as follow at the end of the last two years. An increase will be observed under all the heads :—

ROLLING-STOCK, 1878 AND 1879.

Year.	Number of—						Total Cost of Rolling-stock.
	Locomotives.	First Class and Composite Carriages.	Second and Third Class Carriages.	Sheep and Cattle Trucks.	Goods Trucks, Waggon, &c.	Guard Vans and other Vehicles.	
1878 ...	170	220	122	322	2,480	174	£ 1,405,340
1879 ...	185	224	130	354	2,710	217	1,541,054
Increase ...	15	4	8	32	230	43	135,714

Passenger rates.

564. The passenger rates per mile were as follow during 1879. The rates were somewhat higher on country than on suburban lines :—

PASSENGER RATES (SINGLE) PER MILE, 1879.

First class, country lines ...	<i>d.</i> 2	Second class, country lines ...	<i>d.</i> $1\frac{1}{8}$
„ suburban lines ...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	„ suburban lines ...	$1\frac{1}{8}$

Miles open and travelled.

565. The following is a statement of the number of miles open and the number travelled, also of the passengers and goods carried during

1878 and 1879. 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.* A decrease will be observed in the quantity of goods carried, but a large increase in the other items:—

RAILWAYS.—MILES OPEN AND TRAVELLED, AND PASSENGERS AND GOODS CARRIED, 1878 AND 1879.

Year.		Extent Opened.	Distance Travelled.	Passengers.†	Goods.
		Miles.	Miles.	No.	Tons.
1878	...	1,052	3,271,007	8,004,646	1,188,835
1879	...	1,125	4,002,624	8,507,804	1,114,191
Increase	...	73	731,617	503,158	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	74,644

566. The following were the railway receipts and working expenses during 1878 and 1879. A considerable falling-off will be noticed in the receipts for passenger fares and freight, especially the latter, but a large increase in those under the head of sundries; the whole receipts, however, resulted in a net decrease of £8,051, whilst the working expenses on the contrary increased by £13,574, thus increasing the proportion of working expenses to receipts by over 1¼ per cent.:—

Receipts and working expenses.

RAILWAYS.—RECEIPTS AND WORKING EXPENSES, 1878 AND 1879.

Year.	Receipts.				Working Expenses.	Proportion of Working Expenses to Receipts.
	Passenger Fares.	Freight on Goods and Live Stock.	Sundries.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	
1878	547,495	751,440	92,766	1,391,701	729,043	52·38
1879	535,112	671,307	177,231	1,383,650	742,617	53·67
Increase	...	...	84,465	...	13,574	1·29
Decrease	12,383	80,133	...	8,051	...	...

567. The following table, taken from the Report of the Board of Land and Works for the year 1879, shows the average extent of Government

Earnings and expenses per mile.

* The Main, Castlemaine and Dunolly, Ballarat and Maryborough, Maryborough and Avoca, Sandhurst and Inglewood, Williamstown, Geelong, Ballarat, Ballarat and Ararat, Ararat and Stawell, Essendon, North-Eastern, Wangaratta and Beechworth, the Geelong and Colac, Ararat and Hamilton, Portland and Hamilton, the Oakleigh and Sale, the Dunolly and St. Arnaud lines were opened for traffic prior to the 31st December 1877. The following lines were also opened for traffic as follows:—The Springs and Wahgunyah line, 14 miles, on the 28th January; the last section of the Stawell and Horsham line from Murtoa to Horsham, 17½ miles, on the 5th February; South Yarra to Oakleigh, 6½ miles, on the 2nd April; the Geelong and Queenscliff line, 20½ miles, on the 21st May; the Warrenheip and Gordons, 13 miles, on the 7th May; and the Spencer and Flinders streets Junction, ¾ mile, on the 20th December.

† Each description of passenger, whether single, return, or periodical, is reckoned only once. In 1879, 44,631 passengers on the suburban lines had monthly tickets, 598 quarterly, 950 half-yearly, and 335 yearly tickets.

railways open, and the gross earnings and expenses, and the net profits per mile open in each of the last six years. It will be observed that, as the railways are extended, the net profits per mile gradually decrease; and that the net profits per mile in 1879 were less than half those in 1873-4, when the extent open amounted to only 38 per cent. of that open in 1879 :—

**EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF RAILWAYS PER MILE OPEN,*
1873-4 TO 1879.**

Year.	Average Number of Miles Open.	Gross Earnings per Mile.	Expenses per Mile.	Net Profits per Mile.
		£	£	£
1873-4	414	2,056	905	1,151
1874-5	541	1,701	890	811
1875-6	608	1,636	821	815
1877	787	1,443	753	690
1878	967	1,258	647	611
1879	1,091	1,120	587	533

Railways in
Austral-
asian colo-
nies.

568. 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.

Colony.	Year.	Miles of Railway Open on the 31st December.
Victoria	1873	458
	1874	605
	1875	617
	1876	719 $\frac{1}{4}$
	1877	950
	1878	1,052
New South Wales	1873	401
	1874	401 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1875	437
	1876	509
	1877	643
	1878	733 $\frac{1}{2}$
Queensland	1873	218
	1874	249
	1875	265
	1876	298
	1877	357
	1878	428

* Exclusive of the Suburban lines (late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Company's Railways).

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Miles of Railway Open on the 31st December.
South Australia ...	1873	202
	1874	234
	1875	274
	1876	328
	1877	328
	1878	454 $\frac{1}{4}$
Western Australia ...	1873	30
	1874	38
	1875	38
	1876	38
	1877	68
	1878	68
Tasmania ...	1873	45
	1874	45
	1875	150
	1876	172 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1877	172 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1878	172 $\frac{1}{2}$
New Zealand ...	1873	145
	1874	209
	1875	542
	1876	718
	1877	954
	1878	1,070

NOTE.—For miles of railway open in each colony at the end of 1879, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

569. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood in 1878 in regard to the lengths of their lines of railway. The lines of New Zealand extended over 18 more miles than those of Victoria, and therefore the former colony is placed at the head of the list. If, however, the length of double lines Victoria possesses should be taken into account, her position would be far before that of New Zealand, or of any other colony. The lines are exclusively single in almost all the colonies except Victoria :—

Order of colonies in respect to length of railways.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO LENGTH OF RAILWAYS.

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

570. The progress of railway extension on the continent of Australia, and on that continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, during the years 1873 to 1878, is shown in the following table. It will be observed that the length in Australia has more than doubled, and in Australasia increased more than two and a half times during the period :—

Railways in Australia and Australasia.

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA.

Year.	Miles of Railway Open on 31st December.	
	Continent of Australia.	Australia, with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1873	1,309	1,499
1874	1,527	1,781
1875	1,631	2,323
1876	1,892	2,783
1877	2,346	3,472
1878	2,736	3,978

Gauge of lines in Australasia.

571. All the Victorian lines are constructed upon a gauge of 5 feet 3 inches, which is also the national gauge in South Australia, but has not always been adhered to in that colony, as 183 out of 442 miles have been constructed upon a 3 feet 6 inches gauge. In New South Wales a 4 feet 8½ inches gauge has been adopted, but the private line of railway between Moama and Deniliquin, which is connected with the Victorian line from Sandhurst to Echuca, has been constructed upon a 5 feet 3 inches gauge. In Queensland all the railways have been constructed upon a gauge of 3 feet 6 inches. In Tasmania 45 miles of line have been constructed upon a gauge of 4 feet 6 inches, and the remainder upon a gauge of 3 feet 6 inches.

Railways in United Kingdom.

572. The following are the railway statistics of the United Kingdom for the year 1878, taken from the latest official documents. The length of lines open is somewhat less in Ireland, and somewhat greater in Scotland, than on the Australian continent. The working expenses amounted to 55 per cent. of the receipts, which is a higher proportion than that obtaining in Victoria*:

RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1878.

Country.	Miles of Railway Open on 31st December.	Paid-up Capital (Shares, Loans, &c.).	Number of Passengers (excluding Season Ticket Holders).	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.
		£		£	£
England and Wales	12,230	581,096,775	504,085,000	51,098,000	28,117,238
Scotland	2,845	87,189,068	43,160,000	6,618,000	3,576,000
Ireland	2,260	32,276,456	17,881,000	2,770,000	1,521,000
Total United Kingdom }	17,335	700,562,299	565,126,000	60,486,000	33,214,238

Railways in British possessions.

573. Imperial official statistics contain particulars respecting the railways in but few British possessions outside the Australasian colonies.

* See table following paragraph 566 ante.

The following are the latest particulars respecting the length of lines open in such possessions as the information is available for:—

RAILWAYS IN CERTAIN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1877.

	Miles of Railway Open.		Miles of Railway Open.
British India	... 8,215	Canada	... 5,846
Ceylon	... 109	Jamaica	... 25
Mauritius	... 66	Trinidad	... 16
Natal	... 5	British Guiana	... 21
Cape of Good Hope	... 404		

574. The above information is for 1877 in respect to all the places named except British India, where it is brought on to the end of 1878. In India, at that date, there were 6,044 miles of guaranteed, and 2,171 miles of State railways open, constructed at a total cost of £115,059,454. In 1878 the proportion of working expenses to receipts on the former was 47 per cent., and on the latter 78 per cent. Railways in India.

575. Taken in the aggregate, the railways in the Dominion of Canada extend over more than twice the length of all the lines upon the Australian continent, and the railways in British India extend over more than twice the length of all the lines in Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand. Railways in Australia, Canada, and India compared.

576. From the latest official statistics of the principal Foreign countries the following information respecting the railways in each country has been extracted. Germany and the United States are the only countries in the list which have a greater length open than the United Kingdom:— Railways in Foreign countries.

RAILWAYS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Miles of Railway Open.	Cost of Construction.	Receipts.	Expenses.
EUROPE.				
Austro-Hungary	... 10,725	£ 235,799,625	£ 19,232,984	£ 11,015,542
Belgium	... 2,369	53,632,148	5,173,121	3,215,504
Denmark	... 777	...	598,531	376,270
France	... 12,632	379,760,440*	34,705,576	16,964,160
German Empire	... 18,918	395,561,239	42,594,868	26,029,374
Holland	... 917	18,294,998	1,460,705	1,073,471
Italy	... 4,996	97,989,036†	6,176,776	4,116,760
Portugal	... 976	...	...	...
Russia	... 12,639	...	23,554,077	15,652,146
Spain	... 3,806	...	4,927,000	...
Sweden and Norway	... 3,359	22,514,140	1,897,569	1,261,510
Switzerland	... 1,568	30,270,000	2,333,000	1,392,000
AMERICA.				
Argentine Confederation	1,369	11,377,217	917,805	633,939
Chili	1,008	...	...	...
United States	79,208	870,833,000	98,541,000	62,916,000

NOTE.—The returns for Austro-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, France, Portugal, Russia, Spain, and the Argentine Confederation and Chili are for 1876; those for other countries for 1877.

* The returns for France are incomplete. The figures showing the cost of construction are for the year 1874.

† Including rolling-stock.

Wages.

577. The following table contains a statement of the average rates of wages paid in Melbourne in 1879 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennials. 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 IN MELBOURNE, 1869, 1874, AND 1879.

Description of Labor.	1869.	1874.	1879.
AGRICULTURAL LABOR.*			
Farm laborers ... per week, and found	12s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Ploughmen ... " "	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Reapers ... per acre, "	6s. to 10s.	12s. to 15s.	9s. to 10s.
Mowers ... " "	4s. to 8s.	3s. to 5s.	3s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.
Threshers... per bushel, "	3d. to 6d.	5d. to 7d.	5d. to 6d.
PASTORAL LABOR.*			
Shepherds ... per annum, with rations	£35 to £40	£30 to £50	£25 to £60
Stockkeepers ... " "	£40 to £50	£35 to £60	£40 to £75
Hutkeepers ... " "	£25 to £30	£25 to £30	£25 to £40
Generally-useful men on stations } per week, "	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	14s. to 20s.
Sheepwashers ... " "	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 25s.	15s. to 25s.
Shearers ... per 100 sheep sheared, "	10s. to 13s.	12s. to 15s.	8s. to 20s.
ARTISAN LABOR.			
Masons ... per day, without board	8s. to 10s.	11s.	10s.
Plasterers ... " "	8s. to 10s.	10s.	10s.
Bricklayers ... " "	8s. to 10s.	10s.	10s.
Carpenters ... " "	7s. to 10s.	10s. to 11s.	10s.
Blacksmiths ... " "	7s. to 9s.	10s. to 11s.	10s. to 13s.
SERVANTS—MALES AND MARRIED COUPLES.			
Married couples, } per annum, with board } without family } and lodging }	£40 to £70	£70 to £90	£70 to £90
Married couples, } " " } with family } " " }	£35 to £60	£40 to £50	£40 to £50
Men cooks, on } " " } farms and stations }	£40 to £60	£50 to £60	£50
Grooms ... " "	£30 to £40	£40 to £50	£30 to £40
Gardeners ... per week, "	20s. to 28s.	20s. to 25s.	15s. to 25s.
SERVANTS—FEMALES.			
Cooks ... } per annum, with board } and lodging }	£35 to £40	£40 to £60	£35 to £60
Laundresses ... " "	£30 to £40	£30 to £40	£30
General servants ... " "	£30 to £35	£30 to £35	£30 to £35
Housemaids ... " "	£30 to £35	£30 to £36	£25 to £35
Nursemaids ... " "	£20 to £25	£20 to £35	£20 to £25
MISCELLANEOUS LABOR.			
General laborers ... per day, without board	6s. to 7s.	6s. to 7s.	6s. to 7s.
Stonebreakers } per cubic yard, without } board }	1s. 10d. to 2s.	2s. to 3s. 6d.	1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.
Seamen ... per month, and found	£4 to £5	£5 to £6	£4 10s. to £6
Miners ... per week, without board	£1 16s. to £3	£2 to £2 10s.	£2 to £2 10s.

* See also paragraphs 757 and 758 post.

578. Prices in Melbourne were quoted as follow at the same three Prices. 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:—

PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1869, 1874, AND 1879.

Articles.	1869.	1874.	1879.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.*			
Wheat per bushel	4s. 9d. to 8s.	4s. 9d. to 7s. 3d.	4s. 8d. to 6s. 1d.
Barley "	4s. to 6s.	3s. to 7s.	1s. 9d. to 7s. 6d.
Oats "	3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.	2s. 9d. to 5s. 6d.	2s. 6d. to 4s. 1d.
Maize "	3s. 4d. to 5s. 1d.	3s. 4d. to 5s. 9d.	2s. 10d. to 3s. 10d.
Bran "	1s. 4d. to 2s.	1s. to 1s. 4½d.	1s. to 1s. 3d.
Hay per ton	£4 to £8 10s.	£4 to £6 5s.	£3 5s. to £6 15s.
Flour, first quality "	£11 to £18	£12 2s. 6d. to £15	£9 17s. 6d. to £12 15s.
Bread per 4lb. loaf	6d. to 9d.	6d. to 8d.	6d. to 7d.
GRAZING PRODUCE.			
Horses—			
Draught... .. each	£10 to £50	£12 to £36	£22 to £43
Saddle and harness .. "	£9 to £20	£5 to £40	£8 to £52 10s.
Cattle—			
Fat each	£3 to £14 5s.	£5 10s. to £13 10s.	£4 10s. to £11 10s.
Milch cows "	£5 to £10	£5 10s. to £10 10s.	£5 to £8 15s.
Sheep, fat "	2s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.	5s. to 20s.	4s. to 19s.
Lambs, fat "	2s. to 10s.	4s. 6d. to 11s.	3s. 6d. to 12s.
Butchers' meat—			
Beef, retail per lb.	3d. to 7d.	4d. to 9d.	2d. to 7d.
Mutton, "	1½d. to 5d.	2½d. to 6½d.	1½d. to 4d.
Veal, "	6d.	5d. to 6d.	5d.
Pork, "	8d.	7d. to 10d.	6d. to 8d.
Lamb, per quarter	2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.	2s. to 3s.	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
DAIRY PRODUCE.			
Butter—			
Colonial, retail per lb.	11d. to 2s. 2d.	1s. to 1s. 8d.	8d. to 2s. 2d.
Cheese—			
Colonial, retail "	6d. to 1s. 4d.	9d. to 1s. 6d.	6d. to 1s.
Imported, wholesale .. "	1s. to 1s. 3d.	1s. to 1s. 3d.	1s. to 1s. 3d.
Milk per quart	6d.	6d.	4d. to 6d.
FARM-YARD PRODUCE.			
Geese per couple	7s. to 14s.	7s. to 12s.	7s. to 10s.
Ducks "	4s. to 7s.	5s. to 7s.	4s. 6d. to 7s.
Fowls "	4s. to 6s.	4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.	4s. to 6s. 6d.
Rabbits "	1s. 6d. to 4s.	2s. to 4s.	6d. to 3s.
Pigeons "	2s. to 3s.	2s. to 3s.	1s. to 3s. 4d.
Turkeys each	6s. to 12s. 6d.	7s. to 14s.	6s. to 15s.
Sucking pigs "	4s. to 16s.	10s. to 12s.	10s. to 14s.
Bacon per lb.	10d. to 1s. 2d.	1s. to 1s. 2d.	8½d. to 10d.
Ham "	1s. to 1s. 4d.	1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.	11½d. to 1s. 4d.
Eggs per doz.	1s. to 2s. 2d.	10d. to 2s. 8d.	1s. 8d. to 2s. 6d.

* See also paragraph 751 post.

PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1869, 1874, AND 1879—continued.

Articles.	1869.	1874.	1879.
GARDEN PRODUCE.			
Potatoes—			
Wholesale ... per ton	£3 to £7	£4 to £4 10s.	£2 10s. to £6
Retail ... per lb.	$\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 1d.	$\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 1d.	$\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 1d.
Onions, dried ... per cwt.	4s. 6d. to 16s.	9s. to 20s.	5s. to 14s.
Carrots ... per dozen bunches	6d. to 1s. 6d.	6d. to 1s.	6d. to 1s.
Turnips ...	9d. to 2s. 6d.	6d. to 2s.	6d. to 1s.
Radishes ...	4d. to 8d.	4d. to 6d.	6d.
Cabbages ... per doz.	6d. to 10s.	9d. to 10s.	9d. to 6s.
Cauliflowers ...	9d. to 4s.	2s. 6d. to 8s.	9d. to 6s.
Lettuces ...	3d. to 1s. 6d.	2d. to 2s.	6d. to 2s.
Green pease ... per lb.	1d. to 4d.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4d.	1d. to 5d.
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.			
Tea (duty paid) ... per lb.	£1 10s. to £13 ⁷ / ₈ est.	7d. to 3s.	7d. to 2s. 6d.
Coffee (in bond) ...	6d. to 10d.	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	10d. to 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Sugar (duty paid) ... per ton	£25 to £53	£25 to £52	£27 to £48
Rice ...	£18 to £23	£16 10s. to £25	£19 to £30
Tobacco (in bond) ... per lb.	6d. to 1s. 7d.	8d. to 1s 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2s.
Soap—Colonial ... per ton	£29	£21 to £29	£20 to £30
Candles—			
Tallow ... per lb.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.
Sperm, Stearine, Paraffine, &c. ...	9d. to 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	10d. to 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 3d.
Salt ... per ton	£4 to £5 10s.	£4 10s. to £6 10s.	£4 to £5 5s.
Coals ...	21s. to 21s. 6d.	35s. to 37s. 6d.	28s. to 34s.
Firewood ...	8s. to 12s.	12s. 6d. to 14s.	9s. to 12s.
WINES, SPIRITS, ETC.			
Ale (duty paid) ... per hhd.	£4 15s. to £8 10s.	£7 to £9 5s.	£7 to £9
" " ... per doz.	7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.	8s. to 12s. 6d.	6s. 6d. to 11s.
Porter " ... per hhd.	£3 10s. to £6 17s.	£5 5s. to £7 10s.	£7 5s. to £7 10s.
" " ... per doz.	7s. to 10s.	8s. 6d. to 13s. 3d.	6s. 6d. to 10s. 3d.
Brandy (in bond) ... per gall.	5s. 6d. to 8s.	5s. to 10s. 6d.	5s. 3d. to 9s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Rum ...	3s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4s. 6d.	3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d.	2s. 9d. to 4s.
Whiskey " ...	4s. to 6s. 6d.	5s. to 6s. 6d.	4s. 3d. to 7s. 6d.
Hollands " ...	3s. to 4s. 9d.	3s. 1d. to 4s.	2s. 9d. to 4s.
Port wine " ... per pipe	£20 to £100	£20 to £100	£21 to £120
Sherry " ... per butt	£20 to £120	£20 to £120	£20 to £135
" (duty paid) ... per doz.	20s. to 80s.	20s. to 85s.	40s. to 110s.
Claret ...	11s. 6d. to 100s.	11s. 6d. to 100s.	13s. to 85s.
Champagne ...	30s. to 75s.	30s. to 95s.	30s. to 85s.

Price of gold.

579. The price of gold in 1879 ranged from £2 10s. to £4 3s. per oz. Its purity, and consequently its value, varies in different districts. In the last quarter of 1879 the lowest price quoted (£2 10s. per oz.) was in the Beechworth district, but some gold in the same district was stated to have realized as much as £4 2s. 6d. per oz. The highest average was in the Castlemaine district, in which the prices ranged from £3 17s. to £4 3s., and the next highest in the Ballarat district, where the prices ranged from £3 16s. 6d. to £4 3s.

580. The returns of live stock imported overland made by the inspectors of stock always differ more or less from those of the officers of the Customs. In 1879 the former showed larger numbers as regards horses and cattle, but slightly smaller numbers as regards sheep, than the latter. The following are the imports of these descriptions of stock, according to the returns of both authorities:—

IMPORTS OF LIVE STOCK OVERLAND, 1879.

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.
According to returns of the stock inspectors	5,364 ...	65,988 ...	845,026
„ „ Customs	2,565 ...	63,640 ...	845,482

581. According to the returns of the stock inspectors, the pigs imported overland in 1879 numbered 160. According to the Customs returns, the total number of pigs imported in the same year numbered 6,101, but it is not stated how many were imported by land and how many by sea.

582. According to the Customs returns, the value of live stock (exclusive of pigs) imported overland in 1878 was £549,563, and in 1879, £761,185.

PART VI.—LAW, CRIME, ETC.

583. 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.

584. 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.

585. The assurance and indemnity fund established under the Transfer of Land Statute to secure the Government against possible losses is formed chiefly by the payment of an amount equal to one halfpenny in the pound of the value of all lands which become subject to its operation. The balance to the credit of this fund at the end of 1879 was £57,141, of which £47,156 had been invested in Government stock. Three claims upon the fund have been substantiated since its first formation, and £718 Os. 4d. has been paid to claimants.

Transactions under the Land Statute, 1878 and 1879.

586. The following is a statement of the transactions which took place under the Transfer of Land Statute in 1878 and 1879. A decrease will be observed in the number of applications to bring land under the Statute, which was less by 113, in the value of land included in applications, which was less by over £180,000, and in the certificates of title issued, which were fewer by 229 than in 1878 ; but an increase in most of the other items :—

TRANSFER OF LAND STATUTE, 1878 AND 1879.

			1878.	1879.
Applications to bring land under the Act	... number		1,075	962
Extent of land included	... acres		31,686	29,737
Value of land included	... £		986,133	804,299
Certificates of title issued	... number		10,347	10,118
Transfers, mortgages, leases, releases, surrenders, &c.	..		17,661	18,008
Registering proprietors	... ..		63	99
Other transactions*	... ..		16,883	20,477
Forms sold	... ..		347	295
Fees received	... ..		25,573	26,855

Proportion of land under the Statute.

587. The total quantity of land under the Transfer of Land Statute at the end of 1879 was 7,557,715 acres, the declared value of which, at the time it was placed under the Act, was £19,090,842. The land granted and sold up to the end of 1879 was 11,742,328 acres. It therefore follows that at that period 64 per cent. of the alienated land in the colony was subject to the provisions of this Statute.

Transactions in Equity.

588. The transactions in Equity during 1878 and 1879 were as follow. The business was not heavy in either year :—

TRANSACTIONS IN EQUITY, 1878 AND 1879.

		1878.	1879.
Suits by bill	... number	84	91
Petitions filed	..	4	12
Commissions issued	..	11	7
Decrees issued	..	51	48
Orders issued	..	166	124
Reports issued	..	30	56
Writs of injunction issued	..	8	7
Conveyances settled by Master	..	1	—
Leases settled by Master	..	1	—
Recognizances entered into	..	1	—
Rolls filed	..	32	43

Probates and letters of administration.

589. The probates and letters of administration issued in 1879 were slightly more numerous than those in 1878, but the value of property bequeathed was less by over a quarter of a million sterling. The average value of each estate in 1878 was £2,177, and in 1879 £1,925 :—

* Not including copies of documents supplied.

PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, 1878 AND 1879.

Year.	Probates.		Letters of Administration.*		Both.	
	Number.	Property sworn under—	Number.	Property sworn under—	Number.	Property sworn under—
1878 ...	762	£ 2,393,659	579	£ 525,556	1,341	£ 2,919,215
1879 ...	717	2,130,313	668	536,120	1,385	2,666,433
Increase	...	...	89	10,564	44	...
Decrease	45	263,346	...	...	...	252,782

590. During the fifteen years ended with 1879 the value of the property respecting which probates and letters of administration were issued amounted to over twenty-six and a half millions sterling (£26,572,069). Value of property bequeathed.

591. According to the present law † duties are levied in Victoria on the net value of real and personal estates of deceased persons within the colony upon the following scale ; half duty only being paid by widows, children, or grandchildren, on estates of a value not exceeding £20,000 :— Scale of probate, &c., duties.

SCALE OF DUTIES ON ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

Estates of less than	£1,000 in value	...	1 per cent.
”	£1,000 to £5,000	”	2 ”
”	£5,000 to £10,000	”	3 ”
”	£10,000 to £20,000	”	4 ”
”	£20,000 to £30,000	”	5 ”
”	£30,000 to £40,000	”	6 ”
”	£40,000 to £60,000	”	7 ”
”	£60,000 to £80,000	”	8 ”
”	£80,000 to £100,000	”	9 ”
”	£100,000 and upwards	”	10 ”

592. The amounts realized by the State from duties on estates of deceased persons fluctuate greatly. During the nine years ended with 1879 they were as follow :— Amount of probate, &c., duties.

DUTIES ON ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS, 1871 TO 1879.

1871	...	£ 17,069	1876	...	£ 33,638
1872	...	37,643	1877	...	82,201
1873	...	39,026	1878	...	45,470
1874	...	67,998	1879	...	47,607
1875	...	50,057			

593. The following business was done under the head of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in 1878 and 1879. It will be observed that in 1879 the petitions for dissolution of marriage were fewer by 7, but those for judicial separation were more numerous by 9, than in the previous year ; that the decrees for dissolution of marriage decreased from 8 to 3 ; and that only 1 decree for judicial separation took place in each year :— Divorce and matrimonial.

* Including those granted to the Curator of Intestate Estates.
 † The Acts relating to estates of deceased persons are 34 Vict. No. 388, 35 Vict. No. 403, 36 Vict. No. 427, and 39 Vict. No. 523.

DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL, 1878 AND 1879.

	1878.	1879.
Petitions for dissolution of marriage number	17	10
„ judicial separation „	5	14
„ alimony „	11	9
Decrees dismissing petitions „	1	1
„ for dissolution of marriage „	8	3
„ for judicial separation „	1	1
„ for alimony „	7	4

Divorces in
eighteen
years.

594. Since the Act 25 Vict. No. 125, which first conferred upon the Supreme Court of Victoria jurisdiction in matters matrimonial, came into operation in 1861, 123 decrees for dissolution of marriage and 35 decrees for judicial separation have been made.

Fees in
Equity, &c.

595. The fees in Equity amounted in the aggregate to £1,047 in 1878, and to £1,063 in 1879; those on Probates amounted to £1,134 in 1878, and to £1,104 in 1879; those in Divorce amounted to £144 in 1878, and to £100 in 1879.

Collections
in Lunacy.

596. The moneys collected in the department of the Master-in-Lunacy decreased from £14,350 in 1878 to £10,505 in 1879.

Insolvencies.

597. In the twelve years ended with 1879, nearly ten thousand insolvencies took place in Victoria, with liabilities amounting to 7½ millions sterling, as against which assets were declared amounting to about 4 millions sterling. The following is a statement of the number of insolvencies in each year, also of the declared liabilities and assets of the estates, and of the amounts by which the latter were exceeded by the former :—

INSOLVENCIES, 1868 TO 1879.

Year.	Number of Insolvencies.	As shown by the Insolvents' Schedules.		
		Liabilities.	Assets.	Deficiency.
		£	£	£
1868	863	617,764	167,226	450,538
1869	818	653,614	194,251	459,363
1870	996	479,491	150,170	329,321
1871	631	444,117	217,841	226,276
1872	804	696,868	222,770	474,098
1873	672	330,337	188,351	141,986
1874	776	543,157	269,130	274,027
1875	773	641,390	389,330	252,060
1876	712	551,814	280,962	270,852
1877	715	462,651	272,720	189,931
1878	781	677,364	408,677	268,687
1879	1,007	1,655,485	1,204,051	451,434
Total	9,548	7,754,052	3,965,479	3,788,573

Insolvencies,
1879 and
previous
years.

598. It will be observed that in 1879 the insolvencies were more numerous than in any of the other years shown, and the liabilities were more than twice as great as in any other year. The deficiency shown was, however, slightly exceeded in 1872 and 1879, and nearly equalled in 1868,

599. The proportion of the assets to the liabilities, as shown by the insolvents' schedules, fluctuates considerably from year to year. In the year under review, the former amounted to 70 per cent. of the latter, in 1878 to 60 per cent., in 1877 to 59 per cent., in 1876 to 51 per cent., and in 1875 to 61 per cent. In the whole period of twelve years, the declared assets were in the proportion of about 51 per cent. to the declared liabilities.

Proportion of liabilities to assets.

600. The intestate estates respecting which administration was granted to the Curator in 1878 numbered 256; those in 1879 numbered 219. The estimated value of such estates amounted to £36,987 in the former, and to £46,227 in the latter year.* The sums received by the Curator on these estates and on others remaining from former years were £38,020 in 1878, and £43,414 in 1879. In the eleven years ended with 1879 the number of intestate estates dealt with was 2,428, and their estimated value £395,977. The amount received by the Curator in respect to these estates during the eleven years was £366,967.

Intestate estates.

601. The number of offences reported to the police or magistrates during 1878 and 1879 is given in the following table; those offences being distinguished:—1. In respect to which persons were brought before magistrates on summons, but were never in custody. 2. In respect to which arrests were made by the police. 3. In respect to which no person had been arrested or brought before magistrates† up to the end of the month of March of the year following that in which the offence was reported. A slight increase will be observed under the first head, but a decrease under the other two heads; the total number of offences being 2 per cent. less in 1879 than in 1878:—

Offences reported.

OFFENCES, 1878 AND 1879.

Offences in respect to which—	1878.	1879.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Persons were brought before magistrates on summons	19,198	19,311	113	...
2. „ „ apprehended by the police	25,544	24,625	...	919
3. The offenders were still at large ‡ ...	4,892	4,630	...	262
Total	49,634	48,566	...	1,068

602. More than a third of the total number of offences in 1879 and 1878 consisted of those in respect to which persons were brought before magistrates on summons but were not taken into custody. These must

Summons cases.

* These numbers and values are included in those given in the table following paragraph 589 ante.

† It does not follow that in the remaining instances the offender escaped altogether. He may have been arrested after the date at which the returns were made up, or, on other charges, even prior to that period.

‡ 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.

obviously be of a lighter character than those for which arrests are made, and therefore do not demand lengthened consideration. The offences in this category classed as against the person are principally assault cases resulting from petty quarrels; those against property are chiefly cases of wilful damage to or illegal detention of property; and the remainder consist for the most part of breaches of the Education Act, the clause in the Public Works Statute relating to railways and water supply, the Local Government Act or municipal bye-laws, the Masters and Servants or Wines and Spirits Statute, &c. The following are the particulars given respecting those which were dealt with in 1878 and 1879:—

OFFENCES DEALT WITH BY SUMMONS,* 1878 AND 1879.

				1878.	1879.	Increase.	Decrease.
Offences against the person	...	...		2,631	2,298	...	333
" " property	...	...		652	703	51	...
Other offences	...	...		15,915	16,310	395	...
Total				19,198	19,311	113 †	...
Cases dismissed by magistrates	...	...		7,184	7,815	631	...
Offender summarily convicted or held to bail				12,014	11,496	...	518

Charges
counted as
persons.

603. Very full details are given of the offences which gave occasion for the apprehensions made by the police; but, in making up the returns, 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, † and this, except where the contrary is stated, must be borne in mind by those consulting the following paragraphs and tables.

Arrests, 1869,
1874, and
1879.

604. The persons § who were taken in charge by the Victorian police in 1879, and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquenniads, were as follow:—

PERSONS § ARRESTED, 1869, 1874, AND 1879. ||

				1869.	1874.	1879.
Taken into custody	...	...		24,770	23,856	24,625
Discharged by magistrates...	...	...		7,730	6,929	7,227
Summarily convicted or held to bail				16,198	16,233	16,770
Committed for trial	...	...		842	694	628

* This table does not embrace cases in which the offender was sentenced to imprisonment or was committed for trial. Although he might in the first instance have appeared before the magistrates on summons, such disposal would place him in custody of the police and he would be included in subsequent tables.

† Net figures.

‡ An attempt has been made to show the distinct individuals arrested in one year. See paragraphs 624 to 628 *post*.

§ See last paragraph.

|| 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*.

605. It will be observed that most arrests were made at the first period and fewest at the middle period, the last period occupying, in this respect, a place between the two others. In proportion to the number of persons in the colony, however, arrests at the last period were even less numerous than at the middle period, and much less so than at the first period. The estimated average population in 1869 was 696,942 ; in 1874, 798,688 ; and in 1879, 888,500. The arrests were therefore in the proportion of 1 to every 28 persons living at the first period, and of 1 to every 33 persons living at the second period, and of 1 to every 36 persons living at the third period.

Arrests, proportion to population.

606. The persons summarily convicted, held to bail, or committed for trial, were, to the whole number arrested, in the proportion of 69 per cent. at the first period, and of 71 per cent. at the second and third periods.

Proportion of times charge was sustained.

607. 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 29 arrests at the first period, of 1 to every 34 arrests at the middle period, and of 1 to every 39 arrests at the third period.

Diminution of serious offences.

608. The sexes of the persons arrested, and of such of them as 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, 1869, 1874, AND 1879.

	1869.		1874.		1879.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Taken into custody ...	19,827	4,943	19,049	4,807	19,162	5,463
Discharged by magistrates ...	6,167	1,563	5,452	1,477	5,521	1,706
Summarily convicted or held to bail	12,904	3,294	12,978	3,255	13,061	3,709
Committed for trial ...	756	86	619	75	580	48

609. 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 $68\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. and $68\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in 1869; of $71\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. and $69\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in 1874; and of 71 per cent. and $68\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in 1879.

Cases in which charge was sustained.

610. 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 under all the heads except that of the committed for trial was greater at the last period than at

Relative proportions of the sexes.

* See paragraph 603 ante.

either of the former periods ; but that in no instance 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 81, and at the second and third periods of 84 to every 100 males :—

**MALES AND FEMALES.—RELATIVE PROPORTIONS ARRESTED,
1869, 1874, AND 1879.**

	Number of Females to 100 Males.		
	1869.	1874.	1879.
Taken into custody	24·93	25·24	28·51
Discharged by magistrates	25·34	27·09	30·90
Summarily convicted or held to bail	25·53	25·08	28·40
Committed for trial	11·38	12·12	8·28

Causes of
arrest.

611. A condensed statement of the offences for which arrests were made in the same three years, together with the numbers arrested for each offence, will be found in the following table :—

CAUSES OF ARREST, 1869, 1874, AND 1879.

Offence.	1869.	1874.	1879.
Murder and attempt at murder	31	10	15
Manslaughter	36	28	14
Shooting at or wounding with intent to do bodily harm	46	73	46
Assaults	1,557	1,653	1,682
Rape and indecent assaults on females	58	49	60
Unnatural offence, and assaults with intent to commit	22	11	8
Other offences against the person	102	108	140
Robbery with violence, burglary, &c.	215	177	203
Horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, &c.	174	189	154
Other offences against property	3,936	3,372	3,508
Forgery and offences against the currency	105	91	100
Drunkenness	10,647	10,981	10,859
Other offences against good order	5,676	5,058	6,043
Offences relating to carrying out laws	625	473	393
Smuggling and other offences against the revenue	90	73	85
Offences against public welfare	1,450	1,510	1,315
Total	24,770	23,856	24,625

Offences at
last period.

612. Arrests for manslaughter, for unnatural offences, for horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, for offences relating to carrying out laws, and for offences against public welfare, were less numerous at the last period than at either the second or the first. Apprehensions for assaults, for rape and indecent assaults on females, for miscellaneous offences against the person, and for miscellaneous offences against good order, were more numerous at the last period than at either of the other periods.

613. Arrests for drunkenness in 1879 were more numerous than in 1869, but slightly less so than in 1874. For several years prior to 1877, drunkenness, as shown by the arrests, was increasing from year to year, but since then, judged by the same standard, it has been steadily declining; thus, in the six years ended with 1879, these arrests numbered 10,981, 11,541, 11,624, 12,447, 11,825, and 10,859. Drunkenness is still, however, quite common enough to show that vigorous effort on the part of those who are seeking to suppress or mitigate the evil is not uncalled for, especially when it is remembered that large as is the number of persons taken into custody each year for this offence, arrests therefor are very seldom made unless it is accompanied with disorderly conduct. In many cases, no doubt, the same individual was arrested over and over again; but, supposing each arrest had represented a distinct individual, there would have been taken into custody for drunkenness—

In 1874,	one person in every	73	living in	Victoria.
„ 1875,	„	71	„	„
„ 1876,	„	72	„	„
„ 1877,	„	68	„	„
„ 1878,	„	73	„	„
„ 1879,	„	82	„	„

614. The ages of those taken into custody in 1879, and the degree of instruction possessed by them, are shown in the following table:—

Age and education of arrested persons.

DEGREE OF INSTRUCTION AND AGE OF PERSONS* ARRESTED, 1879.

Ages.	Superior Instruction.	Read and Write well.	Read only, or Read and Write imperfectly.	Unable to Read.	Total.
Under 10 years	...	1	73	370	444
10 to 15	...	45	568	151	764
15 to 20	4	569	1,358	233	2,164
20 to 25	28	1,130	1,678	392	3,228
25 to 30	30	772	1,533	406	2,741
30 to 40	68	1,321	3,214	905	5,508
40 to 50	52	1,109	3,080	1,026	5,267
50 to 60	39	591	1,743	570	2,943
60 years and upwards	17	274	847	402	1,540
Unknown	1	9	12	4	26
Total	239	5,821	14,106	4,459	24,625

615. 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 1879, according to the table, was 1,208, and of these not one was possessed of superior instruction; only 46, or about a twenty-sixth, could read and write well; and 521, or 43 per cent., were unable to read. The number of children under 15 committed for trial was 6; all of whom were able to read only.

Education of children arrested.

* See paragraph 603 ante, also table following paragraph 624 post.

Education of
adults.

616. Those over 15 years arrested numbered 23,417, and of these, 6,014, or over a fourth (including those possessed of superior instruction), could read and write well, and 3,938, or nearly a sixth, could not read. Those over 15 years of age committed for trial numbered 622, of whom 204, or about a third, could read and write well, or were possessed of superior instruction, and 79, or an eighth, 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 not nearly so well educated as 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 reli-
gions of
criminals.

617. The following table shows the birthplaces and religions of the persons taken into custody and of those committed for trial in 1879, also the ratio of those of each country and sect to the estimated numbers of the same country and sect in the mean population, calculated, except in the case of the Australian-born,* according to the proportions which prevailed at the last census :—

**BIRTHPLACES AND RELIGIONS OF PERSONS † ARRESTED AND
COMMITTED FOR TRIAL, 1879.**

Birthplace and Religion.	Persons Arrested.		Persons Committed for Trial.	
	Number.	Proportion per 1,000 of the estimated Population. ‡	Number.	Proportion per 10,000 of the estimated Population. ‡
BIRTHPLACE.				
Victoria	5,450§	11·18	181	3·70
Other Australian colonies ...	1,133	26·72	45	10·61
England and Wales	6,653	40·23	183	11·06
Scotland	2,166	39·91	29	5·34
Ireland	7,754	80·30	108	11·18
China	224	12·64	8	4·51
Other countries	1,245	...	74	...
Total	24,625	27·72	628	7·07
RELIGION.				
Protestants	13,331	20·76	364	5·67
Roman Catholics	10,813	51·05	235	11·09
Jews	66	14·90	5	11·29
Pagans	220	10·10	8	3·67
Others	195	...	16	...

* See paragraph 54 *ante*.

† See paragraph 603 *ante*, also table following paragraph 624 *post*.

‡ The estimated population of each birthplace and religion with which these calculations have been made will be found in the tables following paragraphs 54 and 56 *ante*.

§ Including 60 Aborigines.

618. 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. With the increasing ages of the Victorian-born population, however, the number arrested is increasing. In 1871 only 2,123 persons of Victorian birth were taken into custody, whereas in the year under review the number had risen to 5,450. The country which supplies the largest number of arrested persons is generally Ireland. In 1879, those arrested of this nationality exceeded the English and Welsh arrested by 1,100, and this although natives of England and Wales in the population outnumbered the Irish by nearly 70,000. 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 number of the former committed for trial was, in proportion to population, only slightly larger than that of the latter. Proportionately to the numbers in the population, the Scotch arrested were slightly below the English, whilst those committed for trial were much below any others except Victorians and Chinese; the Chinese arrested and committed for trial were below persons of any nationality except Victorians. Arrests of natives of other Australasian colonies were, in proportion to their supposed numbers, the least numerous after those of Chinese and Victorians, but their commitments were more numerous than those of persons of any nationality except the English and Irish.

Relative numbers of each birth-place.

619. In proportion to their numbers in the community, the Roman Catholics supplied more than twice as many arrested persons as the Protestants, more than three times as many as the Jews, and more than five times as many as the Pagans. In view of a similar proportion, fewer Protestants were committed for trial than were members of any other sects distinguished except Pagans. Five Jews were committed for trial during the year, which, as the number of this sect in the population is but small, renders the proportion of committals of Jews as great as that of the Roman Catholics, and about twice as high as that of Protestants. A statement of the offences which formed the grounds for arrest will be found in the next table but one.

Relative numbers of each religion.

620. It is generally assumed that nearly every person sent to trial is guilty of the offence for which he was committed, and although he may subsequently be acquitted, the probability is that a conviction would have been obtained if sufficient evidence had been available. On the other

Religions of persons convicted and sentenced.

hand, it is maintained by some that many of those discharged had been unjustly apprehended, and should not be classed as criminals. If the latter assumption be correct, it would appear by the following table—which shows the number of the various religions committed for trial and the number convicted during 1879, together with the percentage of convictions obtained—that a greater proportion of Protestants were unjustly committed than of Roman Catholics, that more of the latter were unjustly committed than Jews, but that Pagans and persons of other beliefs than those named were the most wrongly accused of all :—

RELIGIONS OF PERSONS CONVICTED AND SENTENCED, 1879.

Religions.	Committed for Trial, 1879.	Convicted and Sentenced.	
		Total Number.	Percentage of Committals.
Protestants	320	182	57·00
Roman Catholics	217	156	72·00
Jews	5	4	80·00
Pagans	8	3	37·00
Others	16	8	50·00
Total	566*	353	62·00

Causes of
arrest and
religions,
1879.

621. The following table shows the religions of the persons taken into custody in connection with their offences. It will be observed that 8 Protestants and 6 Roman Catholics were arrested for murder and attempts at murder; 30 Protestants, 26 Roman Catholics, and 3 Pagans were arrested for manslaughter, shooting, or serious wounding; 35 Protestants, 27 Roman Catholics, and 3 Pagans were arrested for sexual offences against females or males. About 5,800 Protestants, 5,000 Roman Catholics, 13 Jews, but only 6 Pagans, were arrested for drunkenness. No Jew was arrested during the year for murder, manslaughter, or seriously wounding. It will also be noticed that 20,500 out of the 24,600 arrests were for drunkenness and other offences against good order, and for minor offences against property :—

* Exclusive of 62 who were awaiting trial at the end of the year.

CAUSES OF ARREST, AND RELIGIONS, 1879.

Offences.	Religions.					Total.
	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Pagans.	Others.	
Murder and attempts at murder	8	6	...	1	...	15
Manslaughter	5	8	...	1	...	14
Shooting at or wounding with intent to do bodily harm	25	18	...	2	1	46
Assaults	510	487	3	14	8	1,022
Rape and indecent assaults on females	34	23	...	1	2	60
Unnatural offence, and assaults with intent to commit	1	4	...	2	1	8
Other offences against the person	406	378	2	5	9	800
Robbery with violence, burglary, &c.	101	91	7	2	2	203
Horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, &c.	87	63	2	...	2	154
Other offences against property	1,999	1,410	12	63	24	3,508
Forgery and offences against the currency	78	22	...	...	...	100
Drunkenness	5,814	4,952	13	6	74	10,859
Other offences against good order	3,229	2,680	19	73	42	6,043
Offences relating to carrying out laws	242	138	4	6	3	393
Smuggling and other offences against the revenue	50	22	2	7	4	85
Offences against public welfare	742	511	2	37	23	1,315
Total	13,331	10,813	66	220	195	24,625

622. Arrests for drunkenness and other offences against good order were in the proportion of 68 per cent. of the total arrests of Protestants, of 71 per cent. of those of Roman Catholics, of 49 per cent. of those of Jews, of 36 per cent. of those of Pagans, and of 59 per cent. of those of persons of other beliefs. In the case of Protestants and Roman Catholics, the results differ but little from those in the previous two years. Religions of drunkards.

623. The next table shows the occupations of the males and females taken into custody in 1879. It will be observed that, of the males, more laborers were arrested than persons of any other calling, also that artisans and mechanics, sailors, tailors, bootmakers, &c., and miners were frequently arrested; but that only 5 males were set down as belonging to the criminal or pauper classes. Of females, about a third are contained in the criminal or pauper group; these were all public prostitutes. More than half the arrested females were of no specified occupation. Of females returned as following regular occupations, more than three-fourths were domestic servants, and the bulk of the remainder were dressmakers, tailoresses, &c.:— Occupations of persons arrested.

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES ARRESTED, 1879.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.
Local government officer	5	...
Others ministering to government, defence, or protection	16	...
Medical men, dentists, druggists, nurses	66	4
Lawyers, law-court officers	28	...
Teachers, governesses, &c.	55	2
Architects, civil engineers, surveyors	26	...
Actors, vocalists, musicians, &c.	32	2
Authors, editors, reporters	13	...
Artists, sculptors	7	...
Photographers	6	...
Merchants, shopkeepers, dealers	606	20
Bank officials	11	...
Accountants, agents, brokers, collectors	65	...
Commercial clerks	354	...
Others assisting in the exchange of money or goods ...	41	...
Hotel, boarding, eating house—keepers, servants ...	156	8
Tailors, shoemakers, dressmakers, hatters, barbers, &c. ...	998	91
Domestic servants	350	712
Artisans, mechanics, contractors, &c.	2,503	6
Miners, &c.	972	...
Squatters, station laborers, herdsmen, and others engaged about animals	243	...
Farmers, gardeners, farm servants	913	7
Carriers, carters, cab, omnibus—owners, drivers, railway officials	606	...
Ships' officers, sailors, boatmen, stevedores, lumpers ...	1,305	...
Butchers, bakers, greengrocers, millers, brewers, dairy-men, and others dealing in food	603	9
Laborers, woodsplitters, bushmen	7,330	3
Rag and bottle gatherers, shoeblacks, nightmen, lamp-lighters, &c.	112	2
Of independent means	20	...
Criminal and pauper classes	5	1,648*
No occupation, unspecified †	1,715	2,949
Total	19,162	5,463

Arrests of
distinct
individuals.

624. 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. In the last two issues of the *Victorian Year-Book* a table was given showing the actual number of individuals who passed into the hands of the police during 1876 so far as the particulars could be gathered from a comparison of the names, ages, birthplaces, religions, localities, &c., appearing in the returns furnished by the police; also the number of offences the arrested persons were respectively charged with. The preparation of this table involved such an amount of time and labor as I did not feel justified in again causing to be devoted to

* Prostitutes.

† Including 930 male and 289 female children.

‡ See paragraph 603 ante.

the construction of a similar table, more especially as the proportions would probably not differ greatly from those for the year named. The table for 1876, in which the results are given according to sex, age, and birthplace, is therefore re-published. The offences for which arrests were made during that year numbered 25,281, or 656 more than those in 1879 :—

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.*
SEX.													
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
AGE.													
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BIRTHPLACE.													
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	...	...	...	...

625. The charges on which individuals are arrested, as shown in the first column of the table, correspond in the majority of cases with the number of times they are arrested. Instances sometimes occur, however, 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. In such cases, the individual, although arrested only once, would be the occasion of as many entries being made in the tables of arrested persons as he had offences laid to his charge.

Manner in which charges are multiplied.

*Two males and 1 female were arrested on 12, 1 male and 1 female on 13, 1 female on 14, 1 female on 16, and 1 female on 17 charges during the year.

† Including 60 Aborigines, of whom 46 were arrested on 1, 7 on 2, 4 on 3, and 3 on 4 charges during the year.

Sexes of those arrested more than once.

626. 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 respecting whom particulars are given in the table 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.

Ages of those arrested more than once.

627. The persons arrested more than once, or on more than one charge, during 1876 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.

Countries of those arrested more than once.

628. Sixteen per cent. of the Victorians arrested during 1876 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.

Results of summary disposal.

629. The results of the summary disposal of cases by magistrates in the year 1879 were as follow :—

SUMMARY DISPOSAL BY MAGISTRATES OF ARRESTED PERSONS, 1879.

Sentence.				Males.	Females.
Imprisonment for 3 years	...	...	...	3	...
" 2 years	...	...	...	14	...
" 1 year and under 2 years	...	...	...	174	76
" 6 months and under 1 year	...	...	...	270	175
" 5 months	...	...	...	2	2
" 4 months	...	...	...	18	4
" 3 months	...	...	...	780	349
" 2 months and under 3 months	...	...	...	217	66
" 1 month and under 2 months	...	...	...	903	308
" 15 days and under 1 month	...	...	...	70	9
" 8 days and under 15 days	...	...	...	491	211
" 7 days and under	...	...	...	3,433	1,378
Fined	...	...	...	5,562	734
Ordered to find bail	...	...	...	308	51
Sent to industrial school or reformatory	...	...	...	408	206
Otherwise dealt with	...	...	...	408	140
Total sentenced				13,061	3,709
Discharged				5,521	1,706
Total summarily disposed of				18,582	5,415
Escaped whilst on remand				3	...
Total arrested				18,585	5,415

630. Of the persons sentenced by magistrates during 1879, 43 per cent. of the males, and 20 per cent. of the females, were fined ; 30 per cent. of the former, and 43 per cent. of the latter, were imprisoned for various terms under a month, and 17 and 24 per cent., respectively, for periods varying from 1 to 12 months ; little more than 1 per cent. of the males, but more than 2 per cent. of the females, were sentenced to more than 1 year's imprisonment ; the balance, or 9 per cent. of the males, and 11 per cent. of the females, were otherwise disposed of.

Sentences by magistrates.

631. Corporal punishment to males only may be ordered by magistrates for certain offences. In such cases the offender may be sentenced to be whipped once, twice, or thrice, at the discretion of the bench. Four offenders were so sentenced in 1879, in addition to terms of imprisonment. Of these, 3 were ordered to be whipped once, and 1 twice. Two of those sentenced to one whipping were to receive 25 and the other 15 lashes, and the one sentenced to 2 whippings was to receive 20 lashes on each occasion. One of the offenders was between 25 and 30 years of age, one between 30 and 40, one between 40 and 50, and one between 50 and 60.

Whipping ordered by magistrates.

632. The results of the commitments for trial at the three periods already referred to were as follow :—

Results of committals for trial.

RESULTS OF COMMITMENTS FOR TRIAL, 1869, 1874, AND 1879.

	1869.	1874.	1879.
Number for trial	842	694	692*
Convicted and sentenced...	507	436	397
Acquitted	256	194	180
Not prosecuted	79	64	53
Awaiting trial ... ..	...	...	62

633. Of those committed for trial in 1869 and 1874 respectively, 763 and 630 were eventually tried. Including 64 remaining for trial from the previous year, 577 were tried in 1879. At the first period 66 per cent., and at the second and third periods 69 per cent., of the trials resulted in convictions.

Proportion of convictions obtained.

634. The following are the sentences of the prisoners tried and convicted in superior courts during the year under review :—

Sentences in superior courts.

* Including 64 remaining for trial from the previous year. In 1869 and 1874 the returns were not made up until the result of the commitments for trial was known, so that none were shown as remaining for trial at the beginning of the year or awaiting trial at its close.

SENTENCES OF PERSONS TRIED AND CONVICTED, 1879.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.
Death	2	...
Hard labor on roads or public works for 10 years and under 15 years	2	...
" " " 7 years and under 10 years	2*	...
" " " 4 years and under 7 years	43*	...
Imprisonment for 2 years and under 4 years	144	4
" 1 year and under 2 years	93	12
" 6 months and under 1 year	49	5
" 1 month and under 6 months	21	4
" under 1 month	5	3
To find bail to appear when called upon	8	...
Total tried and convicted	369	28

Length of sentences in superior courts.

635. Of males convicted in superior courts, two were sentenced to death and nearly four-fifths of the remainder to terms of imprisonment of one year or upwards, and more than half to over 2 years ; but scarcely a fifth were sentenced for periods less than one year. Of the females, four-sevenths were sentenced to over one, and the remainder to under one year's imprisonment. No female was sentenced to be imprisoned for a longer period than 4 years, whereas two males were sentenced to periods ranging from 10 to 15 years.

Whipping ordered by superior courts.

636. In addition to the terms of imprisonment named in the foregoing table, several of the persons sentenced were ordered to be kept in solitary confinement for certain periods, and five were ordered to be whipped. Rape or indecent assaults on females were the crimes of two of these, for each of whom three whippings were prescribed ; one was to receive 20 and the other 15 lashes on each occasion. Unnatural offence was the crime of two ; the number of whippings to be administered in both cases being 3 of 12 lashes each. Robbery under arms was the crime of the remaining offender, who was sentenced to 1 whipping of 15 lashes. Judges of the Supreme Court and Courts of General Sessions can sentence males to receive corporal punishment, under Act 27 Vict. No. 233, for unnatural offences, attempts to choke in order to commit an offence, for robbery under arms, and in the case of youths under sixteen for several other offences ; also, under Act 35 Vict. No. 399, for attempts to commit rape, or for rape itself where sentence of death is commuted. The greatest number of whippings an individual can be sentenced to receive for one offence is 3, and the greatest number of lashes at each whipping is 50.

* One of these was sentenced to wear irons during the first year of his sentence.

Undetected
crime.

639. The offences in respect to which no person was apprehended numbered 4,630 in 1879, or 262 less than in the previous year. Those against the person increased by 7, whilst those against property fell off by 8, and the other offences by 21. The following are the undetected offences in the last five years. It will be noticed that the total number was highest in 1877, and in not one of the years was it so low as in the year under review :—

UNDETECTED CRIME, 1875 TO 1879.

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
1877	457	4,431	463	5,351
1878	496	4,011	385	4,892
1879	503	3,763	364	4,630

Offender
perhaps
arrested on
other
grounds.

640. With reference to the offences set down as undetected, it should be remarked that in all probability the malefactor does not in all such cases escape entirely; the returns are made up in the month of April of the year following that in which the offence is reported, and he who committed it may be arrested after that date, or may even before that date be arrested, and perhaps punished, for other misdeeds.

Crime in
Australasian
colonies.

641. The next four tables, giving details of crime in the various Australasian colonies, have been compiled in this office from their respective *Statistical Registers*. The first of these gives for each colony, and for the whole of Australasia, during the years 1876, 1877, and 1878, a statement of the number of offences for which persons were apprehended or summoned, were summarily convicted or held to bail, were committed for trial, and were convicted after commitment; also, for Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, the amount of undetected crime as represented by the number of offences reported, but in respect of which no arrest was made :—

CRIME IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876 TO 1878.

Name of Colony.	Number of Offences for which Persons were—				Number of Reported Offences for which no one was Apprehended. (Undetected Crime.)	
	Apprehended or Summoned.*	Summarily Convicted or held to Bail.	Committed for Trial.	Convicted after Commitment.		
Victoria ...	1876	42,297	27,505	680	384	4,727
	1877	45,844	29,528	594	340	5,351
	1878	44,742	29,452	658	458	4,892
New South Wales	1876	45,105†	30,404	1,391	822	...
	1877	47,739†	33,003	1,517	829	...
	1878	53,325†	37,924	1,803	959	...
Queensland ...	1876	10,180†	6,126	285	132	...
	1877	9,929†	6,444	312	177	...
	1878	9,563†	6,153	344	197	...
South Australia	1876	9,375	7,929	239	124	857
	1877	10,314	8,696	240	137	862
	1878	13,682	11,685	369	207	696
Western Australia	1876	7,509	5,847	95	47	...
	1877	6,855	5,272	83	27	...
	1878	6,126	4,552	102	45	...
Tasmania ...	1876	9,207	7,208	96	51	482
	1877	7,619	6,092	102	49	494
	1878	7,901	6,243	113	54	535
New Zealand ...	1876	22,141	16,100	414	249	...
	1877	21,953	16,293	405	250	...
	1878	22,237	16,370	415	292	...
Australasia ...	1876	145,814	101,119	3,200	1,809	...
	1877	150,253	105,328	3,253	1,809	...
	1878	157,576	112,379	3,804	2,212	...

642. By this table it would appear that, notwithstanding the smaller population, crime is much more prevalent in New South Wales than in Victoria, there being, in every year, under all the heads, larger numbers in the former colony than in the latter. This is particularly observable in regard to serious offences, the commitments for trial and convictions thereafter being in New South Wales more than twice as numerous as in Victoria. In 1878 the apprehensions and summonses exceeded those in Victoria by over 19 per cent., and the summary convictions by a third. It may be mentioned that, large as is the amount of crime shown by the returns of New South Wales, the figures do not express nearly all which exists in that colony, since the published statistics, in

Large amount of crime in New South Wales.

* Not including civil cases.

† Not including cases brought up for lunacy. In New South Wales 814 lunatics during 1876, 955 during 1877, and 879 during 1878, and in Queensland 320 during 1876, 288 during 1877, and 384 during 1878, were admitted to asylums. Probably four-fifths of these were apprehended by the police.

common with those of three of the other colonies, contain no record of offences in respect to which no arrest has been made.

Proportion of
crime in
each colony.

643. The position of the respective colonies in respect to crime will be better ascertained by means of the next table, which shows the proportion that the mean number of apprehensions and summons cases,* of summary convictions, of commitments for trial, and of convictions after commitment, occurring in each colony during the last three years, bore to the average population of the same colony; also the proportion in each colony of summary convictions to apprehensions and summons cases, and of convictions after commitment to commitments:—

PROPORTION OF ARRESTS, COMMITMENTS, AND CONVICTIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES TO POPULATION, &c., 1876, 1877, and 1878.

Name of Colony.		Proportion per 1,000 of—		Proportion per 10,000 of—		Proportion per cent. of—	
		Apprehensions and Summons Cases* to Population.	Summary Convictions to Population.	Commitments for Trial to Population.	Convictions after Commitment to Population.	Summary Convictions to Apprehensions and Summons Cases.*	Convictions after Commitment to Commitments.
Victoria ...	1876	50·92	33·11	8·19	4·62	65·03	56·47
	1877	53·94	34·74	6·99	4·00	64·40	57·24
	1878	51·48	33·89	7·57	5·27	65·82	69·60
New South Wales	1876	72·96	49·18	22·50	13·30	67·40	59·10
	1877	73·90	51·09	23·48	12·83	69·13	54·65
	1878	78·65	55·94	26·59	14·15	71·12	53·19
Queensland ...	1876	55·27	33·26	15·47	7·17	60·18	46·32
	1877	50·89	33·03	15·99	9·07	64·90	56·73
	1878	46·24	29·75	16·63	9·53	64·34	57·27
South Australia	1876	42·99	36·36	10·96	5·69	84·58	51·88
	1877	44·60	37·60	10·38	5·92	84·31	57·08
	1878	56·34	48·12	15·20	8·52	85·40	56·10
Western Australia	1876	277·95	216·43	35·17	17·40	77·87	49·47
	1877	248·55	191·16	30·09	9·79	76·90	32·53
	1878	218·77	162·56	36·43	16·07	74·31	44·11
Tasmania ...	1876	88·04	68·93	9·18	4·88	78·29	53·12
	1877	71·68	57·33	9·60	4·61	79·97	48·04
	1878	72·80	57·53	10·41	4·98	79·00	47·78
New Zealand ...	1876	57·14	41·55	10·68	6·43	72·72	60·14
	1877	53·76	39·90	9·92	6·12	74·22	61·73
	1878	52·74	38·82	9·84	6·92	73·62	70·36
Total Australasia	1876	61·52	42·66	13·50	7·63	69·35	56·53
	1877	60·97	42·74	13·20	7·34	70·10	55·61
	1878	61·67	43·98	14·89	8·66	71·32	58·15

* Not including civil cases.

644. Judging from the number of offences for which apprehensions were made or summonses issued during the three years named, as compared with the population, the three colonies to which criminals were formerly transported, viz., New South Wales, Tasmania, and Western Australia, are, as will readily be supposed, those in which crime is more rife than in the remainder, which have always been free from the convict taint. According to this standard, Queensland would appear to be the colony in which the population is the least criminal of any in the group, and next to Queensland, Victoria, which is closely followed by New Zealand. The following is the order of the various colonies in this respect in 1878, the colony with the lowest proportion of persons apprehended or summoned on criminal charges being placed first, and that with the highest last:—

Order of colonies in respect to apprehensions, &c.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO NUMBERS APPREHENDED OR SUMMONED IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1878.

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

645. As regards the persons summarily convicted, in proportion to population, a similar order prevails, except that New South Wales and Tasmania change places. The three colonies which at one time received convicts are again at the bottom of the list. The following is the order in which the colonies stand in this particular, the colony with the lowest proportion of summary convictions being placed first, and the rest in succession:—

Order of colonies in respect to summary convictions.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO NUMBERS SUMMARILY CONVICTED IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1878.

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

646. Victoria shows relatively to population a much smaller number of persons committed for trial than any other colony, and it may therefore be inferred that the proportion of serious offences perpetrated there is but small. New South Wales and Western Australia are still at the bottom of the list, and Queensland sinks to the place just above them, but Tasmania occupies a position inferior only to Victoria and New Zealand.

Order of colonies in respect to commitments for trial.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO NUMBERS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1878.

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

Order of colonies in respect to convictions in superior courts.

647. In respect to convictions in superior courts, Tasmania had in proportion to population the smallest number in 1878, Victoria stood second, and New Zealand third. The positions of the other colonies are the same as in the preceding list.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO CONVICTIONS IN SUPERIOR COURTS IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1878.

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

Order of colonies in respect to summary convictions obtained.

648. Punishment for minor offences does not, it would appear, follow their commission with such certainty in Victoria as in most of the other colonies, since the number of summary convictions obtained in proportion to the apprehensions is lower in this colony than in any of the others except Queensland. The following is the order of the colonies in respect to convictions of this kind. The colony in which the rate of summary convictions to apprehensions is greatest being placed first, and that in which it is least last:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF SUMMARY CONVICTIONS TO ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES, 1878.

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

Order of colonies in respect to convictions obtained in superior courts.

649. In regard to convictions for offences of sufficient gravity to be tried in superior courts, Victoria occupies a high position, being second only to New Zealand. This will be seen by the subjoined list, in which the colonies are placed in order, the one in which the convictions bear the highest proportion to commitments being first:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF CONVICTIONS IN SUPERIOR COURTS TO COMMITMENTS FOR TRIAL, 1878.

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

Incomplete returns in some colonies.

650. It is to be regretted that the information as to the offences for which persons are arrested or summoned is very incomplete in several of the colonies. In New South Wales and Queensland, the only specific offence mentioned in the returns is drunkenness, the balance being grouped as offences against the person, offences against property, or as other offences. This, except that drunkenness is not separated from "other offences," is likewise the grouping adopted in Western Australia, as also in Victoria in respect to the summons cases

where the offender is never in custody of the police, the exact offence being only entered when an arrest takes place.

651. The following table shows the offences for which apprehensions were made or summonses issued in the various colonies during the three years 1876 to 1878, so far as the information can be gathered from their respective *Statistical Registers*. It will be observed that, notwithstanding the smaller population, arrests for offences against the person, for offences against property, and for drunkenness, were in all the years much more numerous in New South Wales than in Victoria:—

Arrests, &c., for various offences in Australasian colonies.

APPREHENSIONS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876, 1877, AND 1878.

Colony.	Year.	Number of Arrests or Summonses for—							
		Murder, Attempts at Murder, and Manslaughter.	Rape, and other Offences against Females.	Other Offences against the Person.	Robbery with Violence, Burglary, &c.	Horse, Sheep, and Cattle Stealing.	Other Offences against Property.	Drunkenness.	Other Offences.
Victoria ...	1876	34	86	4,083	136	178	3,956	11,624	22,200
	1877	50	48	4,316	155	195	4,167	12,447	24,466
	1878	36	54	4,456	187	173	4,274	11,825	23,737
New South Wales	1876	7,578			5,898			16,171	15,458
	1877	8,539			6,130			16,696	16,374
	1878	9,398			6,807			17,224	19,896
Queensland ...	1876	1,226			1,238			3,679	4,037
	1877	1,550			1,201			3,019	4,159
	1878	1,273			1,191			3,215	3,884
South Australia	1876	5	19	735	30	27	544	2,837	5,178
	1877	11	31	810	24	31	636	2,890	5,881
	1878	10	32	941	50	12	824	4,166	7,647
Western Australia	1876	515			537			6,457	
	1877	470			493			5,892	
	1878	619			515			4,992	
Tasmania ...	1876	13	11	876	61	18	903	1,807	5,518
	1877	25	16	636	58	26	854	1,345	4,659
	1878	6	30	693	60	35	862	1,374	4,821
New Zealand ...	1876	31	51	1,743	54	43	1,776	7,153	11,290
	1877	18	41	1,899	66	61	1,855	7,429	10,564
	1878	16	43	1,890	38	44	1,684	7,105	11,417

652. Subjoined is a statement of the proportion of the various offences grouped under four heads to the population of each colony during the same three years:—

Ratio of each group of offences to population of each colony.

PROPORTION OF VARIOUS OFFENCES TO POPULATION IN EACH
AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1876, 1877, AND 1878.

Colony.	Year.	Arrests or Summonses per 1,000 of the Population for—			
		Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Drunkenness.	Other Offences.
Victoria ...	1876	5·06	5·14	13·99	26·73
	1877	5·19	5·31	14·65	28·79
	1878	5·23	5·33	13·61	27·31
New South Wales ...	1876	12·26	9·54	26·16	25·00
	1877	13·21	9·50	25·84	25·35
	1878	13·86	10·04	25·40	29·35
Queensland ...	1876	6·66	6·72	19·97	21·92
	1877	7·94	6·16	15·47	21·32
	1878	6·16	5·76	15·55	18·78
South Australia...	1876	3·48	2·76	13·01	23·75
	1877	3·68	2·99	12·50	25·43
	1878	4·05	3·65	17·16	31·49
Western Australia ...	1876	19·06	19·88	239·01	
	1877	17·04	17·87	213·63	
	1878	22·13	18·39	178·27	
Tasmania ...	1876	8·60	9·39	17·28	52·77
	1877	6·37	8·82	12·65	43·83
	1878	6·72	9·00	12·66	40·39
New Zealand ...	1876	4·70	4·84	18·46	29·14
	1877	4·79	4·85	18·19	25·87
	1878	4·62	4·19	16·85	27·08

Order of colonies as to offences against the person.

653. It will be observed that, according to population, arrests or summonses for offences against the person were in all the years much more numerous in Western Australia and New South Wales than in any other colony, in the former of which they were in the last year more than three times, and in the latter nearly twice as numerous as in Victoria. In South Australia and in New Zealand, however, the proportion of arrests for these offences was in all the years smaller than it was in Victoria. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect during 1878, the colony in which the proportion was smallest being placed first and that in which it was largest last:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO ARRESTS OR SUMMONSES FOR
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON, 1878.

1. South Australia.
2. New Zealand.
3. Victoria.
4. Queensland.

5. Tasmania.
6. New South Wales.
7. Western Australia.

654. Exactly the same order prevailed in regard to arrests for offences against property. In Western Australia, arrests for these offences were in 1878 more than three times, in New South Wales nearly twice, and in Tasmania more than one and a half times as numerous in proportion to population as they were in Victoria.

Order of colonies as to offences against property.

655. In the matter of drunkenness, New South Wales far outstrips all the other colonies of the group in which the offence is distinguished, the arrests for drunkenness there having been in 1878 proportionately more than twice as numerous as they were in Tasmania, and nearly twice as numerous as in Victoria. In 1878, Tasmania was the colony in which apprehensions for drunkenness were relatively the fewest, but the proportion differed only slightly from that in Victoria. In South Australia a remarkable increase took place in the arrests for drunkenness, the proportion in 1877 being lower than in any other colony, whereas in 1878 it was higher there than in any colony except New South Wales. In the following list the colony in which the smallest number of inebriates was brought before magistrates is placed first and that in which the number was largest last :—

Order of colonies as to drunkenness.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO APPREHENSIONS FOR DRUNKENNESS IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1878.

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

656. "Other offences," which embrace breaches of corporation bye-laws, Wines and Spirits Statute, &c., are rather violations of good order than actual crimes, and are consequently generally dealt with by summons. In 1878 they were relatively to population least numerous in Queensland, and were slightly less numerous in New Zealand than in Victoria, where they were fewer than in New South Wales, South Australia, or Tasmania. In Western Australia drunkenness is included with these, and therefore the figures are not comparable with those of the other colonies. Omitting Western Australia therefore, the following is the order of the colonies in respect to irregularities of this description, the colony possessing the greatest immunity from them being placed first and that in which they are most prevalent last :—

Order of colonies as to "other offences."

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO ARRESTS OR SUMMONSES FOR "OTHER OFFENCES," 1878.

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

657. A statement of the total number of prisoners from the United Kingdom who were landed in Australasia until transportation was

Convicts landed in Australasia, 1787 to 1868.

finally abandoned in 1868 was kindly handed to me by the late Mr. Gideon Lang, who had taken considerable pains to procure the information from the Governments of the colonies to which the convicts were sent and other official sources. The following is the statement referred to. It was published for the first time in the *Victorian Year-Book* 1877-8, but as the particulars are interesting, I make no apology for reprinting them :—

**TOTAL NUMBER OF CONVICTS LANDED IN AUSTRALASIA,
1787 TO 1868.**

Colony.	Period.	Number of Convicts Landed.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales ...	1787 to 1839	51,082	8,706	59,788
Van Diemen's Land ...	1803 to 1853	56,042	11,613	67,655
Western Australia ...	1853 to 1868	9,718	...	9,718
Total ...	...	116,842	20,319	137,161

Crime in
United
Kingdom.

658. The statistics at hand relating to the United Kingdom give the commitments for trial and convictions in the superior courts, but do not afford any information respecting the cases dealt with in Courts of Petty Sessions. The following table shows the number of commitments and convictions and their respective proportions to the population of each division of the United Kingdom, also the proportion of commitments to convictions, during the three years ended with 1878 :—

CRIME IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1876 TO 1878.

Country.	Population.	Commitments for Trial.	Convictions.	Proportion of—			
				Commitments to Population.	Convictions to Population.	Convictions to Commitments.	
				per 10,000.	per 10,000.	per cent.	
England and Wales	1876	24,244,010	16,078	12,195	6·63	5·03	75·85
	1877	24,547,309	15,890	11,942	6·47	4·86	75·15
	1878	24,854,397	16,372	12,473	6·59	5·02	76·18
Scotland ...	1876	3,527,811	2,716	2,051	7·70	5·81	75·51
	1877	3,560,715	2,684	2,009	7·54	5·64	74·85
	1878	3,593,929	2,922	2,273	8·13	6·32	77·79
Ireland ...	1876	5,321,618	4,146	2,343	7·79	4·40	56·54
	1877	5,338,906	3,870	2,300	7·25	4·31	59·49
	1878	5,351,060	4,182	2,292	7·82	4·28	54·81
Total ...	1876	33,093,439	22,940	16,589	6·93	5·01	72·31
	1877	33,446,930	22,444	16,251	6·71	4·86	72·44
	1878	33,799,386	23,476	17,038	6·95	5·04	72·57

659. Taking the mean of the three years given in the table, it will be found that in proportion to population the commitments for trial in the United Kingdom, taken as a whole, are slightly less than in Victoria, but considerably less than in any of the other Australasian colonies, and the same holds good for all the divisions of the United Kingdom, except that the proportion in Victoria is about equal to that in Scotland and Ireland. Convictions after commitment are to population generally fewer in Victoria and Tasmania than in the United Kingdom or any of its divisions except Ireland, but in all the other colonies the proportion is higher than in the United Kingdom or any of its divisions.

Crime in United Kingdom and Australasia compared.

660. The proportion of convictions obtained after commitment is, according to the figures, greater in England and Scotland than in any of the Australasian colonies, but the proportion in Ireland is exceeded in Victoria and New Zealand.

Convictions in United Kingdom and Australasia compared.

661. The number of criminal cases tried in the Central Criminal Court, Melbourne, and in the Courts of Assize throughout the colony, in 1879, was 293, of which 223 were for felonies, and 70 for misdemeanors. The convictions for felonies numbered 167, and for misdemeanors 41. The number of places where courts were held was 11, the number of courts held was 33, and the total duration of courts was 95 days.

Supreme Court Criminal Sessions.

662. Courts were held at the same number of places to try civil cases. The number of causes entered for trial during the year was 224, and for assessment of damages, 4. The number of causes tried was 164, of which 156 were tried by juries of four or six, and 8 by juries of twelve. All the latter, and all but 6 of the former, were defended. The damages laid in the declarations amounted in the aggregate to £229,910. Verdicts were returned in 155 instances; and there were 5 nonsuits. Of the verdicts, 124, or about 80 per cent., were for the plaintiff. The aggregate amount awarded by the juries was £72,622, or 31 per cent. of the damages laid. In the ten years ended with 1878 the damages sued for in these or similar courts amounted to £1,889,136, and the sums awarded by juries to £387,590, or to about 25 per cent. of the damages sued for.

Supreme Court civil sittings.

663. 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 1879 numbered 29, and the number of courts held, 92, extending over periods amounting in the aggregate to 96 days. The number of cases tried was 247, in 155 of which, or 63 per cent., convictions were obtained. The number of appeals heard was 89. In the ten years prior

Courts of General Sessions.

to 1879, 3,057 cases were tried in Courts of General Sessions, and 2,022 convictions were obtained; the latter thus were to the former in the proportion of 66 per cent.

County
Courts.

664. County Courts have jurisdiction in civil cases up to £250. The number of places at which they were held in 1879 was 61, and the number of courts held was 205, extending over 418 days. The total number of causes tried was 10,553, the amount sued for was £217,183, and the amount recovered, £98,474, or 45 per cent. of the amount sued for. The costs awarded to the plaintiff amounted to £13,062, and the costs awarded to the defendant to £3,598. During the ten years prior to the year under review the aggregate amount sued for in County Courts was £2,541,722, and the aggregate amount awarded was £897,665, or 35 per cent. of the amount sued for.

Courts of
Mines.

665. 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 1879 numbered 24, and the courts held numbered 83, occupying 38 days. The total number of suits was 25, and the aggregate amount or value of demand, £1,688. The amount of costs awarded to the plaintiff was £43, and to the defendant, £63. These figures do not include all the mining disputes which took place during the year, as those of minor importance are adjudicated on by the wardens of the goldfields. In the ten years prior to 1879 the value sued for in Courts of Mines amounted in the aggregate to £501,024. The business has fallen off very considerably in the last four years.

Courts of
Petty Ses-
sions, civil
cases.

666. 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 208 places during the year. The civil cases heard numbered 23,950, in which the total amount of debts or damages claimed was £106,224, and the total amount awarded was £63,970, or 60 per cent. of the amount claimed. In the ten years ended with 1878 the debts or damages claimed in these courts amounted in all to £1,305,268, and the sums awarded to £762,705, or to 58 per cent. of the amounts claimed.

Debts sued
for and
awarded.

667. The net results of the civil cases tried in 1879 may be gathered from the following table, which shows the total amount of debts and damages sued for in the various courts, and the aggregate value of the awards, also the percentage of the latter to the former, in 1879 and the previous decenniad. It will be noticed that the whole amount at stake was over half a million sterling, and that more than two-fifths was recovered; also that the proportions recovered in 1879 were above the average:—

DEBTS AND DAMAGES CLAIMED AND AWARDED.

Name of Court.	Amount of Debts and Damages, 1879.		Proportion of Debts and Damages recovered.	
	Claimed.	Awarded.	1879.	Average of Previous 10 Years.
	£	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Supreme Court	229,910	72,622	31	25
County Court	217,183	98,474	45	35
Courts of Petty Sessions ..	106,224	63,970	60	58
Total	553,317	235,066	42	36

668. The cases of indictable offences heard at Petty Sessions during 1879 numbered 1,608, which resulted in 628 commitments for trial. Commitments were thus obtained in 39 per cent. of the cases. The offences summarily dealt with numbered 42,328, in 28,181 of which, or 67 per cent., the offender was convicted.

Courts of Petty Sessions, indictable offences.

669. Writs were issued during 1879 in six places. The number of writs issued was 2,790, of which 33 were Queen's writs against both person and property, 46 were subjects' writs against the person alone, and 2,711 were subjects' writs against property alone; the latter were half as numerous again as in 1878 and more numerous than in any year since 1870.

Writs.

670. 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 penal establishments.

671. The total and average number of males and females detained in each of these descriptions of prison during 1879, and the numbers transferred from one institution to another in the same year, will be found in the following table:—

Gaols and prisoners.

GAOLS AND PENAL ESTABLISHMENTS, 1879.

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	6,672	2,808	9,480	536	312	848	2,781	535	3,316
Police gaols	10	487	65	552	23	...	23	146	16	162
Penal establishments	3	2,035	...	2,035	692	...	692	255	...	255
Total	22	9,194	2,873	12,067	1,251	312	1,563	3,182	551	3,733

* Imprisonment for debt in Victoria, except in cases of fraud, was abolished by Act 29 Vict. No. 284.

Proportion of
prisoners to
population.

672. Estimating the mean population of the colony during 1879 as 888,500, consisting of 483,425 males and 405,075 females, and comparing these figures with those in the table showing the average number of prisoners, it follows that 1 person to every 568 persons living was constantly in prison during the year; or, distinguishing the sexes, that, during the same period, 1 male to every 386 males living, and 1 female to every 1,298 females living, were constantly in detention. These figures, and those for the three previous years, are given in the following table. It will be observed that in 1879 the proportion of males constantly in prison was nearly identical with that in 1878, but that the proportion of females in prison was much greater than in that year, also that the proportion of both male and female prisoners during 1879 was much smaller than in either 1876 or 1877:—

PROPORTION OF PRISONERS TO POPULATION, 1876 TO 1879.

Year.	Of the Total Population one Person was constantly in Prison to every—		
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
1876	345	1,161	508
1877	373	1,206	544
1878	388	1,427	581
1879	386	1,298	568

Prisoners,
1878 and
1879.

673. The total number of prisoners detained during the whole or any portion of 1879, exclusive of those transferred from one institution to another, was greater by 178, and the average number of prisoners constantly detained during the same year was also greater by 67 than the corresponding numbers in 1878.

Number of
distinct
prisoners.

674. According to figures supplied by the Inspector-General of Penal Establishments and Gaols, the number of individual prisoners detained during some portion of 1879 in the institutions under his control amounted to 7,556, viz., 5,775 males and 1,781 females. If the number of individuals in police gaols, estimated to have amounted to 476—viz., 433 males and 43 females—be added to these, the sum, amounting to 8,032—viz., 6,208 males and 1,824 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.

Proportion of
distinct pri-
soners to
population.

675. Comparing these figures with those showing the estimated mean population, it appears that 1 person to every 111 persons in the colony, or 1 male to every 66 males, and 1 female to every 227 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.

676. The following is a classification of the prisoners in confinement at the end of 1879, according to the grounds in respect to which they were detained. It will be noticed that more than half the males, but not quite a fourth of the females, had been convicted of felony :—

Grounds of imprisonment.

GROUND FOR DETENTION OF PRISONERS, 1879.

Grounds for Detention.	Gaols.		Police Gaols.		Penal Establishments.	Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	Total.
Felony, tried ...	187	67	2	...	473	662	67	729
" untried ...	24	3	7	...	...	31	3	34
Misdemeanors, tried ...	96	49	6	2	137	239	51	290
" untried ...	17	1	2	1	...	19	2	21
Other offences, tried ...	148	163	2	2	58	208	165	373
" untried ...	13	6	...	...	...	13	6	19
Total ...	485	289	19	5	668	1,172	294	1,466

677. The cases of sickness in the year, which numbered 1,268, were in the proportion of 1 to every 6 individual prisoners; but if the calculation be made upon the average number of prisoners detained, the proportion will be about one case of sickness to each prisoner.

Sickness in prisons.

678. Twenty-eight deaths in prison occurred in 1878, and 36 in 1879. These deaths were in the proportion of 1 to every 289 in the former year, and 1 to every 223 in the latter year, of the estimated individual prisoners; and in the proportion of 1 to every 53 in the former year, and 1 to every 43 in the latter year, of the average number of prisoners detained.

Deaths in prisons.

679. Ten prisoners absconded in 1878, viz., 1 from the Ararat, 1 from the Ballarat, and 4 from the Maryborough gaol, 3 from the penal establishment at Sandridge, and 1 from a police gaol. Twelve prisoners absconded in 1879, viz., 3 from the Maryborough gaol, 4 from the penal establishment at Sandridge, and 5 from that at Williamstown.

Prisoners absconding.

680. 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.

AGES OF PRISONERS, 1879.

Ages.	Estimated Mean Population.*	Average Number of Prisoners constantly detained.	Prisoners per 10,000 of the Population.
Under 20 years	458,815	240	5·23
20 to 30 „	124,481	445	35·75
30 to 40 „	102,008	313	30·68
40 to 50 „	105,284	292	27·73
50 to 60 „	63,360	178	28·09
60 years and upwards ...	34,552	95	27·49
Total	888,500	1,563	17·59

Proportion of prisoners at various ages.

681. It appears from this table that, in 1879, the proportion of prisoners constantly detained to the population was greatest between the ages of 20 and 30, and gradually diminished up to 60 years. Of persons of both sexes over 20 years of age living in Victoria, 1 to every 325, of those between 20 and 40, 1 to every 299, and of those over 40, 1 to every 360, were constantly in prison throughout the year.

Birthplaces and religions of prisoners.

682. The birthplaces and religions of the prisoners constantly detained during the year, deduced from the total numbers of each nationality and religion returned as passing through the institutions, also the estimated totals of the same nationality and religion in the mean population of the year, are compared in the following table:—

BIRTHPLACES AND RELIGIONS OF PRISONERS, 1879.

Native Country and Religion.	Estimated Mean Population.†	Average Number of Prisoners constantly detained.	Prisoners per 10,000 of the Population.
NATIVE COUNTRY.			
Australian colonies... ..	529,811	471	8·89
England and Wales	165,391	445	26·90
Scotland	54,270	108	19·90
Ireland	96,563	419	43·39
China	17,725	27	15·23
Other countries	24,740	93	37·59
Total	888,500	1,563	17·59
RELIGION.			
Protestants	642,255	882	13·73
Roman Catholics	211,820	643	30·36
Jews	4,429	5	11·29
Pagans	21,794	28	12·85
Others	8,202	5	6·10

* See paragraph 53 ante.

† See paragraph 54 ante.

683. It will be observed that, in view of their respective numbers in the population, natives of the Australian colonies contributed much less, and natives of China slightly less, than their share to the number of inmates of prisons, but that natives of Scotland contributed slightly more, natives of England and Wales 53 per cent. more, and natives of Ireland 147 per cent. more, than their share to that number. Also that of the religious denominations shown, Protestants, Jews, and Pagans contributed less than their share, but Roman Catholics 73 per cent. more than their share, to the number of such inmates. It must be borne in mind, however, that these calculations are made on the assumption that the numbers estimated for the various religions and birthplaces in the population, which have for the most part been based on census proportions, are correct, which cannot at present be verified.

Relative numbers of each country and sect.

684. The following cases of punishment for offences committed within the prison took place in 1879. It will be observed that hard labor was prescribed in 44 instances. 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, 1879.

Nature of Punishment.	Gaols.			Penal Establishments.	Total.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	M.	F.	Total.
Hard labor ...	5	15	20	24	29	15	44
Solitary confinement ...	294	195	489	554	848	195	1,043
Other punishments ...	39	86	125	713	752	86	838
Total ...	338	296	634	1,291	1,629	296	1,925

685. The punishments for offences within the prison, as detailed in the last table, were in the proportion of 1 to every 4 individual prisoners, 1 punishment of a male to every 4 individual male prisoners, 1 punishment of a female to every 6 individual female prisoners. The total number of punishments exceeded the average number of prisoners by 362; the punishments of males exceeded the average number of male prisoners by 378; the average number of female prisoners exceeded the number of punishments of females by 16.

Proportion of prisoners punished.

686. The number of inmates of reformatories during 1879 was 262, viz., 201 males and 61 females. Of these, 86 were admitted, and 104 left, during the year. Of the latter, 36 were discharged on remission, and 18 on expiration, of sentence; and 50 were sent to employment.

Inmates of reformatories.

687. At the end of 1879 the inmates of reformatories numbered 152, of whom all but 12 were known to be Australians by birth. Of the

Birthplaces and religions in reformatories.

remainder, 3 were natives of England and Wales, 4 of Ireland, and of 5 the birthplace was unknown. Of the whole number, 91, or about 60 per cent., were Protestants, and the remainder—viz., 61, or about 40 per cent.—were Roman Catholics.

Ages in re-
formatories.

688. One of the inmates of reformatories at the end of 1879 was between 5 and 10 years of age, seven were aged 10, ten aged 11, fourteen aged 12, twenty aged 13, thirty-eight aged 14, forty-six aged 15, and sixteen aged 16 and upwards.

Inquests.

689. The inquests held in 1879 numbered 1,631, as against 1,621 in 1878. In 820 instances the death was found to have resulted from natural causes; in 24 cases, from intemperance; in 732 cases, from violence; in 47 cases, from doubtful causes; and in 8 cases a verdict of "still-born" was returned. Of the deaths set down to violence, the verdict in 567 cases was to the effect that the death had resulted from accident; in 5 from homicide; in 98 from suicide; 1 from execution; and in 61 that the cause of the violent death was doubtful. I pointed out on former occasions that the practice of holding inquests in cases of other than violent deaths was on the increase, which was shown by the increasingly large proportion which verdicts of "death from natural causes" bore 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.; in 1876, 53 per cent.; in 1877, 54 per cent.; in 1878, however, the proportion decreased to 52 per cent., and in 1879 to 50 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.

690. Ten fire inquests were held during 1879, 3 in 1878, and 5 in 1877, as against 15 in 1876. 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 inquiries were held, but no more than 253 in the succeeding eleven 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 inquiry 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 VII.—PRODUCTION.

691. The laws and regulations under which land passes from the Crown into the hands of private individuals differ in the various Australasian colonies. In almost all, however, provision is made for persons desirous of settling on the land to select a certain limited area, and to pay the purchase money by instalments, the compliance with certain conditions of residence and improvement being also required before the selector becomes entitled to his Crown grant. The details of the land system in each colony will be found in Appendix A *post*. The information respecting Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland, was prepared specially for this work by the heads of the Crown Lands Department in those colonies; whilst that relating to South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, was compiled by the present writer from official documents forwarded to him for that purpose. In the case of the first three of the last-named colonies, the statements have been verified by referring to each colony the portion of the manuscript relating to it; but such reference was not considered necessary in the case of New Zealand, as the required information was found to be so clearly laid down in the papers received from that colony that no doubt could exist as to the accuracy with which its substance had been transferred from them to the statement.

Land systems in Australasian colonies.

692. The total extent of Crown land sold in Victoria up to the end of 1879 was 11,737,718 acres, and the extent granted without purchase was 4,610 acres. The whole area alienated in fee-simple was thus 11,742,328 acres.

Crown lands alienated to end of 1879.

693. The selected lands of which the purchase had not been completed up to the end of the year amounted to 9,905,902 acres. Of this extent it is estimated that 2,446,450 acres had been forfeited or abandoned, and had reverted to the Crown. The remainder, representing approximately the whole area in process of alienation under deferred payments, amounted to 7,459,452 acres.

Crown lands selected.

694. 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 19,201,780 acres, it will follow that the residue, representing the Crown lands neither alienated nor in process of alienation, amounted at the end of 1879 to 37,244,940 acres.

Crown lands unalienated.

695. 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

Public estate, 1879.

these lands from the extent unalienated and unselected, already stated to have been 37,244,940 acres, it will be found that the area open for selection is narrowed to 10,711,022 acres. This will be at once seen by the following table, which shows the position of the public estate at the end of 1879 :—

PUBLIC ESTATE OF VICTORIA ON 31ST DECEMBER 1879.

Condition of Land.	Number of Acres.
Land alienated in fee-simple	11,742,328
Land in process of alienation under deferred payments	7,459,452
Roads in connection with the above	1,089,734
Unsold land included in town reserves	301,000
Reserves in connection with pastoral occupation (about)... ..	350,000
Auriferous land * (about)	1,008,240
Auriferous land selected	146,344
State forests not included in unavailable mountain ranges	243,000
Timber reserves	395,600
Mallee scrub, unavailable mountain ranges, lakes, lagoons, &c. (about)	23,000,000
Area available for selection, with right of purchase, at end of 1879	10,711,022
Total area of Victoria	56,446,720

Crown lands available for selection.

696. 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 1879, 19,201,780 acres, or 57 per cent., were already alienated or in process of alienation ; 3,533,918 acres, or 11 per cent., were occupied by reserves ; and 10,711,022 acres, or 32 per cent., were available for selection.

Extent available for selection, 1878 and 1879.

697. The difference between the extent available for selection at the end of 1878 and at the end of 1879 was 711,863 acres. The extent so available was equal at the former period to 20 per cent., and at the latter period to 19 per cent. of the whole area of the colony.

Crown lands alienated, 1879.

698. The land alienated from the Crown in fee-simple during 1879 amounted to 283,694 acres. Of this extent, 283,191 acres were sold, and 503 acres were granted without purchase. A gradual falling off in the area alienated annually has taken place since 1872 ; and in 1879 the extent alienated was less than in any year since 1868.

Crown lands sold by auction.

699. Of the area sold, 56,430 acres, or about a fifth, was disposed of by auction. Nearly the whole of the remainder was in the first instance selected under the system of deferred payments. A smaller extent was sold by auction in 1879 than in any year since 1870 except 1873, 1874, and 1878.

* This land may be selected for residence or cultivation under section 49 of the Land Act 1869, in lots not exceeding 20 acres. The total extent so selected is shown in the next line.

700. The amount realized for Crown lands sold in 1879 was £384,432, or at the rate of £1 7s. 2d. per acre. Of this sum, only £236,957 was received during the year, the remainder having been paid in former years as rents and license fees. The proportion sold by auction realized £156,310, or an average of £2 15s. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per acre; and the proportion sold otherwise than at auction realized £228,122, or an average of £1 0s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per acre.

Amount realized on Crown land sales, 1879.

701. From the period of the first settlement of the colony to the end of 1879 the amount realized by the sale of Crown lands was £19,136,572, or at the rate of £1 12s. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per acre.

Amount realized, 1836 to 1879.

702. The total area selected, with right of purchase, in 1879, amounted to 1,018,454 acres, or 371,501 acres less than in 1878. Of this extent, 1,006,024 acres were taken up under the residence clause of the Land Acts of 1869 and 1878, and 12,430 acres under the non-residence clause of the latter. The average area to each resident selector was 176 acres and to each non-resident selector 166 acres. The area selected was less than in any previous year since 1872.

Area selected 1879.

703. Of land which had been selected with right of purchase in former years, as many as 315,187 acres were abandoned or forfeited to the Crown for non-fulfilment of conditions during the year 1879.

Selected land forfeited, 1879.

704. The squatting runs in 1879 numbered 701, or 67 less than in 1878. The area of Crown lands embraced in runs amounted in 1879 to 17,183,843 acres, or 2,347,240 acres less than that estimated for 1878.

Squatting runs: number and area.

705. The decrease in the number of squatting runs from year to year is accounted for by the fact that the best portions of the runs are often taken up by selectors, and the assessment of the remainder being considered excessive, the pastoral lessees abandon their leases, which are forfeited, and the lands are offered for re-occupation for grazing purposes, subject to annual licenses, under the 47th section of the Land Act 1869. The highest tender for the grazing license, which is frequently that of the former occupant, is generally accepted.

Decrease in number of squatting runs.

706. The average size of squatting runs was 25,431 acres in 1878, and 24,513 acres in 1879. This is exclusive of any purchased land attached thereto.

Squatting runs: average size.

707. The rent of runs is assessed in accordance with the quantity of stock the land is estimated to be able to depasture, viz., 5s. yearly for each head of cattle or horses, or 1s. yearly for each sheep. In 1878 the amount of rent payable was £122,142, or 1.501d. (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.) per acre; and in 1879 the amount was £104,843, or 1.464d. (a fraction under 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.) per acre.*

Rent of runs.

* The sums actually received were £134,079 in 1878 and £107,732 in 1879, but arrears from previous years are included in both these amounts.

Land
revenue.

708. The revenue from the sale and occupation of Crown lands may be divided into—(1) receipts from the alienation of land in fee-simple, including the price realized from land sales, and from rents which count towards the purchase money ; (2) receipts on account of temporary occupation, which include payments for squatting and grazing licenses, rents for business, factory, and hotel sites, &c., and rents of land which do not count towards the purchase money ; (3) penalties, interest, and fees for grants, leases, licenses, &c. There was a decrease under all these heads in 1879 as compared with 1878, the total decrease amounting to over £110,000, as will be seen by the following figures :—

LAND REVENUE, 1878 AND 1879.

Heads of Land Revenue.	Amounts Received.		Decrease.
	1878.	1879.	
	£	£	£
Alienation in fee-simple and progressive	790,442	715,257	75,185
Temporary occupation	167,144	139,204	27,940
Penalties, fees, and interest... ..	48,884	41,935	6,949
Total	1,006,470	896,396	110,074

Agricultural
statistics.

709. The agricultural statistics of Victoria are collected by the municipal bodies, who, under the Local Government Act (38 Vict. No. 506), are required each year to furnish to the Government Statist, on or before the 31st March, at their own cost, 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 authority of the Government Statist, also render themselves liable to a penalty of ten pounds.

Agricultural
statistics,
1879-80.

710. The agricultural statistics* to which reference will now be made are those for the year ended 31st March 1880. Tables embodying the general results of these statistics were sent for publication in the *Government Gazette* on the 11th May last, and these, with additional tables, have since been printed and laid before Parliament, in Part VI. of the *Statistical Register of Victoria*.

Holdings
visited by
collectors.

711. The holdings returned are all blocks of alienated land above one acre in extent, which are occupied for agricultural or pastoral pur-

* 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.

poses. 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.

712. The extent of land in occupation of which a return is made is always less than the whole area alienated and selected. The collectors are not required to take account of holdings which do not exceed one acre, nor of gardens or grounds attached to residences which are kept merely for ornament and pleasure, nor of any lands which show no signs of occupation, 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. The agricultural statistics for the present year account for 86½ per cent. of the extent alienated and in process of alienation at the end of 1879.

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

HOLDINGS AND LAND* OCCUPIED AND CULTIVATED, 1879 AND 1880.

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Holdings larger than 1 acre.	Acres Occupied.	Acres under Tillage.
1879	47,050	15,901,403	1,609,278
1880	48,969	16,620,900	1,688,275
Increase	1,919	719,497	78,997

714. During the decenniad ended with the year under review the holdings have increased by over three-fifths, whilst the land occupied has nearly doubled, and the land in cultivation has more than doubled. This will be seen by the following figures :—

INCREASE IN 1880 AS COMPARED WITH 1870.

	Numerical.	Per cent.
Holdings	18,755	62
Acres occupied	7,771,414	88
Acres cultivated	860,741	104

* The holdings and land referred to are exclusive of Crown lands held under squatting licenses. See also paragraphs 711 and 712 ante.

Area cultivated per head in Australasian colonies.

715. The following table shows the area per head cultivated in each Australasian colony during the six seasons ended with that of 1878-9, also the mean of those seasons, the colonies being placed in order according to the average extent of land per head that each cultivates. It will be observed that South Australia cultivates much more, and New South Wales and Queensland cultivate much less, per head than any of the other colonies. It is satisfactory to find, however, that in all the colonies except Tasmania and Western Australia the figures for the last year named in the table are higher than those for any previous one :—

CULTIVATION PER HEAD IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1874 TO 1879.*

Colony.	Acres under Tillage per Head of Population.						
	1873-4.	1874-5.	1875-6.	1876-7.	1877-8.	1878-9.	Mean.
1. South Australia ...	6·18	6·50	6·86	6·71	7·72	8·09	7·01
2. Tasmania ...	1·61	3·13	3·21	3·15	3·26	3·23	2·93
3. New Zealand † ...	1·27	1·61	1·62	1·97	2·30	2·62	1·89
4. Western Australia ...	2·01	1·73	1·78	1·68	1·82	1·81	1·80
5. Victoria ...	1·22	1·25	1·37	1·47	1·65	1·83	1·46
6. New South Wales ...	·82	·80	·74	·82	·83	·88	·81
7. Queensland ...	·43	·39	·43	·46	·52	·56	·46

Land under principal crops.

716. The principal crops grown in Victoria are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, hay, and green forage. In 1879-80, as compared with 1878-9, an increased area was placed under each of these except green forage. The extent under each except oats and green forage was, moreover, greater in 1879-80 than in any previous year, and that under oats was exceeded only once, viz., in 1871-2. During the past four years wheat was much more extensively cultivated than formerly. Prior to 1877 the extent under that crop never reached 400,000 acres. The following table shows the extent of land under each of these crops in the last two seasons :—

LAND UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1879 AND 1880.

Year ended 31st March.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Green Forage.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1879 ...	691,622	134,428	22,871	36,527	172,799	401,427
1880 ...	707,188	167,615	43,182	41,600	201,451	305,790
Increase ...	15,566	33,187	20,311	5,073	28,652	...
Decrease...	...	...	...	...	...	95,637

* For the population and number of acres under tillage in each Australasian colony during the seven years ended with 1879-80, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

† Land under artificial grass in New Zealand is not considered to be under tillage, but it is so in some of the other colonies.

717. The gross yield of all the principal crops, except green forage, of which no return is made, was much heavier in the past than in any previous season. The following is a return of such produce in 1878-9 and 1879-80 :—

Produce of principal crops.

GROSS PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1879 AND 1880.

Year ended 31st March.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.
1879 ...	6,060,737	2,366,026	417,157	98,958	209,028
1880 ...	9,398,858	4,023,271	1,065,430	167,943	292,407
Increase ...	3,338,121	1,657,245	648,273	68,985	83,379

718. The following table shows for each of the last four years the produce of wheat in eleven counties, which, for the most part, lie between the 36th and 37th parallels of latitude, and the 142nd and 147th meridians, and which are above all others the wheat-producing counties of Victoria :—

Wheat-producing counties.

WHEAT RAISED IN ELEVEN COUNTIES, 1877 TO 1880.

Counties.	Number of Bushels Produced.			
	1876-7.	1877-8.	1878-9.	1879-80.
Bendigo ...	763,984	795,398	727,195	871,278
Bogong ...	264,571	333,414	136,574	305,951
Borong ...	336,156	720,007	1,291,947	1,509,759
Dalhousie ...	170,817	192,080	106,305	204,299
Delatite ...	252,946	278,947	115,639	265,478
Gladstone ...	342,485	472,224	578,157	700,925
Gunbower ...	169,105	250,298	218,348	321,230
Kara Kara ...	436,834	598,661	651,142	681,868
Moira ...	568,004	889,774	317,465	1,671,507
Rodney ...	697,027	1,016,849	451,435	1,088,854
Talbot ...	462,695	449,405	414,473	397,621
Total ...	4,464,624	5,997,057	5,008,680	8,018,770

719. In 1876-7 five-sixths, in 1877-8 six-sevenths, in 1878-9 five-sixths, and in 1879-80 six-sevenths of the wheat raised in Victoria was grown in the eleven counties named in the last table. It will be observed that in the past season the gross produce in every one of these counties, except Bogong, Delatite, and Talbot, was greater than in any of the three previous seasons. It is, moreover, satisfactory to notice the complete recovery of the wheat yield in the four counties—viz., Bogong, Delatite, Moira, and Rodney—which, in 1878-9, showed a very great falling-off in consequence of rust and drought. In the two latter the crop in 1879-80 was heavier than in any other year named in the table, whilst in the two former it was slightly exceeded in only

Yield of wheat in eleven counties.

one year, viz., 1877-8. In only three of the counties—viz., Borung, Gladstone, and Kara Kara—does the yield show an increase in each year as compared with the previous one. These counties are situated at the extreme west of the group.

Yield of
wheat in
each
county.

720. The average produce of wheat per acre in the various counties in the colony in 1879-80 is compared in the following table with that in each of the two previous years. The counties are arranged according to the average yield in the past season, and the eleven counties just referred to are marked with asterisks :—

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF WHEAT IN EACH COUNTY, 1878,
1879, AND 1880.

Counties.	Bushels of Wheat per Acre.		
	1877-8.	1878-9. †	1879-80.
Tambo	13·91	19·12	30·39
Mornington	20·53	5·87	27·79
Villiers	22·27	12·65	26·20
Polwarth	16·56	9·30	25·07
Grant	17·55	13·64	24·57
Heytesbury	17·95	13·60	24·14
Bourke	16·06	11·21	23·74
Dargo	20·17	13·49	22·27
Tanjil	18·24	12·01	22·11
Evelyn	16·31	4·86	21·86
Benambra	20·56	11·44	21·27
*Dalhousie	15·09	8·42	20·89
Buln Buln	17·10	10·43	20·87
Anglesey	13·75	7·21	19·97
Dundas	17·85	14·23	19·61
Normanby	16·77	12·18	19·37
Hampden	13·26	11·42	18·54
Grenville	12·42	13·74	18·52
Follett	22·13	11·80	18·44
Ripon	13·38	14·36	17·35
*Moira	14·64	3·89	16·98
Wonnangatta	10·15	5·99	16·85
*Talbot	13·02	11·99	15·95
*Rodney	12·82	5·54	15·09
*Delatite	14·16	5·38	14·53
Lowan	9·63	13·46	13·75
*Bogong	14·59	6·00	13·63
*Gladstone	10·78	10·08	12·55
*Bendigo	11·48	8·79	11·58
*Borong	10·05	10·95	10·98
Karkaroc ... ..	...	...	10·87
Tatchera	5·45	10·55	10·76
Croajingolong	6·69	12·48	10·57
*Kara Kara	10·14	10·73	9·97
*Gunbower	9·18	6·47	7·67
Total	12·41	8·76	13·29

† In 1878-9 the crops were much affected by rust and drought.

721. It will be observed that almost every county shows a considerably higher average yield in 1880 than in the two previous years ; also that in only four counties in 1877-8, not even in one in 1878-9, but in as many as thirteen in 1879-80, did it exceed 20 bushels to the acre ; one county in the last-named year — viz., Tambo, situated in the eastern part of Gippsland—had as high an average as 30 bushels, but the extent of land under wheat there was small, being under 100 acres. In all the principal wheat-producing counties but one, viz., Dalhousie, the average produce per acre in 1879-80 was considerably below 20 bushels ; and in five of these counties the yield was below the average of the colony.

Average yields in 1879-80.

722. The average produce per acre of the other principal crops during 1879-80 is given in the following table. It will be noticed that the highest acreable yield of oats was in Grant, that of barley and hay in Villiers, and that of potatoes in Buln Buln ; also, that the lowest acreable yield of oats was in Dargo, that of hay in Gunbower, that of barley in Tatchera, and that of potatoes in Rodney :—

Yield of other principal crops in each county.

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF OATS, BARLEY, POTATOES, AND HAY IN EACH COUNTY, 1879-80.

Counties.	Average Produce to the Acre of—			
	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.
Anglesey	25·65	24·68	2·80	1·82
Benambra	25·90	25·80	4·06	1·50
Bendigo	17·43	17·95	1·43	1·06
Bogong	23·01	18·31	3·57	1·40
Borong	17·22	15·10	2·25	·91
Bourke	28·47	26·31	4·28	1·94
Buln Buln	19·61	21·97	5·06	2·07
Croajingolong	13·25	19·62	2·93	1·28
Dalhousie	30·11	32·35	3·22	1·92
Dargo	8·18	18·13	4·96	1·92
Delatite	25·20	21·46	2·71	1·53
Dundas	24·06	29·15	2·18	1·73
Evelyn	22·05	23·27	3·19	2·01
Follett	21·97	20·49	2·39	1·70
Gladstone	17·85	16·30	1·24	·79
Grant	31·93	34·90	4·66	1·70
Grenville	26·31	28·11	3·17	1·67
Gunbower	15·62	14·21	...	·66
Hampden	22·80	26·35	3·68	1·76
Heytesbury	23·10	36·20	3·04	2·13
Kara Kara	17·47	13·80	1·68	·78
Karkarooc ... ..	...	20·00	...	·73
Lowan	20·06	18·13	1·55	1·06
Moira	25·11	23·15	2·32	1·15
Mornington	20·53	15·85	4·31	1·73
Normanby	19·50	21·28	2·73	1·75

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF OATS, BARLEY, POTATOES, AND HAY IN EACH COUNTY, 1879-80—continued.

Counties.	Average Produce to the Acre of—			
	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.
Polwarth	22·03	23·28	3·55	2·15
Ripon	24·21	30·86	2·30	1·99
Rodney	22·78	20·96	1·17	·86
Talbot	29·43	27·80	3·02	1·50
Tambo	20·37	36·81	3·82	1·64
Tanjil	13·79	27·73	4·05	2·05
Tatchera	15·13	11·40	...	·84
Villiers	22·04	36·01	5·05	2·43
Weeah ... ..	...	...	...	1·00
Wonnangatta	23·40	14·27	3·90	1·71
Total	24·00	24·67	4·04	1·45

Yield of principal crops, 1870 to 1880.

723. The following table shows the acreable yield of the five principal crops during each of the last eleven years, also the average during the whole period. As compared with the low averages in the previous year, a marked improvement will be noticed in the yield of every crop in 1880. The average produce of barley and of potatoes was higher than in any of the other years named, and that of oats and hay than in any except 1870, but that of wheat was exceeded in 1870 and in the five years 1872 to 1876 :—

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1870 TO 1880.

Year ended 31st March.	Average Produce per Acre of—				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.
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
1878	12·41	19·39	19·81	3·11	1·18
1879	8·76	17·60	18·24	2·71	1·21
1880	13·29	24·00	24·67	4·04	1·45
Average of eleven years	13·21	19·79	20·98	3·27	1·31

724. In the following table the average yield of wheat, oats, potatoes, and hay in Victoria is placed side by side with the average of the same crops in the other Australasian colonies* during each of the six years ended with 1879. According to the mean of the sexenniad, the average produce of wheat, oats, and potatoes is highest in New Zealand, and that of hay in New South Wales. Victoria stands fourth in regard to the average per acre of each of the crops named:—

Average produce in Australasian colonies.

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1874 TO 1879.

Colony.	Year ended 31st March.						Mean.
	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	

WHEAT : BUSHELS PER ACRE.

Victoria ...	13·58	14·57	15·49	13·15	12·41	8·76	12·99
New South Wales...	13·43	12·87	14·66	16·43	13·84	14·74	14·33
Queensland ...	...	...	...	...	10·63	13·56	12·09
South Australia ...	7·87	11·75	11·95	5·40	7·76	7·15	8·64
Western Australia	13·44	12·00	11·00	12·00	11·00	9·97	11·57
Tasmania ...	16·17	18·51	16·38	19·30	18·12	16·10	17·43
New Zealand ...	25·61	28·15	31·54	28·63	26·03	22·94	27·15

OATS : BUSHELS PER ACRE.

Victoria ...	15·69	18·46	21·92	19·91	19·39	17·60	18·83
New South Wales...	18·71	16·31	18·72	21·16	19·31	20·24	19·07
Queensland ...	...	...	...	...	10·11	9·65	9·88
South Australia ...	10·61	14·61	16·69	10·65	11·96	12·01	12·75
Western Australia	19·22	16·00	15·00	15·00	14·00	18·02	16·21
Tasmania ...	20·98	26·82	25·40	24·21	22·32	24·82	24·09
New Zealand ...	29·81	35·22	39·34	31·24	31·68	30·11	32·90

POTATOES : TONS PER ACRE.

Victoria ...	2·86	3·53	3·37	3·31	3·11	2·71	3·15
New South Wales	2·98	2·83	2·98	3·03	2·52	3·20	2·92
Queensland ...	...	...	...	...	1·91	2·33	2·12
South Australia ...	3·41	3·72	4·52	2·84	2·51	2·67	3·28
Western Australia	2·67	3·00	3·00	3·00	2·00	2·49	2·69
Tasmania ...	3·16	3·75	3·54	3·43	3·25	3·37	3·41
New Zealand ...	4·46	5·24	4·89	5·36	5·38	4·98	5·05

* The produce of crops in Queensland was not given prior to 1878.

**AVERAGE PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN AUSTRALASIAN
COLONIES, 1874 TO 1879—continued.**

Colony.	Year ended 31st March.						Mean.
	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	
HAY : TONS PER ACRE.							
Victoria	1·27	1·32	1·33	1·22	1·17	1·21	1·25
New South Wales	1·54	1·37	1·15	1·43	1·22	1·66	1·39
Queensland ... ..	...	...	...	...	1·30	1·33	1·31
South Australia ...	1·02	1·26	1·21	1·95	1·13	·97	1·26
Western Australia	2·00	1·50	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·25
Tasmania	1·08	1·35	1·42	1·21	1·13	1·19	1·23
New Zealand	1·43	·84	1·46	1·31	1·30	1·22	1·26

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 seven years ended with 1879-80, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

Land under
crop in
Britain and
Foreign
countries.

725. The next table shows the acreage under wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes in the United Kingdom, the Cape of Good Hope, and certain Foreign countries. All the information has been taken from official documents :—

**LAND UNDER CERTAIN CROPS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE CAPE
COLONY, AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES (000'S OMITTED).**

Country.	Year.	Number of Acres under—			
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.
The United Kingdom ...	1878	3,382	4,124	2,723	1,365
Cape of Good Hope ...	1875	188	114	29	9
Austria	1876	2,420	4,413	2,753	2,410
Baden	1876	89	139	153	207
Belgium	1866	700	567	108	423
Denmark	1876	140	864	699	96
France	1876	16,977*	8,046	2,564	3,089
Holland	1876	212	286	117	327
Hungary	1875	5,654	2,429	2,242	944
Italy	1874	11,551	985	1,148	169
Norway	1870	12	220	122	77
Prussia	1876	4,196	6,714	3,357	...
Russia in Europe ...	1872	28,743	32,819	15,512	3,169
Saxony	1876	108	411	98	253
Sweden	1877	...	...	...	379
United States	1878	32,109	13,176	1,790	1,777
Württemberg	1876	47	331	244	189

Gross yield
of crops in
Foreign
countries.

726. The agricultural statistics collected by the Imperial Board of Trade do not give the amount of produce raised in the United Kingdom.

* Including spelt (*Triticum spelta*).

The official returns of the Cape Colony and many Foreign countries, however, contain statements of produce, and these, so far as they are available, are given in the following table. The produce of potatoes is not returned in tons, as in the Australasian colonies, but in bushels:—

GROSS PRODUCE OF CERTAIN CROPS IN THE CAPE COLONY AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES (000'S OMITTED).

Country.	Year.	Number of Bushels* raised of—			
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.
Cape of Good Hope ...	1875	1,688	918	448	371
Austria ...	1876	33,966	90,974	49,869	251,029
Baden* ...	1876	719	1,062	1,317	12,214
Belgium ...	1866	14,203	23,364	3,666	67,737
Denmark ...	1876	3,894	24,267	17,998	10,357
France ...	1876	271,330†	168,055	49,083	313,164
Holland ...	1876	5,256	12,407	4,692	52,327
Hungary ...	1875	47,392	21,516	20,913	39,707
Italy ...	1874	142,423	19,370	18,417	19,387
Norway ...	1875	254	8,846	4,324	18,825
Prussia ...	1876	86,640	224,245	89,698	...
Russia in Europe ...	1872	157,938	543,623	124,754	370,876
Saxony* ...	1876	1,320	4,958	1,114	22,266
Sweden ...	1877	2,301	37,153	10,115	39,364
United States* ...	1878	420,122	413,579	42,246	124,127
Württemberg ...	1876	836	9,300	5,673	22,419

727. The average produce per acre in most of the countries named has been ascertained, and is given in the following table:—

Average yield of crops in Foreign countries.

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF CERTAIN CROPS IN THE CAPE COLONY AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Bushels* per Acre of—			
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.
Cape of Good Hope ...	1875	9·0	8·1	15·4	41·2
Austria ...	1876	14·0	20·6	18·1	104·1
Belgium ...	1866	20·3	41·2	33·9	160·1
Denmark ...	1876	27·8	28·1	25·7	108·0
France ...	1876	16·0†	20·9	19·1	101·4
Holland ...	1876	24·8	43·4	40·1	160·0
Italy ...	1874	12·3	19·6	16·0	114·7
Norway ...	1875	21·2	40·2	35·4	244·1
Prussia ...	1876	20·7	33·4	26·7	...
Russia in Europe ...	1872	5·5	16·5	8·0	117·0
Sweden ...	1877	...	...	...	103·9
United States* ...	1878	13·1	31·4	23·6	69·9
Württemberg ...	1876	17·8	28·1	23·2	118·8

* Imperial bushels, except in the case of Baden, Saxony, and the United States, the produce of the two first of which is given in centners each equal to 110·232 lbs., and that of the last in Winchester bushels, each equal to $\frac{32}{33}$ nearly, or, more accurately, to $\cdot 969,447$ of an Imperial bushel. An Imperial bushel of potatoes weighs about 56 lbs.

† Including spelt (*Triticum spelta*).

Yield of wheat in Foreign countries and Australasia.

728. It will be observed that the acreable yield of wheat in the year named was nearly 28 bushels in Denmark and over 20 bushels in four other countries, but in only three European countries—Austria, Italy, and Russia—was it below 15 bushels per acre. In all the Australasian colonies,* on the other hand, except New Zealand, where it is nearly as high as in Denmark, the average yield is below 15 bushels to the acre. In Victoria the yield is about the same as in the United States, and higher than in Italy, European Russia, or the Cape of Good Hope.

Yield of oats, barley, and potatoes, in Foreign countries and Victoria.

729. According to the figures, the average yield of oats in Victoria is higher than that in the Cape of Good Hope, or European Russia, and approximates to that in Italy, but is lower than that in any other of the countries named; the yield of barley is higher than that in the Cape of Good Hope, Austria, France, Italy, or European Russia, but below that in the other countries. Assuming a bushel of potatoes to weigh 56 lbs., the yield in Victoria would appear to be above that in any of the countries named except Belgium, Holland, or Norway.

Breadstuffs available for consumption.

730. Only in the last three years and three previous ones has the colony raised enough breadstuffs for the consumption of its own inhabitants. In each of these six years there was a surplus of Victorian grown wheat remaining for export, which amounted, in 1879, to nearly a million, and in 1878 to over a million, bushels. This will be seen by the following table, which shows for each of the years from 1840 to 1879 the quantity of breadstuffs available for consumption, distinguishing the Victorian grown from the imported; also the probable manner of consumption, distinguishing the estimated quantity of wheat used for seed from the wheat, flour, bread, and biscuit used for food:—

BREADSTUFFS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION, 1840-1879.

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.	
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

* See table following paragraph 724 ante.

† 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.

BREADSTUFFS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION, 1840-1879—continued.

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.	
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	Total.	Per Head.	
1846	34,807	234,334	43,928	278,662	31,604	247,058	7·10
1847	40,635	345,546	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	410,200	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	498,700	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	,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
1877	849,870	5,279,730	-384,118	4,895,612	1,129,128	3,766,484	4·43
1878	869,040	7,018,257	-105,968	6,012,289	1,383,244	4,629,045	5·33
1879	888,500	6,060,737	-57,384	5,103,353	1,414,376	3,688,977	4·15

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

731. The estimated average quantity of breadstuffs available for food to each individual of the population is shown in the last column of the table. This 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 slightly over 4½ bushels in 1868 and 1871, and between 4 and 4½ bushels in 1843, 1877, and 1879. The figures for 1879 show a smaller average than those for any previous year.

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.

Average consumption of breadstuffs.

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

Consumption of breadstuffs per head in United States.

733. From somewhat similar calculations taken from the official returns of the United States the estimated consumption of wheat per head of the population of that country ranged, during the twelve years ended with 1878, from 4.08 Winchester bushels* in 1867 to 6.09 in 1878, the mean during the period being 5.19 Winchester bushels, or about 5.03 Imperial bushels. This result is, it will be observed, somewhat less than that shown by the Victorian returns during the last ten years. It should be pointed out, moreover, that, in the United States' returns, no deduction has been made for the wheat required for seed, so that the quantity available for food consumption would be even less than that shown by the figures.

Imports and exports of breadstuffs, 1837 to 1879.

734. The imports and exports of breadstuffs during the forty-three years, 1837 to 1879, are set down in the following table. It will be observed that, after deducting the value of the quantities sent away, there remains a balance amounting to over 11 millions sterling paid by the colony for breadstuffs imported :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS,† 1837 TO 1879.

Wheat, Flour, Bread, and Biscuit.	Quantity.	Value.
	bushels.	£
Imported, 1837 to 1879	32,102,686	13,723,012
Exported, " "	8,071,387	2,608,561
Imports in excess of exports ...	24,031,299	11,114,451

Net imports of agricultural products.

735. 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 each of the five years ended with 1879. 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 wheat and oatmeal are absent from the list for the past three years, and jams and preserves for the last two years, the exports of those articles having exceeded the imports.

* The Winchester bushel is smaller than the Imperial bushel by one thirty-third ($\frac{1}{33}$) part.

† 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*.

In the last three years, moreover, a decided decrease is perceptible in the net imports of hops,* chicory, and tobacco:—

NET IMPORTS† OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, 1875 TO 1879.

Articles.	Balance of Imports over Exports in—				
	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
	£	£	£	£	£
Wheat	65,913	87,247	...	...	...
Oats	170,957	112,430	95,071	80,140	92,176
Oatmeal	511	261	...	...	...
Barley	24,569	35,318	25,481	48,328	87,982
Pearl barley	4,623	2,825	1,368	1,584	2,907
Malt	93,009	68,401	76,867	37,162	54,716
Maize	114,609	117,951	123,357	164,578	154,717
Maizena	1,624	4,988	7,365	2,359	3,668
Beans, pease, and split pease ...	5,528	2,266	2,456	2,057	2,191
Fruit—green, bottled, dried, currants and raisins	104,916	116,202	153,414	88,171	107,319
Jams, jellies, and preserves ...	4,799	6,450	350	...	...
Nuts, almonds, walnuts ...	6,255	7,774	6,064	4,565	5,497
Hops	42,960	64,600	43,782	41,461	20,596
Chicory	2,413	1,798	3,300	1,906	257
Pickles	9,160	12,892	4,284	1,843	6,457
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff ...	36,485	78,192	148,688	45,372	24,921
Vegetables (preserved) ...	930	1,397	...	1,409	498
Canary seed	2,117	4,970	1,857	1,228	1,008
Grass and clover seed ...	17,786	10,985	19,618	12,616	13,704
Total	709,164	736,947	713,322	534,779	578,614

736. 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. The value of the imports of eggs in 1876 exceeded that of the exports by £16,093, in 1877 by £13,550, in 1878 by £11,597, and in 1879 by £9,479. Net imports of eggs.

737. Of every thousand acres cultivated during the past season, 419 acres were placed under wheat; 99 under oats; 26 under barley; 25 under potatoes; 119 under hay; 181 under green forage; and 131 under other kinds of crops. The tendency of late years has been to crop a larger extent of land, relatively to the whole area under tillage, with wheat, and a smaller extent with the remaining crops. The following table shows the proportion that the land under different crops has borne to the total area under tillage during each of the last seven years:— Proportion of land under each crop.

* See paragraph 63 ante.

† The total imports and total exports of these articles during 1879 will be found in the table of imports and exports following paragraph 459 ante, chiefly under Order 22.

PROPORTION OF LAND UNDER EACH CROP TO TOTAL UNDER
CULTIVATION, 1874 TO 1880.

Land under—	Proportion to Total Land under Tillage.						
	1873-4.	1874-5.	1875-6.	1876-7.	1877-8.	1878-9.	1879-80.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Wheat ...	36·27	32·90	28·52	32·61	39·74	42·98	41·89
Oats ...	11·50	11·36	11·01	9·36	7·41	8·35	9·93
Barley ...	2·63	2·92	2·80	2·03	1·35	1·42	2·56
Potatoes ...	3·97	3·48	3·27	3·29	2·61	2·27	2·46
Hay ...	11·99	11·76	13·78	11·97	12·46	10·74	11·93
Green forage	22·08	25·14	27·37	29·45	27·48	24·94	18·11
Other tillage	11·56	12·44	13·25	11·29	8·95	9·30	13·12
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Minor crops.

738. 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 six years. The acreage under and produce of chicory, maize, mustard, pease and beans, and raspberries, and the produce of hops and onions, were much greater in the last than in any other year shown:—

MINOR CROPS,* 1875 TO 1880.

Nature of Crop.		1874-5.	1875-6.	1876-7.	1877-8.	1878-9.	1879-80.
Arrowroot ...	acres ...	...	...	...	...	4	3
	tons (root)	...	...	...	...	3	17
	cwt., manfd.	...	...	...	...	7	10
Beet, carrots, parsnips, and cabbage	acres ...	721	807	571	470	402	374
	tons ...	3,887	4,268	3,430	2,272	1,272	2,504
Broom millet...	acres ...	56	96	8	7	6	...
	fibre, cwt.	264	338	8	...	...	...
	seed, bush.	1,000	2,095	...	...	...	...
Buckwheat ...	acres ...	5	2	...	2	...	1
	bushels ...	20	40	...	11	...	12
Canary ...	acres ...	...	50	30	82	4	1
	bushels ...	...	300	183	825	150	2
Chicory ...	acres ...	109	174	225	256	155	392
	tons ...	531	652	980	1,333	653	1,764
„ for seed	acres ...	...	3	...	...	...	...
	lbs. ...	...	168	...	...	...	...

* Exclusive of those grown in gardens.

MINOR CROPS,* 1875 TO 1880—continued.

Nature of Crop.		1874-5.	1875-6.	1876-7.	1877-8.	1878-9.	1879-80.
Clover for seed	acres ...	...	45	...	...	...	...
	bushels ...	...	614	...	...	...	...
Cucumbers ...	acres ...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	tons ...	...	...	12	...	...	...
Flax ...	acres ...	7	17	3	33	4	5
	fibre, cwt.	48	93	2½	40	...	12
	linseed, bsh.	63	80	52	125	...	30
Garden seeds—							
Carrot ...	acres ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	lbs. ...	560	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed ...	acres ...	...	...	50	16	...	112
Radish ...	acres ...	...	...	1	...	4	5
	lbs. ...	...	...	560	...	672	2,240
Grass seeds ...	acres ...	3,082	2,189	1,993†	1,846	2,824	2,237
	bushels ...	35,998	33,580	29,229	28,840	34,432	32,031
Green pease ...	acres ...	...	...	11	...	37	...
	tons ...	...	...	18	...	50	...
Hops ...	acres ...	126	145	225	274	203	267
	lbs. ...	99,624	113,344	129,136	218,848	130,816	284,480
Kohl-rabi ...	acres ...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	cwt. ...	...	300	...	...	...	...
Lucerne for seed ...	acres ...	...	6	...	...	3	7
	bushels ...	...	42	...	...	16	50
Maize ...	acres ...	1,523	2,346	1,609	1,215	1,939	2,447
	bushels ...	24,263	37,177	25,909	22,050	40,754	61,887
Mangel-wurzel	acres ...	1,281	1,223	1,285	1,320	888	1,027
	tons ...	17,899	16,795	15,386	15,465	8,275	14,897
Medicinal herbs	acres ...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	tons ...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Mulberry trees	acres ...	1	23	11†	21	18	4
	number ...	6,500	30,650	11,010	14,310	12,460	...
Mustard ...	acres ...	31	40	74	58	39	92
	cwt. ...	100	166	185	167	121	447
Olives ...	acres ...	...	10	10	10	20	10
Onions ...	acres ...	347	552	720	816	1,069	1,040
	tons ...	2,794	4,780	3,579	3,055	3,600	7,347
Opium poppies	acres ...	10	4	4	3	3	5
	lbs. of opium	168	100	60	...	...	80
Oranges ...	heads ...	...	...	...	...	60,000	...
	acres ...	...	...	...	...	6	2
Osiers ...	cases ...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Pease and beans	acres ...	4	3	5	...	...	...
	bushels ...	16,170	18,854	21,235	17,286	15,153	21,462
Pumpkins, melons, &c.	bushels ...	317,382	450,948	373,857	241,007	248,436	574,954
	acres ...	46	55	19	46	205	99
Rape for seed	tons ...	250	67	77	159	1,190	484
	acres ...	7	34	10	...	2	41
Raspberries ...	bushels ...	30	...	20	...	25	...
	acres ...	...	3	10	17	45	94
Rhubarb ...	cwt. ...	...	60	51	224	476	1,299
	acres ...	...	...	...	3	3	...
Rye and bere...	tons ...	...	...	...	10	10	...
	acres ...	1,096	1,292	1,153	1,075	1,779	1,236
Sheep's parsley	bushels ...	15,620	19,356	15,277	9,852	20,816	18,407
	acres ...	...	...	2	...	3	...
	lbs. ...	...	...	1,500	...	1,000	...

* Exclusive of those grown in gardens.

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

‡ A large plantation of mulberry trees is reported to have been abandoned in 1876-7, the locality having been found to be unsuitable.

MINOR CROPS,* 1875 TO 1880—continued.

Nature of Crop.			1874-5.	1875-6.	1876-7.	1877-8.	1878-9.	1879-80.
Strawberries	acres	...	21	24	21	19	24	19
	cwt.	...	210	215	273	208	323	209
Sunflowers for seed	acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	bushels	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Teazles	acres	...	1	11	3	...	...	1
	number	...	121,000	1,079,000	19,000	...	...	8,000
Tobacco	acres	...	733	782	1,479	2,327	1,936	531
	cwt.	...	6,839	† 501	14,413	15,827	15,662	† 1,297
Tomatoes	acres	...	...	...	...	5	3	...
	cwt.	...	...	...	...	721	220	...
Turnips	acres	...	241	284	224	315	310	192
	tons	...	1,901	2,668	1,769	2,346	1,349	2,054
Vegetable marrows	acres	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	tons	...	...	...	55	...	...	...
Vetches and tares for seed	acres	...	3	26	8	...	...	3
	bushels	...	28	492	47	...	...	62
Vines	acres	...	4,937	5,081	4,765	4,419	4,434	4,284
	wine, galls.	...	577,493	755,000	481,588	457,535	410,333	574,143
	brandy, „	...	148	256	3,725	840	1,561	3,284

Vines.

739. Although in 1879-80 the acreage under vines was less than in any of the other years mentioned, the wine produced was in excess of that in three of those years and was about equal to that in a fourth. 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.

Gardens and orchards.

740. The following table shows the land under gardens and orchards in 1879 and 1880. No return is made of the nature of the crops grown or the quantity of produce raised. There was an increase during the year in the area under gardens, but a decrease in that under orchards, resulting in a net decrease of 101 acres:—

LAND UNDER GARDENS AND ORCHARDS, 1879 AND 1880.

Year ended 31st March.				Gardens.	Orchards.	Total.
				acres.	acres.	acres.
1879	...	...	...	12,131	8,269	20,400
1880	...	...	...	12,842	7,457	20,299
	Increase	...	...	711	...	...
	Decrease	...	...	...	812	101

* Exclusive of those grown in gardens.

† The tobacco crop 1875-6 and 1879-80 failed in most of the districts.

741. Land in fallow is included in the area under tillage. The number of acres in this condition in 1880 was 165,154, or 67,485 more than in the previous year. Land in fallow.

742. 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, 1879-80.

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	...	...		1,899	5,344	2,960
5 acres	14	"	...	3,617	31,806	13,466
15 "	29	"	...	3,847	79,321	22,628
30 "	49	"	...	3,205	122,658	31,783
50 "	99	"	...	5,895	422,070	86,601
100 "	199	"	...	8,803	1,250,318	219,560
200 "	320	"	...	14,415	4,113,255	633,153
321 "	400	"	...	1,543	557,244	89,288
401 "	500	"	...	1,319	595,242	94,105
501 "	600	"	...	845	466,818	67,223
601 "	700	"	...	1,095	705,304	102,467
701 "	800	"	...	356	267,925	31,395
801 "	900	"	...	280	238,951	28,521
901 "	1,000	"	...	335	319,894	38,324
1,001 "	1,500	"	...	586	730,158	66,555
1,501 "	2,000	"	...	255	438,524	30,991
2,001 "	3,000	"	...	194	475,588	25,949
3,001 "	4,000	"	...	87	307,911	15,840
4,001 "	5,000	"	...	67	302,692	9,013
5,001 "	7,500	"	...	69	421,789	12,534
7,501 "	10,000	"	...	58	507,371	6,628
10,001 "	15,000	"	...	71	868,553	10,231
15,001 "	20,000	"	...	44	773,190	11,877
20,001 "	30,000	"	...	55	1,365,221	19,638
30,001 "	40,000	"	...	19	689,519	12,186
40,001 "	and upwards	"	...	10	564,234	4,418
Crown Lands cultivated	...	...	...	...	...	941
Total				48,969	16,620,900	1,688,275

743. 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 enlargement of estates beyond this limit. It will be interesting to discover what Estates under and over 320 acres.

* See also paragraphs 711 and 712 ante.

† Embracing about 86½ per cent. of the total area sold or selected. See table following paragraph 695 ante.

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, 15, on the average, occupied lots exceeding, and 85 not exceeding, 320 acres in extent.
- (b.) Out of every 100 acres in occupation, 64, on the average, formed portion of lots exceeding, and 36 of lots not exceeding, 320 acres in extent.
- (c.) Out of every 100 acres cultivated, 40, on the average, were on lots exceeding, and 60 on lots not exceeding, 320 acres in extent.
- (d.) Whilst holders of upwards of 320 acres cultivated, on the average, only 6 per cent. of their holdings, holders of 320 acres and under cultivated, on the average, 17 per cent. of theirs.

Holdings of
from 100 to
320 acres.

744. It may further be ascertained from the same table that 47 per cent. of the holdings, 32 per cent. of the occupied land, and 51 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, very nearly 25 per cent. of their holdings, holders of from 100 to 320 acres cultivated, on the average, only 15 per cent. of theirs. It has been already stated that holders of upwards of 320 acres cultivated no more, on the average, than 6 per cent. of their holdings.*

Average
size of
holdings.

745. The following is the average size of holdings in the year under review, and at the beginning of the two previous quinquennial periods. A steady increase will be observed :—

AVERAGE SIZE OF HOLDINGS.†

1869-70	...	...	...	...	293 acres
1874-5	...	...	...	...	319 „
1879-80	...	...	...	...	339 „

Area occu-
pied per
head of
population.

746. 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.

1869-70	...	...	...	...	12.4 acres
1874-5	...	...	...	...	15.1 „
1879-80	...	...	...	...	18.5 „

* 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.

747. The average extent of land cultivated by each holder was smaller at the middle, but much larger at the last, period than at either of the other periods, as the following figures show :—

Area cultivated to each holder.

AVERAGE AREA CULTIVATED BY EACH HOLDER.

1869-70	...	...	...	...	27.4 acres
1874-5	...	...	...	...	26.3 "
1879-80	...	...	...	...	34.5 "

748. The area in cultivation was a little over one acre per head of the population at the first period, but nearly two acres per head at the third period. The exact amounts were as follow :—

Area cultivated per head of population.

AVERAGE AREA CULTIVATED TO EACH PERSON IN THE COLONY.

1869-70	...	...	...	...	1.16 acres
1874-5	...	...	...	...	1.25 "
1879-80	...	...	...	...	1.87 "

749. It will be noticed that a much larger proportion of the occupied land was in cultivation at the last than at either of the other periods :—

Occupied land cultivated.

PROPORTION OF OCCUPIED* LAND CULTIVATED.

1869-70	...	...	...	9.35 per cent.
1874-5	...	...	...	8.25 "
1879-80	...	...	...	10.16 "

750. The average duration of leases of farms from private persons was returned by the collectors of statistics as averaging from 3 to 7 years; the extreme figures being 1 and 12 years. The average rental of agricultural land per acre was stated to be from 6s. 6d. to 14s.; the extreme figures being 3s. and 80s. The average rental of pastoral land was said to be from 2s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; the extreme figures being 1s. 3d. and 10s. 6d.

Leases and rental of farms.

751. 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 eleven years :—

Prices of agricultural produce.

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE,† 1870 TO 1880.

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.
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
1878	...	...	5 1	4 6	4 4	115 0	86 9
1879	...	...	4 2	3 6	4 1	92 4	75 0
1880	...	...	4 0½	2 3½	4 8	69 11	63 0

* Including alienated land or land in process of alienation only.
 † See also table following paragraph 578 ante.

Years of
highest and
lowest
prices.

752. It will be observed that the price of wheat was highest in 1877; that of oats, barley, and potatoes in 1874; and that of hay in 1877; also that the price of barley and potatoes was lowest in 1874, but the price of every other item given was lowest in the year under review.

Price of
wheat in
London.

753. The following statement of the average price of wheat in London per Imperial quarter during each month of the ten years ended with 1879 has been taken from *Boothby's South Australian Directory** :—

AVERAGE PRICE PER QUARTER OF WHEAT IN LONDON.

Month.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
January ...	44	53	56	56	63	44	45	55	51	40
February ...	41	53	56	56	63	43	43	54	51	39
March ...	41	54	54	56	60	41	43	53	49	40
April ...	43	57	54	55	60	43	45	58	52	41
May ...	45	59	56	56	62	42	45	64	51	41
June ...	47	60	59	59	61	42	47	65	47	40
July ...	51	59	59	60	61	45	48	66	45	48
August ...	54	58	60	61	58	53	46	63	45	49
September ...	47	57	59	64	49	48	46	62	43	50
October ...	47	57	59	64	45	47	46	58	39	52
November ...	50	56	57	64	44	47	46	59	39	52
December ...	52	56	57	64	44	46	46	56	40	52
Means ...	46/10	56/7	57/2	59/7	55/10	45/7	45/6	59/5	46	45/4

Value of
agricultural
produce.

754. Subjoined is an estimate of the value of the crops raised during the year ended 31st March 1880. It will be seen the total amount was not far short of six millions sterling :—

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, 1879-80.

Name of Crop.	Gross Produce and Price.			Estimated Value.		
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
Wheat ...	9,398,858 bushels	@	0 4 0½	1,899,352	11 1	
Oats ...	4,023,271 "	@	0 2 3½	460,999	16 0	
Barley ...	1,065,430 "	@	0 4 8	248,600	6 8	
Other cereals ...	655,248 "	@	0 4 6	147,430	16 0	
Potatoes ...	167,943 tons	@	3 9 11	587,100	14 9	
Other root crops ...	26,802 "	@	5 0 0	134,010	0 0	
Hay ...	292,407 "	@	3 3 0	921,082	1 0	
Green forage ...	305,790 acres	@	3 0 0	917,370	0 0	
Tobacco ...	1,297 cwt.	@	2 16 0	3,631	12 0	
Grapes, not made into wine ...	16,270 "	@	1 0 0	16,270	0 0	
Wine ...	574,143 gallons	@	0 4 0	114,828	12 0	
Brandy ...	3,284 "	@	0 10 0	1,642	0 0	
Other crops ...	3,403 acres	@	5 0 0	17,015	0 0	
Garden and orchard produce	20,299 "	@	20 0 0	405,980	0 0	
	Total ...			5,875,313	9 6	

* *South Australian Directory* 1880, page 441, Williams, Adelaide.

755. The standard weight of crops in Victoria is reckoned to be 60 lbs. to the bushel for wheat, 56 lbs. for 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 67 lbs.; oats, from 35 lbs. to 45 lbs.; barley, from 41 lbs. to 56 lbs.; and maize, from 45 lbs. to 61 lbs. The average weight per bushel of these crops in all the districts during the past two years was as follows:—

SPECIFIC WEIGHT OF CROPS, 1879 AND 1880.

Average Weight per Bushel of—				1878-9.	1879-80.
				lbs.	lbs.
Wheat	...	...	...	60	62
Oats	...	...	...	40	41
Barley	...	...	...	50	51
Maize	...	...	...	56	55

756. An increase took place in the number of both males and females engaged on agricultural and pastoral holdings in 1879-80 as compared with the number returned in the previous year. The following, including the proprietor or manager, were the numbers employed during the past two years:—

HANDS EMPLOYED ON AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL HOLDINGS, 1879 AND 1880.

Year ended 31st March.				Males.	Females.	Total.
1879	...	...	...	71,954	31,566	103,520
1880	...	...	...	72,084	34,698	106,782
Increase ...				130	3,132	3,262

757. A return of the average rates of labor on farms in the last two years is given below. It will be observed that the rates generally were lower in 1879-80 than in the previous year. Rations are allowed in all cases in addition to the wages quoted:—

RATES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOR,* 1879 AND 1880.

Description of Labor.				1878-9.		1879-80.	
				s.	d.	s.	d.
Ploughmen,	per week	...	...	20	10	19	7
Farm laborers,	"	...	...	17	6	16	10
Married couples,	"	...	...	25	10	25	8
Females,	"	...	...	10	3	10	1
Mowers,	"	...	...	28	6	28	0
"	per acre	...	...	5	5	5	9
Reapers,	per week	...	...	29	4	28	9
"	per acre	...	...	10	4	11	5
Threshers,	per bushel	...	...	0	6	0	6

* See also table following paragraph 577 ante.

Rates of
pastoral
labor.

758. 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 according to the figures there was a decrease in 1879-80 as compared with the previous year in the rates paid to stockmen, hutkeepers, station laborers, and sheepwashers, but an increase in those for other descriptions of labor:—

RATES OF PASTORAL LABOR,* 1879 AND 1880.

Description of Labor.	1878-9.			1879-80.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Stockmen, per annum	47	5	0	47	1	0
Boundary riders, „	40	9	0	41	3	0
Shepherds, „	34	1	0	34	18	0
Hutkeepers, „	28	3	0	26	0	0
Married couples, „	61	2	0	62	2	0
Females, „	27	16	0	29	3	0
Station laborers, per week	0	17	8	0	16	7
Sheepwashers, „	1	1	2	1	0	4
Shearers, per 100 sheep shorn	0	14	1	0	14	6

Live stock.

759. The numbers of live stock were returned as follow for the last two years. An increase will be observed in the number of horses, but a considerable falling-off in the numbers of cattle, sheep, and pigs. The live stock both on farms and stations is now 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. 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:—

LIVE STOCK, 1879 AND 1880.

Year ended 31st March.	Horses.	Cattle.			Sheep.	Pigs.
		Milch Cows.	Exclusive of Milch Cows.	Total.		
1879	210,105	290,407	894,436	1,184,843	9,379,276	177,373
1880	216,710	278,360	850,998	1,129,358	8,651,775	144,733
Increase	6,605	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease ... ..	...	12,047	43,438	55,485	727,501	32,640

* See also table following paragraph 577 ante.

760. The returns for 1879-80 show a larger number of horses than in any previous year; but the cattle were exceeded in two years, viz., 1878-9 and 1877-8. The largest number of sheep ever returned was in 1875-6; since then there has been a falling-off, and the number in the year under review was smaller than in any year since 1863-4. The number of pigs fluctuates considerably from year to year.*

Live stock in 1880 and previous years.

761. The following table contains a statement of the number of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs in the United Kingdom and some of the principal Foreign countries. The information has been derived entirely from official documents :—

Live stock in British and Foreign countries.

LIVE STOCK IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES
(000'S OMITTED).

Country.	Year.	Number of—			
		Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
United Kingdom ...	1878	2,328	5,738	28,406	2,483
Austria and Hungary ...	1869	3,543	12,628	20,103	6,995
Belgium ...	1866	283	1,242	586	632
Denmark ...	1876	352	1,348	1,719	504
France ...	1876	2,852	11,351	23,902	5,801
Holland ...	1876	268	1,439	891	352
Italy ...	1874	658†	3,489	6,977	1,575
Norway ...	1875	152	1,017	1,687	101
Russia ...	1870	16,160	22,770	48,132	9,800
Sweden ...	1877	459	2,163	1,534	426
United States ...	1878	10,939	33,234	38,124	34,766

762. The live stock slaughtered in Victoria during 1879, 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, 1879.

Description of Live Stock.	Numbers Slaughtered for—			
	The Butcher and Private Use.	Preserving or Salting.	Boiling Down for Tallow.	Total Number Slaughtered.
Sheep and lambs ...	1,600,197	72,974	32,951	1,706,122
Cattle and calves ...	192,258	428	...	192,686
Pigs ...	50,338	23,147	...	73,485
Total ...	1,842,793	96,549	32,951	1,972,293

* Figures showing the numbers of live stock in each year from the first settlement of the colony will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) ante.

† In the year 1876.

763. The following are the numbers of stock returned as slaughtered in each year of the quinquennial period ended with 1879. A falling-off will be observed in the number of sheep slaughtered in the last two years :—

LIVE STOCK SLAUGHTERED, 1875 TO 1879.

Year.			Sheep and Lambs.	Cattle and Calves.	Pigs.	Total.
1875	...	...	1,862,596	149,190	61,516	2,073,302
1876	...	...	2,178,209	201,163	70,373	2,449,745
1877	...	...	2,179,736	158,455	66,389	2,404,580
1878	...	...	1,873,744	185,030	99,082	2,157,856
1879	...	...	1,706,122	192,686	73,485	1,972,293

Value of
pastoral
produce.

764. The following is an estimate of the gross value of pastoral produce raised on holdings of all descriptions in 1879-80 :—

GROSS VALUE OF PASTORAL PRODUCE, 1879-80.

Nature of Produce.	Value.
Milk, butter, and cheese, from average number of milch cows kept, viz., 278,360, @ £8 10s.	£ 2,366,060
Estimated value of stock produced in 1879 :—	
Cattle, 87,418, @ £8	699,344
Sheep, 395,680, @ 10s.	197,840
Pigs, 42,057, @ £2 10s.	105,142
Horses, 10,836, @ £8	86,688
Excess of exports over imports of wool, Customs value	2,775,061
Estimated value of wool used in the colony for manufacturing purposes, 1,944,406 lbs., @ 1s. 6d.	145,830
Total	6,375,965

NOTE.—The numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs produced in any year are obtained by adding to (or deducting from) the estimated numbers of live stock slaughtered the increase (or decrease) appearing in the returns of that year as compared with the previous one, and then deducting (or adding) the excess in the numbers imported over those exported (or *vice versa*). In 1879 the estimated numbers of stock slaughtered were 200,000 cattle, 1,800,000 sheep, 80,000 pigs; the decrease in the numbers of cattle was 55,485, sheep 727,501, and pigs 32,640 (*see* paragraph 759 *ante*); and the excess of imports over exports, according to the Customs returns, was—cattle 56,097, sheep 676,819, pigs 5,303. 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 produced.

Machinery
and im-
provements
on farms
and sta-
tions.

765. The returns show a large increase in the year under review, as compared with the previous one, in the use of steam machinery on farms and stations; also an increase in the value of improvements made, and of machines and implements used. 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. The following are the figures :—

STEAM ENGINES, AND VALUE OF IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES AND OF IMPROVEMENTS, ON FARMS AND STATIONS, 1879 AND 1880.

Year ended 31st March.	Steam Engines.		Value of Implements and Machines.	Value of Improvements.
	Number.	Horse-power.		
1879	385	2,994	£ 2,025,916	£ 16,845,527
1880	467	3,537	2,067,695	17,448,358
Increase	82	543	41,779	602,831

766. The following figures, which have been obtained by means of averages struck from the returns of the collectors in all the districts, show the rates paid for machine labor in the last two years :—

MACHINE LABOR, 1879 AND 1880.

Average Rates Paid for—	1878-9.	1879-80.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Machine reaping, per acre	0 4 10	0 5 9
„ mowing, „	0 4 8	0 4 11
„ threshing, per 100 bushels... ..	1 4 4	1 1 3

767. The flour mills were fewer by 10 in 1879-80 than in the previous year. An increase took place in the number of hands employed, the quantity of grain operated upon and flour made, notwithstanding there was a falling-off in the amount of horse-power and number of stones used. The figures show an increase in the value of plant, but a decrease in that of lands and buildings :—

FLOUR MILLS, 1879 AND 1880.

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.			
1879	149	144	5	2,789	454	708
1880	139	134	5	2,571	439	770
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	62
Decrease	10	10	...	218	15	...

Year ended 31st March.	Bushels of Grain operated upon.		Tons of Flour made.	Approximate Total Value of—		
	Wheat.	Other.		Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
1879	5,665,791	267,603	124,815	£ 207,630	£ 55,680	£ 176,760
1880	5,874,292	441,581	131,301	220,939	50,207	168,450
Increase	208,501	173,978	6,486	13,309	...	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	5,473	8,310

* Three of the mills in 1879 and 1880 were upon Crown lands. In these cases no estimate of the value of the land is given.

Breweries.

768. A decrease of 13 took place in the number of breweries, also a falling-off in most of the items relating thereto. The quantity of beer made was less by over one and a half million gallons in the year under notice than in the previous one. The following are the results for the two years :—

BREWERIES, 1879 AND 1880.

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Breweries.	Materials used.			Number of Hands employed.
		Sugar.	Malt.	Hops.	
1879	102	lbs. 10,810,050	bushels. 624,867	lbs. 1,110,481	897
1880	89	10,979,472	546,251	862,038	885
Increase ... ..	...	169,422	...	...	...
Decrease	13	...	78,616	248,443	12

Year ended 31st March.	Gallons of Beer made.	Approximate Total Value of—		
		Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
1879	15,370,745	£ 160,941	£ 78,880	£ 223,927
1880	13,769,990	160,215	80,230	223,930
Increase ... ..	...	...	1,350	3
Decrease	1,600,755	726	...	...

Gallons of
beer per
head.

769. The beer made in Victoria during 1878-9 amounted to nearly fifteen and a third million gallons, or an average of $17\frac{3}{5}$ gallons to each inhabitant. That made in 1879-80 amounted to over thirteen and three-quarter million gallons, or an average of $15\frac{1}{2}$ gallons to each inhabitant.

Brickyards
and
potteries.

770. A falling-off of 28 took place in the number of brickyards and potteries in 1879-80 as compared with 1878-9, of 115 in the hands employed, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ million in the number of bricks made; whilst on the other hand there was a slight increase in the power of the steam engines employed, also an increase in the value of pottery made, and in that of the machinery, plant, and buildings. The value of articles manufactured amounted to £136,979 in 1879-80, as against £140,543 in 1878-9. The following are the returns for the two years :—

BRICKYARDS AND POTTERIES, 1879 AND 1880.

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Brick- yards and Potteries.	Number of Machines in use.		Brickyards, &c., employing—			Amount of Horse- power of Steam Engines.	Number of Hands employed.
		For tempering or crushing Clay.	For making Bricks or Pottery.	Steam- power.	Horse- power.	Manual Labor.		
1879	198	144	70	12	95	91	243	922
1880	170	123	83	14	76	80	265	807
Increase ... ..	...	...	13	2	...	...	22	...
Decrease	28	21	...	...	19	11	...	115

* Four of the breweries in 1879 and 1880 were upon Crown lands. In these cases no estimate of the value of the land is given.

BRICKYARDS AND POTTERIES, 1879 AND 1880—continued.

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Bricks made.	Approximate Total Value of—				
		Bricks made.	Pottery made.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
		£	£	£	£	£
1879	58,662,000	115,133	25,410	59,486	56,342	47,575
1880	54,922,000	105,409	31,570	74,079	49,692	49,158
Increase ... ..	...	...	6,160	14,593	...	1,583
Decrease	3,740,000	9,724	...	...	6,650	...

771. Although a decrease of 7 took place between 1879 and 1880 in the number of tanneries and fellmongeries, &c., the amount of horse-power used and the hands employed slightly increased. The number of hides and skins operated on, however, fell off by over 600,000, and the value of the machinery, plant, lands, and buildings by £26,780. The quantity of wool washed in 1879–80 amounted to over 15 million lbs., and the value of articles produced to nearly £740,000. These two items were not returned for 1878–9. The results of the two years are thus summarized:—

TANNERIES, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOL-WASHING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1879 AND 1880.

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Establishments.	Establishments employing—			Amount of Horse-power of Steam Engines.	Number of Hands employed.
		Steam-power.	Horse-power.	Manual Labor only.		
1879	129	45	27	57	1,683	
1880	122	39	25	58	1,777	
Increase ... ..	...	...	...	1	37
Decrease	7	6	2	...	...

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Pits.	Number of Hides and Skins operated on.	Approximate Total Value of—		
			Machinery and Plant.	Lands.†	Buildings.
			£	£	£
1879	2,930	2,481,749	84,520	38,572	149,340
1880	2,828	1,875,610	80,785	35,920	128,953
Decrease	102	606,139	3,735	2,652	20,387

* Thirty of the brickyards in 1879, and 29 in 1880, were upon Crown lands. In these cases no estimate of the value of the land is given.

† Eleven of the establishments in 1879, and 6 in 1880, were upon Crown lands. In these cases no estimate of the value of the land is given.

Woollen
mills.

772. One woollen mill more was returned in 1880 than in 1879, but a decrease appears in the power of steam engines and in the number of males employed; and although the quantity of wool used in 1879-80 was greater by over 200,000 lbs., the value of goods manufactured was less by over £15,000 than in the previous year. The value of lands, buildings, machinery, and plant, however, increased by £7,638. The following are the figures for the two years:—

WOOLLEN MILLS, 1879 AND 1880.

Year ended 31st March.	Total Number of Woollen Mills.*	Horse- power of Steam Engines.	Quantity of Wool used.	Goods Manufactured : Quantity of—			
				Tweed, Cloth, Flannel, &c.	Felt.	Blan- kets.	Shawls.
			lbs.	yards.	yards.	pairs.	number.
1879 ...	9	690	1,730,118	1,070,789	21,600	3,094	378
1880 ...	10	596	1,944,406	1,105,116	...	1,838	62
Increase ...	1	...	214,288	34,327	...	...	...
Decrease ...	...	94	...	...	...	1,256	316

Year ended 31st March.	Hands employed.		Approximate Total Value of—			
	Males.	Females.	Goods Manufactured	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings:
			£	£	£	£
1879 ...	521	296	188,502	139,912	5,904	64,868
1880 ...	507	307	173,239	143,703	6,942	67,677
Increase ...	...	11	...	3,791	1,038	2,809
Decrease ...	14	...	15,263	...	...	...

Other manu-
factories,
works, &c.

773. The manufactories and works, exclusive of those of which mention has been already made—viz., flour mills, breweries, brickyards, potteries, tanneries, fellmongeries, wool-washing establishments, and woollen mills—decreased from 1,756 in 1879 to 1,709 in 1880; and although an increase of 52 occurred in the males employed, and of over £34,000 in the value of buildings, a decrease appears to have taken place in most of the other items. Most of the establishments are of an extensive character, and about 40 per cent. of them, both in 1879 and 1880, used steam-power. The following is a comparison of the results of the two years:—

* All these mills are worked by steam-power.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1879 AND 1880.

(Exclusive of Flour Mills, Breweries, Brickyards, Potteries, Tanneries, Fellmongeries, Wool-washing Establishments, and Woollen Mills.)

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Manufactories, Works, &c.	Manufactories, &c., employing—					Amount of Horse-power employed.
		Steam.	Water.	Gas.	Horse-power.	Manual Labor.	
1879 ...	1,756	698	5	24	31	998	8,912
1880 ...	1,709	680	6	29	14	980	8,778
Increase ...	...	...	.1	5	...	...	...
Decrease ...	47	18	...	...	17	18	134

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Hands employed.		Approximate Total Value of—		
	Males.	Females.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
1879 ...	22,801	5,450	£ 2,249,843	£ 1,087,189	£ 1,911,267
1880 ...	22,853	5,341	2,156,759	1,068,634	1,945,472
Increase ...	52	...	...	...	34,205
Decrease ...	...	109	93,084	18,555	...

NOTE.—It was formerly customary, wrongly as I conceive, to include certain waterworks in the returns of manufactories. They are now excluded from all the manufactory tables. A general table of waterworks will be found following paragraph 777 post.

774. By summarizing the returns of manufactories and works of all descriptions, including not only such as are embraced in the foregoing table, but those excluded therefrom—viz., flour mills, breweries, potteries, tanneries, fellmongeries, &c., and woollen mills—it is found that the total number of establishments was less by 104 in 1880 than in the previous year, and that a decrease occurred in all the other items. The number of establishments using steam fell off by 31, and the amount of horse-power by 387, the hands employed by 31, and the capital invested in lands, buildings, machinery, and plant by £86,891. The following are the figures relating to the two years :—

Manufactories of all descriptions.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1879 AND 1880.

(Including Flour Mills, Breweries, Brickyards, Potteries, Tanneries, Fellmongeries, Wool-washing Establishments, and Woollen Mills, as well as other Manufactories, Works, &c.)

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.‡
1879 ...	2,343	908	13,064	33,278	£ 6,798,636
1880 ...	2,239	877	12,677	33,247	6,711,745
Decrease...	104	31	387	31	86,891

* One hundred and eighty-four of the manufactories in 1879, and 162 in 1880, were upon Crown lands. In these cases no estimate of the value of the land is given.

† 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 steam engines.

‡ 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 232 in 1879, and 204 in 1880.

Names of
manufac-
tories.

775. 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; also the number of hands employed, and the approximate value of plant, lands, and buildings, during the year under review. 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, gas, water, wind, or horse power is used.* It is believed that a different system prevails in some of the neighboring colonies, and that particulars of many establishments, which in Victoria would not be considered worthy of notice, find place in their returns:—

* 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 four years:—

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.		1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Printing establishments ..	6	5	..	5	Boot manufactories ..	11	14	16	25
Pianoforte manufactory ..	..	..	1	..	Clothing factories ..	5	2	7	12
Wax model manufactory ..	1	..	..	..	Hat, cap—manufactories ..	12	6	6	4
Wax flower manufactory ..	1	..	..	..	Umbrella manufactories ..	..	1	3	..
Picture-frame manufactories..	2	1	1	..	Wig manufactories ..	..	3	..	..
Turnery and carving works ..	2	..	4	3	Rope works ..	..	1	..	..
Die sinker ..	..	..	..	1	Cheese factories ..	..	..	2	1
Philosophical instrument	1	..	..	..	Meat-curing establishment	..	..	1	..
manufactory	..	..	..	..	Biscuit manufactories ..	8	7	4	29
Medical galvanic apparatus	1	..	..	..	Confectionery works ..	1	..	..	1
manufactory	..	..	..	..	Gingerbeer manufactories	..	1	2	2
Surgical instrument manufac-	1	..	..	..	Sauce manufactory ..	..	..	1	..
tory	..	..	..	..	Vinegar works ..	..	..	1	..
Gunsmith ..	..	..	..	1	Coffee works ..	..	1	..	..
Agricultural implement manu-	4	1	..	5	Fancy leather manufactory	..	1	..	..
factories	..	..	..	..	Glue manufactory ..	1	..	..	..
Bellows manufactory, ..	1	..	..	..	Candle manufactory ..	..	..	..	1
Cutlery works ..	1	..	1	1	Soap works ..	..	..	2	..
Engine, machine—manufac-	1	1	5	1	Tallow-rendering works	..	1	..	..
tories	..	..	..	..	Wool-washing establishment..	1	..	..	..
Machine—merchants' estab-	..	2	..	..	Basket-making works ..	1	5	3	2
lishments	..	..	..	..	Blind (window) manufactory..	1	..	1	..
Saddle, harness—manufactories	20	13	27	10	Chaff-cutting works ..	..	..	4	3
Coachbuilders and wheel-	13	1	19	16	Hat-box manufactory ..	..	..	..	1
wrights' establishments	..	..	..	..	Cooperage works ..	7	4	8	..
Boat builders ..	..	1	3	4	Sawmills ..	..	..	..	1
Joinery works ..	6	3	..	..	Tent manufactories ..	2	2	1	..
Window-frame works ..	1	2	..	..	Marble works ..	..	..	1	1
Lime works ..	..	..	1	2	Goldsmiths', jewellers', and	8	..	13	7
Bedding and upholstery manu-	4	4	7	3	watchmakers' establishments	..	..	..	..
factories	..	..	..	..	Electro-plating works ..	..	2	..	..
Cabinet works ..	4	1	11	8	Brass works ..	1	..	..	..
Dye works ..	..	..	2	1	Iron and tin works ..	4	18	29	11
Salt works ..	..	..	..	1	Wire-working establishments	2	..	1	..
Electric bell manufactory ..	1	..	..	..		
Life-preserving apparatus	1	..	..	..	Total ..	144	98	188	164
manufactory	..	..	..	..	
Patent medicine manufactory	1	..	..	..		

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1870, 1875, AND 1880.

Description of Manufactory, Work, &c.	Number of Establishments.			1879-80.	
	1869-70.	1874-5.	1879-80.	Number of Hands Employed.	Approximate Value of Lands, Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.					
Account-book manufactories, manufacturing stationers	10	16	7	558	£ 72,640
Printing establishments	20	30	56	1,969	319,260
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.					
Organ-building establishments	2	1	1	...	...
Pianoforte manufactories	7	9	6	28	6,225
PRINTS, PICTURES, ETC.					
Picture-frame makers, carvers, and gilders ...	...	...	12	67	24,350
CARVING, FIGURES, ETC.					
Indiarubber stamp manufactories ... ..	...	...	2	6	3,100
Modelling (architectural and figure), &c.—works	...	...	4	11	6,300
Turnery works ... ..	...	...	13	44	10,282
Wooden pipe manufactory	1	1	...	...	...
DESIGNS, MEDALS, AND DIES.					
Diesinkers, engravers, medalists, trade-mark makers	...	...	3	8	3,550
PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.					
Philosophical instrument manufactories ...	...	1	3	9	2,180
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.					
Surgical instrument, truss—manufactories ...	...	...	5	19	6,720
ARMS, AMMUNITION, ETC.					
Blasting powder, dynamite, &c.—manufactories	...	5	3	39	7,750
Fuse manufactory	1	1	1	...	...
Gunmakers ... ..	...	...	4	19	7,800
MACHINES, TOOLS, AND IMPLEMENTS.					
Agricultural implement manufactories ...	29	44	47	887	99,885
Bellows manufactory ... ..	...	1	...	...	...
Cutlery, machine-tool—manufactories ...	1	4	6	16	4,010
Engine, machine—manufactories	27	46	56	1,742	374,177
CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.					
Carriage lamp manufactory ... ..	...	...	1	...	...
Coach, waggon, &c.—manufactories*	2	96	127	1,283	163,797
Saddle, harness—manufactories ... ..	...	16	48	327	59,283
Saddle-tree, &c., manufactories ... ..	...	4	1	...	...
Whip manufactories	2	4	2	13	400

* Including all extensive manufactories for 1875 and 1880, whether employing steam or not. For 1870 those only which used steam were returned.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC.—continued.

Description of Manufactory, Work, &c.	Number of Establishments.			1879-80.	
	1869-70.	1874-5.	1879-80.	Number of Hands Employed.	Approximate Value of Lands, Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
SHIPS AND BOATS.					
Ship, boat—builders	14	13	11	69	9,520
Ships' wheels, blocks, &c.—manufactories ...	...	...	3	6	2,970
Floating-docks	} 7	} 1 2 5	} 4 1	131	431,000
Graving-docks					
Patent slips					
HOUSES, BUILDINGS, ETC.					
Lime works	31	27	22	111	11,195
Cement works ... ..	...	2	...	...	...
Patent ceiling ventilator manufactory ...	...	...	1	...	...
Roof-covering composition manufactory ...	...	...	1	...	...
FURNITURE.					
Bedding and upholstery manufactories ...	6	5	16	141	24,385
Cabinet works, including billiard-table makers	3	5	35*	725	109,237
Earth-closet manufactories	3	3	...	...	...
Iron safe manufactories	3	1	2	10	1,850
Looking-glass manufactories	2	4	...	...	...
CHEMICALS.					
Chemical works	3	8	9	100	37,985
Dye works	11	16	8	53	18,730
Essential oil manufactories	2	4	2	24	1,300
Ink, blacking, blue, washing-powder, &c.—manufactories	...	7	9	141	18,115
Match (vesta) manufactory ... ..	...	1	...	...	...
Paint, varnish—manufactory	1	1	...	...	...
Salt works	3	5	5	61	5,300
Tar-distilling, asphalte—works	1	1	5	124	7,665
TEXTILE FABRICS.					
Woollen mills	2	6	10	814	218,322
DRESS.					
Boot manufactories	16	42	92	3,212	147,591
Clothing factories	37	43	76	3,848	168,068
Fur manufactories ... ..	...	2	3	10	1,625
Hat, cap—manufactories	8	14	25	360	47,170
Oilskin, waterproof-clothing—manufactories	...	4	4	36	2,850
Umbrella and parasol manufactories ...	...	...	7	32	7,715
Wig manufactories ... ..	...	...	3	14	11,970
FIBROUS MATERIALS.					
Bag and sack manufactory	1	...	...	...	...
Jute factory ... ..	...	1	1	...	...
Oilcloth—manufactory ... ..	...	1	...	...	...
Rope, twine—works	9	15	14	432	68,128

* Including all extensive manufactories, whether employing steam or not. For 1870 and 1875 those only which used steam were returned.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC.—continued.

Description of Manufactory, Work, &c.	Number of Establishments.			1879-80.	
	1869-70.	1874-5.	1879-80.	Number of Hands Employed.	Approximate Value of Lands, Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
ANIMAL FOOD.					
Cheese factories ... ..	...	7	24	84	22,427
Meat-curing establishments	11	21	13	334	50,285
VEGETABLE FOOD.					
Biscuit manufactories	7	8	16	464	58,180
Confectionery works	4	6	8	110	13,535
Flour mills	149	161	139	770	439,596
Jam manufactories	4	8	6	69	6,174
Macaroni works ... ..	...	1	3	8	652
Maizena, oatmeal, starch—manufactories	2	3	1	...	...
Rice mills	3	1	...	...	...
DRINKS AND STIMULANTS.					
Aërated waters, gingerbeer, liqueur, &c.—works	108	123	100	549	113,445
Breweries	119	107	89	885	464,375
Coffee, chocolate, spice—works	8	10	10	161	82,950
Chicory mill ... ..	...	1	1	...	...
Distilleries	6	4	6	46	35,400
Malthouses	16	18	11	69	34,250
Sauce, pickle—manufactories ... ..	...	3	5	34	4,460
Sugar refineries	1	2	1	...	...
Tobacco, cigars, snuff—manufactories	9	12	15	777	78,665
Vinegar works ... ..	...	3	4	18	10,815
ANIMAL MATTERS.					
Boiling-down establishments	27	25	15	86	12,560
Bone mills and bone manure manufactories	16	14	11	75	20,459
Brush manufactories	2	6	9	188	15,525
Catgut manufactories ... ..	...	2	...	...	...
Curled hair manufactories ... ..	...	3	1	...	...
Flock manufactories	1	2	3	18	11,250
Glue, oil—manufactories	4	9	7	36	10,606
Morocco, fancy leather—manufactories ... ..	...	1	2	12	1,500
Portmanteau, trunk—manufactories ... ..	...	...	7	35	6,770
Soap, candle, tallow—works	31	43	34	467	140,188
Tanneries, fellmongeries, and wool-washing establishments	91	134	122	1,777	245,658
VEGETABLE MATTERS.					
Bark mills ... ..	...	...	8	50	11,625
Basket-making works ... ..	...	5	10	40	6,953
Blind (window) manufactories ... ..	...	6	9	72	6,165
Broom manufactory	1	1	...	...	...
Chaff-cutting, corn-crushing—works*	129	185	160	646	145,326

* 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 14,149 in 1879-80.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC.—*continued.*

Description of Manufactory, Work, &c.	Number of Establishments.			1879-80.	
	1869-70.	1874-5.	1879-80.	Number of Hands Employed.	Approximate Value of Lands, Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
VEGETABLE MATTERS—<i>continued.</i>					
Cooperage works ...	2	14	21	122	15,678
Cork manufactories ...	...	...	2	9	2,100
Fancy-box manufactories ...	1	4	2	25	2,335
Last manufactories ...	...	1	...	...	...
Moulding, framing, turning, and saw mills ...	126	172	129	2,209	268,922
Packing-case manufactories ...	2	...	...	...	...
Paper manufactories ...	1	1	2	177	60,106
Paper-bag manufactories ...	...	5	6	142	20,250
Tent, tarpaulin—manufactories ...	...	...	10	61	13,627
COAL.					
Gasworks ...	11	14	19	427	747,952
STONE, CLAY, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS.					
Brickyards and potteries ...	293	296	170	807	172,929
Filter manufactories ...	...	...	1	...	...
Glass manufactories, works ...	2	3	5	176	18,446
Glass works ...	2	2	6	51	6,380
Marble and monumental works ...	...	17	24	206	28,425
Stone-breaking works ...	} 2	{ 3	1	...	...
Stone sawing, polishing—works ...			6	5	97	13,970
WATER.*					
Ice manufactory ...	1	1	1	...	...
GOLD, SILVER, AND PRECIOUS STONES.					
Electro-plating and gilding works ...	...	2	10	60	15,900
Goldsmiths, jewellers, and watchmakers (manufacturing) ...	...	9	29	356	69,560
Lapidaries ...	...	...	3	7	1,625
METALS OTHER THAN GOLD AND SILVER.					
Antimony-smelting works ...	1	4	1	...	...
Bell foundry ...	...	1	1	...	...
Iron and tin works ...	10	24	81	1,052	174,165
Iron, brass, and copper foundries ...	57	65	70	1,395	224,827
Lead works ...	2	2	1	...	...
Tin-smelting works ...	1	2	1	...	...
Type foundries ...	1	...	...	...	...
Wire-working establishments ...	...	3	11	63	19,334
Total where only one return was received for each of certain descriptions†	...	...	...	426	261,020
Total ...	1,529	2,104	2,239	33,247	6,711,745

* Works for the storage and supply of water are not included in the manufacturing tables. A table of waterworks follows paragraph 777 *post.*

† The particulars of these have been combined in accordance with a promise made that the contents of individual schedules would not be published.

776. Summarized particulars respecting these manufactories are given for the same three periods in the following table. Increased numbers at each successive period will be observed in all the columns, but more especially between the first and second periods, the augmentation shown being no doubt almost entirely due to the starting of fresh works and the extension of old ones. The number of manufactories increased by 38 per cent. between the first and second periods, and by 6 per cent. between the second and third periods; the hands employed increased by 49 per cent. and 19 per cent. respectively; and the value of lands, buildings, machinery, and plant increased respectively by 45 per cent. and 26 per cent. :—

Summary of
manufac-
tories.

SUMMARY OF MANUFACTORIES, WORKS,* ETC., 1870, 1875,
AND 1880.

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.
					£
1870	1,529	624	9,088	18,720	3,664,033
1875	2,104	843	11,668	27,959	5,313,010
1880	2,239	877	12,677	33,247	6,711,745

777. Extensive works for the storage and supply of water for domestic, mining, and irrigation purposes have been constructed by the Government in various parts of the colony. The most important of these is the Yan Yean reservoir, together with the subsidiary reservoirs at Morang and Preston, by means of which Melbourne and suburbs are provided with an abundant supply of fresh water at a high pressure. The Yan Yean is an artificial lake situated 19 miles from the city, and 595 feet above its level, and covers an area of 1,300 acres, or rather more than two square miles. The following table contains a list of these works, 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 will be observed that the storage capacity of these works is over twelve thousand seven hundred million gallons, and their cost over three and a half millions sterling :—

Waterworks.

* Including flour mills, breweries, brickyards, potteries, tanneries, fellmongeries, wool-washing establishments, and woollen mills, as well as other manufactories, works, &c.

† 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	1,564,423
	Morang (pipe head) ...	2,800,000	
	Preston ...	15,000,000	
Coliban Scheme, includ- ing Reservoirs at	Malmsbury ...	2,841,000,000	881,500
	Expedition Pass ...	128,000,000	
	Old Post Office Hill ...	2,000,000	
	Barker's Creek, Harcourt	611,500,000	
	Red Hill ...	1,250,000	
	Spring Gully ...	149,000,000	
	Crusoe Gully ...	320,000,000	
	Big Hill ...	68,000,000	
	Taradale (tank) ...	65,000	
	Crocodile Gully ...	5,407,462	
Geelong and suburbs, including Reservoirs at	Spring Gully ...	7,000,000	323,700
	Stony Creek (Old) ...	166,000,000	
	Stony Creek (New) ...	143,000,000	
	Lovely Banks ...	6,000,000	
	Anakie (pipe head) ...	900,000	
Creswick ...	Newtown ...	500,000	14,273
	Bullarook ...	45,000,000	
Tarnagulla ...	Ashwell's Gully ...	8,500,000	232
	Tarnagulla ...	5,000,000	
Inglewood { (Old) (New)	Inglewood ...	5,670,000	1,174
	Inglewood ...	13,000,000	
Maryborough ...	Maryborough ...	8,100,000	1,112
Maldon ...	Maldon ...	17,500,000	1,515
Beechworth ...	Lake Kerferd ...	110,000,000	3,877
Chiltern ...	Barrambogie Springs ...	3,084,319	40,120
	Railway Tank ...	6,000	
Wangaratta ...	Tank at Railway Station	40,000	5,597
Rutherglen ...	Rutherglen ...	27,000,000	345
Ararat ...	Oliver's Gully ...	19,615,554	5,000
	Langi-Giran ...	15,200,000	
	Opossum Gully ...	24,621,547	
Beaufort ...	Beaufort ...	85,881,110	1,831
	Service Reservoir, Camp Hill	1,200,000	
Ballarat ...	Four and One Weir Basin in Bungaree	632,960,000	1,991
Clunes ...	Newlyn ...	265,000,000	7,253
Blackwood ...	Lerderderg River ...	64,441,237	360,000
Buninyong ...	Buninyong ...	10,462,485	81,582
Ovens ...	Sandy Creek ...	70,000,000	1,090
Indigo ...	Suffolk Lead ...	1,701,562	1,047
Sandhurst ...	Grassy Flat (1) ...	58,860,375	2,835
	Grassy Flat (2) ...	26,769,369	
Kilmore ...	Kilmore ...	14,466,000	437
Myers Creek ...	Myers Creek ...	13,000,000	5,821
Echuca ...	Echuca (tank) ...	68,000	2,755
Dunolly ...	Dunolly ...	17,200,000	844
St. Arnaud ...	St. Arnaud ...	40,600,000	7,314
Redbank ...	Redbank ...	27,100,000	1,912
Lamplough ...	Lamplough ...	9,261,946	10,153
			2,785
			1,232

WATERWORKS IN VICTORIA—continued.

Name of Town or District to be supplied.	Reservoir.		Actual or Estimated Cost.
	Where situated.	Storage Capacity.	
		gallons.	£
Talbot ...	Amherst ...	13,813,284	11,193
Wedderburn ...	Wedderburn ...	3,100,000	1,013
Chewton ...	Commissioner's Gully ...	7,000,000	1,203
Daylesford ...	Wombat Creek ...	31,284,413	2,527
Moyston ...	Campbell's Reef ...	5,400,000	1,054
Orville ...	'Possum Gully ...	2,000,000	110
Stawell ...	Quartz Reefs ...	9,725,627	1,080
	Pleasant Creek ...	7,905,750	775
	Four Posts ...	3,100,000	802
	Fyan's Creek ...	...	} 115,000
	Service Reservoir ...	2,250,000	
Woodend ...	Newham ...	... *	5,019
Great Western ...	Great Western Dam ...	1,211,662	408
Elaine ...	Lal Lal ...	90,000,000	... †
Sebastopol ...	White Horse Ranges ...	4,830,904	2,862
Shire of Grenville	Linton ...	8,000,000	2,203
	Haddon ...	3,100,000	1,040
	Happy Valley ...	2,350,995	600
	Piggoreet ...	600,000	127
	Kangaroo (Berringa) ...	1,000,000	296
	Cape Clear ...	400,000	100
Shire of Leigh ...	Rokewood ...	5,000,000	385
	Break-of-Day ...	4,500,000	424
	Teesdale ...	4,000,000	216
Shire of Tullaroop ...	Chinaman's Flat ...	2,500,000	1,550
Rushworth ...	Rushworth ...	7,000,000	1,215
	Total ...	12,728,804,601	3,537,160

778. 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 over ten and a quarter millions sterling. The following are the figures :—

Capital invested in manufactories and waterworks.

Value of lands, buildings, machinery, &c., used in connection with manufactories, 1880	£
Actual or estimated cost of waterworks	£
	6,713,743
	3,537,160
	£10,250,903

779. Although the number of stone quarries at work in 1880 was less by 29 than that in 1879, the quantity and value of stone raised was greater. A slight increase also took place in the number of hands employed, and an increase of about £6,000 in the value of lands, buildings, and plant. The following are the figures :—

Stone quarries.

* No reservoir (pipe-head tank).

† Cost cannot at present be given.

STONE QUARRIES, 1879 AND 1880.

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Quarries.	Cubic Yards of Stone raised.					Steam Engines in use.	
		Bluestone.	Slate and Flagging.	Sandstone.	Granite.	Other.	Number.	Horse-power.
1879	132	217,998	1,358	8,775	1,630	1,000	7	62
1880	103	245,844	1,135	14,100	602	1,600	7	90
Increase	...	27,846	...	5,325	...	600	...	28
Decrease	29	...	223	...	1,028	...	...	...

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Hands employed.	Approximate Total Value of—			
		Stone raised.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
1879	480	£ 46,988	£ 11,369	£ 8,490	£ 1,649
1880	502	57,252	18,338	6,975	2,242
Increase	22	10,264	6,969	...	593
Decrease	...	...	...	1,515	...

Gold raised, 1879.

780. The quantity of gold raised in Victoria during any given year may be estimated in several ways; the following are the results for 1879 of four different methods of making the calculation:—

ESTIMATES OF GOLD YIELD, 1879.

	Estimated Quantity.		
	oz.	dwt.	gr.
1. Exported gold entered as the produce of Victoria, added to Victorian gold received at Melbourne Mint	707,260	0	0
2. Gross exports of gold, less gross imports, added to gross quantity of gold received at Melbourne Mint	716,535	15	0
3. Gold raised, according to estimates made by the mining registrars throughout the country	758,947	5	21
4. Gold purchased, according to returns made by managers of banks and others	736,253	7	11

Gold raised, 1878 and 1879.

781. The estimate in the third line is that which is adopted on the present occasion. It will be observed that it gives a somewhat higher result than that obtained by any of the other methods. 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 1878:—

* Forty-two of the stone quarries in 1879, and 33 in 1880, were upon Crown lands. In these cases no estimate of the value of the land has been given.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF GOLD RAISED IN 1878 AND 1879.

Year.	Gold raised in Victoria.	
	Estimated Quantity.	Estimated Value, at £4 per oz.
1878	oz. 775,272	£ 3,101,088
1879	758,947	3,035,788
Decrease ...	16,325	65,300

782. 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 1879.

ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF GOLD RAISED, 1870 TO 1879.

1870	oz. 1,222,798	1875	oz. 1,095,787
1871	1,355,477	1876	963,760
1872	1,282,521	1877	809,653
1873	1,241,205	1878	775,272
1874	1,155,972	1879	758,947

783. Carrying on to the end of 1879 the calculations given in previous years, 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. These figures give an average per annum during the whole period of about 1,683,000 oz., which is much more than twice the quantity raised in 1879 :—

Gold raised, 1851 to 1879.

ESTIMATED TOTAL QUANTITY AND VALUE OF GOLD RAISED IN VICTORIA, 1851 TO 1879.*

Gold raised in Victoria.	Estimated Quantity.	Estimated Value, at £4 per oz.
	oz.	£
Prior to 1879 ...	48,058,649	192,234,596
During 1879 ...	758,947	3,035,788
Total ...	48,817,596	195,270,384

784. The quantity of gold raised in all the Australasian colonies since deposits of that metal were first discovered in 1851 is estimated to have amounted to nearly 69 million ounces, valued at 271 million pounds sterling. The following table, which has been compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, and is now given for the first time, contains particulars for each colony to the end of 1878, and of that raised during 1878. Western Australia is absent from the list, since little, if any, gold has yet been discovered there :—

Gold raised in Australasian colonies.

* For a statement of the estimated quantity and value of gold raised in each year, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet ante).

PRODUCE OF GOLD IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.*

Colony.	Gold produced.					
	Prior to 1878.		During 1878.		Total.	
	Estimated quantity.	Value.	Estimated quantity.	Value.	Estimated quantity.	Value.
	ozs.	£	ozs.	£	ozs.	£
Victoria ...	47,283,377	189,133,508	775,272	3,101,088	48,058,649	192,234,596
New South Wales	8,693,368	32,193,191	117,978	423,184	8,811,346	32,616,375
Queensland ...	2,617,500	9,675,419	283,592	1,052,490	2,901,092	10,727,909
South Australia	46,356	184,767	10,747	42,650	57,103	227,417
Total of Australia	58,640,601	231,186,885	1,187,589	4,619,412	59,828,190	235,806,297
Tasmania ...	45,751	180,600	25,249	100,000	71,000	280,600
New Zealand ...	8,648,996	33,765,194	310,486	1,240,079	8,959,482	35,005,273
Total of Australasia	67,335,348	265,132,679	1,523,324	5,959,491	68,858,672	271,092,170

Value of gold per miner.

785. The estimated value of gold raised in proportion to the number of miners at work† was much less in 1879 than in any of the previous nine years. During this period the highest average was in 1875, when the average in 1879 was exceeded by more than a fourth. The following figures, which have been taken from the reports of the Secretary for Mines, express this proportion for each of the last ten years:—

VALUE OF GOLD PER MINER,‡ 1870 TO 1879.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1870 ...	81	0	6·46	1875 ...	104	4	4·02
1871 ...	93	6	0·62	1876 ...	89	19	6·84
1872 ...	93	17	1·47	1877 ...	82	6	1·69
1873 ...	93	16	2·62	1878 ...	82	12	11·38
1874 ...	99	8	3·07	1879 ...	76	1	2·32

Gold derived from alluvial and quartz workings.

786. The mining surveyors and registrars estimate that in 1879 433,925 oz., or 61 per cent. of the gold exported and minted, was obtained from quartz reefs, and 273,260 oz., or 39 per cent., was obtained from alluvial deposits. In the previous year the same officers estimated that 65 per cent. of the gold was raised from quartz, and 35 per cent. from alluvial mines. These figures are, however, stated to be but rough approximations.

* The figures for Victoria and New South Wales express the quantity and value of all the gold raised in those colonies since its discovery in 1851; those for Queensland represent the exports of Queensland gold seaward since the end of 1859, when that colony was separated from New South Wales; those for South Australia express the quantity and value of gold from that colony received at the Melbourne and Sydney Mints; those for New Zealand express the total exports of gold from that colony; and those for Tasmania express the exports of Tasmanian gold since 1867 added to a rough estimate of the gold raised prior to 1867, of which exact information is not available.

† For the number of gold miners at work at the end of each year, see paragraph 67 ante.

‡ These amounts are sometimes incorrectly spoken of as the "average earnings" of the miners. I have pointed out on former occasions 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.

787. 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 seven years. It will be noticed that a slight falling-off has taken place from year to year:—

Steam engines used in mining.

STEAM ENGINES USED IN GOLD MINING, 1873 TO 1879.

	Number.	Horse-power.		Number.	Horse-power.
1873	... 1,151	... 25,100	1877	... 1,067	... 23,416
1874	... 1,141	... 24,866	1878	... 1,036	... 22,711
1875	... 1,101	... 24,224	1879	... 1,024	... 22,509
1876	... 1,081	... 23,947			

788. The number of mining machines of all descriptions fell from 4,428 in 1878 to 4,379 in 1879 ; and the value of such machines, as estimated by the Department of Mines, decreased from £1,903,494 in 1878 to £1,899,788 in 1879.

Mining machinery.

789. The number of quartz reefs proved to be auriferous was returned by the mining surveyors and registrars as 3,402 in 1878 and 3,582 in 1879. It has been 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.

Auriferous reefs.

790. The area of auriferous ground worked upon was stated to be approximately 1,290 square miles in 1878 and 1,234 in 1879. The figures are derived from estimates, not from actual surveys, and they vary from year to year. As the shallow alluviums of the older gold-fields 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.

Extent of auriferous ground.

791. 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 874,717 tons in 1878 and 849,324 tons in 1879. The average yield per ton of these crushings was 9 dwt. 12·99 gr. in the former, and 8 dwt. 18·77 gr. in the latter year. From similar estimates, extending over a series of years, and embodying information respecting the crushing of more than 16,000,000 tons of quartz, an average is obtained of 10 dwt. 22·21 gr. of gold to the ton of quartz crushed.

Average yield of quartz.

792. At least 17 of the shafts sunk in Victoria in search of auriferous quartz have attained depths exceeding 1,000 feet, and one at Stawell

Deep quartz mining.

has attained a depth of over 2,000 feet from the surface. Two shafts at Stawell are 2,273 feet and 1,940 feet deep respectively, and 6 more in the same district exceeded 1,000 feet; the deepest shaft at Sandhurst appears to be 1,476 feet; and the deepest at Ballarat 1,114 feet. The yield of gold from 5,250 tons of quartz obtained at Stawell at depths varying from 850 to 1,200 feet averaged from 1 oz. 2 dwt. 12 gr. to 6 oz. 17 dwt. 10 gr. per ton.*

Gold-mining
leases.

793. Since the first issue of gold-mining leases, the total number granted has been 10,962, giving the right to mine over an area amounting in the aggregate to 199,729 acres. Of these leases, 314, for 5,827 acres, were granted in 1879, and 1,226, for 18,316 acres, were in force at the end of that year.

Gold-mining
companies.

794. The number of gold-mining companies registered in 1879 was 167, the number of shares was 2,277,276, and the nominal capital £1,286,674. In the previous quinquenniad 485 mining companies were registered, with 6,783,980 shares, and a nominal capital amounting in the aggregate to £5,635,866.

Leases for
other
minerals.

795. At the end of 1879 the following leases of Crown lands, conferring the privilege of working for minerals and metals other than gold, were in force. The leases were fewer by 28, and the area comprised therein was less by 1,257 acres than in 1878.

LEASES FOR MINERALS AND METALS OTHER THAN GOLD, 1879.

Metals and Minerals.	Leases in force at end of 1879.	
	Number.	Area.
Antimony	21	356
Argentiferous galena	1	154
Coal	9	4,301
Copper and the ores of copper	15	1,050
Gypsum	1	18
Lignite	1	476
Silver	1	15
Slate	2	68
Slate and flagging	1	14
Ironstone	1	320
Tin and the ores of tin	3	1,013
Total	56	7,785

Minerals
other than
gold raised.

796. According to the estimate of the Mining Department, the following are the values of metals and minerals other than gold raised in Victoria from 1851 to the end of 1879. Of these productions, the value in 1879 amounted to £43,487, of which £28,324 was that of copper raised :—

* See "Mineral Statistics of Victoria for the Year 1879;" Parliamentary Paper No. 10, Session 1880.

VALUE OF METALS AND MINERALS OTHER THAN GOLD, 1851 TO 1879.

			£				£
Silver ...	...	...	37,817	Slates ...	...	...	940
Tin ...	...	...	345,541	Gypsum...	...	...	7
Copper ...	...	...	72,964	Magnesite ...	...	...	12
Antimony ...	...	...	156,390	Ores, mineral earthy clays, &c., unenumerated	...	...	4,802
Lead ...	...	...	4,892	Diamonds ...	...	...	108
Iron ...	...	...	3,666	Sapphires, &c. ...	...	...	630
Coal ...	...	...	13,505				
Lignite ...	...	...	2,705				
Kaolin ...	...	...	7,444				
Flagging ...	...	...	48,921				
				Total ...	...	...	£700,344

797. The following, according to the estimate of the same department, is the number of men engaged in mining for minerals or metals other than gold* at the end of 1879 :—

Mineral or Metal Mined for.	Number of Miners.	Mineral or Metal Mined for.	Number of Miners.
Tin ...	4	Slate and flag ...	26
Copper ...	87	Kaolin ...	5
Antimony ...	4	Lignite ...	8
Ironstone ...	30		
Limestone ...	8	Total ...	190
Coal ...	18		

798. The weekly rates of wages paid for different descriptions of mining labor in the year 1879 are thus quoted by the Mining Department :—

RATES OF MINING LABOR, 1879.

	Per Week, without Rations.		Per Week, without Rations.
General manager ...	£2 10s. to £12	Carpenter ...	£2 to £4
Legal manager ...	10s. to £5	Foreman of shift ...	£2 to £3 10s.
Mining manager ...	£2 5s. to £8	Miner ...	£1 10s. to £2 10s.
Engineer ...	£2 5s. to £4	Surface man (laborer)	£1 to £2 10s.
Engine-driver ...	£2 to £4	Boy ...	10s. to £1 16s.
Pitman ...	£2 to £4	Chinese ...	10s. to £2
Blacksmith ..	£2 to £4		

799. The estimated value of the produce raised from Victorian mines and quarries in 1879 was as follows :—

VALUE OF MINING PRODUCE, 1879.

			£
Value of gold raised ...	...	...	3,035,788
„ other metals and minerals ...	...	...	43,487
„ stone raised from quarries ...	...	...	57,252
Total ...	...	...	£3,136,527

800. The estimated value of the agricultural, pastoral, and mining produce raised in Victoria during each of the last six years is given in the following table. It should be borne in mind that the prices of agricultural and pastoral produce, on which the value mainly depends,

* For number of gold miners, see paragraph 66 ante.

fluctuates from year to year. In 1878 and 1879 these prices were below the average.* In 1879, for the first time, the value of the pastoral produce was less than that of the other two industries combined :—

**VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, AND MINING PRODUCE,
1874 TO 1879.**

Year.	Estimated Value of—			Total.
	Agricultural Produce.	Pastoral Produce.†	Mining Produce.	
	£	£	£	£
1874 ...	4,410,436	9,840,562	4,740,679	18,991,677
1875 ...	4,835,894	9,541,551	4,475,876	18,853,321
1876 ...	5,574,239	10,069,570	3,949,135	19,592,948
1877 ...	5,792,898	8,652,471	3,322,264	17,767,633
1878 ...	4,912,745	8,360,265	3,211,990	16,485,000
1879 ...	5,875,313	6,375,965	3,136,527	15,387,805

Patents.

801. The patents for inventions applied for in 1879 numbered 158, as against 147 in the previous year. Since 1854 the total number of patents applied for has been 2,786.

Copyrights.

802. 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 1879.

Subject of Copyright.	Copyrights Registered.		
	Prior to 1879.	During 1879.	Total.
DESIGNS.			
Articles of manufacture, chiefly of—			
Metals	127	28	155
Wood, stone, cement, or plaster ...	35	1	36
Glass	4	...	4
Earthenware	2	...	2
Ivory, bone, papier-maché, &c. ...	12	3	15
Woven fabrics	10	...	10
Miscellaneous	12	1	13
LITERARY PRODUCTIONS.			
Literary works	681	64	745
Dramatic „	39	6	45
Musical „	64	3	67
WORKS OF ART.			
Paintings	3	...	3
Drawings	11	2	13
Engravings	590	6	596
Photographs	759	44	803
Total	2,349	158	2,507

* For prices of agricultural produce in different years, see table following paragraph 751 ante.

† The pastoral produce referred to is that derived from the live stock kept by both farmers and squatters.

PART VIII.—ACCUMULATION.

803. The coins in circulation in Victoria are in all respects the same as those used in the United Kingdom. The accounts are kept in sterling money (£ s. d.). Coins and accounts.

804. A branch of the Royal Mint was established in Melbourne in 1872. From the time of its opening to the end of 1879, 3,385,655 ounces of gold were received thereat, valued at £13,495,328. Royal Mint.

805. The following table shows the quantity and value of the gold received at the Mint in each year. It will be observed that more gold was received in 1879 than in any previous year. The quantity exceeded by 86,624 ounces that in 1878 and by 278,246 ounces that in 1877 :— Gold received at Mint.

GOLD RECEIVED AT THE MELBOURNE MINT, 1872 TO 1879.

Year.			Quantity.	Value.
			Ounces.	£
1872	...	...	190,738	764,917
1873	...	...	221,870	887,127
1874	...	...	335,318	1,349,102
1875	...	...	489,732	1,947,713
1876	...	...	543,199	2,149,481
1877	...	...	378,310	1,491,819
1878	...	...	569,932	2,267,431
1879	...	...	656,556	2,637,738
Total ...			3,385,655	13,495,328

806. Gold is issued from the Mint as coin or as bullion. The former, with the exception of 165,000 half-sovereigns in 1873, and 80,000 in 1877, has consisted entirely of sovereigns. The following is a statement of the gold issued in each year, whether in the shape of coin or bullion. It will be noticed that the coined gold issued in 1879 was more by over half a million sterling than in any previous year, but the value of bullion issued was much less than in any other year since 1872 :— Gold issued from Mint.

GOLD ISSUED AT MELBOURNE MINT, 1872 TO 1879.

Year.	Coin.		Bullion.		Total Value of Coin and Bullion.
	Sovereigns.	Half-sovereigns.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Number.	Number.	Ounces.	£	£
1872	748,000	...	1,205	3,610	751,610
1873	752,000	165,000	3,106	11,035	845,535
1874	1,373,000	...	2,912	10,417	1,383,417
1875	1,888,000	...	3,553	13,857	1,901,857
1876	2,124,000	...	3,625	14,145	2,138,145
1877	1,487,000	80,000	3,326	13,004	1,540,004
1878	2,171,000	...	3,691	14,640	2,185,640
1879	2,740,000	...	1,740	6,830	2,746,830
Total ...	13,283,000	245,000	23,158	87,538	13,493,038

Exports of
gold coin.

807. The gold coin exported from Victoria in 1879 amounted to £1,352,883, or nearly half the quantity issued from the Mint. The destination of such coin was as follows :—

United Kingdom	...	...	...	£155,000
Ceylon	...	...	...	800,153*
New South Wales	...	...	...	66,230
New Zealand	...	...	...	245,000
South Australia	...	...	...	50,000
Tasmania	...	...	...	35,500
Elsewhere	...	...	...	1,000
Total	...	...	...	<u>£1,352,883</u>

Victorian
and other
gold minted.

808. About three-fourths of the gold received at the Mint was raised in Victoria, and more than a fifth came from New Zealand. The bulk of the remainder was contributed by the other Australasian colonies, and a small quantity by Natal. The following were the quantities from these countries respectively prior to and during 1879 :—

VICTORIAN AND OTHER GOLD RECEIVED AT MELBOURNE MINT,
1872 TO 1879.

Country in which the Gold was raised.	Gold Received.		
	Prior to 1879.	During 1879.	Total.
	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.
Victoria	2,026,246	493,062	2,519,308
New South Wales	2,388	600	2,988
Queensland	1,474	125	1,599
South Australia	55,373	12,808	68,181
Tasmania	41,962	33,634	75,596
New Zealand	584,953	113,107	698,060
Natal	1,363	...	1,363
Unknown	15,340	3,220	18,560
Total	2,729,099	656,556	3,385,655

Mint
charges.

809. Gold deposited at the Mint is subject to a charge of 1½d. per ounce on the gross weight before melting if the deposit contains 1,000 ounces of standard gold or over ; and of 2d. per ounce if the deposit contains less than 1,000 ounces—the minimum charge on any deposit being four shillings.

Mint allow-
ances.

810. Any silver in a deposit in excess of 4 per cent. of the weight of the deposit after melting is allowed for at a rate per ounce to be fixed from time to time by the Deputy Master. A reduction of a sixth of the charges is made on deposits containing more than 24 ounces of *unrefinable* gold, or gold containing silver in less proportion than 4½ per cent. and base metal in less proportion than 2 per cent. of the weight of the deposit after melting.

* The coin exported to Ceylon is probably, for the most part, intended for England, as exports by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers are entered for Ceylon and there transhipped.

811. The following table shows the Mint revenue and expenditure in each of the six financial years ended with 1878-9, also the excess of the latter over the former. The net results alone are given, the amount of subsidy returned to the Treasury each year being omitted from both sides of the account. During the period to which the table relates the expenditure exceeded the receipts by 74 per cent., and the establishment was worked at a loss to the country of £31,500:—

MINT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1873-4 TO 1878-9.

Year.	Mint Receipts.	Mint Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure over Receipts.*	
			Amount.	Percentage.
	£	£	£	£
1873-4 ...	4,799	4,972	173	3·60
1874-5 ...	7,504	15,701	8,197	109·24
1875-6 ...	7,659	9,305	1,646	21·49
1876-7 ...	7,512	11,229	3,717	49·48
1877-8 ...	7,247	19,553	12,306	169·81
1878-9 ...	7,906	13,376	5,470	69·19
Total ...	42,627	74,136	31,509	73·92

812. According to the returns of 1879, the expenditure does not exceed the revenue by so large a proportion in either the Sydney or the London Mint as it does in the Mint at Melbourne. The proportion of excess was higher in the London than in the Sydney Mint, but it should be explained that in the former this was swelled by the loss, amounting to £54,702, caused by exchanging new silver coin for that which had become worn and defaced. Had it not been for this, the expenditure would only have amounted to £36,239, which would have been £26,746 less than the revenue of the year.† The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure, and difference between those items, in the three Mints during the past year:—

MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, AND LONDON MINTS.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1879.

Locality of Mint.	Mint Receipts.	Mint Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure over Receipts.	
			Amount.	Percentage.
	£	£	£	£
Melbourne ...	7,906	13,376	5,470	69·19
Sydney ...	9,370	12,388	3,018	32·21
London ...	62,985	90,941	27,956	44·39

813. The Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint was established in 1855, and from that date to the end of 1879, 11,985,927 ounces of gold were

* As per Treasurer's Finance Statement. The fluctuations are probably due chiefly to the subsidy being returned at irregular periods.

† The profit made is by coining silver and bronze, which is not done at the Melbourne and Sydney Mints.

received thereat, of which it is believed that 6,190,290 ounces, or more than half, were raised in the colony of New South Wales. In the same period 41,873,500 sovereigns, 4,147,000 half-sovereigns, and 491,500 ounces of bullion were issued from this branch, the whole being valued at £45,907,896.

Sydney Mint,
1879.

814. The quantity of gold received at the Sydney Mint during 1879 was 394,607 ounces, valued at £1,434,871, nearly two-thirds of which came from Queensland, not quite a third from New South Wales, and small quantities from New Zealand, South Australia, and New Caledonia. The total value of coin and bullion issued in that year amounted to £1,417,588, consisting of 1,366,000 sovereigns, 94,000 half-sovereigns, and gold bullion valued at £4,588. Both in 1879 and 1878 the value of coin and bullion issued was less by nearly a million sterling than that issued from the Melbourne Mint.

London Mint.

815. Only gold coins are issued from the Melbourne and Sydney Mints, the silver and bronze coinage required by the colonies being obtained from England. Besides gold, silver, and bronze British money, silver and bronze coins of various denominations are struck at the Royal Mint, London, for several of Her Majesty's possessions. The following is the number and value of coins of all descriptions issued from that Mint in 1879 :—

COINS STRUCK AT THE LONDON MINT, 1879.

Denomination.	Number of Coins.	Nominal Value.		
		£	s.	d.
Imperial, Gold—Sovereigns	20,013	20,013	0	0
„ „ Half-sovereigns	35,201	17,600	10	0
„ Silver—Half-crowns	901,356	112,669	10	0
„ „ Florins	1,512,247	151,224	14	0
„ „ Shillings	3,611,507	180,575	7	0
„ „ Sixpences	3,326,313	83,157	16	6
„ „ Fourpences*	5,202	86	14	0
„ „ Threepences	3,144,753	39,309	8	3
„ „ Twopences*	6,925	57	14	2
„ „ Pence*	10,626	44	5	6
„ Bronze—Pence	7,666,476	31,943	13	0
„ „ Half-pence	3,582,545	7,463	12	8½
„ „ Farthings	3,977,180	4,142	17	11
Hong Kong, Silver—Twenty cents.	24,000	1,000	0	0
„ „ Ten cents.	288,000	6,000	0	0
„ „ Five cents.	288,000	3,000	0	0
„ Bronze—Cents.	1,000,000	2,083	6	8
Cyprus, Bronze—Piastres	250,000	1,388	17	9
„ „ Half piastres	250,000	694	8	10
„ „ Quarter piastres	150,000	208	6	8½
Total	30,050,344	662,664	3	0

* Maundy money only.

816. The following is a statement of the value of silver and bronze coin supplied to and of worn silver coin withdrawn from the Australasian colonies by the London Mint during 1879 :—

Coin supplied to and withdrawn from the colonies.

COIN SUPPLIED TO AND WITHDRAWN FROM THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES BY THE LONDON MINT, 1879.

Colony.	Value of Coin Supplied.			Value of Worn Silver Coin Withdrawn.
	Silver.	Bronze.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	125,500	2,080	127,580	24,230
New South Wales ...	85,000	1,000	86,000	890
South Australia ...	30,000	2,240	32,240	...
Western Australia ...	5,000	400	5,400	...
New Zealand ...	500	2,500	3,000	...
Total ...	246,000	8,220	254,220	25,120

817. The value of gold coin issued from the Mints of five European countries, also from those of Japan and the United States, during the latest year for which the information is available, was as follows. A comparison with a former table* will show that the value of the gold coin issued annually from the Melbourne Mint exceeds that issued from the Mints of Holland, Italy, Japan, or the United States ; and in 1879 it also exceeded that from the Mint of Germany :—

Gold coin issued in foreign countries.

GOLD COIN ISSUED FROM MINTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Value.
		£
Belgium ...	1877	4,724,856
France ...	"	10,207,245
Germany ...	1879	2,319,353
Holland ...	"	493,830
Italy ...	1877	197,919
Japan ...	1878-9	92,703
United States ...	"	551,884

818. There were 11 banks of issue in Victoria during 1879, possessing therein 314 branches or agencies. In 1874 there were 11, and in 1869 10 banks of issue in the colony.

Number of banks.

819. Subjoined are the average rates of exchange for bank bills drawn on the following places in 1879, and in the first year of each of

Rates of exchange.

* See table following paragraph 806 ante.

the two previous quinquenniads. Those upon London are drawn at sixty days' sight, and those upon the neighboring colonies at sight :—

RATES OF EXCHANGE, 1869, 1874, AND 1879.

Places on which Bills were drawn.	Average Rates of Exchange.		
	1869.	1874.	1879.
London	par to 1 per cent. prem.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. premium	$\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. premium
British India ..	2s. 1d. per rupee ..	$\frac{5}{5}$ per cent. premium to 2s. 1d. per rupee	$\frac{5}{5}$ per cent. premium and nominal
New South Wales	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	par to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. prem.	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. premium
Queensland ..	1 per cent. premium ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. premium
South Australia ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium
Tasmania ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium
New Zealand ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium

Rates of discount.

820. The average rates of discount on local bills were as follow during the same three years. It will be observed that the rates were lowest at the first and much highest at the last period :—

RATES OF DISCOUNT ON LOCAL BILLS, 1869, 1874, AND 1879.

Currency of Bills.	Average Rates of Discount per Annum.		
	1869.	1874.	1879.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Under 65 days	6	6 to 7	8 to 9
65 to 95 „	6 to 7	7 to 8	8 to 9
95 to 125 „	7 to $8\frac{1}{2}$	8 to 9	9 to 10
Over 125 „	8 to 10	8 to 10	9 to 10

Liabilities, assets, &c., of banks.

821. The position of the banks as regards liabilities, assets, capital, and profits, according to the sworn returns for the last quarter of the same three years, was as follows. It will be observed that a large increase has taken place at each successive period in both liabilities and assets. Under the former head, however, the note circulation was much lower at the last than at the middle period, as also were deposits not bearing interest ; but interest-bearing deposits were much higher at the last than at either of the former periods. Under the head of “Assets,” coin, debts due to the banks, and landed property have largely increased at each successive period, but the other items show smaller figures at the last period than at either of the former ones. The capital and reserve were greater by half a million sterling at the last than at the middle period :—

FINANCIAL POSITION OF BANKS, 1869, 1874, AND 1879.

LIABILITIES.			
	1869.	1874.	1879.
	£	£	£
Notes in circulation ...	1,287,535	1,395,502	1,090,760
Bills in circulation ...	116,171	82,877	53,957
Balances due to other banks ...	202,534	188,495	247,343
Deposits not bearing interest ...	3,849,176	4,922,187	4,187,452
Deposits bearing interest ...	6,501,159	7,516,399	12,238,713
Total ...	11,956,575	14,105,460	17,818,225

ASSETS.			
	£	£	£
Coined gold, silver, and other metals	1,880,430	2,279,502	3,154,566
Gold and silver in bullion and bars	473,999	466,848	320,779
Landed property ...	584,088	705,598	847,389
Notes and bills of other banks ...	160,042	183,777	113,373
Balances due from other banks	236,504	302,883	185,986
Debts due to the banks*	14,330,798	16,518,244	20,717,750
Total ...	17,665,861	20,456,852	25,339,843

CAPITAL AND PROFITS.

	£	£	£
Capital stock paid up ...	8,347,500	8,503,033	9,026,250
Average per annum of rates of last dividend declared by banks	9 $\frac{11}{20}$ per cent.	10 $\frac{19}{20}$ per cent.	10 $\frac{1}{22}$ per cent.
Average rate of interest per annum paid to shareholders	10·830 per cent.	11·702 per cent.	10·698 per cent.
Amount of last dividend declared	452,000	497,500	482,800
Amount of reserved profits after declaring dividend	2,208,509	2,518,470	2,698,097

822. 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 :—

Percentage of items of liabilities and assets.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF BANKS.—PERCENTAGE OF ITEMS.

LIABILITIES.			
	1869.	1874.	1879.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Notes in circulation ...	10·77	9·89	6·12
Bills in circulation ...	·97	·59	·30
Balances due to other banks ...	1·70	1·34	1·39
Deposits not bearing interest ...	32·19	34·89	23·50
Deposits bearing interest ...	54·37	53·29	68·69
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00

* Including notes, bills of exchange, and all stock and funded debts of every description, except notes, bills, and balances due to the banks from other banks.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF BANKS.—PERCENTAGE OF
ITEMS—*continued.*

	ASSETS.		
	1869.	1874.	1879.
Coined gold, silver, and other metals	10·64	11·14	12·45
Gold and silver in bullion or bars	2·68	2·28	1·27
Landed property	3·31	3·45	3·35
Notes and bills of other banks ...	·91	·90	·44
Balances due from other banks...	1·34	1·48	·73
Debts due to the banks ...	81·12	80·75	81·76
Total	100·00	100·00	100·00

Analysis of
bank re-
turns.

823. The following results are arrived at by analysing the bank returns at the three periods :—

The liabilities amounted to ...	{	67·68 per cent. of the assets in 1869	
		68·95 " " 1874	
		70·32 " " 1879	
Coin and bullion formed ...	{	13·32 per cent. of the assets in 1869	
		13·42 " " 1874	
		13·72 " " 1879	
The paid-up capital was equal to	{	47·25 per cent. of the assets in 1869	
		41·57 " " 1874	
		35·62 " " 1879	
	{	69·82 per cent. of the liabilities in 1869	
		60·28 " " 1874	
		50·66 " " 1879	
Of the moneys deposited ...	{	62·81 per cent. bore interest in 1869	
		60·43 " " 1874	
		74·51 " " 1879	

Former
periods and
1879 com-
pared.

824. It will be observed that in 1879 the liabilities bore a larger proportion to the assets, but the latter embraced a slightly larger proportion of coin and bullion, whilst the paid-up capital bore a much smaller proportion both to the assets and the liabilities than at either of the former periods ; also at the last period a much larger proportion of the moneys deposited bore interest than at either of the former periods.

Rates of in-
terest on
bank de-
posits.

825. The rates of interest allowed on moneys deposited with the Victorian banks were not returned for 1869. The rates on deposits left for a period of twelve months ranged from 4 to 6 per cent. in 1874 to between 6 and 6½ per cent. in 1879.

Government
funds with
the banks.

826. 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 six years. It will be observed that the amounts were much greater in 1879 than in 1878 and 1875, but less than in any other year shown :—

GOVERNMENT FUNDS IN THE HANDS OF THE BANKS, 1874 TO 1879.

On the 31st December.	Government Moneys.		On the 31st December.	Government Moneys.	
	Total Amount held by the Banks.	Percentage of all Moneys on Deposit.		Total Amount held by the Banks.	Percentage of all Moneys on Deposit.
	£			£	
1874 ...	1,348,048	10·84	1877 ...	1,148,176	6·96
1875 ...	677,445	4·93	1878 ...	422,211	2·62
1876 ...	1,956,619	13·18	1879 ...	1,120,809	6·82

827. The particulars contained in the following table, respecting the assets and liabilities of the banks in each of the Australasian colonies at the end of the first quarter of the present year, have, in the absence of official information, been taken from the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*,* 31st March 1880. The care habitually exercised by the proprietors and writers of this publication to procure accurate information, and state it correctly, leaves no reason for doubt as to the substantial reliability of the figures:—

BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1880.

(Compiled from the Averages of the Quarter ended 31st March 1880.)

Colony.	Number of Banks.	Liabilities.				
		Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	11	1,183,246	53,364	244,736	16,644,018	18,125,364
New South Wales	11	1,167,992	42,743	150,199	18,187,035	19,547,969
Queensland ...	6	324,497	12,775	75,672	3,588,533	4,001,477
South Australia	8	510,815	12,911	52,703	3,547,128	4,123,557
Western Australia	3	21,051	1,264	6,282	354,194	382,791
Tasmania ...	5	130,542	5,674	3,566	2,120,368	2,260,150
New Zealand ...	6	907,084	77,454	18,590	8,102,334	9,105,462
Total ...	50	4,245,227	206,185	551,748	52,543,610	57,546,770

Colony.	Assets.				
	Coin and Bullion.	Landed Property.	Balances due from, and Notes and Bills of, other Banks.	All Debts due to the Banks.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	4,035,926	844,455	310,961	19,894,476	25,085,818
New South Wales	3,166,393	508,307	4,329,604†	16,560,158	24,564,462
Queensland ...	1,151,211	179,266	65,079	4,120,182	5,515,738
South Australia	696,309	254,965	193,744	6,172,652	7,317,670
Western Australia	98,234	8,986	16,159	406,039	529,418
Tasmania ...	345,369	36,656	156,252	1,722,997	2,261,274
New Zealand ...	2,118,014	340,741	62,134	12,371,475	14,892,364
Total ...	11,611,456	2,173,376	5,133,933	61,247,979	80,166,744

* See *Insurance and Banking Record* for June 1880, pages 195 to 197. Melbourne: McCarron, Bird, and Co., 37 Flinders lane west.

† This amount probably includes capital lent by the New South Wales banks to their own branches outside the colony.

Liabilities smaller, assets greater in Victoria than New South Wales.

828. It will be noticed that, although the liabilities of the New South Wales banks are greater by nearly a million and a half sterling than those of the Victorian banks, the assets of the latter exceed those of the former by upwards of half a million, and this notwithstanding the assets in New South Wales include the large amount of £4,329,604 as due from other banks, which, in addition to sums due from independent institutions, no doubt embraces capital lent to their own branches outside the colony, the latter being an item which is not considered as forming part of the assets of the banks in the other colonies.

Proportion of liabilities to assets in Australasian banks.

829. In all the colonies except Tasmania, where they are about equal, the assets of the banks considerably exceed the liabilities. In Victoria the latter amount to only 72 per cent. of the former, which, although approached closely in Western Australia and Queensland, is a smaller proportion than obtains in any of the other colonies except New Zealand and South Australia. In New South Wales the liabilities approach nearer to the assets than in any other colony except Tasmania. The following are the positions of the colonies in respect to the proportion the bank liabilities bear to the bank assets, the colony in which the former are least in proportion to the latter being placed first and the rest in succession, and the figures showing the percentage of liabilities to assets being placed against each colony:—

PROPORTION OF LIABILITIES TO ASSETS OF BANKS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 31ST MARCH 1880.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. South Australia ...	56·35	5. Queensland ...	72·55
2. New Zealand ...	61·14	6. New South Wales ...	79·58
3. Victoria ...	72·25	7. Tasmania ...	99·95
4. Western Australia	72·30		

Assets of New South Wales banks.

830. It may be observed that, if the assets of the banks of New South Wales were estimated upon the same principle as those of the other colonies—namely, exclusive of the sums lent to branches outside her borders—those assets would probably be reduced by no less than £4,000,000, and the liabilities would then amount to fully 95 per cent. of the assets.

Proportion of specie to assets of Australasian banks.

831. Coin and bullion bear a higher proportion to the total assets of the Queensland banks, and a lower one to those of the South Australian banks, than to those of any of the other colonies. The Victorian banks stand third on the list, being next to those of Western Australia and Queensland, but the banks of New South Wales occupy a position only superior to those of South Australia. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect:—

PROPORTION OF COIN AND BULLION TO ASSETS OF BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 31ST MARCH 1880.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. Queensland ...	20·87	5. New Zealand ...	14·22
2. Western Australia...	18·55	6. New South Wales ...	12·89
3. Victoria ...	16·09	7. South Australia ...	9·51
4. Tasmania ...	15·27		

832. If the sums owing to the banks of New South Wales by their branches outside the colony be deducted from their assets, so as to cause these to be estimated upon the same principle as the assets in the other colonies, the proportion of coin and bullion to the total assets of the banks of New South Wales would be raised to 15·4 per cent., which would place that colony in the fourth position on the list.

Effect of correct statement of assets in New South Wales.

833. The deposits given in the last table may be divided into those bearing and those not bearing interest, except in the case of Tasmania, respecting which colony the necessary information is not given. The following is the division referred to :—

Australasian banks deposits not bearing and bearing interest.

DEPOSITS IN BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES* NOT BEARING AND BEARING INTEREST.

(Average during the Quarter ended 31st March 1880.)

Colony.	Amount of Deposits.		Proportion of Deposits.	
	Not Bearing Interest.	Bearing Interest.	Not Bearing Interest.	Bearing Interest.
	£	£	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Victoria ...	4,439,915	12,204,103	26·68	73·32
New South Wales ...	5,506,874	12,680,161	30·28	69·72
Queensland ...	1,132,720	2,455,813	31·56	68·44
South Australia ...	1,412,981	2,134,147	39·84	60·16
Western Australia ...	144,494	209,700	40·80	59·20
New Zealand ...	3,140,522	4,961,812	38·76	61·24

834. It will be seen that nearly three-fifths of the deposits in the banks of Western Australia and more than three-fifths in those of all the other colonies were interest-bearing. Those not bearing interest were probably for the most part at call, and Victoria had of these the smallest proportion.

Proportion of interest-bearing deposits in Australasian banks.

835. 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 1879, and the total and average amount of depositors' balances at such dates†:—

Savings Banks.

* Exclusive of Tasmania.

† The financial year of the Post Office Savings Banks terminates on the 31st December, that of the ordinary Savings Banks on the 30th June.

SAVINGS BANKS, 1879.

Description of Institution.	Number of Savings Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Depositors' Balances.	
			Total Amount.	Average per Depositor.
			£	£ s. d.
Post Office Savings Banks ...	185	49,233	650,101	13 4 1
Ordinary Savings Banks ...	11	33,708	870,195	25 16 4
Total ...	196	82,941	1,520,296	18 6 7

Amounts on deposit in Savings Banks.

836. Of the depositors in Savings Banks in 1879, about three-fourths had amounts not exceeding £20, and nearly half the remainder had amounts ranging from £20 to £50, to their credit. The following is a classification of the depositors according to the amount of their balances :—

	Number.
Depositors with less than £20 to their credit ...	63,509
„ with from £20 to £50 „ ...	9,794
„ „ £50 to £100 „ ...	5,415
„ „ £100 to £150 „ ...	2,420
„ „ £150 to £200 „ ...	1,187
„ with over £200 „ ...	616
Total ...	82,941

Depositors in Savings Banks.

837. The number of depositors in Savings Banks has been increasing from year to year. There was a smaller amount remaining on deposit in 1879 than in 1877 and 1874, but a larger amount than in any other year. The following are the figures during the last eight years :—

	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
1877 ...	73,245	1,575,305
1878 ...	76,697	1,510,273
1879 ...	82,941	1,520,296

Rate of interest in Savings Banks.

838. The highest rate of interest Savings Banks are permitted to give on moneys left on deposit is 4 per cent. This rate was allowed in all the years.

Price of debentures in London.

839. According to *Westgarth's Circular*, the following are the prices at four periods of 1879 and at two periods of 1880 of debentures payable in London :—

PRICE OF VICTORIAN DEBENTURES IN LONDON, 1879-80.

Interest.		Amount of Outstanding Debentures.	Price per £100 Bond.					
Rate per annum.	When Payable.		1879.				1880.	
			January.	March.	June.	Sept.	Jan.	June.
6	April and October	£ 7,000,000	£ 105-108	£ 107-110	£ 105-109	£ 107-111	£ 105-108	£ 104-108
5	January and July	2,107,000	105-107	106-108	108-110	106-107½	105½-106½	107½-108½
6	" "	850,000	..	116-118	117-119	..	112-114	112-114
4	" "	4,500,000	92-94	94½-95	98-98½	95½-96½	94½-95	99-99½
4½	" "	3,000,000	..	100-100½	103½-103¾	101½-102½	101½-102	106¼-106¾

840. The following, according to the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*, were the prices in Melbourne of Victorian debentures payable thereat, and of Victorian stock, at the dates named :—

Price of debentures and stock, Melbourne.

PRICE OF VICTORIAN DEBENTURES AND STOCK IN MELBOURNE, 1879-80.

Interest.		Amount of Outstanding Debt.	Closing Price.							
Rate per annum.	When Payable.		1879.				1880.			
			Jan.	Mar.	June.	Sept.	Jan.	March.	June.	Sept.
6	April and Oct.	£ 286,600	£ 100	£ 101	£ 100½-101½	£ 102-102½	£ 102½	£ 102-103	£ 103	£ 103½
6	" "	580,620	100	102	102-103	103¾	103-104	103½-104½	105-106	105½-106½
6	" "	180,000	..	103	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	" "	276,100	100-101	103	104	105½-106	..	..	..	106½
5	Jan. and July	812,900	98	98	96-97½	98	100	100	101½	101½
4	April and Oct.	1,003,602*	98	92½-95	93-94	95	..	92-95	..	96-99

841. The following table contains a statement of the number and amount of mortgages on land and live stock, and of preferable liens on wool and growing crops, effected during 1879, also the number and amount of releases registered in the same year. Preferable liens on growing crops were legalized by the Lien on Crops Act 1878 (42 Vict. No. 618), which came into operation on the 14th November 1878, and figures relating thereto now appear for the first time. The number of releases of live stock and crops is small as compared with the number of mortgages and liens, and of wool not one release was registered; the reason being, in regard to these descriptions of property, that, although the mortgage or lien may be paid off, the mortgagor seldom takes the trouble to protect himself by a registered release :—

Mortgages, liens, and releases.

* Government stock. The others are debentures.

MORTGAGES AND LIENS AND RELEASES, 1879.

Security.	Mortgages and Liens.		Releases.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£		£
Land	8,651	6,169,184	3,390	2,188,409
Live stock	1,121	598,955	49	333,553
Wool	531	374,074	...	...
Crops	1,760	216,739	4	300
Total	12,063	7,358,952	3,443	2,522,262

Small proportion of releases of mortgages on land.

842. The number of releases of mortgages on land and the amounts paid off were equal to only about 40 and 35 per cent. respectively of the number of mortgages effected and the amounts lent thereon. In only two years of the previous decenniad—viz., 1870 and 1871—did the releases of real property bear so small a proportion to the advances on that kind of security.

Live stock and wool mortgaged.

843. The live stock mortgaged in 1879 consisted of 907,848 sheep, 44,162 head of cattle, 3,194 horses, and 295 pigs. The fleeces on which preferable liens were granted numbered 1,804,676.

Mortgages and liens, 1869 to 1879.

844. 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 a sudden increase took place in 1878, and a still further increase in 1879, due principally to an increase in mortgages of land. A large proportion of the increase in the number of transactions, and part of the increase in the amount in the latter year, however, was due to liens on crops, which appear in the return for 1879 for the first time :—

MORTGAGES AND LIENS, 1869 TO 1879.

		Number of Transactions.	Amount.			Number of Transactions.	Amount.
1869	...	4,036	£4,701,485	1875	...	6,035	£4,542,569
1870	...	4,410	4,203,743	1876	...	6,417	5,081,387
1871	...	4,849	4,278,197	1877	...	6,510	4,706,138
1872	...	5,151	4,076,229	1878	...	9,655	6,233,752
1873	...	5,155	5,248,365	1879	...	12,063	7,358,952
1874	...	5,929	6,019,904				

Difference between mortgages and releases, 1861 to 1879.

845. During the nineteen years ended with 1879, the sums advanced on mortgage of landed property have amounted in the aggregate to £60,772,495, and the sums paid off have amounted in all to £28,714,040. The balance is £32,058,455, or rather more than half the amount originally advanced. Part of this balance represents the amount of mortgages still outstanding, and part the amount in default

of payment of which properties have passed from the mortgagor either by foreclosure or sale.

846. The number of bills of sale filed, and the amount secured, also the number of those satisfied, and the amount paid off in the last six years were as follow :—

BILLS OF SALE, 1874 TO 1879.

Year.	Bills of Sale Filed.		Bills of Sale Satisfied.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£		£
1874	3,207	727,370	251	98,492
1875	3,182	788,339	189	85,477
1876	3,330	747,717	194	56,318
1877	1,063	288,015	131	79,746
1878	1,117	348,319	76	28,710
1879	849	239,793	59	42,459

847. The decrease in the number and amount of bills of sale filed since 1876 is chiefly owing to the law relating to such securities having been made more stringent under Act 40 Vict. No. 557, which came into force during 1877, as it is now necessary to give 15 days' notice to the Registrar-General previous to any bill of sale being filed, during which period any creditor can lodge a caveat against its registration.

848. The contracts for sale and amount secured thereby, also the contracts for letting, and extremes within which the rent named therein generally ranged, filed with the Registrar-General under Act 40 Vict. No. 557, during the last three years, were as follow :—

CONTRACTS FOR SALE AND LETTING, 1877 TO 1879.

Year.	Contracts for Sale Filed.		Contracts for Letting Filed.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Rents.
		£		Per Week.
1877	605	47,720	668	2/6 to £5
1878	1,074	83,608	1,074	2/6 to £5
1879	1,803	142,809	1,802	2/6 to £5

849. It would seem that contracts for sale and letting are found to be more convenient for the security of the creditor without injuring the credit of the person giving the security than bills of sale, as the former have increased three-fold during the last two years, as compared with the first year in which the Act legalizing their registration has been in operation, whilst the bills of sale have largely decreased.

Building societies.

850. Fifty-six building societies sent in returns of their operations during 1879, as against 62 in 1878, 61 in 1877, and 58 in 1876. The following are the principal items furnished for the four years. It should be observed that the returns of some of the societies were not perfect:—

BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1876 TO 1879.

—	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Number of societies ...	58	61	62	56
Number of members ...	21,750	21,824	21,404	19,053
Amount advanced during the year	£870,203	£815,860	£703,932	£489,312
Income during the year ...	£1,011,397	£1,182,718	£1,097,475	£1,068,116
Working expenses during the year	£28,571	£31,193	£32,229	£31,321
Assets at date of balancing ...	£2,750,660	£2,878,167	£2,970,101	£2,914,077
Liabilities „ ...	£2,352,282	£2,492,890	£2,594,786	£2,345,995
Moneys on deposit at date of balancing	£611,598	£748,253	£703,463	£742,542

Falling-off in business of building societies.

851. The business done by building societies is, according to the figures, diminishing from year to year, the falling-off in advances being £54,343 in the second year quoted as compared with the first, £111,928 in the third year as compared with the second, and no less than £214,620 in the fourth year as compared with the third. The aggregate income of building societies, in which the deposits received are not included, increased by upwards of £170,000 between the first and second periods, but fell off by over £85,000 between the second and third, and by £29,359 between the third and fourth.

Working expenses of building societies.

852. The working expenses of building societies usually amount to something less than 3 per cent. of their income. The exact proportion was 2·82 per cent. in 1876; 2·64 per cent. in 1877; 2·94 per cent. in 1878; and 2·93 per cent. in 1879; or an average of 2·83 per cent. in all the years.

Rates of interest in building societies.

853. The rates of interest allowed by building societies on moneys left with them for a period of twelve months generally ranged in the first two years from 6 to 7 per cent., and in the last two years from 6 to 8 per cent.

Deposits with building societies.

854. The sums deposited with building societies at the end of 1879 amounted in the aggregate to nearly three quarters of a million sterling. They exceeded by £39,079 the amounts at the end of 1878, and by £130,944 those at the end of 1876, but were less by £5,711 than those at the end of 1877.

855. The following is a statement of the total amount of moneys on deposit at or about the end of each of the four last years, with banks of issue, savings banks, and building societies. Other institutions, such as deposit banks, and some of the insurance companies, also receive deposits, but of these no returns are furnished:—

MONEYS ON DEPOSIT AT END OF YEARS 1876 TO 1879.

—	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
	£	£	£	£
Amount deposited with—				
Banks ...	14,850,148	16,503,528	16,106,581	16,326,165
Savings banks ...	1,507,235	1,575,305	1,510,273	1,520,296
Building societies ...	611,598	748,253	703,463	742,542
Total ...	16,968,981	18,827,086	18,320,317	18,589,003

Total moneys on deposit.

856. It will be observed that the moneys on deposit about the close of each of the last three years have amounted in the aggregate to between eighteen and nineteen millions sterling.

Moneys on deposit in last three years.

PART IX.—RELIGIOUS, MORAL, AND INTELLECTUAL PROGRESS.

857. It was provided by the Constitution Act that, for the advancement of the Christian religion in Victoria, the sum of £50,000 should be set apart each year from the general revenue to promote the erection of buildings for public worship and the maintenance of ministers of religion, which sum should be apportioned to each denomination according to the number of its members at the preceding census. This provision was, however, repealed by an Act (34 Vict. No. 391) reserved for the Royal Assent on the 15th July 1870 and assented to on the 6th January 1871, the repeal to take effect from and after the 31st December 1875. Therefore since that date no further State assistance to religion has been given.

Abolition of State aid to religion.

858. 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, were returned as follow for the year 1879:—

Churches and clergy.

CHURCHES AND CLERGY, 1879.

Religious Denomination.	Number of Registered Clergy.	Churches and other Buildings used for Public Worship.			Approximate Number of Services during the Year.
		Number.	Persons for whom there is Accommodation.	Persons usually Attending at Principal Service.	
Church of England ...	156	505	71,533	44,667	27,612
Roman Catholics* ...	94	450	94,760	60,260	39,976
Presbyterians † ...	156	678	75,850	66,215	37,077
Wesleyans ...	139	872	113,269	73,208	84,696
Independents † ...	48	97	16,721	8,660	9,916
Baptists* ...	40	76	13,800	7,925	8,473
Bible Christians ...	16	103	10,603	4,272	6,690
Evangelical Lutherans ...	12	45	4,480	2,910	3,096
Welsh Calvinists ...	2	5	900	370	275
Church of Christ* ...	14	31	4,065	1,703	3,022
Other Christians ...	18	21	2,940	1,512	4,451
Jews ...	8	6	1,909	501	1,468
Spiritualists ...	...	1	1,500	900	52
Total ...	703	2,890	412,330	273,103	226,804

Increase or decrease in churches, clergy, &c.

859. The returns, as compared with those of the previous year, show an equal number of clergy, an increase of 75 in the number of places of worship, of 461 in the number of services performed, and of over 20,000 in the congregations at the principal services on the Sabbath, but a falling-off, equal to that for 7,721 persons, in the accommodation.

Diminution in church accommodation explained.

860. With reference to the diminished accommodation shown by the returns, it must be remembered that the buildings used for holding divine service are not only those specially constructed with that object, but also halls, school-houses, and sometimes even private dwellings, and the same edifices are not always used from year to year. It does not therefore follow, because more places of worship are returned, that the sitting accommodation should increase in a similar ratio, or even that it should not become less.

Increase or decrease of churches, &c., of different sects.

861. The church returns, although obtained direct from the heads of the different denominations, are nevertheless, I regret to say, not always reliable, and are in some instances stated to be only approximate. Taking the figures as they stand, however, and excluding the Presbyterians and Independents, who did not furnish returns for 1879, an increase took place in the number of, accommodation in, and attendance at, places of worship, and in the number of services performed, in the case of the Church of England, Bible Christian, and "Other Christian" churches; an increase in the buildings, accommodation, and

* Figures, except those of the number of clergymen, stated to be only approximate.

† As most of the Presbyterian and Independent churches have failed to furnish returns for 1879, the figures for the previous year are republished.

services in the case of the Church of Christ; an increase in the accommodation and services in the case of the Jews and "Other sects"; an increase in the buildings and services in the case of the Wesleyans; a falling-off in the accommodation in the case of Roman Catholics and Baptists; and an increase in the buildings in the case of the Lutherans; but a falling-off in the other items respecting these, and in all the items respecting the remaining denominations.*

862. The number of Sabbath schools attached to each religious sect, the number of teachers, and the number of scholars, were returned as follow for 1879 :— Sabbath schools.

SABBATH SCHOOLS, 1879.

Religious Denomination.	Number of Sabbath Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Average Number of Scholars Attending.
Church of England	306	2,507	22,064
Roman Catholics †	254	1,039	19,331
Presbyterians ‡	328	2,658	27,128
Wesleyans	495	4,856	33,230
Independents ‡	61	800	5,973
Baptists †	50	527	5,570
Bible Christians	50	558	3,077
Evangelical Lutherans	15	50	712
Welsh Calvinists	5	87	589
Church of Christ †	17	130	915
Other Christians	11	75	672
Jews	5	12	369
Spiritualists	1	21	140
Total	1,598	13,320	119,770

863. As compared with the numbers in 1878, the Sabbath schools increased by 41, and the scholars by 3,628; but the teachers decreased by 129. Increase of teachers and scholars.

864. According to the figures, which in some instances are stated to be only approximate, and omitting the Presbyterians and Independents, who did not furnish returns for 1879, a reduction, as compared with the previous year, took place in the number of schools, teachers, and scholars attached to the Welsh Calvinists, and of the schools and teachers of the Bible Christians; of the teachers attached to the schools of the Church of England, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan churches, and of scholars connected with the Church of Christ; but, with the exception of the schools of the last-named sect, "Other Christians," and Jews, and the schools and teachers of the Spiritualists, of which the number was the same as in the previous year, an increase appears in the other Increase or decrease in schools, &c. of different sects.

* For the numbers in 1878, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1878-9, page 307.
 † Figures stated to be only approximate.
 ‡ As most of the Presbyterian and Independent churches have failed to furnish returns for 1879, the figures for the previous year are republished.

items in respect to these, and in all items in respect to the remaining denominations.*

Proportion
of Sabbath
school
children to
population.

865. The ages of the children attending Sabbath schools are not ascertained. Many are no doubt below, whilst a few may be above, the school age, or that between 6 and 15 years; but comparing the number of Sabbath scholars with the numbers at the school age in the population, estimated to amount to 211,200, the proportion would be 57 per cent.

Melbourne
University.

866. 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† should amount to not less than 100. This number was reached in 1867, and the senate was constituted on the 14th of June of that year. By the Act of Incorporation, the Council were empowered to grant degrees in arts, medicine, laws, and music, to which degrees in surgery were added by Act 39 Vict. No. 525, assented to on 7th April 1876.

University
ranks with
British Uni-
versities.

867. 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.

Date of
founding
University.

868. 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.

University
thrown open
to females.

869. On the 22nd March 1880 the University was thrown open to females, and they can now be admitted to all its corporate privileges, except the study of medicine, from which they are restricted until special provision has been made for their instruction in that subject.

Wilson Hall.

870. The memorial stone of the University Hall, to be called the "Wilson Hall," was laid on the 2nd October 1879, in the presence of

* For the numbers in 1878, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1878-9, page 308.
Comprising degrees of master of arts and doctors of laws, music, and medicine.

His Excellency the Marquis of Normanby and a large concourse of spectators, by The Hon. Sir Samuel Wilson, M.L.C., who by his munificent gift of £30,000 (which by interest had increased to £37,000 before the University authorities were in a position to expend it) was the means of the Hall being erected. The building is to be of the perpendicular Gothic style of architecture, in length 140 feet; breadth 47 feet; height of walls 45 feet, and of apex of roof 84 feet. Its cost will exceed £40,000.

871. Provision had been made in the Act of Incorporation for the establishment of affiliated colleges in connection with religious denominations, and ground for the erection of such colleges was reserved near the University. The Church of England was the first denomination to take advantage of this privilege, their institution, which is named Trinity College, having been affiliated in 1876. The Presbyterians will, before long, also be represented, as they are at present erecting a building to be called Ormond College, after Mr. Francis Ormond, who contributed £10,000 towards the edifice, and a further sum of £2,500 towards its endowment. In Trinity College, the payments per term for matriculated students are £4 4s., and for non-matriculated students, £9 9s. Affiliated colleges.

872. The number of persons who matriculated in 1879 was 112, as against 114 in 1878. The matriculations in the latter year were more numerous than in any year since the University was opened, except 1874, when they numbered 118. From the opening of the University to the end of 1879 the total number who matriculated was 1,325. Number matriculated

873. In 1879, as compared with 1878, an increase of 15, and as compared with 1877, an increase of 60, 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. It will be observed that the greatest number were medical students :— Attendance at lectures.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, 1879.

Subject of Lectures.	Number of Students attending Lectures.		
	Matriculated.	Non-matriculated.	Total.
Arts	72	1	73
Laws	51	...	51
Engineering	39	1	40
Medicine	108	1	109
Total	270*	3	273

* These were not all distinct individuals. The number of undergraduates attending lectures in 1879, each undergraduate being counted only once, was 260.

Graduates.

874. In 1879 the number of graduates was '65, of whom 56 took direct and 9 *ad eundem* degrees. The direct graduates numbered 24 in 1878, and 26 in 1877. The *ad eundem* graduates numbered 6 in 1878 and 5 in 1877. The following table shows the number of degrees conferred at the University between the date of its first opening and the end of 1878, also those in the year 1879. It will be observed that degrees in surgery and music were granted in 1879 for the first time :—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY GRADUATES,* 1855 TO 1879.

Degrees.	Prior to 1879.			During 1879.			Total.		
	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.
Bachelor of Arts	133	52	185	13	3	16	146	55	201
Master of Arts ...	75	75	150	7	2	9	82	77	159
Bachelor of Medicine	44	7	51	7	1	8	51	8	59
Doctor of Medicine	12	60	72	1	1	2	13	61	74
Bachelor of Surgery	...	...	...	20	1	21	20	1	21
Bachelor of Laws	51	5	56	7	...	7	58	5	63
Doctor of Laws ...	2	13	15	1	...	1	3	13	16
Doctor of Music ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Total ...	317	212	529	56	9	65	373	221	594

University receipts and expenditure.

875. The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the University in the last two years. The amounts received for and expended on buildings are not included. A satisfactory increase appears in the receipts from college fees :—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1878 AND 1879.

Year.	Receipts from—				Expenditure.
	Government.	College Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	
1878 ...	£ 11,250	£ 6,694	£ 192	£ 18,136	£ 15,293
1879 ...	9,000	7,571	63	16,634	17,005
Increase ...	...	877	...	...	1,712
Decrease ...	2,250 †	...	129	1,502	...

Public schools.

876. The present Education Act (36 Vict. No. 447) providing free instruction of a secular character to all willing to accept it, but prescribing that, whether willing to accept State education or not, all children must be educated up to a certain standard, came into operation on the 1st January 1873. The following is a statement, based

* The figures in this table do not always refer to distinct individuals. The total number of graduates was only 425; of these, 283 received 1 degree only, 118 received 2 degrees, 21 received 3 degrees, and 3 received 4 degrees.

† This is only an apparent decrease. The Government grant is £9,000 per annum (*see* paragraph 866 *ante*), the excess in 1878 being the balance due for the previous year.

upon returns supplied by the Education Department, of the number of schools aided or supported by the State, and of the instructors and scholars in such schools, for the year prior to and for each of the years which have elapsed since that period :—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1872 TO 1879.

Year.	Number of Schools.*	Number of Instructors.	Number of Scholars.		
			On the Rolls.	In Average Attendance.	Distinct Children (estimated).†
1872 ...	1,049	2,416	136,055	68,456	113,197
1873 ...	1,107	3,149	209,406	99,536	174,236
1874 ...	1,167	3,715	221,164	106,886	184,010
1875 ...	1,320	3,826	220,533	101,495‡	183,484
1876 ...	1,498	3,772	231,560	106,758‡	192,658
1877 ...	1,626	3,860	234,519	116,015	194,994
1878 §	1,664	3,906	231,169	116,608	189,455
1879 ...	1,713	4,130	227,775	119,259	193,588

877. It will be observed that, whilst the schools, instructors, and scholars in average attendance were more numerous in 1879 than in any previous year, the scholars on the rolls were fewer than in the three previous years, and the estimated number of distinct children was less than in 1877. It is probable, however, that the decrease in enrolments is due merely to a falling-off in the number of duplicate attendances, and that the distinct scholars during 1877 and previous years were somewhat over-estimated, as it was assumed, in making the calculation for those years, that the proportion of attendance at more than one school was the same in night as day schools, whereas in 1878 it was ascertained that it amounted to nearly 44 per cent. in the former case, and only to a little over 16 per cent. in the latter.||

Falling-off in scholars on the roll and distinct children.

878. By comparing the figures on the lowest line in the table with those on the uppermost, it will be ascertained that, during the period the present Education Act has been in force, the following increases have taken place in and in connection with the schools supported by the State :—

Increase in public schools, 1872-79.

* In accordance with the principle followed in the Education Department, each night school as well as each day school (although both kinds of schools may be carried on in the same building) is considered as a separate school, and is included as such in this column. There was only 1 night school in 1872; there were 29 in 1873; 56 in 1874; 117 in 1875; 181 in 1876; 216 in 1877; 208 in 1878; and 180 in 1879.

† The figures in this column, from 1872 to 1877, were obtained by reducing the numbers on the rolls by 16·8 per cent., which was considered by the Education Department to be an equitable allowance for children attending more than one day or night school. In 1878, however, the reduction for the numbers on the rolls was ascertained to be 16·63 per cent. in the case of day schools, and 43·65 per cent. in that of night schools, on which basis the estimates of distinct children in 1878 and 1879 were arrived at.

‡ The average attendance was affected in 1875, and to a certain extent also in 1876, by the prevalence of epidemics of scarlatina and measles.

§ With the commencement of 1878 capitation grants were abolished, the consequence being that 30 schools which in 1877 had been receiving such grants ceased to be connected with the State.

|| See footnote † to last table.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—INCREASE BETWEEN 1872 AND 1879.

	Number.	Percentage.
Schools	664	63·30
Instructors	1,714	70·94
Scholars on the rolls	91,720	67·41
„ in average attendance	50,803	74·21
Distinct children attending (estimated)	80,391	71·02

Increase or decrease in public schools, 1879.

879. By making a comparison between the figures in the last two lines of the same table, the schools, instructors, scholars in average attendance, and distinct children, are found to have increased, whilst the scholars on the rolls diminished. The following are the differences :—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—INCREASE OR DECREASE IN 1879.

	Increase.	Decrease.
Schools	49	—
Instructors	224	—
Scholars on the rolls	—	3,394
„ in average attendance	2,651	—
Distinct children (estimated)	4,133	—

Falling-off in scholars at day and night schools.

880. Of the falling-off in 1879 of the number of children enrolled, which amounts to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., over half is chargeable to night schools, which enrolled 1,765 fewer scholars, or 11 per cent. less, than during the previous year. The enrolment of day scholars shows a decrease of 1,629, being a falling-off of not quite 1 per cent. on the enrolment of 1878.

Increase in average attendance.

881. The average attendance at public schools in 1879 was higher than in any previous year, and exhibits an increase of $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the attendance in 1878. If the day schools be regarded separately, the increase in average attendance amounts to 3 per cent., whilst in night schools a falling-off is shown of $12\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.

Teachers in public schools.

882. The following table shows the teachers of both sexes employed in public schools in 1879 and the former year. An increase of 26 will be observed in the total number of male and of 198 in that of female teachers. Under the head of masters, a falling-off of 14 took place; the male assistants number the same in both years; but an increase occurred under all the other heads :—

TEACHERS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1878 AND 1879.

Year.	Males.				Females.				
	Masters.	Assistants.	Pupil-Teachers.	Total.	Mistresses.	Assistants.	Work-mistresses.	Pupil-Teachers.	Total.
1878	1,278	231	315	1,824	182	603	543	754	2,082
1879	1,264*	231	355	1,850	277*	667	563	773	2,280
Increase ... ..	...	...	40	26	95	64	20	19	198
Decrease	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The figures for 1879 include 7 masters and 1 mistress who were head teachers of night schools, but were not employed in day schools.

883. The following is a statement, according to returns collected by the municipal bodies under the Local Government Statute (38 Vict. No. 506), of the number of private schools, of the instructors employed therein, and of the scholars attending,* during the eight years ended with 1879 :—

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1872 TO 1879.

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
1877 ...	530	1,457	28,422
1878† ...	585	1,656	35,873
1879 ...	568	1,587	34,824

Private schools, 1872 to 1879.

884. 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, whilst the private schools were fewer in 1879 than in any of the preceding years, except 1875 and 1877, the instructors connected with them were exceeded only in 1872, 1876, and 1878, and the scholars in attendance were much more numerous than in any previous year, except 1878. The following figures show the decrease of the two former and the increase of the latter in 1879 as compared with 1872 :—

Private schools : increase or decrease.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, ETC.—INCREASE OR DECREASE BETWEEN 1872 AND 1879.

Increase.		Decrease.
Scholars ... 10,043		Schools ... 320
		Instructors ... 254

885. A considerable decrease took place in 1879 as compared with 1878 in all the items relating to private schools, as will be observed by the following figures :—

Private schools : decrease, 1879.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.—DECREASE IN 1879.

Schools ...	17
Instructors ...	69
Scholars ...	1,049

886. The male teachers in private schools numbered 554 and the female teachers 1,033 in 1879, as against 586 and 1,070 in the previous year.

Teachers in private schools.

887. Female teachers exceeded male teachers in public schools by 14 per cent. in 1878, and 23 per cent. in 1879, but in private schools by 83 per cent. in 1878, and by 87 per cent. in 1879.

Proportion of male and female teachers.

* The numbers given are those upon the school rolls at the time of the collector's visit, which is generally in the month of February or March of the years following those named in the first column of the table. As there is some doubt as to whether schools may not have been missed by the collectors, it is contemplated next year to collect the returns by means of the census officers, so that not only will accuracy for that year be obtained, but a starting point will be acquired for securing correct returns in future years.

† The numbers in this line are smaller than those given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1878-9, as by a close examination of the schedules it was found that some of the schools had been returned in duplicate.

Proportion
of scholars
to each
teacher.

888. Under the State school system many more pupils are allotted to each instructor than is generally found to be the case in private schools. In public schools the proportion of scholars to each instructor, male and female, was, if the average number in attendance be taken, 30 in 1878 and 29 in 1879; if the estimated number of distinct children be taken, $48\frac{1}{2}$ in 1878 and 47 in 1879; and, if the total number on the roll be taken, as many as 59 in 1878 and 55 in 1879. During 1878 and 1879, in private schools, the average number of scholars to each instructor was about 22 in both years.

Denomina-
tions of
private
schools.

889. For the last four years a column has been placed in the schedule used for collecting the returns of private schools for the purpose of ascertaining to what religious sect, if any, each school was attached. This column was on each occasion filled, in a considerable number of instances, with the name of some denomination, but it is believed that this entry was frequently meant to indicate merely the religion of the principal teacher or proprietor of the school, and perhaps the principles on which the establishment was conducted, not that it was recognised as connected with his church, or was subordinate to the clergy thereof. The exceptions to this are believed to be most of the schools returned as Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Jewish, and a few of those returned as of the Church of England. The following are the returns of the four years: —

PRIVATE SCHOOLS,* 1876 TO 1879—RELIGIOUS SECTS CONNECTED WITH.

Religious Denomination.	Number of Schools.				Number of Teachers.				Number of Scholars.†			
	1876.	1877.	1878.‡	1879.	1876.	1877.	1878.‡	1879.	1876.	1877.	1878.‡	1879.§
Church of England	41	47	62	75	159	20	242	270	1,491	1,730	2,055	2,200
Presbyterian ..	4	4	7	6	46	32	43	50	612	633	744	793
Wesleyan ..	2	7	6	5	12	19	18	18	221	333	314	327
Independent ..	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	2	20	..	22	23
Baptist ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	30	..
Lutheran ..	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	3	68	142	183	108
Unitarians ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	16
Moravians ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	40
Protestant (undefined)	9	7	1	1	27	10	1	2	338	123	57	69
Roman Catholic	111	115	179	163	338	345	539	473	13,430	15,631	23,225	22,514
Jewish ..	2	4	3	2	10	13	11	7	270	293	231	190
Not any, or not stated	472	343	320	310	1,049	824	795	758	12,397	9,537	9,012	8,544
Total ..	645	530	585	568	1,646	1,457	1,656	1,587	28,847	28,422	35,873	34,824

* Schools connected with public institutions are not included in any of the years.

† The returns express the numbers on the rolls in the months of February or March of the years following those named.

‡ The numbers in these columns are less than those given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1878-9, as by a close examination of the schedules it was found that some schools had been returned in duplicate.

§ In addition to the numbers in this column, 962 Protestant, and 977 Roman Catholic children in 1879 were being educated in orphanages, industrial and reformatory schools, and in the deaf and dumb and blind asylums.

890. By the figures relating to 1879 it may be ascertained that, in that year, 258 private schools, or 45 per cent., employing 829 instructors, or 52 per cent., and educating 26,270 children, or 75 per cent. of the total numbers, were connected with some religious denomination; also that 22,514 children, or about 65 per cent. of the total number attending private schools, or 85 per cent. of the number attending schools connected with some religious sect, were being educated in schools claiming connection with the Roman Catholic church.

Proportion of denominational schools.

891. In private schools connected with religious bodies the number of scholars entrusted to each teacher is generally greater than in purely secular institutions. The following are the proportions as derived from the returns of 1879 :—

Scholars to each teacher in denominational and other schools.

In schools attached to religious bodies there was 1 teacher to 32 scholars.

” not attached ” ” ” 11¼ ”

892. The authorities of the different religious bodies vary greatly in regard to the number of scholars they deem it expedient to entrust to each instructor. Thus, whilst in the Church of England schools the average is 8 scholars to each teacher, in the Roman Catholic schools it is as high as 48 to each. The following are the proportions of scholars to each teacher in the schools attached to the different sects :—

Scholars to each teacher in schools of different sects.

In schools of the Church of England there was 1 teacher to 8 scholars.

”	Unitarians	”	”	8	”
”	Independents	”	”	11½	”
”	Presbyterians	”	”	16	”
”	Wesleyans	”	”	18	”
”	Moravians	”	”	20	”
”	Jews	”	”	27	”
”	Lutherans	”	”	36	”
”	Roman Catholics	”	”	48	”

893. It has been already shown* that in State schools the mean number of scholars in average attendance committed to the charge of each teacher is 29. This is higher than the number so committed in the schools of any of the religious sects except the Lutherans and the Roman Catholics.

Scholars to each teacher in public and denominational schools.

894. If, for the eight 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.

* See paragraph 888 ante.

† See table following paragraph 884 ante.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1872 TO 1879.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Distinct Scholars.*
1872 ...	1,937	4,257	137,978
1873 ...	1,760	4,595	192,664
1874 ...	1,777	5,224	206,458
1875 ...	1,885	5,337	210,965
1876 ...	2,143	5,418	221,505
1877 ...	2,156	5,317	223,416
1878 ...	2,249	5,562	225,328
1879 ...	2,281	5,717	228,412

Increase of schools, &c.

895. By comparing the first and last lines of the table, it appears that in 1879 there were 344 more schools, with 1,460 more teachers, and 90,434 more children, than there were in the year prior to that in which the present State school system was introduced.

Increase in 1879.

896. As compared with the previous year, the schools in 1879 increased by 32, the instructors by 155, and the scholars by 3,084.

Sexes of scholars.

897. The following table shows the sexes of the scholars in both public and private schools during the last two years :—

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.—SEXES OF SCHOLARS, 1878 AND 1879.

Year.	Public Schools.		Private Schools.		Total.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1878 ...	99,552	89,903	16,923	18,950	116,475	108,853
1879 ...	100,676	92,912	16,432	18,392	117,108	111,304
Increase	1,124	3,009	...	...	633	2,451
Decrease	...	...	491	558	...	...

Proportions of the sexes in schools.

898. In public schools boys were slightly more numerous than girls in both years, but in private schools the reverse was the case. The proportions in 1878 were 93 girls, and in 1879, 95 girls, to 100 boys in public and private schools combined ; or 90 girls in 1878, and 92 in 1879, to 100 boys in public schools, and 112 girls in both 1878 and 1879 to 100 boys in private schools.

Teachers in public and private schools.

899. The numbers of male and female teachers have been already given.† It has been shown that in public schools more females were employed than males, and that in private schools the females employed

* For method of calculating the number of distinct children in State schools, see footnote (†) to table following paragraph 836 ante. These are here added to the scholars in private schools, which are those connected with such schools at the time of the collector's visit in the month of February or March of the year succeeding those named in the first column.

† See paragraphs 882 and 886 ante.

were more than twice as numerous as the males. The proportion of the sexes in the two descriptions of schools combined was 131 females in 1878, and 138 in 1879, to 100 males; or, in public schools, 114 females to 100 males in 1878, and 123 in 1879, and in private schools 183 females in 1878, and 187 in 1879, to 100 males.

900. The age prescribed by law 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. The following are the estimated numbers at, above, and below those ages in both descriptions of schools :—

Ages of scholars.

AGES OF SCHOLARS, 1879.*

Ages.	Public Schools.	Private Schools.	Total.
Under 6 years ...	25,199	5,168	30,367
6 years to 15 years ...	154,149	26,653	180,802
15 years and upwards ...	14,240	3,003	17,243
Total ...	193,588	34,824	228,412

901. 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, 1878 AND 1879.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amount Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1878.	1879.		
	£	£	£	£
Salaries ...	294,036	305,512	11,476	...
Results ...	89,539	89,851	312	...
Bonuses ...	4,722	6,105	1,383	...
Training ...	3,994	2,980	...	1,014
Books and requisites ...	6,864	5,202	...	1,662
Cleaning ...	28,265	28,941	676	...
Boards of Advice ...	410	804	394	...
Exhibitions ...	1,360	1,552	192	...
Singing ...	4,444	7,783	3,339	...
Drawing ...	1,698	3,546	1,848	...
Buildings ...	149,135	70,256	...	78,879
Rent ...	6,079	5,411	...	668
Extra subjects ...	3,601	3,699	98	...
Total ...	594,147	531,642	...	Net Decrease. 62,505

* The numbers in this table are those of "distinct children;" see footnote to table following paragraph 894 ante.

Decrease of
expenditure.

902. It is thus shown that the amount expended on State education was in 1879 less than in 1878 by nearly a ninth, owing to a large decrease in the expenditure on school buildings, which, it may be expected, will still further diminish from year to year.

Proportion
of scholars
at school
age.

903. In public schools 80 per cent., and in private schools 76 per cent., of the scholars are at the school age. In the former 7 per cent., and in the latter 9 per cent., are above that age; in the former 13 per cent., and in the latter 15 per cent., are below that age.

Scholars,
1879.

904. The number of children of all ages receiving education in Victoria during 1879 may be estimated as follows:—

Being educated—

In State schools (distinct children)	...	...	...	193,588
In private schools	...	...	...	34,824
In public institutions*	...	...	...	1,939
At home † (estimated)	...	...	...	20,000
Total	...	...	...	<u>250,351</u>

Scholars at
school age.

905. Of the children just named it is probable that the following were at the school age:—

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1879.

Being educated—

In State schools	...	...	...	154,149†
In private schools	...	...	...	26,653†
In public institutions*	...	...	...	1,939
At home (estimated)	...	...	...	10,000
Total	...	...	...	<u>192,741</u>

Scholars and
others at
school age.

906. The average number of children at the school age living in Victoria during the year 1879 may be estimated to have been 211,200. If this be correct, the following would be the numbers and percentage receiving and not receiving education:—

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING AND NOT RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1879.

	Numbers.	Percentage.
Being educated	192,741	91·26
Not being educated	18,459	8·74
Total at school age (estimated)	<u>211,200</u>	<u>100·00</u>

Proportion
of scholars
at school
age.

907. By these figures it would appear that all but $8\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the children at the school age were attending school during some portion of

* Including children at school age in orphan asylums, industrial and reformatory schools, deaf and dumb institution, and blind asylum.

† At the census of 1871 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.

‡ See table following paragraph 900 *ante*.

1879. It should, however, be borne in mind that the estimate of the total number of children at that age, although based upon the best information obtainable, is not absolutely to be relied upon. Should there be more children, the proportion being educated would of course be smaller, and should there be fewer, it would be greater, than that here given.

908. Six of the schools included with the private schools are called colleges or grammar schools. These, with one exception, 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 receive male pupils only, and are all attached to some religious denomination; and in connection with several of them there are exhibitions, chiefly with the view of assisting the ablest scholars to complete their education at the University. The following is a return derived from statements furnished by the authorities of these institutions for the year under review :—

Colleges,
grammar
schools, &c.

COLLEGES AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS,* 1879.

Name of Institution.	Religious Denomination.	Amount received towards Building in former Years.	Number of Masters.	Number of Scholars.
		£		
Grammar School, Melbourne	Church of England	13,784	10	216
Scotch College „	Presbyterian Church	6,445	11	298
Wesley „ „	Wesleyan „	2,769	11	186
St. Patrick's „ „	Roman Catholic „	10,002	6	80
Grammar School, Geelong	Church of England	7,000	9	137
St. Francis Xavier's College, Kew	Roman Catholic Church	...	8	76
	Total ...	40,000	55	993

909. Of the scholars at the colleges and grammar schools, only 1 was under 6 years of age, 613 were at the school age between 6 and 15, and 379 were beyond that age.

Ages of
pupils at
colleges, &c.

* 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.

School of
Mines and
Industries,
Sandhurst.

910. The School of Mines and Industries, Sandhurst, was opened on 21st April 1873. Some of its class rooms are in the same building with the Sandhurst Mechanics' Institute and Free Library. The chemical and metallurgical laboratories, having become too small for the students in attendance, were enlarged to twice the size during the year 1879. Classes have been established in mathematics, mechanics, mining, geology (including geological plan drawing), mineralogy; mechanical, plan, and architectural drawing; surveying (mining and land, with exercise in the field); chemistry (lectures and laboratory practice, metallurgy and assaying); materia medica, telegraphy, shorthand, bookkeeping, design in its various branches. All these subjects are treated with especial reference to their application to mining and the arts and manufactures. Classes are also forming in physics, physiology, botany, building and machine construction, microscope work, &c. The method of instruction is by lectures with demonstrations, and by tutorial classes, in which each student is separately directed and assisted. Examinations are held half-yearly for certificates as captain of shift, engine-driver, underground manager, and general mining manager, and for certificates of competency in the separate subjects taught in the school. In addition to the school's library, which includes a supply of scientific journals, the students have access to the scientific works in the Free Library. The museum contains some very valuable collections of minerals, the specimens numbering between two and three thousand, also samples illustrating industrial processes, and a collection of mining and other models. Plans, surveys, reports of mines, analyses and assays, are undertaken by the instructors. The fees range from 5s. to 21s. per quarter; laboratory instruction, according to a scale beginning with 21s. per quarter for two lessons a week. During 1879, 167, 177, 216, and 211 students attended lectures in the January, April, July, and October terms respectively. The number of lecturers was 7. The receipts amounted to £2,046, of which £1,701 was received from Government, and the expenditure to £2,497.

School of
Mines,
Ballarat.

911. The School of Mines at Ballarat was opened on the 26th October 1870. Through the liberality of Parliament, this school is in a position to supply technical instruction on an extended scale. Classes, conducted by 9 lecturers, are formed in euclid, algebra, logarithms, trigonometry, mining and land surveying, mechanical engineering, metallurgy and assaying; elementary, inorganic, analytical, and pharmaceutical chemistry; botany, materia medica, and telegraphy; at a cost to the student of one guinea per term of ten weeks for each subject. Provision is made for students whose means are such as to prevent them paying

even the small fee mentioned; and for those who can afford to devote their whole time to instruction, arrangements are made for increased tuition. The terms (of ten weeks' duration) begin about the second weeks of the months of January, April, July, and October, and at the end of each term examinations, by means of printed questions, are holden at the school in both scientific and practical subjects. Any person, whether or not a student at the school, may present himself for examination, and if the report of the examiners be favorable the council grant him a certificate. Up to the end of the year 1879, 215 certificates have been thus awarded, embracing the subjects of mathematics, geology, chemistry, and mineralogy, also testifying to the competency of the successful candidates as captains of shifts, managers in mines, assayers, telegraphists, engineers, and engine-drivers. During the year 1879, the number of students attending at the several terms were, respectively, 67, 68, 73, and 58. The total receipts from all sources for the year were £1,757, including a sum of £862, portion of the Parliamentary vote of £2,000 for the year 1878-9, and the expenditure amounted to £1,815.

912. Schools of Design have been established at 22 places in Victoria in connection with a Royal Commission for promoting technological and industrial instruction. The subjects taught comprise practical geometry; mechanical and architectural drawing; isometrical perspective and free-hand drawing; figure drawing; ornamental drawing from models, flat examples, and from nature. Each school receives two shillings and sixpence from Government for every pupil who attends at least eight times in one quarter, besides which, fees, varying from 2s. to 10s. per quarter, are paid by pupils. The number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st December 1879 was 1,801, of whom 1,369 had attended 8 or more times during the quarter ended with that day. An exhibition of the works of pupils is held yearly in Melbourne, and local exhibitions are held in other towns.

Schools of Design.

913. The buildings of the Melbourne Public Library have cost from first to last £111,604, and are still unfinished. These funds were provided by Government, as also were further moneys, amounting, with the sum just named, to a total of £297,557, of which £17,241 was received by the trustees during the year under review. The private contributions, consisting of books, pamphlets, maps, newspapers, &c., have amounted in all to 120,543, of which 70,232 were presented to the institution, and the remainder were deposited under the Copyright Statute. The estimated value of these contributions is £12,821. The total number of volumes in the library at the end of 1879 was 108,208. It is open

Melbourne Public Library.

to the public, without payment, on week days between the hours of 10 a.m. and 10 p.m., and was visited during the year by 266,839 persons, which is 10,439 more than in the previous year.

National
Gallery.

914. The National Gallery contained, at the end of 1879, 7,533 works of art, viz., 91 oil paintings, 172 objects of statuary, &c., and 7,270 drawings, engravings, and photographs. It is opened at noon daily, Sundays and certain holidays excepted, and is closed at 5 p.m. in summer and at 4 p.m. in winter. The school of painting in connection with this institution was attended in the year by 6 male and 44 female students, and the school of design by 48 male and 113 female students.

Industrial
Museum.

915. The Industrial and Technological Museum joins the National Gallery, and was opened on the 7th September 1870. It now contains 1,402 publications, 28,949 specimens, and 150 drawings. It is open on the same days and during the same hours as the National Gallery. Class lectures, given in 1879, on chemistry and mineralogy, were attended by 27, on engineering by 23, and on telegraphy by 31 students. Of the last named, 26 were females.

National
Museum.

916. 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 1879 was visited by 96,827 persons. During the same year purchases were made to the extent of £470, and payments for salaries and wages amounted to £1,365.

Patent
Office
Library.

917. 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 300 models of patented or protected inventions, and 152 models of designs under the Copyright Act. The approximate value of the books is £4,000, and of the models £250. 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.

Supreme
Court
Library.

918. 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 1879 was 13,632. The expenditure from the commencement has amounted to £15,427, of which £702 was spent in 1879.

919. 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 eighty furnished returns for 1879 to the Government Statist. Their statements show that their total receipts in that year amounted to £27,314, of which £7,418 was contributed by Government, and £19,896 by private individuals; that the number of volumes in all the institutions amounted to 245,068, and that during the year 1,532,863 visits were paid to 112 of them which kept attendance-books. If visitors attended the others in the same proportion, the total number of visits during 1879 must have amounted to about 2,500,000.

920. The following is a list of the principal Charitable Institutions in Victoria,* and a statement of the accommodation which, according to the returns of 1879, was available for indoor patients :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION, 1879.

Description of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Dormitories.		Number of Beds for Inmates.	Number of Cubic Feet to each Inmate.
		Number.	Capacity in Cubic Feet.		
General hospitals † ...	34	232	2,362,622	2,204	1,072
Lying-in Hospital ‡ ...	1	20	70,200	62	1,132
Blind Asylum ...	1	5	107,086	97	1,104
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	1	4	70,312	75	938
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	1	4	10,694	22	486
Children's Hospital ...	1	7	39,669	53	748
Benevolent asylums ...	5	118	818,004	1,159	706
Immigrants' Home § ...	1	42	383,882	430	893
Orphan asylums ...	7	53	604,479	989	611
Industrial and reformatory schools	11	53	750,329	1,018	737
Hospitals for the insane ...	5	757	1,730,248	3,009	575
Female refuges ...	5	81	228,135	284	803
Total ...	73	1,376	7,175,660	9,402	763

921. 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.*

† A list of the General hospitals is given in table following paragraph 439 *ante.*

‡ Including the Hospital for Diseases of Women and Children.

§ The name of this institution is misleading; it is really a benevolent asylum.

of the foregoing table that this amount of space for inmates is not attained in the institutions mentioned in any of the lines. It may, however, be remarked that some authorities consider so large an amount of space unnecessary. Dr. Paley, in his report on the Hospitals for the Insane for 1878,* mentions 500 feet for each patient in ordinary wards, and 1,000 feet in hospital wards, as the proper allowance.

Inmates and deaths in charities.

922. 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 Deaf and Dumb Asylum or the Eye and Ear Hospital :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—INMATES AND DEATHS, 1879.

Description of Institutions.	Number of Inmates.		Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Total Number of Inmates.
	Total during Year.	Daily Average.		
				Per Cent.
General hospitals	14,976	1,611·3	1,451	9·69
Lying-in Hospital, &c.	1,042	51·0	22†	2·11
Blind Asylum	108	93·0	2	1·85
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	88	75·5	...	...
Eye and Ear Hospital	242	13·0	...	...
Children's Hospital	389	32·5	25	6·43
Benevolent asylums	1,524	1,149·8	176	11·55
Immigrants' Home	2,866	594·0	76	2·65
Orphan asylums	1,252	1,035·2	3	·24
Industrial and reformatory schools	1,605	825·5	13	·81
Hospitals for the insane	3,590	2,934·0	225	6·27
Female refuges	560	225·0	3†	·54
Total	28,242	8,639·8	1,996	7·07

Inmates in excess of beds.‡

923. With reference to the overcrowding of some of the institutions, a comparison of the last two tables will show that the daily average of inmates was in the year under review greater than the number of beds in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, the Immigrants' Home, and the Orphan asylums.

Birthplaces of inmates.

924. Nearly all the institutions give returns of the birthplaces of their inmates. These are summarised in the following table, and in the lowest line are compared with the estimated numbers of the same birthplaces in the population.‡ It will be noticed that, supposing relief were distributed to each nationality according to its numbers,

* Parliamentary Paper No. 36, Session 1879.

† Exclusive of the deaths of infants. Forty-seven infants died in the Lying-in Hospital, and 8 in female refuges.

‡ For estimated numbers of each birthplace, see table following paragraph 54 ante.

the proportion some nationalities receive would be more than they are entitled to :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—BIRTHPLACES OF INMATES, 1879.

Description of Institutions.	Australian Colonies.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	China.	Other Countries and Unknown.	Total.
General hospitals ...	4,415	4,709	1,162	3,290	304	1,096	14,976
Lying-in Hospital, &c. ...	581	197	66	164	...	34	1,042
Blind Asylum ...	88	14	1	3	...	2	108
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	84	3	...	1	...	...	88
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	66	53	25	53	2	43	242
Benevolent asylums ...	84	717	158	443	37	85	1,524
Immigrants' Home ...	515	1,157	277	815	...	102	2,866
Orphan asylums ...	1,137	16	7	23	...	69	1,252
Industrial schools *	689	6	1	7	...	78	781
Hospitals for the insane ...	301	1,079	398	1,223	94	495	3,590
Total ...	7,960	7,951	2,095	6,022	437	2,004	26,469
Proportions per 1,000 of estimated population }	15.02	48.07	38.60	62.36	24.71	...	29.79

925. The same institutions which furnish returns of the birthplaces furnish also returns of the religions of their inmates, and the result is given in the following table. The figures in the lower line express the proportions to the estimated living population of each sect.† By these it will be seen that the proportion of relief afforded to the members of some denominations differs greatly to that afforded to others. It is possible, however, that all the sects do not contribute to the support of the institutions in an equal ratio :—

Religions of inmates.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RELIGIONS OF INMATES, 1879.

Description of Institutions.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Pagans.	Of other Sects, of no Sect, and Unknown.	Total.
General hospitals ...	9,725	4,764	31	296	160	14,976
Lying-in Hospital, &c. ...	710	329	3	...	...	1,042
Blind Asylum ...	80	26	2	...	...	108
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	79	9	...	...	...	88
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	146	76	...	2	18	242
Benevolent asylums ...	1,033	444	7	35	5	1,524
Immigrants' Home ...	1,879	980	1	1	5	2,866
Orphan asylums ...	606	646	...	...	...	1,252
Industrial schools *	314	465	2	...	...	781
Hospitals for the insane ...	1,998	1,174	19	93	306	3,590
Total ...	16,570	8,913	65	427	494	26,469
Proportions per 1,000 of estimated population }	25.80	42.08	14.68	19.59	...	29.79

* The birthplaces and religions of inmates of reformatories are given at paragraph 687 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 1,605.

† For estimated number of each sect, see table following paragraph 56 ante.

Duration and extent of relief not known.

926. In regard to the last two tables, it should be pointed out 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 returns.

Ages of inmates of charities.

927. The ages of the inmates of most of the institutions are given as follow, also the proportion of the numbers at each age period to the estimated numbers at the same age in the population :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AGES OF INMATES, 1879.

Description of Institutions.	Ages.										Total.
	Under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Unknown.	
General hospitals ..	193	451	841	2,886	2,014	2,559	2,670	1,920	1,397	45	14,976
Lying-in Hospital, &c. ..	..	..	2	572	306	128	28	6	..	..	1,042
Blind Asylum ..	..	5	18	68	14	1	2	..	..	..	108
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ..	..	15	37	34	..	1	..	1	..	..	88
Eye and Ear Hospital ..	..	15	18	51	42	33	36	25	22	..	242
Benevolent asylums ..	33	1	1	43	38	92	174	264	821	57	1,524
Immigrants' Home ..	225	82	20	357	487	567	471	388	269	..	2,866
Orphan asylums ..	82	501	616	52	1	..	..	..	..	..	1,252
Industrial schools ..	42	164	509	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	781
Hospitals for the insane ..	..	67	63	520	815	766	541	236	84	498	3,590
Female refuges ..	..	..	5	88	133	126	91	72	38	7	560
Total ..	575	1,301	2,130	4,737	3,850	4,273	4,013	2,912	2,631	607	27,029
Proportions per 1,000 of mean population	4·81	9·86	20·13	27·78	36·79	39·09	45·91	71·52	139·95	..	30·42

Receipts and expenditure.

928. A statement of the receipts and expenditure of the same charities is given in the following table :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1879.

Description of Institutions.	Receipts.			Expenditure.
	From Government.	From other Sources.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£
General hospitals ...	63,695	36,513	100,208	98,731
Lying-in Hospital, &c. ...	2,150	1,368	3,518	3,558
Blind Asylum ...	2,000	1,952	3,952	4,802
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	1,750	2,055	3,805	3,691
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	1,012	872	1,884	1,320
Children's Hospital ...	600	1,542	2,142	2,672
Benevolent asylums ...	22,155	11,331	33,486	33,119
Immigrants' Home ...	6,750	2,251	9,001	7,637
Orphan asylums ...	12,238	7,156	19,394	19,864
Industrial and reformatory schools ...	20,900	3,196	24,096	22,997
Hospitals for the insane ...	85,141	4,077*	89,218	89,218
Female refuges ...	2,115	6,502	8,617	8,459
Total ...	220,506	78,815	299,321	296,068

* This represents the amount paid into the Treasury in 1879 by the Master in Lunacy, on account of the maintenance of lunatic patients; and it is entered in this table as being a set-off against the total cost to Government of these institutions.

929. The following table gives a statement of the average number of inmates of the respective institutions during 1879, the total cost of their maintenance, and the average cost of each inmate :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AVERAGE COST OF EACH INMATE, 1879.

Description of Institutions.	Daily Average Number of Inmates.	Total Cost of Maintenance.*	Average Cost of each Inmate per annum.		
			£	s.	d.
General hospitals	1,611·3	85,076	52	16	0
Lying-in Hospital, &c.	51·0	2,663	52	4	3 ³ / ₄
Blind Asylum	93·0	3,383	36	7	6 ¹ / ₄
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	75·5	3,567	47	4	10 ³ / ₄
Eye and Ear Hospital	13·0	1,320	101	10	9 ¹ / ₄
Children's Hospital	32·5	2,672	82	4	3 ³ / ₄
Benevolent asylums	1,149·8	23,897	20	15	8 ¹ / ₄
Immigrants' Home	594·0	7,169	12	1	5 ¹ / ₄
Orphan asylums	1,035·2	17,512	16	18	3 ³ / ₄
Industrial and reformatory schools	825·5	22,997	27	17	1 ³ / ₄
Hospitals for the insane	2,934·0	89,218	30	8	2
Female refuges	225·0	8,459	37	11	11
Total	8,639·8	267,933	31	0	2³/₄

930. The average cost of inmates is, as will readily be supposed, generally greater in hospitals than in other institutions. It appears, moreover, to be greater in hospitals established for the treatment of special complaints or persons than in General hospitals. In 1879, the Eye and Ear Hospital stood at the top of the list in point of expensiveness, with an average annual cost per inmate of over £100, and the Children's Hospital stood next with £82. After these the most expensive institutions were the general hospitals, with an average per inmate of £53. The institutions in which the relative cost was least were the Immigrants' Home, with an average of £12, and the Orphan asylums, with an average of £17 per inmate.

931. The Victorian Asylum and School for the Blind was founded in November 1866. Its objects are to provide a home for the blind during the period of their education, after which they are transferred again, if possible, to the care of their parents or friends. A considerable number of the present inmates, however, were originally received from the Industrial Schools, who, together with several others, are destitute of home and friends. The majority of these appear likely to remain a permanent charge upon the charity. The course of instruction includes all the ordinary branches of a plain English education, music,

* The amounts in this column represent the expenditure of the institutions, less the cost of buildings and repairs and of outdoor relief.

both vocal and instrumental, and such industrial pursuits as the blind are capable of learning. The number of inmates at the close of 1879 was 97, of whom 16 were learning basket-making, 20 brush-making, and 3 mat-making, so that the entire number employed in the industrial department was 39. A number of the females assist in the laundry, others in ordinary household duties, and all the girls are taught knitting and needlework. The choir and band continued to improve during the year, the former numbering 28 and the latter 15 members. Seven of the boys, who evince unusual aptitude for music, are being trained as professional musicians, giving their attention principally to the piano and organ, some of these also to tuning. The total amount received during the year was £3,952—viz., Government grant, £2,000; private contributions, £1,060; sales of manufactures, proceeds of concerts, &c., £893. The institution is situated on the St. Kilda road, about three miles from Melbourne Post Office, and is open to visitors on Tuesday and Friday of every week, from 3 until 5 o'clock p.m.

Deaf and
Dumb
Asylum.

932. The committee of the Victorian Deaf and Dumb Institution report that 77 inmates were remaining therein at the beginning of 1879, that 11 more were received during the year, that 14 were discharged, of whom 10 were "educated," and that there were 85 inmates when the year ended. They state that in the industrial department 7 boys are learning bootmaking, 6 tailoring, and 14 gardening; and that the whole of the girls continue to be employed out of school hours in household duties and needlework; also that an instructor of lip-reading and articulation was appointed during the year. Since the asylum was founded in 1860, 181 inmates have been received into the institution, and it appears that 112, or 62 per cent. of this number, were born with their infirmity, whilst in most of the other cases it arose from a fever; in 18 cases, embracing 42 persons, or 23 per cent. of the whole number of inmates, two or more belonged to the same family, viz., 13 cases where there were two of the same family, 4 cases where there were three, and 1 case where there were four—all but three of these inmates had been born deaf or dumb.

Eye and Ear
Hospital.

933. The Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital was established with the object of treating a class of diseases which not only are the cause of extreme suffering, but also, where uncured, produce much helplessness and poverty arising from deafness and blindness, thus entailing a heavy burden on the community. It received 224 in-patients during the year, making, with 18 in the institution at its commencement, a total of 242 treated. The patients discharged numbered 234, of whom 144 were stated to be cured or relieved, and 65 to be incurable.

934. The Melbourne Free Hospital for Sick Children had 27 indoor patients at the beginning of the year. During the year, 362 patients were admitted, 326 were discharged, 25 died, and 38 remained at its close. A bequest of £902 added to the amount of a former bequest enabled the committee to reduce the debt due on the building by the amount of £1,500 and to erect additional rooms for the accommodation of nurses. The sum of £287 was received during the year from the proceeds of two amateur dramatic performances, and the sum of £408 from the Hospital Sunday fund. A small amount has been deposited in one of the banks to form the nucleus of a convalescent fund. Children's Hospital.

935. The children received into the industrial schools in 1879 added to those in the institutions when the year commenced numbered 1,605, viz., 835 boys and 770 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	708	...	729
Living in a brothel or with bad characters	60	...	29
Having committed a punishable offence	38	...	5
Unable to be controlled by parents	24	...	7
Absconded in a former year and re-taken in 1879	5	...	—
	—		—
Total	835	...	770
	—		—

936. The children who left the industrial schools during the year numbered 820, viz., 430 boys and 390 girls. These were discharged under the following circumstances :— Discharges from industrial schools.

	Boys.		Girls.
At expiration of sentence	36	...	22
Placed in service or apprenticed	77	...	115
Absconded and not re-taken	33	...	—
Died	8	...	5
Placed out under boarding-out regulations	197	...	150
Placed out to wet-nurse	15	...	13
On other grounds	64	...	85
	—		—
Total	430	...	390
	—		—

937. Besides the 33 boys mentioned above as having absconded from the industrial schools and not having been re-taken during the year, 167 boys absconded and were recovered. At the end of the year, 397 boys and 384 girls remained in the institutions. Absconders from industrial schools.

938. Children are now boarded out from the industrial schools from the time they are weaned to that at which they are able to earn their own living, the welfare of the boarded-out children being cared for by honorary committees, who send in reports to the Industrial Schools Department. The rate paid by the Government to the foster parents of the boarded-out children is five shillings per week for each child. Children boarded out from industrial schools.

Refuges for
fallen
women.

939. Of the 560 females who were inmates of refuges during 1879, 253, or 45 per cent., were at the Magdalen Asylum, Abbotsford. The Madeline-street refuge had 84 adult inmates during the year, and 49 infants who were allowed to accompany their mothers. In the refuges at Geelong and Ballarat there were 19 and 27 inmates respectively during the year, and the number in the temporary home for friendless and fallen women at Collingwood was 177. Five inmates were married during the year—3 from the Collingwood Home, 1 from the Magdalen Asylum, and 1 from the Madeline-street refuge. From the Magdalen Asylum 3 were discharged for misconduct. In the Abbotsford institution 3 died. Besides these numbers, 219 from all the institutions were placed in service or restored to friends, 84 left voluntarily, or on other grounds. At the end of the year 246 inmates remained in the institutions.

Inebriate
Retreat.

940. Thirty-five patients—viz., 22 males and 13 females—were received into the Inebriate Retreat in 1879, as against 34 males and 6 females in 1878. Of those admitted in 1879, 28 entered voluntarily and 7 compulsorily; 22 had been constant and 13 periodical drinkers; 31 had had delirium tremens; and 20 had been accustomed to use tobacco. One death occurred in the retreat, and 38 patients were discharged during the year. At the close of the year 4 inmates remained in the institution. The receipts during the year amounted to £743, of which £662 was received from patients, and £81 from other private sources; the expenditure amounted to £784.

Melbourne
Home.

941. The Melbourne Home and Governesses' Institute contains 10 sleeping-rooms, having 22,694 feet of cubic space, and makes up 31 beds. The inmates in 1879 numbered 125, of whom 97 were needle-women and servants, and 28 were governesses. The receipts during the year, all from private sources, amounted to £704, and the expenditure to £682. This includes cost of classes for teaching cookery which were held at this institution during the year.

Cremorne
asylum.

942. The Private Retreat for the Insane at Cremorne* has 27 rooms, containing 39,791 cubic feet of space, and makes up 30 beds. It had 19 patients remaining from 1878, and received 76 during the year, of whom 17 had been in the asylum before. The patients discharged numbered 73, and of these, 62 were stated to be cured, 5 to be improved, 5 were sent to a Government asylum, and 1 died. Twenty-two patients, of whom 16 were supposed to be curable and 6 to be incurable, remained in the institution at the end of the year. These consisted of 11 males and 11 females.

* This is not a charitable institution.

943. 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 40,639. The number of inmates in 1879 was 1,340. No aid was received from Government in the year. The receipts from private sources amounted to £3,123, and the expenditure to £3,249. Sailors' Home.

944. Three free dispensaries furnished returns for 1879. One of these was a homœopathic institution. The persons treated during the year numbered 3,955, viz., 1,617 males and 2,338 females. The total receipts amounted to £652, of which £275 was from Government and £377 from private sources. The total expenditure was £689. Free dispensaries.

945. Thirty-eight benevolent or philanthropic societies furnished returns for 1879. 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 11,937; the receipts amounted to £14,949, of which £6,596 was from Government and £8,353 from private sources, and the expenditure to £15,122. Benevolent societies.

946. The following is an abstract of the particulars furnished by the Friendly Societies which sent in returns of their operations for the last five years :— Friendly Societies, 1875 to 1879.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, 1875 TO 1879.

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Number of societies	34 ..	34 ..	33 ..	34 ..	34
Number of branches	757 ..	761 ..	703 ..	759 ..	766
Average number of members	45,920 ..	45,957 ..	43,330 ..	45,692 ..	45,933
Number of members sick	8,873 ..	8,385 ..	7,370 ..	8,207 ..	8,519
Weeks for which aliment was allowed	53,647 ..	52,817 ..	48,206 ..	55,289 ..	58,974
Number of deaths of members	427 ..	452 ..	442 ..	467 ..	452
Number of deaths of registered wives	170 ..	239 ..	194 ..	291 ..	240
Total income	£161,653 ..	£163,593 ..	£152,508 ..	£163,192 ..	170,835
Total expenditure	£143,124 ..	£140,689 ..	£132,793 ..	£140,917 ..	146,221
Amount to credit of benefit funds	£320,899 ..	£340,139 ..	£342,320 ..	£372,598 ..	£392,343
Amount to credit of incidental funds	£12,158 ..	£11,145 ..	£12,468 ..	£16,310 ..	£20,489
Amount invested	£280,481 ..	£309,938 ..	£317,953 ..	£348,429 ..	£386,134

947. In proportion to the number of members of Friendly Societies the average amount of sickness has a tendency to increase from year to year. The days per member for which aliment was allowed numbered 7·7 in 1879, 7·3 in 1878, 6·7 in 1877, 6·9 in 1876, and 7 in 1875. The death rate shows more fluctuation than the sick rate, as deaths per 1,000 members numbered 9·84 in 1879, 10·22 in 1878, 10·20 in 1877, 9·84 in 1876, and 9·30 in 1875. Sickness and death rates.

TABLE OF PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN 1879.

- Jan. 1.—The Land Act 1878 came into operation, 42 Vict. No. 634.
 Victorian Revenue for the quarter ended 31st December 1878 amounted to £1,138,107 ; and for the year, £4,595,307. New South Wales, for the same quarter, £1,541,414 ; for the year, £4,991,919. South Australia, for the same quarter, £403,365 ; and Queensland, £347,556.
 Died, Mr. Edward Tatham, J.P., an old and much respected colonist, aged 74.
- „ 2.—Call of £500 per share on the shareholders of the City of Glasgow Bank realized £800,000.
 Strike among seamen and firemen in Sydney, consequent upon the introduction of Chinese labor by the Australian Steam Navigation Company, terminated satisfactorily.
- „ 3.—Overland journey from Sydney to Melbourne performed by Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of New South Wales, in 27½ hours, then the fastest on record.
 News received from Benalla of several arrests of persons supposed to be in connection with the Kelly gang.
 Commencement of lock-out at the Bulli Colliery, New South Wales ; followed some time afterwards by a similar proceeding on the part of the Mount Pleasant and Mount Kiera Companies. It terminated on the 28th instant, on reasonable terms both to employers and employed.
 Telegram received from Washington announcing the intention of the United States Treasury to resume specie payments.
- „ 5.—Last stronghold of the New Caledonian rebel tribes fell into the hands of the French troops, which led to the entire suppression of the insurrection.
- „ 6.—Boat accident on Lake Alexandrina, South Australia, by which a Mr. Yelland, his two sisters, and a friend were drowned.
- „ 8.—Captain Thyle, of barque *Runnymede*, with four of the crew, drowned at Port Pirie, South Australia.
 Large public meeting held in the Town Hall, Richmond, to protest against the influx of Chinese into the colony.
- „ 9.—Presentation by the Hon. W. J. Clarke, M.L.C., to the National Gallery, of marble statues of the Queen, the late Prince Consort, and the Prince and Princess of Wales, executed by the late Mr. Summers, formerly of Melbourne.
 Advices from Bombay to the effect that General Roberts had completely defeated the Afghans in the district of Khost, near the Peiwar Pass, inflicting serious loss on the enemy. British loss trifling.
- „ 10.—Impudent and daring robbery of jewellery from Government House, Sydney, during a reception by Lady Robinson.
- „ 11.—Announced by telegram that the Sirdars at Cabul had written a friendly letter to Major Cavagnari ; that Afzul Khan, in command of the Afghan troops in Candahar, had disbanded his army and left the province, and that General Donald Stewart was, on the 8th instant, one day's march from the city of Candahar. The next day's telegram announced the complete submission of the deputy governor of the province, and the city was formally entered on the 9th.
 Mr. J. J. Casey received the decoration of Officer of the Legion of Honor, as Victorian representative at the Paris Exhibition.

- Jan. 14.—Rich gold discovery made at Stawell in a drive between the Oriental and Crows Reef claims.
 Opening of Queensland Parliament.
 Meeting of Scotchmen in Melbourne to co-operate in the movement for raising a fund for the relief of shareholders utterly impoverished by the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank.
- „ 15.—Tremendous fire in New York reported, involving the destruction of 2,000,000 dollars worth of property.
 Annual presentation, at the Melbourne Town Hall, by His Excellency Sir George Bowen, of prizes won at the Victorian Rifle Association. The bullet with which Her Ladyship fired the first shot at the new Williamstown ranges, handsomely mounted and enclosed in a casket, was presented to Lady Bowen.
 On the occasion of firing a vice-regal salute, at Brisbane, two of the members of the Queensland Volunteer Artillery were killed.
 Notification that the City of Glasgow Bank liquidators were in a position to pay a dividend of 6s. 8d. in the £1.
- „ 16.—Amnesty, by the French Government, granted to 2,000 Communists, then undergoing sentence in New Caledonia.
 In Queensland Parliament, Mr. McIlwraith's vote of want of confidence against the Government carried by a majority of 32 to 20. New Government formed on the 21st, under Mr. McIlwraith's leadership.
 Definitive treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey, superseding that of San Stefano, signed by the representatives of those powers. This treaty was ratified on the 8th February.
 An important discovery of fresh water made by deep boring in arid country, 50 miles south of Lake Frome, South Australia, by which, at a depth of 370 feet, 10,000 gallons were obtained daily. Two other wells in the same district equally successful, thus opening up a hitherto valueless country.
- „ 17.—Messrs. E. D. Holroyd and G. H. F. Webb, of the Victorian bar, made Queen's Counsel.
- „ 19.—Died at Cannes, Dr. L. J. Martin, a practitioner of Melbourne, and lecturer on obstetrics, &c., at the Melbourne University, whilst on a visit to Europe for the benefit of his health.
 Three children at Collingwood, named Blake, burnt to death, and three tenements destroyed.
- „ 20.—The Collector of Customs at Belfast, Victoria, G. H. Richardson, whose defalcations exceeded £2,200, committed for trial on a charge of embezzlement.
- „ 21.—Re-assembling of New South Wales Parliament.
 Severe thunderstorm and flood in Melbourne; 0.7 inches of rain fell in 15 minutes.
- „ 22.—A man died in the hospital from injuries caused by having been washed down a channel in Elizabeth street, Melbourne, on the previous day.
 British camp at Isandwihana captured by the Zulus. The British force, consisting of three companies of the 1st battalion of the 24th regiment and 300 of the native contingent, was completely annihilated. The Zulus' loss estimated at 5,000 men out of 20,000. The regimental colors were taken, but were recovered on the 4th February.
- „ 23.—Minister of Customs, Mr. Lalor, left Melbourne for Sydney to endeavor to effect an arrangement in respect to the border duties.
 Reported loss of the schooner *Dove*, and death of four of the party who had sailed in her to New Guinea on a gold prospecting expedition.
- „ 24.—Died in Melbourne, Rev. J. Eggleston, one of the oldest Wesleyan ministers in Australia.
 Lacedpede Islands visited by a terrific hurricane; several vessels wrecked. Arrangements completed by which the overland mails between Melbourne and Adelaide will be expedited by twelve hours.

- Jan. 27.—Fatal railway accident at Footscray, by which a widow lady named Brett was crushed to death by a train in which she was about to proceed to Melbourne.
- „ 29.—The hottest day of the season. Highest temperature in shade 106°, and highest solar radiation 146°, reported from the Melbourne Observatory. Opening of the Springs and Wahgunyah Railway. Bush fires reported raging at Drouin and Longwarry, districts about 60 miles south-east from Melbourne.
- „ 30.—Died at Melbourne, Hon. J. T. Smith, a native of Sydney, aged 62. Sat in Parliament from 1851 to the time of his death. Was Minister of Mines from 20th September 1869 to 9th April 1870; and had been mayor of Melbourne seven times. His will subsequently proved at £42,500.
- Formation of a Medical Defence Association in Melbourne.
- Election of M. Jules Grévy as President of the French Republic on the resignation of Marshal MacMahon.
- News received that Mr. Hubert Barrett, Tasmanian scholar, 1876, and subsequently entered at Christ's College, Cambridge, was prizeman at that college for International Law and Modern History.
- „ 31.—The steamer *Julia Percy* collided with the American ship *St. Joseph* outside Port Phillip Heads.
- M. Gambetta elected President of French Chamber of Deputies in consequence of M. Grévy having accepted office as President of the Republic.
- Feb. 1.—Conclusion of the trial of the Glasgow Bank directors, all of whom were found guilty and sentenced to different terms of imprisonment.
- „ 4.—In France, the Waddington Ministry succeeded that of M. Dufaure, who resigned on the appointment of the new President of the Republic.
- Instructions issued by the Governor of South Australia that in future a clause prohibiting the employment of Chinese should be inserted in all Government contracts.
- Reports received from most of the colonies of devastating bush fires and deaths from sunstroke.
- Failure of the Union Bank of Cornwall, England.
- „ 5.—His Excellency Sir George Bowen opened for traffic the last section of the Stawell and Horsham Railway, viz., from Murtoa to Horsham.
- Case of death from lockjaw telegraphed from Brisbane, caused by an omnibus-driver's whip cutting the eyeball of a gentleman named Hirst.
- 6.—Lord Augustus W. F. S. Loftus appointed Governor of New South Wales. He subsequently assumed office on the 4th August.
- From Bourke, on the River Darling, telegram received announcing death in the bush of a man named George Stephens from want of water. His companion was saved, but the two men had been reduced to such extremity that they had to moisten their mouths with packets of Epsom salts.
- Railway collision at Harcourt between two goods trains, with slight damage, but great delay occasioned.
- News received from England of the death of General Sir Thomas Simson Pratt, who many years ago commanded the forces in Australia.
- Died, Chevalier Marinucci, Consul-General for Italy in Australia.
- Customs Convention between New South Wales and South Australia concluded.
- „ 7.—New South Wales estimates presented to Parliament, showing a decrease of £400,000 on those of the Farnell Government.
- Great bush fire at Colac, resulting in the loss of five lives and much property.
- Wreck of the steamer *Kerangie* at Cape Everard, Gippsland; no lives lost.

- Feb. 10.—During the 13 days ended with this date the thermometer rose five times to over 100° in the shade. This circumstance is unprecedented in 22 years. The nearest approaches to it were in January 1872, when it rose to 100° four times in 13 days; in January 1875, when it rose to that height five times in 18 days; and in February 1876, when it rose to it four times in 11 days.
- The Kelly gang robbed a branch of the Bank of New South Wales at Jerilderie, New South Wales, getting off with plunder to the value of £2,000.
- Purchase by the English Government from the Porte of the whole of the Crown domains of the island of Cyprus, announced by telegraph.
- „ 11.—Terrific thunderstorm and heavy rain at Camperdown, causing great destruction of property; the Presbyterian church was completely destroyed and other deplorable damage done.
- „ 13.—Foundation stone of New South Wales Exhibition building laid by Lady Robinson.
- Re-assembling of the Imperial Parliament after the recess.
- Inquest concluded on the body of Charlotte Collins, who died in Fitzroy, near Melbourne, under suspicious circumstances. The jury found that death was caused by abortion criminally procured, there not being sufficient evidence to show by whom.
- „ 14.—Died, aged 70, Mr. Mark Last King, M.P. for Footscray.
- „ 15.—The Victorian Embassy, consisting of the Hon. Graham Berry and Professor Pearson, with Mr. H. H. Hayter, Government Statist, as secretary, arrived in London.
- „ 17.—Victorian Parliament further prorogued to 25th April.
- Meeting of creditors of McClure, Valentine, and Co., at which trustees were appointed to deal with the estate.
- Preliminary meeting in connection with the City of Glasgow Bank Relief Fund held in Fitzroy.
- Council of the Melbourne University elected Dr. J. Jamieson lecturer in obstetrics and the diseases of women and children, *vice* Dr. L. J. Martin deceased.
- „ 18.—Reward of £3,000, offered by the New South Wales Government for the capture of the Kelly gang, supplemented by £1,000 offered by the banks in that colony.
- Victorian *Gazette* announced an increase in the reward offered for the capture of the Kelly gang to £4,000.
- Election for West Bourke—A. Deakin polled 1,364 votes; Harper, 1,309. Newham poll imperfect, there not being sufficient voting papers.
- The Hon. Graham Berry had an interview in London with the representatives of the Associated Banks with reference to placing a 4½ per cent. loan upon the London market.
- The February wool sales opened in London.
- „ 19.—Foundation stone of the Melbourne International Exhibition laid by His Excellency Sir George Bowen.
- „ 20.—His Excellency the Marquis of Normanby left New Zealand to assume Governorship of Victoria, calling at Hobart Town *en route*.
- The first second-class carriage constructed in the colony, after the American pattern, supplied to the Victorian Railways, by Mr. P. Bevan, of West Melbourne.
- Lady Bowen held her farewell reception prior to departure for the Mauritius. On this occasion, the ladies of Melbourne presented her Ladyship with a handsome diamond tiara and pearl locket as a souvenir of esteem. Later in the afternoon, His Excellency Sir George Bowen was presented with the farewell address of the City of Melbourne.
- A meeting of employés in the Government railway workshops held at Williamstown, the object being to secure for the men equal advantages with those enjoyed by Government servants in other departments.

- Feb. 21.—Notice appeared in the *Gazette*, signed by the Acting Chief Secretary, cautioning the public against giving any credence to false news concerning proceedings and discussions of the Cabinet, which it was alleged the *Argus* newspaper was guilty of publishing.
 Thirty-six lives lost in a colliery explosion at Kaitangata, New Zealand.
 A gang of four bushrangers appeared at Hatfield, near Balranald, New South Wales. They were all captured by the police on the 24th instant, and were sentenced to death on the 19th April, which sentence was commuted to different terms of imprisonment on the 6th May. Their ages were 19, 20, 21, and 30 respectively.
- „ 22.—Departure of His Excellency Sir G. F. Bowen, family, and suite for the Mauritius.
- „ 25.—Arrived in Hobson's Bay H.M.S.S. *Danaë*, corvette, 1,755 tons, 12 guns, 350 horse-power, Captain J. C. Purvis, from Hobart Town. Was officially visited by Lord Normanby on the 3rd March, and sailed for Sydney on the 6th.
 Heavy floods in the Northern Territory of South Australia.
- „ 26.—First interview between the Victorian Embassy and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.
 His Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson unveiled Captain Cook's statue at Sydney, delivering on the occasion an interesting address.
 New South Wales Parliament passed an Outlawry Bill, on the model of the Victorian Act, in order to facilitate the destruction of the Kelly gang.
 The first call on the shareholders of the City of Glasgow Bank yielded the sum of £2,000,000.
- „ 27.—Arrival of His Excellency the Marquis of Normanby, the new Governor of Victoria, who was sworn in as Administrator of the Government pending the receipt of his commission.
 Serious colliery accident at Wallsend, New South Wales. Twelve acres of old workings of the mine fell in bodily, burying the father of the manager with three or four other persons.
 Departure of Prince Louis Napoleon from England to take part in the Zulu campaign.
- „ 28.—By telegram under date, notified that the Transvaal Republic, in South Africa, had refused to render any assistance to the British against the Zulus.
- Mar. 2.—Reported death, in Turkestan, of Shere Ali, late Ameer of Afghanistan.
- „ 3.—The bridge over the Murray, at Echuca, forcibly opened for traffic, owing to alleged delay on the part of the Governments of Victoria and New South Wales.
- „ 4.—Footscray election—Mr. W. McG. Clark elected by a majority of 122 over his opponent, Mr. D. Newell.
 The *Blair Athol*, with over 500 immigrants, arrived in Sydney, having been partially dismantled.
 Announced by telegram from Brisbane that a boat containing 11 escaped Communists had arrived at Moreton Bay, 16 days from New Caledonia, food and water scarce.
Bombay News mentions that 86 persons connected with the Burmese royal family had been assassinated by order of the King; also, that General Grant, of United States, had arrived in Bombay, and was guest of the Governor.
- „ 6.—The Friendly Islands visited by a tremendous hurricane, causing great devastation.
 A jockey named Boyd fell with his horse during a hurdle race on Melbourne racecourse, and died an hour afterwards.
- „ 7.—Chinese Restriction Bill passed second reading in New South Wales Parliament, by a majority of 22.

- Mar. 9.**—Three distinct shocks of earthquake experienced by the barque *Lugar*, bound from the Mauritius to Melbourne, the severest occurring in latitude 30 degrees 27 minutes S., and longitude 57 degrees 35 minutes E., a peculiar tremulous motion being felt while the shock lasted.
- „ **10.**—Collision between s.s. *Barrabool* and s.s. *Bonnie Dundee*, off Red Head, New South Wales; five lives lost.
- „ **12.**—First levée by the Marquis of Normanby, very well attended.
Inundation of Szegedin, a large commercial town in Hungary, by the river Theiss; about 2,000 lives lost, and several thousand persons rendered homeless.
Zulus destroyed half a company of the British, at Intombi.
Detachment of Queensland police, including six black constables, arrived in Victoria under instructions to track the Kelly outlaws.
- „ **13.**—Disastrous floods at Cooma, New South Wales.
Tenders for the new Victorian 4½ per cent. loan of £3,000,000 opened in London, the Hon. Graham Berry being present. The minimum price fixed for tenders was £98 per £100 debenture. Total amount tendered for at and above this price was £8,500,000. The tenders accepted averaged £99 1s. 7d. per £100 debenture.
Marriage of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearne to the Princess Louise of Prussia.
At Meredith, a cripple named Thomas Dawson shot William Patrick Purcell, a saddler, through the heart, in a fit of jealousy.
- „ **15.**—Arrived, from Plymouth, the s.s. *John Elder*, of the Orient line, 4,152 tons, 550 horse-power, the largest vessel which had ever entered Port Phillip Heads; passage performed in 40 days 13 hours. On the 17th December, however, the s.s. *Orient*, a still larger vessel of the same line, arrived.
- „ **16.**—Flood at Inverell, New South Wales, destroyed much property.
- „ **17.**—Sentence of two years' hard labor passed, by His Honor Judge Molesworth, on a farmer named Lynch, for sending a letter containing threats, in the name of the Kelly outlaws, to a saw-mill proprietor named Monk, living at Wombat.
Victorian ambassadors and secretary presented to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, at a levée held at St. James' Palace, London.
Opening of the Albion Rolling Mills, on the River Yarra; a new enterprise, for converting scrap iron into useful forms.
The Bombala (New South Wales) mail, while being conveyed across a creek, swept away by a flood; one horse, which was drowned, was carried six miles down the current.
A large meeting of delegates, from local bodies within a radius of twenty-five miles from Melbourne, held in the Town Hall to discuss the tolls question.
- „ **19.**—S.S. *Garonne* stranded on Tapley's shoal, five miles off Edithburg, South Australia, but got off without damage.
Departure of Sir Hercules Robinson with family and suite, from Sydney, to assume the government of New Zealand.
Meeting of members of the medical profession to consider Mr. J. G. Beaney's assumption at home of being representative of the medical profession of the colony; an unseemly disturbance took place in the course of the proceedings, and one of the members was forcibly ejected.
- „ **20.**—Sir Alfred Stephen sworn in Acting Governor of New South Wales.
- „ **21.**—Temporary bridge over the Murrumbidgee, at Wagga Wagga, New South Wales, carried away by flood.
The Mauritius visited by a severe hurricane, which caused serious damage.

Mar. 22.—Adrianople evacuated by the Russian troops.

By telegram under this date, official despatches with reference to recent disasters at the Cape epitomized. Lord Chelmsford requested to be superseded in his command of the forces. Sir Bartle Frere concurred, and pointed out that the officer selected should be fitted to succeed him (Sir Bartle Frere) as Governor and High Commissioner. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach censured policy of Sir Bartle Frere, but stated the Cabinet had no desire to withdraw its confidence from the Commander-in-Chief at present crisis. British Government would decide conditions of peace with Cetchwayo, the Zulu king, but would not annex territory.

„ 23.—Died, at Brisbane, Sir Maurice O'Connell, President of the Queensland Legislative Council, aged 67.

„ 24.—Royal Commission appointed in London for Sydney and Melbourne International Exhibitions, under the presidentship of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Classical Scholarship of Melbourne University won by W. Dutton, B.A.
The Perry Scholarship awarded to C. J. Shields.

A Zoological Society formed at Sydney.

Died, Dr. Tyrrell, aged 72, first Bishop of Newcastle, New South Wales.

First sitting of select committee of the House of Commons, in London, to enquire into the question of Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, Attorney-General of Victoria, retaining his seat for Clare; the Hon. Graham Berry being the first witness called. Subsequently decided that he had vacated his seat by accepting office in Victoria.

Eastern Telegraph Company's tender for a cable to the Cape of Good Hope accepted. In consideration of the urgency of the case, the Hon. Graham Berry consented to permit the cable constructed for the duplicate line to Australia to be utilized for the purpose, and the time for laying the Australian cable to be extended two months.

Intelligence received of a terrible earthquake in Northern Persia, causing immense destruction of property and the loss of 1,100 lives.

Disastrous fire at Greymouth, New Zealand; the Union Bank burnt to the ground, and the interior of the National Bank destroyed; damage estimated at £20,000.

S.S. *Dawn* and *Macedon* collided in the Yarra; the former sank, the latter proceeded to Sydney uninjured.

„ 25.—In the House of Lords, Baron Blackford's vote of censure on the Imperial Government, *re* Zulu war, negatived by a majority of 95.

„ 26.—A Queensland 4 per cent. loan of £1,184,486 successfully floated in London.

His Excellency the Marquis of Normanby opened the Sandhurst Industrial Exhibition.

His Honor Mr. Justice Stephen arrived by the R.M.S. *Tanjore* from England, where he had been to recruit his health. He resumed his seat on the bench on the 16th April.

Notified by telegram that the Oriental Bank Corporation would not pay a dividend for the half-year, the reserve fund having been absorbed by losses.

Announced by telegram, an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate Major-General A. Nikifraki, Chief of the Gendarmes of St. Petersburg; the would-be assassin escaped.

„ 27.—Foundation stone laid of the new Town Hall, Emerald Hill, comprising the municipal buildings and other public offices.

Appointment of Hon. J. P. Bell President of Queensland Legislative Council, in the room of the late Sir Maurice O'Connell.

„ 28.—Hon. W. J. Clarke, M.L.C., presented by His Excellency the Governor with an address by the various agricultural and pastoral societies in Victoria, expressive of the esteem in which he was held by the agricultural community.

Earthquake in Batavia, destructive to life and property.

Mar. 28.—Appointment of the Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers Agent-General for Victoria, who, however, declined to accept the office pending the decision of the House of Commons' select committee on Sir Bryan O'Loghlen's case.

Fire in Brunswick street, Fitzroy, causing damage to Messrs. Chamberlain and Kimpton's flour mills to the extent of £6,000.

„ 30.—Attack on Colonel Woods' position at Kambula by a large body of Zulus, commanded by Cetchwayo, who were repulsed after four hours' fighting.

„ 31.—Directors of Melbourne Meat Preserving Company report that owing to stock tax a great falling off has taken place in number of sheep penned in Melbourne yards. In 1877 the numbers were 1,042,120; in 1878, 738,081.

In the House of Commons, Sir Charles Dilke's motion of censure on the Imperial Government's Zulu policy negatived by a majority of 60.

A squadron of the 10th Hussars, when crossing the Cabul River, carried down by the current, and 50 drowned.

Re-election of Alderman Moubray and Councillor McIlwraith as members of the Melbourne Harbor Trust Commission.

The mother of a larrikin named Maher, when in the witness-box to give evidence as to the previous good conduct of her son, fainted, and immediately afterwards expired.

Decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Amess v. Registrar of Titles, to the effect that the sanction of the Governor in Council was only requisite to voluntary transfers of leases under the Land Act 1869, and not to assignments by operation of law.

Apr. 1.—Victorian revenue for the quarter, £1,147,884; New South Wales, £1,130,000; South Australia, £466,213; Queensland, £328,787.

His Excellency the Governor opened the railway between South Yarra and Oakleigh, seven miles in length.

„ 2.—Fifth Judge Bill thrown out by the New South Wales Legislative Council; the Bill had for its object the permission for attorneys and solicitors to become judges.

News from Afghanistan reporting engagement between General Dalglish's column and 5,000 Khagiannis, near Lughman, in which the British were victorious.

Zulus defeated at Gingholora by Lord Chelmsford, with heavy loss.

„ 3.—Meeting of tanners and fellmongers in Melbourne, to protest against the stock tax.

„ 4.—Etshowe relieved by Lord Chelmsford.

His Honor Mr. Justice Lilley, of Queensland, admitted a member of the bar of Victoria.

Negotiation between the Victorian Commissioner of Customs (Hon. P. Lalor) and the New South Wales Government, in the matter of the border duties, terminated unsuccessfully. Mr. Lalor arrived in Melbourne on the 8th instant.

„ 8.—Hostility of the natives caused the New Zealand Government to abandon the sale of the confiscated lands on the Waimate Plains.

Decision of Pilot Board on the late collision between the s.s. *Macedon* and *Dawn*, by which neither vessel was considered guilty of default.

„ 9.—Second call on the Glasgow Bank shareholders, of £2,250 per share.

Lands at Mount Macedon thrown open for selection.

John Madden, LL.D., elected member of the council of the Melbourne University, *vice* Sir Francis Murphy retired.

A West Australian loan of £100,000, at 4½ per cent., successfully floated in London.

Echuca streets lighted for the first time with gas.

„ 12.—Victorian Academy of Arts opened its ninth exhibition.

- Apr. 14.—Marvellous escape of the aëronaut L'Estrange, who had ascended from the Agricultural Society's grounds, Melbourne. His balloon burst at an altitude of over a mile from the earth, but he was uninjured.
- Attempted assassination of the Emperor of Russia, in St. Petersburg, by a schoolmaster named Salovief, who fired four shots at His Majesty without effect.
- „ 15.—Queen Victoria paid a visit to Italy, where she visited the King and Queen at Monza on the 18th, and returned to England on the 26th.
- „ 17.—Publication of the Friendly Societies Statistics of Victoria for 1877.
- “The Murchison Medal,” of the Geological Society of London, conferred on Professor McCoy, of Melbourne, by unanimous award.
- In the matter of the Parliamentary Privileges (New South Wales) Bill, the Council insisted upon its amendments, by refusing to go into committee to consider the report of the conference.
- Died, Captain Bance, R.N., for many years an officer of the Melbourne Post Office, but latterly an inmate of the Cremorne Lunatic Asylum. Coroner's jury found that death had been caused by an overdose of medicine, administered by a nurse, who was afterwards found guilty of manslaughter.
- „ 18.—Appointment of J. S. Elkington, M.A., to the Professorship of History and Political Economy in Melbourne University, vacated by Dr. Hearn in 1873.
- Official interview between Lord Beaconsfield and the Hon. Graham Berry in London.
- The sum of £301,353 paid to the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company by the Government for those shareholders who resided in the colony.
- „ 19.—Annual commencement of Melbourne University.
- First reception of the Marchioness of Normanby at Government House.
- Heavy blast of gunpowder and dynamite at Victor Harbour, South Australia; 40,000 tons of rock and earth displaced.
- „ 20.—Mr. Alexander Forrest left Beagle Bay in command of the north-west exploring expedition, despatched by the Western Australian Government.
- „ 21.—Typhoid fever prevalent in Jolimont, a suburb of Melbourne. On enquiry it was found that nearly all the infected houses were visited by the same milkman, in whose house a case of fever had occurred. It was therefore assumed that the germs of the complaint had been conveyed by means of the milk.
- Successful demonstration on anniversary of eight hours movement.
- „ 22.—The New South Wales Legislative Council, by resolution, laid aside the Chinese Immigration Regulation Bill.
- Dr. S. J. Burke elected honorary physician to the Lying-in Hospital, *vice* Dr. L. J. Martin deceased.
- Re-organisation of the Victoria Fire and Marine Insurance Company, so far as the fire business was concerned. The office was established in 1849.
- „ 23.—Died, Mr. Monckton Synnot, of Victoria, a well-known squatter and wool merchant, aged 52.
- Right Hon. H. C. E. Childers assumed office as Chairman of the Board of Advice for Victoria in London, without salary. He declined to accept the Agent-Generalship, or even to receive the title of Acting Agent-General.
- „ 24.—Re-assembling of Tasmanian Parliament.
- Publication of Sir John Coode's scheme for the improvements of Melbourne Harbor.
- Died, Hon. George Harker, aged 63, a member of the first Victorian Parliament.

- Apr. 25.—Mr. Clement Hodgkinson, formerly Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, appointed Commissioner under the Melbourne Harbor Trust Act.
- „ 26.—Died, Hon. George Ward Cole, M.L.C. for the Central Province, aged 86. He built the first steamship constructed in the colony, and was for many years the owner of Cole's wharf.
The farmer Monk, who stated he had received a threatening letter sent by some of the Kelly gang, reported he had been shot at whilst riding home, and that both the horse and saddle were injured. The case was subsequently investigated, and the statement utterly disbelieved.
- „ 28.—Mr. Berry authorized, by telegram from the Cabinet, to accept tender of the Peninsular and Oriental Company for a fortnightly mail service, at the cost of £85,000 per annum.
- „ 29.—Annual meeting of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce; Mr. John Benn elected President.
The Marquis of Normanby formally sworn in Governor of Victoria. His Excellency, accompanied by Ministers, visited the *Cerberus* at the Graving Dock, Williamstown.
Prince Battenburg elected to the throne of Bulgaria, the newly-formed principality.
- „ 30.—The Hon. Graham Berry, Premier of Victoria, presented with an address at a public meeting in Chelsea, England; Sir C. W. Dilke, M.P., in the chair.
- May 2.—Tenders for New South Wales £3,250,000 4 per cent. loan opened in London.
By proclamation in *Government Gazette*, a portion of the west ward of St. Kilda severed from that borough, and annexed to the town of Emerald Hill, thus extending the eastern boundary of Emerald Hill to Fitzroy street, St. Kilda.
- „ 3.—Announced by telegram that, on the 24th ultimo, the Hon. Graham Berry had had a final interview with Sir M. Hicks-Beach, and had received his decision on the matters submitted by the Embassy.
- „ 6.—Death of Mr. Isaac Butt, Q.C., announced by telegram. The deceased was M.P. for Limerick, and leader of the Home Rule party.
The Hon. Graham Berry, with Mr. Hayter, left London on return journey to Victoria.
- „ 7.—Opening of the Warrenheip and Gordons Railway, 13 miles in length.
Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill thrown out in the House of Lords on the second reading. The Prince of Wales spoke in favor of the measure, and both he and the Duke of Edinburgh voted for it.
- „ 10.—Heavy floods in New South Wales and Queensland.
- „ 12.—Provincial and Suburban Bank in Melbourne stopped payment.
Creation of 10 new cardinals at Rome, Dr. J. H. Newman being one of them.
- „ 13.—Re-opening of the Queensland Parliament.
- „ 14.—Adoption of Sir John Coode's report on harbour improvements by the Melbourne Harbor Trust.
Further prorogation of Parliament to 24th June.
- „ 15.—Address by the Hon. James Service, M.P., leader of the Opposition, to the electors of Maldon on the political position.
Died, Mr. Samuel Bradford Vaughan, solicitor, aged 64; one of the oldest practitioners in Victoria.
Died, Mr. George Fife Angas, one of the founders of the colony of South Australia, aged 90.
- „ 16.—Re-capture at Tarwin River of Martin Weiberg, who perpetrated the gold robbery on board the P. and O. s.s. *Avoca*.
Publication of Victorian agricultural statistics.

- May 18.—The death notified of a Mr. Critchley, at Sydney, leaving £30,000 in hands of Curator of Intestate Estates.
- „ 19.—British plenipotentiaries in Afghanistan and Yakoob Khan agreed upon the basis of a treaty of peace.
- „ 20.—Mr. Webb, Q.C., and Mr. Henry Lawes, Victorian barristers, admitted to the bar of Supreme Court, Queensland.
- „ 21.—Opening of the Geelong and Queenscliff Railway, length $20\frac{3}{4}$ miles.
News of naval engagement off Iquique, between Chilian and Peruvian fleets. Peruvian ironclad *Huascar* sank the Chilian wooden ship *Esmeralda*, and the Peruvian ironclad *Independencia* went on shore and was wrecked whilst chasing the Chilian vessel *Covadonga*.
- „ 22.—Report of the investigation into the affairs of the Provincial and Suburban Bank, submitted to the shareholders, proved of a most unsatisfactory character.
Banquet at the Town Hall given by the Mayor of Melbourne to His Excellency the Marquis of Normanby, at which members of the Ministry were present.
- „ 24.—Queen's Birthday. Levée at Government House, followed by an official dinner. Volunteer review and fire brigades demonstration. The following creations of the Order of St. Michael and St. George were announced:—K.C.M.G.—Baron F. Von Mueller, Major-General Ward, Hon. E. Stafford, and Hon. W. Fox. C.M.G.—Colonel Scratchley, Mr. C. Rolleston, Hon. P. A. Jennings, M.L.C., Dr. Bentham, Major Richardson, and Mr. W. Larnach.
The public clock in Hotham Town Hall formally set going by Mayor.
- „ 25.—At New Plymouth, New Zealand, the Maories commenced ploughing the settlers' land.
- „ 26.—Appointment of Sir Garnet Wolseley to supreme command, civil and military, in Natal, Transvaal, and adjoining districts. He embarked for Africa on the 30th instant, and arrived at Cape Town on the 23rd June.
Treaty of peace between England and Afghanistan signed at Gandamak.
Treaty ratified on the 30th instant.
- „ 27.—Young and McGuigan v. Ballarat Water Commission, an important law case, which had occupied the Supreme Court for a long time, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiffs for £32,190.
- „ 29.—Died, Mr. James Spowers, general manager of the *Argus*, and one of its proprietors.
- „ 30.—Opening of the South Australian Parliament.
Wreck of the barque *Trinculo*, on the Ninety Mile Beach, coast of Gippsland.
Petition presented to Mr. Justice Molesworth by the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, for winding up the Provincial and Suburban Bank, the hearing of which appointed for the 19th June.
- June 1.—Prince Imperial of France, together with two British troopers, surprised and killed by the Zulus. The Prince was in command of a small reconnoitring party.
British commenced the advance into Zululand.
Treaty between the British and Portuguese Governments, granting the former facilities of transport in South Africa.
Died, Lieutenant Tandy, of the Victorian ironclad turret ship *Cerberus*.
- „ 2.—Heavy floods in Gippsland.
- „ 4.—Further dividend of 3s. 4d. in the £1 declared by the liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank.
Meeting of Australasia Coal Company, at which it was decided to wind up its affairs.
- „ 5.—Stoppage of payment at the Australian and European Bank, Melbourne, and a run on the City of Melbourne Bank.

- June 9.—Died, Hon. Edward Butler, Q.C., of Sydney, an eminent barrister, aged 50.
Execution of Thomas Hogan at Beechworth, for the murder of his brother at Yarrawonga.
Joseph Mutter hanged at Brisbane for the murder of Maria Stephen at Ravenswood. The criminal's head was completely severed from the body by the rope.
- „ 10.—An aboriginal hanged at Mudgee, New South Wales, for rape.
- „ 11.—Col. R. Biddulph, C.B., appointed successor to Sir Garnet Wolseley as High Commissioner of Cyprus.
Golden wedding of the Emperor and Empress of Germany duly celebrated.
- „ 12.—Retirement on superannuation allowance of Dr. McCrea, Chief Medical Officer of Victoria, after a service of 27 years.
- „ 13.—Commutation of sentence of death passed upon three youths at Sydney, for rape, to imprisonment for life.
- „ 14.—Termination of the deadlock in the Tasmanian Parliament, the Assembly consenting to amend the Appropriation Bill.
- „ 15.—Peace proposals from Cetchwayo received at the British camp.
Great fire at Wellington, New Zealand; the Wesleyan Church, Imperial Opera House, and over 20 other buildings destroyed.
- „ 16.—The unemployed commenced holding meetings in Melbourne.
- „ 17.—Arrival of Hon. Graham Berry, Premier of Victoria, with Mr. Hayter, Government Statist, from Europe.
Establishment of the first Farmers' Union at Rochester, the object being to watch over and study the requirements of farmers throughout the colony.
- „ 18.—Mr. Zox, M.P., having resigned his seat in the Assembly, on account of financial embarrassments, a new writ issued for East Melbourne. Mr. Zox was subsequently re-elected.
- „ 19.—Publication in Melbourne of the official reply of the Colonial Secretary to the Victorian Embassy.
Announced that Major W. C. Smith, Acting Treasurer, had given six months' notice to the Associated Banks to determine their arrangement with the Government.
Resolution passed in the French Assembly to alter the Constitution, transferring the Chambers from Versailles to Paris.
- „ 20.—Died, at his residence, near Melbourne, Sir George Stephen, Q.C., aged 86.
Further prorogation of Parliament to 8th July.
Appointment of Mr. Justice Lilley as Chief Justice of Queensland, *vice* Sir James Cockle resigned.
British troops made advance into Zululand, as far as the River Umboluzi.
- „ 21.—Re-opening of the Australian and European Bank in Melbourne.
- „ 22.—After some resistance, the Maori ploughmen were ejected from the farms at Hawera.
- „ 24.—Loss of the schooner *Ellen*, at Trial Bay, New South Wales, with all hands.
- „ 25.—Election of Mr. C. R. Blakett (an anti-Ministerialist) member for Fitzroy, by a majority of 82.
Notified by the great European powers to the Khedive Ismail Pasha, that, in the event of his refusal to abdicate, he would be dethroned. He abdicated on the 26th instant, in favor of his son, Mahommed Tewfik, and left Egypt for Naples on the 30th.
Board of enquiry appointed by the Government with reference to the unemployed question.
In the New South Wales Parliament, Mr. Darley introduced a Bill to provide more effectually for the punishment of certain atrocious crimes when the penalty of death is commuted.

- June 26.—Brisbane visited by a cyclone, which lasted eight hours, doing considerable damage to property.
- „ 27.—The Minister of Railways, Mr. Woods, sent a number of the unemployed to excavate on the Melbourne Swamp, and gave railway passes to others to go up country and to New South Wales.
- Mr. Frank Matthew Bates, a well-known tragedian, found dead on the Flemington road, near Melbourne, under suspicious circumstances. At an inquest held, the jury found that deceased had disease of the heart, but there was not sufficient evidence to show how death was occasioned. They believed deceased had been robbed before his death.
- „ 30.—An address from the public of Melbourne presented to the Very Rev. Dean Macartney (Anglican), on the completion of his 80th year; accompanied with a purse of 1,000 sovereigns.
- Introduction of a Bill into the House of Lords, by Lord Cairns, to establish a Roman Catholic University for Ireland.
- Disturbance in the New Zealand Cabinet. Mr. Ballance, Treasurer, being insulted by Sir George Grey, the Premier, resigned office.
- Arrests of a number of Maori ploughmen who were put on to selectors' lands to try the question of right.
- July 1.—Separation Day. Holiday at Government offices, banks, &c.
- Revenue of Victoria, for quarter ended 30th June, £1,072,584; of New South Wales, £1,175,034; of South Australia, £400,936; of Queensland, £349,719.
- Hobson's Bay Railway worked for the first time under Government direction.
- National Reform League entertained the Hon. Graham Berry at a banquet at the Athenæum.
- The Melbourne Fishmongers' Company commenced business.
- „ 2.—The new Land Bill passed second reading in the New South Wales Legislative Council.
- Great storm at the Solitary Islands, off the coast of New South Wales; the waves rose 100 feet above high-water mark.
- „ 3.—Pahran proclaimed a city.
- In Germany, the Ministers of Finance, Public Instruction, and Agriculture resigned office, in consequence of the protectionist and conservative policy of Prince Bismarck.
- Colliery explosion at Blantyre, Scotland; 27 persons perished.
- „ 4.—By published despatches, it is notified that the British and French Governments had jointly agreed to take the responsibilities of the financial and political administration of Egypt.
- Five thousand troops, under Lord Chelmsford, defeated 20,000 Zulus led by Cetchwayo, at Ulundi. The king's kraal was captured and burnt; 1,000 Zulus reported killed.
- „ 5.—Catholic Defence Association instituted, with branches throughout the colony.
- „ 7.—The British Government agreed to the abolition of flogging in the army, except for offences punishable with death. The number of lashes inflicted not in any case to exceed twenty-five.
- The German Government expressed disapproval of Captain Werner's interference in Samoan matters.
- The s.s. *Nelson* brought to Melbourne, from Portland, the plough with which the late Mr. Edward Henty practically turned the first sod in Victoria, at Portland, in the latter part of the year 1834.
- „ 8.—Opening of Parliament by His Excellency the Marquis of Normanby. Reply to the Governor's speech moved by Mr. Deakin, member for West Bourke, who, at the same time, signified his intention to resign his seat, as there were doubts as to whether he had been fairly elected.

- July 8.—S.S. *Jeannette*, 420 tons, Lieutenant De Long commander, and fitted out for the expedition by Mr. James Gordon Bennett, of the *New York Herald*, left San Francisco in search of a North Pole Passage *viâ* Behring's Straits.
- Mr. Archibald Forbes, war correspondent of the *Daily News*, after riding 300 miles in a hostile country, unarmed, arrived at Pietermaritzburg, with news of the British victory over the Zulus at Ulundi; the journey occupied 50 hours.
- „ 9.—Died, Sir Robert Officer, of Tasmania, aged 79 years.
Action commenced against the Chief Secretary, Mr. Berry, by the *Daily Telegraph*, for slander; damages laid at £5,000.
Martin Weiberg committed for trial, as also Pearce, in the matter of the *Avoca* gold robbery. The former sentenced, on the 22nd instant, to five years' hard labor.
Foreign Criminals Influx Bill carried in the New South Wales Assembly.
- „ 10.—Gold Duty Abolition Bill passed in New South Wales Parliament. The New South Wales Assembly passed estimates for a loan of £6,732,768 for Water Supply, Railways, and Sewerage.
A Constitutional Reform Bill introduced into the South Australian Assembly; one provision of which was that, when the Assembly had passed a measure in two consecutive sessions, and after it had been twice rejected by the Council, the Governor should have power to dissolve the Council on the next dissolution of the Assembly.
- „ 11.—Opening of the New Zealand Parliament by commission. Mr. O'Rourke elected Speaker in the Assembly.
- „ 12.—Prince Imperial buried in the Napoleon Chapel, Chiselhurst. Pallbearers—the Prince of Wales, and Dukes of Edinburgh, Connaught, and Cambridge.
Prince Bismarck's protective fiscal policy carried by a majority of 100.
- „ 14.—Refusal of the Government to grant to the Melbourne Harbor Trust the land required for the cutting through Fisherman's Bend, in pursuance of the scheme of Sir John Coode.
Died, near Melbourne, Sir Arthur Bolt Nicolson, Bart., aged 68, an old colonist.
- „ 15.—The Estimates for 1879–80 laid on the table of the Victorian Assembly.
A Supply Bill, £800,000, passed.
New Zealand Parliament opened by the new Governor, Sir Hercules Robinson.
Launch of Mr. White's yacht *May Queen*. This vessel, of about 40 tons, was constructed in Fitzroy, and taken thence to the River Yarra by horses.
- „ 16.—In the New South Wales Legislative Council, Mr. Docker, pursuant to notice, moved resolutions defending that chamber, contending that it had the confidence of the ratepayers. Sir Henry Parkes, in the Assembly, also moved resolutions for the reform of the Council, arguing that the experience of the past 27 years showed that the nominee principle was wrong. Mr. Buchanan moved an amendment in favor of one chamber, which was negatived next day by 28 to 6, and Sir Henry Parkes' resolutions carried by 23 to 13. Mr. Docker's resolutions carried, on the 22nd instant, without a division.
Died, at Sydney, Hon. Sir E. Deas Thomson, K.C.M.G., C.B., aged 78.
- „ 18.—Direct vote of no confidence in the Grey Ministry moved by Sir W. Fox in the New Zealand Parliament. The motion was carried on the 30th by a majority of 14.
The Victorian branch of the Australian Mutual Provident Society issued its 1000th policy.
- „ 19.—Prince Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte recognized by the Bonapartists in France as the representative of the Imperial dynasty.
- „ 21.—A Roman Catholic Education Defence Association meeting in St. Francis' Roman Catholic Church, over 1,000 persons present.

- July 22.—First reading of Mr. Berry's new Reform Bill; a very animated debate. An expert swell-mobsmen, under the sobriquet "Dr. W. Bonnefin," swindled certain Melbourne tradesmen to a large amount, and for the time escaped. He was, however, subsequently arrested and punished.
- „ 24.—Prorogation of New South Wales Parliament to 26th August. Brilliant reception of Major Cavagnari, British Resident at Cabul, on his entrance into the city.
- „ 25.—Publication of pastoral letter of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Sydney on the subject of State Education.
- „ 28.—Murder of Mr. Thomas Finlayson, Secretary of the suburban lines of railway, at the Flinders-street terminus, by a clerk in the Goods Department named J. F. Lawrence, who shot his victim dead. Lawrence was tried for the offence on the 18th September, and sentenced to death, but was afterwards reprieved, on the ground of insanity.
- The office of Grand Vizier to the Sultan of Turkey again abolished on the resignation of Khaireddin Pasha.
- „ 29.—In Legislative Council, Hon R. D. Reid introduced a Bill to amend the Constitution Act, which provided for the reduction of the qualification of electors.
- The Acting-Treasurer, Hon. W. C. Smith, made his financial statement, and by it proposed to raise £308,194 by additional taxation, and to increase protective duties.
- „ 30.—Died, Mr. Peter Davis, an old colonist, and Mayor of Melbourne in 1857, aged 64.
- His Excellency Sir William Jervois laid the foundation stone of the Adelaide University.
- „ 31.—Publication of Sir William Jervois's second report on Victorian Defences. Statement made by the Attorney-General in the Legislative Assembly that the Kelly gang had caused an extra police expenditure of £20,000. In the House of Commons, the Government asked for £3,000,000 as a supplementary estimate, to meet the expenses of the Zulu war. A vote for that amount passed on the 4th August without a division.
- August 1.—Died, Samuel Henry Bindon, County Court Judge, and one of the Trustees of the Public Library, &c., aged 67. He was at one time a prominent politician, and was Minister of Justice in the McCulloch Cabinet of 1866-68.
- In New South Wales, disastrous floods in the Goulburn and Tamworth districts.
- „ 2.—New contract between the Victorian Government and the P. and O. Company for a fortnightly mail service, at a cost of £85,000 per annum, formally signed.
- Lord Chelmsford resigned command of the forces in South Africa.
- „ 3.—Arrival at Sydney of Lord Augustus Loftus, Governor of New South Wales. He was sworn in on the following day.
- „ 5.—At Albury, New South Wales, the Imperial Hotel and Bank of New South Wales totally destroyed by fire.
- „ 7.—Severe floods in New South Wales. Heavy fall of snow at Molong. At a public meeting held in Adelaide the desirability of opening museums, libraries, and institutions on a Sunday afternoon met with unanimous approval.
- The House of Lords threw out a bill permitting the establishment of volunteer corps in Ireland.
- „ 8.—Coffee Tavern No. 1 opened in Bourke street, Melbourne, and foundation stone of Coffee Tavern No. 2 laid in Flinders street.
- „ 9.—Injunction obtained by Mr. J. C. Williamson restraining Messrs. Kelly and Leon, of Sydney, from performing "H.M.S. *Pinafore*," the right of representation in Australia and New Zealand having been purchased by the plaintiff.

- Aug. 11.—Imperial Parliament passed the Roman Catholic University in Ireland Bill.
- „ 12.—Motion of want of confidence in the McIlwraith Ministry (Queensland), by Mr. Griffith, Q.C.; motion negatived on the 20th instant by a majority of three.
- „ 14.—Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the causes of the depressed condition of agriculturists in Great Britain. The Dukes of Buccleuch and Richmond, Earl Spencer, and Mr. Goschen, appointed members. At Manchester, a meeting of delegates, representing 200,000 miners, decided upon encouraging emigration to America and the British colonies.
- „ 15.—Publication of Report of Committee of Enquiry in the matter of the management of the Melbourne Benevolent Asylum. Impudent robbery of the Commercial Bank at Lancefield in broad daylight; the thieves, known as Samuel Lowe and Charles Bray, escaped with £866. The robbers were captured on the 18th, and £700 recovered; and were sentenced, one to 8 and the other to 12 years' imprisonment, with hard labor, on the 16th September. Promulgation in Cairo of the Imperial Firman investing Prince Tewfik, the new Khedive, with the full powers enjoyed by his father.
- „ 16.—Dissolution of New Zealand Parliament.
- „ 17.—Wrecked on the Tasmanian coast, ship *Ivanhoe*, from Melbourne to San Francisco, some miles from Tamar Heads, fortunately without loss of life.
- „ 18.—Toolamba and Tatura Railway Construction Act 1879 received the Royal assent, as well as the Flinders Park Reserve Resumption Act. Disturbances among the colliers, Newcastle, New South Wales, entailing the necessity of sending a detachment of the Local Force to preserve order.
- „ 19.—Opening of the first coffee tavern in Collingwood.
- „ 20.—Report on Transactions of Railway Department during 1878 presented to Parliament. In the South Australian Assembly, want of confidence resolution fell through by 20 to 15. Melbourne Hospital election of four physicians and four surgeons. Gold rush at Emu Lead, about 12 miles from Stawell.
- „ 21.—First item of Budget carried in the Legislative Assembly by 40 votes to 36.
- „ 22.—Mr. Harper, opposition candidate, elected for West Bourke by a majority of 15 over Mr. Deakin, ministerialist. Fire on board ship *Amyone*, rendering it necessary to scuttle the vessel. It was subsequently raised on the 4th September. Lieutenant Carey exonerated by military authorities from blame in connection with the Prince Imperial's death in Zululand. Queensland Assembly sat for three days without intermission, in consequence of obstruction to the loan estimates. Collision in Hobson's Bay between s.s. *Claud Hamilton* and barque *Eden*.
- „ 23.—Lord Chelmsford created G.C.B. In Queensland, the Gympie coach stuck up by bushrangers. Completion of telegraphic cable between Natal and Mozambique. Mr. W. P. Bowes, who took a prominent position in sporting circles, fell with his horse in the hunting field, and died the next day, aged 44.
- „ 24.—In South Australia, the Museum, Adelaide Institute, and Reading Room opened on Sunday for the first time.
- „ 26.—The Hon. Graham Berry moved the second reading of the Reform Bill. Died, Sir Rowland Hill, the Post Office reformer, aged 84. Buried in Westminster Abbey.

- Aug. 27.—System of running trains with unlocked doors commenced on the St. Kilda, Sandridge, Brighton, and Windsor lines.
- „ 28.—Lock-out of coal miners at Lambton; it terminated on the 8th September.
- Cetchwayo, the Zulu King, captured by Major Marter.
- Deputation of clergymen waited upon Minister of Education to urge that school teachers should be permitted to impart religious instruction.
- Sept. 1.—The Government Astronomer, Mr. R. L. J. Ellery, delivered his annual address at the Royal Society's conversazione.
- A person passing by the name of Edward De Lacy Evans, an inmate of Kew Lunatic Asylum, discovered to be a female. For twenty years she had worked as a miner without her sex being discovered, and had married three women.
- Sir Garnet Wolseley, at Ulundi, announced to the Zulu chiefs the terms of settlement of the country.
- „ 2.—The *Vega*, which left Gottenberg in July 1878, arrived at Yokohama, having made the north-east passage from Europe to Asia.
- Two friends, named Adamson and Neville, hanged themselves in their wine cellar at Gawler, South Australia.
- Conference of School Boards of Advice at the Town Hall to discuss matters connected with the Education Act.
- „ 3.—The Hon. Graham Berry, Premier, submitted amended tariff regulations to the Assembly.
- Meeting of delegates of Boards of Advice held in the Town Hall.
- News received of the attack on the British Residency at Cabul by mutinous Afghan troops, aided by the inhabitants. Major Sir Louis Cavagnari and suite massacred, only nine of the escort escaping.
- „ 4.—After a noisy sitting of eighteen hours, the Legislative Assembly counted out at 10.30 a.m.
- The Hon. Graham Berry, at Geelong, addressed the electors on Constitutional Reform.
- Mutinous outbreak at Herat, Afghanistan.
- „ 6.—Crisis in Quebec, brought about by the refusal of the Legislative Council to grant supplies.
- „ 8.—Arrival of Cetchwayo at Cape Town a prisoner.
- Disastrous fire at the Café Chantant, Dunedin, New Zealand. Several lives lost.
- One ton of quartz raised by a party of four tributors working on the St. Mungo Company's lease at Sandhurst produced 255 ounces of gold.
- „ 9.—Opening of Tasmanian Parliament.
- „ 10.—Return of Sir Arthur Gordon to Fiji.
- „ 11.—Arrived, Sir Wm. F. D. Jervois, Governor of South Australia, and family, *en route* from Adelaide to Sydney. The Netherlands s.s. *Tambora*, by which the vice-regal party were passengers, ran on to a sandbank coming up the West Channel, and was delayed several hours. Mr. Weld, Governor of Tasmania, also arrived in Melbourne, on his way to Sydney.
- Consolidated Revenue Act (No. 2) and Customs Duties Act 1878 Amendment Act received the Royal assent.
- „ 16.—Opening of the Church of England Assembly at Melbourne.
- In South Australia, Assembly carried second reading of Reform of the Council Bill by 30 to 8.
- Opening of the International Exhibition at Sydney.
- „ 17.—H.M.S.S. *Bacchante*, 16 guns, Captain Lord Charles Scott, left England with Princes Edward and George of Wales, to make a tour round the world.

Sept. 19.—Mr. A. Forrest, in command of the exploring expedition despatched in the early part of the year by the Government of Western Australia, reported by telegram that the chief results were the discovery of the source of the Fitzroy and other rivers, as well as of 20,000,000 acres of good country, well watered, adapted to grazing purposes; also a large area suitable for the growth of sugar, rice, and coffee.

„ 21.—Arrival of the Union Company's new steel s.s. *Rotomahana* from Plymouth in 43 days 10 hours.

„ 23.—Third reading of Mr. Wallace's Mining on Private Property Bill passed in the Legislative Council.

„ 25.—The letter-carriers of the Melbourne Post Office presented a letter of gratitude to the Postmaster-General, Mr. Patterson, for the treatment received during his period of office.

Opening of New Zealand Parliament.

The Chairman and three Directors of the Provincial and Suburban Bank brought up at the City Police Court on the charge of frauds upon the shareholders. All defendants committed for trial on the 22nd October, but allowed bail.

Celebration at Pompeii of the 1800th anniversary of the destruction of that city.

Return of His Excellency the Marquis of Normanby and Mr. Weld, Governor of Tasmania, from Sydney, whither they had gone to be present at the opening of the Exhibition.

„ 26.—The second reading of Mr. Berry's second Reform Bill passed by a majority of 50 to 28; said to be the largest division on record.

„ 28.—Ship *Ivanhoe*, recently stranded off Tamar Heads, Tasmania, brought into Hobson's Bay. The vessel had been sold for £390 at auction.

Sir C. G. Duffy, Speaker of the Assembly, entertained their Excellencies the Governors of Victoria and South Australia at dinner at the Victorian Club.

First shilling day at the Sydney Exhibition; 20,000 persons paid for admission.

„ 29.—Railway Loan Application Act and National Bank of Australasia Incorporation Act Amendment Act received the Royal assent.

„ 30.—General Roberts, commanding the "Avenging Expedition," commenced his march upon Cabul.

Died, Isaac Hinds, a colonist of 40 years' standing, aged 82.

Oct. 1.—Victorian Revenue for the quarter ended 30th September, £1,133,680; New South Wales, £993,445; South Australia, £408,682; Queensland, £402,531.

Disturbances in Ireland, consequent upon the anti-rent agitation, attended with fatal results.

„ 2.—The business of the Australian and European Bank merged in the Commercial Bank.

Bill to amend the Land Act introduced into the Assembly by Mr. Longmore, Minister for Lands.

„ 3.—In New Zealand Parliament, Sir George Grey's Ministry defeated by two votes on a want of confidence motion, which led to their resignation on the 6th instant.

„ 6.—Attack on the Cabul mutineers resulted in their being driven from the heights of Charasiab.

An address of welcome, agreed on at the Church Assembly, presented to His Excellency the Governor by the Bishop of Melbourne.

„ 7.—New tariff duties passed.

In Legislative Council, Dr. Hearn's Towns Management Bill passed.

New Ministry formed by Mr. Hall in New Zealand.

- Oct. 8.—Flight of the Cabul mutineers into the hill country towards Ghuzni.
Shocking accident in Hobson's Bay; Mr. George Gibson, engineer of the tug steamer *Albatross*, crushed to death in the machinery.
Engagement announced between the Peruvian ram *Huascar* and Chilean ironclads, in which the Chileans were victorious, after six hours' fighting. The *Huascar* surrendered in a sinking condition.
Meeting of delegates from all the Farmers' Unions in Victoria held in Melbourne.
- „ 9.—Large meeting held in the Town Hall to consider the case of Lawrence, condemned to death for the murder of Mr. Finlayson; a deputation subsequently waited on the Governor, with the view to a reprieve. There being doubts about Lawrence's sanity, the sentence was commuted on the 10th instant to imprisonment for life.
Councillor Meares unanimously elected Mayor of Melbourne for the ensuing year.
- „ 10.—Announcement by Sir Garnet Wolseley that the Zulu war was at an end.
Ministerial crisis in Tasmania.
Announced, by telegram, that Home Government had sent one regiment of cavalry and two battalions of infantry into the disturbed districts in Ireland, to reinforce the troops already there, in consequence of the growing agitation on the tenant-right question.
- „ 12.—Cabul taken by General Roberts, after severe fighting. Yakoob Khan expressed his intention to resign the Ameership.
Rev. Dr. Bromby presented the Council of Trinity College, Melbourne, with £500, for an annual prize for the study of the Bible in original tongues.
- „ 14.—Education Report for 1878 laid upon the table of the Legislative Assembly by the Minister for Education, Major W. C. Smith.
- „ 15.—Germany and Austria signed treaty of alliance.
- „ 16.—1,000 lives lost by floods in Murcia, Spain.
- „ 17.—Perilous position of the P. and O. s.s. *Australia* in the English Channel, on her way out, caused by the shaft breaking. She was rescued on the 22nd, in the Bay of Biscay, by H.M.S. *Valorous*, which towed the disabled vessel into Plymouth.
- „ 19.—Hospital Saturday and Sunday collections amounted to £5,340.
- „ 20.—Resolution to admit ladies to the privileges of the Melbourne University passed by the Council.
Several chiefs hanged at Cabul for the part they had taken in the massacre of the Embassy.
- „ 21.—Arrival of the *Creuse*, French troop ship, on her way to New Caledonia, with 800 soldiers.
Establishment of Irish National Land League, with Mr. Parnell, M.P., president.
- „ 25.—Reported massacre of a number of the crew of the barque *Spitfire* by New Guinea natives.
- „ 27.—Arrival of s.s. *Strathleven* at Sydney, with the Bell-Coleman meat-preserving apparatus.
The Orient and Pacific Steam Navigation Companies arranged for a first-class fortnightly steam service to Australia.
- „ 28.—Legislative Council passed Constitution of the Council Alteration Bill.
New South Wales Parliament opened.
- „ 29.—The Hon. Sir Archibald Michie, Q.C., appeared in the Supreme Court for the first time since his return from England.
- „ 30.—In Tasmania, the new Coalition Government, with Mr. Giblin as Premier, assumed office.
Will of the late Mr. William Moffatt, of Hopkins Hill, proved at £103,000.

- Oct. 31.—During this month Farmers' Unions started in all parts of the colony.
- Nov. 1.—Total wreck, off Madras, on her voyage from Suez to Calcutta, of the s.s. *Hindustan*, 3,000 tons, one of the finest vessels of the P. and O. Company.
- „ 3.—Resignation of Treasurership by Major W. C. Smith, and appointment of Hon. Graham Berry to the office, without salary.
- „ 5.—Bank of Australasia at Moe stuck up by two bushrangers, who were captured on the following day. Mr. Hector Munro, the manager, acted with considerable courage and determination.
- „ 8.—Tornado at Normanton, Queensland; 6 inches of rain fell in half an hour.
- „ 10.—Dinner at the Town Hall, by the new Mayor, Councillor Meares, at which the Governor and members of the Ministry and a large number of guests were present.
- „ 14.—Opening of the new Yan Yean aqueduct over the River Plenty.
Sudden death of Mr. James Eville, Town Clerk of Emerald Hill, aged 53; he had held that office since the municipality was formed in 1855.
His Excellency the Marquis of Normanby laid the foundation stone of Ormond College, the Presbyterian Affiliated College of the University.
- „ 15.—Captain Moonlite, *alias* Scott, a notorious criminal, and five other bushrangers, stuck up the Wantabadgery Station, New South Wales, and were captured next day by the New South Wales police. Two of the miscreants were shot, and Constable Bowen dangerously wounded, and died a week afterwards.
- „ 17.—The Hon. James Munro resigned his seat for Carlton.
- „ 18.—M. Davitt, *ex* Fenian convict; J. Daly, newspaper proprietor; and J. B. Killen, barrister, arrested in Ireland for seditious language.
Fifty Chinamen killed by explosion of petroleum in California.
- „ 19.—Consolidated Revenue Act (No. 3) and Melbourne Railway Stations Junctions Act 1879 received the Royal assent.
Moirosi, Basuto chief, killed at the storming of his stronghold by the British.
- „ 21.—Jury returned a verdict for plaintiff, with £25 damages, in the action *Daily Telegraph v. Berry*. The verdict was afterwards upset on a point of law.
Died, Sir A. Burt, Chief Justice of Western Australia, aged 69.
- „ 25.—Serious defalcations detected in the accounts of the late Town Clerk of Emerald Hill.
- „ 27.—Compulsory sequestration of the estate of Mr. Jeremiah Dwyer, M.L.A., on the application of the Australian and European Bank.
- „ 28.—Capture by the British of Secocoeni's stronghold, and town, in the Transvaal.
Died, suddenly, Mr. T. P. Hill, a well known elocutionist, lecturer, and writer for the press in Melbourne.
- „ 29.—Marriage of King Alfonso, of Spain, with the Archduchess Marie Christina of Austria.
- Dec. 1.—Died, M. Chevalier, French political economist, aged 73.
Monster meeting in Hyde Park, London, to condemn the Irish arrests; 50,000 persons attended.
- „ 2.—Sixth clause of Mr. Berry's Reform Bill carried in the Legislative Assembly by a majority of 1.
Another attempt against the life of the Czar, at Moscow, by blowing up a train. His Majesty escaped, owing to the fact that the Imperial baggage train was mistaken for the one in which the Czar was travelling.

- Dec. 3.—The Plebiscite item of the Government Reform Bill carried by 38 to 27 in the Legislative Assembly.
- „ 4.—Majority of 5 carried the third reading of the Government Reform Bill, amidst much excitement; ayes 43, noes 38. The former wanted 1 to be an absolute majority of the House of 86 members; but one seat being vacant, the point was doubtful.
- „ 5.—Arrest, in Dublin, of Mr. Brennan, Secretary of the Irish Land League. Great catch of schnapper in Port Phillip Bay, off Mordialloc; 6 fish weighed together 120 lbs.
- „ 6.—Departure of s.s. *Strathleven*, from Williamstown, for London, with a cargo of fresh meat preserved by the Bell-Coleman refrigerating process.
- „ 8.—The late Ameer of Afghanistan, Yakoob Khan, brought into Peshawur as a prisoner.
Executors Company's Act received the Royal assent.
- „ 9.—Announced by Attorney-General, in the Legislative Assembly, that eight out of nine legal opinions were against the view that the Reform Bill had been carried by an absolute majority, and moved that the order of the day for transmitting the Bill to the Legislative Council be discharged.
“Winnowing and threshing machines,” and “patent machinery required for mining” included in the list of exemptions in the new Tariff, on the motion of Mr. Casey and Mr. McIntyre, in opposition to the Government. These items were, however, struck out of the list the next day, on the motion of Mr. Fincham, when also a proposal by Mr. Dow for a ten per cent. reduction on agricultural implements was negatived.
Hon. Graham Berry informed Parliament that His Excellency the Governor had assented to an immediate dissolution of Parliament.
- „ 10.—Mr. Munro gave notice of motion in the Assembly for an address to be presented to the Governor intimating that a satisfactory measure of reform could and should be carried during the present session. He subsequently withdrew the motion on the 16th instant.
New South Wales budget speech delivered by Mr. Watson. Estimated deficit for next year, £322,000; new taxation proposed to the amount of £358,000, including revival of stamp duties. The deficit for the present year to be defrayed out of the surplus revenue fund, reducing the said fund to £420,000.
- „ 11.—Sentence of death passed upon Scott, Rogan, Bennett, and Williams, the Wantabadgery bushrangers, at Sydney. The sentence in the case of the two last was subsequently commuted to imprisonment for life; but as regards the others the law was allowed to take its course.
Re-capture of 16 convicts who had escaped from New Caledonia in the schooner *Moudewai*, which they had seized for the purpose.
Intelligence received that the P. and O. s.s. *Indus*, en route for Australia, encountered a terrific hurricane in the Bay of Biscay, during which she lost four boats.
Vitu Levu, in Fiji, visited by a hurricane, which caused much damage to property.
- „ 12.—Lord Lytton, Viceroy of India, fired at twice by a drunken Indian in Calcutta, but escaped harm.
Ship *Ivanhoe*, lately wrecked at Anderson's Bay, Tasmania, sold by auction for £2,000.
Severe fighting reported in Afghanistan.
- „ 13.—British Government announced that the trial of the persons arrested for sedition in Ireland would be abandoned.
Discovery of another plot to destroy the Czar by blowing up the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg.
The Kohistanis driven by the British forces under Generals MacPherson and Baker from their position on the heights in the neighborhood of Cabul.

- Dec. 15.**—Advance of the Afghans in great force upon the British; General Roberts obliged to abandon the heights lately captured, and to concentrate his forces at Sherpur. Reinforcements summoned.
- „ **16.**—Mr. Berry read a memorandum from His Excellency the Governor, stating that while he had no hesitation in granting a dissolution, it had to be borne in mind that as a dissolution was a direct appeal from Parliament to the country on a specific measure, no unnecessary delay should take place in assembling the new Parliament. He also read the Government memorandum in reply, stating that if the necessary business could be concluded before Christmas, the elections should take place immediately after the new rolls were completed.
- Election of Hon. Joseph Jones, M.L.A. for Villiers and Heytesbury, by 1,268 votes against 610; the late member, Mr. Jeremiah Dwyer, had resigned the seat in consequence of his insolvency.
- Wreck of the s. *Ben Ledi*, Sydney to Calcutta, on the Abrolhas group, Western Australia.
- Termination of the agreement between the Banks and Victorian Government with respect to the Government general account, the Bankers insisting upon obtaining better security in future.
- „ **17.**—Stamp Duties Act 1879 and Duties of Customs Act received the Royal assent.
- Arrival, on her first voyage, of the new s.s. *Orient*, 5,384 tons, from England, being the largest vessel which ever entered Hobson's Bay.
- Competition of reapers at Gawler, South Australia, for a prize of £4,000.
- „ **18.**—The new Stamp Act came into operation in Victoria.
- Opening of the Geelong Industrial and Juvenile Exhibition by His Excellency the Governor.
- Adjournment of the Victorian Legislative Assembly to 20th January.
- „ **20.**—The Governor gave his assent to a Supply Bill for £250,000, also to Expiring Laws Continuation Act and Acts of Parliament Enumeration Act.
- „ **22.**—Opening of the new Eastern Market, Melbourne.
- Died, John Carre Riddell, colonist since 1839, and for many years M.P., West Bourke, aged 71.
- „ **23.**—Melbourne Juvenile Exhibition, in the Eastern Market buildings, opened by His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Lady Normanby.
- „ **25.**—General Roberts, having been joined by General Gough with relief force from Gandamak, inflicted a disastrous defeat upon the Afghans, and re-occupied Cabul without resistance.
- „ **26.**—Faction fights between Orangemen and Roman Catholics at Timaru and Christchurch, New Zealand.
- Railway accident at Parramatta, New South Wales.
- „ **27.**—Wreck of *Borussia*, passenger steamship, from Liverpool to New Orleans, reported, involving the loss of 200 lives.
- Connection of the Spencer-street and Flinders-street railway stations by rail completed. The Minister for Railways made a trial trip.
- Dreadful catastrophe on the River Tay, during a gale. The railway bridge gave way whilst a train from Edinburgh to Dundee was passing over it, and train and passengers were precipitated into the river. Ninety lives lost.
- Total wreck of the s.s. *Agnes Irving*, on South Spit, whilst entering Macleay Heads, New South Wales. No loss of life.
- „ **28.**—In France, M. de Freycinet formed a Ministry composed exclusively of the party of the left, in succession to M. Waddington.
- „ **30.**—Another attempt to assassinate the King of Spain reported.
- Formation of a "Liberal Association of Victoria" by the "Corner party," having for its motto, "Reform, Retrenchment, and Restoration of Confidence."

APPENDIX A.

LAND SYSTEMS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

LAND SYSTEM OF VICTORIA.

(By A. J. SKENE, Esq., Surveyor-General of that colony.)

LAND ACTS IN OPERATION.

The temporary occupation for pastoral purposes and the alienation of the waste lands of the colony of Victoria are provided for in the Land Act CCCLX., assented to 29th December 1869, which was subsequently amended by the Acts DCXXXIV. and DCLIII., assented to 6th December 1878 and 5th February 1880 respectively.

The principal Act and the Amending Acts expire on the 31st December 1880.

PASTORAL OCCUPATION.

The waste lands of the colony are held under pastoral license renewable annually.

The carrying capability of these lands was, in terms of the principal Act, determined by the Board of Land and Works in 1870, and this capability has not been varied by any subsequent legislative action. The rent paid by a pastoral licensee was at the rate of eightpence for every sheep, and four shillings for every head of cattle, which the land covered by his license was determined to be capable of carrying.

In January 1875, the rate of rent payable was increased to one shilling for a sheep, and five shillings for one head of cattle, at which rate the waste lands of the colony are now occupied under pastoral license.

The issue of a pastoral license for the occupation of a run does not prevent it or any part thereof from being sold at auction, leased or licensed for agricultural purposes, proclaimed a common, or occupied by virtue of any miner's right or business license, or any license for other than pastoral purposes.

As the pastoral rents are not paid in advance, the amount of rent to be paid at any half-yearly term is adjusted, should any portion of the land occupied by the pastoral licensee have been sold, selected, or otherwise appropriated during the preceding six months. If the pastoral licensee be dissatisfied with the proposed diminution of rent to be paid by him, he may appeal to the Minister of Lands.

All lands not occupied by virtue of any lease, license, or other authority at the passing of the Land Act, and all runs that may be forfeited during the continuance of the Act, may be put up to auction in blocks of such extent as will carry not more than 4,000 sheep or 1,000 head of cattle at a rental to be fixed by the Board of Land and Works, and the person who shall bid the highest sum by way of premium for such block receives a license to occupy the same for pastoral purposes, subject, however, to the same limitations as to sale, selection, &c., as above.

The interest in a run held under a license to occupy for pastoral purposes is a chattel interest for all purposes, and, on payment of a fee, may be transferred. The licensed occupier of a run for pastoral purposes may cultivate so much of the run as may be necessary to provide grain, hay, vegetables, &c., for his own use, and that of the stock he may be depasturing on the run, but not for the purposes of sale or barter.

The occupier may, on payment of a fee, subdivide his run so that the amount of rent for the subdivisions shall not be less than the rent paid for the run when undivided.

The occupier of a run not occupied for pastoral purposes until after the passing of the Act may purchase 320 acres of the land, on which he may have erected buildings, yards, or other improvements, at the price of 20s. per acre, without competition.

The unauthorized occupation of the public estate, or depasturing thereon any stock, is punishable by fine not exceeding £50.

Within a quarter of a mile on either side of any road or track commonly used as a thoroughfare, and passing over the public estate, travelling stock may be depastured for any period not exceeding twenty-four hours. Cattle being driven every day a distance of not less than ten miles, and sheep not less than six miles, in the direction intended to drive such stock, subject to a penalty for delay, unless prevented by some sufficient cause.

The sites of wool-sheds, sheep-washes, reservoirs, tanks, dams, wells made on any land occupied under pastoral license are reserved for the exclusive occupation of the pastoral licensee of such lands, to the extent of one acre for every 20s. value of the same, but with the limitation that not more than 640 acres shall be so reserved within any one license.

ALIENATION BY SELECTION FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

All the unalienated lands within Victoria, excluding auriferous country, State forests, and land within the limits of cities, towns, or boroughs, are open for selection in portions not exceeding 320 acres by any one individual (an infant under eighteen years of age and a married woman not judicially separated from her husband being debarred), under the following conditions:—

1. That the selection shall be held under *license* for a period of six years, the licensee paying in advance one shilling per acre per annum license fee in two half-yearly moieties.
2. That the licensee shall during five years reside in his own proper person on the selection.
3. That he shall within six years enclose the selection with a good and substantial fence, and cultivate one acre out of every ten acres thereof.
4. That he shall within six years erect substantial and permanent improvements on the selection to the value of 20s. in respect of every acre of the same.

All contracts and agreements relating to a selection made or entered into before or after the issue of a license, and to take effect wholly or in part before, at, or after the termination of six years from the commencement of the said license, are illegal and absolutely void, both at law and in equity.

Having complied with all the conditions, the selector, within twelve months after six years from the commencement of his license, may obtain a *Crown grant* upon payment of 14s. for each acre included under his license; or otherwise he may obtain a *lease* of the selection for a term of fourteen years at a yearly rental of one shilling per acre, payable in half-yearly moieties in advance; and at any time during such term, upon payment of the difference between the amount of rent and license fees actually paid and the entire sum of 20s. for each acre, the lessee or his representatives shall be entitled to a *grant*.

In the case of the death of a *licensee* during the currency of his license, the condition of residence is not obligatory on his executors or administrators.

On giving proper notice to an officer of the Lands Department, a *licensee*, in each and every year during the continuance of his license, may absent himself from his selection during a period or periods not exceeding in the whole three months.

Should an intending selector desire to secure a selection and improve it *without subjecting himself to the condition of residence thereon*, he may obtain a license for six years at a fee of 2s. per acre per annum, on condition that the selection is enclosed within three years, and 20s. per acre expended in substantial and permanent improvements within three years, and an additional sum of 20s. expended on improvements within six years.

The *entire* sum payable in respect of the purchase money for any such selection is at the rate of 40s. *per acre*, and such payment may be extended over a lease with a term of fourteen years, on the expiry of which a grant is obtained.

ALIENATION BY AUCTION.

Any of the unalienated lands of Victoria may be sold in fee simple by auction, subject to such covenants, conditions, exceptions, and reservations as the Governor may direct, at an upset price not less than 20s. per acre, or at such higher upset as the Governor may direct.

Notice of intention to sell is given in the *Government Gazette* not less than thirty days before the date of sale. It is a condition of sale that not less than 25 per cent. deposit of the whole price shall be at once paid, and the balance of purchase money within one month next after the date of the sale; on failure of such payment the deposit is forfeited, and the contract void.

LAND REVENUE APPLIED TO RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

Arising out of the proceeds from the sale and alienation of the public estate, the sum of £200,000 is annually paid to the credit of the Railway Loan Liquidation and Construction Account.

LEASES AND LICENSES, THE RENTS PAID UNDER WHICH ARE NOT CREDITED TOWARDS THE PURCHASE OF THE FEE SIMPLE.

The Act authorizes the issue of leases in no case to exceed a term of twenty-one years, or of annual licenses for the occupation of sites for the following purposes, the area not to exceed three acres, viz. :—

Quarries,
Inns, stores, &c., in thinly populated districts,
Bathing-houses, Bridges, Ferries,
Tanneries, Factories, Saw Mills, Paper Mills,
Quays, Landing-places,
Mineral Springs,
Ship and Boat building,
Manufacture of Salt.

If the lessee or licensee desire to acquire the fee simple of any such site after his improvements have been effected and his business established, if there be no departmental objection, it has become a practice to put such sites up to sale by auction at an upset price approved by the Governor, with a valuation of the improvements to be paid by the purchaser of the site, if the same is not acquired at auction by the lessee or licensee.

RESIDENCE LICENSES ON GOLDFIELDS.

These licenses entitle the holders to reside on or to cultivate any lands on any goldfield or lands adjacent thereto not exceeding in extent twenty acres. When the licensee has been in possession two years and a half and has effected improvements, and the Board of Land and Works is satisfied that the site is not actually auriferous, the licensee may acquire the fee simple at a price to be determined by the Board not exceeding the upset price of the nearest land alienated by the Crown before the issue of the license, all payments of license fee being credited to the licensee in calculating the total amount to be paid for the fee simple.

TIMBER RESERVES.

The Governor may make and proclaim reserves for the preservation and growth of timber, and the Board of Land and Works may issue licenses to cut timber upon such reserves or any part thereof, on terms and conditions set forth in such licenses.

COMMONAGE.

Authority is given in the Act for the proclamation of commonage for the use of the residents in cities, towns, boroughs, and townships, as well as for the convenience of miners and farmers.

In the case of goldfields commons, the Mining Board has the control and management of the same; in all other cases, the municipal authorities of the district in which the common may be situated; the regulations framed by the managers for the management of the common and the fees to be paid by commoners for the use of the same being subject to the revision of the Board of Land and Works.

The proclamation of land as commonage does not prevent the sale by auction or the leasing or licensing of the whole or any portion thereof.

LAND SYSTEM OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(By W. WILBERFORCE STEPHEN, Esq., Under Secretary for Lands in that Colony.)

LAND ACTS IN OPERATION.

The public estate of the colony of New South Wales is controlled under the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861, the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, and the Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875.

PASTORAL OCCUPATION.

Leases for pastoral purposes are granted in accordance with the provisions of the Occupation Act, there being different terms of lease, viz.:—"Annual leases," "five years," and "ten years" tenures. The Crown lands situated in what is known as the first class settled, or more inhabited districts, being open to annual lease, and those embraced in the second class settled and unsettled districts are generally leased for five years, and in some instances the term is extended to ten years.

Leases in the first class settled districts, of areas of 640 acres and upwards, are sold by auction at a rental of not less than at the rate of £2 for every 640 acres. Although these leases are only annual, it is not customary to interfere with the tenants should the rents be regularly paid in advance unless the land be required for some other purpose.

The area of runs in the second class settled and unsettled districts varies in size, the maximum area leased in one block being 100 square miles. Runs of this character are obtainable from the Crown in two ways, viz., by tender and by purchase at auction. Land which has not been previously leased may be obtained by tender on application, on a form provided for that purpose. The tenderer must give a clear description of the land (and point it out if called upon to do so) sought to be leased, and offer the minimum rental (£10 per annum) at which this class of run, irrespective of its area, is let, together with any sum by way of premium, the object of which is hereafter explained, the tenderer may deem advisable, although it is not necessary to offer any. Tenders for runs are opened once a month on a fixed date by a board appointed for the purpose, and the proceedings are as follows:—Should there be only one tender for any run, the tenderer is entitled to the lease of it. If there be two or more tenders for the same run opened on the same day, the lease is granted to the person offering the highest premium; but, if no one tender be higher than others, a fresh day is named upon which persons who previously made the highest tenders are at liberty to send in fresh tenders, which are dealt with as before stated. A run obtained by tender, for which purpose, however, there is now very little land remaining, must be occupied, and stocked with not less than 200 head of cattle or 1,000 sheep within six months, or, in the event of it being necessary to provide water by artificial means, within eighteen months from the date of the notification of the acceptance of the tender, otherwise the run is liable to be forfeited, and to be leased by sale at auction. In the first instance, these runs are held from year to year at the rental specified, also being subject to a payment of £20 per annum for two years, under the "Increased Rent and Assessment Act of 1858" (22 Victoria No. 7). Generally, however, before the expiration of the second year, the value of the run is appraised, and the rent fixed accordingly, and the tenure converted into a lease for five years, the payment for assessment being then no longer required. Although the payment for assessment is always, in the first instance, enforced, it is refunded on receipt of a declaration from the lessee that the run has been *bonâ fide* occupied and depastured over by not less than one-fourth of the stock which it has been estimated to carry, or, in the event of such declaration being made within the period of twelve months from the date of the acceptance of the tender, the first year's assessment is refunded, and the second year's remitted. At the expiration of the five years for which the run was originally leased, its fair annual value for pastoral purposes is again appraised, and the rent thereof either reduced (though not below the minimum rate) or increased in accordance with the award of the appraiser, appraisers, or umpire, as the case may be, and another term of five years is entered upon.

The appraisement is conducted by an officer representing the Government, a person appointed by the lessee, and an umpire. Should the lessee, however, not desire to appoint an appraiser to act in his behalf, he is at liberty to concur in the appointment of the Government appraiser, who then conducts the valuation alone.

Leases of runs are extended to ten years at the original rental, provided applications for the extension of leases are made during the first quarter of the last year of the five years' lease, and upon it being proved to the satisfaction of the Government that the lessees have by artificial means made the runs capable of carrying one-half or more beyond the number of sheep or cattle they in their natural state were capable of depasturing.

Rents of runs are payable on or before the 31st day of December in each year in advance for the ensuing year. Should default be made in payment for three months after that date, a fine of eight per centum upon the amount of rent overdue is imposed, and if not paid within six months a penalty of ten per centum is charged, and after that period, forfeiture may ensue, and the leases of the runs for five years may then be offered for sale at auction, at a rental not being less than £10 per annum.

With regard to the boundaries of runs, the Minister has the power to modify the boundaries of those obtained by tender so as to make the runs compact blocks of a rectangular form, subject, however, to such deviations as the natural features of the country, and the adoption of natural boundaries, may require. In the event of any dispute between the lessees as to boundaries the matter may be determined by arbitration, each side being represented by an arbitrator, and in the event of their being unable to agree, the award rests with an umpire appointed by them.

The whole of the Crown lands embraced in the leases before mentioned, whether annual or otherwise, are, unless reserved from sale for water supply, or some other public purpose, or embracing improvements to the value of £40 or more, or being within a prohibited distance of a township, which is determined in accordance with its population, liable to be alienated in various ways in accordance with the provisions of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, and the Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875, and when alienations take place to such an extent as to affect the grazing capabilities of the leasehold, fresh appraisements are, in the cases of runs in the second class settled and unsettled districts, permitted, and the rentals are reduced; but no concessions are made on account of alienations within leaseholds in the first class settled districts, the full rents must be paid or the leases surrendered. Should the latter course be adopted by the lessees, leases of the unalienated lands are offered at auction at upset rentals, not being lower than the minimum rental for such class of leases before specified.

Lessees of Crown lands, who erect or make improvements which are necessary for the beneficial working of their runs, are permitted to purchase the land upon which the improvements are made at a value to be determined by appraisement, not being less than £1 per acre. The extent of the purchases, which must be made in areas of not less than forty acres or more than 640 acres, are limited to one acre for every pound's worth of improvements.

Land to be alienated in virtue of improvements must be paid for, together with a fee for the deed of grant, or £1 for each portion, within three months from the date of notification of the sale, or a penalty of ten per centum upon the price of the land is incurred; and, if not paid within a further period of three months, the sale becomes void, and the land may be offered for sale at auction.

The holders of leasehold property are also permitted to purchase portions of their leaseholds, in right of improvements intended to be made thereon, in blocks of not less than forty acres, nor exceeding 340 acres. The extent of purchase is limited to a block of not more than one square mile within each block of five miles square out of each lease, or a proportionate quantity out of any holding of less area. The improvements to be placed upon land so applied for must be specified in the application for it, and must be completed within twelve months from the date of such application, and be of a value equal to £1 per acre of the area applied for. When the land is applied for, a deposit of £1 per acre on the area must be paid, which will be afterwards appropriated in part or full payment of the value of the land, which will be determined by appraisement, not

being less than £1 per acre. In default of the performance of any of the conditions attached to the sale, the applicant forfeits twenty-five per cent. of the deposit.

Although lessees avail themselves of the privilege of purchasing portions of their leaseholds in virtue of improvements and intended improvements, the far greater portions of these runs which have become freehold property have been, until recently, when the upset price was fixed at 25s. per acre, purchased at auction, in blocks varying from 40 to 640 acres, at the minimum price of £1 per acre. In some instances, land of the class now in question has brought much more than the prices mentioned, but, as a rule, no advance upon that at which the land is offered is obtained.

The mode of payment of the purchase money for land sold at auction is as follows:—A deposit of one-fourth of the amount on the day of sale, and the balance, together with a fee of £1 for each deed of grant, within three months from that date. In default of payment of the balance within the time specified, the deposit is liable to forfeiture, and the land may be again offered for sale at auction.

Pastoral properties are frequently obtained by persons desiring to enter upon grazing pursuits by purchase at auction or by private contract from the Crown lessee, the only action taken by the Government in such cases being to transfer the properties to the new tenant.

ALIENATION BY AUCTION.

Crown lands within towns (not being goldfields townships), and the suburban lands attached thereto, are sold by auction only, and are offered at a price not being for town lands less than at the rate of £8, and suburban lands £2 per acre. The conditions of sale are similar to those particularized in connection with the auction sales previously referred to.

With regard to Crown lands offered at auction and not purchased, or purchased and the deposit forfeited, there is a provision for such land being purchased upon payment of the value thereof in full; but at present no such alienations are being made, all lands offered and not sold being immediately withdrawn from sale in the manner mentioned, and the forfeitures of deposits for non-payment of the balance of the purchase money upon land sold at auction are rarely enforced; but this latter action may be discontinued, and the land therein open to sale as before stated.

ALIENATION BY CONDITIONAL PURCHASE OR FREE SELECTION FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

The mode of obtaining land usually adopted by agriculturists and persons desirous of acquiring small areas for grazing purposes is by what is known as "conditional purchase" or "free selection." The law provides that any person, not being a married woman or under the age of sixteen years, may conditionally purchase any area of not less than forty acres or more than 640 of Crown lands, not being town or suburban lands, or within land reserved for any special purpose, and notwithstanding that it is under lease.

For the convenience of persons desiring to obtain Crown lands in this manner, officers, designated Crown land agents, are located in certain portions of the colony, which is divided into land districts, and to these officers, who have in their possession for inspection maps showing all land open to selection, applications to conditionally purchase are made, on any Thursday, not being a public holiday, during the year. There is a form of application which is supplied by the Crown land agents, and every information is given to applicants to enable them to secure the land they desire to obtain. Should there be two or more applications for the same land made at the same time, the right to the land is determined by lot. With the application a deposit at the rate of 5s. per acre on the area applied for is payable, and, within three months from the date of the land being applied for, the conditional purchaser must occupy it as his or her *bonâ fide* place of residence, and continue to do so for the term of three years, and during that period place upon the land improvements to the value of £1 per acre of the area selected. At the expiration of three years from the date of selection, or within three months thereafter, a solemn declaration

must be made by the purchaser, or his alienee if the land has been transferred, to the effect that he or she has continually resided thereon since the date of selection, or within three months thereafter, and has effected improvements equal to the value of £1 per acre of the area. The balance of purchase money, viz., 15s. per acre, the price of the land being £1 per acre, is also payable; but should the conditional purchaser be unwilling or unable to pay the balance in one sum, he or she may do so by paying at the rate of one shilling, or any multiple thereof, per acre yearly in advance, which will be appropriated in part payment of the balance, and five per cent. per annum interest on the amount of the purchase money remaining unpaid.

In the event of a selector not in the first instance applying for the maximum area of 640 acres, he or she may at any future time, by one or more applications, increase the area of his or her holding to the full extent permitted, should there be available Crown lands immediately adjoining his or her original purchase. Such extension of area is known as an additional conditional purchase or purchases, and the same conditions, except that of residence, as are required in connection with the original purchase must be observed, unless, as regards improvements, there be sufficient upon the latter purchase to meet the requirements for the whole area.

In the same manner, any person or persons acquiring a freehold of less than 600 acres within areas open to conditional purchase, may increase the area of such holding to 640 acres, the conditions of residence and improvements being required to be complied with, on some portion of the whole area, if not already conformed with upon the freehold.

Conditional purchasers are permitted, after having held the land for twelve months, to transfer it to any person, not being a minor under the age of sixteen years, so that should they desire to sell after the expiration of that period they may do so, and are at liberty, if they choose, to select elsewhere. The alienee must of course complete any unfulfilled conditions attached to the purchase. In default of the performance of any of the conditions as to residence, improvements, or payment of balance of purchase money, in one or other of the modes before specified, being proved to the satisfaction of the Minister, after an enquiry before a land commissioner, the land and all improvements may become forfeited to the Crown, and may be offered for sale at auction, the value of the improvements being added to the usual reserve price placed upon the land. A conditional purchaser cannot hold at the same time more than one original purchase, with the additional selections, if any, made in virtue of it, in respect to which the condition of residence is unfulfilled.

All surveys of land for the purpose of alienation are made at the expense of the Government by officers duly appointed for the purpose, and, with the exception of conditional purchases, such surveys must be made before alienation.

Should a conditional purchase not be surveyed within twelve months after being made, the purchaser is at liberty, at his or her own expense, to have the survey made by a duly licensed surveyor, and credit will be given for the amount so expended, which must be at the rate paid by the Government for such surveys, in part payment of the balance of the purchase money payable on account of the land.

The privilege of surrendering land conditionally purchased, but not surveyed within twelve months, is also conferred, and a refund of the deposit paid is made.

As regards the improvements required to be made upon conditional purchases, and to the possibility of the non-survey of the land interfering with their being effected, an application for an extension of time for making such improvements for three years from the actual date of survey is always allowed. Lands which have been previously measured by the authority of the Government must, as a rule, be taken as measured; yet in some instances, by consent of the Minister, part of the measured portions are alienated, and in these cases the purchaser has to pay the cost of sub-division.

ALIENATION BY SELECTION FOR MINING PURPOSES.

There is also another class of conditional purchase, viz., that for mining purposes other than gold mining. The price of land purchased in this manner is £2 per acre instead of £1, the deposit upon application being 10s. per acre, and a sum equal to £2 per acre must be expended on the land in mining operations.

The balance of purchase money, viz., 30s. per acre, must be paid in a similar manner to that before described, or paid for in full, as soon as the sum just previously mentioned has been expended in mining operations, to which effect a declaration must be made. The condition of residence is not required in connection with mining conditional purchases.*

GRAZING RIGHTS.

In virtue of all conditional purchases, or a similar class of land purchased at auction, or in virtue of improvements, the holder thereof may claim a grazing right, or a privilege to occupy for grazing purposes adjoining Crown lands at an annual rental of £2 per section of 640 acres, to the extent of three times the area of his or her conditional purchase or freehold, if there be so much Crown land available, and notwithstanding such land may be held under lease for pastoral purposes, excepting it be so held as a grazing right. Thus a conditional purchaser can, the day after making a purchase of 640 acres, obtain 1,920 acres as a grazing right, making his or her holding 2,560 acres. The land embraced in these grazing rights is liable to be conditionally purchased, and to be sold at auction, although the latter is not frequently done, except at the desire of the occupier. The protection against the former, however, being that a grazing right cannot be granted within an area already held under similar tenure, and, therefore, a selector within a grazing right cannot obtain a similar holding, and is consequently confined to the area of his or her purchase.

The right to purchase in virtue of improvements made upon the land held as a grazing right is conferred as in the cases of other leases before described.

ALIENATION WITHIN GOLDFIELDS TOWNSHIPS.

Sales of land in areas varying from half an acre to two acres within goldfields townships are permitted in right of improvements, provided the applicants are authorized by miners' rights or business licenses issued under the Mining Act to occupy it, and that it should have been reported not to be auriferous. The price of such land is determined by valuation, not being less than £8 per acre for town lands, and £2 10s. for suburban lands.

ALIENATION OR OCCUPATION FOR MISCELLANEOUS PURPOSES.

There are provisions made for what is termed "miscellaneous special alienations," such as "the reclamation and purchase of land below high-water mark," "closing and purchase of unnecessary road," and "the purchase of land to which no way of access may exist, or which may be of insufficient area for conditional or auction sale, and cases of a similar character," and "for the rescission of the reservation of water frontage."

Small areas of Crown lands are leased with or without the right of purchase for various purposes not otherwise provided for in the Acts quoted. The maximum area leased for each purpose being 200 acres, and the rental is fixed in accordance with the estimated value of the lease, as a rule not being less than £10 per annum. Leases for the purposes mentioned are occasionally sold at auction.

RESERVES, COMMONS, ETC.

Powers are conferred for the withdrawal of any land from the lease of a run for the site of any city, town, or village, or for any roadway for general traffic, passage of stock, access to back runs, for temporary commonage, for the use of any such city, town, or village, or working any mines of gold or other minerals, or for any public purpose whatsoever.

A further provision is made for the temporary reservation from sale of land for all the purposes above mentioned, excepting mining; also for defining the limits of suburban land to be attached to cities, towns, and villages; also such portions thereof as are to be set apart for public purposes, and to reserve land from sale for water supply and other public purposes.

Powers for the removal of trespassers on Crown lands are also given, and the penalties for trespass defined.

* The previous five paragraphs also refer to these selections.

TIMBER RESERVES.

Provisions are made for the preservation of the forests of indigenous timber, and with this view considerable areas have been reserved from sale. Special licenses to cut timber within these reserves are granted, subject to regulations limiting the minimum girth of the trees to be felled on payment of license fee and royalty, varying in accordance with the description of timber, which consists of cedar, pine, and other valuable soft woods, and a very large variety of hard-wood timber of great size, strength, and durability.

CONDITION OF PUBLIC ESTATE, APRIL 1880.

What may be designated as a short synopsis of the land laws of New South Wales having been given, it may be well to give a general idea of the land transactions. The approximate area of the colony is 199,000,000 acres. It is estimated that to the present date the public estate has been disposed of as follows:—

	Acres.
Alienation by sale at auction	15,771,139
„ in virtue of improvements	721,107
„ conditional purchase	10,464,497
„ in right of intended improvements	276,759
Grants for military service (volunteers)	136,000
Public grants	3,871,548
Granted as church and school estate	435,387
Total	31,676,437

From the above figures, and after making allowance for the area 17,460,882 acres of the colony under water (including navigable rivers), and lands so barren and rocky as to be unfit for grazing or agricultural purposes, there is yet an area of 149,862,681 acres of Crown lands.

Taking an average of five years' sales, it results in showing that town lands brought at public auction during that period £19 per acre, being £11 above the minimum price fixed by law, and that suburban lands realized £3 5s. per acre, or £1 5s. above the minimum price. Country land sold in a similar manner, and during a like period averaged £1 1s. 5d. per acre, being 1s. 5d. above the minimum price. The average price realized during the period specified for land sold in virtue of improvements being £1 0s. 9d., or 9d. over the minimum price.

The estimated area held under pastoral lease, other than annual leases, is 133,233,319 acres, realizing a rental of £158,838 8s. per annum, or at the rate of 15s. 3d. per annum per square mile.

It is estimated that 12,000,000 acres are held under annual lease, at a rental of £2 for every square mile or section of 640 acres.

NOTE.—There is a Bill at present* before the Legislature for the purpose of further amending the Land Acts of 1861, and amending the Act of 1875. The chief propositions may be briefly stated to be as follows:—The repeal of the 31st clause of the Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875. The reduction of the value of improvements to be erected on conditional purchases, except those for mining purposes, to 10s. per acre. The extension of the time for completing such improvements to five years, subject to three-fifths thereof (of 6s. worth per acre) being made at the expiration of three years from the date of purchase, and fixing the term of residence at five years. Extending the period allowed for making the improvements (£2 per acre) upon mining conditional purchases, in a similar way to that before stated, to five years. Extending the time for which a conditional purchase must be held before transfer to five years, instead of as at present twelve months, except in the case of death, insolvency, &c. Limiting the purchase by lessees in virtue of improvements to four blocks, equalling one twenty-fifth of the area of their respective runs. Fixing the minimum rent of runs at £1 per section of 640 acres in some instances, and 10s. in others, the latter being the rate for runs to be appraised for the first and second leases thereof.

LAND SYSTEM OF QUEENSLAND.

(By J. ALCOCK TULLY, Esq., Under Secretary for Public Lands in that colony.)

LAND ACTS IN OPERATION.

The several Acts of Parliament under which land may be secured are "The Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1876," "The Settled Districts Pastoral Leases Act of 1876," "The Pastoral Leases Act of 1869," "The Mineral Lands Act of 1872," and "The Goldfields Act of 1874."

"The Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1876" deals with the vacant Crown lands of the colony. This measure is a consolidation of previous Acts. Land can be acquired in two ways under its provisions, viz., by conditional purchase or by auction.

PASTORAL OCCUPATION.

Pastoral runs in the unsettled districts of the colony are leased for 21 years, in blocks of not less than 25 square miles, at a rental of 5s. per square mile for the first seven years, 10s. for the next seven years, and 15s. for the third seven years, the conditions being the stocking of the land with sheep or cattle equal to one-fourth of its carrying capacity, which is defined by "The Pastoral Leases Act of 1869" to be 100 sheep or 20 head of cattle per square mile.

CONDITIONAL SELECTION.

In the case of conditional selection the land requires to be declared open to selection, specifying not only the upset price, but also the maximum area which may be selected. Land cannot be sold for less than 5s. per acre, and ten years are allowed to pay the purchase money. A selector may obtain, by conditional purchase, not more than 5,120 acres, and not less than 40 acres, but the Act provides that in any district the Government may limit, by proclamation, the maximum area that one selector can secure, provided that the maximum shall not be less than 640. Selectors of conditional purchases must expend a sum equal to the upset price up to 10s. per acre on the land, but not more than 10s. per acre is required under any circumstances. In addition to expenditure, the selector must reside personally or keep a bailiff on the land during the currency of the ten years' lease. After proof of three years' residence from date of selection and fulfilment of the conditions of expenditure, a certificate may be issued to the selector which enables him to transfer his interest in the selection, if he desires to do so, or to pay up the balance of purchase money and obtain a deed of grant.

The annual payments on homestead selections are 6d. per acre for five years. The area that can be selected under the homestead clauses of the Act is 160 acres. The land may be secured in fee simple by the homestead selector after a personal residence of five years, and proof of improvements of the value of 10s. per acre being effected on the land.

In homestead areas the area which can be selected under conditional purchase is limited to 1,280 acres, and under homestead selection to 160 acres. The homestead areas usually comprise land of the best class, and most suitable for settlement. All persons selecting in homestead areas must reside personally; the residence of bailiffs is not sufficient to entitle the selector to a deed of grant.

CONDITION OF PUBLIC ESTATE, 1879.

At the end of 1879 the area conditionally selected as conditional purchases, homesteads, pre-emptive selections, or volunteer selections, was 5,570,160 acres.

The area of the selected lands of which the purchase had not yet been completed was 3,720,000 acres.

The area of the colony, after deducting the land alienated by purchase or selection, is 420,786,291 acres.

The area of land alienated in fee simple to end of 1879 is 3,986,509 acres.

The amount realized for sale of land by auction in 1879 was £23,195 10s. 4d., being at the rate of £1 16s. 9d. per acre.

The average price realized of the lands selected under conditional purchase during the year 1879 was 11s. 3d. per acre, whilst the price realized for homesteads selected during that year was 2s. 11d. per acre.

The squatting runs in 1879 numbered 6,423.

The area embraced in runs is 175,939,012 acres; the rental is £159,079 12s. 4d., being about .79479 of a farthing per acre, or 10s. 7.16d. per mile, in the unsettled districts; and 3.046 farthings per acre, or £2 0s. 7½d. per mile, in the settled districts.

LAND SYSTEM OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

(Compiled by the author of the *Victorian Year-Book* from printed official documents forwarded by H. J. ANDREWS, Esq., Secretary for Crown Lands in South Australia, who has also revised the manuscript.)

Land system.

In South Australia the public estate is divided into country lands and town and suburban lands.

Price of country lands.

For country lands the minimum price is £1 per acre, this price being increased in the case of "reclaimed lands," or lands improved by means of Government expenditure on drains or other public works; and in the case of "improved lands," or lands on which improvements have been made by purchasers on credit, or Crown lessees.

PASTORAL OCCUPATION.

Pastoral leases.

Lands not already held can be leased for pastoral purposes, without right of purchase, the yearly rent paid being 2d. per head for each sheep and 1s. per head of cattle depastured. With the proviso that such yearly rent is in no case to be less than 2s. 6d. per square mile.

ALIENATION BY SELECTION.

No Crown lands are allowed to be selected until after they have been surveyed and declared open for sale. The deposit paid on lands bought on credit does not form part of the purchase money.

Mode of selection.

When land is declared open for selection, the sections are offered for sale by auction, in the order fixed by the Surveyor-General, at an upset price of £1 per acre, the competition being, in the first instance, confined to persons who declare their intention of residing upon the land they buy. The highest bidder is entitled to the section bid for and also to select adjoining lands, the whole area not to amount to more than 640 acres of reclaimed lands, or 1,000 acres of country or improved lands. He is then declared the purchaser, and has at once to pay 10 per cent. of the purchase money, with the value of Crown improvements, if any, added; but the value of improvements by former lessees of the Crown is to be paid in full at once. Successive lots are offered in this manner, until all the bidders under personal residence are satisfied, when the unselected lots are offered to persons who do not intend to reside upon the land, who, however, are required to make a declaration to the effect that they intend to cultivate, and that they purchase only for their own use and benefit. Lands which have been offered and remain unselected are open for sale at £1 per acre, with the cost of improvements added. In the case of simultaneous applications, the person declaring his intention to reside on the land has the first choice; and if all the applicants either do or do not intend to reside, the right of choice is decided by lot.

Conditions attached to credit purchases.

Within twenty-one days of the purchase, the purchaser has to sign an agreement to the effect that after six months he will reside on the land, or, if he has not declared to do so, that he will keep there a substitute, and that he will continue to do this during nine months of every year until the purchase money is paid; that he will make substantial improvements before the end of the second year to the extent of 5s. per acre; before the end of the third year, to the extent of 7s. 6d. per acre; and before the end of the fourth year, to the extent of 10s. per acre; such improvements to consist of all or any of the following:—Erecting buildings,

sinking wells, constructing tanks, and fencing, draining, and clearing the land; that he will bring into cultivation, during the first year, at least one-tenth of the land; and during each subsequent year until the purchase money is paid that he will have under cultivation at least one-fifth of the land; but if osiers, olives, mulberries, vines, apples, pears, oranges, figs, almonds, potatoes, onions, beetroot, mangel-wurzel, or hops are grown, one acre under any of these counts for six acres under ordinary cultivation.

The amount paid by the purchaser on credit is regarded as the payment of interest upon the purchase money in advance for three years. Within fourteen days of the end of the third year he pays a second amount, equal to 10 per cent. of the purchase money, such payment being considered as payment in advance of interest of the purchase money, for the next three years; and within fourteen days of the end of the sixth year he pays one-fourth of the purchase money, and a further sum, equal to 10 per cent. on the balance, which is considered interest in advance thereon for the next three years; and within fourteen days of the end of the ninth year he pays the balance of the purchase money, and if he has complied with the conditions, he is entitled to a Crown grant. Selectors under personal residence conditions can, however, complete their purchases after carrying out all the conditions of agreement for five years only.

Payments on credit purchases.

Persons who, having bid for land, refuse or neglect to make the necessary payments, or sign the requisite declarations, render themselves liable to a penalty of £25.

Penalty for not taking land bid for.

Lands sold on credit are not allowed to be transferred, unless with the approval of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and the permission is only given in cases where the purchaser dies or the transferor is unable to occupy the land from illness, physical incapacity, or necessary absence from the colony, or, being a woman, marries. The transferee is in all cases bound by the same conditions as the original purchaser.

Transfer of lands sold on credit.

Country lands offered at auction for cash and not sold, and which remain afterwards unsold for five years, may be offered on lease for ten years, in blocks of not more than 1,280 acres, at an annual rent of not less than 6d. per acre, with a right of purchase at the expiration of the lease, at £1 per acre. No conditions beyond paying the rent when due are attached to these leases.

Leases for ten years.

Country lands, in certain districts named in the Land Act, or afterwards to be proclaimed, which have remained unsold for one month after being offered at auction, may be offered for lease for twenty-one years, in blocks of two square miles, at an annual rent of not less than 10s. per square mile, with a right of purchase at any time during the last eleven years of the term, at £1 per acre.

Leases for twenty-one years.

The right to leases of country lands, under these provisions, is to be offered for sale by auction. If there are no bidders, the right may be had by any person applying.

Leases to be offered at auction.

The rent of such leases is to be paid yearly in advance, and the lessee must each year clear not less than a fortieth of the land, until one-half of the same is fit for agricultural purposes, as far as the nature of the land permits.

Conditions of leases.

No person is allowed to hold or have any interest in more than 3,200 acres in all leased under these provisions.

Extent allowed to be leased.

ALIENATION BY AUCTION.

Town and suburban lands are sold by auction for cash, and not upon credit. Twenty per cent. of the purchase money is paid upon the fall of the hammer, and the balance in one month. Any country lands which have been open for selection for two years can be offered at auction for cash.

Town and suburban lands.

MINING OCCUPATION.

Lands are let for mining for minerals and metals other than gold, in blocks not greater than 640 acres, for periods not exceeding ninety-nine years, at the annual rent of 1s. per acre, and a further sum of 6d. in the pound sterling on the net profits of the mine. Leases to discoverers of coal, guano, petroleum, or other valuable deposits may be granted by the Governor, on such terms as he may see fit.

Mining leases.

LAND SYSTEM OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

(Compiled by the author of the *Victorian Year-Book*, from official documents forwarded by MALCOLM FRASER, Esq., Commissioner of Crown Lands in Western Australia, who has also revised the manuscript.)

Land system. Western Australia is divided into four districts, for the purpose of land occupation, viz. :—the Central, Northern, Central-Eastern, and South-Eastern Districts.

ALIENATION BY CONDITIONAL PURCHASE FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

Central district. In the Central district, which embraces the most settled portion of the colony, ordinary rural lands are sold in sections of not less than 40 acres, at 10s. per acre. Other rural lands are called "Lands for special occupation," and may be taken up within defined areas, in sections of from 100 to 500 acres, upon conditions of deferred payment and improvements, the ultimate price to be 10s. per acre. The annual rent is to be paid each year in advance, at the rate of 1s. per acre or fractional part thereof. The selector is granted a license which lasts for three years, and afterwards a lease for seven years, and he is not allowed to sublet, assign, or transfer his land during the currency of the license or lease, except by permission of the Government, and on payment of a fee of 10s., and must during the term of his license or lease fence in all his land and have cleared and cropped one-fourth of the whole. At the end of three years, if he has complied with these conditions, and if he has either by himself, his tenant, or agent resided on the allotment for not less than two and a half years, he is entitled to demand and obtain a Crown grant upon payment of 7s. for each acre, or, if he has failed to comply with the conditions, he may obtain a lease of his allotment for seven years, at a yearly rental of 1s. per acre, and at the expiration of the term, or at any time prior to that period, upon paying the difference between what rent he has already paid and the whole sum of 10s. per acre, he may, if he has made the necessary improvements, be entitled to a grant in fee of the land.

ALIENATION BY UNCONDITIONAL PURCHASE.

Northern, Central-Eastern, and South-Eastern districts. In the Northern, Central-Eastern, and South-Eastern districts, rural lands are open for sale in blocks of not less than 400 acres in extent, without conditions of residence and improvement; but no purchase within the limits of a pastoral lease is allowed, unless the lessee has been first challenged and has refused to buy.

Special industries. In any district, for the encouragement of planting vineyards, orchards, and gardens, the Governor has power to sell land in blocks of not less than 10 acres, at 10s. per acre.

ALIENATION BY AUCTION.

Sales by auction. Town and suburban lands are offered by auction at an upset price fixed by the Government. Ten per cent. of the purchase money is paid on the fall of the hammer and the balance within thirty days. Lands put up and not sold may be taken afterwards at the upset price.

Crown grants. Crown grants of any description of land are issued at the uniform price of 30s. each grant.

LAND SYSTEM OF TASMANIA.

(Compiled by the author of the *Victorian Year-Book*, from printed official documents forwarded by H. J. HULL, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Crown Lands in Tasmania, who has also revised the manuscript.)

Land system. In Tasmania the waste lands of the Crown are divided into three classes, viz., town, agricultural, and pastoral.

Agricultural lands. Agricultural lands must either be situated within certain areas proclaimed as agricultural divisions, or must be such as the Commissioner of Crown Lands deems to be suitable for cultivation; or which, after having been surveyed, are described in any official notice as "Agricultural Lands."

ALIENATION BY SELECTION.

Agricultural lands may be selected in lots not exceeding 320 acres in extent, at the price of £1 per acre; the amount, with 33½ per cent. added for credit, being paid by instalments extending over fourteen years upon the following scale:—

	£	s.	d.	Price and mode of payment.
100 acres at 20s. per acre ...	100	0	0	
Add one-third for credit ...	33	6	8	
	<hr/>			
	£133	6	8	
	<hr/>			
	£	s.	d.	
Cash at time of purchase ...	3	6	8	
„ first year ...	5	0	0	
„ second year ...	5	0	0	
„ third year ...	10	0	0	
„ fourth year ...	10	0	0	
„ fifth year ...	10	0	0	
„ sixth year ...	10	0	0	
„ seventh year ...	10	0	0	
„ eighth year ...	10	0	0	
„ ninth year ...	10	0	0	
„ tenth year ...	10	0	0	
„ eleventh year ...	10	0	0	
„ twelfth year ...	10	0	0	
„ thirteenth year ...	10	0	0	
„ fourteenth year ...	10	0	0	
	<hr/>			
	£133	6	8	
	<hr/>			

And so in proportion for any greater or smaller area than 100 acres.

The land may be selected before survey, but must be surveyed afterwards at the cost of the selector. Selection before survey.

The selector must, under the penalty of forfeiture of his allotment, either in person or by his tenant or servant, within one year of the date of his selection reside thereon, and continue to do so until the full amount of his purchase money is paid. Residence necessary.

Until the time the purchase is completed, only one lot is allowed to be held by an individual, except one or more such lots should besides descend to him in inheritance or be acquired by marriage. One lot only to be selected.

As soon as 500 acres have been taken up under these provisions in not less than ten adjoining, or closely contiguous, lots, an amount equal to one-half the purchase money, exclusive of the addition for credit, is raised by the Government on debentures chargeable on the Land Fund, and the amount so raised is expended on roads in the vicinity of the selected lands, and one-half the purchase money of such lands is set apart for the redemption of the debentures. Construction of roads.

Minors and married women not being legally able to enter into contract for the purchase of land are not eligible to make selections. There is, however, no objection raised to selections being made by members of the same family provided they are eligible. Family selections.

The balance of the purchase money of any lands selected, or taken up on credit, may be paid off at any time, a rebate of 5 per cent. being allowed upon the amount. Balance may be paid off.

No portion of land of which the price is less than £15 sterling is allowed to be purchased on credit. Price of credit lands must exceed £15.

No purchaser of land on credit is allowed to transfer his interest in such land unless the balance of the purchase money is paid, or he obtain special permission from the Commissioner to transfer his interest. Transfer of interest.

ALIENATION BY AUCTION.

Town lands are sold only by auction, the upset price being fixed by the Crown Lands Commissioner, according to their position and supposed value. Town lands.

Agricultural lands may also be sold by auction in lots of not less than 320 acres each. The upset price is fixed according to the nature and quality of the soil, but must be in no case less than £1 per acre. Agricultural lands.

- Pastoral lands.** Pastoral lands embrace all lands not included in the foregoing classes. They are disposed of by auction, the lowest upset price being a sum equal to twelve years' rental, provided such price is not less than 5s. per acre.
- Cost of survey and Crown grant.** In the case of lands of all classes sold by auction the cost of survey and of the grant deed is added to the upset price.
- Lands passed at auction.** With the exception of town lands situated within five miles of the city of Hobart Town or town of Launceston, all Crown lands which have been offered at auction, and not sold, may be taken up at the upset price. Such lands may be paid for in cash or on credit. If the former, one-fifth of the price must be paid at the time of sale, and the residue within one month. If on credit, a sum equal to one-third of the purchase money is added for the allowance of credit, and the purchaser pays one-eighth of the whole amount at the time of sale, and the residue in thirteen equal annual instalments.

PASTORAL OCCUPATION.

- Rent of runs.** Crown lands not required for sale are let for pastoral purposes on licenses for periods not exceeding fourteen years, old runs being subject to a fixed rent, according to the carrying capabilities of the land, of not less than 4d. nor more than 9d. per sheep, and not less than 2s. nor more than 4s. per head of cattle. The annual rental of new and forfeited runs is submitted at auction, the highest bidder being entitled to the run.

LAND SYSTEM OF NEW ZEALAND.

(Compiled by the author of the *Victorian Year-Book*, from printed official documents forwarded by H. J. H. ELLIOTT, Esq., Under Secretary for Lands in New Zealand.)

- Land system.** In New Zealand the manner of acquiring Crown lands is either by auction or application. If by auction, the land must have been previously surveyed and marked off on the ground into definite areas, designated sections. The upset price is either so much per acre or so much per section. If by application, or free selection, as it is frequently termed, the land need not have been previously surveyed, but after survey there is an adjustment, either by supplementary payment or refund, according as the surveyed area is found to be in excess or defect of the area stated in the application.

ALIENATION BY AUCTION.

- Town and suburban lands.** Town and suburban lands are sold by auction. The former are usually surveyed in quarter-acre sections, the minimum upset price of which is £7 10s. per section; the latter in sections of 2 or 3 up to 10 or 15 acres, with a minimum upset price of £3 per acre.

ALIENATION BY APPLICATION OR SELECTION.

- Village lands.** Village lands, if surveyed into sections under 1 acre each, are offered on application at not less than £5 per section, except in inland districts not opened up by railways, where the price may be £2 10s. per section. In the event of two or more persons applying on the same day for the same section, such section is submitted at auction, the right of bidding being, however, confined to the persons who have applied. But if village lands are surveyed into sections of a greater area than one acre each, but not more than fifty acres, they are designated "small farm allotments," and in the case of more than one applicant for the same section its occupancy is determined by lot. The minimum price of such allotments is in districts opened up 20s., in districts not opened up 10s., per acre; or they may be had on lease, with or without a purchasing clause.

- Rural lands.** Rural lands comprise all other Crown lands, whether agricultural, pastoral, or forest. The price varies in different districts, and ranges from the mere cost of survey, under the homestead system in Auckland and Westland, up to 40s. per acre, as in the system of selection before survey in Canterbury.

- Mode of payment for land.** The mode of payment for suburban and rural lands is either immediate or deferred. Under the immediate system the purchaser has completed the transaction on full payment of the purchase money, and no further obligation rests on him, nor is there any restriction as to the extent of land he may acquire. In the deferred payment system the payments are spread over a number of years, during

which the purchaser must fulfil certain conditions, or, failing to do so, forfeit any payments he may have made. Under this system, if suburban land, an allotment must not exceed 20 acres ; if rural agricultural land, 320 acres ; if pastoral land, it must not be less than 500 nor more than 5,000 acres. The price per acre of suburban land is £4 10s., and of rural or pastoral land not less than 20s. Suburban and rural agricultural lands are open to application, and only go to auction if two or more persons apply for the same allotment, in which case the bidding is confined to the applicants ; pastoral land is put up to auction at an upset price of not less than 20s. per acre, and is open to all bidders. No person is allowed to take up an allotment of more than one class. The deferred payments are made in equal instalments every six months over which the period extends : in the case of suburban lands this is five years, in that of rural lands ten years, and in that of pastoral lands fifteen years.

Residence on the land by the purchaser is compulsory in all cases of its being taken up under the system of deferred payments, unless where the land is wholly or mostly covered with forest, in which case the Governor may declare residence optional. In suburban land, residence must begin within six months of the issue of license, and continue for four years ; in rural land, the period is six years ; in pastoral lands, it must begin within twelve months, and continue for six years. Residence compulsory.

The holder under the deferred payment system of suburban lands must bring into cultivation not less than a tenth of the allotment the first year, one-fifth the second year, and within four years have three-fourths cultivated, the whole fenced, and have made substantial improvements to the value of £10 per acre. In the case of rural lands, the holder must bring into cultivation not less than one-twentieth the first year, one-tenth the second year, and within six years must have cultivated one-fifth, and effected permanent improvements to the value of £1 per acre ; but he may at any time, after the first three years, discharge all his obligations by paying up the balance of the purchase money in one payment, provided he has effected the improvements, and is then entitled to receive a Crown grant. In the case of pastoral lands there are no improvements required of the purchaser, the only condition being residence for six years ; he may at the end of ten years discharge the balance of the price in one payment, and thereby acquire the right to his Crown grant. Improvements.

Land within proclaimed goldfields is let under agricultural leases, under conditions of improvement without residence. The yearly rent is 2s. 6d. per acre, and the conditions being fulfilled, and there being no objections, the land may be bought during the currency of the lease at the upset price. After the third year an "exchange lease" may be granted, which will enable the purchase to be completed by the payment of 2ls. per acre in fourteen equal half-yearly instalments, or the balance at any time in full ; or the freehold may be acquired by the payment of the rent for 17 years. Agricultural leases on goldfields.

The homestead system is in force in the Auckland and Westland districts of New Zealand. Under it the settler makes no payment for the land, the only cost to him being the expense of survey. The conditions are—five years' residence, the erection of a house, and the cultivation of one-third of the selection if open land, and one-fifth if forest land ; on the fulfilment of which the Crown grant is issued. In the Auckland district, each person of the age of eighteen years, or upwards, may select from 50 to 75 acres, according to the quality of the land ; and a person under eighteen years of age, from 20 to 30 acres. Provided that no family or household may take up more than 200 acres of first-class, or 300 acres of second-class land. In Westland the conditions are the same, except that 50, 20, and 200 acres are the limits, irrespective of the quality of the land. Homestead system.

Original holders of pastoral licenses are entitled to the pre-emption of 320 acres in one block for a homestead. Pre-emptive rights.

CONDITION OF PUBLIC ESTATE, FEBRUARY 1880.

The total area of New Zealand exceeds 64,000,000 acres. Of this, up to February 1880, 14,000,000 had been sold or disposed of in education and other public reserves ; 16,000,000 belonged to the aborigines, or to Europeans who had purchased from them ; and 34,000,000 acres still remained for disposal by the Government. Of the latter, 15,000,000 were open grass or fern country, 10,000,000 forest, and 9,000,000 of barren mountain tops, lakes, and worthless country. Land remaining unsold.

APPENDIX B.

TARIFFS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

(The articles are arranged according to the system of classification referred to in paragraph 457. The position of any article may be ascertained by means of the Index following paragraph 459 ante.)

TARIFF OF VICTORIA.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
1	Cards—Playing per doz. packs	0	3	0
	Stationery, Manufactured, including Account Books, Printed Cheques, Bill Heads, and other Printed or Ruled Paper, Blotting Pads, Sketch Blocks, Manifold Writers, Albums, and all kinds of Jewel, Dressing, and Writing Cases (excepting Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Pencilcases, and Slates) ad valorem			20 per cent.
2	Musical Instruments (including second-hand), being Pianofortes, Organs, and all parts thereof, and Harmoniums, including Pianoforte Actions made up (except Action-work in separate pieces, including rails and keys)			25 per cent.
4	Pipes—Smoking, Wooden per gross	0	12	0
	” ” Clay, Meerschaum ad valorem			25 per cent.
5	Fireworks			20 per cent.
6	Clocks			”
	Watches			”
8	Dynamite per lb.	0	0	4
	Fuze { per coil of 24 feet or less, and in proportion for any greater quantity }	0	0	1½
	Gun-cotton, or other material used for exploding purposes not otherwise specified per lb.	0	0	5
	Lithofracteur... ..	0	0	4
	Powder—Blasting	0	0	1
	” Sporting (except fine Powder imported in packages containing in bulk not less than 25 lbs. weight each)	0	0	3
	Ammunition—Shot	0	0	1
9†	Agricultural Implements* ad valorem			20 per cent.
	Boilers (Land and Marine)			25 per cent.
	Machinery not otherwise enumerated (except Machinery for Carding, Spinning, Weaving, and Finishing the manufacture of fibrous material, and Cards for such machinery, Sewing and Printing Machines and Presses, Machinery used in the manufacture of Paper and for Felting, including Wire-cloth and Felts, and Machines for Telegraphic purposes, and Engines of which Gas is the direct motive power)			”

* See also Exemption List.

† See also Order 32.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
10	Axles :—	
	Common Dray, with Linchpins <i>ad valorem</i>	25 per cent.
	Common Nut and others not enumerated, up to 1½ inch diameter inclusive per arm.	0 3 0
	Above 1½ inch ditto ditto "	0 4 6
	Mail patent, up to 1½ inch diameter inclusive "	0 4 6
	Above 1½ inch "	0 7 0
	Other Patent Axles, with brass caps "	0 10 0
	Carriages (including second-hand) and Carts* :—	
	All Carts and Waggons without springs, and Spring Carts and Spring Drays with two wheels <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent.
	Tilburys, Dog Carts, Gigs, Boston Chaises, and other two-wheeled vehicles on springs or thorough braces each	10 0 0
	Express Waggons and Waggons for carrying Goods, and single or double-seated Waggons, and four-wheeled Buggies without tops, mounted on springs or thorough braces "	15 0 0
	Hansom Safety Cabs, single and double-seated Waggons, Waggonettes, and four-wheeled Buggies, with tops "	20 0 0
	Omnibuses and Coaches for carrying mails or passengers "	40 0 0
	Barouches, Broughams, Mail Phaetons, Drags, and other Carriages not otherwise enumerated "	50 0 0
<small>(NOTE.—Any separate parts of Carriages not specially enumerated as dutiable or free are chargeable with such Duty as the Commissioner may determine under Section 7 of Duties of Customs Act 1879.)</small>		
	Saddle-trees—Riding per doz.	1 0 0
	" Harness "	0 10 0
	Saddles and Harness and Whips of any description <i>ad valorem</i>	25 per cent.
12	Bricks, Fire per 1,000	1 0 0
	Doors—Wooden each	0 5 0
	Window Sashes per pair	0 2 0
13	Furniture, including second-hand Furniture* <i>ad valorem</i>	25 per cent.
	Springs—Sofa, Chair, and other Furniture "	10 per cent.
14	Acid—Acetic per pint or lb.	0 0 3
	" Muriatic per cwt.	0 5 0
	" Nitric "	0 5 0
	" Sulphuric "	0 5 0
	Alkali—Soda, Crystals per ton	2 0 0
	Drugs :—	
	Acid—Carbolic per gallon	0 0 6
	" " pure per lb.	0 0 6
	" Oxalic "	0 0 2
	" Picric "	0 0 3
	Aloes per cwt.	0 12 0
	Ammonia, Carbonate of per lb.	0 0 2
	" Liquid "	0 0 2
	Cannabis Indica "	0 0 1
	Chlorodyne "	0 1 4
	Cocculus Indicus per cwt.	0 1 6
	Faba Amara "	0 1 6
	Gelatine per lb.	0 0 6
	Glycerine—Pure "	0 0 3
	" Crude "	0 0 1
	Grains of Paradise or Guinea Grains per cwt.	0 2 0

* See also Exemption List.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
14	Drugs— <i>continued</i> :—			
	Morphia per oz.	0	1	6
	Nitrate of Silver "	0	0	6
	Nux Vomica per cwt.	0	1	6
	Potassium, Bromide of per lb.	0	0	3
	" Iodide of "	0	0	10
	Quassia per ton.	2	0	0
	Strychnine per oz.	0	1	0
	Ink—Printing, Colored per lb.	0	0	6
	Matches and Vestas :—			
	Wooden Matches—			
	For every gross of boxes containing in each box 100			
	Matches or under	0	0	6
	For every gross of boxes containing in each box over			
	100 and not exceeding 200 Matches	0	1	0
	And so on per gross of boxes for each additional 100			
	Matches or part thereof additional	0	0	6
	Wax Vestas—			
	For every gross of metal boxes, not otherwise specified,			
	containing in each box 100 Vestas or under	0	1	3
	For every gross of metal boxes, not otherwise specified,			
	containing in each box over 100 and not exceeding			
	200 Vestas	0	2	6
	And so on per gross of metal boxes for each additional			
	100 Vestas or part thereof additional	0	1	3
	For every gross of paper, small round tin, or other			
	boxes containing in each box 100 Vestas or under	0	1	0
	For every gross of paper, small round tin, or other			
	boxes containing in each box over 100 and not			
	exceeding 200 Vestas	0	2	0
	And so on per gross of boxes for each additional 100			
	Vestas or part thereof additional	0	1	0
	Medicines, Patent or called Patent, not containing Spirits,			
	being medicinal preparations or compositions recom-			
	mended to the public as proprietary medicines, or pre-			
	pared according to some private formula or secret art, as			
	remedies or specifics for any disease or diseases or affec-			
	tions whatever affecting the human or animal body, or			
	being subject to a stamp duty in the country from whence			
	they are exported <i>ad valorem</i>			25 per cent.
	Opium, including all goods, wares, and merchandise mixed			
	or saturated with Opium, or with any preparation or			
	solution thereof, or steeped therein respectively per lb.	1	0	0
	Paints ground in oil per ton	2	0	0
	" mixed ready for use "	4	0	0
	Powders—Washing, Baking, and Seidlitz <i>ad valorem</i>			20 per cent.
	Spirits, Methylated per liquid gallon	0	1	0
15	Carpeting and Druggeting <i>ad valorem</i>			20 per cent.
	Dress Piece Goods, containing Wool "			7½ per cent.
	Woollen Blankets or Blanketing, Rugs and Rugging "			20 per cent.
	" Piece Goods, being Vestings, Trouserings, Coatings,			
	and Shirtings, containing Wool; Broadcloths,			
	Witneys, Naps, and Flannels... .. "			15 per cent.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
16	<p>Silks :— All manufactures containing Silk (except Pongees, Hatter's Silk Plush, Umbrella Silk, Silk for Flour Dressing, Silk Fags, Oil Silk, Fringes Tassels and Gimp for Furniture, Reps Damasks and other material for covering Furniture)</p>	<i>ad valorem</i> 20 per cent.
	<p>Silks in the piece known as Pongees</p>	" 10 per cent.
19	<p>Articles of Apparel, whether wholly or partly made up (except Hosiery):—Aprons, Breeches, Coats, Capes, Cloaks, Costumes, Collars, Cuffs, Sleeves and Sets, Crinolines, Camisoles, Dresses, Furs made up, Frocks, Fronts, Infants' Hoods and Hats, Infants' Swathes and Bibs, Jackets, Knickerbocker Suits or portions of suits, Leggings, Mantles, Muslin and Net Scarfs, Night Dresses, Pants, Pelisses, Petticoats, Pinafores, Ruffles, Robes, Shirts of all kinds, Skirts, Stays, Shawls, Trousers, Tunics, Vests, Wristbands, Men's, Women's, and Children's Underclothing, Ties, Scarfs, Neckerchiefs, and all Articles used for the like purpose</p>	" 25 per cent.
	<p>Articles of Artificial Human Hair manufactured, viz.:— Head Dresses, Hair Plaits, Hair Plait Stems, Side Pads, Chignons</p>	" "
	<p>Bonnets (except Straw, Chip, Willow, Tape, and Braid, untrimmed)</p>	" "
	<p>Boots and Shoes—Present English sizes to be the standard (except Children's, Nos. 0-3), viz.:—</p>	
	<p>Men's No. 6 and upwards</p>	per doz. pairs 1 13 0
	<p>Youths', Nos. 2-5</p>	" 1 1 0
	<p>Boys', Nos. 7-1</p>	" 0 17 6
	<p>Women's, No. 3 and upwards... ..</p>	" 0 19 6
	<p>Girls', Nos. 11-2</p>	" 0 16 0
	<p>" Nos. 7-10</p>	" 0 11 6
	<p>Children's—Nos. 4-6 and Slippers</p>	" 0 6 0
	<p>Women's "Lasting" and "Stuff" Boots</p>	" 0 13 0
	<p>Goloshes of all kinds</p>	" 0 4 0
	<p>Slippers—Men's, Women's, and Children's, from No. 7 and upwards</p>	" 0 9 0
	<p>Caps</p>	<i>ad valorem</i> 25 per cent.
	<p>Felt Hoods, Pullover Hoods, and any article of Felt prepared for the manufacture of Hats</p>	per dozen 0 5 0
	<p>Frilling and Ruffling</p>	<i>ad valorem</i> 25 per cent.
	<p>Gloves</p>	" 20 per cent.
	<p>Hats (except those warehoused without payment of duty on the first entry thereof before 4th September 1879, which hats shall be still liable to the duties then chargeable) as under, that is to say :—</p>	
	<p>Hats (except Straw, Chip, Willow, Tape, and Braid, untrimmed), not otherwise enumerated (on and after 4th September 1879)</p>	" 25 per cent.
	<p>Boys', Youths', and Men's Hats, with a Calico or other foundation or frame, and covered with Felt, Plush, Silk, Merino, Velvet, or other material (unless otherwise specified) (on and after 4th September 1879)</p>	per dozen 1 10 0
	<p>Hats known as Dress Hats (on and after 4th September 1879)</p>	" 2 8 0

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
19	Hats— <i>continued</i> :—			
	Boys' and Youths' Felt Hats, in sizes up to and including 6 $\frac{7}{8}$ (on and after 4th September 1879) per dozen	0	8	0
	Men's Felt Hats and Women's untrimmed Felt Hats of any size, and Pith Hats (on and after 4th September 1879) "	0	15	0
	Caps <i>ad valorem</i>	25 per cent.		
	Hosiery (except of Cotton, Linen and Elastic Silk Stockings for surgical purposes, or otherwise specified) "	20 per cent.		
	Plaitings of all kinds "	25 per cent.		
	Ruchings "	"		
	Umbrellas, Parasols, and Sunshades :—			
	Parasols and Sunshades (plain) up to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length of ribs, including Covers made up wholly or in part of Cotton, Woollen, or other material not otherwise specified each	0	0	6
	Umbrellas over 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, Fancy Parasols or Sunshades under 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length of ribs, including Covers made up wholly or in part of Cotton, Woollen, or other material not otherwise specified "	0	1	0
	Umbrellas over 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length of ribs of Silk or Silk Mixtures, and Parasols and Sunshades of all sizes of similar materials, including Covers made up wholly or in part "	0	2	6
20	Bags and Sacks—Corn and Flour per dozen	0	1	0
	" Woolpacks "	0	7	0
	" All other (except Gunnies and Sugar Mats) "	0	0	6
	Cordage, viz.:—			
	Coir Rope per cwt.	0	5	0
	Hempen and other Cordage (except of Galvanized and other Iron and Steel Cordage), including all Housing and Seizing Lines and Spun yarn "	0	11	3
	White Lines and other descriptions of Cordage not otherwise specified (except Coir Yarn) "	1	8	0
	Jute Piece Goods :—			
	Not exceeding 3 feet in width per yard	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Exceeding 3 feet in width "	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Mats <i>ad valorem</i>	25 per cent.		
	Matting of all kinds "	20 per cent.		
	Oilcloths and other Floor Cloths "	"		
	Tents and Tarpaulins "	"		
	Twine (except Sewing or Seaming of Hemp, Cotton, or Flax) per lb.	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
21	Bacon and Hams "	0	0	2
	Butter "	0	0	2
	Cheese "	0	0	2
	Fish (<i>see Meats</i>).			
	Hams and Bacon "	0	0	2
	Honey per pint or lb.	0	0	2
	Meats and Fish—Preserved, not Salted, Dried, or Preserved in brine per lb.	0	0	2
	" Potted "	0	0	2
	Provisions—including Vegetables—Salted, dried, or preserved in brine (except fish not otherwise enumerated) ... per cwt.	0	5	0
22	Almonds per lb.	0	0	2

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
22	Arrowroot per lb.	0	0	2
	Biscuits "	0	0	2
	Confectionery, Comfits, Succades, Sweetmeats "	0	0	2
	Flour—Corn or Maize "	0	0	2
	Fruit—Green per bushel	0	0	9
	Fruits and Vegetables—Dried or Preserved per pint or lb.	0	0	2
	„ Boiled "	0	0	2
	Grain and Pulse of every kind not otherwise enumerated ... per 100 lbs.	0	1	0
	„ of every kind not otherwise enumerated, when prepared, ground, or in any way manufactured "	0	2	0
	„ Barley "	0	2	0
	„ „ Pearl and Scotch "	0	5	0
	„ Maize... .. "	0	0	6
	„ Malt per bushel	0	3	0
	„ Rice per 100 lbs.	0	6	0
	Jams per lb.	0	0	2
	Jellies per lb. or pint	0	0	2
	Macaroni per lb.	0	0	2
	Maizena "	0	0	2
	Molasses (except unrefined Molasses) "	0	0	3
	Nuts (except Cocoanuts)* "	0	0	2
	Oatmeal per 100 lbs.	0	3	0
	Onions per ton	1	0	0
Paddy per 100 lbs.	0	2	0	
Potatoes per ton	0	10	0	
Sugar per lb.	0	0	3	
„ Candy "	0	0	2	
Vegetables—Dried or Preserved per pint or lb.	0	0	2	
„ Salted, Dried, or Preserved in brine per cwt.	0	5	0	
Vermicelli per lb.	0	0	2	
23 Aërated or Mineral Waters <i>ad valorem</i> 10 per cent.				
Ale, Porter, Spruce and other Beer, Cider and Perry { for 6 reputed quart or for 12 reputed pint bottles } 0 0 9				
„ „ „ in wood or „ in bottles containing an Imperial quart or pint respectively per gallon	0	0	9	
Coffee per lb.	0	0	3	
Chicory "	0	0	3	
Cider and Perry (<i>see</i> Ale).				
Cocoa and Chocolate "	0	0	3	
Hops "	0	0	6	
Mustard "	0	0	2	
Pickles { quarts per dozen	0	2	9	
„ „ { pints "	0	1	9	
„ „ { ½-pints and smaller sizes "	0	1	0	
Perfumery <i>ad valorem</i> 10 per cent.				
Salt (except Rock Salt) per ton	1	0	0	
Spices, Ground per lb.	0	0	2	
Spirits or Strong Waters of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof per gallon	0	10	0	

* See also Exemption List.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
23	Spirits, Cordials, Liqueurs, or Strong Waters, sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer (including all Alcohol diluted or undiluted with water or other menstruum, and containing in solution any essence, essential oil, ether, or other flavoring or other substance, whether of natural or artificial origin) per gallon	0 10 0
	Spirits—Perfumed ”	1 0 0
	Tobacco (except Sheepwash, including Tobacco soaked on the landing thereof from the importing ship, or on delivery from the warehouse, in turpentine, oil, or other fluid, in the presence of some Officer of Customs, so as to render it unfit and useless for human consumption):—	
	Manufactured per lb.	0 2 0
	Unmanufactured ”	0 1 0
	Cigars ”	0 5 0
	Snuff ”	0 2 0
	Vinegar, not being Acetic Acid or Crude Vinegar, Aromatic or Raspberry per gallon	0 0 6
	Wine—Sparkling ”	0 8 0
	„ Other... .. ”	0 6 0
24	Candles per lb.	0 0 2
	Combs <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Glue per lb.	0 0 2
	Grease—Antifriction <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Hair, Curled per lb.	0 0 2
	Leather:—	
	Calf and Kid <i>ad valorem</i>	7½ per cent.
	Patent and Colored Fancy Leathers ”	10 per cent.
	All other Leathers (except Crust or Rough-tanned Hogskins, Calf and Goat and Shumach-tanned Sheep) ”	20 per cent.
	Cut into shapes, including Elastic-side Uppers and Wellington Legs, Clogs, and Pattens ”	”
	Leatherware or Articles made up of Leather, or any manufacture of which Leather is the most valuable part, including Whips of any description, and Trunks and Portmanteaus ”	25 per cent.
	Stearine per lb.	0 0 2
	Soap—Perfumed and Toilet ”	0 0 4
	„ Other ”	0 0 2
25	Blue ”	0 0 2
	Corks—Cut ”	0 0 4
	Paper—Note, Letter, Writing, Fancy, and Blotting, with cut edges ”	0 0 2
	„ Uncut—Blotting, Surface, Drawing, and other Papers (except Printing and Writing, in original wrappers and uncut edges, as it leaves the mill, Paperhangings, Cardboard, and Millboard) per cwt.	0 4 0
	„ Bags ”	0 10 0
	Paper and Cardboard Boxes (not containing Goods ordinarily imported therein) <i>ad valorem</i>	25 per cent.
	Seeds—Canary ”	10 per cent.
	Starch per lb.	0 0 2

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty
		£ s. d.
25	Timber—Dressed or planed per 100 super. ft.	0 1 6
	” Hardwood, undressed (except undressed logs of any length of the size of 9 inches square or larger)	0 1 0
	” Laths per 1000	0 1 0
	” Shingles	0 0 9
	” Palings per 100	0 0 9
	” Rough Spokes and Felloes (except Hickory) and Sawn Pickets	0 0 6
	Varnish, including Lithographic per gallon	0 2 0
	Wickerware ad valorem	25 per cent.
	Woodenware, including Bellows, Picture Frames, and Wooden Hames, Turnery (except Billiard Balls in the rough), Staves shaped or dressed, and Casks, and finished Timber not otherwise enumerated (except Artists' Materials, Engravers' Boxwood, Shafts and Poles in the rough, Ash Oars, Gilt Mouldings, and Beadings used in the manufacture of Picture Frames of Wood or other materials, but not Ornamental Composition Mouldings in the white not gilt)	”
26	Oil and Paste—Furniture	20 per cent.
	Oils—Mineral, refined, of which the point of ignition is above 80° Fahr., Colza and Olive, in bulk per gallon	0 0 6
	” including Castor or Cod Liver when refined or for Medicinal purposes, in bottles of a quart or less than a quart	quarts ... per dozen 0 2 0 pints ... ” 0 1 0 ½-pints and smaller sizes ... ” 0 0 6
28	Coal and Charcoal, Ground* ad valorem	20 per cent.
29	Brownware and Tiles	”
	Chinaware and Porcelain (except Photographic and Telegraphic Materials) per cubic foot	0 2 6
	Earthenware (except Photographic and Telegraphic Materials)	0 1 4
	Glass or Stone Bottles containing a reputed quart or any less quantity of Spirits (not perfumed), Wine, Ale, Porter, or other Beer, and Bottles containing Aërated or Mineral Waters per dozen	0 0 6
	Bottles containing Pickles	0 0 3
	Glassware (except Locket, Brooch, and Watch Glasses, and Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments, and Photographic and Telegraphic Materials):—	
	Glass Bottles for Aërated Waters and Medicines per cubic foot	0 0 6
	Chimneys, Shades, and Globes, and all other Glassware not being cut, engraved, etched, or ground	0 1 0
	Glass Shades and Globes, and other Glassware, cut, engraved, etched, or ground	0 2 6
	Marble and Stone—Wrought (except Slate Slabs not wholly manufactured, Lithographic Stones, and Stones for milling and grinding purposes) ad valorem	20 per cent.
31	Gold Leaf	10 per cent.
	” Plate of per oz. troy	0 8 0
	Jewellery (except Cameos and Precious Stones unset), viz.:—	
	Rings of Gold, finished or unfinished, but without Cameos or Precious Stones set therein per dwt. troy	0 4 0

* See also Exemption List.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
31	Jewellery—continued:— All other Jewellery of Gold, unfinished, mounted, or in parts, but without Cameos or Precious Stones set therein, not otherwise specified per dwt. troy Chains of Gold, unfinished (except Machine-made Chains for Fringes) ” All other Jewellery, whether manufactured wholly or in part, not otherwise enumerated <i>ad valorem</i> Silver Leaf ” „ Plate of per oz. troy	0 3 0 0 1 0 20 per cent. 10 per cent. 0 2 0
32	Copperware, not otherwise enumerated <i>ad valorem</i> Lead—Sheet and Piping per cwt. Metals, Manufactures of (excepting Steel Cranks and Tires in the rough, and Patent Roller Bushes for Block Making), as under, viz.:— Air Gratings, Ash Pans, Axle Blocks, Axle Boxes, Barrow Wheels, Bedsteads, Bells, Bench Screws, Bill Files, Blacksmiths' Tongs, Blank Nuts, Boathooks; Boilers and Furnaces, Copper; Bolts and Nuts, Iron; Bolt Ends, Iron; Bolt Rings; Bottle Jacks, Lifting; Braces, Wrought-iron; Branch Pipes, Copper and Brass; Brass Cocks, Valves, and Whistles; Brass Mountings and Fittings, Brazed Copper Pipes, Brazed Wrought-iron Pipes, Cake Rollers, Camp Ovens and Three-leg Pots; Cast-iron of all sorts, moulded; Cast-iron Cylinders, Cast-steel Drills; Cisterns, Wrought-iron; Coal Scoops and Scuttles; Condensers for Gasworks, Salt Water, and Steam Engines; Contractors' Forgings; Cork Drawers, Wire and Steel; Crowbars; Crucibles, Black Lead; Dampers and Frames, Distilling Apparatus, Door Knockers, Door Porters, Door Scrapers, Drain Grates and Frames, Drain Gratings, Dumb Bells, Eccentrics for Buggies, Engine Castings, Engineers' Forgings, Fenders, Fire Dogs, Fire Guards; Fittings for Pumps, Engines, and Machinery; Flower Stands, Forge Backs, Furnace Doors and Frames; Furnace Pans, Galvanized; Galvanized and Black Spouting and Guttering, Galvanized Buckets and Tubs, Garden Reels, Garden Rollers, Garden Seats, Gasaliers and Chandeliers, all kinds of finished work for Gas Fittings, Gas Stoves, Gas Tongs; Girders, Iron; Grates, Grid-irons, Grindstone Spindles; Gunmetal Steam Engine Fittings, Moulded; Gutters and Piping; Hammers, Napping, Quartz, and Spalling; Hasps and Staples; Hat and Coat Hooks, Cast-iron; Hat Stands, Hay Rakes; Hinges, T; Holdfasts, Hook and Eye Hinges, Horse-power Gear, Horse Rakes, Horse Shoes, Hydraulic Mains, Iron Brackets, Iron Kettle Ears; Ironwork for Waggon, Carriages, Carts, and Buggies; Japanned and Lacquered Ware; Kettles and Preserving Pans, Copper and Brass; Kitchen Ranges, Ladles, Lamp Posts, Leadenware; Letters and Figures, Wrought-iron or Steel; Levers, Forged; Links, Connecting or Split; Lifts, Warehouse; Manger Rings, Mangles, Marine	25 per cent. 0 2 6

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
32	Metals, Manufactures of— <i>continued</i> :— Engine Cranks and Pillars, Maul Rings, Meat Hooks, Monkeys for Pile Driving, Ornamental Gratings, Oven Doors and Frames, Painted and Brass Cases for Engines; Pepper, Malt, Bean, and Oat Mills; Picks and Mattocks; Pipes, Wrought-iron (except welded); Pliers, Portable Forges, Pulley Blocks, Pumps, Quarry Mauls and Picks, Quoits, Railway Chairs, Range Cocks, Rings and Starts; Rivets, Iron; Rods, Connecting; Sack Trucks; Safes and Boxes, Iron; Sash Weights; Shafting, Bright Wrought-iron; Sluice Valves, Iron; Soldering Irons, Springs and Scrolls (Cart, Carriage, and Buggy); Stands, Iron; Stationary or Portable Engines or parts of them, Stench Traps; Tinnedware and Ironware, Stamped; Tinware, Troughs, Truck Wheels; Tue Irons, Cast and Water; Union Joints; Washers, Black and Galvanized; Wedges; Wheelbarrows, Wrought-iron; Wheels, Wrought-iron; Winches, Wire Netting, Wirework; Zincware, including Perforated Zinc <i>ad valorem</i>	25 per cent.
	Metal Ware, Plated and Mixed (except Door Handles, Locks, Shaft Tips, Stump and Finger Joints, and Slot Irons used in Carriage Building, Harness Mountings, and Plated Hames) "	20 per cent.
	Nails—Iron (except for Trunks and Grindery) per cwt.	0 3 0
	" Horseshoe "	0 12 0
	Pipes—Cast-iron—Flanged, Spigot, and Faucet, Knees, and Elbows per ton	2 0 0
33	Live Stock :— Cows, Oxen, Heifers, Bulls, Steers, Calves over six months old (except Working Bullocks in teams) each	0 5 0
	Horses, Mares, Geldings, Colts, and Fillies not in saddle or harness "	0 5 0
	Sheep, whether Rams, Ewes, Wethers, or Lambs "	0 0 6
	Pigs "	0 2 0
35	Blackening <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent.
	Brushware (except Artists' Brushes) "	25 per cent.
	Oilmen's Stores (except Essential Oils and Essences not containing Alcohol) packed in bottles, jars, canisters, or vessels not exceeding one reputed quart in size "	20 per cent.
	" not otherwise enumerated (except Isinglass, uncut) "	10 per cent.
	Types—Brass, Typeholders, Ornamental Rolls and Line Fillets, for Bookbinders "	"

Exemptions.

The undermentioned articles shall be exempt from Duties of Customs on importation into Victoria by land or sea, namely :—All minor articles of mixed or undescribed materials used in the making up of apparel, or of boots and shoes, or of hats, or of saddlery, or of umbrellas, or of parasols, or of sunshades; and all surgical instruments or appliances, provided that such minor articles or surgical instruments or appliances are enumerated in any order of the Commissioner, and published in the *Government Gazette*; all packages second-hand in which ships' stores have been imported; all packages in which goods are ordinarily imported not otherwise enumerated; ships' fittings;

passengers' baggage, being cabin furniture and personal luggage; and second-hand furniture accompanying any passenger which has been in such passenger's own use up to fifty pounds in value, and which is not imported for sale; ground animal charcoal; all carriages and other vehicles used in the conveyance of passengers or goods across the frontier which have been registered with the officers of Customs nearest the place where such carriage or other vehicle may ply or pass, and in such manner as the Commissioner may by any order from time to time approve; works of art; fresh olives and candle nuts; and, from the thirtieth day of July One thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine until the thirtieth day of June One thousand eight hundred and eighty inclusive, agricultural instruments known as reapers and binders.

EXPORT DUTIES.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
	Timber known as Redgum (on and after 1st September 1880) per 100 sup. ft.	0	10	0
	Scrap Iron (on and after 15th November 1877) per ton	3	0	0

TARIFF OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMPORT DUTIES.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
8	Powder—Blasting per lb.	0	0	1
	„ Sporting „	0	0	3
	Shot per cwt.	0	5	0
12	Cement per barrel	0	2	0
	Doors each	0	1	0
	Sashes „	0	1	0
	Shutters „	0	1	0
14	Alkali—Soda Crystals... .. per ton	1	0	0
	Opium (including all goods, wares, and merchandise mixed or saturated with Opium or with any preparation or solution thereof or steeped therein) per lb.	0	10	0
	Paints per ton	2	0	0
	Sarsaparilla—If containing not more than 25 per centum of proof spirits per liquid gallon	0	4	0
	Spirits—Methylated per gallon	0	2	0
	Turpentine „	0	1	0
20	Bags and Sacks per dozen	0	1	0
	„ Gunny „	0	0	6
	„ Woolpacks each	0	0	3
	Cordage and Rope per ton	2	0	0
21	Bacon and Hams per lb.	0	0	2
	Cheese „	0	0	2
	Fish—Dried, Preserved, or Salted „	0	0	1
	Hams and Bacon „	0	0	2

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.			
		£	s.	d.	
22	Biscuits per lb.	0	0	1	
	Comfits "	0	0	1½	
	Confectionery "	0	0	1½	
	Dates "	0	0	1	
	Flour—Corn "	0	0	1	
	Fruits—Bottled, quarts per dozen	0	2	0	
	" " pints and smaller quantities "	0	1	0	
	" Dried per lb.	0	0	2	
	Grain—Malt per bushel	0	0	6	
	" Rice per ton	3	0	0	
	Jams and Jellies per lb.	0	0	1	
	Maizena "	0	0	1	
	Molasses and Treacle per cwt.	0	3	4	
	Nuts of all kinds (except Cocoanuts) per lb.	0	0	1	
	Preserves "	0	0	1	
	Sago "	0	0	1	
	Succades "	0	0	1½	
	Sugar—Raw per cwt.	0	5	0	
	" Refined "	0	6	8	
	23	Beer, Ale, Porter, Spruce or other Beer—in wood or jar per gallon	0	0	6
		" " " " " in bottle "	0	0	9
		Chicory per lb.	0	0	3
Cocoa and Chocolate "		0	0	3	
Coffee "		0	0	3	
Ginger "		0	0	1	
Hops "		0	0	3	
Mustard "		0	0	1	
Pepper "		0	0	2	
Pickles (<i>see Oilmen's Stores, Order 35</i>).					
Salt per ton		1	0	0	
Saltpetre "		1	0	0	
Spices per lb.		0	0	2	
Spirits—On all kinds of Spirits imported into the colony the strength of which <i>can</i> be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer the proof gallon		0	12	0*	
" On all Spirits and Spirituous Compounds imported into the colony the strength of which <i>cannot</i> be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer the liquid gallon		0	12	0*	
Tea per lb.		0	0	3	
Tobacco—Manufactured "		0	2	0	
" Unmanufactured "		0	1	0	
" Sheepwash "		0	0	3	
" Cigars "		0	5	0	
" Snuff "		0	2	0	
Vinegar per gallon		0	0	6	
Wines—Sparkling "	0	10	0†		
" Other kinds "	0	5	0‡		
24	Candles per lb.	0	0	1	
	Blue "	0	0	1	
25	Paper—Writing and Fancy "	0	1	0	
	" Brown and Wrapping per cwt.	0	3	4	
Starch per lb.	0	0	1		
Timber—Dressed per 100 ft. sup.	0	2	0		
" Rough and Undressed "	0	1	0		
Varnish per gallon	0	2	0		

* Prior to 11th December 1879, 10s.

† Prior to 11th December 1879, 6s.

‡ Prior to 11th December 1879, 4s.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
26	Oils, except Animal, Black, Cocoanut, and Sperm ... per gallon	0	0	6
32	Iron—Galvanized, in bars, bundles, or sheets, or Corrugated per ton	2	0	0
	” Wire ” Manufactures ... per cwt.	0	3	0
	” Wire ... per ton	1	0	0
	Nails ... ”	2	0	0
35	Oilmen's Stores—Sauces and Pickles, quarts ... per dozen	0	1	0
	” ” ” ” pints and smaller quantities ... ”	0	0	6

Exemptions.

All Goods imported for the supply of Her Majesty's service exempted from all duties and imposts of every description whatsoever.

All Wine imported into the Colony of New South Wales, or taken out of bond, for the use of Military or Naval Officers serving on full pay in the said colony or the adjoining seas is exempted from duty.

EXCISE.

Spirits made or distilled within the colony from Sugar which has paid Customs duty ... the gallon	£	s.	d.
	0	9	5
Spirits made or distilled within the colony wholly or in any proportion exceeding ten per cent. of the whole from materials which are not subject to any duty of Customs ... ”		0	10
			0

EXPORT DUTIES.

Prior to 1st October 1879, there was an export duty on gold of 1s. 6d. per oz. troy. This was abolished, however, on the date named.

TARIFF OF QUEENSLAND.

IMPORT DUTIES.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
8	Gunpowder ... per reputed lb.	0	0	1
	Shot ... per cwt.	0	2	0
11	Boats ... per foot over all	0	2	6
12	Cement ... per barrel	0	2	0
	Doors ... each	0	2	6
	Sashes ... per pair	0	2	6
14	Acids ... per cwt.	0	4	0
	Alkali—Soda, Soda Crystals ... ”	0	1	0
	Lead—White and Red... ”	0	2	0
	Opium ... per lb.	1	0	0
	Paints (wet and dry) ... per cwt.	0	2	0
	Sarsaparilla (containing more than 25 per cent. of alcohol of a specific gravity of .825 at the temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit's thermometer) ... per gallon	0	10	0
	Sarsaparilla (not containing more than 25 per cent. of alcohol) ”	0	4	0

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
14	Spirits—Methylated	0	5	0
	Turpentine	0	0	6
20	Cordage and Rope	0	4	0
	Twine	0	0	1
21	Bacon and Hams	0	0	2
	Butter	0	0	2
	Cheese	0	0	2
	Fish—Pickled and Salted, in casks	0	5	0
	„ Dried	0	5	0
	„ Preserved	0	2	0
	Hams and Bacon	0	0	2
	Honey	0	0	2
	Meat and Fish—Preserved (not salted)	0	2	0
22	Arrowroot	0	0	1
	Biscuits	0	0	2
	Confectionery and Succades	0	0	2
	Flour—Corn	0	0	1
	Fruits (bottled, or in tins or jars)	0	1	0
	„ Dried	0	0	2
	Grain and Pulse—Barley, Maize, Malt, Oats, and Wheat	0	0	6
	„ „ „ Rice	0	0	1
	Jams and Jellies	0	1	0
	Macaroni	0	0	1
	Maizemeal	0	0	1
	Maizena and Cornflour	0	0	1
	Molasses	0	3	4
	Nuts (all sorts, except Cocoanuts)	0	0	2
	Oatmeal	2	0	0
	Onions	0	10	0
	Potatoes	0	10	0
	Sago	0	0	1
	Sugar—Raw	0	5	0
	„ Refined	0	6	8
	Tapioca	0	0	1
	Vermicelli	0	0	1
23	Ale, Beer, and Porter, in wood	0	0	9
	„ „ „ six reputed quart or twelve reputed pint bottles	0	1	0
	Chicory	0	0	4
	Cider and Perry, in wood	0	0	9
	„ „ „ six reputed quart or twelve reputed pint bottles	0	1	0
	Cocoa—Raw	0	0	2
	„ and Chocolate	0	0	4
	Coffee—Raw	0	0	4
	„ Roasted	0	0	6
	Ginger	0	0	2
	Hops	0	0	2
	Mustard	0	0	2
	Pepper	0	0	2
	Pickles and Sauces	0	1	0
	Saltpetre	0	4	0
	Spices	0	0	2
	Spirits—Brandy, of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof	0	12	0

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
23	Spirits or Strong Waters, excepting Brandy, of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof per gallon	0	10	0
	Spirits, Cordials, or Strong Waters, sweetened or mixed with any article so that the strength thereof cannot be exactly ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer	0	10	0
	Tobacco per lb.	0	2	6
	„ Cigars	0	5	0
	„ Snuff	0	2	6
	Vinegar, in wood per gallon	0	0	9
	„ twelve reputed pints or six reputed quart bottles ...	0	1	0
	Wine, containing more than 25 per cent. of alcohol of a specific gravity of .825 at the temperature of 60 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, for every gallon in proportion to strength per gallon	0	10	0
	Wine, not containing more than 25 per cent. of alcohol of a specific gravity of .825 at the temperature of 60 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer	0	6	0
24	Candles per reputed lb.	0	0	2
	Glue	0	0	2
	Leather	0	0	2
	Soap (not including Toilet Soap) per cwt.	0	5	0
25	Blue per reputed lb.	0	0	1
	Bran and Pollard per bushel	0	0	2
	Hay and Chaff per ton	0	10	0
	Starch per reputed lb.	0	0	1
26	Castor and other Oils (in bulk) per gallon	0	0	6
	„ Oil (in bottle) per dozen reputed pints or lbs.	0	1	0
	Salad Oil	0	1	0
28	Coals per ton	0	1	6
32	Iron Castings, for building purposes per cwt.	0	2	0
	„ Galvanized or Corrugated	0	2	0
	„ Tanks each	0	8	0
	„ Wire per cwt.	0	2	0
	Nails and Screws	0	2	0

AD VALOREM DUTIES.

Upon all Goods imported into the colony other than those mentioned in the foregoing schedule or in the following

List of Exemptions *ad valorem* 5 per cent.

Exemptions.

Order.	Articles.
1	Books (Printed) and Newspapers.
9	Machinery for Manufacturing, Sawing, and Sewing, Agricultural, Mining, and Pastoral purposes.
	Steam Engines and Boilers.
11	Anchors and Chain Cables over $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in diameter.
14	Manure.
22	Flour—Wheaten.

Order.	Articles.
	Fruit—Green.
	Garden Produce.
23	Salt.
25	Flax, New Zealand.
27	Mining Machinery.
31	Gold and Silver, unmanufactured.
	Specie—Gold, Silver, and Copper.
32	Copper—Sheet.
	Iron Ore, plain Sheet (not including Galvanized), Pig, Bar, Rod, Scrap, and Hoop, Boiler Plates.
	Lead—Sheet and Pig.
	Muntz Metal.
	Quicksilver.
	Steel—Unwrought.
	Tin—Plates and Block.
	Zinc.
33	Live Animals.
34	Bulbs, Trees, Shrubs, and Garden Seeds.
35	Naval and Military Stores, Stores imported for the service of the Colonial Governments, or for the use of Her Majesty's Land or Sea Forces, and Wines and Spirits for the use of His Excellency the Governor, or for Naval and Military Officers employed on actual naval or military service and on full pay.
36	Antique Curiosities and Specimens of Natural History.
	Passengers' Cabin Furniture and Baggage, and Passengers' Personal Effects (not including vehicles, musical instruments, glassware, chinaware, silver and gold plate, and plated goods, and furniture other than cabin furniture) which are imported with and by passengers <i>bonâ fide</i> for their own personal use and not imported for the purpose of sale.

EXCISE.

Spirits distilled within the colony from Sugar-cane, a duty of two-thirds of the duties which are payable upon Spirits of a like description imported into the colony.

TARIFF OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

IMPORT DUTIES.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
1	Cards—Playing per dozen packs	0	3	0
	Stationery—Manufactured (including Account Books, Printed Cheques and Forms, Bill-heads, or other Printed or Ruled Paper) <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.		
2	Musical Instruments "			"
4	Mouldings—Gilt "			"
	Pipes—Tobacco "			"
	Turnery and Carved Wood "			"

Order.	Articles:	Rate of Duty.	
		£	s. d.
5	Toys... ..	<i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
6	Clocks	"	"
	Watches	"	"
8	Ammunition	"	"
	Arms	"	"
	Powder—Sporting (except in casks)	per lb.	0 0 3
	Shot	per cwt.	0 2 6
9	Agricultural Implements, as follow:—Chaffcutters, Corn-crushers, Grain Sowers, Horse Powers, Mowing Machines, Reaping Machines, Scarifiers, Horse Rakes, Ploughs (single, double, and triple), Harrows, Moulding Boards, and Ploughshares	<i>ad valorem</i>	5 per cent.
	Boilers for Steam Engines and Steam purposes	"	"
	Cutlery	"	10 per cent.
	Engines not exceeding 60 horse-power	"	5 per cent.
	Pumps (Iron and Brass) exceeding 3-inch bore	"	"
10	Carriages, Carts, and Waggon, and Vehicles of every description	"	10 per cent.
	Saddlery and Harness (made up)	"	"
	Wheels	"	"
	Whips	"	"
12	Architraves, Skirtings, Mouldings	per 100 feet lin.	0 1 6
	Bricks (except Fire and Bath)	<i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Cement	per barrel	0 2 0
	Cornices	<i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Doors and Frames	each	0 2 6
	Mouldings	per 100 ft. lin.	0 1 6
	Plaster of Paris	per barrel	0 2 0
	Sashes	per pair	0 2 6
	Skirtings	per 100 ft. lin.	0 1 6
13	Furniture	<i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Lamps	"	"
14	Alkali—Soda (except Caustic and Silicate)	per ton	1 0 0
	Chemicals (except Bluestone and Sulphuric Acid)	<i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Druggists' Ware	"	"
	Drugs (except Gum Arabic)	"	"
	Essences (not being spirituous compounds)	"	"
	Medicines—Patent	"	"
	Naphtha	per gallon	0 0 6
	Opium	per lb.	0 10 0
	Paints	per cwt.	0 2 0
	Sarsaparilla, if not containing more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit	per liquid gallon	0 4 0
	Spirits—Methylated	"	0 0 3
	Turpentine	"	0 0 6
	Varnish	"	0 0 6
15	Blankets	<i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Carpeting	"	"
	Cloths in the piece, all kinds	"	5 per cent.
	Rugs...	"	10 per cent.
	„ Hearth	"	"
	Tweeds in the piece, all kinds	"	5 per cent.
17	Quilts	"	10 per cent.
	Towels	"	"
18	Brushes	"	"
	Combs	"	"

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
18	Drapery (except Cotton and Linen Piece Goods and Woollen Piece Goods not otherwise enumerated) <i>ad valorem</i>	10	per cent.	
	Haberdashery... ..		"	
19	Apparel and Slops (except Moleskin Clothing)		"	
	Bags—Carpet		"	
	Bonnets		"	
	Boots, Shoes, and Goloshes		"	
	Furs		"	
	Gloves		"	
	Hats and Caps		"	
	Hosiery		"	
	Leggings		"	
	Millinery		"	
	Umbrellas and Parasols		"	
	Walking Sticks		"	
20	Bags and Sacks (being new)—Bran, Gunny, Ore ... per dozen	0	0	3
	" " " Corn and Flour (three bushels and over)	0	0	6
	" " " Woolpacks	0	0	3
	" " " Unenumerated	0	0	3
	Cordage, Rope, and Spun yarn (except Raw Yarn used for manufactures) per cwt.	0	3	0
	Floor Cloths <i>ad valorem</i>	10	per cent.	
	Mats and Matting		"	
	Oilcloth		"	
	Tents and Tarpaulins		"	
21	Bacon and Hams per lb.	0	0	2
	Cheese	0	0	2
	Fish—Dried, Preserved, and Salted (except in brine or other pickle)	0	0	1
	" in pickle or brine... .. <i>ad valorem</i>	10	per cent.	
	Hams and Bacon per lb.	0	0	2
	Meat, in pickle or brine <i>ad valorem</i>	10	per cent.	
	" Dried, Preserved, or Salted per lb.	0	0	1
22	Arrowroot	0	0	1
	Biscuits	0	0	1
	Confectionery	0	0	2
	Flour—Corn	0	0	1
	Fruits (bottled) per dozen reputed quarts	0	2	0
	" " per dozen reputed pints	0	1	0
	" " (smaller sizes) per dozen	0	0	9
	" Dried per lb.	0	0	2
	" Candied	0	0	2
	Grain and Pulse—Pearl Barley	0	0	1
	" Peas, Split	0	0	1
	" Malt per bushel	0	0	6
	" Rice... .. per cwt.	0	3	0
	Jams, Jellies, and Preserves per lb.	0	0	2
	Macaroni	0	0	2
	Maizena	0	0	1
	Molasses and Treacle per cwt.	0	3	0
	Nuts (except Cocoanuts) per pint	0	0	2
	Pickles and Sauces per dozen reputed quarts	0	2	0
	" " per dozen reputed pints	0	1	0
	" " (smaller size) per dozen	0	0	9
	Potatoes per cwt.	0	0	6

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
22	Sago... .. per lb.	0	0	1
	Sugar per cwt.	0	3	0
23	Tapioca per lb.	0	0	1
	Vegetables—Preserved "	0	1	0
	Vermicelli "	0	0	2
	Ale, Porter, Spruce or other Beer per gallon	0	0	9
	Chicory per lb.	0	0	4
	Chocolate "	0	0	3
	Cider and Perry per gallon	0	0	9
	Cocoa per lb.	0	0	3
	Coffee (raw) "	0	0	3
	" (roast or ground) "	0	0	4
	Cordials (not being spirituous), Syrups per pint	0	0	2
	Hops... .. per lb.	0	0	3
	Lime Juice per gallon	0	0	9
	Mustard per lb.	0	0	2
	Pepper "	0	0	2
	Perfumery <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.		
	Salt (except Rock Salt) per ton	1	0	0
	Saltpetre "	1	0	0
	Spices per lb.	0	0	2
Spirits—Brandy, Rum, Gin, Whisky, Geneva, or Strong Waters of any kind or strength, including Spirituous Compounds, Bitters, Cordials, or Strong Waters sweetened or mixed with any article, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer; and so on in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof per gallon	0	10	0	
" of Wine, containing more than 35 per cent. of proof spirit, in proportion to strength "	0	10	0	
Tea per lb.	0	0	3	
Tobacco, Manufactured "	0	2	0	
" Unmanufactured "	0	0	9	
" Destroyed for Sheepwash "	0	0	3	
" Cigars "	0	5	0	
" Snuff "	0	5	0	
Tobacconists' Ware <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.			
Vinegar per gallon	0	0	9	
Wine—Sparkling "	0	6	0	
" Other "	0	4	0	
24	Candles per lb.	0	0	1
	Glue "	0	0	1
Leather (except Patent and Enamelled, and Kid, Hogskins, Levant, Morocco, Roans, Satins, and Skivers) <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.			
Leather Bags "	"			
" Boot Uppers "	"			
" Portmanteaus "	"			
Soap per ton	1	0	0	
" Scented and Fancy <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.			
25	Basketware and Wickerware "	"		
	Blue per lb.	0	0	1
	Paper Bags per cwt.	0	3	4
	" Wrapping (Brown and Whity-brown) "	0	3	4
	Paperhangings <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.		
	Starch per lb.	0	0	1
Timber—Laths per 1,000	0	1	0	

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.			
		£	s.	d.	
25	Timber—Palings per 100	0	0	6	
	„ Shingles per 1,000	0	0	6	
	Wood—Battens, Deals, and Planks, Quartering, Spars per 40 cub. ft.	0	2	6	
	„ Boards, $\frac{3}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., rough or planed, tongued and grooved per 100 sup. ft.	0	1	6	
	Woodware (including Bellows, Picture Frames, and Washing Machines) <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.			
26	Kerosene Oil per gallon	0	0	3	
	Salad Oil per dozen reputed quarts	0	2	0	
	„ per dozen reputed pints	0	1	0	
	„ (smaller sizes) per dozen	0	0	9	
	Other Oils (except Cod and Whale) per gallon	0	0	6	
29	Earthenware, Brownware, and China <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.			
	Glass „	„			
	Glass Bottles (except ordinary Wine, Beer, Gingerbeer, and Sodawater Bottles and Syphons) „	„			
	Glassware „	„			
	Looking Glasses „	„			
	Mantelpieces „	„			
	Marble „	„			
	Slate (wrought) „	„			
	Stone „	„			
	Tiles „	„			
	31	Jewellery „	„		
		Plate „	„		
	32	Bedsteads—Iron „	„		
		Brass Castings „	5 per cent.		
		Fenders „	10 per cent.		
Fireirons „		„			
Forged Work used in the manufacture of steam engines „		5 per cent.			
Grates „		10 per cent.			
Iron Castings „		5 per cent.			
„ Corrugated per ton		1	10	0	
„ Fencing „		1	10	0	
„ Galvanized (including Galvanized Iron Wire) „		1	10	0	
„ „ Manufactures per cwt.		0	3	0	
„ Gates per ton		1	10	0	
„ Girders „		1	0	0	
„ Pipes „		1	10	0	
„ Posts „		1	10	0	
„ Wire „	1	0	0		
„ Wrought <i>ad valorem</i>	5 per cent.				
Japannedware „	10 per cent.				
Lead (Pipe and Sheet) per cwt.	0	2	6		
Nails and Screws „	0	2	0		
Ovens <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.				
Plated Goods „	„				
Safes „	„				
Stoves „	„				
Tinware „	„				
35	Brushware „	„			
	Fancy Goods „	„			

NOTE.—In all cases where duty is charged at per gallon, one dozen reputed quart bottles will be taken as two gallons, and one dozen reputed pint bottles as one gallon.

TARIFF OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.	
		£	s. d.
3	Pictures, Prints, and Statuary	<i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
8	Fuses	"	"
	Powder—Blasting	"	"
9	Agricultural Implements, viz. :—		
	Ploughs, Harrows, Hay Rakes, Clod Crushers, Rollers, Horse Hoes, Drills, and Scarifiers	"	"
	Anvils—Blacksmiths'	"	"
	Bellows "	"	"
	Engines—Fire	"	"
	Forges	"	"
	Forge Backs	"	"
	Machinery for :—		
	Agricultural purposes	"	"
	Boring	"	"
	Brick and Tile Making	"	"
	Planing	"	"
	Punching	"	"
	Sawing	"	"
	Turning	"	"
	Manufacture of Boots and Shoes	"	"
	Mills and Looms	"	"
	Printing	"	"
	Steam Vessels	"	"
	Machine Saws	"	"
	Preserving or Boiling-down Meat or Fish	"	"
	Sugar Manufacture	"	"
	Stone Breaking	"	"
	Pumps and Metal Piping, Hose, and other apparatus for raising or distributing water	"	"
	Steam Engines, and parts of	"	"
	Weigh Bridges for Carts	"	"
11	Anchors	"	"
	Boats	"	"
	Chain Cables, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter and over	"	"
12	Bricks—Fire	"	"
14	Alkali	"	"
	" Soda, Crystal	per ton	1 0 0
	Disinfectants... ..	<i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Manure	"	"
20	Bags and Sacks (including Woolpacks)	"	"
	Engine Packing	"	"
	Felt Sheathing	"	"
	Oakum	"	"
21	Bacon and Hams	per lb.	0 0 3
	Beef—Preserved	<i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	" Salt	"	"
	Butter	per lb.	0 0 2
	Cheese	"	0 0 3
	Hams and Bacon	"	0 0 3
	Mutton—Preserved	<i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Pork—Salt	"	"
	Tongues	per lb.	0 0 3
22	Confectionery	"	0 0 4
	Flour and Meal	<i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
22	Fruit—Dried, except Dates per lb.	0	0	3
	Grain and Pulse :—			
	Corn and other Grain (not including Rice) <i>ad valorem</i>	10	per cent.	
	Malt per bushel	0	2	0
	Rice per cwt.	0	1	0
	Molasses and Treacle "	0	4	0
	Onions per ton	0	10	0
	Potatoes "	0	10	0
	Sago per lb.	0	0	1
	Sugar per cwt.	0	4	0
23	Beer per gallon	0	1	0
	Chicory per lb.	0	0	2
	Cider and Perry per gallon	0	1	0
	Cocoa and Chocolate per lb.	0	0	2
	Coffee "	0	0	2
	Ginger "	0	0	3
	Hops "	0	0	4
	Pepper "	0	0	3
	Salt per ton	0	10	0
	" Rock <i>ad valorem</i>	10	per cent.	
	Spices per lb.	0	0	3
	Spirits, Cordials, or Strong Waters, not being perfumed or medicinal spirits, to be used as medicine or perfumery only, for each and every imperial gallon of such spirits, cordials, or strong waters, of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, or any quantity greater or less than a gallon per gallon	0	15	0
	Tea per lb.	0	0	4
	Tobacco (manufactured) "	0	3	0
	" (unmanufactured) "	0	1	0
	" for sheepwash "	0	0	3
	" Cigars "	0	5	0
	" Snuff "	0	5	0
	Vinegar per gallon	0	0	6
	Wine "	0	4	0
24	Hides <i>ad valorem</i>	10	per cent.	
25	Bran "			
	Casks "			
	Pitch and Tar "			
	Pollard "			
	Resin "			
	Staves for Casks "			
26	Oils (Mineral) per gallon	0	0	6
27	Machinery for Quartz Crushing and Mining purposes <i>ad valorem</i>	10	per cent.	
	Iron Wire-cloth for Quartz Crushing Machinery "			
29	Bottles—Glass "			
	" Stone "			
	Drainage Pipes "			
	Mill Stones "			
	Tiles "			
32	Copper—Ore "			
	" Smelted "			
	" Sheet "			
	" Rods "			
	" Bolts "			

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
32	Copper—Nails <i>ad valorem</i>	£ s. d. 10 per cent.
	Iron—Bar ”	”
	” Black Sheet ”	”
	” Boiler Plates ”	”
	” Bolts ”	”
	” Gates ”	”
	” Hoop ”	”
	” Hurdles ”	”
	” Pig ”	”
	” Posts for Fencing ”	”
	” Rod ”	”
	” Tanks ”	”
	” Wire and Netting for Fencing ”	”
	” ” Telegraphic ”	”
	” Work for Patent Slips and Docks ”	”
	” ” Railways and Tramways ”	”
	” ” Railway Bridges ”	”
	Metal Sheathing (yellow), and Nails for same ”	”
	Pipes—Gas ”	”
	Steel—Unworked ”	”
35	Brewery and Distillery Plant ”	”
	Closets, Earth and Patent Water ”	”
	Smelting Material ”	”
	Printing Presses, Type, and Material ”	”
	Rolling Stock for Railways ”	”
	Telegraphic Instruments and Insulators ”	”
36	Specimens of Natural History ”	”

DUTIES ON UNSPECIFIED ARTICLES.

On all Goods, Wares, Articles, Merchandise, or things imported into the colony and not otherwise charged with a specific duty, and not included in the following List of Exemptions *ad valorem* 12½ pr. cent.

Exemptions.

Order.	Articles.
1	Books, printed, not being Account, including Music, Maps, and Charts.
2	Musical Instruments, for places of public worship exclusively.
28	Coal and Coke.
	Fuel.
30	Ice.
31	Specie : Gold, Silver, and Copper.
33	Live Stock.
34	Plants, Seeds, and Bulbs.
36	Personal Baggage of Immigrants.
	Provisions and Stores, Military or Naval, required for H.M. Service.
	Uniforms and Appointments, Military, Naval, and Civil, imported by officers stationed in the colony for their own purposes.

TARIFF OF TASMANIA.

IMPORT DUTIES.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
1	Stationery, Envelopes, Fancy Paper, and Writing Paper of every description, not otherwise enumerated <i>ad valorem</i>	£ s. d. 10 per cent.
2	Harmoniums "	"
	Musical Instruments of every description "	"
	Organs and Cabinet Organs "	"
	Pianofortes "	"
3	Photographs "	"
	Pictures of every description "	"
	Statuary "	"
	Works of Art "	"
4	Mouldings made of Wood "	20 per cent.
5	Toys "	10 per cent.
6	Clocks of every description "	"
	Watches of every description "	12½ p. cent.
8	Guns and Fowling Pieces "	10 per cent.
	Gunpowder for blasting purposes per lb.	0 0 1
	" all other kinds "	0 0 6
	Pistols <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Shot per lb.	0 0 1
9	Agricultural and Horticultural Tools and Instruments :—	
	Agricultural Machinery }	<i>ad valorem</i> 5 per cent.
	Cart and Carriage Axles, Arms, and Boxes }	
	Chaff-cutters }	
	Forks }	
	Hoes }	
	Rakes }	
	Shovels }	
	Spades }	
	Anvils "	10 per cent.
	Bellows—Blacksmiths' "	"
	Boilers—Cast Iron "	"
	Packages containing less than 28 lbs. to pay duty as if weighing 28 lbs.	
	Cutlery of every description (except Sheep-shears) "	"
	Machines—Sewing, of every description "	"
	Machinery of every description not otherwise enumerated "	5 per cent.
	Shears—Sheep "	10 per cent.
	Tools—Boring and Edge, not otherwise enumerated "	"
10	Axles, &c. (see Order 9).	
	Carriages on <i>two</i> Wheels and Springs, intended to be drawn by cattle on ordinary roads each	5 0 0
	" on <i>four</i> Wheels and Springs, intended to be drawn by cattle on ordinary roads "	10 0 0
	Saddlery and Harness of every description <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Whips and Whipthongs "	"
12	Architraves made of Wood "	20 per cent.
	Bricks—Building "	5 per cent.
	Cements—Mineral per cwt.	0 0 9
	Doors made of Wood <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent.
	Sashes made of Wood "	"
	Skirtings "	"

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
13	Furniture, manufactured of Wood <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Lamps of all kinds "	"
14	Acid—Tartaric per lb.	0 0 4
	Alkali—Soda, Carbonate of "	0 0 1
	" " Crystals "	0 0 0½
	Alum "	0 0 0½
	Bluestone "	0 0 0½
	Copperas "	0 0 0½
	Drugs, Druggists' and Apothecaries' Wares and Chemicals of every description, not otherwise charged or otherwise exempted from duty <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Lamp Black per lb.	0 0 0½
	Lead—Red "	0 0 0½
	" White "	0 0 0½
	Matches—Lucifer per cubic foot	0 1 0
	" Wax Vestas "	0 3 0
	Medicinal Oils <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Paints of every description per lb.	0 0 0½
	Spirits—Mythylated and other unfit for human consumption, taken as proof per gall.	0 3 0
	And so in proportion for any quantity not less than one-sixth of a gallon.	
	Spirits of Tar "	0 0 6
	Sulphur per lb.	0 0 0½
	Turpentine per gall.	0 1 0
	Varnish and Polish of all kinds "	0 1 6
15	Blankets <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Carpets and Carpeting of every description "	"
	Cloth of every description not otherwise enumerated "	"
	Manufactures of Cotton, Linen, Wool, and Calico, not otherwise enumerated "	"
	Rugs—Hearth, of every description "	"
	" Woollen "	"
	Tweeds of every description "	"
16	Silks, Satins, and Velvets, of every description "	"
17	Forfar and Grey Calicoes "	"
	Manufactures of Cotton, Linen, Wool, and Calico, not otherwise enumerated "	"
	Rugs—Cotton "	"
	Wadding "	"
18	Drapery of every description not otherwise enumerated "	"
	Haberdashery of all kinds "	"
19	Apparel of all kinds "	"
	Boots, Shoes, and Goloshes "	"
	Feathers of every description "	"
	Furs of every description "	"
	Gloves—Kid, of every description, and all other Gloves manufactured from Skins "	"
	Hats and Caps of every description "	"
	Hosiery of every description "	"
	Millinery of all kinds "	"
20	Bagging, manufactured from Hemp, Jute, and Grey Calicoes "	"
	Bags and Sacks—Corn each	0 0 0½
	" Gunny, and all other Bags manufactured from Hemp, Jute, or Cotton "	0 0 0½
	" Woolpacks "	0 0 4

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
20	Cordage and Rope of every description, except Galvanized Iron Wire Rope per cwt.	0	1	6
	Matting of every description and manufacture <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.		
	Oilcloth, Oil-baize, Linoleum, and other similar manufactures	" "		
	Twine of every description per lb.	0	0	1
21	Bacon and Hams "	0	0	2
	Beef per 100 lbs.	0	1	6
	Butter per lb.	0	0	2
	Cheese "	0	0	2
	Fish, packed in Tin <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.		
	" Dried per lb.	0	0	1
	" Pickled, in barrels or kegs <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.		
	Hams and Bacon per lb.	0	0	2
22	Mutton per 100 lbs.	0	1	6
	Almonds per lb.	0	0	2
	Arrowroot "	0	0	2
	Biscuits of every description <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.		
	Confectionery and Ornaments for Confectionery "	" "		
	Flour—Wheaten per 100 lbs.	0	1	0
	" Corn <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.		
	Fruits—Dried per lb.	0	0	2
	Grain and Pulse :—			
	Barley per 100 lbs.	0	0	10
	" Patent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.		
	" Pearl and Scotch per lb.	0	0	0½
	Beans per 100 lbs.	0	0	10
	Maize "	0	0	10
	Malt per bushel	0	1	0
	Oats per 100 lbs.	0	0	10
	Peas "	0	0	10
	" Split per lb.	0	0	0½
	Pulse per 100 lbs.	0	0	10
	Rice per lb.	0	0	0½
	Wheat per 100 lbs.	0	0	10
	Grain not otherwise enumerated "	0 0 10		
	Groats—Patent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.		
	Liquorice per lb.	0	0	2
	Macaroni "	0	0	2
	Maizena <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.		
	Molasses per cwt.	0	3	6
	And so in proportion for any greater or less quantity than 1 cwt., not being less than 28 lbs.			
Oatmeal per lb.	0	0	0½	
Preserves <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.			
Sago per lb.	0	0	2	
Sugar Candy "	0	0	1	
" Crushed "	0	0	1	
" Loaf "	0	0	1	
" all other kinds per cwt.	0	6	0	
And so in proportion for any greater or less quantity than 1 cwt., not being less than 28 lbs.				
Tapioca per lb.	0	0	2	
Vermicelli "	0	0	2	
Walnuts and other Nuts "	0	0	2	

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.			
		£	s.	d.	
23	Ale, Beer, and Porter, of all sorts, in wood per gall.	0	0	9	
	" " " " in bottle "	0	1	3	
	Six reputed quarts, or 1 dozen reputed pints, to be taken as a gallon.				
	Chicory per lb.	0	0	4	
	Cider and Perry per gall.	0	0	6	
	Cocoa and Chocolate per lb.	0	0	3	
	Coffee—Green "	0	0	3	
	" Roasted or Ground "	0	0	4	
	Ginger "	0	0	4	
	Hops "	0	0	2	
	Mustard "	0	0	2	
	Pepper—Black "	0	0	2	
	" all other "	0	0	4	
	Perfumery and Perfumed Oils ad valorem	10	per cent.		
	Pickles, in bottle, reputed quarts per dozen	0	3	0	
	" " " pints "	0	2	0	
	Salt per cwt.	0	1	6	
	Saltpetre "	0	1	6	
	Sauces, in bottle, reputed pints per dozen	0	3	0	
	" " " half-pints "	0	2	0	
	And so in proportion for any greater or less quantity than a dozen reputed quarts, pints, or half-pints.				
	Spices of all kinds per lb.	0	0	4	
	Spirits—Perfumed per gall.	0	18	0	
" Brandy, Cordials, and all other Liquors or Strong Waters, Geneva, Rum, or Whiskey "	0	12	0		
And so in proportion for any greater or less quantity than a gallon, not being less than one thirty-second part of a gallon.					
All Spirits under proof to pay duty as if proof.					
Tea per lb.	0	0	6		
Tobacco "	0	3	0		
" destroyed for Sheepwash "	0	0	3		
" Cigars and Cigarettes "	0	5	0		
" " destroyed for Sheepwash "	0	0	3		
" Snuff "	0	5	0		
" " destroyed for Sheepwash "	0	0	3		
Vinegar per gall.	0	0	6		
Wines, in wood "	0	4	0		
" in bottle "	0	6	0		
Six reputed quarts, or one dozen reputed pints, to be taken as a gallon.					
24	Candles per lb.	0	0	2	
	Glue "	0	0	1	
	Handles—Fork ad valorem	10	per cent.		
	Hides and Skins, dressed in any manner "				
	Lard per lb.	0	0	2	
	Leather, and all Goods manufactured therefrom in whole or in part, not otherwise enumerated ad valorem	10	per cent.		
	Soap—Perfumed and Fancy per lb.	0	0	3	
	" Other "	0	0	1	
	Suet per 100 lbs.	0	3	0	
	Tallow "	0	3	0	
	25	Basketware and Wickerware, lined or unlined ad valorem	10	per cent.	
		Blue per lb.	0	0	2

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.			
		£	s.	d.	
25	Bran	per 100 lbs.	0	0	10
	Buckets and Tubs (? of wood)	each	0	0	3
	Handles—Axe	<i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.		
	„ Broom	„	„		
	„ Mop	„	„		
	„ Spade	„	„		
	Paper—Uncut, for manufacturing purposes, without printing thereon	„	5 per cent.		
	„ Printed, not being Books, but including Printed Bags	„	10 per cent.		
	„ Printing	„	„		
	„ Wrapping, of every description, without printing thereon	„	„		
	„ Writing	„	„		
	„ Bags, without printing thereon	„	5 per cent.		
	„ Hangings	„	10 per cent.		
	Meal—Linseed	per lb.	0	0	0½
	Seeds—Canary, Hemp, Linseed, and Rape	„	0	0	0½
	Starch	„	0	0	1
	26	Timber in Log	per 100 sup. ft.	0	1	0
„ Sawn, 3 inches and over		„	0	1	0
„ „ under 3 inches		„	0	2	6
„ Boards, planed, of every description, including tongued and grooved		„	0	5	0
26	Oils of all kinds (except Fish Oils, Medicinal Oils,* and Perfumed Oils)	per gall.	0	1	0
28	Coals	per ton	0	1	0
	Coke	„	0	1	0
29	Bricks—Bath	per cwt.	0	0	9
	Chalk	„	0	0	9
	Chinaware of every description	<i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.		
	Crockeryware of every description	„	„		
	Earthenware Chimney Pots	per cwt.	0	0	9
	„ of every description	<i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.		
	Glass—Plate, Crown, Sheet, and Glass of every description, except Glassware	„	„		
	„ and Sand Paper... ..	„	„		
	Glassware of every description	„	„		
	Grindstones	per cwt.	0	0	9
	Millstones	<i>ad valorem</i>	5 per cent.		
	Plaster of Paris	per cwt.	0	0	9
	Tiles—Flooring	„	0	0	9
	„ Kiln	„	0	0	9
	Whiting	„	0	0	9
31	Jewellery of Gold or Silver, whole or part	<i>ad valorem</i>	12½ p. cent.		
	„ and Fancy Goods and Trinkets of every description not otherwise enumerated	„	„		
	Plate—Gold and Silver, of every description	„	„		
32	Brass	„	10 per cent.		
	Copper	„	„		
	Buckets (? Metal)	each	0	0	3
	Iron—Castings—Rough	per cwt. gross	0	1	0
	„ Bolts and Nuts	per cwt.	0	2	6
	„ Packages containing less than 28 lbs. to pay duty as if weighing 28 lbs.				

* See Order 14.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
32	Iron—Fencing per cwt.	0	0	9
	„ Galvanized, whether Sheet, Piping, Ridge, Caps, or Spouting <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.		
	„ Pots „	„		
	„ Packages containing less than 28 lbs. to pay duty as if weighing 28 lbs.	„		
	Lead—Milled, Sheet, or Piping per cwt.	0	2	6
	Metals—Mixed <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.		
	Nails—Iron, except Screw Nails per cwt. gross.	0	2	6
	„ Packages containing less than 28 lbs. to pay duty as if weighing 28 lbs.	„		
	Ovens—Camp „	0	2	6
	„ Packages containing less than 28 lbs. to pay duty as if weighing 28 lbs.	„		
	Plated Ware <i>ad valorem</i>	12½ p. cent.		
	Screw Nails „	10 per cent.		
	Tubs (? Metal) each	0	0	3
	Zinc <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.		
„ Galvanized, whether Sheet, Piping, Ridge, Caps, or Spouting „	„			
33	Cattle per head	1	10	0
	Sheep or Lambs „	0	1	6
35	Blacking <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.		
	Brooms—Hair, and all other Brooms „	„		
	Grindery of all kinds „	„		
	Hardware of every description, Mixed Metals, Brass, Copper, or other Metals „	„		
	Holloware of Iron only „	„		
	Oilmen's Stores of all kinds, except Pickles, Sauces, and Oils „	„		
	„ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „	„		

DUTIES ON UNSPECIFIED ARTICLES.

All goods not enumerated in the foregoing Schedule, or in the following List of Exemptions *ad valorem* 10 per cent.
 Goods sent to other places, with the sanction of proper Officer of Customs, for repairs or renovation, on return to pay duty on cost of such repair or renovation „ „

Exemptions.

Order	Articles.	Order	Articles.
1	Books—Printed. Magazines, Reviews, and Pamphlets. Maps and Charts. Music—Printed. Newspapers.	1	Scale Boards and School Slates. Slate Pencils.
		2	Bells, Harmoniums, and Organs, specially imported for Churches or for Chapels.

Order	Articles.	Order	Articles.
6	Clocks, specially imported for Churches or Chapels.	20	Felt for Sheathing. Hair Cloth for Hopkilns.
9	Compasses—Ships'. Mould Boards. Moulds—Share.	22	Oakum and Junk. Sail Canvas. Fruit—Green.
10	Traction Engines and their Carriages. Carriage Shafts, Spokes, Naves, and Felloes.	23	Grapes. Lemons. Nuts, Cocoa. Oranges. Pine Apples. Vegetables of every description.
11	Anchors - Ships'. Boat Oars. Boats. Cables—Chain, of every description. Dead-eyes and Rings for shipping purposes. Dead-lights, for shipping purposes. Lamps—Ships' Signal. " " Binnacle. Shackles—Ships'. Ships' Blocks and Sheaves. Thimbles—Ships'. Whaling Implements and Gear of every description.	24	Lime Juice. Wines and Spirits for the use of Her Majesty's military officers, serving on full pay in this colony, under such regulations as the Governor in Council may from time to time cause to be published in the <i>Gazette</i> .
12	Bricks—Fire.	25	Bone Dust. Bones. Bristles—Unmanufactured. Flock—Woollen. Hair—Unmanufactured. Hides and Skins of every description, raw and unmanufactured. Whalebone, Whalefins, from the Whale Fisheries.
13	Lamps—Signal and Binnacle, for Ships. Globes.	26	Bark. Board—Mill and Paste. " Uncut Card. Boxes and Cases—Empty, on proof to the Collector of Customs that they have been used in the export of Tasmanian produce.
14	Acid—Carbolic. " Citric. " Muriatic. " Sulphuric. Alkali—Soda, Ash. " " Caustic. " " Silicate of. Arsenic—Crude. Chloralum. Dyewoods and Dyestuffs, for manufacturing purposes only. Guano. Ink. Kreosote—Crude. Lime, Carbonate of. " Chloride of. Logwood. Manures of every description Salts—Epsom. Soldering Fluid. Sumac. Terra Japonica. Valonia.	27	Casks, ditto, ditto. Corks. Flax—Unmanufactured. Hay. Hemp and Jute—Unmanufactured. Linseed Oilcake. Pitch. Rattans—Split or Unsplit. Resin. Tar. (Timber)—Firewood. Tow.
15	Woollen Waste.	28	Oil from the Whale Fisheries.
17	Cotton—Candle. " Flock. " Waste.	29	Bottles, not being Fancy Bottles or Decanters, and being over one-quarter pint Imperial measure. Clay—Fire, Lumps. " " Unmanufactured. " Pipe. Granite in rough block. Marble in rough blocks. Pipes—Earthenware, for the conveyance of water Slate in block.
20	Coir—Unmanufactured. Bags—Empty, on proof to the Collector of Customs that they have been used in the export of Tasmanian produce.		

Order	Articles.	Order	Articles.
29	Stone in rough block. Tablets—Memorial. Tiles—Draining. Windows—Memorial, imported for Churches and Chapels.	34	Bulbs, Plants, Shrubs, and Trees, of every description. Seeds for Agricultural or Horticultural Purposes.
30	Ice.	35	Bridges—Iron. Printing Presses and Materials.
31	Bullion. Gold Bars. „ Dust. Specie.	„	Type. Railway Plant, Rolling Stock, and all material which may be applied to the construction or maintenance of Railways or Tramways, and not including Stationery or similar articles.
32	Copper, or Yellow Metal—Bolts, Rod or Sheathing, of. Copper, Brass, or Bronze—Ingots, Sheets, or Plates. Iron—Rod, Bar, Hoop, Sheet, Plate, and Pig. „ Pipes, not being galvanized. „ Rivets. „ Wire Rope, galvanized. „ Tanks. Lead—Pig. Nails of Yellow Metal or Copper. Ores of all kinds of metals. Steel—Unmanufactured. Tin Plates—Unmanufactured. Zinc—Ingots, Sheets, or Plates.	36	Passengers' Baggage and Cabin Furniture, except Musical Instruments and Plate, arriving in the colony at any time within six months before or after the owner thereof; also Household Furniture and Effects arriving within six months before or after the owner thereof, the same having been in the owner's use for a period of not less than six months before the removal to Tasmania, such Furniture and Effects not being for sale. Specimens of Natural History, Mineralogy, or Botany.
33	Animals—Living—of every description, except Cattle and Sheep. Poultry.		

NOTE.—All goods imported for the use of Her Majesty's Government, and all goods the produce of Tasmania, are also exempt from duty.

All goods subject to duty by cubic measure to be measured outside the package; and all packages of and under half a cubic foot to pay duty as if half a cubic foot; and all packages over half a cubic foot, but not exceeding one cubic foot, to pay duty as if one cubic foot.

All goods, except Sugar and Molasses, subject to duty at per 100 lbs., or per hundred weight, or per ton, to pay duty on gross weight, and on fractional parts of a quarter of a hundred pounds as if 25 pounds, or of a quarter of a hundred weight as if 28 lbs., and so in proportion.

No allowance in weight or measure to be made for exempt articles used in packing goods subject to duty.

TARIFF OF NEW ZEALAND.

IMPORT DUTIES.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
1	Cards—Playing per pack	0	0	6
	Stationery and Account Books ad valorem	10 per cent.		
2	Musical Instruments			
3	Engravings, Prints, Drawings, Paintings, and Pictures			
4	Picture Frames			
	Pipes—Tobacco			
	Turnery			
5	Toys and Fancy Goods			
6	Clocks and Watches			
8	Arms, Fire Arms each	0	5	0
	Caps—Percussion per 1000	0	1	0
	Powder—Sporting per lb.	0	0	6
	Shot per cwt.	0	10	0
9	Cutlery ad valorem	10 per cent		
	Weighing Machines			
10	Carriages, Carts, Drays, and Waggon			
	Wheels for Carriages and Carts			
	Saddlery and Harness			
	Whips			
12	Cement per barrel	0	1	0
	Doors, of Wood each	0	1	0
	Sashes—Window per pair	0	1	0
13	Furniture and Cabinetware ad valorem	10 per cent.		
	Lamps, Lanterns, and Lamp Wick			
	„ Globes and Chimneys for			
14	Acid—Tartaric per lb.	0	0	1
	Alkali—Soda Crystals per cwt.	0	1	0
	„ „ Bicarbonate of	0	1	0
	Baking Powder ad valorem	10 per cent.		
	Cream of Tartar per lb.	0	0	1
	Drugs and Druggists' Sundries, and Apothecaries' Wares ad valorem	10 per cent.		
	Essences—Flavoring			
	Ink—Writing			
	Matches and Wax Vestas			
	Naphtha per gallon	0	0	6
	Opium per lb.	1	0	0
	Paints mixed ready for use per cwt.	0	2	0
	Sulphur	0	1	0
	Turpentine per gallon	0	0	6
15	Bags, Carpets ad valorem	10 per cent.		
	Blankets			
	Carpets			
	Drugget			
	Rugs—Woollen			
	Woollen Manufactures not otherwise enumerated, and all articles made of Wool mixed with any other materials			
16	Silk, and all Manufactures containing Silk			
17	Carpets of Hemp, Coir, or Jute			
	Cotton Manufactures not otherwise enumerated, and all articles made of Cotton mixed with any other material			
	Cotton Counterpanes			

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
17	Forfar Sheeting <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Hessians "	"
	Linen Manufactures not otherwise enumerated, and all articles made of Linen mixed with any other materials "	"
	Rugs—Cotton "	"
18	Drapery not otherwise enumerated "	"
	Haberdashery "	"
	Hair Brushes "	"
19	Apparel and Ready-made Clothing, and all Articles made up wholly or in part from Silk, Cotton, Linen, or Wool, or of other or of Mixed Materials "	"
	Bonnets "	"
	Boots and Shoes—	
	Men's, No. 6 and upwards per doz. pair	0 12 0
	Youths', Nos. 1 to 5 "	0 10 0
	Boys', Nos. 10 to 13 "	0 6 0
	Women's, No. 3 and upwards "	0 8 0
	Girls', Nos. 10 to 2 "	0 6 0
	Girls', Nos. 7 to 9 "	0 5 0
	Children's, Nos. 0 to 6, and Slippers "	0 2 0
	Women's Lasting and Stuff Boots, without military heels "	0 5 0
	Goloshes of all kinds "	0 2 6
	Slippers, without military heels, other than Children's "	0 3 0
	Collars and Cuffs, of Paper or other material <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Dressing Cases "	"
	Furs "	"
	Hats and Caps "	"
	Hosiery "	"
	Leggings "	"
	Millinery "	"
	Rugs, Opossum "	"
	Shirts, White, Regatta, Crimean, Navy Serge, Twilled and Fancy "	"
	Trousers, Moleskin and Cord "	"
	Umbrellas and Parasols "	"
	Walking Sticks "	"
20	Bags and Sacks—Woolpacks per doz.	0 2
	" and Bagging not otherwise enumerated <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Cloth—Scrim "	"
	Cord and Tape for Blinds "	"
	Cordage and Rope per cwt.	0 5 0
	Floor Cloths <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	Mats and Matting "	"
	Twine "	"
21	Fish, Dried, Pickled, or Salted per cwt.	0 2 0
	" Potted and Preserved (including Sardines) { per pound or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for packages of greater or less reputed weight	0 0 1
	" Oysters, Preserved <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	" Paste "	"
	Isinglass "	"
	Meats, Potted and Preserved "	"
22	Almonds, in Shell per lb.	0 0 1
	" Shelled "	0 0 3

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.				
		£	s.	d.		
22	Apples—Dried	per lb.	0	0	1	
	Biscuits—Plain and Unsweetened	per cwt.	0	3	0	
	" Fancy	per lb.	0	0	2	
	Confectionery, viz., Boiled Sugars, Comfits, Lozenges, Scotch Mixtures, and Sugar Candy		0	0	2	
	" not otherwise enumerated	<i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.			
	Fruits—Bottled	per doz.	0	1	0	
	" Dried	per lb.	0	0	1	
	" Preserved in Syrup	<i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.			
	" Candied Peel	per lb.	0	0	3	
	Grain and Pulse—Malt	per bush.	0	1	6	
	" Pearl Barley	per cwt.	0	1	0	
	" Rice	per lb.	0	0	0½	
	" " Ground	<i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.			
	" of every kind not otherwise enumerated	per 100 lb.	0	0	9	
	" of every kind not otherwise enumerated when ground or in any way prepared or manufactured		0	1	0	
	Jams, Jellies, Marmalade, and Preserves	per pound or reputed package of that weight and so in proportion for packages of greater or less reputed weight		0	0	1
	Liquorice	<i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.			
	Molasses and Treacle	per lb.	0	0	0½	
	Nuts of all kinds (except Cocoanuts)	"	0	0	1	
	Olives	<i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.			
	Sugar	per lb.	0	0	0½	
	" Candy	"	0	0	2	
" Glucose	"	0	0	0½		
Syrups	<i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.				
Vegetables—Preserved	"	"				
23	Ale, Beer, and Porter of all sorts in bottle	per gallon	0	1	3	
	" " " bulk	"	0	1	0	
	Bitters	"	0	12	0	
	Capers	<i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.			
	Catsup	"	"			
	Chicory	per lb.	0	0	3	
	Chutney	<i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.			
	Cider and Perry in bottle	per gallon	0	1	3	
	" " bulk	"	0	1	0	
	Cocoa and Chocolate	per lb.	0	0	3	
	Coffee—Raw	"	0	0	3	
	" Roasted	"	0	0	5	
	" Essence of	<i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.			
	Cordials	per gallon	0	12	0	
	Curry Powder and Paste	<i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.			
	Hops	per lb.	0	0	3	
	Liqueurs	per gallon	0	12	0	
	Mustard	per lb.	0	0	1	
	Pepper and Pimento, unground	"	"			
	" Cayenne	<i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.			
	Perfumery and Perfumed Oils	"	"			

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.			
		£	s.	d.	
23	Pickles	per doz. pints or reputed pints, and in same proportion for larger or smaller sizes	0	0	9
	Raspberry Vinegar ... ..					ad valorem	10 per cent.
	Sauces	per dozen reputed pints, and in same proportion for larger or smaller sizes	0	2	0
	Spices—Cassia, Cinnamon, Cloves, Ginger, Mace, Nutmegs, Mixed and Ground Spices ... ..					per lb.	0 0 3
	Spirits, and Strong Waters of every kind, sweetened or otherwise, of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof	per gallon	0	12	0
	Tea	per lb.	0	0	4
	Tobacco	"	0	2	6
	" for Sheepwash, subject to its being rendered unfit for human consumption, and to such Regulations as the Commissioner of Customs shall from time to time prescribe in that behalf	"	0	0	3
	" Cigars	"	0	5	0
	" Snuff	"	0	5	0
	Vinegar	per gallon	0	0	6
	Wine, in wood and bottle, containing less than 25 per cent. of Alcohol of a specific gravity of .825 at the temperature of 60 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, the gallon, or for six reputed quart bottles, or twelve reputed pint bottles	"	0	4	0
" Australian, containing not more than 35 degrees of proof spirits, verified by Sykes' hydrometer, the gallon, or for six reputed quart bottles, or twelve reputed pint bottles	"	0	2	0	
" Sparkling	"	0	6	0	
Wort—Solid	per lb.	0	0	6	
24	Combs	ad valorem	10 per cent.		
	Gelatine	"	"		
	Leather, cut into shapes	"	"		
	" Sole	per lb.	0	0	0½
	" Uppers and Vamps for Boots and Shoes	ad valorem	10 per cent.		
	" Other kinds	per lb.	0	0	1
	Leather Cloth	ad valorem	10 per cent.		
	" Bags	"	"		
	" Portmanteaus	"	"		
	" Manufactures not otherwise enumerated	"	"		
	Soap—Common	per cwt.	0	3	6
	" Scented and Fancy	ad valorem	10 per cent.		
" Powder, and Washing Powder	"	"			
25	Blue	per lb.	0	0	1
	Buckets, of Wood	ad valorem	10 per cent.		
	Candles, Tallow	per lb.	0	0	0½
	" other than Tallow	"	0	0	1
	Desks	ad valorem	10 per cent.		
	Lasts and Shoemakers' Wooden Pegs	"	"		
	Paper—Wrapping, Brown	per cwt.	0	2	0
	" " other kinds	"	0	2	6

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.			
		£	s.	d.	
25	Paper—Writing, not otherwise enumerated	<i>ad valorem</i>	10	per cent.	
	„ Bags	per cwt.	0	5 0	
	„ Hangings	<i>ad valorem</i>	10	per cent.	
	Papier Maché Ware	„	„	„	
	Seeds—Carraway	„	„	„	
	Starch	per cwt.	0	3 0	
	Trunks	<i>ad valorem</i>	10	per cent.	
	Tubs—Wood	„	„	„	
	Varnish	per gallon	0	0 6	
	Woodenware not otherwise enumerated	<i>ad valorem</i>	10	per cent.	
	26	Oil, Mineral	per gallon	0	0 6
		„ Vegetable in bulk (except Olive and Palm)	„	0	0 6
		„ „ or other, in bottle	<i>ad valorem</i>	10	per cent.
		„ not otherwise described	per gallon	0	0 6
29	Chalk	per cwt.	0	1 0	
	China Ware, Porcelain, and Parian Ware	<i>ad valorem</i>	10	per cent.	
	Earthenware	„	„	„	
	Glass, Crown and Sheet	100 ft. sup.	0	1 0	
	„ Plate	<i>ad valorem</i>	10	per cent.	
	Glassware	„	„	„	
	Looking-glasses	„	„	„	
	Mantelpieces	„	„	„	
	Plaster of Paris	per barrel	0	1 0	
	Whiting	per cwt.	0	1 0	
	31	Jewellery	<i>ad valorem</i>	10	per cent.
Plate—Gold or Silver		„	„	„	
32	Brass Manufactures not otherwise enumerated	„	„	„	
	Copper Manufactures not otherwise enumerated	„	„	„	
	Horse Shoes	„	„	„	
	Iron Buckets and Tubs	„	„	„	
	„ Galvanized Sheets, Tiles, Ridging, Guttering, Spouting, Washers, Screws, Nails, and Wire Netting	per cwt.	0	1 0	
	„ Gates and Gate Posts	„	0	4 0	
	„ Staples and Standards, Straining Post and Apparatus	„	0	1 0	
	Lead and Composition Piping	„	0	2 6	
	„ Manufactures not otherwise enumerated	<i>ad valorem</i>	10	per cent.	
	Metal Ware, Japanned and Lacquered	„	„	„	
	Nails	per cwt.	0	2 0	
	Plated Ware	<i>ad valorem</i>	10	per cent.	
	Sad Irons	„	„	„	
	Safes—Iron	„	„	„	
	Tacks	„	„	„	
	Tinware	„	„	„	
	Zinc, Sheet	„	„	„	
„ Tiles, Ridging, Guttering, and Piping	per cwt.	0	1 0		
„ Manufactures not otherwise enumerated	<i>ad valorem</i>	10	per cent.		
35	Brushware not otherwise enumerated, and Brooms	„	„	„	
	Copying Presses	„	„	„	
	Fancy Goods (see Order 5).	„	„	„	
	Grindery	„	„	„	
	Hardware and Ironmongery	„	„	„	
	Holloware	„	„	„	

Exemptions.

Order	Articles.	Order	Articles.
1	Books—Printed, Papers, and Music. Maps and Charts. School Books, Slates, and Apparatus.	13	Cabin Furniture and Effects which have been in use, and not imported for sale. Furniture specially imported for places of Public Worship.
2	Organs, Harmoniums, and Bells specially imported for places of Public Worship.		Hair Curled. „ Seating.
5	Fireworks.		Upholsterers' Webbing, and Metal Springs.
8	Accoutrements. Powder—Blasting. Swords.	14	Alkali—Soda, Ash. „ „ Caustic. Arsenic.
9	Anvils. Bellows. „ Blacksmiths'. Crab-winch. Cranes. Fire Engines and Hose. Forges. Machinery for agricultural purposes. „ for Boring, Brick and Tile Making, Planing, Punching Sawing, Shearing, Turning, and Quartz-crushing. „ for Mills and Looms. „ for Printing. „ for Steam Vessels. „ for Wool and Hay Pressing. Machines, Sewing. „ Sodawater. Machine Saws. Pumps and other Apparatus for raising water. Ploughs and Harrows. Steam Engines, and parts of. Tools, Artificers'. Windlasses.		Ink—Printing. Paints, wet or dry, other than Paints mixed ready for use. Spirits of Tar.
10	Axes, Axlearms, and Boxes. Carriage and Cart Shafts, Spokes, Felloes, and Naves, in the rough. Carriage Springs, Mountings, and Trimmings. Hogskins. Perambulators. Saddletrees.	16	Silk, for flour dressing.
11	Anchors. Capstans. Chain Cables, and Shackles over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter. Ship Chandlery not otherwise described. Ships' Blocks.	17	Cotton Waste.
12	Building Materials, not otherwise enumerated.	19	Clogs and Pattens. Cork Soles. Hatters' Silk Plush, Felt Hoods, and Shellac.
		20	Bags and Sacks—Corn and Flour. Felt for Sheathing. Sail Cloth. Tarpaulins.
		21	Bacon and Hams. Beef—Salted. Butter. Cheese. Pork—Salted.
		22	Arrowroot. Flour—Corn. Grain—Ground. „ not otherwise enumerated. „ Groats, Prepared. Peas, Split. Macaroni. Maizena and Corn Flour. Provisions, Preserved, not otherwise enumerated. Sago. Tapioca. Treacle and Molasses when mixed with Bone Black in such proportions and under such regulations as the Commissioner of Customs may prescribe in that behalf.
			Vegetables—Dried. Vermicelli.
		23	Saltpetre.
		24	Glue. Hair Seating, and Curled Hair.
		25	Baskets and Wickerware. Bookbinders' Cloth.

Order	Articles.	Order	Articles.
25	Elastic—Boot. Card and Mill Boards. Churns. Gutta Percha Manufactures, not being Wearing Apparel, and not otherwise enumerated. Paper—Printing. „ Writing, of sizes not less than the size known as “Demy,” when in original wrappers, and with uncut edges as it leaves the mill. Pitch and Tar. Resin. Timber—Palings. „ Posts and Rails. „ Sawn. „ Shingles and Laths.	32	Iron—Common or Black sheet. „ Chains. „ Lamp Posts. „ Plates, Rivets, Bolts, Nuts, Screws, and Castings for Ships. „ Rod, Bolt, Bar, Hoop, and Pig. „ Tanks. „ Weighbridges for Carts. „ Wire. Lead, in Pigs, Bars, or Sheet. Steel. Tin—Pig. „ Bars. „ Sheet.
26	Candlenut Oil. Fish Oil in bulk. Olive Oil in buik. Palm Oil.	35	Iron Bridges, and all Material which may be specially imported for the construction of Bridges, Wharves, Jetties, or Patent Slips. Photographic Goods. Printing Presses, Type, and Material. Railway Plant, and all Materials which may be specially imported for the construction of Railways and Tramways. Water Pipes not otherwise described, and all Material which may be specially imported for the purpose of constructing Waterworks.
27	Machinery for Quartz Crushing.	36	Passengers' Baggage. And all articles not otherwise described.
29	Bottles of all kinds (empty). Drainage Pipes. Filters. Tiles.		
32	Brass, in Pigs, Bars, or Sheets. Copper and Composition Rod, Bolts, Sheathing, and Nails. Copper, in Pigs, Bars, or Sheets. Corn Riddles. „ Sieves. Gas Pipes and Machinery, and all Materials which may be specially imported for the construction of Gasworks.		

APPENDIX C.

TARIFF OF UNITED KINGDOM.

Articles.								Rate of Duty.		
								£	s.	d.
<i>(a.)—Ordinary Import Duties.</i>										
Cocoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	lb.	0	0	1
„ Husks and Shells	...	...	...	...	...	...	cwt.	0	2	0
„ Paste or Chocolate	...	...	...	...	...	...	lb.	0	0	2
Coffee—Raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	cwt.	0	14	0
„ Kiln-dried, Roasted or Ground	...	...	...	...	...	...	lb.	0	0	2
Chicory and other substitutes for Coffee—										
Raw or Kiln-dried	...	...	...	...	...	...	cwt.	0	13	3
Roasted or Ground	...	...	...	...	...	...	lb.	0	0	2
Fruit, Dried—Currants, Figs, Fig Cake, Plums not preserved in sugar, Prunes and Raisins	...	...	...	...	...	...	cwt.	0	7	0
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...	lb.	0	0	6
Tobacco—										
Unmanufactured, stemmed or unstemmed, containing in every 100 lbs. weight thereof 10 lbs. or more of moisture	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	0	3	6
„ „ containing less than 10 lbs. of moisture	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	0	3	10
Manufactured—										
Cigars	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	0	5	6
Cavendish or Negrohead	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	0	4	10
Snuff containing in every 100 lbs. weight thereof more than 13 lbs. of moisture	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	0	4	1
„ „ not more than „	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	0	4	10
Other manufactured Tobacco and Cavendish or Negrohead, manufactured in Bond from unmanufactured Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	0	4	4
Wine—										
Containing less than 26 degrees of proof spirits	...	...	...	...	...	...	gallon	0	1	0
Containing 26 and less than 42 degrees of proof spirits	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	0	2	6
With an additional duty of 3d. per gallon for every degree of strength beyond the highest above specified.										
<i>(b.)—Import Duties to Countervail Excise Duty upon British Malt.</i>										
Beer and Ale, the worts of which were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity—										
Not exceeding 1·065 degrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	brl. of 36 gals.	0	8	0
Exceeding 1·065 but not exceeding 1·090 degrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	0	11	0
Exceeding 1·090 degrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	0	16	0
Beer—										
Mum	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	1	1	0
Spruce, the worts of which were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity—										
Not exceeding 1·190 degrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	1	1	0
Exceeding 1·190 degrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	1	4	0
Essence of Spruce	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	10% <i>ad val.</i>		
Malt	...	...	...	...	...	...	quarter	1	4	0
Vinegar	...	...	...	...	...	...	gallon	0	0	3
„ Pickles preserved therein	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	0	0	1

Articles.	Rate of Duty
	£ s. d
<i>(c.)—Import Duties to Countervail Excise Duty upon British Spirits.</i>	
Spirits—	
Not Sweetened or Mixed—	
Brandy, Geneva, and unenumerated Spirits proof gal.	0 10 5
Rum and Tafia of and from any foreign country, being the country of its production "	0 10 2
" " from any country not being the country of its production "	0 10 5
" and Spirits of and from any British Possessions "	0 10 2
Sweetened or Mixed—	
Rum, Shrub, Liquors, and Cordials, of and from any British Possessions gallon	0 10 2
Perfumed Spirits and Cologne Water "	0 16 6
Unenumerated "	0 14 0
Chloroform lb.	0 3 0
Chloral Hydrate "	0 1 3
Collodion gallon	1 4 0
Ether—Sulphuric "	1 5 0
Ethyl, Iodide of "	0 13 0
Naphtha, or Methylic Alcohol, purified proof gal.	0 10 5
Varnish containing Alcohol gallon	0 12 0
 <i>(d.)—Import Duties to Countervail Stamp Duties on British-made Articles.</i>	
Plate—Gold oz. troy	0 17 0
" Silver "	0 1 6
Playing Cards doz. packs	0 3 9

NOTE.—In this return subdivisions of articles of a similar nature, and subject to the same rate of duty, are classed under one head. The total number of articles and subdivisions of articles in the English Tariff of Import Duties was 53 in May 1875, as compared with 397 in 1859, and 1,046 in 1840.

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