

Series
VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK

FOR

1880-81.

(EIGHTH YEAR OF ISSUE.)

BY

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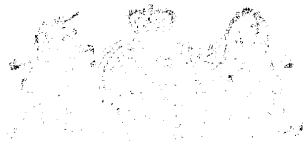
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P R E F A C E.

THE present volume of the *Victorian Year-Book* is published at a later date than usual, the principal reason being that the time and attention of its Author, and of the Department over which he presides, were almost entirely occupied during the first six months of this year in devising and carrying into effect the operations of the census of this colony, which was taken on the 3rd April, and in subsequently pushing on the compilation of the returns to such a point that the numbers of the population, upon which so many of the calculations in the *Year-Book* depend, might be finally determined.

The plan of the work generally differs but little from that followed in previous issues. An exception must, however, be made in the case of the Part called "Population,"* the early portion of which, in order to adapt it to receive the particulars gathered at the census, has been entirely rewritten. The information in the other parts has been brought on to the latest dates, and occasionally much amplified. Fresh subjects have also, in many instances, been introduced.

As evidence of the amplification referred to, it may be pointed out that on the present occasion for the first time the number of pages in the work exceeds five hundred and the number of paragraphs exceeds one thousand.

The information derived from the census, embodied in Part "Population," is that relating only to the number of Inhabitants of the colony and of the Dwellings in which they reside. The compilation of the returns of Ages, Birthplaces, Religions, Occupations, Conjugal Condition, Education, &c., was not sufficiently advanced at the time of going to press to admit of any particulars being given thereof.

In Appendix A is published a short statistical account of the Empire of Japan, translated for this work by Mr. Torao Kida, of the Imperial Treasury at Tokio. The translator was in Melbourne

at the beginning of this year, in connection with the Japanese Commission to the Melbourne International Exhibition, and he has furnished this statement in return for copies of the *Victorian Year-Book* and other statistical works relating to this colony then supplied to him from this Department.

The last *Victorian Year-Book* contained a description of the land systems of the various Australasian colonies. On the present occasion an account of the system of Public Instruction prevailing in each colony has been given instead. The accounts for Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia, were specially prepared for this work, unofficially, by Mr. Thomas Bolam, Inspector-General and Acting Secretary for Education, in the first-named colony; Mr. J. G. Sanderson, Under Secretary for Public Instruction, in the second; and Mr. James Bath, Chief Clerk and Accountant in the office of the Inspector-General of Schools, in the third. Mr. W. Wilkins, Secretary to the Council of Education in New South Wales, was, I regret to say, prevented by illness from fulfilling his intention of furnishing a statement; he, however, forwarded printed official documents relating to Public Instruction in New South Wales, as also, respecting the systems in force in their several colonies, did Mr. C. H. Clifton, Secretary to the Central Board of Education in Western Australia; Mr. George Richardson, Secretary to the Board of Education in Tasmania; and Mr. John Hislop, Secretary for Education in New Zealand, the last of whom also forwarded some manuscript notes; and from these documents it has been found possible to compile in this office a sketch of the Education systems existing in those four colonies. Statements prepared in this manner are not quite so satisfactory as if they had been drawn up by officers acquainted with the practical working of each system, but great care has been exercised, and it is not likely that any serious mistake has occurred. The accounts of the Education systems will be found in Appendix B.

The Tariffs of the Australasian colonies and of the United Kingdom have been revised to the latest dates, and are published in Appendices C and D.

In Appendix E three census tables are published. These contain summaries of as much of the information as was available at the time of going to press.

The information in the three folding sheets at the beginning of the work has been brought on to 1880 by the addition of the figures for another year.

The table of Principal Events, which immediately precedes the Appendices, has been much reduced in bulk in comparison with the similar table in previous years, by the exclusion of all matters not of historical interest.

A lithographed map of Victoria, somewhat larger than that published in the last *Victorian Year-Book*, has been prepared for this work by the Surveyor-General, Mr. A. J. Skene; the numbers of the population, according to the returns of the recent census, being placed in each county. This map has been printed in the Government Printing Office in colors, to effect which it has been necessary to use four stones, and, as a matter of course, to pass each map through the steam lithographic press that number of times.

In compiling the work I have made free use of the admirably clear and comprehensive tables and reports issued by Mr. Robert Giffen, the head of the Statistical Department of the Imperial Board of Trade, of the able reports of the Registrars-General of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and of many other official documents published in various countries. I have also on several occasions, with due acknowledgment, made extracts from *Martin's Statesman's Year-Book*, *l'Almanach de Gotha*, and the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*. These works, in point of accuracy, are little, if at all, inferior to official publications.

As usual, every portion of the work has been subjected to close examination by the officers in this Department. Should, however, any errors have been left uncorrected, I shall feel grateful to those who may inform me of their existence.

HENRY HEYLYN HAYTER,
Government Statist.

Office of the Government Statist,

Melbourne, 2nd November 1881.

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SUMMARY OF AUSTRALASIAN STATISTICS, FROM 1873 TO 1880 INCLUSIVE.

Main data table with columns for Name of Colony, Year, Population, Public Revenue, Public Expenditure, Public Debt, Imports, Exports, Shipping Tonnage, Miles of Telegraph, Crown Lands, and various Agricultural products like Wheat, Oats, Barley, etc.

* Where entries lack the information has not been furnished.

† Including land in fallow. ‡ This amounted, in 1880, to 104,100 acres in Victoria; 8,931 acres in Queensland; 465,555 acres in South Australia; 46,441 acres in Tasmania; and 89,564 acres in New Zealand. § Items of the Queensland telegraph lines being taken into consideration in 1880. ¶ No returns having been received from Western Australia of the produce of the various crops, these have been estimated according to the averages in 1879. ** The invested sinking fund in New Zealand amounted, at the end of 1880, to £2,000,000. †† The net liability is, therefore, £2,618,911.

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK, 1880-81.

PART I.—BLUE BOOK.

1. Victoria occupies the south-eastern portion 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 87,884 square miles,† or 56,245,760 acres. The whole continent of Australia is estimated to contain 2,944,019 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 somewhat larger than Victoria. Area of Victoria.

3. On the north and east Victoria is bounded by the River Murray, and by a right line running in a south-easterly direction from a place near the head waters of that stream, called The Springs, on Forest Hill, to Cape Howe. On the west it is bounded by South Australia, the dividing line being about 242 geographical miles in length, approximating to the position of the 141st meridian of east longitude, and extending from the River Murray to the sea. The southern boundary is formed by the Southern Ocean, Bass's Straits, and the Pacific Ocean. Boundaries.

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

* 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.

† In former issues of the *Victorian Year-Book* the area of Victoria was stated to be 88,198 square miles, and the area of the Australian continent 2,983,264 square miles. These areas have quite recently been very carefully re-calculated, according to several distinct methods, by Mr. Surveyor-General A. J. Skene, and the result of the calculations is expressed by the present figures, which may be accepted as final.

Position of
Melbourne.

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

Physical fea-
tures.

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

Mountains.

7. Besides the main Dividing Range, there are also other ranges extending in different parts of the country, many of them being spurs of the main chain. The highest peaks are found in the Dividing Range and its offshoots, between St. Clair and the eastern boundary of Victoria. The chief of these are:—The Bogong Range, 6,508 feet; Mount Feathertop, 6,303 feet; Mount Hotham, 6,100 feet; Cobberas,

6,025 feet ; Mount Cope, 6,015 feet ; Mount Bulla, 5,911 feet ; Gibbo Range, 5,764 feet ; Mount Wills, 5,758 feet ; Mount Howitt, 5,715 feet ; Mount Buffalo, 5,645 feet ; The Twins, 5,575 feet ; Mount Tamboritha, 5,381 feet ; Mount Wellington, 5,363 feet ; Mount Cobbler, 5,342 feet ; and Mount Kent, 5,129 feet. So far as is at present known by observation, there are at least 15 peaks over 5,000 feet high, and 15 between 4,000 and 5,000 feet. There are, however, many peaks above 4,000 feet whose actual heights have not yet been determined.

8. The rivers in Victoria are, for the most part, inconsiderable. Rivers. Many of them are liable to be partially dried up during the summer months, so as to be reduced at that season to mere chains of pools or waterholes. With the exception of the Yarra, on the banks of which the metropolis is situated ; the Goulburn, which empties itself into the Murray about eight miles to the eastward of Echuca ; the Murray itself, and the La Trobe and Mitchell in Gippsland, not one of them is navigable except by boats. As, however, they drain the watershed of large areas of country, some have already been, and others will ultimately be, made feeders to permanent reservoirs for the purposes of irrigation, gold-washing, and manufactures. The Murray, which forms the northern boundary of the colony, is the largest river in Australia. Its total length is 2,400 miles, for 670 of which it flows along the Victorian border. The names and lengths of the other principal Victorian rivers are as follow :—The Goulburn, 230 miles ; the Glenelg, 205 miles ; the Loddon, 150 miles ; the Wimmera, 135 miles ; the Avoca, 130 miles ; the Hopkins, 110 miles ; the Wannon, 105 miles ; the Ovens, 100 miles ; the La Trobe, 90 miles ; the Mitta Mitta, 90 miles ; the Yarra Yarra, 90 miles.

9. Victoria contains numerous salt and fresh-water lakes and lagoons, Lakes. but many of these are nothing more than swamps during dry seasons. Some of them are craters of extinct volcanoes. Lake Corangamite, the largest inland lake in Victoria, covers 76 square miles, and is quite salt, notwithstanding its augmentation by numerous fresh-water streams. It has no visible outlet. Lake Colac, only a few miles distant from Lake Corangamite, is a beautiful sheet of water, 10 square miles in extent, and quite fresh. Lake Burrumbeet is also a fine sheet of fresh water, embracing $8\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. The Gippsland lakes—Victoria, King, and Reeve—are situated close to the coast, and are only separated from the sea by a narrow belt of sand. Through this there is an entrance which is often navigable, but is subject to be closed at irregular intervals in consequence of the shifty nature of the sand at its mouth. Works have been commenced with the view of making

the entrance permanent. Lake Wellington, the largest of all the Gippsland lakes, lies to the westward of Lakes Victoria and Reeve, and is united with the first-named by a narrow channel. South-east of Geelong is Lake Connewarre, connected with the sea at Point Flinders.

Climate.

10. From its geographical position Victoria enjoys a climate more suitable to the European constitution than any other colony upon the continent of Australia, resembling that of the more favored portions of Southern Europe. Upon examining a chart showing isothermal lines, it will be found that Melbourne is situated upon or near the line corresponding with that in the Northern Hemisphere on which Marseilles, Bordeaux, Bologna, Nice, Verona, and Madrid are situated. The difference, however, between summer and winter, and the hottest and coldest month, is far less in Melbourne than in any of these places. In the ten years ended with 1879, the maximum temperature in the shade was 111° Fahr., which occurred once only; the minimum was 27°, which also occurred only once, and the mean was 57°. Upon the average, on four days during the year the thermometer rises above 100° in the shade; and generally on about three nights during the year it falls below freezing point. The maximum temperature in the sun in the ten years ended with 1879 was 160°. The mean atmospheric pressure, noted at an observatory 91 feet above the sea-level, was in the same ten years 29.93 inches; the average number of wet days was 132, and the average yearly rainfall was 28 inches.*

Principal events.

11. The following are the dates of some of the principal events connected with the discovery and history of Victoria †:—

1770. April 19th.—Victorian land first discovered by Capt. James Cook, R.N.— (“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.

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

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

1802. 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.
1847. June 26th.—Royal Letters Patent erecting the Town of Melbourne into a City signed at this date; gazetted in Sydney on the 5th February 1848.
1849. October 12th.—Geelong incorporated as a Town by Act 13 Vict. No. 40.
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.
1880. February 6th.—Fortnightly mail service between Victoria and England commenced.

1880. October 1st.—First Victorian International Exhibition opened. It was closed on the 30th April 1881.
1881. June 16th.—A Bill for the Reform of the Constitution (Legislative Council Act 1881), providing for increasing the number of provinces and members, for shortening the tenure of seats, and for reducing the property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council, passed both Houses of Parliament. (The Bill was reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure on the 27th June.)

Governors.

12. 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.

13. 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.

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

Ministries.

15. Since the inauguration of responsible government, twenty-one Ministries have held office in Victoria. The following are the names

* At the first of these dates Mr. La Trobe assumed the office of Superintendent of Port^o 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.

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 ...	9th July 1881
21. Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, Bart. ...	9th July 1881 ...	Still in office

16. Before the present Government assumed office the average duration of Ministries had been about one year and three months. Duration of Ministries.

17. The present is the eleventh Parliament since the inauguration of responsible government in Victoria. The following table shows the number of Sessions in each Parliament, the dates of opening and of closing or dissolution :— Parliaments.

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
2	1	13th October 1859 ...	9th August 1859
	2	20th November 1860 ...	18th September 1860
3	1	30th August 1861 ...	3rd July 1861
	2	7th November 1862 ...	11th July 1861
	3	26th January 1864 ...	18th June 1862
4	1	28th November 1864 ...	11th September 1863
			2nd June 1864
			25th August 1864
			28th November 1865
			11th December 1865

PARLIAMENTS—*continued.*

Number of Parliament.	Number of Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Closing and of Dissolution.
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 ...	2nd August 1881
	2	4th August 1881 ...	

Duration of Parliaments.

18. 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.

19. 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 John Henry Lefroy, K.C.M.G., C.B. (acting)*	21st October 1880
New Zealand ...	The Honorable Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, K.C.M.G.	29th November 1880

* Major Sir George Cumine Strahan, K.C.M.G., has been appointed Governor of Tasmania. He is expected to arrive in the colony about the end of 1881.

20. 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., 1880.

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	" ...	"	Empress of India ...	1877
"	Franz Joseph I. ...	1830	Emperor of Austria ...	1848
"	" ...	"	King of Hungary ...	1867
Belgium	Leopold II. ...	1835	King of the Belgians	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
"	" ...	"	Emperor of Germany	1871
Greece	Georgios I. ...	1845	King of the Hellenes	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 III.	1845	Emperor of Russia ...	1881
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	J. A. Garfield *	1831	President of the United States	1881

21. 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.

22. The land forces of Victoria embrace the various Volunteer Corps, consisting of the Cavalry, Artillery, Rifle, Engineer, and Torpedo and Signal arms of the service; there was also a paid Artillery Corps, but

* Died on the 19th September 1881 of a gunshot wound received on the 2nd July. Succeeded by Vice-President C. A. Arthur, who was born in 1831.

this was disbanded on the 31st December 1880. The following table shows at that date the designation, strength, and establishment of the various corps:—

LAND FORCES.—STRENGTH AND ESTABLISHMENT.

Branch of Service.	Strength, 31st December 1880.					Wanting to Complete.	Establishment.
	Officers.	Ser-geants.	Rank and File.		Total.		
			Regular.	Supernumerary.			
Victorian Artillery* ...	1	5	115	...	121	...	121
Volunteers:—							
Cavalry—							
Metropolitan Troop ...	4	5	27	...	36	6	42
Kyneton „ ...	3	4	23	...	30	12	42
Sandhurst „ ...	6	5	31	...	42	...	42
Ballarat „ ...	4	4	34	7	49	...	42
Southern „ ...	4	4	33	...	41	1	42
Castlemaine „ ...	4	2	31	...	37	5	42
Artillery—							
E. Melbourne Corps ...	7	11	96	...	114	111	225
St. Kilda „ ...	7	13	130	2	152	...	150
Metropolitan „ ...	4	14	121	...	139	11	150
Williamstown „ ...	10	9	135	...	154	46	200
Geelong „ ...	5	11	98	...	114	36	150
S. Grant Corps—							
Queenscliff Detachment	3	3	29	...	35	} 77	150
Drysdale „ ...	2	3	33	...	38		
Western Corps—							
Portland Detachment...	3	6	67	...	76	} 23	225
Belfast „ ...	3	5	58	...	66		
Warrnambool „ ...	3	2	55	...	60		
Emerald Hill Corps ...	6	9	116	...	131	19	150
Engineer Corps ...	6	9	153	...	168	32	200
Torpedo and Signal Corps...	7	...	17	...	24	6	30
Rifles—							
Metropolitan Corps ...	6	10	121	...	137	38	175
Carlton „ ...	6	8	137	...	151	24	175
Collingwood „ ...	6	4	135	...	145	5	150
E. Collingwood „ ...	5	6	110	...	121	29	150
Richmond „ ...	5	6	95	...	106	44	150
Southern „ ...	5	6	99	...	110	40	150
1st Ballarat „ ...	9	14	217	...	240	60	300
2nd Ballarat Corps—							
Creswick Detachment	1	6	68	5	80	...	75
Clunes „ ...	3	5	67	5	80	...	75
Bendigo Corps ...	6	9	154	...	169	6	175
1st Castlemaine Corps ...	8	7	135	1	151	...	150
2nd Castlemaine Corps—							
Maldon Detachment ...	3	3	62	...	68	7	75
Kyneton „ ...	2	3	39	...	44	6	50
Malmsbury „ ...	2	4	44	9	59	...	50
Total ...	159	215	2,885	29	3,288	644	3,903
Staff—Unattached, &c. ...	57	26	...	...	83	...	...
„ Bands ...	...	...	15	...	15	...	...
Grand Total ...	216	241	2,900	29	3,386	644	3,903

* This corps was disbanded on the 31st December 1880.

23. It will be observed that, at the end of 1880, the total military establishment, exclusive of the staff, was 3,903, which is 20 less than at the end of 1879; also that the total strength amounted to 3,288, or 615 less than the establishment. The deficiencies in the various corps are shown in the table to have amounted to 644; but as against this must be set 29 supernumeraries, whereby the number wanted to complete is reduced to 615, as stated. Strength and establishment.

24. The rifles in possession of the military forces and their distribution amongst the various corps at the end of 1880 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 ...	120	120	...	...	...	...	...
Volunteers—							
Cavalry ...	266	20	246	...	...	...	...
Artillery ...	938	858	80	...	...	...	...
Engineers ...	140	140	...	...	...	...	...
Torpedo and Signal Corps	40	10	30	...	...	...	...
Rifles ...	1,793	1,757	...	14	9	11	2
Total ...	3,297	2,905	356	14	9	11	2

25. 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*

26. Batteries for the defence of Melbourne were constructed in 1861–2 at Williamstown, Sandridge, and Queenscliff; but these were Defence works.

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

condemned by Colonel Sir W. F. D. Jervois, R.E.,* who visited the colonies in 1877, as unsuited to the requirements of modern warfare. He at the same time suggested a plan for defending the narrow channel between the Heads of Port Phillip, which was adopted by the Government, and has since been carried out under the supervision of Colonel Scratchley, R.E. The following account of the progress of these defences has been kindly furnished for this work :—

“Substantial progress has been made during the years 1879 and 1880 in the construction of defence works at Port Phillip Heads.

“Two batteries have been erected at Queenscliff: the upper battery armed with three 9-inch muzzle-loading rifled guns, of 12½ tons weight; the lower battery armed with four 80-pounder muzzle-loading rifled guns, of 4 tons weight. These guns will completely command the entrance between the Heads, the anchorage inside, the beach between Queenscliff and Point Lonsdale, and the approaches to the two channels leading to the inner waters of Port Phillip.

“On Swan Island a large enclosed work has been commenced, which is intended to be armed with two 10-inch (new pattern) muzzle-loading rifled guns of 25 tons weight, three 9-inch muzzle-loading rifled guns of 12½ tons, and three 80-pounder muzzle-loading rifled guns of 4 tons. The right face, fronting the West Channel, is now in course of construction, and a large portion of the earthwork for the left and rear faces has been completed. The battery will command the West Channel for a distance of several miles, and will protect the torpedo defences which are to be laid in the channel in time of war. This battery will co-operate with the Queenscliff battery in defending the entrance to the West Channel. When completed, there will be a torpedo depôt for the stores required for the submarine defences of both the South and West Channels.

“In the South Channel a rubble stone ring has been deposited around the site selected for the fort which is to be erected for the defence of this channel.

“At Point Nepean, four 80-pounder muzzle-loading rifled guns of 4 tons are mounted in two temporary sand-bag batteries, erected in 1878, which are about to be reconstructed on a more substantial plan. This battery commands the entrance, and co-operates with the Queenscliff guns in the protection of the anchorage.

“These works have been constructed by the Public Works Department from designs prepared under the supervision of Colonel Scratchley, C.M.G., Royal Engineers.”

Naval forces. 27. The Victorian naval forces consist of the warships *Cerberus* and *Nelson*; of a Naval Reserve, the men of which receive a small fee as a retainer; and of a Torpedo Corps. The *Cerberus* is an ironclad, having two turrets; she is 235 feet long, is of 2,107 tons measurement, and has engines of 250 horse-power; she is also fitted with very efficient steam-steering gear and a double electric light, which forms a valuable adjunct to the usefulness of the vessel. The *Nelson* is a wooden vessel, originally a line-of-battle ship, but cut down three years since into a frigate, and fitted with heavier armament. This vessel was presented in 1877 to the colony of Victoria by the Imperial Government; she is 220 feet in length, has engines of 500 horse-power, and is now, with the exception of the *Cerberus*, the most formidable vessel permanently stationed in these waters. The steam sloop *Victoria*, which was mentioned in the last issue of the *Victorian Year-Book* as belonging to the

* Now Governor of the colony of South Australia. See table following paragraph 19 *ante*.

naval forces, was transferred during 1880 to the Customs Department ; she would, however, be available in time of need as a gun-boat. Although the war vessels are not kept fully manned, the crews are a picked body of men, many of whom have been trained in the Royal Navy.*

28. The strength and establishment of the naval forces at the end of 1880 were as follow. Four officers and 1 man were required to complete the establishment :—

Strength and establishment of naval forces.

NAVAL FORCES.—STRENGTH AND ESTABLISHMENT.

Ship or Corps.	Strength, 31st December 1880.				Wanted to Complete.	Establishment.
	Officers.	Petty Officers and Men.	Boys.	Total.		
H.M.V. Naval Forces ...	13	92	18	123	...	123
Naval Reserve... ..	11	215	...	226	5	231
Torpedo Corps ...	1	6	...	7	...	7
Total... ..	25	313	18	356	5	361

29. The following guns were in possession of the naval forces at the end of 1880 :—

Guns of naval forces.

H.M.V.S. <i>Cerberus</i> .—Woolwich, 10-in., 400-pr.	...	4
H.M.V.S. <i>Nelson</i> .—Woolwich, 7-in., 116-pr. ...	...	2
" " Shunt, 45 cwt., 64-pr. ...	...	20
" " Smooth-bore, 32-pr. ...	...	10
" " Brass howitzer, 12-pr. ...	...	6
Naval Reserve.—Smooth-bore, 32-pr. ...	...	16
Total ... ..	...	58

30. 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 ...	...	74
H.M.V.S. <i>Nelson</i> .—Rifles—Martini-Henry ...	...	75
" " Revolvers, pattern undescribed ...	...	119
Naval Reserve.—Rifles—Martini-Henry ...	...	219
" " Sea service ...	...	14
Total small arms ... ..	...	551

* For further particulars of the naval forces of Victoria, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1878-9, paragraph 16 ; also same work, 1879-80, paragraph 23.

Expenditure
on defences,
1879-80.

31. The following table shows the expenditure on military and naval defences during 1879-80. The items under the heads of "salaries," exclusive of those of the staff, and of "contingencies," show the average cost during 1879-80 of each man in the Victorian artillery to have been £86 13s. 4d., in the volunteers £5 14s. 3d., and in the Naval Reserve £17 1s. 3d.* :—

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE, 1879-80.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.						£	s.	d.
Salaries—Staff	...	...	...	...	...	3,857	6	0
„ Artillery Corps	...	...	...	...	...	8,930	18	10
Contingencies—Artillery Corps	...	...	...	...	...	6,149	7	10
„ Volunteer Force	...	...	...	...	...	17,824	19	7
In aid of the Victorian Rifle Association	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	0	0
Warlike stores and tents	...	...	...	...	...	2,440	0	0
Ammunition	...	...	...	...	...	960	8	6
Military buildings, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	3,558	16	4
Defence works	...	...	...	...	...	15,698	5	8
Total	...	...	...	...	...	60,420	2	9
NAVAL EXPENDITURE.						£	s.	d.
H.M.V.S. <i>Cerberus</i> —Salaries	...	...	...	...	...	13,709	13	3
„ „ Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	3,652	0	0
H.M.V.S. <i>Nelson</i> —Salaries	...	...	...	...	...	6,130	12	3
„ „ Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	1,708	13	2
H.M.V.S. <i>Victoria</i> —Salaries	...	...	...	...	...	2,729	17	0
„ „ Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	919	12	1
Naval Reserve—Salaries	...	...	...	...	...	2,743	5	0
„ „ Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	1,095	14	10
Torpedo Corps—Salaries	...	...	...	...	...	476	0	0
„ „ Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	193	6	10
Total	...	...	...	...	...	33,358	14	5
Total expenditure on defences	...	...	...	...	...	93,778	17	2

Expenditure
on defences,
1854 to
1880.

32. A statement of the expenditure on defences during the last twenty-six years and a half will be found in the following table. It will be observed that in 1879-80 the military expenditure was less than in the two preceding years but greater than in any other year since 1867, also that the naval expenditure was exceeded in 1877-8 and 1878-9, but in no other year since 1864 :—

* These calculations have been reckoned from the strength on the 31st December 1879, viz., 174 Victorian artillery, 3,120 volunteers, and 225 Naval Reserve.

EXPENDITURE ON DEFENCES, 1854 TO 1880.

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
1879-80	60,420	33,359	93,779
Towards cost of <i>Cerberus</i> ... ..	...	73,520	73,520
„ „ <i>Nelson</i> ... ..	...	28,446	28,446
Total	1,802,223	549,981	2,352,204
Arms, ammunition, and stores for defences generally			47,408
Value of land certificates granted to volunteers, including naval brigade, computed at £1 per acre			139,683
Grand Total			2,539,295

33. One cadetship at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, is allocated annually to students of each university in the Australasian colonies to which a charter by letters patent has been granted. This includes the Melbourne University, as well as the universities of Sydney, Adelaide, and New Zealand. A candidate who is recommended for a cadetship must be within the limits of 17 and 22 years of age at the date of his joining the Royal Military College; he is required to enter the college within six months of his passing the requisite qualifying examination, otherwise his claim to a cadetship will lapse; and at least one month before the date of his entering certificates of his age and moral character, together with a recommendation by the proper university authority, must be forwarded to the Military Secretary at the Horse Guards.

Military
cadetships.

34. In the case of colonial candidates for commissions in the army who are not members of any university, an arrangement has been made whereby the ordinary preliminary examination held in London by the

Colonial
candidates
for the
army.

Civil Service Commissioners is dispensed with (except as regards geometrical drawing) upon the candidate producing a certificate of his having passed an equivalent examination in the colonies.*

Naval
cadetships.

35. Four nominations to naval cadetships are placed annually at the disposal of the Secretary of State for distribution to sons of gentlemen in certain colonies.† The Governor in any of such colonies has the right of submitting an application in favor of a candidate, with any recommendation he may think fit. The qualifications of a candidate are—that he must be a colonist in the strict sense of the term, must not be less than 12 or more than 13½ years of age, must be in good health and perfectly free from any physical defect or disease, and must be able to pass a preliminary examination in English, Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra, Elementary Geometry, French, and Scripture History, obtaining not less than two-fifths of the whole number of marks assigned in each subject; and a second examination in any two of the following subjects, viz., Elementary Mathematics, Latin, Geography, and the outlines of English History. When a cadet is entered, he will be required to pay annually the sum of £70 for a period of two years, to be spent on board the *Britannia* training ship, besides expenses of outfit and of all necessary books and instruments, during which time he must pass four examinations in seamanship and study. He is subsequently to pay £50 per annum until he passes his final examination for the rank of lieutenant.‡

Retiring
allowances.

36. The retiring allowances paid from the Victorian revenue are, as I have pointed out in previous issues of this work, 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.

Age an ele-
ment in cer-
tain cases
only.

37. 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

* For despatches respecting military cadetships and colonial candidates for army commissions, see *Government Gazettes* of the 22nd October 1880 and 26th August 1881.

† The colonies from which nominations will, in the first instance, be received, are—each of the Australasian colonies, Canada, Newfoundland, Jamaica, Antigua, Barbados, British Guiana, Trinidad, Cape Colony, Natal, Malta, Ceylon, and Mauritius; but should all the four nominations not be applied for by the end of the first quarter in each year, the balance will be made available for applications which may be received from other colonies.

‡ For latest regulations respecting naval cadetships for the colonies, containing full particulars of the clothing, books, and instruments required by cadets and of the examinations, &c., see *Government Gazette* of the 30th June 1881.

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.

38. Of pensions there were in 1879–80 four in all, embracing allow- Pensions.
ances 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.

39. The persons entitled to superannuation allowances in the same Superannua-
year numbered 191. They consisted of one former judge of the tion allow-
Supreme Court, and three former judges of County Courts, of one
ex-Surveyor-General, and 176 other ex-officers of the Civil Service,
also of 10 ex-officers of the Lunacy Department. The aggregate
amount of the allowances to these persons was £29,239, or an average
of £153 1s. 8d. to each recipient.

40. Taken together, the pensions and superannuation allowances Pensions,
numbered 195, or 4 more than in the previous year, and amounted to &c., 1879
£32,206, or £978 more than in that year. The average to each recipient and 1880.
was £165 3s. 2d., or £1 13s. 3d. more than in 1878–9.

41. The different authorities under which pensions and superannua- Pensions,
tion allowances are legalized, and the recipients to whom they were &c., 1879–80.
awarded, also the number on the list during 1879–80, and the gross and
average amount of the pensions and superannuation allowances payable,
will be found in the following table:—

PENSIONS AND SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES, 1879–80.

Authority under which legalized.	Description of the Recipients.	Number of Persons on the List.	Amount Payable in 1879–80.*	
			Total.	Average to each Recipient.
PENSIONS.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
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 Gov- ernor of Victoria	1	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0

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

PENSIONS AND SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES, 1879-80—*continued.*

Authority under which legalized.	Description of the Recipients.	Number of Persons on the List.	Amount Payable in 1879-80.*					
			Total.			Average to each Recipient.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	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	2,250	0	0	750	0	0
25 Vict. No. 160 (Civil Service Act)	Officers in the Civil Service	176	24,271	8	3	137	18	1
31 Vict. No. 309 (Lunacy Statute)	Officers in the Lunacy Department	10	217	12	3	21	15	3
	Total	195	32,205	13	10	165	3	2

Police pensions, how granted.

42. 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, 1879-80.

43. The number of recipients of police retiring allowances in 1879-80 was 102, the gross amount payable was £7,507 0s. 1d., or an average of £73 12s. to each recipient. In addition, gratuities in lieu of retiring allowances were paid in 20 instances. These gratuities amounted in the aggregate to £5,559 8s. 1d., or an average of £277 19s. 5d. to each recipient.

Deduction from pay of police.

44. In the year under review, for the third 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 2½ per cent., or the full amount allowed by law;

* See footnote to preceding page.

and realised £4,246; but, even with this addition to the ordinary receipts,* there was a deficit on the year's transactions of £76, which was defrayed from a balance brought forward from the previous year.

45. 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 68 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.

46. 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 1879–80, their gross amount, and the average to each recipient, also the departments in which the several recipients served, will be found in the following table:—

Allowances voted by Parliament.

SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES VOTED BY PARLIAMENT, 1879–80.

Department.	Number of Recipients.	Superannuation Allowances paid.					
		Total Amount.			Average to each Recipient.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Railways	11	2,481	13	0	225	12	1
Public Works	12	1,362	1	11	113	10	2
Education	74	5,093	0	10	68	16	6
Government Printing Office	1	97	10	0	97	10	0
Trade and Customs	1	34	4	2†	34	4	2
Crown Lands	1	75	0	0	75	0	0
Legislative Assembly	2	192	4	10†	96	2	5
Total	102	9,335	14	9	91	10	6

47. The following is a summary of the pensions and superannuation allowances, of all descriptions, payable out of the general revenue during the year 1879–80:—

Summary of retiring allowances.

* See paragraph 42 ante.

† These amounts are in addition to superannuation allowances under the Civil Service Act.

SUMMARY OF PENSIONS AND RETIRING ALLOWANCES PAYABLE *
FROM THE REVENUE, 1879-80.

	<u>£</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>
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	2,250	0	0
" Surveyor-General	1,000	0	0
" officers of the Civil Service	24,271	8	3
" " Lunacy department	217	12	3
" police	2,000	0	0†
Allowances voted by Parliament	9,335	14	9
Total	£43,541	8	7

PART II.—POPULATION.

48. A census of Victoria was taken on the 3rd April 1881, that being the date on which the census was also taken in the United Kingdom, in the other Australasian colonies, and in most other portions of the British Empire.

49. According to the Victorian census, the total population of this colony was as follows :—

Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	452,083
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	410,263
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	862,346

50. The previous census was taken on the 2nd April 1871, when the population returned was 731,528, viz., 401,050 males and 330,478 females. The increase during the intervening decenniad was thus 130,818, viz., 51,033 males and 79,785 females.

51. Between the censuses of 1871 and 1881 the increase in the total population was 17·9 per cent., the increase in the male population was 12·7 per cent., and the increase in the female population was 24·1 per cent.

52. Between the censuses of 1861 and 1871 the total population increased in the proportion of 35·4 per cent., or about double the rate at which it increased between the censuses of 1871 and 1881.

53. The excess of births over deaths between the censuses of 1871 and 1881 was 145,903, viz., 66,923 males and 78,980 females. If the colony had retained the whole of this natural increase, the census would have

* The amounts actually paid were in some instances less than these. See footnote to table following paragraph 41 *ante*.

† These figures represent the amount payable from the general revenue. For total of retiring allowances to the police from all sources, see paragraph 43 *ante*.

Census of
1881.

Population,
1881.

Population,
1871 and
1881.

Increase,
1871 to 1881.

Increase,
1861 to 1871.

Births over
deaths in
ten years.

shown 15,890 more males than it did. It did show females equal in numbers to the natural increase, and 805 more, and it thus resulted that the total increase of both sexes was less by 15,085 than the natural increase.

54. In the ten years between the censuses of 1871 and 1881 the recorded excess of arrivals over departures by sea of males amounted to 39,314, of females to 13,038, or of both sexes to 52,352. If the first and last of these numbers be added to those just stated to show the ascertained deficiency upon the natural increase of males and persons of both sexes, and the difference between the middle number and the small number stated to show the surplus of females over and above the natural increase, be taken, the results will indicate what numbers would have been returned at the census in addition to those which were enumerated if Victoria had retained all the population known to have been within her boundaries during some portion of the decenniad. These numbers will be found in the last column of the following table, wherein the actual population as returned at the census is placed side by side with the numbers which the census would have shown supposing the arrivals and departures by sea and the births and deaths during the ten years and one day intervening between the censuses of 1871 and 1881 had been accurately recorded, and the arrivals and departures overland had balanced each other :—

Actual and estimated population.

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED POPULATION, CENSUS OF 1881.

Sex.	Population of Victoria.		
	As returned at the Census of 1881.	As estimated by recorded Excess of Arrivals over Departures by Sea and of Births over Deaths since previous Census.	Estimate in Excess of the Truth.
Males	452,083	507,287	55,204
Females	410,263	422,496	12,233
Total	862,346	929,783	67,437

55. The estimated is thus seen to have exceeded the actual population by 67,000, viz., 55,000 males and 12,000 females. As there is reason to believe that all, or very nearly all, the deaths are registered, the difference must be mainly due to unrecorded emigration. No attempt, as I have often stated, has ever been made to take note of the persons passing out of the colony overland ; but there is also reason to fear that the account professedly kept of those who leave by sea is very far from being complete.

Estimate in excess of truth.

56. The uncertainty as to the accuracy of the periodical estimates of population has continually been mentioned by me in the *Victorian*

Unreliability of population estimates.

Year-Book and elsewhere,* where I have stated it to be unavoidable in consequence of the insufficiency of the data on which they were based. It was of course impossible to tell before the census was taken whether the population would be less than the estimate or not; but, even supposing the departures by sea had been accurately noted, the fact of there being no way of recording the movement of the population across the border in a country like Victoria, where that population consisted, to a great extent, of persons engaged in mining pursuits and other occupations of an unsettled character, naturally pointed to the necessity of caution in using these estimates, and this I have lost no opportunity of urging.

57. That there was every probability of a falling-off, not only upon the estimate but even upon the numbers at the census of 1871, in the case of adults, especially males, at certain ages, was pointed at most unmistakably by the smallness of the marriage and birth rates, also of the death rates of adults at those ages, and in many other ways; and this I have constantly given warning of.† Of the actual deficiency at such periods of life no statement can be given until the census returns of ages are tabulated, which work is being proceeded with as rapidly as possible.

58. The want of agreement between the estimated and the enumerated population will necessarily cause a reconsideration of the figures which in the *Victorian Year-Book* and *Statistical Register* have been set down as showing the probable population of each year, and the difference involved in this want of agreement will be distributed as fairly as possible over the different years of the decenniad. All calculations of averages or proportions to population during these years will also be reworked, and may then be considered as final.

59. Worked back from the census figures, the population of Victoria at the end of 1880 and the mean or average population of that year may be set down as follows:—

Population, 31st December 1880.			Mean Population, 1880.		
Males ...	...	451,456	Males ...	...	446,445
Females...	...	408,611	Females...	...	403,898
Total	...	<u>860,067</u>	Total	...	<u>850,343</u>

60. The census of 1881 showed that the sexes in Victoria had attained a nearer approach to uniformity than had been reached at any previous period in the history of the colony or than had been anticipated. The proportions were 90·75 females to 100 males, or 110·19 males to 100

* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1875, paragraph 20; ditto 1876-7, paragraph 27; ditto 1877-8, paragraph 40; ditto 1878-9, paragraph 36; ditto 1879-80, paragraph 42, &c., &c.; also foot-notes to all the quarterly returns of population.

† See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1873, paragraph 321; ditto 1874, paragraph 512; ditto 1877-8, paragraph 76; ditto 1878-9, paragraphs 82 and 310; ditto 1879-80, paragraphs 53, 89, and 278, &c., &c.; also a paper on the marriage rate in Victoria read by the present writer at the Melbourne Social Science Congress in November 1880.

Probable falling-off of adults.

Reconsideration of former estimates.

Population at end and middle of 1880.

Proportions of the sexes.

females. In 1871 females were in the proportion of 84·4 to 100 males, and in 1861 of 64·4 to 100 males.

61. The population returned at the recent census furnishes a proportion of nearly 10 (9·8) persons to the square mile, or 98 persons to 10 square miles. The proportion in 1871 was 8·3 persons, and in 1861 6·1 persons, to the square mile. Density of population.

62. The compilation of the census returns of ages, birthplaces, religions, and occupations of the people was not completed at the time this portion of the work was sent to press. Should any information upon these subjects become available before the volume is finally completed it will be given in an appendix. Ages, birth-places, religions, &c.

63. The following is a division of the area of Victoria into three districts, the population of which is given according to the returns of the recent census. The first of these districts is that 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.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, CENSUS OF 1881.

Districts.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Population, 3rd April 1881.		
		Total.	Proportions per Cent.	Persons to the Square Mile.
Urban ... { Metropolitan ...	256	282,947	32·81	1,105
Extra-Metropolitan†	366	183,477	21·86	515
Extra-Urban or Rural ...	87,262	390,922	45·33	4½
Total of Victoria ...	87,884	862,346	100·00	9½

64. The urban is greater than the rural population, and the population of the metropolis alone is equal to nearly 33 per cent. of that of the whole colony. This proportion has a tendency to increase, as will be observed by the following figures :— Increasing proportion of metropolitan population.

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

	Per Cent.
1861	25·89
1871	28·87
1881	32·81

65. Between the censuses of 1871 and 1881 the population of Melbourne and suburbs increased by considerably more than a third Urban and rural population, 1871 and 1881.

* Exclusive of water, which covers about 58 square miles of the area named.

† In addition to the present Extra-Metropolitan cities, towns, and boroughs, certain towns, which were at one time independent municipalities, but have since become portions of shires, are included in this line. These, with their populations as returned at the recent census, are as follow :—Avoca, 904 ; Beechworth, 2,399 ; Chiltern, 338 ; Gisborne, 379 ; Graytown, 161 ; Guildford, 765 ; Jamieson, 328 ; Kilmore, 1,092 ; Kyneton, 3,062 ; Maldon, 2,809 ; South Barwon, 1,474 ; Steiglitz, 91 ; Taradale, 1,466 ; Woodend, 1,148. The populations of the present cities, towns, and boroughs, also those of the shires, are given in the tables following paragraphs 119 and 120 post.

and that of the country districts by about a fifth, but the population of the Extra-Metropolitan towns fell off by a twentieth. The following is a statement of the population of these portions of the colony at the two periods, and the numerical and centesimal increase or decrease which took place between them :—

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, CENSUSES OF 1871 AND 1881.

Districts.	Enumerated Population.		Increase* in Ten Years.	
	1871.	1881.	Number.	Per Cent.
Urban ... { Metropolitan ...	206,780	282,947	76,167	36·85
... { Extra-Metropolitan...	197,793	188,477	—9,316	—4·92
Extra-Urban or Rural ...	326,955	390,922	63,967	19·71
Total of Victoria ...	731,528	862,346	130,818	17·88

66. The following table shows the estimated area and the population in 1871 and 1881 of the various cities, towns, boroughs, &c., comprised in the metropolitan district ; also the numerical and centesimal increase of the population of each place in the interval between those two periods and the density of the population of each place, at the latter period :—

MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS.—AREA AND POPULATION, 1871 AND 1881.

Sub-districts.	Estimated Area in Acres†.	Enumerated Population.		Increase* in Ten Years.		Persons to the Acre, 1881.
		1871.	1881.	Number.	Per Cent.	
Melbourne City... ..	5,020	54,993	65,859	10,866	19·76	13·1
Hotham Town	565	13,491	17,839	4,348	32·23	31·6
Fitzroy City	923	15,547	23,118	7,571	48·70	25·0
Collingwood City ...	1,139	18,598	23,829	5,231	28·14	20·9
Richmond Town	1,430	16,889	23,405	6,516	38·58	16·4
Brunswick Borough ...	2,722	4,388	6,222	1,834	41·75	2·3
Prahran City	2,320	14,096	21,168	7,072	50·18	9·1
Emerald Hill Town ...	2,311	17,101	25,374	8,273	48·38	11·0
Sandridge Borough ...	2,366	6,888	8,771	2,383	37·32	3·7
St. Kilda Borough ...	1,886	9,085	11,654	2,569	28·28	6·2
Brighton Borough ...	3,288	3,059	4,755	1,696	55·44	1·4
Essendon and Flemington Borough	5,088	2,456	5,061	2,605	106·11	1·0
Hawthorn Borough ...	2,389	3,329	6,019	2,690	80·81	2·5
Kew Borough	3,533	2,430	4,288	1,858	76·46	1·2
Footscray Borough ...	4,525	2,473	5,993	3,520	142·38	1·3
Williamstown Borough ...	2,775	7,126	9,034	1,908	26·76	3·3
Remainder of district ...	121,662	13,295	19,080	5,785	43·51	·2
Total	163,942	204,744	281,469	76,725	37·48	1·7
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and river	...	2,036	1,478	—558	—27·41	...
Total Population of District	163,942	206,780	282,947	76,167	36·84	...

* The minus sign (—) indicates decrease.

† Exclusive of water, which covers an area of 37,120 acres.

67. It is thus seen that between the censuses of 1871 and 1881, whilst the population of Melbourne city increased by 11,000, or something less than 20 per cent., the population of the city with its suburbs, or "Greater Melbourne," as the whole may be called, increased by 76,000, or 37 per cent. Every one of the suburban municipalities increased in a greater ratio than Melbourne city, the increases ranging from 142 per cent. in the case of Footscray, and 106 per cent. in the case of Essendon and Flemington, to 27 per cent. in the case of Williamstown, and 28 per cent. in the case of St. Kilda and Collingwood. The population of the part set down as "Remainder of District," embracing the portion not included in any city, town, or borough, but in which the villages of Coburg, Northcote, and Heidelberg are situated, increased 44 per cent. The most populous suburban municipality at the present time is Emerald Hill, with over 25,000 inhabitants; then Collingwood, Richmond, and Fitzroy, each with between 23,000 and 24,000 inhabitants. The least populous one is Kew, with 4,288 inhabitants; then Brighton, with 4,755 inhabitants. Not one of the suburban municipalities contains anything like half the population of Melbourne city.

Population
of suburban
municipali-
ties.

68. The inhabitants of the shipping in the Port of Melbourne, as enumerated at the recent census, were fewer by 558, or $27\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., than they were at the previous census. This is the only direction in which the metropolitan population has become reduced since 1871.

Decrease in
floating
population.

69. The most thickly peopled municipality in "Greater Melbourne" is Hotham, with nearly 32 persons to the acre; then Fitzroy, with 25; then Collingwood, with nearly 21; then Richmond, with over 16; and then Melbourne city, with less than 14. In explanation of the fact that some of the suburbs are more densely peopled than the city, it will be remembered that large numbers of people who come to business spend their days in the latter, but have their residences, and would therefore be enumerated, in the former.

Density of
metropolitan
population.

70. The exact number of Chinese in the colony will not be known until the tabulation of the "Birthplaces" has been completed; but, as far as has been at present ascertained, the number enumerated amounted to 12,132, viz., 11,871 males and 261 females. In 1871 the number of Chinese enumerated was 17,935, viz., 17,899 males and 36 females; therefore, if the present figures are correct, the total number has fallen off in the last ten years by 5,803, and the males by 6,028; but during the same period the females have increased by 225.

Chinese.

71. A careful examination of the schedules has, up to the present time, afforded information of the existence of only 780 Aborigines, viz., 460 males and 320 females. It is probable that more exist, as the sub-enumerators frequently fail to comply with the instruction to note the

Aborigines.

fact of the person being an Aboriginal after the birthplace entry, and therefore the name, place of residence, &c., rendering it probable he belongs to that race, have to be taken into account, and these do not always supply the desired information. According to a census undertaken by the Central Board for the Protection of the Aborigines, in March 1877, the number in the colony was then 1,067, viz., 633 males and 434 females.

72. The compilation of the census returns is not sufficiently far advanced to admit of the population living on the goldfields being separated from the general population, nor of the number of gold miners being ascertained. At the census of 1871 the population on the goldfields was found to be 270,428, and the number of gold miners 52,425, but since then it is known that the latter have much decreased. An estimate of the number of miners, distinguishing Europeans from Chinese and those engaged in alluvial workings from those occupied on quartz reefs, is each year made by the Mining Department. The following is the result of that estimate at the end of 1880 :—

NUMBER OF GOLD MINERS, 1880.

Alluvial miners	...	22,916	European miners	...	30,082
Quartz miners	...	15,652	Chinese miners	...	8,486
		38,568			38,568
Total	...	38,568	Total	...	38,568

73. According to this estimate, the total number of persons engaged in searching for or raising gold at the end of 1880 was greater than in any year since 1876. The followers of this occupation were until 1878 falling off in numbers; but since then there has been a slight revival, as will be seen by the following figures, which show the estimated number at the end of each of the last twelve years :—

NUMBER OF GOLD MINERS, 1869 TO 1880.

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	1880	...	...	38,568

74. At the end of 1880 the Europeans employed in quartz mining exceeded those engaged in alluvial mining by about 1,000, the numbers being 15,535 and 14,547 respectively. The Chinese seldom practise quartz mining; the numbers occupied in that industry at the same period being only 117, as against 8,369 occupied in alluvial mining.

75. The miners for metals and minerals other than gold are few in number, and, according to estimates of the Mining Department, numbered only 190 in 1879 and no more than 177 in 1880.*

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

Gold mining population.

Gold miners, 1869 to 1880.

European and Chinese miners.

Miners for metals and minerals other than gold

76. The dwellings returned at the census numbered in all 179,925, of which 167,091 were houses in occupation, 9,056 houses not in occupation, and 681 houses in course of erection; 466 were inhabited stores, offices, and public buildings, and 2,631 were tents. At the previous census the total number of dwellings returned was 158,481, so that the increase between the censuses was 21,444, or about 13½ per cent. At both censuses account was taken only of buildings in which persons slept or which were intended for residences; therefore churches, public buildings, stores, &c., without resident caretakers, were not returned on either occasion.

Houses, 1871 and 1881.

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

Area of Australasian colonies.

AREA OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

	Square Miles.
Victoria	87,884
New South Wales	309,175
Queensland	667,615
South Australia	903,425*
Western Australia	975,920
Total Australia	2,944,019†
Tasmania	26,375
New Zealand	105,342
Total Australasia	3,075,736

78. It will be noticed that Victoria is by far the smallest colony on the Australian continent, and the smallest of the group except

Area of Victoria and other colonies.

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

† Including islands and inland lakes. The area of Australia, as here given, is less by 28,013 square miles than that derived from the returns furnished officially by the various Governments; but less by only 1,208 square miles than that calculated planimetrically in the Geographical Establishment at Gotha, as will be observed by the following figures:—

	Official Estimate. Square Miles.	Gotha Estimate. Square Miles.
Victoria	87,884	88,451
New South Wales	310,938	308,560
Queensland	669,520	668,259
South Australia	903,690	904,133
Western Australia	1,000,000	975,824
Total Australia	2,972,032	2,945,227
Tasmania	26,215	—

The Gotha estimate is taken from the late Dr. Petermann's Mittheilungen, No. 55, entitled "Die Bevölkerung der Erde V.," by Messrs. Behm and Wagner, page 44: Gotha, Justus Perthes, 1878.

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.

79. 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 seven years ended with 1879, are shown in the following table :—

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	414,917	357,122	772,039	86·07	8·785
	1874	418,534	364,740	783,274	87·15	8·913
	1875	421,023	370,376	791,399	87·97	9·005
	1876	424,838	376,879	801,717	88·71	9·122
	1877	430,616	384,878	815,494	89·38	9·279
	1878	435,691	391,748	827,439	89·91	9·415
	1879	441,434	399,186	840,620	90·43	9·565
New South Wales...	1873	307,329	252,946	560,275	82·30	1·812
	1874	321,447	262,831	584,278	81·76	1·890
	1875	334,461	272,191	606,652	81·38	1·962
	1876	347,869	281,907	629,776	81·04	2·037
	1877	367,323	294,889	662,212	80·28	2·142
	1878	385,678	308,065	693,743	79·88	2·244
	1879	384,044	319,099	703,143	83·09	2·271
Queensland ...	1873	87,154	59,536	146,690	68·31	·220
	1874	97,860	65,657	163,517	67·09	·245
	1875	111,272	70,016	181,288	62·92	·272
	1876	113,883	73,217	187,100	64·29	·280
	1877	124,924	78,160	203,084	62·57	·304
	1878	127,608	82,902	210,510	64·97	·315
	1879	130,867	86,984	217,851	66·47	·326
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	·233
	1876	117,208	108,469	225,677*	92·54	·250
	1877	123,392	113,472	236,864	91·96	·262
	1878	130,001	118,794	248,795	91·38	·275
	1879	135,198	124,262	259,460	91·91	·287

* The figures relating to Victoria for all the years and to New South Wales for 1879 have been corrected in accordance with the results of the census of 1881. For populations of the various colonies to the end of 1880, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

† The population of South Australia, as here given, is exclusive of that contained in the Northern Territory, of which the small portion inhabited is estimated to contain about 400 whites, 30 Malays, and 2,040 Chinese.

POPULATIONS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—continued.

Colony.	Year.	Estimated Population on 31st December.			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
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	·028
	1877	16,326	11,512	27,838	70·51	·028
	1878	16,409	11,757	28,166	71·65	·029
	1879	16,628	12,040	28,668	72·41	·029
Tasmania ...	1873	55,368	48,849	104,217	88·23	3·951
	1874	55,117	49,059	104,176	89·01	3·950
	1875	54,643	49,020	103,663	89·71	3·930
	1876	55,633	49,851	105,484	89·61	3·999
	1877	56,523	50,581	107,104	89·49	4·061
	1878	58,036	51,911	109,947	89·45	4·169
	1879	59,447	53,022	112,469	89·19	4·264
New Zealand ...	1873	170,406	125,540	295,946	73·67	2·809
	1874	194,349	147,511	341,860	75·90	3·245
	1875	213,294	162,562	375,856	76·22	3·568
	1876	225,580	173,495	399,075	76·91	3·788
	1877	234,803	182,819	417,622	77·86	3·964
	1878	240,627	191,892	432,519	79·75	4·106
	1879	257,894	205,835	463,729	79·81	4·402

80. Victoria is by far the most densely populated colony of the group, but, according to the figures, it is below South Australia in point of an approach to equality in the numbers of the sexes. The following is the order in which the colonies stand in respect to these two matters: it will be observed that Victoria heads the first list, but occupies the second place in the other one:—

Order of colonies in respect to population and sex.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO DENSITY OF POPULATION.

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

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EQUALITY OF SEXES.

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

81. At the end of 1879 there were on the continent of Australia over two million one hundred thousand inhabitants; and in Australasia, including not only the continental colonies but also Tasmania and New Zealand, there were upwards of two millions seven hundred thousand. The estimated 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, 1879.*

	Estimated Population, 31st December 1879.			Females to 100 Males.	Fraction of a Person to the Square Mile.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Continent of Australia ...	1,181,917	957,677	2,139,594	81·03	·727
Ditto with Tasmania and New Zealand	1,499,258	1,216,534	2,715,792	81·14	·883

Proportion
of Victorians
in Austral-
asia.

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

Area and
population
of British
dominions.

83. 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	1880	25,480,161	437
Scotland ...	30,463	„	3,661,292	120
Ireland ...	32,531	„	5,363,590	165
Total United Kingdom ...	121,305	1880	34,505,043	284
Gibraltar ...	1 $\frac{7}{8}$	1878	18,014	9,608
Malta † ...	119	1878	152,553	1,283
Heligoland ‡ ...	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1871	1,913	364
Total ...	121,431 $\frac{1}{8}$	...	34,677,523	285
ASIA.				
British India § ...	908,350	1871	191,018,412	210
Ceylon ...	24,702	1878	2,606,930	106
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 ...	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ‡	1871	211	47
Cyprus ...	3,723	...	150,000 ‡	40
Total ...	938,293 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	194,250,399	207

* Similar information (except as regards the sexes) to the end of 1880 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.

† Exclusive of the military.

‡ Figures taken from "L'Almanach de Gotha," 1881: Justus Perthes.

§ Exclusive of the Feudatory Native States, which cover an estimated area of 546,000 square miles with a population of 48 millions.

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.
AFRICA.				
Mauritius	713	1878	354,623	497
Seychelles	286*	"	13,344	47
Natal	18,750	"	356,517	19
Cape of Good Hope (including British Caffraria, Basutoland, and Transkai Territories) ...	221,950	"	1,006,953	5
St. Helena	47	1871	6,241	133
Ascension *	34	"	27	·8
Lagos	73	1878	60,221	825
Gold Coast	6,000	1871	408,070	68
Sierra Leone †	468	"	37,089	80
Gambia	69	"	14,190	206
Total	248,390	...	2,257,275	9·1
AMERICA.				
Canada	3,372,290	1871	3,671,258	1
Newfoundland	40,200	1874	161,374	4
Bermudas	19	1878	13,812	727
Honduras	7,562	1871	24,710	3
British Guiana... ..	76,000	1877	228,880	3
West Indies—				
Bahamas	5,390	1871	39,162	7
Turk's Island	50	1878	5,337	106
Jamaica	4,193	1871	506,154	121
St. Lucia	237	1878	35,474	149
St. Vincent	147	1871	35,688	243
Barbadoes	166	1877	175,874	1,059
Grenada	133	1878	42,235	318
Tobago	114	"	18,650	163
Virgin Islands	57	1871	6,651	117
St. Christopher	68	"	28,169	414
Nevis... ..	50	1878	11,680	234
Antigua	170	1877	35,642	210
Montserrat	32	1871	8,693	271
Dominica	291	"	27,188	93
Trinidad	1,754	"	109,638	63
Total	3,508,923	...	5,186,269	1·5
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand ‡	3,075,736	1879	2,715,792	·9
Fiji	7,740§	"	120,659	16·0
Falkland Islands	6,500	1878	1,394	·2
Total	3,089,976	...	2,837,845	·9
Grand Total British dominions	7,907,014	...	239,209,311	30·2

* Figures taken from "L'Almanach de Gotha," 1881: Justus Perthes.

† Exclusive of the military.

‡ For area and population of the different Australasian colonies, see tables following paragraphs 77 and 79 ante.

§ This 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.

Australasia compared with other British possessions.

84. The Australasian colonies occupy nearly two-fifths, and Victoria nearly a ninetieth, of the whole area of the British dominions. The Australasian colonies contain over a ninetieth, and Victoria more than a two hundred and eightieth, of the population of the whole British Empire. The area of Australasia is somewhat smaller than that of Canada, which is the largest British possession; but the population of Canada exceeds that of Australasia by about a million. The population of Victoria is exceeded by that of no British dependency except India, Canada, Ceylon, and the Cape of Good Hope.

Foreign countries, area, and population.

85. 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	(c.)1877	38,543,585	145
Belgium	11,370	1878	5,476,668	481
Denmark	14,553	(c.)1880	1,969,464	135
„ colonies of	87,124	1870	127,401	1
Total Danish dominions ...	101,677	...	2,096,865	20
France	204,031	(c.)1876	36,905,788	181
„ colonies of, Algeria ...	198,960	1877	5,302,600†	27
„ „ others	172,316	...	2,624,006	15
„ protectorates of	34,284	...	1,030,050	30
Total French dominions ...	609,591	...	45,862,444	75
Germany	209,830	1878	43,791,000	209
Greece	19,941	(c.)1879	1,679,775	84
Holland	12,718	1877	3,865,456	304
„ colonies of, Java & Madura	51,324	1874	18,125,269	353
„ „ others	615,376	1872-5	5,195,342	8
Total Dutch dominions ...	679,418	...	27,186,067	40
Italy	114,296	1878	28,209,620	247
Luxemburg	1,592	(c.)1871	197,528	124
Montenegro*	3,550	1879	250,000	70

* 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 2,439,974 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.
Portugal	36,510	(c.)1878	4,048,551	111
„ possessions, Azores	966	1877	261,746	271
„ „ Madeira and Porto Santo	317	„ „	121,753	384
„ „ others	709,495	1866-73	3,258,140	5
Total Portugese dominions	747,288	...	7,690,190	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	(c.)1874	1,670,000	80
Spain	195,716	(c.)1877	16,625,860	84
„ colonies of	113,678	(c.) „	6,399,347	56
Total Spanish dominions ...	309,394	...	23,025,207	74
Sweden and Norway	293,751	1876-9	6,338,763	22
Switzerland	15,977	1876	2,753,854	172
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
ASIATIC.				
China (proper) †	1,534,953	...	362,447,183	236
„ dependencies of	2,387,364	...	20,000,000	8
Total Chinese Empire ...	3,922,317	...	382,447,183	97
Japan	160,474	(c.)1878	34,338,304	214
Persia	648,000	1868	4,400,000	7
Siam	250,000	...	11,800,000	47
AFRICAN.				
Egypt (proper)	175,130	1878	5,602,627§	32
„ Nubia, Ethiopia, Darfur, and other annexed districts	1,231,120	1875	11,434,373	9
Total Egyptian territories...	1,406,250	...	17,037,000	12

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

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

‡ 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*, 1880. London: MacMillan and Co.

§ Including 85,000, the estimated number of Europeans.

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.
Liberia	60,000	...	720,000	12
Morocco	219,000	...	2,750,000	23
Tunis... ..	42,000	1877	2,100,000	50
AMERICAN.				
Argentine Confederation ...	1,619,463	1876	2,250,000	1
Bolivia	500,740	1879	2,325,000	5
Brazil	3,287,963	(c.)1872	10,608,650*	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	(c.)1876	239,844	4
Peru	432,297	(c.) "	3,050,000	7
San Domingo	18,045	...	250,000	14
San Salvador	9,594	1870	434,520	45
United States	3,603,884	1879	47,000,000	13
Uruguay	72,151	"	438,245	6
Venezuela	402,261	(c.)1873	1,784,194	4
OCEANIA.				
Hawaiian Islands	6,565	(c.)1878	57,985	9
Grand Total of countries named	31,565,794	...	892,929,155	28
Grand Total of British dominions	7,907,014	...	239,209,311	30
Grand Total of British and Foreign countries	39,472,808	...	1,132,138,466	29

86. 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-five times, and the population thereof nearly seven times, as great as the area and population respectively of the United Kingdom itself.

87. The most densely populated independent country in the world appears to be Belgium, and the next England and Wales, the former containing nearly five hundred, and the latter over four hundred persons

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

British dominions compared with foreign countries.

Density of population in various countries.

to the square mile. Holland comes next with three hundred and four; next, Italy with two hundred and forty-seven; and then 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 Japan, Germany, France, and Switzerland. Ireland is less densely populated than any of these, and Scotland is not only less so than Ireland but than Austro-Hungary, Denmark, and Luxemburg.

88. 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 more than four-sevenths, 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	3,748,191	315,929,000	84·3
Asia	17,204,889	834,707,000	48·4
Africa	11,545,045	205,679,000	17·8
America	14,818,235	95,495,500	6·4
Australasia and Polynesia ...	3,456,139	4,031,000	1·2
Polarland	1,744,874	82,000	·05
Total	52,517,373	1,455,923,500	27·7

89. Comparing the totals in this table with those in the lowest line of the table following paragraph 85 *ante*, it appears that more than three-fourths of the earth's surface, and not quite four-fifths proportion of its population, are included in the countries named.

Proportion of countries named to world.

90. It appears, moreover, that British dominions cover nearly two-thirteenths of the earth's surface, and contain nearly a sixth of its population; that the Australasian colonies cover between a seventeenth and an eighteenth of its surface, but contain less than a five-hundred and fiftieth of its population, and that Victoria does not cover much more than a six-hundredth part of its surface, and contains only about a seventeen-hundredth of its population.

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

* The material for this table has been extracted from the late Dr. Petermann's "Mittheilungen," No. 62, entitled "Die Bevölkerung der Erde VI.," by Messrs. Behm and Wagner: Gotha, Justus Perthes, 1880. The areas are given in that work in square kilometers, but these have been reduced to English square miles, upon the assumption that one square kilometer is '386 of a square mile.

Immigration and emigration, 1880.

91. The arrivals and departures by sea* during 1880, also the excess of the former over the latter, were as follow:—

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1880.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Arrivals by sea	40,631	16,324	56,955
Departures by sea	31,857	13,437	45,294
Excess of arrivals	8,774	2,887	11,661

Arrivals and departures, 1880 and former years.

92. Owing, doubtless, to the fact that numbers of visitors were attracted to Victoria by the Melbourne International Exhibition, which was opened on the 1st October, the arrivals by sea were more numerous in 1880 than in any other year since 1857. That numbers of these also left is proved by the fact that the departures by sea were more numerous than in any other year since the colony was founded. That a great many, however, had not left when the year expired, unless they went away by land, appears evident from the circumstance that the arrivals in the year exceeded the departures by a larger number than had been recorded in any year of the previous vicenniad except 1864. This will be seen by the following figures, which show the difference between the recorded immigration and emigration in the 21 years ended with 1880†:—

EXCESS OF ARRIVALS OVER DEPARTURES BY SEA, 1860 TO 1880.

1860 ... 7,348	1866 ... 4,549	1871 ... 8,382	1876 ... 3,820
1861 ... -8,986	1867 ... 2,100	1872 ... 1,752	1877 ... 7,253
1862 ... -367	1868 ... 7,253	1873 ... 3,166	1878 ... 4,776
1863 ... 4,183	1869 ... 11,152	1874 ... 3,367	1879 ... 5,172
1864 ... 14,377	1870 ... 11,467	1875 ... 3,402	1880 ... 11,661
1865 ... 5,684			

NOTE.—The minus sign (-) indicates that the departures exceeded the arrivals by the number against which it is placed.

Net gain by immigration in 21 years.

93. It will be observed that the arrivals exceeded the recorded departures in all the years except 1861 and 1862, in which the excess of departures resulted in a loss of 9,353 persons. Deducting these from the gains in the other years, viz., 120,864, a balance appears in favor of the colony amounting to 111,511.‡

Adults and children arriving and departing.

94. 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 1880:—

* 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 kept of those who cross the frontier from and to the adjacent colonies. See paragraph 109 *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 latter part of paragraph 55 *ante* and of paragraph 99 *post*.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF ADULTS, CHILDREN, AND INFANTS, 1880.

	Adults.	Children.	Infants.	Total.
Arrivals	51,999	4,470	486	56,955
Departures	40,719	4,090	485	45,294
Immigration in excess	11,280	380	1	11,661

95. The countries the immigrants in 1880 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, 1880.

Countries.	Arrivals therefrom.	Departures thereto.	Immigration in excess.	Emigration in excess.
New South Wales and Queensland	19,296	18,196	1,100	...
South Australia	10,199	9,883	316	...
Western Australia	91	134	...	43
Tasmania	9,428	5,556	3,872	...
New Zealand... ..	6,177	4,463	1,714	...
The United Kingdom	9,674	5,362	4,312	...
Foreign countries	2,090	1,700	390	...
Total	56,955	45,294	11,661*	...

96. It will be seen that, with a small exception in the case of Western Australia, the arrivals from every colony and country named exceeded the departures thereto. This almost universal excess of arrivals is no doubt chiefly due to the fact, which has been already referred to, that 1880 was the year of the Melbourne International Exhibition.

Arrivals in excess of departures.

97. Notwithstanding this circumstance, the arrivals from the United Kingdom in 1880 were less numerous by 2,265, and the departures thereto were more so by 1,054 than those in 1879. The net immigration from the United Kingdom during the year was thus less than in 1879 by 3,319, but greater than in any other of the previous ten years.

Immigration from the United Kingdom.

—98. The net result of immigration and emigration by sea between Victoria and the neighboring colonies, the United Kingdom, and foreign countries during the last eight months and twenty-eight days of 1871, each of the years 1872 to 1880, and the first three months and three days of 1881, the whole being the period intervening between the censuses of 1871 and 1881, is shown in the following table:—

Gain by immigration from various countries, and vice versa.

* Net figures.

EXCESS OF ARRIVALS FROM, OVER DEPARTURES TO, DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, OR THE CONTRARY, 1871 TO 1881.

Years.	Gain to Victoria by Excess of Immigration over Emigration by Sea from—							
	New South Wales and Queensland.	South and Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand and the South Seas.	Total Neighboring Colonies.	The United Kingdom.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
1871 (8 months and 28 days)	...	263	1,910	1,495	3,668	3,567	263	7,498
1872 ... ..	...	700	3,088	1,675	5,463	1,635	...	7,098
1873 ... ..	...	...	4,007	540	4,547	2,082	...	6,629
1874 ... ..	...	...	3,769	166	3,935	1,415	108	5,458
1875 ... ..	...	...	2,780	85	2,865	2,119	57	5,041
1876 ... ..	...	...	1,972	474	2,446	2,815	310	5,571
1877	410	...	2,681	784	3,875	3,004	475	7,354
1878 ... ..	...	...	2,967	...	2,967	3,708	169	6,844
1879* ... ..	...	...	2,761	...	2,761	7,631	878	11,270
1880†	1,100	273	3,872	1,714	6,959	4,312	390	11,661
1881 (3 months and 3 days)	...	5	1,187	412	1,604	755	...	2,359
Total ...	1,510	1,241	30,994	7,345	41,090	33,043	2,650	76,783

Years.	Loss to Victoria by Excess of Emigration over Immigration by Sea to—							
	New South Wales and Queensland.	South and Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand and the South Seas.	Total Neighboring Colonies.	The United Kingdom.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
1871 (8 months and 28 days)	405	...	...	...	405	...	...	405
1872	4,620	...	...	...	4,620	...	726	5,346
1873	1,394	1,916	...	...	3,310	...	153	3,463
1874	1,404	687	...	...	2,091	...	...	2,091
1875	906	733	...	...	1,639	...	...	1,639
1876	903	848	...	...	1,751	...	...	1,751
1877 ... ..	...	101	...	...	101	...	...	101
1878	376	1,429	...	263	2,068	...	...	2,068
1879*	4,158	72	...	1,868	6,098	...	...	6,098
1880† ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1881 (3 months and 3 days)	597	837	...	26	1,460	...	9	1,469
Total ...	14,763	6,623	...	2,157	23,543	...	888	24,431

Net gain by excess of immigration	...	...	30,994	5,188	17,547†	33,043	1,762	52,352
Net loss by excess of emigration	13,253	5,382	...	...	..	...	...	...

* Year of International Exhibition in New South Wales.

† Year of International Exhibition in Victoria.

‡ Net figures, i.e., those relating to Tasmania and New Zealand, less those relating to New South Wales and Queensland, and South and Western Australia.

99. It would appear from this table that, during every one of the periods, Victoria gained population from Tasmania and from the United Kingdom; also, that in all except the years 1878 and 1879 she gained from New Zealand and the South Seas, and in all except 1872, 1873, and the first quarter of 1881, from foreign countries; but that in all the periods, except the years 1877 and 1880, she lost to New South Wales and Queensland, and in all except the last nine months of 1871, and the years 1872 and 1880, to South and Western Australia. It would also appear that the net gain to the population from the neighboring colonies was 17,547, made up of a gain of 36,182 from Tasmania and New Zealand, less a loss of 18,635 to New South Wales and Queensland, and to South and Western Australia; that the gain from the United Kingdom was 33,043, and from foreign countries 1,762; the whole resulting in an apparent net gain to Victoria in the ten years of 52,352. It has been already shown,* however, that no less than 67,437 persons passed out of the colony during the period without any record of their departure being taken, so that, instead of the population having gained 52,352 in the ten years by net immigration, it must in reality have lost 15,085 of its number by excess of departures over arrivals, as has already been pointed out.†

Countries from which Victoria gained population, or vice versa.

100. The number of immigrants and emigrants in the decenniad from which the total figures in the last table have been derived, were as follow:—

Arrivals and departures, 1871 to 1881.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION BY SEA, FROM AND TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES, BETWEEN THE CENSUSES OF 1871 AND 1881.

Countries Where from and Where to.	Number of—		Excess of—	
	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.
New South Wales and Queensland	116,441	129,694	...	13,253
South and Western Australia ...	58,324	63,706	...	5,382
Tasmania	76,005	45,011	30,994	...
New Zealand and South Seas ...	45,213	40,025	5,188	...
Total to neighboring colonies	295,983	278,436	17,547‡	...
The United Kingdom	69,857	36,814	33,043	...
Foreign ports	14,506	12,744	1,762	...
Total	380,346	327,994	52,352	...

101. In the ten years 1871 to 1880, 5,545 immigrants from the United Kingdom had free or partially free passages granted them to Victoria. Of these, 3,212, or 58 per cent., arrived in the first year, and 5,168, or 93 per cent., in the first three years of the decenniad. The

State-assisted immigration.

* See paragraph 54 ante.

† See paragraph 53 ante.

‡ Net figures.

number has declined rapidly from year to year, and since 1873 only 377 such immigrants have arrived. Of these, only 5, all females, came in 1880, so that State-assisted immigration to this colony may be said to have virtually ceased. The following are the numbers of assisted immigrants of either sex who have arrived in Victoria during each year of the period referred to:—

ASSISTED AND FREE IMMIGRATION, 1871 TO 1880.

Year.	Assisted and Free Immigrants.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
1871	1,413	1,799	3,212
1872	468	625	1,093
1873	456	407	863
1874	64	85	149
1875	50	52	102
1876	34	37	71
1877	9	8	17
1878	8	10	18
1879	7	8	15
1880	...	5	5
Total	2,509	3,036	5,545

102. The Chinese immigrants included in the returns of 1880 numbered 947, or 128 more than in the previous year, and included 11 females. The number of Chinese emigrants during 1880 of which there is any record is 114, 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.

103. Of the Chinese who arrived, 90 came from New South Wales, 5 from New Zealand, 58 from South Australia, 122 from Tasmania, 671 from Hong Kong, and 1 from elsewhere. Of those recorded as having left, 37 went to New Zealand, 35 to Hong Kong, and 42 to other places, principally to India.

104. Chinese first began to arrive in Victoria in 1853; and at the census of 1854 2,000 were enumerated. In 1855 an Act* was passed limiting the number of Chinese males a ship might bring to Victoria to one to every ten tons, and making it compulsory that the sum of ten pounds should be paid in respect to each of such immigrants. But notwithstanding the stringent provisions of this Statute, which, however, were largely evaded by Chinese being landed in the adjacent colonies and coming to Victoria overland, the Chinese had in 1857, when the next census was taken, increased to 25,370; and at the end of 1859 it

* Act 18 Vict. No. 39 (12th June 1855).

Chinese
immigra-
tion.

Chinese,
where from
and where
to.

Chinese im-
migration,
1853 to
1880.

was estimated that they numbered no less than 42,000. Soon after this an exodus of Chinese took place, chiefly to New South Wales, it being estimated that, besides those who departed by sea, as many as 11,000 went over the frontier to work at the Lambing Flat diggings in that colony. In consequence of this the census of 1861 showed the number of Chinese remaining in Victoria to be only 24,732, or 638 less than in 1857. In 1865 the Act which imposed restrictions on Chinese immigration was repealed*; but, notwithstanding this, the number of Chinese in the colony decreased, by the time the census of 1871 was taken, to 17,935, or by 6,797 as compared with 1861; which number at the census of 1881 had been still further reduced to 12,132, or by 5,803 more. The official records of the departures of Chinese by sea are of little value, as no account is kept of those who go to the adjacent colonies; but the arrivals by sea have been regularly recorded since 1860, and were as follow:—

ARRIVALS OF CHINESE BY SEA, 1861 TO 1880.

1861 ...	154	1866 ...	974	1871 ...	704	1876 ...	377
1862 ...	175	1867 ...	317	1872 ...	385	1877 ...	449
1863 ...	80	1868 ...	300	1873 ...	269	1878 ...	819
1864 ...	978	1869 ...	1,121	1874 ...	386	1879 ...	875
1865 ...	1,085	1870 ...	584	1875 ...	521	1880 ...	947

105. The whole number of Chinese who arrived in the 20 years was 11,500, or an average of 575 per annum. It will be observed that only in two years of the period did the number arriving exceed 1,000, and the highest number reached in any year was 1,121.

Average number of Chinese immigrants.

106. 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 seven years ended with 1879. All the arrivals and departures referred to were by sea only:—

Immigration and emigration in Australasian colonies.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RETURNS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Immigrants by Sea.			Emigrants by Sea.	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
	1879	44,369	15	44,384	39,212	5,172

* By the Chinese Immigrants Statute 1865, 28 Vict. No. 259 (9th May 1865).

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

Colony.	Year.	Immigrants by Sea.			Emigrants by Sea.	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.
		Unassisted.	Assisted and Free.	Total.		
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
	1879*	38,770	5,731	44,501	20,695	23,806
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
	1879	10,106	3,722	13,828	11,150	2,678
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
	1879	10,245	3,235	13,480	9,137	4,343
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
	1879	153	61	214	278	— 64
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
	1879	10,522	56	10,578	9,932	646
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
	1879	13,646	10,311	23,957	5,234	18,723

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 1880, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

* In this year an International Exhibition was held in New South Wales.

Order of colonies in respect to gain by immigration.

107. With a trifling exception in the case of New South Wales, in 1879, that being the year in which an International Exhibition was held in that colony, more persons have in all the years come to Victoria than to any of the other colonies, and in all the years more persons have departed therefrom than from any of the other colonies, but the gain to Victoria by excess of immigrants is much less than the similar gain to New South Wales or New Zealand, both of which colonies, it will be noticed, still subsidize immigration largely. The three colonies named are the only ones in which the net results for 1879 compare favorably with those of previous years. In Queensland, especially, the falling-off in the net immigration of that year and the previous one is very marked. The following is the order in which the colonies stood during 1879 in reference to the net increase of their populations from external sources :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EXCESS OF IMMIGRANTS OVER EMIGRANTS, 1879.

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

Order of colonies in respect to gain by unassisted immigration.

108. Whilst immigration receives scarcely any State assistance from Victoria, Western Australia, and Tasmania, it is still largely subsidized by the other four colonies. In 1879, if the immigrants to all the colonies had been left to find their way there by their own means, the balance of immigrants in favor of New South Wales would have been reduced from 23,800 to 18,000, that in favor of New Zealand from 18,700 to 8,400, that in favor of South Australia from 4,300 to 1,100, whilst the gain of 2,678 to the population of Queensland would have been changed to a loss of 1,044. The positions of the colonies on the list would also have been somewhat altered: Tasmania rising from the sixth to the fifth place, Western Australia from the seventh to the sixth, and Queensland descending from the fifth place to the very 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, 1879.*

	Excess of Unassisted Immigrants over Emigrants.	Excess of Emigrants over Unassisted Immigrants.
1. New South Wales	18,075	...
2. New Zealand	8,412	...
3. Victoria	5,157	...
4. South Australia	1,108	...
5. Tasmania	590	...
6. Western Australia	...	125
7. Queensland	...	1,044

* Year of the Sydney International Exhibition.

Disturbances
to Aus-
tralian immi-
gration
returns.

109. In former years the easiest, if not the only practicable, way of travelling from one continental colony to another was by sea, but the extension of railways to the inland frontiers of the various colonies will, no doubt, in time divert a very large portion of the intercolonial passenger traffic from the seaboard to the interior. This change has already occurred in the case of Victoria and New South Wales, whose capitals were in 1880 connected by rail for all but about 20 miles of the entire distance. 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.

Gain of Aus-
tralia and
Australasia
by immi-
gration.

110. According to the figures in the last table, the net gain to the population of the Australian continent during 1879 by excess of immigration over emigration was 35,935; the net gain from the same source to the population of the whole of the Australasian colonies was 55,304. Although these figures, for reasons given in the concluding portion of the preceding paragraph, ought to be tolerably correct, the results of the recent census show that they are not so reliable as was supposed, but that a large number of unrecorded departures by sea must have taken place in some or all of the colonies.

Emigrants
from United
Kingdom to
Austral-
asia.

111. According to returns received from the Imperial Board of Trade, the emigrants from the United Kingdom to Australasia, in 1880, numbered 25,438, which was less than in any year since 1872. The following are the figures for the ten years; also, taken from colonial returns, the numbers of assisted and unassisted emigrants during the eight years ended with 1880:—

EMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO AUSTRALASIA,
1871 TO 1880.

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	23,131	19,047
1880	25,438	9,838	15,600
Total in ten years ...	313,106	...	...

112. During the same ten years the emigrants from the United Kingdom to British North America numbered 232,213; to the United States, 1,531,851; and to all other places, 151,226; thus making, with the numbers to Australasia, already shown to have been 313,106, a grand total of 2,228,396.

Imperial emigration returns.

113. Although the emigration from the United Kingdom to Australasia was very low in 1880, as compared with previous years, the total emigration from the United Kingdom was unusually large, and unequalled in any other year since the Irish famine. The emigrants to all places numbered 332,294, which shows an increase on the number in the previous year of 115,131, or 53 per cent. It appears, moreover, that of the excess of emigrants over immigrants more than three-fourths in 1880 were attracted to the United States, but less than 10 per cent. to Australasia, whereas in some previous years, notably 1877 and 1878, Australasia absorbed as much as two-thirds of such net emigration. The increase was chiefly due to persons of Irish birth, who formed 41 per cent. of the emigrants of British origin in 1880, as compared with an average of only 25 per cent. in the four previous years.*

Decreased emigration to Australasia.

114. Of the 25,438 emigrants from the United Kingdom to Australasia in 1880, 14,889 were males and 10,549 were females. Of both sexes, 24,184 were of British origin, viz.:—15,176 English, 3,059 Scotch, and 5,949 Irish; and 1,254 were foreigners.

Sex and birthplace of emigrants from Britain to Australasia.

115. The adults included in such emigrants numbered 20,766, of whom 2,475 were married and 9,882 were single males, and 2,513 were married and 5,896 were single females. Of the 12,357 adult males the following are the occupations:—Agricultural laborers, gardeners, carters, &c., 1,754; farmers and graziers, 809; general laborers, 1,936; miners, 146; carpenters, joiners, &c., 328; other artisans and mechanics, 706; bootmakers and tailors, 89; dealers in food, 153; shopkeepers, &c., 378; clerks and agents, 408; gentlemen, professional men, merchants, &c., 1,282; other trades and professions, 567; not stated, 3,801. Of the 8,409 adult females, 2,815 were domestic servants, &c., 28 gentlewomen and governesses, 114 milliners, &c., 142 of other occupations, and 5,310 unspecified.

Conjugal condition and occupations of emigrants from Britain to Australasia.

116. The arrivals in the United Kingdom from the Australasian colonies numbered 6,186 in 1879 and 6,290 in 1880. The net emigration to these colonies was thus 34,773 in the former and 19,148 in the latter year.

Net emigration from Britain to Australasia.

* See Report by Mr. R. Giffen, head of the Statistical Department of the Imperial Board of Trade, on Emigration and Immigration from and to the United Kingdom in 1880.

Municipalities.

117. 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. 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.

Number of municipalities.

118. The cities, towns, and boroughs in Victoria numbered 57 both in 1879 and 1880. The shires numbered 115 in the former, and 117 in the latter year.

Cities, towns, and boroughs.

119. The following is a list of the cities, towns, and boroughs, together with a statement of the estimated area ; the population and number of dwellings, according to the census of 1881 ; and the total and annual value of rateable property, and the total revenue of each city, town, or borough, during the year 1880 :—

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS, 1880-81.

Name.	Estimated Area.†	On the 3rd April 1881.‡		In the Financial Year 1880.		Total Revenue.
		Population.	Number of Dwellings.	Value of Rateable Property.		
				Total.	Annual.	
	Acres.			£	£	£
Ararat	3,840	2,740	555	147,986	14,799	2,021
Ballarat	4,090	22,404	4,232	751,398	104,361	22,584
Ballarat East	4,331	14,860	3,098	359,877	51,411	8,865
Belfast	5,902	1,757	367	165,000	11,000	1,497
Brighton	3,288	4,755	873	439,690	43,969	4,039
Browns and Scarsdale	5,760	1,087	264	15,980	3,196	421
Brunswick	2,722	6,222	1,259	430,300	43,030	5,093
Buninyong	3,424	1,415	313	60,210	6,021	790
Carisbrook	5,395	1,089	254	53,000	5,080	707
Castlemaine	5,760	5,762	1,335	229,611	32,801	4,283
Chewton	5,760	1,688	505	36,580	7,316	691
Clunes	5,760	5,812	1,111	164,880	16,488	3,493
Collingwood	1,139	23,829	5,085	1,181,060	118,106	16,757
Creswick	4,760	3,718	865	72,258	12,043	2,679
Daylesford	4,062	3,889	908	154,640	15,464	2,985
Dunolly	5,760	1,502	412	80,024	10,003	1,616
Eaglehawk	3,640	7,364	1,597	261,910	26,191	4,188
Echuca	4,308	4,793	1,072	497,304	41,442	4,214
Emerald Hill	2,311	25,374	5,019	1,668,310	166,831	21,794
Essendon & Flemington	5,088	5,061	916	357,870	35,787	3,158
Fitzroy	923	23,118	4,612	1,551,600	155,160	19,048
Footscray	4,525	5,993	1,171	394,070	39,407	4,599

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

These areas have recently been very carefully re-calculated by Mr. A. J. Skene, Surveyor General of Victoria, specially for this work.

† The census returns have not been finally checked, but it is believed that the figures in these two columns will be found to be very nearly correct.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES, 1880-81—continued.

Name.	Estimated Area.†	On the 3rd April 1881.*		In the Financial Year 1880.		Total Revenue.
		Popula- tion.	Number of Dwellings.	Value of Rateable Property.		
				Total.	Annual.	
	Acres.			£	£	£
Geelong ...	3,012	9,719	2,035	706,675	70,668	12,308
Geelong West ...	859	4,849	1,118	182,790	18,279	2,108
Hamilton ...	5,100	2,975	593	238,284	19,857	2,660
Hawthorn ...	2,389	6,019	1,075	629,508	52,459	5,077
Heathcote ...	3,594	1,203	289	48,300	6,037	756
Hotham ...	565	17,839	3,397	963,180	96,318	13,416
Inglewood ...	2,560	1,200	306	31,200	7,091	1,353
Kew ...	3,533	4,288	598	374,970	37,497	3,428
Koroit ...	5,599	1,644	278	170,040	14,170	1,591
Majorca ...	5,005	994	276	30,080	3,760	450
Malmsbury ...	4,214	1,329	265	68,290	6,829	1,311
Maryborough ...	5,760	3,305	817	158,000	15,800	2,737
Melbourne ...	5,020	65,859	11,795	9,463,745	946,375	121,652
Newtown and Chilwell	1,422	4,637	980	222,240	22,240	2,524
Portland ...	2,860	2,263	537	192,102	19,210	2,362
Prahran ...	2,320	21,168	4,370	2,004,332	182,212	18,092
Queenscliff ...	2,173	1,215	235	68,170	6,817	1,303
Raywood ...	5,760	426	95	19,580	2,206	387
Richmond ...	1,430	23,405	4,933	1,415,510	113,241	14,322
Rutherglen ...	1,280	484	104	15,000	2,907	657
Sale ...	5,442	3,073	605	238,293	21,663	2,175
Sandhurst ...	7,900	28,167	6,169	1,663,940	166,394	23,977
Sandridge ...	2,366	8,771	1,844	475,344	52,816	7,694
Sebastopol ...	1,880	2,498	502	23,450	4,690	917
Smythesdale ...	1,440	685	190	12,682	2,536	270
St. Arnaud ...	6,355	2,629	595	153,390	15,339	3,013
Stawell ...	5,998	7,348	1,671	237,300	33,900	4,711
St. Kilda ...	1,886	11,654	2,110	1,220,000	122,000	10,595
Talbot ...	5,578	2,315	603	46,250	9,250	1,113
Tarnagulla ...	5,133	886	232	51,615	5,161	617
Walhalla ...	5,120	1,614	402	45,440	9,725	1,490
Wangaratta ...	3,932	1,329	310	118,000	10,542	1,890
Warrnambool ...	3,450	4,833	894	300,000	28,727	7,109
Williamstown ...	2,775	9,034	1,815	525,515	45,784	6,797
Wood's Point ...	2,560	561	134	12,710	2,542	381
Total ...	218,816 or 342 sq. mls.	434,450	87,995	31,199,483	3,134,948	416,765

120. The next table gives a list of the shires, together with a state- Shires...
ment of the estimated area, the population, and number of dwellings,
according to the census of 1881, and the total and annual value of
rateable property, and total revenue of each shire during the year
1880 :—

* The census returns have not been finally checked, but it is believed that the figures in these two columns will be found to be very nearly correct.

† These areas have quite recently been very carefully re-calculated by Mr. A. J. Skene, Surveyor-General of Victoria, specially for this work.

SHIRES, 1880-81.

Names of Shires.	Estimated Area. † Square Miles.	On the 3rd April 1881.*		In the Financial Year 1880.		Total Revenue. £
		Popula- tion.	Number of Dwellings.	Value of Rateable Property.		
				Total. £	Annual. £	
Alberton ...	1,737	2,904	653	333,000	22,200	1,939
Alexandra ...	724	2,530	565	210,000	20,392	3,128
Ararat ...	1,461	5,214	1,248	1,116,080	111,608	12,176
Avoca ...	437	5,450	1,573	255,160	25,516	2,852
Avon ...	318	1,741	311	309,400 †	22,900	2,185
Bacchus Marsh ...	182	2,242	412	198,060	16,505	2,042
Bairnsdale ...	3,321	5,543	1,223	660,000	44,823	5,360
Ballan ...	365	7,390	1,716	378,835	37,884	5,399
Ballarat ...	182	4,531	771	390,050	39,005	3,954
Bannockburn ...	139	2,112	379	236,000	17,945	1,684
Barrabool ...	191	2,328	452	218,960	21,975	2,095
Beechworth ...	303	7,956	1,792	414,120	41,413	5,634
Belfast ...	200	3,057	500	495,795	33,053	4,104
Bellarine ...	124	4,097	827	211,960	21,196	2,223
Benalla ...	1,181	6,253	1,232	562,455	56,246	4,542
Berwick ...	397	3,480	806	580,000	31,000	4,024
Bet Bet ...	345	4,739	1,330	200,000	29,412	2,162
Boroondara ...	12	1,525	276	128,032	16,004	1,565
Braybrook ...	89	1,107	242	204,350	20,435	2,533
Bright ...	833	4,847	1,205	147,804	24,634	2,354
Broadford ...	223	1,537	367	115,000	7,727	630
Broadmeadows ...	69	1,750	324	186,440	18,644	1,307
Bulla ...	105	1,979	246	398,480	24,990	2,760
Bulleen ...	33	1,562	337	184,500	12,300	1,225
Buln Buln ...	682	3,829	991	422,073 †	31,183	3,677
Bungaree ...	89	4,980	985	319,060	29,006	4,215
Buninyong ...	304	9,537	2,024	452,795	45,280	4,454
Caulfield ...	9	2,488	415	386,288	32,199	2,773
Chiltern ...	89	1,975	447	77,557	10,341	2,173
Coburg ...	7	2,659	398	120,455	12,046	1,599
Colac ...	1,090	5,176	1,030	858,516	71,543	7,851
Corio ...	237	2,301	434	300,000	28,890	2,602
Cranbourne ...	228	1,420	286	224,000	22,400	1,995
Creswick ...	202	6,583	1,322	720,040	36,002	3,995
Dandenong ...	58	1,412	295	165,840	13,820	1,777
Darebin ...	79	1,303	218	140,200	14,020	1,588
Dundas ...	1,364	3,250	651	1,452,000	72,600	6,543
Dunmunkle ...	539	4,350	921	940,000	48,410	5,391
East Loddon ...	455	1,701	374	320,600	32,060	2,415
Echuca ...	1,458	8,873	2,021	1,600,000	111,000	6,791
Eltham ...	208	2,338	537	207,000	14,768	1,521
Euroa ...	887	4,892	1,009	432,000	36,000	105
Flinders & Kange- rong	176	1,727	411	184,356	15,363	1,476
Gisborne ...	100	2,616	555	207,600	17,300	2,412
Glenelg ...	1,264	4,219	829	842,240	84,224	8,066
Glenlyon ...	127	2,632	606	145,470	14,547	1,546
Goulburn ...	348	2,496	446	206,870	20,687	2,575
Grenville ...	310	6,029	1,509	278,200	34,084	4,012

* The census returns have not been finally checked, but it is believed that the figures in these two columns will be found to be very nearly correct.

† These areas have quit recently been very carefully re-calculated by Mr. A. J. Skene, Surveyor-General of Victoria, specially for this work.

‡ No information. Figures estimated from annual value.

SHIRES, 1880-81—continued.

Names of Shires.	Estimated Area.† Square Miles.	On the 3rd April 1881.*		In the Financial Year 1880.		Total Revenue. £
		Popula- tion.	Number of Dwellings.	Value of Rateable Property.		
				Total. £	Annual. £	
Hampden ...	1,738	6,479	1,291	2,245,640	112,283	10,807
Heidelberg ...	41	2,775	395	300,000	18,062	1,856
Howqua... ...	842	1,269	352	27,867	6,474	806
Huntly ...	321	3,764	766	479,685	31,979	6,407
Jika ...	15	2,981	555	202,400	20,240	4,260
Keilor ...	53	689	140	126,021	12,602	884
Kilmore... ...	86	2,447	506	179,850	17,985	1,670
Korong ...	1,113	7,750	2,022	888,330	59,222	5,262
Kowree ...	1,448	2,273	435	315,000	31,500	3,695
Kyneton ...	273	8,724	1,685	1,185,660	59,283	6,896
Leigh ...	379	1,902	424	375,570	37,557	3,958
Lexton ...	297	2,133	495	375,000	25,375	2,465
Lilydale ...	223	2,443	532	253,900	21,159	2,092
Lowan ...	9,400	3,924	875	636,000‡	47,408	4,132
Maffra ...	1,064	3,243	638	500,000	36,000	4,340
Maldon ...	215	5,116	1,206	379,000	33,000	3,553
Malvern ...	6	1,797	306	459,400	22,970	2,350
Mansfield ...	864	2,659	596	261,000	26,100	2,671
Marong ...	566	8,744	2,093	340,300	69,660	7,395
Melton ...	104	1,038	227	171,295	17,129	1,558
Meredith ...	169	1,530	343	137,125	13,712	1,356
Merriang ...	123	1,311	249	161,020	16,102	1,145
Metcalfe ...	204	3,725	853	290,065	29,006	3,101
Minhamite ...	542	1,802	359	1,120,000	37,320	3,340
Moorabbin ...	31	3,736	743	293,364	24,447	2,239
Mornington ...	107	2,058	436	416,800	20,840	2,009
Mortlake ...	915	2,864	515	800,310	80,031	7,225
Mount Alexander ...	52	4,520	1,338	100,566	16,761	2,657
Mount Franklin ...	118	3,397	901	148,200	18,500	2,936
Mount Rouse ...	537	2,146	454	950,000	61,275	5,496
McIvor ...	570	3,425	835	250,000	25,000	2,355
Narracan ...	890	2,184	563	91,420	18,284	1,808
Newham ...	105	2,858	575	274,050	18,270	2,298
Newstead ...	105	2,674	641	175,150	17,515	1,768
North Ovens ...	234	2,126	437	171,048	14,254	3,118
Nunawading ...	23	1,573	323	128,050	12,805	1,252
Oakleigh ...	29	1,702	348	120,610	12,061	2,064
Omeo ...	1,674	1,629	426	246,865	12,343	1,699
Oxley ...	967	2,985	586	275,060	27,506	2,326
Phillip Island and Woolamai	366	1,438	324	135,000	11,178	1,432
Portland ...	1,607	5,495	1,059	590,550‡	59,055	5,167
Pyalong ...	216	1,122	219	190,155	12,677	1,044
Ripon ...	587	5,292	1,216	672,000	67,200	7,092
Romsey ...	91	1,914	403	394,500	19,725	2,937
Rosedale ...	810	3,112	624	407,640	40,764	3,366
Rutherglen ...	212	2,385	457	180,000	17,000	1,528
Seymour ...	335	2,804	597	177,696	22,212	2,107
Shepparton ...	764	6,583	1,407	380,360	38,036	2,445

* The census returns have not been finally checked, but it is believed that the figures in these two columns will be found to be very nearly correct.

† These areas have quite recently been very carefully re-calculated by Mr. A. J. Skene, Surveyor-General of Victoria.

‡ No information. Figures estimated from annual value.

SHIRES, 1880-81—continued.

Names of Shires.	Estimated Area.†	On the 3rd April 1881.*		In the Financial Year 1880.		Total Revenue.
		Popu-lation.	Number of Dwellings.	Value of Rateable Property.		
				Total.	Annual.	
	Square Miles.			\$	£	£
South Barwon ...	53	1,952	389	127,030	12,703	1,626
Springfield ...	113	881	150	252,928	15,808	1,810
St. Arnaud ...	3,602	12,812	2,777	2,107,030	105,351	9,271
Stawell ...	1,001	4,061	1,059	573,859	44,143	4,747
Strathfieldsaye ...	229	4,037	934	225,250	22,525	2,251
Swan Hill ...	11,078	9,116	2,186	1,590,175	119,263	8,424
Talbot ...	183	2,752	652	180,810	18,081	2,432
Towong ...	2,545	3,310	855	240,000	23,992	3,444
Traralgon ...	441	1,742	381	178,250	17,825	214
Tullaroop ...	219	5,043	1,384	296,660	29,666	3,118
Wannon ...	753	2,670	499	1,225,120	61,256	5,800
Waranga ...	1,076	9,989	2,008	1,699,280	84,964	10,001
Warrnambool ...	610	9,062	1,551	1,979,000	99,277	10,939
Whittlesea ...	138	1,859	383	158,400	15,840	1,727
Wimmera ...	1,819	8,232	1,651	925,504	92,550	7,759
Winchelsea ...	609	2,709	506	550,000	39,331	3,946
Wodonga ...	97	1,568	325	191,340	9,567	1,711
Wyndham ...	302	1,456	296	818,100	40,905	3,919
Yackandandah ...	836	4,206	923	534,000	26,700	3,887
Yarrawonga ...	830	6,168	1,337	526,290	52,629	2,888
Yea ...	593	1,082	265	151,747	15,175	1,477
Total ...	81,839	419,907	90,782	52,647,936	3,982,998	405,187

Area of municipalities.

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

AREA EMBRACED IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1880.

	Square Miles.
Cities, towns, and boroughs ...	342
Shires ...	81,839
Total ...	82,181

Proportion to total area of Victoria.

122. The estimated area of Victoria is 87,884 square miles. It thus appears that all but about one-fifteenth of this area is included within the limits of municipal districts.

Population of municipalities.

123. The population of the two kinds of districts was as follows according to the census of 1881:—

POPULATION OF MUNICIPALITIES, 1881.

Cities, towns, and boroughs ...	434,450
Shires ...	419,907
Total ...	854,357

* The census returns have not been finally checked, but it is believed that the figures in these two columns will be found to be very nearly correct.

† These areas have quite recently been very carefully re-calculated by Mr. A. J. Skene, Surveyor-General of Victoria.

124. It has been already stated that the population of Victoria, as returned at the recent census, was 862,346. It therefore follows that ninety-nine-hundredths of the inhabitants of the colony enjoy the advantages of local self-government. Proportion to population of Victoria.

125. By estimates made by the local authorities about the beginning of the last quarter of 1880, the total population of the municipalities amounted to 878,034, of which 428,394 were in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 449,640 in shires. The estimate of the urban population was therefore 6,060 below, and that of the rural population 29,733 in excess of the census numbers returned about six months later. Estimated population of municipalities.

126. The ratepayers in the two kinds of municipal districts numbered as follow in 1880 :— Ratepayers in municipalities.

RATEPAYERS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1880.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	95,978
Shires	...	...	...	98,967
				194,945
Total	...	...	...

127. By comparing these figures with those showing the enumerated municipal population, it appears that about 1 person in every 4·4 persons living in municipalities is a ratepayer. Proportion of ratepayers to population.

128. The following is an abstract of a return laid before the Legislative Council on the 15th February 1881, on the motion of the Honorable Sir Charles Sladen, showing the number of male ratepayers in 1880, classified according to the annual value of the property on which they were rated, the freeholders being distinguished from the other ratepayers :— Male ratepayers classified.

MALE RATEPAYERS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RATING, 1880.

Annual Value at which rated.	Number of Male Ratepayers.		
	Freehold.	Other than Freehold.	Total.
Under £10	24,032	16,144	40,176
£10 to £15	16,743	16,042	32,785
£15 to £20	9,551	10,530	20,081
£20 to £30	13,007	14,990	27,997
£30 to £40	7,280	11,008	18,288
£40 to £50	4,962	6,780	11,742
£50 to £150	13,164	} 15,048	32,301
£150 and upwards	4,089		
Total	92,828	90,542	183,370*

NOTE.—This return does not include ratepayers in Kilmore.

* In 4,239 cases persons were returned both as "freeholders" and "other ratepayers." The net number will therefore be 179,131.

129. The difference between the net total of male ratepayers and the number given in paragraph 126 may be supposed to represent the female ratepayers, which, according to that assumption, would number 15,814.

130. By the last table it appears that the freeholders exceed the other ratepayers by about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., also that more than half the ratepayers are rated at less than £20, the numbers below and above that rating being respectively 93,042 and 90,328.

131. The following is a statement of the number of dwellings in the two kinds of municipal districts as returned at the census:—

DWELLINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1881.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	87,995
Shires	...	...	...	90,782
Total	...	...	...	178,777

132. The dwellings in the colony were returned as 179,925. Thus the whole of these, except 1,148, were situated in municipal districts.

133. The area contained in shires is about 234 times that in cities, towns, and boroughs; the ratepayers and dwellings in the former exceed those in the latter by about a thirtieth; but on the other hand the population of cities, towns, and boroughs exceeds by a thirtieth that of shires.

134. The following is the number of cities, towns, and boroughs, and the number of shires, in which rates were struck in the last four 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 1880.

Amount levied in the £.			Number of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.				Number of Shires.			
			1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
0s.	9d.	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	5	5
1	0	...	24	26	21	22	99	95	102	103
1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
1	3	...	7	8	8	7	3	3	3	2
1	4	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	6	...	15	13	16	12	3	6	3	5
1	6½	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
1	7	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...
1	8	...	2	2	1	3	...	...	...	...
1	9	...	5	3	3	3	...	...	...	...
2	0	...	4	4	5	4	...	2	1	1
Not stated			...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total			59	59	57	57	111	112	115	117

Female ratepayers.

Freeholders and ratepayers under £20.

Dwellings in municipalities.

Proportion of dwellings in municipalities.

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

Amount of rating in municipalities.

135. Of the cities, towns, and boroughs, 41 per cent. in 1877, 44 per cent. in 1878, 37 per cent. in 1879, and 39 per cent. in 1880, were rated at 1s. in the pound; of the shires, 89 per cent. in 1877, 85 per cent. in 1878, 89 per cent. in 1879, and 88 per cent. in 1880, were rated at the same amount. Municipalities rated at 1s. in the pound.

136. In 1877, 4; in 1878 and 1879, 5; and in 1880, 6 municipal districts were rated at less than 1s. in the pound. In 1877, 42; in 1878, 45; in 1879, 44; and in 1880, 43 municipal districts were rated at over that amount. Municipalities rated under and over 1s. in the pound.

137. The number of properties in boroughs and in shires during the seven years ended with 1880, arranged in groups according to their rateable values, will be found in the following table. In 1880, as compared with 1879, the increase of the whole number of properties was 2,625, of which 296 were in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 2,329 in shires. The increase in the former was distributed over all the groups of properties except those rated at £500 and upwards in which there was a slight falling of, and the increase in the latter was spread over all the groups except those in which the rating was from £50 to £100, and from £400 to £500 :— Classification of properties rated.

CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTIES RATED, 1874 TO 1880.

Year.	Number of Properties Rated.							
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 to £300.	£300 to £400.	£400 to £500.	£500 and upwards.	Total.
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.								
1874	91,320	7,981	2,964	764	289	153	235	103,706
1875	94,769	8,253	3,040	782	301	160	242	107,547
1876	94,898	8,466	3,035	786	300	162	265	107,907
1877	95,911	8,628	3,170	812	332	155	278	109,286
1878	98,942	8,895	3,211	829	363	151	294	112,685
1879	99,846	8,877	3,166	826	331	145	287	113,478
1880	99,949	9,021	3,181	856	345	146	276	113,774
SHIRES.								
1874	75,852	7,537	2,398	552	268	117	612	87,336
1875	79,425	8,326	2,671	568	279	128	696	92,093
1876	82,817	8,407	2,654	563	256	157	705	95,559
1877	83,583	9,067	2,778	641	283	149	726	97,227
1878	84,338	10,442	2,901	666	300	140	702	99,489
1879	88,598	10,436	3,051	683	296	159	672	103,895
1880	90,874	10,232	3,151	762	342	157	706	106,224
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.								
1874	167,172	15,518	5,362	1,316	557	270	847	191,042
1875	174,194	16,579	5,711	1,350	580	288	938	199,640
1876	177,710	16,873	5,689	1,349	556	319	970	203,466
1877	179,494	17,695	5,948	1,453	615	304	1,004	206,513
1878	183,280	19,337	6,112	1,495	663	291	996	212,174
1879	188,444	19,313	6,217	1,509	627	304	959	217,373
1880	190,823	19,253	6,332	1,618	687	303	982	219,998

138. In the six years ended with 1880 the total increase in the number of properties was 28,956, of which 10,068 were in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 18,888 in shires. Increase in six years.

Total value
of rateable
property.

139. The following table gives the estimated total value (or value in fee-simple) of rateable property in cities, towns, and boroughs, and in shires, during the seven years ended with 1880, arranged in groups according to the value of the properties of which the amounts are made up. In 1880, as compared with 1879, an increase occurred in the value of properties rated at under £50 and between £100 and £200 in cities, towns, and boroughs, and at under £50 and at £200 and upwards in shires; but a decrease in the value of the others. The valuation on the whole showed an increase of 603,303, made up of an increase of £756,700 in country, less a falling off of £153,397 in urban properties:—

CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 TO 1880.

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
1880	14,911,152	5,896,372	4,071,366	6,320,593	31,199,483
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
1880	21,429,941	8,647,484	5,239,721	17,330,790	52,647,936
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
1880	36,341,093	14,543,856	9,311,087	23,651,383	83,847,419

Increase in
six years.

140. According to the above table, during the six years ended with 1880, the total increase in the value of rateable property has amounted, in cities, towns, and boroughs, to £3,874,878, and in shires to £17,750,902.

Annual value
of rateable
property.

141. The annual value of rateable property is arranged in similar groups in the next table. In 1880, as compared with the previous

year, the totals of both descriptions of districts shows a falling off amounting to £23,432 in the urban, and to £171 in the country properties. The falling off in the former is in the annual value of properties rated at from £50 to £100, and at £200 and upwards, and in the latter in the annual value of properties rated at from £50 to £100, and from £100 to £200, all the other groups showing increase:—

CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 TO 1880.

Year.	Annual Value of Rateable Properties.				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS.					
1874	1,352,679	537,885	381,885	584,033	2,856,482
1875	1,384,125	539,887	382,546	592,823	2,899,381
1876	1,414,565	563,091	378,503	615,664	2,971,823
1877	1,436,377	563,296	403,745	632,333	3,035,751
1878	1,489,722	569,275	408,757	673,966	3,141,720
1879	1,494,247	600,406	407,496	656,231	3,158,380
1880	1,498,284	592,472	409,094	635,098	3,134,948
SHIRES.					
1874	1,220,327	492,313	315,056	1,111,299	3,138,995
1875	1,320,284	544,464	334,358	1,349,826	3,548,932
1876	1,441,050	537,132	342,412	1,329,280	3,649,874
1877	1,488,197	576,383	355,147	1,325,578	3,745,305
1878	1,474,572	674,431	384,688	1,355,585	3,889,276
1879	1,605,387	664,266	407,186	1,306,330	3,983,169
1880	1,621,249	654,212	396,403	1,311,134	3,982,998
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.					
1874	2,573,006	1,030,198	696,941	1,695,332	5,995,477
1875	2,704,409	1,084,351	716,904	1,942,649	6,448,313
1876	2,855,615	1,100,223	720,915	1,944,944	6,621,697
1877	2,924,574	1,139,679	758,892	1,957,911	6,781,056
1878	2,964,294	1,243,706	793,445	2,029,551	7,030,996
1879	3,099,634	1,264,672	814,682	1,962,561	7,141,549
1880	3,119,533	1,246,684	805,497	1,946,232	7,117,946

142. During the six years ended with 1880, the total increase in the annual valuation of rateable property has amounted to £278,466 in cities, towns, and boroughs, and to £844,003 in shires. Increase in number and value of properties rated.

143. 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 six years intervening between 1874 and the end of 1880, the increase in cities, towns, and boroughs being added to that in shires:—

**INCREASE IN NUMBER AND VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTIES,
1874 TO 1880.**

Rateable Values.	Increase during Six Years in the—		
	Number of Properties.	Total Value.	Annual Value.
		£	£
Under £50	23,651	10,615,073	546,527
£50 to £100	3,735	4,272,483	216,486
£100 to £200	970	2,274,146	108,556
£200 and upwards	600	4,464,078	250,900
Total increase	28,956	21,625,780	1,122,469

Largest increase in small properties.

144. By far the greatest increase in the number of properties, amounting to more than four-fifths of the whole increase, was in properties rated at less than £50. The largest increase in the total and in the annual value of properties, amounting in each case to nearly half of the total gain, was in properties of a similar rating. The next largest increase was in the value of properties rated at £200 and upwards, which, in the case of the total value amounted to more than a fifth, and in the case of the annual value to nearly a fourth, of the whole increase.

Naturalization.

145. 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 1880 and the previous ten years. It will be observed that more than half were Germans:—

NATURALIZATION, 1870 TO 1880.

Native Countries.	Ten Years: 1870 to 1879.	Year 1880.
France	31	3
Belgium	5	1
Holland	8	...
Austria	12	6
Germany	495	40
Italy	23	3
Spain	4	...
Portugal	3	1
Russia	9	4
Other European countries	233	20
United States	12	6
South and Central American States	1	...
China	41	12
Other countries	6	...
Total	883	96

146. Of the 96 persons naturalized in 1880, 19 were farmers or gardeners, 22 miners, 6 carpenters, and 7 other artisans and mechanics, 7 publicans, 10 traders, 4 dealers in food, 3 bootmakers and tailors, 2 agents, 2 laborers, 1 was a grazier, 1 musician, 1 teacher, 1 doctor, 1 missionary, 1 civil engineer, and 8 were of other occupations.

Occupations of persons naturalized.

147. By the Electoral Act Amendment Act 1876 (40 Vict. No. 548), the number of electoral districts for the Legislative Assembly was increased from 49 to 55, and the number of members thereof from 78 to 86. And by the Legislative Council Act 1881, of the royal assent to which information was received in the colony by telegram on the 29th August 1881, the number of provinces for the Legislative Council was increased from 6 to 14; and the number of members of that House from 30 to 42; the property qualification of such members was reduced from an annual value of £250 to one of £100, and the tenure of their seats from ten years to six; the qualification of the electors to the Council was reduced from an annual value of £50 to one of £10 if derived from freehold, or of £25 if from leasehold or the occupation of rented property. With the exception of these changes, and a few minor details provided for in the Acts named, the electoral system of Victoria is the same as that described in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874.*

Number of electoral districts and members.

148. Of the present electoral districts for the Legislative Assembly, 5 are represented by 3 members, 21 by 2 members, and 29 by 1 member.

Members to each district.

149. The number of electors on the rolls of both Houses of the Legislature, in April 1880 and March 1881, is shown in the following table. An increase appears in the electors for both Houses, but chiefly in non-ratepaying electors for the Legislative Assembly :—

Electors on the rolls.

ELECTORS ON THE ROLLS, 1880 AND 1881.

Description of Roll.	Legislative Council.†		Legislative Assembly.	
	30th April 1880.	21st March 1881.	30th April 1880.	31st March 1881.
Ratepayers'	30,694	31,027	160,359	161,707
General	2,078	2,078	40,342	45,410
Total	32,772	33,105	200,701	207,117

* Paragraphs 262 to 270.

† Under the Legislative Council Act 1881 it is estimated that the electors of this House will be increased to 110,000, see table following paragraph 128 ante.

Proportion of non-rate-paying electors.

150. The non-ratepaying electors on the rolls of the Legislative Council amounted in both years to about $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole; whilst the non-ratepaying electors on the rolls of the Legislative Assembly amounted to 20 per cent. of the whole in 1880, and to nearly 22 per cent. in 1881.

Electors who voted for the Legislative Council.

151. At the biennial election for the Legislative Council, which took place in August and September 1880, the seat was contested in two out of the six provinces, and in these more than 57 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 1881:—

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—ELECTORS, 1880 AND 1881, AND VOTES POLLED, 1880.

Electoral Provinces.	Number of Electors—			On the Rolls 21st March 1881.
	At Biennial Election, 1880—			
	On the Rolls.	Who Voted.		
		Total Number.	Percentage of Number on the Rolls.	
Central	11,056	*	*	11,225
South	3,878	*	*	3,875
South-Western	3,407	2,029	59·55	3,424
Western	2,911	*	*	2,933
North-Western	7,391	*	*	7,391
Eastern	4,230	2,338	55·27	4,257
Total	32,873	...	...	33,105
Deduct for uncontested provinces ...	25,236			
Net result	7,637	4,367	57·18	

Electors and voters for the Assembly.

152. At the general election for the Legislative Assembly held on the 14th July 1880 all the seats were contested except seven. Returns have been received from all the districts, and these show that over $65\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the electors in contested districts voted. At the previous general election, which took place on the 28th February 1880, whilst the electors on the rolls numbered about the same as on the last occasion, $66\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in contested districts recorded their votes. The following table shows the results for each electoral district at the two elections referred to:—

* No contest.

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

Electoral Districts.	Number of Electors at General Election, February 1880—			Number of Electors at General Election, July 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	1,433	1,044	72·85	1,433	1,005	70·13
Avoca	5,378	2,923	54·35	5,378	3,395	63·11
Ballaarat East ...	5,052	3,479	68·86	5,052	3,410	67·50
Ballaarat West ...	7,025	4,481	63·78	7,025	3,938	56·06
Barwon	2,133	1,626	76·23	2,133	1,610	75·48
Belfast	1,108	771	69·58	1,108	875	78·97
Benambra	1,582	983	62·14	1,582	902	57·02
Boroondara	2,208	*	*	2,208	*	—
Bourke, East	1,750	1,244	71·08	1,750	*	—
Bourke Boroughs, East	2,286	1,639	71·70	2,286	1,648	72·10
Bourke, South ...	2,119	1,631	77·00	2,119	1,639	77·34
Bourke, West ...	4,982	3,812	76·51	4,982	3,734	74·95
Brighton	1,638	1,201	73·32	1,638	1,232	75·21
Carlton	3,376	2,422	71·74	3,376	2,332	69·07
Castlemaine	3,871	2,725	70·39	3,871	2,635	68·07
Collingwood	5,005	3,150	62·73	5,005	2,958	59·10
Creswick	6,316	4,688	74·22	6,320	4,578	72·44
Dalhousie	1,834	1,064	58·00	1,834	*	—
Delatite	2,418	1,236	51·12	2,418	1,386	57·32
Dundas	1,710	1,032	60·35	1,710	1,082	63·27
Emerald Hill	5,559	3,697	66·54	5,559	3,560	64·04
Evelyn	1,708	1,132	66·27	1,708	1,067	62·47
Fitzroy	5,161	3,437	67·56	5,162	3,478	67·38
Footscray	1,655	1,213	73·30	1,655	1,136	68·64
Geelong	4,542	3,106	68·38	4,542	2,979	65·58
Gippsland, North ...	4,448	†	†	4,515	2,929†	64·87
Gippsland, South ...	3,325	1,480	44·51	3,325	1,564	47·03
Grant	3,258	2,183	67·00	3,258	2,034	62·43
Grenville	3,429	2,531	73·81	3,429	2,243	65·23
Kara Kara	3,008	2,211	73·50	3,008	2,187	72·70
Kilmore and Anglesey	2,263	1,378	60·89	2,263	1,241	54·84
Kyneton Boroughs ...	1,375	1,111	80·80	1,375	*	—
Maldon	1,533	1,095	71·36	1,533	*	—
Mandurang	9,023	4,844	53·68	9,023	5,587	61·92
Maryborough and Talbot	4,197	2,958	70·48	4,197	2,803	66·78
Melbourne, East ...	4,601	2,360	73·02	4,601	3,126	67·94
Melbourne, North ...	6,415	4,734	73·80	6,423	4,237	65·95
Melbourne, West ...	6,028	†	†	6,028	4,265	70·75
Moira	7,408	4,159	56·14	7,409	4,886†	65·95
Mornington	3,414	1,882	55·13	3,414	*	—
Normanby	1,809	1,164	64·34	1,809	1,163	64·29
Ovens	3,890	2,672	68·69	3,892	2,637	67·75
Polwarth and South Grenville	1,879	1,397	74·35	1,879	1,332	70·89
Portland	1,558	995	63·86	1,558	875	55·00
Richmond	6,523	†	†	6,523	4,452	68·25
Ripon and Hampden ...	2,016	1,464	72·62	2,016	1,361	67·51
Rodney	5,301	3,296	62·18	5,301	*	—

* Not contested.

† Information not furnished.

‡ Approximate returns.

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

Electoral Districts.	Number of Electors at General Election, February 1880—			Number of Electors at General Election, July 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.
Sandhurst	6,483	4,830	74·50	6,483	4,543	70·07
Sandridge	2,001	1,522	76·06	2,001	1,515	75·71
St. Kilda	7,007	5,080	72·50	7,007	4,834	68·98
Stawell	2,180	1,618	74·22	2,180	1,386	63·58
Villiers and Heytesbury	4,119	2,646	64·24	4,119	2,594	62·97
Warrnambool	1,610	*	*	1,610	1,108	68·82
Williamstown	2,176	1,523	70·00	2,176	1,335	61·35
Wimmera	6,575	3,820	58·09	6,575	3,951	60·09
Total	200,701	...	...	200,784	...	...
Deduct for uncontested districts and those for which returns were not furnished	20,817	...	...	17,415	...	...
Net result	179,884	119,739	66·56	183,369	120,749	65·85

Proportion of electors and members to population

153. At the time of the last general election, 2 in every 5 males in the colony were electors. The proportion of members to the total population was 1 to every 9,864.

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

154. 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 the general elections of the years named:—

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	10·1	200,784	23·61	120,749	65·9
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	...	...

* Not contested.

† In contested districts.

‡ General election of the 14th July.

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

155. 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, &c., in each colony.

156. A simple calculation will show that Victoria, instead of sending 86 members to the Legislative Assembly would return, were she represented in the same proportion to population as New South Wales, 97; as South Australia, 161; as Queensland, 176; as New Zealand, 180; as Tasmania, 256.

Representation to population in Victoria and other colonies.

157. 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 1881 was 1 to every 54,255; or, for England, 1 member to every 53,543 persons; for Scotland, 1 member to every 62,240 persons; and for Ireland, 1 member to every 45,332 persons.

Proportion of members of Imperial Parliament to population.

158. 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 also return 16; if in the same proportion as Ireland, about 19; and if in the same proportion as Scotland, 14.

Representation to population in Victoria and United Kingdom.

PART III.—INTERCHANGE.

159. The weights and measures used in Victoria are in every respect similar to those in use in the United Kingdom.

Weights and measures.

160. The returns of imports and exports during 1880, 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 nature should be kept together. The present is the sixth year in which this mode of classification has been used in Victoria. It has met with the approval of eminent

Imports and exports classified.

* 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.

statisticians in Europe and elsewhere, but has not yet been adopted by the other colonies represented at the Conference.

161. The rate of import duty actually charged, according to the tariff in force in 1880, is placed against each dutiable article named in the table of imports and exports. In cases where various rates are chargeable, or the articles appear to require further description, the reader is referred for full details to the Tariff of Victoria in Appendix C *post*. Where such entries as "20 per cent. and free," "3s. per dwt. and 20 per cent." occur, it is intended to imply that "some kinds are subject to a 20 per cent. duty, others are free;" some kinds are subject to a duty of 3s. per dwt., others of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*; there being no "compound duties"* in Victoria—as is the case in the United States.

162. The tariffs of all the Australasian colonies are published in Appendix C *post*. Each tariff is given separately; but the items in each have been placed according to the classification above mentioned, and although the alphabetical arrangement of the articles is thereby altered the tariff is in other respects left intact. Tariffs might be compared by placing them in parallel columns, but such a method is open to the objection that articles are quoted in some countries under different names from those they bear in others, and consequently there is great liability to error, and in any case cumbrous explanatory notes would be rendered necessary. As articles of a cognate character are under the present system placed under the same "Order," the order number affords an easy means of tracing them under the varying names they may be called by in the different tariffs. Another advantage of the present system is that the form of classification is based upon that employed in the tabulation of the Victorian census return of occupations, and the classification therefore affords means of making calculations in respect to the number of persons in the colony working at the various trades in connection with which articles are manufactured similar to those imported to and exported from the colony.

163. The tariff of the United Kingdom is given in Appendix D. The articles subject to import duty in that country being few in number, it has not been thought necessary to disturb their arrangement.

164. The table of imports and exports is preceded by the following summary of the headings adopted for the classification of articles; also by an alphabetical index, which will still further facilitate the discovery of the position of any article. The summary and index are also applicable to the tariffs given in the Appendix :—

* Or duties levied upon the quantity of the article as well as upon its value.

Import
duties.

Tariffs of
Austral-
asian
colonies.

Tariff of
United
Kingdom.

Classifica-
tion and
index of
imports
and ex-
ports.

CLASSIFICATION OF ENTRIES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.

CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.

Order	1.	Books, &c.
"	2.	Musical instruments
"	3.	Prints, pictures, &c.
"	4.	Carving, figures, &c.
"	5.	Tackle for sports and games
"	6.	Watches, philosophical instruments, &c.
"	7.	Surgical instruments
"	8.	Arms, ammunition, &c.
"	9.	Machines, tools, and implements
"	10.	Carriages, harness, &c.
"	11.	Ships and boats, and matters connected therewith
"	12.	Building materials
"	13.	Furniture
"	14.	Chemicals

CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.

Order	15.	Wool and worsted manufactures
"	16.	Silk manufactures
"	17.	Cotton and flax manufactures
"	18.	Drapery and haberdashery
"	19.	Dress
"	20.	Manufactures of fibrous materials

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.

Order	21.	Animal food
"	22.	Vegetable food
"	23.	Drinks and stimulants

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

Order	24.	Animal substances
"	25.	Vegetable
"	26.	Oils.*

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.

Order	27.	Articles connected with mining
"	28.	Coal, &c.
"	29.	Stone, clay, earthenware, and glass
"	30.	Water
"	31.	Gold, silver, specie, and precious stones
"	32.	Metals other than gold and silver

CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.

Order	33.	Animals and birds
"	34.	Plants

CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Order	35.	Miscellaneous articles of trade, &c.
"	36.	Indefinite articles.

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ments, machinery	9	Axle—arms, boxes	10	Bitters	23
Air-bricks	12	Axles	10	Black oil	26
Ale and porter	23	Bacon	21	„ sand	32
Alkali	14	Bagging	20	Blankets	15
Almond oil	26	Bags, sacks	20	Blasting powder	8
Almonds	22	„ paper	25	Blue	25
Alum	14	Bark	25	Boats	11
Anchors	11	Barley	22	Boilers, steam	9
Animal food	21	Basket and wicker ware	25	Bolts and nuts	32
„ substances	24	Bass	25	Bone-dust	24
Animals and birds	33	Bath bricks	29	Bones	24
Antimony—crude, ore,		Beans	22	Bonnets	19
regulus	32	Bêche de mer	21	Books, printed	1
Apparel	19	Beef—salted	21	Boots	19
Arms and ammunition	8	Beer	23	Boot-webbing	20
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Chinese oil	... 26	Explosives	... 8	Greasy wool	... 24
Chocolate	... 23	Fancy goods	... 35	Grindery	... 35
Cider	... 23	Feathers	... 24	Grindstones	... 29
Cigars	... 23	" ornamental	... 19	Guano	... 14
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Clocks	... 6	" hoods	... 19	Gun caps	... 8
Clover seed	... 25	Fencing wire	... 32	Gunny bags	... 20
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Jute 25	Millinery 19	Pease 22
„ piece goods 20	Millstones 29	Pepper 23
Kangaroo skins 24	Mineral earths, clays, &c. 32	„ ground 23
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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 oil	... 26	Tanks, iron	... 32	Writing paper	... 25
" skins	... 24	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, 1880.

*** 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	164,386	64,007
3s. per dozen packs	Cards, playing	1,423	543
20 p.c. and free	Stationery	53,623	40,040
<i>Order 2.—Musical Instruments.</i>			
25 per cent. ...	Harmoniums	1,052	632
25 per cent. ...	Organs	4,501	5,011
25 per cent. ...	Pianofortes	41,011	9,552
Free ...	Others, undescribed	6,646	1,264
<i>Order 3.—Prints, Pictures, &c.</i>			
Free ...	Paintings and engravings	12,776	5,799
" ...	Works of art... ..	4,752	314
<i>Order 4.—Carving, Figures, &c.</i>			
25 per cent. ...	Mouldings, gilt	7	324
Free ...	" picture frame	3,755	...
25 per cent. ...	" other, unenumerated	398	916
25 per cent. ...	Pipes, tobacœo—clay	1,239	408
25 per cent. ...	" meerschaum	3,113	3,186
12s. per gross	" " wooden, &c.	8,898	3,653
25 per cent. ...	Turnery	478	1,181
<i>Order 5.—Tackle for Sports and Games.</i>			
20 per cent. ...	Fireworks	476	8
Free ...	Toys	9,346	1,493
<i>Order 6.—Watches, Philosophical Instruments, &c.</i>			
20 per cent. ...	Clocks	8,275	2,129
Free ...	Instruments, optical	5,426	1,577
" ...	" scientific	3,323	2,015
20 per cent. ...	Watches	36,824	14,733
Free ...	Watchmakers' materials	3,024	69
<i>Order 7.—Surgical Instruments.</i>			
Free ...	Instruments, surgical	7,498	311
<i>Order 8.—Arms, Ammunition, &c.</i>			
Free ...	Arms, military	137	4
" ...	" pistols, &c.	766	175
" ...	" sporting	7,842	1,847
" ...	Ammunition, &c., cannons	3	...
" ...	" caps	2,604	21
" ...	" cartridges	1,180	196
" ...	" cartridge cases	764	...
4d. per lb. ...	" dynamite	5,000	8,074
1½d. coil 24 feet	" fuse	3,296	1,399
1d. per lb. ...	" lithofracteur ... ..	...	3,154
" ...	" powder, blasting	21,680	3,551
3d. per lb. and free	" " sporting and fine	6,300	1,189
1d. per lb. ...	" shot	4,713	957

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1880—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 ...	9,288	10,483
25 per cent. ...	Boilers, steam	70	3,969
Free ...	Cutlery	19,839	4,350
25 per cent. ...	Engines, steam	6,721	14,354
Free ...	Machinery, agricultural	5,113	13,126
” ...	” weaving and spinning	6,840	...
25 per cent. ...	” undescribed	41,744	68,773
Free ...	Sewing machines	52,256	39,344
” ...	Tools and utensils	33,073	5,729
<i>Order 10.—Carriages, Harness, &c.</i>			
Dray, 25 p. c., other 3s. to 10s. $\frac{1}{2}$ arm	Axles and arms	3,341	1,117
25 per cent. ...	Axle-boxes	188	...
£10 to £50 each & 20 per cent.	Carriages and carts, waggons, &c. ...	1,843	7,774
25 per cent. ...	Carriage materials	1,926	1,268
” ...	Saddlery and harness	2,711	17,715
Free ...	Saddlers' ironmongery... ..	7,361	768
10s. and 20s. dozen	Saddle-trees	545	217
<i>Order 11.—Ships and Boats, and matters connected therewith.</i>			
Free ...	Anchors	412	70
25 per cent. ...	Boats	30	368
Free ...	Chain cables	555	58
Ash free, other 25 per cent.	Oars	212	87
<i>Order 12.—Building Materials. (See also Order 29 post.)</i>			
25 per cent. ...	Bricks, air	38	1
Free ...	” clay	47	401
20s. per 1000	” fire	683	168
Free ...	Cement	25,287	3,265
5s. each ...	Doors	541	1,388
Free ...	Lime	46	1,058
2s. per pair ...	Sashes, window	16	1,606
Free ...	Slates, roofing	7,475	4,378
<i>Order 13.—Furniture.</i>			
25 per cent. ...	Furniture and upholstery	30,616	40,926
10 per cent. ...	Furniture springs	483	...
25 per cent. ...	Gasaliers and chandeliers	3,150	...
” ...	Lamps and lampware	1,806	926
<i>Order 14.—Chemicals.</i>			
3d. per lb. ...	Acid, acetic	3,452	1,236
6d. per lb. pure & 6d. per gal.	” carbolic	541	77
2d. per lb. ...	” oxalic	94	...
3d. per lb. ...	” picric	3	...
5s. per cwt. and free	” undescribed	7,253	8,244

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1880—*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—<i>continued.</i>			
Order 14.—<i>Chemicals—continued.</i>			
Free ...	Alkali, potash ... ..	...	76
" ...	" soda ash	5,905	173
" ...	" " bicarbonate	3,706	192
" ...	" " caustic	11,316	3,411
40s. per ton ...	" " crystals	349	792
Free ...	" " nitrate	3,060	10
" ...	" " silicate	2,150	625
" ...	Alum	959	115
" ...	Arsenic	25	51
" ...	Asphalte	51	13
" ...	Borax	104	...
Various * ...	Drugs and chemicals	47,785	25,626
Free ...	Dyes	11,133	449
" ...	Essences and essential oils	3,857	2,458
1d. & 3d. per lb.	Glycerine ... ..	...	1,049
Free ...	Guano	13,560	5,900
" ...	Ink, printing	4,561	1,726
6d. per lb. ...	" " colored	413	...
Free ...	" writing	1,601	21
" ...	Manures, undescribed	15	11,171
Various * ...	Matches and vestas	33,660	13,226
25 per cent. ...	Medicines, patent	34,238	8,858
Free ...	Medicinal roots, &c.	228	64
" ...	Naphtha	720	...
20s. per lb. ...	Opium	94,962	19,108
40s. to 80s. per ton and free	Paints and colors	54,375	7,432
1s. per gallon	Spirits, methylated	231	530
Free ...	Sulphur	6,413	904
" ...	Turpentine	5,173	992
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.			
Order 15.—<i>Wool and Worsted Manufactures.</i>			
20 per cent. ...	Blankets	50,018	8,107
" ...	Carpeting and druggeting	45,573	3,840
15 per cent. ...	Flannels, piece	81,267	9,045
" ...	Woollen piece goods, broad and narrow cloths, tweeds, &c.	240,600	43,822
7½ per cent. ...	" " dress goods	228,677	29,228
15 per cent. ...	" " shirtings	16,108	...
Free ...	" " unenumerated	16,978	...
" ...	" manufactures unenumerated	6,031	...
20 per cent. ...	Rugs	5,864	1,130
Free ...	Yarn	2,481	...
Order 16.—<i>Silk Manufactures.</i>			
20 per cent. ...	Silks and satins, dress	102,093	12,657
" ...	" dress goods, mixed with other material	12,438	130
10 per cent. ...	" pongees	7,936	257
20 per cent. ...	" ribbons	29,083	1,665
" ...	" velvets and crapes	10,029	...
20 per c. & free	" other manufactures of	34,182	169

* See tariff of Victoria in Appendix C post.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1880—*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 17.—Cotton and Flax Manufactures.</i>			
Free ...	Cotton piece goods (all cotton) ...	637,616	51,840
” ...	” manufactures, such as counter-panes, &c.	36,062	6,697
” ...	” waste ...	6,542	1,010
” ...	” wick ...	3,336	1,467
” ...	Linen piece goods ...	30,371	306
” ...	” manufactures, such as table linen, towels, &c.	2,525	...
<i>Order 18.—Drapery and Haberdashery.</i>			
Free ...	Haberdashery ...	224,657	46,025
<i>Order 19.—Dress.</i>			
25 per c. & free	Apparel and slops ...	245,811	246,566
Free ...	Bonnets, straw, untrimmed ...	249	...
25 per cent. ...	” fancy and trimmed ...	4,111	397
4s. to 33s. per dozen pairs	Boots and shoes ...	100,941	122,142
Free ...	Feathers, ornamental ...	15,373	587
” ...	Flowers, artificial ...	13,360	105
25 per cent. ...	Frillings and ruffings ...	18,311	1,339
25 per c. & free	Furs, dressed and undressed ...	1,455	681
20 per cent. ...	Gloves ...	60,558	10,873
Free ...	Hats and caps,* straw, untrimmed ...	41,042	2,522
48s. per dozen	” dress ...	1,214	...
30s. per dozen	” covered with felt, plush, silk, &c. ...	490	43
15s. per dozen	” felt (men’s and women’s), also pith ...	23,917	22,734
8s. per doz. ...	” ” (boys’ and youths’) ...	11,123	
5s. per doz. ...	” ” hoods ...	711	...
25 per cent. ...	” others unenumerated ...	13,149	...
Free ...	Hatters’ materials ...	5,095	101
20 per c. & free	Hosiery ...	90,923	13,751
” ...	Millinery ...	...	1,058
6d. to 1s. each	Umbrellas and parasols, cotton ...	1,115	2,002
2s. 6d. each ...	” ” silk ...	8,021	...
1s. each ...	” ” fancy ...	222	...
<i>Order 20.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials.</i>			
Free ...	Bagging ...	...	448
6d. per dozen.	Bags and sacks, bran bags ...	5,124	422
1s. per dozen...	” ” corn and flour sacks ...	67,031	27,212
Free ...	” ” gunny bags ...	9,324	2,185
” ...	” ” ore bags ...	...	853
7s. per doz. ...	” ” woolpacks ...	32,761	40,995
6d. per dozen and free	” ” undescribed ...	8,496	4,412
Free ...	Boot webbing ...	9,992	...
” ...	Canvas ...	11,531	3,112
5s. to 28s. $\frac{1}{4}$ cwt.	Cordage ...	4,077	16,413
Free ...	” unserviceable ...	371	90
11s. 3d. per cwt. and free	Engine packing ...	674	219

* For full description of the various kinds of hats, see tariff, Appendix C *post.*

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1880—*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>			
Free ...	Felt, sheathing	742	9
¼d. & ½d. per yd.	Jute piece goods	18,962	326
25 per cent. ...	Mats	3,232	449
20 per cent. ...	Matting, china	4,165	386
" ...	" coir and other		1,507
Free ...	Nets and netting	539	...
20 per c. & free	Oil and other floor cloths	19,272	2,462
Free ...	Tents and tarpaulins	357	...
1½d. per lb. ...	Twine and lines	6,580	2,459
Free ...	" sewing or seaming	8,985	...
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.			
<i>Order 21.—Animal Food.</i>			
2d. per lb. ...	Bacon	360	12,361
Free ...	Bêche de mer	181	303
5s. per cwt. ...	Beef, salted	73	8,271
2d. per lb. ...	Butter	538	50,600
" ...	Cheese	366	31,890
Free ...	Eggs	7,114	421
" ...	Fish, fresh	2,887	109
2d. per lb. ...	" preserved	50,697	14,746
Free ...	" salted	13,406	1,187
" ...	" shell	17,665	1,005
2d. per lb. ...	Hams	6,066	2,590
" ...	Honey	10	154
10 p. c. and free	Isinglass	1,968	1,241
Free ...	Lard	13	1,067
" ...	Meats, fresh	1,785	1,654
2d. per lb. ...	" preserved	1,215	142,579
" ...	" potted ... ..	...	237
5s. per cwt. ...	Pork, salted	946	3,889
" ...	Tongues, salted	8	...
<i>Order 22.—Vegetable Food.</i>			
2d. per lb. ...	Arrowroot	1,723	357
2d. per lb., old free	Biscuit	129	27,656
Free ...	Bread	49	...
2d. per lb. ...	Confectionery	10,929	16,984
2s. per cental	Flour	8,361	256,166
2d. per lb. ...	Fruit, bottled	1,600	688
" ...	" dried	6,377	3,763
" ...	" " currants	48,526	9,565
" ...	" " raisins	29,544	9,160
9d. per bushel	" green	60,806	12,076
2s. per cental	Grain and pulse, barley	22,809	1,809
5s. per cental	" " " pearl	809	561
2s. per cental*	" " beans and pease	553	7,694
1s. per cental*	" " gram	381	372
" ...	" " maize	106,212	363
3s. per bushel	" " malt... ..	33,007	14,346
2s. per cental*	" " oats	24,029	11,091

* From 27th October 1880.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1880—*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>			
2s. per cental *	Grain and pulse, pease, split	1,529	235
” ” * ...	” ” peanuts	542	...
6s. per cental	” ” rice	81,351	70,057
2s. per cental	” ” ” paddy	23	...
1s. per cental	” ” rye	24	...
2d. ” ...	” ” wheat	24,522	603,158
2d. per lb. ...	Jams and preserves	5,736	14,836
” ...	Liquorice	2,467	245
” ...	Macaroni and vermicelli	1,404	348
” ...	Maizena and corn flour	6,497	2,326
3s. p. cwt. & free	Molasses	7,954	5,959
2d. per lb. ...	Nuts	1,027	368
” ...	” almonds... ..	3,118	500
Free ...	” cocoanuts	1,022	280
2d. per lb. ...	” walnuts	113	182
3s. per cental †	Oatmeal	2,072	8,897
20s. per ton ...	Onions	21	11,238
10s. per ton ...	Potatoes	270	58,307
Free ...	Sago	9,216	2,795
2d. per lb. ...	Sugar candy	24	...
3s. per cwt. ...	” glucose	6,777	1,370
” ...	” raw	652,825	...
” ...	” refined... ..	371,509	246,890
Free ...	Tapioca	11,872	2,528
” ...	Vegetables, fresh	407	4,563
2d. per lb. ; 5s. per cwt.	” preserved, salted, &c.	1,642	925
<i>Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants.</i>			
10 per cent. ...	Aerated and mineral waters	1,181	1,424
9d. per gallon	Beer (ale and porter)	168,431	24,584
3d. per lb. ...	Chicory	869	1,442
” ...	Chocolate and cocoa	19,364	2,873
9d. per gallon	Cider and perry	118	4
Free ...	Cocoa beans	4,979	...
3d. per lb. ...	Coffee	65,216	24,666
Free ...	Ginger	2,757	1,167
2d. per lb. ...	” ground... ..	1	...
6d. per lb. ...	Hops	37,855	13,218
20 p.c. and free	Limejuice	3,035	652
Free ...	Milk, preserved	8,426	3,958
2d. per lb. ...	Mustard	12,058	2,382
Free ...	Pepper	11,908	7,321
2d. per lb. ...	” ground	12	...
10 per cent. ...	Perfumery (not alcoholic)	4,726	983
Quarts 2s. 9d., pints 1s. 9d., per doz. btls.	Pickles	3,045	2,750
20s. per ton ...	Salt	32,869	3,742
Free ...	” rock	2,656	1,229
” ...	Saltpetre	3,416	263
20 per cent. ...	Sauces	4,516	1,369

* From 27th October 1880.

† For present rate of duty, see tariff in Appendix C *post.*

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1880—*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.—<i>continued.</i>			
<i>Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants—contd.</i>			
Free ...	Spices	8,450	5,475
2d. per lb. ...	„ ground	351	...
10s. per gallon	Spirits, brandy	174,942	72,994
„ ...	„ cordials and bitters	3,121	1,744
„ ...	„ gin	19,009	12,253
„ ...	„ of wine	877	1,762
20s. per gallon	„ perfumed	5,451	836
10s. per gallon	„ rum	20,763	6,406
„ ...	„ whiskey	98,574	30,862
„ ...	„ other, undescribed	12,950	5,042
3d. per lb. ...	Tea	583,490	258,079
3s. per lb.* ...	Tobacco (manufactured)	81,800	100,035
1s. per lb. ...	„ (unmanufactured)	12,706	19,840
6s. per lb.† ...	„ cigars	61,806	36,886
3s. per lb.* ...	„ snuff	615	216
6d. per gallon	Vinegar	10,877	2,171
6s. per gallon	Wine	65,738	36,234
8s. per gallon	„ sparkling	31,844	6,294

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

<i>Order 24.—Animal Substances.</i>			
Free ...	Beeswax	40	262
„ ...	Bones	105	2,037
„ ...	Bonedust ... ..	...	15,131
Free ...	Bristles	4,037	316
2d. per lb. ...	Candles	23,493	19,540
10 per cent. ...	Combs	5,816	1,307
Free ...	Feathers (not ornamental)	47	28
„ ...	Flock	76	928
2d. per lb. ...	Glue	947	889
Free ...	„ pieces ... ..	...	1,524
10 per cent. ...	Grease	1,586	451
Free ...	Hair	1,337	763
2d. per lb. ...	„ curled	2,403	1,315
Free ...	„ seating	1,769	66
„ ...	Hides	47,508	9,953
„ ...	Horns and hoofs	122	3,314
„ ...	Ivory	729	...
7½ per cent. ...	Leather, calf and kid	81,523	...
20 per cent. ...	„ cut into shapes	2,303	1,214
Free ...	„ imitation	3,912	103
10 per cent. ...	„ patent and colored fancy	14,441	3,590
„ ...	„ belting ... ..	...	726
20 per c. & free	„ undescribed	15,424	313,223
25 per cent. ...	Leatherware	18,947	2,709
Free ...	Sausage skins	3,727	4,854
„ ...	Shell, pearl	15	40
„ ...	„ tortoise	182	...
„ ...	Skins, bird ... ..	...	285
„ ...	„ goat ... ..	...	30

* From 27th October 1880.

† From 4th November 1880.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1880—*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>			
<i>Order 24.—Animal Substances—continued.</i>			
Free	... Skins, kangaroo	1,947	1,802
"	... " opossum	1,534	19,285
"	... " rabbit	5,888	21,674
"	... " seal	...	1,576
"	... " sheep, with wool	14,754	42,997
"	... " " without wool	25	490
"	... " undescribed	3,554	...
2d. per lb.	... Soap, common	160	11,220
4d. per lb.	... " fancy	1,853	952
Free	... Sponges	1,375	132
...	... Stearine	...	42,431
Free	... Tallow	17,193	192,394
"	... Whalebone	67	...
"	... Wool, greasy*	2,076,944	3,616,981
"	... " scoured	613,399	1,332,493
"	... " washed	286,921	1,467,979
"	... " Angora	...	13
<i>Order 25.—Vegetable Substances.</i>			
Free	... Bark	1,237	31,148
"	... Bass	324	...
2d. per lb.	... Blue	2,893	2,626
2s. per cental	... Bran	1,410	15,824
Free	... Canes and rattans	2,369	70
"	... Casks	3,653	4,292
"	... Copra	694	200
"	... Cork	418	...
4d. per lb.	... Corks, cut	11,874	3,913
Free	... Cotton, raw	262	...
"	... Fibre, cocoanut	...	707
"	... " undescribed	3,511	307
"	... Flax	587	...
"	... " "phormium," N. Z.	9,266	152
"	... Gum	8,473	2,040
"	... Gutta-percha goods	146	19
"	... Hay and chaff	450	52,879
"	... Hemp	24,703	2,152
"	... Indiarubber goods	19,471	1,017
"	... Jute	8,058	...
"	... Meal, linseed	254	116
"	... Millet, broom corn, &c.	4,778	232
"	... Oakum	30	16
"	... Oilcake	485	118
10s. per cwt.	... Paper bags	784	5,649
Free	... " printing	96,065	6,889
4s. per cwt.	... " wrapping	10,388	7,548
Free	... " writing, uncut	34,321	2,283

* The quantity of wool imported amounted to 60,723,152 lbs., valued at £2,977,264, of which all but 5,857,185 lbs., valued at £256,652, was brought overland from New South Wales. The quantity of wool exported amounted to 112,486,053 lbs., valued at £6,417,453, of which 41,256,996 lbs., valued at £2,183,408, was entered as the produce of places outside Victoria.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1880—*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—<i>continued.</i>			
2d. per lb. ...	Paper, writing, cut	561	...
4s. per cwt. ...	„ undescrbed	7,126	...
2d. per lb. ...	„ „ cut	360	...
25 per cent. ...	„ and cardboard boxes	278	...
Free ...	Paperhangings	25,736	3,794
„ ...	Pitch and tar	1,934	838
2s. per cental	Pollard	220	2,589
Free ...	Pulu	264	35
„ ...	Rags	563	4,098
„ ...	Resin	10,513	1,584
10 per cent. ...	Seeds, canary	1,346	86
Free ...	„ clover	100	...
„ ...	„ grass	6,783	1,657
„ ...	„ undescrbed	9,000	10,399
2d. per lb. ...	Starch	18,270	1,209
„ ...	Straw ... ..	...	21
2s. per cental*	Tares	254	...
Various† ...	Timber	261,806	48,605
2s. per gallon	Varnish	9,948	4,601
25 per cent. ...	Wicker and basket ware	1,411	1,306
„ ...	Woodenware	29,183	16,626
Free ...	Wood, fire	98	700
Order 26.—Oils.†			
6d. per gal.* ...	Almond	48	...
6d. per gal. ...	Benzine	103	...
6d. per gal.* ...	Black	1,819	2
1s. per doz. pints, or 6d. per gallon*	Castor	42,110	17,308
6d. per gal.* ...	Chinese	12,850	731
„ „ * ...	Cocanut	2,786	243
„ „ * ...	Cod	4,252	1,005
1s. per doz. pints, or 6d. per gallon*	Codliver	1,266	357
6d. per gallon	Colza	3,828	1,294
Free ...	Cotton-seed	12	...
6d. per gallon	Gasoline	48	...
„ „ ...	Kerosene	72,504	32,636
6d. per gal.* ...	Lard	1,320	369
„ „ * ...	Linseed	28,031	3,183
1s. per doz. pints, or 6d. per gallon*	Lubricating	2,850	...
1s. per doz. pints, or 6d. per gallon*	Medicinal	140	...

* From 27th October 1880.

† See Tariff of Victoria in Appendix C *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.* The duties on oils have been altered; for present rates, see tariff in Appendix C *post.*

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1880—*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>			
<i>Order 26.—Oils*—continued.</i>			
Free ...	Mineral, unrefined	314	...
" ...	Neatsfoot	64	496
" ..	Niger seed	168	...
" ...	Nut	752	...
6d. per gallon	Olive	3,287	523
Free ...	Palm	5,076	337
" ...	Paraffine	325	...
6d. per gal.† ...	Pine	73	...
Free ...	Rape	941	...
" ...	Resin	30	...
1s. per doz. pints	Salad	13,490	692
Free ...	Seed	226	...
" ...	Sperm	252	222
" ...	Sweet	383	...
" ...	Tallow ... ..	...	11,882
" ...	Tar	3	...
6d. per gal.† ...	Vegetable	10	...
...	Oils in bottles ... ..	...	1,257
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.			
<i>Order 27.—Articles connected with Mining.†</i>			
<i>Order 28.—Coal, &c.</i>			
Free ...	Coal... ..	306,966	196
" ...	Coke, &c.	2,966	619
" ...	Kerosene shale	13,521	...
<i>Order 29.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass.</i>			
(See also Order 12 <i>ante.</i>)			
Free ...	Bricks, bath	204	8
20 per cent. ...	Brownware	1,792	1,115
2s. 6d. per cub. foot	Chinaware and porcelain	14,044	3,967
1s. 4d. per cub. foot	Earthenware	31,578	9,286
3d. to 6d. per doz. and 6d. per cub. foot	Glass, bottles	16,037	2,594
Free ...	" plate	8,499	2,412
" ...	" window	7,265	2,738
1s. to 2s. 6d. per cub. foot	Glassware	25,172	11,113
20 per cent. ...	Marble, wrought	2,210	3,031
Free ...	" unwrought	1,609	...
" ...	Plaster of paris	71	67

* See footnote (‡) on previous page.

† From 27th October 1880.

‡ The Customs returns of 1880 did not distinguish any mining materials. No doubt machinery, tools, &c., specially intended for use in mining operations, were landed during the year, and possibly some such articles were exported; but their connection with mining was not shown by the entries.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1880—*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 29.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass—continued.</i>			
<i>(See also Order 12 ante.)</i>			
Free	Plaster of paris, American	1,571	...
"	Putty	480	164
20 p. c. and free	Slate slabs	73	18
Free	Stones, grind	608	509
"	" mill	131	125
"	" unwrought	8,144	11,264
20 per cent.	" wrought	2,094	19,119
"	Stoneware	800	903
Free	Whiting	7,243	333
<i>Order 31.—Gold, Silver, Specie, and Precious Stones.</i>			
Free	Gold	878,820	967,924
10 per cent.	Gold-leaf	2,316	63
3s. to 4s. per dwt., & 20 p. c.	Jewellery	53,237	8,930
20 per cent.	" jet	...	374
2s. per oz.	Plate, silver	3,362	759
Free	Precious stones, cameos, &c.	3,566	...
"	Silver	575	550
"	" ore	112	...
"	Specie, copper	801	20
"	" gold	10,015	2,919,610
"	" silver	126,500	50,000
"	Quartz	1,646	...
<i>Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver.</i>			
Free	Antimony, ore	1,275	908
"	" regulus	...	13,387
25 per c. & free	Brassware	10,464	1,346
Free	Copper	5,562	17,460
"	" ore and regulus	41	900
"	" sheet	6,452	365
"	" wire	321	...
25 per c. & free	Copperware	2,471	556
20 per cent.	Electro-plated ware	11,073	...
25 per cent.	Grates and stoves	1,064	890
Free	Iron, bar and rod	81,754	16,233
25 per cent.	" bolts and nuts	5,018	831
"	" castings	4,915	3,374
"	" galvanized buckets and tubs	45	891
Free	" cordage	1,212	254
"	" guttering, &c.	...	4,676
"	" sheet	174,560	41,582
"	" hoop	9,976	2,797
"	" pig	23,679	2,728
40s. per ton	" pipes, cast	21,275	1,290

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1880—*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—<i>continued.</i></i>			
Free	Iron pipes, wrought	24,254	4,831
"	" plate	22,622	3,509
"	" railway rails, &c.	48,587	1,504
"	" scrap	148	2
"	" sheet	10,139	2,260
"	" tanks	3,788	4,002
"	" wire, fencing and undescribed	74,017	56,820
"	" " telegraphic	490	606
25 per cent.	Ironware, galvanized	180	558
Free	Lead, ore	4,662	...
"	" pig	1,387	3,239
2s. 6d. per cwt.	" pipe	165	570
"	" sheet	2,016	1,582
25 per cent.	Metal, manufactures of	47,866	32,198
Free	" yellow	7,287	117
"	Metals, undescribed	249	...
20 per cent.	Metalware, mixed	4,025	925
3s. per cwt.	Nails	24,232	8,535
12s. per cwt.	" horseshoe	7,038	1,448
Free	Ores, mineral earths, clays, &c.	1,468	2,484
20 per cent.	Platedware	13,507	6,655
Free	Plumbago	752	...
"	Quicksilver	7,446	824
"	Screws	3,557	140
"	Spelter	30	2,260
"	Steel	13,469	1,754
"	" cordage	976	742
"	Tin, block	7,557	849
"	" foil	764	202
"	" ore	291	440
"	" " black sand	50	1,507
Free	" plates	31,530	4,696
25 per cent.	Tinware	2,577	2,426
"	Wire netting	1,251	107
Free	Zinc, ingots	197	...
25 per cent.	" perforated	368	25
Free	" sheet	503	782
CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.			
<i>Order 33.—Animals and Birds.</i>			
Free	Alligator	1	...
"	Birds	658	58
"	Deer	...	15
"	Dogs	350	256
"	Donkeys	5	...
"	Turtles	20	...
5s. each	Horned cattle*	382,307	49,101
"	Horses*	138,160	191,033

* For numbers of cattle and horses imported overland, see table following paragraph 809 *post.*

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1880—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS—<i>continued.</i>			
<i>Order 33.—Animals and Birds—continued.</i>			
Free	Kangaroos	32	...
...	Leeches	...	103
2s. each	Pigs	14,978	2,752
Free	Poultry	203	198
6d. each	Sheep*	344,880	97,540
Free	Tiger	3	...
...	Other (menagerie)	...	720
<i>Order 34.—Plants.</i>			
Free	Plants	3,168	5,031
CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.			
<i>Order 35.—Miscellaneous Articles of Trade, &c.</i>			
25 per cent.	Brushware and brooms, hair	6,468	1,017
"	" undescrbed	3,470	6,288
Free	Fancy goods	29,545	17,461
"	Grindery	19,876	11,110
"	Hardware and ironmongery, undescrbed	76,680	67,130
"	Holloware	7,316	325
20 and 10 p. c.	Oilmen's stores, unenumerated	13,726	18,021
Free	Ordnance stores, undescrbed	30,650	36
"	Photographic goods	1,397	1,744
"	Printing materials	13,870	11,702
"	Telegraphic materials (except wire)	7,721	2,830
"	Travellers' samples	51,747	52,110
<i>Order 36.—Indefinite Articles.</i>			
Free	Curiosities	610	241
10 p. c. and free	Goods manufactured, undescrbed	20,710	4,693
Free	Personal effects	32,726	29,450
"	Specimens of natural history	882	496
"	Victorian exhibits returned from Sydney	13,518	...
	Total	14,556,894	15,954,559

165. The total declared value of the imports having been £14,556,894, and that of the exports £15,954,559, the whole value of the external trade of the colony in 1880 was £30,511,453. Imports, exports, and trade, 1880.

166. It will be observed that the exports exceeded the imports. Such a circumstance had only happened nine times in the previous twenty-eight years. The excess of exports on this occasion amounted to £1,397,665. Exports in excess of imports.

167. The value of imports was less in 1880 than in the previous year by £478,644; but the value of exports was greater by £3,500,389. It should be pointed out, however, that the value of both imports and exports—more especially the latter—was exceptionally low in 1879. Imports and exports, 1879 and 1880 compared.

* For numbers of sheep imported overland, see table following paragraph 309 *post.*

168. The imports in 1880, as indicated by the values, were lower than in any other year since 1872. For some years prior to 1872 the import trade, so gauged, had been stagnant, but in that and the two subsequent years a marked improvement was recorded, which was sustained with more or less regularity until 1879, when a falling-off took place, followed by a still further decline in the year under review. The value of exports in 1880, on the other hand, was greater than in any previous year, but 1879 was a year in which the exports were exceptionally low, and the average of the two years shows a slight falling-off as compared with preceding years.* It should be borne in mind, however, that the values do not always measure the quantities imported and exported, as the increase or decline in the former may be due partly, if not altogether, to fluctuations in the prices of commodities.†

169. In 1880 the value of the imports per head of the population was less by 18s. 2d. than it was in 1879, and less also than in any year since 1851 except 1871, the former being the year in which Victoria became an independent colony; the value per head of the exports, however, exceeded by £3 16s. 4d. that in 1879, and also exceeded the value in 1878, 1877, 1876, 1872, and 1870, but in no other year since 1851. The value per head of the external trade, as measured by the sum of the imports and exports, exceeded by £2 14s. 8d. that in 1879, but was lower than in any other year since 1851 except 1870. The following table shows the value of imports and exports per head in each year, commencing with that in which Victoria was separated from New South Wales:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1880.

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

* For value of imports and exports in each year, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) *ante*.

† In an able paper presented to the Imperial Parliament in 1879, on the "Précis of Exports of British and Irish Produce in the years 1861-77," Mr. Robert Giffen, the head of the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade, shows that the alarming decline which had taken place in the value of articles exported from the United Kingdom was due to a "gigantic fall in prices," amounting to an average of 22 per cent., and not, as might be supposed, to a decrease in the quantities of the articles.

‡ The population returned at the Census of 1881 having been less than that previously estimated, it has been found necessary to recalculate the values in the later years. For the estimated mean populations used in making the calculations, see table "Breadstuffs available for Consumption," Part Production *post*.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1880—*continued.*

Year.	Value per Head of the Population * of—								
	Imports.			Exports.			Both.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
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	28	5	3	22	5	5	50	10	8
1861	25	1	4	25	12	5	50	13	9
1862	24	12	2	23	15	7	48	7	9
1863	25	1	6	24	1	11	49	3	5
1864	25	10	8	23	13	11	49	4	7
1865	21	13	9	21	10	3	43	4	0
1866	23	9	7	20	9	9	43	19	4
1867	18	2	4	19	15	0	37	17	4
1868	20	1	9	23	10	4	43	12	1
1869	20	4	11	19	11	10	39	16	9
1870	17	9	3	17	9	8	34	18	11
1871	16	14	11	19	15	1	36	10	0
1872	18	3	6	18	8	4	36	11	10
1873	21	12	0	19	19	10	41	11	10
1874	21	16	0	19	17	2	41	13	2
1875	21	3	11	18	15	1	39	19	0
1876	19	14	4	17	16	6	37	10	10
1877	20	4	9	18	14	11	38	19	8
1878	19	13	6	18	3	5	37	16	11
1879	18	0	7	14	18	8	32	19	3
1880	17	2	5	18	15	3	35	17	8

170. 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 seven years ended with 1879:—

Imports and exports of Australasian colonies.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Imports.			Exports.				
		Total Value.	Value per Head.		Total Value.	Value per Head.			
		£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.
Victoria	1873	16,533,856	21	11	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	15,302,454	19	19	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
	1874	16,953,985	21	16	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	15,441,109	19	17	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1875	16,685,874	21	3	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,766,974	18	15	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
	1876	15,705,354	19	14	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	14,196,487	17	16	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1877	16,362,304	20	4	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	15,157,687	18	14	11
	1878	16,161,880	19	13	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	14,925,707	18	3	5
	1879	15,035,538	18	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	12,454,170	14	18	8
New South Wales	1873	11,088,388	20	3	5	11,815,829	21	9	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1874	11,293,739	19	14	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	12,345,603	21	11	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1875	13,490,200	22	13	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	13,671,580	22	19	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1876	13,672,776	22	2	4	13,003,941	21	0	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
	1877	14,606,594	22	12	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	13,125,819	20	6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1878	14,768,873	21	15	8	12,965,879	19	2	6
	1879	14,198,847	19	17	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,086,819	18	6	6 $\frac{3}{4}$

* See footnote (†) to preceding page.

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 $\frac{3}{4}$
	1879	3,080,889	14	7	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	3,434,034	16	0	8
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 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1879	5,014,150	19	14	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,762,727	18	14	10
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 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1879	407,299	14	6	8	494,884	17	8	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
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 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1879	1,267,475	11	7	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,301,097	11	14	0
New Zealand	1873	6,464,687	22	9	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	5,610,371	19	9	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
	1874	8,121,812	25	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	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
	1879	8,374,585	18	13	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	5,743,126	12	16	3 $\frac{3}{4}$

NOTE.—For the imports and exports of the different colonies during 1880, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

Decrease of external trade.

171. It will be noticed that in most of the colonies the value of the external trade in 1879, as also generally in 1878, was below the average. This was the case especially in Victoria and Queensland, also in New Zealand as regards its exports. The only colony in which the external trade showed no signs of depression was Western Australia, the figures of which for 1879 were higher than those for any previous year.

Order of colonies in respect to imports and exports.

172. In all the years the total value of imports was higher in Victoria than in any of the other colonies; but there was one exception in the

case of the exports, viz., 1879, when the export trade of Victoria was unusually low, and was exceeded by that of New South Wales. It should be remembered, however, that the Victorian figures are each year 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 usually stand in regard to the total value of imports and exports. In 1879 they did so in regard to the imports and in regard to the total of external trade, but, as has been already stated, New South Wales was in that year in advance of Victoria in the case of the 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.	

173. In 1879 the value of imports per head of the population was greater in New South Wales and the value of exports per head 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 as low as fifth 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 respect to imports and exports per head.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO VALUE OF IMPORTS PER HEAD.

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

174. 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 seven years ended with 1879. 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 :—

External trade in Australia and Australasia.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA,
1873 TO 1879.

	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 $\frac{1}{4}$
	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 $\frac{3}{4}$
	1878	40,465,491	19	19 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	36,865,517	18	4 2
	1879	37,736,723	17	19 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	34,232,634	16	6 1 $\frac{3}{4}$
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 $\frac{1}{4}$	44,196,737	17	5 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
	1879	47,378,783	17	16 5	41,276,857	15	10 6 $\frac{1}{4}$

175. By means of this table, it will be observed, in regard to Australia, both with and exclusive of Tasmania and New Zealand, that the total value of imports was less in the last year named than in either of the two previous ones, and that the total value of exports and the value of both imports and exports per head were actually less in that year than in any of the previous ones.

176. The following table shows the imports and exports during 1878 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, 1878.

(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 ...	401,193,697	11	12 6	272,170,404	7	17 10
Malta* ...	15,935,923†	104	9 3	15,249,441‡	99	19 3
ASIA.						
India ...	58,819,644	0	6 2	67,433,324	0	7 1
Ceylon ...	4,980,917	1	18 3	4,438,137	1	14 1
Straits Settlements...	13,420,488	43	11 2	12,739,100	41	7 0
Labuan ...	157,522	32	3 2	156,618	31	19 5

* 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 transshipment.

‡ Exports of dutiable articles only, but including goods previously imported in the same vessels for transshipment.

External trade in 1879.

External trade of British dominions.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1878—
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.
AFRICA.								
Mauritius	2,229,346	6	5	9	3,777,379	10	13	1
Natal*	1,719,562	4	16	6	694,192	1	19	0
Cape of Good Hope ...	6,588,725	6	10	11	3,532,841	3	10	1
St. Helena... ..	87,659	14	0	11	39,708	6	7	3
Lagos	483,623	8	0	8	577,336	9	11	9
Gold Coast	394,153	0	19	4	393,457	0	19	3
Sierra Leone (1876) ...	272,606	7	7	0	297,036	8	0	2
Gambia*	164,982	11	12	6	204,301	14	8	0
AMERICA.								
Canada	19,392,039	5	5	8	16,525,764	4	10	0
Newfoundland*	1,430,984	8	17	3	1,173,102	7	5	5
Bermudas*	243,713	17	12	11	65,455	4	14	10
Honduras*	191,491	7	15	0	131,007†	5	6	1
British Guiana	2,150,714	9	7	11	2,507,572	10	19	1
West Indies—								
Bahamas	191,234	4	17	8	142,673	3	12	11
Turk's Island*	19,769	3	14	1	26,910	5	0	11
Jamaica*	1,492,722	2	19	0	1,210,705‡	2	7	10
St. Lucia*	108,264	3	1	0	151,464	4	5	5
St. Vincent*	150,397	4	4	4	161,557	4	10	7
Barbadoes*	1,102,733	6	5	5	1,078,411	6	2	7
Grenada*	130,686	3	1	11	149,208	3	10	8
Tobago*	41,406	2	4	5	67,464	3	12	4
Virgin Islands*	4,171	0	12	7	6,328	0	18	10
St. Christopher*	173,117	6	2	11	202,484	7	3	10
Nevis*	32,855	2	16	3	30,583	2	12	3
Antigua*	183,795	5	3	2	201,177	5	12	10
Montserrat*	27,311	3	3	1	30,240†	3	9	7
Dominica*	65,760	2	8	4	84,705	3	2	4
Trinidad	1,901,401	17	6	11	1,839,068	16	15	6
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.								
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand §	50,545,966	19	15	8	44,196,737	17	6	0
Fiji	136,608	1	2	8	192,865	1	11	11
Falkland Islands*	36,792	26	7	11	51,055	36	12	6
Total	586,202,775	2	9	2	451,929,808	1	17	10

177. On comparing this table with the corresponding one in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1879–80, a decrease is observed in the total Falling off
in external
trade.

* In these cases the imports and exports of bullion and specie were not specified in the returns.

† Exports of domestic produce.

‡ Imports for consumption.

§ For imports and exports of the different Australasian colonies, see table following paragraph 170 *ante*.

value of the imports of Great Britain and her dependencies to the extent of nearly nine millions and three-quarters sterling, or about $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., and in the value of the exports of more than eleven millions and three-quarters sterling, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. If, however, the British possessions are considered exclusive of the United Kingdom—the value of whose imports decreased by about thirty and a half millions, or about 7 per cent., and the exports by nearly twenty millions, or $6\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.—the value of the imports will be found to have increased by nearly twenty-one millions, or $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the value of the exports by more than eight millions, or about $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

178. The total value of the external trade of Victoria is greater than that of any other British possession except British India, Canada, Malta, and the United Kingdom itself.

179. 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 much greater than that of any other possession.

180. 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, 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.

181. The total value and value per head of the general imports and general exports of the principal Foreign countries during 1878 is given in the following table, which has been compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, chiefly from official documents:—

GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1878.

(Including bullion and specie, except where asterisks are marked.)

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Total Value (000's omitted).	Value per Head.	Total Value (000's omitted).	Value per Head.
EUROPE.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Austro-Hungary ...	103,617,	2 13 9	100,219,	2 12 0
Belgium ...	100,060,	18 5 6	84,228,	15 7 8
Denmark ...	11,384,	5 15 8	9,078,	4 12 3
France ...	227,514,	6 3 4	174,260,	4 14 5

Victorian trade compared with other British possessions.

Australasian trade compared with other British possessions.

Trade per head compared with other British possessions.

External trade of Foreign countries.

GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1878—
continued.

(Including bullion and specie, except where asterisks are marked.)

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Total Value (000's omitted).	Value per Head.	Total Value (000's omitted).	Value per Head.
EUROPE—continued.				
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
German Empire	238,275,	5 8 10	145,827,	3 6 7
Greece	5,196,	3 1 11	3,177,	1 17 10
Holland	67,497,	17 9 3	46,993,	12 3 2
Italy	46,063,	1 12 8	45,050,	1 11 11
Portugal*	8,014,	1 19 7	5,418,	1 6 9
Russian Empire	96,916,	1 6 1†	100,117,	1 6 11†
Spain*	15,910,	0 19 2	17,253,	1 0 9
Sweden and Norway	21,306,	3 7 3	15,363,	2 8 6
ASIA.				
China*	21,651,‡	0 1 2	20,577,‡	0 1 2
Japan	5,563,	0 3 3	7,264,	0 4 3
Persia	2,500,	0 11 5	1,500,	0 6 10
AFRICA.				
Egypt*	5,046,	0 18 0	8,434,	1 10 1
Morocco	1,475,	0 10 9	1,356,	0 9 10
Tunis	1,100,	0 10 6	1,300,	0 12 5
AMERICA.				
Argentine Confederation	8,822,	3 18 5	7,565,	3 7 3
Brazil	8,948,	0 16 11	9,234,	0 17 5
Chili	6,009,	2 11 10	7,315,	3 3 1
Mexico	5,697,	0 12 2	5,087,	0 10 11
United States	97,265,	2 1 5	151,808,	3 4 7
Uruguay	3,310,	7 9 9	3,644,	8 6 5
Total	1,109,138,	1 9 10	972,067,	1 6 2

NOTE.—The figures for Persia and Tunis are only estimates; those for Greece and Portugal are for 1875; those for Mexico are for 1876; those for Morocco are for 1877; those for Japan are for 1879; all the rest are for 1878. For Germany, the *special* exports; and for Holland, the Argentine Confederation, and Uruguay the *special* imports and exports only are given (*i.e.*, imports for home consumption and exports of domestic produce). In the cases of the Argentine Confederation and Chili the official values are given, which are 25 per cent. below the real values.

182. It will be at once seen that the imports and exports of the United Kingdom in 1878 § represent a far higher value than those of any other country in the world, and that those of France and Germany come next in this respect; then follow in succession, according to their total

Trade in
Australia
and other
countries
compared.

* Exclusive of bullion and specie.

† These calculations are based upon the population of Russia in Europe. The imports are in the proportion of £1 2s. 3d. and the exports of £1 3s. 0d. to the population of the whole Russian empire.

‡ Original values in Haikwan Taels. A *tael* is assumed to be equal to 5s. 11d., which was its average value during 1878. Its value, however, fluctuates from year to year between 5s. 7d. and 6s. 2d.

§ See table following paragraph 176 *ante*.

trade, the United States, Austro-Hungary, Russia, Belgium, and Holland, which are the only other countries possessing a greater external trade than the Australasian colonies taken collectively.* 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.

183. 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.

184. 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 1880, will be found in the following table:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1880.

Articles the Produce or Manufacture of—	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
Victoria	13,518§	09	11,220,467	70·33
The United Kingdom ...	5,654,888	38·84	1,275,904	8·00
Other British possessions ...	6,779,988	46·58	2,747,421	17·22
Foreign States	2,108,500	14·49	710,767	4·45
Total	14,556,894	100·00	15,954,559	100·00

185. It will be observed that 70 per cent. of the exports were set down as the produce or manufacture of Victoria. This is a higher proportion than that which prevailed in 1879, but a smaller one than 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 fourteen years ended with 1880:—

* See table following paragraph 174 ante.

† See table following paragraph 176 ante.

‡ See table following paragraph 170 ante.

§ Victorian exhibits returned from Sydney.

Trade per head in Australasia and other countries compared.

Imports and exports the produce of various countries.

Exports of Victorian produce.

EXPORTS OF VICTORIAN PRODUCE, 1867 TO 1880.

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 9 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	78·37
1868	11,697,893	17 12 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	75·02
1869	9,539,816	13 17 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	70·85
1870	9,103,323	12 15 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	73·00
1871	11,151,622	15 2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	76·60
1872	10,758,658	14 5 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	77·56
1873	11,876,707	15 10 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	77·61
1874	11,352,515	14 12 0	73·52
1875	10,571,806	13 8 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	71·59
1876	10,155,916	12 15 0	71·54
1877	11,269,086	13 18 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	74·35
1878	10,676,499	12 19 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	71·53
1879	8,069,857	9 13 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	64·80
1880	11,220,467	13 3 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	70·33

186. It should be pointed out that the returns of articles set down as produced or manufactured in Victoria are not always reliable, there being no other evidence as to the origin of such articles than the statements of the shippers, which, it is known, are sometimes made very loosely. According to the table, the export trade of local productions had entirely recovered in 1880 from the depression which prevailed in 1879, over three millions sterling out of the three and a half millions by which the total exports had increased being due to locally-produced articles.

Increase of exports of Victorian products, 1874 to 1880.

187. 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 1880, the names of all the most important articles being given:—

Exports of Victorian products, 1874 to 1880.

EXPORTS OF ARTICLES ENTERED AS THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE OF VICTORIA, 1874 TO 1880.

(See Index following paragraph 164 ante.)

Order.	Articles.	1874.*	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	Stationery ...	2,379	2,979	9,499	13,227	20,588	21,950	20,084
9	Agricultural implements	7,322	17,703	10,475	10,492	11,424	10,619	8,476
10	Machinery ...	21,673	30,660	40,675	51,728	68,538	50,929	54,995
10	Saddlery and harness	5,724	8,576	12,582	9,262	14,554	14,244	14,649
13	Furniture and upholstery	12,315	17,534	23,464	28,678	45,567	28,604	29,015
14	Manure ...	15,049	4,946	4,067	2,535	7,612	16,871	11,171
14	Drugs and chemicals	1,169	1,479	3,247	4,682	6,514	8,267	4,916
15	Woollens and woollen piece goods	5,609	8,742	15,347	15,972	23,913	18,510	12,213

* Exclusive of Border traffic in the month of January.

EXPORTS OF ARTICLES ENTERED AS THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE
OF VICTORIA, 1874 TO 1880—*continued.*

(See Index following paragraph 164 *ante.*)

Order.	Articles.	1874.*	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
19	Apparel & slops	107,581	106,463	125,460	138,771	204,525	189,607	178,308
„	Boots and shoes	13,143	14,106	21,321	34,643	43,286	48,906	54,131
20	Cordage ...	8,468	10,761	11,304	14,681	20,627	15,711	15,038
21	Butter, cheese	7,544	19,281	53,857	36,339	67,350	59,714	82,490
„	Hams, bacon, lard	964	1,312	3,025	5,391	7,176	13,584	15,007
„	Beef and pork, salted	2,736	1,979	2,261	2,515	7,583	14,850	10,779
„	Preserved meats	175,774	134,297	166,570	123,406	74,837	69,054	142,368
22	Biscuit... ..	15,752	19,039	17,689	22,147	30,934	26,779	27,656
„	Confectionery	9,626	8,840	12,104	15,156	17,176	14,549	14,440
„	Flour	39,022	15,011	11,457	113,612	186,515	107,947	244,693
„	Grain and pulse	2,611	7,623	10,615	32,263	96,613	140,558	597,382
„	Fruit	2,059	3,944	5,940	4,853	12,655	9,663	11,753
„	Jams and pre- serves	1,178	1,216	4,794	4,061	6,005	9,023	12,513
„	Oatmeal	190	377	4,360	5,590	9,613	9,799	8,800
„	Onions	1,233	5,939	8,969	5,131	10,394	7,433	11,238
„	Potatoes	40,891	63,483	65,242	77,840	72,983	59,895	58,307
„	Sugar, refined, and molasses	171,022	142,721	102,796	150,967	139,688	144,721	166,963
„	Vegetables ...	710	1,227	4,151	2,123	2,500	1,554	4,646
23	Wine	2,681	4,812	4,705	3,172	5,192	7,837	4,558
24	Bones	2,830	2,017	2,765	1,815	1,895	1,932	2,037
„	Bone-dust ...	8,081	11,983	13,743	27,720	7,663	6,059	15,131
„	Candles	938	361	5,805	9,060	3,941	686	1,090
„	Glue pieces ...	505	70	538	2,708	2,729	970	1,524
„	Hides	3,923	2,754	2,996	2,997	9,417	20,217	9,953
„	Horns and hoofs	3,783	3,153	3,733	2,651	3,843	2,806	3,314
„	Leather	190,199	244,027	194,033	201,583	215,717	227,312	294,043
„	Skins — sheep, &c.	52,459	45,855	56,056	30,037	19,614	30,323	85,554
„	Soap	6,102	4,978	6,786	7,702	14,882	10,564	11,661
„	Stearine ... ..	...	...	...	28,441	26,616	37,556	42,431
„	Tallow	199,564	203,243	174,507	90,455	103,879	150,867	192,394
„	Wool †	4,996,748	4,694,139	4,852,333	4,372,936	4,330,628	3,564,721	4,234,045
25	Bark and timber	17,864	59,596	80,845	68,717	100,817	40,371	59,840
„	Bran and pollard	1,923	1,697	4,171	3,453	17,115	4,469	15,785
„	Hay and chaff	7,474	22,101	56,524	38,838	26,850	15,688	52,879
„	Seeds	1,103	2,479	4,275	3,670	8,036	8,607	10,815
26	Oil — neatsfoot, and ex tallow	5,157	2,359	7,968	16,518	18,980	16,267	12,378
31	Gold—bullion...	3,617,261	2,841,037	2,026,453	2,037,027	1,385,769	857,294	772,212
„	„ specie	1,354,751	1,479,016	1,587,104	2,814,907	2,399,741	1,352,883	2,919,610
32	Minerals, metals, &c., exclusive of gold	26,177	37,098	53,440	57,876	76,059	50,350	65,550
33	Horned cattle	11,789	21,456	31,262	22,072	70,132	57,908	49,066
„	Horses	69,933	97,998	80,740	115,235	143,654	135,577	182,553
„	Sheep	24,699	27,175	40,987	178,878	217,950	97,885	96,690
34	Plants	1,022	1,235	1,620	1,819	5,132	4,623	5,001
35	Hardware and manufactures of metals	10,212	13,637	10,366	14,865	22,321	25,761	25,268
„	Oilmen's stores	1,877	1,817	3,897	5,292	10,256	16,286	10,121
„	All other arti- cles	61,716	95,475	96,993	182,577	208,601	210,697	232,933
	Total	11,352,515	10,571,806	10,155,916	11,269,086	10,676,499	8,069,857	11,220,467

* Exclusive of Border traffic in the month of January.

† It is believed that a portion of this wool was produced outside Victoria.

188. It will be observed that in 1880 the value of exports of Victorian-produced breadstuffs—viz., biscuit, flour, and grain—amounted to £869,731, or to much more than in any other year; that the value of exports of wool entered as Victorian amounted to £4,234,045, or to nearly a fifth more than in 1879, but slightly less than in 1878 and 1877; and that the value of exports of Victorian gold (bullion and specie) amounted to £3,691,822, or to more than half as much again as in 1879, but less than in any of the other years named except 1876; and that the value of the exports of the three articles combined amounted to 78 per cent. of the total value of the exported produce of the colony. It will also be noticed that in 1880, as compared with 1879, a falling-off, according to value, took place in the exports of home-produced stationery, agricultural implements, manure, drugs, woollens, apparel and slops, salt provisions, oatmeal, wine, hides, animal oils, cattle, and oilmen's stores; that the values of the exports of home-produced saddlery, cordage, confectionery, sheep, hardware, and potatoes were about the same in the two years; but that the values of the exports of all the other home-produced articles named in the table were higher in the year under review than in the previous one.

Increase or decrease of certain articles exported.

189. 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 four years 1876 to 1879, 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 1879.

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 15 0	71·54
	1877	11,269,086	13 18 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	74·35
	1878	10,676,499	12 19 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	71·53
	1879	8,069,857	9 13 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	64·80
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
	1879	10,775,644	15 1 10	82·34
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
	1879	3,259,613	15 4 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	94·92

EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE FROM AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876
TO 1879—*continued.*

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.	
South Australia ...	1876	4,338,959	19 17 11½	90·09
	1877	3,922,962	16 19 3	84·79
	1878	4,198,034	17 5 9	78·39
	1879	3,957,854	15 11 5¾	83·10
Western Australia ...	1876	394,553	14 12 1	99·31
	1877	371,246	13 9 2½	99·44
	1878	427,268	15 5 2	99·71
	1879	492,707	17 6 9½	99·56
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 4¼	97·90
	1879	1,289,395	11 11 10¾	99·10
New Zealand ...	1876	5,488,901	14 3 3¾	96·75
	1877	6,078,484	14 17 8½	96·06
	1878	5,780,508	13 14 2¼	96·09
	1879	5,563,455	12 8 3¾	96·87

190. It will be remarked that the depression already alluded to as prevailing in 1879, although it apparently affected the exports of home produce in several of the colonies, did not disturb it so much in any of them as it did in Victoria. In New South Wales, and to a still greater extent in Western Australia, the colonial products exported were actually greater in value in that than in any of the other years. It is probable, however, that the same circumstance which, it has been stated, makes the returns of Victorian home produce exported not absolutely reliable may operate against the truthfulness of the returns in the other colonies; consequently some caution should be exercised in drawing deductions from the figures.

191. New South Wales being a coal-producing country, which Victoria is not, and being, moreover, from the extent of her territory, able to produce a much larger quantity of wool than Victoria, the value of home products exported from the former has generally, of late years, been in excess of that from the latter. This was the case in all the years shown except 1877, and in the last of those years the excess in favor of New South Wales was very considerable. Victoria is, however, in advance of every Australasian colony except New South Wales in regard to the value of home produce exported. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in this respect according to the returns of 1879:—

Low export trade of home produce in 1879.

Order of colonies in respect to exports of home produce.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE, 1879.

1. New South Wales.
2. Victoria.
3. New Zealand.
4. South Australia.

5. Queensland.
6. Tasmania.
7. Western Australia.

192. In respect to the value of exports of domestic produce per head of the population, the anomaly existed in the last of the years shown of Western Australia, in many respects the least important colony of the group, being at the head of the list, whilst Victoria, the most populous and wealthy, was at the bottom. The following was the order of the colonies in this particular:—

Order of colonies in respect to exports of home produce per head.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO VALUE PER HEAD OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE, 1879.

1. Western Australia.
2. South Australia.
3. Queensland.
4. New South Wales.

5. New Zealand.
6. Tasmania.
7. Victoria.

193. In the same year the value of articles of domestic produce bore a lower proportion to that of the total exports in Victoria than in any other colony. The colonies in this respect stood in the following order:—

Order of colonies in respect to proportion of home products to total exports.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE TO TOTAL EXPORTS, 1879.

1. Western Australia.
2. Tasmania.
3. New Zealand.
4. Queensland.

5. New South Wales.
6. South Australia.
7. Victoria.

194. 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, but in 1879 to only about 33 millions sterling; or in the first two years to 82 per cent., and in the last year to 81 per cent., of the total exports.

Exports of Australasian produce.

195. In 1880, two-fifths of the Victorian imports, according to value, were from, and nearly three-fifths of the exports were to, the United Kingdom. Forty-three per cent. of the former, and 29 per cent. of the latter, were conveyed between Victoria and the neighboring colonies, chiefly New South Wales. Over 12 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

Trade with various countries, 1880.

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, 1880.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.		Exports thereto.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
The United Kingdom ...	5,892,834	40·48	9,249,873	57·98
New South Wales ...	4,856,893	33·37	2,192,511	13·74
Queensland ...	32,731	·23	22,091	·14
South Australia ...	282,538	1·94	869,140	5·44
Western Australia ...	8,243	·06	71,416	·45
Tasmania ...	341,951	2·35	647,603	4·06
New Zealand ...	777,241	5·34	765,221	4·80
Other British possessions ...	1,042,891	7·16	1,965,171	12·32
The United States ...	362,844	2·49	83,155	·52
Other Foreign States ...	958,728	6·58	88,378	·55
Total ...	14,556,894	100·00	15,954,559	100·00

196. The next table shows the value of the Victorian imports from and exports to the same countries in 1880 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennials :—

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1870, 1875, AND 1880.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.			Exports thereto.		
	1870.	1875.	1880.	1870.	1875.	1880.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
The United Kingdom	6,198,805	7,809,285	5,892,834	6,205,455	6,980,983	9,249,873
New South Wales ...	1,387,687*	4,209,820	4,856,893	671,104*	1,551,608	2,192,511
Queensland ...	5,707	106,146	32,731	41,787	95,115	22,091
South Australia ...	205,278*	231,521	282,538	153,252*	481,650	869,140
Western Australia ...	1,692	4,756	8,243	37,895	59,360	71,416
Tasmania ...	247,127	275,118	341,951	329,676	386,589	647,603
New Zealand ...	1,691,941	1,062,238	777,241	755,581	1,051,341	765,221
Other British possessions	1,346,023	1,160,089	1,042,891	4,253,014	4,007,043	1,965,171
The United States ...	377,934	353,141	362,844	2,377	103,041	83,155
Other Foreign States	993,564	1,473,760	958,728	19,873	50,244	88,378
Total ...	12,455,758	16,685,874	14,556,894	12,470,014	14,766,974	15,954,559

197. It will be observed that the value of imports from the United Kingdom at the last period was slightly less than at the first, and much less than at the second period, but that the value of exports was considerably greater at the last than at either of the former

* Exclusive of Border traffic.

Trade with various countries at three periods.

Trade at three periods compared.

periods. It should be mentioned that this increase is probably only apparent, and attributable to a larger proportion of merchandise being sent direct to the United Kingdom now than formerly; and this assumption is supported by the fact that a corresponding decrease is found in the exports to "Other British possessions," which includes exports by mail steamers entered as for Ceylon, although their real destination is the United Kingdom. The existence of a system which gives the destination of the vessels rather than of the merchandise is to be regretted, especially since some of the ocean steamers have arrangements for the mutual interchange of cargoes. As regards the Australian colonies, it should be borne in mind that the figures for New South Wales and South Australia for 1870 are not comparable with those for the two subsequent periods, owing to the Border traffic, including the large importations of wool from the former, being at the first period left out of account; a large increase will be observed, however, in the trade with those colonies between the second and third periods; also a steady increase throughout in the trade with Western Australia and Tasmania. It will be noticed that the imports from New Zealand were highest at the first period, and the exports to that colony at the middle period.

198. During the last five years the United Kingdom has absorbed as much as seven-tenths of the Victorian export, and more than half of its import, trade. This trade, however, is by no means steady, being subject to large fluctuations from year to year, which have created the disturbances already pointed out in the total trade of Victoria. The following table shows the value of the imports from and exports to the United Kingdom during each of the last five years, together with the increase or decrease of each from year to year. The trade with "Other British possessions" is included, as it is considered for the most part to belong properly to the British trade* :—

Trade with
United
Kingdom,
1876 to 1880.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM AND "OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS," 1876 TO 1880.

Year.	Imports therefrom.		Exports thereto.	
	Total Value.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) from Year to Year.	Total Value.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) from Year to Year.
	£	£	£	£
1876 ...	8,603,715	...	10,265,006	...
1877 ...	9,467,326	+863,611	10,773,451	+508,445
1878 ...	8,859,945	-607,381	10,011,834	-761,617
1879 ...	7,536,677	-1,323,268	8,023,014	-1,988,820
1880 ...	6,935,725	-600,952	11,215,044	+3,192,030

* See preceding paragraph.

Fluctuations
in British
trade.

199. The most noticeable feature in the foregoing table is the large and sudden decrease in 1879, amounting to two millions sterling, in the exports from Victoria to the United Kingdom, followed by an increase in 1880 of close upon $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling. It thus appears that nearly the whole of the increase in the total export trade of Victoria during the year under review, amounting to $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions, occurred in the British trade alone.* It will also be observed that, whilst the value of the export trade to the United Kingdom was greater in 1880 than in any previous year shown, the import trade fell off during the last three years by $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling.

Trade with
neighboring
colonies—
1876 to 1880.

200. During the last five years the value of imports from the neighboring colonies has generally increased, whilst that of the exports, which had steadily increased till 1878, underwent a diminution in 1879, but again recovered itself in 1880. The recorded value of the imports was in every year considerably above that of the exports, although the difference was much less in the second and third years than in the other three. The following are the results spoken of:—

TRADE BETWEEN VICTORIA AND THE OTHER AUSTRALASIAN
COLONIES, 1876-1880.

Year.	Imports from the Neighboring Colonies.	Exports to the Neighboring Colonies.	Excess in favor of Imports.
	£	£	£
1876 ...	5,477,747	3,811,085	1,666,662
1877 ...	5,214,364	4,229,570	984,794
1878 ...	5,609,455	4,837,421	772,034
1879 ...	6,130,990	4,184,114	1,946,876
1880 ...	6,299,597	4,567,982	1,731,615

Imports and
exports at
each port.

201. In 1880, 74 per cent. of the imports were landed, and 86 per cent. of the exports were shipped, at the port of Melbourne. A fourth of the imports entered the colony at the Murray ports, but only about an eighteenth of the exports were sent away therefrom. The chief of these ports is Echuca, at which over 17 per cent. of the total imports were landed. The only important port of shipment in Victoria, except Melbourne, is Geelong, from which, in 1880, 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:—

* For information respecting the nature of the articles in which the increase occurred, see paragraph 207 *post*.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT, 1880.

Ports.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
Melbourne	£ 10,817,013	74·31	£ 13,760,108	86·25
Geelong	126,549	·89	1,150,350	7·22
Portland	691	·00	130,780	·82
Belfast	791	·01	2,507	·02
Warrnambool	16,529	·11	24,392	·15
Port Albert	848	·01	...	...
Murray ports and places—				
Cowana	1,504	·01	34,553	·22
Echuca	2,502,750	17·13	231,574	1·45
Narung	20,778	·15	590	·00
Swan Hill	68,394	·47	11,909	·08
Tocumwall	21,105	·15	235	·00
Wahgunyah	536,937	3·70	30,130	·18
Wodonga	360,437	2·48	119,761	·75
Howlong	12,567	·09	6,854	·04
Yarrawonga	4,459	·04	119	·00
Ports unspecified ... ..	...	...	450,697*	2·82
Stations, Delegete, &c.	65,542	·45	...	...
Total	14,556,894	100·00	15,954,559	100·00

202. 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 of goods 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 is given of the imports coastwise at any of the ports, but the Customs returns contain a statement of the exports coastwise from the ports of Warrnambool, Belfast, and Portland, with the following results for the last five years :—

Exports coastwise from three ports.

VALUE OF EXPORTS COASTWISE FROM THE FOLLOWING PORTS,
1876 TO 1880.

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Warrnambool ...	£293,971 ...	£277,465 ...	£283,315 ...	£266,391 ...	£287,906
Belfast ...	467,162 ...	365,203 ...	227,211 ...	157,621 ...	190,644
Portland ...	378,453 ...	320,587 ...	305,940 ...	192,497 ...	381,410

203. The chief item of coastwise exports in all the years was wool, the value of which, in 1880, shipped from Warrnambool was £135,623, Chief articles exported coastwise.

* The goods represented by this value were entered in Melbourne for export overland across the Border, and were consequently not credited to the various Murray ports.

from Belfast £163,118, and from Portland £213,803. After wool, the principal articles appearing in the coastwise export returns of 1880 were potatoes, butter and cheese, live stock, leather, woollens, tallow, and grain and pulse, from Warrnambool; potatoes, tallow, eggs, leather, butter and cheese, live stock, and grain, from Belfast; and grain, bark, skins, and leather, from Portland.

204. The values of sixty-one of the principal articles imported in 1880 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennials 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, live stock, and other articles coming across the Murray from New South Wales were not included in the returns of imports:—

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1870, 1875, AND 1880.

(See Index following paragraph 164 *ante*.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Imports.		
		1870.	1875.	1880.
		£	£	£
1	Books	107,377	140,723	164,386
	Stationery	67,899	70,597	53,623
2	Musical instruments	48,452	47,285	53,210
6	Watches, clocks, and watchmakers' materials	19,354	53,174	48,123
9	Cutlery	43,252	47,747	19,839
	Machinery	90,958	112,668	60,488
	Tools and utensils	77,140	96,425	33,073
12	Furniture and upholstery	64,320	39,210	30,616
14	Drugs and chemicals	71,181	99,475	47,785
	Matches and vestas	31,445	31,188	33,660
	Opium	140,047	97,163	94,962
	Paints and colors	30,099	54,300	54,375
15	Carpeting and druggeting	54,067	45,523	45,573
	Woollens and woollen piece goods	817,087	898,073	645,543
16	Silks	196,960	231,775	195,761
17	Cottons	369,139	575,134	673,678
	Linen piece goods	52,417	48,622	32,896
18	Drapery	141,443	137,810	...
	Haberdashery	139,184	223,986	224,657
19	Apparel and slops	272,943	345,342	245,811
	Boots and shoes	303,437	202,532	100,941
	Gloves	51,733	55,946	60,558
	Hats, caps, and bonnets	103,577	122,633	95,295
	Hosiery	111,028	134,070	90,923
	Millinery	94,310	8,481	...
20	Bags and sacks (including woolpacks)	92,098	172,404	122,736
21	Butter and cheese	67,805	10,085	904
	Fish	84,819	158,124	84,655
	Meats—fresh, preserved, and salted	14,369	12,505	10,453

* In 1880 articles formerly comprised under the heads of Drapery and Millinery were distributed under other headings.

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1870, 1875, AND 1880—continued.

(See Index following paragraph 164 ante.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Imports.		
		1870.	1875.	1880.
		£	£	£
22	Flour and biscuit	2,707	4,741	8,539
	Fruit (including currants and raisins)	133,299	128,099	146,853
	Grain—oats	100,531	179,927	24,029
	„ wheat	22,542	66,396	24,522
	„ other (including malt and rice)	351,659	370,259	247,240
	Sugar and molasses	958,926	1,040,410	1,039,065
23	Beer, cider, and perry	222,706	173,774	168,549
	Coffee	46,722	53,400	65,216
	Hops	85,463	68,217	37,855
	Spirits	384,664	375,339	335,687
	Tea	496,623	749,368	583,490
	Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	222,268	235,709	156,927
	Wine	128,983	134,464	97,582
24	Candles	130,490	91,584	23,493
	Hides, skins, and pelts	24,218	94,663	75,210
	Leather, leatherware, and leather cloth	40,155	122,477	136,550
	Wool	88,383*	2,310,477	2,977,264
25	Paper (including paper bags)	113,320	183,651	149,605
	Timber	223,767	425,471	261,805
26	Oil of all kinds	161,109	234,435	199,361
28	Coal	163,994	263,267	306,966
29	Earthenware, brownware, & chinaware	32,278	55,948	47,414
	Glass and glassware	78,721	92,217	56,973
31	Gold (exclusive of specie)	1,507,068	869,419	878,820
	„ specie	478,275	140,055	10,015
	Jewellery... ..	40,585	40,655	53,237
32	Iron and steel (exclusive of railway rails, telegraph wire, &c.)	380,790	733,000	465,826
	Nails and screws	44,370	64,552	34,827
33	Live stock	13,387	1,145,751	880,330
35	Fancy goods	62,851	37,410	29,545
	Hardware and ironmongery	107,790	56,032	76,680
	Oilmen's stores	159,348	15,821	13,726
	Total	11,365,932	14,829,988	12,937,725

205. The value of the articles named in the table was less in 1880 than in 1875 by £1,892,016, but greater than in 1870 by £1,572,039. The only articles which at each period showed marked increase, as compared with the former one, are books, cottons, coal, and wool; a falling-off took place in nearly every other item. Those articles showing the greatest decrease throughout are furniture and upholstery, boots and shoes (particularly), butter and cheese, beer, hops, candles, and oilmen's stores—the falling-off being in all probability chiefly

Imports of three periods compared.

* Not including the value of wool imported into Victoria across the Murray.

attributable to their increased production in the colony; whilst of the numerous items which show considerable decrease at the last, as compared with the second, period, the most important are cutlery, machinery, tools and utensils, woollens and woollen piece goods, apparel and slops, grain, tobacco, wine, glass, iron and steel, nails and screws, and live stock.

206. 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 1880 in most cases compare favorably with those for the former periods. One important exception, however, is gold (including specie), which shows a falling-off between 1875 and 1880 of more than three quarters of a million sterling; this, however, is more than counter-balanced by an increase amounting to £850,000 in the exports of flour and wheat. Of other articles, those which show a considerable increase from period to period are books, machinery, woollens, and woollen piece goods, apparel and slops, boots and shoes, butter and cheese, grain, leather and skins, wool, and live stock; and those which show a marked decrease throughout are candles and tallow:—

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1870, 1875, AND 1880.

(See Index following paragraph 164 *ante*.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Exports.		
		1870.	1875.	1880.
		£	£	£
1	Books, &c.	16,287	38,316	64,007
	Stationery	29,209	54,138	40,040
9	Machinery	27,652	67,587	100,222
15	Woollens and woollen piece goods ...	24,375	79,665	91,332
18	Drapery	269,072	160,249	...
19	Apparel and slops	45,714	173,080	246,566
	Boots and shoes	46,428	76,047	122,142
21	Butter and cheese	6,258	19,956	82,490
	Meats—fresh and preserved	151,800	134,345	159,421
	„ salted	6,962	6,277	12,160
22	Flour and biscuit	43,997	35,593	283,822
	Grain—oats,	373	8,970	11,091
	„ wheat	8,944	483	603,158
	„ other (including malt and rice) ...	39,904	66,132	95,437
	Potatoes	30,243	63,483	58,307
	Sugar	137,628	322,619	248,260
23	Coffee	24,727	35,351	24,666
	Spirits	87,656	140,548	131,899
	Tea	165,986	248,224	258,079
	Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	141,928	199,224	156,977
	Wine	37,140	71,450	42,528
24	Bones and bone-dust	24,148	14,000	17,168
	Candles	24,033	22,078	19,540
	Hides	11,508	2,754	9,953
	Horns and hoofs	1,442	3,153	3,314

Exports of principal articles at three periods.

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES 1870, 1875, AND 1880—
continued.

(See Index following paragraph 164 ante.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Exports.		
		1870.	1875.	1880.
		£	£	£
24	Leather and leatherware ...	112,971	248,503	321,565
	Skins and pelts ...	22,141	47,700	88,139
	Soap ...	6,882	5,342	12,172
	Tallow ...	358,863	203,243	192,394
	Wool * ...	3,205,106	6,096,958	6,417,466
25	Bark ...	6,484	37,883	31,148
	Hay, straw, and chaff ...	9,850	22,101	52,900
26	Oil of all kinds ...	62,952	60,367	72,537
31	Gold (exclusive of specie) ...	6,119,782	3,177,905	967,924
	Specie—gold ...	577,840	1,479,016	2,919,610
	„ silver ...	7,020	7,662	50,000
	Antimony ore, regulus, &c. ...	16,516	27,708	14,295
	Copper ore, regulus, &c. ...	952	10,450	18,725
	Tin, tin ore, and black sand ...	10,476	5,022	2,796
33	Live stock ...	41,131	146,662	340,426
35	Hardware and ironmongery (including galvanized ironware)	41,957	52,191	67,688
		12,004,337	13,682,435	14,452,364

207. Of the total increase in the exports of 1880, as compared with those of 1879, which amounted, as has been already said, to three and a half millions sterling, 91 per cent., or three and a fifth millions was in breadstuffs, leather, tallow, wool, and gold. The exports of these articles in the two years, also the total exports, are compared in the following table:—

INCREASED EXPORT OF CERTAIN ARTICLES IN 1880.

Articles.	Exports, 1879.	Exports, 1880.	Increase.
	£	£	£
Flour and biscuit...	140,124	283,822	143,698
Wheat ...	132,314	603,158	470,844
Leather and leatherware ...	241,766	321,565	79,799
Tallow ...	150,867	192,394	41,527
Wool ...	5,269,634	6,417,466	1,147,832
Gold (including specie) ...	2,577,421	3,887,534	1,310,113
Total of articles named ...	8,512,126	11,705,939	3,193,813
Total Exports ...	12,454,170	15,954,559	3,500,389

* Wool from across the Murray is included in the export returns of all the years. It was not included in the import returns in 1870.

Excess of imports over exports, &c., 1837 to 1880.

208. In twenty-five out of the forty-four years ended with 1880 the value of imports to Victoria exceeded that of exports therefrom, but in the other nineteen years the value of exports was the greater. The year 1880 was one of the latter; it should be pointed out, however, that in the previous year the excess of imports was twice as great as usual. 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:—

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, 1837 TO 1880.

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	...	1880 ...	...	1,397,665
1855 ...	...	1,485,399			
1856 ...	...	527,491	Total ...	34,376,471	14,790,656
1857 ...	2,176,697	...	Deduct	} 14,790,656	}
1858 ...	1,119,040	...	excess of exports		
1859 ...	1,755,032	...			
1860 ...	2,131,026	...			
1861 ...	...	296,154	Net excess	} 19,585,815	}
1862 ...	448,365	...	of imports		

Balance of trade in forty-four years.

209. It will be observed that in the forty-four years of which mention is made in the table the imports exceeded the exports by nearly £20,000,000, or an average of £445,000 per annum; and it should be mentioned that this excess would be added to if the value of the British and foreign built ships placed on the register of Victoria were included with the imports.

Years in which excess of

210. 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, next in 1871, next in 1855, and next in the year under review.

imports or exports was highest.

211. In 1879 the imports exceeded the exports in Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and New Zealand, but the reverse was the case in Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania. The imports were in excess of the exports in Victoria and New Zealand in each of the seven years mentioned below; also in Tasmania with two, and in New South Wales with three, exceptions; but in Queensland and Western Australia in all the years but one, and in South Australia in all but two 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, the reason perhaps being that an increasingly large proportion of the imports are paid for by loans instead of by exports. The following table shows the amounts by which the imports exceeded the exports, or the contrary, in the different colonies during the seven years ended with 1879, and the net result for each colony over the whole period:—

Excess of imports, &c., in Australasian colonies.

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1879.

Colony.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Net Excess in 7 Years of—	
				Imports over Exports.	Exports over Imports.
		£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	1873	1,231,402	...	} 11,194,203	...}
	1874	1,512,876	...		
	1875	1,918,900	...		
	1876	1,508,867	...		
	1877	1,204,617	...		
	1878	1,236,173	...		
	1879	2,581,368	...		
New South Wales ...	1873	...	727,441	} 3,103,947	...}
	1874	...	1,051,864		
	1875	...	181,380		
	1876	668,835	...		
	1877	1,480,775	...		
	1878	1,802,994	...		
	1879	1,112,028	...		
Queensland ...	1873	...	657,014	} ...	} 3,479,706
	1874	...	1,144,023		
	1875	...	529,567		
	1876	...	749,022		
	1877	...	292,593		
	1878	245,658	...		
	1879	...	353,145		

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1879—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Net Excess in 7 Years of—	
				Imports over Exports.	Exports over Imports.
		£	£	£	£
South Australia ...	1873	...	746,759	}	1,392,567
	1874	...	419,565		
	1875	...	601,249		
	1876	...	239,987		
	1877	...	1,020		
	1878	364,590	...		
	1879	251,423	...		
Western Australia ...	1873	32,111	...	}	232,767
	1874	...	64,574		
	1875	...	41,377		
	1876	...	11,256		
	1877	...	10,645		
	1878	...	49,441		
	1879	...	87,585		
Tasmania ...	1873	213,611	...	}	515,248
	1874	332,460	...		
	1875	99,966	...		
	1876	2,020	...		
	1877	...	108,304		
	1878	9,117	...		
	1879	...	33,622		
New Zealand ...	1873	854,316	...	}	13,174,653
	1874	2,870,543	...		
	1875	2,200,545	...		
	1876	1,231,706	...		
	1877	645,946	...		
	1878	2,740,138	...		
	1879	2,631,459	...		
Total	30,984,444	8,101,433	27,988,051	5,105,040
Deduct excess of exports	8,101,433	...	5,105,040	...
Net excess of imports	22,883,011	...	22,883,011	...

Colonies in
which
imports
exceed
exports, and
contrary.

212. It will be observed that during the seven years to which the table relates goods to the value of over 11 millions sterling were received by Victoria, of about 3 millions by New South Wales, of about half a million by Tasmania, and of over 13 millions by New Zealand, in excess of the values of the goods sent away; but that goods to the value of nearly 3½ millions were sent away by Queensland, of over 1½ millions by South Australia, and of nearly a quarter of a million by Western Australia, above the value of the goods received.

213. During the septenniad alluded to it will be found that the Australian Continent, taken as a whole, received goods to the value of £9,193,110 more than it exported, whereas the surplus received by the continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to £22,883,011.

Imports in excess of exports, &c., in Australia and Australasia.

214. 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 ; in 1877, £139,428,342 ; and in 1878, £129,023,293.†

Excess of imports in United Kingdom.

215. The following are the British possessions in which in 1878 the imports exceeded the exports, and the contrary† :—

British possessions in which imports exceed exports, &c.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN WHICH IMPORTS, 1878, EXCEEDED EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY.

Imports exceeded Exports in—		Exports exceeded Imports in—	
United Kingdom,	Newfoundland,	India,	Tobago,
Malta,	Bermudas,	Mauritius,	Virgin Islands,
Straits Settlements,	Honduras,	Lagos,	St. Christopher,
Ceylon,	Bahamas,	Gambia,	Antigua,
Labuan,	Jamaica,	British Guiana,	Montserrat,
Natal,	Barbadoes,	Turk's Island,	Dominica,
Cape of Good Hope,	Nevis,	St. Lucia,	Fiji,
St. Helena,	Trinidad,	St. Vincent,	Falkland Islands.
Gold Coast,	Australasia.	Grenada,	
Canada,			

216. Taking the British dominions as a whole, the imports in 1878 exceeded the exports in the same year by £134,272,967 ; if, however, the United Kingdom be omitted, the excess will be reduced to £5,249,674.

Excess of imports over exports in British dominions.

217. The imports, during 1878, of all the European countries respecting which particulars are given in a previous table ‡ exceeded the exports, with the exception of Russia and Spain ; but in seven of the twelve Foreign countries outside of Europe the exports preponderated. The aggregate imports of Foreign countries exceeded the exports by 137 millions sterling, or by 14 per cent.

Excess of imports over exports in Foreign countries.

218. The following table shows the value of goods transhipped in Victorian ports without being landed during the eleven years ended with 1880. These goods are not included in the lists of imports and exports. The transhipments were greatest during the five years 1874 to 1878, in consequence of heavy transhipments having taken place from and to the mail steamers on the Suez route *viâ* Point de Galle, the

Transshipments, 1870 to 1880.

* 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 176 *ante*.

‡ See table following paragraph 181 *ante*.

terminus of which was, until February 1880, Melbourne. The large decrease in 1879, and further decrease in 1880, were 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, whilst in 1880 very little, if any, coin and bullion were so received:—

TRANSHIPMENTS IN VICTORIAN PORTS, 1870 TO 1880.

Value of Transhipments.			Value of Transhipments.		
1870	...	£1,145,882	1876	...	£3,193,644
1871	...	1,191,169	1877	...	3,398,207
1872	...	1,292,656	1878	...	3,318,219
1873	...	1,827,842	1879	...	1,914,884
1874	...	3,527,461	1880	...	1,432,327
1875	...	4,280,798			

219. The countries from which goods were received for transshipment, and to which they were transhipped, in 1880, 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, 1880.

Countries.	Value of Goods.	
	Received therefrom for Transshipment.	Transhipped thereto.
	£	£
United Kingdom	502,220	379,862
Australasia—		
New South Wales	150,376*	293,118
New Zealand	25,639	317,244
Queensland	14	2,578
South Australia	278,781†	145,048
Tasmania	152,214†	225,442
Western Australia	205	4,671
Fiji	1,152	5,081
Brouse Island	...	...
Malden Island	...	17
Stewart's Island	...	...
Mauritius	30,257	...
Cape Town	5	3,248
India	101,792	52,597
China—		
Hong Kong	17,070	132
Guam	...	152
Java	2,629	440
Straits Settlements	3,464	...
Canada	10	...
Foreign States, viz. :—		
Austria	5,262	205
France	22,400	...
Germany	7,671	2,031
Italy	152	152

* Includes copper, £19,095; wool, £12,250.

† Includes copper, £40,374; wool, £168,417.

‡ Includes tin, £61,438; wool, £35,180.

TRANSHIPMENTS FROM AND TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1880—
continued.

Countries.	Value of Goods.	
	Received therefrom for Transhipment.	Transhipped thereto.
	£	£
Foreign States, viz. :—		
United States... ..	18,773	16
China	107,659	...
Cochin China	1,077	...
Japan	20	250
Solomon's Islands	3,485	43
Total	1,432,327	1,432,327

220. The Customs revenue in 1880 differed from that in 1879 by only £5,000, the excess being in favor of the year under review. Under most of the heads there was a remarkable similarity in the amounts received in the two years. A falling off of £19,000 took place under the head of "import duties," but an increase of £8,000 in the receipts from the excise duty on spirits. New sources of revenue, viz., duties on the manufacture of beer and tobacco, and licenses for the sale of tobacco, produced £17,000. The following are the amounts received under the different heads in the two years :—

CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1879 AND 1880.

Heads of Revenue.	Year ended 31st December.	
	1879.	1880.
	£	£
Import duties	1,436,343	1,417,546
Wharfage and harbor rates*	25,260	24,204
Duties on spirits distilled in Victoria	38,070	46,388
Duty on beer manufactured in Victoria ... ..	...	14,880†
Duty on tobacco, cigars, and snuff manufactured in Victoria ... ..	...	1,482†
Licenses to sell and manufacture tobacco ... ..	...	553†
Ports and harbors ‡	19,706	19,125
Fees	6,892	7,446
Fines and forfeitures	238	474
Miscellaneous	9,233	8,552
Total	1,535,742	1,540,650

221. The import duties received amounted to $9\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the total value of imports in 1880, and to $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1879.

* Including the proportion of wharfage rates received from the Melbourne Harbor Trust, amounting to £18,924 in 1879, and £16,910 in 1880.

† For two months only.

‡ The amounts in this line are made up of tonnage rates at 1s. per ton, and pilotage at outports. The former amounted to £19,523 in 1879, and to £18,842 in 1880; and the latter to £183 in 1879, and to £283 in 1880.

Pilotage
rates.

222. The pilotage rates not included in the Customs revenue amounted in 1879 to £21,530, and in 1880 to £23,176.

Drawbacks.

223. 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, followed, however, by a partial revival in 1880. This will be seen by the following figures:—

EXPORTS FOR DRAWBACK, 1872 TO 1880.

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
1880	...	...	...	...	606,055	68,018

Vessels
inwards and
outwards.

224. 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 1880 than in any former year; but these seem to have to a certain extent supplanted smaller vessels, as the number of vessels both in 1879 and 1880 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 thirteen years ended with 1880:—

VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1868 TO 1880.

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
1880 ...	2,076	1,078,885	51,585	2,115	1,101,014	52,153	4,191	2,179,899

225. Of the vessels inwards and outwards during 1880, 84 per cent., embracing 59 per cent. of the tonnage, were Colonial; 13 per cent., embracing 36 per cent. of the tonnage, were British; and 3 per cent., embracing 5 per cent. of the tonnage, were Foreign. Of the crews entering and leaving Victorian ports in 1880, 62 per cent. were attached to Colonial, 34 per cent. to British, and 4 per cent. to Foreign vessels. The following are the figures from which these proportions have been derived:—

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1880.

Nationality.	Vessels Entered.			Vessels Cleared.		
	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.
Colonial ...	1,743	636,076	32,077	1,771	643,495	32,409
British ...	260	388,295	17,721	271	403,563	17,957
Foreign ...	73	54,514	1,787	73	53,956	1,787
Total ...	2,076	1,078,885	51,585	2,115	1,101,014	52,153

226. The following are the nationalities of the Foreign vessels, the numbers entered and cleared of each nationality during 1880 being shown. In that year the greatest number of Foreign vessels visiting Victorian ports was American, the next German, and the next Dutch. In the previous year the French vessels were more numerous than the Dutch:—

FOREIGN VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1880.

Country.	Vessels Entered.	Vessels Cleared.	Both.
United States ...	23	24	47
Germany ...	20	22	42
Holland ...	11	11	22
France ...	7	6	13
Norway ...	5	4	9
Sweden ...	3	2	5
Denmark ...	1	1	2
Austria ...	1	1	2
Russia ...	1	...	1
Hawaii ...	1	1	2
Total ...	73	72	145

227. 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 :—

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Colonial vessels had 1 man to 19 tons	19 tons	19 tons	20 tons	20 tons	20 tons
British " "	25 "	25 "	26 "	25 "	22 "
Foreign " "	45 "	34 "	33 "	31 "	30 "
All " "	<u>21 tons</u>	<u>21 tons</u>	<u>22 tons</u>	<u>22 tons</u>	<u>21 tons</u>

228. The steamers and sailing vessels which entered Victorian ports in 1880, together with their tonnage and crews, were as follow :—

STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS ENTERED INWARDS, 1880.

Description of Vessels.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Steamers	1,416	790,787	43,974
Sailing vessels	660	288,098	7,611
Total	2,076	1,078,885	51,585

229. 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 38 tons.

230. Ninety-five per cent. of the vessels, embracing 97 per cent. of the tonnage, in 1880 arrived with cargoes. In the same year, 82 per cent. of the vessels, embracing 85 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, 1880.

Inwards.				
Arriving—	Vessels.		Tons.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
With cargoes	1,968	94·80	1,046,583	97·00
In ballast	108	5·20	32,302	3·00
Total	2,076	100·00	1,078,885	100·00

Outwards.				
	Vessels.		Tons.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
With cargoes	1,729	81·75	930,446	84·50
In ballast	386	18·25	170,568	15·50
Total	2,115	100·00	1,101,014	100·00

Steam
and sailing
vessels.

Crews in
steam and
sailing
vessels.

Vessels with
cargoes and
in ballast.

231. In the same year, 71 per cent. of the vessels inwards, embracing 88 per cent. of the tonnage, were entered at Melbourne, and 69 per cent. of the vessels outwards, embracing 86 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, 1880.

Ports.	Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Melbourne	1,482	955,593	1,470	945,723
Geelong	80	26,974	91	38,082
Portland	43	14,262	51	18,714
Belfast	12	1,619	14	3,410
Port Albert	6	545	4	393
Warrnambool	25	7,485	58	22,399
Murray ports—				
Wahgunyah	4	457	4	457
Echuca	230	46,859	229	46,745
Swan Hill	124	17,122	124	17,122
Cowana	70	7,969	70	7,969
Total	2,076	1,078,885	2,115	1,101,014

232. Taking the Murray ports as a whole, it will be observed that 855 vessels, or about a fifth of the total number, were entered and cleared thereat; but the burden of these vessels amounted in the aggregate to only 144,700 tons, or no more than about a fifteenth part of the total tonnage entered and cleared.

233. The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in each Australasian colony during the seven years ended with 1879. It will be noticed that, in the last-named year, the tonnage of vessels trading to all the colonies was greater than in any former one; as also was the number of vessels to all except Victoria, Western Australia, and New Zealand. The vessels to Victoria were exceeded in all the previous years; those to Western Australia were exceeded in 1876, and those to New Zealand were exceeded in 1878 and 1875 :—

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
	1879	2,084	963,087	2,083	977,135	4,167	1,940,222
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
	1879	2,391	1,268,377	2,396	1,272,347	4,787	2,540,724
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
	1879	1,261	637,695	1,251	618,699	2,512	1,256,394
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
	1879	1,092	467,729	1,039	465,162	2,131	932,891
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
	1879	162	84,951	162	85,086	324	170,037
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
	1879	705	189,087	723	192,808	1,428	381,895
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
	1879	894	473,940	908	475,752	1,802	949,692

234. 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. The number of ships and their tonnage do not cause any variation in the positions of the respective colonies on the list, except in the case of South Australia and New Zealand, in the former of which the ships were the more numerous, and in the latter the tonnage was the greater. 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 respect to shipping.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1879.

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

235. 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 seven years ended with 1879. 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.

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
1879	13,921	6,840,268	17,151	8,171,855

236. The following is the tonnage of vessels entered at and cleared from British possessions throughout the world in the year 1878. The information is derived entirely from official documents :—

Shipping in British possessions.

* Including vessels engaged in the intercolonial trade, but not those engaged in the coasting trade of any particular colony.

SHIPPING IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1878.

(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.	
	Tons.		Tons.
United Kingdom ...	51,595,079	West Indies—	
Gibraltar ...	5,128,484	Bahamas ...	181,414
Malta ...	6,503,859	Turk's Island ...	96,154
		Jamaica ...	738,007
ASIA.		St. Lucia ...	93,242
India ...	5,754,379	St. Vincent ...	41,127
Ceylon ...	2,560,002	Barbadoes ...	400,880
Straits Settlements ...	4,391,484	Grenada ...	155,240
Labuan ...	20,868	Tobago ...	10,929
Hong Kong* ...	4,359,616	Virgin Islands ...	8,385
		St. Christopher ...	83,106
AFRICA.		Nevis ...	21,119
Mauritius ...	563,896	Antigua ...	60,167
Natal ...	263,344	Montserrat ...	17,163
Cape of Good Hope ...	1,138,350	Dominica ...	25,975
St. Helena ...	131,414	Trinidad ...	678,286
Lagos ...	362,722		
Gold Coast ...	181,476	AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.	
Sierra Leone* ...	277,408	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand † ...	7,709,552
Gambia ...	145,882	Fiji ...	47,260
		Falkland Islands ...	20,341
AMERICA.			
Canada ...	6,684,384		
Newfoundland ...	592,858		
Bermudas ...	193,992		
Honduras ...	83,568		
		Total ...	101,321,412

Shipping compared with that of other British possessions.

237. 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 that to Canada.

Shipping in Foreign countries.

238. In the next table a statement is given of the tonnage of vessels trading to the principal foreign countries during 1878. The information has been derived from official documents :—

* The figures for Hong Kong and Sierra Leone are for 1876.

† Including vessels engaged in the intercolonial trade. For figures relating to the various Australasian colonies, see table following paragraph 233 ante.

SHIPPING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1878.

Country.	Inwards.	Outwards.	Both.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Argentine Confederation	896,632	666,589	1,563,221
Austria (exclusive of Hungary)	4,221,930	4,219,740	8,441,670
Belgium	3,184,747	3,124,796	6,309,543
Denmark	1,944,090	1,885,059	3,829,149
France	10,348,521	10,561,836	20,910,357
Germany	5,709,559	5,701,066	11,410,625
Greece*	1,783,180	1,888,144	3,671,324
Holland	3,110,327	3,116,817	6,227,144
Italy	3,960,282	4,192,542	8,152,824
Japan*	615,784	617,501	1,233,285
Russia	6,754,852	6,677,286	13,432,138
Spain*	2,032,960	3,750,735	5,783,695
Sweden and Norway	5,105,651	5,082,611	10,188,262
United States	11,530,527	14,812,066	26,342,593
Total	61,199,042	66,296,788	127,495,830

239. Only 4 vessels were built in Victoria during 1880. These were all small, their average burden being no more than 51 tons. The vessels registered numbered 18, of an average burden of 435 tons. The following were the classes and sizes of the vessels :—

VESSELS BUILT AND REGISTERED, 1880.

Vessels Built.				Vessels Registered.			
Description.	No.	Tons.		Description.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Dredge	1	42		Barques	7	5,212	108
Ketch	1	66		Brigs	1	291	9
Steamers	2	97		Dredges	1	42	7
				Ketches	3	79	9
				Schooners	1	27	3
				Steamers	5	2,177	81
Total	4	205		Total	18	7,828	217

240. The vessels on the register at the end of 1880 numbered 339, viz., 85 steamers and 254 sailing vessels. The former in the aggregate measured 15,558 tons and carried 1,003 men ; and the latter measured 45,655 tons and carried 1,654 men.

241. The lighters licensed in 1880 numbered 193, and the boats licensed, 524. The former were to be employed in the conveyance of goods, and the latter for ferry, passenger, and other purposes.

* The figures for Greece are for 1875, those for Spain for 1876, and those for Japan are for 1878-9.

Melbourne
Harbor
Trust.

242. 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.

Objects of
Trust.

243. 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 was 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 1880 †:—

	Cost to 31st December 1880.
Wharves and approaches	£42,117
Rock raising... ..	6,521
Sea walls and clearing channel	1,695
Dredging and landing silt	88,095
Plant	100,235

Improve-
ments re-
commended
by Sir John
Coode.

244. In the general scheme of harbor improvement submitted by Sir John Coode, it is recommended, for the purpose of enabling vessels 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

* See "Report of the Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners for the year 1877," page 21.
† For receipts and expenditure of the Melbourne Harbor Trust, see Part IV., Finance, *post*.

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 1880 the Trust possessed five dredges, three of which are capable of a nominal lifting power of 280, 170, and 80 tons per hour respectively; but 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 commonly get to the Melbourne wharves at ordinary tides, and those drawing 16 feet at high tides, whilst one vessel in 1880 arrived there drawing as much as 17 feet 9 inches.*

245. The total quantity of dredgings actually raised in 1880 amounted to 413,391 cubic yards, viz., 181,830 cubic yards from the bay, and 231,561 cubic yards from the entrance channel to the river and the river itself. Silt raised in 1880.

246. 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 65,000 cubic yards, at a cost of £3,000, when it was decided to suspend operations pending the passing of an Amending Act providing for the transfer to the Trust of 230 acres† of the land through which the proposed channel should be cut. In the meantime, 870 cubic yards of stone for the slopes of the cutting have been prepared and stacked, ready for use. Fisherman's Bend cutting.

247. 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 all the items :— Postal returns.

POSTAL RETURNS, 1879 AND 1880.

Year.	Number of Post Offices.	Number Despatched and Received of—			
		Letters.‡	Newspapers.	Packets.	Total.
1879 ...	1,069	23,215,648	10,075,407	3,091,364	36,382,419
1880 ...	1,100	24,195,149	10,640,540	3,558,480	38,394,169
Increase...	31	979,501	565,133	467,116	2,011,750

* See " Reports of the Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners for the years 1879 and 1880."

† The permanent reservation of this land was gazetted on the 21st May 1880.

‡ Including post cards. These were first issued on the 1st April 1876. The number issued in 1880 was 1,085,015, as against 851,214 in 1879.

Proportion of letters, &c., to population. 248. The letters despatched and received were, to each head of the population, in the proportion of 27·8 in 1879, and of 28·6 in 1880.

Registered letters 249. An increase also took place in the letters registered in Victoria, as will be seen by the following figures :—

REGISTERED LETTERS.					
1879	...	...	...	...	218,076
1880	...	...	...	...	241,248
					<hr/>
	Increase	...	...	...	23,172
					<hr/>

Dead letters. 250. The dead and irregularly posted letters numbered, in 1879, 152,815, or 1 in every 152 of the total number received; and in 1880, 158,195, or 1 in 153. In the former year 1,426, and in the latter year 1,731, contained articles of value. The total value of such articles was, in 1879, £15,736, for £13,738 of which, or 87 per cent., owners were found during the year. In 1880 the value of articles found in letters was £18,089, for £16,981 of which, or 94 per cent., owners were in like manner found. In 1879, 1,734, or 1 in every 13,388 letters posted, and in 1880, 1,661, or 1 in every 14,568, were without addresses or were imperfectly addressed. In 1880, 187 of these were envelopes without correspondence, covering cash, cheques, &c., to the value of over £3,400, besides 120 articles of value. In the former year, 121, and in the latter 91, bore obscene or libellous addresses; of these, 19 in 1879, and 25 in 1880, were post cards. In 1880, 2,526 letters, including 850 valentines, were refused by the persons addressed, many of them enclosing articles of value; and 1,144 were addressed to deceased persons.

Disposal of dead letters. 251. The dead and irregularly posted letters were dealt with as follows in the two years :—

DISPOSAL OF DEAD AND IRREGULARLY POSTED LETTERS,
1879 AND 1880.

	1879.	1880.
Returned, delivered, &c.	134,682	142,493
Destroyed or on hand	18,133	15,702
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	152,815	158,195
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Postal returns of United Kingdom. 252. The following are the postal returns of the United Kingdom for the year 1879 :—

POSTAL RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1879.*

Country.	Millions delivered in 1879 of—		
	Letters.	Newspapers and Packets.	Total.
England and Wales ...	950	281	1,231
Scotland ...	102	37	139
Ireland ...	76	27	103
Total United Kingdom	1,128	345	1,473 †

253. Per head of population, 37.75 letters were delivered in England and Wales, 28.01 in Scotland, and 14.17 in Ireland, during 1879. Taking the United Kingdom as a whole, the letters delivered in that year were in the proportion of 33.03 to each inhabitant.

Proportion of letters to population of United Kingdom.

254. By the following table, extracted from *l'Almanach de Gotha*, † showing the number of letters per head in the principal countries of the world, it will be observed that Australia occupies a position, in regard to the extent of her correspondence, second only to Great Britain, which heads the list; also that, whilst the proportion in Australia is only slightly above that in Switzerland and the United States, it is more than twice as high as that in most of the other countries named:—

Letters per head in various countries.

LETTERS PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Number of Letters per Head.	Country.	Number of Letters per Head.
Great Britain ...	32.7	Argentine Republic	2.6
Australia ...	27.5	Uruguay ...	2.4
Switzerland ...	25.5	Algeria ...	2.4
United States ...	24.6	Japan ...	1.8
Germany ...	14.7	Greece ...	1.6
Canada ...	14.6	Finland ...	1.6
Belgium ...	14.4	Brazil ...	1.6
Holland ...	13.3	Russia ...	1.5
Denmark ...	12.9	Roumania ...	1.3
France ...	12.4	Servia ...	.8
Luxemburg ...	10.2	Egypt ...	.7
Austro-Hungary ...	7.6	British India ...	.6
Norway ...	7.4	Mexico ...	.4
Sweden ...	7.2	Turkey ...	.4
Italy ...	5.4	Netherlands India ...	.2
Spain ...	4.8	Columbia ...	.2
Chili ...	3.3	Persia ...	.05
Hawaii ...	3.3		

* The postal year referred to commenced with the second quarter of 1879, and ended with the first quarter of 1880.
 † Exclusive of 115 millions of post cards.
 ‡ *Almanach de Gotha*, cent-dix-huitième année, page 1052; Gotha, Justus Perthes, 1881.

Anomalies in
rates of
postage.

255. Some inconsistencies exist in the Victorian rates of postage. Thus, as regards colonial letters, the same rate (2d. per half-ounce) is charged to the most distant Australasian colony as between one part of Victoria and another, and even between different portions of the metropolis. As regards foreign correspondence, there are still more striking anomalies, as, for example, the rate (1s. per half-ounce) to India is twice that to the United Kingdom; and again, although the letters to the United Kingdom pass through Italy and France, the charge per half-ounce to the former is 7d., and to the latter 12½d., or 1d. and 5½d. respectively more than to the final destination of the mail which conveys them. Eccentricities of this kind as regards foreign postage would disappear if Victoria were to join the "Universal Postal Union," the advisability of which step has been more than once, and indeed quite recently, under the consideration of the Government.

Universal
Postal
Union.

256. The Universal Postal Union is a compact entered into between most of the principal States of the world for facilitating the interchange of correspondence. The following account of it has been abridged from the Report of the Post and Telegraph Department of Victoria for 1880* :—

"The object of this Union is to form every portion of the globe, regardless of its arbitrary divisions, into a single postal territory; to establish, as far as may be found practicable, uniform reduced rates of postage; and to facilitate the interchange of correspondence, by arranging that each country of the Union shall be bound to convey the mails of other States across its territory or by its sea services at the lowest possible rates of charge.

"Mail services are regarded, not as enterprises the success of which is to be measured by pecuniary results, but as a means of binding more closely together the social and commercial relations of all countries, promoting the extension of commerce, the interchange of ideas, and the contingent reciprocal benefits necessarily resulting therefrom.

"The first Postal Union Treaty was signed at Berne on the 9th October 1874, and came into force on the 1st July 1875, the parties to the contract being the several countries of Europe, the United States of America, and Egypt.

"In 1878 a Congress of plenipotentiaries of the countries participating in the treaty was held in Paris, when the whole question was reconsidered; and the result of their deliberations was embodied in a convention, which was signed by all the delegates, on behalf of their respective Governments, on the 1st June 1878, and took effect from the 1st April 1879.

"This convention fixes the maximum rates of postage as follows :—

1. *Ordinary Union Rate.*

Letters	...	...	2½d. per half-ounce
Post cards	...	...	1d. each
Newspapers	...	...	1d. per four ounces
Book packets	...	...	½d. per two ounces
Patterns	...	...	1d. for four ounces; every additional two ounces, ½d.
Legal and commercial papers	...	...	2½d. for any weight not exceeding 10 ounces; for every additional two ounces, ½d.
Registration fee	...	...	2½d.

* Parliamentary Paper No. 76, Session 1880-81.

2. Rates to and from Distant Countries.

Letters ...	...	5d. per half-ounce
Post cards ...	...	1½d. each
Newspapers ...	...	2d. per four ounces
Book packets ...	...	1d. per two ounces
Patterns ...	...	1d. per two ounces
Legal and commercial papers		2½d. for four ounces ; every additional two ounces, 1d.
Registration fee ...	...	5d.

to which the Brindisi transit charges may be added.

“It also reduces the sea rate to be paid to the country providing the Ocean service by the States sending mails thereby to 15 francs per kilogramme of letters, *i.e.*, to about 1½d. per single letter.

“In the Universal Postal Union are now included all the countries of Europe ; the United States and Canada in North America ; most of the petty States of South America ; the West Indies ; Egypt, Algiers, and most of the settlements on the west coast of Africa, besides the Canary Islands and Madeira, Mauritius and Seychelles ; in Asia, Persia, India, Singapore, Hong Kong, Japan and the islands of the Indian Archipelago.

“The Australasian colonies and the British colonies in South Africa are almost the only places of importance which are not comprised in the Union.

“Up to the present time it has not been deemed advisable on financial grounds for this colony to assent to the arrangement, and it could not now do so without incurring loss of revenue.

“If the colony should join the Union, the same rates of postage would be charged on letters, &c., transmitted *via* Brindisi as at present. It appears from the correspondence which has taken place with the Imperial Post Office, that there would be no necessity to disturb the existing arrangement with the United Kingdom for division of the postage collected, this being a matter not affecting the Union generally, and the conveyance of mails of other colonies to and from Ceylon might be the subject of a special arrangement.

“While, however, 6d. per half-ounce could still be charged on letters forwarded *via* Brindisi, only 5d. could be collected on correspondence transmitted *via* San Francisco or by steamers not under contract, the result of which would, most probably, be that a large extent of correspondence, both homewards and outwards, would be diverted from the Galle route to the detriment of the postal revenue.

“Although it is thought the loss could not fail to be considerable, it would not be possible to make even an approximate estimate of the amount, which could only be ascertained by actual experience.”

257. The following table shows the present relative extent of inland and foreign postal communication :—

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN LETTERS AND NEWSPAPERS DESPATCHED AND RECEIVED, 1880.

	Letters.*		Newspapers.	
	Inland and Intercolonial.	British and Foreign.	Inland and Intercolonial.	British and Foreign.
Despatched ...	21,729,544	474,987	7,901,628	699,264
Received ...	1,462,244	528,374	846,144	1,193,504
Total ...	23,191,788	1,003,361	8,747,772	1,892,768

258. There were in 1880 three subsidized mail services existing between Australia and London, *viz.*, one from Melbourne, calling at

Postal communication with United Kingdom.

* Including official correspondence and post cards.

Glenelg (South Australia) and King George's Sound (Western Australia), to Point de Galle, and thence *viâ* Suez and Brindisi*; one from Sydney, *viâ* Auckland, Honolulu, San Francisco, and New York; and one from Brisbane, through Torres Straits to Singapore, and thence *viâ* Point de Galle, Suez, and Brindisi.* The average time occupied in the transmission of letters from Australia to London, and *vice versâ*, by means of these three routes during the past year was as follows:—

POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH UNITED KINGDOM, 1880.

Direction.	Average Time occupied between London and—					
	Melbourne, <i>viâ</i> Brindisi.		Sydney, <i>viâ</i> San Francisco.		Brisbane, <i>viâ</i> Brindisi.	
	dys.	hrs.	dys.	hrs.	dys.	hrs.
To Australia	39	2½	45	0	49	21
To United Kingdom ...	41	12	46	0	51	39

New contract
with P. and
O. Company.

259. 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 being £85,000 per annum, or £5,000 less than under the former monthly service,† 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 456 hours (19 days), and the whole time from Melbourne to Brindisi 958 hours (39 days 22 hours), during the prevalence of the south-west monsoon, and 910 hours (37 days 22 hours) at other seasons, and the whole time from Brindisi to Melbourne 895 hours (37 days 7 hours) at all seasons. The company have no claim for any postage or payment for mails beyond the amount of the subsidy; a penalty of £100 is imposed on them for every day's delay beyond the contract time, but a premium of £50 is paid for every period of 24 hours saved.

Time
occupied
between
London and
Melbourne.

260. 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 (42 days 13 hours), during the south-west monsoon, and 973 hours

* Letters were also sent *viâ* Southampton, but this route was abandoned in the early part of 1880.

† This difference, however, is balanced by an amount of £5,000 formerly, but not now, received from South Australia for a deviation to Glenelg, so that the subsidies are virtually equal.

(40 days 13 hours), at other seasons; and the time between London and Melbourne should not exceed 950½ hours (39 days 14½ hours), at all seasons. The average time actually occupied during 1880 was from Melbourne to London about the same, but from London to Melbourne 12 hours shorter than that estimated.

261. 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 half-ounce letter retained by the Imperial Government in consideration of their undertaking the cost of the service between England and Point de Galle. Under the present arrangement, however, Victoria retains, on homeward correspondence, the whole of the letter postage and half the packet and newspaper postage, and receives from the Home Government, on outward correspondence, 2½d. per half-ounce letter, but no portion of the postage on packets and newspapers.

Proportion of postage retained by Imperial Government.

262. Money order offices in Victoria in connection with the Post Office had been established in 288 places up to the end of 1880. 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:—

Money orders.

MONEY ORDERS, 1879 AND 1880.

Year.	Number of Money Order Offices.	Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.	
		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1879 ...	273	138,517	£ 398,019	150,525	£ 453,723
1880 ...	288	151,677	423,313	166,022	485,888
Increase	15	13,160	25,294	15,497	32,165

263. The average amount for which money orders were issued during the two years named in the table was £2 16s. 7½d.; the average amount for which money orders were paid was £2 19s. 4½d.

Average value of money orders.

264. 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 had, however, prior to 1880, when a revival took place, been gradually falling off, whilst

Money orders.—Net transactions with United Kingdom and neighboring colonies.

the net amount received from the neighboring colonies has for years past been steadily increasing. The following table shows the net transactions with the United Kingdom and the neighboring colonies during 1880 and the first year of the two previous quinquennials:—

MONEY ORDERS.—NET TRANSACTIONS WITH UNITED KINGDOM AND NEIGHBORING COLONIES, 1870, 1875, AND 1880.

Year.	Money Orders sent to in excess of those received from the United Kingdom.		Money Orders received from in excess of those sent to the Neighboring Colonies.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1870	17,188	£ 55,171	5,446	£ 25,351
1875	13,333	40,157	14,234	60,651
1880	14,297	45,711	28,691	108,629

265. The money orders issued in each division of the United Kingdom in 1879 were of the following number and amount:—

MONEY ORDERS* IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1879.

Country.	Money Orders Issued.	
	Number.	Amount.
England and Wales	14,432,935	£ 21,338,049
Scotland	1,426,098	2,320,313
Ireland	1,030,949	1,373,899
Total United Kingdom	16,889,982	25,032,261

266. The average value of each money order issued during 1879 in England was £1 9s. 7d., in Scotland £1 12s. 7d., and in Ireland £1 6s. 8d., or in the United Kingdom £1 9s. 8d. The average value of money orders issued in Victoria† is about twice as high as these rates.

267. Seventeen money orders were issued in Victoria during 1880 to every 100 of the population; whereas in the previous year 57 money orders were issued to every 100 of the population in England and Wales, 39 to every 100 of the population in Scotland, and 19 to every 100 of the population in Ireland.

268. The value of stamps issued from the Post Office during 1880 amounted to £423,402, or 43 per cent. more than in 1879. Of the amount received for stamps in 1880, nearly half was for postage stamps,

* Exclusive of money orders issued in the United Kingdom for payment abroad, which in 1879 numbered 161,880, of the value of £427,446.

† See paragraph 263 ante.

Money orders in United Kingdom.

Average value of money orders in United Kingdom.

Proportion of money orders to population.

Value of stamps issued, 1880.

and £37,546, or 9 per cent., was for duties chargeable from the 1st November 1880 under the "Beer Duties Act 1880" (44 Vict. No. 669). The following are the amounts under each head:—

VALUE OF STAMPS ISSUED, 1880.

Description of Stamps.							Value of Stamps Issued during 1880.
							£
Postage	...	...	...	...	...	...	195,491
Fee	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,415
Railway freight	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,819
Duty—(a) Adhesive...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95,552
„ (b) Impressed upon Cheques, Receipts, Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Transfers of Freeholds, Conveyances, Mortgages, Drafts, &c...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,579
Beer Duty Stamps	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,546
Total							£423,402

269. Telegraphic communication exists in Victoria between 284 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; also with the lines of South Australia, and, by their means, with the Eastern Archipelago, Asia, Europe, and America; also with a submarine cable to Tasmania. During 1880 the lines were extended by 60 miles, and the length of wire was added to by 283 miles; a substantial increase also occurred in the number of paid telegrams, and 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, 1879 AND 1880.

Year.	Number of Stations.	Number of Miles of—	
		Line (poles).	Wire.
1879	257	3,155	5,736
1880	284	3,215	6,019
Increase	27	60	283

Year.	Number of Telegrams.		
	Paid.	Unpaid.	Total.
1879	725,799	284,317	1,010,116
1880	812,466	348,446	1,160,912
Increase	86,667	64,129	150,796

Telegrams
to and from
Europe.

270. During 1880, the number of telegrams which passed from Victoria to Europe and the East, and *vice versa*, was 9,503, and the cost to the senders was £71,305. Taking the Australasian colonies as a whole, the telegrams to and from the same places numbered 27,609, and were transmitted at a charge of £181,481.

Course of a
telegram to
London.

271. 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

Time of a
telegram
sent to Her
Majesty.

272. It may be interesting to know that, on the 1st October 1880, a special message from the Governor of this colony to Queen Victoria, announcing the opening of the Melbourne International Exhibition, and consisting of 78 words, was sent from Melbourne to Balmoral, in Scotland, in 23 minutes, including all stoppages.

Post Office
revenue and
expendi-
ture.

273. 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. An increase of over £11,000 will be observed in the revenue, and an

increase of nearly £32,000 in the total expenditure. It is explained, however, that the expenditure of 1880 includes the special items of £5,100 for the manufacture and issue of duty stamps, which do not form part of the revenue of the department, and a subsidy of £14,130 paid towards the duplication of the telegraph cable between Penang, Singapore, Banjoewangie, and Port Darwin :—

POST AND TELEGRAPH REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
1879 AND 1880.

Year.	Gross Revenue of the—			Gross Expenditure of the Post Office and Telegraphs.*
	Post Office.	Electric Telegraphs.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£
1879 ...	197,675	56,705	254,380	351,854
1880 ...	204,172	61,479	265,651	383,415
Increase ...	6,497	4,774	11,271	31,561

274. The cost of steam postal communication with Great Britain *via* Suez, San Francisco, and Torres Straits, which was set down at £32,311 in 1879, and £39,300 in 1880, is included in the expenditure of the Post and Telegraph Department. Cost of mail services to United Kingdom.

275. As a set-off against the cost of steam postal communication with the United Kingdom in 1880, £17,762 was, it is estimated, collected in Victoria for postages. The net cost to the colony in that year was thus £21,538, as against £17,050 in the previous year, which was distributed as follows amongst the three mail services :— Net cost of mail services.

	Net Cost.
Point de Galle Service	£18,185
San Francisco „	3,094
Torres Straits „	259
Total	£21,538

276. A comparison of the cost of postal communication with the United Kingdom *via* Ceylon, under the four-weekly contract in existence during 1879, and under the fortnightly contract in 1880, is given in the following table :— Increased cost of mail service *via* Ceylon.

* In addition to the amounts in this column, £23,610 in 1879, and £16,756 in 1880, were expended on telegraph lines, the cost of which expenditure had formerly been borne by the Public Works Department.

COST OF MAIL SERVICE VIA POINT DE GALLE, 1879 AND 1880.

Items of Receipt and Payment.	1879.	1880.	Increase.	Decrease.
ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.				
	£	£	£	£
Postages collected in Victoria	15,261	17,761	2,500	...
Amount chargeable to Great Britain	14,741	4,194	...	10,547
" " New South Wales	13,236	12,941	...	295
" " South Australia	18,321	12,525	...	5,796
" " Tasmania	3,866	3,692	...	174
" " Queensland	1,602	3,232	1,630	...
" " Western Australia... ..	2,336	2,446	110	...
" " New Zealand	9,094	9,465	371	...
" " Fiji	80	75	...	5
" " France	1,100	1,100	...	...
Penalties for late arrival of mails ... ..	...	900	900	...
Total... ..	79,637	68,331	...	11,306 net figures
ESTIMATED PAYMENTS.				
Total amount of subsidy	90,000	85,000	...	5,000
Premiums for early arrival of mails	2,050	1,200	...	850
Cost of landing and shipping Suez mails	242	315	73	...
	92,292	86,515	...	5,777 net figures
Net cost to Victoria	12,655	18,184	5,529 net figures	...

Falling-off
in receipts
of mail
service.

277. It will be observed that in 1880 a falling-off in the receipts of the mail service took place, amounting to £11,306, and a falling-off in the payments of £5,777, resulting in a net increase in the cost of the service to Victoria of £5,529. The principal falling-off in the receipts was in those from the United Kingdom, which is due to the Imperial Government retaining 3½d. out of every 6d. of the postage on outward letters (1½d. being for the transit through France and Italy), instead of only 1d. as formerly; also all the outward newspaper and packet postage. The falling-off in the amount chargeable to South Australia has arisen mainly from the fact that that colony no longer contributes any amount towards the subsidy, whereas before the new contract came into operation it contributed £5,000 per annum, and further, that it, as well as New South Wales, Tasmania, and New Zealand, continue to charge 8d. on each letter and 2d. on each newspaper sent by this route, instead of 6d. and 1d., to which the Victorian rates have been reduced, the consequence being that the first three of those colonies use the Galle service less, and the last one only slightly more, under the accelerated fortnightly than they did under the slower weekly service.

Excess of
expenditure
over
revenue.

278. The total expenditure of the Post and Telegraph Department exceeded the revenue by £97,474, or 38 per cent., in 1879, and by £117,764, or 44 per cent., in 1880.

Telegraphs
in Austral-
asian colo-
nies.

279. 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 seven years ended with 1879:—

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
	1879	3,155	5,736
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
	1879	7,517	12,426
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
	1879	5,971	7,891
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
	1879	4,393	5,934
Western Australia	1873	750	...
	1874	763	...
	1875	766	...
	1876	1,159	...
	1877	1,567	...
	1878	1,569	1,581
	1879	1,569	1,581
Tasmania	1873	291	...
	1874	291	...
	1875	396	468
	1876	635	763
	1877	754	976
	1878	825	1,043
	1879	864	1,082

* The miles of telegraph line in New South Wales in the years prior to 1877, 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.
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
	1879	3,605	9,300

NOTE.—For number of miles of electric telegraph open in each colony at the end of 1880, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

Order of colonies in respect to length of telegraphs.

280. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood at the end of 1879 in regard to the number of miles of electric telegraph line open in each. The order was the same as in the four previous years :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN RESPECT TO LENGTH OF TELEGRAPH LINE OPEN, 1879.

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

Length of telegraphs in Australia and Australasia.

281. On the continent of Australia there were 22,605 miles, and on that continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, there were 27,074 miles of telegraph line open at the end of 1879. At the same date at least 33,568 miles of wire were in work on the Australian continent, and 43,950 on the continent with Tasmania and New Zealand added.

Telegraphs in British possessions.

282. The length of telegraph line opened at the end of 1878 in India, Ceylon, the Cape of Good Hope, and Australasia was as follows. These are the only British colonies of which the particulars are at hand :—

TELEGRAPHS IN CERTAIN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1878.

	Miles of Line Open.
India	18,210
Ceylon	813
Cape of Good Hope	2,713
Australasia	26,733

Telegraphs in European countries.

283. The following are the lengths of electric telegraph lines and wire open in some of the principal European countries, according to 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 ...	1879	...	116,100
Austro-Hungary ...	1878	30,509	86,224
Belgium ...	1879	3,359	14,637
Denmark * ...	1878	2,138	5,720
France † ...	1876	34,683	91,038
Germany ...	1878	30,663	111,045
Holland ...	1879	2,335	8,475
Italy ‡ ...	1878	15,527	51,450
Russia ...	1876	56,571	112,650
Sweden and Norway ...	1878	9,874	21,125

284. Since the purchase by the Government of the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Company's lines, all the railways in Victoria have belonged to the State. The number of miles open at the end of 1880 was 1,199; consisting of 1,024 $\frac{3}{4}$ 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 1880:—

Railways:
length,
gauge, &c.

RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, AND DISTANCE TRAVELLED, 1880.

Names of Lines.	Length Open on 31st December 1880.			Cost of Construction.		Distance Travelled in the Year. Train Miles.
	Single Lines.	Double Lines.	Total.	Total	Average per Mile.	
	Miles	Miles	Miles	£	£	
<i>Northern System.</i>						
Main Line, Melbourne to Sandhurst	...	100 $\frac{3}{4}$	100 $\frac{3}{4}$	5,161,884 §	51,235	} 1,325,001
„ Sandhurst to Echuca	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	610,563	11,051
Castlemaine and Dunolly Line	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	287,348	6,049
Ballarat & Maryborough Line	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	255,388	6,009
Maryborough and Avoca Line	15	...	15	60,279	4,018	
Sandhurst and Inglewood Line	30	...	30	151,159	5,039	
Dunolly and St. Arnaud Line	33	...	33	153,112	4,640	
Carlsruhe & Daylesford Line	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	127,910	5,749
Total Northern System ...	245$\frac{1}{2}$	100$\frac{3}{4}$	346$\frac{1}{4}$	6,807,643	19,661	

* Returns officially given in *lieues géographiques*—line, 455; wire, 1,217. A *lieue* has been assumed to be equal to 4·7 English miles.

† Returns officially given in *kilomètres*—line, 54,550; wire, 145,300; also 1,300 of cable, which is included. A *kilomètre* has been assumed to be equal to ·621 of an English mile.

‡ One hundred and eight miles of submarine cable, the property of the State, have been included.

§ Including the Melbourne Station, which cost £508,837.

RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, ETC.—*continued.*

Names of Lines.	Length open on 31st December 1880.			Cost of Construction.		Distance Travelled in the Year.
	Single Lines.	Double Lines.	Total.	Total.	Average per Mile.	
	Miles	Miles	Miles	£	£	Train Miles.
<i>Western System.</i>						
Williamstown Line	6	6*	413,774†	68,962	} 1,287,626
Geelong Line (including line to wharf)	37¼	1¾	39*	1,056,796†	27,097	
Ballarat Line ...	...	53½	53½*	1,726,266	32,267
Ballarat and Ararat Line ...	57	...	57	311,869	5,471	
Ararat and Stawell Line ...	18¾	...	18¾	112,266	5,988	
Ararat and Hamilton Line ...	66½	...	66½	307,029	4,617	
Geelong and Colac Line (in- cluding Racecourse Branch)	52½	...	52½	329,244	6,271	
Hamilton and Portland Line (including line to Portland wharf)	54	...	54	267,679	4,957	
Stawell and Horsham Line	53½	...	53½	233,030	4,346	
Geelong and Queenscliff Line	20¾	...	20¾	104,141	5,143	
Warrenheip and Gerdons Line	13	...	13	78,997	6,077	
Total Western System ...	373¼	61¼	434½	4,941,091	11,372	
<i>North-Eastern System.</i>						
Essendon Line (including Racecourse Branch)	2¼	2½	4¾*	78,210	16,463	} 890,596
North-Eastern Line ...	182¼	...	182¼*	1,563,868	8,581	
Wangaratta & Beechworth Line	23	...	23	154,023	6,697	
Springs and Wahgunyah Line	14	...	14	65,025	4,645	
Mangalore and Shepparton Line	45	...	45	214,916	4,776	
Toolamba and Tatura Line...	7	...	7	24,783	3,540	
Total North-Eastern System	273½	2½	276	2,100,825	7,612	
<i>Eastern System.</i>						
Gippsland Line ...	118¼	...	118¼	727,675	6,154	} 340,504
South Yarra and Oakleigh Line	6¾	...	6¾	166,887	25,675	
Spencer and Flinders streets Junction	¾	...	¾	4,591	6,121	
Total Eastern System ...	125¾	...	125¾	899,153	7,150	
Suburban Lines (late Mel- bourne and Hobson's Bay Company's)	6¾	9¾	16½§	1,229,827	74,535	537,075
Grand Total ...	1024¾	174¼	1,199	15,978,589||	13,327	4,380,802

* 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 £156,890.

‡ Including the cost of the Geelong pier.

§ Consisting of the Melbourne and St. Kilda line, 3¼ miles; the Melbourne and Sandridge line, 2¼ miles; the Melbourne and Windsor line, 3½ miles; the Windsor and Brighton line, 5½ miles; and the Richmond and Hawthorn line, 2 miles.

|| The total cost of the railways to the end of 1880, including preliminary surveys, sheds, workshops, machinery, charges on plant, rolling-stock, &c., was £18,041,295.

285. The only railway in course of construction at the end of 1880 was the line from Lancefield junction to Lancefield, of a proposed total length of $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles; the amount authorized for its construction being £78,970, of which sum £8,473 had been expended at the date named. Railways in progress.

286. Besides this there were several lines whose construction was authorized under Act 44 Vict. No. 682, but which had not been commenced when the year closed. The estimated length of these lines is 487 miles, and the expenditure sanctioned is, including stations—for country lines, £3,725; and for suburban lines, £9,452 per mile. The gross amount allowed for rolling-stock on the former is £161,260, and on the latter £48,500. Up to the end of 1880, £215 had been expended towards the preliminary survey of these lines. Railways authorized.

287. 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.

ROLLING-STOCK, 1879 AND 1880.

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.	
1879	184	224	130	354	2,708	217	£ 1,541,054
1880	197	233	138	382	2,803	226	1,643,954
Increase ...	13	9	8	28	95	9	102,900

288. The passenger rates per mile were as follow during 1880. The rates were somewhat higher on country than on suburban lines:— Passenger rates.

PASSENGER RATES (SINGLE) PER MILE, 1880.

First class, country lines	... 2	Second class, country lines	... $1\frac{1}{2}$
„ suburban lines	... $1\frac{1}{2}$	„ suburban lines	... $1\frac{1}{2}$

289. The following is a statement of the number of miles open and the number travelled, also of the passengers and goods carried during 1879 and 1880. 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.* All the items show increase:— Miles open and travelled.

* The Main (Melbourne to Echuca), 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 Gippsland, the Dunolly and St. Arnaud, Springs and Wahgunyah, Stawell and Horsham, South Yarra and Oakleigh, Geelong and Queenscliff, Warrenheip and Gordons, Spencer and Flinders streets Junction lines were opened for traffic prior to the 31st December 1879. The following lines were also opened for traffic in 1880 as follows:—13th January, Mangalore and Shepparton, 45 miles; 13th January, Toolamba and Tatura, 7 miles; 16th February, Carlisle and Trentham, 10½ miles; 17th March, Trentham and Daylesford, 11½ miles; total, 74½ miles.

**RAILWAYS.—MILES OPEN AND TRAVELLED, AND PASSENGERS
AND GOODS CARRIED, 1879 AND 1880.**

Year.			Extent Opened.	Distance Travelled.	Passengers.*	Goods.
			Miles.	Miles.	No.	Tons.
1879	...	...	1,125	4,002,624	14,584,341	1,114,190
1880	...	...	1,199	4,380,802	15,999,459	1,258,254
Increase			74	378,178	1,415,118	144,064

Receipts and
working
expenses.

290. The following were the railway receipts and working expenses during 1879 and 1880. A considerable increase will be noticed in the receipts for passenger fares and freight, and a slight increase in those under the head of sundries. There was also a large increase in the working expenses, and the proportion of working expenses to receipts increased by over $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. :—

RAILWAYS.—RECEIPTS AND WORKING EXPENSES, 1879 AND 1880.

Year.	Receipts.				Working Expenses.	Proportion of Working Expenses to Receipts.
	Passenger Fares.	Freight on Goods.	Sundries.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	
1879	535,112	671,307	177,231	1,383,650	742,617	53·67
1880	567,193	743,422	182,302	1,492,917	814,075	54·53
Increase	32,081	72,115	5,071	109,267	71,458	·86

Earnings and
expenses
per mile.

291. The following table, taken from the Report of the Board of Land and Works for the year 1880, shows the average extent of Government railways open, and the gross earnings and expenses, and the net profits per mile open in each of the last seven years. It will be observed that, as the railways are extended, the net profits per mile gradually decrease;† thus the net profits per mile in 1880 were less than half those in 1873-4, when the extent open amounted to only 35 per cent. of that open in 1880 :—

* In order to compute the number of passengers, the single tickets sold have been added to 720 for each yearly, 360 for each half-yearly, and 60 for each monthly ticket issued to adults; 120 for each quarterly, and 40 for each monthly ticket issued to youths; 90 for each quarterly, and 30 for each monthly ticket issued to boys; and 2 for each day-return ticket issued; an addition of 138,380 has also been made each year for the estimated number of free journeys made.

† This holds good for 1880 as well as for former years if the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway, which in that year is included for the first time, be omitted. This would reduce the earnings per mile to £1,122, the expenses per mile to £602, and the net profits per mile to £520. Per mile in 1880, the earnings of this line were £10,419, the expenses £6,387, and the net profits £4,032.

**EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF RAILWAYS PER MILE OPEN,
1873-4 TO 1880.**

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
1880	1,194	1,250	682	568

292. The late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Company's railways, consisting of 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles of single and 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ of double line—or of 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles in all—between Melbourne and the principal suburbs, on the south side of the Yarra, were purchased by the Government on the 1st July 1878. For the first twelve months after their purchase, they were worked by the company for the State, but have since been under immediate Government control. The cost of the lines, to the 31st December 1880, was as follows :—

Purchase by the State of private railways.

Shares—10,694, at £80 per share	£855,520	
Debenture bonds—4,653, at £100 each	465,300	
		£1,320,820
Stores—taken at a valuation of		16,308
New works—expenditure on		50,377
Total cost		£1,387,505

293. Six per cent. debentures, of the value of £14,200, were redeemed on the 1st November 1878, and a further number of the value of £100,000 on the 1st July 1880. Subjoined is a statement of the rates of interest on the debentures which remained unredeemed at the end of 1880, and of the amounts outstanding at each rate :—

Rates of interest on debentures of purchased railways.

Rate of Interest.	Amount.
6 per cent.	£167,000
5 per cent.	183,900
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	200
Total	£351,100

Revenue of
suburban
lines,
1878-79.

294. During the 12 months ended 30th June 1879, when these lines were worked by the company for the State, the proceeds, after deducting all working expenses, amounted to £43,728, as compared with £62,341 in the succeeding financial year.

Income, &c.,
of suburban
lines,
1879-80.

295. During the first 18 months that the lines were under the control* of the Government, the net income amounted to £96,017, being equivalent to about $4\frac{3}{5}$ per cent. of the total cost, but there was a loss of £1,475 on the transactions of the period, as shown below. It is pointed out by the Railway authorities, however, that no credit is taken for the running over these lines by the Gippsland trains, which saved the construction of another line for the $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles intervening between Prince's Bridge and South Yarra; and that, if the unredeemed debentures, instead of bearing between 5 and 6 per cent. interest, had borne no more than the rate chargeable on the loans recently contracted, viz., $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the receipts would have not only covered all the expenditure, but left a profit of over £5,000; also, that since the 1st January 1880, about £6,000 per annum has been added to the cost of working by the additions made to salaries and wages. The figures of income and expenditure, for the 18 months alluded to, are as follow:—

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE LATE MELBOURNE AND HOBSON'S
BAY LINES FOR 18 MONTHS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1880.

Gross income	...	...	...	...	£250,619
Working expenditure (including management, &c.),					£148,641
Renewals of way and works	...	...	...	...	5,961
Total working expenses	...	...	...	...	154,602
Net income	...	...	...	...	£96,017
Interest† on debenture capital	...	...	...	...	£38,041
„ share capital, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	...	...	...	...	57,748
„ amount paid for stores, ditto	...	...	...	...	1,101
„ cost of new works, ditto	...	...	...	...	601
Total expenditure	...	...	...	...	£97,491
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	...	...	...	£1,475

Railways in
Austral-
asian colo-
nies.

296. The following table shows the number of miles of railway open in each of the Australasian colonies at the end of the years named:—

* See paragraph 292 ante.

† For the amounts on which the interest is calculated, see statement following paragraph 293 ante.

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
	1879	1,125 $\frac{1}{4}$
New South Wales	1873	401
	1874	401 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1875	437
	1876	509
	1877	643
	1878	733 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1879	736
Queensland	1873	218
	1874	249
	1875	265
	1876	298
	1877	357
	1878	428
	1879	503
South Australia	1873	202
	1874	234
	1875	274
	1876	328
	1877	328
	1878	454 $\frac{1}{4}$
	1879	559
Western Australia	1873	80
	1874	88
	1875	88
	1876	88
	1877	68
	1878	68
	1879	72
Tasmania	1873	45
	1874	45
	1875	150
	1876	172 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1877	172 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1878	172 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1879	172 $\frac{1}{2}$
New Zealand	1873	145
	1874	209
	1875	542
	1876	718
	1877	954
	1878	1,070
	1879	1,171

NOTE.—For miles of railway open in each colony at the end of 1880, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

Order of colonies in respect to length of railways.

297. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood in 1879 in regard to the lengths of their lines of railway. The lines of New Zealand extended over 46 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 REFERENCE TO LENGTH OF RAILWAYS.

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

Railways in Australia and Australasia.

298. 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 1879, is shown in the following table. It will be observed that the length in Australia has much more than doubled, and in Australasia nearly trebled, during the period :—

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
1879	2,995	4,339

Gauges of lines in Australasia.

299. 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 been adhered to in that colony, as 300 out of 559 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 and Western Australia 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 5 feet 3 inches, and 127 upon a gauge of 3 feet 6 inches. In New

Zealand there are also two gauges, one of 3 feet 6 inches, and the other of 4 feet 8½ inches.

300. The following are the railway statistics of the United Kingdom Railways in United Kingdom. for the year 1879, taken from the latest official documents. The length of lines open is less in both Ireland and Scotland than on the Australian continent. The working expenses amounted to 54 per cent. of the receipts, which is a higher proportion than that obtaining in Victoria* :—

RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1879.

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	12,547	593,155,665	503,652,787	50,437,796	27,112,853
Scotland ...	2,864	90,694,574	42,677,706	6,384,551	3,460,188
Ireland ...	2,285	33,153,230	16,402,397	2,572,935	1,472,232
Total United Kingdom }	17,696	717,003,469	562,732,890	59,395,282	32,045,273

301. Imperial official statistics contain particulars respecting the railways in but few British possessions outside the Australasian colonies; Railways in British possessions. 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, 1878.

	Miles of Railway Open.		Miles of Railway Open.
British India ...	8,215	Canada ...	5,915
Ceylon ...	109	Jamaica ...	25
Mauritius ...	66	Trinidad ...	16
Natal ...	5	British Guiana ...	21
Cape of Good Hope ...	663		

302. In India, in 1878, there were 6,044 miles of guaranteed, and Railways in India. 2,171 miles of State railways open, constructed at a total cost of £115,059,454. The proportion of working expenses to receipts on the former was 47 per cent., and on the latter 78 per cent.

303. Taken in the aggregate, the railways in the Dominion of Railways in Australia, Canada, and India compared. Canada extend over nearly twice the length of all the lines upon the Australian continent, and the railways in British India extend over nearly twice the length of all the lines in Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.

304. From the latest official statistics of the principal foreign Railways in foreign countries. countries, the following information respecting the railways in each

* See table following paragraph 290 ante.

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.

Country.	Miles of Railway Open.	Cost of Construction.	Number of Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Expenses.
EUROPE.					
		£		£	£
Austro-Hungary ...	11,164	249,960,000	37,856,236	21,437,728	11,334,903
Belgium ...	2,443	55,553,212*	53,431,840	5,440,387	3,166,368
Denmark ...	715	...	5,549,430	527,568	344,966
France ...	13,750	392,037,276	152,806,132	37,263,244	18,955,492
German Empire ...	19,256	395,561,000	...	42,595,000	26,029,000
Greece ...	7	...	...	...	...
Holland ...	1,380	21,388,365	14,814,852	1,784,530	837,688
Italy ...	5,066	98,319,564	28,187,640	6,185,386	4,088,735
Portugal ...	646	...	...	...	...
Russia ...	12,639	...	28,933,276	23,554,077	15,652,138
Spain ...	3,806	...	13,969,964	4,927,000	...
Sweden and Norway	3,913	24,791,958	8,667,159	1,775,880	1,210,025
Switzerland ...	1,589	30,602,000	22,777,747	57,292,256	33,994,543
Turkey in Europe ...	954	...	...	...	...
AMERICA.					
Argentine Confederation	1,369	11,377,217	2,671,260	917,805	633,939
Chili ...	1,008	...	...	...	...
United States ...	81,841	956,250,000	...	102,079,000	63,125,000
Uruguay ...	127	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—The returns for Russia, Spain, the Argentine Confederation and Chili, are for 1876; those for Austro-Hungary and Germany for 1877; those for Belgium and Holland for 1879; and those for other countries for 1878.

305. According to *l'Almanach de Gotha*, 1881,† the following was the number of miles of railway open throughout the world at the end of different periods, from 1830 to 1879; also the average annual increase between each period named and the preceding one :—

RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD, 1830 TO 1879.

Year.	Total Length at end of years named.	Average Annual Increase between periods named.	Year.	Total Length at end of years named.	Average Annual Increase between periods named.
	Miles.	Miles.		Miles.	Miles.
1830 ...	206	...	1872 ...	155,891	9,723
1840 ...	5,335	513	1873 ...	167,714	11,823
1850 ...	23,612	1,828	1874 ...	175,788	8,074
1855 ...	42,320	3,742	1875 ...	183,681	7,894
1860 ...	66,376	4,812	1876 ...	192,262	8,582
1865 ...	90,116	4,748	1877 ...	199,235	6,974
1870 ...	137,850	9,547	1878 ...	205,635	6,400
1871 ...	146,168	8,318	1879 ...	213,737	8,102

* The figures showing the cost of construction in Belgium are for the year 1878.

† Page 1050, where the length is given in *kilomètres*. A *kilomètre* has been assumed to be equal to .621 of an English mile.

306. The following table contains a statement of the average rates of wages paid in Melbourne in 1880 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, 1870, 1875, AND 1880.

Description of Labor.	1870.	1875.	1880.
AGRICULTURAL LABOR.			
Farm laborers ... per week, and found	15s. to 20s.	12s. 6d. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Ploughmen ... " "	15s. to 20s.	20s. to 25s.	20s.
Reapers ... per acre, "	7s. to 12s.	12s. to 15s.	7s. 6d. to 15s.
Mowers ... " "	4s. to 6s.	3s. to 5s.	4s. to 6s.
Threshers... per bushel, "	4d. to 6d.	5d. to 7d.	5d. to 7d.
PASTORAL LABOR.			
Shepherds ... per annum, with rations	£35 to £40	£35 to £52	£39 to £52
Stockkeepers ... " and found	£40 to £50	£40 to £65	£50 to £70
Hutkeepers ... " with rations	£25 to £30	£25 to £40	£26 to £40
Generally-useful } men on stations } per week, and found	15s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Sheepwashers ... " "	18s. to 20s.	15s. to 25s.	15s. to 25s.
Shearers ... per 100 sheep sheared ...	12s. to 14s.	11s. to 15s.	12s. to 15s.
ARTISAN LABOR.			
Masons ... per day, without board	10s.	11s. to 12s.	10s.
Plasterers ... " "	10s.	10s.	10s.
Bricklayers ... " "	10s.	10s.	10s.
Carpenters ... " "	10s.	10s.	10s.
Blacksmiths ... " "	10s. to 12s.	10s. to 13s.	10s. to 13s.
SERVANTS—MALES AND MARRIED COUPLES.			
Married couples, } per annum, with board } without family } and lodging }	£65 to £80	£60 to £80	£70 to £90
Married couples, } with family } " "	£40 to £55	£40 to £50	£40 to £60
Men cooks, on } farms and stations } " "	£40 to £55	£40 to £52	£45 to £55
Grooms ... " "	£40 to £55	£45 to £60	£40 to £52
Gardeners ... per week, "	20s. to 30s.	20s. to 40s.	20s. to 30s.
SERVANTS—FEMALES.			
Cooks ... } per annum, with board } and lodging }	£35 to £45	£35 to £60	£35 to £60
Laundresses ... " "	£30 to £40	£30 to £40	£30
General servants ... " "	£26 to £30	£26 to £35	£30 to £35
Housemaids ... " "	£20 to £30	£25 to £35	£25 to £35
Nursemaids ... " "	£20 to £30	£20 to £35	£25 to £30
MISCELLANEOUS LABOR.			
General laborers ... per day, without board	6s.	6s. to 7s.	6s. to 7s.
Stonebreakers } per cubic yard, without } board }	2s. to 3s.	2s. to 3s. 6d.	2s. to 3s. 6d.
Seamen ... per month, and found	£4 to £5	£5 to £6	£4 10s. to £5
Miners ... per week, without board	£2 5s. to £3	£2 to £2 10s.	£2 to £2 5s.

Prices.

307. Prices in Melbourne were quoted as follow at the same three periods. In country districts the cost of groceries, tobacco, wine, coal, &c., is naturally higher, and that of agricultural and grazing produce, firewood, &c., naturally lower, than in Melbourne :—

PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1870, 1875, AND 1880.

Articles.	1870.	1875.	1880.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.			
Wheat per bushel	4s. 6d. to 6s.	4s. 6½d. to 6s. 9d.	3s. 4d. to 4s. 9d.
Barley "	3s. to 5s. 6d.	3s. 2d. to 6s. 6d.	2s. to 6s.
Oats "	3s. 3d. to 3s. 10d.	3s. to 5s. 3d.	1s. 10d. to 3s.
Maize "	3s. 4d. to 4s. 1d.	4s. 4d. to 6s. 6d.	2s. 3d. to 3s. 7d.
Bran "	1s. 0½d. to 1s. 4d.	1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d.	9d. to 1s.
Hay per ton	£3 5s. to £8 10s.	£3 10s. to £5 10s.	£2 10s. to £4
Flour, first quality "	£11 to £13 10s.	£10 5s. to £13 15s.	£8 12s 6d to £10 15s
Bread per 4lb. loaf	6d. to 7d.	6d. to 7d.	5d. to 6d.
GRAZING PRODUCE.			
Horses—			
Draught... .. each	£12 to £42	£12 to £40	£14 to £58
Saddle and harness .. "	£5 to £25	£5 to £45	£5 to £50
Cattle—			
Fat each	£5 5s. to £11 5s.	£6 10s. to £15 5s.	£6 to £9 17s. 6d.
Milch cows "	£6 to £12	£4 to £12 10s.	£3 to £10 10s.
Sheep, fat "	5s. to 15s.	5s. to 24s.	5s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.
Lambs, fat "	4s. to 11s.	3s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.	4s. to 9s. 6d.
Butchers' meat—			
Beef, retail per lb.	3d. to 6d.	3d. to 9d.	2½d. to 6d.
Mutton, "	1½d. to 4½d.	1½d. to 5d.	1½d. to 5d.
Veal, "	6d.	5d. to 6d.	4d. to 6d.
Pork, "	8d.	7d. to 10d.	6d. to 8d.
Lamb, per quarter	2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.	2s. to 3s. 6d.
DAIRY PRODUCE.			
Butter—			
Colonial, retail per lb.	6d. to 1s. 9d.	10d. to 1s. 10d.	6d. to 1s. 8d.
Cheese—			
Colonial, retail "	9d. to 10½d.	10d. to 1s. 4d.	5d. to 10d.
Imported "	1s. to 1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.
Milk per quart	6d.	4d. to 6d.	4d. to 6d.
FARM-YARD PRODUCE.			
Geese per couple	7s. to 11s.	8s. to 12s.	6s. to 10s.
Ducks "	4s. 6d. to 6s.	5s. to 7s. 6d.	5s. to 8s.
Fowls "	3s. 6d. to 5s.	5s. to 7s.	4s. 6d. to 7s.
Rabbits "	1s. 6d. to 4s.	1s. to 4s.	9d. to 1s. 6d.
Pigeons "	1s. 6d. to 3s.	1s. 6d. to 3s.	2s. to 3s.
Turkeys each	5s. to 12s.	6s. to 15s.	5s. to 12s. 6d.
Sucking pigs "	7s. to 12s.	12s. to 13s.	10s. to 12s. 6d.
Bacon per lb.	10d. to 1s. 2d.	1s. to 1s. 2d.	8d. to 1s.
Ham "	1s. to 1s. 4d.	1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.	10d. to 1s. 2d.
Eggs per doz.	10d to 2s.	10d. to 2s. 8d.	1s. to 2s.

PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1870, 1875, AND 1880—continued.

Articles.	1870.	1875.	1880.
GARDEN PRODUCE.			
Potatoes—			
Wholesale ... per ton	£3	£3 to £10	£1 15s. to £2 5s.
Retail ... per lb.	½d.	¾d. to 1d.	½d. to 1d.
Onions, dried ... per cwt.	5s. to 17s.	6s. to 12s.	3s. to 6s.
Carrots ... per dozen bunches	9d. to 1s. 6d.	6d. to 9d.	6d. to 8d.
Turnips ... "	6d. to 2s.	4d. to 1s.	3d. to 8d.
Radishes ... "	4d. to 6d.	4d. to 6d.	3d. to 6d.
Cabbages ... per doz.	6d. to 6s.	4d. to 4s.	3d. to 3s.
Cauliflowers ... "	1s. to 8s.	1s. to 4s.	9d. to 4s.
Lettuces ... "	6d. to 1s. 6d.	3d. to 9d.	3d. to 1s.
Green pease ... per lb.	...	1d. to 4d.	1d.
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.			
Tea (duty paid) ... per lb.	8d. to 2s. 8d.	7d. to 3s.	8d. to 2s. 3½d.
Coffee (in bond) ... "	6d. to 9d.	10d. to 1s. 2½d.	8d. to 1s. 1d.
Sugar (duty paid) ... per ton	£24 to £56	£20 to £36 10s.	£26 to £38 5s.
Rice ... "	£16 10s. to £23.	£18 to £27 10s.	£17 to £30 10s.
Tobacco (in bond) ... per lb.	6d. to 1s. 7d.	9d. to 3s.	8d. to 2s.
Soap—Colonial ... per ton	£22 to £30	£20 to £30	£20 to £29
Candles—			
Sperm ... per lb.	10¼d. to 1s.	8¾d. to 11½d.	7½d. to 10½d.
Salt ... per ton	£3 15s. to £4 10s.	£3 2s. 6d. to £6 5s.	£3 7s. 6d. to £6 5s.
Coals ... "	20s. to 21s. 6d.	29s. to 35s.	28s. to 40s.
Firewood ... "	9s. to 12s. 6d.	12s. to 13s.	9s. to 12s.
WINES, SPIRITS, ETC.			
Ale (duty paid) ... per hhd.	£5 10s. to £8 10s.	£6 to £9 5s.	£6 10s. to £9
" " ... per doz.	8s. to 10s.	7s. to 11s.	8s. to 11s.
Porter " ... per hhd.	£3 10s. to £6 10s.	£5 10s. to £6 12 6d.	£7 5s. to £7 10s.
" " ... per doz.	7s. to 10s.	7s. 6d. to 11s.	8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
Brandy (in bond) ... per gall.	4s. 3d. to 9s.	3s. 3d. to 9s. 6d.	6s. to 10s. 6d.
Rum " ... "	3s. 1½d. to 4s. 6d.	3s. 1d. to 4s. 4½d.	2s. 3d. to 3s. 3d.
Whiskey " ... "	3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.	4s. 3d. to 7s. 6d.	4s. 3d. to 10s.
Hollands " ... "	3s. 3d. to 4s. 6d.	2s. 9d. to 4s.	3s. to 3s. 9d.
Port wine " ... per pipe	£20 to £100	£16 to £104	£21 to £120
" (duty paid) per doz.	24s. to 50s.	25s. to 55s.	24s. to 50s.
Sherry (in bond) ... per butt	£20 to £120	£18 to £130	£22 to £135
" (duty paid) ... per doz.	20s. to 75s.	25s. to 85s.	52s. to 122s.
Claret ... "	11s. 6d. to 100s.	10s. 9d. to 80s.	13s. to 73s.
Champagne ... "	30s. to 85s.	26s. 9d. to 100s.	25s. to 75s.

308. The price of gold in 1880 ranged from £3 to £4 3s. per oz. Price of gold. Its purity, and consequently its value, varies in different districts. In the last quarter of 1880 the lowest price quoted (£3 per oz.) was in the Maryborough 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 Ballarat district, in which the prices ranged from £3 17s. 6d. to £4 3s., and the next highest in the Castlemaine district, where the prices ranged from £3 17s. to £4 1s. 6d.

Imports of
live stock
overland.

309. 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 1880 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, 1880.

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.
According to returns of the stock inspectors	6,180 ...	76,921 ...	924,115
” ” Customs	3,039 ...	75,403 ...	932,061

Imports of
pigs.

310. According to the returns of the stock inspectors, the pigs imported overland in 1880 numbered 1,009. According to the Customs returns, the total number of pigs imported in the same year numbered 10,035, but it is not stated how many were imported by land and how many by sea.

Value of live
stock over-
land.

311. According to the Customs returns, the value of live stock (exclusive of pigs) imported overland in 1879 was £761,185, and in 1880, £751,041.

PART IV.—FINANCE.

Public
finance
accounts.

312. There are in most countries two bodies which have the power of levying taxes for certain defined objects, viz., the Central or General Government, and the Municipal or Local Government; therefore, in dealing with questions affecting the total amounts raised and expended, it is desirable that the accounts of both these bodies should be taken into consideration. It has been too often the custom, in making statements respecting the finances of a country, to take no account of municipal 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; and 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 transfer of portion of the revenue of the General Government to Local Bodies, and *vice versâ*; 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.

313. During the financial year ended on the 30th June 1880 the general revenue was augmented by the imposition, on the 18th December 1879, of stamp duties, which realized £83,000; by the revenue, amounting to £159,950, derived from the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway, which was worked by the Government from the commencement of the financial year; and by a sum estimated to amount to £47,800, consequent on alterations in the tariff.* An increase of £290,750 is thus directly attributable to the sources of revenue having been disturbed by legislation, besides which an average of about 40 additional miles of railway were opened for traffic during the period.

Changes effected by legislation.

314. As against the increase from these sources must, however, be set a diminution of £115,000 in the amount of land tax collected. This arose not from any falling-off in the revenue from this source, but from the fact that the amount in 1878-9 had been unduly swelled by large arrears from 1877-8, representing the sums which had been left unpaid during the period the appeals against the land tax assessment were being considered.

Falling-off in land tax receipts.

315. The financial year 1879-80 commenced with a debit balance of £135,000, and the expenditure of the year exceeded its revenue by £254,000. The debit balance to carry forward to the ensuing year was therefore £389,000. The following are the exact figures:—

Finance account, 1879-80.

FINANCE ACCOUNT, 1879-80.†

	£	s.	d.
Net receipts	4,621,282	4	1
Net expenditure	4,875,029	5	0
<hr/>			
Expenditure in excess of receipts	253,747	0	11
Debit balance of 1878-9 brought forward	134,907	4	8
<hr/>			
Debit balance to carry forward to 1880-81	388,654	5	7
<hr/>			

* See paragraph 332 post.

† According to the Treasurer's Finance Statement, published whilst these pages were going through the press, the revenue of 1880-81 (exclusive of £500,000 raised by means of Treasury Bonds) was £5,186,011; and the expenditure was £5,108,642. The estimated mean population of the same twelve months was 869,067; so that the revenue per head was £6 0s. 7½d., and the estimated expenditure per head £5 18s. 9½d.

Recoups. 316. During the financial year under review £67,030 was recouped* to the revenue on account of moneys expended in previous years, whilst on the other hand £52,294 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. 317. In only one year of the last seven 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, 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	...	158,598	...	...
1877-8	...	...	...	82,692
1878-9	...	...	...	313,959
1879-80	...	...	...	268,483

Debit balance in seven years. 318. According to these figures, the transactions of the septennial period resulted in a net debit balance of £798,101.

Revenue of 1879-80 and former years. 319. If recoups be excluded, and allowance made for changes effected by legislation, &c.,† the revenue from sources of income common to the years 1878-9 and 1879-80 will be found to have been in favor of the former by about £137,900, but inclusive of recoups and irrespective of such allowances, the revenue of the two years was almost identical, the excess in favor of 1878-9 being reduced to £238. The total revenue of 1879-80 was less than that in 1876-7 by £102,595, but was greater than in any except the two years named.

Expenditure of 1879-80 and former years. 320. The expenditure of 1879-80 was less than that of 1878-9 by £7,644, if expenditure of amounts to be recouped be excluded, but greater by £41,650 if they be included, and was in the latter case the largest amount that had ever been expended in the colony in one year.‡

Revenue and expenditure per head, 1851 to 1879-80. 321. The revenue and expenditure per head for each year from that of separation from New South Wales to 1879-80 will be found in the following table :—

* 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 paragraphs 313 and 314 *ante*.

‡ 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*.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1879-80.*

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	...	...	517,390	6	6	1	6	11	3
1860	...	...	534,055	5	15	5	6	4	2
1861	...	...	539,824	5	9	4	5	14	6
1862	...	...	548,080	5	19	3	5	10	11
1863	...	...	562,960	4	18	6	5	2	5
1864	...	...	586,450	5	0	9	4	19	11
1865	...	...	611,218	5	0	8	4	17	7
1866	...	...	629,038	4	17	11	5	2	5
1867	...	...	644,276	4	19	10	5	0	7
1868	...	...	663,092	4	17	5	4	16	2
1869	...	...	687,202	4	18	6	4	13	10
1870	...	...	713,195	4	11	5	4	16	2
1871 (six months) †			731,528	2	6	3	2	8	0
1871-2	...	...	747,412	4	19	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	17	11
1872-3	...	...	758,984	4	16	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	12	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1873-4	...	...	772,039	5	6	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	8	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
1874-5	...	...	783,274	5	8	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	10	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
1875-6	...	...	791,399	5	9	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	15	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
1876-7	...	...	801,717	5	17	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	8	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
1877-8	...	...	815,494	5	10	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	13	8
1878-9	...	...	827,439	5	11	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	16	10
1879-80...	...	...	840,620	5	9	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	15	11 $\frac{3}{4}$

322. In 1879-80 the revenue per head was less than in the three previous years, but was greater than in any other year since 1862. The expenditure per head was exceeded in 1878-9, but was not equalled in any other year since 1860. It will be observed that, in proportion to population, both revenue and expenditure declined pretty steadily year by year from 1862 to 1872-3, but in 1873-4 an augmentation took place, which has been maintained ever since.

Revenue and expenditure per head in 1879-80 and former years.

323. In the sixteen and a half years ended with 1879-80 the revenue raised exceeded the Treasurer's estimate on nine occasions, or by £1,468,881; and was less than that estimate on eight occasions, or by £1,109,470. Deducting the latter from the former, the net amount by which the result exceeded the estimate is found to have been £359,411. The following table shows the revenue estimated and

Revenue estimated and raised.

* For amounts per head in 1880-81, see footnote to paragraph 315 ante.

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

actually raised, also the difference between those amounts in each of the years :—

REVENUE ESTIMATED AND RAISED, 1864 TO 1879-80.

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
1879-80... ..	4,900,634	4,621,282	— 279,352

Years in which estimates were exceeded and contrary.

324. 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 1879-80, viz., by £279,352.

Expenditure authorized and incurred.

325. The sums voted by the legislature in any year exceed, as is well known, those actually spent, the difference being sometimes erroneously designated the "savings" of the year. The following table shows the amount voted and expended and the difference in each of the sixteen and a half years ended with 1879-80 :—

AMOUNTS VOTED AND EXPENDED.

Year.	Amounts—		Balance Unexpended.
	Voted.	Expended.	
	£	£	£
1864	2,153,324	1,968,053	185,271
1865	2,399,936	1,976,587	423,349
1866	2,493,213	2,227,297	265,916
1867	2,316,423	2,190,279	126,144
1868	2,355,307	2,199,504	155,803
1869	2,378,772	2,202,798	175,974
1870	2,338,927	2,086,736	252,191

* 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.

AMOUNTS VOTED AND EXPENDED—*continued.*

Year.	Amounts—		Balance Unexpended.
	Voted.	Expended.	
	£	£	£
1871 (6 months)...	1,077,228	1,004,283	72,945
1871-2 ...	2,175,505	2,064,436	111,069
1872-3 ...	2,405,238	2,074,127	331,111
1873-4 ...	3,045,430	2,751,313	294,117
1874-5 ...	3,226,289	2,869,488	356,801
1875-6 ...	3,074,198	2,917,422	156,776
1876-7 ...	2,996,676	2,815,361	181,315
1877-8 ...	3,369,151	3,040,060	329,091
1878-9 ...	3,423,656	3,186,240	237,416
1879-80...	3,699,552	3,499,089	200,463

326. By adding the figures in the last column, it is found that the sum of the unexpended balances in the sixteen and a half years amounted to nearly four millions sterling, the exact amount being **£3,855,752.** Amount unexpended, 1864-80.

327. By taking the difference between the total amounts of revenue and expenditure for the sixteen and a half years ended with 1879-80, as given in the first folding sheet *ante*, 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 seven 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 1879-80.

	Surplus.	Deficiency.		Surplus.	Deficiency.
	£	£		£	£
1864 ...	26,435	...	1872-3	139,182	...
1865 ...	93,108	...	1873-4	...	70,548
1866 ...	...	142,865	1874-5	...	81,698
1867 ...	...	25,501	1875-6	...	247,688
1868 ...	41,433	...	1876-7	365,781	...
1869 ...	157,819	...	1877-8	...	129,936
1870 ...	...	166,499	1878-9	...	211,859
1871 (6 months)	...	62,985	1879-80	...	253,747
1871-2	74,888	...			

328. By these figures it appears that in seven of the years the revenue exceeded the expenditure, whereas in nine, 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 1879-80. Years in which revenue exceeded expenditure and contrary.

329. 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 **£1,393,326**. The difference, representing the net deficiency of income, in fifteen and a half years is thus **£494,680.** Net deficiency of income, 1864-80.

* See paragraph 317 *ante*.

330. The following are the heads of revenue* in Victoria for the last six financial years, and the amounts received under each head. Recoups and other items which do not properly form part of the revenue proper, have been eliminated, and are added separately at the end of the table:—

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1879-80.

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts Received.					
	1874-5.	1875-6.	1876-7.	1877-8.	1878-9.	1879-80.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	1,628,235	1,657,788	1,631,832	1,487,448†	1,378,384	1,377,781
Excise	32,475	33,437	34,768	36,309	36,088	41,230
Ports and harbors ...	19,935	22,104	20,993	22,647	20,310	19,193
Licenses (business)	10,714	10,712	11,688	17,150‡	20,116	21,761
Duties on estates of deceased persons	32,526	48,963	44,103	72,500	47,983	37,928
„ on bank notes	...	7,191§	27,248	26,672	24,956	22,470
Land tax ... ..	...	...	...	50,227	202,251||	87,553||
Stamp duty ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	83,005¶
Mint charges	7,504	7,659	7,512	7,247	7,906	10,158
„ subsidy returned	4,299	10,695	7,104	447	6,624	6,350
Land sales (including rents counting towards purchase-money)	767,624	782,069	783,311	756,674	802,254	694,321
Rents of Crown lands (not counting towards purchase-money)	173,601	184,776	208,872	186,337	163,207	147,994
Penalties under Land Acts	5,528	53,167	54,233	14,704	3,774	1,749
Railways	921,714	983,033	1,078,082	1,202,280	1,222,241	1,425,181**
Water supply	88,556	92,947	100,219	104,819	115,287	117,871
Public works (exclusive of railways and water supply)	6,834	6,042	5,690	5,190	5,879	4,142
Post and telegraphs	198,326	209,213	226,597	239,002	244,761	249,414
Fines, fees, and forfeitures (exclusive of Land Act penalties)	111,304	112,664	121,676	119,632	113,177	110,640
Rents (ordinary) ...	749	674	730	824	935	799
Reimbursements in aid	29,341	37,739	34,492	36,894	28,757	24,189
Interest and exchange	75,025	48,086	95,106	78,080	43,483	46,196
Miscellaneous receipts	55,410††	16,197	19,482	20,329	28,047	24,327
Recoups from Loans and assets realized	4,169,700 66,723	4,325,156 ...	4,513,738 210,139	4,485,412 19,001	4,516,420 105,100	4,554,252 67,030
Total	4,236,423	4,325,156	4,723,877	4,504,413	4,621,520	4,621,282

* 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.

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

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

§ For six months only.

|| Including arrears, which in 1878-9 were unusually heavy.

¶ For about six months and a half only. The duty was imposed on the 18th December 1879.

** Including, for the first time, revenue derived from the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay system—recently purchased by the Government—amounting to £159,951.

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

331. The following table shows the various items of which the Customs revenue for the years 1878-9 and 1879-80 are made up, together with the increase or decrease in the latter year:—

CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1878-9 AND 1879-80.

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1878-9.	1879-80.		
	£	£	£	£
Spirits	455,157	420,872	...	34,285
Wine	31,462	34,095	2,633	...
Beer and cider	27,143	27,372	229	...
Tobacco and snuff	75,161	59,384	...	15,777
Cigars	17,818	16,404	...	1,414
Tea	68,703	68,541	...	162
Sugar and molasses	93,197	89,379	...	3,818
Coffee, chicory, cocoa, and chocolate... ..	13,380	13,153	...	127
Opium	13,988	18,877	4,889	...
Rice	12,434	15,555	3,121	...
Hops	8,277	9,364	1,087	...
Malt	12,710	10,907	...	1,803
Dried and preserved fruits and vegetables	38,297	34,809	...	3,488
Live stock	30,115	43,056	12,941	...
All other articles (including <i>ad valorem</i> duties)*	454,013	491,898	37,885	...
Wharfage rates†... ..	26,520	24,125	...	2,395
Export duty on timber	9	<i>Dr.</i> 10	...	19
		Net figs.		Net figs.
Grand Total	1,378,384	1,377,781	...	603

332. In comparing the amounts for the two periods, it should be borne in mind that the tariff was altered on the 30th July 1879, thus affecting eleven-twelfths of the financial year under review. The duties on opium, rice, and hops were doubled, the duty on malt increased by one-half, and that on wine reduced, whilst the duties on the numerous items embraced in the heading "all other articles," were subjected to various alterations; but, notwithstanding these changes, which were for the most part in the direction of increased duties, the total Customs revenue, it will be observed, was less than in 1878-9 by £603. By far the largest decrease was under the head of spirits, and the next under that of tobacco, from both of which sources the revenue has for years past been falling off. Large decreases also occurred in the receipts from sugar, dried fruits, and wharfage rates. The result of the increased duties is shown in the improved revenue from opium, rice, hops, and "all other articles," whilst the revenue from the importation of live

* The receipts from *ad valorem* duties amounted to £248,622 in 1878-9, and to £273,835 in 1879-80.

† Including proportion received from the Melbourne Harbor Trust, which amounted in 1878-9 to £20,039, and in 1879-80 to £17,225. For net amount of wharfage rates received by that body, formerly included as Customs revenue, see paragraph 397 *post*.

stock, which was not affected by the alterations in the tariff, also increased, as likewise did the receipts from wine, on which the duty, as has been already said, was actually lowered.

Heads of expenditure.

333. The following are the heads of expenditure* during the last six financial years and the amounts expended under each head, distinguishing the expenditure specially appropriated by Acts of Parliament 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 1879-80.

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
	1879-80	16,502	44,306	60,808
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
	1879-80	104,867	...	104,867
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
	1879-80	157,664	14,000	171,664
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
	1879-80	557,579	11,250	568,829
State school buildings ‡	1874-5	181,440	...	181,440
	1875-6	...	...	...
	1876-7	...	...	...
	1877-8	...	...	...
	1878-9	...	...	...
	1879-80	...	...	...

* See footnote (*) to paragraph 330 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. See also "Civil List," page 155 post.

‡ Since 1874-5 the amount expended on school buildings has been paid entirely out of loans. See table following paragraph 335 post.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1879-80—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Votes.	Special Appropriations.	
		£	£	£
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
	1879-80	272,539	...	272,539
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
	1879-80	24,704	3,500	28,204
Police	1874-5	198,312	...	198,312
	1875-6	199,738	...	199,738
	1876-7	197,371	...	197,371
	1877-8	207,119	...	207,119
	1878-9	209,041	...	209,041
	1879-80	233,732	...	233,732
Gaols and penal establishments	1874-5	60,469	...	60,469
	1875-6	61,051	...	61,051
	1876-7	60,008	...	60,008
	1877-8	58,132	...	58,132
	1878-9	58,442	...	58,442
	1879-80	56,636	...	56,636
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
	1879-80	...	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
	1879-80	157,057	...	157,057
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
	1879-80	771,527	...	771,527

* Including money lent by the Government to assist in developing the mining industry. The sum lent for this purpose was in 1879-80 £500, in 1878-9 £18,800, and in 1877-8 £250.

† 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 330 ante, under the head "Mint subsidy returned."

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1879-80—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Votes.	Special Appropriations.	
		£	£	£
Water supply	1874-5	17,013	...	17,013
	1875-6	17,192	...	17,192
	1876-7	18,099	...	18,099
	1877-8	22,621	...	22,621
	1878-9	28,501	...	28,501
	1879-80	26,053	...	26,053
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
	1879-80	476,593†	155,000†	631,593
Customs	1874-5	57,364	...	57,364
	1875-6	56,311	...	56,311
	1876-7	56,186	...	56,186
	1877-8	64,058	...	64,058
	1878-9	59,467	...	59,467
	1879-80	62,226	...	62,226
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
	1879-80	29,272	...	29,272
Defences	1874-5	53,507	...	53,507
	1875-6	58,233	...	58,233
	1876-7	74,020	...	74,020
	1877-8	121,266	...	121,266
	1878-9	118,122	...	118,122
	1879-80	93,779	...	93,779
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
	1879-80	338,088	57,188	395,276
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
	1879-80	9,336	36,340	45,676

* 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.

† The provision of the Local Government Act 1874 authorizing the subsidy to municipalities having lapsed on the 31st December 1879, an amount equivalent to half a year's subsidy was voted by Parliament. This accounts for the large decrease in the expenditure from Special Appropriations, and a corresponding increase in that from Votes.

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

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1879-80—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Votes.	Special Appropriations.	
		£	£	£
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
	1879-80	19,416	1,406	20,822
Redemption of loans	1874-5	...	35,000	35,000
	1875-6	...	...	...
	1876-7	...	...	...
	1877-8	...	...	...
	1878-9	...	...	...
	1879-80	...	...	...
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
	1879-80	...	1,002,722	1,002,722
Civil list †	1874-5	...	70,984	70,984
	1875-6	...	71,227	71,227
	1876-7	...	29,604	29,604
	1877-8	...	29,564	29,564
	1878-9	...	29,636	29,636
	1879-80	...	27,728	27,728
Aborigines	1874-5	6,209	...	6,209
	1875-6	6,100	...	6,100
	1876-7	7,500	...	7,500
	1877-8	7,464	...	7,464
	1878-9	10,499	...	10,499
	1879-80	7,500	...	7,500
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
	1879-80	...	...	...

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

† 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 £2,191,172 16s. 11d., viz., £1,800,000 paid in accordance with these provisions, and £391,172 16s. 11d. 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 whole sum of money accruing and becoming available, viz., £2,200,000, up to the expiry of the Principal Act, on the 31st December 1880.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1879-80—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Votes.	Special Appropriations.	
		£	£	£
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
	1879-80	31,725	2,500	34,225
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
	1879-80	3,446,795	1,375,940	4,822,735
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
	1879-80	52,294	...	52,294
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
	1879-80	3,499,089	1,375,940	4,875,029

Votes more, appropriations less, than in other years.

334. It will be observed that the total expenditure from Votes was much greater, but that from Special Appropriations much less, than in any previous year. This is partly accounted for by the non-payment in 1879-80 of £200,000 appropriated annually to the Railway Loan Liquidation Account, and to the subsidy to local bodies being charged—half to Special Appropriations and half to Votes, as already explained in a footnote to the item "Public Works" *ante*.

Expenditure of loans, &c.

335. The following table shows the expenditure of amounts raised by means of loans during each of the six 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:—

* 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 PROCEEDS OF LOANS AND OF THE HARBOR TRUST FUND, 1874-5 TO 1879-80.

Purposes of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.*					
	1874-5.	1875-6.	1876-7.	1877-8.	1878-9.	1879-80.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Water supply ...	215,719	123,834	245,647	185,165	45,787	101,968
Railways ...	605,886	683,905	118,724	445,842	1,082,781	1,240,668
Public buildings ...	37,257	55,000	58,851	55,217	85,370	78,403
State school buildings	†	99,899	168,320	240,386	91,427	66,514
Alfred graving-dock ...	31,411	1,406	2,442	225	...	...
Total from Loans	890,273	964,044	593,984	926,835	1,305,365	1,487,553
Maintenance and improvement of the Port of Melbourne †	†	†	16,940	92,136	91,014	103,540
Grand Total ...	890,273	964,044	610,924	1,018,971	1,396,379	1,591,093

336. 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 seven years ended with 1879. As the financial year of Victoria terminates on the 30th June, the items for this colony are given for eight 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:—

Revenue and expenditure in Australasian colonies.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Revenue.			Expenditure.		
		Total Amount.	Amount per Head.		Total Amount.	Amount per Head.	
		£	£	s. d.	£	£	s. d.
Victoria	1872-3	3,644,135	4	16 0½	3,504,953	4	12 4½
	1873-4	4,106,790	5	6 4¾	4,177,338	5	8 2¾
	1874-5	4,236,423	5	8 2½	4,318,121	5	10 3¼
	1875-6	4,325,156	5	9 3¾	4,572,844	5	15 6¾
	1876-7	4,723,877	5	17 10¼	4,358,096	5	8 8¼
	1877-8	4,504,413	5	10 5¾	4,634,349	5	13 8
	1878-9	4,621,520	5	11 8½	4,833,379	5	16 10¼
	1879-80	4,621,282	5	9 11½	4,875,029	5	15 11¾

* These are the actual payments during the various years shown, whether made direct from the loans, &c., or indirectly through the general revenue to be 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 397 post.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
		Total Amount.	Amount per Head.	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.
		£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
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
	1879	4,475,059	6 5 4¼	5,839,150	8 3 6¾
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
	1878-9	1,461,824	6 18 10½	1,678,631	7 19 5¾
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
	1879	1,662,498	6 10 10¼	1,847,256	7 5 4¾
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
	1879	196,315	6 18 2	195,812	6 17 9¾
Tasmania	1873	324,257	3 2 7½	303,947	2 18 8
	1874	333,732	3 4 0½	325,195	3 2 5
	1875	342,606	3 5 11½	388,090	3 14 8¼
	1876	327,017	3 2 6½	341,889	3 5 4½
	1877	366,118	3 8 10¾	352,461	3 6 3¾
	1878	385,936	3 11 1½	379,232	3 9 10¾
	1879	375,570	3 7 6¼	481,216	4 6 6½
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
	1879	3,134,905	6 19 11	3,845,036	8 11 7¼

NOTE.—For revenue and expenditure of the neighboring colonies during 1880, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

Expenditure
greater
than
revenue
in colonies.

337. In the last year but one there was a considerable deficit in all the colonies except Queensland and Tasmania, and in the last year named in all except Western Australia. During the last seven years there

has been a deficit twice in New South Wales, thrice in Queensland and Tasmania, four times in Western Australia and New Zealand, and six times in South Australia and Victoria.

338. It will be observed that the large and sudden increase in the total revenue of New South Wales in 1876 and 1877, when it considerably exceeded that raised in Victoria, was not maintained, as it again declined to little more in 1879 than it was in 1875. In New Zealand also the total revenue, which had been increasing steadily from 1876 to 1878, underwent a considerable reduction in 1879.* Decreases, although in a less degree, likewise occurred in the revenues of Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania in the same year. The revenue of Victoria has remained tolerably steady, but South Australia and Western Australia are the only colonies which show larger figures for 1879 than for any previous year. Notwithstanding these reductions in the revenue, however, the expenditure of most of the colonies was largest in 1879; and in all but New Zealand it was much above the average. During the period to which the table relates, the expenditure of Victoria increased by a third, whilst that of New South Wales and South Australia much more than doubled, and that of Queensland and New Zealand nearly doubled.

Decrease of revenue and increase of expenditure in colonies.

339. The only colony in which the revenue per head was greater in the last year than in any of the previous ones was Western Australia. In most of the other colonies it showed a tendency to decline, which was most marked in the case of New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand. The only colonies in which the expenditure per head was greatest in the last of the years named were South Australia and Tasmania.

Revenue and expenditure per head in colonies.

340. 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. In that year the revenue of Victoria exceeded that of New South Wales by nearly £150,000, but the expenditure of New South Wales exceeded that of Victoria by nearly £1,000,000. These are the only colonies which occupy different positions in the two groups. All the others follow the same order both in regard to revenue and to expenditure :—

Order of colonies in respect to revenue and expenditure.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1879.

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

* This falling-off in the revenue of New South Wales and New Zealand is attributable to a large decrease in the land revenue. See paragraph 348 post.

Order of colonies in respect to revenue, &c., per head.

341. In regard to the revenue and expenditure per head, Victoria occupied in the last year the same place she had held in the four previous years, viz., the sixth. New South Wales was just above her in point of revenue per head, but in point of expenditure per head was second only to New Zealand. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in these respects :—

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

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

Revenue and expenditure of Australasia.

342. Adding together the amounts of revenue and likewise the amounts of expenditure for 1879, it will be found that the aggregate revenue of the colonies on the continent of Australia amounted to over 12½ millions, and their aggregate expenditure to nearly 14½ millions sterling; also that the aggregate revenue of Australia, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to nearly 16 millions, and the aggregate expenditure to 18½ millions sterling. The deficit on the year's transactions was thus about 2 millions sterling for Australia, and 2½ millions for Australasia. The following are the exact figures, also the proportions per head of population :—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1879.

	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Continent of Australia ...	12,417,216	5 19 1	14,394,228	6 18 0½
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand	15,927,691	6 0 5½	18,720,480	7 1 7

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

343. It will be observed that the large revenue and expenditure of New Zealand more than counterbalanced the small revenue and expenditure of Tasmania, and hence the amounts per head for Australia were below those for all Australasia. It will also be noticed that in Victoria the revenue per head was over 9s., and the expenditure per head was

over £1 2s., less than the average of Australia, and both revenue and expenditure were below the average of Australasia by still higher amounts.

344. 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.*
EUROPE.			
United Kingdom	1879-80	£ 81,265,055	£ s. d. 2 7 1
Gibraltar	1878	43,163	2 7 11
Malta	"	189,536	1 4 10
ASIA.			
India	1878	58,969,301	0 6 2
Ceylon	"	1,543,321	0 11 10
Straits Settlements	"	366,449	1 3 9
Labuan	"	7,419	1 10 3
Hong Kong	1876	184,406	1 6 6
AFRICA.			
Mauritius	1878	789,553	2 4 6
Seychelles	1876	11,126	0 16 8
Natal	1878	369,384	1 0 8
Cape of Good Hope	1878-9	2,082,889†	2 1 4
St. Helena	1878	14,198	2 5 6
Lagos	"	50,889	0 16 11
Gold Coast	"	105,092	0 5 2
Sierra Leone	1876	178,813	4 16 5
Gambia	1878	25,731	1 16 4
AMERICA.			
Canada	1877-8	4,661,461	1 5 5
Newfoundland	1878	212,298	1 6 4
Bermudas	"	26,903	1 18 11
Honduras	"	40,361	1 12 8
British Guiana	"	409,259	1 15 9
West Indies—			
Bahamas	"	41,518	1 1 2
Turk's Island	"	8,567	1 12 1
Jamaica	1877-8	539,476	1 1 4

* For populations on which these calculations have been based, see table following paragraph 83 ante.

† Excluding £2,629,287, temporary loans received and repaid in 1878.

REVENUES OF BRITISH DOMINIONS—continued.

Country or Colony,	Year.	Revenue.	
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.*
		£	£ s. d.
AMERICA.			
<i>West Indies—continued—</i>			
St. Lucia	1878	28,297	0 16 0
St. Vincent	"	28,843	0 16 1
Barbadoes	"	131,192	0 14 11
Grenada	"	34,078	0 16 1
Tobago	"	14,986	0 16 1
Virgin Islands	"	1,537	0 4 9
St. Christopher	"	32,034	1 2 9
Nevis	"	10,077	0 17 3
Antigua	"	37,662	1 1 2
Montserrat	"	9,340	1 1 6
Dominica	"	20,998	0 15 5
Trinidad	"	470,513	4 5 10
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.			
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand † ...	1879	15,927,691	6 0 5½
Fiji	"	67,771	0 11 3
Falkland Islands	1878	11,576	8 6 1
Total ... ..	...	168,962,763	0 14 2

Aggregate
revenue of
British
dominions.

345. By this table it will be noticed that, out of the 169 millions sterling which represent the aggregate annual revenue of British dominions, 92 per cent. is raised in the United Kingdom, India, and Australasia, the proportion contributed by each respectively being about one-half, one-third, and one-tenth. Of the total amount, 48½ per cent. is raised in Europe, 36½ per cent. in Asia, 2½ per cent. in Africa, 4 per cent. in America, and 9½ per cent. in Australasia.

Land revenue
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

346. The very large amount of revenue in proportion to population raised in every one of the Australasian colonies, as compared with other British possessions, will be at once noticed.‡ It will, however, be remembered that these colonies possess an immense territory, scantily peopled, and that a considerable revenue is derived from the usufruct of the unsold lands, which is not generally the case elsewhere; also that the revenues are swelled by the large sums which are received annually from the alienation of Crown lands in fee-simple. 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 1879:—

* For populations on which these calculations have been based, see table following paragraph 83 ante.

† See table following paragraph 342 ante.

‡ See table following paragraph 336 ante.

LAND REVENUE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Revenue derived from Crown Lands for—			Proportion of Land Revenue to Total Revenue.
		Alienation in Fee-simple, and Progressive Alienation.	Temporary Occupation.	Total.	
		£	£	£	Per Cent.
Victoria* ...	1878-9	802,254	163,207	965,461	20·89
New South Wales ...	1879	1,117,963	196,477	1,314,440	29·37
Queensland ...	1878-9	182,999	195,137	378,136	25·87
South Australia ...	1879	433,402	72,940	506,342	30·46
Western Australia ...	"	...	...	33,398	17·01
Tasmania ...	"	32,770	16,141	48,911	13·03
New Zealand ...	"	...	...	318,661	10·16
Total ...	...	...	...	3,565,349	22·39

347. It will be noticed that in New South Wales and South Australia nearly a third, and in Queensland a fourth, of the revenue was derived from Crown lands; whilst in Victoria the proportion was about a fifth, in Western Australia about a sixth, in Tasmania as low as an eighth, and in New Zealand only a tenth. 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.

348. The total land revenue of the Australasian colonies amounted in 1878 to £5,814,388, but in 1879 to only £3,565,349, thus showing a falling-off of £2,249,039; in the former year the proportion to the total revenue was 33 per cent., in the latter only 22½ per cent. This large decrease in so short a period is almost entirely confined to New South Wales and New Zealand, in which colonies the falling-off amounted to £1,000,437 and 1,190,520 respectively.

Decrease of land revenue in Australasia, 1879.

349. In countries out of Australasia, calculations respecting the land revenue (revenue from domains and forests) appear to be generally made in connection with the total expenditure instead of the total revenue; but as these totals in most countries vary but little from each other, the result would probably be about the same as if the calculations were made according to the principle adopted for the Australian colonies, as shown in the last table. In the following statement, taken

Proportion of land revenue in various countries.

* In Victoria, in 1879-80, the land revenue was:—Alienation in fee-simple, £694,321; temporary occupation, £147,994; total, £842,315. The proportion to the total revenue was 18·23.

from *l'Almanach de Gotha*,* the proportion of the revenue from domains and forests to the total expenditure is given for some of the principal States of the world:—

LAND REVENUE IN PROPORTION TO TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Net Revenue from Domains and Forests in proportion to Total Expenditure.	Countries.	Net Revenue from Domains and Forests in proportion to Total Expenditure.
	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Bavaria ...	15.9	Spain ...	2.2
Württemberg ...	9.9	Italy ...	2.0
Germany ...	9.1	France ...	1.9
Saxony ...	8.9	Holland ...	1.3
Prussia ...	7.5	Belgium ...	.9
Denmark ...	4.6	Great Britain ...	.7
Sweden ...	4.5	Norway ...	.7
Baden ...	3.9	United States ...	.7
Greece ...	3.4	Russia ...	.4
Hungary ...	2.7	Austria ...	.2
Chili ...	2.3	Portugal ...	.2

Small proportion of land revenue in most countries.

350. According to these figures the Empire of Germany, and some of the States it embraces within its dominions, are the only communities mentioned which derive more than 5 per cent. of their revenue (expenditure) from the public estate, and of these only Bavaria obtains as high a proportion as even New Zealand, which of all the Australian colonies is the one in which the land revenue bears the smallest proportion to the total revenue. Many of the countries named, and amongst them Great Britain, and—strange to say—the United States and Russia, do not obtain even 1 per cent. of their revenue from their lands.

Revenue per head in colonies and United Kingdom.

351. Besides the Australasian colonies and the comparatively insignificant possession of the Falkland Islands—in which the revenue from all sources, amounting to less than £12,000 per annum, bears an exceptionally high proportion to the population, which numbers only 1,400—the only colonies which raise a larger amount of revenue per head than the United Kingdom, are Sierra Leone, Trinidad, and Gibraltar.

Revenue of foreign countries.

352. 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:—

* See *l'Almanach de Gotha*, 1880, page 1,041. Gotha, Justus Perthes.

REVENUES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Revenues.	
		Gross Amount. (000's omitted.)	Amount per Head.*
EUROPE.			
Austro-Hungary	1880	63,635,†	£ 1 14 1
Belgium	1880	11,457,‡	2 1 11
Denmark	1879-80	2,587,	1 6 4
France	1878	126,942,	3 8 4
Germany	...	84,018,§	1 18 5
Greece	1878	1,334,	0 15 11
Holland	1879	9,652,	2 9 11
Italy	1878	51,955,	1 16 10
Portugal	1879-80	5,850,	1 8 11
Roumania	1878	4,855,	0 18 5
Russia	1878	92,374,	1 1 3
Spain	1879-80	31,139,	1 17 6
Sweden and Norway	1881	6,209,||	0 19 7
Switzerland	1879	1,643,	0 11 11
Turkey	...	12,000,¶	0 11 5
ASIA.			
Japan	1879-80	11,130,	0 6 6
AFRICA.			
Egypt	1880	8,562,	1 10 7
Tunis	1874-5	273,	0 2 7
AMERICA.			
Argentine Confederation	1879	3,378,	1 10 0
Brazil	1874-5	10,508,	0 19 10
Mexico	1874-5	3,741,	0 8 0
Peru	1875	10,220,	3 7 0
United States	1878-9	57,047,	1 4 3

353. According to this table and that following paragraph 344 *ante*, the country which raises the largest revenue of any in the world is France, next Russia, next Germany, and next the United Kingdom. After the revenues of these countries, the largest amounts are raised in Austro-Hungary, British India, the United States, Italy, and Spain.

Countries
raising
largest
revenue.

* 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 £40,000,000, revenue of Austria; £23,635,000, revenue of Hungary.

‡ Including local revenue.

§ This amount is made up of the revenue of the Empire, 1879-80, £22,521,257 (exclusive 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, £1,709,921 in 1879; Bavaria, £11,243,609 in 1878-9; Bremen, £505,385 in 1879; Brunswick, £375,300 in 1879; Hamburg, £1,384,630 in 1879; Hesse, £1,011,762 in 1879; Lippe, £46,023 in 1878; Lübeck, £129,981 in 1879; Oldenburg, £347,790 in 1881; 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, £292,833 in 1879; Saxe-Meiningen, £211,182 in 1879; Saxe-Weimar, £338,340 in 1879; Saxony, £3,071,571 in 1878-9; Schaumburg-Lippe, £25,236 in 1879; Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, £88,613 in 1879; Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, £108,237 in 1879; and Würtemberg, £2,416,239 in 1877-8.

|| This amount is made up of £4,166,000 revenue of Sweden, and £2,043,000, revenue of Norway.

¶ This is merely a rough estimate, very little being known about the finances of Turkey.

These are the only countries whose revenues exceed the united revenues of the Australasian colonies.

Countries raising largest amounts per head.

354. 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 Australasian colonies, and in only two countries (*viz.*, France and Peru), does the amount per head approximate even to that raised in Tasmania.

Taxation.

355. 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 1879-80 of Customs and Excise duties, wharfage rates, port and harbor dues, business licenses, duties on bank notes, duties on estates of deceased persons, a land tax, and stamp duties.* 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, 1879-80.			£	s.	d.
Revenue raised by taxation ...	...	...	1,690,922	15	5
" otherwise ...	...	...	2,930,359	8	8
Total ...	...	...	4,621,282	4	1

Taxation increased by legislation.

356. During the year 1879-80 fresh taxation was imposed to the extent of £130,000, *viz.*, £83,000 by means of stamp duties, and an estimated amount of £47,800 by increased Customs duties. For reasons explained in a previous paragraph,† a decrease of £115,000 took place in the receipts under the head of land tax, and this will account for the circumstance that, notwithstanding the new imposts, the total revenue raised by taxation was less in the year under review than in the previous one.

Taxation per head.

357. The amount raised by taxation divided by the estimated mean population of the financial year, already stated to have been 840,620, gives an average of £2 0s. 2¼d. to each individual. The following table contains a statement of the gross amount of taxation, the average amount per head, and the proportion of taxation to the total revenue during each year since 1852:—

* For amount under each of these heads during the last five years, see table following paragraph 401 *post.* The stamp duties were imposed on the 18th December 1879. On the 1st November 1880, beer and tobacco duties were added to the list. See Tariff of Victoria, in Appendix C.

† Paragraph 314 *ante.*

TAXATION, 1853 TO 1879-80.*

Year.	Taxation.			Year.	Taxation.		
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.†	Percentage of Total Revenue.		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.†	Percentage of Total Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.			£	£ s. d.	
1853 ...	800,577	4 1 11½	24·74	1868 ...	1,352,818	2 0 9¾	41·87
1854 ...	1,052,462	3 18 8½	34·08	1869 ...	1,539,495	2 4 9¾	45·49
1855 ...	1,193,309	3 10 6½	43·73	1870 ...	1,394,333	1 19 1¼	42·75
1856 ...	1,458,647	3 16 7	49·07	1871 (6 months)	724,261	0 19 9¾	42·82
1857 ...	1,331,362	3 1 10½	40·00	1871-2	1,612,034	2 3 1¾	43·17
1858 ...	1,414,511	2 18 5¾	47·57	1872-3	1,784,056	2 7 0¼	48·96
1859 ...	1,414,760	2 14 8½	43·38	1873-4	1,896,842	2 9 1¾	46·19
1860 ...	1,330,761	2 9 10¼	43·11	1874-5	1,724,822	2 4 0½	40·71
1861 ...	1,244,389	2 6 1¼	42·15	1875-6	1,780,392	2 5 0	41·16
1862 ...	1,183,194	2 3 2¼	36·19	1876-7	1,770,685	2 4 2¼	37·48
1863 ...	1,158,219	2 1 1¾	41·74	1877-8	1,712,953	2 2 0¼	38·03
1864 ...	1,167,036	1 19 9¾	39·49	1878-9	1,730,088	2 1 10	37·44
1865 ...	1,214,479	1 19 9	39·47	1879-80	1,690,923	2 0 2¾	36·59
1866 ...	1,219,567	1 18 9½	39·61				
1867 ...	1,516,231	2 7 0¾	47·14				

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.

358. It will be observed that in 1879-80 the gross amount produced by taxation † was less than in 1878-9 by £39,165, and also less than in any year since 1871-2; also, that the average per head was smaller than in any of the other years named except 1864, 1865, 1866, and 1870; § and further, that the proportion of taxation to revenue, viz., about 36¾ per cent., was less than in any previous year except 1862, 1854, and 1853.

Comparison of taxation, 1879-80, with former years.

359. The tax on bank notes was imposed under the Act 39 Vict. No. 526, which came into operation on the 1st January 1876. It is at the rate of £2 on every £100 of the amount of notes issued by any bank between the 1st July and the 30th June of each year. This tax produces about £25,000 per annum.

Duty on bank notes.

360. The Act for imposing a land tax (41 Vict. No. 575) came into operation on the 28th August 1877. It provides that all estates over 640 acres in extent, valued at upwards of £2,500, whether consisting of one block or several blocks of land not more than five miles apart, shall be taxed at the rate of one and a quarter per cent. upon their capital value after deducting therefrom the sum of £2,500—only one exemption, however, being allowed in the case of a proprietor holding more than one estate. For the purpose of ascertaining 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.

* According to the Treasurer's figures, published whilst these pages were passing through the press, the taxation in 1880-81 amounted to £2,003,704, or £2 6s. 7d. per head of the estimated mean population (860,067) of that financial year.

† For mean population of each year, see table following paragraph 321 ante.

‡ See also paragraphs 390 and 401 post.

§ The heads under which this falling-off occurred will be observed by reference to the table following paragraph 401 post.

		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

Extent of land assessed for land tax. 361. The extent of land assessed under this Act amounted in 1880 to nearly seven million acres, nearly half of which was placed in the 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 available and alienated land. 362. The land in Victoria suitable for occupation is estimated to amount to about 33,500,000 acres,* of which 19,200,000 acres either had been alienated in fee-simple or were in process of alienation † when the year commenced. The area assessed for land tax thus amounted to 20 per cent. of the available land in the colony, or to 36 per cent. of the area alienated or in process of alienation.

Number of estates assessed. 363. The number of estates assessed was 937. As some proprietors own more than one estate, their number is less than the number of estates, and is set down as 828. It is, however, actually less than this, as, whilst the figures show where the proprietor holds more than one estate in the same class, they do not distinguish cases of proprietors holding estates embraced in two or more classes.

Average size of estates assessed. 364. The average size of all the estates assessed is 7,312 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. 365. The following table shows, for each class, the number and area of estates assessed for land tax, the number of proprietors of such estates, and the average number of acres to each estate and to each proprietor:—

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

(According to the Returns of the Half-year ended 27th February 1881.)

Class.	Number of Proprietors. ‡	Estates Assessed.				
		Number.	Area.		Average Area to each.	
			Total.	Percentage of each Class.	Proprietor.	Estate.
I.	101	109	Acres. 337,387	4·93	Acres. 3,340	Acres. 3,095
II.	191	208	805,258	11·75	4,216	3,871
III.	324	369	2,500,831	36·50	7,719	6,777
IV.	212	251	3,207,492	46·82	15,129	12,779
Total	828	937	6,850,968	100·00	8,175	7,312

* See Part IX., Production, *post*.

† The land in process of alienation amounted to about 7,500,000 acres, on which, on the average, half the purchase-money had been paid.

‡ See paragraph 363 *ante*.

366. 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 the estate or estates of each proprietor, 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 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.

Valuation of estates assessed.

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

Valuation of estates of each class.

VALUE OF ESTATES ASSESSED FOR LAND TAX.

(According to the Returns of the Half-year ended 27th February 1881.)

Class.	Capital Value.	Value of Exemptions.	Net Taxable Value.	Proportion of net Taxable Value to Capital Value.
	£	£	£	Per Cent.
I.	1,349,548	252,500	1,097,048	81·29
II.	2,415,774	477,500	1,938,274	80·23
III.	5,001,662	810,000	4,191,662	83·81
IV.	3,207,492	530,000	2,677,492	83·48
Total	11,974,476	2,070,000	9,904,476	82·71

368. The land tax payable varied from 9½d. per acre in Class I. to 2½d. per acre in Class IV., the average being about 4½d. per acre; the amount payable by each holder averaged £150, ranging from £162 in Class III. to £127 in Class II.; and the amount payable for each estate averaged £132, and ranged from £142 in Class III. to £117 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 ANNUALLY.

(According to the Returns of the Half-year ended 27th February 1881.)

Class.	Total Amount per Annum.	Amount per Acre.	Amount to each Holder.	Amount to each Estate.
	£	d.	£	£
I.	13,713	9·754	135·8	125·8
II.	24,228	7·221	126·9	116·5
III.	52,396	5·028	161·7	142·0
IV.	33,469	2·504	157·9	133·3
Total	123,806	4·337	149·5	132·1

Difference in
payments
in each
class.

369. It will be observed that, although the average amount payable per acre goes, as may be supposed, in regular succession, according to classes, the difference between the acreable payment by each class and its successor is very marked; thus, between Classes I. and II. it is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.; between II. and III. about $2\frac{1}{4}$ d.; and between III. and IV. about $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. It will also be noticed that the total amount paid on behalf of estates in Class III. is upwards of 50 per cent. more than that paid on behalf of those in Class IV., notwithstanding that the average area of each estate in the latter class is, as is shown in a previous table, about double that in the former.

Cost of ad-
ministering
Land Tax
Act.

370. The cost of administering the Land Tax Act during the year 1879-80 amounted to £5,451; but considerable reductions are contemplated in this item—the estimate for 1880-81 being set down at only £1,609.

Stamp
duties.

371. The principal addition to the taxation of the colony during the financial year 1879-80 was effected by the imposition, for the first time, of stamp duties, under Act 43 Vict. No. 645, which came into force on the 18th December 1879. The following, in a condensed form, are the particulars of the duties levied thereunder, together with a list of the chief exemptions:—

STAMP DUTIES.

	£	s.	d.
I.—BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.			
Bills of Exchange, payable on demand, cheques, &c., each... ..	0	0	1
All other kinds (except bank notes)—			
For every £25 or fraction thereof of the total value up to £100	0	0	6
For every additional £50 or fraction thereof	0	1	0
The maximum duty chargeable on any bill of exchange or promissory note, whatever be its amount or value, to be £10.			
II.—RECEIPTS.			
Receipts or discharges for payment of £5 or upwards, each ...	0	0	1
III.—CONVEYANCE ON SALE OF ANY REAL PROPERTY, APPLICATIONS, CONSENTS, AND TRANSFERS UNDER TRANSFER OF LAND STATUTE.			
For every £50 of consideration or fraction thereof after deducting the first £50	£	s.	d.
	0	5	0
IV.—ANNUAL LICENCE.			
Fire, Fidelity Guarantee, or Marine Assurance or Insurance Com- pany—			
For every £100 of premiums received or fraction thereof, a licence fee per annum of	1	10	0

EXEMPTIONS.

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

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

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

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

372. The amount collected by means of stamp duties during the financial year 1879–80 was £83,005, which was, however, for a period of only 6½ months. During the calendar year 1880, according to the last report of the post office, the duty stamps issued or impressed on documents numbered 9,782,697, of a total value of £123,131. Of these as many as 9,249,200, valued at £38,538, were penny stamps—the remainder being of higher denominations. The expenses connected with the manufacture and issue of duty stamps during 1880 amounted to £5,101.

373. 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 eight financial years, and in the other Australasian colonies during each of the seven years ended with 1879 :—

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 7 0¼	48·96
	1873–4	1,896,842	2 9 1¾	46·19
	1874–5	1,724,822	2 4 0½	40·71
	1875–6	1,780,392	2 5 0	41·16
	1876–7	1,770,685	2 4 2¼	37·48
	1877–8	1,712,953	2 2 0¼	38·03
	1878–9	1,730,088	2 1 10	37·44
	1879–80	1,690,923	2 0 2¾	36·59
New South Wales ...	1873	1,382,752	2 10 3¾	41·59
	1874	1,217,401	2 2 6½	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 2¾	21·49
	1878	1,309,717	1 18 7¾	26·28
	1879	1,272,721	1 15 7¾	28·44

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

Colony.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
		£	£ s. d.	
Queensland* ...	1873	546,732	3 14 6½	48·81
	1874	552,758	3 11 3¼	47·61
	1875	562,227	3 5 2¾	44·57
	1875-6	568,776	3 2 9	45·02
	1876-7	609,861	3 5 2¼	42·45
	1877-8	694,062	3 8 4¼	44·52
	1878-9	631,289	2 19 11¾	43·19
South Australia ...	1873	362,246	1 17 1½	38·63
	1874	370,440	1 16 9½	36·90
	1875	339,103	1 12 8¼	29·66
	1876	445,548	2 0 10½	33·75
	1877	499,885	2 3 2½	34·68
	1878	519,254	2 2 9¼	32·60
	1879	526,366	2 1 5¼	31·66
Western Australia ...	1873	71,625	2 15 7¾	55·35
	1874	82,275	3 3 4	55·56
	1875	80,645	3 0 11½	51·11
	1876	85,177	3 3 0¾	52·52
	1877	81,286	2 18 11¼	49·14
	1878	75,849	2 14 2	46·44
	1879	88,329	3 2 2	44·19
Tasmania ...	1873	199,480	1 18 6¼	61·52
	1874	215,126	2 1 3¾	64·46
	1875	212,336	2 0 10¼	61·98
	1876	216,405	2 1 4¾	66·18
	1877	236,777	2 4 6½	64·67
	1878	247,583	2 5 7½	64·15
	1879	236,404	2 2 6¼	62·95
New Zealand ...	1873	1,055,296	3 13 4¼	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 8¼	37·71
	1877	1,343,945	3 5 9¾	34·32
	1878	1,533,393	3 12 8¾	36·79
	1879	1,441,838	3 4 4¼	45·99

NOTE.—For returns of taxation in these colonies during 1880, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

374. 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

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

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. Western Australia. | 6. Victoria. |
| 3. Queensland. | 7. New South Wales. |
| 4. Tasmania. | |

375. 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 three-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 respect to revenue raised by taxation.

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

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

376. 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 quarter millions sterling; and the total taxation of the colonies on the continent, added to that of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to nearly 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.

TAXATION OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1879.

	Taxation.		
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.*
	£	£ s. d.	
Continent of Australia	4,248,793	1 19 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	34.22
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand	5,927,035	2 3 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	37.21

* For figures of revenue, see table following paragraph 342 ante.

Comparison
of Victoria
and Aus-
tralasia.

377. 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.

Taxation
in British
possessions.

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

TAXATION IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Country or Colony.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount.	Average Per Head.*	Percentage of Total Revenue.†
		£	£ s. d.	
United Kingdom... ..	1879-80	67,826,000	1 19 4	83·46
India	1877-8	24,715,392	0 2 7	41·91
Mauritius	1878	519,194	1 8 3½	65·76
Cape of Good Hope	1878	1,216,332	1 4 2	58·39
Lagos	1878	44,037	0 14 7½	86·54
Gambia	1878	22,971	1 12 4¾	89·27
Canada	1875-6	3,723,324	1 0 3½	79·87
Newfoundland	1877	173,555	1 1 6¼	81·75
Bermudas	1877	23,267	1 13 8½	86·48
West Indies—				
Jamaica	1876-7	455,729‡	0 18 0	84·48
Barbadoes	1878	119,358	0 13 7	90·98
Grenada	1878	29,175	0 13 10	85·61
Virgin Islands	1876	1,463	0 4 5	95·19
Antigua	1878	35,723	1 0 0½	94·85
Dominica	1878	15,651	0 11 6	74·54
Trinidad	1877	205,913	1 17 6¾	43·76
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand §	1879	5,927,035	2 3 7¾	37·21
Fiji	1879	42,260	0 7 0	62·36

Taxation in
Austral-
asia and
other
British
possessions
compared.

379. 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 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 37 per cent. of their revenue by taxation—or by far the smallest proportion of any of the British possessions named—their

* For figures of population, see table following paragraph 83 ante.

For figures of revenue, see paragraph 344 ante.

‡ Including local taxation.

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 373 ante.

average taxation per head is even greater by 4s. 3½d. than in the United Kingdom, which raises 83 per cent. of its revenue by taxation, and which is moreover, in proportion to population, more heavily taxed than any other of its dependencies of which particulars are at hand.

380. In Victoria, where the gross amount of taxation is equal to about half that in Canada, the average per head (£2 0s. 2¾d.) is slightly higher than in the United Kingdom, whilst the taxation in proportion to revenue, being but little less than the average of Australasia, is extremely low when compared with the other portions of the British dominions of which information is available.

Taxation in Victoria and other British possessions compared.

381. 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.

TAXATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount. (000's omitted.)	Average per Head.*	Percentage of Total Revenue.†
Austro-Hungary ...	1880	£ 44,403,‡	£ s. d. 1 3 1	69·78
Belgium ...	1880	8,081,§	1 9 6	70·53
Denmark ...	1879-80	1,953,	0 19 10	75·49
France ...	1878	109,611,	2 19 5	86·35
Greece ...	1878	1,069,	0 12 9	80·13
Holland ...	1879	7,551,	1 19 1	78·23
Italy ...	1878	40,929,	1 9 0	78·78
Japan ...	1879-80	10,020,	0 5 10	90·03
Portugal ...	1879-80	5,030,	1 4 10	85·98
Russia ...	1878	75,685,	0 17 5	81·93
Spain ...	1879-80	29,377,	1 15 4	94·34
Switzerland ...	1879	790,	0 5 9	48·08
United States ...	1878-9	53,658,	1 2 10	94·06

382. It will be observed that the gross amount raised by taxation is larger in France than in any other country of which information is given, and that 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

Gross amount of taxation in various countries.

* For figures of population, see table following paragraph 85 ante. The figures of taxation are generally for somewhat later dates than those of population.

† For figures of revenue, see table following paragraph 352 ante.

‡ This amount is made up of £27,578,000 taxation in Austria, and £16,825,000 taxation in Hungary for the year 1880.

§ Including local taxation.

|| See table following paragraph 378 ante.

Australasian colonies,* taken as a whole, is somewhat greater than that levied in Portugal, but not so great as in Holland; 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.

383. The average amount of taxation per head is larger in France than in any other independent country, and that in the United Kingdom stands next. The taxation per head, however, in New Zealand, Western Australia, and Queensland, but in no other Australasian colony,† is larger than in France. The taxation per head is in Victoria about 11d. more, and in New South Wales about 3s. 8d. less, than in the United Kingdom; but in all the other Australasian colonies it is higher than in the United Kingdom.*

384. 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 five-sixths of its revenue from that source, as many as five of the countries named raise a higher proportion. Tasmania is the only Australian colony in which the proportion is larger than in Switzerland.

385. In all the Australasian colonies the principal part of the taxation is raised through the Customs. In the following table the amount so raised in each of those colonies is given for a recent year, together with the proportion of such revenue to the total taxation and the total imports:—

TAXATION BY CUSTOMS DUTIES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Revenue from Customs Duties.		
		Amount.	Proportion to—	
			Total Taxation.	Total Value of Imports.
		Per Cent.	Per Cent.	
Victoria	1879-80	£ 1,353,656	80·05	9·00
New South Wales	1879	1,089,364	85·59	7·67
Queensland	1878-9	511,132	80·97	16·59
South Australia	1879	513,431	97·54	10·24
Western Australia	1879	87,118	98·63	21·39
Tasmania	1879	199,688	84·47	15·75
New Zealand	1879	1,230,600	85·35	14·69

* See table following paragraph 378 ante.

† See table following paragraph 373 ante.

Taxation per head in various countries.

Proportion of revenue raised by taxation in various countries.

Taxation by Customs duties in Australasian colonies.

386. It will be observed that in Victoria 80 per cent. of the taxation is raised through the Customs, and that this is a lower proportion than in any other colony of the group. In Western Australia and South Australia, all but about 2 per cent., and in the remaining colonies between 81 and 86 per cent., of the taxation is so levied.

Customs revenue in proportion to total taxation.

387. It will, moreover, be noticed that, except New South Wales, where the dutiable articles are comparatively few in number, Victoria, in proportion to the imports, collects less through the Customs than any other Australasian colony. Since the duties on manufactured articles are much higher in Victoria than in any of the other colonies, this is probably owing to her importing in a larger proportion than the others raw, and consequently undutiable, material.

Customs revenue in proportion to total imports.

388. In the United Kingdom a very much smaller proportion of the taxation is raised through the Customs than in any Australasian colony; and in Canada and the Cape of Good Hope the proportion, although very much higher than that in the United Kingdom, is below that in any Australasian colony. As compared with the imports, however, the proportion in the United Kingdom is about half that in Victoria, whilst in Canada and the Cape Colony it is greater than in Victoria, New South Wales, or South Australia. The following are the figures for these and a few other British possessions respecting which the information is at hand:—

Taxation by Customs duties in British dominions.

TAXATION BY CUSTOMS DUTIES IN BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Country or Colony.	Year.	Customs Revenue.		
		Amount.	Proportion to—	
			Total Taxation.	Total Value of Imports.
		Per Cent.	Per Cent.	
United Kingdom ...	1879-80	£ 19,326,000	28·5	4·8
India ...	1878	2,622,290	10·6	4·5
Mauritius ...	1878	270,821	52·2	12·0
Cape of Good Hope ...	1878-9	923,597	75·9	14·0
Canada ...	1876	2,671,633	71·8	14·2
Barbadoes ...	1878	78,197	65·5	7·1
Jamaica ...	1876-7	233,663	51·3	15·7

389. Of six foreign countries, respecting which information is available, only two, viz., Denmark and the United States, appear to raise as much as half their taxation through the Customs, but the proportion even in these is much less than in any of the Australasian colonies. In three out of the six countries, however, the proportion of Customs revenue to the total value of imports is higher than in Victoria, and in four it is higher than in New South Wales, whilst in

Taxation by Customs duties in foreign countries.

one, viz., the United States, it is higher than in any Australasian colony. The following are the particulars of the foreign countries alluded to:—

TAXATION BY CUSTOMS DUTIES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Customs Revenue.		
		Amount.	Proportion to Total Taxation.	Proportion to Total Value of Imports.
		£	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Austro-Hungary ...	1879	2,396,900	5·40	2·31
Denmark ...	1878-9	1,019,700	52·18	8·95
France ...	1878	12,443,000	11·35	5·47
Italy ...	1878	4,338,900	10·60	9·42
Russia ...	1878	12,552,547	16·58	12·95
United States ...	1878	28,593,760	53·29	29·39

Local revenue and expenditure.

390. 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.

Municipal revenue and expenditure.

391. The following table gives a statement of the revenue and expenditure of municipalities in the year 1880, the amounts raised and expended in cities, towns, and boroughs being shown separately from those in shires:—

MUNICIPAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1880.

				Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
REVENUE.				£	£	£
From Government	}	Endowment ...	...	27,411	142,805	170,216
		Other receipts	...	16,054	19,551	35,605†
" rates	...	...	...	211,011	190,085	401,096†
" licenses	...	...	...	64,326	30,387	94,713
" registration of dogs and goats	...	...	...	4,839	5,531	10,370
" market dues	...	...	...	37,134	317	37,451
" other sources	...	...	...	55,991	16,511	72,502
Total	...	...	...	416,766	405,187	821,953
EXPENDITURE.						
Public works	...	...	...	263,806	358,743	622,549
Salaries, &c.	...	...	...	43,371	64,698	108,069
Other expenditure	...	...	...	181,732	64,525	246,257
Total	...	...	...	488,909	487,966	976,875

* See paragraph 312 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.

‡ Of this amount £31,955 was levied as special rates.

392. Although the sum of £310,000, appropriated to the endowment of municipalities under the Local Government Act 1874 (38 Vict. No. 506), ceased by effluxion of time at the end of 1879, an equivalent amount was voted by Parliament for the year 1880.

Endowment of municipalities.

393. According to the Act just mentioned, the endowment payable 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 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. For the first six months of 1880, where the rates levied were in excess of one shilling in the pound, the amount voted in lieu of endowment for every £1 of rates received, was at the average rate per annum of £1 9s. 7d. in the cases of shires, and of 14s. 9½d. in the case of cities, towns, and boroughs; as against £1 8s. 3½d. and 14s. 1¾d. respectively in 1879.

Rate of endowment.

394. 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. In 1880 the total expenditure of municipalities exceeded the total revenue by 11 per cent., or the expenditure of cities, towns, and boroughs exceeded the revenue by 17 per cent., and that of shires by 20 per cent.

Municipal expenditure, 1880, in excess of revenue.

395. The expenditure was greater than the revenue in 21 of the 57 individual cities, towns, and boroughs, and in 30 of the 117 individual shires, in 1879; but in 33 cities, towns, and boroughs, and as many as 88 shires, in 1880.

Municipalities in which expenditure exceeded revenue.

396. Payments for salaries formed about 8½ per cent of the expenditure of cities, towns, and boroughs in 1879, and nearly 9 per cent. in 1880. The same item formed 12 per cent. of the expenditure of shires in the former, and 13 per cent. in the latter year.

Salaries in municipalities.

397. Subjoined is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Melbourne Harbor Trust† during the four years which have elapsed since the Act was passed under which that body was created. The net receipts here shown are less than the gross receipts by about one-fifth, that being the proportion payable by the Commissioners of the Trust into the consolidated revenue:—

Harbor Trust receipts and expenditure.

* For ratings in municipalities, see paragraph 134 *et seq. ante*.

† For a short account of the objects of the Trust, and improvements made, see paragraph 242 to paragraph 244 *ante*.

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,
1877 TO 1880.

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
NET RECEIPTS.				
	£	£	£	£
Wharfage rates	43,106*	84,731	75,295	67,827
Leases	55	143	126	94
Licenses	1,072	1,140	1,789	2,670
Interest	82	687	1,116	445
Sundries	120	45	191	224
Total	44,435	86,746	78,517	71,260
EXPENDITURE.				
Plant	5,055	38,786	30,568	22,034
Harbor improvements and maintenance	111	894	5,027	15,065
Dredging, landing, and depositing silt	4,872	9,872	31,276	40,179
Wharves and approaches—formation and maintenance	421	20,989	7,161	10,434
Special survey for Sir John Coode ...	...	4,635	3,005	...
Timber	371	3,412	764	218
General expenses	2,332	3,078	2,897	4,523
Contingent expenses	838	1,770	1,547	2,418
General management	2,940	5,720	6,322	6,744
Commissioners' fees ... ..	...	2,980	1,500	1,500
Sundries ... ..	...	...	947	425
Total	16,940	92,136	91,014	103,540

Receipts and
expenditure
compared.

398. In the four years the Trust has been in existence the receipts have amounted to £280,958, and the expenditure to £303,630, thus showing an apparent deficiency of £22,672. It will be observed that a decrease of £9,436 took place in the receipts from wharfage rates in 1879, as compared with 1878, and a further decrease of £7,468 in 1880; also that large increases occurred in the expenditure under the heads "Dredging, &c.," "Harbor improvements and maintenance," "Wharves, &c.," and "General" and "Contingent expenses," and slight increases under all the other headings except "Timber," "Special Survey," and "Plant," under the last of which there was a considerable decrease.

General and
local reve-
nue and
expendi-
ture.

399. A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the General Government added to those of the Municipalities during the last five years, and to those of the Melbourne Harbor Trust during the four 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,
1876 TO 1880.***

	Total Amounts Received and Expended.				
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
REVENUE.					
	£	£	£	£	£
General Government ...	4,325,156	4,723,876	4,504,413	4,621,520	4,621,282
Municipalities ...	684,691	674,436	639,428	624,681	616,132
Melbourne Harbor Trust	...	44,435	86,746	78,517	71,260
Total ...	5,009,847	5,442,747	5,230,587	5,324,718	5,308,674
EXPENDITURE.					
General Government ...	4,572,843	4,358,096	4,634,349	4,833,379	4,875,029
Municipalities ...	649,655	632,094	713,503	583,476	771,054
Melbourne Harbor Trust	...	16,940	92,136	91,014	103,540
Total ...	5,222,498	5,007,130	5,439,988	5,507,869	5,749,623

400. 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 over 16s. per head, and the general and local revenue combined to over £6 per head :—

General and local revenue and expenditure per head.

**GENERAL AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD,
1876 TO 1880.***

	Amounts Received and Expended per Head. †				
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
REVENUE.					
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
General Government ...	5 9 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 17 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 10 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 11 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 9 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Municipalities ...	0 17 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 16 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 15 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 15 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 14 8
Melbourne Harbor Trust	...	0 1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 11	0 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total ...	6 6 7$\frac{1}{2}$	6 15 9$\frac{1}{4}$	6 8 3$\frac{1}{2}$	6 8 8$\frac{3}{4}$	6 6 4
EXPENDITURE.					
General Government ...	5 15 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 8 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 13 8	5 16 10	5 15 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Municipalities ...	0 16 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 15 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 17 6	0 14 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 18 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Melbourne Harbor Trust	...	0 0 5	0 2 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total ...	6 12 0	6 4 10$\frac{3}{4}$	6 13 5$\frac{1}{4}$	6 13 1$\frac{3}{4}$	6 16 9$\frac{1}{2}$

* 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 321 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.

401. 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 whole 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, 1876 TO 1880.†

Heads of Taxation.	Amount Received.				
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
GENERAL GOVERNMENT TAXATION.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Customs duties	1,550,461	1,522,795	1,459,628	1,351,864	1,353,656
Wharfage rates	107,327	109,037	‡ 27,820	26,520	24,125
Ports and harbors	22,104	20,993	22,647	20,310	19,194
Spirits distilled in Victoria	33,437	34,768	36,309	36,088	41,230
Licenses (not territorial) ...	10,712	11,688	§ 17,150	20,116	21,762
Duties on estates of deceased persons	48,963	44,104	72,500	47,983	37,928
Duties on bank notes	7,191	27,248	26,672	24,956	22,470
Land tax ... ..	...	...	50,227	202,251	87,553
Stamp duty ... ..	...	...	...	...	83,005
Toll receipts	197	52	...	...	...
Total	1,780,392	1,770,685	1,712,953	1,730,088	1,690,923
MUNICIPAL TAXATION.					
Rates	359,266	381,580	401,208	398,303	401,096
Toll receipts	61,055	57,078	|| 13,895	...	...
Licenses	108,753	108,367	§ 102,732	98,441	94,713
Registration of dogs and goats	10,783	10,843	10,293	10,521	10,370
Market dues	31,248	32,742	32,776	32,095	37,451
Total	571,105	590,610	560,904	539,360	543,630
MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST TAXATION.					
Wharfage rates ... ..	...	43,106	84,731	75,295	67,827
Total general and local taxation	2,351,497	2,404,401	2,358,588	2,344,743	2,302,380

* See paragraph 355 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.

‡ Decrease caused by transfer of four-fifths of the wharfage rates for the port of Melbourne to the Melbourne Harbor Trust.

§ 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.

402. The aggregate amounts raised by means of the general and local taxation represented in 1876 a proportion of £2 19s. 5¼d. to each individual in the community; in 1877, £3 0s. 0d.; in 1878, £2 17s. 10¼d.; in 1879, £2 16s. 8¼d.; and in 1880, £2 14s. 9½d.

General and local taxation per head.

403. The greater portion of the General Government taxation is derived from Customs duties.* The proportion from that source had 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 1878-9; but it again rose in the year under review to 80 per cent. Seventy-four per cent. of the Municipal taxation in 1880, as against 74, 71, 65, 61, and 63 per cent. respectively in the five previous years, was derived from rates.

Chief sources of taxation.

404. The public debt of Victoria amounted on the 30th June 1880† to £20,056,600,‡ and consisted of—

	£	s.	d.
Debentures	19,450,220	0	0
Stock	606,379	15	11
Total	£20,056,599	15	11

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

Repayment of debentures.

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†

* See also paragraph 385 ante.

† On the 30th June 1881 the public debt amounted to £22,593,102.

‡ This is exclusive of a liability of £451,100 (originally £465,300, but £14,200 was paid off on 1st November 1878) 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. The interest on these debentures is 6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on 31st March and 30th September. For particulars of the former liability, see paragraphs 292 and 293 ante.

Purposes for which loans were incurred.

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

	£	s.	d.
Railways	17,728,366	12	2
Water supply	3,321,307	6	0
Defences	100,000	0	0
Public works and buildings	586,426	1	10
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
	<hr/>		
	23,683,100	0	0
	£	s.	d.
Deduct debentures unsold †	2,000,000	0	0
„ stock unsold † ...	36,502	2	1
„ amounts repaid ...	1,603,100	0	0
	<hr/>		
	3,639,602	2	1
	<hr/>		
	20,043,497	17	11
Increase by bonus on conversion of 5 and 6 per cent. debentures into 4 per cent. stock ...	13,101	18	0
	<hr/>		
Total	£20,056,599	15	11

Rates of interest.

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

Rates of Interest.	Amount of each Rate.		
	£	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.	5,563,379	15	11
	<hr/>		
Total	£20,056,599	15	11

Victorian stock.

408. Under the Public Works Loan Act 1872 (36 Vict. No. 428), 5 per cent. debentures to the value of £287,000, and 4 per cent. debentures to the value of £100,000, were converted into stock, but the whole was subsequently reconverted into debentures under Act 42 Vict. No. 611. Victorian Government stock was also authorized to be erected under the Public Works Loan Act 1872, and originally amounted to

* 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.

† These debentures and stock were disposed of during the financial year 1880-81.

£1,113,000. On the 30th June 1880, however, it had become reduced to £606,380, as particularized below :—

VICTORIAN STOCK.

			£	s.	d.
Stock erected under Act 36 Vict. No. 428	...	...	1,113,000	0	0
Converted into stock under Act 36 Vict. No. 439 :—					
Six per cent. debentures	...	£76,680	0	0	
Five ditto ditto	...	10,100	0	0	
			86,780	0	0
Increase by conversion	...	...	13,101	18	0
			£1,212,881	18	0
Deduct stock converted into debentures :—					
Under Act 39 Vict. No. 531	...	£500,000	0	0	
Under Act 42 Vict. No. 611	...	70,000	0	0	
Deduct stock unsold	...	36,502	2	1	
			606,502	2	1
Total on 30th June 1880	...	...	£606,379	15	11

409. The following is a statement of the stock held by the Treasurer and the public respectively on the 30th June 1880 :—

VICTORIAN STOCK.

			£	s.	d.
Stock purchased by the Treasurer	...	...	227,182	17	11
" " public	...	...	279,315	0	0
Total	...	...	506,497	17	11
Stock produced by debentures converted by the Treasurer			6,328	0	0
" " " public	...	...	93,553	18	0
Total	...	...	99,881	18	0
Total stock held by the Treasurer	...	...	233,510	17	11
" " public	...	...	372,868	18	0
Total Victorian stock	...	...	£606,379	15	11

Stock held
by Treas-
urer and
public.

410. 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 bear the same rate.

Interest on
stock.

411. At the end of June 1880 there was a total balance of £999,127 to the credit of the various trust funds, of which £690,511, or 67 per cent., was invested in debentures or inscribed stock, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. The following are the particulars of each fund :—

Trust funds,
1880.

TRUST FUNDS, 1879-80.

Accounts.	Balances at Credit, 30th June 1880.			Invested in Debentures, or Inscribed Stock.
	£	s.	d.	£
Assurance fund	59,799	18	10	49,000
Suitors	43,762	13	11	33,570
Police superannuation fund ...	72,609	0	11	70,000
Intestate estates	88,623	2	2	40,960
Municipalities	30,832	17	11	30,833
Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Deposit account	9,148	0	0	9,148
Post Office Savings Banks	658,832	19	2	
Insolvency (unclaimed dividends) ...	3,084	11	0	} 457,000
Customs officers' overtime	1,377	1	11	
Loan redemption account	17,665	3	9	
Education result fund	6	11	9	
Sundries	50,728	3	0	
	1,036,470	4	4	690,511
Deduct remittances and advances ...	37,343	5	9	...
Total	999,126	18	7	690,511

412. The next table shows the amount at credit of trust funds, together with the manner of its investment on the 30th June in each of the last eleven years :—

TRUST FUNDS, 1870 TO 1880.*

On the 30th June.	Amount at Credit of Trust Funds.			
	Invested in Debentures or Inscribed Stock.	Deposited in Banks.	Held otherwise.†	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1870 ...	129,000	320,181	...	449,181
1871 ...	250,000	267,421	...	517,421
1872 ...	297,000	390,877	...	687,877
1873 ...	553,600	347,035	...	900,635
1874 ...	605,574	361,799	...	967,373
1875 ...	608,454	237,090	76,451	921,995
1876 ...	613,344	89,909	240,370	943,623
1877 ...	626,844	290,645	66,249	983,738
1878 ...	642,746	155,005	200,048	997,799
1879 ...	675,423	114,628	316,518	1,106,569
1880 ...	690,511	...	308,616	999,127

413. It will be noticed that the total amount at credit of the trust funds was less in 1880 than in 1879 by £107,442, but the amount invested in debentures or inscribed stock was greater than in any

* See a Return to the order of the Legislative Assembly, dated 29th September 1880. Parliamentary Paper C., No 11; Session 1880.

† In agent's hands, London; owing by other Governments; advanced on account of Stock Act in anticipation of sales; advanced on account of loans; "deficiency met," and "charges on account finance of succeeding year," &c.

previous year; also that on the 30th June of 1880, for the first time, no portion of the trust funds was deposited with the banks.

414. On the 30th June 1880 the estimated population of Victoria was 850,343. If the amount of debt at the same period (£20,056,600) be divided by this number, the proportionate indebtedness of each man, woman, and child in the colony will be shown to have been £23 11s. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.*

415. No fresh loans were raised during the financial year 1879-80, but, owing to the sale of stock on hand, the total debt increased by £8,378. Increase of debt, 1879-80.

416. 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 seven years ended with 1879; also the number of years' revenue the debt is equal to in each year:— Debts of Australasian colonies.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	On the 31st December.		
		Total Amount of Debt.	Amount of Indebtedness per Head.	Number of Years' Revenue Debt is equal to.
		£	£ s. d.	
Victoria ...	1873	12,445,722	16 2 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	3·42
	1874	13,990,553	17 17 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3·41
	1875	13,995,093	17 13 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	3·30
	1876	17,011,382	21 4 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	3·60
	1877	17,018,913	20 17 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	3·78
	1878	17,022,065	20 11 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3·78
	1879 †	20,050,753	23 17 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	4·34
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
	1879	14,937,419	20 6 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	3·34
Queensland ...	1873	4,782,850	32 12 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	4·27
	1874	5,249,350	32 2 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	4·52
	1875	6,435,250	35 9 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	5·10
	1876	6,435,250	34 7 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	5·09
	1877	7,685,350	37 16 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	5·35
	1878	8,935,350	42 8 11	5·73
	1879	10,192,150	46 15 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	6·97
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
	1879	6,605,750	25 9 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	3·97

* On the 30th June 1881 the public debt was £22,593,102. At the same date the estimated population was 867,078. The amount of indebtedness per head was thus £26 1s. 2d.

† For the figures on the 30th June 1881, see footnote to paragraph 404 ante.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	On the 31st December.		
		Total Amount of Debt.	Amount of Indebtedness per Head.	Number of Years' Revenue Debt is equal to.
		£	£ s. d.	
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
	1879	361,000	12 11 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	1·84
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
	1879	1,786,800	15 17 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	4·76
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
	1879	23,958,311	51 13 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7·64

NOTE.—For public debts of the respective colonies at the end of 1880, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

Order of colonies in respect to indebtedness.

417. According to the returns of the last year named, by far the most heavily indebted colony, in proportion to population, was New Zealand, and next to it Queensland. Victoria was much less heavily indebted than either of these, and also less so 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 two years :—

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.

418. The public debt in the different colonies varied in 1879 from an amount equal to 7 $\frac{2}{3}$ years' revenue in New Zealand and 7 years in Queensland to a sum equal to nearly a year's revenue in Western Aus.

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

tralia. Victoria occupied a central position amongst the colonies, her debt being equal to her revenue for $4\frac{1}{2}$ 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. New Zealand.	4. Victoria.	6. New South Wales.
2. Queensland.	5. South Australia.	7. Western Australia.
3. Tasmania.		

419. 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 fifty-two millions, being about nine millions more than in 1878, and the aggregate debt of Australia, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, was nearly seventy-eight millions sterling, being about ten and a half millions greater than in 1878. 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 over £4 than such a proportion applied to the continental colonies alone, in explanation of which 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.

PUBLIC DEBT OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1879.

	Public Debt.		
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.*	Multiple of Revenue.†
	£	£ s. d.	
Continent of Australia	52,147,072	24 7 5½	4·20
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand	77,892,183	28 13 7½	4·89

420. 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

Public debts of British dominions.

* For figures of population, see table following paragraph 81 ante.
 † For figures of revenue, see table following paragraph 342 ante.

equal to its debt. All the calculations have been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne :—

PUBLIC DEBTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Country or Colony.	Year.	Public Debt.		
		Total Amount.	Amount per Head.*	Multiple of Revenue.†
		£	£ s. d.	
EUROPE.				
United Kingdom	1880	774,044,235	22 8 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	9·52
Malta	1878	312,885	2 1 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	1·65
ASIA.				
India	1878	146,684,770	0 15 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	2·48
Ceylon	"	622,645	0 4 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	·40
AFRICA.				
Mauritius	1878	700,000	1 19 6	·88
Natal	"	1,631,700	4 11 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4·42
Cape of Good Hope... ..	"	6,986,359	6 18 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	3·35
Lagos	"	288	0 0 1	·005
Sierra Leone	1876	74,392	2 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	·42
AMERICA.				
Canada	1878	29,242,097	7 19 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	6·27
Newfoundland	"	280,769	1 14 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	1·32
Bermudas	"	11,484	0 16 8	·43
Honduras	"	4,511	0 3 8	·11
British Guiana	"	303,663	1 6 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	·74
West Indies—				
Bahamas	"	60,961	1 11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1·47
Turk's Island	1875	1,000	0 3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	·12
Jamaica	1878	641,645	1 5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1·19
St. Lucia	"	47,300	1 6 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1·67
St. Vincent	"	3,000	0 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	·10
Barbadoes	"	25,130	0 2 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	·19
Grenada	"	10,000	0 4 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	·29
St. Christopher	"	4,700	0 3 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	·14
Nevis	"	1,400	0 2 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	·14
Antigua	"	60,687	1 14 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1·61
Dominica	"	7,502	0 5 6	·36
Trinidad	"	271,310	2 9 6	·58
AUSTRALASIA.				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand ‡	1879	77,892,183	28 13 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4·89
Fiji	"	120,000	0 19 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1·77
Total ... ..	...	1,040,046,616	4 7 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6·18

Indebtedness
of British
dominions.

421. 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.

* For population of Great Britain and the various colonies, see table following paragraph 83 ante.

† For revenue of Great Britain and the various colonies, see table following paragraph 344 ante.

‡ For public debts and amounts per head, and proportion of debt to revenue, in the various Australasian colonies, see table following paragraph 416 ante.

422. 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. As regards individual colonies, the indebtedness per head of New Zealand and Queensland is more than twice as great as, that of South Australia is about a seventh greater than, and that of Victoria about a thirteenth greater than, the indebtedness per head of the United Kingdom. The two first-named colonies are, in proportion to population, by far the most heavily indebted countries in the world.

Indebtedness per head of British dominions.

423. 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.

Proportion of debts to revenues of British dominions.

424. The public debts of foreign countries at the latest dates are next shown, so far as the information is available. The calculations as to the amount of indebtedness per head and the multiple of the revenue of each country have all been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

Public debts of foreign countries.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Public Debt.		
		Total Amount.	Amount per Head.*	Multiple of Revenue.†
EUROPE.				
		£	£ s. d.	
Austro-Hungary ...	1878-9	342,131,000‡	8 17 6	5·38
Belgium...	1878	50,165,000	9 3 2	4·38
Denmark ...	"	9,710,000	4 18 7	3·75
France ...	"	794,481,000	21 10 7	6·26
Germany ...	"	229,008,000§	5 4 7	2·73
Greece ...	1879	11,557,000	6 17 8	8·66
Holland ...	1878	79,548,000	20 11 8	8·24
Italy ...	1877	389,473,000	13 16 2	7·49
Portugal ...	1879	89,289,000	22 1 0	15·26
Roumania ...	1878	24,398,000	4 12 3	5·02
Russia ...	"	405,803,000||	4 13 4	4·39
Spain ...	1880	430,367,000	25 17 9	13·82

* For populations on which these calculations are based, see table following paragraph 85 ante.

† For revenues on which these calculations are based, see table following paragraph 352 ante.

‡ This amount is made up of £298,731,000, 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, £17,110,809, 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 1879; Bavaria, £58,367,188 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 1879; 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 Würtemberg, £17,774,060 in 1878. As a set-off against the "Debt of the Empire" there exist various invested funds amounting to £43,274,396.

|| Including the debt bearing no interest (probably forced paper currency, estimated at £162,000,000), the State's debt to the Imperial bank on open account, amounting to £68,701,000, and Treasury bonds to the amount of £34,200,000; but excluding the Railway debt (guaranteed by the State), amounting to £91,541,000.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*continued.*

Country.	Year.	Public Debt.		
		Total Amount.	Amount per Head.*	Multiple of Revenue.†
EUROPE—<i>continued.</i>		£	£ s. d.	
Sweden and Norway ...	1879	17,774,000 †	2 16 1	2·86
Switzerland ...	1878	1,344,000 §	0 9 9	0·82
Turkey ...	„	257,982,000 ||	12 5 9	21·50
ASIA.				
Japan ...	1880	72,666,000	2 2 3	6·53
AFRICA.				
Egypt ...	1880	97,953,000 ¶	17 9 9	11·44
Tunis ...	„	5,000,000 **	2 7 8	18·31
AMERICA.				
Argentine Confederation ...	1878	21,468,000	9 10 10	6·36
Brazil ...	1879	78,612,000	7 8 3	7·48
Mexico ...	„	85,100,000	9 2 2	22·75
Peru ...	1872	53,010,000	17 7 7	5·19
United States ...	1879	422,335,000 ††	8 19 9	7·40

Gross amount of debt in different countries.

425. The public debt of the United Kingdom †† is larger than that of any other country in the world except France, which is the larger by £20,000,000. Next to these in point of indebtedness are Spain, the United States, Russia, Italy, Austro-Hungary, Turkey, Germany, and British India, in the order named. Besides these countries, Egypt, Portugal, Mexico, Holland, and Brazil, have debts larger than the present united debts of the Australasian colonies. ††

Amount of debt per head in different countries.

426. In proportion to population, the most heavily indebted independent country is Spain, which is, however, in this respect only slightly in advance of South Australia, and far behind the colonies of New Zealand and Queensland. §§ Besides Spain and the last-named colonies, no country has as large a debt per head as the United Kingdom, which is, however, in this respect, closely approached by Portugal and France.

Proportion of debt to revenue in different countries.

427. Mexico and Turkey are more heavily indebted in proportion to their revenues than any other country. The debts of Mexico, Turkey, Tunis, Portugal, Spain, and Egypt are all larger in proportion to their revenues than the debt of the United Kingdom †† is to its revenue.

* For populations on which these calculations are based, see table following paragraph 85 ante.

† For revenues on which these calculations are based, see table following paragraph 352 ante.

‡ This amount is made up of £12,239,000, debt of Sweden; and £5,535,000, debt of Norway.

§ There exists, as a set-off against this debt, State property ("federal fortune") valued at £1,400,000.

|| Consisting of foreign debt, £182,981,783, and estimated internal and floating debt, £75,000,000. Paper money estimated at £90,000,000 excluded.

¶ Not including floating debt, estimated at over £5,000,000.

** Exclusive of a floating debt of at least £320,000.

†† Exclusive of paper money, estimated at over £7,000,000.

‡‡ See table following paragraph 420 ante.

§§ See table following paragraph 416 ante.

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.

428. 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 1880. The total sum payable annually as interest is £1,022,929, as shown by the table; but as a portion of the debt only bore interest for part of the year, and the interest on debentures held by the Government was left unpaid, the amount actually paid in 1879–80 was only £968,042:—

INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT, 1879–80.

Rate per Cent.	When Due.	Amount Payable Annually—								
		In Melbourne.			In London.			Total.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
6	July and January	...			51,000	0	0	51,000	0	0
5	” ”	15,645	0	0	105,350	0	0	120,995	0	0
4½	” ”	...			135,000	0	0	135,000	0	0
4	” ”	...			198,280	0	0†	198,280	0	0
	Total ...	15,645	0	0	489,630	0	0	505,275	0	0
6	October and April	73,399	4	0	420,000	0	0	493,399	4	0
4	” ”	24,255	3	10	...			24,255	3	10
	Total ...	97,654	7	10	420,000	0	0	517,654	7	10
	Grand Total ...	113,299	7	10	909,630	0	0	1,022,929	7	10

429. The interest paid on the public debt—viz., £968,042—represented a charge of £1 3s. 0½d. per head of the mean population in 1879–80, as against a charge of £1 1s. 4½d. per head in 1878–9.

430. 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 £11,822 in 1879–80, as against £7,601 in the previous year.

431. The interest and expenses of the public debt of Victoria thus amounted in 1879–80 to £979,864—being in the proportion of £1 1s. 9¾d. per head of population, and of about a fifth of the total expenditure.

* See table following paragraph 416 ante.

† Of this amount, £18,280 is left unpaid, since the principal consists of debentures held by the Government.

In the last *Victorian Year-Book** it was shown that in the Australasian colonies the interest and expenses of the public debt per head varied from £2 11s. in New Zealand and £1 17s. in Queensland to 15s. in New South Wales and 6s. in Western Australia, and that the proportion to the total expenditure varied from 27 and 25 per cent. respectively in the two former to 9 and 4 per cent. respectively in the two latter; also, that in only one of 29 of the principal countries in the world—viz., France—is the annual charge per head in respect to the public debt higher than in Victoria, but that in proportion to the total expenditure the annual charge upon the public debt is much smaller in the Australasian colonies than in the majority of those countries—in no less than 23 of which it is higher than in Victoria.

Municipal
debt.

432. Municipalities in Victoria are empowered by the Local Government Act† to borrow money for permanent works or undertakings, but the amount so borrowed is not to exceed ten times their average annual net income during the three years preceding the contraction of the loan. The following is a statement of the number of cities, towns, and boroughs, and the number of shires, which had loans outstanding in September 1880, also of the total amounts included therein. These amounts are exclusive of sums borrowed by the Municipalities through the General Government for waterworks (viz., £630,980, of which £17,655 has been repaid into a sinking fund)—they being included in the public debt‡:—

MUNICIPAL DEBT, 1880.

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... ..	35	£ 597,239
Shires	40	129,286
Total... ..	75	726,525

Rates of
interest
paid by
municipalities.

433. The rates of interest paid by municipalities were from 6 to 8 per cent., except in the case of one shire, in which the rate was stated to be as low as 4 per cent., and of three shires and one borough, in which it was as high as 9 per cent., and of another borough in which it was as high as 10 per cent.

General and
municipal
debt.

434. If the municipal debts, as shown above, be added to the debt of the General Government, viz., £20,056,600,§ it will appear that the

* *Victorian Year-Book*, 1879–80, paragraphs 255 to 264.

† 38 Vict. No. 506.

‡ See paragraph 406 *ante*.

§ The debt of the General Government has since been increased to £22,593,102.

total liability of the colony in 1880 was £20,783,125, or a proportion of £24 8s. 9½d. per head of population.

435. In order to provide for the temporary deficit in the public finances, Treasury bonds of the nominal value of £500,000 were issued towards the close of the year 1880. These bonds were legalized under Act 44 Vict. No. 663. Each bond was of the value of £100, and bore interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The bonds were divided into three equal lots of £166,666⅔, redeemable in one, two, and three years, and were successfully disposed of on the 19th October 1880. The tenderers numbered 40, and the total amount tendered was £1,228,967. The whole of the bonds, however, with the exception of 291 of those for three years, were obtained by one firm. The price obtained for the one year's bonds was £101 5s. 2d.; for the two years', £101 10s. 2d.; and the average for the three years' was £101 2s. 4d. The proceeds of the first was £168,765; of the second, £169,181; and of the third, £168,529; or a total of £506,475. The money was thus obtained at the rate of 3¼ per cent., 4½ per cent., and 4½ per cent. per annum for the one, two, and three years' bonds respectively.

Issue of
Treasury
bonds.

436. The system of free public instruction, which was legalized under Act 36 Vict. No. 447, came into force on the 1st January 1873, and since that date nearly four and a half millions sterling have been expended by the State in giving effect to its provisions. Of this amount about a fourth was for the erection and maintenance, &c., of school buildings, and the remainder, with the exception of £23,000, expended on pensions and gratuities, represented the cost of education. The following table shows the expenditure under those heads for each year, from 1872-3 to 1879-80, also the total for the period :—

Expenditure
on public
instruction.

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, 1872-3 TO 1879-80.

Year.	Cost of Instruction, including Salaries and Contingencies.	Pensions and Gratuities.	Cost of Erection and Maintenance, and Rent of School Buildings.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1872-3 ...	217,704	208	8,759	226,671
1873-4 ...	347,641	500	154,976	503,117
1874-5 ...	367,898	500	191,440	559,838
1875-6 ...	423,694	555	112,599	536,848
1876-7 ...	439,723	2,155	178,337	620,215
1877-8 ...	469,547	2,760	248,649	720,956
1878-9 ...	519,545	6,134	98,944	624,623
1879-80 ...	503,923	10,366	82,413	596,702
Total ...	3,289,675	23,178	1,076,117	4,388,970

Cost of
system at
different
periods.

437. It will be observed that the annual cost of instruction has been fast increasing, and amounted to over half a million sterling in each of the last two years—the cost for the last year being, however, less by £15,622 than that for the preceding one. During the same two years, as a natural consequence of the system becoming matured, the expenditure on school buildings has considerably fallen off. I may remark that prior to 1872-3 the total annual expenditure on public instruction was under £200,000.

Expenditure
on immi-
gration.

438. 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 eight years, and only £28 in the year ended with the 30th June 1880. The following are the amounts spent in introducing immigrants during each year, beginning with the one in which separation took place :—

EXPENDITURE ON IMMIGRATION, 1851 to 1879-80.*

	£		£
1851	116,363	1868	32,549
1852	206,552	1869	50,637
1853	209,925	1870	33,313
1854	390,352	1871 (six months)	14,840
1855	187,355	1871-2	21,808
1856	115,716	1872-3	4,094
1857	115,877	1873-4	2,251
1858	59,023	1874-5	1,583
1859	48,809	1875-6	760
1860	6,948	1876-7	500
1861	63,739	1877-8	366
1862	115,209	1878-9	342
1863	50,081	1879-80	28
1864	47,887		
1865	41,808	Total	£2,012,930
1866	35,813		
1867	38,402		

Expenditure
on Immigra-
tion in Aus-
tralasian
colonies.

439. The expenditure on immigration in each of the Australasian colonies, together with the amount so expended per head of population, for 1879, is shown in the following table. It will be observed that Tasmania is not mentioned, as that colony does not now spend any money on the introduction of immigrants :—

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

EXPENDITURE ON 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 ¹ / ₁₀
New South Wales	1879	103,766	2 11
Queensland	1878-9	95,139	9 0 ¹ / ₂
South Australia	1879	58,894	4 7 ³ / ₄
Western Australia	"	1,163	0 9 ³ / ₄
New Zealand	"	176,630	7 10 ¹ / ₂
Total ... ..	...	435,934	...

440. It will be observed that four of the colonies still expend considerable amounts on immigration, and that nearly £436,000 was so expended by the whole group in a single year; also that, per head of the population, the expenditure on immigration is over 9s. in Queensland, but amounts to only a small fraction of a penny in Victoria.

Expenditure on immigration in Australasia.

441. During the last thirty years over thirty-nine millions sterling have been expended by the General Government of Victoria on public works, including railways, roads and bridges, water supply, and other works and buildings. Of this amount, over two and a half millions were spent in 1880. The whole is exclusive of the sums expended by local bodies on public works, roads, &c., 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 1880:—

Expenditure on public works.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS. †

Public Works.	Amount Expended.		
	Prior to 1880.	During 1880.	Total.
	£	£	£
Railways	17,739,017	1,988,916‡	19,727,933
Roads and bridges	6,906,039	24,945	6,930,984
Melbourne water supply (Yan Yean)	1,564,423	47,094	1,611,517
Other waterworks	1,791,812	84,413	1,876,225
Other public works	8,521,484	383,751	8,905,235
Total	36,522,775	2,529,119	39,051,894

* See table following paragraph 397 ante.

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

‡ Includes the purchase and maintenance of the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Company's lines.

PART V.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Registration system for births, deaths, and marriages.

442. 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.

443. It is found 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 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.

Marriages, 1880.

444. The marriages celebrated in Victoria during 1880 numbered 5,286, as against 4,986 in the previous year. The excess in favor of 1880 was thus 300.

Marriages, 1880 and former years.

445. More marriages took place in 1880 than in any previous year. They, however, exceeded the numbers in 1877 and 1878 by about 200 only. The three years named are the only ones in which more than 5,000 marriages have been solemnized in Victoria.*

Marriage rate.

446. 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 whilst in 1861 and 1862 it was as high as 8

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

per 1,000 of both sexes and all ages, and from 1863 to 1865 it was between 7 and 8, only once since 1865 has it reached as high as 7 per 1,000. In 1880 it was 6·22 per 1,000, which, although a somewhat higher rate than in 1879, and about equal to that in 1876 and 1878, 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 number of persons married per 1,000 of the population during each of the twenty-one years ended with 1880 :—

ANNUAL MARRIAGE RATE, 1860 TO 1880.

Year.	Per 1,000 of the Mean Population.	
	Number of Marriages.	Number of Persons Married.
1860	8·15	16·30
1861	8·21	16·42
1862	8·26	16·52
1863	7·51	15·02
1864	7·77	15·54
1865	7·36	14·72
1866	6·76	13·52
1867	6·97	13·94
1868	7·08	14·16
1869	6·89	13·78
1870	6·63	13·26
1871	6·37	12·74
1872	6·36	12·72
1873	6·50	13·00
1874	6·33	12·66
1875	6·33	12·66
1876	6·21	12·42
1877	6·31	12·62
1878	6·20	12·40
1879	5·98	11·96
1880	6·22	12·44
Average of twenty-one years...	6·77	13·54

447. It should be pointed out that the system of calculating marriage rates by finding the proportion that the marriages bear to the whole 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—and especially of males—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. The tendency of the marriageable males to marry

Marriage rates sometimes misleading.

is no doubt affected by their prosperity as well as the other circumstances by which they are surrounded, and of the intensity of these circumstances a marriage rate affords an indication, but to be of much value in countries where the elements of the population are disturbed, it 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 usually employed when the former gives results so much more reliable, is that the population, taken as a whole, can be estimated with an approach to correctness at almost any time, whilst difficulties lie in the way of forming a reliable estimate, between the census periods, of the number of single men at marriageable ages.

Proportion of marriages to population and single men.

448. The compilation of the returns of the census of 1881 is not sufficiently advanced to admit of the existing proportions between the number of marriages and of marriageable men being ascertained, but the following table gives such a statement for the four previous years in which a census was taken :—

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	539,824	106,940	4,434	8·21	41·46
1871	737,005	89,921	4,693	6·37	52·19

Marriage rates at different periods compared.

449. The last column but one, which gives the marriage rate calculated according to the principle generally adopted, shows a very 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 three years 1878 to 1880, in which an average of only 6·13 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.

Tendency to marriage not declining.

450. It is thus clearly proved that, at the date of the census of 1871 the true marriage rate was not only not declining, but had increased

greatly. There is reason to believe that the results of the census just taken will show a smaller number of marriageable men than there were in 1871; 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.

451. The following table gives the marriage rates of the various Australasian colonies for each year from 1869 to 1879, except Western Australia, for which colony it is given for the last eight of those years :—

Marriage rates in Australasian colonies.

MARRIAGE RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1869 TO 1879.*

Year.	Number of Marriages † per 1,000 of Mean Populations.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1869 ...	6.89	7.98	8.31	6.78	...	6.44	8.32
1870 ...	6.63	7.79	7.80	6.90	...	6.62	7.62
1871 ...	6.37	7.73	8.06	6.77	...	5.90	7.15
1872 ...	6.36	7.42	8.70	7.20	5.56	6.17	6.85
1873 ...	6.50	7.97	9.66	8.00	6.25	6.36	7.91
1874 ...	6.33	7.59	8.62	8.00	6.96	6.83	8.87
1875 ...	6.33	7.73	8.63	8.01	7.26	6.63	8.94
1876 ...	6.21	7.49	7.57	8.49	7.07	7.13	8.25
1877 ...	6.31	7.73	7.57	8.66	6.38	7.79	7.63
1878 ...	6.20	7.84	6.98	9.47	6.50	7.96	8.03
1879 ...	5.98	7.55	7.49	8.81	7.57	7.23	7.60
Means ...	6.37	7.71	8.13	7.92	6.69	6.82	7.92

452. 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 during the whole period. 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 had been increasing for some years, but in both they were lower in 1879 than in 1878, when the maximum during eleven years was attained. These, moreover, are the only colonies—with the exception of Western Australia—which had in 1879 rates above the average of the eleven-year period. In Queensland the rate has decreased rapidly since 1873, and in Western Australia and New

Colonies in which marriage rate is increasing, and contrary.

* For the number of marriages in the various colonies during the eight years ended with 1880, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

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

Zealand it declined from 1875 to 1877. In Western Australia, however, there has been a revival since 1877. 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 eight years only) in 1872; in Queensland in 1878; and in Victoria in 1879.

Order of colonies in respect to marriage rates.

453. 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 and New South Wales have not varied; but that whilst Queensland, which stood first according to the average of eleven years, fell to the fifth place in 1879, South Australia, which stood second according to the average of the period, rose to the first place in 1879:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO MARRIAGE RATES.

Order in 1879.	Order in a Series of Years.
1. South Australia.	1. Queensland.
2. New Zealand.	2. } New Zealand.
3. Western Australia.	} South Australia.
4. New South Wales.	3. New South Wales.
5. Queensland.	4. Tasmania.
6. Tasmania.	5. Western Australia.
7. Victoria.	6. Victoria.

Rural life promotes marriage.

454. 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 and New Zealand may no doubt be partly due to their being agricultural communities; but there is also little doubt that the high rates in these 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 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.

Marriage rates in Australia and Australasia.

455. The marriage rate in 1879 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 lower than in any of the six previous years, as will be seen by the following table:—

* For number of immigrants and emigrants in each Australasian colony during the seven years ended with 1879, see table following paragraph 106 *ante*.

MARRIAGE RATES IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA,
1873 TO 1879.

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
1879	...	...	6·88	7·01
Means	...	...	7·07	7·24

456. 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, the females introduced being extremely few :—

Marriage rates in certain British possessions.

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. Lucia	...	...	1878-79	...	5·2
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

457. The following table gives for each of the eleven years ended with 1878 a statement of the marriage rates in British and such foreign

Marriage rates in European countries.

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

countries as the information is available for. The figures have been taken from the reports of the Registrar-General of England:—

MARRIAGE RATES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1868 to 1878.

Year.	Number of Marriages * per 1,000 of Mean Populations.														
	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.†	Denmark.	Sweden.	Austria.	Hungary.	Switzerland.	Prussia.	German Empire.	Belgium.	The Netherlands.	France.	Spain.	Italy.‡
1868 ...	8·1	6·7	5·1	7·3	5·5	9·3	13·7	6·7	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	7·2	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	7·0	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	7·3	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	7·8	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	7·6	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	8·3	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	9·0	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	8·1	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	9·1	7·9	8·0	8·0	6·9	8·0	7·6	...	6·8
1878 ...	7·6	6·8	4·7	7·4	6·5	7·5	...	7·4	7·8	7·7	6·7	7·7	7·6	...	7·1
Means	8·3	7·2	4·9	7·8	6·7	8·9	10·8	7·7	8·8	9·0	7·3	8·1	8·0	7·0	7·6

Low European marriage rate.

458. It will be observed that in the last year named the marriage rates in all the European countries were below the average. In Austria the rate had been decreasing steadily since 1869; in England, Germany, and France since 1872; in Scotland, Sweden, Belgium, and the Netherlands since 1873; in Hungary, Switzerland, and Italy since 1875; and in Denmark since 1876. Moreover, in England, Hungary, Germany and Belgium the rate in the latest year was absolutely the lowest; in Austria, the Netherlands, and Italy the lowest with one exception; in Scotland the lowest with two exceptions; and in France (including one year in which the rate was equal to that in the last) with three exceptions. It may be remarked that in England the marriage rate was lower in 1878 and 1877 than in any year since 1847, and is attributed by the Registrar-General of England to a continuance of the great commercial depression which set in in 1874, the chief causes of which were "the continued prevalence of strikes in most of the great trades, inactivity in the iron and coal industries, agricultural distress, bank failures, war between Russia and Turkey, and rupture between the Indian Government and the Ameer of Afghanistan."§

* 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 (5·6) 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 earlier years.

§ See 41st report of the Registrar-General of England, page 10.

459. 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.

460. The following, according to the reports of the Registrar-General of England, is the marriage rate of the United Kingdom during the eight years ended with 1878. 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 much lower in 1878 than in any previous year named :—

Marriage rate in United Kingdom.

MARRIAGE RATE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1871 TO 1878.

						Marriages per 1,000 of the Population.
1871	...	...	...	...	...	8·21
1872	...	...	...	...	...	7·98
1873	...	...	...	...	...	8·03
1874	...	...	...	...	...	7·79
1875	...	...	...	...	...	7·67
1876	...	...	...	...	...	7·70
1877	...	...	...	...	...	7·32
1878	...	...	...	...	...	7·09
						—
	Mean	...	...	...	...	7·72
						—

461. 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 1880 it was in country towns three times, and in the metropolis more than three times, as high as in rural districts, as will be seen by the following

Marriage rates in town and country.

* See footnote (t) to table following paragraph 457 ante.

† See paragraph 454 ante.

table, which contains a statement of the marriages celebrated in that year in the three classes of districts, together with the estimated mean populations of such divisions :—

MARRIAGES IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1880.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population.	Marriages, 1880.	
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.
Melbourne and suburbs	277,200	2,554	9·21
Towns outside Melbourne and suburbs ...	189,642	1,693	8·93
Country districts	383,501	1,039	2·71
Total	850,343	5,286	6·22

Marriages in each quarter.

462. Marriages in Victoria have generally been most numerous in the autumn and spring quarters, and least numerous in the summer and winter quarters. In 1880, however, the number in the autumn 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 1880.		Percentage in Ten Years: 1870 to 1879.
		Number of Marriages.	Percentage.	
Summer ...	March	1,360	25·73	24·44
Autumn ...	June	1,213	22·95	26·47
Winter ...	September	1,255	23·74	23·75
Spring ...	December	1,458	27·58	25·34
	Year	5,286	100·00	100·00

Former condition of persons married.

463. 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 1880 and the percentage during the previous decennial period :—

FORMER CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRIED.

Previous Condition.	Year 1880.		Percentage in Ten Years : 1870 to 1879.
	Number of Marriages.	Percentage.	
Bachelors and spinsters	4,376	82.78	80.29
Bachelors and widows	307	5.81	7.37
Widowers and spinsters	390	7.38	7.77
Widowers and widows	213	4.03	4.57
Total	5,286	100.00	100.00

464. Divorced persons marrying are classed as bachelors and spinsters, unless in cases where they had become widowers or widows before contracting the marriage from which they were released by divorce. Three divorced males and 3 divorced females were married in 1880. The divorced males married spinsters, and the divorced females married bachelors. Divorced persons.

465. 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. Three males and 10 females availed themselves of this provision in 1880. The former had not heard of their former wives for 7, 7, and 8 years respectively. Of the females, 8 married bachelors, and 2 widowers; 2 had not heard of their former husbands for 7 years, 2 for 8 years, and the remainder had not heard of theirs for 9, 12, 14, 19, 23, and 30 years respectively. In the previous year, 2 deserted males and 7 deserted females remarried. Deserted husbands and wives.

466. In 1880, 603 widowers and 520 widows re-entered the marriage state. During the last seven 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 1880 :— Remarriages.

REMARRIAGES, 1870 TO 1880.

Year.	Number of Remarriages of—		Year.	Number of Remarriages of—	
	Widowers.	Widows.		Widowers.	Widows.
1870 ...	547	595	1877 ...	666	600
1871 ...	587	605	1878 ...	634	585
1872 ...	522	552	1879 ...	637	553
1873 ...	586	591	1880 ...	603	520
1874 ...	602	593			
1875 ...	614	583			
1876 ...	678	623	Total ...	6,676	6,400

Marriages of
Aborigines.

467. The marriages of 9 Aboriginal males with Aboriginal females are included in the returns of 1880. 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.

468. Thirteen Chinese males were married in Victoria in the year 1880, as against 11 in 1879, 13 in 1878, 20 in 1877, and 14 in 1876. During the fourteen years prior to the year under review, 241 Chinese men were married in Victoria, or an average of 17 per annum. The following table shows the nationalities of the women who formed matrimonial unions with Chinese during that period, also during the year under review :—

NATIONALITY OF WOMEN MARRYING CHINESE, 1866 TO 1880.

Birthplace of Wives.	Number of Marriages of Chinese Males.		
	Fourteen Years: 1866 to 1879.	Year 1880.	Total: 1866 to 1880.
Victoria	99	6	105
Other Australian colonies ...	42	3	45
England	49	1	50
Scotland	15	...	15
Ireland	23	1	24
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	2	5
Total	241	13	254

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

469. The marriage ceremony in Victoria may be performed either by the registered clergy of any religious sect or by lay registrars. In 1880 nearly 89 per cent. of the marriages were celebrated according to the former, and rather more than 11 per cent. according to the latter system. Lay marriages are becoming more and more popular. The number performed during 1880 exceeded by 57 the number in 1879, and was 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 1880, and during the previous ten years:—

MARRIAGES BY DIFFERENT DENOMINATIONS.

Marriages performed according to the usages of the—	Marriages celebrated in—			
	Year 1880.		Ten Years : 1870 to 1879.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Church of England	1,341	25·37	12,059	24·50
Presbyterians	1,074	20·32	10,046	20·41
Wesleyans	834	15·78	8,030	16·31
Bible Christians	105	1·99	790	1·60
Independents	247	4·67	2,683	5·45
Baptists	197	3·73	1,780	3·62
Lutherans	63	1·19	511	1·04
Unitarians	2	·04	8	·02
Society of Friends ... ..	...	...	5	·01
Calvinistic Methodists	7	·13	89	·18
Roman Catholic Church	729	13·79	8,907	18·09
Jews	28	·53	208	·42
Other sects	71	1·34	494	1·00
Lay registrars	588	11·12	3,620	7·35
Total	5,286	100·00	49,230	100·00

470. 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.

471. Of the 9 Aboriginal marriages which took place in 1880, 6 were solemnized according to the rites of the Moravians, and 3 according to those of the Church of England.

472. Of the marriages of Chinese in 1880, 2 were celebrated according to the rites of the Church of England, 3 according to those of the Presbyterian, 4 according to those of the Wesleyan, and 1 according to those of the Roman Catholic Church, and 3 were performed by lay registrars.

Signing with marks.

473. 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 1880, the proportion of those who signed with marks to the total numbers married being also shown :—

SIGNING MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS, 1880.

Persons Married.	Numbers Married.	Signing with Marks.	
		Total Number.	Number in every 100 Married.
Bridegrooms	5,286	221	4·18
Brides	5,286	216	4·09
Mean	5,286	218	4·12

More males than females signed with marks, 1880.

474. It will be noticed that the proportion of females signing with marks was smaller than that of males. This is the first occasion on which such a circumstance has happened in this colony; the males in previous years having been, according to this test, invariably found to be the least illiterate.

Increased numbers signing in writing.

475. 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, and in 1880 the proportion of males so signing was greater than in 1878 and 1879; but, with these exceptions, 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 eight years :—

NUMBERS SIGNING WITH MARKS PER 100 MARRIED, 1873 TO 1880.

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
1880	4·18	4·09	4·12

Signing with marks, 1853 to 1872.

476. 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

477. The marriages in which marks instead of writing were made use of in 1880 numbered 389, but in only 48 of these, or less than an eighth, did both parties so sign. In the 341 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 thirteenth of the whole, in the case of only about 1 in every 110 marriages could neither party write.

Cases of both signing with marks.

478. In the case of the 9 marriages of Aborigines celebrated in 1880, all but one of the females, but only one of the males, signed the marriage register in writing.

Signatures of Aborigines.

479. 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 1880 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.

SIGNING WITH MARKS IN EACH SECT.

Marriages performed according to the usages of the—	Number Signing with Marks in every 100 Married.					
	Year 1880.			Ten Years: 1870 to 1879.		
	Men.	Women.	Mean.	Men.	Women.	Mean.
Church of England ...	3·73	2·16	2·94	4·69	6·99	5·84
Presbyterians ...	2·80	3·17	2·98	3·88	6·56	5·22
Wesleyans ...	3·84	2·40	3·12	} 4·34	5·88	5·11
Bible Christians ...	3·81	4·76	4·28			
Independents ...	2·02	3·64	2·83	3·91	6·63	5·27
Baptists ...	3·05	2·54	2·79	3·59	5·56	4·57
Lutherans ...	...	3·17	1·58	1·96	4·50	3·23
Calvinistic Methodists ...	14·29*	...	7·14	...	6·74	3·37
Roman Catholics ...	6·86	9·19	8·02	10·97	17·19	14·08
Jews ...	...	...	...	1·44	1·92	1·68
Other sects ...	8·45	...	4·22	6·68	4·45	5·56
Lay registrars ...	6·29	7·65	6·97	6·58	14·03	10·30
Total ...	4·18	4·09	4·13	5·62	8·92	7·27

* Only 7 marriages in 1880; one man signed with a mark.

Roman
Catholic
and civil
marriages.

480. It will be observed that the proportion of those signing with marks is 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 1880 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 these also show marked improvement in this respect of late years.

Marriages by
Unitarians,
Calvinists,
and Jews.

481. In the 10 marriages by Unitarians which took place in the eleven years ended with 1880, 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 96 marriages by Calvinistic Methodists all but one of the males signed in writing, but 6 of the females signed with marks. In the 236 marriages of Jews only 7 persons signed with marks.

Signing with
marks in
Austral-
asian colo-
nies.

482. 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, 1878, and 1879, 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 TO 1879.

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
	1879	3·81	5·60	4·71
2. New Zealand	1877	3·95	8·54	6·25
	1878	2·96	6·85	4·90
	1879	3·31	6·41	4·86
3. South Australia	1877	6·14	7·89	7·01
	1878	5·09	7·00	6·04
	1879	6·48	6·93	6·70
4. New South Wales	1877	8·45	11·07	9·76
	1878	7·71	8·52	8·11
	1879	6·86	8·31	7·58
5. Queensland	1877	7·78	14·15	10·97
	1878	6·23	13·30	9·76
	1879	6·86	11·97	9·41

483. 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, and many of them a still further improvement in 1879; also that in all the 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 during the last two years named 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.

Victoria the least illiterate colony.

484. No returns are at hand showing the manner in which the marriage registers are signed in British colonies other than those named. The following, however, taken from the reports of the Registrars-General, are the proportions using marks in England, Scotland, and Ireland:—

Signing with marks in the United Kingdom.

SIGNING WITH MARKS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Country.	Year.	Number Signing with Marks to every 100 Married.		
		Men.	Women.	Mean.
England and Wales ...	1878	14·6	19·8	17·2
Scotland ...	1875	8·6	16·9	12·7
Ireland ...	1878	28·5	33·7	31·1

485. 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 the 5 years ended with 1878, the greatest proficiency amongst men was attained in the Westmoreland district, where the percentage signing with marks was only 7·4; but even this shows more illiteracy amongst males than that found to exist in 1879 in any of the colonies named. As regards females the highest state of proficiency prevailed in the Surrey district, where the percentage signing with marks was 8·1, or a lower proportion than in New South Wales or Queensland.

Illiteracy in United Kingdom and colonies compared.

486. Of other countries the only one respecting which similar particulars are at hand is France, where, according to the returns of 1877, illiteracy—by the marriage register test—is somewhat more prevalent amongst males, and very much more so amongst females, than in England and Wales, but in both cases is considerably lower than in Ireland. In France, the proportions signing with marks in every 100 marriages during 1877 were — males, 18·52; females, 29·60; mean, 24·06.

Signing with marks in France.

Adult education in Victoria superior to elsewhere.

487. It is satisfactory to find that, according to the test afforded by the marriage registers, a knowledge of the rudiments of education is more common amongst adults in Victoria than in England or France, which are probably more advanced in this respect than most other European countries. There is, moreover, every reason to expect that this knowledge will gradually become universal in the colony, as the children educated under the compulsory system of public instruction established in 1873 arrive at marriageable ages.

Ages of persons married.

488. The age of both bride and bridegroom was specified in the case of all but 46 of the 5,286 marriages which took place in 1880.* In 38 of the defective entries the age of neither party was given; in 2 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, 1880.

Ages of Husbands.	Ages of Wives.															Total Husbands.				
	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...	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
18 to 19 "	1	3	1	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
19 to 20 "	1	7	6	8	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
20 to 21 "	...	1	5	8	13	21	24	38	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114
21 to 25 "	2	4	19	67	121	187	232	996	107	16	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1757
25 to 30 "	...	3	11	40	70	110	144	788	314	61	11	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1557
30 to 35 "	2	10	25	31	44	271	166	82	24	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	661
35 to 40 "	2	9	12	9	18	124	127	70	42	19	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	435
40 to 45 "	3	1	5	6	7	49	58	49	39	28	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	251
45 to 50 "	1	2	3	...	3	21	26	27	34	35	29	2	1	1	1	...	...	186
50 to 55 "	2	...	2	9	11	19	16	15	28	6	3	...	...	...	...	111
55 to 60 "	1	...	...	...	...	7	5	12	9	10	10	5	1	...	...	...	60
60 to 65 "	2	1	2	5	7	11	9	4	2	2	1	...	...	46
65 to 70 "	1	...	1	2	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	9
70 to 75 "	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4
75 to 80 "	1	...	1
80 to 85 "
85 to 90 "	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unspecified	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	44
Total wives...	2	8	46	146	260	374	485	2314	822	336	194	126	83	26	14	5	3	2	40	5286

NOTE.—This table may be read thus:—Three men between 40 and 45 married girls between 16 and 17; a woman between 60 and 65 married a man between 40 and 45, &c.

* There is no reason to suppose that in Victoria the age of either party to a marriage is often wrongly stated, and the cases in which the age is not specified are but few. It may, however, not be amiss to quote the following from the 41st (last) report of the Registrar-General of England, page xv.:—“I should be glad if the clergy, at the time of registering the marriage, would state that it is of considerable importance, not only to the parties themselves, that their precise ages should be returned either for tracing pedigree or for proof of personal identification in establishing title to property—but that such particulars would also enhance the values of these national records for purposes of statistical investigation.”

489. An examination of the above table will show that in 1,539 instances, or 29 per cent. of the whole, both parties to the marriage were about the same age; in 338 instances, or 7 per cent. of the whole, the wife was older than the husband; and in 3,363 instances, or 64 per cent. of the whole, the husband was older than the wife.

Relative ages of husband and wife.

490. 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. Five of the males, however, who married in 1880 had not reached their eighteenth year, and two of the females had not reached their fifteenth; as many as 163 of the males, or 1 in every 32, and no fewer than 1,321 of the females, or just a fourth, had not attained the full age of 21 years. These proportions fluctuate from year to year. In 1880, as compared with previous years, the proportion of males marrying under age was high, but that of females low.

Marriages of minors.

491. In proportion to the total numbers marrying, more females but 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.

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 1880.	Ten Years: 1870 to 1879.	Ten Years: 1868 to 1877.
Bridegrooms ...	3.08	2.37	7.90
Brides ...	24.99	28.61	21.91
Mean ...	14.03	15.49	14.90

492. The births registered in Victoria during 1880 numbered 26,148, as against 26,839 in 1879. The decrease in the year under review, as compared with the previous one, was thus 691.

Births, 1880.

493. The births in 1880 were less numerous than in any previous year since 1867, except 1877 and 1869.*

Births in 1880 and former years.

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

Birth rate.

494. The birth rate has been decreasing steadily for years past, and in 1880 was lower than it was in any year of the previous vicenniad. The following are the figures for the twenty-one years :—

ANNUAL BIRTH RATE, 1860 TO 1880.

							Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.
1860	...	...	...	...	...	...	42·81
1861	...	...	...	...	...	...	43·46
1862	...	...	...	...	...	...	44·50
1863	...	...	...	...	...	...	42·46
1864	...	...	...	...	...	...	43·79
1865	...	...	...	...	...	...	42·40
1866	...	...	...	...	...	...	39·76
1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	39·75
1868	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·08
1869	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·89
1870	...	...	...	...	...	...	38·07
1871	...	...	...	...	...	...	37·15
1872	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·33
1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·71
1874	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·46
1875	...	...	...	...	...	...	33·94
1876	...	...	...	...	...	...	33·61
1877	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·17
1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·36
1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·18
1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·75
Average of twenty-one years						...	<u>37·27</u>

Birth rates
sometimes
misleading.

495. Birth rates, based upon a comparison of the number of events with the total population, are, like marriage rates calculated upon a similar basis, apt to mislead, unless the population is in a normal condition 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, such as France, 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 just taken may be expected to throw light upon this as well as on many other social questions of the deepest interest.

Birth rates
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

496. Complete returns of the births in the Australasian colonies are available to the end of 1879, 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 1869 to 1879, or as many years between those periods as the figures are available for :—

BIRTH RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1869 TO 1879.*

Year.	Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Populations.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1869 ...	37·89	40·41	42·83	39·03	...	28·27	41·90
1870 ...	38·07	39·76	43·51	38·48	...	30·18	42·32
1871 ...	37·15	39·42	43·25	38·34	...	30·16	40·64
1872 ...	36·33	38·27	40·70	37·60	32·42	29·44	39·50
1873 ...	36·71	39·01	40·82	36·42	31·43	29·43	39·00
1874 ...	34·46	38·75	41·11	38·22	33·71	29·72	40·27
1875 ...	33·94	37·83	38·90	35·70	28·72	29·88	40·23
1876 ...	33·61	37·69	37·48	37·71	33·98	30·11	41·73
1877 ...	32·17	36·92	36·75	37·36	33·07	30·21	41·28
1878 ...	32·36	37·36	35·77	38·23	31·11	32·27	42·14
1879 ...	32·18	37·72	36·74	38·96	34·38	32·05	40·32
Means ...	34·99	38·47	39·81	37·82	32·35	30·16	40·85

497. The birth rates in Victoria and New South Wales—more especially the former—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 1879 the rates in both these colonies were above the average. The colonies in which the birth rate has shown signs of increase of late years are Tasmania and New Zealand; in the former it increased steadily, and in the latter not quite so evenly, in the six years ended with 1878, but in 1879 it showed a diminution in both colonies, especially in New Zealand. 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.

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

498. 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 the lowest but one on the list for 1879 and stands fifth in the eleven-year series:—

Order of colonies in respect to birth rates.

ORDER OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO BIRTH RATES.

Order in 1879.

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

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 eight years ended with 1880, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

Birth rate in
Australia
and Aus-
tralasia.

499. 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 and 1879, as will be seen by the following figures:—

BIRTH RATE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1879.

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
1879	34·55	35·42
Means	35·33	35·98

Birth rates in
British
possessions.

500. 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 one or two years:—

BIRTH RATES IN CERTAIN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Colonies.	Years.	Number of Births per 1,000 of the Population.
Ceylon	1867-76	27·7
Straits Settlements	1873-7	9·3†
Hong Kong	1875	13·8
Mauritius	1876-7	36·5
Seychelles	1875-7	37·4
Bermudas	1871-5	37·8
British Guiana	1871-9	35·5
West Indies—		
Bahamas	1874-5	39·0
Jamaica	1875	33·1
St. Lucia	1869-79	46·4‡
St. Vincent	1870-9	46·0
Barbadoes	1872-8	43·2
Grenada	1871-5	45·2
Antigua	1875-6	40·4
Montserrat	1874-5	48·8
Dominica	1871-6	31·0
Trinidad	1876	35·2

Birth rates in
European
countries.

501. A statement of the birth rates in British and certain foreign countries for each of the eleven years ended with 1878 is given in the

* See paragraph 455 ante.

† Registrations incomplete.

‡ Including still births.

following table. The figures have been taken from the reports of the Registrar-General of England:—

BIRTH RATES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1868 TO 1878.

Year.	Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Populations.														
	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.*	Denmark.	Sweden.	Austria.	Hungary.	Prussia.	German Empire.	Switzerland.	Belgium.	The Netherlands.	France.	Spain.	Italy.
1868...	35.8	35.3	26.7	31.2	27.5	39.3	42.4	36.8	...	30.2	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	...	30.9	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	...	31.3	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	...	30.5	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	31.3	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	31.2	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	31.9	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	33.5	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	32.9	33.2	36.8	26.3	...	39.0
1877...	36.2	35.6	26.2	31.7	30.9	39.1	43.3	39.8	40.3	32.1	32.3	36.3	25.6	...	36.7
1878...	35.9	35.3	25.1	31.6	29.7	38.9	...	38.6	38.8	31.5	31.5	35.8	25.2	...	35.9
Means	35.7	35.1	26.8	30.9	29.9	39.1	42.9	38.6	39.9	31.6	32.1	35.8	25.6	35.1	36.8

502. 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 three 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 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.§

Discrepancies between birth and marriage rates in European countries.

503. The birth rate of Victoria, taken over a series of years, is about equal to the rate in Scotland and Spain, lower than that in England and Holland (in which the rates are about equal), Italy, or the Central European States, but higher than that of any of the other countries named in the last table. In four of the Australasian colonies—viz., Queensland, New Zealand, New South Wales, and South Australia—the rate is about

Australasian and European birth rates compared.

* 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 457 ante.

‡ See footnote (1) to table following paragraph 457 ante.

§ An explanation of the low birth rate in France is given, as follows, by the Registrar-General of England, in his 41st Report, page xlvi:—"The low birth rate in France cannot be attributed to a small proportional number of women at the child-bearing ages, for the proportion is higher in France than in any other country of Europe; indeed, it is generally recognised to be chiefly, though indirectly, due to the subdivision of land among the peasant proprietors. The better class of the laboring population aspire to become proprietors of small holdings: by thrift and industry they accumulate capital for this purpose, and avoid by their social philosophy the division of their property amongst a large family at their decease."

equal to that in Central Europe—the rate 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.

Birth rate
in United
Kingdom.

504. According to the reports of the Registrar-General of England, the following is the birth rate of the United Kingdom during the eight years ended with 1878 :—

BIRTH RATE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1871 TO 1878.

			Births per 1,000 of the Population.				Births per 1,000 of the Population.
1871	...	...	35·0	1877	...	...	34·5
1872	...	...	34·4	1878	...	...	34·1
1873	...	...	34·1				—
1874	...	...	34·5		Mean	...	34·4
1875	...	...	34·0				—
1876	...	...	34·9				—

Birth rates
in town and
country,
1880.

505. The following table shows the births and birth rates in the metropolis, the extra-metropolitan towns, and the country districts of Victoria during 1880 ; also the estimated population of such divisions about the middle of that year :—

BIRTHS IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1880.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population.	Births, 1880.	
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.
Melbourne and suburbs ...	277,200	8,645	31·19
Towns outside Melbourne and suburbs	189,642	6,488	34·21
Country districts ...	383,501	11,015	28·72
Total ...	850,343	26,148	30·75

Birth rates
in town and
country,
1873 to 1880.

506. The following table shows the birth rates in the same three divisions of the colony during each of the last eight years. The rates here given for extra-metropolitan towns and country districts differ somewhat from those published last year, as the errors in the population estimates, which the census disclosed, necessitated changes in the figures for previous years. It was not, however, found necessary to alter the figures for Melbourne and suburbs, as the difference between the estimated and ascertained population of the metropolitan district was not great. In the earlier years of the period named, the birth rate of the country districts was about equal to that of the metropolis, whilst the birth rate of the extra-metropolitan towns was very much higher than either. In the latter years, however, the metropolitan rate

was much above that of the country districts, and was only slightly below that of the extra-metropolitan towns.

BIRTH RATES IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1873 TO 1880.

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	40·18	36·32	36·71
1874 ...	32·98	39·81	32·46	34·46
1875 ...	33·63	38·63	31·54	33·94
1876 ...	33·20	37·80	31·61	33·61
1877 ...	33·09	34·51	30·30	32·17
1878 ...	33·67	35·42	29·89	32·36
1879 ...	33·32	35·65	29·63	32·18
1880 ...	31·19	34·21	28·72	30·75

507. The following table shows the mean population, the number of births, and the birth rate during 1880 ; also the birth rate during the nine years, 1871 to 1879, in the different municipalities, &c., forming the component parts of the district of Melbourne and suburbs:—

Birth rates in metropolitan sub-districts.

BIRTH RATES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1871 TO 1880.

Sub-districts.	Year 1880.			Nine Years : 1871 to 1879.
	Estimated Mean Population.*	Births.		Annual Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.	
Melbourne City ...	64,032	1,579	24·66	27·92
Hotham Town ...	16,877	552	32·71	34·18
Fitzroy City ...	22,594	719	31·82	34·96
Collingwood City ...	23,439	790	33·70	36·62
Richmond Town ...	22,907	722	31·52	36·55
Brunswick Borough ...	6,054	233	38·49	38·71
Prahran City ...	20,639	626	30·33	32·66
Emerald Hill Town ...	24,760	798	32·23	31·99
Sandridge Borough ...	8,593	340	39·57	38·92
St. Kilda Borough ...	11,470	306	26·68	29·33
Brighton Borough ...	4,630	118	25·49	31·87
Essendon and Flemington Borough ...	4,867	142	29·18	39·29
Hawthorn Borough ...	5,816	159	27·34	35·14
Kew Borough ...	3,346	87	26·00	27·06
Footscray Borough ...	5,730	240	41·88	46·23
Williamstown Borough ...	8,890	304	34·20	39·48
Remainder of district ...	17,680	410	23·19	26·21
Hospitals, asylums, &c. † ...	3,398	519	152·74	139·48
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and river ‡	1,478	1	·67	...
Total ...	277,200	8,645	31·19	33·80

*Deduced from the recent census.

† 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 3rd April 1881.

Birth rates
in sub-dis-
tricts, 1871
to 1879.

508. It will be observed that during the nine years ended with 1879 the births in one municipality only, viz., Footscray, were above 40 per 1,000 of the population; that in six municipalities, viz., Williamstown, Essendon and Flemington, Sandridge, Brunswick, Collingwood, and Richmond, they were between 35 and 40 per 1,000; in five municipalities, viz., Fitzroy, Hotham, Prahran, Emerald Hill, and Brighton, they were between 30 and 35 per 1,000; and that in three municipalities, viz., St. Kilda, Melbourne, and Kew, they were below 30 per 1,000. The lowest rate was in "Remainder of District," viz., $26\frac{1}{3}$ th per 1,000, which was even lower than in the rural districts of the colony.*

Birth rates
in sub-dis-
tricts, 1880.

509. During 1880, the rates in all the sub-districts except Emerald Hill and Sandridge were lower than they were in the nine-year period. The sub-district with the highest birth rate was still Footscray, those with the lowest were Brighton, Kew, Melbourne City, and "Remainder of District."

Birth rate in
London.

510. The birth rate in London, according to the average of the ten years 1868-77, was 35·8, which was only slightly higher than that of England and Wales during the same period. It was thus about 2 per 1,000 above the average in Melbourne and suburbs.

Births of
males and
females.

511. The births of males in Victoria during 1880 numbered 13,358, those of females 12,790. These numbers furnish a proportion of 104·4 boys to 100 girls. In the previous ten years 137,914 births of males and 131,799 births of females were registered, giving a proportion of 104·6 boys to 100 girls.

Births of
males and
females in
United
Kingdom.

512. 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.

Twins and
triplets.

513. Cases in which twins were born numbered 219 in 1880, but no case occurred of triplets being born. In the eleven years ended with 1880, 2,737 cases of twins and 22 cases of triplets were recorded, the total number of births in the same period having been 295,861. There were thus 293,080 confinements in the eleven years, and it follows that 1 mother in every 107 gave birth to twins, and 1 mother in every 13,322 was delivered of three children at a birth.

Illegitimate
births.

514. The illegitimate children born in 1880 numbered 1,254, or 1 in every 21 births registered, a proportion which was the same as in 1879, but much higher than in any previous year. The illegitimate births in 1879 were set down as 1 in 21; in 1878 as 1 in 24; in 1877

* See table following paragraph 506 ante.

as 1 in 26; in 1876 as 1 in 27; and in 1875 as 1 in 34. 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 and 1880 may have resulted from the fact of the scrutiny having been closer than in former years.* In the last eleven years, out of 295,861 infants born, 10,624 were traced as having been born out of wedlock, which numbers furnish a proportion of 1 illegitimate child to every 28 births.

515. 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, 82,704 married women at the fruitful or child-bearing age were living in the colony during 1880, 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 4,166 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 about 95,000 during the year. It therefore follows that 1 out of every 23 of these was living immorally.

Women living in concubinage.

516. 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 eight years:—

Illegitimacy and concubinage, 1873 to 1880.

ILLEGITIMACY AND CONCUBINAGE, 1873 TO 1880.

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
1880	1,254	4·80	4,166	4·39
Means	1,038	3·89	3,447	4·19

* For many reasons, statistics of illegitimacy generally understate the truth. See remarks upon the subject in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1877-8, paragraph 259.
 † See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1873, paragraph 286, and *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874, paragraph 490.

Illegitimacy
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

517. 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 eight years ended with 1879:—

ILLEGITIMACY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1872 TO 1879.

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
1879	...	...	4·86	4·51	4·31	2·30
Means	...	...	3·66	4·17	3·33	1·87

Illegitimacy
in United
Kingdom.

518. 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 1878.

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
1878	...	...	4·7	8·4	2·3
Means	...	...	5·0	8·8	2·4

519. 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 1880, in the metropolitan district about 1 birth in 13, in extra-metropolitan towns 1 birth in 22, and in country districts 1 birth in 35, was registered as illegitimate. In the previous year the proportions were 1 in 12, 1 in 24, and 1 in 37 respectively.

Illegitimacy in town and country.

520. 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 1880 and the percentage for the previous decennial period:—

Births in each quarter.

BIRTHS IN EACH QUARTER.

Seasons.	Quarter ended on the last day of—			Year 1880.		Percentage in Ten Years: 1870 to 1879.
				Number of Births.	Percentage.	
Summer	...	March	...	5,927	22·67	23·75
Autumn	...	June	...	6,786	25·95	24·94
Winter	...	September	...	7,125	27·25	27·21
Spring	...	December	...	6,310	24·13	24·10
		Year	...	26,148	100·00	100·00

521. The deaths in 1880 numbered 11,652, as against 12,120 in 1879. The decrease in the year under notice was thus 468.

Deaths, 1880.

522. The deaths in 1880 were less numerous than in any year of the previous sexenniad, but more so than in any year prior to that period except 1860. It may be observed that the year in which the highest mortality occurred was 1875, when epidemics of measles and scarlatina prevailed, and the deaths numbered 15,287, or nearly a third more than in the year under review.*

Deaths, 1880 and former years.

523. The births in 1880 exceeded the deaths by 14,496, or 125 per cent., as against 121 per cent. in 1879. In the eleven years ended with 1880 the proportion was 122 per cent. The following were the births and deaths in each of those eleven years and the excess of the former

Excess of births over deaths.

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

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, 1870 TO 1880.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	
			Numerical.	Centesimal.
1870 ...	27,151	10,420	16,731	161
1871 ...	27,382	9,918	17,464	176
1872 ...	27,361	10,831	16,530	153
1873 ...	28,100	11,501	16,599	144
1874 ...	26,800	12,222	14,578	119
1875 ...	26,720	15,287	11,433	75
1876 ...	26,769	13,561	13,208	97
1877 ...	26,010	12,776	13,234	104
1878 ...	26,581	12,702	13,879	109
1879 ...	26,839	12,120	14,719	121
1880 ...	26,148	11,652	14,496	125
Total in 11 years	295,861	132,990	162,871	122

Excess of
births over
deaths in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

524. 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 Western Australia or Tasmania, but below that of the other four 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 1879, 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,
1873 TO 1879.

Colony.	Excess of Births over Deaths.							Mean of Seven Years.
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1. New Zealand...	208	209	153	230	260	283	224	224
2. South Australia ...	170	124	84	132	167	148	177	143
3. New South Wales ...	182	156	109	108	142	135	164	142
4. Queensland ...	154	128	63	99	113	75	145	111
5. Victoria ...	144	119	75	97	104	109	121	110
6. Western Australia ...	94	80	61	140	111	121	138	106
7. Tasmania ...	103	83	49	82	58	106	111	85

525. 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 how much of the difference may be due to the Australian climate being more healthy and the circumstances of the colonies more favorable to longevity, and how much to the fact that the countries named contain a larger proportion than the colonies of the young and the very old. The proportionate 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	per cent. 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

526. In Victoria, deaths of males in 1880 numbered 6,610, and deaths of females, 5,042. These numbers furnish a proportion of 76 females to every 100 males, as against 72 in the previous year. Females in

Deaths of males and females.

* See also paragraph 502 ante.

the total population are in the proportion of 91 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.

527. The following table shows the death rate of males and females, and of both sexes, during each of the past twenty years. It will be observed that in 1880 the death rate of both males and females was lower than in any previous year in the vicenniad, except 1871. It will also be noticed that the death rate in all the years, except 1861 and 1862, bore more hardly upon males than upon females :—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE,* 1861 TO 1880.

Year.	Estimated Mean Population.		Number of Deaths.		Deaths per 1,000 of the Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1861 ...	324,988	214,836	6,124	4,398	18·84	20·47	19·49
1862 ...	322,916	225,164	5,900	4,180	18·27	18·56	18·39
1863 ...	325,680	237,280	5,646	3,856	17·34	16·25	16·88
1864 ...	335,272	251,178	5,202	3,685	15·51	14·67	15·15
1865 ...	347,083	264,135	6,158	4,303	17·74	16·29	17·11
1866 ...	353,941	275,097	7,016	5,270	19·82	19·16	19·53
1867 ...	359,642	284,634	6,613	5,120	18·39	17·99	18·21
1868 ...	367,752	295,340	5,865	4,202	15·95	14·23	15·18
1869 ...	379,396	307,806	6,221	4,409	16·40	14·32	15·47
1870 ...	392,159	321,036	6,114	4,306	15·59	13·41	14·61
1871 ...	403,319	333,686	5,845	4,073	14·49	12·21	13·46
1872 ...	409,081	344,117	6,308	4,523	15·42	13·14	14·38
1873 ...	412,597	352,914	6,565	4,936	15·91	13·99	15·02
1874 ...	416,725	360,931	6,994	5,228	16·78	14·48	15·72
1875 ...	419,779	367,558	8,563	6,724	20·40	18·29	19·42
1876 ...	422,931	373,627	7,716	5,845	18·24	15·64	17·02
1877 ...	427,727	380,878	7,345	5,431	17·17	14·26	15·80
1878 ...	433,153	388,313	7,179	5,523	16·57	14·22	15·46
1879 ...	438,563	395,467	7,033	5,087	16·04	12·86	14·53
1880 ...	446,445	403,898	6,610	5,042	14·81	12·48	13·70
Mean of twenty years ...					16·98	15·35	16·23

NOTE.—In 1861, 1866, and 1875, and to a certain extent in the preceding and in the succeeding years, the death rate was swelled by epidemics of measles and scarlatina.

Normal
death rate.

528. 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

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

† 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.

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 compilation of the results of the census just taken is more advanced, the present condition of the people of Victoria as regards age cannot be definitely known. It will, however, be remarked that the mortality exceeded 17 per 1,000 seven times in the twenty years named in the table. In 1880 it was $3\frac{1}{2}$ deaths below that proportion, and, according to the average annual mortality of the vicenniad, it was lower than it by a fraction.

529. The following table shows the death rates of the different Australasian colonies during the eleven years ended with 1879. It will be observed that the death rate in all the colonies was exceedingly low in the last year named; also that over a series of years the average death rate of all the colonies except Queensland is below 17 per 1,000:—

Death rates in Australasian colonies.

DEATH RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1869 TO 1879.*

Year.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Populations.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1869 ...	15·47	14·05	16·20	12·37	...	13·20	11·73
1870 ...	14·61	13·27	14·59	13·94	...	13·88	11·13
1871 ...	13·46	12·54	14·83	12·87	...	13·38	10·13
1872 ...	14·38	14·11	14·97	15·33	14·02	13·79	11·68
1873 ...	15·02	13·84	16·06	13·48	16·24	14·52	12·67
1874 ...	15·72	15·12	17·98	17·05	18·74	16·21	13·05
1875 ...	19·42	18·09	23·80	19·45	17·88	20·00	15·92
1876 ...	17·02	18·11	18·82	16·28	14·18	16·54	12·66
1877 ...	15·80	15·28	17·29	13·99	15·70	19·17	11·47
1878 ...	15·46	15·88	20·41	15·44	14·07	15·66	11·01
1879 ...	14·53	14·29	14·97	14·09	14·46	15·18	12·46
Means ...	15·54	14·96	17·27	14·94	15·66	15·59	12·17

530. 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 mortality gradually declined from 1868 to 1871, when the rate in every colony was unusually low, and in many cases the minimum of the period, but 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

High and low death rates coincident in Australasian colonies.

* For the number of deaths in the various colonies during the eight years ended with 1880, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) ante.

presence of these epidemics, it would seem that the causes referred to 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.

531. 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 fifth place in the list for 1879, and the fourth in that showing the average during eleven years:—

ORDER OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO DEATH RATES.

Order in 1879.

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

Order over a Series of Years.

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

Death rate in Australia and Australasia.

532. 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 1879.

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
1879	14·06	13·84
Means	15·91	15·44

533. 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
Straits Settlements	1873-7	19·96
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	1871-9	34·47
West Indies—		
Bahamas	1874-5	22·60
Jamaica	1878	21·9
St. Lucia	1869-79	28·4
St. Vincent	1870-9	28·4
Barbadoes	1872-8	23·76
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

534. 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 apparently the same as 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.

* See 11th Detailed Report of the Registrar-General of Ireland, page 15; also his 12th Report, page 31.

DEATH RATES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1868 to 1878.

Years.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population.														
	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.*	Denmark.	Sweden.	Austria.	Hungary.	Switzerland.	Prussia.	German Empire.	Belgium.	The Netherlands.	France.	Spain.	Italy.
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	25·8	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	27·6	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	22·2	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	22·7	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	22·3	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	24·1	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	24·2	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	36·3	23·5	25·5	26·6	21·1	22·0	21·7	...	28·1
1878...	21·7	21·4	18·6	18·5	18·0	31·1	...	23·4	25·7	26·2	21·5	22·8	22·6	...	28·8
Means	21·8	22·1	17·4	19·2	19·1	31·0	39·6	24·0	26·7	27·2	22·5	24·4	24·3	31·8	29·6

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, and by cholera in 1873; 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.

Low European death rate in 1877 and 1878.

535. It will be observed that the death-rate in 1878 was below the average in all the countries named, except Ireland* and Austria. In Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, and the German Empire, it was even lower than in 1877, in which year the death rates generally were extremely low, and in Austria it was the same as in 1877; but in the remaining countries for which the returns are complete it was higher than in that year.

Death rate in United Kingdom.

536. The death rate of the United Kingdom, according to the Reports of the Registrar-General of England, was as follows during each of the eight years ended with 1878. It will be observed that 1877 was the year in which the death rate was lowest:—

DEATH RATE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1871 TO 1878.

Deaths per 1,000 of the Population				Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.			
1871	...	...	22·6	1877	...	...	20·0
1872	...	...	20·9	1878	...	...	21·2
1873	...	...	20·8				—
1874	...	...	21·6	Mean	...	...	21·2
1875	...	...	22·2				—
1876	...	...	20·5				—

* 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.

537. 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 1880, 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 1880:—

Death rates in town and country, 1880.

DEATHS IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1880.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population.	Deaths, 1880.	
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.
Melbourne and suburbs ...	277,200	5,184	18·70
Towns outside Melbourne and suburbs	189,642	3,349	17·65
Country districts ...	383,501	3,119	8·13
Total ...	850,343	11,652	13·70

538. The death rates of the metropolitan and extra-metropolitan towns and country districts of Victoria were as follow, during each of the last eight years. The calculations have been based on estimates of population amended in accordance with the results of the census of 1881:—

Death rate in town and country, 1873 to 1880.

DEATH RATES IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1873 TO 1880.

Years.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of the Estimated Population.			
	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Towns outside of Melbourne and Suburbs.	Country Districts.	Total of Victoria.
1873 ...	19·86	18·50	9·65	15·02
1874 ...	21·27	20·47	9·09	15·71
1875 ...	25·82	26·03	11·24	19·42
1876 ...	21·84	23·00	10·45	17·02
1877 ...	21·18	20·07	9·86	15·80
1878 ...	20·12	20·21	9·83	15·46
1879 ...	19·23	18·65	9·17	14·53
1880 ...	18·70	17·65	8·13	13·70

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

Normal death rate in town and country. 539. It will be noticed that the death rate in Melbourne and suburbs is usually slightly higher than in the other town districts; but in all the urban districts it is invariably much above the normal 17 per 1,000 persons living, whilst in country districts it is always very considerably below that rate. In 1880, and to a less extent in the previous year, the deaths in both town and country were much below the average.

Death rates in Melbourne and suburbs. 540. The following table shows the mean population, the number of deaths, and the death rate in 1880, also the death rate during the period of nine years between 1871 and 1879, 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 been eliminated in the districts where they occurred, but are shown separately near the end of the table:—

DEATH RATES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1871 TO 1880.

Sub-districts.	Year 1880.			Nine Years: 1871 to 1879.
	Estimated Mean Population.	Deaths.		
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.*		Annual Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population.
Melbourne City	64,032	970	15·15	16·90
Hotham Town	16,877	285	16·89	17·39
Fitzroy City	22,594	386	17·08	18·85
Collingwood City	23,439	439	18·73	20·31
Richmond Town	22,907	351	15·32	17·74
Brunswick Borough	6,054	85	14·04	14·70
Prahran City	20,639	285	13·81	17·31
Emerald Hill Town	24,760	404	16·32	16·55
Sandridge Borough	8,593	146	16·99	17·50
St. Kilda Borough	11,470	144	12·55	14·20
Brighton Borough	4,630	64	13·82	14·02
Essendon and Flemington Borough	4,867	60	12·33	18·85
Hawthorn Borough	5,816	91	15·65	17·13
Kew Borough	3,346	29	8·67	12·21
Footscray Borough	5,730	77	13·44	17·29
Williamstown Borough	8,890	148	16·65	18·10
Remainder of district	17,680	184	10·41	12·05
<i>Hospitals, asylums, &c.†</i>	3,398	1,032	...	...
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and river	1,478‡	4	2·70	4·20
Total	277,200	5,184	18·70	20·61

Low death rate, 1880. 541. It will be observed that in 1880 the death rate in every sub-district of Melbourne and suburbs was below the average of the previous nine years.

* In order to compare the death rate with density of population, see also paragraph 66 *ante*.

† 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 3rd April 1881.

542. The only sub-district which had, according to the average of nine 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 and the rural suburb of Essendon and Flemington, and the next in the shipping town of Williamstown. In 1880, Collingwood and Fitzroy still maintained the highest death rates; but the rate in Essendon and Flemington was comparatively low. The lowest death rate, both during 1880 and the period of nine years, was in the shipping; the next during 1880 in Kew; the next in the portion of the district not included in any city, town, or borough; the next in Essendon and Flemington; the next in St. Kilda; the next in Footscray; and the next in Prahran and Brighton. During the period of nine years, after the shipping, the lowest death rate was in the "remainder of district"; the next in Kew; the next in Brighton; and the next in St. Kilda.

Places in which death rate was highest and lowest.

543. The death rate of the whole district, in the calculation of which the deaths in charitable institutions are included, was a fraction under 19 per 1,000 persons living in 1880, and a fraction under 21 per 1,000 in the preceding period of nine years. During the last-named period the annual death rate was over 17 per 1,000 in all the sub-districts, except Melbourne, Emerald Hill, Brunswick, St. Kilda, Brighton, Kew, the "remainder of district," and the shipping; but during 1880 it was over 17 per 1,000 in only two sub-districts, viz., Collingwood and Fitzroy. 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.

544. 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.

545. 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. According to the average of a series of years, the months in which most deaths occur appear to be January, March, April, and February in the order named, but, in the year under review, the last two of these were less fatal than the months of December and August. The number of deaths in each month of 1880, 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 1880.		Percentage in Ten Years: 1870 to 1879.
	Number of Deaths.	Percentage.	
January	1,102	9·46	10·36
February	990	8·50	9·17
March	1,071	9·20	10·34
April	996	8·55	9·90
May	859	7·37	8·68
June	859	7·37	7·43
July	973	8·35	7·88
August	1,024	8·79	7·27
September... ..	916	7·86	6·65
October	884	7·59	7·02
November	944	8·10	6·94
December	1,034	8·86	8·36
Year	11,652	100·00	100·00

Deaths at
different
seasons.

546. 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.				
	Mean Temperature in Shade.		Victoria.		England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
			Year 1880.	Average of Ten Years: 1870 to 1879.	Average of Thirty-one Years.	Average of Ten Years.	Average of Five Years.
Summer ...	65·2	60·5	27·08	29·59	23·24	22·34	20·21
Autumn ...	53·8	44·3	22·57	24·45	24·65	24·71	23·45
Winter ...	50·2	40·0	25·41	21·55	27·49	27·95	30·19
Spring ...	60·3	52·8	24·94	24·41	24·62	25·00	26·15
Year ...	57·6	49·4	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

547. The following table shows the number and percentage at various ages of the deaths registered in Victoria during the year 1880. 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, 1880.

Ages.	Number of Deaths at each Age, 1880.			Percentage of Deaths at each Age.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years ...	2,416	2,105	4,521	36·55	41·75	38·80
5 years to 10 years ...	209	192	401	3·16	3·83	3·44
10 " 15 " ...	130	118	248	1·97	2·34	2·13
15 " 25 " ...	376	411	787	5·69	8·15	6·75
25 " 35 " ...	374	395	769	5·66	7·83	6·60
35 " 45 " ...	529	468	997	8·00	9·28	8·56
45 " 55 " ...	909	452	1,361	13·75	8·96	11·68
55 " 65 " ...	782	398	1,180	11·83	7·89	10·13
65 " 75 " ...	549	273	822	8·31	5·41	7·05
75 years and upwards ...	336	230	566	5·08	4·56	4·86
Total ...	6,610	5,042	11,652	100·00	100·00	100·00

548. 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

* 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.

Deaths at each age, 1880.

Death rate at different ages in Victoria and England.

Wales the death rate of males exceeds that of females at all periods 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.

549. The persons who died at the age of 80 or upwards numbered 262 in 1880, as against 245 in 1879, 217 in 1878, and 216 in 1877. Those in the year under review comprised 156 males and 106 females. Ten males and 10 females had passed the age of 90, 1 male had reached, and 1 male had passed, the age of 100. The following are the exact ages recorded:—

NUMBER DYING AGED 80 OR UPWARDS, 1880.

Years of Age.	Males.	Females.	Years of Age.	Males.	Females.	Years of Age.	Males.	Females.
80	41	20	88	11	8	97	2	1
81	16	9	89	2	2	98	...	1
82	12	19	90	6	3	100	1	...
83	16	5	91	...	1	105	1	...
84	14	10	92	1	1	—	—	—
85	11	9	93	3	2			
86	9	7	94	1	2	Total	156	106
87	7	5	95	2	1			

* 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.

550. In respect to 127 of these persons—viz., 71 males and 56 females—no other cause of death was set down than old age. Of actual 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 octogenarians.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF PERSONS AGED 80 OR UPWARDS, 1880.

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Erysipelas ...	...	1	Heart diseases ...	8	5
Carbuncle ...	1	...	Lung diseases ...	26	14
Dysentery and diarrhoea	7	4	Stomach diseases ...	3	3
Cholera ...	...	1	Kidney diseases ...	3	...
Rheumatism ...	1	2	Skin diseases ...	1	...
Venereal diseases ...	2	...	Old age ...	71	56
Gout ...	1	...	Accidents ...	5	1
Dropsy ...	6	4	Suicide ...	1	...
Cancer ...	4	1	Unspecified ...	1	...
Mortification ...	...	1			
Phthisis ...	...	1	Total ...	156	106
Brain diseases ...	15	12			

551. The death rate of infants in 1880 was lower than in the three preceding years, and was also below the average. The total number who died under 1 year of age was 3,105, and as the births numbered 26,148, it follows that 1 infant died to every 8 births, or 11·86 infants to every 100 births. In the eleven years 1869 to 1879 the proportion of infants dying before completing their first year was 12·18 to every 100 births.

Infantile mortality, 1880.

552. I have often pointed out that, in proportion to the number of infants born, the number who die before completing one year of life is greater in South Australia* than in any of the other Australasian colonies. This proportion in that colony, in the last year of which the records are at hand (1879), was below the average, but was still above that in any of the other colonies. The infantile death rate, calculated in a similar manner, was also below the average in Victoria and Queensland, but was above it in New South Wales, Tasmania, and New Zealand, as will be seen by the following table, which gives the number of births, the number of deaths of infants under one year, and the proportion of the latter to the former in each of the colonies of the group, except Western Australia (which does not publish any statement of the number of infants who die), for each of the eleven years ended with 1879. All the calculations were made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne :—

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 (now the Royal Society of South Australia) 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.

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.											
1869	26,040	3,284	12·61	1869	19,243	1,858	9·66	1869	4,654	528	11·35
1870	27,151	3,203	11·80	1870	19,648	1,867	9·50	1870	4,905	526	10·72
1871	27,382	3,114	11·37	1871	20,143	1,812	9·00	1871	5,205	516	9·91
1872	27,361	3,334	12·19	1872	20,250	2,116	10·45	1872	5,265	578	10·98
1873	28,100	3,181	11·32	1873	21,444	1,985	9·26	1873	5,720	701	12·26
1874	26,800	3,341	12·47	1874	22,178	2,428	10·95	1874	6,383	776	12·16
1875	26,720	3,811	14·26	1875	22,528	2,695	11·96	1875	6,706	1,025	15·28
1876	26,769	2,980	11·13	1876	23,298	2,629	11·28	1876	6,903	994	14·40
1877	26,010	3,299	12·68	1877	23,851	2,785	11·68	1877	7,169	1,058	14·76
1878	26,581	3,262	12·27	1878	25,328	3,126	12·34	1878	7,397	1,234	16·68
1879	26,839	3,219	11·99	1879	26,933	2,886	10·72	1879	7,870	917	11·65
Sums and means	295,753	36,028	12·18	244,844	26,187	10·70	68,177	8,853	12·99		
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.											
1869	6,976	911	13·06	1869	2,859	291	10·18	1869	9,718	957	9·85
1870	7,021	1,031	14·68	1870	3,054	298	9·76	1870	10,277	956	9·30
1871	7,082	961	13·57	1871	3,053	260	8·52	1871	10,592	882	8·33
1872	7,105	1,145	16·12	1872	3,010	306	10·17	1872	10,795	1,074	9·95
1873	7,107	990	13·93	1873	3,048	266	8·73	1873	11,222	1,213	10·81
1874	7,696	1,319	17·13	1874	3,097	321	10·36	1874	12,844	1,394	10·85
1875	7,408	1,343	18·13	1875	3,105	407	13·11	1875	14,438	1,816	12·58
1876	8,224	1,228	14·93	1876	3,149	286	9·08	1876	16,168	1,673	10·35
1877	8,640	1,212	14·03	1877	3,211	365	11·37	1877	16,856	1,527	9·06
1878	9,282	1,466	15·79	1878	3,502	375	10·71	1878	17,770	1,486	8·36
1879	9,902	1,217	12·29	1879	3,564	384	10·77	1879	18,070	1,941	10·74
Sums and means	86,443	12,823	14·83	34,652	3,559	10·27	148,750	14,919	10·03		
TASMANIA.											
NEW ZEALAND.											

Order of colonies in respect to infantile mortality.

553. 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 first three colonies have nearly the same average rates, as also have the fourth and fifth, 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. |

Infantile mortality in United Kingdom.

554. 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 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.

555. 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 eight years ended with 1880 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 10 $\frac{1}{6}$ 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 eight years named :—

Infantile mortality in Melbourne and country.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN AND OUTSIDE OF MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1873 TO 1880.

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
1880 ...	8,645	1,439	16·65	17,503	1,666	9·52
Sums and means }	66,787	11,252	16·85	147,138	14,946	10·16

556. 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 1877.

	Deaths under 1 Year of Age to 100 Births.		Deaths under 1 Year of Age to 100 Births.
Portsmouth ...	14·4	Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	18·4
Brighton ...	15·9	Nottingham ...	18·6
London ...	15·9	Salford ...	18·6
Plymouth ...	16·0	Norwich ...	18·8
Bristol ...	16·2	Manchester ...	19·2
Sunderland ...	16·8	Bradford ...	19·2
Wolverhampton ...	16·9	Leeds ...	19·6
Birmingham ...	17·7	Leicester ...	22·1
Hull ...	17·7	Liverpool ...	22·5
Sheffield ...	17·9		
Oldham ...	18·0	Mean of towns named	17·4

Deaths of
infants in
Lying-in
Hospital.

557. In the Lying-in Hospital, Melbourne, 532 children were born alive during 1880, and of these, 30, or over $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., died before leaving the institution. In 1879, 8 per cent., in 1878, $6\frac{1}{2}$ 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. It may be pointed out, however, that in consequence of the bad class of cases which come to maternity hospitals for treatment, the infants who die in such institutions, in proportion to the numbers born, are, all over the world, in excess of a similar proportion outside.

Deaths of
Chinese
and Aborigines.

558. The deaths of Chinese recorded in 1880 amounted to 134, and those of Aborigines to 26. The former furnishes a proportion of 11·05 and the latter of 33·33 to every 1,000 of their numbers.* At the same time the proportion of deaths of all races to every 1,000 of the population was 13·70.

Ages of
Chinese and
Aborigines.

559. 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.

560. The average age at death in 1880 was 28·39 years, or 28 years and 5 months. For males the average age was 30·72 years, or 30 years and 9 months, and for females, 25·35 years, or 25 years and 4 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
" 1880	...	...	30·72	...	25·35

* On the 3rd April 1881 the Chinese numbered 12,132; Aborigines, 780.

561. The causes of death in Victoria, as in the United Kingdom, are arranged in classes and orders, according to the system proposed by 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. Classification of causes of death.

562. 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.

563. 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.

564. 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 1880, also the total number who died from each cause during the twenty-six years and a half ended with 1879 :— Causes of death classified.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT.
(26½ Years : 1853 to 1879 ; and Year 1880.)

Class.	Order.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.		
			26½ Years : 1853-1879	Year 1880.	
			Total. †	Chinese.	Aborigines.
		All causes	274,250	11,652	26
		Specified causes	272,613	11,614	25
		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	83,638	2,424	9
II.	...	CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES : — Cachectici (καχεξία, bad habit of body). Sporadic diseases ; affecting several organs in which new morbid products are often deposited ; sometimes hereditary	36,091	2,027	13

* 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.*

(26½ Years: 1853 to 1879; and Year 1880.)

Class.	Order.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.			
			26½ Years: 1853-1879	Year 1880.		
				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	91,888	4,729	59	7
IV.	...	DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES:—Metamorphici (μεταμόρφωσις, change of form). Special diseases, the incidental result of the formative, reproductive, and nutritive processes	38,547	1,616	7	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	22,449	818	18	2
ORDERS.						
I.	1	Miasmatic diseases:— Miasmatici (μίασμα, stain; defilement)	76,862	2,104	5	1
	2	Ethetic diseases:— Enthetici (ἐνθετος, put in; implanted)	716	49	2	...
	3	Dietic diseases:—Dietici (δίαιτα, way of life; diet)	4,524	198	1	...
	4	Parasitic diseases:— Parasitici (παράσιτος, parasite)	1,536	73	1	...
II.	1	Diathetic diseases:—Diathetici (διάθεσις, condition; diathesis)	7,411	533	13	...
	2	Tubercular diseases:— Phthisisici (φθίσις, wasting away)	28,680	1,494	26	13
III.	1	Brain diseases:—Cephalici (κεφαλή, head) ...	29,435	1,308	9	...
	2	Heart diseases:—Cardiaci (καρδιά, heart) ...	12,477	709	17	...
	3	Lung diseases:—Pneumonici (πνεύμων, lung)	25,894	1,498	15	4
	4	Bowel diseases:—Enterici (έντερον, intestine)	19,404	916	10	2
	5	Kidney diseases:—Nephritici (νεφρός, kidney)	2,982	233	5	1
	6	Gennetic diseases:—Aidoici (αἰδοῖα, pudenda)	474	17	...	...
	7	Bone and muscle diseases:—Myostici (μῦς, muscle; ὀστέον, bone)	647	29	1	...
IV.	8	Skin diseases:—Chrotici (χρῶς, skin) ...	575	19	2	...
	1	Developmental diseases of children:—Paidiaci (παῖδια, youth)	12,973	465	...	...
	2	Developmental diseases of women:—Gyniaci (γυνή, woman)	2,709	115	...	...
	3	Developmental diseases of old people:—Geratici (γῆρας, old age)	3,906	343	1	1

* The Chinese and Aborigines are included in this column.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*

(26½ Years: 1853 to 1879; and Year 1880.)

Class.	Order.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.				
			26½ Years: 1853-1879	Year 1880.			
				Total. *	Chinese.	Aborigines.	
ORDERS—<i>continued.</i>							
IV.	4	<i>Diseases of nutrition</i> :—Atrophici (ἀτροφία, atrophy)	18,959	693	6	1	
V.	1	<i>Accident</i> :—Tychici (τύχη, chance) ...	20,238	680	11	2	
	2	<i>Battle</i> :—Polemici (πόλεμος, battle; fight) ...	...	...	...	...
	3	<i>Homicide</i> :—Androphonici (άνήρ, man; φονεύω, I kill)	474	19	2	...	
	4	<i>Suicide</i> :—Autophonici (αὐτός, self; φονεύω, I kill)	1,665	118	5	...	
	5	<i>Execution</i> :—Demiotici (δημιώτης, executioner)	72	1	...	...
DISEASES, ETC.							
I.	1	Small-pox	21	...	...	...
		Chicken-pox	40	...	...	...
		Measles	3,847	252	...	...
		Scarlatina	8,684	26	...	...
		Diphtheria	7,834	198	...	...
		Quinsy	607	4	...	...
		Croup	3,979	†156	...	...
		Whooping-cough	4,298	179	1	...	
		Typhoid fever, &c.	11,046	297	2	...	
		Erysipelas	1,029	36	...	...
		Metria	691	20	...	...
		Carbuncle, boil, &c.	63	8	...	...
		Influenza, coryza, catarrh	871	22	1	...	
		Dysentery	12,386	122	...	...
		Diarrhœa	17,714	604	...	1	
		Cholera	1,236	54	...	...
		Ague	93	4	...	...
		Remittent fever	686	9	...	...
		Rheumatism	1,301	81	1	...	
		Miasmatic diseases not classed	436	32	...	...
		2	Syphilis	555	39	1	...
			Gonorrhœa, stricture of the urethra	159	10	1	...
			Glanders	2
		3	Privation	422	11	1	...
			Want of breast-milk	2,047	113
			Purpura and scurvy	276	9
			Alcoholism	1,751	64
Other dietic diseases	28		1	...	...
4	Thrush	961	23	...	...
	Worms, &c.	59	2	...	...
	Hydatids	496	48	1	...		
	Other parasitic diseases	20	...	...	...
II.	1	Gout	166	13	...	...
		Dropsy	2,007	†78	2	...	
		Cancer	4,233	383	11	...	

* The Chinese and Aborigines are included in this column.

† Including 40 cases of "diphtheritic croup."

‡ Including 7 cases of beriberi, all Javanese sailors.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*
(26½ Years: 1853 to 1879; and Year 1880.)

Class.	Order.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.			
			26½ Years: 1853-1879	Year 1880.		
				Total. *	Chinese.	Aborigines.
<i>DISEASES, ETC.—continued.</i>						
II.	1	Tumor	387	41	...	...
		Polypus	9	2	...	...
		Noma	66	...	...	...
		Mortification	374	16	...	...
		Other diathetic diseases	169	...	...	...
	2	Scrofula	1,002	32	...	...
		Tabes mesenterica	2,176	86	...	1
		Phthisis	20,693	1,175	25	11
		Hydrocephalus	4,067	175	1	1
		Other tubercular diseases	742	26	...	...
III.	1	Cephalitis	4,454	254	...	...
		Apoplexy	4,939	254	2	...
		Paralysis	2,428	182	...	...
		Insanity †	255	...	...	...
		Chorea	43	2	...	...
		Epilepsy	1,093	69	...	...
		Convulsions	9,602	257	...	...
		Other diseases of the nervous system	6,621	290	7	...
	2	Pericarditis	707	40	1	...
		Aneurism	1,463	84	2	...
		Other diseases of the circulatory system	10,307	585	14	...
	3	Laryngitis	857	24	...	...
		Bronchitis	8,158	578	3	1
		Pleurisy	1,474	72	1	...
		Pneumonia	10,843	530	10	2
		Congestion of the lungs, pulmonary apoplexy	2,408	213	...	1
		Asthma	676	39	1	...
		Other diseases of the respiratory system	1,478	42	...	...
	4	Gastritis	2,559	147	1	...
		Enteritis	4,933	183	3	...
		Peritonitis	1,530	76	2	...
		Ascites	424	12	1	...
		Ulceration of intestines	381	18	...	...
		Hernia	383	22	...	...
		Ileus	758	64	1	...
		Intussusception	173	6	...	...
		Stricture of intestines	73	5	...	...
		Fistula	40	1	...	...
		Stomach diseases undefined	1,299	43	1	...
		Pancreas disease	13	...	...	...
		Hepatitis	2,171	76	...	...
		Jaundice, gallstone	858	42	...	...
		Liver disease undefined	3,719	216	1	2
		Spleen disease	90	5	...	...
	5	Nephritis	352	25	...	...
		Ischuria	63	2	...	...
		Nephria	893	107	4	1
		Diabetes	217	17	...	...

* 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.*
(26½ Years : 1853 to 1879; and Year 1880.)

Class.	Order.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.			
			26½ Years : 1853-1879	Total *	Chinese.	Aborigines.
DISEASES, ETC.—<i>continued.</i>						
III.	5	Stone, gravel	90	7	...	...
		Cystitis	300	25	...	...
		Other diseases of the urinary organs	1,067	50	1	...
	6	Ovarian dropsy	101	5	...	...
		Other diseases of the generative organs	373	12	...	...
	7	Arthritis	129	8	1	...
		Ostitis, périostitis	38	2	...	...
		Other diseases of the locomotive system	480	19	...	...
	8	Phlegmon, whitlow	51	...	1	...
		Ulcer	178	7	...	...
		Other diseases of the skin	346	12	1†	...
IV.	1	Premature birth... ..	5,011	326	...	...
		Cyanosis	332	25	...	...
		Spina bifida	221	10	...	...
		Other malformations	660	25	...	...
		Teething	6,738	79	...	...
		Other developmental diseases of children	11	...	...	...
	2	Paramenia	87	4	...	...
		Childbirth	2,621	111	...	...
		Other developmental diseases of adults	1	...	...	...
	3	Old age	3,906	343	1	1
	4	Atrophy and debility	18,959	693	6	1
V.	1	Fractures, contusions, &c.	6,944	269	7	...
		Wounds	494	26	...	...
		Burns and scalds	2,116	84	...	...
		Sunstroke	401	11	...	...
		Struck by lightning	35	3	...	...
		Poison	359	19	1	...
		Snake or insect bite	70	2	...	...
		Drowning	4,555	192	2	2
		Suffocation	1,498	57	...	...
		Other or unspecified accidents	3,766	17	1	...
	3	Murder, manslaughter, and justifiable homicide	474	† 19	2	...
	4	Wounds	494	34	...	...
		Poison	315	16	...	...
		Drowning	319	27	1	...
		Hanging	470	40	4	...
		Suicide by other means	67	1	...	..
	5	Judicial hanging	72	1	...	...
...	...	<i>Causes not specified</i>	1,637	38	2	1

565. The next table shows the same causes of death, arranged in the order of their fatality during 1880, with the numbers who died from each cause in that year, and during the twenty-six years and a half ended with 1879, 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. † Leprosy.
‡ Including 3 outlaws who were killed by the police.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FATALITY.
(26½ Years : 1853 to 1879 ; and Year 1880.)

Order of Fatality.		Causes of Death in Order of Fatality, 1880.	Number of Deaths.	
26½ Years : 1853-1879.	Year 1880.		26½ Years : 1853-1879.	Year 1880.
1	1	Phthisis	20,693	1,175
3	2	Atrophy and debility	18,959	693
2	3	Accidents	20,238	680
4	4	Diarrhœa	17,714	604
8	5	Diseases of the organs of circulation not classed	10,307	585
11	6	Bronchitis	8,158	578
7	7	Pneumonia	10,843	530
20	8	Cancer	4,233	383
23	9	Old age	3,906	343
15	10	Premature birth	5,011	326
6	11	Typhoid fever, &c.	11,046	297
14	12	Diseases of the nervous system not classed ...	6,621	290
9	13	Convulsions	9,602	257
16	14	Apoplexy	4,939	254
18		Cephalitis	4,454	254
24	15	Measles	3,847	252
25	16	Diseases of the liver not classed	3,719	216
29	17	Congestion of lungs, pulmonary apoplexy ...	2,408	213
12	18	Diphtheria	7,834	198
17	19	Enteritis	4,933	183
28	20	Paralysis	2,428	182
19	21	Whooping-cough	4,298	179
21	22	Hydrocephalus	4,067	175
22	23	Croup	3,979	156
27	24	Gastritis	2,559	147
26	25	Childbirth and metria	3,312	131
5	26	Dysentery	12,386	122
35	27	Suicide	1,665	118
32	28	Want of breast-milk	2,047	113
49	29	Nephria	893	107
30	30	Tabes mesenterica	2,176	86
39	31	Aneurism	1,463	84
40	32	Rheumatism	1,301	81
13	33	Teething	6,738	79
33	34	Dropsy	2,007	78
31	35	Hepatitis	2,171	76
36		Peritonitis	1,530	76
38	36	Pleurisy	1,474	72
44	37	Epilepsy	1,093	69
34	38	Alcoholism	1,751	64
53		Ileus	758	64
43	39	Malformations	1,213	60
42	40	Cholera	1,236	54
45		Diseases of the urinary organs not classed ...	1,067	50
55	41	Venereal diseases	714	49
60	42	Hydatids	496	48
41	43	Diseases of the stomach not classed	1,299	43
37	44	Diseases of the respiratory system not classed	1,478	42
51		Jaundice, gall-stone	858	42
66	45	Tumor	387	41
56	46	Pericarditis	707	40
58	47	Asthma	676	39
46	48	Erysipelas	1,029	36
47	49	Scrofula	1,002	32
63		Miasmatic diseases not classed	436	32

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FATALITY—*continued.*
(26½ Years : 1853 to 1879 ; and Year 1880.)

Order of Fatality.		Causes of Death in Order of Fatality, 1880.	Number of Deaths.	
26½ Years : 1853-1879.	Year 1880.		26½ Years : 1853-1879.	Year 1880.
10	50	Scarlatina	8,684	26
54		Tubercular diseases not classed	742	26
71	51	Nephritis	352	25
73		Cystitis	300	25
52	52	Laryngitis	857	24
48	53	Thrush	961	23
50	54	Influenza, coryza, catarrh	871	22
67		Hernia	383	22
61	55	Diseases of locomotive system not classed	480	19
62		Murder, manslaughter, and justifiable homicide	474	19
68	56	Ulceration of intestines	381	18
76	57	Diabetes	217	17
69	58	Mortification	374	16
80	59	Gout	166	13
72	60	Skin diseases	346	12
70		Diseases of the organs of generation not classed	373	12
64	61	Ascites	424	12
65		Privation	422	11
74	62	Purpura and scurvy	276	9
57		Remittent fever	686	9
89	63	Carbuncle, boil	63	8
81		Arthritis	129	8
84	64	Stone, gravel	90	7
77		Ulcer	178	7
78	65	Intussusception	173	6
82	66	Ovarian dropsy	101	5
84		Spleen disease	90	5
86	67	Stricture of the intestines	73	5
83		Ague	93	4
85	68	Paramenia	87	4
59		Quinsy	607	4
89	69	Ischuria	63	2
90		Worms, &c.	59	2
92	68	Chorea	43	2
94		Ostitis, periostitis	38	2
100	69	Polypus	9	2
72		Execution	72	1
93	69	Fistula	40	1
95		Dietetic diseases not classed	28	1
75	...	Insanity	255	...
79	...	Diathetic diseases not classed	169	...
88	...	Noma	66	...
91	...	Phlegmon, whitlow	51	...
93	...	Chicken-pox, &c.	40	...
96	...	Small-pox	21	...
97	...	Parasitic diseases not classed	20	...
98	...	Pancreas disease	13	...
99	...	Developmental diseases of children not classed	11	...
101	...	Glanders	2	...
102	...	Developmental diseases of adults not classed...	1	...
Deaths from specified causes			272,613	11,614
Deaths from unspecified causes			1,637	38
Deaths from all causes			274,250	11,652

Death rate
from various
causes in
Victoria and
England.

566. 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 1880 and to the twenty-six years and a half ended with 1879, 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 1880.	Average of 26½ Years: 1853 to 1879.	Average of 25 Years: 1850 to 1874.
		All causes	1,370·27	1,680·79	2,228·28
		Specified causes	1,365·80	1,670·77	2,205·66
		CLASSES.			
I.	...	Zymotic diseases	285·06	512·59	503·87
II.	...	Constitutional diseases	238·37	221·19	420·54
III.	...	Local diseases	556·13	563·16	849·97
IV.	...	Developmental diseases	190·04	236·24	355·15
V.	...	Violent deaths	96·20	137·59	76·13
		ORDERS AND DISEASES.*			
I.	1	Miasmatic diseases	247·43	471·07	478·94
		Measles	29·64	23·58	42·82
		Scarlatina	3·06	53·22	} 103·80
		Diphtheria	23·28	48·01	
		Croup	18·35	24·39	24·06
		Whooping-cough	21·05	26·34	51·46
		Typhoid fever, &c.	34·93	67·70	50·39†
		Dysentery	14·35	75·91	6·72
		Diarrhœa	71·03	108·56	89·06
		Metria (<i>see</i> Childbirth and metria <i>infra</i>)	2·35	4·24	5·99
	2	Enthetic diseases (venereal diseases, &c.)	5·76	4·39	7·47
	3	Dietic diseases (privation, want of breast-milk, alcoholism, &c.)	23·29	27·73	11·36
	4	Parasitic diseases (thrush, hydatids, &c.)	8·58	9·41	6·10
II.	1	Diathetic diseases	62·68	45·42	84·25
		Dropsy	9·17	12·31	38·51
		Cancer, &c.	45·04	25·94	36·92
	2	Tubercular diseases	175·69	175·77	336·29
		Phthisis	138·18	126·82	256·72
		Hydrocephalus	20·58	24·93	37·07

* Particulars respecting some of the principal diseases only are given.

† The death rate from 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 1880.	Average of 26½ Years: 1853 to 1879.	Average of 25 Years: 1850 to 1874.
		ORDERS AND DISEASES*—<i>continued.</i>			
III.	...	Diseases of the systems—			
	1	Nervous (brain diseases, &c.) ...	153·82	180·40	280·79
	2	Circulatory (heart diseases, &c.) ...	83·38	76·47	94·97
	3	Respiratory (lung diseases, &c.) ...	176·17	158·69	327·31
	4	Digestive (stomach, bowels—diseases, &c.) ...	107·72	118·92	100·53
	5	Urinary (kidney, bladder—diseases, &c.) ...	27·40	18·27	27·26
	6	Generative (ovarian dropsy, &c.) ...	2·00	2·90	5·70
	7	Locomotive (arthritis, ostitis, &c.) ...	3·41	3·97	7·74
	8	Integumentary (phlegmon, ulcer, &c.) ...	2·23	3·52	5·70
IV.	...	Developmental diseases—			
	1	Of children (malformation, teething, &c.) ...	54·68	79·51	87·01
	2	Of adults ...	13·52	16·60	11·63
		Childbirth (<i>see</i> Childbirth and metria <i>infra</i>) ...	13·05	16·00	11·20
	3	Of old people (old age) ...	40·34	23·94	137·37
	4	Diseases of nutrition (atrophy and debility) ...	81·49	116·19	119·14
V.	1	Accident or negligence ...	79·97	124·03	} 76·13
	3	Homicide ...	2·23	2·91	
	4	Suicide ...	13·88	10·20	
	5	Execution ...	·12	·44	
I.	1	Childbirth and metria ...	15·40	20·24	17·19
IV.	2				

567. 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 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.

568. The following table shows in order of fatality the four or five principal causes of death during 1880 of males and females at various ages. Amongst other items of interest, it will be noticed that the complaints most fatal to infants and very young children were atrophy Principal causes of death at various ages.

* Particulars respecting some of the principal diseases only are given.

and diarrhœa, and to old people, bronchitis and heart disease; that typhoid fever was particularly fatal to young adults; that phthisis stood first in the list of both males and females between the ages of 15 and 55; that accidents appear in the list of males at all the age-periods between 5 and 55, and were more fatal than any other cause of death save phthisis, which is also the only complaint which ranks before child-bearing in the case of females between 25 and 35, and the only one more fatal than cancer between the ages of 35 and 55.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH OF MALES AND FEMALES AT VARIOUS AGES IN ORDER OF FATALITY, 1880.

Ages.	Order of Fatality.			
	1	2	3	4
MALES.				
All ages	Phthisis	Accidents	Heart disease	Atrophy
Under 1 year	Atrophy	Diarrhœa	Premature birth	Convulsions
1 to 5 years	Measles	Diarrhœa	Croup	Pneumonia
5 to 10 "	Diphtheria	{ Croup Accidents }	Cephalitis	{ Pneumonia Typhoid fever }
10 to 15 "	Accidents	Typhoid fever	{ Diphtheria Heart disease }	Phthisis
15 to 25 "	Phthisis	Accidents	Typhoid fever	Scrofula
25 to 35 "	Phthisis	Accidents	Typhoid fever	Brain disease
35 to 45 "	Phthisis	Accidents	Heart disease	Heart disease
45 to 55 "	Phthisis	Accidents	Heart disease	Brain disease
55 to 65 "	Heart disease	Phthisis	Cancer	Cancer
65 to 75 "	Old age	Heart disease	Bronchitis	Pneumonia
75 & upwards	Old age	Bronchitis	Heart disease	Pneumonia
FEMALES.				
All ages	Phthisis	Atrophy	Diarrhœa	Bronchitis
Under 1 year	Atrophy	Diarrhœa	Premature birth	Bronchitis
1 to 5 years	Measles	Diarrhœa	{ Bronchitis Pneumonia }	Croup
5 to 10 "	Diphtheria	{ Croup Typhoid fever }	Accidents	Hydrocephalus
10 to 15 "	{ Typhoid fever Diphtheria }	Accidents	{ Rheumatism Heart disease }	Phthisis
15 to 25 "	Phthisis	Typhoid fever	Childbearing *	Heart disease
25 to 35 "	Phthisis	Childbearing*	Typhoid fever	Brain disease
35 to 45 "	Phthisis	Cancer	Heart disease	Childbearing*
45 to 55 "	Phthisis	Cancer	Apoplexy	Liver disease
55 to 65 "	Cancer	Heart disease	Apoplexy	Paralysis
65 to 75 "	Old age	Brain disease	Heart disease	Apoplexy
75 & upwards	Old age	Bronchitis	Heart disease	Apoplexy

Zymotic
diseases.

569. Although a slight epidemic of measles prevailed during the year, the death rate from zymotic diseases was, as in the previous year, considerably below the average. Ever since the abatement of the fatal

* Including childbirth and metria.

epidemics which commenced in 1874, and continued until 1876, the death rate from this class of complaints has been decreasing, and, although usually higher, it has been in the last four years even lower than in England. The death rate from scarlatina and diphtheria, from typhoid fever, and even from diarrhoea—the fourth most fatal disease in Victoria*—were both in 1879 and 1880 below the English rates, which, especially as regards the last-named, is a very unusual circumstance. Measles and venereal diseases were the only complaints under this head from which the death rate in 1880 was above the average.

570. The following table shows the number of deaths from zymotic diseases particularly affecting children which occurred during the seventeen years ended with 1880. It will be noticed that measles prevailed in 1880, but that all the other complaints caused fewer deaths in that year than in 1879. This is the third time that measles has prevailed in an epidemic form during the period, there having been an interval of 6 years between the first and second, and of 4 years between the second and third visitations of that complaint. It moreover appears that in 1880 the mortality from scarlatina was lower than in any of the previous years except 1870, and the mortality from diarrhoea than in any except 1864; also that the mortality from dysentery and from diphtheria was the least in the whole period of seventeen years:—

Children's
zymotic
diseases.

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES CHIEFLY AFFECTING CHILDREN,
1864 TO 1880.

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
1880 ...	252	26	198	156	179	122	604	1,537
Total in } 17 years }	3,206	6,385	5,909	2,930	3,266	5,216	13,276	40,188

* See table following paragraph 565 ante.

Typhoid fever.

571. Deaths from typhoid fever in 1880 numbered only 297, which was about 100 below the average of the last 14 years, and was, with two exceptions, the smallest number recorded during that period. When compared with population, the mortality from this complaint is found to have been absolutely lower than in any previous year. The following table shows the number of deaths from typhoid fever, and their proportion to the population, during each of the past fourteen years :—

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER, 1867 TO 1880.

Year.	Deaths from Typhoid Fever.	
	Total Number.	Number per 10,000 Persons Living.
1867	455	7·06
1868	295	4·45
1869	360	5·24
1870	416	5·83
1871	269	3·65
1872	323	4·29
1873	282	3·68
1874	470	6·04
1875	455	5·78
1876	375	4·71
1877	532	6·58
1878	532	6·48
1879	438	5·25
1880	297	3·49
Mean	393	5·18

Typhoid fever in England and Wales,

572. 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 the four years ended with 1878, it fell to 4·85, 3·96, 3·61, and 3·82 respectively per ten thousand,* or much lower than it was in the corresponding period in this colony.

Zymotic diseases in Australasian colonies.

573. 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 :—

* 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.

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

574. The following table shows the mortality from typhoid fever in the same colonies during the seven years ended with 1879. This complaint appears to be more fatal in Queensland than it is in Victoria or New South Wales, where the rates are about equal, but less so in South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand :—

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1879.

Year.	Number of Deaths from Typhoid Fever.					
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.	
	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
1873 ...	282	3.68	...	...	67	4.78
1874 ...	470	6.05	...	...	78	5.03
1875 ...	455	5.78	298	5.00	158	9.16
1876 ...	375	4.71	401	6.49	72	3.91
1877 ...	532	6.58	375	5.81	105	5.38
1878 ...	532	6.48	441	6.50	197	9.53
1879 ...	438	5.25	265	3.71	132	6.16
Total ...	3,084	5.52	1,780	5.48	809	6.38

	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
1873 ...	68	3.48	24	2.32	127	4.41
1874 ...	97	4.82	44	4.22	161	5.05
1875 ...	94	4.53	50	4.81	340	9.47
1876 ...	92	4.22	26	2.49	195	5.03
1877 ...	84	3.63	41	3.86	133	3.26
1878 ...	106	4.37	50	4.61	131	3.11
1879 ...	101	3.97	38	3.42	208	4.64
Total ...	642	4.14	273	3.68	1,295	4.92

575. The death rate from Constitutional Diseases, Class II., was above the average. In this class, cancer caused 383 deaths, which is the same number as in 1879, but a larger one than in any previous year. As this complaint stood eighth in 1880, and ninth in 1879, in the list of causes of death*—its usual place being the twentieth—and

Deaths from cancer.

* See table following paragraph 565 ante.

mortality therefrom has for years past been increasing both here and in England, I have considered it of sufficient importance to warrant my devoting to it the following table, now published for the first time, which shows the number of deaths from cancer, and the number per 10,000 persons living, in each of the last twenty years :—

DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1861 TO 1880.

Years.	Deaths from Cancer.			
	Total Number.			Number per 10,000 Persons Living.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1861	52	50	102	1·89
1862	30	50	80	1·46
1863	58	45	103	1·83
1864	55	72	127	2·17
1865	81	70	151	2·47
1866	52	64	116	1·84
1867	63	57	120	1·87
1868	95	88	183	2·76
1869	85	99	184	2·68
1870	109	105	214	3·00
1871	100	93	193	2·62
1872	130	96	226	3·00
1873	122	128	250	3·27
1874	146	122	268	3·45
1875	168	140	308	3·91
1876	150	153	303	3·80
1877	169	160	329	4·07
1878	182	132	314	3·82
1879	205	178	383	4·59
1880	202	181	383	4·50
Total in 20 years...	2,254	2,083	4,337	3·07

Proportions
of the sexes
who died of
cancer.

576. Cancer is a complaint which usually affects females more than males. In the twenty years of which mention is made in the table, 92 of the former have died of it to every 100 of the latter, whereas in the total population females during the same vicenniad have probably averaged no more than 80 to every 100 males.

Deaths from
phthisis.

577. Also under the head of Constitutional Diseases is classified phthisis or consumption, which in 1880 caused 1,175 deaths, a larger number than had ever been previously set down to that disease in one year. Except during the prevalence of epidemics, phthisis is the occasion of more deaths than any other complaint; in the year under review it caused nearly twice as many deaths as atrophy and debility, those being the complaints which, in order of fatality, stand next to phthisis on the list.*

Death rate
from
phthisis.

578. In the following table, which shows the number of deaths from phthisis in each of the last twenty years, and their proportions to the

* See table following paragraph 565 ante.

total population, the results differ, more especially since 1873, from those given in previous issues of the *Victorian Year-Book*, as the rates have been re-calculated in accordance with amended estimates of population based upon the returns of the recent census. By the present figures it appears that the death rate from this complaint has of late years been increasing, and in 1880 was higher than in any previous year since 1861; also that during the last 7 years the average rate has been over 13, whereas formerly it was only a little more than 12 per 10,000 persons living :—

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS IN VICTORIA, 1861 TO 1880.

Year.	Deaths from Phthisis.		Year.	Deaths from Phthisis.	
	Total Number.	Number per 10,000 Persons Living.*		Total Number.	Number per 10,000 Persons Living.*
1861 ...	753	13·94	1872 ...	876	11·63
1862 ...	707	12·90	1873 ...	945	12·34
1863 ...	717	12·74	1874 ...	1,011	13·00
1864 ...	686	11·70	1875 ...	1,027	13·04
1865 ...	741	12·12	1876 ...	1,010	12·68
1866 ...	782	12·43	1877 ...	1,088	13·46
1867 ...	793	12·31	1878 ...	1,124	13·68
1868 ...	746	11·25	1879 ...	1,058	12·69
1869 ...	893	12·99	1880 ...	1,175	13·82
1870 ...	888	12·45	Total in } 20 years }	17,861	12·65
1871 ...	841	11·41			

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

579. 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, 1880.—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 ...	23	18	41	·90
5 to 10 „ ...	7	8	12	3·74
10 „ 15 „ ...	5	7	10	4·84
15 „ 25 „ ...	104	149	181	32·15
25 „ 35 „ ...	140	136	81	35·89
35 „ 45 „ ...	116	109	17	22·57
45 „ 55 „ ...	149	74	...	16·38
55 „ 65 „ ...	76	21	...	8·22
65 „ 75 „ ...	19	7	...	3·16
75 years and upwards...	2	3	...	·88
Unspecified ...	...	2	1	...
Total ...	641	534	343 1,175	10·08

NOTE.—The small figures in the total column denote the Victorians included in each number.

* For figures of mean population used in making these calculations, see table “Breadstuffs available for Consumption” in Part IX., Production, post.

† See table following paragraph 547 ante.

‡ Including 1 Aboriginal in each line. § Including 2 Aborigines. ¶ Including 5 Aborigines.

Ages at which phthisis is most fatal.

580. It will be observed that the mortality from this complaint in 1880 was highest between the ages of 15 and 35, but that it was also high between 35 and 55. 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.

581. The following table shows the numbers who died of phthisis in Victoria during 1880, 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, 1880.—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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	41
	5 to 10 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	13	1	15
	10 " 15 "	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	12
	15 " 25 "	1	1	...	4	1	1	2	7	11	5	8	...	209	3	253	
	25 " 35 "	2	7	4	4	5	5	4	18	22	25	22	43	6	101	8	276
	35 " 45 "	...	5	1	4	2	3	2	8	27	40	49	43	13	21	7	225
	45 " 55 "	3	...	1	7	5	19	64	92	15	8	9	223
	55 " 65 "	1	1	3	4	28	47	5	2	6	97
	65 " 75 "	2	5	15	3	...	1	26
75 and upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	1	...	6
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total ...	3	13	5	13	13	9	9	44	68	95	177	242	42	407	35	1,175	
Duration of Illness.	Under 1 month	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	4	4	10	13	2	21	1	58
	1 to 3 months	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	12	14	1	27	...	61
	3 " 6 "	...	2	1	1	...	...	7	7	10	20	25	...	62	...	135
	6 " 12 "	1	1	1	1	2	5	11	14	25	32	4	81	2	180
	Some months	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
	1 to 2 years	...	2	...	3	1	2	1	8	12	16	25	44	5	73	...	192
	2 " 3 "	...	2	1	2	2	1	1	6	5	13	23	30	6	48	4	144
	3 " 4 "	2	5	3	7	11	15	2	10	...	55
	4 " 5 "	...	1	1	...	1	3	7	1	4	...	18
	5 " 10 "	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	7	6	2	7	1	35
	10 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	4	1	2	...	11
Some years, long standing, &c.	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	4	2	7	1	7	1	26	
Unknown	1	6	1	3	5	4	4	10	17	20	36	45	17	63	26	258	

* 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 343 natives (10 being Aborigines) of Victoria, 19 (1 being an Aboriginal) of New South Wales, 12 of South Australia, 30 of Tasmania, and 3 of New Zealand.

582. Examining this table, it is found, in regard to the persons of whom full particulars are given,* that in all but 22 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 407 cases, or 34½ 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.

583. In 1880 the victims to phthisis respecting whom information was given in the registers as to whether the disease was contracted in the colonies were more numerous in Melbourne and suburbs than in the extra-metropolitan districts of Victoria, the numbers being 503 and 426 respectively. Of those who died in Melbourne and suburbs, 488, or 97 per cent., and of those who died in other places, 419, 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, 1880.—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	488	97·02	419	98·36	907	97·63
Elsewhere ...	15	2·98	7	1·64	22	2·37
Total ...	503	100·00	426	100·00	929	100·00

584. The period of residence in the Australasian colonies of most of those who died of phthisis in Victoria is available for the five years ended with 1880. The information is complete respecting 5,096 persons, and of these, 1,513, or 30 per cent., were born in Australasia ; 3,221, or 63 per cent., had resided there for upwards of five years ; 168, or a further 3 per cent., had resided there for upwards of two years ; and only 194, or about 4 per cent., had lived there for less than two years. The following table shows the number of persons who died of phthisis in each year in combination with their period of residence in Australasia, those being omitted of whom the term of residence was not stated :—

Time of residence in Australasia.

* Although in 195 cases (exclusive of those born in the colonies), or a sixth of the whole, the duration of illness was unspecified, only 24 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 1880.—PERIOD OF RESIDENCE
IN AUSTRALASIA.

Period of Residence in Australasian Colonies.	Numbers who Died of Phthisis.						
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	Total in five Years.	Proportion per Cent.
Under 1 month ...	6	4	8	1	3	22	·43
1 month to 1 year ...	25	20	23	18	18	104	2·04
1 year to 2 years ...	18	11	11	15	13	68	1·33
2 years to 5 years ...	33	39	40	25	31	168	3·30
5 years and upwards ...	672	682	650	591	626	3,221	63·21
Born there ...	193	252	316	345	407	1,513	29·69
Total ...	947	1,008	1,048	995	1,098	5,096	100·00

Phthisis in
Melbourne
and
country.

585. 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 twenty years:—

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS PER 10,000 PERSONS LIVING IN MELBOURNE
AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1861 TO 1880.

Year.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Extra- Metropolitan Districts.	Year.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Extra- Metropolitan Districts.
1861 ...	23·44	10·63	1872 ...	18·69	8·62
1862 ...	24·64	8·71	1873 ...	20·51	8·77
1863 ...	23·71	8·79	1874 ...	22·04	8·94
1864 ...	20·08	8·70	1875 ...	21·46	9·25
1865 ...	22·11	8·57	1876 ...	22·46	8·28
1866 ...	20·42	9·53	1877 ...	22·74	9·29
1867 ...	21·56	8·87	1878 ...	22·62	9·63
1868 ...	20·83	7·63	1879 ...	21·77	8·45
1869 ...	23·87	8·83	1880 ...	23·95	8·92
1870 ...	22·49	8·56			
1871 ...	22·08	7·20	Means	22·07	8·80

Phthisis in
Melbourne
and United
Kingdom.

586. There is no doubt that for years past the death rate from phthisis in Melbourne and suburbs has been to a certain extent swelled by the presence of persons who started from Europe whilst suffering from the disease in an advanced stage, having been induced to take the voyage to this colony under the hope that benefit might be derived from the Australian climate, but have landed in Melbourne only to die there. Notwithstanding this disturbing element, however, the death rate from phthisis is not so high in Melbourne and suburbs as in London, but it approximates closely to that in the United

* Exclusive of 63 in 1876, 80 in 1877, 76 in 1878, 63 in 1879, and 77 in 1880, of which the necessary particulars were not given in the registers.

Kingdom, which, in 1875, was 22·24, in 1876, 21·45, in 1877, 21·01, and in 1878, 21·34 per 10,000 persons living; but the death rate from phthisis in Ireland, which in 1878 was 19·45, and in the previous ten years averaged 18·77, per 10,000 persons living, is lower than that of Melbourne. The latter, however, is not nearly so high as that prevailing in Scotland, which in 1878 was 28 per 10,000 persons living.

587. Phthisis in Victoria, during the last five years, proved more fatal to males than to females; for whereas in the population females existed in the proportion of about 90 to 100 males, they died of phthisis in 1880 in as low a proportion as 83, and in the previous four years in the proportion of only 74, to 100 males. It is possible, however, that males at the phthisical ages bore a higher proportion to the total number of males living in the colony than females at those ages bore to the total number of females.

Sex of those who died from phthisis.

588. Of the Chinese who died in Victoria in 1880, 25, or 19 per cent., fell victims to phthisis. Of those of all nationalities who died, the proportion from this complaint was 10 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.

589. Eleven deaths of Aborigines in 1880 were set down to phthisis, or 42 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.

590. The rate of mortality from phthisis in Victoria would appear, by the calculations in the following table, to have been, over a series of years, slightly above that in Queensland, and much higher than in any other of the Australasian colonies. It will be observed that the figures of the other colonies in the several years exhibit more variation than those of Victoria, also that Queensland is the only colony besides Victoria in which the rate in any of the years exceeded 13 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 1879.

Year.	Number of Deaths from Phthisis.					
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.	
	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
1873 ...	945	12·34	...	...	145	10·35
1874 ...	1,011	13·00	...	...	163	10·51
1875 ...	1,027	13·04	614	10·31	228	13·22
1876 ...	1,010	12·68	616	9·96	260	14·12
1877 ...	1,088	13·46	597	9·24	225	11·53
1878 ...	1,124	13·68	652	9·62	263	12·72
1879 ...	1,058	12·69	746	10·45	281	13·12
Total...	7,263	12·99	3,225	9·91	1,565	12·34
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
1873 ...	153	7·84	115	11·10	206	7·16
1874 ...	179	8·89	101	9·69	270	8·47
1875 ...	209	10·07	114	10·97	339	9·45
1876 ...	226	10·36	102	9·75	307	7·92
1877 ...	203	8·78	127	11·95	326	7·98
1878 ...	267	11·00	115	10·60	326	7·73
1879 ...	271	10·66	90	8·09	399	8·90
Total...	1,508	9·72	764	10·29	2,173	8·26

Local dis-
eases.

591. The death rate under Class III., local diseases, was somewhat below the average. The decrease occurred in deaths from diseases of the nervous, digestive, generative, locomotive, and integumentary systems, but, on the other hand, as in the two previous years, a more than average mortality resulted from diseases of the circulatory, respiratory, and urinary systems. Most deaths in this class have usually been caused by complaints of the brain and nerves, but in the year under review these were exceeded by those from affections of the organs of respiration, in which are included bronchitis, pneumonia, and congestion of the lungs, which together caused 1,321 deaths, and stood sixth, seventh, and seventeenth respectively in the list of causes of death.* In 1880, as in 1879, the death rate from urinary diseases was half as high again as the average, and even exceeded the rate in England and Wales. The most fatal complaint under this head is nephria (Bright's disease), which, in the past year, caused 107 deaths.

Develop-
mental
diseases.

592. 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 chiefly, Order 4, was much below the average.

* See table following paragraph 565 ante.

The death rate from those peculiar to adults, Order 2, was slightly below the average, but the death rate from old age, Order 3, which has for some years past been increasing, was considerably above the average. The increased death rate from old age is easily accounted for by the circumstance that those remaining in the colony of the large number of immigrants who arrived at or about the times of the early gold discoveries are gradually reaching the age when they may be expected to die off. Premature birth—the principal cause of death under Order 1—caused 326 deaths in 1880, which number gives a proportion of over 10 per cent. of the total deaths under 1 year, and amounts to nearly 1½ per cent. of the total births recorded. The principal diseases under Orders 2 and 4—childbirth and atrophy—will be referred to shortly.*

593. Deaths under the head of atrophy and debility, although always numerous, were in 1880, as in the four 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 693 set down thereto in 1880, 618 were under 5 years, 564 were under 1 year, and 281 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 fourteen years ended with 1880 :—

DEATHS FROM ATROPHY AND DEBILITY, 1867 TO 1880.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1867	399	347	746	1876	344	305	649
1868	337	328	665	1877	344	304	648
1869	386	337	723	1878	389	311	700
1870	422	368	790	1879	407	304	711
1871	368	311	679	1880	369	324	693
1872	354	338	692				
1873	378	336	714				
1874	402	337	739	Total in four-	5,312	4,599	9,911
1875	413	349	762	teen years			

594. Notwithstanding the proportions of the sexes of persons at ages to be affected by atrophy and debility were about equal, it will be observed that in every one of the years more males died than females. During the whole period of fourteen years, 90 females died of these complaints to every 100 males. Sex of those who died of atrophy, &c.

* See next paragraph, and paragraph 612 post.

Violent
deaths.

595. Deaths from external causes, Class V., although still much higher in proportion to the population than in England and Wales, were in 1880 much below the average. Of the 818 violent deaths recorded in Victoria during that year, 680, or 83 per cent., were ascribed to accident; 19, or 2 per cent., to homicide; 118, or 15 per cent., to suicide; and 1 to execution. Deaths from accidents were formerly more numerous than those from any single disease, but in 1880 they were less than the deaths caused by either phthisis or atrophy; 39 per cent. of these deaths were due to fractures, and 28 per cent. to drowning. Homicides were below, but suicides were above, the average; only thrice in the last fourteen years did the number of the latter exceed 100, viz., in 1876, 1879, and in the year under review.

Violent
deaths in
detail.

596. 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 1880 and the previous decenniad, the sexes of those who died being distinguished:—

VIOLENT DEATHS, 1870 TO 1880.

Causes of Death.	Year 1880.			Ten Years: 1870 to 1879.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Accidents:—						
Fractures and contusions	247	22	269	2,942	241	3,183
Gunshot wounds ...	12	1	13	} 221	36	257
Cuts, stabs, &c. ...	11	2	13			
Burns and scalds ...	37	47	84	367	506	873
Sunstroke ...	8	3	11	154	59	213
Lightning ...	3	...	3	22	3	25
Poison ...	9	10	19	116	62	178
Snake, insect—bite ...	2	...	2	25	13	38
Drowning ...	147	45	192	1,624	386	2,010
Suffocation ...	39	18	57	437	219	656
Others ...	13	4	17	93	28	121
Total ...	528	152	680	6,001	1,553	7,554
Homicide ...	13*	6	19	125	75	200
Suicide:—						
Gunshot wounds ...	10	...	10	64	...	64
Cuts, stabs, &c. ...	23	1	24	155	21	176
Poison ...	15	1	16	146	47	193
Drowning ...	21	6	27	142	69	211
Hanging ...	36	4	40	209	19	228
Otherwise ...	...	1	1	31	4	35
Total ...	105	13	118	747	160	907
Execution ...	1	...	1	23	...	23
Grand Total ...	647	171	818	6,896	1,788	8,684

* Including three outlaws who were killed by the police.

597. During the eleven years ended with 1880, 76,006 males and 56,623 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 12 died of an accident ; 1 in every 551 was a victim to homicide ; 1 in every 89 committed suicide ; and 1 in every 3,167 was executed. Of the females, 1 in every 29 died a violent death ; 1 in every 33 died of an accident ; 1 in every 699 died by the hand of another ; 1 in every 327 committed suicide ; but, happily, not one was executed.

Violent deaths in proportion to total deaths.

598. Males are much more subject to violent deaths than females. Of those who so died in 1880, 647, or 79 per cent., belonged to the male, and 171, or 21 per cent., to the female sex.

Violent deaths of males and females.

599. 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 24 males were executed.

Violent deaths : proportion of males and females.

600. 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.

601. One hundred and eighteen persons took their own lives in 1880, and 108 in the previous year. During the ten years ended with 1879 the mean annual number of deaths by suicide was 91.

Suicidal deaths.

602. 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 not once in the 173 cases named in the table by shooting.

Modes of committing suicide.

603. Suicide frequently occurs amongst the Chinese. Five men of this race committed that act in 1880, viz., 1 by drowning and the remainder by hanging. The total number of Chinese males in the colony was ascertained at the recent census to be 11,871 ; so that those who committed suicide during the year were in the proportion of about 4 to every 10,000.

Suicides of Chinese.

604. According to the results in the following table it would appear that, in proportion to population, suicide is more common in Victoria

Suicides in Australasian colonies.

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 seven years ended with 1879 recorded in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia :—

DEATHS FROM SUICIDE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1873 TO 1879.

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	1·27	41	·75	22	1·57
1874 ...	97	1·25	64	1·12	10	·64
1875 ...	91	1·16	55	·92	23	1·33
1876 ...	100	1·26	61	·99	24	1·30
1877 ...	92	1·14	66	1·02	27	1·38
1878 ...	87	1·06	48	·71	29	1·40
1879 ...	108	1·30	62	·86	40	1·87
Total ...	672	1·20	397	·91	175	1·38
	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
1879 ...	18	·71	5	·45	42	·94
Total ...	124	·80	47	·63	222	·84

605. 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 seven years named in the table.

606. It will be readily believed that violent deaths are not so frequent in Victoria now as in the early days of the gold discoveries. By the following figures, however, which, with the exception of those in the first line, have been extracted from the appendix to the 40th Report of the Registrar-General of England, such deaths appear still to be more common there than in any European country. Fatal accidents in Victoria seem to occur with more frequency than in any of the countries, and suicides than in any except Switzerland. Homicide, relatively to population, appears to be about equal to the same circumstance in Sweden and Prussia, but to be less rife than in Switzerland, Finland, Bavaria, or Italy. 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 VICTORIA AND IN CERTAIN
EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.*

Countries.	Proportion to 100,000 Living of Deaths from—			
	Violence of all kinds.	Accident and Negligence.	Homicide.	Suicide.
Victoria	96·2	80·0	2·2	13·9
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

607. 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-two years ended with 1880, 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 1880, and in other countries during 1876.

DEATHS AND INJURIES FROM RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, 1859 TO 1880.*

Year.	Total Number.	Passengers.			Servants of the Railway Department or of Contractors.			Others.		
		From causes beyond their own control.	From their own miscon- duct or want of caution.	Total.	From causes beyond their own control.	From their own miscon- duct or want of caution.	Total.	At crossings.	Trespassers.	Miscellane- ous.
1859 to 1868	37	...	...	...	3	19	22	1	14	...
1869	4	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1
1870	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
1871	6	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2
1872	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1874	10	...	...	...	4	...	4	1	4	1
1875	11	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	4	1
1876	23	...	...	...	3	10	13	2	6	2
1877	22	...	1	1	3	10	13	...	8	...
1878	16	...	...	...	...	7	7	2	6	1
1879	21	...	...	...	1	8	9	2	9	1
1880	18	...	...	...	...	7	7	3	6	2
Total killed	173	...	1	1	14	72	86	11	64	11

PERSONS KILLED.

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
1880	20	5	...	5	1	7	8	2	3	2
Total injured	314	121	10	131	41	102	143	7	21	12

608. It will be observed that, in the whole period of twenty-two years, exclusive of accidents at crossings or to trespassers, 173 persons were killed and 314 were injured on the State lines of railway, and that 73 of the former and 112 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 86 railway or con-

* As this table does not extend beyond 1880, the particulars of the casualties resulting from the railway accident of the 30th August 1881 are not included. On that occasion, portion of the Brighton express train got off the line near Jolimont, when three carriages were precipitated over a low embankment, causing the loss of four lives, and injuries of a more or less serious character to about thirty other passengers.

tractors' 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 131, and the railway servants 22 more ; as many as 102 of the latter, but only 10 of the former, suffered from their own action. At crossings only 11 persons were killed and 7 injured, which must be considered very small numbers, taking into account the many level crossings on the lines. As many as 64 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.

609. In the seven years ended with 1880, embracing the whole period the Regulation of Mines Statute 1873 (37 Vict. No. 480) has been in operation, 430 persons lost their lives, and 1,093 persons were injured from accidents connected with mining operations. The following were the numbers in each year and their proportion to the number of miners at work :—

Mining accidents.

DEATHS AND INJURIES FROM MINING ACCIDENTS, 1874 TO 1880.

Year.	Average number of Miners at work.	Number of Persons—			Numbers per 1,000 Miners at work—		
		Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
1874	46,512	90	245	335	1.93	5.26	7.20
1875	42,058	83	217	300	1.97	5.15	7.13
1876	41,531	55	170	225	1.32	4.10	5.42
1877	38,860	64	154	218	1.65	3.96	5.61
1878	37,212	40	106	146	1.07	2.85	3.92
1879	37,195	48	112	160	1.29	3.01	4.30
1880	38,076	50	89	139	1.32	2.34	3.65
Means	40,206	61	156	217	1.51	3.88	5.40

610. On comparing the numbers in the early with those in the later years, it is satisfactory to note a considerable diminution in the cases of death and injury from mining accidents. Not only have the actual numbers decreased, but their proportion to the miners at work is much smaller. In the seven years to which reference is made, 1 miner in every 659 lost his life, whilst in 1880 this proportion had fallen to 1 in 762. Both proportions contrast favorably with the deaths from mining accidents in Great Britain and Ireland, where, according to the report of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Mines for 1879, 1 person in every 490 employed in and about mines lost his life by accident during the year. This is exclusive of accidents in coal mines, in respect to which the proportion of fatal accidents is much higher.

Diminution in mining accidents.

Causes of
mining
accidents.

611. The immediate causes of the mining accidents from which death or injury resulted in Victoria during the same seven years were as follow :—

CAUSES OF MINING ACCIDENTS, 1874 TO 1880.

Nature of Accident.	Number of Persons—		
	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Fall of earth or rock underground	181	331	512
" " on surface	66	61	127
" materials down shafts	20	78	98
" " " passes or jump-ups... ..	...	16	16
Falling down shafts	70	93	163
" " winzes or shoots	8	35	43
" and slipping underground ... ..	...	18	18
" " at surface ... ..	...	14	14
Cage accidents	19	53	72
Timber accidents	9	18	27
Truck accidents ... ..	...	22	22
Machinery in motion	10	49	59
Explosion of blasts—gunpowder	11	82	93
" " guncotton	1	10	11
" " dynamite	1	4	5
" " lithofracteur	5	11	16
" " rockburster ... ..	...	2	2
" " other explosives, or not named	3	17	20
" explosives not blasts	3	20	23
" boilers ... ..	...	5	5
" fire damp	1	19	20
Foul air	3	...	3
Undescribed	19	135	154
Total	430	1,093	1,523

Deaths in
childbed.

612. 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 were unusually numerous in proportion to the births during the seven years ended with 1878; but, in 1879, they were only slightly above, and, in 1880, were below the average. The following are the deaths and death rate from these complaints during the last seventeen years :—

DEATHS OF WOMEN IN CHILDBIRTH, 1864 TO 1880.

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
1880	111	20	131	50·09
Total in seventeen years	2,025	602	2,627	58·20

613. The proportion of women dying in childbed during the whole period of seventeen years was 1 to 172 births, but in 1880 the proportion was 1 to every 200 births. In 1879, the proportion was 1 to every 166 births; in 1878, 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, except those for 1880, 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 1 woman is stated to have died in childbirth to every 207 births during 1873, and to every 149 in 1874; and in Ireland, during the ten years, 1869–78, 1 to every 151 births.

Deaths in childbed in Victoria and United Kingdom.

614. In the Melbourne Lying-in Hospital, during 1880, 586 women were confined, and 532 infants were born alive. Six deaths of mothers occurred during or shortly after parturition. Thus 1 death of a mother occurred to every 98 deliveries, or to every 89 births. It should be mentioned, however, that maternity hospitals all over the world are subject to receive a worse class of cases than the average of those dealt with outside, women not unfrequently being brought in such a state as to render their recovery from the first almost hopeless; therefore, in all such institutions, the death rate of the inmates is higher than that which prevails amongst child-bearing women in the general population†.

Deaths of women in Lying-in Hospital.

* 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.

† According to the report of the Lying-in Hospital for 1880, child-bearing was, in most cases where death occurred, complicated with some other disease. One patient is stated to have died of acute bronchitis, 1 of acute tuberculosis, and 1 of septicæmia; 1 was admitted in a dying condition suffering from rupture of the bladder, 1 who was convalescent died suddenly of heart disease, and 1 who was admitted whilst suffering from typhoid fever died of cerebral effusion.

Deaths in
childbed in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

615. 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, phlebitis, peritonitis, &c., omitting to state that these circumstances were consequent upon child-bearing until specially asked whether this was the case. The causes of death of females at child-bearing ages should be carefully scrutinized, and enquiries made respecting all entries which appear doubtful. It is questionable whether in some of the other colonies this scrutiny is as complete as it is 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 contains a statement of the deaths recorded as having occurred from childbirth and metria in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia during the seven years ended with 1879, 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 1879.

Year.	Number of Deaths from Childbirth and Metria.					
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.	
	Total.	Per 10,000 Children Born Alive.	Total.	Per 10,000 Children Born Alive.	Total.	Per 10,000 Children Born Alive.
1873 ...	171	60·85	...	...	23	40·21
1874 ...	251	93·66	...	...	33	51·70
1875 ...	237	88·70	149	66·14	37	55·17
1876 ...	165	61·64	186	79·84	43	62·29
1877 ...	173	66·51	113	47·38	53	73·93
1878 ...	198	74·49	103	40·67	46	62·19
1879 ...	161	59·99	90	33·42	38	48·28
Total...	1,356	72·20	641	52·57	273	56·70
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
1873 ...	22	30·96	26	85·30	52	46·34
1874 ...	38	49·38	20	64·58	74	57·61
1875 ...	54	72·89	32	103·06	93	64·41
1876 ...	49	59·58	20	63·51	74	45·77
1877 ...	45	52·08	25	77·86	74	43·90
1878 ...	41	44·17	16	45·69	85	47·83
1879 ...	50	50·49	11	30·86	81	44·83
Total...	299	51·32	150	66·15	533	49·64

616. 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 1880 was 15,120, and the number of deaths was 1,413. In 1879, the cases of sickness treated numbered 14,984, and the deaths 1,452. There was thus 1 death to every 10·7 cases of sickness treated in hospitals during 1880, as against 1 death to every 10·3 cases of sickness treated therein during the previous year.

Sickness and deaths in general hospitals.

617. 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 1880, 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 1880.			Percentage of Mortality to Cases treated, 1879.
	Number of Cases treated.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Mortality to Cases treated.	
Alexandra	18	...	...	...
Amherst	219	25	11·42	7·10
Ararat	284	14	4·93	5·54
Ballarat	878	98	11·16	10·12
Beechworth	498	37	7·43	7·10
Belfast	53	1	1·89	8·89
Bendigo	1,277	119	9·32	10·95
Castlemaine	741	47	6·34	9·50
Clunes	195	19	9·75	8·71
Creswick	227	14	6·17	8·71
Daylesford	194	5	2·58	8·67
Dunolly	265	16	6·04	10·68
Geelong	963	66	6·85	10·22
Hamilton	564	29	5·14	5·67
Heathcote	87	11	12·64	12·36
Horsham	219	17	7·76	8·97
Inglewood	325	23	7·08	4·64
Kilmore	138	15	10·87	14·38
Kyneton	525	27	5·14	6·80
Maldon	51	8	15·69	10·91
Mansfield	113	3	2·65	5·56
Maryborough	356	32	8·99	6·21
Melbourne	4,096	573	13·99	11·99
Melbourne (Alfred)	1,090	75	6·88	9·45
Melbourne (Homœopathic)	145	4	2·76	6·01
Mooroopna	204	14	6·86	6·45
Pleasant Creek	307	23	7·49	10·63
Portland	87	4	4·60	11·11
Sale	218	22	10·09	10·38
St. Arnaud	202	20	9·90	11·17
Swan Hill	115	6	5·22	6·50
Wangaratta	240	30	12·50	6·97
Warrnambool	134	11	8·21	6·35
Wood's Point	92	5	5·43	4·07
Total	15,120	1,413	9·35	9·69

Highest and
lowest
death rates.

618. In proportion to the cases treated, the greatest mortality occurred in the Maldon and Melbourne Hospitals; and, with the exception of the Alexandra Hospital, where no deaths took place, either in 1879 or 1880, the least in the Belfast, Daylesford, Mansfield, and Melbourne Homœopathic Hospitals. In 1879 the rate of mortality was highest in the Kilmore, Heathcote, and Melbourne Hospitals; and, with the exception of the Alexandra Hospital, lowest in the Wood's Point and Inglewood Hospitals.

Sickness and
deaths in
hospital
for women.

619. The patients treated in the Hospital for Diseases of Women and Children attached to the Lying-in Hospital numbered 348 in 1879, and 275 in 1880. The deaths in the same institution numbered 13 in the former, and 15 in the latter year. Therefore, 1 patient in 27 died in 1879, and 1 in 18 in 1880.

Deaths of
mothers in
Lying-in
Hospital.

620. In the Melbourne Lying-in Hospital 638 women were confined in 1879, and 586 in 1880. Nine died in the former year, and 6 in the latter. Thus, 1 woman in 71 died in 1879, and 1 woman in 98 in 1880. From the founding of the institution to the end of 1880, 9,188 women were accouched therein, of whom 119 died, or 1 death to every 77 confinements.*

Deaths of
infants in
Lying-in
Hospital

621. The infants born alive in the Lying-in Hospital numbered 602 in 1879 and 532 in 1880, and of these, 47 in the former and 30 in the latter year died before leaving the institution; thus 1 infant in 13 died in 1879 and 1 infant in 18 in 1880.†

Sickness and
deaths in
children's
hospital.

622. In the Melbourne Hospital for Sick Children 389 cases were treated, and 25 deaths occurred, in 1879; 438 cases were treated, and 36 deaths occurred, in 1880. These numbers furnish proportions of 1 death to every 16 patients in the former, and 1 death to every 12 patients in the latter year.

Sickness and
deaths in
benevolent
asylums.

623. Cases of sickness in benevolent asylums numbered 2,688 in 1879, and 1,178 in 1880; deaths numbered 176 and 141. The deaths were thus to the cases treated in the proportion of 1 to 15 in 1879, and of 1 to 8 in 1880.

Sickness and
deaths in
Immigrants'
Home.

624. In the Melbourne Immigrants' Home the cases of sickness in 1879 amounted to 959, and the deaths to 76, or 1 death to every 13 cases of sickness. In 1880 the cases of sickness in this institution numbered 623, and the deaths 84, or 1 death to every 7 cases of sickness.

Sickness and
deaths in
orphan
asylums.

625. In 1879 the cases of sickness in orphan asylums numbered 204, and the deaths 3. In 1880 these numbers were 293 and 5 respectively. Thus, in 1879, 1 death occurred to every 68 cases of sickness, and, in 1880, 1 death to every 59 cases of sickness.

* See paragraph 614 *ante*.

† See paragraph 557 *ante*.

626. In hospitals for the insane during 1879 the cases of sickness numbered 2,011, and during 1880 they numbered 2,298. The deaths amounted to 225 at the former period, and 221 at the latter, or an average of 1 death to every 9 cases of sickness in 1879, and 1 to every 10 cases in 1880.

Sickness and deaths in lunatic asylums.

627. In gaols and penal establishments 5,473 cases of sickness occurred in 1879, and 5,485 in 1880. The deaths in these two years respectively were 38 and 43. Thus, 1 death occurred to every 144 cases in 1879, and 1 death to every 128 cases in 1880. 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.

628. Altogether the number of deaths in penal or charitable institutions in 1880 was 2,047, or 1 to every 6 deaths which took place in Victoria during the year. The deaths in such institutions were in the three previous years in the same proportion as in 1880, 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 1880:—

Deaths in public institutions.

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1880.

Number of Deaths.		Number of Deaths.	
General hospitals ...	1,413	Hospitals for the insane ...	221
Hospital for Diseases of Women and Children ...	15	Female refuges ...	24†
Lying-in Hospital ...	36*	Industrial and reformatory schools ...	25
Hospital for Sick Children ...	36	Gaols ...	40
Benevolent asylums ...	141	Penal establishments ...	3
Melbourne Immigrants' Home	84		
Orphan asylums ...	5	Total ...	2,047
Blind asylum ...	3		
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	1		

NOTE.—In 1880 no death occurred in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

629. In England and Wales during 1880, 1 out of every 10 deaths registered occurred in a work-house, hospital, or lunatic asylum. Of such deaths, 65 per cent. occurred in the first of these institutions, 26 per cent. in the second, and 9 per cent. in the third.

Deaths in public institutions in England.

630. The number of cases of successful vaccination in 1880 was 19,132; and, as the number of births was 26,148, it appears that 73 per cent. of the children born were vaccinated. Part of the remainder are accounted for by death—1,589, or 6 per cent. of those born, having died before they were 3 months old, and 2,193, or 8 per cent., before they were 6 months old. The vaccinations amounted in 1880 to 73 per

Vaccinations.

* This includes the deaths of 30 infants born in the institution.

† This includes the deaths of 21 children of inmates of the Female Refuge, Madeline street.

cent. of the births, in 1879 and 1878 to 82 per cent., 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.

Memorandum on vaccination.

631. The question as to the efficacy of vaccination in affording protection against small-pox; as to the danger of conveyance of other diseases by vaccination; and as to the desirability of obtaining the lymph direct from the cow, was discussed in the Legislative Assembly of Victoria on the 17th June 1880, and in consequence the Central Board of Health published a memorandum* in which they showed that the evidence as to the protective efficacy of vaccination was simply overwhelming; that vaccination when properly performed cannot convey any disease except vaccinia; and that the vaccine lymph now in use has not deteriorated or become contaminated by its repeated transmission through the human body, therefore it is unnecessary to resort to the cow for a fresh supply.

Meteorological observations, 1880.

632. The following are the results of meteorological observations taken at different stations throughout the colony during 1880. 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 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, 1880.

Stations.	Height above Sea-level.	Temperature in the Shade.		
		Max.	Min.	Mean.
	feet.	°	°	°
Portland	37·0	108·0	32	57·4
Melbourne	91·3	106·5	29	57·8
Cape Otway	270·0	104·0	38	55·7
Wilson's Promontory	300·0	96·0	40	56·3
Sandhurst	758·0	106·5	32	58·3
Ballarat	1,438·0	108·5	28	56·3

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	29·976	194	34·20	·737	4·0
Melbourne	29·920	147	28·48	·717	6·0
Cape Otway	29·724	160	36·64	·883	8·0
Wilson's Promontory	29·587	201	56·60	·761	5·8
Sandhurst	29·208	100	22·39	·744	4·2
Ballarat	28·501	132	29·34	·641	5·9

* Parliamentary Paper No. 96, Session-1880-81.

633. The following are the results for Melbourne in each of the Meteorology in Melbourne, 1864 to 1880. seventeen years ended with 1880 :—

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT MELBOURNE.—RETURN FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS.

(Observatory 91·3 feet above the Sea-level.)

Year.	Temperature in the Shade.			Mean Atmospheric Pressure.	Days on which Rain fell.	Amount of Rainfall.	Mean Relative Humidity.	Mean Amount of Cloud.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.					
	°	°	°	inches.	No.	inches.	0-1.	0-10.
1864	96·6	30·5	57·1	29·94	144	27·40	·72	6·1
1865	103·4	30·9	56·5	29·94	119	15·94	·68	5·6
1866	108·2	28·0	57·8	29·95	107	22·41	·70	5·5
1867	108·4	29·7	57·7	29·92	133	25·79	·72	5·7
1868	110·0	27·4	57·1	29·98	120	18·27	·70	5·7
1869	108·4	27·0	57·2	29·94	129	24·59	·71	6·0
1870	109·0	29·6	57·4	29·93	129	33·76	·74	5·8
1871	106·0	32·1	57·7	29·93	125	30·17	·74	5·9
1872	103·3	32·5	57·6	29·92	136	32·52	·74	6·4
1873	102·4	30·2	58·0	29·94	134	25·61	·72	6·0
1874	102·7	29·3	56·6	29·93	134	28·10	·72	6·1
1875	110·4	31·1	56·6	29·89	158	32·87	·72	6·2
1876	110·7	29·0	57·0	29·93	134	24·04	·70	5·8
1877	100·7	31·0	56·7	29·99	124	24·10	·70	5·8
1878	103·4	31·1	57·4	29·90	116	25·36	·71	6·0
1879	106·0	30·5	56·8	29·92	127	19·28	·71	5·8
1880	106·5	29·0	57·8	29·92	147	28·48	·72	6·0
Means	105·65	29·93	57·23	29·933	130	25·805	·715	5·9

634. It will be noticed that in 1880, according to observations taken Observations in 1880 compared with 17-year means. at the Melbourne Observatory, the maximum temperature was about a degree above, and the minimum temperature about a degree below, the mean of the maxima and minima in 17 years; that the mean temperature, the mean atmospheric pressure, the mean relative humidity, and the mean amount of cloud were all a fraction above the average of the same period; also that rain fell on 17 more days and 2½ more inches of rain fell than the average annual number during the period.

635. During the period of 17 years a higher temperature than the Observations in 1880 and former years compared. maximum of 1880 was experienced in seven, and a lower one than the minimum in three, different years; the mean temperature was equalled in one and exceeded in one year; in two previous years the mean atmospheric pressure was lower than in 1880; the number of days' rain was exceeded in one year, and the amount of rainfall in four years; the mean relative humidity was equalled in five and exceeded in three years; and the mean amount of cloud was equalled in three and exceeded in three years.

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

PART VI.—ACCUMULATION.

Coins and
accounts.

637. 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.).

Royal Mint.

638. A branch of the Royal Mint was established in Melbourne in 1872. The premises occupy 2 acres 1 rood and 26 perches of land, valued in October 1880 at £8,500 ; the original cost of the buildings, machinery, fittings, and furniture, was £68,350.*

Gold
received at
Mint.

639. From the time of the opening of the Mint to the end of 1880, 4,144,376 ounces of gold were received thereat, valued at £16,557,148. The following table shows the quantity and value of the gold received in each year :—

GOLD RECEIVED AT THE MELBOURNE MINT, 1872 TO 1880.

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
1880	...	...	758,721	3,061,820
Total	...	...	4,144,376	16,557,148

Gold
received,
1880.

640. It will be observed that much more gold was received in 1880 than in any previous year. The quantity exceeded by 102,165 ounces that in 1879, by 188,789 ounces that in 1878, and by 380,411 ounces that in 1877.

Gold issued
from Mint.

641. 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 :—

* See Amended Return to an order of the Legislative Assembly, Parliamentary Paper C.—No. 4*, Session 1880.

GOLD ISSUED AT MELBOURNE MINT, 1872 TO 1880.

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
1880	3,052,800	...	1,861	7,219	3,060,019
Total ...	16,335,800	245,000	25,019	94,757	16,553,057

642. It will be noticed that the coined gold issued in 1880 was more by nearly a third of a million sterling than in any previous year, but the value of bullion issued, although slightly greater than in 1879, was much less than in any other year since 1872. Gold issued, 1880.

643. Over a series of years the amount of gold issued from the Mint very nearly balances with that received thereat, so that the loss attendant upon the Mint operations must be but trifling. By comparing the figures in the total lines of the last two tables, it will be found that the value of the gold issued during the period the Mint has been in existence was less by only £4,091 than the value of the gold received. Difference of gold received and issued.

644. Since the establishment of the Mint in 1872, the value of gold coin exported from Victoria has amounted to £15,674,218, or less by only £784,082 than the total value of such coin issued from the Mint. The destination and value of the gold coin exported in 1880 were as follow :— Exports of gold coin.

EXPORTS OF GOLD COIN, 1880.

	£
United Kingdom	1,283,245
Ceylon	1,092,365*
New South Wales	25,000
New Zealand	58,000
South Australia	290,000
Tasmania	171,000
Total	2,919,610

645. About three-fourths of the gold received at the Mint was raised in Victoria, and nearly a fifth came from New Zealand. The bulk Victorian and other goldminted.

* 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.

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 1880 :—

VICTORIAN AND OTHER GOLD RECEIVED AT MELBOURNE MINT,
1872 TO 1880.

Colony in which the Gold was raised.	Gold Received.		
	Prior to 1880.	During 1880.	Total.
	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.
Victoria	2,519,308	587,015	3,106,323
New South Wales	2,987	747	3,734
Queensland	1,599	...	1,599
South Australia	68,181	12,638	80,819
Tasmania	75,596	42,309	117,905
New Zealand	698,060	113,207	811,267
Natal	1,363	...	1,363
Unknown	18,561	2,804	21,365
Total	3,385,655	758,720	4,144,375

Mint charges. 646. Gold deposited at the Mint is subject to a charge of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. 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 allowances. 647. 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 $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and base metal in less proportion than 2 per cent. of the weight of the deposit after melting.

Mint receipts and expenditure. 648. By the Victorian Mint Act (31 Vict., No. 307) it is provided that the sum of £20,000 shall be paid annually to the Mint from the Consolidated Revenue, but in the following table, which shows the Mint revenue and expenditure in each of the seven financial years ended with 1879-80, and 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 66 per cent., and the establishment was worked at an apparent loss to the country of £35,000 :—

MINT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1873-4 TO 1879-80.

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
1879-80 ...	10,158	13,650	3,492	34·38
Total ...	52,785	87,786	35,001	66·31

649. According to the returns of 1880, the expenditure does not exceed the revenue by so large a proportion in the Sydney as in the Melbourne Mint, whilst the proportion of excess in the London Mint was much lower than in either, notwithstanding that its expenditure was swelled by a loss, amounting to £58,696, caused by exchanging new silver coin for that which had become worn and defaced. Had it not been for this, the expenditure would have amounted to only £39,611, or £51,037 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:—

Mint receipts, &c., Melbourne, Sydney, and London.

MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, AND LONDON MINTS.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1880.

Locality of Mint.	Mint Receipts.	Mint Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure over Receipts.	
			Amount.	Percentage.
	£	£	£	£
Melbourne ...	10,158	13,650	3,492	34·38
Sydney ...	10,213	12,911	2,698	26·42
London ...	90,648	98,307	7,659	8·45

650. The Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint was established in 1855, and from that date to the end of 1880, 12,392,219 ounces of gold were received thereat, of which it is believed that 6,306,960 ounces, or more than half, were raised in the colony of New South Wales. In the same period 43,332,500 sovereigns, 4,227,000 half-sovereigns, and bullion to

Sydney Mint, 1855 to 1880.

* 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.

the value of £1,961,544, were issued from this branch, the whole being valued at £47,407,544.

Sydney Mint,
1880.

651. The quantity of gold received at the Sydney Mint during 1880 was 406,292 ounces, valued at £1,487,679, more than half of which came from Queensland, over a fourth from New South Wales, and small quantities from New Zealand, South Australia, and Tasmania. The total value of coin and bullion issued in that year amounted to £1,499,649, consisting of 1,459,000 sovereigns, 80,000 half-sovereigns, and gold bullion valued at £649. The value of coin and bullion issued was less by nearly a million and a third sterling in 1879, and by over a million and a half sterling in 1880, than that issued from the Melbourne Mint in those years.

London Mint.

652. 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 1880 :—

COINS STRUCK AT THE LONDON MINT, 1880.

Denomination.	Number of Coins.	Nominal Value.		
		£	s.	d.
Imperial, Gold—Sovereigns	3,650,080	3,650,080	0	0
” ” Half-sovereigns	1,009,049	504,524	10	0
” Silver—Half-crowns	1,346,350	168,293	15	0
” ” Florins	2,167,170	216,717	0	0
” ” Shillings	4,842,786	242,139	6	0
” ” Sixpences	3,892,501	97,312	10	6
” ” Fourpences*	5,199	86	13	0
” ” Threepences	1,614,557	20,181	19	3
” ” Twopences*	6,247	52	1	2
” ” Pence*	11,088	46	4	0
” Bronze—Pence	3,000,831	12,503	9	3
” ” Half-pence	2,423,465	5,048	17	8½
” ” Farthings	1,842,710	1,919	9	9½
Newfoundland, Gold—Two dollars	2,500	1,041	13	4
” Silver—Fifty cents	24,000	2,500	0	0
” ” Twenty cents	30,000	1,250	0	0
” ” Ten cents	10,000	208	6	8
” ” Five cents	40,000	416	13	4
” Bronze—Cents	400,000	833	6	8
Cyprus ” Quarter piastres	72,000	100	0	0
Jamaica, Nickel—Pence	96,000	400	0	0
” ” Half-pence	192,000	400	0	0
” ” Farthings	192,000	200	0	0
Total	26,870,533	4,926,255	15	8

* Maundy money only.

653. As the Mints of Melbourne and Sydney coin no metal but gold, the silver and bronze coinage required for circulation in the Australasian colonies is supplied by the London Mint. That Mint also withdraws silver coin from the colonies after it has become worn or defaced, allowing for the same at its full nominal value. The following are the values of the coin supplied and withdrawn in the last two years :—

Silver and bronze coin supplied and withdrawn.

COIN SUPPLIED TO AND WITHDRAWN FROM THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES BY THE LONDON MINT, 1879 AND 1880.

Colony.	Year.	Value of Coin Supplied.			Value of Worn Silver Coin Withdrawn.
		Silver.	Bronze.	Total.	
		£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	1879	125,500	2,080	127,580	24,230
	1880	80,000	...	80,000	58,039
New South Wales ...	1879	85,000	1,000	86,000	890
	1880	25,000	...	25,000	16,574
South Australia ...	1879	30,000	2,240	32,240	...
	1880	57,000	...	57,000	...
Western Australia...	1879	5,000	400	5,400	...
	1880	...	...	...	1,200
New Zealand ...	1879	500	2,500	3,000	...
	1880	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1879	246,000	8,220	254,220	25,120
	1880	162,000	...	162,000	75,813

654. The value of gold coin issued from the Mints of seven European countries, also from those of Japan and the United States, during the latest year for which the information is available, was as follows :—

Gold coin issued in foreign countries.

GOLD COIN ISSUED FROM MINTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Value.
		£
Austro-Hungary ...	1880	510,240
Belgium ...	1878	2,044,320
France ...	„	7,412,724
Germany ...	1880	1,399,612
Holland ...	„	53,907
Italy ...	1878	253,811
Japan ...	1878-9	92,703
Russia ...	1878	5,475,490
United States ...	1878-9	8,538,958

655. A comparison with a former table* will show that the value of the gold coin issued annually from the Melbourne Mint exceeds that

Gold coined in Victoria and other countries.

* See table following paragraph 641 ante.

issued from the Mints of Austro-Hungary, Belgium, Germany, Holland, Italy, or Japan ; the only countries named which had a higher mintage than Victoria being France, Russia, and the United States.

Number of banks.

656. During 1880 there were 11 banks of issue in Victoria, possessing therein 318 branches or agencies. In 1875 there were 12, and in 1870, 10 banks of issue in the colony.

Rates of exchange.

657. Subjoined are the average rates of exchange for bank bills drawn on the following places in 1880, and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennials. Those upon London are drawn at sixty days' sight, and those upon the neighboring colonies at sight :—

RATES OF EXCHANGE, 1870, 1875, AND 1880.

Places on which Bills were drawn.	Average Rates of Exchange.		
	1870.	1875.	1880.
London	par to 2½ per cent. prem.	½ to ¾ per cent. premium	¼ to ¾ per cent. premium
British India ..	2s. 1d. per rupee ..	5 per cent. premium, 2s. per rupee	4 per cent. premium and nominal
New South Wales	½ to ½ per cent. premium	2s. 9d. to ½ per cent. prem.	½ per cent. premium
Queensland ..	1 per cent. premium ..	½ to 1 per cent. premium	½ to 1 per cent. premium
South Australia ..	¼ to ½ per cent. premium	4s. 9d. to ½ per cent. prem.	¼ to ½ per cent. premium
Tasmania ..	¼ to ½ per cent. premium	¼ to ½ per cent. premium	¼ to ½ per cent. premium
New Zealand ..	½ to ¾ per cent. premium	½ to 1 per cent. premium	¼ to ½ per cent. premium

Rates of discount.

658. The average rates of discount on local bills were as follow during the same three years. It will be observed that the rates at the first and last periods were nearly equal, and that those at the middle period were much the highest :—

RATES OF DISCOUNT ON LOCAL BILLS, 1870, 1875, AND 1880.

Currency of Bills.	Average Rates of Discount per Annum.		
	1870.	1875.	1880.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Under 65 days	6 to 7	7 to 8	6 to 8
65 to 95 „	6 to 8	8 to 9	6 to 8
95 to 125 „	7 to 9	9 to 10	7 to 9
Over 125 „	8 to 10	9 to 10	7 to 9½

Liabilities, assets, &c., of banks.

659. 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 :—

FINANCIAL POSITION OF BANKS, 1870, 1875, AND 1880.

LIABILITIES.			
	1870.	1875.	1880.
	£	£	£
Notes in circulation	1,212,793	1,382,612	1,236,046
Bills in circulation	112,656	74,262	50,987
Balances due to other banks ...	133,096	291,330	228,776
Deposits not bearing interest ...	3,076,935	4,733,003	5,735,029
Deposits bearing interest ...	7,822,091	9,001,965	12,237,674
Total	12,357,571	15,483,172	19,488,512
ASSETS.			
	£	£	£
Coined gold, silver, and other metals	1,773,958	2,660,087	3,408,961
Gold and silver in bullion and bars	621,079	461,538	445,674
Landed property	616,038	744,866	865,488
Notes and bills of other banks ...	150,244	196,015	120,989
Balances due from other banks	230,178	364,628	404,690
Debts due to the banks* ...	13,474,908	17,852,348	18,039,020
Total	16,866,405	22,279,482	23,284,822
CAPITAL AND PROFITS.			
	£	£	£
Capital stock paid up	8,305,224	8,572,120	9,126,250
Average per annum of rates of last dividend declared by banks	9 $\frac{2}{10}$ per cent.	10 $\frac{5}{8}$ per cent.	9 $\frac{17}{32}$ per cent.
Average rate of interest per annum paid to shareholders	10·054 per cent.	12·115 per cent.	10·391 per cent.
Amount of last dividend declared	417,500	519,250	474,140
Amount of reserved profits after declaring dividend	2,127,770	2,592,808	2,714,730

660. It will be observed that the total liabilities show a large increase at each successive period as compared with the previous one, as also do the total assets between the first and second period, but only a slight one between the second and last. Under the former head the deposits, especially those bearing interest, increased steadily throughout, but the note circulation and the balances due to other banks were lower at the last than at the middle period, and the amount of bills in circulation decreased steadily from period to period. Under the head of "Assets," coin, landed property, balances due from other banks and debts due to the banks have increased at each successive period, but the other items show smaller figures at the last period than at either

Liabilities, assets, &c., compared at three periods.

* 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.

of the former ones. The capital and reserve were greater at the last than at the middle period by £676,000, or 6 per cent., and than at the first period by £1,400,000, or 13 per cent.

Percentage
of items of
liabilities
and assets.

661. The following table shows the proportion of each item of the liabilities to the total liabilities, and of each item of the assets to the total assets, of the banks at the same periods :—

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF BANKS.—PERCENTAGE OF ITEMS.

LIABILITIES.			
	1870.	1875.	1880.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Notes in circulation	9·81	8·93	6·34
Bills in circulation	·91	·48	·26
Balances due to other banks	1·08	1·88	1·17
Deposits not bearing interest	24·90	30·57	29·43
Deposits bearing interest	63·30	58·14	62·80
Total	100·00	100·00	100·00

ASSETS.			
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Coined gold, silver, and other metals	10·52	11·94	14·64
Gold and silver in bullion or bars	3·68	2·07	1·91
Landed property	3·65	3·35	3·72
Notes and bills of other banks	·90	·88	·52
Balances due from other banks... ..	1·36	1·63	1·74
Debts due to the banks	79·89	80·13	77·47
Total	100·00	100·00	100·00

Analysis of
bank re-
turns.

662. The following results are arrived at by analysing the bank returns at the three periods :—

The liabilities amounted to ...	{	73·27 per cent. of the assets in 1870	
	{	69·49 " " 1875	
	{	83·70 " " 1880	
Coin and bullion formed ...	{	14·20 per cent. of the assets in 1870	
	{	14·01 " " 1875	
	{	16·55 " " 1880	
The paid-up capital was equal to	{	49·24 per cent. of the assets in 1870	
	{	38·47 " " 1875	
	{	39·19 " " 1880	
	{	67·20 per cent. of the liabilities in 1870	
	{	55·36 " " 1875	
	{	46·83 " " 1880	
Of the moneys deposited ...	{	71·77 per cent. bore interest in 1870	
	{	65·54 " " 1875	
	{	68·09 " " 1880	

663. It will be observed that in 1880 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 to the liabilities than at either of the former periods ; also that at the last period the proportion of the moneys deposited which bore interest was less than at the first, but greater than at the middle period.

Former periods and 1880 compared.

664. The rates of interest allowed on moneys deposited with the Victorian banks were not returned for 1870. The rates on deposits left for a period of twelve months ranged from 5 to 6 per cent. in 1875 to between 4 and 6 per cent. in 1880.

Rates of interest on bank deposits.

665. 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 seven years. It will be observed that the amounts were much greater in 1880 than in any other year shown, except 1876 :—

Government funds with the banks.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS IN THE HANDS OF THE BANKS, 1874 TO 1880.

On the 31st December.	Government Moneys.	
	Total Amount held by the Banks.	Percentage of all Moneys on Deposit.
	£	
1874	1,348,048	10·84
1875	677,445	4·93
1876	1,956,619	13·18
1877	1,148,176	6·96
1878	422,211	2·62
1879	1,120,809	6·82
1880	1,953,241*	10·87

666. 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*,† 10th June 1881. 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, 1881.

* This is the amount as per bank sheets. The Treasurer's cash book shows only £1,937,947.

† See *Insurance and Banking Record* for June 1881, page 213. Melbourne: McCarron, Bird, and Co., 37 Flinders lane west.

BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

(Compiled from the Averages of the Quarter ended 31st March 1881.)

Colony.	Number of Banks.	Liabilities.				
		Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	11	1,328,133	83,654	235,965	20,364,981	22,012,733
New South Wales	12	1,304,007	54,607	335,062	18,766,733	20,460,409
Queensland ...	6	334,838	14,387	312,035	3,397,122	4,058,382
South Australia	8	535,588	25,147	69,776	4,536,525	5,167,036
Western Australia	3	22,020	773	15,797	325,994	364,584
Tasmania ...	5	130,441	4,082	13,846	2,248,318	2,396,687
New Zealand ...	6	938,604	74,590	27,456	9,293,497	10,334,147
Total ...	51	4,593,631	257,240	1,009,937	58,933,170	64,793,978

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 ...	3,942,957	869,023	886,218	18,215,706	23,913,904
New South Wales	3,703,823	557,656	3,874,102*	17,219,232	25,354,813
Queensland ...	1,094,393	205,130	196,749	4,041,370	5,537,642
South Australia	986,381	283,188	368,201	5,547,730	7,185,500
Western Australia	116,994	12,275	10,022	417,332	556,623
Tasmania ...	474,832	40,477	173,756	1,596,227	2,285,292
New Zealand ...	2,100,368	349,071	74,304	11,504,862	14,028,605
Total ...	12,419,748	2,316,820	5,583,352	58,542,459	78,862,379

667. It will be noticed that the liabilities of the Victorian banks exceed those of any other colony, as also would the assets, were it not that in New South Wales—the only colony in which the bank assets exceed those of Victoria—they include the large amount of £3,874,102 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.

668. In Tasmania the liabilities of the banks exceed the assets, but in all the other colonies the latter are in excess of the former. In Victoria, however, the liabilities amount to 92 per cent. of the assets, which is a higher proportion than obtains in any of the other colonies

* 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.

Proportion of liabilities to assets in Australasian banks.

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 1881.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. Western Australia	65·50	5. New South Wales ...	80·70
2. South Australia ...	71·91	6. Victoria ...	92·05
3. Queensland ...	73·29	7. Tasmania ...	104·87
4. New Zealand ...	73·67		

669. Coin and bullion bear a higher proportion to the total assets of the banks of Western Australia, and a lower one to those of South Australia, than to those of any of the other colonies. The Victorian banks stand fourth on the list, being next to those of Western Australia, Tasmania, and Queensland. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect :—

Proportion of specie to assets of Australasian banks.

PROPORTION OF COIN AND BULLION TO ASSETS OF BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 31ST MARCH 1881.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. Western Australia...	21·02	5. New Zealand ...	14·97
2. Tasmania ...	20·78	6. New South Wales ...	14·61
3. Queensland ...	19·76	7. South Australia ...	13·73
4. Victoria ...	16·49		

670. 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 1881.)

Colony.	Amount of Deposits.		Proportion of Deposits.	
	Not Bearing Interest.	Bearing Interest.	Not Bearing Interest.	Bearing Interest.
	£	£	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Victoria ...	6,534,015	13,830,965	32·08	67·92
New South Wales ...	7,024,911	11,741,822	37·43	62·57
Queensland ...	1,259,643	2,137,479	37·08	62·92
South Australia ...	1,917,179	2,619,346	42·26	57·74
Western Australia ...	139,093	186,901	42·67	57·33
New Zealand ...	3,887,958	5,405,539	41·84	58·16

* Exclusive of Tasmania.

Proportion of interest-bearing deposits in Australasian banks.

671. It will be seen that a larger proportion of the bank deposits are interest-bearing in Victoria than in any of the other colonies, and that Queensland comes next to Victoria in this respect, whilst the proportions are lowest in South and Western Australia.

Savings Banks.

672. 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 1880, and the total and average amount of depositors' balances at such dates * :—

SAVINGS BANKS, 1880.

Description of Institution.	Number of Savings Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Depositors' Balances.	
			Total Amount.	Average per Depositor.
			£	£ s. d.
Post Office Savings Banks ...	190	53,833	756,047	13 17 2
Ordinary Savings Banks ...	12	38,281	905,362	23 13 0
Total	202	92,114	1,661,409	18 0 9

Depositors in Savings Banks.

673. The number of depositors in Savings Banks has been increasing from year to year. There was a larger amount remaining on deposit in 1880 than in any other year. The following are the figures during the last nine 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
1880	...	...	92,114	...	1,661,409

Rate of interest in Savings Banks.

674. 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.

675. According to *Westgarth's Circular*, the following are the prices at four periods of 1880 and similar periods of 1881 of debentures payable in London :—

* The financial year of the Post Office Savings Banks terminates on the 31st December, that of the ordinary Savings Banks on the 30th June.

PRICE OF VICTORIAN DEBENTURES IN LONDON, 1880-81.

Interest.		Amount of Outstanding Debentures, 1880.	Price per £100 Bond.			
Rate per annum.	When Payable.		1880.			
			January.	March.	June.	September.
6	April and October	7,000,000	105-108	106-110	104-108	107-110
5	January and July	2,107,000	105½-6½xd.	106½-107½	107½-108½	108-110
6	" "	850,000	112-114xd.	112-114	112-114	115-117
4	" "	4,500,000	94½-95xd.	96-97	99-99½	98¼-98½
4½	" "	3,000,000	101½-2xd.	103-104	106¼-106¾	103¾-103⅝

Interest.		Amount of Outstanding Debentures, 1881.	Price per £100 Bond.			
Rate per annum.	When Payable.		1881.			
			January.	March.	June.	August.
6	April and October	7,000,000	106-109	106-109	105-109	104-108
5	January and July	2,107,000	109-111	109-111	112-114	110-112
6	" "	850,000	115-118	116-118	116-118	115-117
4	" "	4,500,000	99½-100½	100½-101	104-105	100½-101½
4½	" "	5,000,000	104½-105½	106½-107	109¾-110¼	105¼-105¾

676. 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, 1880-81.

Interest.		Amount of Outstanding Debt.	Closing Price.			
Rate per annum.	When Payable.		1880.			
			January.	March.	June.	September.
6	April and October	236,600	102½	102-103	103	105-106
6	" "	580,620	103-104	103½-104½	105-106	107-108
6	" "	130,000	...	...	...	...
6	" "	276,100	...	...	...	...
5	January and July	312,900	100	100	101½	103½
4	April and October	642,881*	...	92-95	...	96-99

Interest.		Amount of Outstanding Debt.	Closing Price.			
Rate per annum.	When Payable.		1881.			
			January.	March.	June.	September.
6	April and October	236,600	105½-106½	106	104-105	103-105
6	" "	580,620	108-109	108	109-110	109-110
6	" "	130,000	110	110	...	...
6	" "	276,100	111	...	...	112½
5	January and July	312,900	105	...	...	110
4	April and October	642,881*	97-100	102-103	102½-104	102½-104

677. The following table contains a statement of the number and amount of mortgages on land and live stock, and of preferable liens on

Mortgages, liens, and releases.

* Government stock. The others are debentures.

wool and growing crops, effected during 1880, also the number and amount of releases registered in that year:—

MORTGAGES AND LIENS AND RELEASES, 1880.

Security.	Mortgages and Liens.		Releases.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£		£
Land	7,648	4,825,985	4,247	2,933,618
Live stock	741	226,844	46	97,398
Wool	418	321,064	1	1,805
Crops	1,915	241,508	6	298
Total	10,722	5,615,401	4,300	3,033,119

Mortgages
and liens,
1870 to 1880.

678. 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 eleven years ended with 1880. It will be observed that a sudden increase took place in 1878, and a still further increase in 1879. In 1880, however, the transactions were 1,341 less than in 1879, and although they exceeded by 1,067 those in 1878, this difference is more than accounted for by the liens on growing crops, which were first legalized in November 1878,* and first appear in the returns for 1879. The amount advanced in 1880 was less by a million and three-quarters sterling than that in 1879, and by six hundred thousand pounds than that in 1878:—

MORTGAGES AND LIENS, 1870 TO 1880.

Number of Transactions.				Amount.	Number of Transactions.				Amount.
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	1880	...	10,722	...	5,615,401
1875	...	6,035	...	4,542,569					

Proportion
of releases
of mort-
gages.

679. The number of releases of mortgages on land and the amounts paid off were equal to about 55 and 61 per cent. respectively of the number of mortgages effected and the amounts lent thereon. The number of releases of live stock and crops is small as compared with the number of mortgages and liens, and of wool only one release was registered; the reason being, in regard to these descriptions of property, that, although the mortgage or lien may be paid off, the mortgagor seldom takes the trouble to protect himself by a registered release.

Live stock
and wool
mortgaged.

680. The live stock mortgaged in 1880 consisted of 500,566 sheep, 34,619 head of cattle, 2,743 horses, and 93 pigs. The fleeces on which preferable liens were granted numbered 1,617,440.

* Under Act 42 Vict., No. 618.

681. During the twenty years ended with 1880, the sums advanced on mortgage of landed property amounted in the aggregate to £65,598,480, and the sums paid off have amounted in all to £31,647,658. The balance is £33,950,822, 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. Difference between mortgages and releases, 1861 to 1880.

682. 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 seven years were as follow :— Bills of sale.

BILLS OF SALE, 1874 TO 1880.

Year.	Bills of Sale Filed.		Bills of Sale Satisfied.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£		£
1874	3,207	727,370	251	98,492
1875	3,182	788,339	189	85,477
1876	3,330	747,717	194	56,318
1877	1,063	288,015	131	79,746
1878	1,117	348,319	76	28,710
1879	849	239,793	59	42,459
1880	752	593,857	47	25,628

683. 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. Decrease in bills of sale.

684. 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 four years, were as follow :— Contracts for sale and letting.

CONTRACTS FOR SALE AND LETTING, 1877 TO 1880.

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
1880	1,828	137,959	1,829	2/6 to £5

Increase in contracts for sale and letting.

685. 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 three 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.

686. Forty-seven building societies sent in returns of their operations during 1880, as against 56 in 1879, 62 in 1878, 61 in 1877, and 58 in 1876. The following are the principal items furnished for the five years. It should be observed that the returns of some of the societies were not perfect:—

BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1876 TO 1880.

—	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Number of societies ...	58	61	62	56	47
Number of members ...	21,750	21,824	21,404	19,053	18,052
Amount advanced during the year	£870,203	£815,860	£703,932	£489,312	£564,411
Income during the year	£1,011,397	£1,182,718	£1,097,475	£1,068,116	£1,040,926
Working expenses during the year	£28,571	£31,193	£32,229	£31,321	£31,166
Assets at date of balancing	£2,750,660	£2,878,167	£2,970,101	£2,914,077	£2,804,295
Liabilities at date of balancing	£2,352,282	£2,492,890	£2,594,786	£2,345,995	£2,352,808
Moneys on deposit at date of balancing	£611,598	£748,253	£703,463	£742,542	£829,941

Advances by and income of building societies.

687. In 1880, the business done by building societies, as measured by the advances made, was rather more than in 1879, but less than in any of the previous years. The aggregate income of building societies in which the deposits received are not included, has varied but little during the quinquenniad. In 1880 it was slightly lower than in the previous three years, but not quite so low as in the first year of the period.

Working expenses of building societies.

688. 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; 2·93 per cent. in 1879; and 2·99 per cent. in 1880; or an average of 2·86 per cent. in all the years.

Rates of interest in building societies.

689. 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 $5\frac{1}{4}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., in the next two years from 6 to 8 per cent., and in the last year from 5 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

690. The sums deposited with building societies at the end of 1880 amounted in the aggregate to £830,000. They exceeded by 12 per cent. the amounts on deposit at the end of 1879. Deposits with building societies.

691. 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:— Total moneys on deposit.

MONEYS ON DEPOSIT AT END OF YEARS 1876 TO 1880.

Amount deposited with—	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
	£	£	£	£	£
Banks	14,850,148	16,503,528	16,106,581	16,326,165	17,972,703
Savings banks ...	1,507,235	1,575,305	1,510,273	1,520,296	1,661,409
Building societies	611,598	748,253	703,463	742,542	829,941
Total	16,968,981	18,827,086	18,320,317	18,589,003	20,464,053

692. It will be observed that the moneys known to be on deposit about the close of the last year amounted in the aggregate to nearly twenty and a half millions sterling. Moneys on deposit, 1880.

PART VII.—LAW, CRIME, ETC.

693. The system whereby persons acquiring possession of land, either by transfer, inheritance, or other means, may receive a title thereto direct from the Crown, was first introduced into Victoria in the year 1862, and continues in force to the present period. Transfer of Land Statute.

694. All lands alienated from the Crown since the introduction of the system have come at once under its provisions; and lands alienated prior to its inauguration can be brought under them, provided a clear title be produced, or a title containing only a slight imperfection. In the latter case the title is given subject to such imperfection, which is noted on the deed. Lands under the Statute.

695. 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 on the 30th June 1881 was £66,503, of which £50,000 had been invested in Government Assurance fund.

stock. Three claims upon the fund have been substantiated since its first formation, and £718 0s. 4d. has been paid to claimants.

Transactions under the Land Statute, 1879 and 1880.

696. The following is a statement of the transactions which took place under the Transfer of Land Statute (29 Vict. No. 301) in 1879 and 1880. A decrease will be observed in the applications to bring land under the Statute, which were fewer by 97 in the latter year than the former. The extent of land included in applications, however, increased by 21,027 acres, and the value of such land by £213,851. Most of the other items show slight decrease :—

TRANSFER OF LAND STATUTE, 1879 AND 1880.

			1879.	1880.
Applications to bring land under the Act	... number		962	865
Extent of land included	... acres		29,737	50,764
Value of land included	... £		804,299	1,018,150
Certificates of title issued	... number		10,118	10,066
Transfers, mortgages, leases, releases, surrenders, &c.	..		18,008	18,015
Registering proprietors	... ..		99	311
Other transactions*	... ..		20,477	20,383
Forms sold	... ..		295	226
Fees received	... ..		26,855	26,579

Proportion of land under the Statute.

697. The total quantity of land under the Transfer of Land Statute at the end of 1880 was 8,026,354 acres, the declared value of which, at the time it was placed under the Act, was £20,473,905. The land granted and sold up to the end of 1880 was 12,152,527 acres. It therefore follows that at that period two-thirds of the alienated land in the colony was subject to the provisions of this Statute.

Transactions in Equity.

698. The transactions in Equity during 1879 and 1880 were as follow. The business was generally lighter in 1880 than in the previous year :—

TRANSACTIONS IN EQUITY, 1879 AND 1880.

		1879.	1880.
Suits by bill	... number	91	63
Petitions filed	..	12	8
Commissions issued	..	7	8
Decrees issued	..	48	35
Orders issued	..	124	127
Reports issued	..	56	33
Writs of injunction issued	..	7	3
Conveyances settled by Master	..	—	1
Leases settled by Master	..	—	2
Recognizances entered into	..	—	1
Rolls filed	..	43	31

Probates and letters of administration.

699. There was an increase in the number of probates issued in 1880, as compared with 1879, but a considerable decrease in the letters of administration, and in the value of property bequeathed. The

* Not including copies of documents supplied.

average value of each estate in 1879 was £1,925, and in 1880, £1,530:—

PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, 1879 AND 1880.

Year.	Probates.		Letters of Administration.*		Both.	
	Number.	Property sworn under—	Number.	Property sworn under—	Number.	Property sworn under—
1879 ...	717	£ 2,130,313	668	£ 536,120	1,385	£ 2,666,433
1880 ...	744	1,476,035	491	414,065	1,235	1,890,100
Increase	27	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	...	654,278	177	122,055	150	776,333

700. During the sixteen years ended with 1880 the value of the property respecting which probates and letters of administration were issued amounted to nearly twenty-eight and a half millions sterling (£28,462,169). Value of property bequeathed.

701. 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 ”

702. The amounts realized by the State from duties on estates of deceased persons have not varied much in the last three years, but before that period they fluctuated greatly. During the ten years ended with 1880 they were as follow:— Amount of probate, &c., duties.

DUTIES ON ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS, 1871 TO 1880.

£			£		
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	1880	...	48,697

* 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.

703. The following business was done under the head of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in 1879 and 1880. A large increase will be observed in the petitions and decrees for dissolution of marriage in the latter year, but a decrease in the petitions for judicial separation :—

DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL, 1879 AND 1880.

			1879.		1880.
Petitions for dissolution of marriage	...	... number	10	...	16
" judicial separation	...	... "	14	...	6
" alimony	...	... "	9	...	7
Decrees dismissing petitions	...	... "	1	...	—
" for dissolution of marriage	...	... "	3	...	11
" for judicial separation	...	... "	1	...	—
" for alimony	...	... "	4	...	5

704. 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, 134 decrees for dissolution of marriage and 35 decrees for judicial separation have been made.

705. In proportion to the number of marriages, the petitions for dissolution of marriage are about twice as numerous in Victoria as in England and Wales, the annual average per 1,000 marriages being 3·74 petitions in the former and 1·88 in the latter. The decrees for the dissolution of marriage are also, in proportion to the number of marriages, more numerous in Victoria, the number per 10,000 being 16·1 as against 9·5 in England and Wales. The proportion of decrees to petitions is, however, higher in England and Wales than in Victoria, being about one-half in the former, but only about three-sevenths in the latter.

706. The fees in Equity amounted in the aggregate to £1,063 in 1879, and to £802 in 1880; those on Probates amounted to £1,104 in 1879, and to £1,050 in 1880; those in Divorce amounted to £100 in 1879, and to £111 in 1880.

707. The moneys collected in the department of the Master-in-Lunacy increased from £10,505 in 1879 to £12,286 in 1880.

708. In the thirteen years ended with 1880, over ten thousand insolvencies took place in Victoria, with liabilities amounting to 8½ millions sterling, as against which assets were declared amounting to about 4½ 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 :—

Divorce and matrimonial.

Divorces in eighteen years.

Divorces in Victoria and England.

Fees in Equity, &c.

Collections in Lunacy.

Insolvencies.

INSOLVENCIES, 1868 TO 1880.

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
1880	768	526,130	298,384	227,746
Total	10,316	8,280,182	4,263,863	4,016,319

709. The financial and commercial depression which existed during 1879, is shown by the unusual number of failures in that year. It is gratifying, however, to note a great improvement in 1880, when the insolvencies were fewer than in any of the previous years, except 1871, 1873, 1876, and 1877; and the liabilities were less than in every other year except 1870, 1871, 1873, and 1877. The deficiency shown, moreover, although not so small as in 1873 and 1877, was about equal to that in 1871, and less than in any other year.

Insolvencies,
1880 and
previous
years.

710. 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 57 per cent. of the latter, in 1879 to 70 per cent., in 1878 to 60 per cent., in 1877 to 59 per cent., and in 1876 to 51 per cent. In the whole period of thirteen years, the declared assets were in the proportion of about 51 per cent. to the declared liabilities.

Proportion
of liabilities
to assets.

711. The intestate estates respecting which administration was granted to the Curator in 1879 numbered 219; those in 1880 numbered 204. The estimated value of such estates amounted to £46,227 in the former, and to £28,350 in the latter year.* The sums received by the Curator on these estates and on others remaining from former years were £43,414 in 1879, and £50,473 in 1880. In the eleven years ended with 1880 the number of intestate estates dealt with was 2,395,

Intestate
estates.

* These numbers and values are included in those given in the table following paragraph 699 *ante*.

and their estimated value £415,511. The amount received by the Curator in respect to these estates during the eleven years was £408,786.

712. The number of offences reported to the police or magistrates during 1879 and 1880 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 third head, but a decrease under the other two heads; the total number of offences being nearly 4 per cent. less in 1880 than in 1879:—

OFFENCES, 1879 AND 1880.

Offences in respect to which—	1879.	1880.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Persons were brought before magistrates on summons	19,311	17,795	...	1,516
2. „ „ apprehended by the police	24,625	23,983	...	642
3. The offenders were still at large † ...	4,630	4,898	268	...
Total	48,566	46,676	...	1,890‡

713. Nearly two-fifths of the total number of offences in 1879 and 1880 consisted of those in respect to which persons were brought before magistrates on summons but were not taken into custody. These must 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 1879 and 1880:—

* 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.

‡ Net figures.

Offences reported.

Summons cases.

OFFENCES DEALT WITH BY SUMMONS,* 1879 AND 1880.

	1879.	1880.	Increase.	Decrease.
Offences against the person	2,298	2,409	111	...
" " property	703	346	...	357
Other offences	16,310	15,040	...	1,270
Total	19,311	17,795	...	1,516 †
Cases dismissed by magistrates	7,815	6,716	...	1,099
Offender summarily convicted or held to bail	11,496	11,079	...	417

714. 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.

Charges counted as persons.

715. The persons § who were taken in charge by the Victorian police in 1880, and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennials, were as follow:—

Arrests, 1870, 1875, and 1880.

PERSONS § ARRESTED, 1870, 1875, AND 1880. ||

	1870.	1875.	1880.
Taken into custody	23,790	25,247	23,983
Discharged by magistrates... ..	7,204	7,674	7,432
Summarily convicted or held to bail	15,678	16,829	15,871
Committed for trial	908	744	680

716. It will be observed that most arrests were made at the middle period and that they were only slightly more numerous at the last than at the first period. In proportion to the number of persons in the colony, however, arrests at the last period were much less numerous than at either the first or the middle period. The estimated average population in 1870 was 713,195 ; in 1875, 787,337 ; and in 1880, 850,343. The arrests were therefore in the proportion of 1 to every 30 persons living at the first period, of 1 to every 31 persons living at the second period,

Arrests, proportion to population.

* 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 733 to 737 post.

§ See preceding 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.

and of 1 to every 35 persons living at the third period. In considering the arrests in connection with the numbers of the population, it should, however, be remembered that persons at an age to commit crime probably bear a much smaller proportion to the inhabitants of the colony than they did formerly. This cannot be known with certainty until the census return of ages has been tabulated.

717. 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, of 70 per cent. at the second, and of 69 per cent. at the third period.

718. 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 26 arrests at the first period, of 1 to every 34 arrests at the middle period, and of 1 to every 35 arrests at the third period.

719. 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, 1870, 1875, AND 1880.

	1870.		1875.		1880.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Taken into custody ...	19,525	4,265	19,967	5,280	18,857	5,126
Discharged by magistrates ...	5,889	1,315	5,936	1,738	5,763	1,669
Summarily convicted or held to bail	12,794	2,884	13,373	3,456	12,469	3,402
Committed for trial ...	842	66	658	86	625	55

720. 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 70 per cent. and 69 per cent. in 1870; of 70 per cent. and 67 per cent. in 1875; and of 69 per cent. and 67½ per cent. in 1880.

721. 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 taken into custody and summarily convicted was greater at the last period than at either of the former periods, but the proportion committed for trial and discharged was much the highest at the middle period; in no instance, however,

* See paragraph 714 ante.

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 82, and at the second of 88, and at the third period of 90 to every 100 males :—

MALES AND FEMALES.—RELATIVE PROPORTIONS ARRESTED, 1870, 1875, AND 1880.

	Number of Females to 100 Males.		
	1870.	1875.	1880.
Taken into custody	21·84	26·44	27·19
Discharged by magistrates	22·33	29·28	28·96
Summarily convicted or held to bail	22·54	25·84	27·28
Committed for trial	7·84	13·07	8·80

722. 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.

CAUSES OF ARREST, 1870, 1875, AND 1880.

Offence.	1870.	1875.	1880.
Murder and attempt at murder	44	15	26
Manslaughter	15	16	10
Shooting at or wounding with intent to do bodily harm	52	43	65
Assaults	1,639	1,710	1,767
Rape and indecent assaults on females	86	38	81
Unnatural offence, and assaults with intent to commit	15	11	16
Other offences against the person	103	119	119
Robbery with violence, burglary, &c.	243	212	245
Horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, &c.	186	220	171
Other offences against property	3,779	3,395	3,534
Forgery and offences against the currency	103	110	56
Drunkenness	10,603	11,541	10,056
Other offences against good order	4,975	5,741	6,111
Offences relating to carrying out laws	564	426	329
Smuggling and other offences against the revenue	82	89	79
Offences against public welfare	1,301	1,561	1,318
Total	23,790	25,247	23,983

723. Arrests for manslaughter, for horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, for forgery, for drunkenness, for offences relating to carrying out laws, and for smuggling, were less numerous at the last period than at either the second or the first. Apprehensions for shooting at or wounding, for assaults, and for miscellaneous offences against good order, were more numerous at the last period than at either of the other periods.

Offences at last period.

Drunken-
ness.

724. Arrests for drunkenness in 1880 were less numerous than in either 1870 or 1875. 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 seven years ended with 1880, these arrests numbered 10,981, 11,541, 11,624, 12,447, 11,825, 10,859, and 10,056. 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 71 living in Victoria.

„ 1875,	„	„	68	„	„
„ 1876,	„	„	69	„	„
„ 1877,	„	„	65	„	„
„ 1878,	„	„	69	„	„
„ 1879,	„	„	77	„	„
„ 1880,	„	„	85	„	„

Age and
education
of arrested
persons.

725. The ages of those taken into custody in 1880, and the degree of instruction possessed by them, are shown in the following table:—

DEGREE OF INSTRUCTION AND AGE OF PERSONS* ARRESTED, 1880.

Ages.	Superior Instruction.	Read and Write well.	Read only, or Read and Write imperfectly.	Unable to Read.	Total.
Under 10 years ...	...	5	77	356	438
10 to 15 „ ...	...	68	528	131	727
15 to 20 „ ...	2	526	1,260	175	1,963
20 to 25 „ ...	15	1,107	2,006	278	3,406
25 to 30 „ ...	27	870	1,390	262	2,549
30 to 40 „ ...	43	1,386	2,836	611	4,876
40 to 50 „ ...	40	1,205	3,170	917	5,332
50 to 60 „ ...	25	552	1,847	532	2,956
60 years and upwards	5	263	1,083	377	1,728
Unknown ...	...	1	1	6	8
Total ...	157	5,983	14,198	3,645	23,983

Education of
children
arrested.

726. 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 1880, according to the table, was 1,165, and of these not one was possessed of superior instruction; only 73, or about a sixteenth, could read and write well; and 487, or 42 per cent.,

* See paragraph 714 *ante*, also table following paragraph 733 *post*.

were unable to read. The number of children under 15 committed for trial was 2, both males, of whom one was able to read and write, and the other to read only.

727. Those over 15 years arrested numbered 22,818, and of these, 6,067, or nearly a fourth (including those possessed of superior instruction), could read and write well, and 3,158, or nearly a seventh, could not read. Those over 15 years of age committed for trial numbered 678, of whom 181, or more than a fourth, could read and write well, or were possessed of superior instruction, and 89, or about 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 somewhat better educated than the other arrested persons. Whether those arrested, committed for trial, or otherwise dealt with, were on the average as well educated as the general population, cannot be ascertained until the census returns are compiled.

Education of adults.

728. The following table shows the birthplaces and religions of the persons taken into custody and of those committed for trial in 1880. The proportions to the population are not given, as, until the census returns are compiled, any estimates which might be made of the total numbers of each nationality and sect would probably be wide of the mark :—

Birthplaces and religions of criminals.

BIRTHPLACES AND RELIGIONS OF PERSONS * ARRESTED AND COMMITTED FOR TRIAL, 1880.

Birthplace and Religion.	Persons Arrested.	Persons Committed for Trial.
BIRTHPLACE.		
Victoria (not Aborigines)	5,688	211
Other Australasian colonies (not Aborigines)	1,109	47
Australian Aborigines	44	1
England and Wales	6,188	181
Scotland	2,008	28
Ireland	7,359	132
Other British possessions	71	2
China	236	18
Other countries	1,280	60
Total	23,983	680
RELIGION.		
Protestants	13,085	423
Roman Catholics	10,383	233
Jews	81	9
Pagans	235	15
Others	199	...

* See paragraph 714 ante, also table following paragraph 733 post.

Religions of
persons con-
victed and
sentenced.

729. 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 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 1880, together with the percentage of convictions obtained—that in that year a larger proportion of Roman Catholics were unjustly committed than of Protestants, that more of the latter were unjustly committed than Jews, but that Pagans were the most wrongly accused of all. It may however be remarked that in the previous year, the proportion of convictions obtained was much less in the case of Protestants than of Roman Catholics :—

RELIGIONS OF PERSONS CONVICTED AND SENTENCED, 1880.

Religions.	Committed for Trial, 1880.	Convicted and Sentenced.	
		Total Number.	Percentage of Committals.
Protestants	379	235	62·01
Roman Catholics	203	121	59·61
Jews	9	6	66·66
Pagans	11	5	45·45
Total	602*	367	60·96

Causes of
arrest and
religions,
1880.

730. The following table shows the religions of the persons taken into custody in connection with their offences. It will be observed that 16 Protestants and 9 Roman Catholics were arrested for murder and attempts at murder; 33 Protestants, 36 Roman Catholics, and 6 Pagans were arrested for manslaughter, shooting, or serious wounding; 59 Protestants and 36 Roman Catholics, were arrested for sexual offences against females or males. About 5,500 Protestants, 4,400 Roman Catholics, 13 Jews, and 13 Pagans, were arrested for drunkenness. No Jew was arrested during the year for murder, manslaughter, seriously wounding, or a sexual offence. It will also be noticed that 19,700 out of the 24,000 arrests, or 82 per cent., were for drunkenness and other offences against good order, and for minor offences against property :—

* Exclusive of 78 who were awaiting trial at the end of the year.

CAUSES OF ARREST, AND RELIGIONS, 1880.

Offences.	Religions.					Total.
	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Pagans.	Others.	
Murder and attempts at murder	16	9	...	1	...	26
Manslaughter	3	7	...	...	...	10
Shooting at or wounding with intent to do bodily harm	30	29	...	6	...	65
Assaults	882	840	4	23	18	1,767
Rape and indecent assaults on females	50	29	...	...	2	81
Unnatural offence, and assault with intent to commit	9	7	...	...	...	16
Other offences against the person	80	36	1	1	1	119
Robbery with violence, burglary, &c.	141	98	1	5	...	245
Horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, &c.	109	61	...	...	1	171
Other offences against property	1,995	1,397	38	74	30	3,534
Forgery and offences against the currency	42	14	...	...	...	56
Drunkenness	5,495	4,448	13	13	87	10,056
Other offences against good order	3,177	2,802	17	77	38	6,111
Offences relating to carrying out laws	197	122	3	6	1	329
Smuggling and other offences against the revenue	42	25	2	10	...	79
Offences against public welfare	817	459	2	19	21	1,318
Total	13,085	10,383	81	235	199	23,983

731. Arrests for drunkenness and other offences against good order were in the proportion of 66 per cent. of the total arrests of Protestants, of 70 per cent. of those of Roman Catholics, of 37 per cent. of those of Jews, of 38 per cent. of those of Pagans, and of 63 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 three years. Religions of drunkards.

732. The next table shows the occupations of the males and females taken into custody in 1880. 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 2 males were set down as belonging to the criminal or pauper classes. Of females, more than 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 the few females returned as following regular occupations, more than four-fifths were domestic servants, and the bulk of the remainder were dressmakers, tailoresses, &c.:— Occupations of persons arrested.

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES ARRESTED, 1880.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.
Local government officers	2	...
Others ministering to government, defence, or protection	11	...
Clergy, church officers, &c.	2	...
Medical men, dentists, druggists, nurses	60	3
Lawyers, law-court officers	22	...
Teachers, governesses, &c.	35	3
Architects, civil engineers, surveyors	29	...
Actors, vocalists, musicians, &c.	26	5
Authors, editors, reporters	14	...
Artists, sculptors	3	...
Photographers	2	...
Merchants, shopkeepers, dealers	640	16
Bank officials	1	...
Accountants, agents, brokers, collectors	96	...
Commercial clerks	384	...
Others assisting in the exchange of money or goods	62	...
Hotel, boarding, eating house—keepers, servants	310	14
Tailors, shoemakers, dressmakers, hatters, barbers, &c.	995	78
Domestic servants	36	573
Artisans, mechanics, contractors, &c.	2,530	7
Miners, &c.	932	1
Squatters, station laborers, herdsmen, and others engaged about animals	349	...
Farmers, gardeners, farm servants	964	3
Carriers, carters, cab, omnibus—owners, drivers, railway officials	562	...
Ships' officers, sailors, boatmen, stevedores, lumpers	1,119	2
Butchers, bakers, greengrocers, millers, brewers, dairy-men, and others dealing in food	572	4
Laborers, woodsplitters, bushmen	7,209	...
Rag and bottle gatherers, shoeblacks, nightmen, lamp-lighters, &c.	145	1
Of independent means	9	...
Criminal and pauper classes	2	1,556*
No occupation, unspecified †	1,734	2,860
Total	18,857	5,126

Arrests of
distinct
individuals.

733. 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

* Prostitutes.

† Including 805 male and 275 female children.

‡ See paragraph 714 ante.

and labor as I did not feel justified in again causing to be devoted to 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 1,298 more than those in 1880 :—

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	...	...	...	...

734. 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

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.

be the occasion of as many entries being made in the tables of arrested persons as he had offences laid to his charge.

Sexes of those arrested more than once.

735. 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.

736. 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.

737. 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.

738. The results of summary disposal of cases by magistrates in the year 1880 were as follow :—

SUMMARY DISPOSAL BY MAGISTRATES OF ARRESTED PERSONS,* 1880.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.
Imprisonment for 3 years	1	...
" 2 years	25	...
" 1 year and under 2 years	189	89
" 6 months and under 1 year	307	162
" 5 months	12	...
" 4 months	31	8
" 3 months	797	311
" 2 months and under 3 months	229	42
" 1 month and under 2 months	819	289
" 15 days and under 1 month	15	9
" 8 days and under 15 days	479	198
" 7 days and under	3,433	1,212
Fined	5,152	677
Ordered to find bail	264	61
Sent to lunatic asylum	244	153
Sent to industrial school or reformatory	385	186
Otherwise dealt with	87	5
Total sentenced	12,469	3,402
Discharged	5,763	1,669
Total summarily disposed of	18,232	5,071

* See paragraph 714 ante.

739. Of the persons sentenced by magistrates during 1880, 41 per cent. of the males, and 20 per cent. of the females, were fined ; 31 per cent. of the former, and 42 per cent. of the latter, were imprisoned for various terms under a month, and 18 and 24 per cent., respectively, for periods varying from 1 to 12 months ; not quite 2 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 8 per cent. of the males, and 12 per cent. of the females, were sent to Lunatic Asylums, Industrial and Reformatory Schools, or were otherwise disposed of.

Sentences by magistrates.

740. 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. No one, however, was so sentenced in 1880. In the previous 6 years there was an average of 4 per annum.

Whipping ordered by magistrates.

741. 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, 1870, 1875, AND 1880.

	1870.	1875.	1880.
Number for trial	908	744	742*
Convicted and sentenced...	568	427	398
Acquitted	270	170	208
Not prosecuted	70	59	58
Awaiting trial ... ..	...	88	78

742. Of those committed for trial in 1870, 838 were eventually tried. Of those committed in 1875, 597 were tried during that year. Including 62 remaining for trial from the previous year, 606 were tried in 1880. At the first period 68 per cent., at the second 71 per cent., and at the third period 66 per cent., of the trials resulted in convictions.

Proportion of convictions obtained.

743. The following are the sentences of the prisoners tried and convicted in superior courts during the year under review :—

Sentences in superior courts.

* Including 62 remaining for trial from the previous year. In 1870 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, 1880.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.
Death	5	2
Hard labor on roads or public works for 15 years	1	...
" " " 10 years and under		
15 years	1	...
" " " 7 years and under		
10 years	5	...
" " " 4 years and under		
7 years	41	...
Imprisonment for 2 years and under 4 years	145	1
" 1 year and under 2 years	96	4
" 6 months and under 1 year	23*	6
" 1 month and under 6 months	38	5
" under 1 month	3	2
Fined	10	...
Remanded under Extradition Act	1	...
To find bail to appear when called upon	9	...
Total tried and convicted	378	20

744. Of males convicted in superior courts, five 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 sixth were sentenced for periods less than one year. Of the females, 2 were sentenced to death, 5 were sentenced to over one, and 13 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.

745. 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 three of these, for each of whom three whippings were prescribed; one was to receive 20 lashes on each occasion; but the number to be received by the others was not stated. Unnatural offence was the crime of the remaining two offenders, who were sentenced to 3 whippings each; one was to receive 10 and the other 25 lashes on each occasion. 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 fined £10, in addition to imprisonment.

Length of sentences in superior courts.

Whipping ordered by superior courts.

746. The number of individuals sentenced to corporal punishment in 1874 was 11, viz., 6 by magistrates and 5 by superior courts; the number in 1875 was 5, viz., 2 by magistrates and 3 by superior courts; the number in 1876 was 11, viz., 1 by magistrates and 10 by superior courts; the number in 1877 was 11, viz., 5 by magistrates and 6 by superior courts; the number in 1878 was 17, viz., 2 by magistrates and 15 by superior courts; the number in 1879 was 9, viz., 4 by magistrates and 5 by superior courts; the number in 1880 was 5—all by superior courts. The total number of whippings directed to be administered in the seven years was 126, of which 25 were ordered by magistrates and 101 by superior courts. The number of persons sentenced to be whipped in 1880 was thus the same as in 1875, but less than in any other year of the previous sexenniad. The average number of whippings per individual in the seven years was 2.

Whippings-ordered, 1874-1880.

747. One criminal, a Victorian, claiming to be a member of the Roman Catholic Church, was executed in 1880 for murder. This is the first occasion on which a native of Victoria was executed. Executions have taken place in Victoria in each year since its separation from New South Wales, except 1874 and 1878. In the sixteen years ended with 1880 the total number of executions was 44, all of whom were males. The following table shows their birthplaces, the religions they professed, and the crimes they expiated on the scaffold:—

Executions.

CRIMINALS EXECUTED, 1865 TO 1880.

Birthplace, Religion, and Offence.								Number.
Total number executed								44
Birthplace—Victoria								1
" Other Australian colonies								2
" England								10
" Wales								1
" Ireland								18
" Scotland								2
" Belgium								1
" France								1
" Switzerland								1
" United States of America								1
" West Indies								1
" China								4
" At sea								1
Religion—Church of England								13
" Roman Catholic								23
" Presbyterian								2
" Wesleyan								3
" Pagan								3
Offence—Murder								39
" Attempt to murder								1
" Rape								3
" Unnatural offence on a child								1

Undetected
crime.

748. The offences in respect to which no person was apprehended numbered 4,898 in 1880, or 268 more than in the previous year. Those against the person increased by 110, and those against property by 172, whilst the other offences fell off by 14. The following are the undetected offences in the last six years. It will be noticed that the total number in 1880 was not so high as in 1877, about equal to the number in 1878, but higher than in the other years:—

UNDETECTED CRIME, 1875 TO 1880.

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
1880	613	3,935	350	4,898

Offender
perhaps
arrested on
other
grounds.

749. 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.

750. The next four tables, giving details of crime in the various Australasian colonies, have been compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, from their respective *Statistical Registers*. The first of these gives for each colony, and for the whole of Australasia, during each of the four years 1876 to 1879, 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 during the same four years, and for Western Australia during 1879, the amount of undetected crime as represented by the number of offences reported, but in respect of which no arrest was made. In the returns of the number of cases in respect to which persons were summoned, those so dealt with on account of matters coming under the head of civil jurisdiction are omitted in the case of all the colonies:—

CRIME IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876 TO 1879.

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
	1879	43,936	28,266	628	397	4,630
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	...
	1879	53,870	38,828	1,743	1,090	...
Queensland‡ ...	1876	10,180	6,126	285	132	...
	1877	9,929	6,444	312	177	...
	1878	9,563	6,153	344	197	...
	1879	9,058	5,762	377	185	...
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
	1879	12,833	10,970	384	196	844
Western Australia	1876	7,509	5,847	95	47	...
	1877	6,855	5,272	83	27	...
	1878	6,126	4,552	102	45	...
	1879	6,471	4,853	85	53	459
Tasmania ...	1876	9,207	7,208	96	51	2,841
	1877	7,619	6,092	102	49	1,527
	1878	7,901	6,260	113	54	2,150
	1879	8,709	7,061	110	67	2,338
New Zealand‡...	1876	22,141	16,100	414	249	...
	1877	21,953	16,293	405	250	...
	1878	22,237	16,370	415	292	...
	1879	22,492	16,088	734§	296	...
Australasia ...	1876	145,814	101,119	3,200	1,809	...
	1877	150,253	105,328	3,253	1,809	...
	1878	157,576	112,396	3,804	2,212	...
	1879	157,369	111,828	4,061	2,284	...

751. By this table it would appear that, notwithstanding the smaller population, crime is much more prevalent in New South Wales than in

Large amount of crime in New South Wales.

* Not including civil cases.

† Cases brought up for lunacy are not included in the returns of New South Wales and Queensland. In the former, 814 lunatics during 1876, 955 during 1877, 879 during 1878, and 863 during 1879; and in the latter, 320 during 1876, 288 during 1877, 384 during 1878, and 317 during 1879, were admitted to asylums. Probably four-fifths of these were apprehended by the police.

‡ Maoris are included. In 1879, the number of cases in which they were concerned was 613—in 267 of which summary convictions were obtained, in 144 cases the prisoner was discharged, and in 202 cases committed for trial.

§ This large increase appears to have been owing to Maori disturbances, as 202 of that race were committed for trial in 1879, as against only 18 in the previous year.

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 considerably more than twice as numerous as in Victoria. In 1879 the apprehensions and summonses exceeded those in Victoria by 23 per cent., and the summary convictions by 37 per cent. 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 common with those of three of the other colonies, contain no record of offences in respect to which no arrest has been made. It must also be remembered that the returns of Victoria are swelled by the apprehensions of lunatics, whilst these are not included in the returns of New South Wales.

Proportion of
crime in
each colony.

752. 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 four 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, ETC., 1876 TO 1879.

Name of Colony.		Proportion per 1,000 of—		Proportion per 10,000 of—		Proportion per Cent. of—	
		Apprehensions and Summonses Cases* to Population.	Summary Convictions to Population.	Commitments for Trial to Population.	Convictions after Commitment to Population.	Summary Con- victions to Ap- prehensions and Summonses Cases.*	Convictions after Commitment to Commitments.
Victoria	1876	53·10	34·53	8·54	4·82	65·03	56·47
	1877	56·69	36·52	7·35	4·20	64·40	57·24
	1878	54·47	35·85	8·01	5·58	65·82	69·60
	1879	52·68	33·89	7·53	4·76	64·33	63·22
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
	1879	75·45	54·38	24·41	15·27	72·08	62·54
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
	1879	42·29	26·90	17·60	8·64	63·61	49·07

* Not including civil cases.

PROPORTION OF ARRESTS, COMMITMENTS, AND CONVICTIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES TO POPULATION, ETC., 1876 TO 1879 —continued.

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.	
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
	1879	50·50	43·17	15·11	7·71	85·48	51·04
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
	1879	227·72	170·78	29·91	18·65	75·00	62·35
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	57·68	10·41	4·98	79·00	47·78
	1879	78·31	63·49	9·89	6·02	81·08	60·91
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
	1879	50·19	35·90	16·38†	6·61	71·53	40·33‡
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
	1879	59·19	42·06	15·28	8·59	71·06	56·24

753. Judging from the number of offences for which apprehensions were made or summonses issued during the four 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, New Zealand, and South Australia, which are closely followed by Victoria. The following is the

Order of colonies in respect to apprehensions, &c.

* Not including civil cases.

† See footnote (§) to preceding table.

‡ This small proportion of convictions is probably owing to the Maoris guilty of disturbances of a political nature having been leniently dealt with.

order of the various colonies in this respect in 1879, 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 REFERENCE TO NUMBERS APPREHENDED OR SUMMONED IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1879.

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

754. As regards the persons summarily convicted, in proportion to population, Queensland again stands first on the list, but New Zealand and South Australia give place to Victoria, which occupies the second position. 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 REFERENCE TO NUMBERS SUMMARILY CONVICTED IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1879.

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

755. 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:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO NUMBERS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1879.

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

756. In respect to convictions in superior courts, the order varies slightly from the foregoing, Victoria, however, being still at the top of the list. New Zealand and South Australia change places, but the positions of the other colonies remain unaltered:—

Order of colonies in respect to summary convictions.

Order of colonies in respect to commitments for trial.

Order of colonies in respect to convictions in superior courts.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO CONVICTIONS IN SUPERIOR COURTS IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1879.

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

757. 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 respect to summary convictions obtained.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF SUMMARY CONVICTIONS TO ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES, 1879.

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

758. In regard to convictions for offences of sufficient gravity to be tried in superior courts, Victoria was in 1879 at the top of the list. This will be seen by the subjoined statement, in which the colonies are placed in order, the one in which the convictions bear the highest proportion to commitments being placed first :—

Order of colonies in respect to convictions obtained in superior courts.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF CONVICTIONS IN SUPERIOR COURTS TO COMMITMENTS FOR TRIAL, 1879.

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

759. 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.

Incomplete returns in some colonies.

Arrests, &c.,
for various
offences in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

760. The following table shows the offences for which apprehensions were made or summonses issued in the various colonies during the four years 1876 to 1879, 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:—

APPREHENSIONS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES IN THE
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876 TO 1879.

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
	1879	29	60	4,174	203	154	4,160	10,859	24,297
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
	1879	63	85	9,102	266	472	6,126	17,713	20,043
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
	1879	1,238			1,175			2,997	3,648
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
	1879	5	29	857	46	15	890	3,840	7,150
Western Australia	1876	515			537			6,457	
	1877	470			493			5,892	
	1878	619			515			4,992	
	1879	462			387			5,622	
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
	1879	2	54	616	45	35	998	1,504	5,455
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
	1879	14	51	1,869	100	67	2,563	6,672	11,156

761. Subjoined is a statement of the proportion of the various offences grouped under four heads to the population of each colony during the same four years :—

Ratio of each group of offences to population of each colony.

PROPORTION OF VARIOUS OFFENCES TO POPULATION IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1876 TO 1879.

Colony.	Year.	Arrests or Summonses per 1,000 of the Population for—			
		Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Drunkenness.	Other Offences.
Victoria ...	1876	5·28	5·36	14·60	27·87
	1877	5·46	5·59	15·39	30·26
	1878	5·53	5·64	14·40	28·90
	1879	5·11	5·42	13·02	29·13
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
	1879	12·95	9·61	24·80	28·07
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
	1879	5·78	5·49	13·99	17·03
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
	1879	3·54	3·74	15·11	28·14
Western Australia ...	1876	19·06	19·88	239·01	
	1877	17·04	17·87	213·63	
	1878	22·13	18·39	178·27	
	1879	16·26	13·62	197·84	
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
	1879	6·04	9·69	13·52	49·05
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
	1879	4·32	6·09	14·88	24·89

762. 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 more than 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

Order of colonies as to offences against the person.

it was in Victoria. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect during 1879, 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, 1879.

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

763. In 1879 arrests for offences against property in Western Australia were more than twice, and in New South Wales and Tasmania nearly twice, as numerous in proportion to population as they were in Victoria. In this respect the order of the colonies was as follows, the colony with the smallest proportion of such arrests being placed first, and the rest in succession:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO ARRESTS OR SUMMONSES FOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, 1879.

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

764. 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 in 1879 having been proportionately nearly twice as numerous as in Victoria—that being the colony in which apprehensions for drunkenness in that year were relatively the fewest. In South Australia a remarkable increase during the last two years has taken place in the arrests for drunkenness; for whereas the proportion in 1877 was lower than in any other colony, in 1878 and 1879 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 IN REFERENCE TO APPREHENSIONS FOR DRUNKENNESS IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1879.

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

765. "Other offences," which embrace breaches of corporation by-laws, Wines and Spirits Statute, &c., are rather violations of good order than actual crimes, and are consequently generally dealt with by

Order of colonies as to offences against property.

Order of colonies as to drunkenness.

Order of colonies as to "other offences."

summons. In 1879 they were relatively to population least numerous in Queensland, and were slightly less numerous in New Zealand, New South Wales, and South Australia than in Victoria. In Western Australia drunkenness is included with these offences, 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 IN REFERENCE TO ARRESTS OR SUMMONSES FOR
 “OTHER OFFENCES,” 1879.

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

766. A statement of the total number of prisoners from the United Kingdom who were landed in Australasia until transportation was 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 :—

Convicts
landed in
Australasia,
1787 to 1868.

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

767. 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 four years ended with 1879 :—

Crime in
United
Kingdom.

* Now called Tasmania.

CRIME IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1876 TO 1879.

Country.	Estimated Population.	Commitments for Trial.	Con- victions.	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
	1879	25,165,336	16,388	12,525	6·51	4·98	76·43
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
	1879	3,627,453	2,699	2,090	7·44	5·76	77·44
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
	1879	5,362,337	4,363	2,207	8·14	4·12	50·58
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
	1879	34,155,126	23,450	16,822	6·87	4·93	71·74

Crime in
United
Kingdom
and
Australasia
compared.

768. Taking the mean of the four 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 somewhat less than in Victoria, and considerably less than in any of the other Australasian colonies; also that 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 relatively to population generally about as numerous in Victoria as in the United Kingdom, less numerous than in Scotland, and more so than in Ireland, but in all the other colonies the proportion is higher than in the United Kingdom or any of its divisions.

Convictions
in United
Kingdom
and
Australasia
compared.

769. The convictions obtained in proportion to the commitments are, according to the figures, more numerous in England and Scotland than in any of the Australasian colonies, but the proportion in Ireland was in 1879 exceeded in Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

Supreme
Court
Criminal
Sessions.

770. The number of criminal cases tried in the Central Criminal Court, Melbourne, and in the Courts of Assize throughout the colony, in 1880, was 341, of which 243 were for felonies, and 98 for misdemeanors. The convictions for felonies numbered 162, and for misdemeanors 67. The number of places where courts were held was 11,

the number of courts held was 33, and the total duration of courts was 106 days.

771. Courts were held at the same number of places to try civil cases. The number of causes entered for trial during the year was 221. The number of causes tried was 161, of which 147 were tried by juries of six, and 14 by juries of twelve. All these were defended. The damages laid in the declarations amounted in the aggregate to £185,131. Verdicts were returned in every instance. Of the verdicts, 133, or about 83 per cent., were for the plaintiff. The aggregate amount awarded by the juries was £47,401, or 26 per cent. of the damages laid. In the ten years ended with 1879 the damages sued for in these or similar courts amounted to £1,898,997, and the sums awarded by juries to £426,695, or to about 22 per cent. of the damages sued for.

Supreme
Court civil
sittings.

772. 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 1880 numbered 31, and the number of courts held, 95, extending over periods amounting in the aggregate to 94 days. The number of cases tried was 226, in 158 of which, or 70 per cent., convictions were obtained. The number of appeals heard was 38. In the ten years prior to 1880, 2,934 cases were tried in Courts of General Sessions, and 1,944 convictions were obtained; thus the latter were to the former in the proportion of 66 per cent.

Courts of
General
Sessions.

773. County Courts have jurisdiction in civil cases up to £250. The number of places at which they were held in 1880 was 65, and the number of courts held was 207, extending over 435 days. The total number of causes tried was 9,498, the amount sued for was £215,929, and the amount recovered, £99,338, or 46 per cent. of the amount sued for. The costs awarded to the plaintiff amounted to £13,765, and the costs awarded to the defendant to £3,956. During the ten years prior to the year under review the aggregate amount sued for in County Courts was £2,541,696, and the aggregate amount awarded was £919,950, or 36 per cent. of the amount sued for.

County
Courts.

774. 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 1880 numbered 22, and the courts held numbered 68, occupying 32 days. The total number of suits was 13, and the aggregate amount or value of demand, £559. The amount of costs awarded to the plaintiff was £91, and to the defendant, £235. 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 1880 the value

Courts of
Mines.

sued for in Courts of Mines amounted in the aggregate to £501,024. The business has fallen off very considerably in the last five years.

775. 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 212 places during the year. The civil cases heard numbered 19,983, in which the total amount of debts or damages claimed was £75,684, and the total amount awarded was £50,764, or 67 per cent. of the amount claimed. In the ten years ended with 1879 the debts or damages claimed in these courts amounted in all to £1,334,714, and the sums awarded to £798,406, or to 60 per cent. of the amounts claimed.

776. The net results of the civil cases tried in 1880 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 1880 and the previous decenniad. It will be noticed that the whole amount at stake was nearly half a million sterling, and that more than two-fifths was recovered ; also that the proportions recovered in 1880 were above the average :—

DEBTS AND DAMAGES CLAIMED AND AWARDED.

Name of Court.	Amount of Debts and Damages, 1880.		Proportion of Debts and Damages recovered.	
	Claimed.	Awarded.	1880.	Average of Previous 10 Years.
	£	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Supreme Court	185,131	47,401	26	22
County Courts	215,929	99,338	46	36
Courts of Petty Sessions ..	75,684	50,764	67	60
Total	476,744	197,503	41	38

777. The cases of indictable offences heard at Petty Sessions during 1880 numbered 1,570, which resulted in 692 commitments for trial. Commitments were thus obtained in 44 per cent. of the cases. The offences summarily dealt with numbered 40,208, in 26,950 of which, or 67 per cent., the offender was convicted.

778. Writs were issued during 1880 in six places. The number of writs issued was 2,037, of which 35 were Queen's writs against both person and property, 58 were subjects' writs against the person alone, and 1,944 were subjects' writs against property alone; the latter were much less numerous than in 1879, but more numerous than in any other year since 1870.

779. Places for the reception of prisoners in Victoria are of three kinds: ordinary gaols, police gaols, and penal establishments. The

Courts of Petty Sessions, civil cases.

Debts sued for and awarded.

Courts of Petty Sessions, indictable offences.

Writs.

Gaols and penal establishments.

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.

780. The total and average number of males and females detained in each of these descriptions of prison during 1880, and the numbers transferred from one institution to another in the same year, will be found in the following table :—

GAOLS AND PENAL ESTABLISHMENTS, 1880.

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.	Tot l.	M.	F.	Total.			
Gaols ...	9	6,639	2,737	9,376	585	285	870	2,332	605	2,937
Police gaols ...	12	547	71	618	20	...	20	171	30	201
Penal establishments	2	1,438	56	1,494	677	32	709	135	28	163
Total ...	23	8,624	2,864	11,488	1,282	317	1,599	2,638	663	3,301

781. Estimating the mean population of the colony during 1880 as 850,343, consisting of 446,445 males and 403,898 females, and comparing these figures with those in the table showing the average number of prisoners, it follows that 1 person to every 532 persons living was constantly in prison during the year ; or, distinguishing the sexes, that, during the same period, 1 male to every 348 males living, and 1 female to every 1,274 females living, were constantly in detention. These figures, and those for the four previous years, are given in the following table. It will be observed that the proportion of males constantly in prison has been tolerably uniform throughout the quinquenniad, but the proportion of females in prison has fluctuated considerably, it having been lowest in the first two years of the period, next lowest in the last two years, and highest in the middle year :—

PROPORTION OF PRISONERS TO POPULATION, 1876 TO 1880.

Year.	Of the Total Population one Person was constantly in Prison to every—		
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
1876 ...	323	1,142	487
1877 ...	345	1,183	518
1878 ...	356	1,397	549
1879 ...	351	1,267	534
1880 ...	348	1,274	532

* Imprisonment for debt in Victoria, except in cases of fraud, was abolished by Act 29 Vict. No. 284.

Prisoners,
1879 and
1880.

782. The total number of prisoners detained during the whole or any portion of 1880, exclusive of those transferred from one institution to another, viz., 8,187, was less by 147, but the average number of prisoners constantly detained during the same year was greater by 36 than the corresponding numbers in 1879.

Number of
distinct
prisoners.

783. From the returns supplied by the Penal Department, it is not possible to determine accurately the number of distinct prisoners under detention, as, not only are some imprisoned more than once during a year, but a prisoner, on being transferred from one establishment to another, is reckoned afresh at the institution he enters. The prisoners transferred during 1880 amounted, according to the table, to 3,301, or 2,638 males and 663 females. These are certainly counted twice over, and should be deducted from the whole, which would leave 8,187, or 5,986 males and 2,201 females. Arbitrarily reducing these numbers 10 per cent. for those imprisoned two or more times during the year, the residue would be 7,368, or 5,387 males and 1,981 females, which may possibly express approximately the number of distinct persons incarcerated during the whole or some part of the year.

Proportion of
distinct pri-
soners to
population.

784. Supposing these figures to be correct, and comparing them with those showing the estimated mean population, it would follow that 1 person to every 115 persons in the colony, or 1 male to every 83 males, and 1 female to every 204 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.

Grounds of
imprison-
ment.

785. The following is a classification of the prisoners in confinement at the end of 1880, 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 sixth of the females, had been convicted of felony :—

GROUNDS FOR DETENTION OF PRISONERS AT END OF 1880.

Grounds for Detention.	Gaols.		Police Gaols.		Penal Establishments.	Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	Total.
Felony, tried ...	229	47	2	...	518	749	47	796
" untried ...	28	7	4	...	...	32	7	39
Misdemeanors, tried ...	126	32	10	1	123	259	33	292
" untried ...	21	...	...	...	...	21	...	21
Other offences, tried ...	220	206	8	1	25	253	207	460
" untried ...	10	7	1	1	...	11	8	19
Total ...	634	299	25	3	666	1,325	302	1,627

786. The cases of sickness in the year, which numbered 1,122, were in the proportion of 1 to every 7 individual prisoners; but if the calculation be made upon the average number of prisoners detained, the proportion will be less than one case of sickness to each prisoner. Sickness in prisons.

787. Thirty-six deaths in prison occurred in 1879, and 42 in 1880. These deaths were in the proportion of 1 to every 223 in the former year, and 1 to every 175 in the latter year, of the estimated individual prisoners; and in the proportion of 1 to every 43 in the former year, and 1 to every 38 in the latter year, of the average number of prisoners detained. Deaths in prisons.

788. Twelve prisoners, all males, absconded successfully in 1879, viz., 3 from the Maryborough gaol, 4 from the penal establishment at Sandridge, and 5 from that at Williamstown. In 1880, 7 prisoners made good their escape, viz., 1 male from the Geelong, 1 male from the Portland, and 1 female from the Melbourne Gaol, and 4 males from the penal establishment at Pentridge. Prisoners absconding.

789. The following are the numbers at different periods of age who were detained during the year in gaols and penal establishments. The census returns of ages not having been yet compiled, the proportions to the numbers at the same ages in the population are not known:— Ages of prisoners.

AGES OF PRISONERS, 1880.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 10 years	50	17	67
10 to 15 „	188	33	221
15 to 20 „	1,045	251	1,296
20 to 30 „	2,638	669	3,307
30 to 40 „	1,502	689	2,191
40 to 50 „	1,438	791	2,229
50 to 60 „	964	311	1,275
60 years and upwards	796	103	899
Unspecified	3	...	3
Total	8,624	2,864	11,488

790. It will be observed that the period between 20 and 30 was the age at which the male prisoners, and that between 40 and 50 was the age at which the female prisoners, were the most numerous; also that 65 per cent. of male prisoners and 75 per cent. of the female prisoners were between 20 and 50 years of age. Most common age of prisoners.

791. The birthplaces of the prisoners were as follow. No comparison with the numbers of the same nationalities in the population can be made at present:— Birthplaces of prisoners.

BIRTHPLACES OF PRISONERS, 1880.

Australasian Colonies ...	4,017	China ...	216
England and Wales ...	2,996	Other countries ...	782
Scotland ...	713		
Ireland ...	2,764		11,488

Religions of prisoners,

792. The following are the religious denominations which the different prisoners claimed to belong to, with the number of adherents of each. These cannot, any more than the birthplaces and ages of the prisoners, in the present state of the census compilation be compared with the numbers in the population :—

RELIGIONS OF PRISONERS, 1880.

Protestants ...	6,346	Others ...	48
Roman Catholics ...	4,820		
Jews ...	56		11,488
Pagans ...	218		

Gaol punishments.

793. The following cases of punishment for offences committed within the prison took place in 1880. It will be observed that hard labor was prescribed in 56 instances. The "other punishments" do not include whipping, as corporal punishment is not administered in Victoria for any breach of prison regulations :—

PUNISHMENTS FOR OFFENCES WITHIN PRISONS, 1880.

Nature of Punishment.	Gaols.		Penal Establishments.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Hard labor ...	11	...	45	...	56	...	56
Solitary confinement ...	268	155	459	5	727	160	887
Other punishments ...	45	57	661	9	706	66	772
Total ...	324	212	1,165	14	1,489	226	1,715

Proportion of prisoners punished.

794. 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 116 ; the punishments of males exceeded the average number of male prisoners by 207 ; the average number of female prisoners exceeded the number of punishments of females by 91.

Inmates of reformatories.

795. The number of inmates of reformatories during 1880 was 242, viz., 192 males and 50 females. Of these, 90 were admitted, and 84 left, during the year. Of the latter, 14 were discharged on remission, and 25 on expiration, of sentence ; and 45 were sent to employment.

Birthplaces and religions in reformatories.

796. At the end of 1880 the inmates of reformatories numbered 192, of whom all but 5 were known to be Australians by birth. Of the

remainder, 1 was a native of Ireland, 1 of Scotland, and of 3 the birthplace was unknown. Of the whole number, 110, or about 58 per cent., were Protestants, and the remainder—viz., 82, or about 42 per cent.—were Roman Catholics.

797. One of the inmates of reformatories at the end of 1880 was Ages in reformatories. between 5 and 10 years of age, six were aged 10, twenty aged 11, twenty-five aged 12, twenty-four aged 13, thirty-one aged 14, forty-three aged 15, and forty-two aged 16 and upwards.

798. The inquests held in 1880 numbered 1,489, as against 1,631 in Inquests. 1879. In 778 instances the death was found to have resulted from natural causes; in 13 cases, from intemperance; in 645 cases, from violence; in 45 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 470 cases was to the effect that the death had resulted from accident; in 7 from homicide; in 118 from suicide; 1 from execution; and in 49 that the cause of the violent death was doubtful. I have pointed out on former occasions that the practice of holding inquests in cases of other than violent deaths was on the increase, 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., in 1879 to 50 per cent., but increased again in 1880 to 52 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).

799. Five fire inquests were held during 1880, and 10 in 1879, as Fire inquests. against 3 in 1878 and 5 in 1877. 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 163 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 VIII.—RELIGIOUS, MORAL, AND INTELLECTUAL
PROGRESS.**

Abolition of State aid to religion. 800. 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.

Churches and clergy. 801. 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 1880:—

CHURCHES AND CLERGY, 1880.

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 ...	172	573	76,402	44,825	29,199
Presbyterians ...	161	860	82,730	72,839	44,035
Methodists ...	144	912	98,071	70,000	106,122
Independents ...	49	107	18,005	9,360	10,062
Baptists ...	47	77	13,400	7,325	8,238
Bible Christians ...	20	112	11,372	4,875	7,111
Evangelical Lutherans	12	45	4,630	3,350	3,088
Welsh Calvinists ...	2	5	900	520	688
Church of Christ ...	14	46	6,380	2,288	3,693
Society of Friends ...	...	2	200	50	208
Moravians ...	3	2	300	140	1,500
Protestants unattached	7	19	3,525	2,700	1,518
Roman Catholics ...	93	531	98,791	70,780	48,638
Unitarians ...	2	1	200	90	78
Swedenborgians ...	1	2	150	63	110
Catholic and Apostolic	3	4	530	190	1,328
Christian Israelites ...	1	1	200	65	156
Spiritualists ...	...	2	1,800	400	80
Jews ...	5	6	1,784	489	1,274
Total ...	736	3,307	419,370	290,349	267,126

802. The returns, as compared with those of the previous year, show an increase of 33 in the number of clergy, of 417 in the number of places of worship, of sitting accommodation equal to that for 7,040 persons, of 17,246 in the attendance at the principal services on the Sabbath, and of no less than 40,000 in the number of services performed. Increase in churches, clergy, &c.

803. In most of the denominations the numbers of the clergy returned in 1880 were higher than those in 1879; thus, the clergy of the Church of England were more numerous by 16, the Presbyterians by 5, the Methodists by 5, the Independents by 1, the Baptists by 7, and the Bible Christians by 4. The Lutherans, Welsh Calvinists, and Church of Christ had the same number of clergy in both years; the Roman Catholics had 1 less, and the Jews 3 less, in 1880 than in 1879. Increase in clergy.

804. As compared with the previous year, the returns of the Church of England, Presbyterian, Independent, Bible Christian, and Roman Catholic Churches, and "Church of Christ" show an increase in the number of accommodation in and attendance at places of worship; those of the Methodist and Baptist Churches show an increase in the number of buildings, but a falling-off in the accommodation and attendance; those of the Lutheran Church show an increase in the accommodation and attendance, but the same number of buildings; and those of the Welsh Calvinists show an increase in the attendance, but the same number of buildings and amount of accommodation. Increase in churches, attendance, &c.

805. The large increase, already referred to, in the number of services performed during the year is distributed over the following religious bodies:—Methodists, 21,426 more services than in 1879; Roman Catholics, 8,662 more; Presbyterians, 6,958 more; Church of England, 1,587 more; "Church of Christ," 671 more; Bible Christians, 421 more; Welsh Calvinists, 413 more; and Independents, 146 more. The Baptists returned 235 less, and the Lutherans 8 less services in 1880 than in 1879. Increase in religious services.

806. Of the buildings used by the various denominations for public worship in 1880, as many as 353 were State schools, in 30 of which religious services were held on weekday evenings. In the previous year only 39 distinct congregations assembled in State schoolrooms for religious worship.* State schools used for public worship.

807. The number of Sabbath schools attached to each religious sect, the number of teachers, and the number of scholars, were returned as follow for 1880:— Sabbath schools.

* See Report of the Minister of Public Instruction, 1880-81, page xiv., Parliamentary Paper No. 19, Session 1881.

SABBATH SCHOOLS, 1880.

Religious Denomination.	Number of Sabbath Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Average Number of Scholars Attending.
Church of England	316	2,540	23,418
Presbyterians	345	2,723	27,763
Methodists	541	4,950	36,216
Independents*	61	797	5,922
Baptists	51	507	5,210
Bible Christians	58	616	2,282
Evangelical Lutherans	20	64	884
Welsh Calvinists	5	77	575
Church of Christ	23	184	1,280
Society of Friends	1	2	10
Moravians	2	4	47
Protestants unattached	10	98	1,203
Roman Catholics	300	1,454	24,933
Unitarians	1	4	24
Swedenborgians	1	6	33
Christian Israelites	1	5	39
Spiritualists	1	19	105
Jews	5	13	330
Total	1,742	14,063	130,274

808. As compared with the numbers in 1879, the Sabbath schools increased by 144, the teachers by 743, and the scholars by 10,504. The increase in Sabbath schools, teachers, and scholars extended over all the principal denominations and many of the minor ones. In the case of the Welsh Calvinists, the number of schools remained the same as in 1879, but a slight falling-off took place in both teachers and scholars.

809. In the year 1880, 167 of the Sabbath schools, or nearly 10 per cent., were held in State school buildings.†

810. 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.

* The Independents have not furnished any returns since 1877; the figures, therefore, are those for that year.

† See Report of the Minister of Public Instruction, 1880-81, page xv.

‡ Comprising degrees of master of arts and doctors of laws, music, and medicine.

Increase of
Sabbath
schools in
1880.

Sabbath
schools in
State school
buildings.

Melbourne
University.

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.

811. 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.

University ranks with British Universities.

812. The foundation stone of the University was laid on the 3rd July 1854, and the building was opened on the 3rd October of the following year.

Date of founding University

813. On the 22nd March 1880 the University was thrown open to females, and they can now be admitted to all its corporate privileges, except as regards the study of medicine, from which they are restricted until special provision has been made for their instruction in that subject.

University thrown open to females.

814. The following is a statement of the fees payable at the Melbourne University :—

University fees.

FOR MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

	£	s.	d.
For admission to examination at any matriculation examination ...	0	10	0
For each subject of examination selected by the candidate at any such examination	0	5	0

BY MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

For attendance on any number of courses of lectures, except as is hereinafter provided, and for examination in the subjects thereof within six months from the conclusion of the course—for each course	3	0	0
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Students who pay for four courses the fee above prescribed may, without further payment, attend two other such courses, but not more, and be in like manner examined in the subjects thereof.

Engineering students may attend the three Arts courses of the first year on payment of the fees for two such courses, and three Arts courses prescribed in their second year, and be examined therein, on payment of the fees for two such courses.

For attendance on any course of lectures presented for degrees in medicine only—for certificate of such attendance and for examination in the subjects thereof within six months from the conclusion of the course	6	6	0
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For a course of dissections and for certificate thereof	4	4	0
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For attendance upon any course of lectures by any lecturer in law or engineering, and for examination in the subjects thereof within six months from the conclusion of the course	12	0	0
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For examination in any subject in which the candidate has not paid the fee for attendance on a course of lectures concluded within six months of that examination, the same fee as would have been payable by such candidate for attendance on the course of lectures.

	£	s.	d.
For each year for the degree of LL.B.	24	0	0
<i>These fees shall include the examinations for such degrees in the October Term of such year and in the next following February Term, and all lectures in such year upon the subjects of such examinations, and shall be payable, at the option of the candidate, either in one sum or in three equal instalments, at such times as the council shall from time to time direct.</i>			
For examination for the degree of LL.D.	12	0	0

BY NON-MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

For any attendance on lectures, or for any examination other than the matriculation examination, the fee payable in the like case by matriculated students with the addition of one-fourth.

FOR CERTIFICATES AND DEGREES.

For certificate of any examination prescribed for matriculation or for the completion of any year	0	2	6
For any other certificate of examination, with or without attendance on lectures	0	10	6
For certificate of Engineer	5	0	0
For degree of Bachelor of Arts	5	0	0
For degree of Master of Arts	10	0	0
For degree of Bachelor of Medicine	5	0	0
For degree of Doctor of Medicine	10	0	0
For degree of Bachelor of Surgery	5	0	0
For degree of Master of Surgery	10	0	0
For degree of Bachelor of Laws	5	0	0
For degree of Doctor of Laws	10	0	0
For degree of Bachelor of Music	5	0	0
For degree of Doctor of Music	10	0	0
For graduates of other Universities admitted to the same degree in the University of Melbourne	5	5	0
For undergraduates of other Universities admitted to the same standing in the University of Melbourne	3	3	0

Wilson Hall.

815. The memorial stone of the University Hall, to be called the "Wilson Hall," was laid on the 2nd October 1879, in the presence of 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.

Affiliated colleges.

816. 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. Up to the present period this privilege has only been taken advantage of by the Church of England and the Presbyterian Church. Their colleges are named respectively Trinity and Ormond.

817. Trinity College, which is connected with the Church of England, stands in a section of the University reserve facing the Sydney road. It was built by means of voluntary contributions of members of the Church of England, supplemented by a loan from Bishop Perry. The foundation stone was laid on the 10th February 1870, and the college was opened for the reception of students in July term 1872. The affiliation of this college to the University did not however take place until the 19th April 1876; and towards the close of the following year an increase of accommodation for students having been found to be necessary, additional buildings were erected. The new structure contains rooms for twenty-four students, together with a lecture hall and billiard room. A chapel, library of 3,000 volumes, dining hall, reading room supplied with the best English and Australian newspapers and periodicals, and a lawn tennis court have also been provided. The whole cost of the buildings was about £14,000. Since the first opening of the college about 100 students have been entered on its books. At the present time (October 1881) the number of students is 28, of which only 2 are non-matriculated. Several endowed scholarships have been founded in connection with the college. The total cost of residence, commons, and tuition is about £80 per annum, exclusive of a mid-day meal, also of furniture for sitting-room, towels, and bed linen. The following is a statement of the college charges, all of which are payable in advance* :—

Trinity
College.

ENTRANCE CHARGES.				£	s.	d.
Enrolment fee	...	...	...	2	2	0
Caution money	...	...	...	3	3	0
TERMINAL PAYMENTS.						
Residence and commons, † first term	...	...	...	18	0	0
" " second ditto	...	...	...	12	0	0
" " third ditto	...	...	...	20	0	0
Tuition, matriculated students	...	...	...	6	6	0
" non-matriculated ditto	...	...	...	9	9	0

818. Ormond College is named after its founder, Mr. Francis Ormond. Although allied to the Presbyterian body it is open to members of all religious denominations. The whole amount spent on the building, &c., up to the present time has been £23,726, and subscriptions for its endowment have been received besides, amounting to upwards of £10,000. Of the former sum, Mr. Ormond contributed the entire cost of the building, amounting to £22,571. The foundation stone of the college, which is built on a section of the University reserve, was laid by the Marquis of Normanby on the 14th November 1879;

Ormond
College.

* For a full account of Trinity College, see *Melbourne University Calendar*, 1881-82, page 279 *et seq.*; also *Calendar of Trinity College*, 1881.

† Exclusive of mid-day luncheon, for which £11 per annum extra is charged.

and the college was opened by His Excellency on the 18th March 1881, and affiliated to the University on the 17th May of the same year. Tutorial assistance is provided by the college for students in preparing for the University lectures and examinations; a complete course of theological lectures is also given by a staff of lecturers chosen from ministers of the Presbyterian Church. A chemical laboratory, reading room, billiard room, and lawn tennis court, have been provided for the use of the students. During the session 1881 there were 27 students in residence, all matriculated. Seven of these were theological students, and 20 University students. An examination for entrance scholarships, each of which is of the value of about £50 per annum, is held at the beginning of March in each year. The total yearly cost for tuition and residence is £81 8s., which includes all the necessary expenses of a student, except for bed linen, towels, laundry, and fuel. The following is a list of the fees payable* :—

				FEES.	£	s.	d.
Registration fee	...	...	...	...	2	2	0
Tuition fee—per term	...	...	...	...	6	6	0
Use of furniture—per term	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Residence and commons—first term	...	...	...	...	22	0	0
”	”	second ditto	...	...	15	0	0
”	”	third ditto	...	...	24	0	0

819. In the year 1880, 738 males and 216 females presented themselves for the matriculation and Civil Service examinations† at the University. Of these, 255, or 35 per cent. of the males, and 79, or 37 per cent. of the females, passed the former; and 368, or 50 per cent. of the males, and 123, or 57 per cent. of the females, passed the latter. Three males and 3 females passed the matriculation examination with credit.

820. A large majority of those who pass the matriculation examination have no intention of pursuing a University career any further, and therefore do not matriculate, to do which it is necessary to go through a formal ceremony, involving taking a declaration and signing the matriculation book, the matriculation examination being, as a matter of course, passed beforehand. Although 334 persons passed the matriculation examination in 1880 only 151 matriculated, as against 112 in the previous year. The matriculations in 1880 were more numerous than in any year since the University was established. From the date of its opening to the end of that year, the total number who matriculated was

* For further particulars respecting Ormond College, see *Melbourne University Calendar*, 1881, page 287 *et seq.*

† The examination papers are the same in both examinations; the minimum of subjects it is necessary to pass in being, however, six for the matriculation and four for the Civil Service examination. For the latter, two of the subjects passed in must be English and arithmetic, and as these are also generally taken up by the candidates at the matriculation examination, it follows that most of those who pass that also pass the Civil Service examination.

Matricula-
tion and
Civil
Service
examina-
tions.

Matriculated
students.

1,476. In accordance with the privilege already referred to,* 11 of the persons who matriculated in 1880 were females, but several of these had passed the matriculation examination long before that period.

821. In 1880, as compared with 1879, an increase of 28 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 :—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, 1880.

Subject of Lectures.	Number of Students attending Lectures.		
	Matriculated.	Non-matriculated.	Total.
Arts	72	1	73
Laws	52	...	52
Engineering	34	1	35
Medicine	136	5	141
Total	294†	7	301

822. In 1880 the number of graduates was 51, of whom 49 took direct and 2 *ad eundem* degrees. The direct graduates numbered 56 in 1879, 24 in 1878, and 26 in 1877. The *ad eundem* graduates numbered 9 in 1879, 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 1879, also those in the year 1880 :—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY GRADUATES, † 1855 TO 1880.

Degrees.	Prior to 1880.			During 1880.			Total.		
	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.
Bachelor of Arts	146	55	201	13	1	14	159	56	215
Master of Arts ...	82	77	159	4	1	5	86	78	164
Bachelor of Medicine	51	8	59	9	...	9	60	8	68
Doctor of Medicine	13	61	74	3	...	3	16	61	77
Bachelor of Surgery	20	1	21	12	...	12	32	1	33
Bachelor of Laws	58	5	63	8	...	8	66	5	71
Doctor of Laws ...	3	13	16	...	...	...	3	13	16
Doctor of Music ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total ...	373	221	594	49	2	51	422	223	645

823. The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the University in the last two years. The amounts received for and

* Paragraph 813 ante.

† These were not all distinct individuals. The number of undergraduates attending lectures in 1880, each undergraduate being counted only once, was 286.

‡ The figures in this table do not always refer to distinct individuals. The total number of graduates was only 456; of these, 298 received 1 degree only, 130 received 2 degrees, 25 received 3 degrees, and 3 received 4 degrees.

expended on buildings are not included. A satisfactory increase appears in the receipts from college fees :—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,
1879 AND 1880.

Year.	Receipts from—				Expenditure.
	Government.	College Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1879 ...	9,000	7,571	63	16,634	17,005
1880 ...	9,000	8,640	553	18,193	17,682
Increase ...	...	1,069	490	1,559	677

824. 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 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 :—

STATE SCHOOLS, 1873 TO 1880.

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
1880 ...	1,810	4,215	229,723	119,520	195,736

* 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, 180 in 1879, and 186 in 1880.

† 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. The reduction for the numbers on the rolls was, however, ascertained to be in 1878, 16·163 per cent. in the case of day schools, and 43·65 per cent. in that of night schools—which percentages were also allowed in 1879; and in 1880, 13·67 in the case of day schools, and 33·75 in the case of night schools, and upon these bases the estimates of distinct children in those years 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.

825. It will be observed that, whilst the schools, instructors, distinct scholars, and scholars in average attendance were more numerous in 1880 than in any previous year, the scholars on the rolls were fewer than in the three years ended with 1878. It should be explained, however, that a child attending at several schools during the year appears on the rolls of each, and the decrease in enrolments may be due merely to a falling-off in the number of duplicate attendances.

Falling-off in scholars on the roll and distinct children.

826. By comparing the figures on the lowest and uppermost lines in the table, 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 State schools, 1872-80.

STATE SCHOOLS.—INCREASE BETWEEN 1872 AND 1880.

	Number.	Percentage.
Schools	761	72·55
Instructors	1,799	74·46
Scholars on the rolls	93,668	68·85
„ in average attendance	51,064	74·60
Distinct children attending (estimated)	82,539	72·92

827. By making a comparison between the figures of the two last lines of the same table, the increase in 1880 will be shown as follows:—

Increase in State schools, 1880.

STATE SCHOOLS.—INCREASE IN 1880.

	Number.	Percentage.
Schools	97	5·66
Instructors	85	2·06
Scholars on the rolls	1,948	·86
„ in average attendance	261	·22
Distinct children attending	2,148	1·11

828. According to the following table, which has been taken from the Report of the Minister of Public Instruction, 1880-81, it appears that, in proportion to the numbers enrolled, the average of school attendance was greater in Queensland than in Victoria; but in the latter it was greater than in New Zealand, South Australia, or New South Wales:—

School attendance in Australasian colonies.

STATE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Number of Scholars—		Percentage of Average Attendance to Enrolment.*
	On the Rolls.	In Average Attendance.	
Queensland	43,305	23,818	55·00
Victoria	229,723	119,520	52·02
New Zealand	117,418	60,625	51·63
South Australia	40,578	19,658	48·44
New South Wales	149,112	70,505	47·28

829. The following table shows the teachers of both sexes employed in State schools in 1880 and the former year. An increase of 13 will

Teachers in State schools.

* The accounts of the Education systems published in Appendix B give different figures for some of the colonies, also figures for the colonies not named in this table. According to those accounts the percentage for Western Australia is 77, for South Australia 54, for New Zealand 53, and for Tasmania 9.

be observed in the total number of male and of 72 in that of female teachers. Under the head of male pupil-teachers, a falling-off of 25 took place; and a falling-off of 5 under that of female assistants; but an increase occurred under all the other heads:—

TEACHERS IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1879 AND 1880.

Year.	Males.				Females.				
	Masters.	Assistants.	Pupil-teachers.	Total.	Mistresses.	Assistants.	Work-mistresses.	Pupil-teachers.	Total.
1879	1,264	231	355	1,850	277	667	563	773	2,280
1880	1,296	237	330	1,863	335	662	580	775	2,352
Increase	32	6	...	13	58	...	17	2	72
Decrease ... ..	...	...	25	...	...	5	...	...	...

830. By regulations issued under the 20th section of the Census Act, it was ordained that the sub-enumerators should obtain from every school, whether State, private, industrial, reformatory, orphan, or of any other kind whatever, particulars as to the religious denomination with which it was connected, the number of teachers, and the number and ages of the scholars who attended during any portion of Monday the 4th April 1881, and the average number who attended during the five days ended with the 1st April 1881.

831. This attempt to collect school returns in connection with those of the census was not, in the first instance, entirely successful, and much correspondence has been necessary in order to rectify omissions and correct mistakes made by the sub-enumerators; very complete and satisfactory information has, however, at length been obtained. The following is the result of the enumeration of the State schools:—

STATE SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND SCHOLARS—CENSUS OF 1881.

Number of Schools				1,711		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of teachers	...	...	...	1,894	2,397	4,291
Average number of scholars during the five days ended 1st April 1881				60,523	57,021	117,544
Number of scholars attending on Monday the 4th April—						
Under 6 years	...	...	...	10,762	9,722	20,484
6 to 15 years	...	...	...	53,643	52,369	106,012
15 years and upwards	...	...	...	1,273	1,282	2,555
Total	...	...	...	65,678	63,373	129,051

School returns collected by census officers.

Census returns of State schools.

832. It will be observed that more scholars attended on the day succeeding the census than the average number attending during the week which preceded it. By this it would appear probable that a special effort had been made to muster the children on the first-named day which had been publicly given out as that on which the school attendance would be ascertained, whereas the fact that the average of the previous week would also be taken was not so generally known. State school attendance on census day.

833. This is borne out by comparing the table with a previous one,* for whilst, according to the census return, the average attendance is less than that shown by the returns of the Education Department, the scholars, on Monday the 4th April, are nearly 10,000 in excess of the number that department returns. It must, however, be borne in mind that the census return was made three months later than the other one, and this may perhaps explain some other discrepancies, and may especially account for the fact that the census return gives 99 fewer schools,† and 76 more instructors, viz., 31 males and 45 females, than the return of the Education Department. Census and official school returns compared.

834. The following is a table of private schools, in which, it is believed, nearly if not quite all which existed in Victoria when the census was taken are accounted for :— Private schools.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND SCHOLARS—CENSUS OF 1881.

Number of Schools				...	...	...	643
				Males.	Females.	Total.	
Number of teachers	...	...	...	425	1,091	1,516	
Average number of scholars during the five days ended 1st April 1881				12,665	13,913	26,578	
Number of scholars attending on Monday the 4th April 1881—							
Under 6 years	...	...	...	1,935	2,273	4,208	
6 to 15 years	...	...	...	10,053	11,384	21,437	
15 years and upwards	...	...	...	1,320	1,169	2,489	
Total	...	...	...	13,308	14,826	28,134	

835. The private schools returned at the census are in excess of those returned by the local bodies in the three previous years ; but the teachers are fewer than in any other year since 1877, and the scholars than in any other year since 1875. The following table gives the number of private schools, and of the teachers and scholars connected therewith according Private schools, 1872 to 1881.

* See table following paragraph 824 ante.

† This may possibly have been owing to day and night schools, when held in the same building, being sometimes returned as one school. See first footnote to table following paragraph 824 ante.

to the returns of the eight years 1872 to 1879, and of those collected at the census of 1881 :—

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1872 TO 1881.

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
1881 (4th April)	643	1,516	28,134

Falling-off
of teachers
and
scholars.

836. It should be pointed out in explanation of the apparent falling-off in the number of teachers that, in the returns collected in 1879 and former years by the local bodies, it is probable that many of the schools entered visiting teachers who attended at other schools, which the sub-enumerators were expressly enjoined not to do ; and in explanation of the apparent decrease in the number of scholars, that in ordinary years the number of scholars on the school books were returned, whilst at the census the numbers were those who actually attended school on a particular day.

Denomina-
tions of
private
schools.

837. A column was placed in the schedule used at the census for collecting the returns of private schools for the purpose of ascertaining to what religious sect, if any, each school was attached, and a similar column was contained in the schedule supplied to the local bodies for collecting the returns of the previous four years. 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 as of the Church of England, but scarcely any connected with other denominations. The following are the returns of the five years :—

* The numbers given for the years from 1872 to 1879 are, or ought to be, 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. The numbers for 1881 are those returned by the census sub-enumerators as actually attending school on the 4th April of that year.

RELIGIOUS SECTS OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1876 TO 1881.

Year.	Total.	Religious Denomination.									
		Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyan.	Independent.	Lutheran.	Protestant (undefined).	Roman Catholic.	Jewish.	Other Sects.*	Not any, or not stated.
SCHOOLS.											
1876 ...	645	41	4	2	1	3	9	111	2	...	472
1877 ...	530	47	4	7	...	3	7	115	4	...	343
1878 ...	585	62	7	6	1	4	1	179	3	2	320
1879 ...	568	75	6	5	1	3	1	163	2	2	310
1881 (4th April)	643	57	10	5	1	10	17	187	3	1	352
TEACHERS.											
1876 ...	1,646	159	46	12	1	4	27	338	10	...	1,049
1877 ...	1,457	210	32	19	...	4	10	345	13	...	824
1878 ...	1,656	242	43	18	1	4	1	539	11	2	795
1879 ...	1,587	270	50	18	2	3	2	473	7	4	758
1881 (4th April)	1,516	146	50	18	1	9	33	544	13	3	699
SCHOLARS.											
1876 ...	28,847	1,491	612	221	20	68	338	13,430	270	...	12,397
1877 ...	28,422	1,730	638	333	...	142	123	15,631	293	...	9,537
1878 ...	35,873	2,055	744	314	22	183	57	23,225	231	30	9,012
1879 ...	34,824	2,200	793	327	23	108	69	22,514	190	56	8,544
1881 (4th April)	28,134	1,582	836	248	13	206	449	16,430†	276	26	8,068

838. By the figures relating to 1881 it may be ascertained that, in that year, 291 private schools, or 45 per cent., employing 817 instructors, or 54 per cent., and educating 20,066 children, or 71 per cent. of the total numbers, claimed to be connected with some religious denomination ; also that 16,430 children, or about 58 per cent. of the total number attending private schools, or 82 per cent. of the number attending schools connected with some religious sect, were being educated in schools claiming connection with the Roman Catholic church.

Proportion of denominational schools.

839. 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 1881 :—

Scholars to each teacher in denominational and other schools.

In schools attached to religious bodies there was 1 teacher to 25 scholars.
 „ not attached „ „ „ 12 „

840. 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 11 scholars to each teacher, in the Roman Catholic schools it is as high as 30 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.

* Including, in 1878, 2 Baptist schools with 2 teachers and 30 scholars ; in 1879, 1 Unitarian school with 2 teachers and 16 scholars, and 1 Moravian school, with 2 teachers and 40 scholars ; and in 1881, 1 school connected with the " Brethren " with 3 teachers and 26 scholars.

† From the smallness of this number, as compared with previous returns, it appears probable that the usual practice of the denomination had been to enter the whole number of scholars enrolled during the course of each year instead of the number at the time of the collector's visit.

In schools of the Brethren ...	there was 1 teacher to 9 scholars.
„ Church of England	„ „ 11 „
„ Independents ...	„ „ 13 „
„ Wesleyans ...	„ „ 14 „
„ Protestants (undefined)	„ „ 14 „
„ Presbyterians ...	„ „ 17 „
„ Jews ...	„ „ 21 „
„ Lutherans ...	„ „ 23 „
„ Roman Catholics ...	„ „ 30 „

841. In State schools the mean number of scholars in average attendance committed to the charge of each teacher is 28. This is higher than the number so committed in the schools of any of the religious sects except the Roman Catholics.

842. The scholars referred to in the line of the last table which relates to 1881 are those who attended school on the 4th April. These, in the case of the Roman Catholics, numbered 1,587 in excess of the average of the previous week, but this appears to be the only body which made a special effort to collect its scholars on the census day, as in the case of the other denominations the difference between the attendance at the two periods was generally in the contrary direction, the weekly average being in several instances much in excess of the numbers on the 4th April. The following are the figures for the two periods :—

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1881.—SCHOLARS AT TWO PERIODS.

Religious Denomination.	Number of Scholars Attending.		Five Days' Average in excess of number on the 4th April.	Number on the 4th April in excess of Five Days' Average.
	Average of Five Days ended with the 1st April.	On the 4th April.		
Church of England ...	1,588	1,582	6	...
Presbyterian ...	843	836	7	...
Wesleyan ...	246	248	...	2
Independent ...	13	13	...	...
Lutheran ...	272	206	66	...
Brethren ...	30	26	4	...
Protestant (undefined)	447	449	...	2
Roman Catholic ...	14,843	16,430	...	1,587
Jewish ...	311	276	35	...
Not any, or not stated	7,985	8,068	...	83
Total ...	26,578	28,134	...	1,556*

843. In both State and private schools the number of female teachers much exceeds that of male teachers ; and in both, the employment of the former, as compared with the latter, is from year to year largely increasing. The excess of female over male teachers in State schools was 14 per cent. in 1878, 23 per cent. in 1879, and 27 per cent. in 1880. In private schools the excess of females was 83 per cent. in 1878, 87 per cent. in 1879, and no less than 157 per cent. in 1881.

* Net figures.

844. In State schools male scholars are slightly more numerous than female scholars, but in private schools the reverse is the case. The proportions in 1878 were 93 girls, in 1879, 95 girls, and in 1881, 99 girls to 100 boys in State and private schools combined; or 90 girls in 1878, 92 in 1879, and 96 in 1881 to 100 boys in State schools; and 112 girls in both 1878 and 1879, and 111 girls in 1881 to 100 boys in private schools. Sexes of scholars.

845. 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 numbers in both descriptions of schools at, above, and below those ages returned as attending on the 4th April 1881; but the proportion to the total numbers living at the same ages in the colony cannot be known until the census return of ages has been compiled:— Ages of scholars.

AGES OF SCHOLARS—CENSUS OF 1881.

Ages.	State Schools.	Private Schools.	Total.
Under 6 years ...	20,484	4,208	24,692
6 to 15 years ...	106,012	21,437	127,449
15 years and upwards ...	2,555	2,489	5,044
Total ...	129,051	28,134	157,185

846. The following sums were disbursed by the Education Department in 1879 and 1880. 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,* 1879 AND 1880.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amount Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1879.	1880.		
	£	£	£	£
Salaries ...	305,512	317,463	11,951	...
Results ...	89,851	96,775	6,924	...
Bonuses ...	6,105	5,202	...	903
Training ...	2,980	3,129	149	...
Books and requisites ...	5,202	3,984	...	1,218
Cleaning ...	28,941	29,901	960	...
Boards of Advice ...	804	533	...	271
Exhibitions ...	1,552	1,302	...	250
Singing ...	7,783	7,797	14	...
Drawing ...	3,546	3,784	238	...
Buildings ...	70,256	86,729	16,473	...
Rent ...	5,411	5,436	25	...
Extra subjects ...	3,699	4,083	384	...
Total ...	531,642	566,118	Net increase, 34,476	...

* See also table following paragraph 436 ante.

Increase of
expenditure.

847. It will be observed that in 1880 the expenditure on State education exceeded that in 1879 by nearly £35,000, or about 6½ per cent., the principal items of increase being salaries, results, and school buildings.

Colleges,
grammar
schools, &c.

848. 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 AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS,* 1880.

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	179
Scotch College "	Presbyterian Church	6,445	12	290
Wesley " "	Wesleyan "	2,769	11	182
St. Patrick's " "	Roman Catholic "	10,002	6	88
Grammar School, Geelong	Church of England	7,000	9	122
St. Francis Xavier's College, Kew	Roman Catholic Church	...	7	74
	Total ...	40,000	55	935

Sandhurst
School of
Mines.

849. Schools of Mines have been established at Sandhurst and Ballarat. The following account of the former has been supplied for this work by the Registrar, Mr. A. Mica Smith :—

The School of Mines and Industries, Bendigo, was opened on the 21st April 1873. Some of the class-rooms are in the same building with the Sandhurst Mechanics' Institute and Free Library. These rooms have lately been entirely renovated. The Chemical and Pharmaceutical Laboratory and Lecture-room and the Metallurgical and Physical Laboratory are situated at the back of the main building, and are furnished with balance-room and chemical library convenient for entrance from either laboratory. Store-room and outhouses have also lately been built, and the ground laid out as a botanical garden for purposes of

* 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.

instruction in *materia medica* and general botany. The establishment of workshops for practical instruction is under contemplation, for which a portion of this ground will be utilised.

Classes have been already established in mathematics, mechanics, mining, geology (including geological plan drawing and field excursions), mineralogy, mechanical plan and architectural drawing, architecture and building construction surveying (mining and land, with exercise in the field), mining manager's class, chemistry (lectures and laboratory practice), metallurgy with assaying, physics (magnetism and electricity, sound, light, heat), *materia medica*, telegraphy, shorthand, bookkeeping, freehand drawing, with the applications of design to industries. All these subjects are treated with especial reference to their application to mining and the arts and manufactures, and further classes are in course of formation. Free courses of lectures are being given in chemistry, physics, and other subjects to the upper class State school pupils, and one of the lecture-classes in geology applied to mining is free to the general public.

A science society is forming in connection with the school to promote the study and practice of natural science, and to perform the work, as far as possible, of a microscopical society, a field club, and a health society.

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, for chemistry, 21s. per quarter; for metallurgy, 42s. per quarter for two lessons a week, all apparatus and materials being found.

During 1880, 194, 209, 266, 298 students attended the classes in the January, April, July, and October terms respectively. The number of lecturers was 7. The number of individuals who attended during the year was 402.

The receipts amounted to £2,449, of which £2,069 was received from Government, and the expenditure to £2,674.

850. Mr. W. H. Barnard, Registrar of the School of Mines at Ballarat, has supplied the following account of that institution :—

School of
Mines,
Ballarat.

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 1880, 257 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 1880 the number of students attending at the several terms were, respectively, 71, 86, 100, and 104. The total receipts from all sources for the year were £2,799, of which £2,000 was from the Government, and the expenditure amounted to £3,006.

Schools of
Design.

851. 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 1880 was 1,716, of whom 1,315, or more than three-fourths, 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.

Melbourne
Public
Library.

852. 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 £313,162, of which £15,606 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 131,992, of which 75,331 were presented to the institution, and the remainder were deposited under the Copyright Statute. The estimated value of these contributions is £13,020. The total number of volumes in the library at the end of 1880 was 111,594. It is open 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 261,886 persons.

National
Gallery.

853. The National Gallery contained, at the end of 1880, 8,290 works of art, viz., 93 oil paintings, 177 objects of statuary, &c., and 8,020 drawings, engravings, and photographs. It is opened at noon and closed at 5 p.m. daily, Sundays and certain holidays excepted. The school of painting in connection with this institution was attended in the year by 5 male and 33 female students, and the school of design by 46 male and 107 female students.

Industrial
Museum.

854. The Industrial and Technological Museum joins the National Gallery, and was opened on the 7th September 1870. It now contains 1,433 publications, 30,472 specimens, and 150 drawings. It is open on the same days and during the same hours as the National Gallery. Class lectures, given in 1880, on chemistry and mineralogy, were attended by 43, and on engineering by 36, students.

National
Museum.

855. 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 1880 was visited by 96,247 persons. During the same year purchases were made to the extent of £745, and payments for salaries and wages amounted to £1,365.

856. 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. Patent
Office
Library.

857. 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 1880 was 13,811. The expenditure from the commencement has amounted to £16,051, of which £624 was spent in 1880. Supreme
Court
Library.

858. 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-eight furnished returns for 1880 to the Government Statist. Their statements show that their total receipts in that year amounted to £26,805, of which £7,128 was contributed by Government, and £19,677 by private individuals; that the number of volumes in all the institutions amounted to 254,168, and that during the year 1,602,240 visits were paid to 115 of them which kept attendance-books. If visitors attended the others in the same proportion, the total number of visits during 1880 must have amounted to more than 2,600,000. Free
libraries,
&c.

859. The Melbourne Botanic Garden is situated on the south side of the River Yarra, at a distance of about a mile and a half from the city. The area of the garden proper is 83 acres, but with the Domain and Government House grounds adjoining it covers 300 acres. It is an Botanic
Garden.

institution of great importance, both from a scientific standpoint and as a popular place of public resort. The principal features are the extensive undulating green lawns; the botanically classified groups of plants, which number 42, representing 500 genera, and nearly 2,000 species; the systematic nomenclature of plants by means of labels or tablets on which is written the botanical name, authority, common name, natural order, and habitat of each plant; the fern ground and gully where hundreds of tree ferns and thousands of smaller ferns, both native and imported, are growing luxuriantly; the lake, which is a beautiful sheet of water, 8 acres in extent, containing many islands and diversified by rockeries, rustic bridges, &c.; the conservatories with their valuable collection of exotic plants; and the well grown types of Australian, as well as introduced vegetation, including large species of eucalypti, acacias, palms, and other trees and shrubs. This beautiful garden is open to the public daily free of charge.*

International
Exhibition.

860. An International Exhibition was held in Melbourne in 1880-81. The undertaking was legalized under the Victorian Exhibitions Act 1878 (42 Vict., No 619), which became law on the 14th November 1878. Commissioners were appointed, and a site selected for the building in Carlton Gardens, Melbourne, where the foundation stone was laid by His Excellency Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G., Governor of Victoria, on the 19th February 1879. The buildings, when finally completed, consisted of a permanent nave 500 feet long and 160 feet wide, with galleries, and large cellars; two permanent annexes 460 feet long and 138 feet wide; one main temporary hall 820 feet long and 490 feet wide; a temporary annexe for British machinery, containing about 21,000 square feet of space; and German and Austrian annexes, containing about 20,000 feet of space. In addition, spaces were reserved outside for machinery and agricultural implements, refreshment rooms, kiosks, buildings showing the working of the Victorian school system, offices for the administration of the Exhibition, for the Customs, police and post office, a hospital, retiring rooms, &c. Altogether the total space occupied was about 907,408 square feet. The total cost of the buildings was £246,365; of which the permanent building cost £132,951, the temporary annexes, £83,111; gardens, £18,481; machinery, £5,715; organ, £5,560; miscellaneous, £547. The total number of exhibitors was 12,791, and there were about 32,000 exhibits forwarded from the following countries:—Algiers, Austria, Belgium, British India, Ceylon, China, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Manilla,

* A fuller account of these gardens was kindly supplied for this work by the director, Mr. W. R. Guilfoyle, F.L.S., but too late for insertion. It is, however, proposed to publish it next year.

Mauritius, Netherlands, New Caledonia, New South Wales, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Queensland, Russia, South African Settlements, South Australia, South Sea Islands, Spain, Straits Settlements, Sweden, Switzerland, Tasmania, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Victoria, and Western Australia. The Exhibition was opened on the 1st October 1880, by His Excellency the Marquis of Normanby, who had succeeded Sir George Bowen, as Governor of Victoria, in the presence of the Governors of the various Australian colonies, the British, Foreign, and Colonial Commissioners, the Ministers of the Crown, the Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils and Legislative Assembly, the judges of the Supreme Court, the foreign consuls, the captains and officers of the British, Dutch, French, German, and Italian men of war in port, the officers—naval, military, and civil—of the Victorian Government, and a numerous and brilliant assemblage. The Exhibition was kept open until the 30th April 1881, or for a period of seven months; during that period the total attendance was—adults, 853,819; children, 114,986; season ticketholders, 16,061*; miscellaneous, 344,431; total, 1,329,297; of whom 984,866 paid for admission. The charge for entrance on ordinary occasions was—adults, one shilling; children, sixpence; season tickets for males, three guineas; for females, two guineas. The amount realized for admissions to the Exhibition was £47,110, and to the dome about £1,900. The accounts are not finally closed, but it is estimated that the net cost of the Exhibition to the consolidated revenue will be about £250,000. The total number of awards made by jurors was—3,270 first class, 2,486 second class, 1,877 third class, 1,036 fourth class, 733 fifth class, and 269 honorable mentions. In consequence of these awards the Commissioners granted 499 gold medals, 1,501 silver medals, 1,013 bronze medals, and 6,663 diplomas; and, in addition, 118 gold medals, 292 silver medals, 420 bronze medals, 5 copies of the "Official Record," bound in morocco, 246 diplomas, and 48 albums were granted for services rendered.

861. Since the closing of the Exhibition, the annexes have been removed and the permanent building has been vested in trustees, who have the power of determining the purposes for which it shall be used. It is probable that portions of it will be devoted to the reception of the objects now kept in the Technological Museum, with additions,

Exhibition
building.

* The number of season tickets issued was only 263, viz., 203 for females, and 60 for males; therefore each season ticketholder must have attended the Exhibition 61 times on the average.

and that the remainder will be available for balls, concerts, and entertainments of a similar character, also for future exhibitions.

Accommodation of charities.

862. The following is a list of the principal Charitable Institutions in Victoria,* and a statement of the accommodation which, according to the returns of 1880, was available for indoor patients :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION, 1880.

Description of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Dormitories.		Number of Beds for Inmates.	Number of Cubic Feet provided for each Inmate.
		Number.	Capacity in Cubic Feet.		
General hospitals † ...	34	319	2,407,539	2,202	1,093
Lying-in Hospital ‡ ...	1	20	70,200	62	1,132
Blind Asylum ...	1	5	78,658	103	764
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	1	4	70,312	75	937
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	1	6	10,694	22	486
Children's Hospital ...	1	7	39,669	53	748
Benevolent asylums ...	5	123	905,040	1,274	710
Immigrants' Home § ...	1	42	383,882	430	893
Orphan asylums ...	7	56	604,479	997	606
Industrial and reformatory schools	9	43	486,256	792	614
Hospitals for the insane ...	5	783	1,904,331	2,803	679
Female refuges ...	5	76	220,771	293	753
Total ...	71	1,484	7,181,831	9,106	789

Cubic space in wards.

863. 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 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.

864. 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 :—

* 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 617 *ante*.

‡ Including the Hospital for Diseases of Women and Children.

§ The name of this institution is misleading ; it is really a benevolent asylum.

|| Parliamentary Paper No. 36, Session 1879.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—INMATES AND DEATHS, 1880.

Description of Institution.	Number of Inmates.		Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Total Number of Inmates.
	Total during Year.	Daily Average.		
General hospitals	15,079	1,680·3	1,418	9·40
Lying-in Hospital, &c.*	994	50·5	6	·60
Blind Asylum	116	96·8	3	2·59
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	84	80·5	...	...
Eye and Ear Hospital	244	15·5	1	·41
Children's Hospital	484	32·5	36	7·44
Benevolent asylums	1,538	1,142·8	141	9·17
Immigrants' Home	2,690	642·0	84	3·12
Orphan asylums	1,305	1,060·9	9	·69
Industrial and reformatory schools	1,394	758·5	25	1·80
Hospitals for the insane	3,870	3,025·0	221	5·71
Female refugees *	644	246·0	3	·47
Total	28,442	8,831·3	1,947	6·84

865. 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, the Orphan asylums, and the Hospitals for the Insane. Inmates in excess of beds.

866. Nearly all the institutions give returns of the birthplaces of their inmates. These are summarised in the following table:— Birthplaces of inmates.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—BIRTHPLACES OF INMATES, 1880.

Description of Institution.	Australian Colonies.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	China.	Other Countries and Unknown.	Total.
General hospitals	4,768	4,541	1,232	3,160	273	1,105	15,079
Lying-in Hospital, &c.	545	201	53	170	...	25	994
Blind Asylum	93	15	1	3	...	4	116
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	79	4	...	1	...	...	84
Eye and Ear Hospital	84	64	21	38	3	34	244
Benevolent asylums	103	709	154	448	36	88	1,538
Immigrants' Home	522	1,079	262	716	5	106	2,690
Orphan asylums	1,225	11	2	9	...	58	1,305
Industrial schools †	365	4	...	3	...	20	392
Hospitals for the insane	323	1,153	443	1,352	98	501	3,870
Total	8,107	7,781	2,168	5,900	415	1,941	26,312

* Exclusive of infants.

† The birthplaces of inmates of reformatories are given at paragraph 796 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 1,152.

Religions of inmates.

867. 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 :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RELIGIONS OF INMATES, 1880.

Description of Institution.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Pagans.	Of other Sects, of no Sect, and Unknown.	Total.
General hospitals ...	9,907	4,647	45	260	220	15,079
Lying-in Hospital, &c. ...	666	327	1	...	...	994
Blind Asylum ...	85	28	2	...	1	116
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	74	10	...	...	...	84
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	131	90	...	3	20	244
Benevolent asylums ...	1,039	444	7	17	31	1,538
Immigrants' Home ...	1,780	905	2	...	3	2,690
Orphan asylums ...	648	651	1	...	5	1,305
Industrial schools * ...	76	314	2	...	...	392
Hospitals for the insane ...	2,170	1,281	22	92	305	3,870
Total ...	16,576	8,697	82	372	585	26,312

Duration and extent of relief not known.

868. 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.

869. The ages of the inmates of most of the institutions are given as follow :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AGES OF INMATES, 1880.

Description of Institution.	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 ..	279	504	902	3,118	1,992	2,463	2,641	1,867	1,296	17	15,079
Lying-in Hospital, &c. ..	..	..	1	514	272	162	36	9	..	..	994
Blind Asylum ..	..	4	26	67	16	2	1	..	..	..	116
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ..	..	15	38	29	..	..	1	1	..	..	84
Eye and Ear Hospital ..	3	11	22	61	34	42	31	20	20	..	244
Benevolent asylums ..	38	1	1	50	38	76	177	274	883	..	1,538
Immigrants' Home ..	205	85	21	332	482	519	425	331	290	..	2,690
Orphan asylums ..	84	498	648	74	1	..	..	..	..	..	1,305
Industrial schools* ..	24	115	224	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	392
Hospitals for the insane ..	..	71	72	570	878	832	619	257	83	488	3,870
Female refuges ..	..	..	6	221	277	81	44	15	..	..	644
Total ..	633	1,304	1,961	5,065	3,990	4,177	3,975	2,774	2,572	505	26,956

* The religions and ages of inmates of reformatories are given in paragraphs 796 and 797 *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 1,152.

870. A statement of the receipts and expenditure of the same charities is given in the following table:—

Receipts and expenditure.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1880.

Description of Institution.	Receipts.			Expenditure.
	From Government.	From other Sources.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£
General hospitals ...	61,980	34,801	96,781	97,032
Lying-in Hospital, &c. ...	1,550	1,683	3,233	3,597
Blind Asylum ...	2,400	2,525	4,925	5,055
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	2,000	1,904	3,904	3,855
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	1,000	968	1,968	1,356
Children's Hospital ...	1,000	2,327	3,327	2,763
Benevolent asylums ...	19,000	11,800	30,800	30,284
Immigrants' Home ...	5,250	2,428	7,678	7,397
Orphan asylums ...	12,135	7,521	19,656	19,022
Industrial and reformatory schools ...	14,572	3,141	17,713	16,649
Hospitals for the insane ...	80,967	4,741*	85,708	85,708
Female refuges ...	1,720	6,319	8,039	7,751
Total ...	203,574	80,158	283,732	280,469

871. The following table gives a statement of the average number of inmates of the respective institutions during 1880, the total cost of their maintenance, and the average cost of each inmate:—

Average cost per inmate.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AVERAGE OF COST OF EACH INMATE, 1880.

Description of Institution.	Daily Average Number of Inmates.	Total Cost of Maintenance.†	Average Cost of each Inmate per annum.		
			£	s.	d.
General hospitals ...	1,680·3	85,350	50	15	10
Lying-in Hospital ...	50·5	3,125	61	17	7½
Blind Asylum ...	96·8	4,593	47	8	11½
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	80·5	3,232	40	3	0
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	15·5	1,043	67	5	9½
Children's Hospital ...	32·5	2,763	85	0	3¾
Benevolent asylums ...	1,142·8	22,231	19	9	0¾
Immigrants' Home ...	642·0	7,150	11	2	9
Orphan asylums ...	1,060·9	17,831	16	16	1¾
Industrial and reformatory schools ...	758·5	16,649	21	19	0
Hospitals for the insane ...	3025·0	89,218	29	9	10½
Female refuges ...	246·0	7,751	31	10	2
Total ...	8,831·3	260,936	29	10	11¼

* This represents the amount paid into the Treasury in 1880 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.

† The amounts in this column represent the expenditure of the institutions, less the cost of buildings and repairs and of outdoor relief.

Expenditure
per inmate.

872. 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 1880, the Children's Hospital stood at the top of the list in point of expensiveness, with an average annual cost per inmate of £85, the Eye and Ear Hospital stood next with £67, then the Lying-in Hospital with £62. After these the most expensive institutions were the General hospitals, with an average per inmate of £51. The institutions in which the relative cost was least were the Immigrants' Home, with an average of £11, and the Orphan asylums, with an average of £17 per inmate.

Blind
Asylum.

873. The Victorian Asylum and School for the Blind was founded in November 1866. Its object is 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 work of instruction in the past year has been greatly facilitated by lesson books, copies of standard works, and apparatus for writing, published in Braille, which were received from England. The course of instruction includes all the ordinary branches of a plain English education, music, both vocal and instrumental, and such industrial pursuits as the blind are capable of learning. The number of inmates at the close of 1880 was 105, of whom 18 were learning basket-making, 17 brush-making, and 3 mat-making, so that the entire number employed in the industrial department was 38. A number of the females assist in the laundry, others in ordinary household duties, and all the girls are taught knitting and needlework. During the year the instruction and employment of the elder girls in fancy work have been rendered more systematic and efficient, by the formation of a class for that purpose. The choir now numbers 25, and the band 13 members. Thirteen of the inmates are learning the piano and 4 the organ. The total amount received during the year was £4,925—viz., Government grant, £2,400; private contributions, £872; sales of manufactures, proceeds of concerts, &c., including £119 realized at a Doll Show, £1,653. 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.

874. The committee of the Victorian Deaf and Dumb Institution report that 74 inmates were remaining therein at the beginning of 1880, that 10 more were received during the year, that 4 having completed their education were discharged, and that there were 80 inmates when the year ended. They state that in the industrial department 7 boys are learning bootmaking, 7 tailoring, and 17 gardening; and that the whole of the girls continue to be employed out of school hours in household duties and needle and fancy work; also that the instructor of lip-reading and articulation, who had been appointed in the previous year, has continued his labors, his class being composed of six pupils, four of whom had been nearly two years, one for a year and a half, and another for about six months, under his tuition, but the result had not been such as to enable the committee to form a decided opinion as to the merits of his system. Since the asylum was founded in 1860, 203 inmates have been received into the institution, and it appears that 124, or 61 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 had their infirmity from birth.

Deaf and
Dumb
Asylum.

875. 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 unchecked, produce much helplessness and poverty arising from deafness and blindness, thus entailing a heavy burden on the community. It received 236 in-patients during the year, making, with 8 in the institution at its commencement, a total of 244 treated. The patients discharged numbered 222, of whom 194 were stated to be cured or relieved, and 14 to be incurable.

Eye and Ear
Hospital.

876. The Melbourne Free Hospital for Sick Children had 36 indoor patients at the beginning of the year. During the year, 448 patients were admitted, 426 were discharged, 29 died, and 29 remained at its close. This institution has deposited a small sum in one of the banks to form the nucleus of a convalescent fund.

Children's
Hospital.

877. The objects of the Victorian Infant Asylum are the prevention of infanticide, the saving of infant life from the many evils arising from baby-farming, and the rescuing the mothers of illegitimate children from further degradation. Every child admitted must be brought by the mother, or some authorized person, who must enter the child's

Victorian
Infant
Asylum.

name and the date of its birth in a register kept for the purpose, and must undertake to contribute something towards its support. In 1880 the number of infants admitted was 27, besides which 12 were in the institution at the commencement of the year. The number who died during the year was 13, and 15 were remaining at its close. The receipts during the year amounted to £1,665, of which £650 was from Government, and £1,015 from private sources, and the expenditure was £1,164.

878. A Humane Society was established in 1874, for the purpose of circulating information respecting the most effectual methods and providing suitable apparatus for restoring persons apparently drowned or dead, and to bestow rewards on those who risk their own lives to rescue those of their fellow-creatures. Since its establishment the Society has dealt with 185 cases, and made 154 awards for the rescuing of upwards of 270 lives. During the year ended with July 1881, 36 applications for awards were investigated, with the result that 26 certificates, and 2 silver and 3 bronze medals were granted for saving upwards of 40 lives. The ordinary receipts during the year amounted to £319, of which £100 was from Government, and the expenditure to £298. The Hon. W. J. Clarke also generously presented to the society the sum of £250 for the purpose of founding a gold medal, to be awarded annually to the best case that comes before the society.

879. A society has been established in Melbourne for the purpose of affording assistance to discharged prisoners. The number of individuals it relieved in 1880 was 291, of whom 282 were males and 9 females. The receipts in the same year amounted to £951, of which £100 was from Government, £509 from the Penal Department, and £342 from private sources, and the expenditure to £845.

880. The children received into the industrial schools in 1880 added to those in the institutions when the year commenced numbered 1,689, viz., 863 boys and 826 girls. They were placed in the schools for the following reasons :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Found begging or receiving alms, or arrested as neglected children	471	556
Living in a brothel or with bad characters	44	23
Having committed a punishable offence	26	6
Unable to be controlled by parents	15	11
Re-admissions after boarding-out	307	230
Total	863	826

Victorian
Humane
Society.

Victorian
Discharged
Prisoners'
Aid Society.

Children in
industrial
schools.

881. The children who left the industrial schools during the year numbered 1,297. These were discharged under the following circumstances:—

Discharges from industrial schools.

Placed in service or apprenticed	...	...	295
Absconded and not re-taken	...	...	20
Died	...	...	25
Placed out under boarding-out regulations	...	...	739
On other grounds	...	...	218
Total	...	...	<u>1,297</u>

882. Children are 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. The number of such children during 1880 was 739, as against only 347 in the previous year. In addition to these, 295 children in 1880 and 192 in 1879 were placed at service or apprenticed.

Children boarded out, &c., from industrial schools.

883. Of the 644 females who were inmates of refuges during 1880, 264 were at the Temporary Home for Friendless and Fallen Women at Collingwood, 263 were at the Magdalen Asylum, Abbotsford, 87 at the Madeline-street Refuge, 16 at the Ballarat, and 14 at the Geelong Refuge. Of the women in the Collingwood Home, 104 were fallen, and the remainder merely friendless. Besides the women in the Madeline-street Refuge there were 52 children who were allowed to accompany their mothers. Seven inmates of the Collingwood Home were married during the year. From the Magdalen Asylum 3, and from the Ballarat Refuge 1 were discharged for misconduct, and in the former institution 3 died. Besides these numbers, 265 from all the institutions were placed in service or restored to friends, 120 left voluntarily, or on other grounds. At the end of the year 245 inmates remained in the institutions.

Refuges for fallen women.

884. Forty-five patients—viz., 29 males and 16 females—were received into the Inebriate Retreat in 1880, as against 22 males and 13 females in 1879. Of those admitted in 1880, 41 entered voluntarily and 4 compulsorily; 30 had been constant and 12 periodical drinkers; 23 had had delirium tremens; and 23 had been accustomed to use tobacco. Forty-three patients were discharged during the year, and 6 remained in the institution at its close. This institution at present receives no pecuniary aid from the Government.

Inebriate Retreat.

885. The Melbourne Home and Governesses' Institute contains 10 sleeping-rooms, having 22,694 feet of cubic space, and makes up 31

Melbourne Home. beds. The inmates in 1880 numbered 154, of whom 114 were needle-women and servants, and 40 were governesses. The receipts during the year, all from private sources, amounted to £674, and the expenditure to £630.

Cremorne asylum. 886. 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 22 patients remaining from 1879, and received 66 during the year, of whom 24 had been in the asylum before. The patients discharged numbered 74, and of these, 63 were stated to be cured, 4 to be improved, 4 were sent to a Government asylum, and 3 died. Fourteen patients, of whom 5 were supposed to be curable and 9 to be incurable, remained in the institution at the end of the year. These consisted of 9 males and 5 females.

Sailors' Home. 887. 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 1880 was 1,494. No aid was received from Government in the year. The receipts from private sources amounted to £2,861, and the expenditure to £2,826.

Free dispensaries. 888. Three free dispensaries furnished returns for 1880. One of these was a homœopathic institution. The individuals treated during the year numbered 3,927, viz., 1,313 males and 2,614 females. The visits to or by these persons numbered 16,789. The total receipts amounted to £718, of which £275 was from Government and £443 from private sources. The total expenditure was £646.

Benevolent societies. 889. Thirty-seven benevolent or philanthropic societies furnished returns for 1880. 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. The acts of relief during the year numbered 11,378; the receipts amounted to £14,016, of which £6,530 was from Government and £7,486 from private sources, and the expenditure to £13,802.

Friendly Societies, 1876 to 1880. 890. Friendly Societies in Victoria are associations chiefly of working men, whose object it is, by means of small periodical payments, to provide for medical and monetary relief in sickness, and for payments to the families of members at the death of themselves and their wives. They are regulated under the *Friendly Societies Act* 1877 (41 Vict. No. 590), which, amongst other provisions, prescribes that each society

* This is not a charitable institution.

shall furnish returns annually to the Government Statist, and once in every five years shall cause its assets and liabilities to be valued to the satisfaction of the same officer. The following is an abstract of the particulars furnished for the last five years :—

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, 1876 TO 1880.

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Number of societies	34 ..	33 ..	34 ..	34 ..	32
Number of branches	761 ..	703 ..	759 ..	766 ..	748
Average number of members	45,957 ..	43,330 ..	45,692 ..	45,933 ..	46,074
Number of members sick	8,385 ..	7,370 ..	8,207 ..	8,519 ..	8,310
Weeks for which aliment was allowed	52,817 ..	48,206 ..	55,289 ..	58,974 ..	58,443
Number of deaths of members	452 ..	442 ..	467 ..	452 ..	425
Number of deaths of registered wives	239 ..	194 ..	291 ..	240 ..	218
Total income	£163,593 ..	£152,508 ..	£163,192 ..	170,835 ..	£171,987
Total expenditure	£140,689 ..	£132,793 ..	£140,917 ..	146,221 ..	£144,506
Amount to credit of benefit funds*	£340,139 ..	£342,320 ..	£372,598 ..	£392,343 ..	£417,375
Amount to credit of incidental funds	£11,145 ..	£12,468 ..	£16,310 ..	£20,489 ..	£22,353
Amount invested*	£309,938 ..	£317,953 ..	£340,707 ..	£376,282 ..	£384,744

891. 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 6·9 in 1876, 6·7 in 1877, 7·3 in 1878, 7·7 in 1879, and 7·6 in 1880. The death rate shows more fluctuation than the sick rate, as deaths per 1,000 members numbered 9·84 in 1876, 10·20 in 1877, 10·22, in 1878, 9·84 in 1879, and 9·23 in 1880.

Sickness and death rates.

PART IX.—PRODUCTION.

892. 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. A complete account of the land system of each colony was published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1879–80, ‡ and the principal features of that portion of each system which relates to the manner in which Crown lands are acquired by selection are given under nine heads in the following table :—

Land systems in Australasian colonies.

* Exclusive of widows' and orphans' funds, which are possessed by only two of the societies.

† Married women and minors under the age of 18 are ineligible to select land in nearly all the colonies.

‡ Appendix A of that work, page 394 *et seq.*

CONDITIONS OF LAND SELECTION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Conditions of Selection.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1. Maximum area allowed Acres	320	640*	640 to 5,120†	640 to 1,000‡	500	320	320
2. Price per acre ... £	1	1§	10s. or 5s.	1§	10s.	1§	1||
3. Time over which purchase may extend ... Years	20	18	10	9	10	14	10
4. Minimum time in which fee-simple may be acquired ... Years	6	3	3	5	3	Anytime	3
5. Annual license fee per acre	1s.	1s.¶	1s. or 6d.	...	1s.	2s.§	2s.
6. Value of necessary improvements per acre... £	1	1	5s. to 10s.	10s.	Not stated	...	1
7. Time allowed for making improvements ... Years	6	3	5	4	10	...	6
8. Acres in every 100 to be cultivated	10	...	...	20	25	...	20
9. Period of residence necessary Years	5	3	10††	9††	2½	14††	6

893. The total extent of Crown land sold in Victoria up to the end of 1880 was 12,147,456 acres, and the extent granted without purchase was 5,070 acres. The whole area alienated in fee-simple was thus 12,152,526 acres.

894. The selected lands of which the purchase had not been completed up to the end of the year amounted to 10,421,958 acres. Of this extent it is estimated that 2,753,614 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 7,668,344 acres.

895. According to the latest computation, the total area of the colony is 56,245,760 acres§§; and if from this be deducted the sum of the lands granted, sold, and selected, amounting to 19,820,871 acres, it will follow that the residue, representing the Crown lands neither alienated nor in process of alienation, amounted at the end of 1880 to 36,424,889 acres.

* In addition the selector is permitted to occupy three times the area as a "grazing right" at an annual rental of £2 per 640 acres.

† Within these limits the maximum allowed may be varied in any district by the Government.

‡ Reclaimed land, 640 acres; country, or improved land, 1,000 acres.

§ Not including interest, for which 33½ per cent. is added in Tasmania for the terms of fourteen years, and 5 per cent. per annum in New South Wales.

|| This is the minimum price. The price varies, however, with the quality of the land.

¶ But for the first term of three years 5s. per acre is paid in advance.

†† Personally, or by substitute.

‡‡ Or until the purchase-money is paid.

§§ This is less by 200,960 acres than the area given last year. See paragraph 77 ante.

Crown lands alienated to end of 1880.

Crown lands selected.

Crown lands unalienated.

896. The whole of this residue, however, is not available for selection, for it embraces lands occupied by roads, the unsold portions of the sites of towns, the State forests, auriferous, pastoral, and timber reserves, and land which is at present useless, owing to its mountainous character or to its being covered with mallee scrub, lakes, or lagoons. Deducting these lands from the extent unalienated and unselected, already stated to have been 36,424,889 acres, it will be found that the area open for selection is narrowed to 9,611,932 acres. This will be at once seen by the following table, which shows the position of the public estate at the end of 1880 :—

PUBLIC ESTATE OF VICTORIA ON 31ST DECEMBER 1880.

Condition of Land.	Number of Acres.
Land alienated in fee-simple	12,152,527
Land in process of alienation under deferred payments	7,668,344
Roads in connection with the above	1,128,729
Unsold land included in cities, towns, &c.	302,000
Reserves in connection with pastoral occupation (about)... ..	350,000
Auriferous land * (about)	991,978
State forests not included in unavailable mountain ranges	823,750
Timber reserves	216,500
Mallee scrub, unavailable mountain ranges, lakes, lagoons, &c. (about)	23,000,000†
Area available for selection at end of 1880	9,611,932
Total area of Victoria	56,245,760

897. Omitting the 23,000,000 acres covered by mallee scrub, unavailable mountain ranges, lakes, lagoons, &c., the remainder of the colony, amounting to 33,245,760 acres, or about 59 per cent. of the total area, may be said to be at present suitable for occupation. Of this extent, at the end of 1880, 19,820,871 acres, or 60 per cent., were already alienated or in process of alienation; 3,812,957 acres, or 11 per cent., were occupied by reserves; and 9,611,932 acres, or 29 per cent., were available for selection.

898. The maximum area which the law allows one person to select is 320 acres.‡ It will be at once seen that, supposing every selector should take up his full amount, there would be room for 30,000 selectors in the portion of the colony still remaining available for selection. Should the maximum be increased to 640 acres, there would of course be space for only half that number of selectors, or 15,000.

899. The difference between the extent available for selection at the end of 1879 and at the end of 1880 was 898,130 acres. The extent so

* 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 already selected under this section is included in the first two items, and amounts to 162,606 acres.

† Mallee scrub, lakes, &c., 11,000,000; mountain forests, 12,000,000.

‡ See table following paragraph 892 ante.

Public estate, 1880.

Crown lands available for selection.

Number of selectors there is space for.

Extent available for selection, 1879 and 1880.

available was equal at the former period to 18·7 per cent., and at the latter period to 17·1 per cent. of the whole area of the colony, according to the amended estimate.*

Crown lands
alienated,
1880.

900. The land alienated from the Crown in fee-simple during 1880 amounted to 410,198 acres. Of this extent, 409,738 acres were sold, and 460 acres were granted without purchase. A gradual falling-off in the area alienated annually had taken place between 1872 and 1879, but the extent alienated in 1880 was greater than in the last three years of the period named.

Crown lands
sold by
auction.

901. Of the area sold, 27,273 acres, or about a fifteenth, was disposed of by auction. Nearly the whole of the remainder was in the first instance selected under the system of deferred payments. The extent sold by auction in 1880 was much less than in any of the previous ten years except 1873.

Amount
realized on
Crown land
sales, 1880.

902. The amount realized for Crown lands sold in 1880 was £471,824, or at the rate of £1 3s. 0d. per acre. Of this sum, only £172,517 was received during the year, the remainder having been paid in former years as rents and license fees. The proportion sold by auction realized £81,715, or an average of £2 19s. 11d. per acre; and the proportion sold otherwise than at auction realized £390,109, or an average of £1 0s. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per acre.

Amount
realized,
1836 to
1880.

903. From the period of the first settlement of the colony to the end of 1880 the amount realized by the sale of Crown lands was £19,608,396, or at the rate of £1 12s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per acre.

Area se-
lected, 1880.

904. The total area selected, with right of purchase, in 1880, amounted to 736,210 acres, or 282,244 acres less than in 1879. Of this extent, 725,001 acres were taken up under the residence clauses of the Land Acts of 1869 and 1878, and 11,209 acres under the non-residence clause of the latter. The average area to each resident selector was 180 acres and to each non-resident selector 167 acres. The area selected was less than in any previous year since 1871. The above figures do not include residence selection on goldfields, of which 16,262 acres were taken up during the year.†

Selected
land for-
feited, 1880.

905. Of land which had been selected with right of purchase in former years, as many as 260,016 acres were abandoned or forfeited to the Crown for non-fulfilment of conditions during the year 1880.

Squatting
runs: num-
ber and
area.

906. The squatting runs in 1880 numbered 612, or 89 less than in 1879. The area of Crown lands embraced in runs amounted in 1880 to 14,337,041 acres, or 2,846,802 acres less than that in 1879.

Decrease in
number
of squatting
runs.

907. 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

* See paragraph 895 *ante*.

† See footnote (*) to table following paragraph 896 *ante*.

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.

908. The average size of squatting runs was 24,513 acres in 1879, and 23,427 acres in 1880. This is exclusive of any purchased land attached thereto. Squatting runs: average size.

909. The rent of runs is assessed in accordance with the number 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 1879 the amount of rent payable was £104,843, or 1.464d. (a fraction under 1½d.) per acre; and in 1880 the amount was £86,727, or 1.452d. per acre.* Rent of runs.

910. 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 1880 as compared with 1879, the total decrease amounting to £83,000, as will be seen by the following figures:— Land revenue.

LAND REVENUE, 1879 AND 1880.

Heads of Land Revenue.	Amounts Received.		Decrease.
	1879.	1880.	
	£	£	£
Alienation in fee-simple and progressive	715,257	666,103	49,154
Temporary occupation	139,204	109,367	29,837
Penalties, fees, and interest... ..	41,935	37,925	4,010
Total	896,396	813,395	83,001

911. The agricultural statistics† for the year ended 31st March 1881 were collected by the census sub-enumerators, instead of, as in other years, by the local bodies. Tables embodying the general results of these statistics were sent for publication in the *Government Gazette* on the 9th June last, and these, with additional tables, form portion of the *Statistical Register of Victoria*. Agricultural statistics, 1880-81.

* The sums actually received were £107,732 in 1879 and £88,065 in 1880, but arrears from previous years are included in both these amounts.

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

Holdings
visited by
collectors.

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

Land in
occupation.

913. The extent of land in occupation of which a return is made is less than the whole area alienated and selected. The sub-enumerators were not required to take account of holdings of one acre or under in extent, nor of gardens or grounds attached to residences kept merely for ornament and pleasure, nor of any lands which showed no signs of occupation, or were 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 92 per cent. of the extent alienated and in process of alienation at the end of 1880.

Land occu-
pied and
cultivated.

914. 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, 1880
AND 1881.

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Holdings larger than 1 acre.	Acres Occupied.	Acres under Tillage.
1880	48,969	16,620,900	1,688,275
1881	49,637	18,141,124	1,997,943
Increase	668	1,520,224	309,668

Increase in
occupied
land, &c., in
ten years.

915. During the decenniad ended with the year under review the holdings have increased by more than one-half, the land occupied has nearly doubled, and the land in cultivation has considerably more than doubled. This will be seen by the following figures:—

INCREASE, 1881, COMPARED WITH 1871.

—	Numerical.	Per cent.
Holdings	17,795	56
Acres occupied	8,610,486	94
Acres cultivated	1,088,928	120

* The holdings and land referred to are exclusive of Crown lands held under squatting licenses. See also paragraphs 912 and 913 *ante*.

916. The following table shows the area per head cultivated in each Australasian colony during the seven seasons ended with that of 1879–80, 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 that in all the colonies except Queensland the figures for the last year named in the table are as high as, if not higher than, those for any previous one :—

Area cultivated per head in Australasian colonies.

CULTIVATION PER HEAD IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1874 TO 1880.*

Colony.	Acres under Tillage per Head of Population.							Mean.
	1873-4.	1874-5.	1875-6.	1876-7.	1877-8.	1878-9.	1879-80.	
1. South Australia ...	6·18	6·50	6·86	6·71	7·72	8·09	8·75	7·26
2. Tasmania ...	1·61	3·13	3·21	3·15	3·26	3·23	3·26	2·98
3. New Zealand† ...	1·27	1·61	1·62	1·97	2·30	2·62	2·67	2·00
4. Western Australia	2·01	1·73	1·78	1·68	1·82	1·81	2·28	1·87
5. Victoria ...	1·25	1·29	1·42	1·54	1·74	1·95	2·01	1·60
6. New South Wales	·82	·80	·74	·82	·83	·88	·90	·83
7. Queensland ...	·43	·39	·43	·46	·52	·56	·49	·47

917. The principal crops grown in Victoria are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, hay, and green forage. In 1880–81, as compared with 1879–80, an increased area was placed under each of these except oats and green forage. The extent under each except these two was, moreover, greater in 1880–81 than in any previous year, but that under oats was exceeded in seven years, and that under green forage in five years. During the past five 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.

LAND UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1880 AND 1881.

Year ended 31st March.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Green Forage.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1880 ...	707,188	167,615	43,182	41,600	201,451	305,790
1881 ...	977,285	134,089	68,630	45,951	249,656	264,611
Increase ...	270,097	...	25,448	4,351	48,205	...
Decrease...	...	33,526	...	...	...	41,179

* For the population and number of acres under tillage in each Australasian colony during the eight years ended with 1880, 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.

918. The gross yield of wheat, barley, and hay was heavier in the past than in any previous season; but that of potatoes was exceeded on three, and that of oats on twelve, occasions. No return is made of the quantity of green forage produced, but the following is a statement of the gross yield of the other principal crops in 1879-80 and 1880-81:—

GROSS PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1880 AND 1881.

Year ended 31st March.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.
1880 ...	9,398,858	4,023,271	1,065,430	167,943	292,407
1881 ...	9,727,369	2,362,425	1,068,830	129,262	300,581
Increase ...	328,511	...	3,400	...	8,174
Decrease...	...	1,660,846	...	38,681	...

919. The following table shows for each of the last five 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 RAISED IN ELEVEN COUNTIES, 1877 TO 1881.

Counties.	Number of Bushels Produced.				
	1876-7.	1877-8.	1878-9.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Bendigo ...	763,984	795,398	727,195	871,278	1,007,979
Bogong ...	264,571	333,414	136,574	305,951	268,210
Borong ...	336,156	720,007	1,291,947	1,509,759	1,542,000
Dalhousie ...	170,817	192,080	106,305	204,299	134,554
Delatite ...	252,946	278,947	115,639	265,478	176,934
Gladstone ...	342,485	472,224	578,157	700,925	723,419
Gunbower ...	169,105	250,298	218,348	321,230	697,569
Kara Kara ...	436,834	598,661	651,142	681,868	950,096
Moirra ...	568,004	889,774	317,465	1,671,507	1,655,322
Rodney ...	697,027	1,016,849	451,435	1,088,854	1,068,673
Talbot ...	462,695	449,405	414,473	397,621	302,987
Total ...	4,464,624	5,997,057	5,008,680	8,018,770	8,527,743

920. In 1876-7 five-sixths, in 1877-8 six-sevenths, in 1878-9 five-sixths, in 1879-80 six-sevenths, and in 1880-81 eight-ninths 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 Bendigo, Borong, Gladstone, Gunbower, and Kara Kara, which lie to the northward or westward of the others, was greater than in any of the four previous seasons, but in the six remaining counties, which lie to the southward or eastward of these, the total yield was

not so great as in other years. In Moira and Rodney it was only exceeded in the previous season, and then but slightly; in Bogong it was exceeded in two, and in Dalhousie and Delatite in three, seasons; whilst in Talbot it was exceeded in all the other seasons to which the table relates.

921. The average produce of wheat per acre in the various counties in the colony in 1880-81 is compared in the following table with that in each of the four 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:—

Yield of wheat in each county.

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF WHEAT IN EACH COUNTY, 1877 TO 1881.

Counties.	Bushels of Wheat per Acre.				
	1876-7.	1877-8.	1878-9.*	1879-80.	1880-81.*
Heytesbury...	19·65	17·95	13·60	24·14	13·16
Grant ...	18·95	17·55	13·64	24·57	12·78
Benambra ...	20·89	20·56	11·44	21·27	12·73
*Moira ...	13·82	14·64	3·89	16·98	12·71
Tambo ...	25·43	13·91	19·12	30·39	12·52
*Rodney ...	13·41	12·82	5·54	15·09	12·34
Ripon ...	14·14	13·38	14·36	17·35	12·14
Bourke ...	20·23	16·06	11·21	23·74	12·05
Villiers ...	24·67	22·27	12·65	26·20	11·73
*Bendigo ...	12·55	11·48	8·79	11·58	10·87
Croajingolong ...	...	6·69	12·48	10·57	10·41
Dargo ...	23·85	20·17	13·49	22·27	10·27
Dundas ...	16·18	17·85	14·23	19·61	10·11
*Talbot ...	13·82	13·02	11·99	15·95	10·07
Lowan ...	10·60	9·63	13·46	13·75	10·01
*Bogong ...	13·83	14·59	6·00	13·63	9·92
*Dalhousie ...	17·69	15·09	8·42	20·89	9·75
*Gladstone ...	12·13	10·78	10·08	12·55	9·68
Anglesey ...	15·50	13·75	7·21	19·97	9·49
*Kara Kara... ..	12·05	10·14	10·73	9·97	9·45
Hampden ...	14·81	13·26	11·42	18·54	9·31
*Gunbower ...	8·97	9·18	6·47	7·67	9·29
Buln Buln ...	21·04	17·10	10·43	20·87	9·23
Follett ...	16·74	22·13	11·80	18·44	8·43
Grenville ...	14·89	12·42	13·74	18·52	8·40
*Delatite ...	16·03	14·16	5·38	14·53	8·29
Evelyn ...	21·03	16·31	4·86	21·86	8·26
Mornington ...	18·59	20·53	5·87	27·79	8·16
Normanby ...	16·52	16·77	12·18	19·37	8·14
*Borong ...	8·58	10·05	10·95	10·98	7·92
Tanjil ...	24·10	18·24	12·01	22·11	7·71
Tatchera ...	10·97	5·45	10·55	10·76	5·85
Wonnangatta ...	14·43	10·15	5·99	16·85	4·69
Karkaroc ...	...	...	...	10·87	3·93
Polwarth ...	23·72	16·56	9·30	25·07	3·27
Total ...	13·15	12·41	8·76	13·29	9·95

* In 1878-9 the crops were much affected by rust and drought, and in 1880-81 by the latter.

Average
yields of
wheat,
1880-81.

922. Owing to the drought which prevailed during the past season over all parts of the colony the acreable yield of wheat in every one of the counties, except Gunbower, was lower than in the previous season. In some counties the average was only half, in others a third or a fourth, and in one instance no more than an eighth of what it was then. The counties being placed in order, it is at once seen that the highest yield was only a little over 13 bushels to the acre, and that as much as 13 bushels was only reached in one county; whereas in the previous year no less than thirteen counties had over 20, and one county had over 30 bushels to the acre. The principal wheat-producing counties (marked with asterisks in the table) in the column for the year under review occupy a higher position on the list than usual. It has often been pointed out that in these counties, where so large an area is placed under wheat and so much is raised, the yield of that crop per acre is generally lower than in most other counties; but this was not so much the case in the past season as it generally has been in previous ones.

Yield of
other prin-
cipal crops
in each
county.

923. The average produce per acre of oats, barley, potatoes, and hay in each county during the last two seasons is given in the following table:—

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF OATS, BARLEY, POTATOES, AND HAY IN EACH COUNTY, 1879-80 AND 1880-81.

Counties.	Average Produce to the Acre of—							
	Oats. (bushels.)		Barley. (bushels.)		Potatoes. (tons.)		Hay. (tons.)	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Anglesey ...	25·65	14·56	24·68	15·28	2·80	1·84	1·82	1·20
Benambra ...	25·90	17·65	25·80	17·65	4·06	3·13	1·50	1·07
Bendigo ...	17·43	16·54	17·95	12·85	1·43	1·91	1·06	·98
Bogong ...	23·01	16·17	18·31	13·73	3·57	2·28	1·40	1·02
Borong ...	17·22	12·56	15·10	9·46	2·25	1·30	·91	·71
Bourke ...	28·47	21·08	26·31	21·80	4·28	2·74	1·94	1·77
Buln Buln ...	19·61	16·51	21·97	15·70	5·06	3·61	2·07	1·71
Croajingolong	13·25	24·05	19·62	13·44	2·93	4·18	1·28	1·11
Dalhousie ...	30·11	17·45	32·35	13·35	3·22	1·64	1·92	1·18
Dargo ...	8·18	17·72	18·13	16·98	4·96	4·17	1·92	1·89
Delatite ...	25·20	13·25	21·46	11·25	2·71	2·01	1·53	1·01
Dundas ...	24·06	15·85	29·15	16·33	2·18	1·77	1·73	1·49
Evelyn ...	22·05	17·30	23·27	15·90	3·19	2·49	2·01	1·43
Follett ...	21·97	14·16	20·49	11·38	2·39	1·61	1·70	1·22
Gladstone ...	17·85	15·17	16·30	12·56	1·24	·85	·79	·91
Grant ...	31·93	20·59	34·90	21·88	4·66	2·83	1·70	1·64
Grenville ...	26·31	15·18	28·11	14·72	3·17	2·17	1·67	1·28
Gunbower ...	15·62	16·82	14·21	12·21	...	·75	·66	·96
Hampden ...	22·80	18·85	26·35	15·30	3·68	3·12	1·76	1·49
Heytesbury ...	23·10	19·22	36·20	20·39	3·04	2·57	2·13	1·54
Kara Kara ...	17·47	14·93	13·80	9·62	1·68	1·12	·78	·86
Karkaroc ...	...	...	20·00	...	...	...	·73	·50

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF OATS, BARLEY, POTATOES, AND HAY IN EACH COUNTY, 1880-81—*continued.*

Counties.	Average Produce to the Acre of—							
	Oats. (bushels.)		Barley. (bushels.)		Potatoes. (tons.)		Hay. (tons.)	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Lowan ...	20·06	12·08	18·13	13·20	1·55	1·32	1·06	·93
Moira ...	25·11	18·97	23·15	15·30	2·32	1·07	1·15	1·04
Mornington ...	20·53	15·77	15·85	11·76	4·31	3·17	1·73	1·23
Normanby ...	19·50	14·68	21·28	15·40	2·73	2·12	1·75	1·23
Polwarth ...	22·03	14·72	23·28	9·07	3·55	3·34	2·15	1·43
Ripon ...	24·21	19·00	30·86	16·76	2·30	1·97	1·99	1·50
Rodney ...	22·78	18·18	20·96	14·82	1·17	1·15	·86	·99
Talbot ...	29·43	19·95	27·80	18·45	3·02	2·03	1·50	1·33
Tambo ..	20·37	16·88	36·81	15·76	3·82	3·65	1·64	1·80
Tanjil ...	13·79	16·21	27·73	15·48	4·05	3·47	2·05	1·51
Tatchera ...	15·13	8·44	11·40	8·69	...	·25	·84	·47
Villiers ...	22·04	20·68	36·01	29·99	5·05	3·90	2·43	1·80
Weeah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	·40
Wonnangatta	23·40	10·20	14·27	8·00	3·90	2·79	1·71	1·12
Total ...	24·00	17·62	24·67	15·57	4·04	2·81	1·45	1·20

924. It will be noticed that in 1880-81 the highest acreable yield of oats was in Croajingolong (where, however, only a small quantity was grown), and the next in Bourke, Villiers, and Grant; that the average yield of barley was highest in Villiers; that potatoes yielded the largest crop per acre in Croajingolong and Dargo, in which counties it was more than 4 tons, and that 3 tons per acre was exceeded in Benambra, Buln Buln, Hampden, Mornington, Polwarth, Tambo, Tanjil, and Villiers; that the highest yields of hay were in Bourke, Dargo, Tambo, and Villiers, but in no county did this crop average as much as 2 tons to the acre.

Yield of oats, barley, potatoes, and hay, 1880-81.

925. Comparing the averages in 1880-81 with those of the previous season, a falling-off in the yield per acre of barley is observed in every one of the counties; in that of oats, in all the counties except Croajingolong, Dargo, Gunbower, and Tanjil; in that of potatoes, in all the counties except Bendigo, Croajingolong, and Gunbower, in the latter of which a small quantity was grown in the past but none in the previous season; and in that of hay, in all the counties except Gunbower, Kara Kara and Rodney.

Yield of principal crops in two past seasons.

926. In the past season, as compared with the ten previous ones, the acreable yield of wheat, oats, and potatoes was lower than in any other except that of 1878-9; that of hay was lower than in any except those of 1877-8 and 1870-71; and that of barley was lower than in any

Yield of principal crops, 1871 to 1881.

except 1870-71. This will be seen by the following table, which shows the acreable yield of those five crops during each of the last eleven years, also the average during the whole period :—

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1871 TO 1881.

Year ended 31st March.	Average Produce per Acre of—				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.
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
1881	9·95	17·62	15·57	2·81	1·20
Mean of eleven years...	12·84	18·90	19·60	3·24	1·28

Average produce in Australasian colonies.

927. 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 seven years ended with 1880. According to the mean of the septenniad, the average produce of wheat, oats, and potatoes is highest in New Zealand, and that of hay in Queensland. Victoria stands third in regard to the average per acre of oats, but fourth in regard to each of the other crops named :—

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1874 TO 1880.

Colony.	Year ended 31st March.							Mean.	
	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.		
WHEAT : BUSHELS PER ACRE.									
Victoria	13·58	14·57	15·49	13·15	12·41	8·76	13·29	13·03	
New South Wales ...	13·43	12·87	14·66	16·43	13·84	14·74	15·48	14·49	
Queensland... ..	...	...	...	...	10·63	13·56	8·11	10·76
South Australia ...	7·87	11·75	11·95	5·40	7·76	7·15	9·78	8·80	
Western Australia ...	13·44	12·00	11·00	12·00	11·00	9·97	14·94	12·05	
Tasmania	16·17	18·51	16·38	19·30	18·12	16·10	23·22	18·25	
New Zealand	25·61	28·15	31·54	28·63	26·03	22·94	28·16	27·29	

* The produce of crops in Queensland was not given prior to 1878.

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1874 TO 1880—continued.

Colony.	Year ended 31st March.							Mean.	
	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.		
OATS : BUSHELS PER ACRE.									
Victoria ...	15·69	18·46	21·92	19·91	19·39	17·60	24·00	19·57	
New South Wales ...	18·71	16·31	18·72	21·16	19·31	20·24	21·64	19·44	
Queensland...	...	...	...	...	10·11	9·65	24·74	14·83
South Australia ...	10·61	14·61	16·69	10·65	11·96	12·01	15·02	13·07	
Western Australia ...	19·22	16·00	15·00	15·00	14·00	18·02	19·00	16·60	
Tasmania ...	20·98	26·82	25·40	24·21	22·32	24·82	28·61	24·73	
New Zealand ...	29·81	35·22	39·34	31·24	31·68	30·11	36·53	33·42	

POTATOES : TONS PER ACRE.									
Victoria ...	2·86	3·53	3·37	3·31	3·11	2·71	4·04	3·27	
New South Wales ...	2·98	2·83	2·98	3·03	2·52	3·20	3·23	2·96	
Queensland...	...	...	...	...	1·91	2·33	3·03	2·42
South Australia ...	3·41	3·72	4·52	2·84	2·51	2·67	3·80	3·35	
Western Australia ...	2·67	3·00	3·00	3·00	2·00	2·49	3·50	2·80	
Tasmania ...	3·16	3·75	3·54	3·43	3·25	3·37	3·18	3·38	
New Zealand ...	4·46	5·24	4·89	5·36	5·38	4·98	5·62	5·13	

HAY : TONS PER ACRE.									
Victoria ...	1·27	1·32	1·33	1·22	1·17	1·21	1·45	1·28	
New South Wales ...	1·54	1·37	1·15	1·43	1·22	1·66	1·45	1·40	
Queensland...	...	...	...	...	1·30	1·33	1·96	1·53
South Australia ...	1·02	1·26	1·21	1·95	1·13	·97	1·12	1·23	
Western Australia ...	2·00	1·50	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	1·25	1·25	
Tasmania ...	1·08	1·35	1·42	1·21	1·13	1·19	1·52	1·27	
New Zealand ...	1·43	·84	1·46	1·31	1·30	1·22	1·51	1·29	

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 eight years ended with 1880-81, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) ante.

928. It will be observed that in 1880 the average produce of oats in all the colonies was above the mean of the seven years named ; that of wheat was above the same mean in all the colonies except Queensland ; that of potatoes was above it in all the colonies except Tasmania ; whilst that of hay was above the seven years mean in all the colonies except Western Australia and South Australia. In the former of these it was exactly equal to, and in the latter it was below, the mean of the period.

929. 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 crop in British and foreign countries.

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.	Rye.	Potatoes.
The United Kingdom ...	1880	3,066,	4,192,	2,695,	48,	1,381,
Cape of Good Hope ...	1875	188,	114,	29,	...	9,
Austria ...	1878	2,499,	4,422,	2,612,	4,774,	2,403,
Baden ...	1876	89,	139,	153,	...	207,
Belgium ...	1866	700,	567,	108,	714,	423,
Denmark ...	1876	140,	864,	699,	575,	96,
France ...	1877	17,162,*	8,131,	2,839,	4,591,	3,071,
Holland ...	1878	232,	274,	113,	503,	344,
Hungary ...	1877	6,047,	2,699,	2,315,	...	1,054,
Italy ...	1874	11,551,	985,	1,148,	...	169,
Norway ...	1875	11,	224,	138,	37,	86,
Prussia ...	1876	4,196,	6,714,	3,357,	...	...
Russia in Europe ...	1872	28,743,	32,819,	15,512,	66,399,	3,169,
Saxony ...	1876	108,	411,	98,	...	253,
Sweden ...	1878	...	...	...	...	377,
United States... ..	1879	32,546,	12,683,	1,680,	1,625,	1,837,
Württemberg ...	1876	47,	331,	244,	...	189,

Gross yield of crops in foreign countries.

930. The agricultural statistics collected by the Imperial Board of Trade do not give the amount of produce raised in the United Kingdom. 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.	Rye.	Potatoes.
Cape of Good Hope ...	1875	1,688,	918,	448,	...	371,
Austria ...	1878	44,401,	95,068,	46,987,	81,884,	252,603,
Baden ...	1876	1,321,	2,927,	2,904,	...	24,042,
Belgium ...	1866	14,203,	23,364,	3,666,	17,562,	67,737,
Denmark ...	1876	3,894,	24,267,	17,998,	13,791,	10,357,
France ...	1877	277,212,*	180,771,	48,699,	72,212,	327,734,
Holland ...	1878	5,479,	11,133,	3,946,	9,647,	43,055,
Hungary ...	1877	69,618,	38,606,	33,117,	...	43,123,
Italy ...	1874	142,423,	19,370,	18,417,	...	19,387,
Norway ...	1875	276,	8,896,	4,285,	1,016,	19,591,
Prussia ...	1876	86,640,	224,245,	89,698,	...	...
Russia in Europe ...	1872	157,938,	543,623,	124,754,	546,832,	370,876,
Saxony ...	1876	2,425,	13,663,	2,456,	...	43,829,
Sweden ...	1878	3,206,	47,934,	14,566,	18,058,	48,559,
United States ...	1879	435,044,	353,124,	38,958,	22,944,	175,819,
Württemberg ...	1876	836,	9,300,	5,673,	...	22,419,

* Including spelt (*Triticum spelta*).

† The produce was originally given in Imperial bushels except in the case of Baden, Saxony, and the United States. In the first two of these it was quoted in centners, and in the last in Winchester bushels. These have been converted into Imperial bushels upon the assumption that a centner is equivalent to 110.232 lbs., and a Winchester bushel to .969,447 of an Imperial bushel. For the standard weight of cereals per Imperial bushel see paragraph 963 post. An Imperial bushel of potatoes weighs about 56 lbs.

931. Although, as has been already said, no official return is made of the produce of crops in the United Kingdom, estimates more or less reliable have frequently been made by private persons, especially of the wheat yield. The London *Times* of the 1st November 1879 gives a statement, evidently prepared with great care, of the assumed yield per acre of this crop in the fourteen years ended with 1879, with the following result:—

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF WHEAT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1866 TO 1879.

Bushels per Acre.			Bushels per Acre.		
1866	...	27	1873	...	25
1867	...	25	1874	...	31
1868	...	34	1875	...	23
1869	...	27	1876	...	27
1870	...	32	1877	...	22
1871	...	27	1878	...	30
1872	...	23	1879	...	18

Average yield of wheat in United Kingdom.

932. The average produce in the 14 years was $26\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre, which is much above the yield in any of the Australasian colonies, except New Zealand. The yield in 1879 (18 bushels to the acre) is stated to have been the lowest for 63 years, or since 1816, but even this is much above the average in any of those colonies; except New Zealand and Tasmania.

Wheat yield in United Kingdom and colonies compared.

933. The average produce per acre in most of the countries named in a previous table 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.	Rye.	Potatoes.
Cape of Good Hope	1875	9·0	8·1	15·4	...	41·2
Austria	1878	17·8	21·5	18·0	17·1	105·2
Baden	1876	14·8	21·0	19·0	...	116·1
Belgium	1866	20·3	41·2	33·9	24·6	160·1
Denmark	1876	27·8	28·1	25·7	24·0	108·0
France	1877	16·2†	22·2	17·2	15·7	106·7
Holland	1878	23·6	40·6	34·9	19·2	125·2
Italy	1874	12·3	19·6	16·0	...	114·7
Norway	1875	25·1	39·7	31·0	27·5	227·8
Prussia	1876	20·7	33·4	26·7	...	...
Russia in Europe	1872	5·5	16·5	8·0	8·2	117·0
Saxony	1876	22·5	33·2	25·0	...	173·2
Sweden	1878	...	...	...	...	128·8
United States	1879	13·4	27·8	23·2	14·1	95·7
Württemberg	1876	17·8	28·1	23·2	...	118·8

* See footnote (†) to table following paragraph 930 ante.

† Including spelt (*Triticum spelta*).

Yield of wheat in foreign countries and Australasia.

934. It will be observed that the acreable yield of wheat in the year named was nearly 28 bushels in Denmark, 25 in Norway, and over 20 bushels in four other countries, but in only three European countries—Baden, 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, and Tasmania, where it exceeds 18 bushels, 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.

935. According to the figures, the average yield of oats is higher in Victoria than in the Cape of Good Hope or European Russia, but lower than in any other of the countries named; the yield of barley is higher than in the Cape of Good Hope, Austria, Baden, 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, Norway, and Saxony.

Government Experimental Farm.

936. For the purpose of carrying out experiments connected with agriculture, with a view to ascertain the suitability of the Victorian climate and soil for various kinds of useful products, and to obtain data respecting the rotation of crops, as well as for the instruction of students in agriculture, a block of 4,806 acres (subsequently increased by 40 acres) was reserved in 1874 at Cashel, in the north-eastern district of Victoria, on which to found a Government Experimental Farm; but it was not until April 1877 that the fencing-in of the land was commenced, and the first tender for grubbing, burning-off, and ploughing was accepted in May 1878. It is, however, from November 1878 that the existence of the farm really dates, when a manager was appointed, stock were placed on the land, and in the following April the first crop of wheat was sown on about 40 acres (exclusive of experimental plots and portions placed under green stuff), which was harvested in due course in the December and January following—producing an average of 40 bushels per acre. By April 1881, 430 acres had been grubbed and cleared, of which 250 acres were under the plough, and about 30 acres planted with vines, olives, oranges, citrons, limes, figs, and other fruit trees; whilst the experimental grounds comprised an area of 20 acres—divided into plots of one-tenth of an acre each—on which a series of experiments has been commenced in rotation cropping, various systems of manuring, &c. The buildings were commenced in April 1879, and completed in August 1880. The first sale of wool was effected in December 1879, and students were admitted in July 1880. The number

* See table following paragraph 927 *ante*.

of stock on the 30th June 1880 was 1,583, consisting of 20 horses, 313 cattle, 1,247 sheep, and 3 pigs; but the land is capable of carrying twice that number. The land on which the farm stands is valued at £11,405. The total expenditure up to the 30th June 1880 amounted to £14,270, of which £6,907 was expended during 1879-80; and the receipts amounted to £298, of which £68 was realized from stock, £200 from farm produce, and £30 from students' fees. It is, however, anticipated that in 1879-80 there will be a cash surplus of £1,250, representing a return of about 9 per cent. on the capital invested; and it is stated that, if the farm were fully stocked and the accommodation for students increased—only 15 students can be taken at present—the farm could be made to pay 15 per cent. The following is a statement of the various items of expenditure prior to and during 1879-80:—

EXPENDITURE ON THE CASHEL EXPERIMENTAL FARM TO THE 30TH JUNE 1880.

Heads of Expenditure.	Prior to 1879-80.	During 1879-80.	Total.	Heads of Expenditure.	Prior to 1879-80.	During 1879-80.	Total.
	£	£	£		£	£	£
Fencing ...	3,128	353	3,481	Grubbing and clearing ...	220	1,273	1,493
Wages ...	900	667	1,567	Buildings and furniture ...	...	2,589	2,589
Salaries ...	200	300	500	Purchase of land ...	...	70	70
Incidentals ...	198	579	777	Travelling ...	58	35	93
Dams ...	91	192	283				
Stock ...	2,270	362	2,632	Total ...	7,362	6,908	14,270
Impléments ...	297	488	785				

937. The difficulty of continuing the Experimental Farm as a Government institution, as was very generally foretold, has been proved by experience. The management was influenced by every change of Government, and the vote for maintenance and improvement was always rendered liable to be curtailed when, in the interest of the institution, it should have been largely augmented. The management got into difficulties for want of sufficient funds to properly carry on the farm, and it was represented to Government that it would be preferable to abolish the institution rather than to attempt to continue it in the unsatisfactory condition into which it had fallen through no fault of those who directed its affairs. An offer was shortly afterwards made to the Minister of Agriculture by a private gentleman, who undertook to relieve the Government of the responsibility of the farm and to maintain it at his own expense. This offer has been accepted by the Cabinet, and a Bill is now before Parliament to give effect to the proposal. The Bill provides for the leasing of the farm for a period of years and the establishment thereon of a college of agriculture.

Proposal to lease Experimental Farm.

Breadstuffs
available
for con-
sumption.

938. Only in the last four years and three previous ones has the colony raised enough breadstuffs for the consumption of its own inhabitants. In each of these seven years there was a surplus of Victorian-grown wheat remaining for export, which amounted, in 1880, to over three and a half millions, and in each of the two previous years to about a million, bushels. This will be seen by the following table, which shows for each of the years from 1840 to 1880 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, 1840-1880.

Year.	Mean Population.	Wheat, Flour, Bread, and Biscuit.*					
		Available for Consumption.			Probable Manner of Consumption.		
		Grown in Victoria.	Imported after deducting Exports.	Total.	For Seed.†	For Food.	
						Total.	Per Head.
bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.		
1840	8,056	12,600	57,771	70,371	3,880	66,491	8·25
1841	15,353	50,420	116,350	166,770	3,404	163,366	10·64
1842	22,107	47,840	119,004	166,844	4,864	161,980	7·33
1843	23,951	55,360	58,616	113,976	9,348	104,628	4·37
1844	25,418	104,040	98,581	202,621	13,839	188,782	7·43
1845	29,007	138,436	74,699	213,135	22,933	190,202	6·56
1846	34,807	234,734	43,928	278,662	31,604	247,058	7·10
1847	40,635	345,946	36,871	382,817	35,359	347,458	8·55
1848	47,163	349,730	64,726	414,456	38,775	375,681	7·97
1849	58,805	410,220	76,092	486,312	48,494	437,818	7·45
1850	71,191	525,190	55,564	580,754	57,020	523,734	7·36
1851	86,825	556,167	216,811	772,978	59,247	713,731	8·22
1852	132,905	733,321	1,208,006	1,941,327	33,646	1,907,681	14·35
1853	195,378	498,704	1,499,994	1,998,698	15,107	1,983,591	10·15
1854	267,371	154,202	1,385,465	1,539,667	25,654	1,514,013	5·66
1855	338,315	250,091	1,985,496	2,235,587	85,372	2,150,215	6·36
1856	380,942	1,148,011	2,236,406	3,384,417	160,310	3,224,107	8·46
1857	430,347	1,858,756	1,958,905	3,817,661	174,460	3,643,201	8·47
1858	483,827	1,808,439	1,504,760	3,313,199	156,468	3,156,731	6·52
1859	517,390	1,563,113	1,957,610	3,520,723	214,185	3,306,538	6·39
1860	534,055	2,296,157	1,565,423	3,861,580	322,503	3,539,077	6·62
1861	539,824	3,459,914	1,522,517	4,982,431	393,844	4,588,587	8·50
1862	548,080	3,607,727	183,106	3,790,833	324,018	3,466,815	6·33
1863	562,960	3,008,487	191,107	3,199,594	298,784	2,900,810	5·15
1864	586,450	1,338,762	1,868,990	3,207,752	250,080	2,957,672	5·04
1865	611,218	1,899,378	1,800,932	3,700,310	357,256	3,343,054	5·47
1866	629,038	3,514,227	1,754,699	5,268,926	417,176	4,851,750	7·71
1867	644,276	4,641,205	15,190	4,656,395	433,978	4,222,417	6·55
1868	663,092	3,411,663	162,038	3,573,701	519,608	3,054,093	4·61

* 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, 1840-1880—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.	
1869	687,202	4,229,228	719,589	4,948,817	577,028	4,371,789	6.36
1870	713,195	5,697,056	-95,654	5,601,402	568,334	5,033,068	7.06
1871	737,005	2,870,409	1,179,583	4,049,992	669,218	3,380,774	4.59
1872	753,198	4,500,795	389,963	4,890,758	653,128	4,237,630	5.63
1873	765,511	5,391,104	-138,088	5,253,016	699,952	4,553,064	5.95
1874	777,656	4,752,289	-40,714	4,711,575	665,872	4,045,703	5.20
1875	787,337	4,850,165	200,369	5,050,534	642,802	4,407,732	5.60
1876	796,558	4,978,914	258,931	5,237,845	802,834	4,435,011	5.57
1877	808,605	5,279,730	-384,118	4,895,612	1,129,128	3,766,484	4.66
1878	821,466	7,018,257	-1,005,968	6,012,289	1,383,244	4,629,045	5.64
1879	834,030	6,060,737	-957,384	5,103,353	1,414,376	3,688,977	4.42
1880	850,343	9,398,858	-3,578,733	5,820,125	1,954,570	3,865,555	4.55

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

939. 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 between 4 and 5 bushels in 1843, 1868, 1871, 1879, and 1880. Except those for 1879 and 1843, the figures for 1880 show a smaller average than those for any previous year.

Consumption of breadstuffs per head.

940. The quantity of breadstuffs available for annual food-consumption per head has averaged 6 bushels over the whole period of forty-one years, but during the last five years it has averaged a fraction under 5 bushels. 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.

Average consumption of breadstuffs.

941. In the United Kingdom, animal food, in consequence of its high price, is used much more sparingly than it is in this country, especially by the working classes, and therefore, as a natural consequence, the consumption of breadstuffs in proportion to the numbers of the population is somewhat higher than it is here. The following table shows the estimated mean population of the United Kingdom during each of the fourteen harvest years (or periods extending from the 1st September

Breadstuffs available for consumption in United Kingdom.

* 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.

to the 31st August) ended with 1879-80; also the total number of bushels and number of bushels per head of grown and imported wheat available for consumption, after deducting seed, in each of the same years:—

BREADSTUFFS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1867 TO 1880.

Years ended 31st August.	Mean Population.	Bushels of Wheat* available for Food.	
		Total Number.	Number per Head.
1867	30,248,936	152,320,000	5.03
1868	30,523,478	155,200,000	5.08
1869	30,814,914	189,360,000	6.14
1870	31,108,133	176,560,000	5.68
1871	31,410,776	176,400,000	5.61
1872	31,728,316	170,320,000	5.37
1873	32,028,317	174,640,000	5.45
1874	32,325,778	174,240,000	5.39
1875	32,641,568	202,720,000	6.21
1876	32,978,682	184,512,000	5.59
1877	33,329,099	174,568,000	5.24
1878	33,681,904	175,520,000	5.21
1879	34,036,546	209,936,000	6.17
1880	34,388,503	192,000,000 †	5.58

942. In the fourteen years named in the table, the average quantity of wheat available for consumption in the United Kingdom was 5.55 bushels per head, or upwards of half a bushel per head more than is found quite sufficient for the requirements of the Victorian population.

943. 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. 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 is even less than that shown by the figures. This small consumption of wheat may perhaps be accounted for by the fact that an American population uses large quantities of maize, buckwheat, and probably other grains, and therefore their consumption of wheat would naturally be less than that of an Australian

* The total number of bushels of wheat available for consumption has been taken from an able article entitled, "The Great Harvest Failure," in the *Statist*, London Journal, of the 8th November 1879. The calculations have been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne.

† Estimated.

‡ The Winchester bushel is smaller than the Imperial bushel by one thirty-third ($\frac{1}{33}$) part.

Average consumption of wheat in United Kingdom.

Consumption of breadstuffs per head in United States.

population, by whom wheat is the only cereal which, to any large extent, is used for food.

944. The imports and exports of breadstuffs during the forty-four years, 1837 to 1880, 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 10¼ millions sterling paid by the colony for breadstuffs imported :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS,* 1837 TO 1880.

Wheat, Flour, Bread, and Biscuit.		Quantity.	Value.
		bushels.	£
Imported, 1837 to 1880	... ..	32,258,031	13,756,073
Exported, „ „	... ..	11,805,465	3,495,541
Imports in excess of exports ...		20,452,566	10,260,532

Imports and exports of breadstuffs, 1837 to 1880.

945. 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 six years ended with 1880. 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 four years, jams and preserves for the last three years, and beans and pease, chicory and tobacco for the last year ; the exports of those articles having exceeded the imports. In 1880, moreover, a decided decrease is perceptible in the net imports of most of the articles named :—

Net imports of agricultural products.

NET IMPORTS † OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, 1875 TO 1880.

Articles.	Balance of Imports over Exports in—					
	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Wheat	65,913	87,247	...	...	...	...
Oats	170,957	112,430	95,071	80,140	92,176	12,938
Oatmeal	511	261	...	...	...	...
Barley	24,569	35,318	25,481	48,328	87,982	21,000
Pearl barley	4,623	2,825	1,368	1,584	2,907	248
Malt	93,009	68,401	76,867	37,162	54,716	18,661
Maize	114,609	117,951	123,357	164,578	154,717	105,849
Maizena	1,624	4,988	7,365	2,359	3,668	4,171
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	111,603

* 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.

† The total imports and total exports of these articles during 1880 will be found in the table of imports and exports following paragraph 164 ante, chiefly under Order 22.

**NET IMPORTS* OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF AGRICULTURAL
PRODUCE, 1875 TO 1880—continued.**

Articles.	Balance of Imports over Exports in—					
	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Jams, jellies, and pre- serves	4,799	6,450	350	...	...	...
Nuts, almonds, walnuts	6,255	7,774	6,064	4,565	5,497	3,208
Hops	42,960	64,600	43,782	41,461	20,596	24,637
Chicory	2,413	1,798	3,300	1,906	257	...
Pickles	9,160	12,892	4,284	1,843	6,457	295
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	36,485	78,192	148,688	45,372	24,921	...
Vegetables (preserved)	930	1,397	...	1,409	498	717
Canary seed ...	2,117	4,970	1,857	1,228	1,008	1,260
Grass and clover seed	17,786	10,985	19,618	12,616	13,704	5,226
Total ...	709,164	736,947	713,322	534,779	578,614	309,813

Net imports
of eggs.

946. 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, in 1879 by £9,479, and in 1880 by £6,693.

Proportion of
land under
each crop.

947. Of every thousand acres cultivated during the past season, 489 acres were placed under wheat; 67 under oats; 34 under barley; 23 under potatoes; 125 under hay; 132 under green forage; and 129 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 eight years:—

**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.	1880-81.
	per cent.	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	48·91
Oats ...	11·50	11·36	11·01	9·36	7·41	8·35	9·93	6·71
Barley ...	2·63	2·92	2·80	2·03	1·35	1·42	2·56	3·44
Potatoes ...	3·97	3·48	3·27	3·29	2·61	2·27	2·46	2·30
Hay ...	11·99	11·76	13·78	11·97	12·46	10·74	11·93	12·50
Green forage	22·08	25·14	27·37	29·45	27·48	24·94	18·11	13·24
Other tillage	11·56	12·44	13·25	11·29	8·95	9·30	13·12	12·90
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

* The total imports and total exports of these articles during 1880 will be found in the table of imports and exports following paragraph 164 *ante*, chiefly under Order 22.

948. 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 are not taken account of. 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 hops, mustard, raspberries, strawberries, and tobacco were much greater in the last than in any other year shown :—

MINOR CROPS,* 1876 TO 1881.

Nature of Crop.		1875-6.	1876-7.	1877-8.	1878-9.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Arrowroot ...	acres ...	...	...	...	4	3	9
	tons (root) ...	...	...	...	3	17	37
	cwt., manfd. ...	...	...	...	7	10	8
Artichokes ...	acres ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	tons ...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Beet, carrots, parsnips, and cabbage	acres ...	807	571	470	402	374	348
	tons ...	4,268	3,430	2,272	1,272	2,504	2,403
Broom millet...	acres ...	96	8	7	6	...	2
	fibre, cwt. ...	338	8	...	...	...	...
Buckwheat ...	seed, bush. ...	2,095	...	...	...	...	...
	acres ...	2	...	2	...	1	...
Canary seed ...	bushels ...	40	...	11	...	12	...
	acres ...	50	30	82	4	1	57
Chicory ...	bushels ...	300	183	825	150	2	341
	acres ...	174	225	256	155	392	230
" for seed	tons ...	652	980	1,333	653	1,764	960
	acres ...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Currants ...	lbs. ...	168	...	...	...	...	...
	acres ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cucumbers ...	bushels ...	...	...	...	...	...	8
	acres ...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Flax ...	tons ...	...	12	...	...	...	...
	acres ...	17	3	33	4	5	13
Garden seeds—	fibre, cwt. ...	93	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	40	...	12	31
	linseed, bsh. ...	80	52	125	...	30	67
Mixed ...	acres ...	...	50	16	...	112	29
	cwt. ...	...	...	...	...	...	812
Radish ...	acres ...	...	1	...	4	5	...
	lbs. ...	...	560	...	672	2,240	...
Grass and clover seeds	acres ...	2,234	1,993†	1,846	2,824	2,237	2,817
	bushels ...	34,194	29,229	28,840	34,432	32,081	26,320

* Exclusive of those grown in gardens.

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

MINOR CROPS,* 1876 TO 1881—continued.

Nature of Crop.			1875-6.	1876-7.	1877-8.	1878-9.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Green pease ...	acres ...	...	...	11	...	37	...	...
	tons ...	...	...	18	...	50	...	...
Hops ...	acres ...	...	145	225	274	203	267	428
	lbs. ...	...	113,344	129,136	218,848	130,816	284,480	307,328
Kohl-rabi ...	acres ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	cwt. ...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...
Lucerne for seed ...	acres ...	...	6	...	...	3	7	...
	bushels ...	...	42	...	...	16	50	...
Maize ...	acres ...	...	2,346	1,609	1,215	1,939	2,447	1,769
	bushels ...	...	37,177	25,909	22,050	40,754	61,887	49,299
Mangel-wurzel ...	acres ...	...	1,223	1,285	1,320	888	1,027	1,284
	tons ...	...	16,795	15,386	15,465	8,275	14,897	12,640
Medicinal herbs ...	acres ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
	tons ...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
Mulberry trees ...	acres ...	...	23	11†	21	18	4	14
	number ...	...	30,650	11,010	14,310	12,460	...	...
Mustard ...	acres ...	...	40	74	58	39	92	233
	cwt. ...	...	166	185	167	121	447	771
Olives ...	acres ...	...	10	10	10	20	10	17
	fruit, cwt. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Onions ...	oil, gallons ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
	acres ...	...	552	720	816	1,069	1,040	1,056
Opium poppies ...	tons ...	...	4,780	3,579	3,055	3,600	7,347	4,979
	lbs. of opium ...	...	4	4	3	3	5	15
Oranges ...	heads ...	...	100	60	...	...	80	171
	acres ...	...	...	...	...	60,000	...	...
Osiers ...	cases ...	...	...	...	...	6	2	20
	acres ...	...	3	5	...	...	30	6
Pease and beans ...	acres ...	...	3	5	...	...	...	31
	tons ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Prickly com-frey ...	acres ...	...	18,854	21,235	17,286	15,153	21,462	23,378
	bushels ...	...	450,948	373,857	241,007	248,436	574,954	403,321
Pumpkins, melons, &c. ...	acres ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	tons ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Rape for seed ...	acres ...	...	55	19	46	205	99	64
	tons ...	...	67	77	159	1,190	484	416
Raspberries ...	acres ...	...	34	10	...	2	41	14
	bushels ...	...	...	20	...	25	...	128
Rhubarb ...	acres ...	...	3	10	17	45	94	132
	cwt. ...	...	60	51	224	476	1,299	1,591
Rye and bere ...	acres ...	...	...	...	3	3	...	18
	tons ...	...	...	...	10	10	...	81
Sheep's parsley ...	acres ...	...	1,292	1,153	1,075	1,779	1,236	1,569
	bushels ...	...	19,356	15,277	9,852	20,816	18,407	13,978
Shrubs, forest trees, &c. ...	acres ...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...
	lbs. ...	...	...	1,500	...	1,000	...	...
Strawberries ...	acres ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135
	cwt. ...	...	24	21	19	24	19	107
Sunflowers for seed ...	acres ...	...	215	273	208	323	209	1,421
	bushels ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7
							40	142

* Exclusive of those grown in gardens.

† 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,* 1876 TO 1881—continued.

Nature of Crop.			1875-6.	1876-7.	1877-8.	1878-9.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Teazles	acres	...	11	3	...	...	1	2
	number	...	1,079,000	19,000	...	...	8,000	27,000
Tobacco	acres	...	782	1,479	2,327	1,936	531	1,990
	cwt.	...	† 501	14,413	15,827	15,662	† 1,297	17,333
Tomatoes	acres	...	...	...	5	3	...	5
	cwt.	...	...	...	721	220	...	454
Turnips	acres	...	284	224	315	310	192	460
	tons	...	2,668	1,769	2,346	1,349	2,054	1,932
Vegetable mar- rows	acres	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	tons	...	...	55	...	...	...	...
Vetches and tares for seed	acres	...	26	8	...	...	3	23
	bushels	...	492	47	...	...	62	201
Vines	acres	...	5,081	4,765	4,419	4,434	4,284	4,980
	wine, galls.	...	755,000	481,588	457,535	410,333	574,143	484,028
Wattle trees	brandy, „	...	256	3,725	840	1,561	3,284	3,038
	acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	30

949. Although in 1880-81 the land under vines exceeded that in the previous year by 696 acres, the wine produced was less by 90,000 gallons than in that year. 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.

950. The vine disease caused by the insect called the phylloxera vastatrix made its appearance in Victoria about the year 1875. The place it visited was the Geelong district, to which it has ever since been confined. In order, if possible, to prevent the spread of this disease, an Act‡ was passed providing for the appointment of inspectors of vineyards, with power to enter any lands where vines were grown for the purpose of ascertaining whether the vines were infected, in which case the fact was to be reported to the Chief Secretary, who might authorize steps to be taken to eradicate the disease, either by destroying the vines or otherwise, no compensation being granted to the proprietor for any loss he might sustain in consequence of such measures. As the phylloxera, however, still continued to spread, a select committee of the Legislative Assembly was appointed in November 1880 to enquire into the

* Exclusive of those grown in gardens.

† The tobacco crop, 1875-6 and 1879-80, failed in most of the districts.

‡ "Diseases in Vines Act 1877," 41 Vict. No. 595 (18th January 1878).

condition of the disease and the best means of eradicating or otherwise mitigating it. The committee reported that the infected district extended from Geelong in a north-westerly direction 10 miles, south 5 miles, west 5 miles, and was bounded on the east by the sea; that in 1877 only two vineyards were proved to be infected, but that at the time they visited the district not less than nineteen vineyards were found to be diseased; that the disease was surely and rapidly extending, and that unless active and determined measures were taken, it would be likely to devastate all the vineyards in the colony, as had already been the case with a quarter of the vineyards of Europe and a nearly equal proportion in eastern and western America. They further stated that no means seemed to have been discovered up to the present time to suppress or destroy the phylloxera, and they considered that nothing short of uprooting the vines in the entire Geelong district, and turning over the soil on which they had grown to the depth of at least two feet, and leaving it exposed to atmospheric influences and fallow for not less than twelve months, would completely eradicate the disease; and even then it would not be safe to plant vines upon the land until after four years had expired. They therefore recommend that a cordon, having a radius of 20 miles, should be drawn round Geelong; and that no part of the vines within that cordon, whether cuttings, leaves, fruits, or roots, should be removed outside of it; that all the vines within that cordon should be inspected, and all reported as diseased, or situated within a three-mile radius of any reported as diseased, should be destroyed by the complete rooting up of such vines and burning the roots, the owners being awarded a moderate compensation, based, not upon the value of the vines, but of the grape crop which might have been expected during the next three years. Consequently upon this report, another Act* was passed, repealing all former ones relating to vines or vineyards, and providing for the proclamation of infected localities as "vine disease districts," to which inspectors should be appointed, on the receipt of whose reports the Minister might order any diseased vines to be uprooted, as well as all other vines within a radius of three miles thereof, whether diseased or not, compensation being given to owners of diseased vines up to the value of one year's crop, and to owners of vines not diseased up to the value of three years' crops. Persons were, moreover, prohibited, under a penalty not exceeding One hundred pounds or imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, from removing from a "vine disease district" any vine or part of a vine, or planting or transplanting it after it had been so removed. The

* "The Phylloxera Vine Disease Act 1880," 44 Vict. No. 684 (28th December 1880).

Governor in Council was also granted power to restrict the importation of vines, vine cuttings, or grapes, and to make regulations for the purpose of carrying the Act into effect. The question, moreover, formed one of the subjects of discussion at the intercolonial conference held in Sydney, in January 1881, when it was agreed by the colonies of New South Wales, South Australia, and Victoria, to contribute jointly to the eradication of the vineyards in the Geelong district and the compensation of their owners.

951. The following table shows the land under gardens and orchards in 1880 and 1881. No return is made of the nature of the crops grown or the quantity of produce raised. There was a slight decrease during the year in the area under gardens, but a considerable increase in that under orchards, resulting in a net increase of 1,989 acres :—

LAND UNDER GARDENS AND ORCHARDS, 1880 AND 1881.

Year ended 31st March.				Gardens.	Orchards.	Total.
				acres.	acres.	acres.
1880	...	...	...	12,842	7,457	20,299
1881	...	...	...	12,493	9,795	22,288
Increase				...	2,338	1,989
Decrease				349	...	...

Gardens and orchards.

952. Land in fallow is included in the area under tillage. The number of acres in this condition in 1881 was 194,140, or 28,986 more than in the previous year.

Land in fallow.

953. 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.

AVERAGE SIZE OF HOLDINGS.*

1870-71	...	...	...	...	299 acres
1875-76	...	...	...	...	320 "
1880-81	...	...	...	...	365 "

954. 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 :—

Area occupied per head of population.

AVERAGE AREA IN OCCUPATION* TO EACH PERSON IN THE COLONY.

1870-71	...	...	...	...	13.1 acres
1875-76	...	...	...	...	16.5 "
1880-81	...	...	...	...	21.1 "

955. 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.

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

AVERAGE AREA CULTIVATED BY EACH HOLDER.

1870-71	...	...	...	...	28.5 acres
1875-76	...	...	...	...	27.6 "
1880-81	...	...	...	...	40.3 "

Area cultivated per head of population.

956. The area in cultivation was a little over one acre per head of the population at the first period, but over two acres per head at the third period. The exact amounts were as follow:—

AVERAGE AREA CULTIVATED TO EACH PERSON IN THE COLONY.

1870-71	...	...	...	...	1.25 acres
1875-76	...	...	...	...	1.42 "
1880-81	...	...	...	...	2.32 "

Occupied land cultivated.

957. 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:—

PROPORTION OF OCCUPIED* LAND CULTIVATED.

1870-71	...	...	...	9.53 per cent.
1875-76	...	...	...	8.61 "
1880-81	...	...	...	11.01 "

Leases and rental of farms.

958. The average duration of leases of farms from private persons was returned in 1879-80 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.

Prices of agricultural produce.

959. Each collector is required to furnish a statement of the price of the principal articles of agricultural produce in his district at the time he makes his rounds. The prices, being those prevailing in the place where the crops are grown, are generally much lower than those obtaining in Melbourne, which are quoted in Part III., *Interchange*, of this work.† The following is an average deduced from the returns of all the districts during each of the last twelve years:—

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE,† 1870 TO 1881.

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.
1870	...	...	4 3	3 7	4 0	75 0	77
1871	...	...	5 4	3 9	4 11	70 0	76
1872	...	...	4 8	2 11½	3 6¼	65 6	64
1873	...	...	4 9	3 5	4 1	67 4	81
1874	...	...	5 9	5 6	5 3	118 3	88
1875	...	...	4 5	4 3	4 6	89 0	89
1876	...	...	4 7	3 3	3 10	87 0	82
1877	...	...	5 10	3 7	3 10	114 0	93
1878	...	...	5 1	4 6	4 4	115 0	87
1879	...	...	4 2	3 6	4 1	92 4	75
1880	...	...	4 0½	2 3½	4 8	69 11	63
1881	...	...	4 1¾	2 3	4 11¼	46 3	60

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

† See table following paragraph 307 ante.

960. It will be observed that the price of wheat was highest in 1877; that of barley, oats, and potatoes in 1874, and that of hay in 1877; also that the price of barley was lowest in 1872, that of wheat in 1880, and that of oats, potatoes, and hay in the year under review.

Years of highest and lowest prices.

961. The following statement of the average *Gazette* price of wheat per Imperial quarter* during the five years ended with 1879 has been taken from an official source,† and that of the average price in 1880 has been taken from the *London Statist*:—

Price of wheat in London.

AVERAGE "GAZETTE" PRICE PER QUARTER OF WHEAT IN LONDON.

Month.	1875.		1876.		1877.		1878.		1879.		1880.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
January ...	44	1	44	9	51	7	51	11	39	3	46	4
February ...	41	8	43	1	51	7	51	4	38	0	44	0
March ...	41	6	43	0	51	1	49	7	39	7	44	7
April ...	43	0	44	11	53	4	51	3	41	0	47	9
May ...	42	3	45	1	65	10	51	11	41	0	45	10
June ...	42	3	47	5	64	6	48	0	41	9	45	2
July ...	46	5	48	3	62	9	44	11	44	6	44	9
August ...	52	10	46	0	64	11	44	9	49	1	44	0
September ...	48	4	46	8	59	1	43	8	47	6	42	4
October ...	46	4	46	6	53	7	39	7	48	10	40	11
November ...	47	2	47	11	52	3	40	4	48	9	43	7
December ...	46	3	49	9	51	6	40	3	46	7	44	7
The Year ...	45	2	46	2	56	9	46	5	43	11	44	6

962. The value of agricultural produce in the year ended 31st March 1881 may be estimated at nearly 5½ millions sterling. The following table shows the means whereby such an estimate is arrived at:—

Value of agricultural produce.

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, 1880-81.

Name of Crop.	Gross Produce and Price.				Estimated Value.			
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Wheat ...	9,727,369 bushels	@	0	4	1¾	2,016,402	10	8
Oats ...	2,362,425 "	@	0	2	3	265,772	16	3
Barley ...	1,068,830 "	@	0	4	11¼	263,867	8	2
Other cereals ...	466,598 "	@	0	4	6	104,984	11	0
Potatoes ...	129,262 tons	@	2	6	3	298,918	7	6
Other root crops ...	21,954 "	@	5	0	0	109,770	0	0
Hay ...	300,581 "	@	3	0	0	901,743	0	0
Green forage ...	264,611 acres	@	3	0	0	793,833	0	0
Tobacco ...	17,333 cwt.	@	2	16	0	48,532	8	0
Grapes, not made into wine ...	24,817 "	@	1	0	0	24,817	0	0
Wine ...	484,028 gallons	@	0	4	0	96,805	12	0
Brandy ...	3,038 "	@	0	10	0	1,519	0	0
Other crops ...	4,459 acres	@	5	0	0	22,295	0	0
Garden and orchard produce	22,288 "	@	20	0	0	445,760	0	0
	Total ...					5,395,020	13	7

* The imperial quarter is equal to 8 bushels.

† Giffen's Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom, 1865 to 1879.

Weight of
crops.

963. 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 1880, 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 1879 and 1880 was as follows:—

SPECIFIC WEIGHT OF CROPS, 1879 AND 1880.

Average Weight per Bushel of—				1879.	1880.
				lbs.	lbs.
Wheat	...	...	...	60	62
Oats	...	...	...	40	41
Barley	...	...	...	50	51
Maize	...	...	...	56	55

Hands em-
ployed.

964. An increase took place in the number of both males and females engaged on agricultural and pastoral holdings in 1880-81 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,
1880 AND 1881.

Year ended 31st March.				Males.	Females.	Total.
1880	...	...	...	72,084	34,698	106,782
1881	...	...	...	81,706	36,248	117,954
Increase ...				9,622	1,550	11,172

Rates of
agricul-
tural labor.

965. A return of the average rates of labor on farms in 1879 and 1880 is given below. It will be observed that the rates generally were lower in the latter than in the former year. Rations are allowed in all cases in addition to the wages quoted:—

RATES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOR,* 1879 AND 1880.

Description of Labor.				1879.		1880.	
				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 306 ante.

966. 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 1880, 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.

RATES OF PASTORAL LABOR,* 1879 AND 1880.

Description of Labor.	1879.			1880.		
	£	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

967. Information as to the numbers of live stock kept in the colony were obtained at the recent census. These are given in the following table, also the numbers derived from the returns of the census of 1871:—

Live stock.

LIVE STOCK, 1871 AND 1881.

Year of Census.	Number of Owners of Live Stock.	Horses.	Cattle.			Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Asses.	Mules.
			Milch Cows.	Other Cattle.	Total.					
1871 ..	78,231	209,025	212,193	564,534	776,727	10,477,976	180,109	122,164	56	164
1881 ..	94,677	275,516	329,198	957,069	1,286,267	10,360,285	241,936	68,426	135	78
Increase	16,446	66,491	117,005	392,535	509,540	..	61,827	..	79	..
Decrease	..	..	..	..	..	117,691	..	53,738	..	86

968. It will be observed that, in the ten years which elapsed between the taking of the two censuses, the owners of live stock increased by upwards of 16,000; that a slight falling-off took place in the number of sheep, which, however, was very much more than made up by a large increase in the number of cattle; also that considerable increases took place in the numbers of horses and pigs.

Increase or decrease in ten years.

969. Speaking roughly, there were in Victoria when the census was taken, 3 horses, 15 head of cattle, 118 sheep, and 3 pigs, or, taking the different kinds together, 139 head of stock of these descriptions, large and small, to the square mile.

Stock per square mile.

970. The numbers of each description of stock returned at the census were in excess of the numbers estimated. A return of the numbers of horses, sheep, cattle, and pigs had each year been made by the collectors of agricultural statistics, but it was not possible for these officers to get information respecting the number of stock kept in towns or remote

Stock estimated and enumerated.

* See also table following paragraph 306 ante.

parts of the country away from agricultural settlement, or on small holdings, and therefore the figures they supplied were supplemented by estimates made partly by them and partly in the office of the Government Statist. It was, however, pointed out, on each occasion of the publication of the live stock returns, that too much reliance ought not to be placed upon them, and that the numbers could only be verified at a general census. The following table shows the supposed numbers on the 31st March 1880 and those actually returned at the census of 1881:—

LIVE STOCK ESTIMATED AND ENUMERATED.

Period.	Horses.	Cattle.			Sheep.	Pigs.
		Milch Cows.	Exclusive of Milch Cows.	Total.		
31st March 1880 (estimated)	216,710	278,360	850,998	1,129,358	8,651,775	144,733
2nd April 1881 (enumerated)... ..	275,516	329,198	957,069	1,286,267	10,360,285	241,936
Result in excess of estimate	58,806	50,838	106,071	156,909	1,708,510	97,203

Correct estimate of stock difficult to make.

971. There was an interval of twelve months between the date of the estimate and that of the enumeration, but this could not possibly account for the very large difference between the supposed and actual numbers. It seems doubtful whether in Victoria, where no assessment of stock exists, there are any means of obtaining, with an approach to accuracy, an account of the numbers of the live stock except at the time a census is taken.

Poultry.

972. No attempt is made to obtain information respecting the numbers of poultry kept except at the taking of a census. The following is a statement of numbers of the different kinds, according to the returns of the censuses of 1871 and 1881:—

POULTRY, 1871 AND 1881.

Year of Census.	Number of Owners of Poultry.	Geese.	Ducks.	Fowls.	Turkeys.	Pea Fowls.	Guinea Fowls.	Pheasants.	Ostriches.
1871 ..	81,347	83,025	137,355	1,636,782	69,756	970	3,542	199	16
1881 ..	97,152	92,654	181,698	2,328,521	153,078	1,701	2,307	40	..
Increase	15,805	9,629	44,343	691,739	83,322	731	..	..	..
Decrease	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,235	159	16

Increase or decrease of poultry.

973. It is seen that an increase of nearly 16,000 took place in the number of keepers of poultry, also a fair increase in all the different kinds of poultry except guinea fowls. Pheasants and ostriches, although not strictly speaking poultry, were returned in 1871, but no ostriches at the latter period; moreover, pheasants fell off in number from 199 in 1871 to 40 in 1881.

974. 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 ...	1880	2,904,	9,871,	30,240,	2,863,
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 ...	1877	2,826,	11,481,	23,375,	5,790,
Holland ...	1878	275,	1,471,	909,	360,
Italy ...	1876	657,	...	...	...
Norway ...	1875	152,	1,017,	1,686,	101,
Russia ...	1870	16,160,	22,770,	48,132,	9,800,
Sweden ...	1878	465,	2,211,	1,536,	431,
United States ...	1878	10,939,	33,235,	38,124,	34,766,

975. The following is an estimate of the gross value of pastoral produce raised on holdings of all descriptions in 1880-81 :—

Value of pastoral produce.

GROSS VALUE OF PASTORAL PRODUCE, 1880-81.

Nature of Produce.	Value.
Milk, butter, and cheese, from number of milch cows kept, viz., 329,198, @ £8 10s.	£ 2,798,183
Estimated value of stock produced in 1880 :—	
Cattle, 329,198, @ £8 ...	2,633,584
Sheep, 1,178,482, @ 10s. ...	589,241
Pigs, 72,580, @ £2 10s. ...	181,450
Horses, 13,776, @ £8 ...	110,208
Excess of exports over imports of wool, Customs value ...	3,440,189
Estimated value of wool used in the colony for manufacturing purposes, 1,372,603 lbs., @ 1s. 6d.	102,945
Total ...	9,855,800

NOTE.—The principle on which the numbers of "stock produced" have been estimated is different from that adopted in previous years. On the present occasion the increase of cattle has been assumed to be one to every milch cow. To obtain an estimate of the increase of sheep, one-eighth has been first deducted from the total number as representing lambs, and of the remainder, one-fifth has been considered to be breeding ewes, upon which the increase has been assumed to be 65 per cent. The increase of pigs and horses has been arbitrarily estimated at 30 and 5 per cent. respectively, upon the total numbers of such stock. The value per head set down for the different kinds of stock is intended to represent the average value per head of all the stock of each kind in the colony, young and old, for although the stock born in the year would be only six months old, on the average, when the year terminated, and would, consequently, not be of so high a value as the figures indicate, yet all the growing or fattening stock may be considered to have become more valuable during the year, and the increase of bulk and consequently of value of such stock may fairly be set down as part of the year's produce as much as the stock actually born therein, the numbers of the latter being taken as a basis whereto such values may be applied. 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.

976. 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, 1880 AND 1881.

Year ended 31st March.	Steam Engines.		Value of Implements and Machines.	Value of Improvements.
	Number.	Horse-power.		
1880	467	3,537	£ 2,067,695	£ 17,448,358
1881	684	4,759	2,446,321	18,509,271
Increase	217	1,222	378,626	1,060,913

Machine
labor.

977. 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—	1879.	1880.
	£ 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

Manufac-
tories,
works, &c.

978. The statistics of mills, manufactories, &c., were, on this occasion, collected by the census sub-enumerators, who were directed to obtain particulars respecting all establishments where goods were manufactured of the total value of £100 or upwards per annum, and all works at which steam, gas, horse, or water power was employed. They were, however, told to exercise some discretion in the case of bootmakers', tailors', dressmakers', saddlers', bakers', and confectioners' shops, and not to return such as were carrying on a purely retail business; also in the case of carpenters' and blacksmiths' shops, and not to return those whose business lay in repairing old rather than in making new articles. This was the first occasion in Victoria in which it was attempted to collect these particulars by means of the census officers, and it was not entirely successful, as, although many establishments were doubtless

returned which in former years had escaped the notice of the collectors employed by the municipal authorities, a number of establishments were also omitted, probably owing to the circumstance that the sub-enumerators found it impossible to obtain the particulars in the short space of time necessarily allowed for the census collection; also, that many of the manufactories were closed at the time of their visit, and such as were open were frequently not in charge of any one capable of giving the desired information. To rectify the omissions an officer was sent round from this department to the missed establishments in Melbourne and suburbs, and the same object was attained in country districts by means of correspondence. These arrangements have resulted, there is every reason to believe, in very complete returns being obtained.

979. The flour mills were more numerous by 6 in 1881 than in the Flour mills. previous year. An increase also took place in all the items relating thereto, especially as regards the quantity of grain operated upon and flour made :—

FLOUR MILLS, 1880 AND 1881.

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.			
1880 ...	139	134	5	2,571	439	770
1881 ...	145	136	9	2,742	454	793
Increase	6	2	4	171	15	23

Year ended 31st March.	Bushels of Grain operated upon.		Tons of Flour made.	Approximate Total Value of—		
	Wheat.	Other.		Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
1880 ...	5,874,292	441,581	131,301	£ 220,939	£ 50,207	£ 168,450
1881 ...	7,281,053	747,126	157,784	227,643	53,492	181,122
Increase	1,406,761	305,545	26,483	6,704	3,285	12,672

980. The following was set down as the value of the grain operated upon, and of flour, meal, &c., produced in flour mills in 1880-81. Similar information was not furnished for 1879-80 :—

Value of material used and produced.

FLOUR MILLS, 1880-81.

Value of materials operated upon	...	£1,412,099
Value of articles produced	...	1,651,351
Difference	...	<u>£239,252</u>

* Three of the mills, both in 1880 and 1881, were upon Crown lands. In these cases no estimate of the value of the land is given.

Breweries.

981. The breweries returned in 1881 were fewer by 8 than those in 1880, which were also fewer by 13 than the number in 1879. Almost all the items in the year under review were below those in the previous year, the beer made being less by nearly 1,500,000 gallons, and the value of buildings, machinery, and plant, being less by £96,492. The results of the two years may be thus summarized :—

BREWERIES, 1880 AND 1881.

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Breweries.	Breweries employing—			Amount of Horse-power of Steam Engines.	Number of Hands employed.	Materials used.		
		Steam- power.	Water- power.	Manual Labor only.			Sugar.	Malt.	Hops.
1880 ...	89	57	9	23	459	885	lbs. 10,979,472	bushels. 546,251	lbs. 862,038
1881 ...	81	55	1	25	492	851	10,808,112	496,168	709,946
Increase ...	...	...	...	2	33	...	...	...	...
Decrease ...	8	2	8	...	...	34	171,360	50,083	152,092

Year ended 31st March.	Quantity of Beer made.	Approximate Total Value of—		
		Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
1880 ...	gallons. 13,769,990	£ 160,215	£ 80,230	£ 223,930
1881 ...	12,314,224	109,848	65,425	192,610
Decrease ...	1,455,766	50,367	14,805	31,320

Value of material used and produced.

982. The value of the sugar, malt, and hops used, and of the beer made, were returned for 1880-81, but not for the previous year. The following are the figures given :—

BREWERIES 1880-81.

			£
Value of materials used	...	...	442,885
„ of beer made	...	...	780,501
			<hr/>
Difference	...	...	337,616
			<hr/>

Brickyards and potteries.

983. In 1881, as compared with 1880, a falling off of 5 took place in the number of brickyards and potteries, of 3 in the number of machines in use, of $1\frac{1}{3}$ millions in the number of bricks made, and of £5,525 in the value of lands, buildings, and machinery. An increase of 3, however, took place in the number of steam engines, of 137 in the number

* Four of the breweries in 1880 and in 1881 were upon Crown lands. In these cases no estimate of the value of the land is given.

of men employed, and of £855 in the total value of articles manufactured. The following are the returns of the two years :—

BRICKYARDS AND POTTERIES, 1880 AND 1881.

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Brick-yards and Potteries.	Number of Machines in use.		Brickyards 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.		
1880 ...	170	123	83	14	76	80	265	807
1881 ...	165	110	93	17	64	84	314	944
Increase	...	...	10	3	...	4	49	137
Decrease	5	13	...	...	12	...	...	...

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Bricks made.	Approximate Total Value of—				
		Bricks made.	Pottery made.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
1880 ...	54,922,000	£ 105,409	£ 31,570	£ 74,079	£ 49,692	£ 49,158
1881 ...	53,565,715	103,234	34,600	62,628	51,654	53,122
Increase	...	...	3,030	...	1,962	3,964
Decrease	1,356,285	2,175	...	11,451	...	...

984. The tanneries, fellmongeries, and wool-washing establishments, returned in 1881, exceeded by 29 those in 1880. An increase occurred in all the items respecting which information was sought in the two years. The hands employed increased by 362, and the value of lands, buildings, and plant, by £57,985. The figures are as follow :—

Tanneries, fellmongeries, &c.

TANNERIES, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOL-WASHING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1880 AND 1881.

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Establishments.	Establishments employing—					Amount of Horse-power of Steam Engines.	Number of Hands employed.
		Steam-power.	Wind-power.	Water-power.	Horse-power.	Manual Labor only.		
1880 ...	122	39	...	...	25	58	467	1,777
1881 ...	151	49	1	1	29	71	531	2,139
Increase	29	10	1	1	4	13	64	362

* Twenty-nine of the brickyards in 1880, and 19 in 1881, were upon Crown lands. In these cases no estimate of the value of the land is given.

TANNERIES, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOL-WASHING ESTABLISHMENTS,
1880 AND 1881—*continued.*

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Pits.	Number of Hides and Skins Tanned.	Approximate Total Value of—		
			Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
1880	2,828	1,875,610	£ 80,785	£ 35,920	£ 128,953
1881	3,152	2,066,061	95,346	49,256	159,041
Increase	324	190,451	14,561	13,336	30,088

Tanneries, fellmongeries, &c., 1880-81.

985. The subjoined particulars were returned for 1880-81, but not for the previous year :—

TANNERIES, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOL-WASHING ESTABLISHMENTS,
1880-81.

Value of materials used	... ..	£1,008,531
„ articles produced	... ..	£1,406,274
Number of skins stripped of wool	... ..	2,404,407
Quantity of wool obtained from skins	... ..	lbs. 5,910,927
„ other wool washed	... ..	lbs. 6,413,098

Value of raw and manufactured materials.

986. The difference between the value of the materials used and that of the articles produced in tanneries, fellmongeries, and wool-washing works, indicates an increase in value, after going through the operations the former were subjected to in those establishments, amounting to £397,743, or 39 per cent.

Woollen mills.

987. Ten woollen mills were returned both in 1880 and 1881. The business seems to have been less active in the latter year than the former, a decrease having taken place in nearly all the items. The quantity of wool used was less by nearly a third, the value of goods manufactured fell off by £4,529, and a depreciation to the extent of £2,382 was reported in the value of lands, buildings, and machinery. The following are the returns of the two years :—

WOOLLEN MILLS, 1880 AND 1881.

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.	Blankets.	Shawls.
1880	10	596	lbs. 1,944,406	yards. 1,105,116	pairs. 1,838	number. 62
1881	10	610	1,372,603	1,095,013	1,890	22
Increase ... ..	...	14	...	...	52	...
Decrease ... ..	...	...	571,803	10,103	...	40

* Six of the establishments in 1880, and 16 in 1881, were on Crown lands. In these cases no estimate of the value of the land is given.

WOOLLEN MILLS, 1880 AND 1881—continued.

Year ended 31st March.	Hands employed.		Approximate Total Value of—			
	Males.	Females.	Goods Manufactured	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings.
			£	£	£	£
1880 ...	507	307	173,239	143,703	6,942	67,677
1881 ...	483	293	168,710	140,663	13,592	61,685
Increase ...	...	...	...	...	6,650	...
Decrease ...	24	14	4,529	3,040	...	5,992

988. The value of the raw material used in woollen mills was returned for 1880-81, but not for the previous year. The amount was entered as £89,412, which, placed against the value of articles produced set down in the table as £168,710, shows a difference in favor of the latter of £79,298, or 89 per cent. Value of raw and manufactured materials.

989. Four more soap and candle manufactories, and 34 more persons employed therein, were returned in 1881 than in 1880. The value of lands, buildings, and machinery, connected with such works was, moreover, higher in 1881 than in the former year by £12,130. The following are the figures for the two years :— Soap and candle works.

SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS, 1880 AND 1881.

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Establishments.	Establishments employing—			Amount of Horse-power of Steam Engines.	Number of Hands employed.*	Approximate Total Value of—		
		Steam- power.	Manual Labor only.	Machinery and Plant.			Lands.	Buildings.	
						£	£	£	
1880 ...	34	27	7	451	467	94,740	11,733	33,715	
1881 ...	38	30	8	425	501	95,158	13,344	43,816	
Increase ...	4	3	1	...	34	418	1,611	10,101	
Decrease ...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...

990. In addition to the above, the following particulars respecting soap and candle works were obtained for the year 1880-81 :— Soap and candle works, 1880-81.

SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS, 1880-81.

Value of materials used ...	£288,340
„ articles produced ...	£450,924
Quantity of soap made ...	cwt. 68,131
„ candles made ...	cwt. 35,536

* In 1880, 7, and in 1881, 6 of the hands employed were females.

Value of raw and manufactured materials.

991. According to the figures given, the value of the articles produced in soap and candle works exceeded that of the raw materials used by £162,584, or by 56 per cent.

Tobacco manufactories.

992. Sixteen tobacco manufactories were returned in 1881, or 1 more than in the previous year. The male operatives employed increased by 7, but a diminution of 34 took place in the number of females. The value of lands, buildings, and plant, increased by £3,150. Subjoined are the figures :—

TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES, 1880 AND 1881.

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Establishments.	Establishments employing—		Amount of Horse-power of Steam Engines.	Number of Hands employed.		Approximate Total Value of—		
		Steam- power.	Manual Labor only.		Males.	Females.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings.
1880 ...	15	5	10	38	564	213	£ 39,495	£ 19,730	£ 19,440
1881 ...	16	6	10	50	571	179	36,415	23,300	22,100
Increase ...	1	1	...	12	7	...	...	3,570	2,660
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	34	3,080	...	...

Tobacco manufactories, 1880-81.

993. The following additional particulars respecting tobacco manufactories were obtained for the year 1880-81 :—

TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES, 1880-81.

Value of materials used ...	...	...	£126,450
„ articles produced ...	...	...	£199,320
Quantity of tobacco manufactured ...	...	lbs.	1,646,850
„ snuff manufactured ...	...	lbs.	5,400
Number of cigars manufactured ...	...	...	4,213,000

Value of raw and manufactured materials.

994. The value of the articles produced in tobacco manufactories shows an excess over that of the raw materials used of £72,870, which is equivalent to an increase of value by the process of manufacture amounting to 58 per cent.

Other manufactories, works, &c.

995. The following are the returns for 1880 and 1881 of the manufactories and works, exclusive of those of which mention has already been made, viz., flour mills, breweries, brickyards, potteries, tanneries, fellmongeries, wool-washing establishments, woollen mills, soap works, candle manufactories, and tobacco manufactories. With one trifling exception increases occur in all the columns :—

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1880 AND 1881.

(Exclusive of Flour Mills, Breweries, Brickyards, Potteries, Tanneries, Fellmongeries, Wool-washing Establishments, Woollen Mills, and Soap, Candle, and Tobacco Manufactories.)

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Manufactories, Works, &c.	Manufactories, &c., employing—					Amount of Horse-power employed.
		Steam.	Water.	Gas.	Horse-power.	Manual Labor.	
1880 ...	1,660	648	6	29	14	963	8,289
1881 ...	1,863	745	11	41	7	1,059	9,338
Increase ...	203	97	5	12	...	96	1,049
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Hands employed.		Approximate Total Value of—		
	Males.	Females.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings.
1880 ...	21,829	5,121	£ 2,022,524	£ 1,037,171	£ 1,892,317
1881 ...	25,305	6,082	2,273,316	1,262,383	2,178,369
Increase ...	3,476	961	250,792	225,212	286,052

996. By summarizing the returns of manufactories and works of all descriptions, including not only such as are embraced in the foregoing table, but also those excluded therefrom—viz., flour mills, breweries, potteries, tanneries, fellmongeries, wool-washing establishments, woollen mills, soap works, candle manufactories, and tobacco manufactories—it is found that the total number of establishments was apparently greater by 230 in 1881 than in the previous year, and that increases are shown in all the other items. According to the figures, the number of establishments using steam increased by 171, the amount of horse-power by 1,925, the hands employed by 4,894, and the capital invested in lands, buildings, machinery, and plant, by £753,583. It is possible, however, portion of this appearance of increase may be due to the fact that the more complete machinery of the census led to the discovery of establishments which had been in existence previously but had escaped the notice of the municipal collectors. The following are the figures returned for the two years :—

Manufactories of all descriptions.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1880 AND 1881.

(Including Flour Mills, Breweries, Brickyards, Potteries, Tanneries, Fellmongeries, Wool-washing Establishments, Woollen Mills, Soap, Candle, and Tobacco Manufactories, as well as all 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.
1880 ...	2,239	877	12,677	33,247	£ 6,711,745
1881 ...	2,469	1,048	14,502	38,141	7,465,328
Increase ...	230	171	1,825	4,894	753,583

* In the case of establishments standing upon Crown lands no estimate of the value of the land is given. The number of such establishments in both the years was 204.

Names of
manufac-
tories.

997. 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 materials used and produced, and 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 five years:—

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.		1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	
Printing establishments	6	5	..	5	..	Asphalte works	..	..	..	..	1	
Pianoforte manufactory	..	..	1	..	..	Boot manufactories	..	11	14	16	26	47
Wax model manufactory	1	..	..	..	..	Clothing factories	..	5	2	7	12	24
Wax flower manufactory	1	..	..	..	..	Hat, cap—manufactories	..	12	6	6	4	2
Picture-frame manufactories	2	1	1	..	..	Umbrella manufactories	..	..	1	3	..	..
Turnery and carving works	2	..	4	3	2	Wig manufactories	..	3	..	..	..	..
Die sinkers and engravers	..	..	..	1	3	Rope works	..	1	..	..	..	..
Philosophical instrument manufactories	1	..	..	..	2	Cheese factories	..	..	..	2	1	4
Medical galvanic apparatus manufactory	1	..	..	..	..	Meat-curing establishments	..	..	1	..	..	4
Spectacles manufactories	..	..	..	..	2	Bread and biscuit manufactories	..	8	7	4	29	22
Surgical instrument manufactories	1	..	..	..	2	Confectionery works	..	1	..	..	1	..
Gunsmiths	..	..	..	1	4	Gingerbeer manufactories	..	..	1	2	2	..
Agricultural implement manufactories	4	1	..	5	1	Sauce manufactory	..	..	..	1	..	..
Bellows manufactory	1	..	..	..	..	Vinegar works	..	..	..	1	..	..
Cutlery works	1	..	1	1	2	Coffee works	..	..	1	..	..	..
Engine, machine—manufactories	1	1	5	1	..	Fancy leather manufactory	..	1	..	..	..	..
Machine-merchants' establishments	..	2	..	..	..	Glue manufactory	..	1	..	..	..	..
Saddle, harness—manufactories	20	13	27	10	13	Candle manufactory	..	..	..	..	1	..
Coachbuilders and wheelwrights' establishments	13	1	19	16	30	Soap works	..	..	..	2	..	..
Boat builders	..	1	3	4	3	Tallow-rendering works	..	1	..	..	..	2
Joinery works	6	3	..	..	..	Wool-washing establishment	..	1	..	..	..	..
Window-frame works	1	2	..	..	..	Basket-making works	..	1	5	3	2	1
Lime works	..	..	1	2	2	Blind (window) manufactory	..	1	..	1	..	..
Carpenters, builders, &c.	..	..	..	..	10	Chaff-cutting works	..	..	..	4	3	1
Bedding and upholstery manufactories	4	4	7	3	9	Hat-box manufactory	..	..	..	..	1	..
Cabinet works	..	1	11	8	3	Cooperage works	..	7	4	8	..	..
Iron safe manufactory	..	..	..	..	1	Sawmills and wood yards	..	..	..	..	1	9
Dye works	..	..	2	1	2	Tent manufactories	..	2	2	1	..	..
Salt works	..	..	..	1	..	Marble works	..	..	..	1	1	1
Electric bell manufactory	1	..	..	..	..	Goldsmiths', jewellers', and watchmakers' establishments	..	8	..	13	7	7
Life-preserving apparatus manufactory	1	..	..	..	..	Electro-plating works	..	..	2	..	..	..
Patent medicine manufactories	1	..	..	..	3	Brass works	..	1	..	..	..	2
						Iron and tin works	..	4	13	29	11	29
						Wire-working establishments	..	2	..	1	..	..
						Total..	..	144	98	188	164	250

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1871, 1876, AND 1881.

Description of Manufactory, Work, &c.	Number of Establishments.			1880-1.			
	1870-1.	1875-6.	1880-1.	Number of Hands employed.	Approximate Value of—		
					Materials used.	Articles produced.	Lands, Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
					£	£	£
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.							
Account-book manufactories, manufacturing stationers	10	16	7	570	62,386	100,057	83,500
Printing establishments	17	34	85	2,147	172,155	522,097	416,618
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.							
Organ-building establishments	1	1	2	28	3,500	8,050	2,950
Pianoforte manufactories	4	9	5	23	1,700	4,150	3,650
PRINTS, PICTURES, ETC.							
Picture-frame makers, carvers, and gilders	...	8	13	72	5,627	11,550	23,070
CARVING FIGURES, ETC.							
Indiarubber stamp manufactories ... ..	...	3	2	7	350	1,700	2,950
Modelling (architectural and figure), &c., works	...	2	8	27	2,584	5,900	9,380
Statuary works ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Turnery works ... ..	...	7	10	69	4,965	10,800	16,715
Wood carving and ornamental works	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Wooden pipe manufactory	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
DESIGNS, MEDALS, AND DIES.							
Diesinkers, engravers, medalists, trade-mark makers	...	4	6	55	3,350	9,200	15,350
PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.							
Philosophical instrument manufactories	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
Spectacles manufactory ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.							
Surgical instrument, truss—manufactories	...	4	6	34	2,400	5,600	11,460
ARMS, AMMUNITION, ETC.							
Blasting powder, dynamite, &c.—manufactories	...	6	3	39	9,964	16,737	7,600
Fuse manufactory	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Gunmakers ... ..	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
MACHINE TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS.							
Agricultural implement manufactories	42	47	54	975	91,659	202,535	107,380
Bellows manufactory ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cutlery, machine-tool—manufactories	1	9	3	8	800	2,400	3,750
Engine, machine—manufactories	18	52	77	1,811	117,869	287,725	321,796

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC.—continued.

Description of Manufactory, Works, &c.	Number of Establishments.			1880-1.			
	1870-1.	1875-6.	1880-1.	Number of Hands Employed.	Approximate Value of—		
					Materials used.	Articles produced.	Lands, Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
					£	£	£
CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.							
Carriage lamp manufactories ...	...	...	3	22	900	2,950	2,500
Coach, waggon, &c.—manufactories*	2	105	135	1,380	101,165	217,615	188,435
Perambulator manufactories ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Saddle, harness—manufactories ...	...	19	47	371	35,792	81,130	59,526
Saddle-tree, &c., manufactories ...	...	4	4	45	2,400	6,860	3,177
Saddlery, ironmongery, and coach spring manufactories ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Whip manufactories ...	3	5	3	20	940	2,950	2,870
SHIPS AND BOATS.							
Ship, boat—builders ...	15	17	10	60	3,570	14,614	9,745
Ships' wheels, blocks, &c.—manufactories	...	1	3	7	505	1,100	2,195
Floating-docks ...	...	1	4	127	...	...	430,600
Graving-docks ...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...
Patent slips ...	...	5	2	33	...	...	4,000
HOUSES, BUILDINGS, ETC.							
Lime works ...	36	28	21	151	6,560	17,216	15,208
Cement works ...	...	...	4	24	1,150	4,000	3,200
Patent ceiling ventilator manufactory ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Roof-covering composition manufactories	...	1	2	5	944	2,180	1,555
FURNITURE.							
Bedding and upholstery manufactories	7	6	11	61	9,000	18,980	14,175
Cabinet works, including billiard-table makers*	2	20	63	1,082	131,000	258,188	176,707
Earth-closet manufactories ...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
Iron safe manufactories ...	2	2	2	12	670	970	1,060
Looking-glass manufactories ...	2	3	2	4	400	1,300	1,970
CHEMICALS.							
Chemical works ...	3	5	6	33	25,160	43,600	28,210
Dye works ...	10	17	6	57	1,130	7,150	15,160
Essential oil manufactories ...	2	4	4	30	1,825	3,900	2,910
Ink, blacking, blue, washing-powder, &c.—manufactories	3	8	12	160	37,280	58,560	33,690
Japanners ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Match (vesta) manufactory ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Paint, varnish—manufactory ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Photographic apparatus manufactory ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Salt works ...	4	7	8	80	4,882	10,810	10,461
Tar-distilling, asphalte—works ...	1	2	8	107	10,640	27,783	9,885
TEXTILE FABRICS.							
Woollen mills ...	2	6	10	776	89,412	168,710	215,940

* 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, Works, &c.	Number of Establishments.			1880-1.			
	1870-1.	1875-6.	1880-1.	Number of Hands Employed.	Approximate Value of—		
					Materials used.	Articles produced.	Lands, Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
					£	£	£
DRESS.							
Boot manufactories	17	46	105	3,919	355,418	686,922	196,809
Clothing factories	35	47	63	4,378	370,181	761,401	199,996
Fur manufactories ... ..	...	4	3	19	4,300	6,900	2,300
Hat, cap—manufactories	10	15	22	378	34,753	66,264	38,885
Oilskin, waterproof-clothing—manufactories	...	4	5	45	900	5,700	3,560
Umbrella and parasol manufactories	...	7	9	83	13,180	24,825	9,430
Wig manufactory ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
FIBROUS MATERIALS.							
Jute factory ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Mat manufactories ... ..	...	...	3	34	4,410	7,050	2,733
Rope, twine—works	12	10	14	186	36,565	60,230	37,515
ANIMAL FOOD.							
Cheese factories ... ..	...	17	28	122	17,733	31,586	32,994
Meat-curing establishments	14	17	16	447	192,150	258,790	76,950
VEGETABLE FOOD.							
Biscuit manufactories	8	7	13	471	106,110	181,840	45,775
Confectionery works	4	8	8	177	61,600	88,800	41,475
Flour mills	147	157	145	793	1,412,099	1,651,351	462,257
Jam manufactories	2	7	9	228	67,480	99,230	29,261
Macaroni works ... ..	...	1	2	3	125	230	510
Maizena, oatmeal, starch—manufactories	2	3	4	22	3,620	4,500	2,330
Rice mills	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
DRINKS AND STIMULANTS.							
Aërated waters, gingerbeer, liqueur, &c.—works	112	124	114	608	91,849	196,810	133,063
Breweries	116	103	81	851	442,885	780,501	367,883
Coffee, chocolate, spice—works	10	11	10	196	233,540	320,036	91,350
Chicory mills ... ..	...	2	2	7	1,815	2,750	1,610
Distilleries	5	5	6	45	26,368	44,500	46,900
Malthouses	16	16	14	94	67,635	98,000	47,007
Sauce, pickle—manufactories ... ..	...	3	11	87	8,450	18,340	12,582
Sugar (treacle) refinery	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Tobacco, cigars, snuff—manufactories	9	12	16	750	126,450	199,320	81,815
Vinegar works ... ..	...	6	5	69	8,500	14,600	16,185
ANIMAL MATTERS.							
Boiling-down establishments	24	22	15	98	28,303	77,000	14,940
Bone mills and bone manure manufactories	17	17	15	95	50,225	70,845	32,013
Brush manufactories	2	4	8	163	15,700	27,800	10,810
Comb manufactory ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC.—continued.

Description of Manufactory, Works, &c.	Number of Establishments.			1880-1.			
	1870-1.	1875-6.	1880-1.	Number of Hands Employed.	Approximate Value of—		
					Materials used.	Articles produced.	Lands, Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
					£	£	£
ANIMAL MATTERS—continued.							
Catgut manufactories ... ..	...	1	2	12	800	2,000	1,480
Curled hair manufactories ... ..	...	2	3	16	1,700	2,565	1,820
Fancy dyed wool mat and rug factories ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Flock manufactories	2	4	4	30	4,350	7,900	11,800
Glue, oil—manufactories	5	10	8	31	8,700	14,200	12,000
Manure (poudrette) manufactory ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Morocco, fancy leather—manufactories ... ..	...	1	3	12	2,480	4,400	2,520
Parchment and skin manufactory	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portmanteau, trunk—manufactories ... ..	...	8	7	49	5,680	9,520	8,147
Soap, candle, tallow—works	29	43	38	501	288,340	450,924	152,318
Tanneries, fellmongeries, and wool-washing establishments	92	143	151	2,139	1,008,531	1,406,274	303,643
VEGETABLE MATTERS.							
Bark mills ... ..	...	4	8	66	17,000	25,650	9,960
Basket-making works ... ..	...	6	9	32	1,670	4,560	6,743
Blind (window) manufactories ... ..	...	9	12	82	5,500	11,750	9,850
Broom manufactory	1	2	2	26	6,200	13,000	1,760
Chaff-cutting, corn-crushing—works*	157	185	165	709	357,232	516,623	176,050
Cooperage works	4	15	24	168	17,829	35,243	20,567
Cork manufactories ... ..	...	...	2	9	2,100	3,100	2,500
Fancy-box manufactories	1	3	5	71	3,080	6,745	4,135
Firewood sawing mills ... ..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Hat-box manufactory ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Ladders and steps—joiner's ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Moulding, framing, turning, and saw mills	127	165	171	2,921	551,463	971,027	364,623
Packing-case manufactories ... ..	...	...	2	13	800	1,650	960
Paper manufactories	1	2	3	185	24,300	47,370	65,196
Paper-bag manufactories ... ..	...	8	4	127	30,320	47,700	21,609
Tent, tarpaulin—manufactories ... ..	...	...	12	72	28,860	47,250	13,574
Wheelbarrow manufactory ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
COAL.							
Gasworks	11	15	19	257	97,392	226,116	815,306
Patent fuel factory ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
STONE, CLAY, EARTHENWARE; AND GLASS.							
Artificial stone manufactories	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brickyards and potteries	301	241	165	944	...	137,834	167,404
Filter manufactories ... ..	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Glass manufactories, works	2	3	...	...	...	...	...
Glass works	2	2	9	238	12,705	41,150	27,440
Marble and monumental works	1	19	31	260	30,709	62,964	39,956
Stone-breaking works	2	4	1	...	...	...	...
Stone sawing, polishing—works			7	12	151	19,874	41,650	21,264

* 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 15,844 in 1880-81.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC.—continued.

Description of Manufactory, Works, &c.	Number of Establishments.			1880-1.			
	1870-1.	1875-6.	1880-1.	Number of Hands Employed.	Approximate Value of—		
					Materials used.	Articles produced.	Lands, Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
				£	£	£	
WATER.*							
Ice manufactory	1	1	2	40	2,000	7,000	20,500
GOLD, SILVER, AND PRECIOUS STONES.							
Assaying works ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Electro-plating and gilding works ...	...	4	5	24	1,100	4,300	5,690
Goldsmiths and jewellers (manufacturing)	...	15	23	347	60,920	105,350	68,350
Lapidaries ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
METALS OTHER THAN GOLD AND SILVER.							
Antimony-smelting works	1	5	3	67	27,000	41,000	22,200
Pyrites works ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Bell foundry ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Iron and tin works	11	45	61	956	143,000	247,299	151,066
Iron, brass, and copper foundries ...	58	76	73	2,076	214,326	441,894	350,651
Lead works	2	2	6	39	18,550	25,500	19,950
Tin-smelting works ... ..	...	1	3	35	5,396	7,610	2,080
Copper-smelting works ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Type foundry	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wire-working establishments ... ..	...	5	10	68	3,650	9,800	15,990
Total where only one return was received for each of certain descriptions†	...	...	...	488	282,210	430,730	247,940
Total	1,578	2,241	2,469	38,141	8,012,745	13,384,836	7,465,328

998. In 1881 advantage was taken of the census machinery to endeavor to obtain for the first time a return of the approximate value of the materials used and articles produced in all the manufactories. This enquiry was responded to in the majority of instances, and in cases where the information was not given the values have been estimated upon the same proportions as obtained in similar works respecting which the information was supplied. The result is given in the two columns preceding the final one of the last table, the totals and the difference between them being as follow :—

Value of materials used and produced.

* Works for the storage and supply of water are not included in the manufacturing tables. A table of waterworks follows paragraph 1,001 post.

† The particulars of these have been combined in accordance with a promise made that the contents of individual schedules would not be published.

VALUE OF RAW AND MANUFACTURED MATERIALS, 1880-81.

				£
Value of materials operated upon	...	...	...	8,012,745
„ articles produced	...	...	...	13,384,836
Difference				5,372,091

999. The figures in the lower line, which show the difference between the value of the raw material and the manufactured articles, may be said roughly to represent the gross produce of manufacturing industry during the year. It will be found that they express an increase of value obtained in the process of manufacture amounting to 67 per cent.

1000. 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 56 per cent. between the first and second periods, and by 10 per cent. between the second and third periods; the hands employed increased by 69 per cent. and 28 per cent. respectively; and the value of lands, buildings, machinery, and plant, increased respectively by 62 per cent. and 30 per cent. :—

SUMMARY OF MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1871, 1876, AND 1881.

Year ended 31st March.	Total Number of Establish- ments.	Number of Establishments using Steam.	Horse-power of Engines.	Number of Hands employed.	Approximate Value of Lands, Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
					£
1871 ...	1,578	645	9,128	17,630	3,543,431
1876 ...	2,241	904	12,562	29,821	5,753,491
1881 ...	2,469	1,048	14,502	38,141	7,465,328

Waterworks.

1001. 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 is provided with a 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. To meet the increased demand for water consequent upon the growth of the city and suburbs, it is proposed to turn into the reservoir one or more streams, by which means all fear of the supply becoming exhausted in seasons of drought will be at an end. 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 nearly thirteen thousand million gallons, and their cost over three and a half millions sterling :—

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	1,611,517
	Morang (pipe head) ...	2,800,000	
	Preston ...	15,000,000	
	Malmsbury ...	2,841,000,000	
	Expedition Pass ...	128,000,000	
	Old Post Office Hill ...	2,000,000	
	Barker's Creek, Harcourt ...	611,500,000	
Coliban Scheme, including Reservoirs at	Red Hill ...	1,250,000	899,100
	Spring Gully ...	149,000,000	
	Crusoe Gully ...	320,000,000	
	Big Hill ...	68,000,000	
	Taradale (tank) ...	65,000	
	Crocodile Gully ...	5,407,462	
	Spring Gully ...	7,000,000	
	Solomon Gully ...	1,250,000	
	Big Hill, Pipe Head Reservoir	300,000	
	Sparrowhawk, Pipe Head Reservoir	1,500,000	
Geelong and suburbs, including Reservoirs at	Stony Creek (Old) ...	166,000,000	324,700
	Stony Creek (New) ...	143,000,000	
	Lovely Banks ...	6,000,000	
	Anakie (pipe head) ...	900,000	
	Newtown ...	500,000	
Creswick ...	Bullarook ...	45,000,000	14,377
	Ashwell's Gully ...	8,500,000	232
Tarnagulla ...	Adekate Creek ...	18,000,000	100
	Tarnagulla ...	6,000,000	1,401
Inglewood { (Old) (New)	Inglewood ...	5,670,000	1,112
	Inglewood ...	13,000,000	4,116
Maryborough ...	Maryborough ...	21,100,000	2,256
Maldon ...	Maldon ...	17,500,000	3,937
Beechworth ...	Lake Kerferd ...	110,000,000	40,120
	Barrambogie Springs ...	3,084,319	6,282
Chiltern ...	Railway Tank ...	6,000	345
	Tank at Railway Station	40,000	4,620
Wangaratta ...	Rutherglen ...	27,000,000	3,500
	Oliver's Gully ...	19,615,554	5,000
Ararat ...	Langi-Giran ...	15,200,000	40,052
	Opossum Gully ...	24,621,547	1,831
Beaufort ...	Beaufort ...	85,881,110	1,991
	Service Reservoir, Camp Hill	1,200,000	7,253

WATERWORKS IN VICTORIA—continued.

Name of Town or District to be supplied.	Reservoir.		Actual or Estimated Cost. £
	Where situated.	Storage Capacity. gallons.	
Ballarat ...	Four and One Weir Basin in Bungaree	632,960,000	360,000
Clunes ...	Newlyn ...	265,000,000	81,724
Blackwood ...	Lerderberg River ...	64,441,237	1,090
Buninyong ...	Buninyong ...	10,462,485	1,047
Ovens ...	Sandy Creek ...	70,000,000	2,835
Indigo ...	Suffolk Lead ...	1,701,562	437
Sandhurst ...	Grassy Flat (1) ...	58,860,375	5,821
	Grassy Flat (2) ...	26,769,369	
Kilmore ...	Kilmore ...	14,466,000	2,755
Myers Creek ...	Myers Creek ...	13,000,000	844
Echuca ...	Echuca (tank) ...	68,000	7,578
Dunolly Old Lead ...	Dunolly ...	17,200,000	1,912
Dunolly ...	Dunolly Township ...	7,500,000	3,000
St. Arnaud ...	St. Arnaud ...	17,000,000	10,328
Redbank ...	Redbank ...	27,100,000	2,785
Lamplough ...	Lamplough ...	9,261,946	1,232
Talbot ...	Amherst ...	13,813,284	11,193
	Evansford ...	182,978,781	
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	1,114
Orville ...	Opossum Gully ...	2,000,000	250
	Quartz Reefs ...	9,725,627	
	Pleasant Creek ...	7,905,750	
	Four Posts ...	3,100,000	
Stawell ...	Fyan's Creek ...	...	115,000
	Service Reservoir ...	2,250,000	
Woodend ...	Newham ...	... *	5,023
Great Western ...	Great Western Dam ...	1,211,662	428
Elaine ...	Lal Lal ...	90,000,000	... †
Sebastopol ...	White Horse Ranges ...	4,830,904	2,862
	Linton ...	8,000,000	
	Haddon ...	3,100,000	
	Happy Valley ...	2,350,995	
	Figgoreet ...	600,000	
	Kangaroo (Berringa) ...	1,000,000	
	Cape Clear ...	400,000	
	Staffordshire Reef ...	375,000	
	Illabarook ...	3,069,000	
	Rokewood Junction ...	480,000	
	Lucky Womans ...	125,000	
	Rokewood ...	5,000,000	
	Shire of Leigh ...	Break-of-Day ...		4,500,000
Teesdale ...		4,000,000	
Shire of Tullaroop ...	Chinaman's Flat ...	2,500,000	1,550
Rushworth ...	Rushworth ...	7,000,000	1,550
	Total ...	12,934,782,382	3,623,962

* No reservoir (pipe-head tank).

† Cost cannot at present be given.

1002. 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, 1880-81	£	7,465,328
Actual or estimated cost of waterworks		3,623,962
Total		£11,089,290

1003. In 1881, the stone quarries exceeded by 26, the quantity of stone raised exceeded by 120,000 cubic yards, and the value of such stone exceeded by £3,279, the number, quantity, and value in 1880. In the same interval of twelve months the hands employed in stone quarries increased by 62, and the value of lands, buildings, and plant connected therewith increased by £5,580. The following are the returns :—

Stone quarries.

STONE QUARRIES, 1880 AND 1881.

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Quarries.	Cubic Yards of Stone raised.					Steam Engines in use.	
		Bluestone.	Slate.	Sandstone and Freestone.	Granite.	Other.	Number.	Horse-power.
1880	103	245,844	1,135	14,100	602	1,600	7	90
1881	129	373,545	706	5,500	2,000	1,200	7	86
Increase	26	127,701	...	...	1,398	...	...	...
Decrease	...	...	429	8,600	...	400	...	4

Year ended 31st March.	Number of Hands employed.	Approximate Total Value of—			
		Stone raised.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
		£	£	£	£
1880	502	57,252	18,338	6,975	2,242
1881	564	60,531	21,198	9,171	2,766
Increase	62	3,279	2,860	2,196	524

1004. The quantity of gold raised in Victoria during any given year may be estimated in several ways; the following are the results for 1880 of four different methods of making the calculation :—

Gold raised, 1880.

* Thirty-three of the stone quarries in 1880, and 82 in 1881, were upon Crown lands. In these cases no estimate of the value of the land has been given.

ESTIMATES OF GOLD YIELD, 1880.

	Estimated Quantity.		
	oz.	dwt.	gr.
1. Exported gold entered as the produce of Victoria, added to Victorian gold received at Melbourne Mint	780,073	16	0
2. Gross exports of gold, less gross imports, added to gross quantity of gold received at Melbourne Mint	781,495	0	0
3. Gold raised, according to estimates made by the mining registrars throughout the country	829,121	4	23
4. Gold purchased, according to returns made by managers of banks and others	787,483	5	22

Gold raised,
1879 and
1880.

1005. There is no doubt that some gold is taken from the colony by private hand, and some is certainly used in the colony by manufacturing jewellers. The third is probably the only one of these estimates which would take such gold into account, and therefore it has been adopted on the present occasion. As may be supposed, 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 1879 :—

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF GOLD RAISED IN 1879 AND 1880.

Year.	Gold raised in Victoria.	
	Estimated Quantity.	Value, at £4 per oz.
	oz.	£
1879	758,947	3,035,788
1880	829,121	3,316,484
Increase	70,174	280,696

Gold raised,
1870 to
1880.

1006. Until 1879 the quantity of gold raised from year to year had been steadily diminishing, but a revival took place in 1880, the yield of gold in that year having been above that in any other since 1876. The excess over the yield in 1879 was 70,000 oz., valued at £280,000. The following figures give an estimate of the quantity of gold raised in 1870 and each subsequent year :—

ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF GOLD RAISED, 1870 TO 1880.

oz.			oz.		
1870	...	1,222,798	1876	...	963,760
1871	...	1,355,477	1877	...	809,653
1872	...	1,282,521	1878	...	775,272
1873	...	1,241,205	1879	...	758,947
1874	...	1,155,972	1880	...	829,121
1875	...	1,095,787			

1007. Carrying on to the end of 1880 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 1,654,891 oz., which is nearly twice the quantity raised in 1880 :—

Gold raised,
1851 to
1880.

ESTIMATED TOTAL QUANTITY AND VALUE OF GOLD RAISED IN VICTORIA, 1851 TO 1880.*

Gold raised in Victoria.	Estimated Quantity.	Value, at £4 per oz.
	oz.	£
Prior to 1880 ...	48,817,596	195,270,384
During 1880 ...	829,121	3,316,484
Total ...	49,646,717	198,586,868

1008. 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 over 70 million oz., valued at 277 million pounds sterling. The following table, which has been compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, contains particulars for each colony to the end of 1879, and of that raised during 1879. Western Australia is absent from the list, since little, if any, gold has yet been discovered there :—

Gold raised
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

PRODUCE OF GOLD IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.†

Colony.	Gold produced.					
	Prior to 1879.		During 1879.		Total.	
	Estimated Quantity.	Value.	Estimated Quantity.	Value.	Estimated Quantity.	Value.
	oz.	£	oz.	£	oz.	£
Victoria ...	48,058,649	192,234,596	758,947	3,035,788	48,817,596	195,270,384
New South Wales	8,811,346	32,643,175	107,640	399,187	8,918,986	33,042,362
Queensland ...	2,901,092	10,727,909	281,827	1,024,337	3,182,919	11,752,246
South Australia	57,103	227,417	14,251	57,004	71,354	284,421
Total of Aus- tralia	59,828,190	235,833,097	1,162,665	4,516,316	60,990,855	240,349,413
Tasmania ...	70,585	278,954	60,155	230,895	130,740	509,849
New Zealand ...	8,959,482	35,005,273	284,100	1,134,641	9,243,582	36,139,914
Total of Aus- tralasia	68,858,257	271,117,324	1,506,920	5,881,852	70,365,177	276,999,176

* For a statement of the estimated quantity and value of gold raised in each year, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet ante).

† 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 1866, there being no record of the quantity of gold raised prior to that period.

Value of gold
per miner.

1009. The estimated value of gold raised in proportion to the number of miners at work* was greater in 1880 than in 1879, but less than in any other year since 1870. During the 11 years ended with 1880 the average per miner was highest in 1875, when it exceeded that in 1880 by £22 5s. 4¼d., and was lowest in 1870, when it was less than that in 1880 by 18s. 5¼d. The following figures, which have been taken from the reports of the Secretary for Mines, express this proportion for each of those years:—

VALUE OF GOLD PER MINER,† 1870 TO 1880.

			£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.
1870	...	...	81	0	6½	1876	...	...	89	19	6¾
1871	...	...	93	6	1½	1877	...	...	82	6	1¾
1872	...	...	93	17	1½	1878	...	...	82	12	11½
1873	...	...	93	16	2½	1879	...	...	76	1	2¼
1874	...	...	99	8	3	1880	...	...	81	18	11¼
1875	...	...	104	4	4						

Gold derived
from allu-
vial and
quartz
workings.

1010. The mining surveyors and registrars estimate that in 1880 529,195 oz., or 64 per cent. of the gold exported and minted, was obtained from quartz reefs, and 299,926 oz., or 36 per cent., was obtained from alluvial deposits. These figures, as compared with those for the previous year, show an increase of 6,616 oz. in the yield of alluvial workings, and 63,658 oz. in that of quartz reefs. With regard to the former, the Mining Department reports that the "increase is considered to be due to the opening up of new gold-producing areas, in which the rich deposits have been hitherto hidden beneath deep flows of volcanic rock. The discoveries in these tracts have been greatly facilitated by the operations of the diamond drills imported and worked by the Government. The rapid borings through dense basalt by these machines, and the information disclosed by the cores of rock obtained, have given a great impetus to alluvial mining, and have enabled mining companies to determine the downward courses of auriferous leads at distant points, and to sink shafts with precision, either upon or in close proximity thereto."‡

Steam
engines
used in
mining.

1011. 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:—

* For the number of gold miners at work at the end of each year, see paragraph 73 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.

‡ See *Mineral Statistics of Victoria for the Year 1880*, page 7.

STEAM ENGINES USED IN GOLD MINING, 1874 TO 1880.

		Number.	Horse-power.			Number.	Horse-power.		
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	1880	...	1,030	...	23,499
1877	...	1,067	...	23,416					

1012. The number of mining machines of all descriptions fell from 4,379 in 1879 to 4,282 in 1880 ; and the value of such machines, as estimated by the Department of Mines, decreased from £1,899,788 in 1879 to £1,831,658 in 1880. Mining machinery.

1013. The number of quartz reefs proved to be auriferous was returned by the mining surveyors and registrars as 3,582 in 1879, and 3,630 in 1880. 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.

1014. The area of auriferous ground worked upon was stated to be approximately 1,234 square miles in 1879, and 1,235 in 1880. 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.

1015. 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 849,324 tons in 1879, and 968,883 tons in 1880. The average yield per ton of these crushings was 8 dwt. 18·77 gr. in the former, and 9 dwt. 15·06 gr. in the latter, year. From similar estimates, extending over a series of years, and embodying information respecting the crushing of more than 17,000,000 tons of quartz, an average is obtained of 10 dwt. 20·45 gr. of gold to the ton of quartz crushed. Average yield of quartz.

1016. 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 has attained a depth of over 2,000 feet from the surface. Two shafts at Stawell are 2,410 feet and 1,940 feet deep respectively, and 5 more in the same district exceeded 1,000 feet ; the deepest shaft at Sandhurst appears to be 1,476 feet ; and the deepest at Maldon 1,220, at Clunes 1,193, and at Ballarat 1,114 feet. The yield of gold from 5,250 tons Deep quartz mining.

of quartz obtained at Stawell, at depths varying from 612 to 1,200 feet, averaged from 1oz. 6 dwt. to 4 oz. 12 dwt. 16 gr. per ton; 17,216 tons at Sandhurst, at various depths between 400 and 1,267 feet, from 13 dwt. 11 gr. to 2 oz. 9 dwt. 22 gr. per ton; and 31,456 tons at Ballarat, at depths varying from 200 to 1,105 feet, a yield of from 6 dwt. 1 gr. to 14 dwt. 11 gr. per ton.*

Gold-mining
leases.

1017. Since the first issue of gold-mining leases, the total number granted has been 11,442, giving the right to mine over an area amounting in the aggregate to 210,867 acres. Of these leases, 480, for 11,138 acres, were granted in 1880, and 1,375, for 24,430 acres, were in force at the end of that year.

Gold-mining
companies.

1018. The number of gold-mining companies registered in 1880 was 390, the nominal capital of which was £3,496,732, and the number of shares 6,846,549. These figures are much larger than similar ones for any other year of the last decenniad, and exceeded those for 1879 by 223 in the number of companies registered, by over £2,210,000 in the nominal capital, and by over 4½ million in the number of shares. In the 5 years prior to 1880 there were, altogether, 509 mining companies registered, with a nominal capital amounting in the aggregate to £5,330,327, and divided into 7,092,454 shares.

Leases for
other
minerals.

1019. At the end of 1880 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 14, and the area comprised therein was less by 1,708 acres than in 1879:—

LEASES FOR MINERALS AND METALS OTHER THAN GOLD, 1880.

Metals and Minerals.	Leases in force at end of 1880.	
	Number.	Area.
Antimony	21	acres. 347
Coal	5	3,116
Copper and the ores of copper	9	722
Gypsum	1	18
Lignite	1	476
Silver	1	15
Slate	1	18
Slate and flagging	1	14
Ironstone	1	320
Tin and the ores of tin	1	31
Total	42	5,077

Minerals
other than
gold raised.

1020. According to the estimate of the Mining Department, the following are the values of metals and minerals other than gold raised in

* See *Mineral Statistics of Victoria for the Year 1880*; Parliamentary Paper No. 80, Session 1880-81.

Victoria from 1851 to the end of 1880. Of these productions, the value in 1880 amounted to £30,939, of which £17,857 was that of copper raised :—

VALUE OF METALS AND MINERALS OTHER THAN GOLD,
1851 TO 1880.

	£		£
Silver	43,629	Slates	940
Tin	347,704	Gypsum... ..	7
Copper	90,821	Magnesite	12
Antimony	159,060	Ores, mineral earthy clays, &c., unenumerated	4,802
Lead	4,892	Diamonds	108
Iron	3,936	Sapphires, &c.	630
Coal	13,508		
Lignite	2,772		
Kaolin	7,444		
Flagging	51,018		
		Total	£731,283

1021. 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 1880 :—

MINERS FOR MINERALS OTHER THAN GOLD.

Mineral or Metal Mined for.	Number of Miners.	Mineral or Metal Mined for.	Number of Miners.
Tin	13	Kaolin	2
Copper	50	Lignite	10
Antimony	8	Cobalt	4
Ironstone	47		
Limestone	12		
Coal	6		
Slate and flag	25		
		Total	177

1022. The value of lands held under the bye-laws of the various mining districts, and under lease from the Crown, is estimated by the Mining Department to have been £4,684,928 in 1879, and £5,975,450 in 1880.

1023. The revenue derived from the goldfields amounted to £15,642 in 1879, and £16,895 in 1880. The amount in the latter year was made up of the following items :—

REVENUE FROM GOLDFIELDS, 1880.

	£
Miners' rights	5,320
Business licenses	453
Rents for leases of auriferous mineral lands	10,464
Water-right and searching licenses	658
Total	£16,895

1024. The weekly rates of wages paid for different descriptions of mining labor in the year 1880 are thus quoted by the Mining Department :—

* For number of gold miners, see paragraph 72 ante.

RATES OF MINING LABOR, 1880.

	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 2s. to £3 10s.
Mining manager ...	£2 5s. to £10	Miner ...	£1 10s. to £2 10s.
Engineer ...	£2 to £6	Surface man (laborer)	£1 to £2 10s.
Engine-driver ...	£2 to £3 10s.	Boy ...	10s. to £1 18s.
Pitman ...	£2 to £4	Chinese ...	12s. 6d. to £2
Blacksmith ...	£2 2s. to £4		

Value of mining produce.

1025. The estimated value of the produce raised from Victorian mines and quarries in 1880 was as follows:—

VALUE OF MINING PRODUCE, 1880.

	£
Value of gold raised	3,316,484
„ other metals and minerals	30,939
„ stone raised from quarries	50,238
Total	£3,397,661

Agricultural, pastoral, and mining produce.

1026. The estimated value of the agricultural, pastoral, and mining produce raised in Victoria during each of the last seven 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, fluctuates from year to year. In 1878 and 1879 these prices were below the average.* In all the years except 1877 and 1879, the value of the pastoral produce was greater than that of the other two industries combined:—

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, AND MINING PRODUCE, 1874 TO 1880.

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
1880 ...	5,395,021	9,855,800	3,397,661	18,648,482

Agricultural, pastoral, mining, and manufacturing produce.

1027. The census of 1881, for the first time, enabled an approximate return to be made of the value of manufacturing produce and

* For prices of agricultural produce in different years, see table following paragraph 959 ante.

† The pastoral produce referred to is that derived from the live stock kept by both farmers and squatters.

the result has already been stated* to be £5,372,091. If this amount be added to the figures in the lowest line of the last column in the above table, a gross total of the value of agricultural, pastoral, mining, and manufacturing produce will be obtained for the year 1880, amounting in the aggregate to £24,020,573.

1028. The patents for inventions applied for in 1880 numbered 160, Patents. as against 158 in the previous year. Since 1854 the total number of patents applied for has been 2,946.

1029. The Victorian Copyright Act (33 Vict. No. 350) came into Copyrights. force in December 1869. Since then the following copyrights have been registered:—

COPYRIGHTS, 1870 TO 1880.

Subject of Copyright.	Copyrights Registered.		
	Prior to 1880.	During 1880.	Total.
DESIGNS.			
Articles of manufacture, chiefly of—			
Metals	155	23	178
Wood, stone, cement, or plaster ...	36	7	43
Glass	4	3	7
Earthenware	2	...	2
Ivory, bone, papier-maché, &c. ...	15	8	23
Woven fabrics	10	...	10
Miscellaneous	13	...	13
LITERARY PRODUCTIONS.			
Literary works	745	64	809
Dramatic „	45	7	52
Musical „	67	6	73
WORKS OF ART.			
Paintings	3	1	4
Drawings	13	6	19
Engravings	596	38	634
Photographs	803	55	858
Sculpture ... ..	...	1	1
Total	2,507	219	2,726

1030. Provision for the registration of trade-marks was established Trade-marks. under the Trade-marks Registration Act 1876 (40 Vict. No. 539) which came into operation on the 22nd September of that year. From that period to the end of 1880, 351 trade-marks were submitted for registration, and 245 were registered. During the year 1880, the number submitted was 81, and the number registered 58.

* See paragraph 998 ante.

TABLE OF PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN 1880.

- Jan. 9.—Subscriptions started throughout Australia for relief of the distress in Ireland. Eventually £31,675 was collected in Victoria, £25,000 in New South Wales, and large amounts in other colonies.
- „ 13.—Opening of the Goulburn Valley Railway for public traffic.
- „ 20.—Re-assembling of the Victorian Parliament after the Christmas recess. Death of Jules Favre, French statesman.
- „ 21.—Capture of Khelat-i-Ghilzai, Afghanistan, by General Stewart.
- „ 30.—Alteration in the charge of postage from eightpence to sixpence on letters to England, *viâ* Brindisi, gazetted.
- Feb. 2.—S.S. *Strathleven* arrived at Gravesend from Melbourne and Sydney with the first cargo of fresh meat, preserved by the Bell-Coleman freezing process. The meat was in fine condition.
- „ 5.—Victorian Parliament prorogued. Imperial Parliament opened by the Queen in person.
- „ 6.—First Fortnightly English mail service by the P. and O. Company commenced with the departure of s.s. *Indus*.
- „ 9.—Dissolution of the Victorian Parliament.
- „ 19.—Trial of Provincial and Suburban Bank Directors commenced, and resulted in the conviction of four of their number, who were fined £50 each, also with that of the manager, who was fined £250.
- „ 20.—One hundred and eighty-two candidates nominated for the Victorian General Election :—Ministerial, 80 ; Opposition, 76 ; Corner and Independent, 24 ; doubtful, 2.
- „ 28.—Defeat of the Berry Ministry at the elections, the result being, for the Government 37 members, for the Opposition 49. The Government tendered their resignation on the 1st March.
- Mar. 4.—Formation of the Service Government, viz.:—Premier and Treasurer, Mr. James Service ; Chief Secretary and Minister of Education, Mr. R. Ramsay ; Attorney-General, Mr. Kerferd ; Minister of Justice, Dr. Madden ; Commissioner of Railways, Mr. D. Gillies ; Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, Mr. J. G. Duffy ; Minister of Public Works, Mr. T. Bent ; Minister of Mines and Water Supply, Mr. R. Clark ; Commissioner of Customs and Postmaster-General, Mr. H. Cuthbert ; Mr. J. G. Francis and Mr. R. S. Anderson, seats in the Cabinet without office.
- „ 5.—Berry Government retired and Service Government sworn in. Parliament summoned for 11th May.
- „ 17.—Opening of the railway between Trentham and Daylesford.
- „ 24.—Dissolution of the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland by Royal Proclamation.
- „ 31.—Commencement by the Harbor Trust of the new river cutting through Fisherman's Bend.
- Apr. 13.—Foundation stone of the new Anglican Cathedral, Melbourne, laid by His Excellency the Marquis of Normanby.
- „ 20.—Notice issued that rewards offered by the Governments of Victoria and New South Wales for the capture of the Kelly gang of bushrangers would be withdrawn three months from date.
- Elections for British House of Commons completed, resulting in the return of 353 Liberals, 237 Conservatives, and 62 Home-rulers. Lord Beaconsfield's Ministry resigned on the following day. Mr. Gladstone formed a Ministry on the 28th. Imperial Parliament formally opened on the 29th.

- May 4.—Died, Sir Edward Eyre Williams, in England ; for many years one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Victoria.
- „ 10.—Melbourne Exchange opened by Hon. James Service.
- „ 11.—Tenth Parliament of Victoria opened by commission. Sir Charles Mac Mahon elected Speaker.
- „ 14.—Publication of Victorian Agricultural Statistics.
- „ 15.—Died, Hon. Niel Black, M.L.C., of Mount Noorat, Victoria, aged 76.
- „ 19.—Motion by Mr. H. R. Williams for an address to His Excellency the Governor, asking that provision might be made for payment of members, carried in the Legislative Assembly by 42 votes to 28.
- „ 20.—Official opening of the newly elected Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland by Her Majesty.
First reading of the Service Reform Bill.
- June 7.—Second reading of Mr. Williams' Payment of Members Bill in the Legislative Assembly carried by 38 to 24, and an amendment allowing the payment of members of the Council to be treated as a separate measure negatived.
- „ 25.—Second reading of the Service Reform Bill negatived by 43 to 41.
Hon. James Service, at an interview with His Excellency the Governor, submitted his reasons for a dissolution of Parliament, which was granted.
- „ 26.—Victorian Parliament prorogued to the 29th June.
Two of the Kelly gang of bushrangers shot a man named Aaron Sherritt dead for having rendered assistance to the police against them.
- „ 27.—Glenrowan, a station on the North-Eastern Railway, taken possession of by the Kelly gang, who then removed some of the rails, in order to destroy a special train containing a body of police sent from Melbourne to arrest them. This design was frustrated by the presence of mind of a schoolmaster named Curnow, who signalled the train to stop by means of a candle placed behind a red scarf.
- „ 28.—Destruction of the Kelly gang by the Victorian police after desperate fighting. Edward Kelly, the ringleader, was secured, badly wounded ; Byrne was shot dead ; and the dead bodies of Hart and Daniel Kelly were afterwards found charred among the débris of the Glenrowan Hotel, which had been set on fire by the police. Two civilians were killed during the encounter. Kelly was lodged in the Melbourne Gaol, and subsequently executed for murder.
- „ 29.—Tenth Victorian Parliament dissolved.
- July 6.—Nominations made for the Victorian Legislative Assembly :—162 candidates nominated for the 86 seats.
- „ 14.—Victorian General Election :—35 Ministerial, 44 Opposition, and 7 Independent members returned for the Legislative Assembly.
- „ 16.—Victorian Parliament summoned for the 22nd July.
- „ 22.—Eleventh Parliament of Victoria opened by commission. Mr. Peter Lalor elected Speaker, and Mr. Berry gave notice of want of confidence motion.
- „ 23.—Mr. Berry carried his want of confidence motion under protest by the Ministerial members that the motion could not be submitted until the causes for calling Parliament together had been declared by the Crown.
- „ 25.—Proclamation of Abdul Rahman as Ameer of Afghanistan under British auspices.
- „ 27.—The Victorian Parliament formally opened by His Excellency the Governor. Amendment to the address moved by Mr. Berry, and carried by 48 votes to 35.
Defeat of a British force under General Burrows by Afghan troops under Ayoub Khan.

July 28.—His Excellency the Governor issued a memorandum in which he expressed his regret that the majority of the Legislative Assembly had disregarded a parliamentary law or practice in considering questions of public policy before the House had been formally opened.

Resignation of the Service Ministry; Mr. Berry sent for.

Aug. 3.—New Berry Ministry sworn in, consisting of the following members:—Chief Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Graham Berry; Attorney-General and Minister of Justice, Mr. W. M. K. Vale; Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, Mr. R. Richardson; Commissioner of Railways, Mr. J. B. Patterson; Minister of Education, Mr. W. C. Smith; Commissioner of Trade and Customs, Mr. A. T. Clark; Minister of Mines, Mr. H. R. Williams; Commissioner of Public Works, Mr. G. D. Langridge; Mr. C. H. Pearson and Mr. R. D. Reid, seats in the Cabinet without office. Assembly adjourned until the 31st instant.

„ 11.—Unsuccessful attempt of the British garrison at Candahar to break through the lines of the Afghan army.

„ 31.—Relief by Sir Frederick Roberts of the British troops besieged at Candahar by the Afghans under Ayoub Khan.

Sep. 1.—Ayoub Khan completely defeated before Candahar by Sir Frederick Roberts.

„ 3.—Stranding of the Orient s.s. *Sorata* on Cape Jervis, in the Backstairs Passage, on her way from Adelaide to Melbourne. Passengers, including the Duke of Manchester and Sir Herbert Sandford (British Commissioner for the Melbourne International Exhibition), all the crew, and most of the cargo, saved. After many months' delay, and heavy expense, the vessel was eventually floated off, and brought on to Melbourne for repairs.

„ 4.—Wreck of the *Eric the Red* off Cape Otway; four lives lost, the rest of the crew saved by the s.s. *Dawn*. The vessel contained a cargo of American exhibits for the Melbourne International Exhibition.

„ 5.—Died, Mr. Thomas Higinbotham, Engineer-in-Chief of Victorian Railways, aged 60.

Close of the Imperial Parliament by Royal Commission.

„ 12.—Heavy floods at Melbourne, Geelong, and Sale, causing considerable damage.

„ 22.—Sir Charles Sladen introduced his Reform Bill into the Legislative Council, being in most respects the same as that of 1879.

The following Acts of Parliament received the Royal assent, viz.:—“Lancefield Railway Act 1880” and “Suspension of Customs Act.”

„ 29.—Victorian 4½ per cent. loan of £2,000,000 successfully floated in London at an average of £103 3s. 8½d., exclusive of £1 10s. accrued interest. The net proceeds averaged £102 5s. 11d.

The following Acts of Parliament received the Royal assent, viz.:—“Sale of Liquors at Exhibition Act,” “Treasury Bonds Act 1880,” and “Consolidated Revenue Act (No. 2).”

Oct. 1.—Opening of the Melbourne International Exhibition with great ceremony by His Excellency the Marquis of Normanby. Among the visitors present were the Governors of the adjoining Australian colonies, their ladies and suites, the Commanders of the ships of war of various nations, the Duke of Manchester, and many other distinguished visitors from abroad. A telegraphic message announcing the fact was sent from Melbourne to Her Majesty the Queen at Balmoral in 23 minutes. Naval illuminations in the Bay at night.

„ 5.—The following Acts of Parliament received the Royal assent, viz.:—“Expired Laws Continuance Act” and “Payment of Members Act.”

„ 11.—First meeting of the Melbourne Social Science Congress. The president, Mr. R. L. J. Ellery, F.R.S., delivered the inaugural address.

- Oct. 11.—Conversazione and concert at the Exhibition Building by invitation of the Commissioners; about 13,000 visitors present, the building illuminated by electric light.
- „ 19.—Treasury bonds to the amount of £500,000 successfully floated in Melbourne; £1,228,967 worth tendered for.
- „ 26.—The Treasurer, Mr. Berry, delivered his financial statement and proposed new taxation, amounting to between £250,000 and £300,000 per annum.
- „ 29.—The following Acts of Parliament received the Royal assent, viz.:—
“The Census Act 1881,” “Tobacco Act 1880,” “Beer Duty Act 1880,”
“Consolidated Revenue Act (No. 3),” and “Daylesford Railway Extension Act.”
- Nov. 12.—*Victorian Year-Book*, 1879–80, published.
- „ 23.—Died, Sir Redmond Barry, K.C.M.G., Supreme Court Judge, aged 67; appointed to the Bench in 1852.
- „ 26.—Representatives of Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia met in conference at Melbourne to consider questions affecting the joint interests of the respective colonies.
- „ 29.—Died, Hon. William Highett, M.L.C., aged 73; an old colonist.
- Dec. 3.—Adjournment of the Intercolonial Conference, to meet at Sydney on 13th January 1881.
- „ 14.—Mr. L. L. Smith’s motion for a vote of want of confidence in the Berry Government negatived by 44 votes to 39.
- „ 21.—General rising of the Boers in the Transvaal, with the intention of restoring their former Republic. The British troops expelled from the town of Heidelberg, which was immediately occupied by the Boers.
- „ 28.—The following Acts of Parliament received the Royal assent, viz.:—
“Passengers Harbors and Navigation Statute,” “Dower Abolition Act,” “Army Discipline Act,” “Bank of New South Wales Act,”
“Consolidated Revenue Act (No. 4),” “Cemeteries Statute Abolition Act,” “Inland Bonded Warehouses Act,” “Beer Duty Amendment Act,” “Tobacco Act Amendment Act,” “Land Act 1869 Amendment Act,” “Railway Construction Act 1880,” “Rabbit Suppression Act 1880,” “Phylloxera Vine Disease Act 1880,” “Railway Loan Account Act.”
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APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN.

(Translated for the *Victorian Year-Book*, by TORAO KIDA, Esq., of the Imperial Treasury, Tokio, from an official return, issued for the first time in January 1881, from the Central Bureau of Statistics, Japan.)

I. *Area*.—24,796·83 square ri. (A ri, or Japanese mile, is nearly equivalent to 2½ English miles.)

II. *Political divisions*.—Exclusive of the Island of Yeso, or Hokkaido, which is placed under the Colonization Department, the empire is divided into three fu, or municipalities, and 39 ken, or prefectures; each fu or ken is subdivided into districts, and districts into townships and villages. There are—

709 districts.
11,140 towns.
57,155 villages.

III. *Lands appropriated for the Government use*.—63,056,000 tsubo. (Tsubo is the superficial measure, and is equal to $\frac{1}{1224}$ of an English acre.)

IV. *Government forests*.—4,818,808 cho, or about 12,047,020 acres.

V. *Cultivated lands and their estimated values (Yeso, or Hokkaido, excepted)* :—

	Area in Cho.	Value in Yen.
Paddy fields	2,624,313	1,222,350,000
Dry fields	1,848,256	267,155,000
Grounds for dwellings, &c. ...	327,697	103,640,000
Ditto in towns and cities ...	18,087	29,483,000
Total	4,818,353	1,622,628,000

Besides 67,776 cho of paddy fields, &c., not yet properly examined according to the Land Tax Reform Law.

(Cho is an area of 3,000 tsubo, or nearly equal to 2½ acres. Yen is the standard of valuation, about 4s. in English money.)

VI. *Population* :—

Sex.	1872.	1875.	1879.
Males	16,796,158	17,419,785	18,137,670
Females	16,314,667	16,918,619	17,624,539
Total	33,110,825	34,338,404	35,762,209

Classification of the people according to their occupations in 1875 :—

Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agriculture	8,237,682	7,398,431	15,636,113
Mechanics and artisans...	554,718	180,592	735,310
Merchants and traders ...	848,312	489,848	1,338,160
Miscellaneous	1,078,353	806,308	1,884,661
Domestics	190,325	130,126	320,451

Number of births and deaths in 1875 :—

Sex.	Births.	Deaths.
Males	446,518	338,271
Females	422,608	316,291
Total	869,126	654,562

Number of married couples living in 1875, 6,718,288.

VII. Banking statistics (national banks only) :—

Years.	Number of Banks.	Number of Branches.	Paid-up Capital.	Circulation.
1873	2	5	Yen. ...	Yen. 852,000
1876	5	10	...	1,654,000
1878	95	38	31,968,500	25,570,000
1879	139	62	38,851,000	32,357,000
1880	152	94	42,111,000	34,436,000

Years.	Deposits.	Current Deposits.	Government Deposits.	Loans.
1873	Yen. 386,000	Yen. 74,000	...	3,352,000
1876	1,129,000	543,000	1,029,000	2,008,000
1878	1,932,000	2,747,000	116,000	17,456,000
1879	2,554,000	4,563,000	289,000	28,774,000

The enormous increase of national banks since 1878 is attributable to the new Bank Act, by which the banks are authorized to issue 8 per cent. of their paid-up capital upon the security of State bonds, from which they receive about 10 per cent. interest per annum.

VIII. *Post Office.*—At the end of June 1880 there were in Japan 4,377 post offices, 207 receiving agencies, 2,406 stamp agencies, and 1,897 letter boxes ; the length of the mail routes was 16,918 ri ; the number of letters, post-cards, newspapers, books, samples, &c., transmitted during the year 1879–80 was 68,944,782, or 23·6 per cent. more than in the preceding year ; the postal revenue was 1,173,992 yen, or 23·6 per cent. over that in the previous year ; and the postal expenditure was 1,091,900 yen, or 32·1 per cent. over that in the previous year.

IX. Railways:—

Length open.	Number of Passengers.	Gross Income.	Expenditure.
31,150 ri	... 3,932,000	... 1,187,000 yen	... 488,000 yen

X. *Telegraphs*.—In November last there were 184 offices, with lines of an aggregate length of 1,733 ri, or nearly 4,332 English miles, the length of wires being 4,347 ri, or nearly 10,867 miles. The number of messages during the year ending 30th June 1880 was 1,806,000, yielding the gross income of 788,000 yen.

XI. Growth of merchant shipping:—

(1.) Merchant steamships—

Years.	Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Horse-power.
1873	110	26,088	7,904
1876	159	40,248	11,680
1879	199	42,763	12,623

(2.) Steamers built in Japan during the year 1879—

Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Horse-power.
19	839	302

(These are chiefly used in inland lakes and rivers.)

(3.) Sailing vessels (foreign style)—

1873	36 ships	8,483 tons
1875	44 „	8,834 „
1877	75 „	13,648 „
1879	174 „	27,551 „

(4.) Sailing vessels (foreign style) built in Japan in 1879—

50 ships, with 5,777 tons.

(5.) Number and koku (1 koku = $\frac{4}{27}$ ton) of the native junks, above 50 koku—

1879.—18,714 ; 3,285,656 koku, or 486,764 tons.

(6.) Number of smaller boats used in bays, lakes, rivers, including fishing boats, in 1879, was 420,013.

XII. *Lighthouses*.—In 1880 there were 48 lighthouses, constructed since 1870.

XIII. Public and private schools:—

Years.	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Pupils.
1873	12,597	27,107	1,326,190
1876	24,947	52,262	2,066,566
1878	26,584	65,612	2,272,836

Years.	Number of Children at School Age Living.	Number of School Attendants.	Number of Attendants in every 100 of those at School Age.
1873	4,205,341	1,182,968	28.13
1876	5,160,613	1,977,358	38.31
1878	5,281,727	2,179,267	41.26

XIII. Public and private schools—continued :—

Years.	Middle Schools, Public and Private.		
	Schools.	Instructors.	Students.
1874	32	174	3,153
1876	201	421	11,570
1878	579	1,301	29,018

Years.	Normal Institutions.		
	Schools.	Instructors.	Students.
1873	3	17	150
1876	106	669	8,015
1878	106	743	7,641

XIV. *Standing army.*—There are 37,412 men, with 2,907 horses, including infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers, commissaries, musicians, and military telegraph staffs.

XV. *Navy.*—Consists of 24 war vessels and 5 transports, of following descriptions :—

5 iron-clads.	} These are manned with 4,048 sailors and 1,416 on the official staff.
2 corvettes.	
6 gun-boats.	
8 sloops.	
2 training vessels.	
1 despatch boat.	
1 schooner (wooden).	
1 clipper (wooden).	
2 yachts (wooden).	
3 wooden vessels.	

XVI. *Police* (1880) :—

Tokio	4,237 men, with 903 sergeants, &c.
Rest of the empire	16,121 „ „ 1,349 „
Total	20,358 „ „ 2,252 „

XVII. *Justice.*—There are—

1 supreme court, 4 superior courts, 23 local courts with 45 branches, and 170 district courts, together making a total of 243 courts of all descriptions. The number of judges, petty judges, public prosecutors, and petty public prosecutors, was 899 in all. The number of civil and criminal cases for the year 1879 was—

Civil jurisdiction—

	Cases.
Judgment given	441,118
„ reserved for 1880	249,199
Dismissed on application of the parties	140,129
Total	830,441

Criminal jurisdiction	128,975
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XVIII. *Foreign commerce* :—

	Imports.	Exports.
	Yen.	Yen.
	(000's omitted.)	
1872	26,174,	17,026,
1874	22,924,	18,780,
1876	23,478,	27,225,
1879	32,508,	27,388,
1880	36,187,	27,413,

XIX. *Finance*.— Estimated revenue and expenditure for the financial year ending 30th June 1881 are as follow :—

Revenue—

59,933,507 yen.

Of which 54,558,304 yen consisted of various taxes and fees.

1,407,647 „ derived from Government mines, railways, and other industrial undertakings.

650,956 „ miscellaneous income

56,616,907 yen—revenue ordinary.

813,275 yen, repayment of loans.

2,503,325 „ proceeds from the sale of public property and other miscellaneous items.

3,316,600 yen—revenue extraordinary.

Expenditure—

59,933,507 yen.

Of which 5,817,538 yen—for the reduction of national debt:

15,631,369 „ interest of the national debt.

960,100 „ Imperial households.

596,744 „ pensions and life annuities.

23,051,409 „ civil and military administration.

103,172 „ industrial undertakings.

4,539,280 „ local administration.

2,575,596 „ police administration.

135,000 „ Shinto shrines.

1,884,415 „ repairs, &c., for local governments.

1,200,000 „ reserve fund for bad years.

56,494,623 yen—expenditure ordinary.

1,321,559 yen—industrial undertakings.

607,325 „ miscellaneous expenditures.

1,510,000 „ contingent funds.

3,438,884 yen—expenditure extraordinary.

The exact coincidence of the amounts of revenue and expenditure would seem rather incredible to those who are not acquainted with the system of Japanese finance. The fact is plain. At present we have no Parliament to vote for the public finance. The Minister of Finance has the estimated amount of revenue in his hands, and then appropriates it to the various branches of expenditure in such a way as not to exceed the total amount of revenue. If he has any remainder, he appropriates it to the contingent funds, or to the funds for liquidating the public debt, and thus his budget always appears to be surprisingly exact.

XX. *National debt* :—

	Yen.
Interest bearing—Home...	229,139,615
„ „ Foreign	11,012,696
Non-interest bearing, chiefly paper money	117,894,980
	<u>358,047,291</u>

APPENDIX B.

EDUCATION SYSTEMS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

The following accounts of the Education Systems prevailing in the various colonies have been either supplied by or compiled from official documents received from the Head of the Department of Public Instruction in each colony. In the former case, in order to make the accounts uniform and easy of reference, the paragraphs have been transposed so as to accord as nearly as possible with the subjoined classification :—

CLASSIFICATION OF EDUCATION SYSTEMS.

1. ESTABLISHMENT OF SYSTEM.—Date of establishment, statutes whereby legalized, &c.
2. GENERAL FEATURES.—Whether denominational, secular, compulsory, free, &c.
3. MANAGEMENT.—General administration, local boards, kinds of schools, cost, &c.
4. TEACHERS.—Appointments, examination and classification, emoluments, promotions, retiring allowances, training schools, &c.
5. SCHOLARS.—School age, compulsory attendance with penalties, school fees, &c.
6. COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.—School hours, religious instruction, ordinary subjects, extra subjects.
7. ADVANCED PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—When to be established, &c. ; number and particulars of any established.
8. SCHOLARSHIPS.—To advanced schools ; to universities.
9. RESULTS FOR 1880.—Statistics of schools, teachers, scholars, cost, &c.

EDUCATION SYSTEM OF VICTORIA.

(Compiled in the Department of Public Instruction, Melbourne, under the direction of T. BOLAM, Esq., Acting Secretary for Education).

1. ESTABLISHMENT OF SYSTEM.

The system of primary instruction in Victoria was established by an Act of Parliament, entitled "The Education Act 1872," 36 Victoria No. 447, which came into operation on the 1st January 1873, and which was amended by the "Education Act Amendment Act," 40 Victoria No. 541, which received the Royal assent, 24th October 1876.

2. GENERAL FEATURES.

The education provided under the Act is strictly secular, it being forbidden for any one to impart religious instruction during school hours, or for the teacher to do so at any time ; it is compulsory in the case of children between the ages of 6 and 15, with certain exceptions* ; and it is free, no fees being charged for teaching the subjects comprised in the ordinary course of instruction.

3. MANAGEMENT.

The principal Act, which repealed the Common Schools Act, created a department of Education presided over by a responsible Minister of the Crown, and transferred to the latter all the property previously vested in the Board of Education, together with the control of all primary schools receiving aid from the State.

* See page 436 post.

Regulations and reports. The regulations necessary for giving effect to the provisions of the Education Act are made by the Governor in Council, but all such regulations must be laid before both Houses of Parliament, before which also must be laid an annual report on the condition of the schools.

Local school boards. Every locality in which a State school is established is termed a school district, which is presided over for local purposes, subject to the direction of the Minister, by a board of advice. Such boards consist of not less than 5 nor more than 7 members elected by the ratepayers, and holding office for three years. Their duties are :—

- (I.) To direct, with the approval of the Minister, what use shall be made of school buildings after the children are dismissed from school or on days when no school is held therein ; to suspend any school teacher for misconduct and report the cause of such suspension to the Minister :
- (II.) To report on the condition of the schools, as to the premises and their condition, whether new schools are required, and as to books, furniture, gymnastic appliances, or other requirements :
- (III.) To visit the schools from time to time, and to record the number of children present, and their opinion as to the general condition and management of the schools :
- (IV.) To use every endeavor to induce parents to send their children regularly to school, to compare the attendance of children at school with the roll for the school district, and to report the names of parents who fail or refuse to educate their children or to send them to school.
- (V.) To recommend the payment by the Education Department of school fees or the grant of a scholarship or exhibition in the case of any child displaying unusual ability.

Number of school districts. The number of school districts in the colony at the end of 1880 was 217, their boundaries generally coinciding with those of the cities, towns, boroughs, and shires.

Kinds of schools. The schools carried on under the Act are known as State schools, a term which is defined as meaning schools conducted in buildings vested in the Minister of Public Instruction, and as including training schools, rural schools, night schools, and any other special schools for which regulations may be made. Aid was continued to non-vested schools under certain conditions for various periods not exceeding five years, but, all such aid having been withdrawn from 31st December 1877, at the present time none but State schools—industrial and reformatory schools excepted—are subsidized by the State, either in money or land.

Cost. The cost of administering the Act during the year ended 30th June 1881 was £626,999 12s. 7d., including the expenditure on buildings, but exclusive of the interest on the amount previously expended on buildings.*

4. TEACHERS.

Examination and classification of teachers. None but classified teachers are eligible for employment, and certificates obtained from other educational bodies are not recognised as entitling the holders to classification under the Victorian Education Department. The lowest qualification is that of the “license to teach,” the other grades being the “certificate of competency,” “second honors,” and “first honors.” The programme of examination for each of these grades is as follows :—

Programme of Examination for a License to Teach.

To read fluently, and with proper emphasis.

To write from memory neatly, with correct grammar, spelling, and punctuation, the substance of a short narrative read aloud.

To parse an easy sentence in prose.

To pass an examination in—

The elements of mathematical and physical geography, and the principal features on the maps of the world, Europe, Australasia, and Victoria.

The simple and compound rules, practice, proportion, principles of mental arithmetic, interest, and vulgar and decimal fractions. Females to mental arithmetic only, inclusive.

* For detailed particulars of the expenditure on Public Instruction, see paragraphs 436 and 846, in the body of this work.

The art of teaching, that is to say—To give a satisfactory lesson to a class in reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, or geography; to understand class drill; and to keep a class in order, attention, and activity.

Needlework.—Females to be able to cut out and do any kind of plain needlework.

Programme of Examination for a Certificate of Competency.

To read fluently, and with proper expression and emphasis, both prose and poetry.

To write from dictation, with correct spelling and punctuation, from an ordinary book or newspaper, and to compose a short essay on some given subject from, or reproduce the substance of, some lessons in the reading books used in State schools.

To pass an examination in—

Morell's Grammar and Analysis.

Descriptive geography of the four continents, Australasia, and Victoria; the products, governments, and manners of the various nations; and the mathematical and physical geography of Sullivan's "Geography Generalized," or equivalent.

The simple and compound rules of arithmetic, practice, proportion, interest, principles of mental arithmetic, vulgar and decimal fractions, elements of book-keeping. Females are not required to pass in book-keeping.

The art of teaching, that is to say—

To set fair copy head-lines, in large and small hands.

To compose the notes of, and to give, a collective lesson.

To answer questions in the methods of instruction and organization of schools; to understand class drill.

Males to draw up and carry out a time table suitable for the schools of which they have charge.

Needlework.—Females to be able to cut out and do any kind of plain needlework.

In order to obtain Second-class Honors Candidates will be required—

If Males—To have passed at any one examination at the Melbourne University in—

1. Logic;
2. Junior Latin;
3. Lower mathematics; and
4. Any one of the following subjects:—
 - Junior Greek;
 - Upper mathematics;
 - Chemistry, mineralogy, and botany;
 - Ancient history.

If Females—To have passed as above in—

History, as in the matriculation examination;

And three other subjects (one of which must be a language), which may be either any of those named above; or—

French and German, as in the matriculation examination; or music, as in the programme of examination for a license to teach.

In order to obtain First-class Honors Candidates will be required—

If Males—To have obtained second-class honors, and to have passed at any one examination at the Melbourne University in—

1. English language and literature;
2. Senior Latin; and

3. } Two others of the following subjects, which have not been already taken
4. } up, one of which must be elementary natural philosophy or upper
mathematics :—

Elementary natural philosophy.
Upper mathematics.
Chemistry, mineralogy, and botany.
Ancient history.
Senior Greek.
Advanced mathematics.
Advanced natural philosophy.
Comparative anatomy and zoology.
Geology and palæontology.
History of the British empire.
Political economy.
Mixed mathematics.

If Females—To have obtained second-class honors, and to have passed in—

1. English language and literature ; and
2. } Three other subjects of those named above for males, or for females, other
3. } than history as in the matriculation examination, two of which have
4. } not been previously taken up.

Training of teachers. A special certificate—the “Trained Teacher’s Certificate”—is granted to teachers who successfully pass through the two years’ course of training provided for in the regulations of the department. For admission to the first year’s course of training, candidates must be recommended by an inspector and must be either first-class pupil teachers, matriculated students at the Melbourne University, or persons who have passed the literary examination for a license to teach. The training during the first year is conducted by the head teachers of about twenty district training schools, termed associated schools, situated in various parts of the colony, and to complete the first year’s course students must spend a year in one of these schools as first-class pupil teachers or assistants and pass the literary examination for a certificate of competency. Students who have completed their first year are transferred to the Central Training Institution, where the training is carried on by the superintendent and assistant masters. The subjects of study during the second year are as follow :—

I.—School management.

II.—1. English language and literature—

- (a) Structure of the English language.
- (b) Outlines of the history of English literature.

2. History of England and Australia—

- (a) Genealogical table of Sovereigns, from Egbert to Victoria, with dates.
- (b) Chief events in English history.
- (c) History in detail of a selected period.
- (d) History of Australia.

III.—1. Geometry.—Euclid—Books I. to III.

2. Algebra—To easy quadratic equations.

IV.—Science—

1. Elementary physics.
2. „ chemistry.
3. „ physiology.
4. „ botany.

V.—1. Latin—

Smith’s Smaller Latin Grammar.
Cicero—De Senectute.

2. French—

De Fivas’ “Grammaire des Grammaires.”
Voltaire—History of Charles XII., Books I. and II.

Lectures. Lectures are delivered on the foregoing subjects, and to obtain a Trained Teacher’s Certificate, the candidate must pass in I., and in at least one subject in each of the groups II., III., IV., and V.

The staff of teachers allotted to schools of various sizes is shown in the following table, which gives also the fixed salary paid to each teacher employed in a school. All assistants other than those specified below receive—males £80, females £64; and workmistresses receive £30 :—

Alotment of Staffs and Salaries.

Salaries and allowances.

Average Attendance.		FIXED SALARIES TO CLASSIFIED INSTRUCTORS.														
		Staffs generally allotted in addition to the Head Teacher.*		Head Teachers.		First Assistants.†			Second Assistants.		Third Assistants.		Fourth Assistants.		Fifth Assistants.	
				Males.	Females.	Males, and Certificated Females not employed in their husbands' schools.‡	Certificated Females employed in their husbands' schools.	Uncertificated Females.	Males.†	Females.§	Males.†	Females.§	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Assistants.	Pupil Teachers.	£	£ s.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Under 20	..	..	80	64 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 to 30	..	..	100	80 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 " 50	..	..	110	88 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50 " 75	..	1	120	96 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75 " 100	1	..	130	104 0	80	80	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100 " 125	1	1	140	112 0	80	80	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
125 " 150	1	2	150	120 0	80	80	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
150 " 175	2	2	160	128 0	100	90	80	80	64	..	..	..	..	..	..
175 " 200	2	2	170	136 0	100	90	80	80	64	..	..	..	..	..	..
200 " 225	2	3	180	144 0	100	90	80	80	64	..	..	..	..	..	..
225 " 250	2	3	190	152 0	100	90	80	80	64	..	..	..	..	..	..
250 " 275	3	3	200	160 0	120	108	96	90	72	80	64	..	..	..	..
275 " 300	3	3	210	168 0	120	108	96	90	72	80	64	..	..	..	..
300 " 325	3	4	218	174 8	120	108	96	90	72	80	64	..	..	..	..
325 " 350	3	4	226	180 16	120	108	96	90	72	80	64	..	..	..	..
350 " 400	4	4	234	187 4	140	126	112	100	80	80	64	80	64	..	..
400 " 450	4	5	242	193 12	140	126	112	100	80	80	64	80	64	..	..
450 " 500	5	5	250	200 0	160	144	128	110	88	90	72	80	64	80	64	
500 " 550	5	6	258	206 8	160	144	128	110	88	90	72	80	64	80	64	
550 " 600	6	6	266	212 16	180	162	144	120	96	90	72	80	64	80	64	
600 " 650	6	7	274	219 4	180	162	144	120	96	90	72	80	64	80	64	
650 " 700	7	7	282	225 12	190	171	152	130	104	100	80	90	72	80	64	
700 " 750	7	8	290	232 0	190	171	152	130	104	100	80	90	72	80	64	
750 " 800	8	8	298	238 8	200	180	160	140	112	100	80	90	72	80	64	
800 " 850	8	9	306	244 16	200	180	160	140	112	100	80	90	72	80	64	
850 " 900	9	9	314	251 4	210	189	168	150	120	110	88	90	72	90	72	
900 " 950	9	10	322	257 12	210	189	168	150	120	110	88	90	72	90	72	
950 " 1000	10	10	330	264 0	220	198	176	160	128	110	88	100	80	90	72	
1000 " 1050	10	11	338	270 8	220	198	176	160	128	110	88	100	80	90	72	
1050 " 1100	11	11	346	276 16	220	198	176	170	136	120	96	100	80	90	72	

Maximum payments by results.

NOTE.—To these fixed salaries will be added such sums as may be earned as (1) payment by way of results; (2) bonuses for the promotion of pupil teachers; (3) bonuses for teaching drill and gymnastics; (4) payment for night schools; (5) allowances to associates of the Training Institution, and bonuses to them on account of candidates passed as qualified for admission to the second year's course of training; (6) allowances for maintenance and incidental expenses. The estimated annual value of residences, where these are provided, are deducted from teachers' salaries.

The maximum payment which any teacher can earn by way of results is an amount equal to one half of his fixed salary, and the percentage of the maximum payment actually received by a teacher corresponds with the percentage of marks

* One workmistress is also allotted to schools having an average attendance of 30 to 50 or 50 to 75, except when the head teacher is a female. Workmistresses are employed only during the afternoon.
 † No first assistant can receive a higher fixed salary than £220 per annum.
 ‡ Certificated males not less than £100.
 § Certificated females not less than £80.

obtained by the school at the annual examination by the inspector. Workmistresses and pupil teachers receive no payments by way of results.

In addition to their fixed salaries and result payments qualified teachers can earn from £10 to £15 per annum for teaching drill, half that amount for gymnastics, £10 per annum for giving instruction in singing, and a similar sum for giving instruction in drawing. Further, a bonus of £6 is paid to the head teacher for each pupil teacher who obtains promotion at the annual examination, and if no pupil teacher in a school fails to pass an additional bonus of £6 is paid.

Pupil teachers are arranged in four classes, the salary attached to each of which is as follows:—

				Males.		Females.
Class	I.	...	...	£50	...	£40
	II.	...	...	40	...	32
	III.	...	...	30	...	24
	IV.	...	...	20	...	16

Teachers who have been not less than fifteen years in the service, and have reached the age of sixty years, or who before reaching that age become through infirmity of body or mind permanently incapacitated for the discharge of their duties, are granted superannuation allowances on the same scale as those granted to members of the ordinary Civil Service. This allowance is a pension of an amount equivalent to as many sixtieths of the average annual salary received by the officer during the three years preceding his retirement as he has been years in the service. To teachers who have served less than fifteen years, and who are constrained by infirmity of body or mind to leave the service, gratuities not exceeding an amount equal to nine months' pay may be granted.

5. SCHOLARS.

Attendance at school of all children between the ages of six and fifteen for at least thirty days in each quarter of the year is compulsory, the only excuses admissible for non-compliance with this requirement being—

- (I.) That a child is under efficient instruction in some other manner:
- (II.) That the child has been prevented from attending school by sickness, fear of infection, temporary or permanent infirmity, or any unavoidable cause:
- (III.) That there is no State school which the child can attend within a distance of two miles, measured according to the nearest road from the residence of such child, excepting when the child is more than nine years of age then the distance shall be within two miles and a half from the residence of such child measured as aforesaid; and when the child is more than twelve years of age then the distance shall be within three miles from the residence of such child measured as aforesaid:
- (IV.) That the child has been educated up to the standard of education.

The standard of education is determined by an examination in which the candidate is required—(1) to read fluently from any ordinary book or newspaper a passage not containing any unusual scientific or technical words; (2) to write neatly in small-hand from dictation, with correct spelling, a short passage containing no words of exceptional difficulty; and (3) to state and work sums in arithmetic up to the four compound rules and reduction inclusive.

Any parent who without reasonable excuse neglects to cause his child to attend school for the required period in each quarter is liable on conviction before a justice to a fine not exceeding five shillings for a first offence and twenty shillings for any succeeding offence, or in default may be imprisoned for a term not exceeding seven days.

In the year 1880, 5,020 prosecutions were instituted, 4,271 convictions obtained, and fines to the amount of £768 15s. imposed. To facilitate prosecutions under the compulsory clause the term parent—which in the principal Act is defined as including guardian and any person who is liable to maintain or has the actual custody of a child—is held in the amending Act to include in addition any person with whom a child resides or who is the occupier of a house in which a child resides. Moreover the burden lies on the defendant of proving the grounds of excuse from attendance at school, and where a child is apparently of the age alleged it rests with the defendant to prove that the child is not of such age.

No fees are chargeable for instruction in the ordinary English subjects, viz., reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, and geography, with needlework for girls. Instruction in singing, drawing, military drill and gymnastics is also free where these subjects are taught.

6. COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

Secular instruction only may be given by State school teachers, and in every State school (except, of course, training schools, night schools, and half-time schools) four hours at least are set apart on each school day for secular instruction alone, two hours before noon and two hours after noon, in each case consecutive. The use, however, of State school buildings for the purpose of giving religious instruction (but not by the teachers) or for other purposes is permitted on days and at hours other than those set apart for secular instruction.

Instruction secular during school hours.

The programme of instruction as at present laid down in the regulations is as follows :—

Ordinary subjects.

Class I.

Reading and Spelling.—Royal Primer wall cards, and Royal Reader No. 1, or equivalent.

Writing.—Capital and small letters on slate, from copies on black-board, and from dictation.

Arithmetic.—Learning to read and write numbers up to 20 ; oral addition and subtraction of numbers, each less than 11.

Rhymes.—To learn them daily.

Needlework.—Those who are able to learn, to commence.

Disciplinary Exercises and, where practicable, Singing.

Class II.

Reading, Spelling, and Explanation.—Royal Reader No. 2, or equivalent.

Writing.—Single and double turns on paper, copying on slates in manuscript sentences from tablets or books 1 or 2, and writing on slates from copies set on black-board.

Arithmetic.—Simple addition and subtraction, and the multiplication table.

Grammar.—To learn to distinguish articles, nouns, and adjectives.

Geography.—The continents, oceans, and larger seas, with their relative positions.

Needlework.—To be learning to hem.

Singing.—Where practicable.

Drill.—Class drill.

Class III.

Reading, Spelling, and Explanation.—Royal Reader No. 3, or equivalent.

Dictation.—From Royal Reader No. 2, or equivalent.

Writing.—In copy-books, text-hand.

Arithmetic.—Notation and numeration, the four simple rules, and money tables.

Grammar.—The parts of speech.

Geography.—Minor seas, chief gulfs, bays, straits, islands, peninsulas, isthmuses, and capes shown on the maps of the World and of Victoria.

Needlework.—Hemming and seaming.

Singing and Drawing.—Where practicable.

Military Drill and Gymnastics.—Where practicable.

Class IV.

Reading and Explanation.—Royal Reader No. 4, or equivalent.

Dictation.—From Royal Reader No. 3, or equivalent.

Writing.—Text, round, and small hands.

Arithmetic.—To compound rules and reduction, inclusive.

Grammar.—Inflexions of nouns, pronouns, adjectives, and adverbs, and the principal parts of verbs.

Geography.—The countries, with their relative positions and capitals ; the chief towns of Victoria ; the principal mountains, rivers, and lakes shown on the maps of the World and of Victoria.

Needlework.—Hemming, seaming, stitching and darning.

Singing and Drawing.—Where practicable.

Military Drill and Gymnastics.—Where practicable.

Class V.

Reading and Explanation.—Prose and poetry, in an advanced reading book.

Dictation.—From an advanced reading book.

Writing.—Text, round, small, and running hands.

Arithmetic.—To simple proportion and practice, inclusive, and the four simple rules in decimals.

Grammar.—Parsing and the inflexions of the parts of speech.

Geography.—Maps of Europe and Australasia.

Needlework.—To hem, seam, stitch, darn, work buttonholes, gather, and knit.

Singing and Drawing.—Where practicable.

Military Drill and Gymnastics.—Where practicable.

Class VI.

Reading and Explanation.—Any book or newspaper.

Dictation.—From any book or newspaper.

Writing.—Mercantile writing.

Arithmetic.—Compound proportion, interest, vulgar and decimal fractions.

Grammar.—Syntax, structure of words, and analysis from Morell.

Geography.—Of the World generally.

Needlework.—To put work together, cut out, and do all kinds of plain needlework.

Singing and Drawing.—Where practicable.

Military Drill and Gymnastics.—Where practicable.

Extra subjects.

For instruction in extra subjects fees may be charged to the parents in accordance with the following scale, and for any approved subject not included in the list the fee to be charged will be at the discretion of the teacher, but must not, in any case, exceed one shilling per week. The teachers are entitled to these fees subject to the deduction of a small percentage in cases where the inspector is unable to report that the instruction in the extra branches is satisfactory:—

Fees for Extra Subjects.

Latin ...	...	...	...	One shilling per week
French	...	...	...	" "
Euclid ...	...	...	...	Sixpence "
Algebra	...	...	...	" "
Trigonometry	...	...	...	" "
Mensuration	...	...	...	Threepence "
Book-keeping	...	...	...	" "
Elements of natural science	...	...	...	" "

7. ADVANCED SCHOOLS.

No provision has been made and, up to the present, no steps have been taken, in Victoria, towards the opening of advanced public schools such as exist in some of the neighboring colonies. Secondary education is, therefore, entirely under the control either of private persons or proprietary bodies, usually connected with some religious denomination. No State assistance has been given to such bodies of late years, but formerly a few of the principal ones received money and grants of land from the Government for the erection of school buildings.*

8. SCHOLARSHIPS.

Eight exhibitions, each of the yearly value of £35, tenable for six years, are annually awarded to scholars attending State schools. The exhibitioners, whose age must not exceed fifteen years on the 1st day of January succeeding the examination, are selected upon competitive examinations held during the last three months of each year. The conditions upon which the exhibitions are held

Exhibitions to advanced schools and university.

* See paragraph 848 in the body of the work.

require that the exhibitor shall attend a public grammar school or other school approved by the Minister until he enters upon his university course; that he shall pass the matriculation examination at the Melbourne University during the first two years of his tenure; that he shall be a student attending lectures during the fourth, fifth, and sixth years of his tenure; and that he shall have passed the first ordinary examination for a degree at the end of the fourth year, and the second ordinary examination for a degree at the end of the fifth year.

9. RESULTS FOR 1880.

The figures relating to Victoria for 1880 and previous years are given in the body of the work, see paragraph 824 *et seq. ante*.

EDUCATION SYSTEM OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, from printed official documents forwarded by W. WILKINS, Esq., Secretary for Education in New South Wales.)

1. ESTABLISHMENT OF SYSTEM.

The present Act (43 Victoria No. 23) relating to public instruction in New South Wales, intituled "An Act to make more adequate provision for Public Education," and commonly known as the "Public Instruction Act of 1880," came into force on the 1st May 1880. Date when established.

2. GENERAL FEATURES.

The education system of New South Wales is strictly non-sectarian, but general religious instruction, as distinguished from dogmatical theology, is given by the teacher during school hours, whilst clergymen of the various denominations are also permitted to give special religious instruction to children of their own persuasion. All children between the ages of 6 and 14 are required to attend school, and fees are charged for their instruction, except in cases where inability to pay them is satisfactorily shown. General features.

3. MANAGEMENT.

The Act provided for the dissolution of the Council of Education established under the Public Schools Act of 1876, and the transfer of all powers and authorities hitherto exercised by that body to the Minister of Public Instruction, who has now the control of all moneys appropriated by Parliament for educational purposes. Council of Education abolished—Minister substituted.

The Minister reserves to himself the power of controlling, through his officers, the internal management of schools; but, for other purposes, he will avail himself of the assistance of public school boards, whenever suitable persons are found to fill the office. Such boards consist of not more than seven persons, and may have charge of districts containing one or more public schools. Every public school board is the medium of communication with the Minister on behalf of the school, and its duties are—to regularly visit, inspect, and report upon the school placed under their supervision; to suspend any teacher for misconduct in cases not admitting of delay, and to report immediately the cause of such suspension to the Minister; to use every endeavor to induce parents to send their children regularly to school, and to report the names of parents or guardians who refuse or fail to educate their children; to make provision, as far as may be, for keeping the school buildings in repair; to take care that they are not used for any improper purpose; to see that a sufficient quantity of suitable furniture and apparatus is provided; to take precautions for excluding from the school, during its ordinary business, all books not sanctioned by the Minister; to inspect periodically the school registers and records, and countersign the returns made to the Minister; to see that the school is open on all the usual school days, and that the teacher is present at his work; to observe whether the teacher discharges his duties; to report his conduct to the Minister when he is in fault, and to protect him from vexatious complaints; to sign the teacher's monthly abstract of salary, if they are of opinion that his duties have been duly performed; to deal with applications for the gratuitous School management.
Local school boards.

instruction of children ; and to see that no child be admitted free of charge, unless the inability of the parent to pay school fees be satisfactorily proved.

The several classes of schools which may be established and maintained as fully organized schools are thus described in the Act. The last four kinds mentioned form entirely new features in the public instruction of the colony :—

- (I.) Public schools, in which the main object shall be to afford the best primary education to all children, without sectarian or class distinction.
- (II.) Superior public schools,* in towns and populous districts, in which additional lessons in the higher branches of education may be given, under such regulations for the purpose as may be approved by the Governor.
- (III.) Evening public schools, in which the object shall be to instruct persons who may not have received the advantages of primary education.
- (IV.) High schools for boys, in which the course of instruction shall be of such a character as to complete the public school curriculum, or to prepare students for the university.
- (V.) High schools for girls.

In remote and thinly-peopled districts, where no public school exists, the Minister may establish schools which shall not be classed as fully organized, but as provisional only, under regulations to be approved by the Governor. They are, however, converted into public schools as soon as an average attendance of 20 is reached. Denominational schools, certified by the late Council of Education, moreover, will also receive State aid until the 31st December 1882, but no longer. Such aided schools are subject to the same course of secular instruction, the same regulations and the same inspection as are prescribed in respect to public schools, whilst the fees received for pupils, which are also the same as those payable in public schools, are paid into the Colonial Treasury.

4. TEACHERS.

As a general rule no person will be appointed as a teacher unless he has been examined and classified. Teachers employed under the Department of Public Instruction are civil servants of the Crown, and are entitled to all the advantages and subject to all the restrictions of that position.

The attainments of teachers will be tested by oral and written examinations, and their skill in teaching by inspection of their schools ; and, according to such attainments and skill, they will be classified in the following grades :—The first or highest class will have two grades, distinguished as Class I., A and B ; the second will also have two grades, distinguished as Class II., A and B ; and the third will have three grades, distinguished as Class III., A, B, and C. The relative degrees of ability requisite for holding these classifications respectively will be indicated by numbers ; of which the first class, in its two degrees, may be considered represented by 10 and 9 ; the second class by 8 and 7 ; and the third by 6, 5, and 4. The subjects on which teachers will be examined are divided into two classes—ordinary and alternative. The former class embraces those elementary branches with which every teacher must be acquainted, to which must be added the principles of school management, and, if possible, the rudiments of music and linear drawing. The subjects styled alternative are those in which an examination is entirely optional with the teacher. They embrace Latin, mathematics, natural science, French, and German. In order to obtain a first or second class certificate, teachers must pass an examination in one or more of the alternative subjects mentioned, in addition to the ordinary subjects. But no teacher will be admitted to examination with a view to admission into a higher class than that held by him unless the examiner certify that he possesses the necessary practical skill and efficiency.

For the purpose of fixing the salaries of teachers, schools are divided, according to their average attendance, into ten classes. The qualifications required by teachers for, and the salaries attached to, each class are shown in the following table. In addition to their salaries teachers are provided with residences varying

* Any public school may, on the advice of the Minister, after due enquiry, be appointed to be a superior public school.

in value, according to their classification, from £20 to £100 per annum for masters, and from £30 to £40 for mistresses :—

Salaries of Head Teachers.

Class of School.	Average Attendance.	Classification of Teacher.	Salaries of—	
			Masters.	Mistresses.
I.	Over 600	I.—A	£ 400	£ 300
II.	400 to 600	I.—B	336	252
III.	300 „ 400	II.—A	252	204
IV.	200 „ 300	II.—A	240	192
V.	100 „ 200	II.—B	228	180
VI.	50 „ 100	II.—B	216	...
VII.	40 „ 50	III.—A	180	...
VIII.	30 „ 40	III.—B	156	...
IX.	20 „ 30	III.—C	132	...
X.	Under 20	III.—C	108	...

The salaries of assistant teachers range from £150 to £250 for males, and from £114 to £168 for females. Male pupil teachers receive from £36 to £66, and females from £24 to £48. Salaries of assistants and pupil teachers.

Teachers can only be promoted from one class to another by examination ; but in each class a teacher may without examination be advanced to a higher grade for good service—that is to say, if his school, in the last three years during which he has held the classification, has increased in efficiency, if the inspector's reports throughout that period have been satisfactory, and the report for the third year indicates that the applicant's practical skill is equal to that required for the grade sought, and if his general conduct has merited the Minister's approval. Teachers are, except in special cases, promoted to more important schools in accordance with the principle of classification and seniority. Promotion.

5. SCHOLARS.

The Act provides that all children between the ages of 6 and 14 shall attend school for a period of not less than 70 days in each half year, unless just cause of exemption can be shown. School age. Compulsory attendance.

This compulsory clause, however, can be enforced only in public school districts which may have been proclaimed for that purpose by the Governor. In such proclaimed districts any parent or guardian who shall neglect to send his children to school without just cause of exemption may be summoned before two or more justices, and on conviction of the first offence shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five shillings, and for every succeeding offence a sum not exceeding twenty shillings, and in default may be imprisoned for a term not exceeding seven days. Penalties for non-attendance.

In all public schools fees are charged not exceeding threepence per week for each child up to four children of one family, but for four or any larger number of the same family the total amount of fees must not exceed one shilling per week. Parents or guardians, however, may be relieved from the payment of fees in cases where their inability to pay them is satisfactorily shown. All fees received on account of pupils are paid into the consolidated revenue. Fees.

6. COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

In every public school four hours during each school day shall be devoted to secular instruction* exclusively ; and a portion of each day, not more than one hour, to be fixed by mutual agreement between the public school board in consultation with the teacher of such school and the clergyman of the district, shall be set apart when the children of any one religious persuasion may be instructed, Secular and religious instruction.

* This includes, by definition, general religious teaching. See next paragraph.

apart from the other pupils of the school, by the clergyman or other religious teacher of such persuasion. No pupil is required to receive any general or special religious instruction if the parents or guardians of such pupil object to such religious instruction being given. If two or more clergymen of different persuasions desire to give religious instruction at any school, the children of each such different persuasion shall be so instructed on different days. In every case the religious instruction given must be that authorized by the church to which the clergyman or other religious teacher may belong. In case of the non-attendance of any clergyman or religious teacher during any portion of the period agreed to be set apart for religious instruction, such period shall be devoted to the ordinary secular instruction in such school.

Subjects
taught.

In all schools under this Act the teaching shall be strictly non-sectarian, but the words "secular instruction" are defined so as to include general religious teaching as distinguished from dogmatical or polemical theology; and lessons in the history of England and in the history of Australia shall form part of the course of secular instruction. The course of secular instruction, thus defined, prescribed for each class is as follows. In denominational schools it is not necessary to use the Scripture lessons mentioned:—

First Class.

Reading.—The "First Reading Book," sanctioned by the Minister.

Writing.—On slates, from copies, and monosyllables from dictation.

Arithmetic.—Notation, to three places of figures; simple addition, on slates; mental operations involving results not higher than 60.

Object Lessons.—Domestic animals and common objects.

Singing.—Simple melodies by ear, or by Tonic Sol-fa method.

Second Class.

Reading.—The "Second Reading Book," sanctioned by the Minister.

Writing.—On slates, from memory and dictation; in books, from copies.

Arithmetic.—Notation; simple rules; tables.

Grammar.—The parts of speech.

Geography.—Local geography; uses of a map; definitions; New South Wales, in outline.

Object Lessons.—Domestic animals; common objects.

Singing.—Simple melodies by ear, or by Tonic Sol-fa method.

Drawing.—Simple rectilinear figures, on slates.

Third Class.

Reading.—The "Third Reading Book," sanctioned by the Minister.

Writing.—On paper, from copies; and on slates, from dictation.

Arithmetic.—Compound rules and reduction; the easier rules of mental arithmetic; tables.

Grammar.—Parsing, syntax, analysis of simple sentences, and elementary composition.

Geography.—Australia and New Zealand, in detail; outlines of Europe.

Object Lessons.—Common minerals, vegetables, and animals; the simpler manufacturing processes.

Singing.—Part singing, Tonic Sol-fa method.

Drawing.—Fowles' Elementary Drawing Books, I., II., and III., or some equivalent books.

Scripture Lessons.—Old and New Testaments, No. I. of the Irish Board of National Education.

Fourth Class.

Reading.—The "Fourth Reading Book," sanctioned by the Minister.

Writing.—On paper, from copies and dictation.

Arithmetic.—Proportion and practice; fractions; mental arithmetic.

Grammar.—Etymology and syntax, with analysis of sentences; composition.

Geography.—Europe and Asia, in detail; America, in outline; elements of physical geography.

Object Lessons.—Natural history, manufactures, elementary mechanics; science of common things; the mechanical powers.

Singing.—Tonic Sol-fa method.

Drawing.—Fowles' Drawing Books, IV., V., and VI., on paper.

Geometry.—Definitions and axioms : Euclid, Book I., to proposition xvi.

Scripture Lessons.—Old and New Testaments, No. II. of the Irish Board of National Education.

Fifth Class.

Reading.—The "Fifth Reading Book," sanctioned by the Minister.

Writing.—On paper, plain and ornamental.

Arithmetic.—Decimals ; roots ; mensuration.

Grammar.—Syntax ; prosody ; analysis of sentences ; composition.

Geography.—The World, physical and descriptive.

Object Lessons.—Arts and manufactures ; laws of health ; social economy ; duties of a citizen ; the laws ; experimental physics.

Singing.—Tonic Sol-fa method ; established notation.

Drawing.—Perspective ; drawing from models.

Geometry.—Euclid, Book I.

Algebra.—To simple equations of two unknown quantities.

Latin.—Smith's "Principia Latina."

Scripture Lessons.—As in fourth class.

7. ADVANCED PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

As already mentioned,* the Act provides for the establishment of high schools for boys, in which instruction shall be given in ancient and modern languages, in history, in literature, in mathematics, and in physical science ; also for high schools for girls, in which instruction shall be given in modern languages, history, music, the elements of mathematics and physical science ; together with such other subjects, in either case, as the Minister may from time to time direct. High schools for boys and girls.

The fees to be charged and the discipline to be maintained in these schools, and for the higher classes in superior public schools, and all other matters necessary to be done for the efficient conduct of such schools, shall be determined by regulations approved by the Governor. Fees.

9. RESULTS FOR 1880.

On the 30th April 1880, the late Council of Education handed over to the newly constituted Department of Public Instruction 1,265 schools, attended by 101,534 pupils. At the end of the same year, the schools had increased to 1,357, and the scholars to 114,811, distributed amongst the different kinds of schools as follow. Schools and scholars.
No evening schools were in existence prior to the last quarter of 1880 :—

SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS, 31ST DECEMBER 1880.

Kinds of Schools.	Number of Schools.	Scholars in Attendance.
Public	872	84,045
Provisional	218	5,177
Half-time	98	1,695
Evening public	24	695
Denominational	145†	23,199
Total	1,357	114,811

The increased attendance under the new system is principally accounted for by a reduction in the rate of the school fee from 6d. to 3d. weekly, and partly in consequence of the belief that the compulsory clauses of the Act would be at once enforced. Increase explained.

* See page 440.

† About two-fifths of these are connected with the Church of England, and more than one-half with the Roman Catholic Church. Three belong to the Presbyterians, 5 to the Wesleyans, and 1 to the Hebrew denomination.

Enrolments and average attendance. The aggregate number of pupils enrolled during the year 1880 was 149,112, and the average daily attendance for the same period was 70,505, or about 47 per cent. of the enrolments. The average quarterly enrolment since 30th April was 113,347, consisting of 59,681 males and 53,666 females.

Sexes of scholars. The free scholars in attendance at public schools during the last quarter of 1880 numbered 3,654, viz., 1,803 males, and 1,851 females.

Free scholars. The total expenditure during the 8 months the Act was in force in 1880 was £274,639. If from this sum be deducted the fees paid by pupils, amounting to £27,552, the net cost to the State is shown to have been £247,087. The following is a statement summarizing the principal items of expenditure :—

Cost of Public Instruction from 30th April to 31st December 1880.

	£
General management	6,621
Inspection	10,634
Training of teachers	3,459
Salaries of teachers	181,781
Schools' buildings	64,491
Sundries	7,653
	<hr/>
Total expenditure	£274,639
Deduct fees received from pupils	27,552
	<hr/>
Net cost to the State	£247,087

Average expenditure per scholar. Calculated upon the expenditure for the 8 months just alluded to, the average annual cost of a child's education was, if based on the average quarterly enrolment, £3 12s. 8½d.; or, if based on the average daily attendance, £5 12s. 10½d.

Fees paid by pupils. The amount of school fees collected during the year 1880 was £56,801. Of this sum, £29,134 was received by teachers up to the 30th April as part of their remuneration under the law then in force; £114 was paid to teachers of evening public schools; and £27,552 was collected by them, after that date, for payment into the consolidated revenue in accordance with the provisions of the Public Instruction Act of 1880. It is estimated that the whole amount derivable from this source in 1881 will be £50,000.

Advanced schools not yet established. Up to the end of 1880 there does not appear to have been established any superior public schools or high schools as provided for in the Act. Many of the present public schools, however, will be soon constituted as superior public schools, but there are difficulties in the way of establishing high schools on account of their expense.

EDUCATION SYSTEM OF QUEENSLAND.

(By J. G. ANDERSON, Esq., Under Secretary for Public Instruction in that colony.)

1. ESTABLISHMENT OF SYSTEM.

Pate when established. Primary education in the colony of Queensland is administered under "The State Education Act of 1875," which came into operation in January 1876.

2. GENERAL FEATURES.

General features. The Act just mentioned made provision for the withdrawal of State aid from non-vested schools at the end of the year 1880, and the system of education now conducted by the State is strictly undenominational, or national. It is, moreover, secular and free, but at present practically not compulsory, in consequence of the compulsory clause never having been carried into effect.

3. MANAGEMENT.

General management. Primary education is controlled by a responsible Minister of the Crown named the Secretary for Public Instruction.

Local management. Local school committees are appointed by the Minister to assist him in the management of schools.

Primary schools are of two kinds—State schools, which are maintained wholly at the public expense; and provisional schools, which are maintained partly at the public expense.

State schools are not established except where there are no means of education available in a school under the department; and before they are authorized it must be shown that there is a probability of a daily average attendance of thirty children of school age being maintained, and one-fifth of the cost of erecting and furnishing the proposed school buildings must be contributed by the residents. Four-fifths of the cost of State school buildings, including the teacher's residence, fencing, and play sheds, is provided by the Government. The sites and buildings of State schools are vested in "The Secretary for Public Instruction in Queensland," who makes provision for ordinary maintenance and repairs of buildings, and for the payment of salaries and allowances of teachers.

Provisional schools are authorized in localities where the attendance is too small to warrant the establishment of a State school, and the average attendance must not be less than twelve children of school age. The Act provides for part-time provisional schools, where one teacher may supply the wants of two or more localities, devoting a portion of his time to each. In these the average attendance at any one place must not be less than six children of school age. The local promoters of provisional schools must provide a suitable building and furniture at their own expense. The aid granted by the Minister consists of a capitation allowance based on the average daily attendance, and must not exceed the average cost per head in the nearest State school, other than a girls' or infants' school. In other respects provisional schools are conducted under the same conditions as State schools.

4. TEACHERS.

Teachers are classified in three classes, each containing three divisions. There are therefore nine grades of classification, to each of which a distinct rate of salary is assigned as follows:—

				Males.		Females.
Class I.,	division	1	... ..	£200	...	£180
"	"	2	... ..	185	...	165
"	"	3	... ..	170	...	150
Class II.,	"	1	... ..	150	...	130
"	"	2	... ..	140	...	120
"	"	3	... ..	130	...	110
Class III.,	"	1	... ..	110	...	90
"	"	2	... ..	100	...	80
"	"	3	... ..	90	...	70

The emoluments of head teachers of State schools consist of the salary due to their classification, a capitation allowance for their scholars, a fee of £5 per annum for each pupil teacher who has been trained by them and passes the annual examination, and free quarters, or an allowance for house rent. The capitation allowance is at the rate of £1 per annum for each pupil, according to the average aggregate attendance of children in a school. When the average attendance exceeds seventy, assistant teachers with defined staff rank share in the capitation allowance.

The pupil teachers' curriculum extends over four years, and the rates of payment are as follow:—

				Males.		Females.
1st class	...	...	...	£40	...	£20
2nd "	...	...	...	45	...	25
3rd "	...	...	...	55	...	35
4th "	...	...	...	70	...	50

Promotion from one class to another is made upon examination only. Promotion from one division to another of the same class is made as a reward for general competence in teaching and the management of schools, testified to by favorable reports of inspectors.

No provision is made for retiring allowances to teachers.

5. SCHOLARS.

- School age.** Children between the ages of six and twelve are expected, and may be compelled under the Education Act, to attend school, but they are also admitted when they have attained the age of five years (in infant schools the age of admission is four years); and children who have reached the age of fifteen years may be admitted or excluded, at the discretion of the head teacher of the school.
- Compulsory clause.** Part III. of the Education Act provides for compulsory education, but, inasmuch as its provisions cannot be enforced except in districts proclaimed by the Governor in Council, and as no district has yet been proclaimed, the system of education is at the present time practically not compulsory. The compulsory clauses provide for the attendance at school—for sixty days at least in each half-year—of every child of not less than six nor more than twelve years of age, unless the child is otherwise under efficient instruction, is prevented by sickness or other unavoidable cause, or is beyond the reach of a State school, or has been educated up to the standard of education.
- Penalties for non-attendance.** Any parent who shall neglect or refuse to cause any such child to attend school for the time specified, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding 20s. for a first offence, and not exceeding £5 for a subsequent offence; and, in default of payment, shall be liable to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding seven days for a first offence, and not exceeding thirty days for a second or subsequent offence.
- Fees.** No fees are charged for the instruction of pupils in either State or provisional schools.
- School requisites.** The Minister supplies the necessary apparatus and text books for use in school. The parents of children must provide them with duplicate text books and slates for home use, and with copy books and exercise books; minor requisites, such as pens and pencils, must also be provided at the parents' expense.

6. COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

- School hours.** The time for secular instruction extends to four and three-quarter hours daily (in infants' schools to four hours daily), Saturday and Sunday excepted.
- Religious instruction.** On application, permission is granted to ministers of religion, or persons duly authorized by them, to impart religious instruction in the school buildings out of school hours, but religious instruction is not imparted during the hours set apart for secular instruction.
- Subjects taught.** The subjects of instruction are as follows:—Reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, history, elementary mechanics, object lessons, drill and gymnastics, vocal music, and (for girls) needlework.
- Extra subjects.** Teachers are allowed, with the sanction of the Minister first obtained, to give instruction in extra subjects, and to charge such fees as may be agreed upon; but such instruction must be given before or after the regular school hours, so as not to interfere with the course of instruction prescribed by the Act or the times appointed for giving religious instruction, or the forenoon and mid-day recesses.

7. ADVANCED SCHOOLS.

- Endowments to grammar schools.** There are no advanced schools in Queensland under the direction of the Education Department. The grammar schools, however, receive Government aid in the form of a liberal building grant, in the first instance, and of subsequent annual endowments.

8. SCHOLARSHIPS.

- Scholarships.** Since the Act came into operation (January 1876) there have been made available annually by executive authority sixty scholarships open to pupils of the State schools, ten being available for girls. These prizes involve the payment by the department of the school fees of the successful competitors for three years of attendance at any grammar school endowed by the State in the colony, and travelling expenses to and from the nearest grammar school once a year. The sum of £1,021 11s. was paid by the department on this account in 1880. At the end of 1880 there were 54 State scholars, of whom 14 were girls attending grammar schools.

9. RESULTS FOR 1880.

At the close of 1880 there were in operation 338 schools, of which 220 were State schools, 97 were provisional schools, and 21 were non-vested schools. Number of schools.

During 1880 the number of teachers employed was 975, namely, 352 classified teachers, 218 unclassified teachers, and 405 pupil teachers. Of the whole number 512 were males and 463 were females. Over four-fifths (80·7) per cent. of the teachers were employed in State schools. Number of teachers.

The enrolment for the year 1880 was 43,305, and the average daily attendance was 23,818, or 55 per cent. of the annual enrolment. Number of scholars.

The gross expenditure on primary education for the year 1880 amounted to £114,774 8s. 8d., being at the rate of £4 16s. 4½d. per head of the children in average daily attendance. Expenditure.

EDUCATION SYSTEM OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

(By J. BATH, Esq., Chief Clerk and Accountant of the Education Department in that colony.)

1. ESTABLISHMENT OF SYSTEM.

The principal Act at present in force relating to education in South Australia was assented to on the 12th October 1875. Date when established.

2. GENERAL FEATURES.

The public school system of this province is secular, compulsory, and free to those who are unable to pay a weekly fee of sixpence for each child over the age of 8 years, or fourpence for those under that age. General features.

3. MANAGEMENT.

The Central Board of Education, which had been in existence since 1852, was abolished by Act No. 11 of 1875. This Act substituted for the Central Board a Council of Education of six members and a permanent president. The Council was subject to the control of the Minister of Education, and this divided authority did not work altogether satisfactorily. An Act was passed in 1878 (No. 122) which placed the management of public instruction in the hands of the Minister of Education, who, of course is responsible to Parliament. The permanent head of the department is Mr. John A. Hartley, B.A., B.Sc., who was previously the President of the Council of Education, and is now styled the Inspector-General of Schools. The secretary of the late council is the accountant of the department. For the purpose of school supervision the province is divided into five districts, in each of which resides an inspector. Abolition of Central Board; Council of Education substituted.

A considerable portion of the settled districts of the province is divided into school districts. For each of these there is a board of advice appointed by the Government. The members perform their duties without any fee, and are of much service in advising upon general matters connected with the schools. Abolition of Council; Minister of Education substituted.

The schools are of two kinds, public and provisional. In the former an average daily attendance of not less than twenty scholars is required. The latter are established to meet the wants of distant and more thinly-peopled districts, are in all matters subject to the regulations of the department, and are unsectarian in character. In the public schools only certificated teachers are employed, while for the provisional schools so high a standard of qualification is not insisted on. In both classes of schools, however, the fees and course of instruction are alike. In the city of Adelaide, and in some of the larger provincial towns, each public school is divided into separate departments for boys, girls, and infants. In the other schools the sexes are mixed. Local management.

An annual grant is made by the Legislature for the payment of teachers and the expenses connected with the administration of the department. The required provision is also made for the erection and maintenance of school buildings. In aid of the cost of public instruction the Government have dedicated upwards of 200,000 acres of land, which is let out on lease and brings an annual rental of about £16,000. Kinds of schools.

Cost defrayed by Parliament.

4. TEACHERS.

- Appointments, promotions, &c.** All teachers are appointed by the Minister, and may be removed from school to school at his discretion. In considering claims for promotion, regard is had to length of services, class of certificate, and general efficiency.
- Emoluments to teachers (a) in public schools, (b) in provisional schools.** Fixed salaries are paid to teachers of schools organized in separate departments, and the fees received from the scholars are handed over to the public treasury. In all the other public schools the teachers are paid partly by a fixed salary and partly by "results," while they retain the fees paid by the scholars.* The teachers of provisional schools receive a capitation grant of £4 for each scholar in average attendance up to 19, an extra grant for good results at the examination, and also the school fees.
- Retiring allowances.** Retiring allowances are paid (1) to teachers who have been twenty years in the service, (2) to those who become physically unfit for duty, and (3) to teachers employed under the late Board of Education whose services may be dispensed with. Such allowances are calculated at the rate of £10 for each year's service.
- Training college for teachers.** There is a training college for persons who wish to qualify themselves for appointment as teachers. The number of students at one time is about forty, and the minimum period for training, one year.

5. SCHOLARS.

- School age. Compulsory attendance.** Attendance at school is compulsory for at least 35 days in each quarter for children between the ages of 7 and 13 years, unless they have reached the standard of proficiency.
- Penalties for non-attendance.** For the purpose of carrying out this part of the Education Act there are six school visitors, with a superintendent, whose duties are to enforce attendance for the required time in each quarter and look after absentees. Very little opposition has been offered to this compulsory attendance, and consequently there have been but few cases of prosecution for breaches of the Act in this matter.
- Fees.** As already stated, a weekly fee of sixpence is charged for each child over the age of 8 years, or of fourpence for each under that age; but no charge is made to parents who satisfy a local board of advice of their inability to pay such fee.

6. COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

- School hours.** The time prescribed for secular instruction is four hours and a half on each school day.
- Religious instruction.** While the public school system is entirely secular the teacher is allowed to read portions of the Bible for not more than half an hour before the school assembles to such of the children as may be sent by their parents, or he may be required to do so if the parents of not less than ten children request it.
- Ordinary subjects.** Besides the usual routine the course of instruction includes English, composition, history, elementary physical geography, and object lessons; and teachers are expected to introduce gymnastics, singing, and simple outline drawing.
- Extra subjects.** Instruction in extra subjects may be given by the teacher out of school hours for a special fee not exceeding one shilling per week, the branches taught and the time table being subject to approval by the department.

7. ADVANCED PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

- When to be established.** In any district in which the Minister is satisfied there are at least 40 children able to pass the fifth class examination, a school may be established for teaching the higher branches of education.
- Advanced girls' school, Adelaide.** Up to the present, however, only one school of this kind has been established. This is for girls in the city of Adelaide. It is open to those who have passed the compulsory standard in a State school or an equivalent examination, and is attended by upwards of 100 scholars, the fees charged being three guineas per quarter. The course of study comprises the usual branches of an English education, French and German, drawing, and class singing, and, for the more advanced pupils, the rudiments of Latin and mathematics.

* An additional allowance, not exceeding one-fourth of the fixed salary, is paid for successful teaching, as determined by the results of the inspector's examination; and they also receive bonuses for instructing pupil teachers, and for holding high-class certificates.

8. SCHOLARSHIPS.

Five kinds of scholarships are annually offered for competition. (1.) Six bursaries for girls under 14 in the public schools, giving the right of free education at the advanced school for three years. (2.) Six exhibitions of the value of £30 each per annum, tenable for three years, for boys under 14 attending the public schools. The holder is required to attend a school approved by the Minister. (3.) Four exhibitions of the value of £20, £15, £10, and £5 respectively for girls under 18 attending either a public or a private school. (4.) Three university scholarships of the value of £50 each per annum, tenable for three years. (5.) And the South Australian scholarship of the value of £200 per annum, tenable for four years, and open for competition to males under the age of 21 who have been resident in the colony five years. The holder of this scholarship must become a student at one of the British or European universities approved by the Minister.

Exhibitions to high class schools.

University scholarships.

9. RESULTS FOR 1880.

At the close of 1880 there were 208 public and 162 provisional schools in operation.

Number of schools.

The number of teachers of all grades employed in these was—males, 353; females, 484; total, 837.

Number of teachers.

The number of scholars on the annual rolls of the schools was 36,277. Average monthly roll number, 26,967; average daily attendance, 19,658, being equal to 54 per cent. of the annual enrolment.

Number of scholars.

The year's expenditure for teachers' salaries, allowances, &c., and the cost of administration, was £86,683 7s. 4d. In addition to this the cost of new school buildings was £34,409 12s. 3d., and for additions and repairs, £2,301 5s. 5d.

Expenditure.

EDUCATION SYSTEM OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

(Compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, from printed official documents forwarded by C. H. CLIFTON, Esq., Secretary to the Central Board of Education in Western Australia.)

1. ESTABLISHMENT OF SYSTEM.

The Statute in force relating to public instruction in Western Australia is the "Elementary Education Act of 1871." Act in force.

2. GENERAL FEATURES.

The system is compulsory. Free instruction in State schools is given only to those children whose parents are unable to pay the prescribed fees. The course of instruction is quite elementary.* General features.

3. MANAGEMENT.

The Act is administered by a Central Board of Education, which has the control and management of all schools supported or aided by the State. This Board is assisted in the management of local affairs by district boards. Central Board of Education.

Public schools are of two kinds, viz., Government schools and assisted schools. There are also provisional schools, which are established for twelve months in places not provided with a Government or assisted school, with the view of an average attendance of twelve (the minimum for a Government school) being maintained; after which period they are continued, if the attendance is satisfactory, as Government schools. Aided schools are those connected with some religious denomination, which are placed under the supervision of the Central Board, and receive "grants in aid" and "payments by results" out of the public funds. Kinds of schools.

The total expenditure on public instruction in 1880 was £9,486†, but this amount appears to be recouped by the fees received from pupils. All pupils, except "free scholars," pay fees at the rate of £3 10s. per annum, whereas the average cost to the Government in 1880 was only £3 7s. 11½d. per head. It is pointed out, moreover, that this average would be reduced to £3 3s. 4½d. if the minimum average attendance for a Government school were increased from twelve to twenty, the average cost of schools with an average attendance of less than twelve being as high as Cost.

* The documents furnished do not state whether religious instruction is imparted during school hours.
 † No State schools were erected in 1880, so that this amount is exclusive of that item.

£5 1s. 8d. Aided schools received £1,403 from the public funds in 1880, viz.—£1,042 as grants in aid, and £361 for results.

4. TEACHERS.

How appointed, &c. Teachers are appointed by the Central Board. Their salaries are fixed in accordance with the annual average attendance of the previous year.

5. SCHOLARS.

Attendance compulsory. Education is compulsory, and parents may be fined for neglecting to send their children to school. The amount paid during 1880 to officers appointed for the purpose of carrying the compulsory clause into effect was £188.

Fees. Fees are paid for the instruction of pupils at the rate of £3 10s. per annum. In cases where parents are unable to pay them, however, children are admitted as "free scholars."

9. RESULTS FOR 1880.

Number of schools. The number of Government schools in operation during the year was sixty-seven, and the number of assisted schools, nineteen. Of the latter, all but three—which belonged to the Church of England—were connected with the Roman Catholic Church.

Number of scholars. In 1880 the average number of children on the rolls of Government schools was 2,719, and on the rolls of assisted schools 1,296. The average attendance in the former was 2,102, or 77 per cent.; and in the latter 1,006, or 76 per cent. of the enrolments.

Cost per scholar. In 1880 the gross cost to the State of each pupil in average attendance averaged £3 7s. 11½d. in Government, and £1 11s. 7d. in assisted schools. These amounts are, however, as already stated, counterbalanced by fees paid by pupils.

EDUCATION SYSTEM OF TASMANIA.

(Compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, from official documents forwarded by G. RICHARDSON, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Education in Tasmania, who has also revised the manuscript.)

1. ESTABLISHMENT OF SYSTEM.

Date when established. The Council of Education was established on the 5th November 1858, and the present Board of Education, with which the compulsory system was initiated, on the 17th September 1868.

2. GENERAL FEATURES.

General features. Education in Tasmania is entrusted to two bodies—the primary education, as given by the State schools, to the Board of Education, and the superior instruction to the Council of Education. The system is national and compulsory, but free only to children unable to pay fees, whilst non-sectarian religious instruction is amongst the subjects taught by the teacher during school hours.

3. MANAGEMENT.

Council of Education. With the view of encouraging the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education amongst the youth of the colony, the Council of Education was established with power to grant the degree of Associate of Arts, and scholarships endowed to be bestowed on the more proficient youths for enabling them to pursue their studies in a university of the United Kingdom. This council—consisting of 15 members—was appointed, in the first instance, by the Governor in Council; but subsequently vacancies occurring from time to time have been filled by the members themselves.

Board of Education. The present Board of Education—established as already stated on 17th September 1868—consists of seven members, appointed every two years by the Governor in Council. The same members, however, are usually re-appointed. The duties of this Board are—(1) to frame regulations for the distribution of moneys voted by the Legislature; (2) to determine the localities in which schools shall be established; (3) to frame regulations for the inspection of schools, and the examination and classification of teachers, and to determine the course of instruction; (4) to fix the

maximum fees to be charged for children ; (5) to recommend to the Governor in Council for appointment such officers as may be required to carry out the provisions of the Act ; (6) to regulate the functions and duties of local school boards ; (7) to regulate the issue of certificates of competency to teachers ; and (8) to see that moneys provided by the Legislature are properly applied.

A local school board exists in every locality in which a public school is established ; the members, consisting of not more than nine duly qualified persons, are appointed annually by the Governor in Council. Such bodies are to take measures to compel the attendance of children at school age living within two miles from a public school by the nearest road ; and, whilst exercising numerous other functions, to enquire into cases in which parents state their inability to pay the regulated amount of school fees, and to fix at discretion any lower amount, or to give orders for the admission of free scholars.

The cost of the system averaged for the past three years—Board of Education, Cost. £18,287 ; Council of Education, £2,199.

4. TEACHERS.

Teachers are appointed by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Board. How appointed.

Their emoluments consist of salary, school fees, and, in most cases, residence or house allowance ; but payment does not depend upon results. The maximum income in 1880 amounted to £762 for schoolmasters and mistresses conjointly, and the average of all classes to £127. For the purpose of fixing their salaries male teachers are divided into four classes, each containing two divisions ; and female teachers into three classes, as follow :— Their emoluments.

Salaries for—

	(1.) <i>Husband and wife conjointly.*</i>			
Certificated teachers	{	Class I.—Division A	...	£156 per annum.
		" B	...	144 "
	{	Class II.—Division A	...	132 "
		" B	...	120 "
Probationers ...	{	Class III.—Division A	...	108 "
		" B	...	96 "
		Class IV.—Division A	...	84 "
		" B	...	72 "
	(2.) <i>Female Head Teachers.</i>			
Certificated teachers	{	Class I.	... ..	£70 per annum.
		" II.	... ..	60 "
Probationers ...	Class III. {	Division A	...	50 "
		" B	...	40 "

In order to obtain promotion from one class to another teachers are required not only to pass an examination prescribed annually, but also to satisfy the Board that the discipline and general management of their schools are satisfactory, and that the school classes are well organized and efficiently instructed. The introduction of linear drawing and singing into the schools without interfering with the ordinary course of instruction is also taken into account. Promotion.

All teachers appointed prior to August 1863 are entitled to a superannuation allowance calculated at one-sixtieth of the income from all sources for each year of service. Retiring allowances.

5. SCHOLARS.

Attendance at a public school is compulsory for all children between the ages of 7 and 14 residing within two miles of a public school, excepting those who are receiving private instruction in reading and writing or are regularly sent to a private school, or who hold a certificate of exemption from the local school board. Children between the ages of 12 and 14 are also exempted on proof being furnished that they are being employed by the parent or engaged in other service. School age. Compulsory attendance.

The parents of any child refusing or neglecting to send such child to school may be summoned before two justices of the peace, who may order the child to be Penalties for non-attendance.

* For male teachers only, a deduction of one-fourth is made—to be applied towards the salary of a female assistant.

sent to school, and the parent neglecting to comply with such order is liable to a penalty not exceeding £2. The penalty is frequently enforced.

Fees.

For full-time schools the rate of fees payable in advance for children is regulated by the following scale, but teachers are not precluded from receiving fees at such higher rate as the parents may be in a position to afford and willing to pay. For half-time schools about two-thirds of the rates only are charged. In all cases teachers make their own arrangements, and resort to legal recovery is seldom necessary :—

School Fees.

	Per week.		Per month.		Per quarter.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Per child	0	9	2	6	6	0
Two children of the same family, each ...	0	7	2	0	5	0
Three or more ditto, each	0	6	1	8	4	0

Free scholars.

School fees may be reduced to threepence per week, and in special cases entirely remitted on application to the local board. In cases of free scholars, threepence for every five days' attendance is paid by the Board of Education for their instruction.

6. COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

School hours.

The time prescribed for instruction is five hours on every week day except Saturday. The hour from 9 to 10, or a stated portion thereof, is set apart for "general religious instruction by the teacher in scripture history and narrative" for those children whose parents have no objection; but the teacher is limited to the use of the scriptures or such books as have been sanctioned by the National Schools in Ireland. Special religious instruction to children of their own denomination may also be given by clergymen on not more than one day in each week, but not during the hour above mentioned.

Religious instruction.

Ordinary subjects.

The ordinary course of instruction comprises reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, history, object lessons, singing, drawing, and needlework.

Extra subjects.

Extra subjects are not taught during the ordinary school hours; and if taught out of school hours teachers make their own arrangements.

8. SCHOLARSHIPS.

Exhibitions to high-class schools.

There are six exhibitions from public to superior schools offered annually to boys between the ages of 10 and 12, and the like number to girls at the same ages. Each exhibition is of the annual value of £16 13s. 4d., and is tenable for four years. A boarding allowance of £20 per annum is also granted to exhibitioners who reside more than five miles from a superior school.

Other exhibitions.

There are also two exhibitions offered annually by the Tasmanian Council of Education—available for boys under the age of 14 who have not been pupils of a Government school within six months of the date of the examination—of the value of £20 per annum, tenable for four years at schools approved of by the Council. The cost under this heading is about £190 per annum.

Tasmanian degree.

The Council also confer annually the Tasmanian degree of Associate of Arts, the examination for which is open to persons of both sexes and of any age; but candidates above the age of 19 who may take honors are not eligible for prizes awarded by the Council. A preliminary test is necessary before a person can enter for the examination for the degree itself—to obtain which it is necessary to pass in four at least of the following subjects:—English, Latin, Greek, French, German, Italian, pure mathematics, elementary principles of hydrostatics and mechanics, the elements of chemistry, zoology and botany, geology, drawing, music. To the two most successful male candidates, moreover, a junior scholarship of £40 per annum, tenable for two years, is granted on condition that they will pursue their studies with a view of competing for the Tasmanian scholarship.

Tasmanian scholarships.

The Council also award annually two Tasmanian scholarships of the value of £200 per annum for four years, tenable at a university in Great Britain, and open for competition to males, between the ages of 16 and 20, who have been resident in the colony five years and have taken the degree of Associate of Arts. The examination embraces a wide range of subjects, under the following heads:—(1) Classics, (2) mathematics, (3) natural philosophy, (4) modern history, and (5) modern languages.

9. RESULTS FOR 1880.

There were 171 public schools in operation during the year 1880. Schools.
 The number of teachers employed during the year was 323, viz., 143 males and 180 females. Teachers.

The number of scholars on the rolls during the year was 12,286; the average monthly number on the rolls was 8,352; and the average daily attendance 6,002, or nearly 49 per cent. of the annual enrolment. Included are 1,233 free scholars who were under instruction during the year. Scholars.

Of the scholars on the rolls at Christmas 1880, about 78 per cent. were at the school age; 16 per cent. were under, and 6 per cent. over that age. The numbers returned were as follow :— Ages of scholars.

Ages of Scholars on Rolls at end of 1880.

Under 7 years	...	...	...	...	1,352
Between 7 and 14 years	...	...	...	...	6,487
Over 14 years	...	...	...	...	453
Total					8,292

About 82 per cent. of the scholars enrolled during the year were Protestants, and 18 per cent. Roman Catholics. The following are the numbers of each sect :— Religions of scholars.

Religion of Scholars enrolled during 1880.

Church of England	...	...	...	...	5,820
Roman Catholic	...	...	...	...	2,253
Presbyterian	...	...	...	...	901
Wesleyan	...	...	...	...	1,810
Independent	...	...	...	...	914
Other sects	...	...	...	...	588
Total					12,286

The total cost of instruction during the year 1880 was £21,971; but, as £478 of this sum was derived from local sources, the net cost to the Government was only £21,493. Of the total cost, £19,934 was disbursed by the Board, and £2,037 by the Council of Education. The expenditure on school buildings, including rent, amounted to £2,294. The following is a summary of the expenditure under the principal heads :— Expenditure on public instruction.

Expenditure on Public Instruction, 1880.

By Board of Education.

Salaries and allowances of teachers	...	...	...	...	£14,924*
Administration and inspection	...	...	...	...	1,984
Salaries of truant officers	...	...	...	...	240
Books, maps, and requisites	...	...	...	...	114
School furniture and fittings	...	...	...	...	138
Erection and improvement of school buildings	...	...	...	...	2,108†
Rent of school buildings	...	...	...	...	186
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	240

Expenditure of Board £19,934

By Council of Education.

Administration	...	...	...	...	£63
Scholarships, exhibitions, &c.	...	...	...	...	1,803
Examiners' fees	...	...	...	...	145
Other expenditure	...	...	...	...	26

Expenditure of Council... .. £2,037

Total, Board and Council of Education £21,971
 Less local grants for school buildings 478

Net cost to the State £21,493

* Including allowances for instruction of free scholars, amounting to £460.

Of this sum, £478 was derived from local sources, the rule being that one-third of the expenses connected with school buildings be so defrayed.

Fees.	The fees paid to teachers by parents amounted to £6,254, and those paid by the Board, for the instruction of free scholars, to £460 ; or a total of £6,714.
Visits of ministers.	For the purpose of imparting religious instruction, 514 visits were paid to the schools—435 by ministers of the Church of England, 47 by those of the Roman Catholics, 8 Presbyterians, 5 Wesleyans, 7 Independents, and 12 of other denominations. In the case of Protestants there was one visit to every 21 Protestant children enrolled during the year ; in the case of Roman Catholics, one to every 48 children.
Candidates for degree and scholarships.	In 1880, 21 persons presented themselves for the annual examination for the A.A. degree, on 18 of whom the degree was conferred. During the same year there were 6 candidates for the Tasmanian scholarships, to 2 of whom the scholarships were awarded.

EDUCATION SYSTEM OF NEW ZEALAND.

(Compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, from information and official documents supplied by JOHN HISLOR, Esq., Under-Secretary for Education in New Zealand.)

1. ESTABLISHMENT OF SYSTEM.

Date when established.	Until the year 1878 each of the nine provincial districts into which New Zealand was divided had its own educational system, over which the Colonial Government exercised no control, and to the expenses of which none of the colonial revenue was applicable. The abolition of the Provincial Governments at the close of 1876 necessitated the passing of the Colonial Education Act of 1877, which came into operation on the first of January 1878.
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2. GENERAL FEATURES.

General features.	Primary education in New Zealand is now under the general control of the Minister of Education, but the administration of the Act is almost entirely vested in twelve educational district boards, elected by the school committees within the districts. The system is free, compulsory for children between the ages of 7 and 13, and secular, Bible instruction of any kind not being permitted during school hours. Secondary instruction, moreover, is given at high schools, each of which is under the Board of Governors, constituted by Act of Parliament ; or, in places where no high school has been established, at the primary schools with an upper department, which are thence known as district high schools. In these schools fees are charged for instruction.
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3. MANAGEMENT.

Education Department.	A colonial Educational Department was created, and placed in charge of one of the Members of the Cabinet as Minister of Education. The duties of the Education Department consist mainly in distributing the money voted by Parliament for educational purposes, in examining and certificating teachers, in collecting statistics, and in exercising general control over all matters relating to education within the colony.
Inspector-General.	The inspection of the schools and the appointment and control of the inspectors are committed to the boards. An Inspector-General is appointed by the Minister, but he has no authoritative control over the boards' inspectors, and his duties consist mainly in supervising the examination and classification of teachers ; in advising the Minister as to the issuing of certificates of competency, without which no teacher can be employed by a board ; and in exercising a general control over the more technical work of the department. He also inspects some of the secondary schools, at which holders of boards' scholarships receive their education.
Secretary for Education.	The ordinary business of the department is conducted by a Secretary for Education.
Twelve education district boards.	As a concession to the strong provincial feeling which prevailed, the colony was divided into twelve educational districts, in the defining of which the old provincial divisions were adhered to with only slight modifications. The control of the public primary schools in each of these districts was committed to an Education Board, elected by the school committees within the district. The administration

of the Education Act within their several districts was almost wholly vested in the boards, whose duty it is to constitute school districts, provide school buildings, establish and maintain schools, appoint and dismiss teachers, and generally to exercise the powers which in Victoria and some other colonies are possessed by the Minister of Education.

For every school district a school committee is annually elected by the householders, the duties of the school committees being somewhat analogous to those of the boards of advice in some of the other colonies.

Local school committees (boards).

Public schools are of three kinds, viz., ordinary State schools, and aided schools—for primary instruction alone; and district high schools—at which the higher branches of education are also taught. Aided schools are those started by private enterprise in outlying districts, which have, on the recommendation of the Inspector, been assisted in books, school apparatus, or money, and are conducted on the same principles as public schools. The *district high* schools are quite distinct from the *high* schools and other intermediate schools (hereinafter mentioned); the former are under the Education Board and school committees, and are primary schools, with an upper division in order to afford advanced scholars in the smaller centres of population the means of procuring the higher education without going from home to where there is a high school pure and simple. They are chiefly in Otago, and are not so successful elsewhere as was expected.

Kinds of schools.

Almost the entire cost of the public primary schools including management by boards, inspection of schools, scholarships, training colleges, &c., is defrayed by an annual vote of the Colonial Parliament. A sum of about £20,000 a year is derived from the primary education reserves, and this amount goes in reduction of the Education vote. The payments to boards consist mainly of a capitation grant at the rate of £3 15s. a year for every child in average daily attendance at the schools within the respective education districts, a further grant of 1s. 6d. per average attendance for scholarships from the primary to the secondary schools. A sum of £4,000 is annually divided among the boards, to aid them in providing sufficiently for school inspection. From £6,000 to £7,000 are paid to the boards of the four largest districts for the maintenance of training institutions for teachers. During the last four years, a sum of about £370,000 has been voted by Parliament to boards out of the Public Works Loan, specially for the erection, enlargement, and improvement of school buildings.

Cost.

Up to the year 1879 an area of 1,248,566 acres of Crown lands, of an estimated capital value of £1,836,280, had been reserved for educational purposes. About 41 per cent. of this area was reserved for primary education, 16 per cent. for secondary education, and 43 per cent. for university and higher education. The area, estimated capital value, and present rental of the lands reserved for each class of education are as follow:—

Education reserves.

Education Reserves.

Purpose for which reserved.	Area of Reserves.	Estimated capital value.	Present rental.
		£	£
Primary education	513,498	986,941	18,155
Secondary education	202,987	382,081	9,924
University and higher education and museums	532,081	467,258	8,283
Total	1,248,566	1,836,280	36,362

4. TEACHERS.

Teachers are appointed and dismissed by the education district committees, but no teacher can be employed without a certificate of competency from the Minister of Education.

How appointed.

As each of the twelve boards fixes its own scale of payments, it is impossible to state within reasonable limits what are the emoluments of teachers, or on what the payments depend. These vary a good deal in the different districts. Generally,

Their emoluments.

the teaching staff granted to schools is in proportion to the average attendance, and the salary is fixed according to the size of the school, the position on the staff, and the rank in the classification by the Minister. In the education district of Otago the salaries of head masters range from £120 a year in small schools, with an average attendance of from 20 to 25 pupils, to £415 in a large school with an average attendance of 720; and, as a rule, the head master has an official residence free. Mistresses' salaries range from £105 to £143, according to attendance. Pupil teachers receive from £40 (males) and £25 (females) to £60 and £40 a year.

There are no retiring allowances paid to superannuated teachers.

Retiring allowances.

5. SCHOLARS.

School age.

The compulsory attendance provisions of the Act apply to children between 7 and 13 years of age, but the school age for other purposes is between the years of 5 and 15. Except in the case of a district high school no child over school age can attend a public school without the special leave of the committee.

Compulsory attendance.

School committees have the power of enforcing the attendance at school for at least half of the school period of every child not less than 7 nor more than 13 years of age, residing within two miles from a public school. But certificates of exemption can be obtained upon satisfying a committee of the existence of any of the following grounds:—(1) That the child is under efficient and regular instruction otherwise; (2) that the child is prevented from attending by sickness or other unavoidable cause; (3) that the road between the child's residence and the school is impassable; or (4) that an inspector of schools or a master of a public school has granted a certificate that the child has reached a standard of education prescribed by the Act.

Penalties for non-attendance.

Parents of children that are not exempted, and that fail to attend a school, may be summoned by the clerk or any member of the school committee before any two justices of the peace, who may order the parent to send the child to school. In the event of the parent failing to obey the order or, having obeyed it for a time, ceases to do so, the parent shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings, and the same proceedings may be repeated week by week, should the parent fail to comply with the order. The enforcement of the compulsory attendance provisions of the Act is wholly left to the discretion of the different committees, and as yet very few of them have taken action in the matter. In some of the larger towns the committees have brought the law into force, and in all such cases, the Government have instructed the officers of police to assist the school authorities by reporting cases of non-attendance, and co-operating with the committees' clerks in bringing the cases before the court.

Fees.

No fees are chargeable for attendance at the ordinary public schools, which are open to Maori and half-caste equally with European children, but in the district high schools, where the higher branches of education are taught, fees may be charged. Eight such schools have been established, at which the fees vary from 10s. per quarter for as many of the subjects as may be taken, to 10s. a quarter for not more than two subjects and 5s. a quarter additional for each subject in excess of two.

6. COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

School hours. Instruction secular. Ordinary subjects.

The Act provides (1) that every public school shall be open for at least four hours a day on five days in the week; (2) that the teaching shall be entirely of a secular character; (3) that the subjects of instruction shall be reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar and composition, geography, history, elementary science, drawing, object lessons, vocal music, and (in the case of girls) sewing and needlework, and the principles of domestic economy. No child whose parents object need be present at the teaching of history.

Extra subjects.

In the smaller centres of population where a district secondary school cannot be maintained boards may convert a public school into a "district high school," where in addition to the branches of education prescribed for the primary schools the ancient and modern languages, mathematics, science, &c., may be taught.

Authorized books.

The class books used in the schools must be only such as are approved by the Governor in Council. The Bible, biblical history, and other biblical manuals are excluded from the authorized list.

Opportunities for religious instruction.

School committees are empowered to grant the use of the school buildings for other purposes on days and at hours other than those fixed by the Act for ordinary school work. An opportunity is thus afforded to clergymen and others to form classes for religious instruction outside the four hours fixed by the Act for

the ordinary school work. In some few instances zealous and competent clergymen have taken advantage of this provision on week days, with satisfactory results. The school buildings are very generally used for Sunday-school purposes.

7. ADVANCED SCHOOLS.

For the purposes of secondary instruction high schools have been established in various parts of the colony. Each of these schools, of which about fifteen were in operation in 1880, is under a board of governors, constituted by Act of Parliament, and has been endowed with land. Such schools are quite distinct from the district high schools previously alluded to. In most cases the Minister of Education has power to inspect them, and in all cases an annual statement of accounts must be submitted to the Governor. The fees paid by day scholars in these institutions range from £7 to £12 per annum.

8. SCHOLARSHIPS.

Grants at the rate of 1s. 6d. a year for every child in average daily attendance are paid to boards for the establishment of scholarships, to be competed for by pupils attending the public schools, and scholarships may also be open to all children of school age. The holders of such scholarships must attend a school in which the higher subjects are taught, and every such school must be open to inspection by a public school inspector. In the year 1880, 114 scholarships were held; of these, 43 had been limited to pupils of board schools, and 71 were open to all comers. These scholarships range in annual value from £10 to £50, and the holders usually are admitted to the secondary schools free of charge. They are generally tenable for two years. In 1880 the sum of £3,616 was expended on scholarships.

9. RESULTS FOR 1880.

(a.) Primary Schools.

The number of primary public schools in existence during the year 1880 was 836. Included in this number are 44 half-time and 59 aided schools. The average attendance in all these schools during the last quarter of the year was 77, and in the different schools it was as follows:—

34	schools had an average attendance of ...	under 15 pupils
80	" " " "	15 and under 20 "
90	" " " "	20 " 25 "
321	" " " "	25 " 50 "
96	" " " "	50 " 75 "
58	" " " "	75 " 100 "
65	" " " "	100 " 150 "
46	" " " "	150 " 300 "
30	" " " "	300 " 500 "
16	" " " "	500 and upwards "

Total 836

The teachers employed during the last quarter of 1880 numbered 1,971, viz., 956 males and 1,015 females, exclusive of 127 sewing mistresses. They were, on the average, each entrusted with the charge of 33 pupils. They are classified as follows:—

Number of Teachers, 1880.

Classification.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Head teachers	687	373	1,060
Assistants	134	295	429
Pupil teachers	135	347	482
Total	956	1,015	1,971

The number of children belonging to public schools at the close of 1880—that is, the number on the rolls after deducting those who had left—was 82,401,* viz.,

* This represents as nearly as possible the number of distinct scholars at the end of the year. The total enrolment during the year was 117,418.

42,734 males and 39,667 females; the average daily attendance for the year was 62,234, and for the last quarter of the year 64,407. Included in these numbers are 435 Maori and half-caste children. The average daily attendance for the year was in the proportion of 53 per cent. to the annual enrolments (117,418).

The ages of children of both sexes belonging to the schools during the last quarter of 1880 were as follow. The compulsory school age is between 7 and 13, but capitation grants have been paid for all *bonâ fide* scholars in attendance. It is, however, intended for the future to discontinue such payments for children under 5 and over 15 :—

Ages of Scholars, 1880.

Ages.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Under 5 years	1,312	1,309	2,621
5 and under 7 years	9,302	8,513	17,815
7 " 10 "	14,998	13,716	28,714
10 " 13 "	12,516	11,620	24,136
13 " 15 "	3,924	3,783	7,707
Over 15 years	682	726	1,408
Total	42,734	39,667	82,401

The income of all the boards from the various sources for the year 1880 was as follows :—

1. Balances on January 1st	£42,437*
2. Parliamentary grants—maintenance	241,556
3. " " School buildings	104,437
4. Education reserves	19,749
5. Local receipts—Fees for higher education, donations, &c.	5,783
6. Bank interest	1,739
7. Overdraft on December 31st	2,694
Total	£418,395

The expenditure for the same period was :—

1. Cost of management by boards	£10,038
2. Cost of inspection and examination	8,274
3. Maintenance of schools †	247,121
4. School buildings	117,410
5. Refunds and sundry extraordinary payments	726
Total	£383,569

The expenditure per scholar by boards calculated on the average daily attendance, and on the average roll numbers at the end of each quarter was as follows :—

Expenditure per Scholar.

	On average attendance.	On average roll numbers.
Boards' management	£0 3 2½	£0 2 5¼
Boards' inspection and examination	0 2 8	0 2 0¼
Maintenance †	3 19 5	3 0 10
Total boards' expenditure	£4 5 3½	£3 5 4
Departmental expenditure	0 0 4¾	0 0 3½
School buildings	£4 5 8¼	£3 5 7½
School buildings	£1 17 8¾	£1 8 10¾

* After deducting liabilities amounting to £1,241.

† This includes teachers' salaries and allowances, grants to committees and schools, scholarships, training fees, fire insurance, &c.

The total amount of annual salaries to teachers, according to the rate paid in December 1880, amounts to £201,987. Teachers' salaries.

(b.) Secondary Education.

Thirteen high schools furnished returns for 1880, of which six were for boys only, four for girls only, and three for both sexes. Schools.

There were 62 regular and 43 visiting teachers attached to these schools. Teachers.

The scholars on the rolls of these schools during the last quarter of 1880 was 1,450, viz., 858 boys and 592 girls; and the average attendance was 1,365, viz., 810 boys and 555 girls. Scholars.

The ages of the scholars on the rolls were as follow :—

Ages of scholars.

Ages of Scholars in certain Secondary Schools, 1880.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 10 years	50	30	80
10 to 15 „	469	353	822
15 „ 18 „	193	194	387
Over 18 „	4	15	19
Total	716*	592	1,308*

The following is a summary of the income during 1880 of those schools, whose governing bodies have submitted statements of accounts, and which will give an idea of the sources from which their revenue is derived :— Income of high schools.

Income of certain Secondary Schools for 1880.

From public votes, 1879 and 1880	£11,450
Interest, rents, and proceeds of endowments	10,567
From school commissioners for reserves	1,028
Day, evening, and boarding school fees	15,534
Sundries	196
Total	£38,775

ADDENDUM.

SCHOOLS FOR NATIVES (MAORIS).

In addition to the ordinary public primary schools, the Government maintains schools for natives in localities in which there are very few or no Europeans. The number of such schools in existence, during the last quarter of 1880, was 52, at which 53 male and 6 female teachers, besides 39 sewing mistresses, were employed. The scholars in attendance numbered 1,277, viz., 724 boys and 553 girls. Maori schools, teachers, and scholars.

In addition to the ordinary day schools in the Maori settlements there are several boarding schools for native children in connection with Church of England and Roman Catholic missions, at which the following numbers are maintained by the Government :—Boys, 100; girls, 97; total 197. In some of these boarding schools the higher branches are taught to the native children. Boarding schools.

The expenditure on Native Education during the year 1880 was as follows :— Expenditure.

Teachers' salaries and allowances	£7,932 7 11
Paid for board at mission institutions	3,728 6 10
Inspection, school requisites, &c.	3,303 17 8
School buildings	1,933 14 11
Total	£16,898 7 4

* Exclusive of 142, whose ages were not specified.

APPENDIX C.

TARIFFS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

(The articles are arranged according to the system of classification described in paragraphs 160 et seq. ante. The position of any article may be ascertained by means of the classification and Index following paragraph 164 ante.)

*** The following changes have taken place in the tariffs of the colonies named since the publication of the last Victorian Year-Book. These changes are also indicated by letters placed against the names of the articles in the respective lists, thus—(i) increase; (r) reduction; (n) new duty; (a) other alteration.

ALTERATIONS IN TARIFFS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1880-81.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.	
		Former.	Present.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
VICTORIA.			
14	Chlorodyne	1s. 4d. lb.	25 per cent.
22	Maize 100 lbs.	0 0 6	0 1 0
	Rice, undressed	0 6 0	0 4 0
	Wheat and certain kinds of other grain	0 1 0	0 2 0
	Oatmeal	0 3 0	0 6 0
23	Tobacco, manufactured lb.	0 2 0	0 3 0
	„ Cigars	0 5 0	0 6 0
	„ Snuff	0 2 0	0 3 0
26	Oils—Animal and Vegetable, other than Black, Coconut, Cod, Palm, in bulk gallon	Nil	0 0 6
QUEENSLAND.			
11	Boats	2/6 foot over all	5 per cent.
14	Acids	4s. cwt.	„
24	Stearine and Tallow	5 per cent.	1½d. lb.
25	Hemp	„	Free
32	Screws	2s. cwt.	5 per cent.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.			
14	Spirits, Methylated gallon	0 0 3	0 2 0
23	Spirits	0 10 0	0 12 0
	Wine—Sparkling	0 6 0	0 10 0
	„ Other	0 6 0	0 5 0
NEW ZEALAND.			
	ALL AD VALOREM DUTIES other than those mentioned below <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.	15 per cent.
8	Fowling Pieces, Rifles, and other Firearms	5s. each	„
12	Doors—Plain each	0 1 0	0 2 0
	„ Glazed with ornamental glass	0 1 0	0 4 0
	Sashes—Plain per pair	0 1 0	0 2 0
	„ Glazed with ornamental glass	0 1 0	0 4 0
14	Matches of all kinds <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.	25 per cent.
20	Woolpacks of kind known as Woolpockets per doz.	0 2 6	0 1 3
21	Bacon and Hams per lb.	Free	0 0 2
	Milk—Preserved <i>ad valorem</i>	„	15 per cent.
22	Almonds, in Shell per lb.	0 0 1	0 0 2
	Fruits—Dried	0 0 1	0 0 2
	Maize per 100 lbs.	Free	0 0 9
	Grain and Pulse—Malt per bush.	0 1 6	0 2 0
	„ Pease, Split per cwt.	Free	0 1 0

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.	
		Former.	Present.
NEW ZEALAND— <i>continued.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
22	Jams, Jellies, Marmalade, and Preserves ... per lb.	0 0 1	0 0 1½
	Maizena and Corn Flour per 100 lbs.	Free	0 1 0
	Nuts of all kinds (except Cocoanuts) ... per lb.	0 0 1	0 0 2
23	Ale, Beer, and Porter of all sorts, in bottle ... per gallon	0 1 3	0 1 6
	" " " bulk "	0 1 0	0 1 3
	Bitters "	0 12 0	0 14 0
	Cider and Perry, in bottle "	0 1 3	0 1 6
	" " bulk "	0 1 0	0 1 3
	Cocoa Beans lb.	Free	0 0 1
	Cordials per gallon	0 12 0	0 14 0
	Hops per lb.	0 0 3	0 0 6
	Liqueurs per gallon	0 12 0	0 14 0
	Perfumery and Toilet preparations <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.	25 per cent.
	Spirits per gallon	0 12 0	0 14 0
	Tobacco per lb.	0 2 6	0 3 6
	Cigars and Cigarettes "	0 5 0	0 6 0
	Snuff "	0 5 0	0 6 0
	Wine other than Sparkling or Australian ... per gallon	0 4 0	0 5 0
	" Australian "	0 2 0	0 4 0
24	Candles other than Tallow per lb.	0 0 1	0 0 1½
	Leather—Chamois	1d. lb.	15 per cent.
	Soap—Scented and Fancy <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.	25 per cent.
	Stearine per lb.	Free	0 0 1
25	Corks <i>ad valorem</i>	"	15 per cent.
	Timber—Sawn, rough per 100 ft. sup.	"	0 2 0
	" " dressed "	"	0 4 0
	" Shingles and Laths per 1000	"	0 2 0
	" Palings per 100	"	0 2 0
	" Posts "	"	0 8 0
	" Rails "	"	0 4 0
29	Glass—Crown and Sheet per 100 ft. sup.	0 1 0	0 2 0
32	Blacklead <i>ad valorem</i>	Free	15 per cent.
	Iron—Galvanized—Corrugated Sheets, Ridging, Guttering, Spouting, Washers, Screws, Nails, and Wire Netting per ton	1 0 0	2 0 0
	" Tanks each	Free	0 5 0
	" " under 200 gallons "	"	0 2 6
	Lead and Composition Piping per cwt.	0 2 6	0 3 6

TARIFF OF VICTORIA.

(Corrected to the 5th August 1881.)

IMPORT DUTIES.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 63 to 66, ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
1	Cards—Playing per doz. packs	£ s. d. 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 (ex- cepting Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Pencilcases, and Slates) <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 63 to 66, ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
2	Musical Instruments (including second-hand), being Piano-fortes, Organs, and all parts thereof, and Harmoniums, including Pianoforte Actions made up (except Action-work in separate pieces, including rails and keys) ... <i>ad valorem</i>	25	per cent.	
4*	Pipes—Smoking, Wooden per gross	0	12	0
	” ” Clay, Meerschaum <i>ad valorem</i>	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 † <i>ad valorem</i>	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) ”			
10	Axles :—			
	Common Dray, with Linchpins ”			
	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
	(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.)			
	Saddle-trees—Riding per doz.	1	0	0
	” Harness ”	0	10	0

* See also Order 25, under “Woodware.”

† See also Order 32.

‡ See also Exemption List.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 63 to 66, ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
10	Saddles and Harness and Whips of any description ... <i>ad valorem</i>	25 per cent.
	Bricks, Fire per 1,000	1 0 0
	Doors—Wooden each	0 5 0
12	Window Sashes per pair	0 2 0
	Furniture, including second-hand Furniture* <i>ad valorem</i>	25 per cent.
	Springs—Sofa, Chair, and other Furniture "	10 per cent.
13	Acid—Acetic per pint or lb.	0 0 3
	" Muriatic per cwt. }	0 5 0
14	" Nitric "	
	" Sulphuric "	
	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 "	
	Cannabis Indica "	0 0 1
	Chlorodyne <i>ad valorem</i>	25 per ct. ∞
	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
	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
	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
	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
	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

* See also Exemption List.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 63 to 66, ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
14	Medicines, Patent or called Patent, not containing Spirits, being medicinal preparations or compositions recommended to the public as proprietary medicines, or prepared according to some private formula or secret art, as remedies or specifics for any disease or diseases or affections 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		
	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		
	Spirits, Methylated per liquid gallon	0	1	0
15	Carpeting and Druggeting <i>ad valorem</i>	20		
	Dress Piece Goods, containing Wool „	7½		
	Woollen Blankets or Blanketing, Rugs and Rugging „	20		
	„ Piece Goods, being Vestings, Trouserings, Coatings, and Shirtings, containing Wool; Broadcloths, Witneys, Naps, and Flannels... .. „	15		
16	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) „	20		
	Silks in the piece known as Pongees „	10		
18	Combs „			
19	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 „	25		
	Articles of Artificial Human Hair manufactured, viz.:—Head Dresses, Hair Plaits, Hair Plait Stems, Side Pads, Chignons „			
	Bonnets (except Straw, Chip, Willow, Tape, and Braid, untrimmed) „			
	Boots and Shoes—Present English sizes to be the standard (except Children's, Nos. 0-3), viz.:—			
	Men's No. 6 and upwards per doz. pairs	1	13	0
	Youths', Nos. 2-5 „	1	1	0
	Boys', Nos. 7-1 „	0	17	6

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 63 to 66, ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
19	Boots and Shoes—Present English sizes to be the standard (except Children's, Nos. 0-3), viz.— <i>continued</i> :—			
	Women's, No. 3 and upwards... .. per doz. pairs	0	19	6
	Girls', Nos. 11-2 "	0	16	0
	„ Nos. 7-10 "	0	11	6
	Children's—Nos. 4-6 and Slippers "	0	6	0
	Women's "Lasting" and "Stuff" Boots "	0	13	0
	Goloshes of all kinds "	0	4	0
	Slippers—Men's, Women's, and Children's, from No. 7 and upwards "	0	9	0
	Caps <i>ad valorem</i>	25		per cent.
	Felt Hoods, Pullover Hoods, and any article of Felt prepared for the manufacture of Hats per dozen	0	5	0
	Frilling and Ruffing <i>ad valorem</i>	25		per cent.
	Gloves "	20		per cent.
	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:—			
	Hats (except Straw, Chip, Willow, Tape, and Braid, untrimmed), not otherwise enumerated (on and after 4th September 1879) "	25		per cent.
	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) ... per dozen	1	10	0
	Hats known as Dress Hats (on and after 4th September 1879) "	2	8	0
	Boys' and Youths' Felt Hats, in sizes up to and including 6 $\frac{7}{8}$ (on and after 4th September 1879) "	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

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 63 to 66, ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.			
		£	s.	d.	
20	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 ad valorem	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 (see Meats).				
	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
		Arrowroot "	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—Barley, Pearl and Scotch per 100 lbs.		0	5	0	
" Maize "		0	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
" Malt per bushel		0	3	0	
" Rice* per 100 lbs.		0	6	0	
" " Undressed, imported into any warehouse and dressed therein "		0	4	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
" of every kind not otherwise enumerated "		0	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
" of every kind not otherwise enumerated, when prepared, ground, or in any way manufactured "		0	2	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) per cwt.		0	3	0	
Nuts (except Cocoanuts)* per lb.		0	0	2	
Oatmeal per 100 lbs.		0	6	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Onions per ton	1	0	0		
Paddy per 100 lbs.	0	2	0		
Potatoes per ton	0	10	0		

* See also Exemption List.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 63 to 66. ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
22	Sugar per cwt.	0 3 0
	„ Candy per lb.	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 p. cent.*
	Ale, Porter, Spruce and other Beer, Cider and Perry ... { for 6 reputed quart or for 12 reputed pint bottles in wood or in bottles containing an Imperial quart or pint respectively —per gallon	0 0 9*
	„ „ „ ... {	0 0 9*
	Coffee per lb.	0 0 3
	Chicory „	0 0 3
	Cider and Perry (<i>see</i> Ale) „	0 0 3
	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*
	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) „	0 10 0*
	Spirits—Perfumed „	1 0 0
	Tea... .. per lb.	0 0 3
	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 „	0 3 0i
	Unmanufactured „	0 1 0
	Cigars „	0 6 0i
	Snuff „	0 3 0i
	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.

* Exclusive of duty on bottles. See Order 29.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 63 to 66, ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
24	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
	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 <i>ad valorem</i>	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) "	25 per cent.
26	Oil and Paste—Furniture "	20 per cent.
	Oils—Animal and Vegetable, other than Black, Coconut, Cod, Palm, in bulk * per gallon	0 0 6n
	" Mineral, refined, of which the point of ignition is above 80° Fahr., Colza and Olive, in bulk "	0 0 6

* See also Exemption List.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 63 to 66, ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£ s. d.		
26	Oils—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	Bottles, Glass or Stone, 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		
	Brownware and Tiles	ad valorem 20 per cent.		
	Chinaware and Porcelain (except Photographic and Telegraphic Materials)	per cubic foot 0 2 6		
	Earthenware (except Photographic and Telegraphic Materials)	" 0 1 4		
	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	" 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		
	All other Jewellery of Gold, unfinished, mounted, or in parts, but without Cameos or Precious Stones set therein, not otherwise specified	" 0 3 0		
	Chains of Gold, unfinished (except Machine-made Chains for Fringes)	" 0 1 0		
	All other Jewellery, whether manufactured wholly or in part, not otherwise enumerated	ad valorem 20 per cent.		
	Silver Leaf	" 10 per cent.		
	" Plate of	per oz. troy 0 2 0		
32	Copperware, not otherwise enumerated	ad valorem 25 per cent.		
	Lead—Sheet and Piping	per cwt. 0 2 6		
	Metals, Manufactures of (excepting Steel Cranks and Tires in the rough, and Patent Roller Bushes for Block Making), as under, viz.:—			
	Air Gratings	Blacksmiths' Tongs	Braces, Wrought-iron	} 25 per cent. ad valorem
	Ash Pans	Blank Nuts	Branch Pipes, Copper and Brass	
	Axle Blocks	Boathooks	Brass Cocks, Valves, and Whistles	
	Axle Boxes	Boilers and Furnaces, Copper	Brass Mountings and Fittings	
	Barrow Wheels	Bolts and Nuts, Iron	Brazed Copper Pipes	
	Bedsteads	Bolt Ends, Iron		
	Bells	Bolt Rings		
	Bench Screws	Bottle Jacks, Lifting		
	Bill Files			

* See also Exemption List.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 63 to 66, ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of
		Duty.
		£ s. d.
32	Metals, Manufactures of (excepting Steel Cranks and Tires in the rough, and Patent Roller Bushes for Block Making), as under, viz.— <i>continued</i> —	
	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 Gut-tering	
	Galvanized Buckets and Tubs	
	Garden Reels	
	Garden Rollers	
	Garden Seats	
	Gasaliers and Chan-deliers	
	Gas Fittings, all kinds of finished work for	
	Gas Stoves	
	Gas Tongs	
	Girders, Iron	
	Grates	
	Gridirons	
	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 Wag-gons, Carriages, Carts, and Buggies	
	Japanned and Lac-quered Ware	
	Kettles and Preserv-ing 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 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)	
	Plyers	
	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 Port-able Engines, or parts of them	
	Stench Traps	
	Tinnedware and Iron-ware, Stamped	
	Tinware	
	Troughs	
	Truck Wheels	
	Tue Irons, Cast and Water	

25 per cent. ad valorem

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 63 to 66, ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
32	Metals, Manufactures of (excepting Steel Cranks and Tires in the rough, and Patent Roller Bushes for Block Making), as under, viz.— <i>continued</i> —	
	Union Joints Wheelbarrows, Wire Netting	} 25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>
	Washers, Black and Wrought-iron Wirework	
	Galvanized Wheels, Wrought-iron Zincware, including	
	Wedges Winches Perforated Zinc	
	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) <i>ad valorem</i>	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 ”	
	Sheep, whether Rams, Ewes, Wethers, or Lambs ”	
	Pigs ”	0 2 0
35	Blacking <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 agricultural instruments known as reapers and binders; and also black oil, cocoanut oil, cod oil, and palm oil, and rice imported into any bonded warehouse and manufactured into starch.

EXPORT DUTY.

Order 32.—Scrap Iron Rate of Duty, per ton £3 0 0

EXCISE.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
23	*Beer brewed or manufactured in Victoria per gallon	0	0	2 ⁷ / ₈
	Spirits distilled in Victoria—			
	From Sugar or Ale	0	8	0
	From Malt, Grain, or Wine	0	6	0
	*Tobacco manufactured in any tobacco factory, on being entered for home consumption	0	1	0 ⁷ / ₈
	*Cigars and Snuff manufactured in any tobacco factory, on being entered for home consumption			

* Duty first imposed on 1st November 1880.

TARIFF OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
(Corrected to the 11th April 1881.)

IMPORT DUTIES.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 63 to 66, ante.

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
22	Biscuits	0	0	1
	Comfits	0	0	1 ¹ / ₂
	Confectionery	0	0	1 ¹ / ₂
	Dates	0	0	1
	Flour—Corn	0	0	1
	Fruits—Bottled, quarts per dozen	0	2	0

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 63 to 66, ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
22	Fruits—Bottled, pints and smaller quantities per dozen	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 (see Oilmen's Stores, Order 35).			
	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 can 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 cannot 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
25	Blue „	0	0	1
	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
26	Oils, except Animal, Black, Cocoanut, and Sperm „	0	0	6
32	Iron—Galvanized, in bars, bundles, or sheets, or Corrugated ... per ton	2	0	0
	„ „ 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

TARIFF OF QUEENSLAND.

(Corrected to the 12th April 1881.)

IMPORT DUTIES.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 63 to 66, ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
8	Gunpowder per reputed lb.	0 0 1
	Shot per cwt.	0 2 0
11	Boats <i>ad valorem</i>	5 per ct. a
12	Cement per barrel	0 2 0
	Doors each	0 2 6
	Sashes per pair	0 2 6
14	Acids <i>ad valorem</i>	5 per ct. a
	Alkali—Soda, Soda Crystals per cwt.	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
	Spirits—Methylated „	0 5 0
	Turpentine „	0 0 6
20	Cordage and Rope per cwt.	0 4 0
	Twine per reputed lb.	0 0 1
21	Bacon and Hams per lb.	0 0 2
	Butter per reputed lb.	0 0 2
	Cheese per lb.	0 0 2
	Fish—Pickled and Salted, in casks per cwt.	0 5 0
	„ Dried „	0 5 0
	„ Preserved per doz. reputed lbs.	0 2 0
	Hams and Bacon per lb.	0 0 2
	Honey per reputed lb.	0 0 2
	Meat and Fish—Preserved (not salted) per doz. reputed lbs.	0 2 0
22	Arrowroot per lb.	0 0 1
	Biscuits per reputed lb.	0 0 2
	Confectionery and Succades „	0 0 2
	Flour—Corn „	0 0 1

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 63 to 66, ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
23	Wine, <i>not containing</i> more than 25 per cent. of alcohol of a specific gravity of $\cdot 825$ at the temperature of 60 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer per gallon	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
	Stearine per lb.	0	0	1½
	Tallow "	0	0	1½
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 "	0	2	0
	Screws <i>ad valorem</i>	5 per ct. a		

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. Fruit—Green. Garden Produce.
23	Salt.
25	Flax, New Zealand. Hemp (<i>n</i>).
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.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 63 to 66, ante.

Order.	Articles.
32	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.

EXPORT DUTY.*

		£	s.	d.
Order 25.—Timber—Cedar, in the log, an inch thick	per 100 sup. ft.	0	2	0
" " sawn, 4 inches thick ...	" "	0	2	0

EXCISE.*

Order 23.—Spirits distilled within the colony from	per proof gallon	0	10	0 i
Sugar-cane				
" " Methylated, Colonial ...	... per gallon	0	2	0 n

* Imposed during Session of 1880.

TARIFF OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

(Corrected to the 14th April 1881.)

IMPORT DUTIES.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 63 to 66, ante.

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 "	"
5	Toys... .. "	"
6	Clocks "	"
	Watches "	"

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 63 to 66, ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
8	Ammunition <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.
	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 2 0
	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 "	"
	Drapery (except Cotton and Linen Piece Goods and Woollen Piece Goods not otherwise enumerated) "	"

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 63 to 66, ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.			
		£	s.	d.	
18	Haberdashery... ..	...	...	...	10 per cent.
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	...	...	...	ad valorem 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...	...	...	...	ad valorem 10 per cent.
	Hams and Bacon	...	...	...	per lb. 0 0 2
	Meat, in pickle or brine	...	...	...	ad valorem 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
	Sago...	...	...	...	per lb. 0 0 1
	Sugar	...	...	...	per cwt. 0 3 0

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 63 to 66, *ante*.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
22	Tapioca per lb.	0	0	1
	Vegetables—Preserved "	0	1	0
	Vermicelli "	0	0	2
23	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—On all kinds of spirits, the strength of which <i>can</i> be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer ... the proof gallon	0	12	0 <i>i</i>
	„ On all spirits and spirituous compounds, the strength of which <i>cannot</i> be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer ... the liquid gallon	0	12	0 <i>i</i>
	Tea per lb.	0	0	3
	Tobacco, Manufactured "	0	2	0
	„ Unmanufactured "	0	1	0 <i>i</i>
	„ 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	10	0 <i>i</i>
	„ Other "	0	5	0 <i>i</i>
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
	Timbe—Laths per 1000	0	1	0
	„ Palings per 100	0	0	6
	„ Shingles per 1000	0	0	6
	Wood—Battens, Deals, and Planks, Quartering, Spars per 40 cub. ft.	0	2	6
	„ Boards, $\frac{2}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., rough or planed, tongued and grooved per 100 sup. ft.	0	1	6

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 63 to 66, ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.	
		£	s. d.
25	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.

EXPORT DUTIES.

Nil.

EXCISE.

Order 23.—Spirits distilled in the colony per proof gal., 8s.

TARIFF OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

(Corrected to the 16th May 1881.)

IMPORT DUTIES.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 63 to 66, *ante*.

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, ½ 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

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 63 to 66, ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
21	Mutton—Preserved	ad valorem	10	per cent.
	Pork—Salt	"	"	"
	Tongues	per lb.	0	0 3
22	Confectionery	"	0	0 4
	Flour and Meal	ad valorem	10	per cent.
	Fruit—Dried, except Dates	per lb.	0	0 3
	Grain and Pulse :—			
	Corn and other Grain (not including Rice)	ad valorem	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	ad valorem	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	ad valorem	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	ad valorem	10	per cent.
	Iron Wire-cloth for Quartz Crushing Machinery	"	"	"
29	Bottles—Glass	"	"	"
	" Stone	"	"	"
	Drainage Pipes	"	"	"
	Mill Stones	"	"	"
	Tiles	"	"	"

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 63 to 66, ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.	
		£	s. d.
32	Copper—Ore <i>ad valorem</i>	10	per cent.
	" Smelted	"	"
	" Sheet	"	"
	" Rods	"	"
	" Bolts	"	"
	" Nails	"	"
	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.

EXPORT DUTIES.

For the position of any article, *see* Index, pp. 63 to 66, *ante*.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
24	Shells—Pearl (live) per ton	£ s. d. 4 0 0
	” ” (dead) ”	1 0 0
25	Sandalwood cut on Crown lands ”	0 5 0

TARIFF OF TASMANIA.

(Corrected to April 1880.)

IMPORT DUTIES.

For the position of any article, *see* Index, pp. 63 to 66, *ante*.

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) ”	”

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 63 to 66, ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.			
		£	s.	d.	
9	Machines—Sewing, of every description <i>ad valorem</i>	10	per cent.		
	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. (<i>see</i> 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.		
12	Whips and Whiphongs				
	Architraves made of Wood	20	per cent.		
	Bricks—Building	5	per cent.		
	Cements—Mineral per cwt.	0	0	9	
13	Doors made of Wood <i>ad valorem</i>	20	per cent.		
	Sashes made of Wood				
	Skirtings				
	Furniture, manufactured of Wood	10	per cent.		
14	Lamps of all kinds				
	Acid—Tartaric per lb.	0	0	4	
	Alkali—Soda, Carbonate of	0	0	1	
	„ „ Crystals	0	0	0½	
15	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 consump- tion, 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		
16	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 other- wise enumerated				
	Rugs—Hearth, of every description				
	„ Woollen				
	Tweeds of every description				
	17	Silks, Satins, and Velvets, of every description			
		Forfar and Grey Calicoes			
	17	Manufactures of Cotton, Linen, Wool, and Calico, not other- wise enumerated			
„					

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 63 to 66, ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
17	Rugs—Cotton <i>ad valorem</i>	10	per cent.	
	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	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
	" Gunny, and all other Bags manufactured from Hemp, Jute, or Cotton "	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	" Woolpacks "	0	0	4
	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
	Mutton per 100 lbs.	0	1	6
22	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	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	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	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Pulse per 100 lbs.	0	0	10
	Rice per lb.	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	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

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 63 to 66, *ante*.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
22	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
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 <i>ad valorem</i>	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 Whisky "	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

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 63 to 66, ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
23	Wines, in wood per gall.	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 <i>ad valorem</i>	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 <i>ad valorem</i>	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 <i>ad valorem</i>	10		per cent.
	Blue per lb.	0	0	2
	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	
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

* See Order 14.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 63 to 66, ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.				
		£	s.	d.		
29	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 ... ..	...	...	...	..	..
32	Plate—Gold and Silver, of every description ... ..	...	...	...	..	..
	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.					
	„ Fencing ... ..	...	...	...	..	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 ... ..	...	...	...	..	..
	„
	„

NOTE.—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.

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.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 63 to 66, *ante*.

Order	Articles.	Order	Articles.
1	Books—Printed. Magazines, Reviews, and Pamphlets. Maps and Charts. Music—Printed. Newspapers. Scale Boards and School Slates. Slate Pencils.	14	Acid—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.
2	Bells, Harmoniums, and Organs, specially imported for Churches or for Chapels.	15	Woollen Waste.
6	Clocks, specially imported for Churches or Chapels. Compasses—Ships'.	17	Cotton—Candle. " Flock. " Waste.
9	Mould Boards. Moulds—Share. Traction Engines and their Carriages.	20	Coir—Unmanufactured. Bags—Empty, on proof to the Collector of Customs that they have been used in the export of Tasmanian produce. Felt for Sheathing. Hair Cloth for Hopkilns. Oakum and Junk. Sail Canvas.
10	Carriage Shafts, Spokes, Naves, and Felloes.	22	Fruit—Green. 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.	23	Lime Juice.
12	Bricks—Fire.		
13	Lamps—Signal and Binnacle, for Ships. Globes.		
14	Acid—Carbolic. " Citric.		

Exemptions—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 63 to 66, *ante*.

Order	Articles.	Order	Articles.
23	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> .	31	Bullion. Gold Bars. „ Dust. Specie.
24	Bone Dust. Bones. Bristles—Unmanufactured. Flock—Woollen. Hair—Unmanufactured. Hides and Skins of every description, raw and unmanufactured. Whalebone, Whalefins, from the Whale Fisheries.	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.
25	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. Casks, ditto, ditto. Corks. Flax—Unmanufactured. Hay. Hemp and Jute—Unmanufactured. Linseed Oilcake. Pitch. Rattans—Split or Unsplit. Resin. Tar. (Timber)—Firewood. Tow.	33	Animals—Living—of every description, except Cattle and Sheep. Poultry.
26	Oil from the Whale Fisheries.	34	Bulbs, Plants, Shrubs, and Trees, of every description. Seeds for Agricultural or Horticultural Purposes.
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. Stone in rough block. Tablets—Memorial. Tiles—Draining. Windows—Memorial, imported for Churches and Chapels.	35	Bridges—Iron. Printing Presses and Materials. „ 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.
30	Ice.	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.

NOTE.—All goods imported for the use of Her Majesty's Government, and all goods the produce of Tasmania, are also exempt from duty.

EXPORT DUTIES.

Nil.

EXCISE.

		£	s.	d.
Order 23.—Beer *	... .. per gallon	0	0	3
„ Spirits	... .. „	0	10	0

* Duty imposed on 1st March 1880.

TARIFF OF NEW ZEALAND.

(Corrected to the 21st October 1881.)

IMPORT DUTIES.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 63 to 66, ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
1	Cards—Playing (after being stamped or marked) ... per pack	0	0	6
	Stationery and Account Books <i>ad valorem</i>	15 p. cent. <i>i</i>		
2	Musical Instruments „	„ <i>i</i>		
3	Engravings, Prints, Drawings, Paintings, and Pictures „	„ <i>i</i>		
4	Picture Frames „	„ <i>i</i>		
	Pipes—Tobacco „	„ <i>i</i>		
	Turnery „	„ <i>i</i>		
5	Toys and Fancy Goods „	„ <i>i</i>		
6	Clocks and Watches „	„ <i>i</i>		
8	Arms, Fire; viz., Fowling Pieces, Rifles, &c. „	„ <i>a</i>		
	Caps—Percussion per 1000	0	1	0
	Powder—Sporting per lb	0	0	6
	Shot per cwt.	0	10	0
9	Cutlery <i>ad valorem</i>	15 p. cent. <i>i</i>		
	Weighing Machines „	„ <i>i</i>		
10	Carriages, Carts, Drays, and Waggon	„ <i>i</i>		
	Wheels for Carriages and Carts „	„ <i>i</i>		
	Saddlery and Harness „	„ <i>i</i>		
	Whips „	„ <i>i</i>		
12	Cement per barrel	0	1	0
	Doors—Plain each	0	2	0 <i>i</i>
	„ Glazed with Ornamental Glass „	0	4	0 <i>i</i>
	Sashes—Plain per pair	0	2	0 <i>i</i>
	„ Glazed with Ornamental Glass „	0	4	0 <i>i</i>
13	Furniture and Cabinetware <i>ad valorem</i>	15 p. cent. <i>i</i>		
	Lamps, Lanterns, and Lamp Wick „	„ <i>i</i>		
	„ Globes and Chimneys for „	„ <i>i</i>		
14	Acid—Tartaric per lb.	0	0	1
	Alkali—Soda Crystals per cwt.	0	1	0
	„ „ Bicarbonate of „	0	1	0
	Baking Powder <i>ad valorem</i>	15 p. cent. <i>i</i>		
	Cream of Tartar per lb.	0	0	1
	Drugs and Druggists' Sundries, and Apothecaries' Wares <i>ad valorem</i>	15 p. cent. <i>i</i>		
	Essences—Flavoring „	„ <i>i</i>		
	Ink—Writing „	„ <i>i</i>		
	Matches of all kinds „	25 p. cent. <i>i</i>		

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 63 to 66, ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
14	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, Carpet <i>ad valorem</i>	15 p. cent. <i>i</i>		
	Blankets	" <i>i</i>		
	Carpets	" <i>i</i>		
	Drugget	" <i>i</i>		
	Rugs—Woollen	" <i>i</i>		
	Woollen Manufactures not otherwise enumerated, and all articles made of Wool mixed with any other materials	" <i>i</i>		
	16 Silks, and all Manufactures containing Silk	" <i>i</i>		
	17 Carpets of Hemp, Coir, or Jute	" <i>i</i>		
	Cotton Manufactures not otherwise enumerated, and all articles made of Cotton mixed with any other material	" <i>i</i>		
	Cotton Counterpanes	" <i>i</i>		
Forfar Sheeting	" <i>i</i>			
Hessians	" <i>i</i>			
Linen Manufactures not otherwise enumerated, and all articles made of Linen mixed with any other materials	" <i>i</i>			
Rugs—Cotton	" <i>i</i>			
18	Drapery not otherwise enumerated	" <i>i</i>		
	Haberdashery	" <i>i</i>		
	Hair Brushes and Combs	" <i>i</i>		
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	" <i>i</i>		
	Bonnets	" <i>i</i>		
	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>	15 p. cent. <i>i</i>		
	Dressing Cases	" <i>i</i>		
Furs	" <i>i</i>			
Hats and Caps	" <i>i</i>			
Hosiery	" <i>i</i>			
Leggings, Leather	" <i>i</i>			
Millinery	" <i>i</i>			
Rugs, Opossum	" <i>i</i>			
Shirts, White, Regatta, Crimean, Navy Serge, Twilled and Fancy	" <i>i</i>			
Trousers, Moleskin and Cord	" <i>i</i>			
Umbrellas and Parasols	" <i>i</i>			
Walking Sticks	" <i>i</i>			
20	Bags and Sacks—Woolpacks per doz.	0	2	6
	" " " of kind known as Woolpockets	0	1	3r

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 63 to 66, ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
20	Bags and Bagging not otherwise enumerated <i>ad valorem</i>	15 p. cent. <i>i</i>
	Cloth—Scrim "	" <i>i</i>
	Cord and Tape for Blinds "	" <i>i</i>
	Cordage and Rope per cwt.	0 5 0
	Floor Cloth <i>ad valorem</i>	15 p. cent. <i>i</i>
	Mats and Matting "	" <i>i</i>
	Twine not otherwise enumerated "	" <i>i</i>
21	Bacon and Hams per lb.	0 0 2 <i>n</i>
	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>	15 p. cent. <i>i</i>
	" Paste "	" <i>i</i>
	Hams and Bacon per lb.	0 0 2 <i>n</i>
	Isinglass <i>ad valorem</i>	15 p. cent. <i>i</i>
	Meats, Potted and Preserved "	" <i>i</i>
	Milk, Preserved "	" <i>n</i>
22	Almonds, in Shell per lb.	0 0 2 <i>i</i>
	" Shelled, not otherwise enumerated "	0 0 3
	Apples—Dried "	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>	15 p. cent. <i>i</i>
	Flour, Corn per 100 lb.	0 1 0 <i>n</i>
	Fruits—Bottled per doz.	0 1 0
	" Dried per lb.	0 0 2 <i>i</i>
	" Preserved in Syrup <i>ad valorem</i>	15 p. cent. <i>i</i>
	" Candied Peel per lb.	0 0 3
	Grain and Pulse—Maize per 100 lb.	0 0 9 <i>n</i>
	" Malt per bush.	0 2 0 <i>i</i>
	" Pearl Barley per cwt.	0 1 0
	" Peas, Split "	0 1 0 <i>n</i>
	" Rice per lb.	0 0 0½
	" " Ground <i>ad valorem</i>	15 p. cent. <i>i</i>
	" of every kind not otherwise enumerated per 100 lb.	0 0 9
	" when ground or in any way 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 1½ <i>i</i>
	Liquorice <i>ad valorem</i>	15 p. cent. <i>i</i>
	Maizena and Corn Flour per 100 lb.	0 1 0 <i>n</i>
	Molasses and Treacle per lb.	0 0 0½
	Nuts of all kinds (except Cocoanuts) "	0 0 2 <i>i</i>
	Olives <i>ad valorem</i>	15 p. cent. <i>i</i>
	Sugar per lb.	0 0 0½
	" Candy "	0 0 2
	" Glucose "	0 0 0½
	Syrups <i>ad valorem</i>	15 p. cent. <i>i</i>

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 63 to 66, ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.			
		£	s.	d.	
22	Vegetables—Preserved ... ..	...	...	...	15 p. cent. <i>i</i>
23	Ale, Beer, and Porter of all sorts in bottle ... ..	...	...	per gallon	0 1 6 <i>i</i>
	” ” ” bulk ... ..	...	...	”	0 1 3 <i>i</i>
	Bitters ... ..	...	...	”	0 14 0 <i>i</i>
	Capers ... ..	...	...	ad valorem	15 p. cent. <i>i</i>
	Caraway Seeds ... ..	...	...	”	”
	Catsup ... ..	...	...	”	” <i>i</i>
	Chicory ... ..	...	...	per lb.	0 0 3
	Chutney ... ..	...	...	ad valorem	15 p. cent. <i>i</i>
	Cider and Perry in bottle ... ..	...	...	per gallon	0 1 6 <i>i</i>
	” ” bulk ... ..	...	...	”	0 1 3 <i>i</i>
	Cocoa and Chocolate ... ..	...	...	per lb.	0 0 3
	” Beans ... ..	...	...	”	0 0 1 <i>n</i>
	Coffee—Raw ... ..	...	...	”	0 0 3
	” Roasted ... ..	...	...	”	0 0 5
	” Essence of ... ..	...	...	ad valorem	15 p. cent. <i>i</i>
	Cordials ... ..	...	...	per gallon	0 14 0 <i>i</i>
	Curry Powder and Paste ... ..	...	...	ad valorem	15 p. cent. <i>i</i>
	Hops ... ..	...	...	per lb.	0 0 6 <i>i</i>
	Liqueurs ... ..	...	...	per gallon	0 14 0 <i>i</i>
	Mustard ... ..	...	...	per lb.	0 0 1
	Pepper and Pimento, unground ... ..	...	...	”	”
	” Cayenne ... ..	...	...	ad valorem	15 p. cent. <i>i</i>
	Perfumery and Toilet Preparations not otherwise enumerated ... ..	...	...	”	25 p. cent. <i>i</i>
	Perfumed Oils ... ..	...	...	”	15 p. cent. <i>i</i>
	Pickles ... ..	...	...	{ per doz. pints or reputed pints, and in same proportion for larger or smaller sizes }	0 0 9
	Raspberry Vinegar ... ..	...	...	ad valorem	15 p. cent. <i>i</i>
	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 or Strong Waters, not being sweetened or mixed with any article, so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer, for every gallon of the strength of proof by such hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, and for any greater or less quantity than a gallon ... ..	...	...	per gallon	0 14 0 <i>i</i>
	” or Strong Waters mixed with any ingredient, and although thereby coming under some other designation ... ..	...	...	”	0 14 0 <i>i</i>
	” Perfumed, and Cologne Water ... ..	...	...	”	1 1 0 <i>i</i>
	” other, being sweetened or mixed, so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained as aforesaid ... ..	...	...	”	0 14 0 <i>i</i>
	Tea ... ..	...	...	per lb.	0 0 4
	Tobacco, after being stamped or marked ... ..	...	...	”	0 3 6 <i>i</i>
	” 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

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 63 to 66, ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
23	Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes per lb.	0	6	0 <i>i</i>
	„ Snuff „	0	6	0 <i>i</i>
	Vinegar per gallon	0	0	6
	Wine, other than Sparkling and Australian, in wood or bottle, containing less than 40 per cent. of proof spirit, verified by Sykes' hydrometer, the gallon, or for six reputed quart bottles, or twelve reputed pint bottles „	0	5	0 <i>i</i>
	„ Australian, containing not more than 35 per cent. of proof spirit, verified by Sykes' hydrometer, the gallon, or for six reputed quart bottles, or twelve reputed pint bottles „	0	4	0 <i>i</i>
	„ Sparkling „	0	6	0
	Wort—Solid per lb.	0	0	6
24	Candles, Tallow „	0	0	0½ <i>i</i>
	„ other than Tallow „	0	0	1½ <i>i</i>
	Combs ad valorem	15	p. cent.	<i>i</i>
	Gelatine „	„	„	<i>i</i>
	Leather, cut into shapes „	„	„	<i>i</i>
	„ Sole per lb.	0	0	0½ <i>i</i>
	„ Uppers and Vamps for Boots and Shoes ... ad valorem	15	p. cent.	<i>i</i>
	„ Chamois „	„	„	<i>n</i>
	„ Other kinds per lb.	0	0	1
	Leather Cloth ad valorem	15	p. cent.	<i>i</i>
	„ Bags „	„	„	<i>i</i>
	„ Portmanteaus „	„	„	<i>i</i>
	„ Manufactures not otherwise enumerated „	„	„	<i>i</i>
	Soap—Common per cwt.	0	3	6
	„ Scented and Fancy ad valorem	25	p. cent.	<i>i</i>
	„ Powder, and Washing Powder „	„	„	<i>i</i>
	„ Stearine per lb.	0	0	1 <i>n</i>
25	Blue „	0	0	1
	Buckets, of Wood ad valorem	15	p. cent.	<i>i</i>
	Corks „	„	„	<i>n</i>
	Desks „	„	„	<i>i</i>
	Paper—Wrapping, Brown per cwt.	0	2	0
	„ „ other kinds „	0	2	6
	„ Writing, not otherwise enumerated ad valorem	15	p. cent.	<i>i</i>
	„ Bags per cwt.	0	5	0
	„ Hangings ad valorem	15	p. cent.	<i>i</i>
	Papier Maché Ware „	„	„	<i>i</i>
	Starch per cwt.	0	3	0
	Timber—Sawn, Rough 100 ft. sup.	0	2	0 <i>n</i>
	„ „ Dressed „	0	4	0 <i>n</i>
	„ Shingles and Laths per 1000	0	2	0 <i>n</i>
	„ Palings per 100	0	2	0 <i>n</i>
	„ Posts „	0	8	0 <i>n</i>
	„ Rails „	0	4	0 <i>n</i>
	Trunks ad valorem	15	p. cent.	<i>i</i>
	Tubs—Wood „	„	„	<i>i</i>
	Varnish per gallon	0	0	6
	Woodenware not otherwise enumerated ad valorem	15	p. cent.	<i>i</i>
26	Oil, Mineral per gallon	0	0	6
	„ Vegetable in bulk (except Olive, Palm, and Candelnut) „	0	0	6
	„ „ or other, in bottle ad valorem	15	p. cent.	<i>i</i>

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 63 to 66, ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
26	Oils, perfumed <i>ad valorem</i>	15 p. cent. <i>i</i>
	Oil, not otherwise described per gallon	0 0 6 <i>i</i>
29	Chalk per cwt.	0 1 0 <i>i</i>
	China Ware, Porcelain, and Parian Ware <i>ad valorem</i>	15 p. cent. <i>i</i>
	Earthenware "	" <i>i</i>
	Glass, Crown, Sheet, and Common Window 100 ft. sup.	0 2 0 <i>i</i>
	„ Plate, Polished, Colored, and other kinds not otherwise enumerated <i>ad valorem</i>	15 p. cent. <i>i</i>
	Glassware "	" <i>i</i>
	Looking-glasses "	" <i>i</i>
	Mantelpieces "	" <i>i</i>
	Plaster of Paris per barrel	0 1 0 <i>i</i>
	Whiting per cwt.	0 1 0 <i>i</i>
31	Jewellery <i>ad valorem</i>	15 p. cent. <i>i</i>
	Plate—Gold or Silver "	" <i>i</i>
32	Black Lead "	" <i>n</i>
	Brass Manufactures not otherwise enumerated "	" <i>i</i>
	Copper Manufactures not otherwise enumerated "	" <i>i</i>
	Horse Shoes "	" <i>i</i>
	Iron Buckets and Tubs "	" <i>i</i>
	„ Galvanized Corrugated Sheets, Ridging, Guttering, Spouting, Washers, Screws, Nails, and Wire Netting per ton	2 0 0 <i>i</i>
	„ Galvanized Tiles and Rivets per cwt.	0 1 0 <i>i</i>
	„ Gates and Gate Posts "	0 4 0 <i>i</i>
	„ Staples and Standards, Straining Post and Apparatus "	0 1 0 <i>i</i>
	„ Tanks each	0 5 0 <i>n</i>
	„ „ under 200 gallons "	0 2 6 <i>n</i>
	Lead and Composition Piping per cwt.	0 3 6 <i>i</i>
	„ Manufactures not otherwise enumerated <i>ad valorem</i>	15 p. cent. <i>i</i>
	Metal Ware, Japanned and Lacquered "	" <i>i</i>
	Nails not otherwise enumerated per cwt.	0 2 0 <i>i</i>
	Plated Ware <i>ad valorem</i>	15 p. cent. <i>i</i>
	Sad Irons "	" <i>i</i>
	Safes—Iron "	" <i>i</i>
	Tacks "	" <i>i</i>
	Tinware "	" <i>i</i>
	Zinc, Sheet, other than plain "	" <i>i</i>
	„ Tiles, Ridging, Guttering, and Piping per cwt.	0 1 0 <i>i</i>
	„ Manufactures not otherwise enumerated <i>ad valorem</i>	15 p. cent. <i>i</i>
35	Blacking "	" <i>n</i>
	Brushware not otherwise enumerated, and Brooms "	" <i>i</i>
	Copying Presses "	" <i>i</i>
	Fancy Goods (see Order 5) "	" <i>i</i>
	Grindery—Heel and Toe Plates only "	" <i>i</i>
	Hardware and Ironmongery "	" <i>i</i>
	Holloware "	" <i>i</i>

Exemptions.

Order	Articles.	Order	Articles.
1	Books—Printed, Papers, and Music. Maps and Charts. School Books, Slates, and Apparatus.	2	Organs, Harmoniums, and Bells specially imported for places of Public Worship.
		5	Fireworks.

Exemptions—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 63 to 66, ante.

Order	Articles.	Order	Articles.
8	Accoutrements.	11	Chain Cables, and Shackles over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter.
	Powder—Blasting.		Iron Plates, Rivets, Bolts, Nuts, Screws, and Castings for Ships.
	Swords.		Ship Chandlery not otherwise described.
9	Anvils.		Ships' Blocks.
	Bellows.	12	Building Materials not otherwise enumerated.
	" Blacksmiths'.	13	Cabin Furniture and Effects which have been in use, and not imported for sale.
	Churns.		Furniture specially imported for places of Public Worship.
	Crab-winchés.		Hair, Curled.
	Cranes.		" Seating.
	Fire Engines and Hose.		Upholsterers' Webbing, and Metal Springs.
	Forges.	14	Acid, Nitric.
	Forks, Digging.		Alkali—Soda, Ash.
	Machinery for agricultural purposes.		" " Caustic.
	" for Boring, Brick and Tile Making, Planing, Punching, Sawing, Shearing, Turning, and Quartz-crushing.		Alum.
	" for Mills and Looms.		Arsenic.
	" for Printing.		Borax.
	" for Steam Vessels.		Essential Oils.
	" for Wool and Hay Pressing.		Glycerine.
	Machines, Sewing.		Ink—Printing.
	" Sodawater.		Paints, wet or dry, other than Paints mixed ready for use.
	Machine Saws.		Phosphorus.
	Pumps and other Apparatus for raising water.		Spirits of Tar.
	Ploughs and Harrows.		Sulphate of Soda.
	Spades and Shovels.	16	Silk, for flour dressing.
	Steam Engines, and parts of.	17	Calicoes, White and Grey, in the piece.
	Tools, Artificers'.		Corduroy (Cotton), in the piece.
	Weighbridges for Carts.		Cotton Dress Prints, Navy Blue, or other similar description of Cotton Piece Goods.
	Windlasses.		Cotton Waste.
10	Axles, Axlearms, and Boxes.		Holland, Rough Brown, in the piece.
	Buggy Shafts, Bent Wheel Rims, and other Bent Carriage Timber.		Moleskins, in the piece.
	Carriage and Cart Shafts, Spokes, Felloes, and Naves, in the rough.		Shirtings, Colored Cotton, in the piece.
	Carriage Springs, Mountings, and Trimmings, Bolts and Nuts, Tire Bolts, Shackle Holders, and other Iron Fittings for Carriages; also American Cloth.	18	Thread and Silk Twist for Shoemakers' and Saddlers' Sewing Machines.
	Carriage and Coachbuilders' Rubber Cloth.		Threads, Sewing, of Silk, Cotton, &c.
	Hogskins.	19	Clogs and Pattens.
	Perambulators.		Cork Soles.
	Saddlers' Ironmongery, Hames, and Mounts for Harness.		Hatters' Silk Plush, Felt Hoods, Shellac, Galloons, Calicoes, and Spale Boards for Hat Boxes.
	Saddletrees.		
	Spokes, of Hickory.		
11	Anchors.		
	Capstans.		

Exemptions—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 63 to 66, *ante*.

Order	Articles.	Order	Articles.
19	Tailors' Trimmings, viz. :—Black and Brown Canvas, Silesias, Verona, Italian Cloth; Flexible Coat and Vest Metal and Bone Buttons; Silk, Worsted, and Cotton Bindings and Braids.	25	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—Hickory, unwrought.
20	Bags and Sacks—Corn and Flour. " Gunny. " Hessian. Coir and Coir Yarn. Felt for Sheathing. Sail Cloth. Tarpaulins. Twine, Sailmakers' and Seamers' Roping. " for Fishing Nets.	26	Candlenut Oil. Cod Liver Oil. Fish Oil in bulk. Olive Oil in bulk. Palm Oil. Rhodium, Oil of.
21	Beef—Salted. Butter. Cheese. Pork—Salted.	27	Machinery for Quartz Crushing.
22	Almonds, Barbary, Sicily, and French, used in Confectioners' manufactures. Arrowroot. Groats, Prepared. Macaroni. Pea Nuts (African) for manufacture of Oil. 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.	29	Bottles of all kinds (empty). Drainage Pipes. Filters. Tiles.
23	Saffron. Saltpetre.	32	Bolts and Nuts. Brass, in Pigs, Bars, or Sheets. " Tubing, and Stamped Work in the rough, for Gasaliers and Brackets. 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. Iron—Common or Black Sheet. " Chains. " Galvanized Sheet, Plain. " Lamp Posts. " Rod, Bolt, Bar, Hoop, and Pig. " Wire (except Fencing). " " Netting. Lead, in Pigs, Bars, or Sheet. Metal Frames for Bags and Satchels. " Shears for Blocks. Steel. Tin—Pig. " Bars. " Sheet. Zinc, Plain Sheet.
24	Glue and Gold Size. Hair Seating and Curled Hair. Leather, Morocco, Roan, Japanned, and Enamelled. Skins, Seal and Goat.		
25	Baskets and Wickerware. Bookbinders' Cloth. Elastic—Boot Card and Mill Boards. Chaff. Cheese Cloth.		

Exemptions—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 63 to 66, ante.

Order	Articles.	Order	Articles.
35	Bookbinders' Cloth, Leather, Thread, Head Bands, Webbing, End Papers, Tacketing Gut, Marbling Colors, Marble Papers, and Blue Paste for Ruling Ink. Brushmakers' Materials, viz. :— Fine Iron, Brass, and Copper Wire, and Woodware. Grindery (except Heel and Toe Plates), Bootlining, Lasts, and Shoemakers' Wooden Pegs. Iron Bridges, and all Material which may be specially imported for the construction of Bridges, Wharves, Jetties, or Patent Slips.	35	Photographic Goods. Printing Presses, Type, and Material. Railway Plant, and all Materials which may be specially imported for the construction of Railways and Tramways. Tinsmiths' Fittings and Trade Furniture. Water Pipes not otherwise described, and all Material which may be specially imported for the purpose of constructing Waterworks.
		36	Passengers' Baggage.

N.B.—All articles not otherwise described are also free of duty.

EXPORT DUTY.

	£	s.	d.
Order 31.—Gold, per oz. of 20 carats fineness and upwards	0	2	0
(And in the same proportion if of a less degree of fineness than 20 carats.)			

EXCISE.

	£	s.	d.
Order 23.—Beer per gall.	0	0	3
„ Tobacco, grown and manufactured in the colony per lb.	0	1	0

APPENDIX D.

TARIFF OF UNITED KINGDOM.

Articles.	Rate of Duty.
	£ s. d.
(a.)—Ordinary Import Duties.	
Cocoa lb.	0 0 1
„ Husks and Shells cwt.	0 2 0
„ or Chocolate, Ground, Prepared, or in any way Manufactured 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

Articles.	Rate of Duty.
	£ s. d.
Tobacco—Manufactured—	
Cigars lb.	0 5 6
Cavendish or Negrohead "	0 4 10
Snuff containing in every } <i>more than</i> 13 lbs. of moisture	0 4 1
100 lbs. weight thereof } <i>not more than</i> " "	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 <i>ad valorem</i> 10 per cent.	
Malt quarter	1 4 0
Vinegar gallon	0 0 3
„ Pickles preserved therein "	0 0 1
<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
Soap, Transparent, in the manufacture of which Spirit has been used	lb. 0 0 3
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.

APPENDIX E.

CENSUS TABLES.

** The figures in the following tables have been finally revised.

TABLE I.—POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN VICTORIA AT THE CENSUSES OF 1871 AND 1881.

COUNTIES.	POPULATION.						INHABITED DWELLINGS.	
	1871.			1881.			1871.	1881.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.		
Anglesey	5,492	3,389	2,103	6,156	3,482	2,674	1,276	1,324
Benambra	1,228	862	366	3,711	2,264	1,447	221	889
Bendigo	46,109	26,059	20,050	56,653	29,515	27,138	10,203	11,790
Bogong	25,797	15,325	10,472	22,997	12,823	10,174	5,570	4,883
Borong	11,140	6,448	4,692	27,157	14,890	12,267	2,449	5,613
Bourke	236,778	120,147	116,631	307,582	151,634	155,948	44,784	57,026
Buln Buln	4,116	2,468	1,648	11,456	6,525	4,931	892	2,364
Croajingolong	372	257	115	495	303	192	87	111
Dalhousie	26,471	14,737	11,734	21,375	11,295	10,080	5,555	4,180
Dargo	2,222	1,630	592	2,879	1,843	1,036	613	724
Delatite	11,903	7,495	4,408	14,511	8,176	6,335	2,557	3,034
Dundas	6,888	3,727	3,161	7,790	4,129	3,661	1,225	1,418
Evelyn	5,997	3,517	2,480	7,227	4,010	3,217	1,304	1,525
Follett	1,240	683	557	2,336	1,245	1,091	211	422
Gladstone	16,688	10,239	6,449	19,995	11,507	8,488	4,759	5,109
Grant	73,828	38,293	35,535	66,173	33,381	32,792	14,521	12,856
Grenville	60,917	32,865	28,052	44,159	22,774	21,385	12,942	8,705
Gunbower	614	412	202	7,620	4,286	3,334	92	1,586
Hampden	7,172	4,048	3,124	7,253	3,997	3,256	1,397	1,333
Heytesbury	3,059	1,643	1,416	4,676	2,488	2,188	564	826
Kara Kara	9,611	6,082	3,529	16,515	9,310	7,205	2,471	3,574
Karkaroc	349	261	88	134	95	39	45	38
Lowan	1,883	1,154	729	6,708	3,933	2,775	260	1,309
Millewa	109	63	46	167	102	65	17	31
Moira	3,352	2,104	1,248	22,772	13,165	9,607	569	4,468
Mornington	7,397	4,140	3,257	11,467	6,369	5,098	1,481	2,390
Normanby	10,750	5,600	5,150	11,624	5,907	5,717	1,893	2,149
Polwarth	3,837	2,102	1,735	5,530	2,893	2,637	680	1,025
Ripon	14,010	8,204	5,806	12,341	6,779	5,562	2,899	2,490
Rodney	7,390	4,475	2,915	18,159	10,023	8,136	1,750	3,516
Talbot	84,762	49,067	35,695	67,963	36,926	31,037	20,044	15,154
Tambo	486	296	190	811	496	315	81	152
Tanjil	11,001	6,336	4,665	15,279	8,253	7,026	2,350	3,092
Tatchera	563	388	175	3,282	1,943	1,339	97	683
Villiers	21,031	11,422	9,609	20,751	10,786	9,965	3,633	3,594
Weeah ... ..	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	1
Wonnangatta	3,972	2,508	1,464	2,841	1,622	1,219	1,126	702
Migratory population	742	407	335	1,951	1,180	771	...	...
Dwellers in ships and vessels	2,252	2,197	55	1,846	1,730	116	...	...
Total	731,528	401,050	330,478	862,346	452,083	410,263	150,618	170,076

TABLE II.—INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN VICTORIA BETWEEN THE CENSUSES OF 1871 AND 1881.

COUNTIES.	IN THE TEN YEARS, 1871 TO 1881.							Increase or Decrease of Dwellings.	
	Increase or Decrease of Population.						Numerical.	Centesimal.	
	Numerical.			Centesimal.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Numerical.	Centesimal.	
Anglesey ...	664	93	571	12·09	2·75	27·15	48	3·76	
Benambra ...	2,483	1,402	1,081	202·20	162·65	295·36	668	302·26	
Bendigo ...	10,544	3,456	7,088	22·87	13·26	35·35	1,587	15·55	
Bogong ...	-2,800	-2,502	-298	-10·85	-16·33	-2·85	-687	-12·33	
Borong ...	16,017	8,442	7,575	143·78	130·92	161·45	3,164	129·19	
Bourke ...	70,804	31,487	39,317	29·90	26·21	33·71	12,242	27·33	
Buln Buln ...	7,340	4,057	3,283	178·33	164·38	199·21	1,472	165·02	
Croajingolong ...	123	46	77	33·06	17·90	66·96	24	27·58	
Dalhousie ...	-5,096	-3,442	-1,654	-19·25	-23·36	-14·10	-1,375	-24·75	
Dargo ...	657	213	444	29·57	13·07	75·00	111	18·11	
Delatite ...	2,608	681	1,927	21·91	9·09	43·72	477	18·65	
Dundas ...	902	402	500	13·10	10·79	15·82	193	15·75	
Evelyn ...	1,230	493	737	20·51	14·02	29·72	221	16·95	
Follett ...	1,096	562	534	88·39	82·28	95·87	211	100·00	
Gladstone ...	3,307	1,268	2,039	19·82	12·38	31·62	350	7·35	
Grant ...	-7,655	-4,912	-2,743	-10·37	-12·83	-7·71	-1,665	-11·46	
Grenville ...	-16,758	-10,091	-6,667	-27·51	-30·70	-23·77	-4,237	-32·73	
Gunbower ...	7,006	3,874	3,132	1141·04	940·29	1550·50	1,494	1623·91	
Hampden ...	81	-51	132	1·12	-1·26	4·22	-64	-4·58	
Heytesbury ...	1,617	845	772	52·86	51·43	54·45	262	46·45	
Kara Kara ...	6,904	3,228	3,676	71·83	53·07	104·17	1,103	44·64	
Karkaroc ...	-215	-166	-49	-61·60	-63·60	-55·69	-7	-15·55	
Lowan ...	4,825	2,779	2,046	256·24	240·81	280·66	1,049	403·46	
Millewa ...	58	39	19	53·21	61·90	41·31	14	82·35	
Moira ...	19,420	11,061	8,359	579·36	525·71	669·79	3,899	685·23	
Mornington ...	4,070	2,229	1,841	55·02	53·84	56·53	909	61·37	
Normanby ...	874	307	567	8·13	5·48	11·01	256	13·52	
Polwarth ...	1,693	791	902	44·12	37·63	51·99	345	50·73	
Ripon ...	-1,669	-1,425	-244	-11·91	-17·37	-4·20	-409	-14·11	
Rodney ...	10,769	5,548	5,221	145·72	124·20	179·11	1,766	100·91	
Talbot ...	-16,799	-12,141	-4,658	-19·82	-24·74	-13·05	-4,890	-24·40	
Tambo ...	325	200	125	66·88	67·57	65·79	71	87·65	
Tanjil ...	4,278	1,917	2,361	38·89	30·26	50·61	742	31·57	
Tatchera ...	2,719	1,555	1,164	482·95	400·77	665·14	586	604·12	
Villiers ...	-280	-636	356	-1·33	5·57	3·70	-39	-1·07	
Weeah ...	4	4	...	Infinite	Infinite	...	1	Infinite	
Wonnangatta ...	-1,131	-886	-245	-28·47	-35·33	-16·73	-424	-37·66	
Migratory population	1,209	773	436	162·53	189·93	129·25	...	...
Dwellers in ships and vessels	-406	-467	61	-18·03	-21·26	110·91	...	...
Total ...	130,818	51,033	79,785	17·88	12·72	24·14	19,458	12·92	

NOTE.—Where a falling-off has taken place, the minus sign (-) is placed against the figures.

TABLE III.—AREA OF EACH COUNTY IN VICTORIA; ALSO PROPORTIONS OF SEXES; PERSONS AND DWELLINGS TO THE SQUARE MILE; AND PERSONS TO A DWELLING, ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1881.

COUNTIES.	Area in Square Miles.	AT THE CENSUS OF 1881—			
		Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.	Dwellings to the Square Mile.	Persons to a Dwelling.
Anglesey	1,647	76·79	3·737	·804	4·65
Benambra	2,749	63·91	1·350	·323	4·17
Bendigo	1,949	91·95	29·068	6·049	4·81
Bogong	3,069	79·34	7·493	1·591	4·71
Borong	4,282	82·38	6·342	1·310	4·84
Bourke	1,721	102·84	178·723	33·135	5·39
Buln Buln	3,739	75·57	3·064	·632	4·85
Croajingolong	3,396	63·37	·145	·033	4·46
Dalhousie	1,310	89·24	16·316	3·190	5·11
Dargo	1,744	56·21	1·651	·415	3·98
Delatite	3,240	77·48	4·479	·936	4·78
Dundas	2,028	88·66	3·841	·699	5·49
Evelyn	1,172	80·22	6·166	1·301	4·74
Follett	1,103	87·63	2·117	·382	5·53
Gladstone	1,802	73·76	11·096	2·835	3·91
Grant	1,834	98·24	36·081	7·010	5·14
Grenville	1,465	93·90	30·142	5·942	5·07
Gunbower	1,348	77·79	5·652	1·176	4·80
Hampden	1,561	81·46	4·646	·854	5·44
Heytesbury	920	87·94	5·826	·898	5·66
Kara Kara	2,301	77·39	7·177	1·553	4·62
Karkaroc	5,933	41·05	·022	·006	3·53
Lowan	4,971	70·56	1·349	·263	5·12
Millewa	3,572	63·72	·046	·009	5·39
Moira	3,104	72·97	7·336	1·439	5·10
Mornington	1,625	80·04	7·056	1·470	4·80
Normanby	2,013	96·77	5·774	1·068	5·41
Polwarth	1,225	91·15	4·514	·837	5·40
Ripon	1,759	82·05	7·016	1·416	4·95
Rodney	1,699	81·17	10·688	2·069	5·16
Talbot	1,621	84·05	41·927	9·348	4·48
Tambo	1,958	63·50	·414	·072	5·71
Tanjil	2,818	85·13	5·422	1·097	4·94
Tatchera	3,341	68·91	·982	·204	4·80
Villiers	1,637	92·39	12·676	2·195	5·77
Weeah	4,004	...	·001	·002	4·00
Wonnangatta	2,224	76·71	1·277	·315	4·05
<i>Migratory population</i>	...	65·34	...	...	...
<i>Dwellers in ships and vessels</i>	...	6·71	...	...	...
Total	87,884	90·75	9·812*	1·935	5·07*

* In making these calculations, the number of persons in ships and vessels have been excluded.

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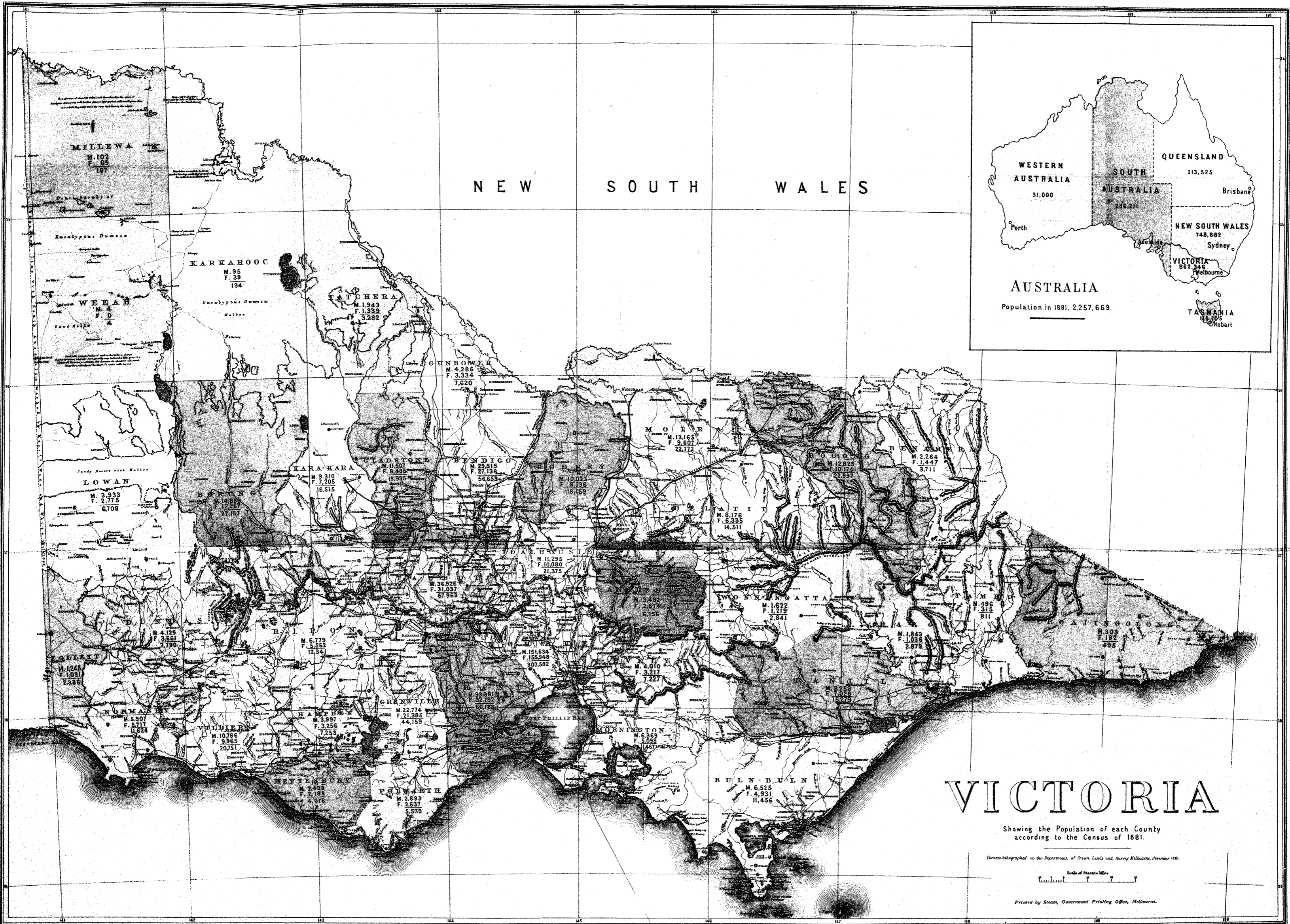
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NEW SOUTH WALES

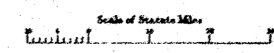


AUSTRALIA
Population in 1881, 2,257,669.

VICTORIA

Showing the Population of each County according to the Census of 1881.

Ortho-lithographed at the Department of Crown Lands and Survey Melbourne, November 1881.



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